

Friday 25th March 2022

HANDWRITING

re-enter

by-election

passer-by

self-evident

cross-reference

WORD OF  
THE DAY:

contributory

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

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Literacy

I can edit my writing.

What is the purpose of editing?

Take a look through the discursive text you wrote yesterday...

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I can edit my writing.

Let's find examples of our success criteria!

Success Criteria	SA	TA
Point, Evidence and Analysis Connectives to link ideas and paragraphs Passive voice. Unbiased language. Modal verbs.		

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I can edit my writing.

What are you proud of?

What could you improve?

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I can edit my writing.

If the rainforests continue to disappear at this alarming rate, how will our children be able to survive without it?

What could we improve with this sentence?

Why does it not match our genre?

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I can edit my writing.

Edit your writing from yesterday.

If you do not have your writing from yesterday, use this time to create a checklist for the features of a discussion text and create an example linked to deforestation for each feature.

## **Year 6 Maths**

### **Week 10 – Ratio.**

Lesson 5 – I can understand the ratio symbol.




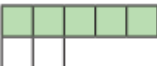
Videos to support the task can be found here:

<https://vimeo.com/516637994>

The tasks for the lesson can be found below.

# Introducing the ratio symbol

- 1 The ratios show shaded parts to non-shaded parts.  
Match the ratios, statements and bar models.

2:3	five to two	
5:2	three to two	
2:5	two to three	
3:2	two to five	

2



Mo

The ratio of purple  
to yellow is 5:4

It is 4:5



Alex

Who is correct? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain your answer.

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- 3 Dani has some counters, cubes and marbles.  
Complete the sentences.

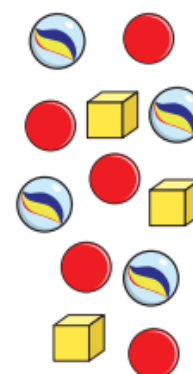
The ratio of counters to marbles is  :

The ratio of marbles to cubes is  :

The ratio of cubes to counters is  :

The ratio of counters to cubes is  :

The ratio of counters to cubes to marbles is  :  :



- 4 Brett has drawn some triangles and squares.

The ratio of triangles to squares is 1:3

a) Are there more triangles or more squares? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain how you know.

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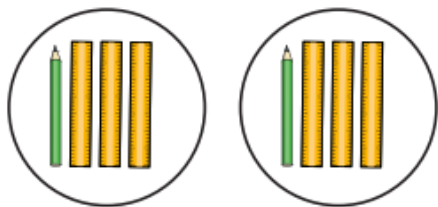
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b) Brett has drawn more than 10 shapes.

Draw what Brett might have drawn.



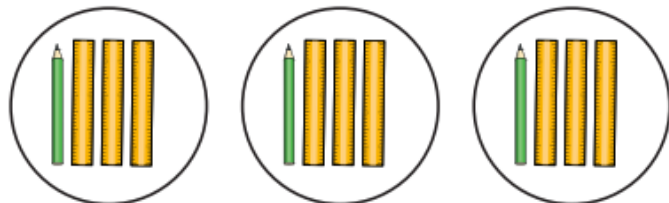
- 5 Here are some rulers and some pencils.



a) What is the ratio of pencils to rulers?

:

b) Here are some more rulers and pencils.



Ron

The ratio of pencils to rulers is the same as in part a).

Ron is wrong because there are more pencils and more rulers.



Dora

Who is correct? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain your answer.

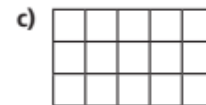
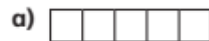
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 6 The ratio of horses to chickens in a field is 2:5

Here are the horses. Draw the chickens.



- 7 Shade squares so that the ratio of shaded to non-shaded squares is 1:4



- 8 A box contains dark, white and milk chocolates.

$\frac{3}{8}$  of the box are dark chocolates.

$\frac{1}{2}$  of the box are milk chocolates.

The rest are white chocolates.

What does each ratio represent?

a) 1:3

\_\_\_\_\_

b) 4:1

\_\_\_\_\_

c) 3:5

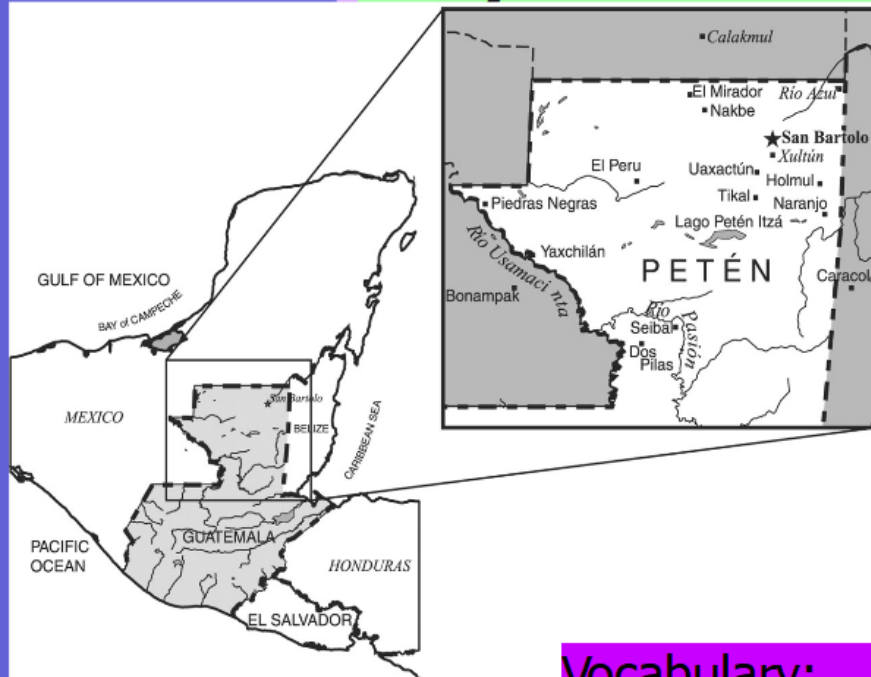
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25-3-22

DT

# I can research the language of the Maya.



Vocabulary:  
codices,  
logogram,  
syllabogram,  
glyph.

The earliest inscriptions found, which are identifiably Maya, date to the 3rd century BCE in San Bartolo, Guatemala. Maya logograms are thought to be the only true writing system developed in the Americas before the arrival of Christopher Columbus on 3rd August 1492.



pA



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25-3-22

## I can research the language of the

### How do we know about the language of the Maya?

Deciphering the Maya script took several centuries.

One pivotal moment in this story was in 1862 when a French clergyman, Charles Etienne Brasseur de Bourbourg, uncovered a 16th-century manuscript at the Royal Academy of History in Madrid: the *Relacion de la cosas de Yucatan* written around 1566 by Yucatan bishop Diego de Landa.

In this document, Diego de Landa tried to match Maya glyphs to the Spanish alphabet not realising that the Maya script was about syllables rather than individual letters.

The turning-point happened in the 1950's when a Russian linguist, Yuri Knorozov, understood that the signs de Landa had copied in his manuscript did not represent letters but sounds (syllables).



Vocabulary:  
codices,  
logogram,  
syllabogram,  
glyph.



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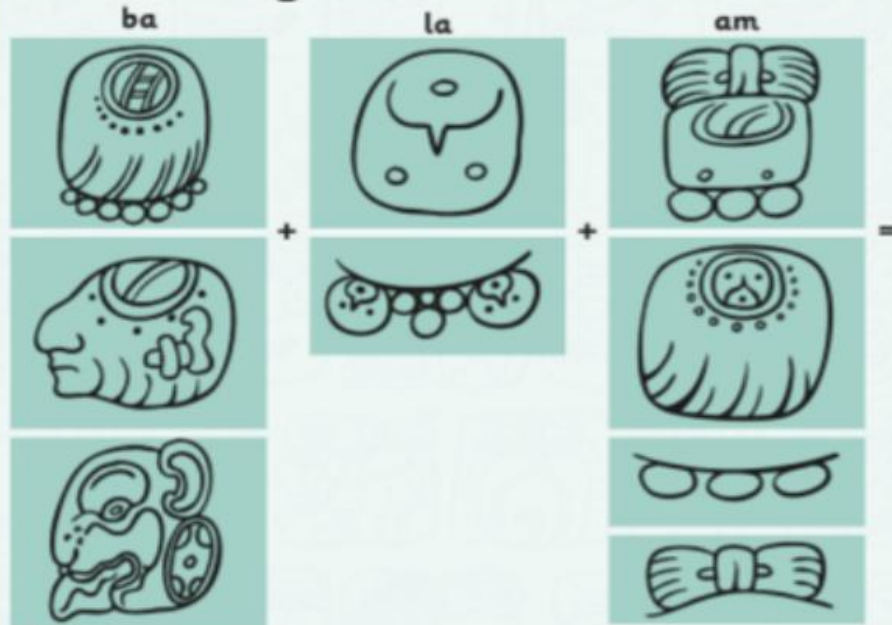
25-3-22

## I can research the language of the Maya.

Your task...

Read through the powerpoint below. Using a combination of the syllabograms, create your own version for the Mayan spelling of the word jaguar.

### Jaguar – b'alam

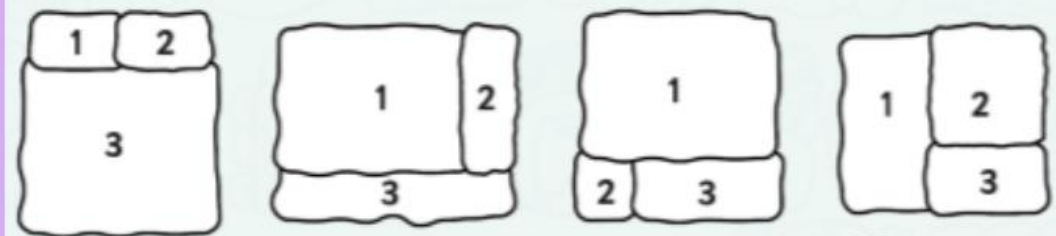


### Creating a Glyph Block

Now you have three syllabograms to write b'alam, you need to combine them into one glyph block.

Maya glyphs were roughly read top to bottom and left to right.

For example:



So the word b'alam could look like this:



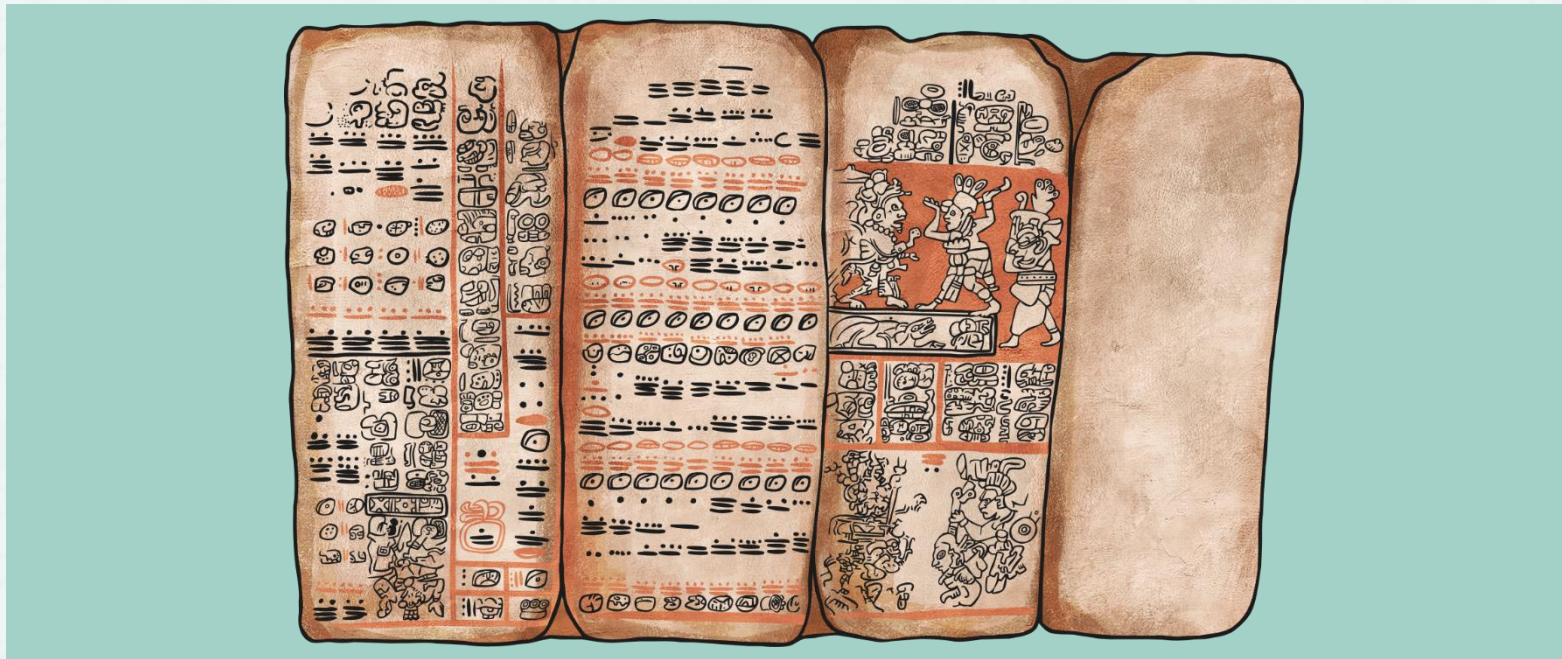


# Codices

The Maya people also wrote books made of the bark from fig trees. One book is called a codex and the plural is codices.

The codices were written by professional scribes and contained information about astronomy, gods, war and history.

Rather than having separate pages, the codices unfolded like a concertina.





# The Last Codices

Unfortunately, when the Spanish arrived and set to conquer the Maya, their priests burned as many Maya codices as they could find as they considered them to be the work of the devil. Three genuine Maya codices remain, and they were discovered 'hiding out' in Europe. These codices are named after the places they are kept.

- **The Dresden Codex:** part of the Royal Library collection in Dresden, Germany.
- **The Madrid Codex:** Housed in the Madrid Archaeological Museum, Spain.
- **The Paris Codex:** Housed in the National Library of Paris, France.

A fourth codex was discovered in the 1960s, but historians cannot decide if it is real. It is called the Grolier codex.

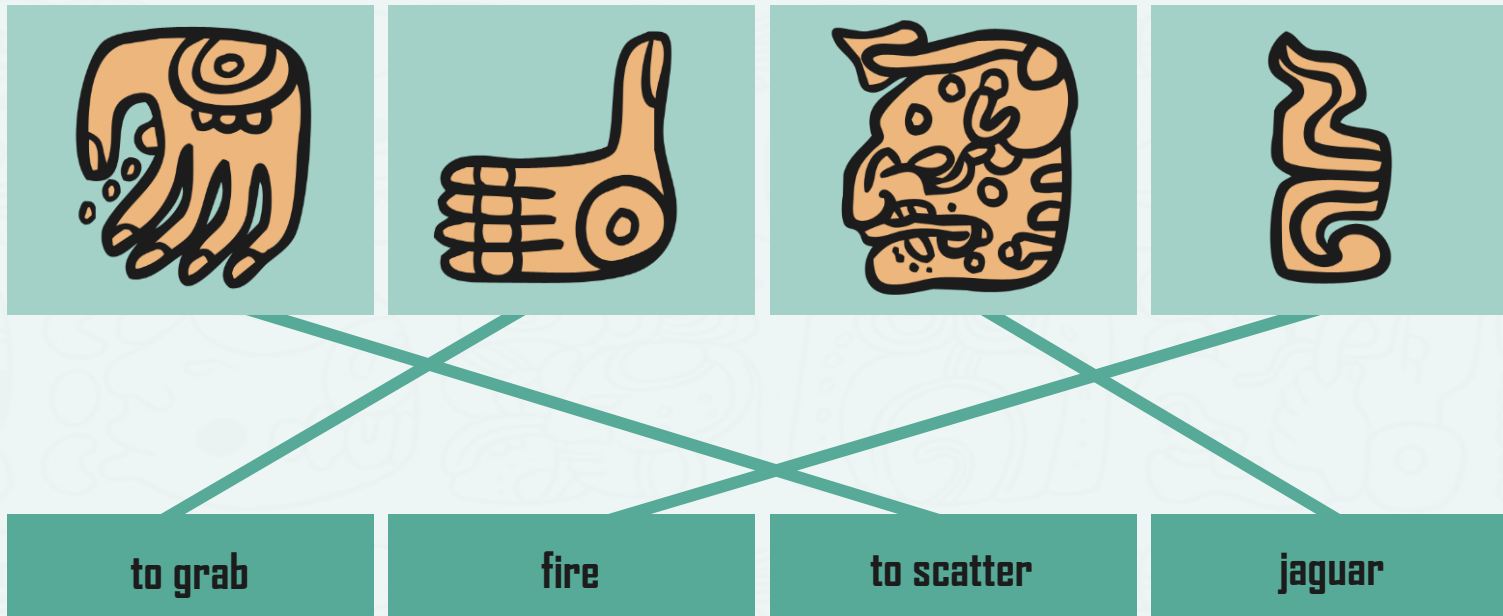


# Maya Logograms

Maya hieroglyphic writing can be made up of syllabograms (representing sounds) or logograms (representing whole words).

Logograms often resemble the thing that they represent, so it is easy for us to see what they mean, but others are more tricky.

Look closely at these logograms. Can you match them to their meanings?







**chan**  
'sky'



**winik**  
'person'



**witz**  
'mountain'



**k'in**  
'sun'



**b'alam**  
'jaguar'



**k'ak'**  
'fire'



**bak**  
'bone'



**way**  
'spirit'



**juun**  
'book'



**ja'**  
'water'



**ajaw**  
'lord'



**muyal**  
'cloud'



**ix**  
'woman'



**ch'am**  
'to grab'



**k'uk'**  
'quetzal'



**chan**  
'snake'



**ch'ul**  
'holy'



**chok**  
'to scatter'



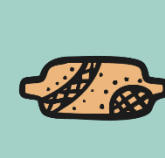
**jaab**  
'year'



**yax**  
'blue/green'



**pakal**  
'shield'



**tok**  
'flint'



**naj**  
'house'



**k'al**  
'twenty'



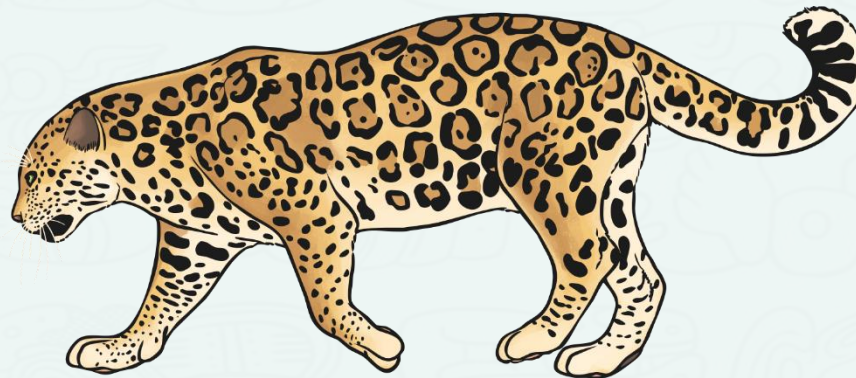
# Syllabograms

About 150 syllabograms were used in the Maya script and syllables were often represented by more than one glyph. This meant that different people could spell the same words differently depending on which syllabograms they chose to use.

For example, the Maya word for jaguar is b'alam which can be split into three syllables b'a – la – am, with the final 'a' silent.

Have a look at the syllabograms for the syllables in b'alam. How many different ways of spelling the word can you find?

**Remember there is a logogram for the word jaguar too!**



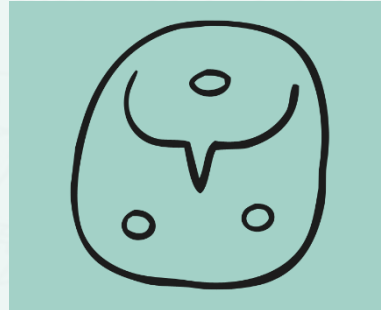
# Jaguar – b'alam

ba



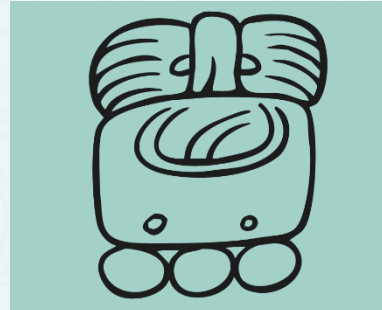
+

la



+

am



=



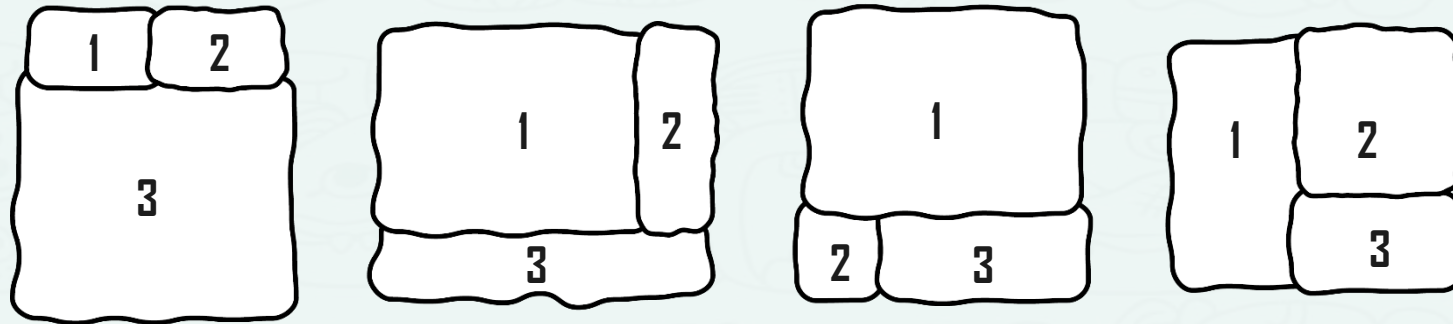


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