Home Learning Y6

Wk. Beginning 22.2.21


Mindfulness Monday

Tuesday

Word of the Day

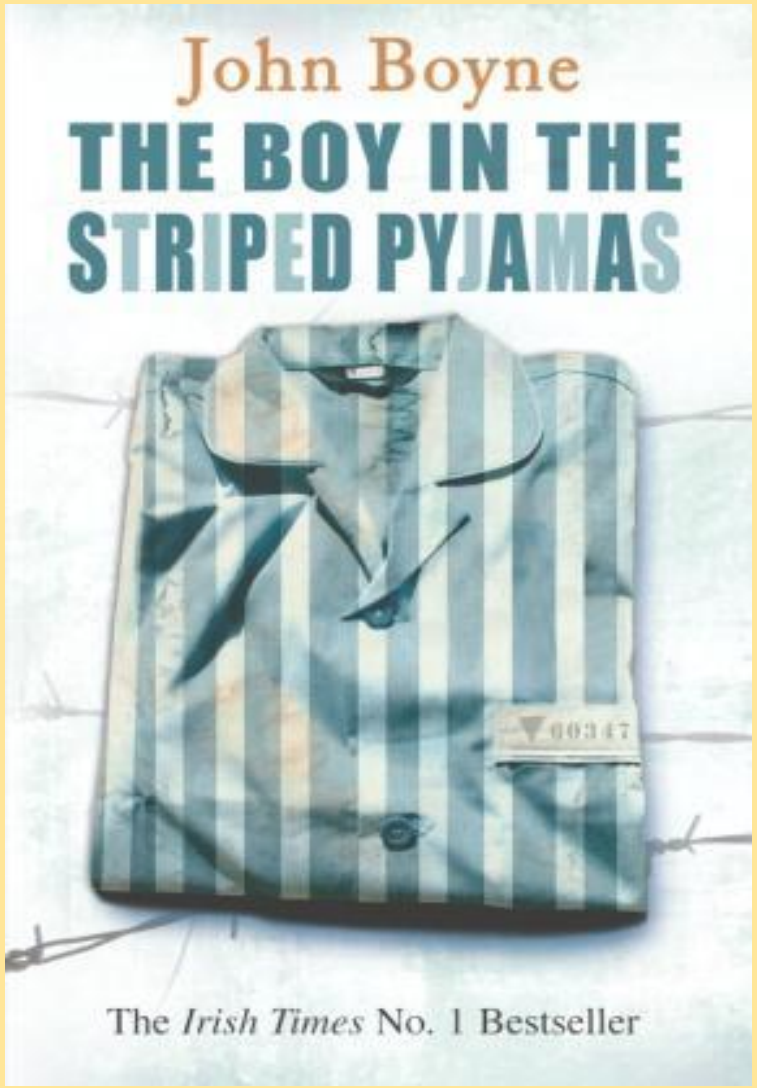
Participate (Verb)

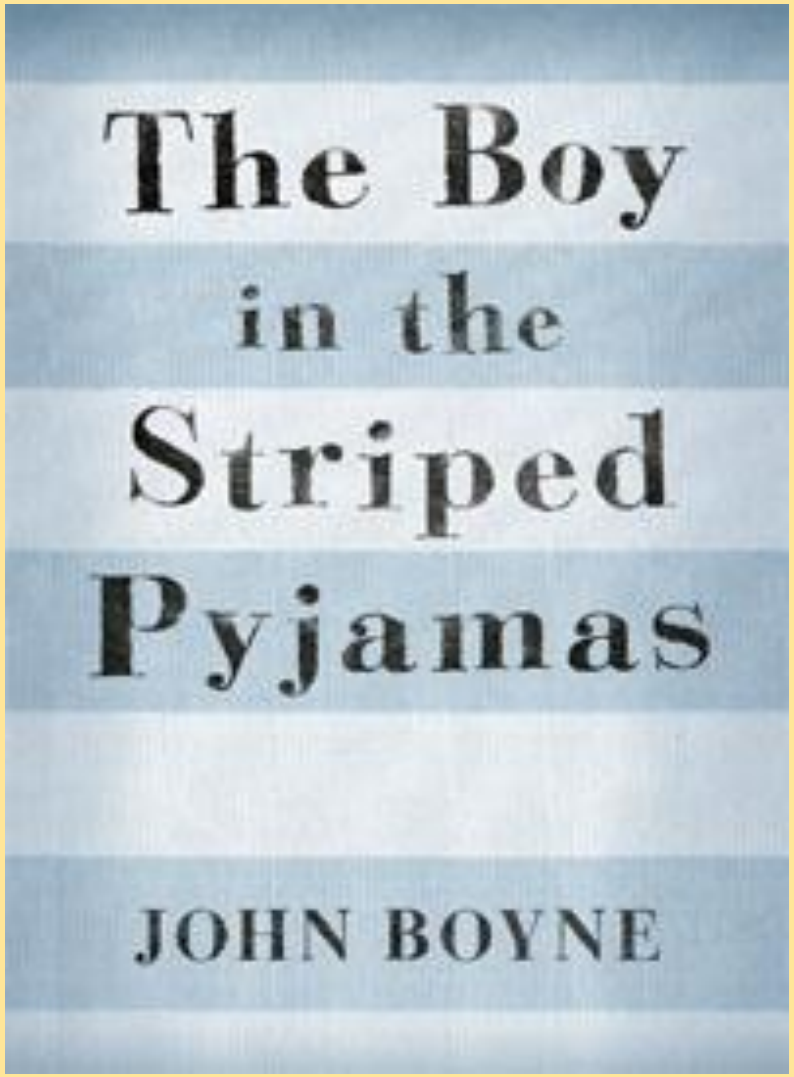
Definition: To take part in

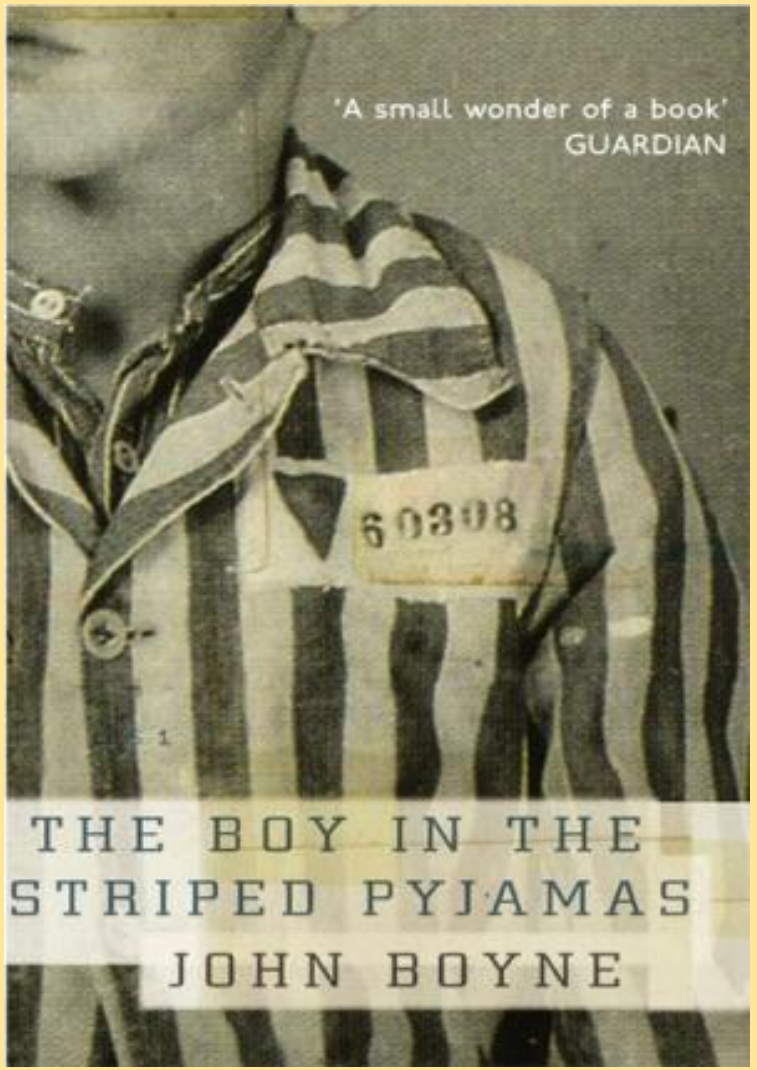
English

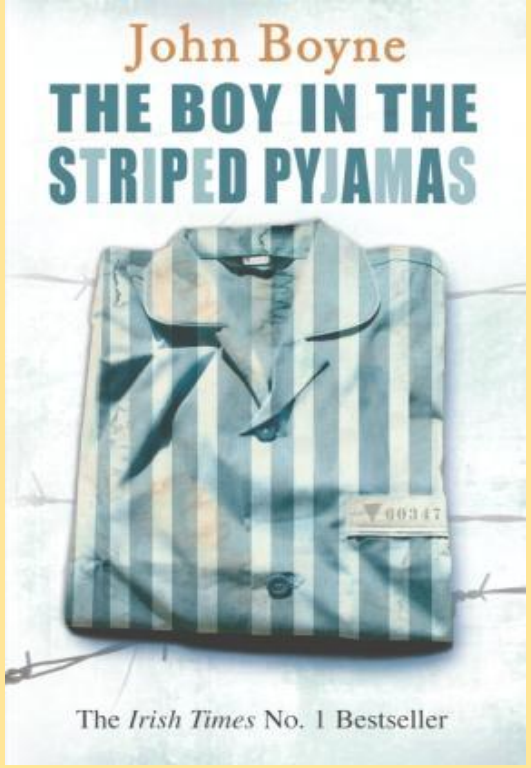
Like most books, the one we are going to read has several different front covers.

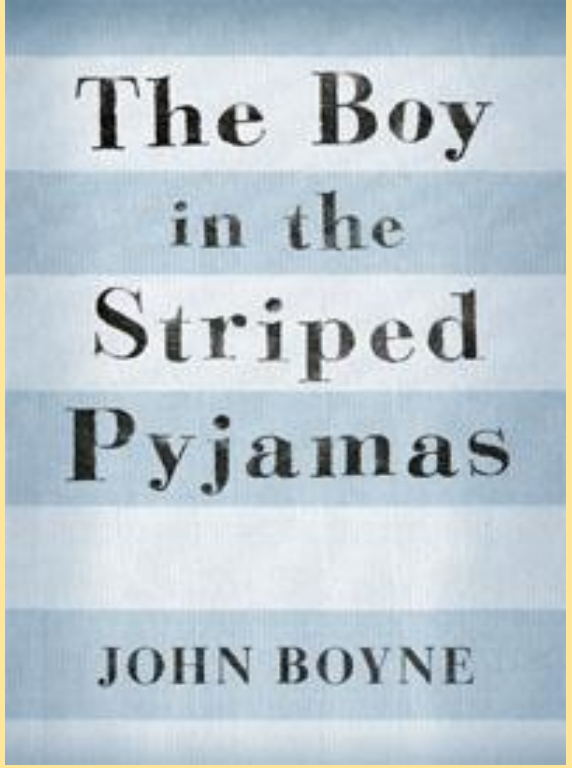
However – all of the covers for this book mean something important, but don’t reveal anything about the story.

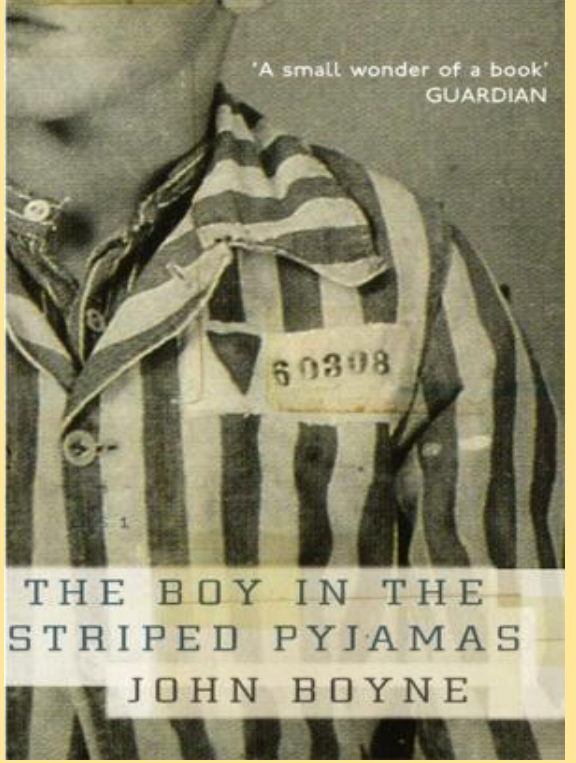

John Boyne
THE BOY IN THE STRIPED PYJAMAS
The Irish Times No. 1 Bestseller


The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas
JOHN BOYNE


'A small wonder of a book'
GUARDIAN
60308
THE BOY IN THE STRIPED PYJAMAS
JOHN BOYNE







What imagery can you see on all the book covers?

Why do you think that image is used across all the covers?

What are some of the key differences between the book covers?

What does the image tell you about the story on book cover three?



RE

What is Lent?

Opening Prayer

Grant, O lord,

That we may begin with holy fasting this campaign of Christian service, so that, as we take up battle against spiritual evils, we may be armed with weapons of self-restraint.

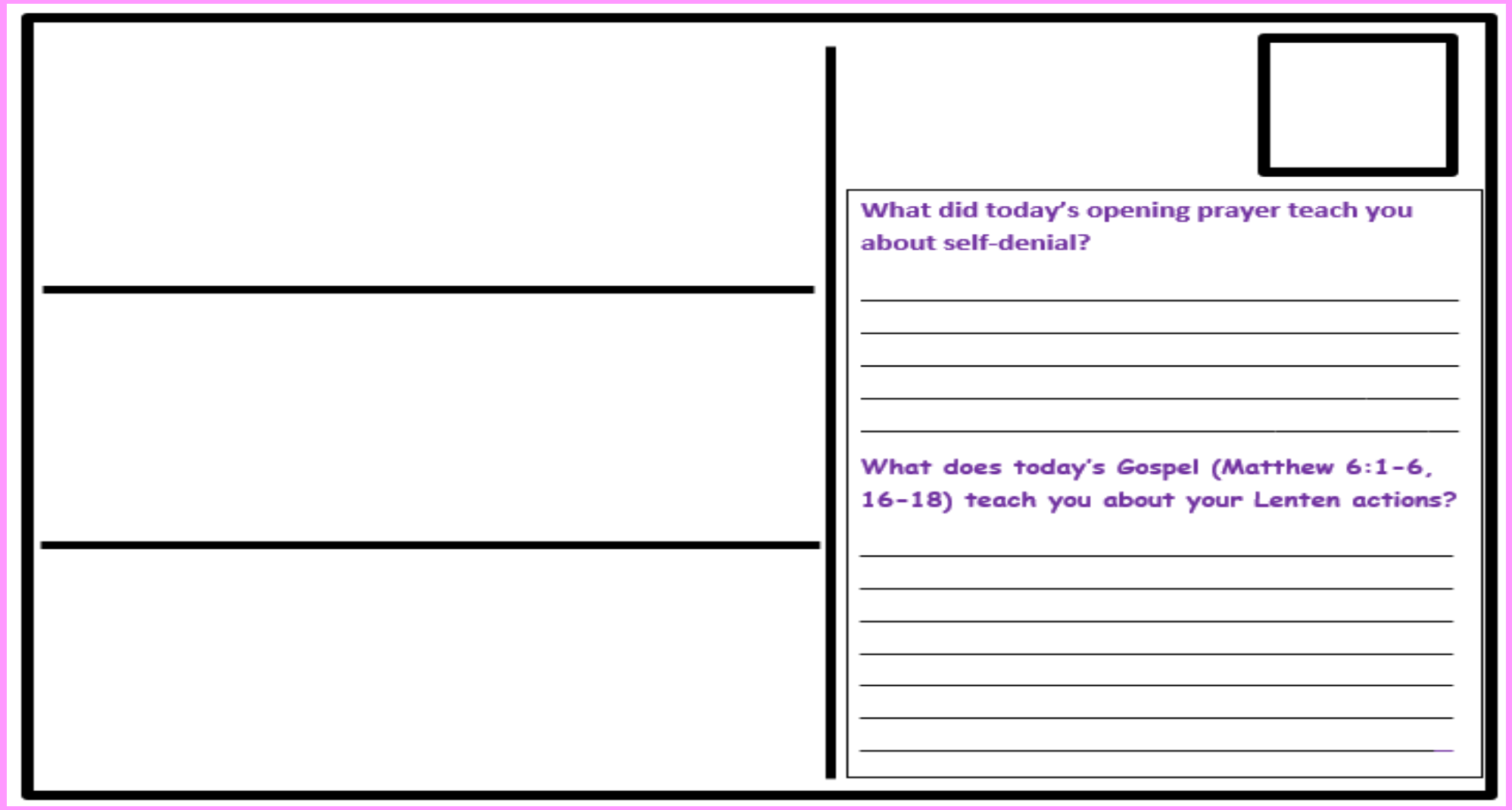
Through our Lord Jesus Christ, your Son, who lives and reigns with you in the unity of the Holy Spirit, one God, for ever and ever.

Amen

Gospel

- **Jesus said to his disciples: 'Be careful not to parade your good deeds before men to attract their notice; by doing this you will lose all reward from your Father in heaven. So when you give alms, do not have it trumpeted before you; this is what the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets to win men's admiration. I tell you solemnly, they have had their reward. But when you give alms, your left hand must not know what your right is doing; your almsgiving must be secret, and your Father who sees all that is done in secret will reward you.**
- **'And when you pray, do not imitate the hypocrites: they love to say their prayers standing up in the synagogues and at the street corners for people to see them; I tell you solemnly, they have had their reward. But when you pray, go to your private room and, when you have shut your door, pray to your Father who is in that secret place, and your Father who sees all that is done in secret will reward you.**
- **'When you fast do not put on a gloomy look as the hypocrites do: they pull long faces to let men know they are fasting. I tell you solemnly, they have had their reward. But when you fast, put oil on your head and wash your face, so that no one will know you are fasting except your Father who sees all that is done in secret; and your Father who sees all that is done in secret will reward you.'**

Task: Create a postcard about the three pillars of Lent



Example


! Prayer !
Pray to God
! Fasting !
Resist temptation
Give up Something
! Almsgiving !
Give to others

Wednesday

Word of the Day

Indignant (adjective)

Definition: angered about being treated unfairly



English

What is the blurb?

10 Tips to Write a Book Blurb for Beginners

1. Know your genre.
2. Give readers what they want.
3. Start with a hook.
4. Don’t summarize, entice.
5. Aim for 150 words.
6. Avoid clichés and cheesy lines.
7. Write in the third person.
8. Appeal to your readers emotions.
9. Give the blurb a plot.
10. Write more than one blurb.

Blurb 1

If you do start to read this book, you will go on a journey with a nine-year-old boy called Bruno. (Though this isn’t a book for nine-year-olds.) And sooner or later you will arrive with Bruno at a fence.

Blurb 2

Fences like this exist all over the world. We hope you never have to encounter such a fence.

Blurb 3

Lines may divide us, but hope will unite us . . .

Task:

Divide
Separate
Difference
Hope
Respect
Kindness
Innocence

. Re-read the blurbs one at a time.

. Copy each one into your home learning books in a coloured, write a short summary of what you're learning about the book.

- *What are the main themes of the book?*
- *What image is the blurb trying to create?*
- *Do we learn anything about a character?*

Geography / Music



Jazz is an original style of American Music. It is a unique blend of many styles of music including gospel music, brass bands, African music, blues, and Spanish music. The rhythms can shift and change throughout the song.

WHAT IS JAZZ?





Jazz was invented by African-American musicians in New Orleans, Louisiana in the late 1800s. The music became more popular in the 1900s and took the country by storm in the 1920s. In the 1920s, the centre for jazz moved from New Orleans to Chicago and New York City.

Where does it come from?



Typical jazz instruments include drums, guitar, piano, saxophone, trumpet, clarinet, trombone, and the double bass.

Jazz was so popular in the 1920s that the time period is often called the "Jazz Age" by historians. This was also a time of prohibition when selling alcohol was illegal. During the Jazz Age, illegal clubs called "speakeasies" were opened all over the United States. These clubs featured jazz music, dancing, and sold alcohol.

The Jazz Age was a time when many jazz musicians and bands became famous. They included bands such as Kid Ory's Original Creole Jazz Band and the New Orleans Rhythm Kings as well as musicians such as Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington.





Improvisation is the most defining feature of jazz. Improvisation is creating, or making up, music as you go along. Jazz musicians play from printed music and they improvise solos.

Improv!



Bread - money.

Cat - A jazz musician.

Crib - Where the musician lives or sleeps.

Dig - To know or understand something.

Finger Zinger - Someone who can play very fast.

Gig - A paying music job.

Hep - A term used to describe someone who is cool.



Jake - A term meaning "okay."

Lid - A hat.

Rusty gate - A jazz musician who isn't very good.

Scatting - Improvising words to a song that are nonsense syllables.

Skins player - The drummer.

Tag - The end part of a song.



Louis Armstrong was one of the most influential artists in the history of music. Born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 4, 1901.

He began playing the cornet at the age of 13. Armstrong perfected the improvised jazz solo as we know it.

Before Armstrong, Dixieland was the style of jazz that everyone was playing. This was a style that featured collective improvisation where everyone soloed at once. Armstrong developed the idea of musicians playing during breaks that expanded into musicians playing individual solos. This became the norm.

Affectionately known as "Pops" and "Satchmo," Louis was loved and admired throughout the world. He died in New York City on July 6, 1971.

Louis Armstrong

Jazz continued to change and evolve over time. Many new forms of music came from jazz. In the 1930s, swing music was popular. It was played by large big bands and people liked to dance to it. In the 1940s, a more complex instrumental based version of jazz called "bebop" developed. Later, jazz influenced new styles such as funk, rock and roll, and hip hop.

Influences

Thursday

Word of the Day

Plunder (Verb/Noun)

Definition: steal goods using force – time of war

Starter

English

- Word association game:



Task: Mind map





First Impressions of Bruno's Life

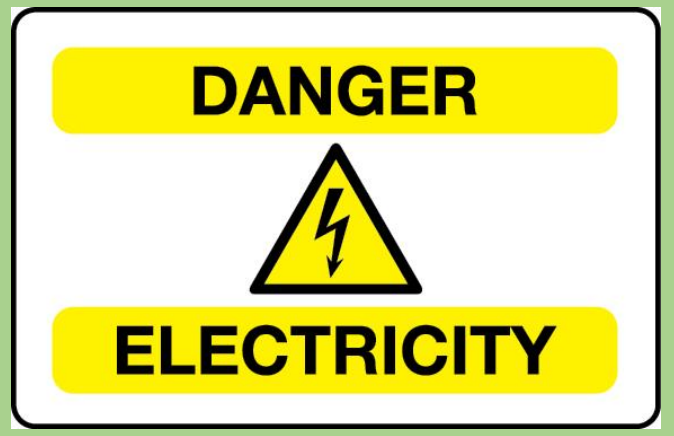




Science

Task 1:

Using your Home Learning Books jot and bullet point down as many dangers of electricity as you can within 2 minutes



What are the dangers of electricit



Key points to remember:

- Never put anything other than a plug into a socket.



- Make sure there are no bare, damaged or worn wires on appliances.



- Do not overload circuits with adaptors that have too many plugs on them.



- Use circuit breakers with power tools such as hedge trimmers.



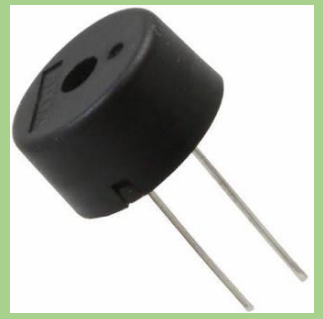
- Keep away from overhead lines and substations

Task 2:

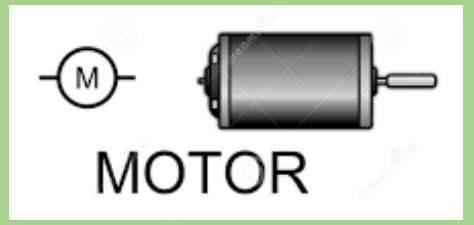
How many components can you mime from a simple series circuit?

This is a fun challenge where you revisit your understanding of components from a simple series circuit from Year 4.

Think about how you could mime some of the components below. Remember to take photos or videos and send them to you teacher or even upload them onto our Home Learning Showcase OneDrive folder. ☺

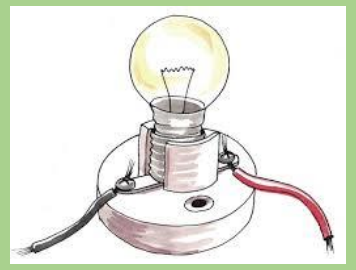












Task 3: Build your own circuit and produce a fully labelled scientific diagram

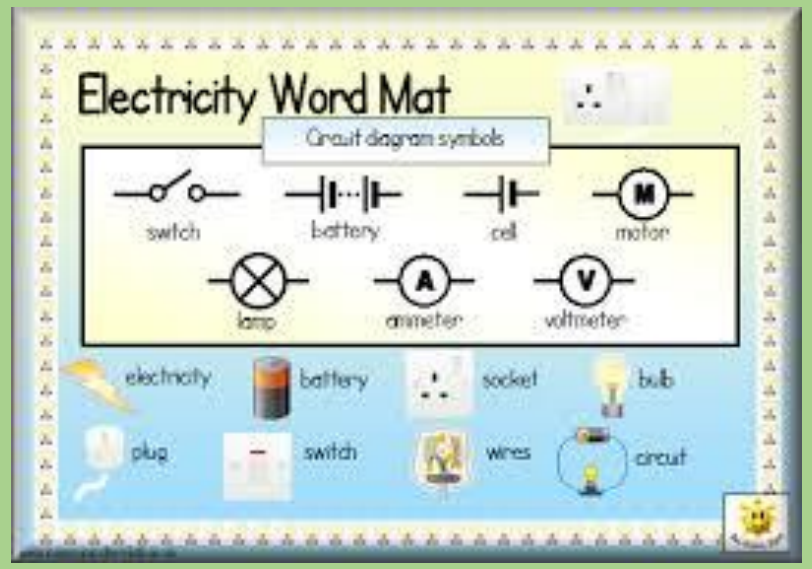
Some of you may have an electrical circuit toolkit at home. Most of you will not, fear not, please click on the link below - https://learningcircuits.co.uk
After entering a name and selecting logo it will test your knowledge of simple circuits. You will be able to test simple series circuits that are effective and ineffective.

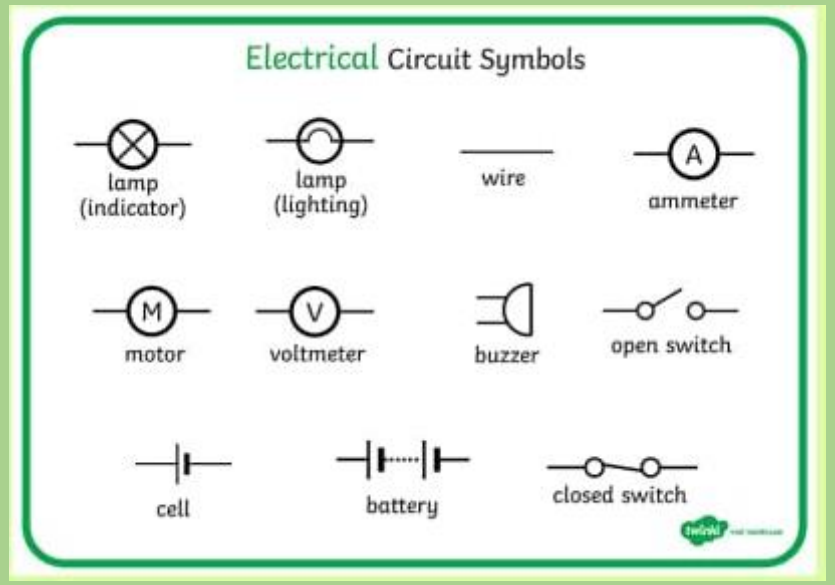
Questions to ponder

- What is the difference between a cell and battery?
- Have accurately scientific labelled my circuit diagram (Examples on the next slide)
- What happens when you add/remove cells, bulbs, wires, motors, buzzers and switches?

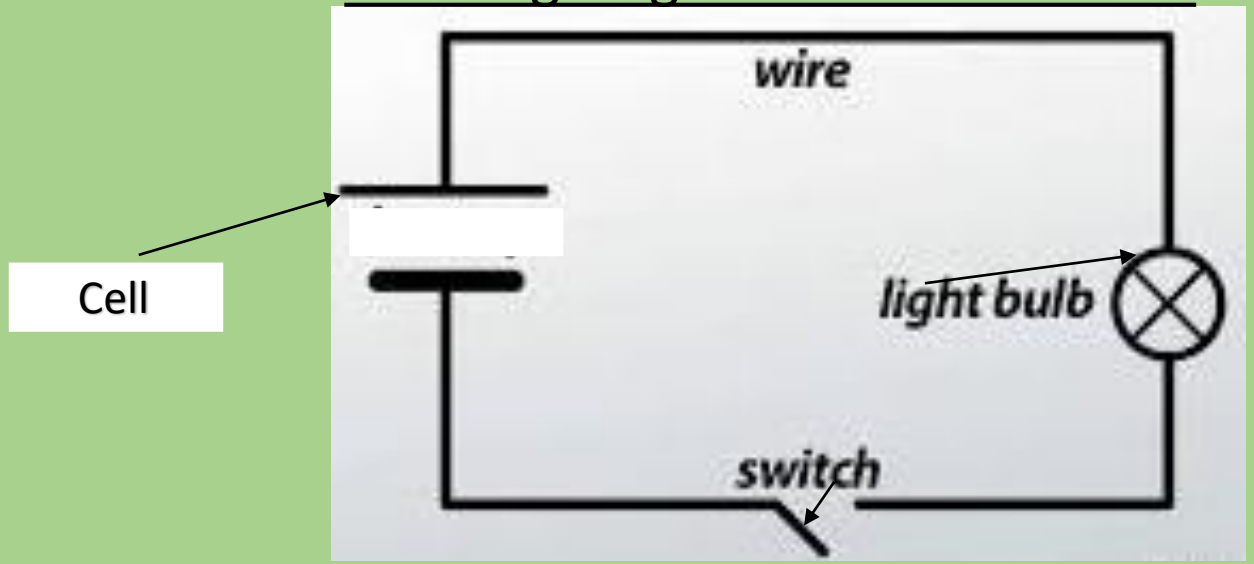
(Be specific to each case – Top tip! Think about the cause and effect.) For example if I have only one cell and I add two extra bulbs the brightness of all bulbs will diminish as one cell won't be able to provide enough energy to powerful all bulbs.
How could I rectify this?

Electrical circuit symbols



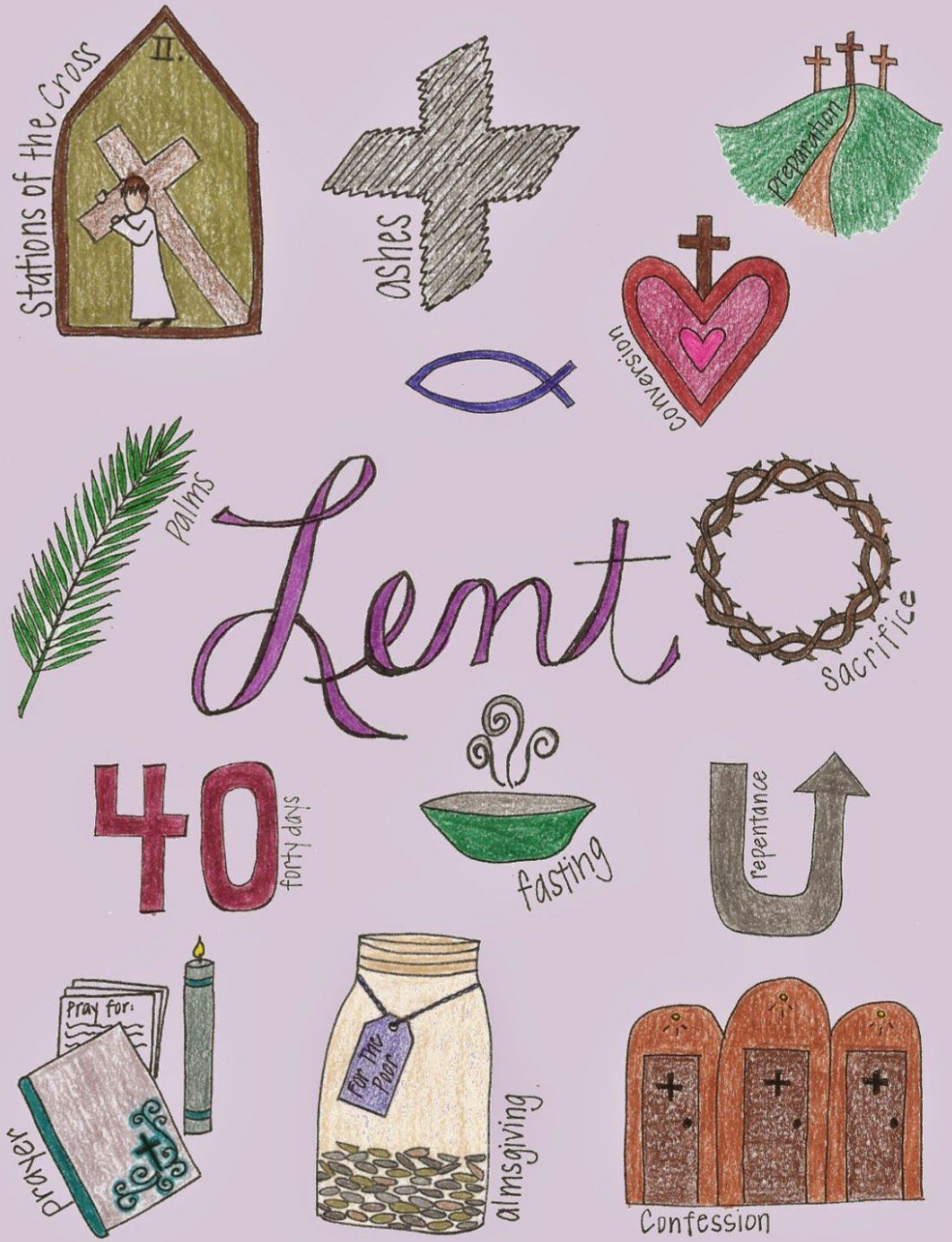


A scientifically labelled circuit diagram showing a light bulb switched off



RE




Stations of the Cross
II.
ashes
Preparation
conversion
palms
Lent
sacrifice
40
forty days
fasting
repentance
Pray for:
prayer
For the Poor
almsgiving
Confession

Friday

Word of the Day

Havoc (Verb/Noun)

Definition: widespread destruction / to lay to waste.

Art

Knowledge Organiser – William Morris (Visual Arts - Year Six)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
designer	A person who plans the look of something before it is made. Can include, for example, how a room should be furnished and decorated (interior design).
decorative arts	The arts concerned with the production of objects which are both useful and beautiful. Includes interior design but not usually architecture (designing buildings). This is different to the "fine arts" which are usually viewed as painting, drawing, sculpture and photography.
Arts and Crafts movement	A trend in the decorative and fine arts which began in Britain in about 1880 where designers, craftsmen, artists and architects placed value on how things were made, using traditional craftsmanship, in small workshops. This was a reaction against mass industrialization in factories of the Victorian period.
stylized	To design something according to a particular style, rather than in accordance with nature or reality.
medieval	The period in European history from about 600 C.E. to 1500 C.E. Also known as the middle ages or dark ages. William Morris, the Pre-Raphaelites and the Arts and Crafts movement were interested in the designs and art from this time.
textiles	A cloth or fabric produced by, for example weaving or knitting.
woodblock printing	A print made from a design cut in a block of wood, and then printed onto paper or fabric.
block printing	To print from a hand-cut wooden block. Multiple separate blocks can be used to print onto the same design. This is how Morris' wallpaper designs were printed.
reduction printing	A multicoloured print where the separate colours are printed from the same block, which is reduced each time the block is used to print.
printing press	A machine that can print books, newspapers or magazines. Morris started his own press company in Hammersmith, called the Kelmscott Press.

Photographs



"Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful."
William Morris



The Morris Room at the Victoria and Albert Museum

Designs



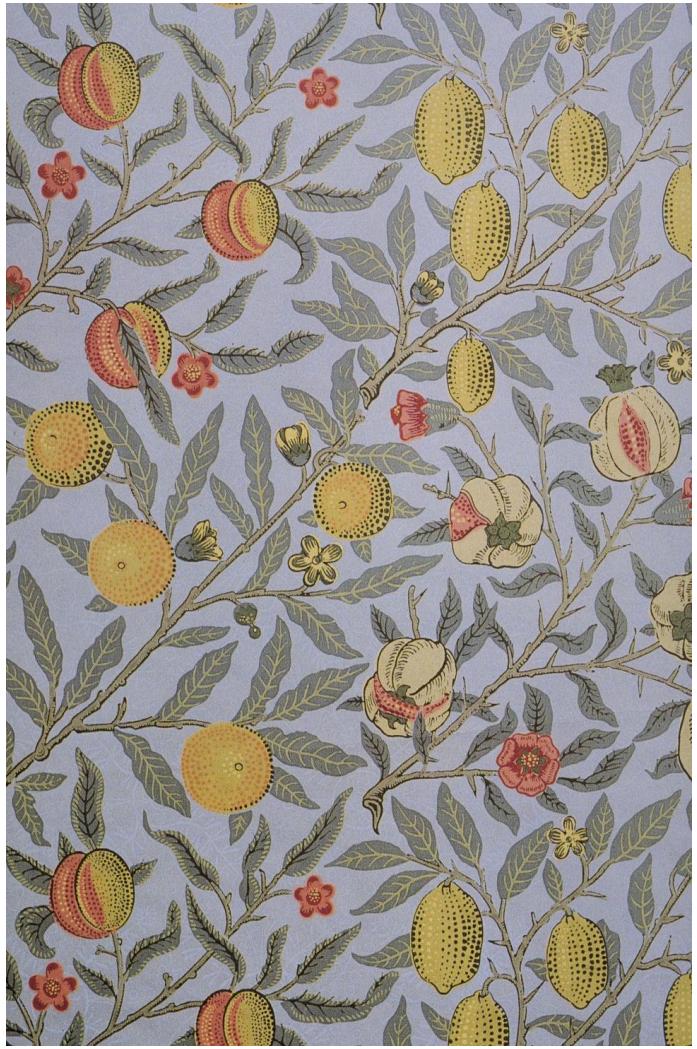
Honeysuckle furnishing fabric
1876



Pink and Rose Wallpaper
1890

William Morris Wallpaper







English Flora





