

## Home Learning W.C.17.01.2022

The daily activities on this plan are as closely matched to the learning that is taking place in the classroom. Therefore, it is important that your child completes the activities on the correct day so that they can slot back into class with as little disruption to their learning as possible.

	English	Maths	Art	Music	
<b>Tues</b>	<p><b>LO: To explore a range of explanation texts.</b></p> <p>In English we have been looking at explanation texts, today we will look at an explanation text of the water cycle.</p> <p>Recap your understanding by watching a video explaining the water cycle- <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y5gFI3pMvol">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y5gFI3pMvol</a></p> <p>Read through the water cycle explanation text below, how this is not an instruction text? Can you highlight the features of an explanation text?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Title</li> <li>• Subheading</li> <li>• Opening paragraph</li> <li>• Chronological order</li> <li>• Time conjunctions</li> <li>• Rhetorical questions</li> <li>• Technical vocabulary</li> <li>• Bullet points/stages</li> <li>• Present tense</li> <li>• Diagrams/illustrations</li> <li>• Causal conjunctions</li> </ul>	<p><b>LO: To add and subtract units of measurement.</b></p> <p>In maths, we have been looking at mass and capacity. The link below focuses on adding and subtracting capacity. Watch the video and then complete the worksheet attached. <a href="https://vimeo.com/564668883">https://vimeo.com/564668883</a></p>	<p><b>LO: To complete an artist study- Claude Monet.</b></p> <p>In class last week, we started our double page spreads, focusing on Claude Monet. Today I would like you to continue your research. This can then be added to your sketchbooks next week.</p> <p>You can use the fact sheet and PowerPoint or conduct your own research, using the questions below.</p> <p>Where was Claude Monet born?</p> <p>When was Claude Monet born?</p> <p>What is impressionism?</p> <p>What did Monet like to paint most?</p> <p>What is Monet's painting style called?</p> <p>What mediums did Monet use?</p> <p>What colours did Monet use?</p>	<p>This half term we are focusing on the Anti-Bullying rap, Stop! By Joanna Mangona.</p> <p>Watch the example performance below. <a href="https://youtu.be/Jl2Wp0ix1j8">https://youtu.be/Jl2Wp0ix1j8</a></p> <p>Have a go at writing your own lyrics for an Anti-Bullying rap/song or poem.</p> <p>You could have a go at performing it.</p>	<p>Daily reading – log in to Bug Club</p> <p>KIRFs</p> <p>Purple mash- monster multiplication</p>

## 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.

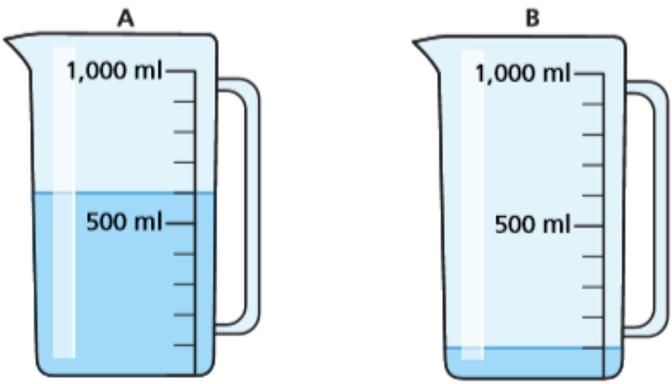
5. Now the cycle begins again, when water is evaporated once more.

### 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

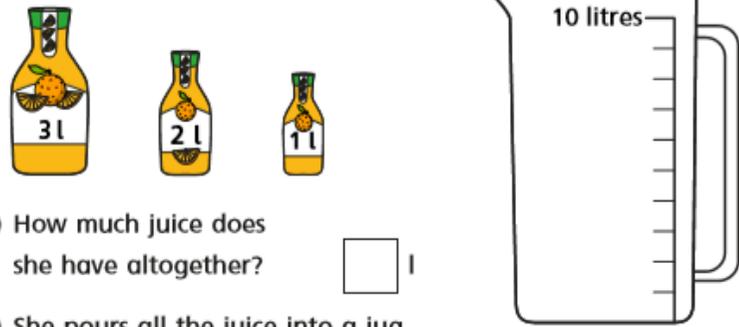
# Add and subtract capacity

1 Brett has some jugs of water.



- a) How much water is in jug A?  ml
- b) How much water is in jug B?  ml
- c) Brett pours the water from jugs A and B into jug C.  
What is the total amount of water in jug C?  ml

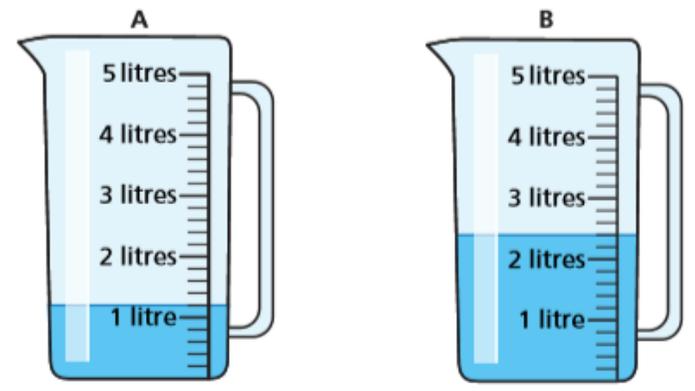
2 Kim has some bottles of juice.



- a) How much juice does she have altogether?  l
- b) She pours all the juice into a jug.  
Draw a line on the jug to show how much juice there is.

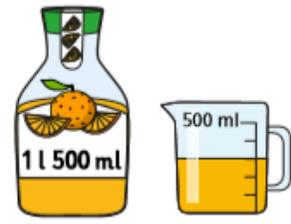


3 Mo has two jugs of water.



How much water does Mo have in total?  
Mo has  litres and  ml

4 Dani has 1 litre 500 ml of juice in a bottle.  
She pours some of the juice into a jug.

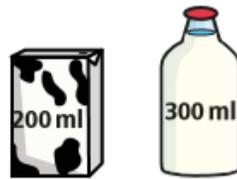


How much juice is in the bottle now?  l  ml

5 A fish tank has 3 litres 700 ml of water in it.  
The capacity of the fish tank is 4 litres 900 ml.  
How much more water can fit in the fish tank?

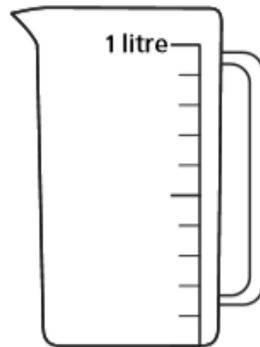
l  ml

- 6 A carton holds 200 ml of milk.  
A bottle holds 300 ml of milk.



- a) Three milk cartons are emptied into a jug.

Draw a line on the jug to show how much milk there is.



- b) How many bottles can be filled by the milk in the jug?

bottles

- 7 Complete the number sentences.

a)  $1 \text{ l } 400 \text{ ml} + 3 \text{ l } 150 \text{ ml} = \text{  l } \text{  ml}$

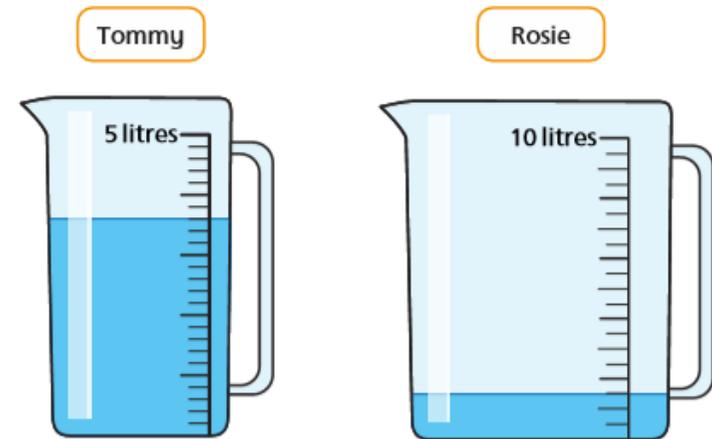
b)  $7 \text{ l } 950 \text{ ml} + 2 \text{ l } 12 \text{ ml} = \text{  l } \text{  ml}$

c)  $25 \text{ l } 350 \text{ ml} - 11 \text{ l } 220 \text{ ml} = \text{  l } \text{  ml}$

d)  $50 \text{ l } 729 \text{ ml} - 28 \text{ l } 728 \text{ ml} = \text{  l } \text{  ml}$

e)  $1 \text{ l} - \text{  ml} = 300 \text{ ml}$

- 8 Tommy and Rosie each have a measuring jug with some water inside.



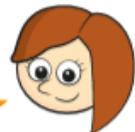
They want to put all their water into one jug.

Rosie decides to pour her water into Tommy's jug.



I do not think it will fit!

Tommy



Of course it will!

Rosie

Who is correct? \_\_\_\_\_

Talk about it with a partner.

# Claude Monet

1840 –  
1926



Impression, Sunrise (1872)



Woman with a Parasol (1875)

Claude Monet was born in Paris in 1840. He grew up in Le Havre, a port in Normandy, and demonstrated great artistic talent from an early age. In 1856, Monet was influenced by a meeting with Eugène Boudin, a French painter noted for his seascapes. He taught Monet how to use oil paints.

Later, Monet moved back to Paris and met fellow painters, Pierre-Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley. Together, they experimented with painting the effects of light while working outside ('en plein air'). In the 1860s, the painters exhibited their works and impressionism was born. The name 'impressionism' comes from a painting Monet exhibited called 'Impression, Sunrise'.

As well as painting landscapes, impressionists painted everyday scenes. Painting an everyday scene was considered radical at the time because most artists took inspiration from battle scenes, Bible passages or Greek myths.



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Water Lilies (1906)

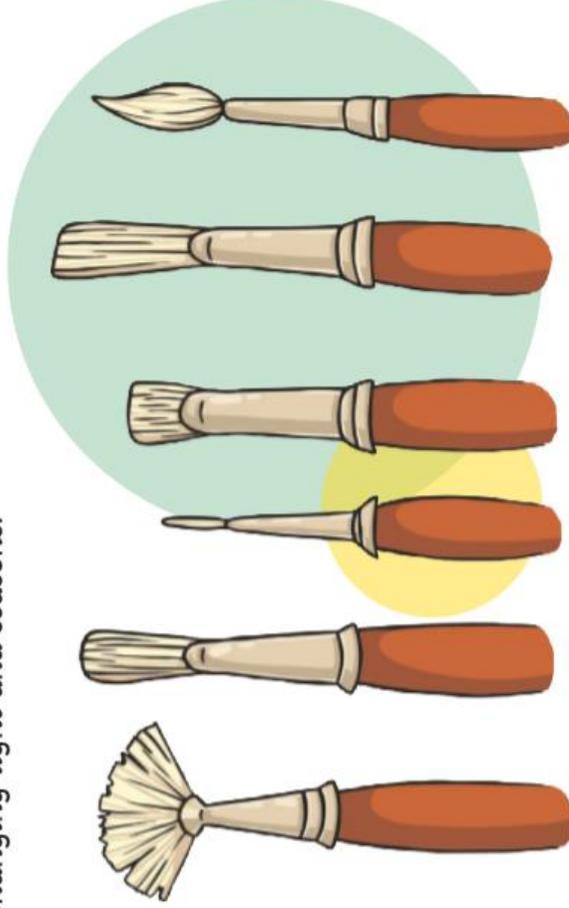
Impressionists did not want to paint a realistic picture but an 'impression' of what they could see. These artists used thick layers of paint and fast brushstrokes. Before this movement, artists usually painted in a studio and created perfect landscape scenes.

Following a few years of travelling, Monet settled in Giverny, France. While he lived here, he spent many hours painting the water lilies and the bridge in his water garden. Huge paintings of the water lilies were displayed in a purpose-built, curved room at Musée de l'Orangerie, Paris. Monet attempted the reflection of the light on the water.



Haystacks:  
End of summer (1891)

He often painted the same scene many times to capture the changing light and seasons.



Haystacks:  
Effect of Snow and Sun (1891)

During the First World War, Monet painted a series of weeping willow trees to represent fallen French soldiers.

Later in life, Monet began to suffer from poor eyesight, caused by cataracts. As a result, he added reddish tones to his work. He also repainted some of his works of art, adding blue tones. Monet developed lung cancer at the age of 86, and he died on 5<sup>th</sup> December 1926. He was buried in Giverny cemetery. He was one of the most significant painters in the history of art, and he created many of the world's most iconic oil paintings.



Weeping Willow (1918-19)

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