

WEDNESDAY 13TH MAY

BEECH CLASS

GOOD MORNING EVERYONE. TODAY'S SUBJECTS ARE AS FOLLOWS...

1. **Maths**
2. **English**
3. **Comprehension**
4. **Handwriting**
5. Science

Remember; Take time to have a little 'space' – have some time away from others during the day, to do something you like independently. Everyone will appreciate that 😊



WEDNESDAY MENTAL WARM UP...

Identify the value of the RED digit in each of the following numbers...

Eg. 12**3**4 = 3 tens

36**7**9

539**7**

8402

7**1**53

9**9**57

376**5**

2764

92**7**1

6934

MENTAL WARM UP... ANSWERS

Identify the value of the RED digit in each of the following numbers...

Eg. 12**3**4 = 3 tens

36**7**9 TENS

539**7** ONES

8402 THOUSANDS

7153 HUNDREDS

9**9**57 HUNDREDS

376**5** ONES

2764 THOUSANDS

92**7**1 TENS

6934 THOUSANDS

Before you start today's work - please go to the following link. Watch the video and complete the game and quiz. This will remind you of some of the very basics before we begin.

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zm4k7ty/articles/zbjbbdm>

The last time we covered time, all of you could read time on the hour, half hour and quarter hour.

We all now need to move onto telling time to the nearest minute. Pick your 'level' carefully.

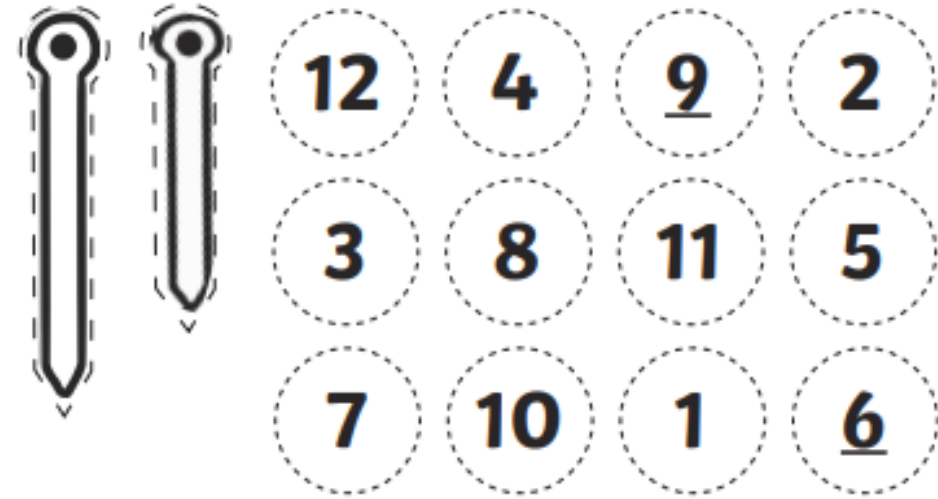
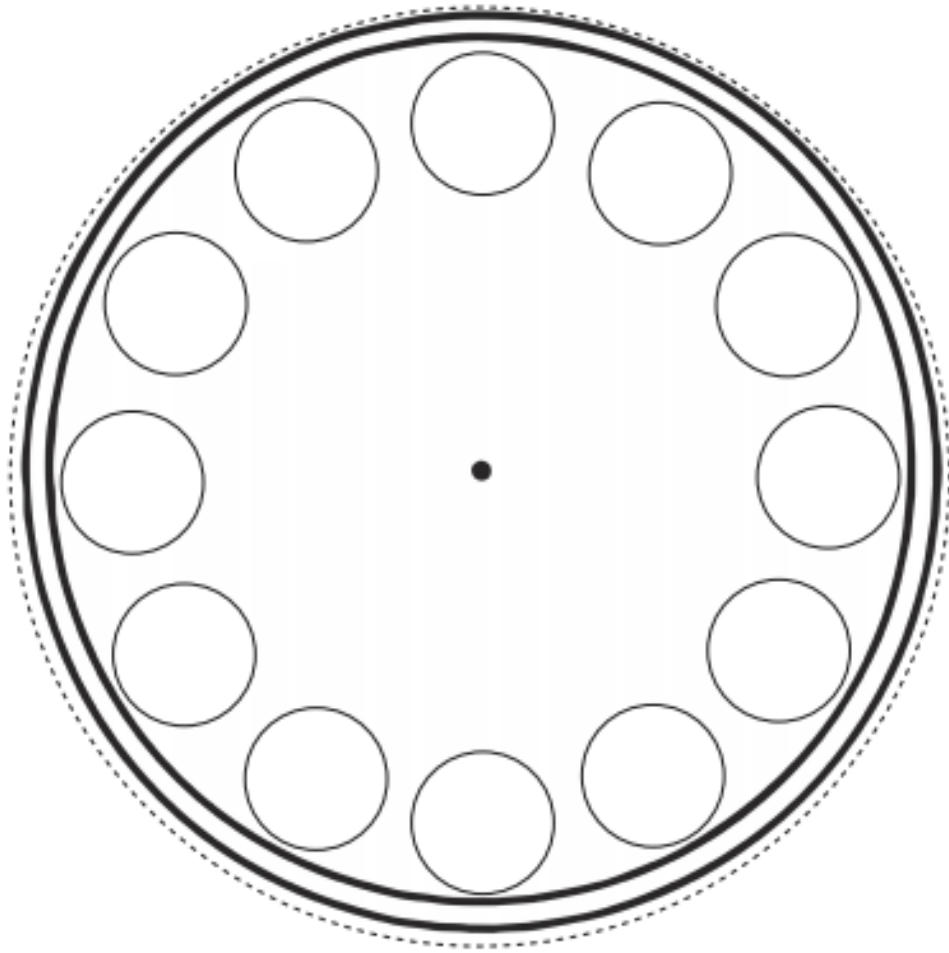


Clock Face Template

You will need:

- Scissors
- A split pin

Cut out the clock face and the clock hands.
Stick the numbers in the correct place.
Attach your clock hands with a split pin.



If you are finding time a little tricky, and are able to print from the slides – here's a clock face template which may help – or you could make your own. Recycle a cereal box, maybe? The knowledge organiser on the next slides may also prove useful.



Key Vocabulary

12-hour time

24-hour time

Roman numerals

analogue

digital

hours

minutes

seconds

o'clock

half past

quarter past

quarter to

midday

midnight

noon

Analogue and Digital Clocks

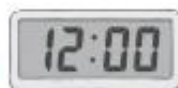


Minute Hand

The long hand points to the minutes past the hour.

Hour Hand

The short hand points to the hour. If this hand is pointing between the hours, it is the earlier hour.



twelve o'clock



quarter past twelve

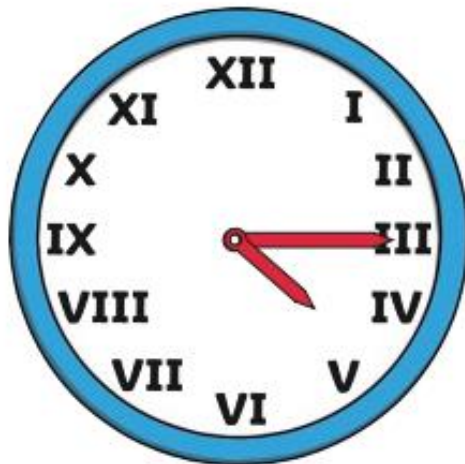


half past twelve



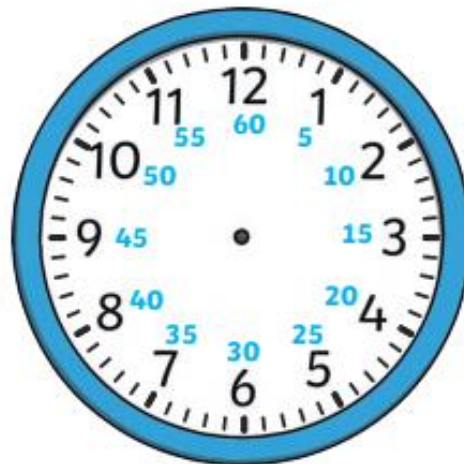
quarter to one

Time and Roman Numerals



Hours, Minutes and Seconds

There are **60 seconds** in an minute.



There are **60 minutes** in an hour.

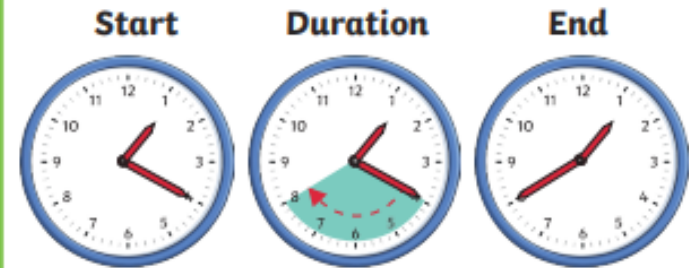
24-Hour Time

There are 24 hours in a day.



	13:00	1 p.m.	1 o'clock	
	14:00	2 p.m.	2 o'clock	
	15:00	3 p.m.	3 o'clock	
	16:00	4 p.m.	4 o'clock	
	17:00	5 p.m.	5 o'clock	
	18:00	6 p.m.	6 o'clock	
	19:00	7 p.m.	7 o'clock	
	20:00	8 p.m.	8 o'clock	
	21:00	9 p.m.	9 o'clock	
	22:00	10 p.m.	10 o'clock	
	23:00	11 p.m.	11 o'clock	
	00:00	12 a.m.	12 o'clock	

Calculate Durations of Time



20 minutes has passed.

Compare Durations of Time

Compare the time using the vocabulary 'longer' and 'shorter'.

180 seconds	is the same as	3 minutes.
90 minutes	is shorter than	2 hours.
48 hours	is longer than	1 day.

YOU MAY FIND THE LINKS BELOW HELPFUL...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m6jvhWELMYQ> – this link shows reading time in 5 minute intervals

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f1AavpvRLvo> - this link shows how to read time in minute intervals



LO: READ AND WRITE TIME TO THE NEAREST MINUTE



- If you have the Abacus animal – **shape, data and measures** book
- 1) complete questions 1 to 9 on page 19
- 2) then try this... <http://www.scootle.edu.au/ec/viewing/L9644/index.html>



- If you have Evolve **text book 1**
- 1) complete page 57
- 2) then try this... <http://www.scootle.edu.au/ec/viewing/L9646/index.html#>

ANSWERS...

Abacus 4 answers
(shape book)

page 19 Time
Telling the time

1. 20 past 9	2. 5 past 4	3. 14 minutes to 7
4. 3 minutes past 11	5. 10 minutes to 3	6. 27 minutes past 1
7. 4 minutes to 6	8. 27 minutes to 12	9. 21 minutes past 8

1. 9:20	2. 4:05	3. 6:46	4. 11:03	5. 2:50
6. 1:27	7. 5:56	8. 11:33	9. 8:21	

10. 27 minutes	11. 34 minutes	12. 27 minutes
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Evolve answers

Page 57

Minutes 'past' and 'to'

minutes past the hour:

- 21
- 18
- 27
- 9
- 32
- 46
- 25
- 11

minutes to the hour:

- 39
- 42
- 33
- 51
- 28
- 14
- 35

- 49
- Owl** Answers will vary.
- 10 minutes past 4
quarter past 4
19 minutes past 4
26 minutes to 5
20 minutes to 5
quarter to 5
11 minutes to 5

ENGLISH

LO: EDITING NARRATIVE WRITING

-
- Today I would like you to look back at your suitcase / staircase story – in the same way we have been doing our ‘quick writes’ in class - but with a little extra time. Remember today is about improving quality as well as your grammar and punctuation. It’s about improving your writing.
 - Session 1, plan, then write, write, write!
 - **Session 2, (today) - complete your story if you need to then proof read and edit to improve the first draft (if you have dictionaries etc., this may be a good time to use them 😊)**
 - Session 3, write out a final ‘best version’ draft with all improvements in place.

The next slide has the image you wrote about, and has some ‘stuff’ which may help you with your editing

Some things you may want to think about before you start:

Read through your story. Ask yourself, **does it make sense / is it interesting and engaging to read / does it have enough detail?**

If the answer is 'I dunno' or 'no', make changes to improve it.

Have you used **interesting vocabulary** – if you can find ANY opportunity to improve – do so. Use a thesaurus (book or online) or your brain ... or, ask an adult... we can be very useful for this kind of stuff!

Green, mysterious, practical, vintage, enormous, magical, eerie, cold, dark, gateway, doorway, passage, steps, stairs, concrete, bricks, darkness, depths

Have you included plenty of **expanded noun phrases** and **interesting description**? We have been working on these things all year, so they should be much more evident in your work.

Have you used a good range of punctuation?: CAPS . , ! ? "" Non-negotiables should ALWAYS be in place – but can you slip in some of the others to make it more interesting? (Y5 - ... () -)

Ps. Changes, crossings out, editing slips are all part of the process – the tidy draft will be tomorrow so don't worry about it being messy!

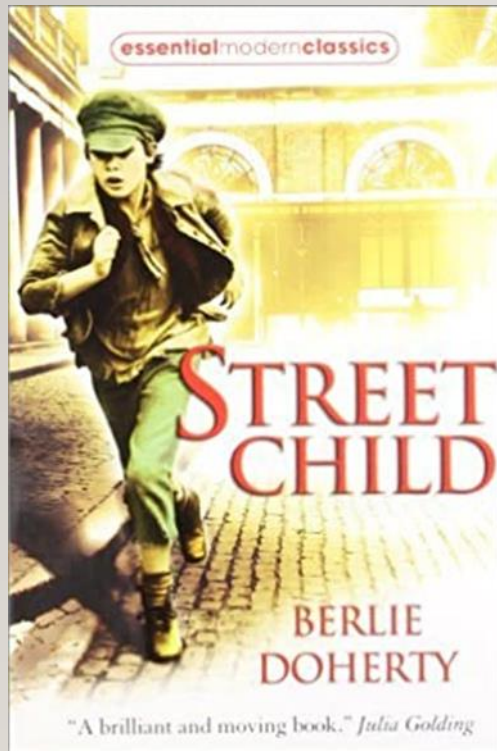


GET ~~BREXIT~~ EDIT DONE!



READING COMPREHENSION

LO: N/A



Read chapter 6 - Tip
From page 51 - 53

As you read, make a mental note of what schooling for Jim is like.

Wednesday: This week's spellings - copy 2 rows, of each of these spellings using consistent letter formation.

LO: Handwriting practise

• Year 4

• *division*

• *invasion*

• *confusion*

• *decision*

• *collision*

• Year 5

• *deceive*

• *conceive*

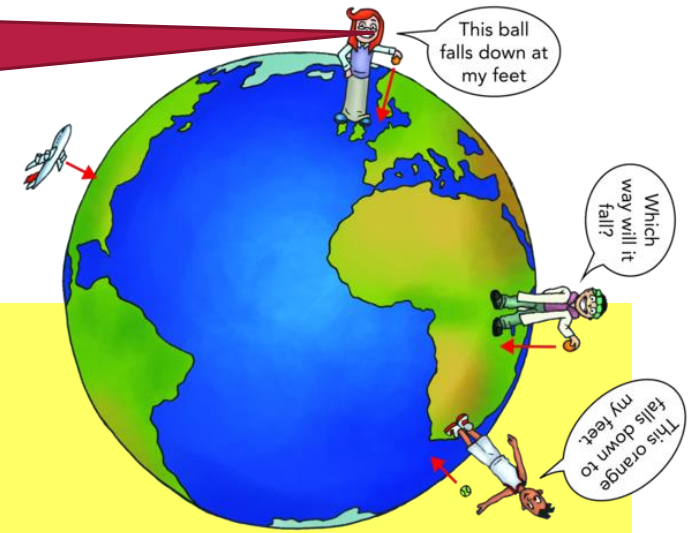
• *receive*

• *perceive*

• *ceiling*

SCIENCE 3

Apologies - I got science 3 and 4 mixed up, but thankfully the order, makes no difference.
Mrs M x



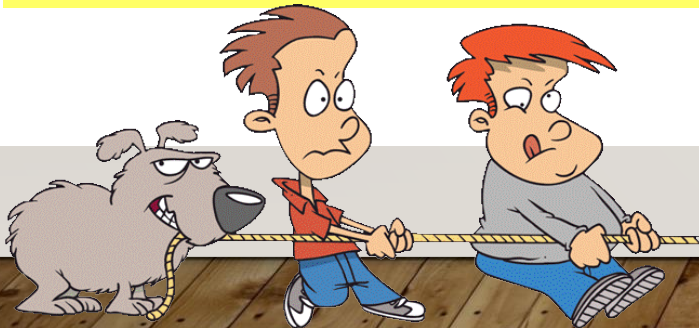
LO: To explore how Sir Isaac Newton discovered gravity.

In Science this term, you're learning all about forces.

Begin by watching the following video to find out how Sir Isaac Newton discovered gravity:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-the-work-of-sir-isaac-newton/zkw3qp3>

Then, read the fact sheet **carefully** and answer the questions on the following slides **in your green book.**



Newton and Gravity Fact Sheet

Isaac Newton was an English scientist and mathematician. He made many discoveries in his lifetime. One of the most important and influential discoveries that he made was the law of gravity.

Newton was born in 1643 at Woolsthorpe Manor in Lincolnshire. He worked hard at school, and was accepted to study at Cambridge University. He worked there for many years, but in 1665, the plague broke out and he was forced to move back to Woolsthorpe Manor.

While Newton was in the garden at

Woolsthorpe Manor one day, he saw an apple fall from a tree. Some say it fell on his head but there is no evidence that this definitely happened. The sight of the apple falling down from the branch to the ground inspired Newton to think about the way it fell. Years later, he told his friend William Stukeley that he wondered why the apple fell down rather than sideways or upwards. He concluded there must be a 'drawing power' in the Earth and that 'the sum of the drawing power must be in the Earth's centre, not in any side of the Earth.'

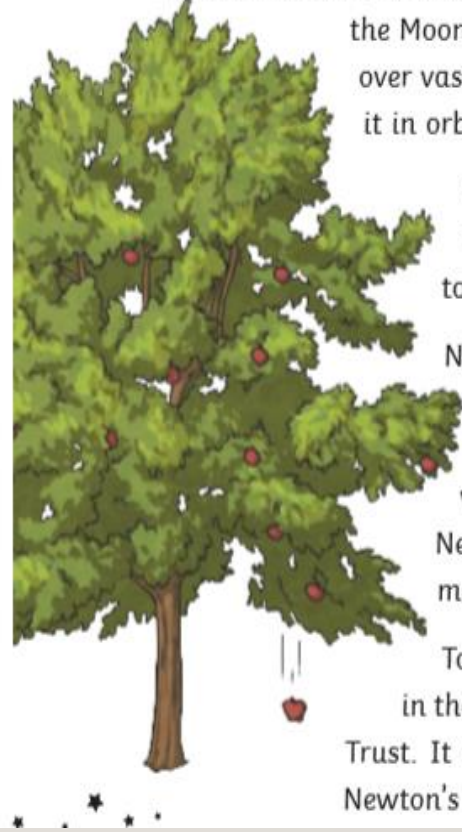


Newton spent a lot of time thinking hard about the force of gravity, and how it pulls objects down towards the centre of the Earth. He was particularly interested in the way the Moon orbits the Earth, and he reasoned that gravity must extend over vast distances, pulling the Moon towards the Earth and keeping it in orbit.

In 1687, Newton published his discoveries about gravity in his famous book, *The Principia*. His findings are known today as Newton's Law of Universal Attraction.

Newton died in 1727, but his legacy lives on. All forces are measured in newtons (N), using a newton meter – both of which are named after Isaac Newton. Even Albert Einstein, writing in 1927, 200 years after Newton's death, described Newton as a 'shining spirit', and claimed he had one of the most brilliant minds of anybody who had ever lived.

Today, the apple tree that inspired Newton's ideas still grows in the gardens at Woolsthorpe Manor, now owned by the National Trust. It can be seen from the window of the room that was Isaac Newton's bedroom.





Newton and Gravity

1. When was Isaac Newton born?

2. Why did Newton move from Cambridge to Woolsthorpe Manor?

3. What fruit did Newton see falling from a tree?

4. In which direction does gravity pull objects?

5. Why does the Moon stay in orbit around the Earth?

6. What are forces measured in?

7. What did Albert Einstein think of Isaac Newton?

8. What can still be seen from Isaac Newton's old bedroom window?

Mark your own – answers tomorrow





Newton and Gravity

1. When was Isaac Newton born?

2. Why do you think the outbreak of plague forced Newton to move from Cambridge back to Woolsthorpe Manor?

3. What inspired Newton to explore the force of gravity?

4. How did Newton describe the way gravity pulls objects?

5. What did Newton discover about the way gravity affects the Moon?

6. Why do you think forces are measured in newtons with a newton metre?

7. Look at this phrase: *Even Albert Einstein, writing in 1927, 200 years after Newton's death, described Newton as a 'shining spirit'.* What does the word 'Even' make you think about Albert Einstein?

8. Why do you think the National Trust have kept and looked after the apple tree in the gardens of Woolsthorpe Manor?

Mark your own – answers tomorrow



Y4 ANSWERS

1. When was Isaac Newton born?
Isaac Newton was born in 1643.
2. Why did Newton move from Cambridge to Woolsthorpe Manor?
Newton moved to Woolsthorpe Manor because plague broke out.
3. What fruit did Newton see falling from a tree?
Newton saw an apple falling from a tree.
4. In which direction does gravity pull objects?
Gravity pulls objects down towards the centre of the Earth.
5. Why does the Moon stay in orbit around the Earth?
The Moon stays in orbit around the Earth because gravity pulls it towards the Earth.
6. What are forces measured in?
Forces are measured in newtons (N).
7. What did Albert Einstein think of Isaac Newton?
Albert Einstein thought that Isaac Newton had one of the most brilliant minds of anyone who had ever lived and that he was a 'shining spirit'.
8. What can still be seen from Isaac Newton's old bedroom window?
The apple tree that inspired Newton's ideas about gravity can still be seen from his old bedroom window.



Y5/6 ANSWERS

1. When was Isaac Newton born?

Isaac Newton was born in 1643.

2. Why do you think the outbreak of plague forced Newton to move from Cambridge back to Woolsthorpe Manor?

He was forced to move away from the city when Plague broke out because he would be less likely to catch the infectious disease in the country.

3. What inspired Newton to explore the force of gravity?

The sight of an apple falling from a tree inspired Newton to explore the force of gravity.

4. How did Newton describe the way gravity pulls objects?

He described gravity as being like a 'drawing power' from the centre of the Earth.

5. What did Newton discover about the way gravity affects the Moon?

He discovered that the Earth exerts its gravitational force on the moon and this causes it to stay in orbit.

6. Why do you think forces are measured in newtons with a newton metre?

Newtons and the newton meter are named after Isaac Newton because of the discoveries he made to do with forces.

7. Look at this phrase: Even Albert Einstein, writing in 1927, 200 years after Newton's death, described Newton as a 'shining spirit'. What does the word 'Even' make you think about Albert Einstein?

It makes me think that Albert Einstein must have had an impressive mind himself too.

8. Why do you think the National Trust have kept and looked after the apple tree in the gardens of Woolsthorpe Manor?

Example answer: I think the tree and gardens have been preserved because the discoveries that Newton made were significant and so the place where the ideas were first formed should be kept safe for people to see when they learn about Isaac Newton.

