

Good morning!

Here is a timetable for the work for today. There is a task set for each subject. You can either print out the sheets at home or write them out and complete on paper. Some tasks may involve purple mash, spelling shed or times table rock-stars (your log ins are in the back of your reading record).

Remember to date and put the LO each piece of work ready for me to collect from you, when we return. I will expect each piece to be completed- and your best work! If you have any questions, you can email me at hannah.lupton@fishwick.lancs.sch.uk – I will be online during normal school hours!

Spelling	<p>LO: The prefix over, mis, im and un.</p> <p>We are looking at the rule of adding the prefixes over, mis and im and un .</p> <p>Log onto spelling shed (your log in details are in the back of your reading record).</p> <p>Play the spelling games with these prefixes.</p> <p>You can also play some of the other spelling word games.</p> <p>Can you make anagrams of the words and then get someone else to solve them? You could send them to each other through attaching an image on purplemash...</p> <p>An anagram is a mix up of the letters</p> <p>Eg Lupton = pLutno</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• disappointed• dissatisfied• dissimilar• unsure• unnecessary• unnatural• overseas• overrule• overreact• impatient
Free reading	<p>LO: To compare stories</p> <p>Read a chapter of your book.</p>	<p>Have you ever read a story that is similar?</p> <p>Maybe the characters or the plot is similar...</p> <p>Use the 2do task called 'similar story' to answer.</p> <p>Explain your answer in as much detail as possible.</p>
Guided Reading	<p>Log onto purple mash.</p> <p>There are reading tasks set for today.</p> <p>Use the instructions on the task for the reading activity.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read chapter 32. Complete multiple-choice questions for chapter 3.3. Complete the reading activity.
SPAG	<p>LO: To identify the word class.</p> <p>I have set you a beat the clock game on purplemash- it is a 2do called 'word class'.</p>	<p>Can you beat the clock to drag the words in the sentence to the correct word class type?</p> <p>There are 2 levels. See how many goes it takes you to complete.... You can let us know in our 2.50pm LIVE class!</p>

English	<p>LO: To understand a text in depth.</p> <p>Task 1 Please complete the assignment on TEAMS called – ‘features of an explanation text’. I asked you to look at the texts below, yesterday and find the features. Please now tell me what you think they are. If you do not have teams yet, make a list like the one below and send me a picture. There are 9 features.</p>	<p>Task 2 Then complete the reading and questions of the explanation text.</p> <p>If you have teams- please complete the assignment in the assignment section called Read as a reader.</p> <p>If you do not have teams, the text and questions are below.</p>
Maths	<p>LO: To identify nets of shapes. (constructed shapes)</p> <p>Use this link https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/identifying-the-properties-of-constructed-3-d-shapes-60r3jd It is an online lesson. Complete the activities and send me a picture through purple mash of your completed tasks.</p>	<p>You will need to do:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introductory quiz • Watch the video lesson • Complete the independent activity at the end. • Complete the quiz at the end. <p>Then there is also 1 tasks on purple mash for you.</p>
Arithmetic	<p>LO: To practice my times tables. Please practise your time tables using Times Table Rockstars.</p>	
Science	<p>LO: To understand how fossils were made. Watch this video again https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3rkGu0BItKM&feature=youtu.be Now complete the blanks of the sentences below.</p>	<p>If you have got teams- please complete it on teams from the assignments.</p> <p>If you haven't got teams yet, please write the sentences out on paper and send me a picture on purple mash of your answers.</p>
PE	<p>LO: To be active Use the video link and do PE with Joe- don't give up!! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BDigyoBrHms</p>	

Example explanation text 1

How to be a Man on the Moon

If you want to be a man on the moon you must be extremely responsible. Being prompt each morning is vital and you must never miss a day at work. Do you think you would be up to the task?

If so here is what being a man on the moon may involve.

Cleaning

You must keep the moon tidy as quite often astronauts drop sweet packets and cans. Usually you would use a moon vacuum to get rid of the dust and dirt. It is crucial that you clean out the craters daily and check to make sure that there is nothing left inside them each night.

Entertaining tourists

Each afternoon tourist spaceships begin to arrive from Earth. It would be part of your job to entertain them and give them something to photograph. Sometimes, this may involve doing exciting gymnastics such as somersaults, handstands and even high moon jumps. Sometimes this can take as long as two hours.

Occasionally, the tourist' spaceships will land on the moon and when they do you must give them a guided tour. Ensuring you show the guests all of the different areas and tell them facts along the way.

Selling souvenirs

You must be particularly good with money as you will need to set up a gift shop. As there is no wi-fi on the moon you can't use internet banking and you would have to add up all the numbers in your head. You may choose to sell things such as postcards, pencils, mugs and small statues of the moon. However you may choose to sell something even more exciting,, that would be up to you.

Aliens

When tourists ask you about aliens it is hugely important that you tell them the truth and try not to exaggerate the truth. There are no aliens! It is your job to make sure that not only the tourists but people back on earth know that they just don't exist.

Travel

After hearing all of this information do you really think that you would be suited to work on the moon? If so please contact us to apply for the job.

Explanation text 2

The water cycle

Interestingly, the water cycle is also known as the hydrological cycle. There is the same amount of water on the Earth now as there was when the Earth began. The water cycle is how the earth's water recycles itself.

The cycle includes [precipitation](#), [evaporation](#), [condensation](#), and [transpiration](#). Earth's water keeps changing from liquid water to vapour and then back again. This cycle happens because of the sun's heat and gravity.

How does the Water Cycle work?

1. First of all, water molecules from lakes, rivers, streams, reservoirs, and the sea get heated up by the sun and then turn into vapour that rises into the air.
2. Next, these water molecules form into clouds, this is because a process called condensation occurs.
3. When the air and the water cool, they form drops of water which then fall to the earth as rain. If they are frozen, they become snow or sleet.
4. Once the water reaches the ground, it can flow across the land until it reaches rivers, lakes, streams, or the sea.

It can also sink into the ground and flow because of gravity through gaps in rock, gravel and sand. Because of this, it reaches these bodies of water too.

5. Now the cycle begins again, when water is evaporated once more.

Why is water important?

Many of us think water will always be there for us when we want it. Without water, living things would die. You will die if you go without water for more than a week. Plants will die without water and that would kill all of the animals that eat the plants.

English TASK 1

Features of an explanation text.

Toolkit!

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

ENGLISH Task 2- read as a reader task.

The text is on the next page down.

Questions.

1. What does a palaeontologist study?
2. What is the nickname of the preserved Tyrannosaurus Rex skeleton?
3. Why do you think fossils are found near igneous rock?
4. Why do you think the people of Whitby thought that the ammonites were snakes turned into stone by St.Hilda?
5. Why have we only got fossils to find out about dinosaurs?
6. What does the Latin word 'fossils' mean?
7. How come the fossilised animals or plants haven't been eaten by other animals?
8. Why did the author use an exclamation mark at the end of the Fossil Fact section?
9. Why aren't there any fossils of cats that lived twenty years ago?
10. In the 'How a fossil is made' section, what does the word 'seep' mean?

Fossils

Fossils are preserved remains of animals and plants that lived millions of years ago made in sedimentary rock. Usually when something dies it is eaten or decays and therefore disappears. However, when an animal or plant dies it can get covered over with mud or sand, it can stay there and over a long time, become a fossil.

Dinosaurs

Fossils are essential to understanding about life a long time ago. Without them we would not even know that dinosaurs existed! People who study fossils are called palaeontologists and these are the people who have found out what we now know about dinosaurs. However, this only started 200 years ago, so we've only known about dinosaurs for 200 years!



Did you know?

- 'Sue' is the nickname given to most complete and best preserved Tyrannosaurus Rex specimen ever found.
- The word 'fossil' comes from an old word 'fossilis', meaning 'dug up'.
- Fossils are only found in sedimentary rock.
- The fossils in the pictures are called ammonites. It is the town symbol for Whitby in North Yorkshire. Whitby is good for fossil hunting and long ago, people thought that the ammonites were snakes turned to stone by St. Hilda!

How a Fossil is Made

When a plant or animal dies, their body sinks into mud or is buried by sand. This usually happens on the sea bed. Being buried preserves it from rotting or being eaten by other animals. Whilst it is underground, water and minerals seep into the bones and where the bones and body used to be and make a hard shape. This is squashed under more layers of sand, mud and eventually rock over many, many millions of years. Much later, palaeontologists or fossil hunters may find it as the rock in which it is encased becomes unearthed.

Science

What Are Fossils?



Read the facts about fossils below and fill in the missing words.
Use the word bank to help you.

1. The preserved _____ of animals and plants are called fossils.
2. Scientists have decided that fossils have to be over _____ years old.
3. Body fossils and _____ fossils are the two main types of fossils.
4. Fossils have been found on every _____ on Earth.
5. The only way scientists can study _____ is by the fossils that were left behind.
6. The word fossil comes from the Latin word fossilis, which means, "_____ up".
7. Most fossils are found when the rocks of a landscape are worn away by water and _____.
8. Scientists who study fossils are called _____.
9. Some fossilised animals were preserved when they became trapped in amber, tar or _____.
10. Most fossils are dug up from sedimentary _____ layers.
11. Sedimentary rock is a type of rock that has been formed from _____, mud and small pieces of rock.
12. Some fossils are of animal burrows or _____, rather than the animals themselves.

rock	sand	footprints	10,000
dinosaurs	remains	dug	wind
continent	paleontologists	trace	ice