HILL WEST Primary

FOUR OAKS

Home Learning Pack

Year 5;

Week Beginning 08.03.21

Home Learning Links

Oak National Academy
Oak National Academy is an online classroom and resource hub. It provides high-quality video lessons and resources to support teachers, parents and pupils.
www.thenational.academy

BBC Bitesize
With BBC Bitesize it is easy to keep learning at home. You can access regular daily lessons in English, maths and other core subjects.
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize

World Book Online
World Book online have just made their fabulous collection of over 3,000 e-books and audiobooks available for free for children to access at home. They have books suitable for all ages. Click on the following link to access them.
https://worldbook.kitaboo.com/reader/worldbook/index.html?usertoken=Mjk5MzQ6MTpJUjA5MjAxNjoyOmNsaWVudDE2OTc6MTY5NzoyMjE2Mjg4OjE6MTU4NDM4MDExMzA2Mjp1cw%3D%3D

Read Works.org
Read Works offers access to 3000+ comprehension for all age groups. Just sign up for a free account to access fantastic texts.
https://www.readworks.org/

Tutortastic
An online platform with tutorials and videos for home learning.
https://www.tutortastic.co.uk/blog/homelearning

Education Quizzes
A series of short quizzes for children to complete related to the National Curriculum subjects. Just select KS1 for Reception, Year 1 & Year 2 and select KS2 for Years 3-6.
https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks1/

Top Marks
A range of activities here but especially good interactive activities for maths.
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/

Classroom Secrets
Classroom Secrets Kids is offering free access to everyone until the end of April 2020. The platform is aimed at primary aged children and covers subjects such as maths, reading, grammar and spelling. The platform is really child-friendly so that they're able to access it on their own. There are a load of games and interactive activities from phonics to SATs
https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/

National Geographic
National Geographic is a great platform for learning and it's totally free. There are online games, resources and competitions, too.
https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/teacher-category/primary-resources/

Reading Eggspress
Reading Eggspress has lots of reading activities including comprehension and retrieval questions to have a go at. Your child's Username and Password should be written in his Homework Book.
https://readingeggspress.co.uk/?_ga=2.107706762.961348329.1601363904-660844018.1598947512

Top Marks – Division
We have been learning about division this week, mostly looking in-depth at partitioning and we will transition into using the short method for division. Here are some great maths games to play on Laptops or iPads.
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?q=division

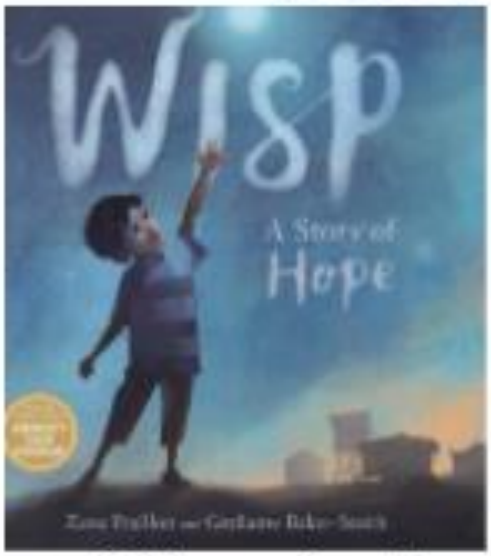
Times Tables Rockstars
This is a great times tables game, practice all of the tables up to 12 x 12. Log- in should be in Homework book/ Reading diary.
https://ttrockstars.com/

Key Question Week 9: What is lithographic printing and can we recreate it in school?
Key Text for Linked Learning: Masters of Printmaking: Pablo Picasso and His Original Lithographs
Linked Learning: English, Art, Computing,
In Art this week, we will be revisiting Picasso's work, which we learnt about in Year 3 specifically focusing on the lithographic printing method he used to achieve his unique pieces of art. Children will be designing their abstract print using computer software. At the end of the week, they will work together to use the method to create a planographic print of their own. In English, children will be revisiting instructional writing to create a clear set of instructions which will go alongside their art, focusing on imperative verbs, appropriate adverbials and using a clear structure with correct punctuation. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GytscvCE644
Maths: Children will practise adding two fractions where one or both are improper fractions. They will then move on to subtracting fractions with different denominators, where one denominator is a multiple of the other. Simplifying fractions and finding decimal equivalents.
Science: In Science, children will create their own set of gears to apply a small amount of force to affect a larger weight
Humanities: The children will research the Sutton Hoo burial site and its history, talking about how this significant event applies to our local area (why it is important).
Computing: (see above)
Music: Following on from last week, children will plan their own composition to accompany 'Clara and The Nutcracker'. They will consider the development of the story and how the music can reflect this.
Creative Arts: (see above).
PDW / R.E: Children will explore the significance of Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday and how this signals the start of Lent.
P.E: This week, children develop their ability to pass the ball while moving.
MFL: Children will continue to develop their understanding of ordering a meal in French.

Monday 8th March 2021

What is a Wisp?

What do you think this story will be about?

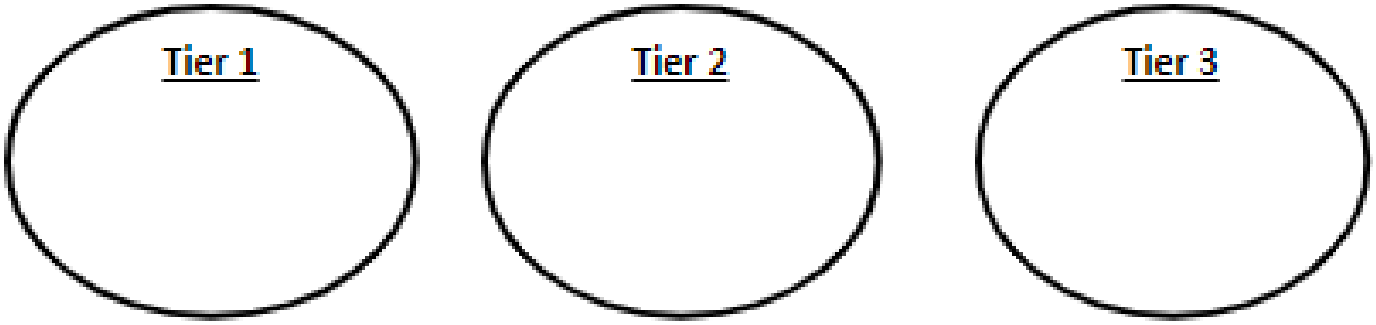


What other text did Grahame Baker-Smith help create?

Wisp: A Story of Hope by Zana Fraillon and illustrated by Grahame Baker-Smith.

Watch the story from this link:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ql9AFddQVa0

Which Tier would each of these words go into?



Flit
Blossomed
Ache
Flutter
Trampled
Dullness
Ancient
Bustled
Etched
Wisp
Hum
Cracked
Pulsed
Except
Tremble

Antonyms:	Prefix:	Root word:	Suffix:

Synonyms:	Word: Flitting	Etymology:

Definition:

Sentences:

https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/flitting#h1

Reading Main Task: Summarise the text

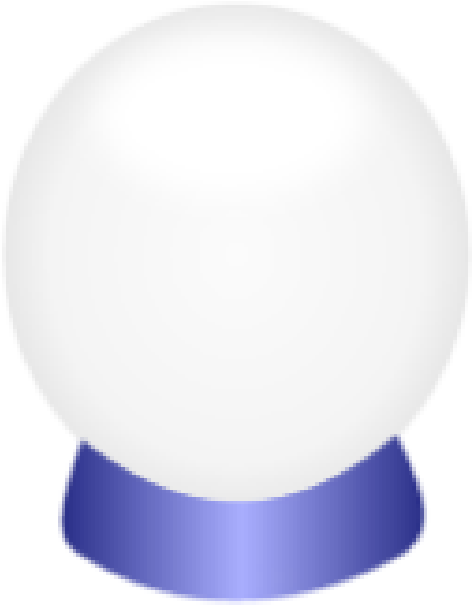
Summarise the text in 50 words or less:

- Describe who Idris is
- Where does the action take place
- Explain what happens in the text

Challenge: Did you enjoy the text? Why?

How does Idris feel at these different points in the story?

Challenge: What else will Idris' future hold?



Idris' Wisp has visual similarities to a crystal ball. At the end of the book, we see him riding a bicycle on a bright summer's day. Draw another image of that you see in Idris' future inside the crystal ball?

PDW – What is hope?

What does hope mean to you?

Class Debate – Is hope a good thing?

Hope is a good thing, maybe the best thing, and no good thing ever dies.

...maybe hope isn't such a bad thing. Maybe it's what keeps us together.

Hope is a bad thing. It means that you are not what you want to be. It means that part of you is dead, if not all of you. It means that you entertain illusions. It's a sort of spiritual clap, I should say.

Remember, "False Hope" is a bad thing, maybe the worst of things, and all bad thing must come to an end.

Would Idris say this? WHy do you think this?

1. "I love where I live, it's great!"
2. "I wish there were more Wisps."
3. "I'm worried about the future."
4. "I get excited when the Wisps come back!"
5. "I find imagining really tricky."

What might happen next?

1. Idris will be saved and will go to school or Idris will be stuck where he is and will never find a new home.
2. The Wisps will stop coming back and everyone will be sad or Idris' Wisp will come back and take him somewhere new and safe.
3. The old man and woman will teach Idris how to summon the Wisp or Idris' Wisp never returns and Idris ends up alone.
4. Idris will find a bike and ride it to a new place where he is happy, or Soldiers will come and tell Idris and the other refugees they must leave because they are not welcome.

Tuesday 9th March 2021

English – Reading

Text: Masters of Printmaking: Pablo Picasso and His Original Lithographs




The text is at the end of the Home-Learning Pack

LO: To retrieve information from a text

Handwriting: rec rec rec rec rec

Read the text through – Teacher-led

-Identify any unfamiliar Tier 2/3 words.

-Discuss the meaning and add to the Tier words on working wall.

Reading Task:

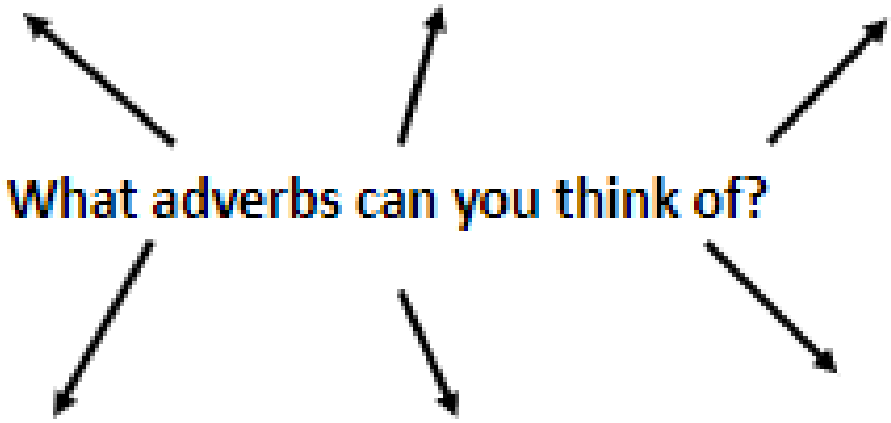
Can you answer these questions by retrieving the answer from the text?

1. What year, and where was Picasso born?
2. Which of Picasso's works was described as *'a vibrant scene full of motion and activity.'*
3. Which word in this excerpt is a synonym for 'Mixture'? *'The design is chemically fixed on the stone with a weak solution and in printing'.*
4. What best defines Picasso's stunning original lithographs?
5. *'Still Life with Eggplant'* was printed in which year?
6. In Lithography, what is used to draw the designs onto stone?

Challenge: What kinds of art did Picasso produce?

Punctuation and Grammar- Adverbs

What is the function of an adverb?



Main task: Use adverbs to describe the verbs accurately.

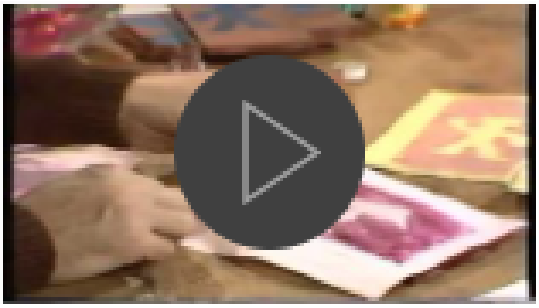
1. He sprinted ..... into the alleyway as his pursuers began to break into a ..... run of their own.
2. She curtsied ..... in the presence of her queen, the jewels on the crown glistened ..... atop the queen's head.
3. ..... he placed the artwork back on its stand, one mistake and it would have ended ..... badly for Michael.
4. Dancing ....., the gymnast, whose shiny blonde hair was in a tight bun, began to cartwheel ....., much to the crowds' delight.

Challenge: Write your own sentence with two adverbs in it.

Writing Task: Making notes on a process.

LO: To create notes from an information source

What will successful notes look like?



We will watch the clip through 2-times at normal speed.

You **must** record notes for each step of the lithographic process which is shown in the video.

These will be used later in the week to write up your full list of instructions.

Click the link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GytscvCE644

Spellings – Statutory Words

1. Secretary
2. Frequently
3. Mischievous

Practice using one of these strategies:

-Pyramid Words

-Trace, Copy Replicate

-Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check

-Drawing around the word to show the shape.

Arithmetic

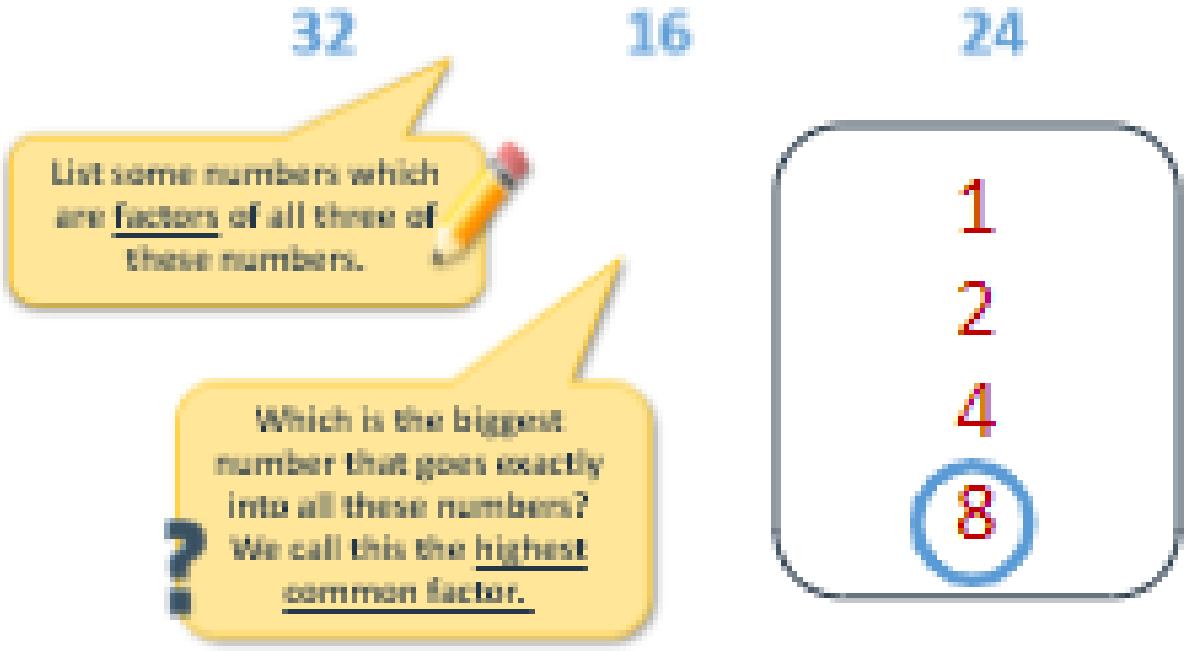
09.03.21

LO: To Find lowest common multiples and highest common factors.

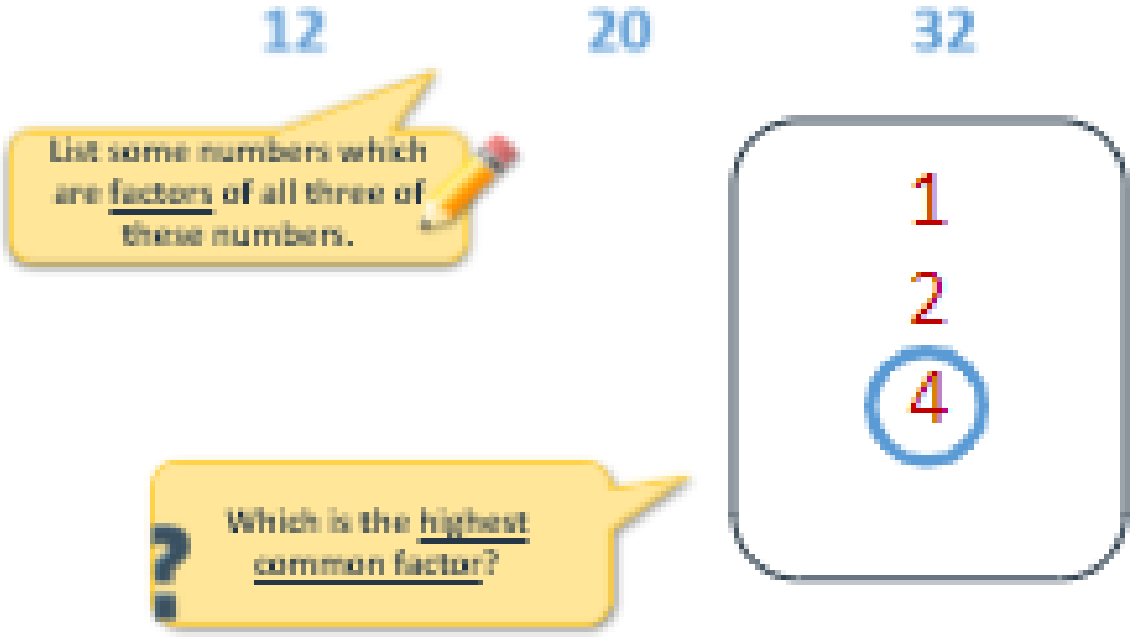
1. 50 000 + 500 =
2. 40 000 + 60 =
3. 30 000 + 400 =
4. 60 000 + 3000 =
5. 80 000 + 700 =
6. 90 000 + 600 =
7. 40 000 + 40 =
8. 60 000 + 2000 =
9. 20 000 + 300 =
10. 90 000 + 900 =

Write three common multiples of 3 and 4 on your whiteboards, i.e. numbers divisible by both 3 and 4.

Which is the lowest common multiple?



Day 1: Find lowest common multiples and highest common factors.



Main Activity

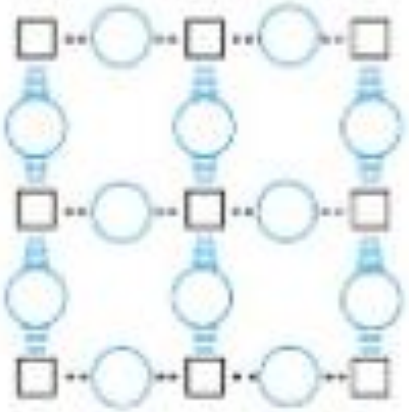
Find the highest common factor of these pairs of numbers:

1. 24 and 36
2. 14 and 28
3. 16 and 20
4. 18 and 27
5. 12 and 24

Find the lowest common multiple of these pairs of numbers:

6. 2 and 5
7. 4 and 5
8. 6 and 9
9. 4 and 6
10. 4 and 8

1. Use this grid.



2. Write the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 in the squares, one number in each square.
3. In the circles between each pair of squares, write the LCM (lowest common multiple) of the two numbers, e.g. If 9 and 6 are the numbers in the first two squares on the top row, you write 18 on the line between them.
4. Add all your circled numbers, first adding pairs and crossing them out, and then adding pairs of those totals and finally adding the last three numbers.
5. Start with a new grid.
6. Re-arrange your numbers and repeat.

YOUR AIM IS TO FIND THE SMALLEST TOTAL POSSIBLE!

What is Lent?

- The 40 days before Easter is known as Lent. (We don't count the Sundays.)
- At this time, our days get longer and it is the start of Spring Time.

When does Lent begin?

- Lent begins the day after pancake day.
- The last day ends with Palm Sunday.
- This is the day when Jesus rode into Jerusalem on a donkey and people waved palms leaves at him and laid them at his feet.

Why does Lent last for 40 days

- Jesus went to the desert for 40 days and nights. He didn't have any food or water.
- The devil came and tried to make Jesus eat and drink.
- He made Jesus lots of promises but Jesus said NO!

Wednesday 10th March 2021

English – Reading

Text: Masters of Printmaking: Pablo Picasso and His Original Lithographs




LO: To identify whether a statement is fact or opinion.

Handwriting: red red red red

Read the text through – Echo Reading

Retrieve – What was Picasso 'renowned for'?

Interpret – Would Picasso sign any work of his which he didn't like?

Choice – Why did the author include their opinion that Picasso is the greatest artist of the 20th Century?

Reading Task: To identify Fact and Opinion

1. "Picasso mastered the art of printmaking."
2. " Cool tones are mixed with vibrant colours that combine to convey the texture of paint."
3. "Picasso perfectly captures the essence of his subjects."
4. "His artwork is the most sought after works on the art market today."
5. "Picasso himself was rather involved in his lithography process as he enjoyed improving upon it."
6. "Picasso lithographs depict images and techniques that extend from his brief post-Impressionistic period to Cubism and beyond."

Challenge: Can you turn this opinion into a fact? "There is no denying that Pablo Picasso is the greatest artist of the 20th century."

Writing Task: Up-levelling instructions.

LO: To edit instructions to be accurate and effective.

Example A:

After you do that, add in some flour, the egg (cracked) can then go in and you will have a cake after it's mixed and baked.

Example B:

First, put the bread in. Then, push the lever down. Later on, the bread will turn into toast. Finally, spread some butter onto the toast (which used to be bread) and then add jam if you like jam – I don't really like it.

Example C:

Start with the wide end ("W") of your necktie on the right, extending about 14 inches below the narrow end ("N") on the left. Then cross the wide end over the narrow end. Bring the wide end up through the loop between the collar and your tie. Then bring the wide end back down.
Pull the wide end underneath the narrow end and to the right. The back side of the tie's wide end should be visible.

Discussion:

Which instructions do you prefer? Why?

What are these instructions for?

When creating your own instructions what will you make sure you do?

Main Task: Can you up-level these instructions?

1. **How to make pancakes:** Start cooking straight away. Whisk you batter which is made from: some plain flour, a few eggs, 300kg of white milk, 1 tbsp of oil (But not the oil you put in cars) and a pinch of salt into a bowl or large jug. Set aside for 30 mins to rest if you have time. Then eat.
2. **How to draw a tree:** Add swirls to make the tree look wooden and made out of natural bark. Colour the base in brown. Draw a basic tree base (straight lines with a wider point at the top and bottom). Draw the branches at the top, connected to the wider points at the top of the tree. Now get your green pen out and start coloring the branches!!

   Challenge: Can you write your own set of instructions for making the perfect paper aeroplane?

Spellings: Rare Grapheme-Phoneme Correspondence

-Bruise
-Guarantee
-Immediately
-Yacht
-Vehicle

1. Orally segment the word
2. Identify the tricky grapheme
3. How can we remember it?

Arithmetic

10.03.21

LO: Use mental strategies to multiply by 5, 20, 6, 4 and 8.

17. 90 000 - 500 =
18. 40 000 - 300 =
19. 30 000 - 9000 =
20. 20 000 - 20 =
21. 60 000 - 200 =
22. 70 000 - 400 =
23. 90 000 - 50 =
24. 60 000 - 4000 =
25. 40 000 - 800 =
26. 30 000 - 100 =

Day 2: Use mental strategies (factors and multiples) to multiply by 5, 20, 6, 4 and 8.

23 x 10 = 230

How can we use 23 x 10 = 230 to find the answer to 23 x 5?

We can multiply numbers by 5 by multiplying by 10, then halving.

23 x 5 = 115

23 x 20 = 460

What do we already know? How does that help?

We can double the answer to 23 x 10.

23 x 19 = 437

What do we know? How does that help?

We can subtract 23 from the answer to 23 x 20.

Choose four other 2-digit numbers to multiply by 5 and 20, using the strategy of multiplying by 10 then either halving or doubling.

Work out 23 x 3.

One way to multiply a number by 6 is to multiply by 3, and then by 2.

We are using a pair of factors of 6.

23 x 6 = 138

How can we use 23 × 3 = 69 to work out the answer to 23 × 6?

Now use this strategy to multiply 25, 53 and 17 by 6.

Also multiply each of these numbers by 6 using partitioning, e.g. (20 × 6) + (5 × 6).

Which method did you prefer for each number?

Main Activity

1. Solve these:
   34 × 10 34 × 2 34 × 3

2. Use your answers from question 1 to make it easy to solve thes
   34 × 5 34 × 20 34 × 4 34 × 8 34 × 6

3. Use similar strategies to solve the following:

   62 × 5

   51 × 20

   43 × 6

   31 × 4

   26 × 8

Note down what you did to find the answer to each question, e.g. 'Multiplied by 10 and then doubled'.

Is the lowest common multiple of 6 and 4 smaller than the highest common factor of 30 and 45?

- Write common factors of 24 and 48.
- Write common multiples of 3 and 5 up to 60.
- Are any numbers in both sets?

True or false?

- There are exactly four, 2-digit, common multiples of 3 and 7.
- 4 and 5 are common factors of all 2-digit multiples of 10.
- 15 is a factor of 100.

If 350 ÷ 5 is 70, calculate 350 ÷ 10, 350 ÷ 20 and 350 ÷ 70.
So, can you have a try at 350 ÷ 2.5?

Challenge

Does 24 x 30 give the same answer as 34 x 20? Make a prediction. Use mental strategies to solve each multiplication and test your prediction.

Challenge

Can you find a strategy for quickly solving these:
36 × 50 36 × 200 36 × 60
(Hint! Look at what you already know.)

Computing

LO: To create a short animation on scratch

On your iPads, go to google and type in 'scratch' and click on the website.

Use the video links below to learn how to create an animation on scratch.

Episode 2: Adding a Sprite and Background

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

Episdoe 5: Making your sprite move

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aB--g5bAlS8

Episode 6: Making your sprite move to a specific space.

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

Send a video or photo of your work to Mr Holmes or Mr Horne

Thursday 11th March 2021

English – Reading

Text: An introduction to printmaking

LO: To match key language with its definition

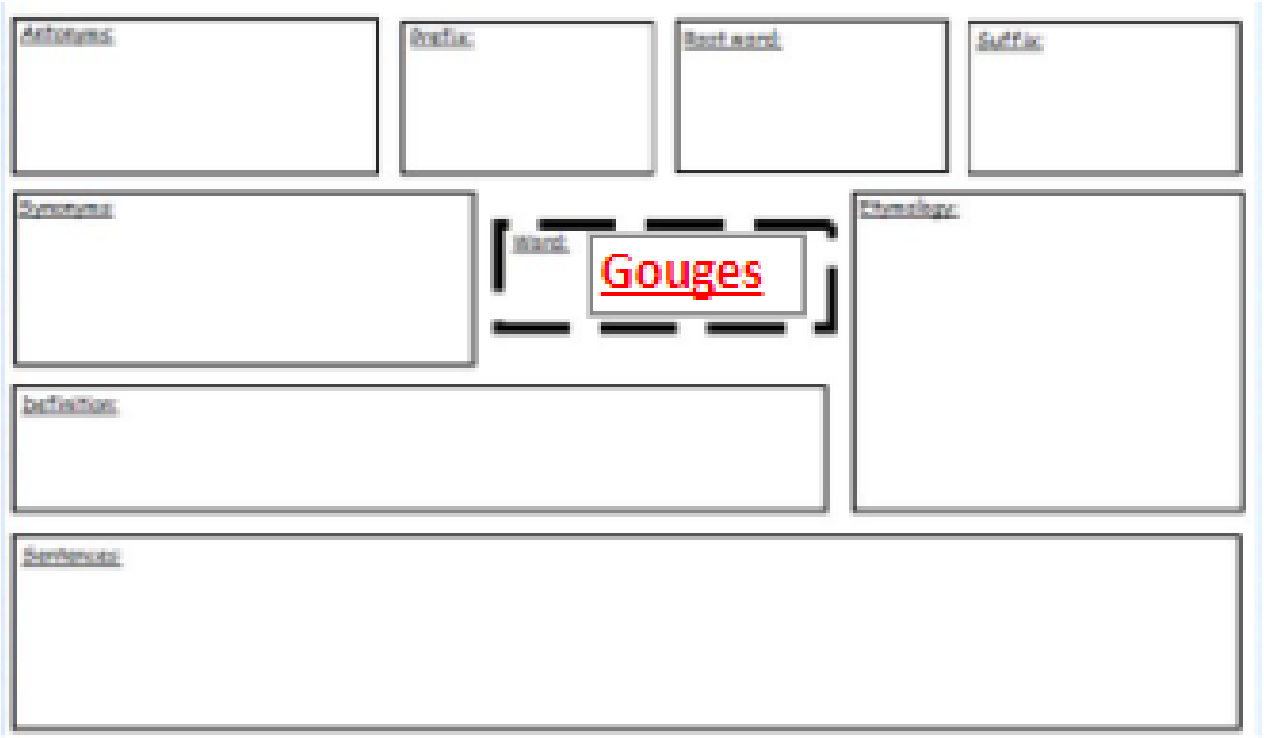
Handwriting: ved ved ved ved

Read the text through – Teacher-led

-Identify any unfamiliar Tier 2/3 words.

-Discuss the meaning and add to the Tier words on working wall.

Reading Task: Researching the word (iPads)



Main Task: Matching words to their definitions.

Stencil		Means printing from a flat surface, as opposed to a raised surface or incised surface.
Shellac		A lightwieght plastic sheet which is strong and used instead of glass.
Plexiglass		The process of using strong acid to cut into the unprotected parts of a metal surface.
Etching		A high-gloss varnish which is made from a resin.
Linoleum		A small hole in a thin material or web.
Planography		A thin sheet of cardboard, plastic, or metal with a pattern or letters cut out of it.
Perforated		A country in the South Pacific, is a group of more than 300 islands.
Fiji		A floor covering made from materials such as solidified linseed oil.

Challenge: Can you use 'perforated' in a sentence?

Writing Task: Creating instructions for Lithography.

LO: To create a set of instructions about a process

Look over the checklist and make sure you are including as many of the key features as possible.

Can you include:

-Time adverbials
-Imperative verbs
-Formal language
-Technical vocabulary

Don't forget to leave space for diagrams and pictures.

INSTRUCTION TEXTS			
KEY FEATURES	✓	KEY FEATURES	✓
Title (This may begin with "How to...")		Bullet points or numbers for each step	
Sub-headings to create clear sections		Adverbs to explain how the action should be done	
An opening sentence to encourage the reader to have a go		Chronological order and adverbs of time (Firstly, secondly, then, next)	
A clear list of equipment or ingredients needed		Technical vocabulary (subject-specific)	
Simple steps for each action in the method		Diagrams or illustrations with labels	
Imperative (bossy) verbs (put, mix, twist, add, fill)		Closing statement which shows or describes what the reader has achieved	
Formal, impersonal tone (third person, formal connectives)			

Spelling- Dictation

I fell off my yacht and the next day, I had a huge bruise.
We guarantee delivery immediately in our extra fast vehicle.

Children to practice any spellings they got incorrect.
-Discuss how children were successful in spelling these words.

Maths - Arithmetic

11.03.21

LO: Use mental strategies to divide by 5, 20, 6, 4 and 8.

31. 482 089 + 7238 =

32. 982 351 + 4839 =

33. 702 861 + 2983 =

34. 623 839 + 6728 =

35. 448 193 + 4993 =

36. 183 942 + 8362 =

37. 732 835 + 4982 =

38. 466 290 + 4872 =

39. 705 728 + 6993 =

40. 911 267 + 5935 =

Day 3: Use mental strategies to divide by 5, 20, 6, 4 and 8.

$240 \div 10 = 24$

We can divide numbers by 5 by dividing by 10, and then doubling.

$240 \div 5 = 48$

How can we use 240 ÷ 10 = 24 to work out the answer to 240 ÷ 5?

$240 \div 20 = 12$

How can we use 240 ÷ 10 = 24 to work out the answer to 240 ÷ 20?

We can halve the answer to 240 ÷ 10. If a number is split into bigger groups, there will be fewer groups, so dividing by a bigger number gives a smaller answer.

Work out 270 ÷ 3.
Hint: use the tables fact 27 ÷ 3.

270 ÷ 6 =

How can we use 270 ÷ 3 = 90 to work out the answer to 270 ÷ 6?

We need to halve the answer to 270 ÷ 3.

Use this strategy to find 450 ÷ 3 then 450 ÷ 6.

Work out 280 ÷ 4.
Hint: halve twice, or use a tables fact.

280 ÷ 8 =

How can we use 280 ÷ 4 = 70 to work out the answer to 280 ÷ 8?

We need to halve the answer to 280 ÷ 4.

Use this strategy to find 128 ÷ 4, then 124 ÷ 8.

Main Activity

1.	360 ÷ 10	360 ÷ 20	360 ÷ 5
2.	180 ÷ 10	180 ÷ 20	180 ÷ 5
3.	420 ÷ 10	420 ÷ 20	420 ÷ 5
4.	540 ÷ 10	540 ÷ 20	540 ÷ 5
5.	150 ÷ 3	150 ÷ 6	
6.	210 ÷ 3	210 ÷ 6	
7.	450 ÷ 3	450 ÷ 6	
8.	200 ÷ 2	200 ÷ 4	200 ÷ 8
9.	288 ÷ 2	288 ÷ 4	288 ÷ 8
10.	216 ÷ 2	216 ÷ 4	216 ÷ 8

Challenge

Which of these three statements is true? Estimate first then use mental strategies to check.

A. 240 ÷ 6 < 480 ÷ 12 B. 240 ÷ 6 > 120 ÷ 3 C. 240 ÷ 6 < 360 ÷ 2

Challenge – Thursday

1) Afiba says, "I am thinking of 3 consecutive numbers. The first is a multiple of 4, the second is a multiple of 5 and the third is a multiple of 6." What could the numbers be? Can you find 3 possible sets of numbers?

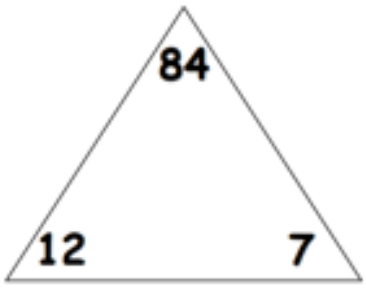
2) Akira says,

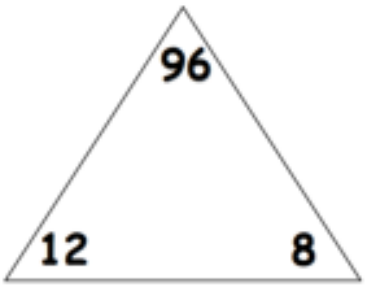
"I am thinking of a number. It is a multiple of 6 and it is also 1 less than a multiple of 5."

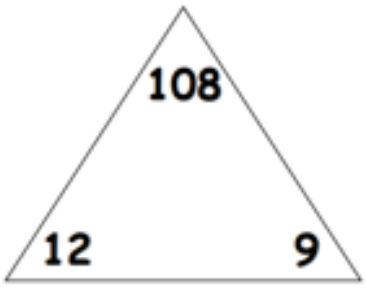
What could the number be? Find 5 possible numbers.

12 Times Table

Write all the available number facts for each triangle below:







French

LO: To talk about foods you like or dislike

What do these two phrases mean?

J'aime

Je n'aime pas

What about j'adore?

Foods you may come across... Can you match the French words with the pictures?

Fromage
Yoaurt
Jambon
Poisson
Riz
Pain
Chocolate
Glace
Biscuits

Baguette
Salade
Eau
Pâtes
Pommes de terre
Frites
Carottes
Chips
Petits pois

Main Task: what food do you like and dislike?

In the table, write out 5 foods you like and 5 foods you dislike.

J'aime	Je n'aime pas

Challenge: Invente un rythme! Make up a hand-clap with actions.

J'aime le riz,
Je n'aime pas le frites
J'aime les pates
Je n'aime pas le chocolate
J'aime le jambon
Je n'aime pas le poisson.

Friday 12th March 2021

English – Reading

Text: An introduction to printmaking

LO: To identify if a statement is true or false.

Handwriting: ves ves ves ves

Read the text through – Echo Reading

Retrieve – Which type of printing uses designs cut, perforated or punched from it?

Interpret – 'Printmaking is a sometimes a misunderstood aspect of visual art' What does the author mean by this?

Choice – Why has the author included images of the artwork and process?

Reading Task: True or False?

1. Picasso was born in Mougins. True or false?
2. '*Still life with an Eggplant*' was painted in 1946. True or false?
3. True or false? In lithography, designs are drawn on with pencil.
4. In fine art printing, multiple copies are created from one 'Master' plate. True or false?
5. True or false? Rollers which spread ink are called 'Players'.
6. '*Seri*' means print. True or false?

Challenge: For any answers which you said 'False' for, can you explain what the correct answer is?

Writing Task: Creating instructions for Lithography.

LO: To create a set of instructions about a process

Look over the checklist and make sure you are including as many of the key features as possible.

Can you include:

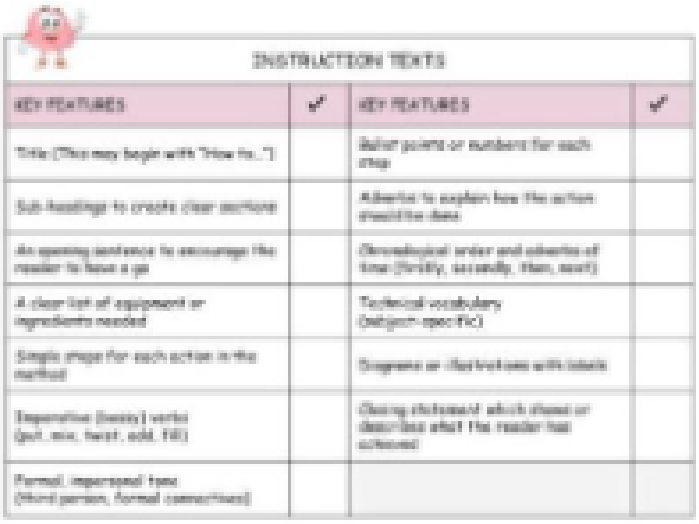
-Time adverbials
-Imperative verbs
-Formal language
-Technical vocabulary

Don't forget to leave space for diagrams and pictures.

You can now go back over your work and ensure it is accurate. You can finish off any drawings/ Diagrams. Have you included any sub-headings or perhaps a top-tip?

Now is your chance to finish off this work and ensure it is perfect and you are happy with it.

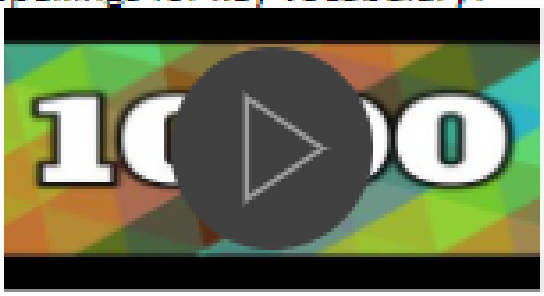
Editing: Use the editing check list



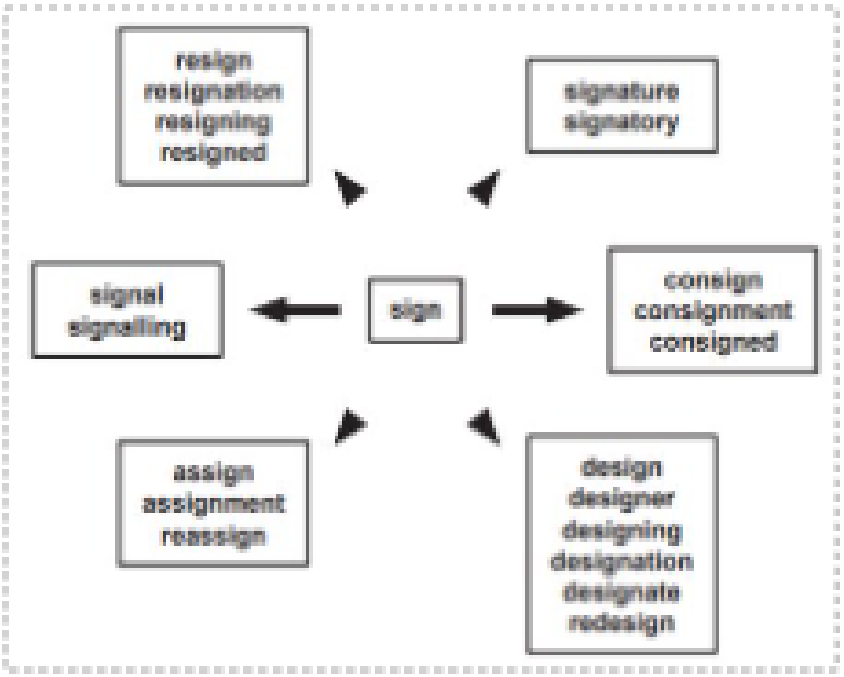
INSTRUCTION TEXTS			
KEY FEATURES	✓	KEY FEATURES	✓
Title (This may begin with "How to...")		Bullet points or numbers for each step	
Sub-headings to create clear sections		Adverbs to explain how the action should be done	
An opening sentence to encourage the reader to have a go		Chronological order and adverbs of time (firstly, secondly, then, next)	
A clear list of equipment or ingredients needed		Technical vocabulary (subject-specific)	
Simple steps for each action in the method		Diagrams or illustrations with labels	
Imperative (bossy) verbs (put, mix, twist, add, fill)		Closing statement which shows or describes what the reader has achieved	
Formal, impersonal tone (third person, formal connectives)			

Have a look through the editing checklist against your work. Have you included an example of all of these key features?

Have you checked capital letters and full stops? What about spellings for key vocabulary?



Spelling – Sign Word Web



Lots of words in our langauge are inter-related and come from the same root word. The word 'Sign' comes from the French 'signe' and the Latin 'Signum'.
Look at how the root word can be used for all of these purposes.

Word Web – Root word 'Press'

On Whiteboard create a word web from the root word 'Press', how many can you find?

Which of these words link together?Eg:

- Impressive
- Impression
- Impressions

Maths – Arithmetic

12.03.21

LO: Flashback Friday – Finding fractions of whole numbers

46. 662 902 - 7683 =

47. 499 821 - 2099 =

48. 562 872 - 4982 =

49. 398 233 - 4829 =

50. 511 992 - 7940 =

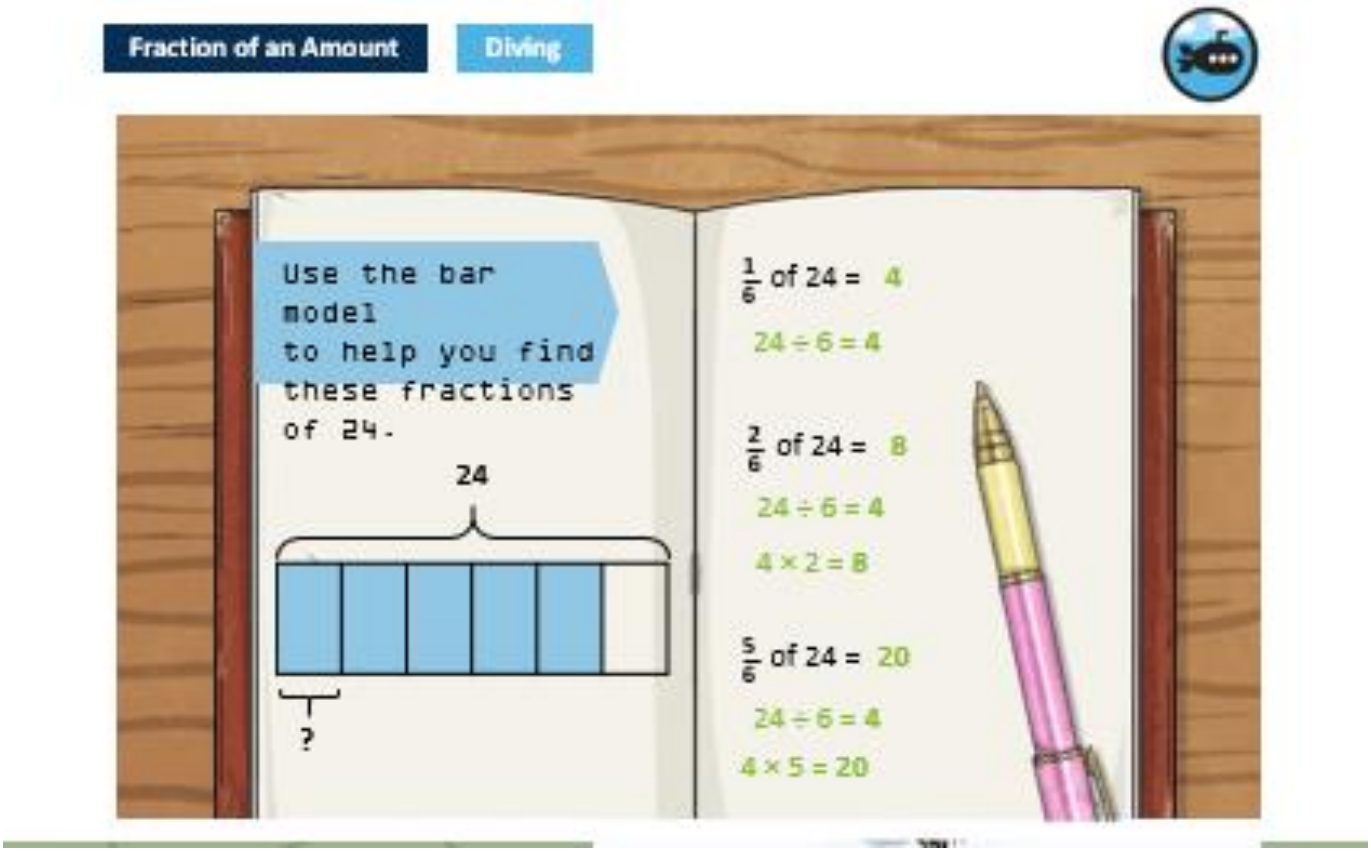
51. 398 192 - 8872 =

52. 628 718 - 6839 =

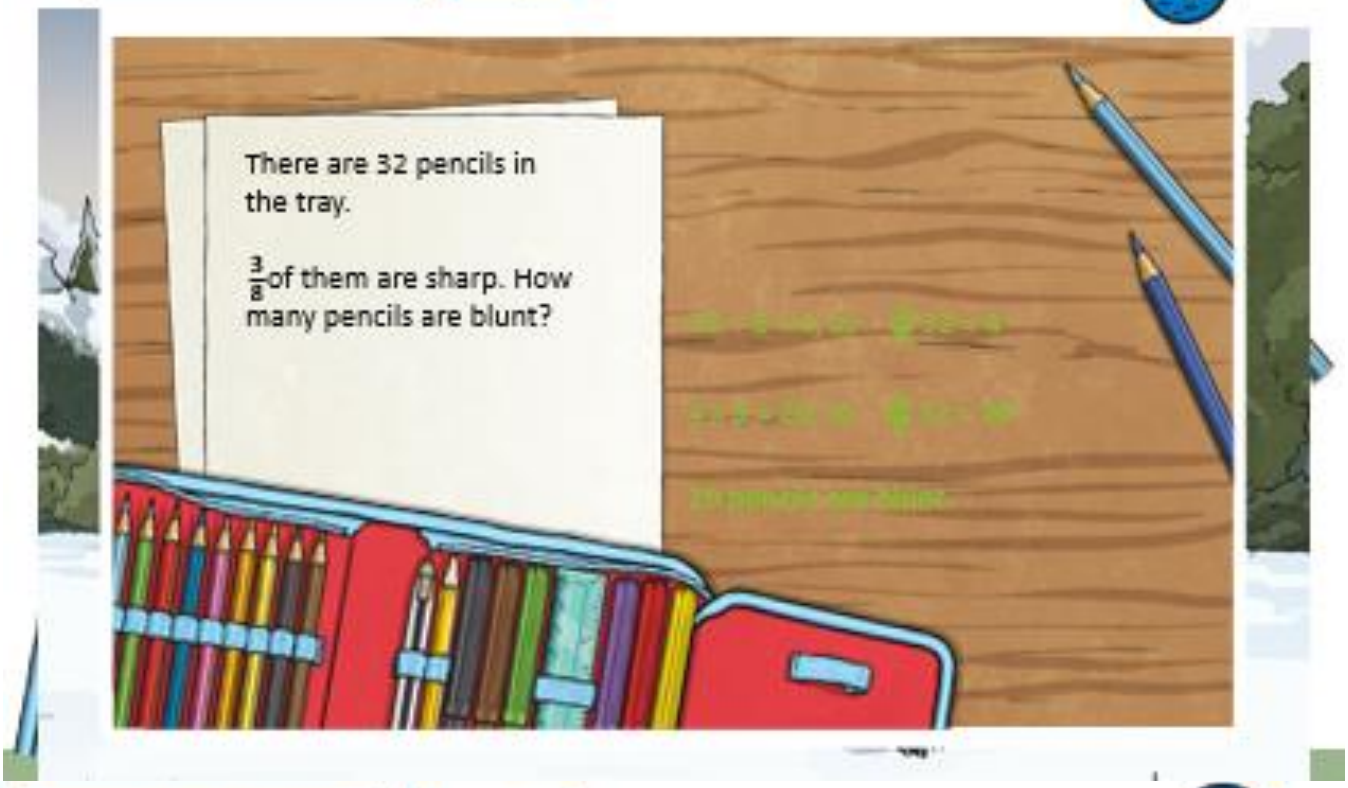
53. 773 928 - 7290 =

54. 580 277 - 4778 =

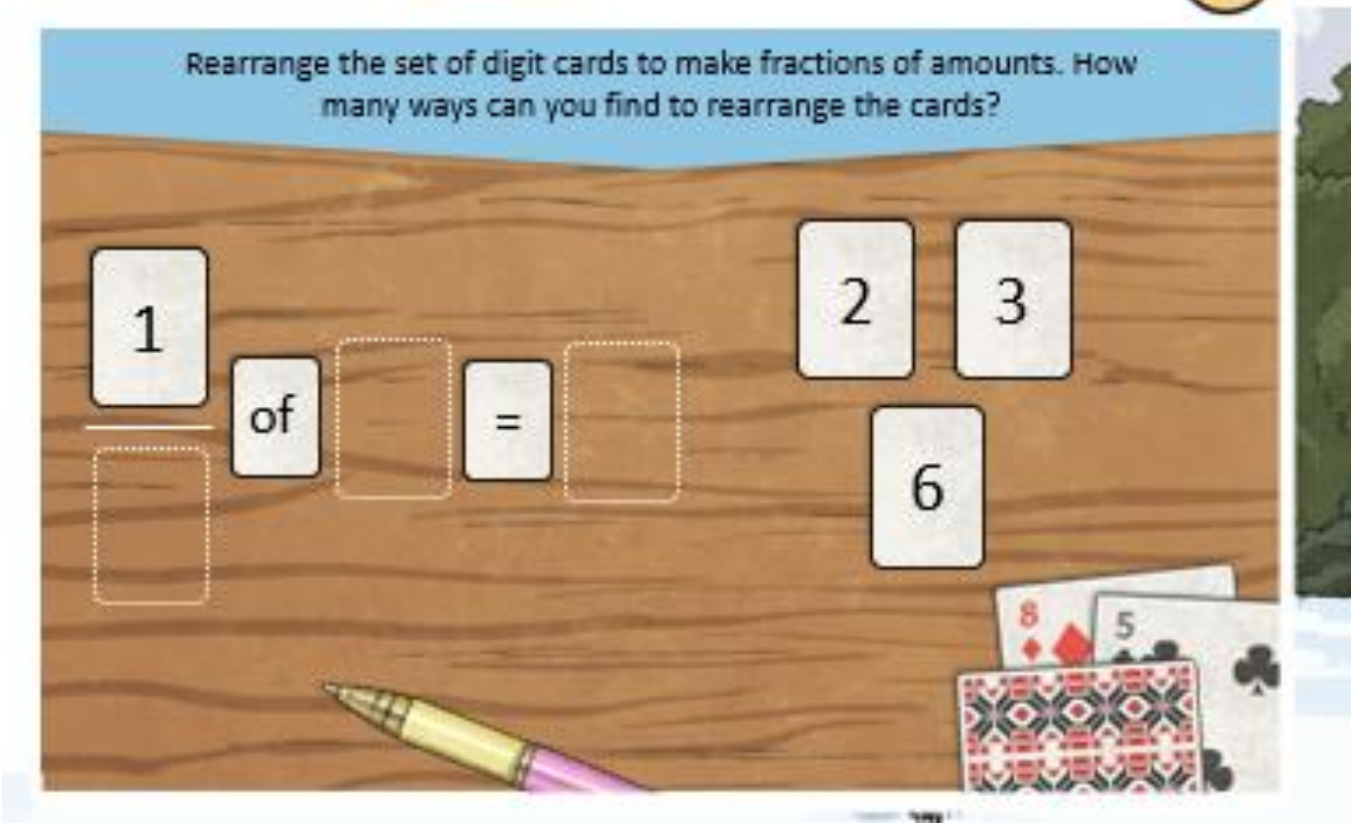
55. 197 384 - 3929 =



Fraction of an Amount **Deeper**

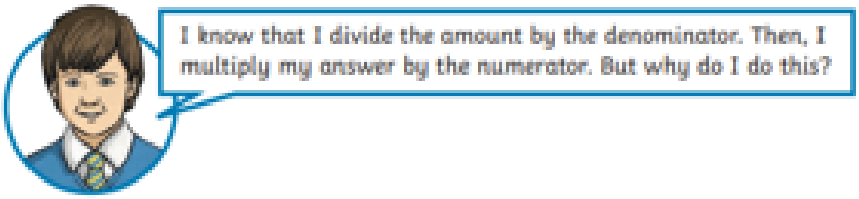


Fraction of an Amount **Deepest**



Main Activity

1) Ben is finding $\frac{3}{5}$ of 45. Finish these two sentences to answer Ben's questions.



We divide the amount by the denominator...

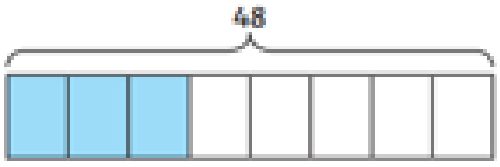
We multiply the answer by the numerator...

2) There are 121 books on the classroom shelf.

a) $\frac{5}{11}$ of the books are fiction. How many are non-fiction?

b) $\frac{7}{11}$ of the books are hardbacks. How many are paperbacks?

3) Write a word problem to match this bar model.



Friday Challenge

1) $\frac{2}{8}$ of the glue sticks in Miss Cooper's classroom have lost their lids.

She has 12 glue sticks with lids. How many glue sticks does Miss Cooper have altogether?

2) George won £2000 in a spelling competition to spend on equipment for his class. Here are the votes for how the class of 30 children want to spend the money:

Computers	$\frac{1}{2}$
Stationery	6 children
Books	$\frac{3}{10}$

George's teacher decides to split the money to match the way the children voted. How much will she spend on each type of equipment?

History

Google search – 'Sutton Hoo' and find out as much information as you can about the Staffordshire Hoard. You can present your findings as a PowerPoint, a Word document or as written notes.

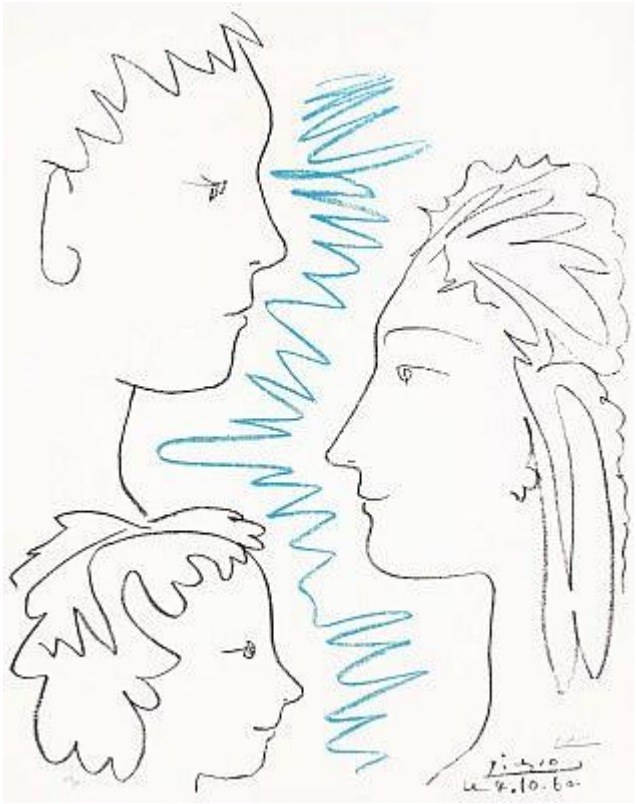
Text 1 (Tues/Weds)

Masters of Printmaking: Pablo Picasso and His Original Lithographs

There is no denying that **Pablo Picasso (Malaga, 1881 - Mougins, 1973)** is the greatest artist of the 20th century. Loved and admired around the world, Picasso's artworks are a symbol of creativity and ingenuity. Ranging from paintings, ceramics, glass, lithographs, linocuts and etchings, everything Picasso created from Cubism to Modern Art inspired and influenced every artist who worked alongside him and after him.

The importance of Picasso's work and the longevity of its value are what make his artwork the most sought after works on the art market today. Picasso was an inventor, and loved to explore different mediums and processes as it allowed for a creative input and controlled output. Renowned for his immense skill and range as an artist, Picasso mastered the art of printmaking. His stunning original lithographs are amongst the most brilliant works in his artistic oeuvre. Representative of his varied artistic styles, Picasso lithographs depict images and techniques that extend from his brief post-Impressionistic period to Cubism and beyond.

As some background, a lithograph is a printmaking process where the design is drawn or painted on a flat surface of a stone with a greasy crayon or ink. The design is chemically fixed on the stone with a weak solution and in printing, the stone is flooded with water which is absorbed everywhere except where repelled by the greasy ink. Oil-based printer's ink is then rolled on the stone, which is repelled in turn by the water-soaked areas and accepted only by the drawn design. A piece of paper is laid on the stone and it is run through the press with light pressure, the final print showing neither a raised nor embossed quality but lying entirely on the surface of the paper. The artist, in this case Picasso, would then hand-sign the work to show his approval and claim ownership.



Picasso himself was rather involved in his lithography process as he enjoyed improving upon it, and his art, by adding different colours or mixing up materials. Take our *Still Life with Eggplant (1946)* original lithograph as an example. Cool tones are mixed with vibrant colours that combine to convey the texture of paint, clearly depicting Picasso's soft, swirling strokes. Or in our newest addition, *L'étreinte (1966),* that beautifully depicts the influence art nouveau and impressionism had on Picasso with softer, less abstract edges, and almost pastel like brush marks. In the striking original lithograph, *Dwarf Dancer from the 'Barcelona' suite (1966),* Picasso utilizes the brush in an energetic layering of pure hues to create a vibrant scene full of motion and activity. Full of rich painterly texture and impressionistic use of colour the original lithograph, *L'Attente (1966)* illustrates the delicacy and grace Picasso used to portray his female models. Picasso perfectly captures the essence of his subjects, creating a work instilled with a sense of intrigue and emotion. Perhaps this ability to clearly depict the nature of his subjects from his vast and creative viewpoints is what best defines Picasso's stunning original lithographs.

Text 2 (Thurs/Fri)

An introduction to printmaking.

By Andrea Mulder-Slater

Printmaking is a sometimes a misunderstood aspect of visual art. The distinction between fine art prints and “limited edition prints” which are actually commercially reproduced prints (posters which have been signed) is not always easy to make.

Fine art printmaking involves the creation of a master plate from which multiple images are made. Simply put, the artist chooses a surface to be the plate. This could be linoleum, Styrofoam, metal, cardboard, stone or any one of a number of materials. Then the artist

prepares the printing plate by cutting, etching or drawing an image onto the plate. Ink is applied (in a variety of ways) and paper is pressed onto the plate either by hand or by way of a hand-run printing press. The finished print is pulled from the plate.
Often the first three or four prints of are different than the rest of the edition. These first prints are called artist's proofs. The number of prints pulled from one plate is called an edition. Once a certain number of prints are pulled, the plate is destroyed so that more prints won't be printed later, thus ensuring the value of the edition. At the bottom of a print are two to three things always written in pencil. On the left is a number that appears as a fraction (e.g. 6/25), this means that the print is number six of a total of twenty five prints pulled from one plate. This number excludes the artist proofs which are designated with an A/P. In the centre of the bottom of the print is the title (if any). At the bottom right, is the artist's name and sometimes a date.
There are four main types of printmaking. The process and materials of these techniques influence the appearance of the final print…

RELIEF PRINTING

This is printing from a raised surface. A simple example of relief printing is a rubber stamp pressed into a stamp pad and pressed onto a piece of paper. Relief printing plates are made from flat sheets of material such as wood, linoleum, metal, Styrofoam etc. After drawing a picture on the surface, the artist uses tools to cut away the areas that will not print. A roller – called a brayer – is used to spread ink on the plate. A sheet of paper is placed on top of the plate and the image is transferred by rubbing with the hand or a block of wood, or by being run through a printing press. The completed print is a mirror image of the original plate.
Woodcut – Historical uses: Textiles and other decorative purposes, playing cards, calendars and book illustrations.
Woodcut – Artists worth studying: Holbein the Younger, Fred Hagen, Vincent Van Gogh, James Whistler, any Japanese printmaker.

INTAGLIO

This describes prints that are made by cutting the picture into the surface of the printing plate. Using a sharp V-shaped tool – called a burin – the printmaker gouges the lines of an image into

the surface of a smooth polished sheet of metal or in some cases a piece of plexiglass. To make a print, ink is pushed into the lines of the design. The surface is then wiped clean so that the only areas with ink are the lines. A sheet of paper which has been soaked in water is then placed on the plate which is run through a printing press. The paper is literally forced into the small lines that have been cut into the plate. A variation of this technique is known as etching. With etching, acids are used to eat into the metal plate.

Artists worth studying: Francisco Goya, Pablo Picasso, Thomas Gainsborough, Rembrandt van Ryn, Albrecht Durer

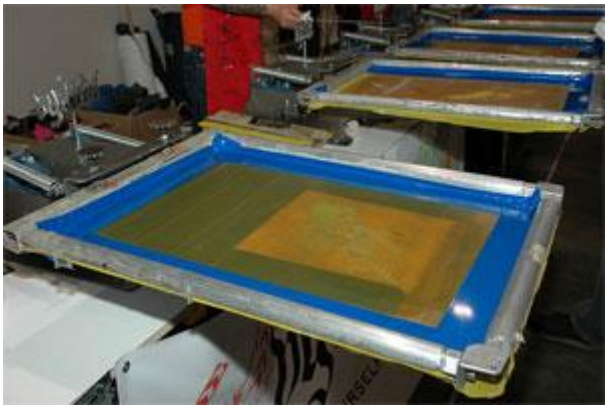
PLANOGRAPHY (LITHOGRAPHY)

As we have just learned, relief prints are created from a raised surface, and intaglio prints are created from a cut surface. Planography, however, is the printing of a flat surface. Lithography is the art of printing from a flat stone (limestone) or metal plate by a method based on the simple fact that grease attracts grease as it repels water. A design or image is drawn on the surface with a greasy material – grease crayon, pencil or ink – and then water and printing ink are applied. The greasy parts absorb the ink and the wet parts do not. Acids are often used with this type of printmaking to etch the stone and prevent grease from traveling where it should not. For example, if a finger is placed on the surface, enough grease is transferred and as such, the fingerprint will attract the ink. Unfortunately, lithography is a printing process which requires the use of proper facilities and materials. However, showing your students examples of lithography will help them to appreciate the fine art of printmaking even more.

History and uses: Lithography was invented in 1798. Its main advantage is the great number of prints that can be pulled.

Artists worth studying: Eugene Delacroix, Edouard Manet, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, Edvard Munch

STENCIL: SERIGRAPHY



Jon 'ShakataGaNai' Davis

A stencil is a sheet of paper, fabric, plastic, metal or other material with designs cut, perforated or punched from it. Ink is forced through the openings onto the surface (paper, fabric etc.) to be printed. Sometimes called silk screening, serigraphy (seri means silk) is a type of stencil printing. A stencil is fastened to a sheet of silk which is tightly stretched across a wooden frame. Or, an area of the silk is "blocked out" using glue, gum Arabic or shellac. The frame is placed against the material to be printed. A squeegee (rubber mounted in wooden handle) is used to push the ink through the open areas onto the material or paper below.

Stencil & Serigraphy – History: A long time ago in the Fiji Islands, stencils made of banana leaves were used to apply patterns to bark cloth. The idea of using silk fabric as a screen was developed in 1907 by Samuel Simon of Manchester England.

Stencil & Serigraphy Uses: Signs and posters, decorating furniture, textiles (t-shirts)

Artists worth studying: Andy Warhol, Ben Shahn, Robert Guathmey.