

Literacy

Thursday 7th April 2022

7-4-22

I can write a short story based on 'The Wolves in the Walls'.

Today we are learning...

How to use a colon to begin lists.

How to use speech to help drive a story forward.

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I can write a short story based on 'The Wolves in the Walls'.

Use the next, few slides to learn about using colons to begin a list.

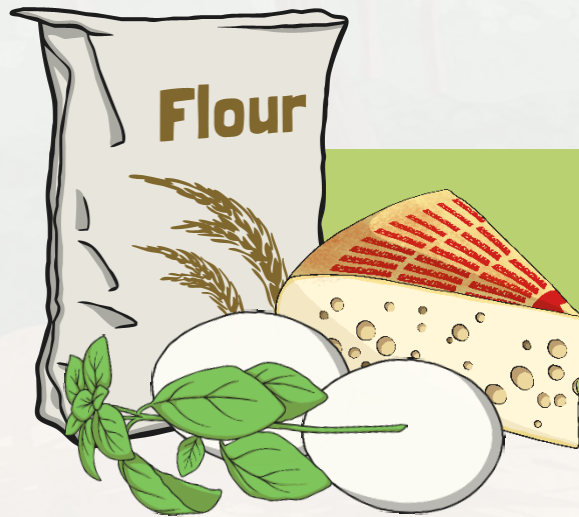
# What is a Colon?

A colon looks like this

:

Colons can be used before a list of words, phrases or clauses.

Here is an example:



Here are the things you will need: flour, two eggs, cheese and fresh basil.

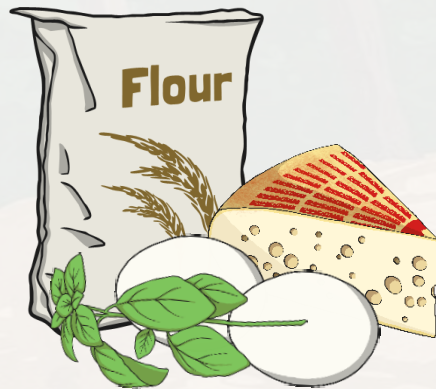


# What is a Colon?

The colon comes before the start of the list.

Items in the list are separated by commas.

Here are the things you will need: flour, two eggs, cheese and fresh basil.



'and' is used before the last item in the list, this does not need a comma.

# Colons for Bullet Points

A colon might also be used to introduce a series of bullet points.

This is the recommended kit list  
for the camping trip:

- tent
- camp stove
- sleeping bag
- food
- dry clothes





# The Tricky Bit

A colon is not always needed to introduce a list.  
This means that when we are writing a list we need to make a decision  
about whether it needs a colon or not.



But how am I  
supposed to make  
such a difficult  
decision?

# The Tricky Bit

This is the key question to ask when you're deciding whether or not to use a colon:

**Does the phrase before my list make sense on its own?**

If the phrase does make sense on its own, we can use a colon. If it does not, we should not use one.

Here is an example:

The pot held pencils, rubbers and elastic bands.

The pot contained the following: pencils, rubbers and elastic bands.





# Which List Needs a Colon?

The drink contains milk, strawberries and ice cream.

The drink contains the following: milk, strawberries and ice cream.



Sentence B needs a colon because the phrase before the list makes sense on its own.



# Which List Needs a Colon?

The children can choose from a range of activities: tennis, orienteering or swimming.

The children can choose whether to play tennis, go orienteering or have a swim.



Sentence A needs a colon because the phrase before the list makes sense on its own.

So which of these do you think are correct?

When we finally burst into the house, we found food scattered everywhere: popcorn, jam and bread.

The little girl: listened at the walls, tapped them and peered nosily through the tiny gaps.

The fridge was full of: milk, jam, yogurt and half-eaten cheese dunkers.

I grabbed the girls diary and discovered the following: she'd been listening to us for weeks; had made a range of vicious, ingenious traps to catch wolves and prepared evil-looking, wicked weapons with which to attack us.



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I can write a short story based on 'The Wolves in the Walls'.

Which section of speech on the next slide might be more effective at moving on our story and why?

Walking along between the walls, Archie stood on one of the nails scattered across the floor and howled with pain. "That's it!" he said. "I've has enough of this crumby, crumbling place! I need to break out of here!"

"Yes, let's do it!" I snarled. "Let's break out tonight and take this house from those horrible humans!" I snarled.

The rest of the pack howled in agreement, "Yeeeeees, yeeeeesssss!"

"I don't like it here: it smells," said Archie sniffing at the walls and grimacing.

"No, it's not very nice," I replied looking at the pieces of broken plaster scattered across the floor.

"Shall I make us a nice cup of tea?" asked Archie pleasantly.



Your task today is to use the plan that you came up with yesterday to write a story based on the 'Wolves in the Walls' text by Neil Gaiman from the wolves' perspective. You can use the first person (as if you were involved) or the third person (as if you were NOT involved). Remember to use the success criteria in your writing.

	SA	TA
Complex sentences.		
Embedded relative clause.		
Three lines of speech.		
Advanced punctuation.		
List of three (colon to introduce a list).		

## Year Six Maths

### Week 13 - Angles recap

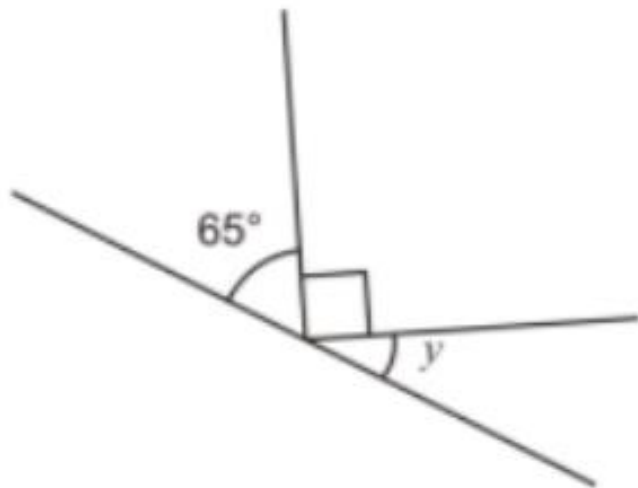
Lesson 5 - I can solve reasoning problems involving angles.

Videos to support the task can be found here.

<https://vimeo.com/538623940>, <https://vimeo.com/538625266>,  
<https://vimeo.com/539065058>, <https://vimeo.com/539543113>

The worksheets for the lesson can be found below.





Not to scale

Calculate the size of angle  $y$  in this diagram.

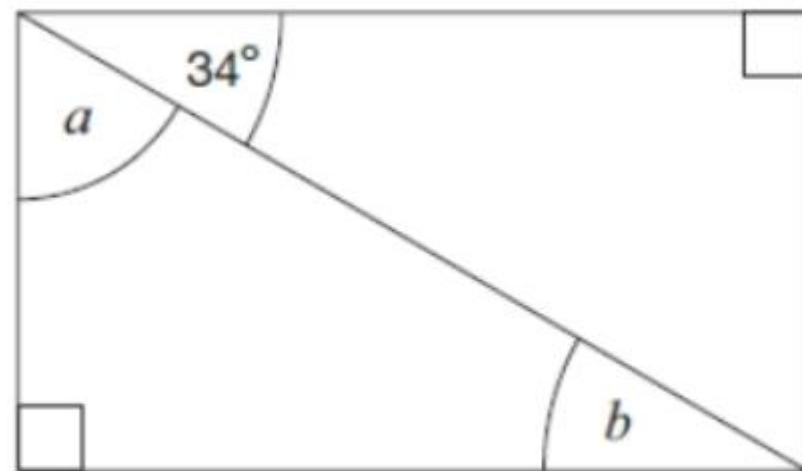
Jamie draws a triangle.

He says,

*'Two of the three angles in my triangle are obtuse'.*

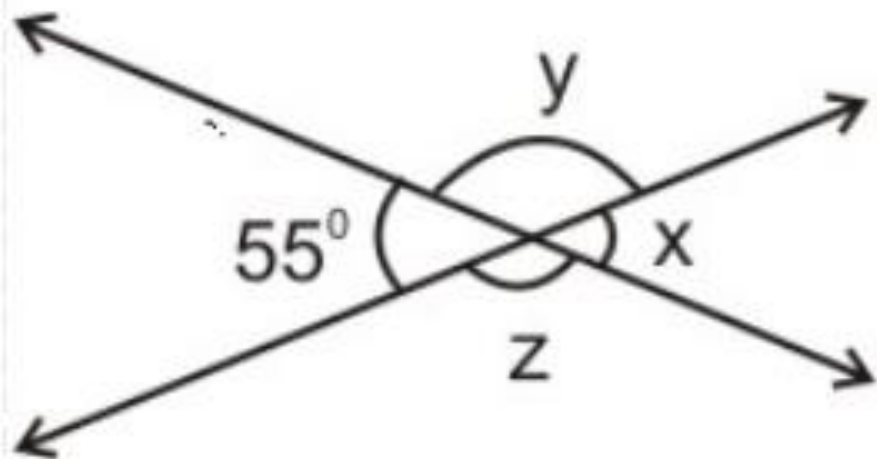
Explain why Jamie cannot be correct.

Here is a rectangle.

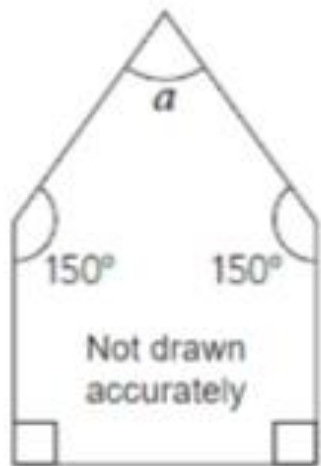


Calculate the size of angles  $a$  and  $b$ .

Do **not** measure the angles.



Find the value of angles  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$ .

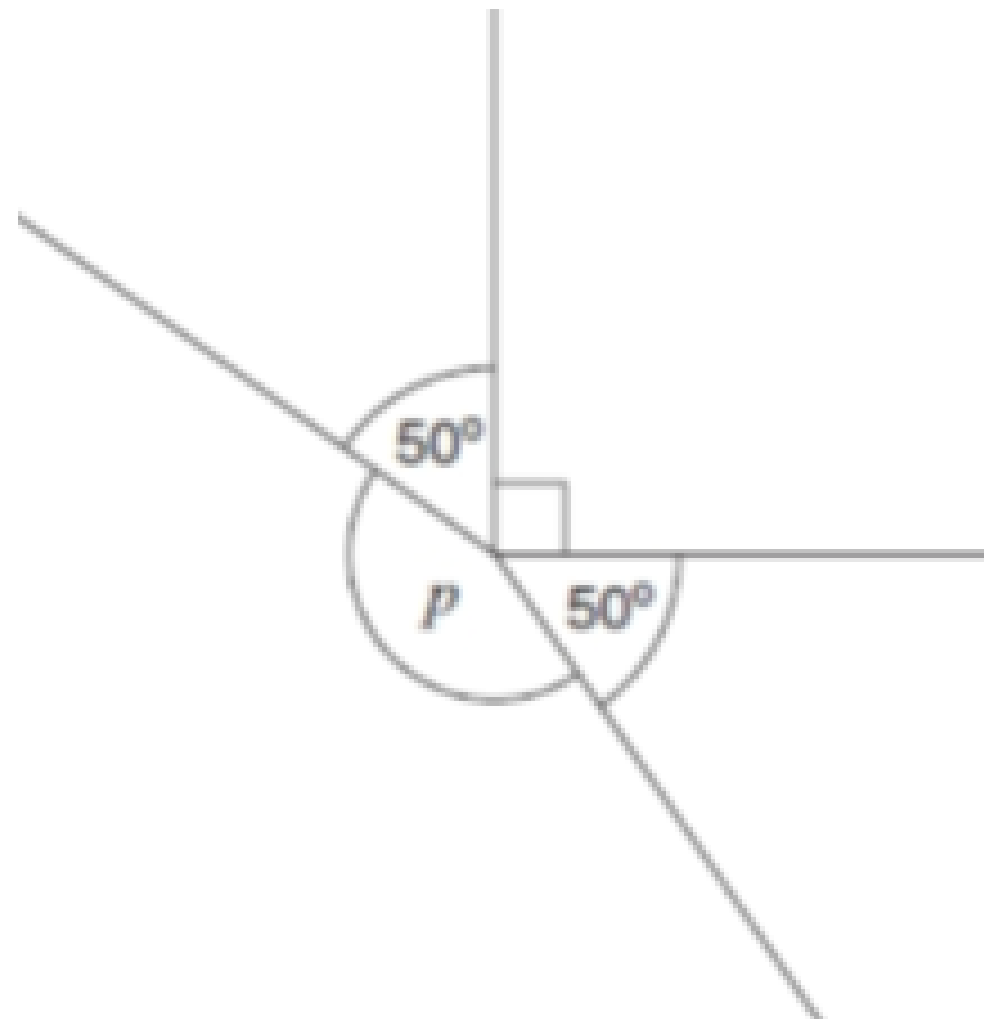


Each side of the pentagon is the **same length**.

Is the shape a **regular** pentagon?

Circle **Yes** or **No**.

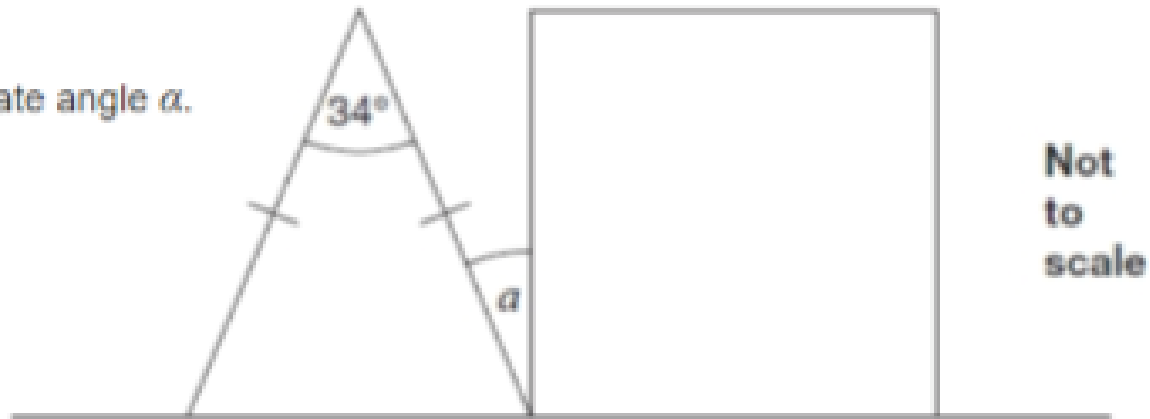
Explain your answer.



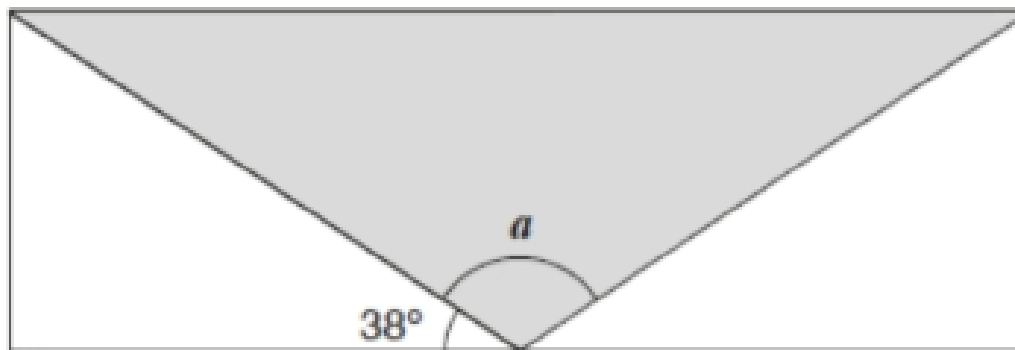
Calculate the size of angle  $p$ .

The diagram shows an isosceles triangle and a square on a straight line.

Calculate angle  $\alpha$ .

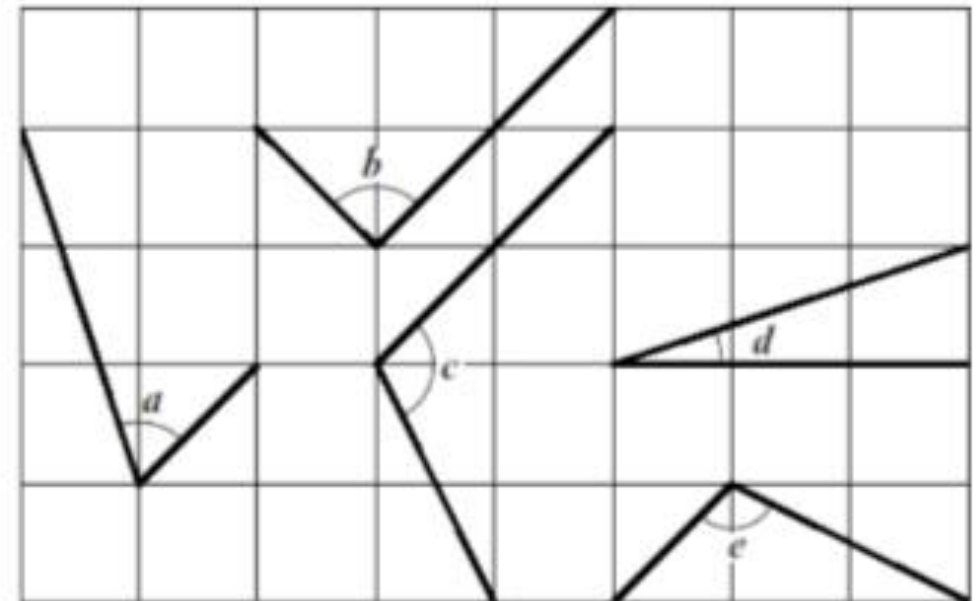


A shaded **isosceles** triangle is drawn inside a rectangle.



Calculate the size of angle  $\alpha$ .

Here are five angles marked on a grid of squares.



Write the letters of the angles that are **obtuse**.

Write the letters of the angles that are **acute**.



Religious Education

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7-4-22

I can explain how music can be a way of expressing faith in some religions.

Music can make us feel anything.

You probably have some songs that you listen to that make you feel happy, sad, excited or reflective.

Some religions express their faith using music.

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I can explain how music can be a way of expressing faith in some religions.

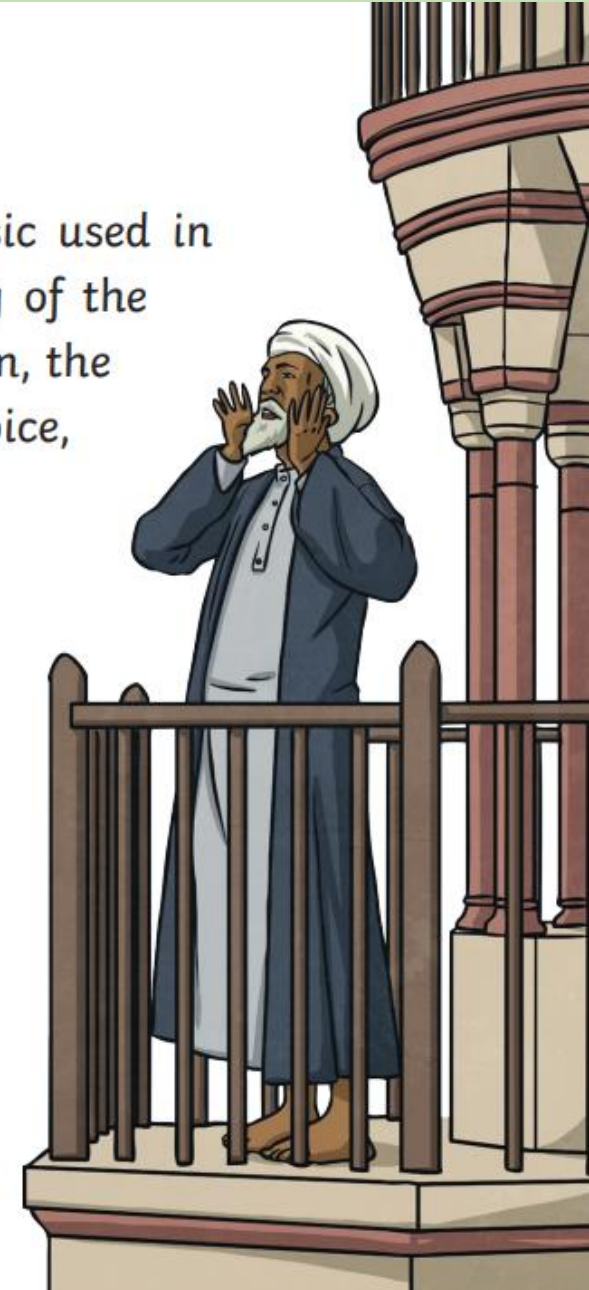
Your task is to read through the information on the next, few slides on the and see what you can find out about how different religions use music in their worship.

Record what you learn.

Pick one piece of music special to you and explain how it makes you feel

# Islam

Music used for worship in Islam is very different to the music used in other religions. It includes the call to prayer and the reciting of the **Qur'an** and contains only a single voice. It is focused on rhythm, the shaping of words and variations of tone in the individual's voice, rather than using any instruments or a singing voice.

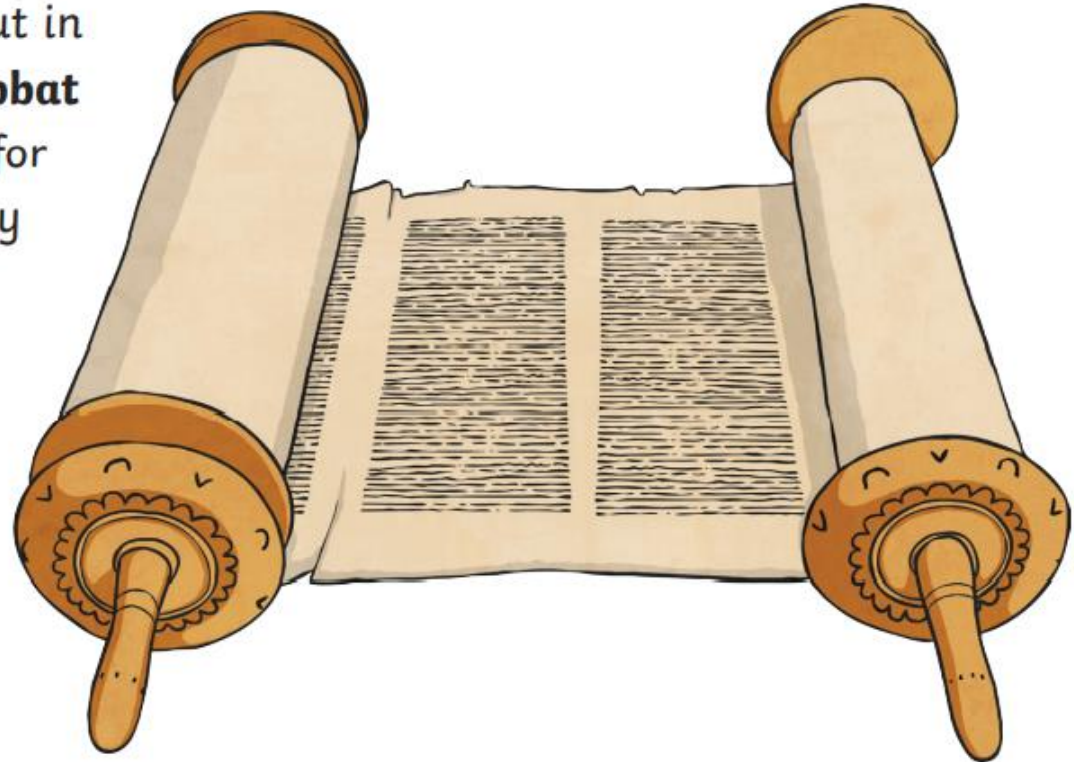




# Judaism

Music is a key part of Jewish worship. In a **synagogue**, parts of the service are done standing (to praise) and parts are in a bowed position (showing respect). Most of the service is chanted or sung. The reading of the **Torah** is chanted and prayers are said to different tunes depending on the time of year.

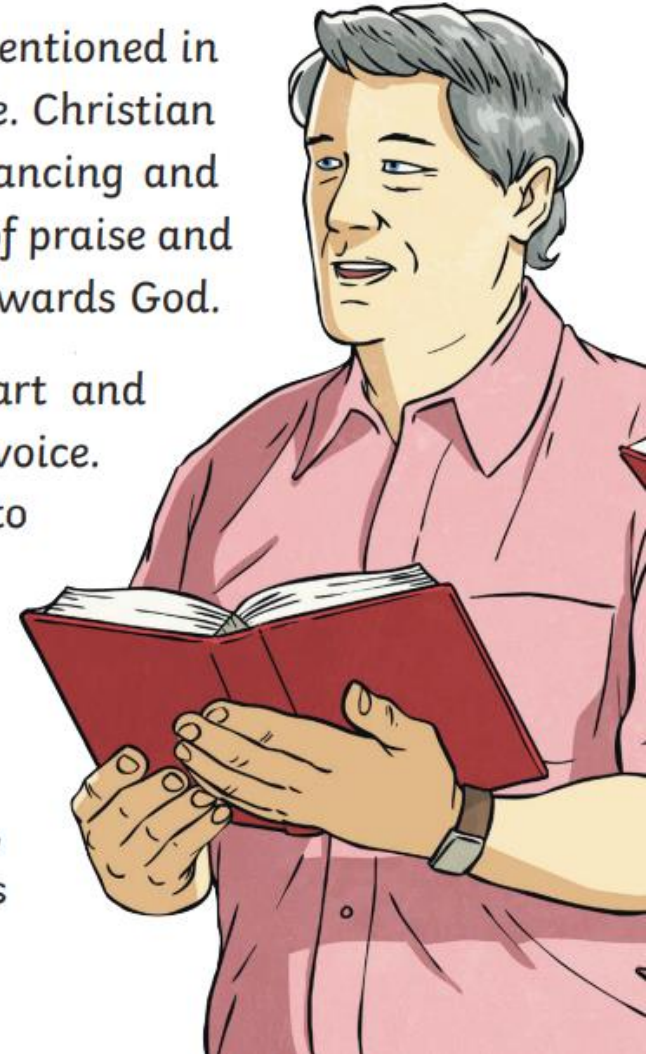
Some Jewish music uses instruments but in traditional communities, songs for **Shabbat** (the Sabbath) and other festivals are for voices alone as it is forbidden to play instruments at those times.



# Christianity

Music is an important part of Christian worship. Praise is mentioned in the Bible many times, where it is presented as joyful and free. Christian worship includes hymns, psalms, instruments, kneeling, dancing and the raising of hands. Sometimes, this is done in an attitude of praise and sometimes, in humility; it portrays how worshippers feel towards God.

Christians believe that worship is an attitude of the heart and by singing together, they are worshipping God with one voice. Church services often start with joyous praise, moving to quieter, more reflective moments. Singing is usually accompanied by instruments. Some **denominations** are quieter, whilst some are more exuberant with members of the congregation dancing, clapping, shouting out and waving their arms in the air.





# Sikhism

Music is an important part of Sikh worship. The **Guru Granth Sahib** (the holy book) contains hymns which praise God, reveal his nature and give guidance. These hymns are written without spaces so that they cannot be altered. Many Sikhs memorise them as they are tricky to read. Instruments such as the harmonium, percussion instruments, cymbals, sitar and violin accompany **kirtan** (singing). The aim of Sikh worship is to give praise to God. Clapping and whistling are not allowed - only sounds which can be made by the voice.

Congregational worship at the **Gurdwara** is called **diwaan** and its purpose is to develop the spirituality of the individual, the community and to praise God. It includes congregational prayers, hymn singing and meditation on God's name.

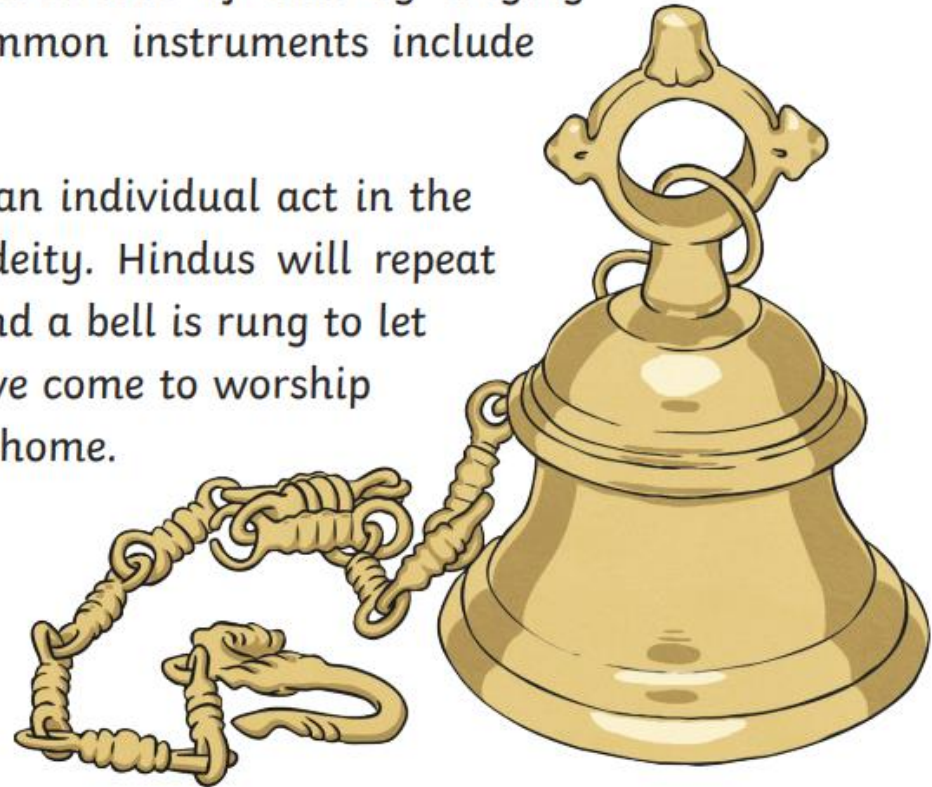




# Hinduism

Hindu worship (**puja**) may be through words, music, dance, silence and meditation. Indian classical music is part of worship as well as **kirtan** (repetition of mantras to the accompaniment of musical instruments) and **bhajan** (devotional song). **Kirtan** means glorification. Worshippers show adoration and love of God by singing **bhajari** (devotional singing or hymns). Common instruments include drums, hand cymbals and harmonium.

Hindu worship takes place in temples or as an individual act in the home. It involves making offerings to the deity. Hindus will repeat mantras and the names of gods/goddesses and a bell is rung to let the god know that they have come to worship and to invite them into the home.



# Buddhism

Buddhist worship shows respect and admiration but it is not focused on a god, making offerings or asking for favours. In other religions, these things are done as the worshipper feels their god will hear their praise, receive their offering and answer their prayers. In Mahayana tradition, worshippers sit barefoot on the floor, facing **Buddha**, chanting. They will listen to monks chanting from religious texts and this is sometimes accompanied by instruments.

