

Week 10:

Gladstone Primary Home Learning

Subject/ Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
L A N G U A G E	<p><u>Reading Skills</u></p> <p>Pobble 365: Picture of the day, answer related questions.</p> <p>http://www.pobble365.com/</p>	<p><u>Comprehension skills:</u></p> <p>Read the Biography of Sir David Attenborough. then answer the questions below.</p>	<p><u>Biography WAGOLL</u> (what a good one looks like)</p> <p>Watch the video from the link: https://youtu.be/IJR0A8tbTQ</p> <p>look at the biography below the planning. Assign a different colour for each of the different features of a Biography. Can you then underline/ shade in the features on the diary text. An example is done for you.</p>	<p><u>Planning skills:</u></p> <p>Today you will be planning a Biography of a famous person that you look up to. Below the planning there is a planning sheet with ideas to help you gather your ideas.</p> <p>So use books, newspapers, and google to gather information about your famous person.</p>	<p><u>Biography skills:</u></p> <p>Watch this video before writing your biography. https://youtu.be/IUHP3fdBQJw</p> <p>Today you will write your biography that you planned. Once you have written it you can choose a way to present it on seesaw. you could type it up and upload it, take a picture of your written one or record yourself reading it or you could create a video (imovie) of your biography.</p>
M A T H E M A T I C	<p>Warm-up: Practise 3,4, timetables</p> <p>Use a Dice to make five, 3 digit numbers and order them from smallest to largest (Repeat this 5 times)</p> <p><u>Turning percentages into fraction</u></p>	<p>Warm-up: Practise 5, 6 timetables</p> <p>Use a Dice to make five, 4 digit numbers and order them from smallest to largest (Repeat this 5 times)</p> <p><u>Turning fractions into percentages</u></p>	<p>Warm-up: Practise 7,8 timetables</p> <p>Use playing cards and lay them out on the table. Pick two and multiply them together. If correct you keep the cards. (Repeat until cards are gone)</p> <p><u>Turning percentages into Decimals.</u></p>	<p>Warm-up: Practise 9,11 timetables</p> <p>Use playing cards and lay them out on the table. Pick two and multiply them together. If correct you keep the cards. (Repeat until cards are gone)</p> <p><u>Turning Decimals into Percentages.</u></p>	<p>Warm-up: Practise 6,7,8 timetables</p> <p>Pick a 2 digit number and think of ways you can make that number using, adding, subtracting, multiplying and division (Repeat 3 times)</p> <p>Challenge: Have a go at filling in the blank spaces on the table below the planning.</p>

Week 10:

Gladstone Primary Home Learning

S	<p>Watch this video then have a go at the questions below.</p> <p>https://youtu.be/5ZHccsyrl_Jl</p>	<p>Watch this video then have a go at the questions below.</p> <p>https://youtu.be/8hkRcYwQIFg</p>	<p>Watch this video then have a go at the questions below.</p> <p>https://youtu.be/u5WkQQB70qo</p>	<p>Watch this video then have a go at the questions below.</p> <p>https://youtu.be/r5dn3s0kR3s</p>	
T O P I C	<p><u>Stargazers:</u></p> <p>Use Google maps and satellite photos from the national space station to find landmarks</p> <p>Spot continents and countries, oceans and rivers, volcanoes and forests</p>	<p><u>Music:</u></p> <p>listen to Gustav Holt – The Planets</p> <p>“do this one Planet at time’</p> <p>I would like you to describe the type of sounds used for each piece of music and if you were going to give that music a character which one it would be.</p> <p>All the character names will be below the table.</p>	<p><u>Stargazers:</u> Is there life out there in space????</p> <p>-Do you think there could be life on other planets - Try to give reasons for answering the above question.</p> <p>What do humans need to survive? What do plants need to survive? What must be present on these planets for other life to exist?</p> <p>Which of the other planets is most likely to sustain life?</p> <p><u>Think about the questions above. Make a video of you presenting your thoughts on ‘Other life in space’ and post it on Seesaw.</u></p>	<p><u>Welsh:</u></p> <p>Practise these patterns.</p> <p>Faint o’r gloch wyt ti’n chwarae rygbi? What time do you play rugby? Dw i’n chwarae rygbi am un ar ddeg o’r gloch ar fore dydd Sadwrn yn y ganolfan hamdden. I play rugby at 11 o’clock on saturday morning in the sports centre</p> <p>Pryd wyt ti’n mynd i’r clwb rygbi? When do you play rugby?</p> <p>Dw i’n mynd i’r clwb rygbi ar ddydd Iau. I play rugby on thursday</p> <p>Change these sentences to make 10 of your own.</p>	<p><u>Stargazers: (Biography)</u></p> <p>I want you to choose an astronaut that has gone to space.</p> <p>I want you to write a biography about that astronaut. Research and plan it carefully and set it out correctly.</p>

Remember you can still add facts to our 'padlet' **Padlet link**

<https://padlet.com/mrtynan0/stargazers>

Tuesday's Comprehension

Sir David Attenborough – Naturalist and Presenter

As the world's most famous naturalist, Sir David Attenborough has brought amazing wildlife to television screens for over 50 years. From series such as Life on Earth to Frozen Planet, his documentaries have inspired generations to learn more about the natural world.

Early Years

Born in 1926, David Frederick Attenborough into a well-off family with two brothers, John and Richard. During World War II, his parents took in two Jewish girls who had fled the Nazis and they were treated like family. His brother Richard went on to great success as an actor and film-maker, starring in Hollywood blockbuster films such as Jurassic Park.

David became fascinated by natural history in his early childhood. In fact, by the age of seven he had already created his very own "museum" of bird eggs, old stamps and ancient fossils.

University and Early Career

After school, David studied natural sciences at Cambridge, but was reluctant to become an academic, disliking the idea of being stuck in labs and lecture theatres all his life. On finishing his studies, David joined the Royal Navy hoping to see the world, but didn't get very far; he was posted to North Wales and Scotland.

Family

In 1950 Attenborough married Jane Elizabeth Ebsworth Oriel; she died in 1997. The couple had two children, Robert and Susan. Robert is a senior lecturer in *bioanthropology* for the School of Archaeology and Anthropology at the Australian National University in Canberra.

Wild World

David returned to his first love of making natural history documentaries in 1973. Several successful years of making wildlife programmes peaked with his series Life on Earth in the late nineteen seventies, at the time the most ambitious series the BBC had ever produced.

The Working Process

David begins any series with a general outline of the questions he wants to ask and answer, followed by a dialogue over many months with the prospective programme's researchers and producers. Once a massive file of notes has been accumulated, only then does David begin his travels.

What is David like to work with?

David writes all his own scripts and has won literary prizes for his books. The great presenter is no Prima Donna, always travelling economy class with his film crew, only accepting offers for airline upgrades if it extends to his crew as well. A modest David has been quoted as saying, "People assume I do all the work. I keep having to tell them, it was the cameraman, not me".

Quite apart from the extensive travel to often dangerous regions, David is willing to take risks for his shows. He let himself be attacked by military ants in Africa, abseiled down a rainforest tree in his late 60s and is the oldest person to set foot on the North Pole! In fact the plucky presenter has only two aversions: rats, and anywhere (like dark caves) where there might be rats.

A National Treasure

David Attenborough was named as the most trusted celebrity in Britain in 2006. He has also been named among the 100 Greatest Britons alongside Winston Churchill, Princess Diana

Joining the BBC

David joined the BBC in 1952. His boss at the BBC initially told Attenborough he shouldn't actually work in front of the cameras as his "teeth were too big" but he had always wanted to present wildlife documentaries and after several years he started to make a name for himself, making the successful Zoo Quest series. By 1965 he was elevated to the post of Controller of BBC2, where he oversaw the introduction of colour TV to Britain, and only a few years later was made Director of Programmes for BBC1 and BBC2.

and Charles Darwin. At the age of 88, he is still producing natural history and films and has no intention of stopping. He said, "I just wish the world was twice as big and half of it was still unexplored"

* **bioanthropology:** *the study of how humans evolved*

Tuesday's Comprehension Questions

Questions:

1. When was David Attenborough born?
2. How many siblings did he have?
3. What did his brother Richard do when he grew up that made him famous?
4. What kind of family did David grow up in?
5. *In fact, by the age of seven he had already created his very own "museum" of bird eggs, old stamps and ancient fossils.*
6.
 - a. **a)** What does this tell us about David as a boy?
 - b. **b)** Why is the word museum in inverted commas?
 - c.
7. What did David Study at University?
8. Explain why David did not want to work in a university
9. Why was David's career in the Navy disappointing to him?
10. Why is the word **bio anthropology** written in bold letters?
11. What does the text tell you about televisions before 1965. Why was this important to Attenborough's career?
12. What else does David do, other than presenting, to contribute to his TV programmes?
13. What is David afraid of?

Wednesday' Language.

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CHECKLIST : BIOGRAPHY

Features of a Biography/Autobiography	Colour
Is it clear who the writing is about?	
Does the introduction make you want to read on?	
Are capital letters used for names of people and places?	
Is it written in the correct person eg. First (autobiography) or third (biography)?	
Does the text give you factual information about the person and events?	
Are the person's feelings and emotions included in the text?	

Week 10:

Gladstone Primary Home Learning

Does it keep the reader interested -using well chosen words ?	
Does it have a satisfactory conclusion/ending ?	

Thursday

Features	Notes for my biography
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Overview paragraph</i>	
<i>Childhood events</i>	

Week 10:

Gladstone Primary Home Learning

<i>Early life, events and achievements</i>	
<i>Later life, events and achievements</i>	
<i>Concluding paragraph</i>	

Maths

<u>Monday</u> <u>Convert these percentages to fractions and cancel the fractions down to their simplest forms:</u> 2% = _____ 8% = _____	<u>Tuesday</u> <u>Change to percentage</u>	<u>Wednesday</u> <u>Write each of these percentages as a decimal:</u> 1. 10% 2. 70% 3. 90% 4. 33% 5. 45% 6. 75%	<u>Thursday</u> <u>Write each of these decimals as a percentage:</u> 1. 0.4 2. 0.5 3. 0.25 4. 0.8 5. 0.65 6. 0.34
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Week 10:

Gladstone Primary Home Learning

<u>50% =</u>	(a) $\frac{7}{25}$	(b) $\frac{32}{50}$	(c) $\frac{1}{5}$	(d) $\frac{1}{2}$	7. 51%	7. 0.46
<u>10% =</u>					8. 21%	8. 0.03
<u>25% =</u>	(e) $\frac{3}{4}$	(f) $\frac{8}{20}$	(g) $\frac{6}{20}$	(h) $\frac{28}{50}$	9. 19%	9. 0.29
<u>75% =</u>					10. 6%	10. 0.87
<u>5% =</u>					11. 65%	11. 0.34
<u>20% =</u>	(i) $\frac{3}{5}$	(j) $\frac{11}{25}$	(k) $\frac{48}{50}$	(l) $\frac{14}{100}$	12. 58%	12. 0.45
<u>40% =</u>					13. 39%	13. 0.01
					14. 57%	14. 0.73
	(m) $\frac{13}{20}$	(n) $\frac{4}{5}$	(p) $\frac{8}{10}$	(q) $\frac{1}{10}$	15. 11%	15. 0.37

Fractions	Decimals	Percentages
	0.8	
		24%
		45%
	0.14	

Week 10:

Gladstone Primary Home Learning

		5%
	0.02	

Tuesday Music

Planet	Music	Character
Mars		
Venus		
Mercury		
Jupitar		
Saturn		
Uranus		
Neptune		

Character word bank:

Week 10:

Gladstone Primary Home Learning

Old age person

Mystic

Flying Messenger

Peace

Joy

Magician

War