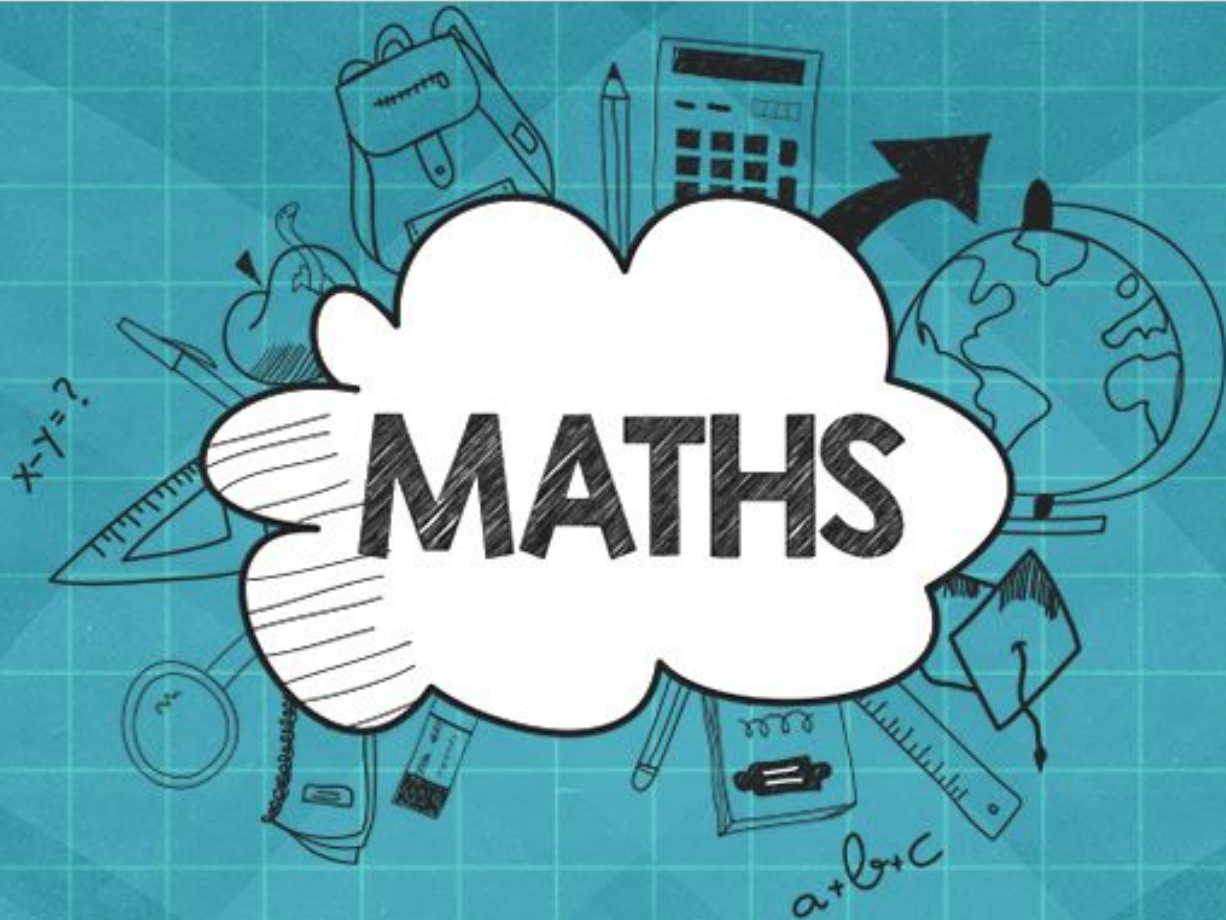


Thursday 21st May

Home Learning

9-9.30 Brain wake and shake with Joe Wicks





Lesson 9 Further practice using examples to deepen and consolidate learning.

For this lesson you will need a piece of paper, pencil and a ruler.



The image shows a lesson title card for 'Upper KS2 Fractions Lesson 9'. It features a blue logo with three overlapping circles in the top left. The text 'Upper KS2 Fractions' is in blue, and 'Lesson 9' is in a larger, bold blue font. To the right, there are four yellow rectangular cards with the numbers 3, 24, 8, and 1. Below these cards is a fraction $\frac{2}{6}$ followed by two equals signs and two empty fraction boxes for a student to write the simplified fraction.

Upper KS2
Fractions

Lesson 9

3 24 8 1

$\frac{2}{6} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

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

Quiz

Open the quiz on Google Classroom and complete the 5 questions for lesson 9.

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScEcas5aRPOMByq3Zuz6E1taaF_OShTOxG9TWD5K5aHS3XE_g/viewform?usp=sf_link

LO: To research a topic for a non-chronological report.

Thursday 21st May

Can you remember the features of a non-chronological report?

include a title which tells my reader what my report is about?

write an introduction giving the reader some brief information about the topic?

use organisational devices to structure my text e.g. sub-headings, bullet points?

use a formal tone?

use technical or topic language?

end with a summary?

This week we have researched and written a non-chronological report on LEGO.



Task: Research one of these toy brands. Collect relevant information and create 4 questions you would like to answer in your non-chronological report tomorrow.



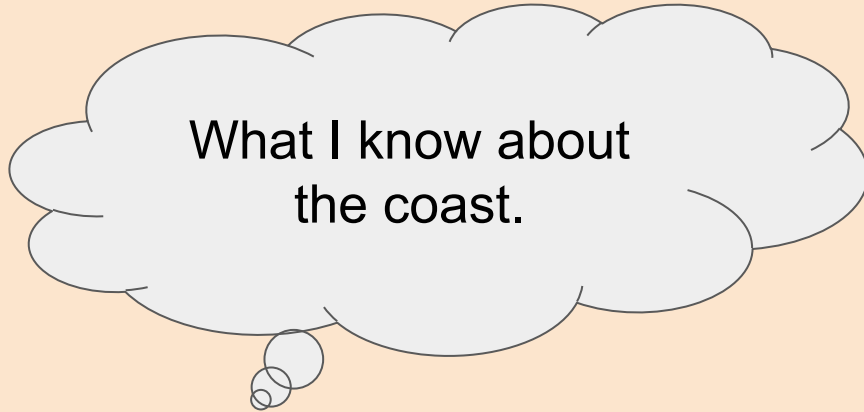
Where should I find information?

- Start with their website, a lot of big brands have a section on their history.
- If they don't, see if another reputable site has information using google.
- DO NOT use WIKIpedia- anyone can edit this!
- You may use a video to get information if it was created by the brand itself or another reputable company e.g. BBC, History.com.

LO: To understand the
features of the coast.

Thursday 21st May

What do you know about the coast already?



What is the coast?

Write down what you think the definition of the coast is.

The coast is where the land meets the sea.



What physical features can you see on the coast?



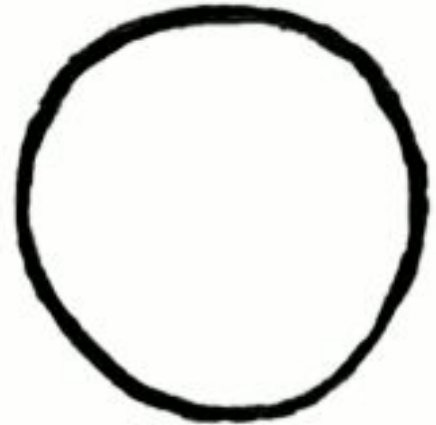
- Beaches
- Cliff
- Sand
- Pebbles
- Rocks
- Caves
- Rock pools
- Stacks
- Arch

Why does the coast look different everywhere?

- ❖ **The sea constantly bashes against the edge of the land in different directions.**
- ❖ **Some rock in the land is soft, some is hard.**
- ❖ **Some places have more strong and forceful storms than others.**

What is change?

- **Change is when something becomes different to how it was before.**
- **E.g. it may be bigger or smaller in size etc.**



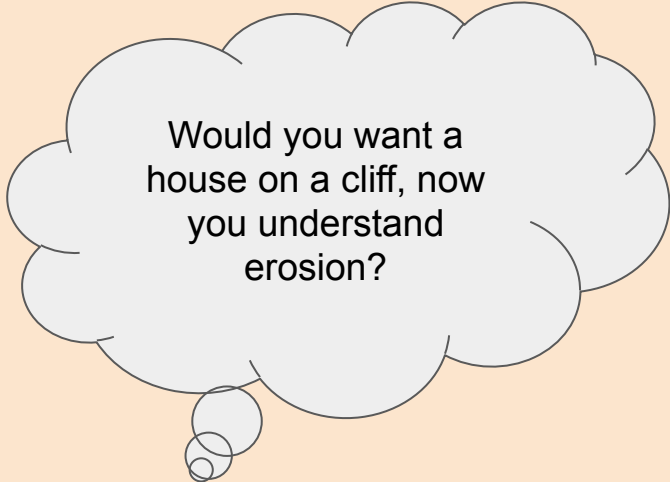
Coastal Changes

- **Today we are learning about how the coast changes over time.**

Why does this happen?

Watch this clip:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00xr65v>

A light blue thought bubble with a black outline, containing text. It has two smaller circles at the bottom left, suggesting it is a thought bubble.

Would you want a house on a cliff, now you understand erosion?

Bays and headlands

Can you think of a way to remember the difference between a bay and headland?



INSIDE THE COAST

- The coasts are made of soft or hard rock. Often it can be in big patches likes this:

HARD ROCK

Soft rock

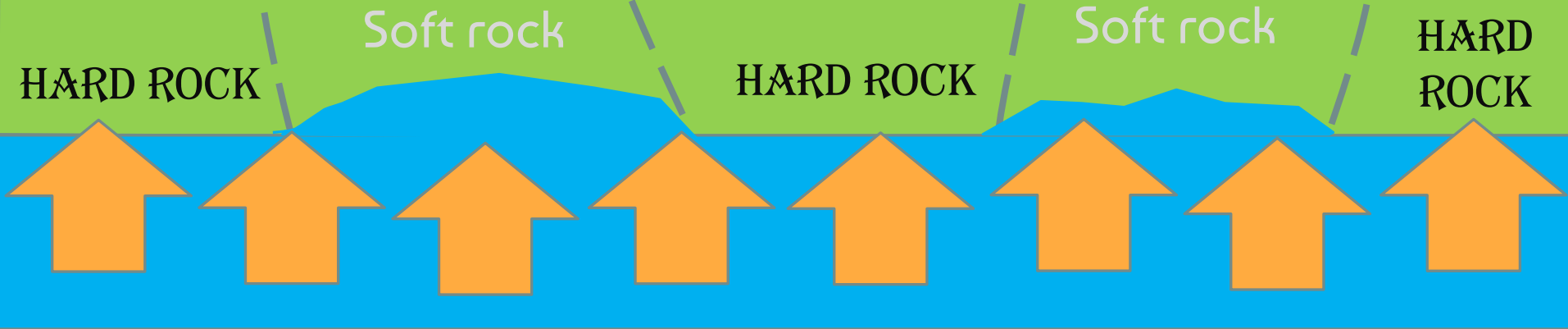
HARD ROCK

Soft rock

HARD
ROCK

INSIDE THE COAST

- Over time the sea can erode away the soft rock parts of the coast.



INSIDE THE COAST

- In the gaps sand and rocks can collect and form sandy or pebbly bays.

Soft rock

Soft rock

HARD
ROCK

HARD ROCK

HARD ROCK



These lovely sandy bays are formed as the weaker section of coastline here have been eroded. The headlands stick out as they are harder more resistant rock which aren't as easily eroded.

Softer, less resistant rock has already been eroded. Sediment has formed beaches.

Harder, more resistant
rock



Task: Create a google slides/information leaflet about how bays and headlands are formed. Look back at this presentation to support you.

Use diagrams to support your explanation. You may copy these.

