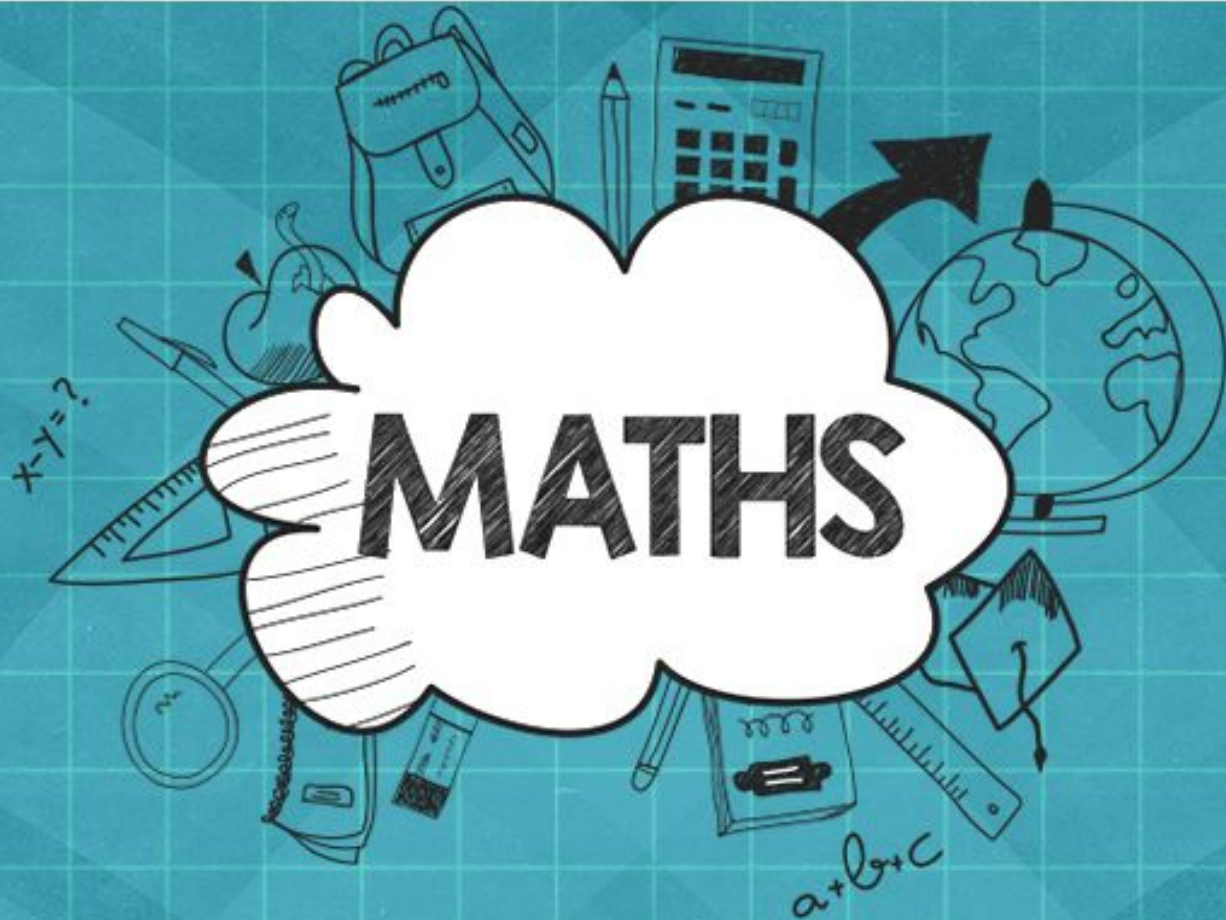


Wednesday 13th May

Home Learning

9-9.30 Brain wake and shake with Joe Wicks

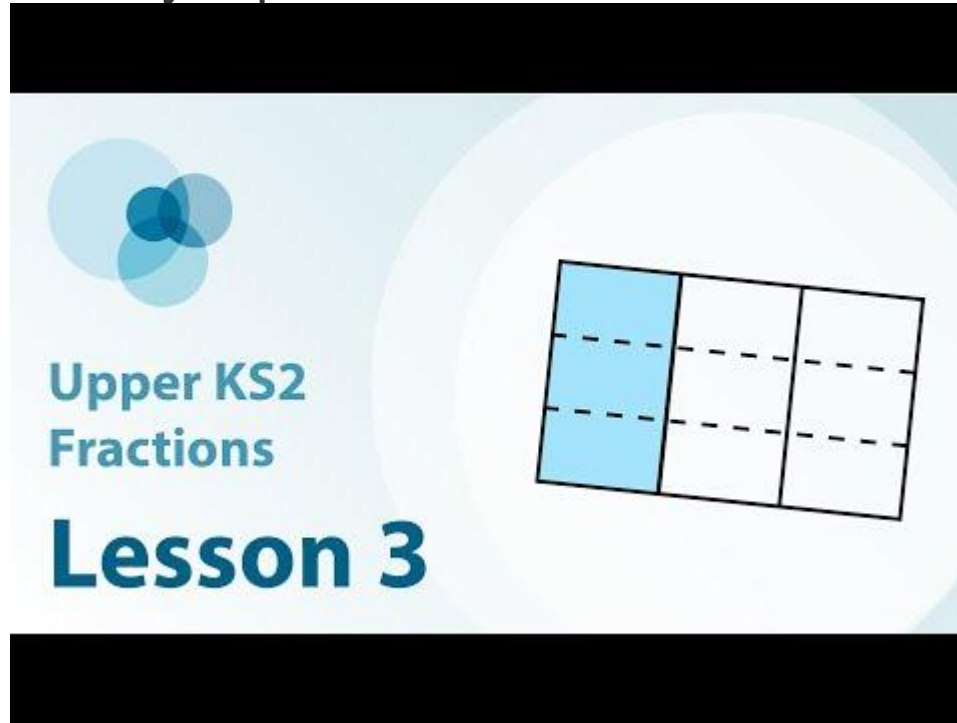




Lesson 3 Use the relationship between the numerator and denominator to identify equivalent fractions

For this lesson you will need:

- Your notes from yesterday
- A piece of paper, pencil and ruler



The image shows a title card for a lesson. At the top left, there is a logo consisting of three overlapping circles in shades of blue. Below the logo, the text 'Upper KS2 Fractions' is written in a blue, sans-serif font. Underneath that, 'Lesson 3' is written in a larger, bold, blue, sans-serif font. To the right of the text, there is a diagram of a rectangle divided into three vertical columns. The first column on the left is shaded light blue. Each column is further divided by a horizontal dashed line into two rows. The entire title card is set against a light blue background with a subtle circular pattern and is framed by black bars at the top and bottom.

Keep the notes that you make in the lesson today. Tomorrow you will review them before beginning your new learning.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ryTwISVg3Vk&feature=emb_logo

Quiz

Open the quiz on Google Classroom and and complete the 7 questions for lesson 3.

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSe8CTPjloM1TiN_yh8GBT8TP6X0jxONLFsKcRF1dQp2uqrsyw/viewform

LO: To identify the features
of a fairy tale.

Wednesday 13th May

The Collins Dictionary define a fairy tale as...

A **fairy tale** is a story for children involving magical events and imaginary creatures.



We have looked at different genres this year. Think about the following...

How do we know a text is an autobiography?

How do we know a text is a suspense story?

How do we know a text is an adventure story?



Every text written can be 'classified' into a category.

It is useful to do this, one reason is so that people can be told books which are also in that category to further encourage them to read. Also, it is useful when organising texts in libraries.

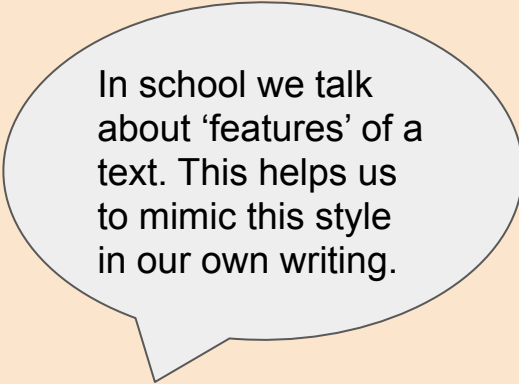
The **Dewey Decimal Classification System** is the most widely used method for classifying books in the library. It is named after Melvil Dewey, an American Librarian who developed it in 1876.

000s Generalities <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Unexplained (UFOs, Bigfoot, Loch Ness Monster, aliens)▪ World Records▪ Bibliographies▪ The Internet▪ Encyclopedias▪ Libraries▪ Almanacs▪ Museums▪ Newspapers▪ Manuscripts & rare texts 	100s Philosophy & Psychology <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Philosophy▪ Paranormal▪ Ghosts▪ Witches▪ Supernatural▪ Dreams▪ Feelings▪ Death & Dying▪ Ethics▪ Animal Rights▪ Self-help▪ Values▪ Friendship 	200s Religion <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Religion▪ Philosophy of Religion▪ History of Christianity▪ Beliefs of Christianity▪ Bible Stories▪ Local Church▪ Denominations▪ Church▪ Geography▪ World Religions 	300s Social Sciences <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Statistics▪ Political Science▪ Economics▪ Law▪ Government▪ Money▪ Court System▪ Armed Forces▪ Schools▪ Transportation▪ Holidays▪ Customs▪ Folk tales 	400s Languages <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sign Language▪ Linguistics▪ Grammar▪ Dictionaries▪ English▪ French▪ Spanish▪ Italian▪ German▪ Latin▪ Classical Languages▪ Other World Languages 
500s Science & Math <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Math▪ Physics▪ Chemistry▪ Astronomy▪ Rocks & Minerals▪ Earth Science▪ Weather▪ Dinosaurs▪ Fossils▪ Oceans▪ Forests▪ Plants▪ Animals 	600s Applied Science & Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Inventions▪ Human Body▪ Health▪ Medicine▪ Vehicles▪ Farm Animals▪ Pets▪ Cookbooks▪ Sewing▪ Food▪ Paper Making▪ Woodworking▪ Construction 	700s Arts and Recreation <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Art History▪ Architecture▪ Origami▪ Crafts▪ Drawing▪ Painting▪ Sculpture▪ Photography▪ Music▪ Sports▪ Fishing▪ Hunting▪ Games 	800s Literature <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ American Literature▪ Poetry▪ Plays▪ Jokes & Riddles▪ Writing▪ Shakespeare▪ British Literature▪ Greek and Ancient Literature▪ Foreign Literature 	900s Geography & History <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Geography▪ Travel▪ Maps▪ Biographies▪ Ancient Civilizations▪ Archaeology▪ Flags▪ States▪ World Wars▪ American History▪ World History 

Like in science, we classify books based on the information they have.

Possible questions to think about when classifying a book:

- Fiction or nonfiction?
- First person narrative?
- Does it have suspense features?
- Does it have action throughout?
- Are there elements of magic?
- Does it have romance?
- Are there aliens?
- Is it set in a real place?



In school we talk about 'features' of a text. This helps us to mimic this style in our own writing.

Take a look at this...



What features would you expect to see in a fairy tale?

Did you come up with some of these?

Common Elements of a FAIRY TALE

- A fairy tale has a theme or teaches an important lesson.
- Fairy tales may include magic, fantasy, or make-believe elements.
- There is a problem or conflict in the story and a happy ending when it is resolved.
- Fairy tales are set in the past and often begin with "Once upon a time."
- Fairy tales often include events, people, or objects in sets of three.
- The setting is often enchanted and may include royalty.
- Animals can sometimes talk or have other special abilities.
- A fairy tale includes good and evil characters.

The infographic features several illustrations: a fairy flying in the top left; a castle in a forest; a woman in a white dress in a garden; a princess in a bed; a princess in a carriage; a frog prince; a witch; a prince and princess; a pumpkin; a magic lamp; a crown; and a wolf in a blue cape.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SKxWJP_LH7A

Watch this clip (it only goes up to 7:48) to remind you of the Three Little Pigs story.



Watch this clip of Goldilocks and The Three Bears.



One feature of a fairy tale is it teaches you a 'lesson', when something has a message to teach we call it a 'moral'.

Examples:

Be kind to all those around you.

Make sure you look after those you love.

Task: Using The Three Little Pigs and Goldilocks and The Bears, identify their fairy tale features in the table on google docs.

Then add a third fairy tale of your choice.

E.g. Jack and the Beanstalk

Cinderella

Hansel and Gretel

Sleeping Beauty

Snow White and The Seven Dwarves

	List examples of magic or make-believe elements.	What is the problem in the story?	Are there characters in a group of three?	Examples of animals having special abilities?	Example of 'evil' character.	Message of the story?
The Three Little Pigs						
Goldilocks and the Three Bears						
Your Choice						

How do fossils provide evidence for evolution?

In this lesson, we are going to learn how fossils are formed and how they provide evidence for the theory of evolution. We will learn what the fossil record is and why there are parts missing from the record.

You will need to turn your speakers on and a piece of lined paper and a pen for this lesson.

Click on the link and follow the steps:

<https://www.thenational.academy/year-6/foundation/how-do-fossils-provide-evidence-for-evolution-year-6-wk2-3>

If you do not have internet access...



Evidence for evolution - rock fossils

Ammonite fossils, an example is shown top right, are sea creatures that became extinct about 65 million years ago.

A **fossil** is the preserved remains of a dead **organism** from millions of years ago. Fossils are found in rocks and can be formed from:

- Hard body parts, such as **bones and shells**, which do not decay easily or are replaced by minerals as they decompose.
- Parts of organisms that have not decayed because one or more of the conditions needed for decomposition are absent. For example, **dead animals and plants** can be preserved in **amber**, peat bogs, tar pits, or in ice.
- Preserved traces of organisms, such as **footprints**, **burrows** and rootlet traces - these become covered by layers of **sediment**, which eventually become rock.

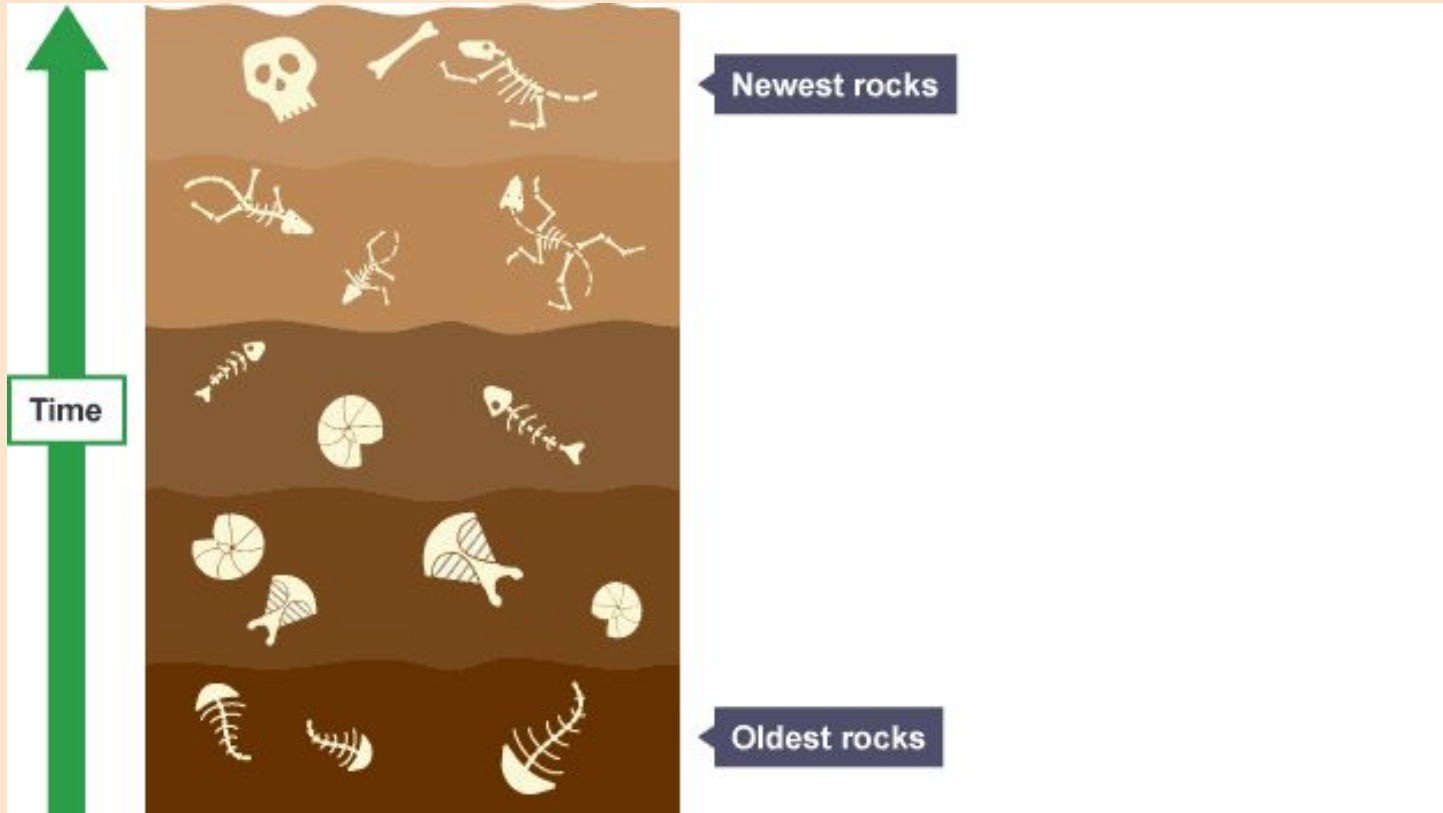
Fossil remains have been found in rocks of all ages. Fossils of the simplest organisms are found in the oldest rocks, and fossils of more complex organisms in the newest rocks. This supports **Darwin's theory of evolution**, which states that simple life forms gradually evolved into more complex ones.

Evidence for early forms of life comes from fossils. By studying fossils, scientists can learn how much (or how little) organisms have changed as life has developed on Earth.

There are gaps in the **fossil record** because many early forms of life were soft-bodied. The soft parts of organisms do not form fossils well. This means there is little information about what these organisms looked like. Any traces of fossils that there may have been were likely destroyed by geological activity. This is why scientists cannot be certain about how life began. They do not have enough **evidence**.

Fossils provide a snapshot of the past and allow us to study how much or how little organisms have changed as life developed on Earth.

The deeper the fossil is buried, the older it is...



Reflection

In your own words, what did you learn today?

Do the work on these slides and then hand in.