

Monday 7th March 2022

HANDWRITING

mechanism

pleasure

business

mixture

ballerina

WORD OF
THE DAY:

removable

Write each word 3 times
in your handwriting book
followed by a sentence
which uses the word.

Monday 7th March 2022

Literacy

I can summarise the last half of the Perseus myth.

What can you remember from the first half of the Perseus that we read last week?

Today, we're going to read the second half and try to summarise its contents.

What does the word 'summarise mean?

Monday 7th March 2022

I can summarise the last half of the Perseus myth.

Can you remember when we took notes in the Autumn term on the video Pigeon Impossible?

What was helpful in that process?

Think about abbreviating key names (and making a reminder of what they stand for).

Keep your notes in chronological order.

Monday 7th March 2022

I can summarise the last half of the Perseus myth.

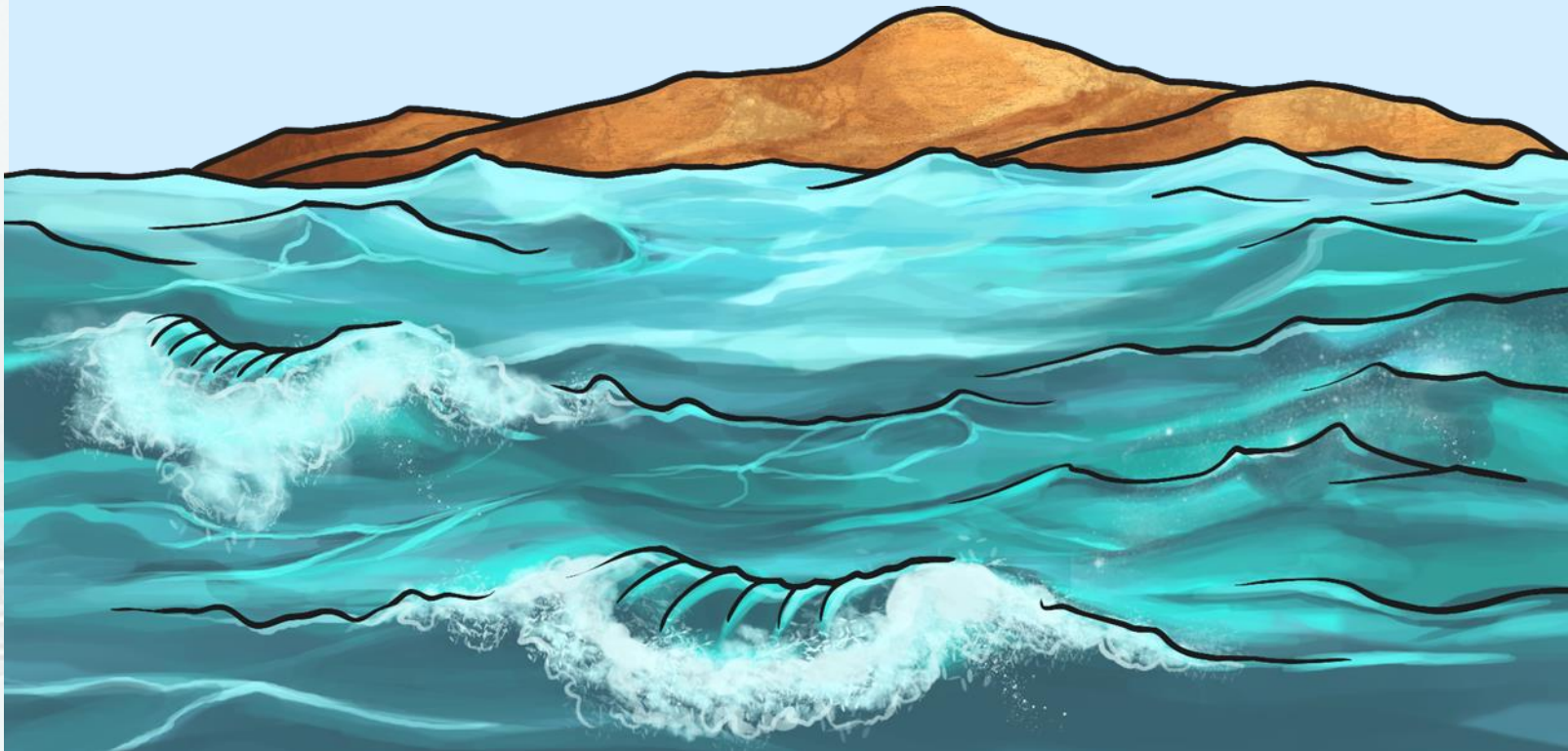
Let's watch the PowerPoint for the second half and make notes about the key characters and events.

What do you think the key characters were?

What do you think the key events were?



The Great Beast



As Perseus made his way home over the vast oceans, he came across a strange sight. He saw a beautiful girl chained to a rock by the seashore. Far away, a huge sea beast was swimming towards her, ready to [devour](#) her. Quick as a blink, he flew down and spoke to her but as she could not see him for the cap of invisibility which he wore, his voice frightened her.

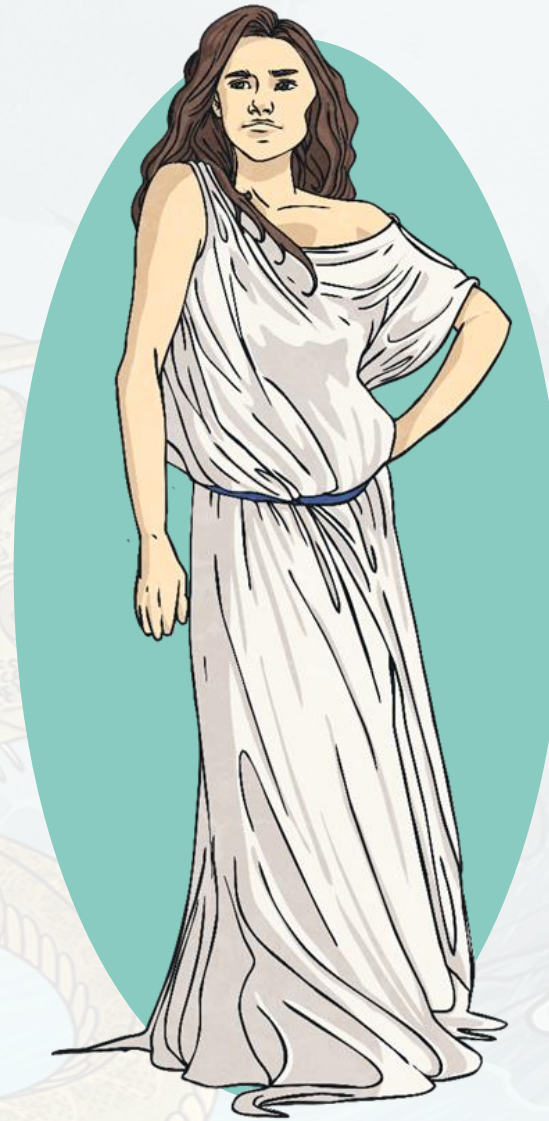


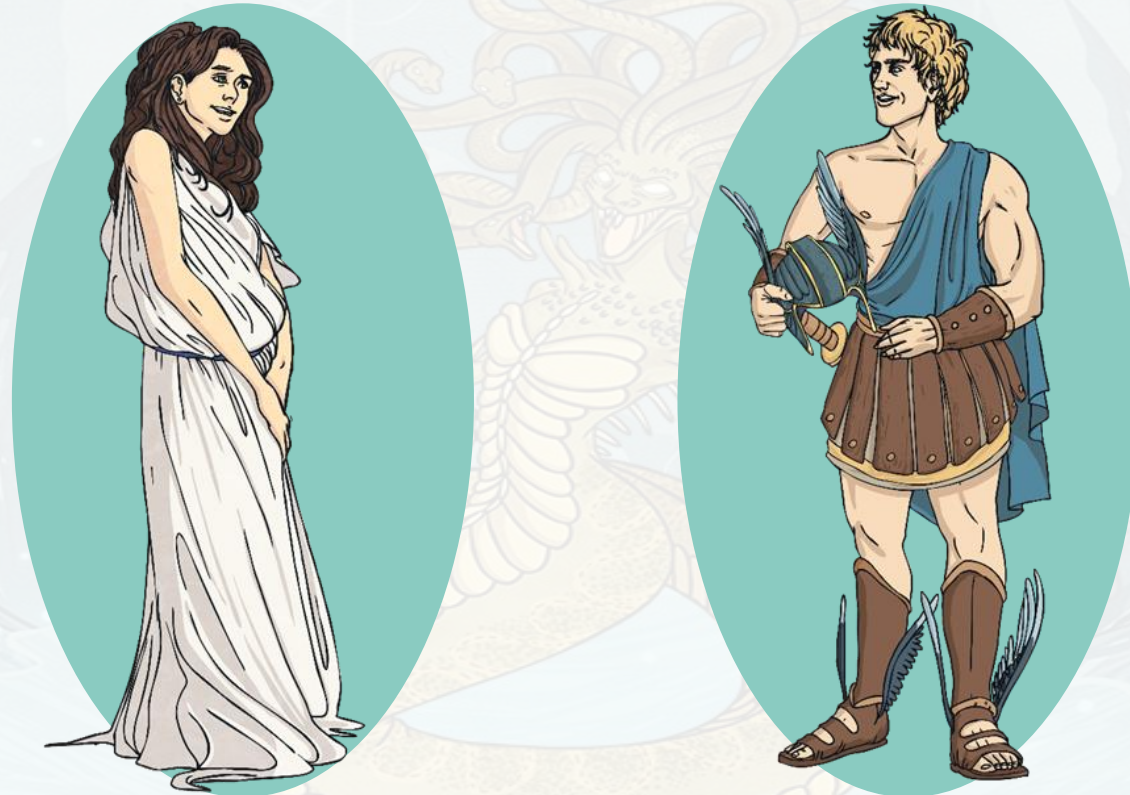
Photo courtesy of iStockphoto - granted under creative commons licence - and Dailymail



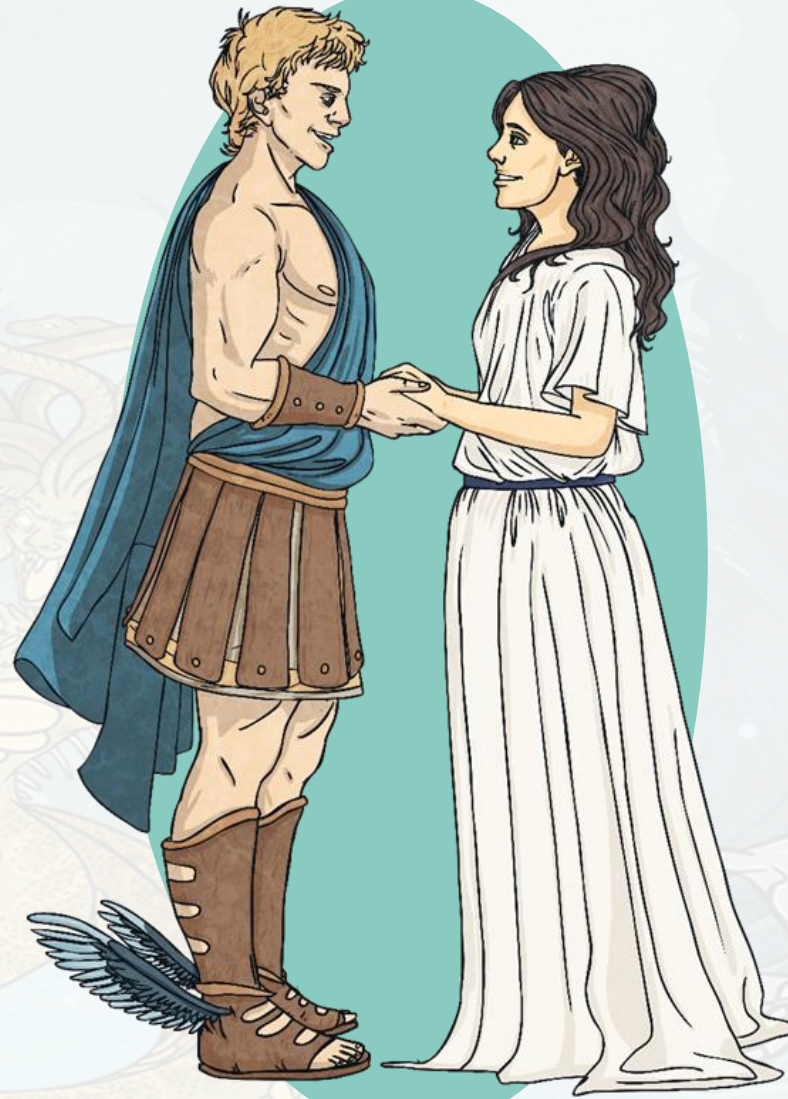
"Oh, save me! Save me!" she cried as she reached out her arms towards the voice.

Perseus could see the sea monster coming closer so he took the Gorgon's head out of his magic pouch, held it up high and the [inevitable](#) happened.

Then, Perseus slipped the Gorgon's head back into the pouch. He removed his cap of invisibility as he [hastened](#) to speak to the young girl whom he had saved. She told him that her name was Andromeda and that she was the daughter of the king and queen of the land. Andromeda told Perseus that she was being sacrificed to the sea monster as a punishment for her mother's [vanity](#).



As the pair talked, the king and queen and many people of the land came to see what was happening. As a reward for saving his daughter, the king agreed to let his daughter marry Perseus. Forgetting his [quest](#), Perseus stayed happily with Andromeda and her family for many months.

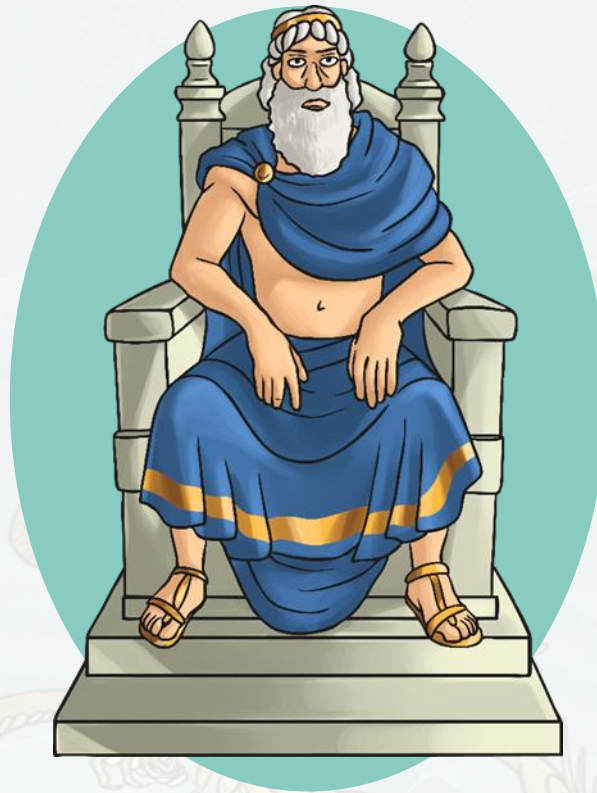


The Timely Rescue



Despite his happiness, Perseus had not forgotten his mother. One fine summer day, he and Andromeda sailed in a beautiful ship to his own home, for the winged sandals could not carry both him and his bride through the air. The ship came to land at the very spot where the wooden chest had been cast so many years before. Perseus and his bride walked through the fields towards the town.





The wicked, Poloydectes, king of the land had never [ceased](#) trying to persuade Danaë to become his wife but she would not listen to him. The more he pleaded and threatened, the more she disliked him. At last, when he found that she could not be made to marry him, he [declared](#) that he would kill her. It so happened that on this very morning he had started out, sword in hand, to take her life.



As Perseus and Andromeda came into the town, they were greeted with the scene of his mother fleeing to the safety of the altar of Zeus. The king was following, [intent](#) on killing her. When Perseus saw the king rushing like a madman after his mother, he again took the head of Medusa from his magic pouch.

Photo courtesy of iStockphoto - granted under creative commons license - art by iStockphoto

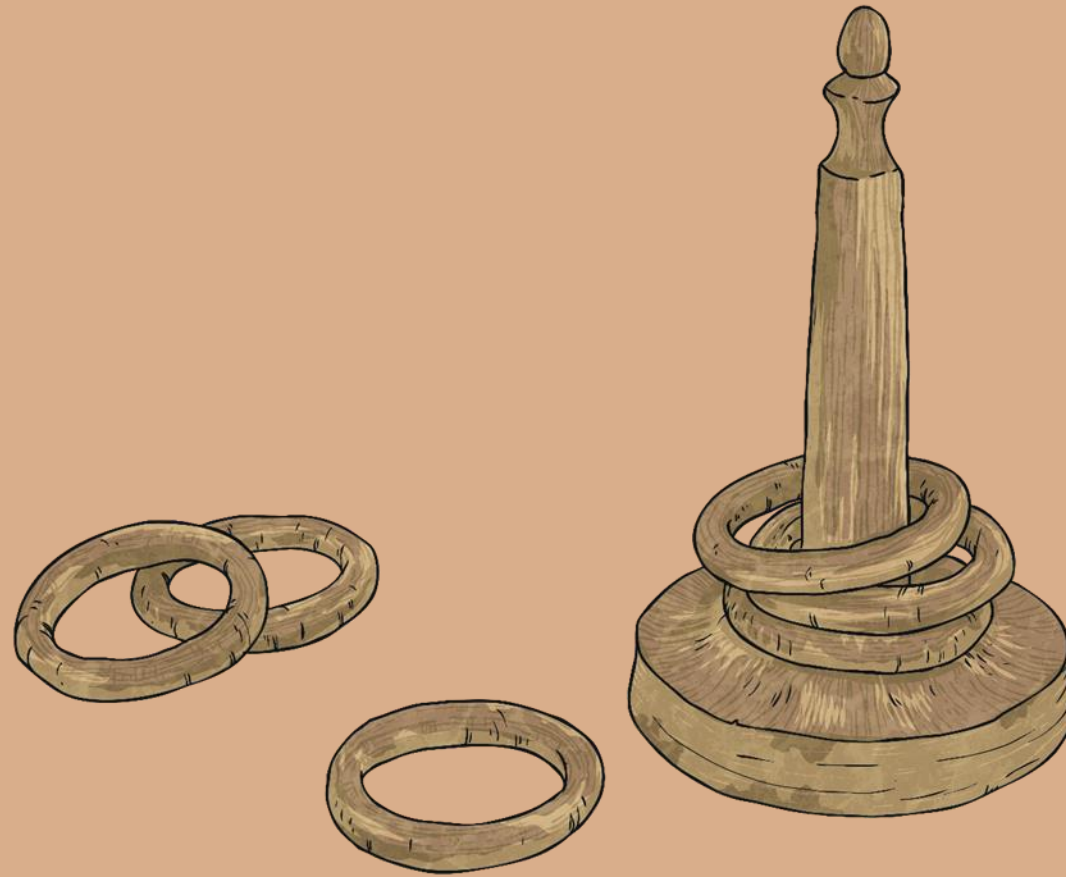


"I promised to bring you a present and here it is!" he cried.

The king saw it and was turned into stone, just as he stood, with his sword [uplifted](#) and a terrible look of anger and passion on his face.

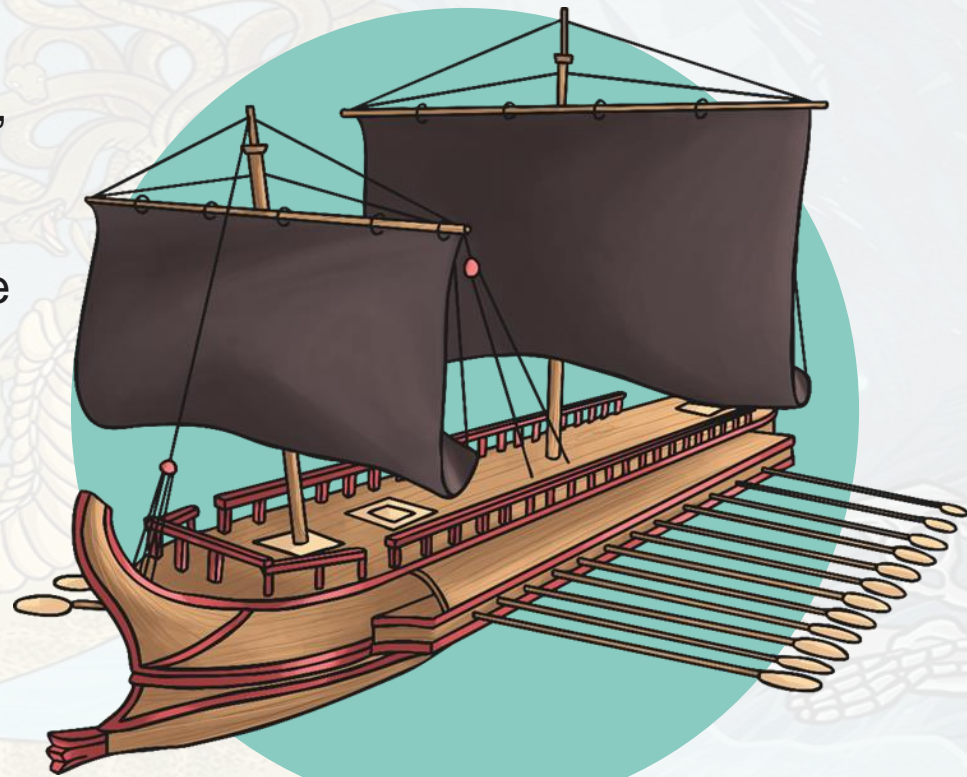
His mother safe, Perseus decided that they should all return home to Argos and so the three of them set sail the following day.

The Deadly Quoit



When Danaë's old father, the king of Argos, heard that a strange ship was coming over the sea with his daughter and her son on board, he was in great distress. He remembered what the Pythia had [foretold](#) about his death. Without waiting to see the [vessel](#), he left his palace in great haste and fled.

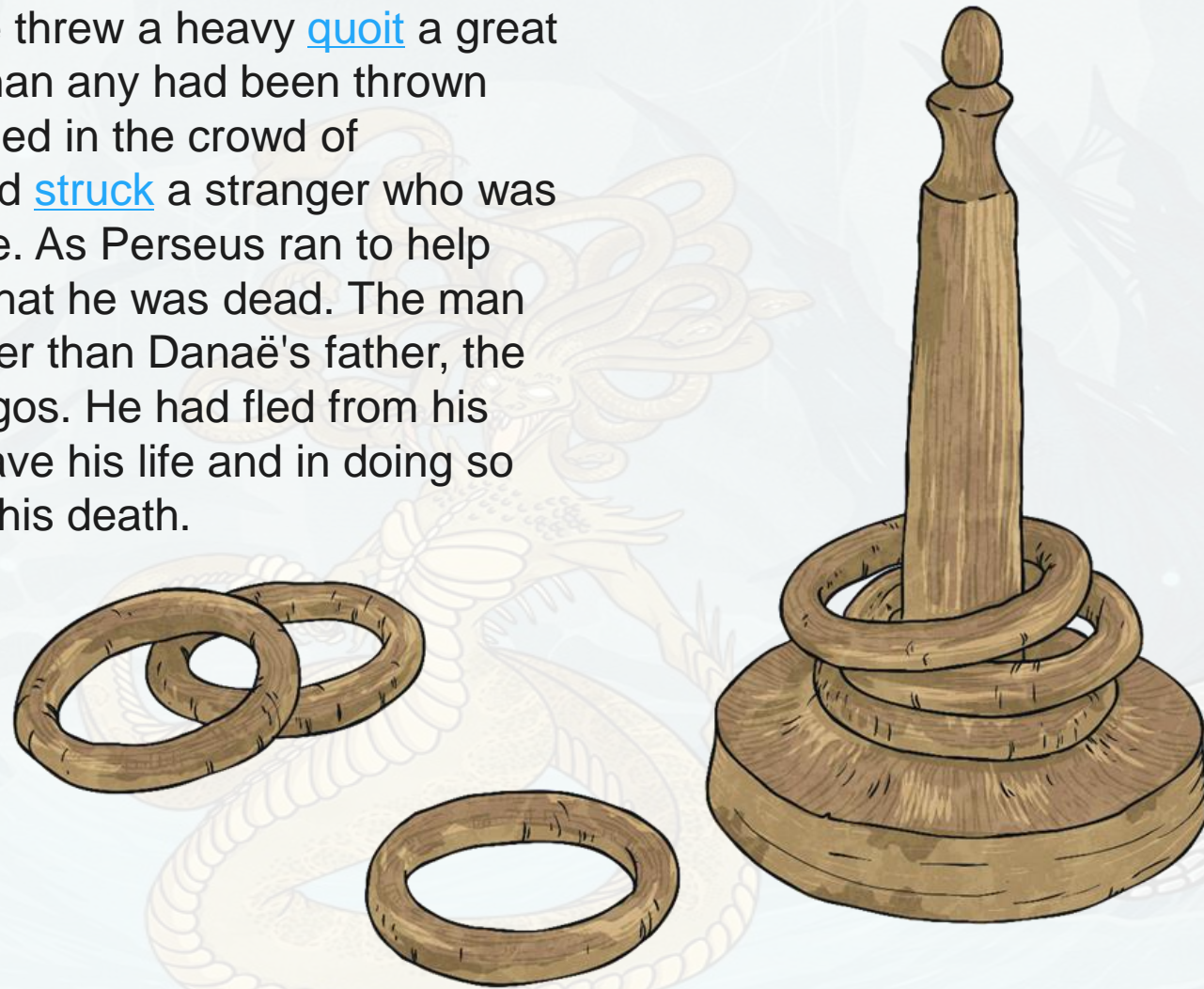
"My daughter's son cannot kill me if I keep out of his way," he said.



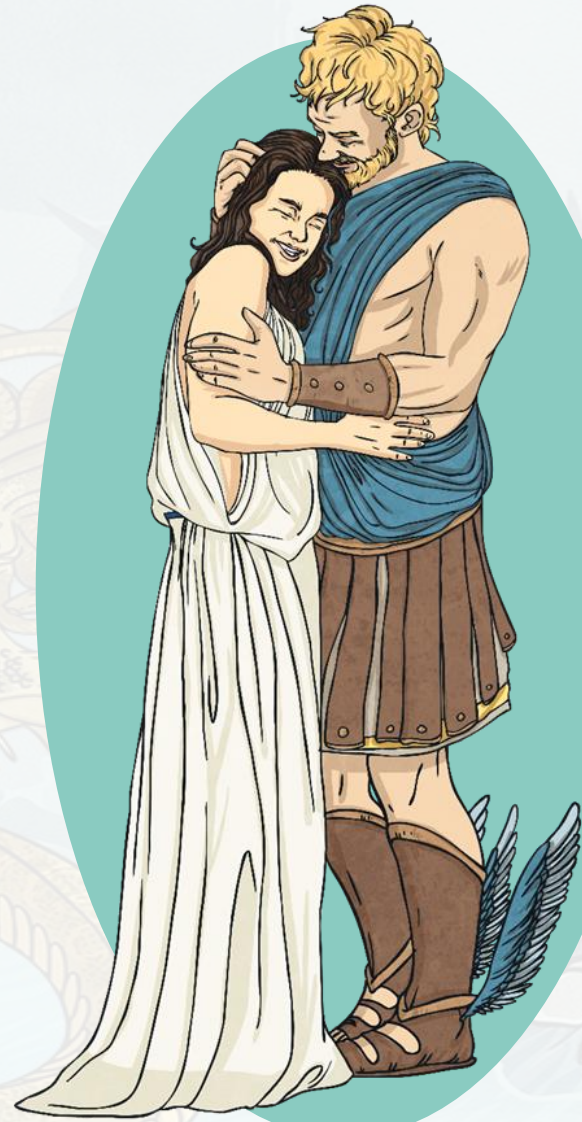
However, Perseus had no wish to harm him and was distraught when he heard what the old man had done. With his grandfather gone, the people of the kingdom wanted Perseus to rule over them, which he did willingly in memory of the man that he had never known.



A while later, Perseus was taking part in challenges and games with neighbouring kingdoms. He threw a heavy [quoit](#) a great deal further than any had been thrown before. It landed in the crowd of spectators and [struck](#) a stranger who was standing there. As Perseus ran to help him, he saw that he was dead. The man was none other than Danaë's father, the old king of Argos. He had fled from his kingdom to save his life and in doing so had only met his death.



Perseus was [overcome](#) with grief and had no wish to continue as ruler of the kingdom. He and Andromeda left the country and lived happily in the neighbouring kingdom of Mycenae for many years.



Glossary

Click on your word again to return to the page you were reading.

- [anguished](#) – To be distressed or in suffering.
- [ceased](#) – To have come to an end.
- [crooning](#) – To drone or chant in a low voice.
- [declared](#) – To have said something in an emphatic manner.
- [devour](#) – To eat something hungrily.
- [distraught](#) – To be very upset or worried.
- [foretold](#) – To have predicted an outcome, such as an event.
- [hastened](#) – To have rushed with speed and urgency.
- [imprisoned](#) – To be held captive.
- [inevitable](#) – Something that is expected.
- [intent](#) – To be determined to do something.
- [overcome](#) – To feel overwhelmed by something.
- [plight](#) – A dilemma or difficulty.
- [prophecy](#) – A prediction of something that will happen.
- [Pythia](#) – The high priestess of the temple of Apollo.
- [quest](#) – A journey with a mission.
- [quoit](#) – A small throwing hoop.
- [stealthily](#) – To be cautious or careful.
- [struck](#) – To have hit something with force.
- [uplifted](#) – To have raised to a higher position.
- [vanity](#) – Excessive pride and admiration in oneself.
- [vessel](#) – A ship or large boat.



Monday 7th March 2022

I can summarise the last half of the Perseus myth.

Your task is to use your notes to write a summary of the second half of the Perseus story.

Begin by reading through your notes and underlining the key names of characters and the key events.

Use these important facts to build your summary.

Year 6 Maths

Week 8 – Perimeter, area and volume.

Lesson 1 – I can calculate area and perimeter.

Video to support the task can be found here:

<https://vimeo.com/506227199>

The tasks for the lesson can be found below.

Area and perimeter

1 Use the words to complete the sentences.

perimeter

cm^2

cm

m

area

m^2

inside

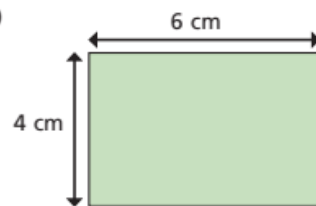
around

_____ is the amount of space _____ a two-dimensional shape. It can be measured in units such as _____ or _____

_____ is the distance _____ a two-dimensional shape. It can be measured in units such as _____ or _____

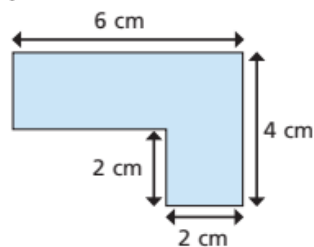
2 Work out the areas and perimeters of the shapes.

a)



perimeter = cm
area = cm^2

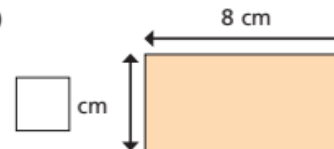
b)



perimeter = cm
area = cm^2

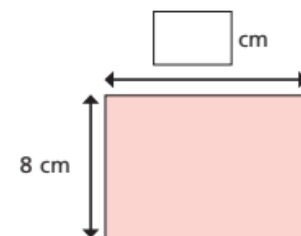
3 Work out the missing values.

a)



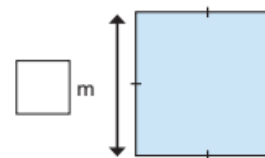
area = 32 cm^2
perimeter = cm

b)



area = cm^2
perimeter = 40 cm

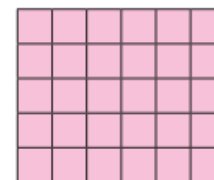
c)



area = m^2
perimeter = 36 m

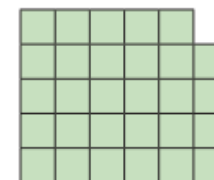
4 Work out the areas and perimeters of the shapes.

Shape A



area = cm^2
perimeter = cm

Shape B



area = cm^2
perimeter = cm

What do you notice?

5



Tommy

If you start with a rectilinear shape, when you increase the area, the perimeter will increase.

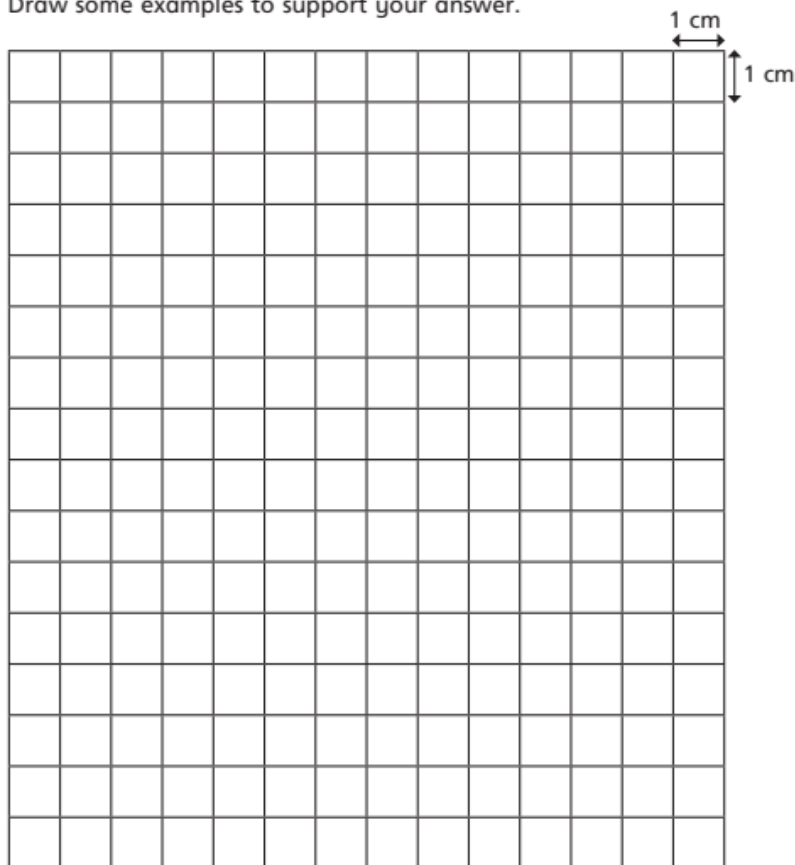
Amir



It depends on the shape.

Who do you agree with? _____

Draw some examples to support your answer.

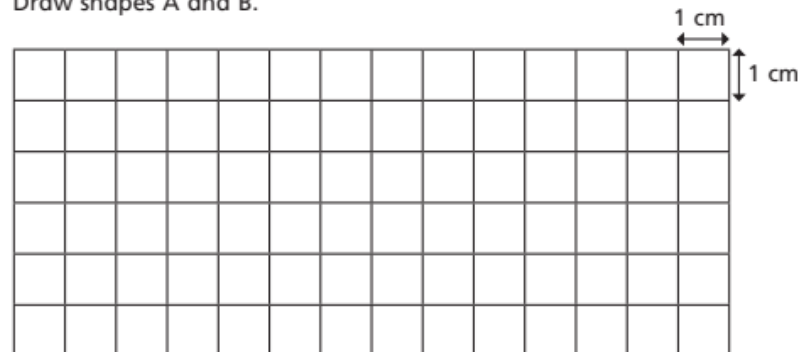


6

Two rectilinear shapes, A and B, each have an area of 12 squares.

- Shape A has the largest perimeter possible.
- Shape B has the smallest perimeter possible.

Draw shapes A and B.



What do you notice?

7

Mr Jones has 50 m of fencing.

He wants to make a rectilinear enclosure using all the fencing.

- a) Draw an example of a shape he could make. Give units on your diagram.



- b) What is the greatest possible area of the enclosure?

- c) What is the smallest possible area of the enclosure?

Monday 7th March 2022

Computing

I can use data on a spreadsheet to generate a graph.

Your job last week was to find out and record information about rainforest animals.



We decided these things could be measured: **length** **life expectancy**

weight **number of young**

Vocabulary:

spreadsheet,
database,
lifespan,
cells,
cell address

<https://animalcorner.org/rainforest-animals/>

You have saved a copy of your spreadsheet.

Monday 7th March 2022

Computing


I can use data on a spreadsheet to generate a graph.

Let's try and get SEVEN animals recorded.

How can we make a graph from all this data?

What decision do we need to make before we make a graph?

Vocabulary:
spreadsheet,
database,
lifespan,
cells,
cell address

 <https://animalcorner.org/rainforest-animals/>

You **MUST** save a copy of your spreadsheet.

Monday 7th March 2022

Spanish

I can name some foods and say I want to have some.

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/saying-some-food-words-and-saying-you-want-to-have-some-of-these-foods-70tk4t>