

Friday 8th April 2022

accommodate

accompany

according

achieve

aggressive

Copy twice - cover once

Word of the day

Use connectives to join two clauses. Can you vary where the connective is (start or middle of your sentence).

The boy jumped whilst the girl sang.

Whilst the girl sang, the boy jumped.

I can edit and redraft my short story based on 'The Wolves in the Walls'.

A165-Use an example of the style in 'The Wolves in the Walls'.

A167-Interesting vocabulary and description.

A170- Prefixes and suffixes.

A175-Correct tense (verbs).

Success Criteria

SA TA

Complex sentences.

Prefixes and suffixes.

Three lines of speech.

Parenthesis.

Simile, metaphor, personification.

A165, A167, A170, A175.

They were
crinkling noises
and crackling noises.

They were
sneaking,
creeping,
crumpling
noises.

08.04.22 Maths

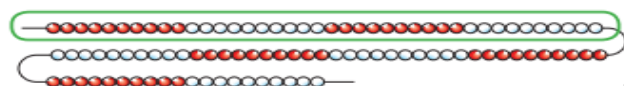
I can find equivalent percentages, fractions and decimals.

<https://vimeo.com/521888835>

Equivalent F.D.P



- 1 Rosie makes a number on a 100 bead string.



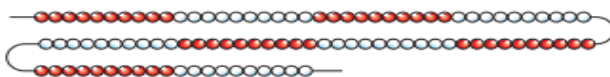
a) What fraction of the bead string is circled?

b) Write the fraction as a decimal.

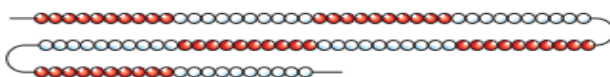
c) Write the decimal as a percentage. %

- 2 Circle the value on each 100 bead string.

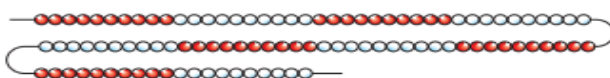
a) 70%



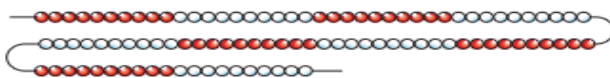
b) 0.08



c) $\frac{45}{100}$



d) 95%



- 3 a) What fraction, decimal and percentage of the hundred square is shaded?

Hundred square	Fraction	Decimal	Percentage

Compare answers with a partner.

Did you get the same answers?

Did you simplify any of your answers?

- b) Complete the table.

Quarters	Hundredths	Decimal
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{\boxed{}}{100}$	
$\frac{\boxed{}}{4}$	$\frac{50}{100}$	
		0.75

5. There are 100 pencils in a box.

Class 5 takes $\frac{4}{10}$ of the pencils. Class 4 takes 25% of the pencils.



How many does each class have?
How many pencils are left in the box?
What percentage is this?

6. Steph and Gabriel are converting fractions and decimals into percentages.



Steph

0.07 as a percentage is 70%.

$$\frac{70}{100}$$

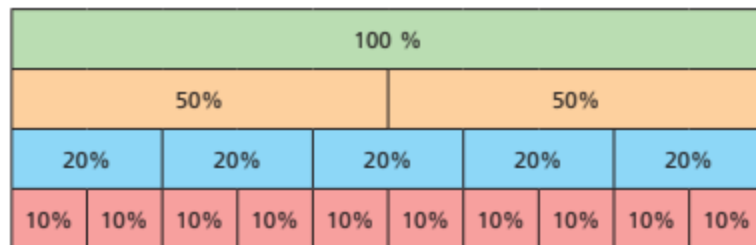
as a percentage is 70%.



Gabriel

Who is correct?
Explain how you know.

- 4 Use the diagram to help you complete the equivalence statements.



- a) 1 whole = %
- $\frac{1}{2}$ = %
- $\frac{1}{5}$ = %
- $\frac{1}{10}$ = %
- c) $\frac{1}{10}$ = = %
- $\frac{3}{10}$ = = %
- $\frac{7}{10}$ = = %
- $\frac{9}{10}$ = = %
- b) $\frac{1}{5}$ = = %
- $\frac{2}{5}$ = = %
- $\frac{3}{5}$ = = %
- $\frac{4}{5}$ = = %
- $\frac{5}{5}$ = = %

- 5 Filip gets some money for his birthday.
He spends $\frac{2}{5}$ of his money and saves the rest.
What percentage does he save? %

- 6 Dora is doing a school survey.
She compares how many children wear glasses in Class 4 and Class 5

- $\frac{1}{5}$ of the children in Class 4 wear glasses.
- 25% of the children in Class 5 wear glasses.
- Both classes have the same number of children.

Which class has more children who wear glasses? _____

Explain your reasoning.

- 7 There are 30 children in Class 5

- $\frac{2}{5}$ have brown hair.
- 50% have blonde hair.

a) What percentage of children do **not** have brown or blonde hair?

 %

b) What information did you **not** need to know to work out the answer?

8

$$\frac{1}{4} = 25\% = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{250}{1000}$$

Use this fact to convert $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ to decimals.

$$\frac{1}{8} = \text{input box}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} = \text{input box}$$

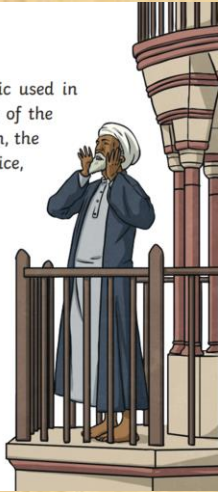
RE

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

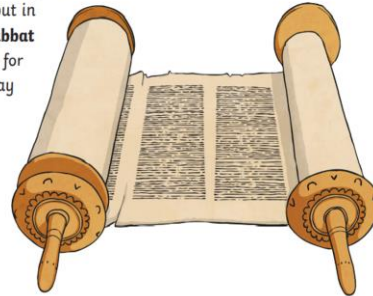
Islam

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

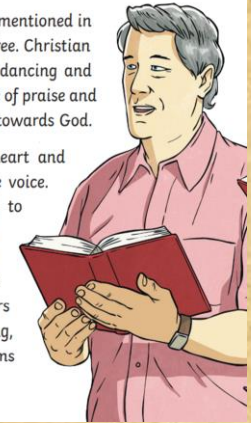
Music is a key part of Jewish worship. In a **synagogue**, parts of the service are done standing (to praise) and parts are in a bowed position (showing respect). Most of the service is chanted or sung. The reading of the **Torah** is chanted and prayers are said to different tunes depending on the time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

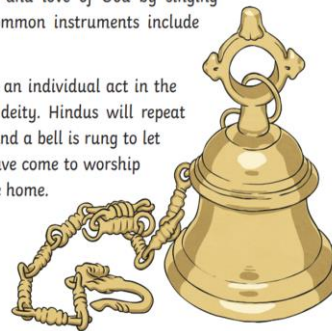
Congregational worship at the **Gurdwara** is called **diwaan** and its purpose is to develop the spirituality of the individual, the community and to praise God. It includes congregational prayers, hymn singing and meditation on God's name.



Hinduism

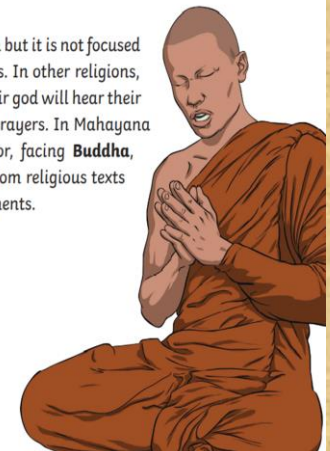
Hindu worship (**puja**) may be through words, music, dance, silence and meditation. Indian classical music is part of worship as well as **kirtan** (repetition of mantras to the accompaniment of musical instruments) and **bhajan** (devotional song). **Kirtan** means glorification. Worshippers show adoration 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 prayer, 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.



RE

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

Create a mind map of each religion and the characteristics of their music.

Do any have similarities?

Are any very different to others?

Which would you prefer?