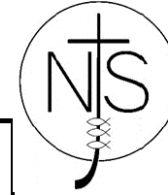


# Home Study Learning,



This page of links and ideas is to support you during this time when we are having to stay at home.

Additional to these ideas there will always be regular reading, the homework set by teachers and the use of **Times Table Rockstars** to keep you busy.

If we close teachers will also be posting daily tasks on the website to help you focus on your learning while at home.

Useful websites for online learning activities:

Year 3, 4, 5, 6 Resource Packs from Twinkl-

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resources/wellbeing-parents/school-closures-category-free-resources-parents/school-closures-free-resources-parents>

Classroom Secrets Resource Pack-

<https://classroomsecrets.co.uk/free-home-learning-packs/>

BBC Bitesize

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/levels/zbr9wmn>

ICT maths and literacy games

<https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/literacy.html>

Myths and Legends—online stories

<http://myths.e2bn.org/about/>

Pobble 365—Pictures for inspiring writing.

<http://www.pobble365.com/>

KS 2 Home Learning Pack

<https://www.tts-group.co.uk/home+learning+activities.html>

E-Learning for Kids

<https://en.e-learningforkids.org/math/>

Don't forget the learning opportunities that can come from simple activities such as;

- Cooking and baking
- Playing board games
- Dominoes
- Drawing and painting
- Sudoku, crosswords and wordsearches
- Jigsaw puzzles
- Construction kits, lego and model making
- Growing flowers or vegetables- keeping a plant diary
- Keep a scrap book
- A garden bird watch

Children have access to e-books through :

<https://shropshiresls.wheelers.co/>

Username and password is in children's HomeLink Book.

Please look on the website for further learning activity ideas and updates from teachers!

# Home Learning: To calculate angles in triangles.

Read the information on types of triangles! **All angles in a triangle add up to 180 degrees.**

Today we are going to find the missing angles from a right-angle triangle.

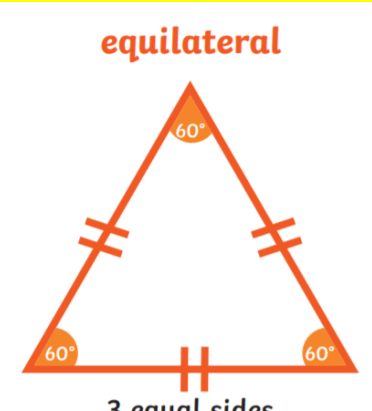
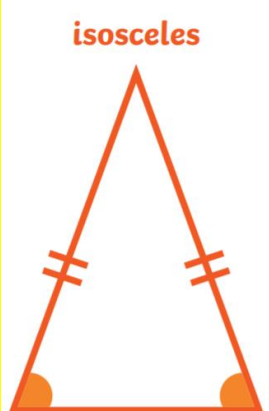
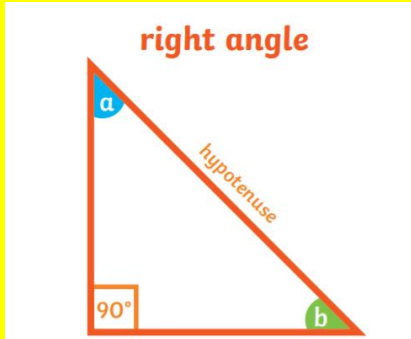
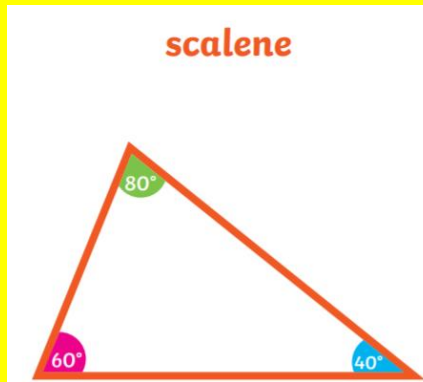
Remember... we already know that one angle is 90 degrees.

Try as many as you can!

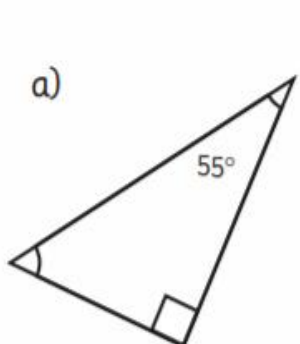
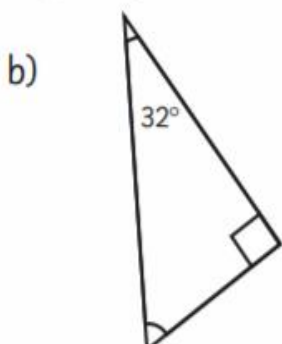
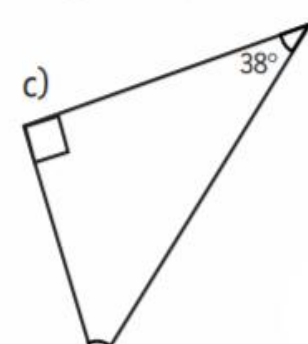
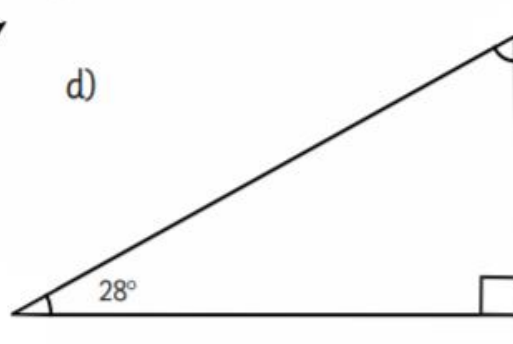
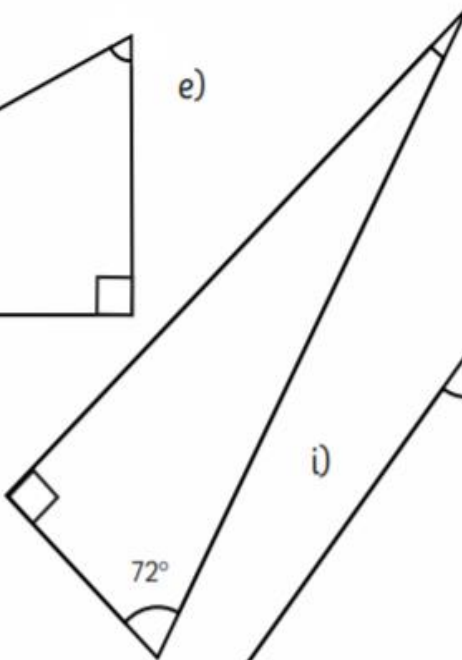
Example:

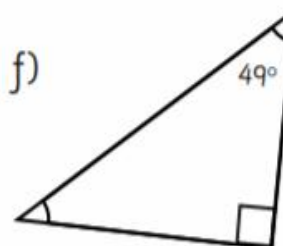
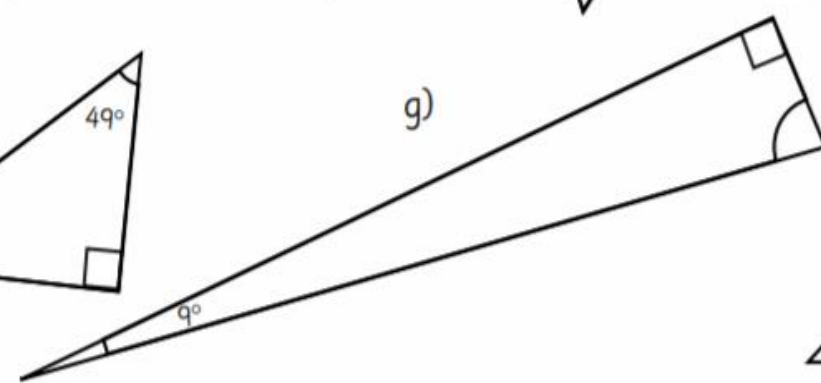
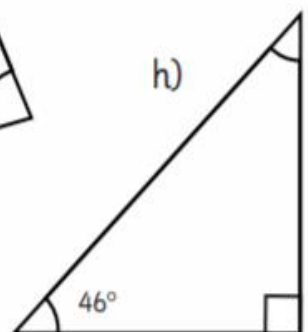
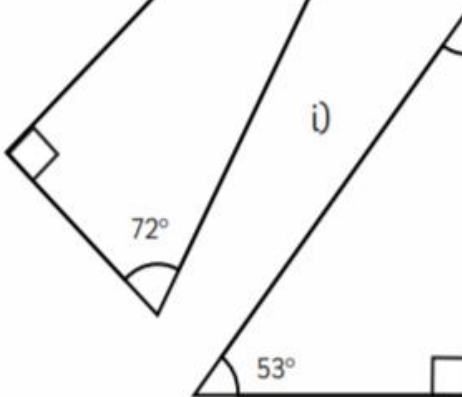
$$\begin{aligned} a. \quad & 90 + 55 = 145 \\ & 180 - 145 = 35 \end{aligned}$$

Missing angle = 35 degrees

equilateral	isosceles	right angle	scalene
			
3 equal sides 3 equal angles (60°)	2 equal sides 2 equal angles	One angle is a right angle (90°) Two other angles add up to 90° The longest side is called the hypotenuse.	All sides are different All angles are different.

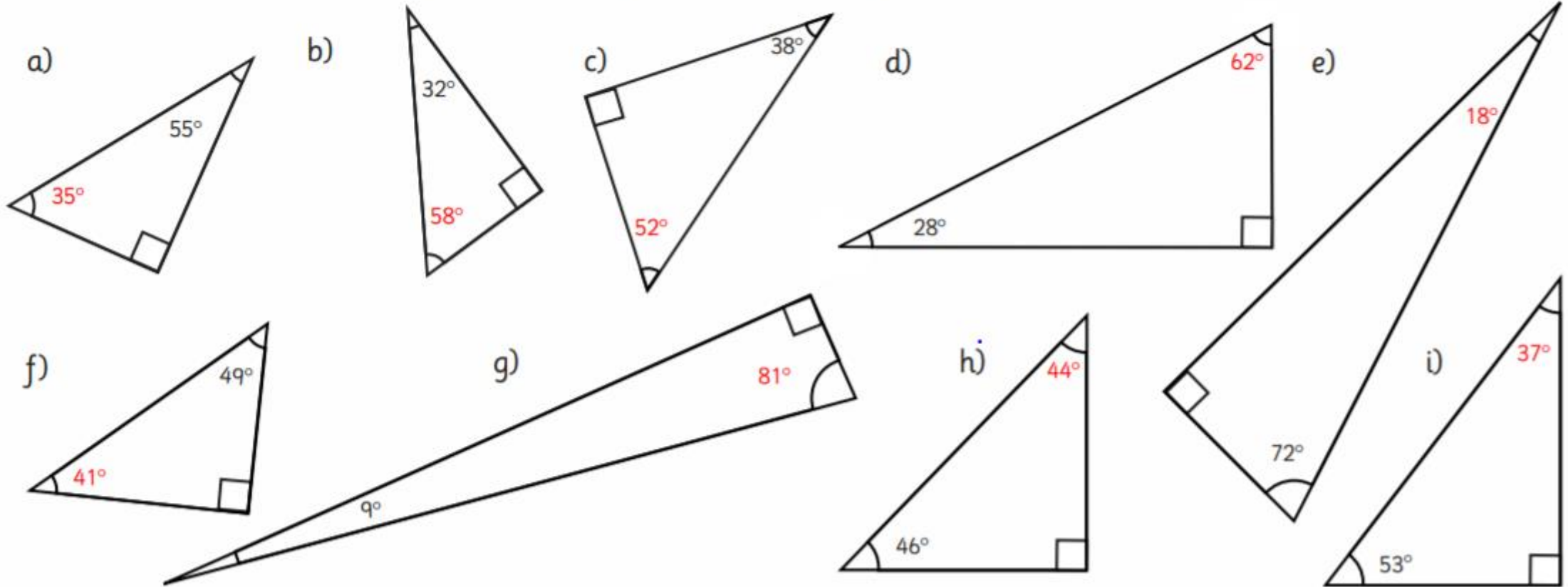
Calculate the missing angle in these right-angled triangles.

a)  b)  c)  d)  e) 

f)  g)  h)  i) 

## Answers...

Calculate the missing angle in these right-angled triangles.





# Thursday's English for Year 6

L.O: To write a recount of my year 6 memories.

Yesterday, you looked back at your year 5 memories. Today... year 6 and what a year it has been! One that you will never forget.

Task 1... Mind-map every memory you have from year 6. Think about your teachers, trips, funny memories.

Task 2... Use the mind-map to write a recount of your time in Y6.

	<b>Concluding</b> paragraph links back to the introduction.
	Explanation of why the events were <b>significant</b> and to whom.
	<b>Extra details</b> about how and why the event happened in main paragraphs.
	<b>Personal recount</b> uses stronger language, including description of emotions.
	<b>Impersonal recount</b> is more factual and direct.

	<b>Introduction paragraph</b> briefly covers who, what, where and when about the event.
	<b>First or third person</b> , depending on whether the writer was present.
	<b>Past tense</b> is used (except if links to present/future are made in the conclusion).
	Named, <b>specific people</b> , places and things are described.
	<b>Time conjunctions</b> , usually in chronological order.
	<b>Quotations</b> from witnesses/people who were there.





# Today's other activity:

L.O: To research a classical composer. Listen to the links to find key features of classical music.

Then choose either Mozart or Haydn. Create a fact file about them. Try to include as much information as you can about them. Can you add a paragraph about classical music?

Link 1: Mozart

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JTclmDieQI8>

Link 2: Haydn

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PhxZhDV9KHM>

You only need to listen to small section on both!



## Introduction:

Today we're going to focus on Classical music. This is music written from 1750-1825. This means it was the music played at the time of the **Hanovers** and the four King George's.

We are going to look at the instrumentation, key musical features and where Classical music was performed, including the names of some famous composers.

## Classical Instruments

The biggest changes in classical music instruments are as follow



Piano



Clarinet



Brass

**Piano:** This was an improvement on the harpsichord because strings are hit not plucked meaning it can play a full range of dynamics.

**Clarinet:** A single reed instrument.

**Brass:** Valves were invented so they can play a greater range of different pitches.

## Task 1 Hints

Examples:

*Mozart - Symphony no.40*

*Haydn - Surprise Symphony*

## Task 1: Classical Instrumentation & Venue

Music started to change in the classical era.

Here are some key features of classical instrumentation:

- Orchestras became larger.
- Brass and percussion instruments added to orchestras.
- Symphonies began which show off the new larger orchestras.
- Music started to be performed in bigger venues.