

English: Following on from the letters the children have written focusing on the use of palm oil and its dangers, I would like the children to think about other types of persuasive letters they could write.

Objective: To write a persuasive letter to Santa.

Here is an example of a persuasive letter to Santa:

Think carefully about identifying and explaining why you would like the gifts you have listed and how could you persuade Santa to deliver them to you on Christmas Eve.

Letter to Santa

word mat

have thank you
with love please Mum
dear to girl my
good could presents
would Father Christmas from family
Dad favourite toys
Claus Santa Merry Christmas



A Letter to Santa Example Text



2 Stone Cottages
Old Road
Dawling
DW72 5HY



3rd November 2016

Dear Father Christmas,



I am writing to tell you what I would like for my presents this year because it is nearly December. How are you? Is it very snowy in Lapland? I bet your elves are all being very careful making the children's toys in your workshop.



The first thing I would like is a Galaxy 300 spaceship. It has six lasers, four spinning arms and four shiny silver legs that unfold and slowly move around. How cool! The second thing I would like is a red and blue two-wheel scooter. It has a massive silver horn on the handlebars and lights that flash when you stand on the brake. The third thing I would like isn't a toy but it would be really handy for my spy club. I would like a large black torch to help me see when I am outside in the darkness.



I have been trying my hardest to be good and helpful for my parents. I make my bed every day, I stopped sucking my thumb in March and I have even stopped teasing my sister. I am also my teacher's special helper for the listening station at school.



I hope you and the reindeer are resting before Christmas Eve and Mrs Christmas is enjoying putting up the tinsel on your tree. Have a fabulous Christmas if I don't see you by our fire. What a busy man you are going to be!

Love from,
Jack Box



Mixed Up Christmas Letter

1 Star Task:

Read the Mixed Up Christmas letter and either print it out and cut it up and re-arrange it in the correct order or have a go at re-writing it in the correct order.

Extension Task:

Use this letter as a model to write your own Christmas letter.

Make sure you get some sleep on Christmas Eve!

Love from

Santa xx

I am so pleased that you have asked for a red bicycle this Christmas. The elves are very good at making bicycles in my workshop. In fact, they have been very busy this year. There are lots of children all around the world who deserve special presents.

Thank you so much for your lovely letter. I cannot quite believe that you are nearly 7 years old now. Time has flown! I will ask the elves to start making your presents straight away. After all, you have been a very good boy this year!

I am also preparing the reindeer for our busy night. They have had their coats washed, their hooves polished and a fresh bale of hay to eat. Unfortunately, Mrs Claus had to order extra carrots because Prancer had eaten them all. I just hope he isn't too full to pull my sleigh on Christmas Eve!

Santa,
The Workshop,
Reindeer Land,
North Pole
FC1 XMAS

Dear Michael,

Tuesday 6th December 2016

2*/3* Task:

Read Santa's letter carefully and look at all of the colour coded sections which give you a good example of all of the accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation needed to write a letter to Santa.

Think about your use of persuasive language too.

Use the template on the following slide to help you write your letter and set it out.

All text: the full range of SPaG features used from previous year groups shown throughout including capital letters, full stops, commas in lists, ambitious adjectives, varied sentence types, most Y1 common exception words spelt correctly and co-ordination within sentences.

² sentence punctuated with a question mark

³ sentence punctuated with an exclamation mark

⁴ sentence punctuated with capital letter and full stop

⁵ correct form of past and present tense used (including progressive form of the past and present tense)

⁶ suffix -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly added correctly to root word

⁷ apostrophe for contraction

⁸ apostrophe for possession

⁹ co-ordinating conjunction

¹⁰ subordinating conjunction



Stone Cottages¹⁴
Old Road¹⁴
Dawling¹⁴
DW72 5HY

3rd November¹⁴ 2016

Dear Father¹³ Christmas¹⁴,

I am writing⁵ to tell you what I would¹³ like for my presents this year because¹⁰ it is nearly December¹⁴. How are you?² Is it very snowy¹² in Lapland?¹⁶ I bet your elves are all being⁵ very careful⁶ making the¹³ children's⁸ toys in your workshop.⁴

The first thing I would like is a Galaxy¹⁴ 300 spaceship.⁴ It has⁵ six lasers,¹¹ four spinning arms¹² and four shiny silver legs¹² that¹⁰ unfold and slowly⁶ move⁵ around.⁴ How cool!³ The second thing I would¹³ like is a red and blue two-wheel¹² scooter.^{4&18} It has a massive silver horn¹² on the handlebars and⁹ lights that flash when¹⁰ you stand⁵ on the brake.⁴ The third thing I would¹³ like isn't⁷ a toy but⁹ it would¹³ be really handy for my spy club.⁴ I would like a large black torch¹² to help me see when¹⁰ I am outside in the darkness⁶.⁴

I am trying my hardest¹⁵ to be good and helpful⁶ for my parents¹³.⁴ I make⁵ my bed every day,¹¹ I stopped⁵ sucking my thumb in March¹⁴,¹¹ I am⁵ my teacher's⁸ special helper for the listening station at school and⁹ I have even stopped teasing my sister.⁴

I hope⁵ you and the reindeer are resting before Christmas¹³ Eve¹⁴ and⁹ Mrs¹³ Christmas¹³ is enjoying⁵ putting up the tinsel on your tree.⁴ Have a fabulous Christmas¹³ if¹⁰ I don't see you by our fire. What a busy man you are going to be!¹⁷

Love from,
Jack Box¹⁴

¹¹ commas in a list

¹² expanded noun phrase for description or detail

¹³ common exception words

¹⁴ capital letter for proper noun

¹⁵ suffix 'est' in adjectives

¹⁶ question

¹⁷ exclamation

¹⁸ statement



Enjoy using this paper to help you set out your letter to Santa and enjoy decorating it once you have completed it.

Start off with 'Dear'.

Dear Father Christmas,

Write using 'I'.

I have been really good this year helping my mum and dad with my new baby brother. I would like a DVD of a film I saw this year, a new bike, a chocolate making kit, a book about dinosaurs and an encyclopaedia. I would also wish that we can go and visit my gran and granddad on Christmas day because I know they can get lonely.

List what you would like.

Thank you.

From Michael

Give an example of something good you've done.

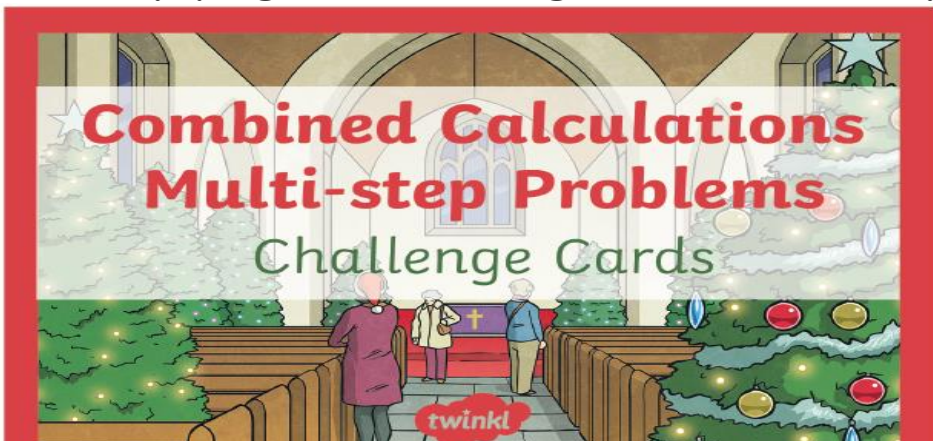
Make a Christmas wish to help someone else or make them feel better.

The illustration shows a letter on a wooden desk with a fountain pen, a red marker, and a yellow pencil. A postage stamp with a queen's profile is in the top left. A red circular callout points to the salutation, a green one to the first person pronoun, a red one to the list of wishes, and another green one to the closing wish. A Christmas tree and a clock are partially visible on the left.

The template features a decorative border with a repeating pattern of stylized Christmas trees and ornaments. At the top center is a small Christmas tree with a star, and at the bottom center is a ribbon with a bow. The main body of the page is filled with horizontal lines for writing. A small 'twinkl.com' watermark is visible at the bottom right of the page.

Maths:

Objective: To use your knowledge of the formal methods of multiplying and dividing to solve word problems.



1* - See next slide for the Christmas division and multiplication word problems.

2*/3* - The children will be need to think carefully about using the column method to multiply or bus stop method to divide in order to help them solve their word problems.

Use the RUCSAC method to help you solve your word problems

$$\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ \times \quad 6 \\ \hline 672 \end{array}$$

$$186 \div 6 =$$

	0	3	1
6			
	1	8	6

no groups of 6 can be made

3 × 6 = 18

1 × 6 = 6

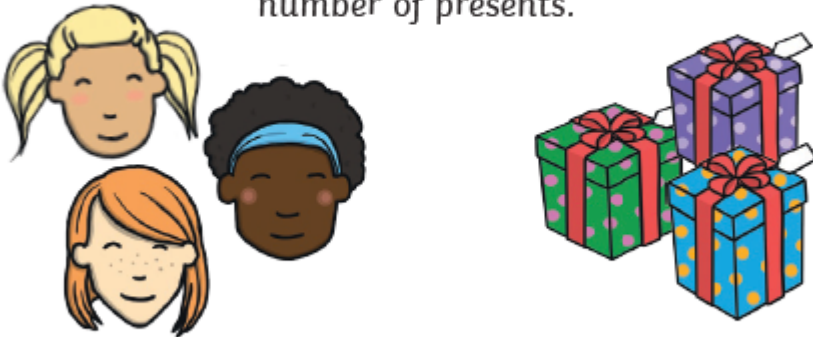
This week you have used the column method of multiplication and the bus stop method for division to help you solve multiplication and division sums.

Use this knowledge you have learnt to help you solve your Christmas word problems today.

1* STAR TASK!

Using the RUCSAC method of:
Read, Understand, Choose, Solve, Answer and check,
Have a go at solving these word problems.
Remember to show your working out and use
The methods of multiplication and
Division that you have learnt to help you solve the
problems.

You are one of Father Christmas' helpers. Make sure
the 3 children at 25 Stable Road each get the same
number of presents.



Use equal sharing to share the presents between the
3 children

There are 5 pairs of Christmas Stockings hanging
up.

1. How many stockings are there altogether?



2. What times table could you use to work this out quickly?

6 is Rudolph's favourite number.

1. How many calculations can you find with the
answer 6?



Have you used addition, subtraction and
multiplication?

2*/3* STAR TASK!

Using the RUCSAC method of:
Read, Understand, Choose, Solve, Answer and check
Have a go at solving these word problems.
Remember to use the formal methods of
multiplication and division to help you solve
the problems.

Combined Calculations Multi-step Problems

1. Kerry buys ten boxes of 6 mince pies for 89p each, four boxes of 6 luxury mince pies for £2 each and four boxes of 4 Free From mince pies for £1.75 each. What is the average cost of each mince pie to the nearest penny?



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Combined Calculations Multi-step Problems

2. A butcher sells turkeys at the following prices:

Large £35

Medium £28

Small £16

The butcher sells 13 large, 21 medium and 18 small turkeys. The turkeys cost the butcher £624. What profit does the butcher make?



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Combined Calculations Multi-step Problems

3. A farmer harvests 1467kg parsnips to sell to local stores for Christmas. The farmer sells three hundred and forty 2kg bags and one hundred and seventy-two 750g bags. The rest of the parsnips are sold in 1.2kg bags. How many of these 1.2kg bags are sold?



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2/3 STAR TASK!

Combined Calculations Multi-step Problems

4. A factory makes Christmas cards, which are sold in boxes of ten, fifteen and twenty-four. 678 boxes of ten, 1082 boxes of fifteen and 276 boxes of twenty-four were sold one Christmas. How many cards altogether are sold?



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Combined Calculations Multi-step Problems

5. A company that makes Christmas stars has 3 designs. One year it makes 2492 blue stars, 3829 silvers stars and 2775 gold stars. The stars are mixed and divided into boxes of 14 stars. How many boxes can be filled?



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Combined Calculations Multi-step Problems

6. A greetings card company makes 3 different Christmas cards for a pack of cards. A pack contains 2 shepherd cards, 3 wise men cards and 5 baby in a manger cards. If 13 491 wise men cards are made, how many shepherd and baby in a manger cards are needed to complete the packs?



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Combined Calculations Multi-step Problems

7. Mrs Blake is making Christmas biscuits for the Christmas fair:

Butter costs 85p per 250g

Plain flour costs 80p per 1.5kg

Sugar costs 75p per 500g

Icing sugar costs 88p per 500g



Mrs Blake uses 1kg butter, 3kg flour, 1kg sugar and 4kg icing sugar to make her biscuits. What is the total cost of making the biscuits?

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Combined Calculations Multi-step Problems

8. Seven children buy some drink to make a Christmas party drink. They buy 6 cartons of raspberry juice for £1.34 each and 4 bottles of pink lemonade for 87p each. They share the cost. How much will each pay, rounded to the nearest penny?



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Combined Calculations Multi-step Problems

9. The ingredients for Christmas pudding ice cream include:

200g plain flour

50g rice flour

140g butter

100g icing sugar



Mrs Blake has 350g butter. How much of the other ingredients will she need if she wants to use all the butter?

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Combined Calculations Multi-step Problems

10. Christmas finger puppets are sold in packs of 24 for £3.60 in a local shop. An online shop sells packs of 75 for £8.25. How much more expensive per puppet is it to buy the puppets in the local shop?



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I hope you have enjoyed using the formal methods and the RUCSAC method to help you solve the problems.

Combined Calculations Multi-step Problems Answers

1. 23.9p
2. £707
3. 548
4. 29 634
5. 649
6. 8994 shepherd cards, 22 485 baby in a manger cards
7. £13.54
8. £1.65
9. 500g plain flour, 125g rice flour, 250g icing sugar
10. 4p

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Here is the answer sheet for the 2*/3* so you can check your children's answers. Please award yourselves 10 House Points for every word problem they have got right as these questions were really tricky.

😊 Well done 4NJ!

Reading Task:

1* Task: Read the information focusing on Christmas traditions and answer the following questions.

The History of Christmas Traditions

Christmas is a time for traditions. Your family might have their own traditions. However, many traditions have been going for years but do we really know how they started?

Going Christmas Crackers!

The sight of a Christmas cracker lying on the dinner table has been a British tradition for many decades.

Crackers began around 1845 with a London sweet maker named Tom Smith. He tried selling sweets in individual wrappers but they did not do very well.

One night, he was sitting in front of his open fire, listening to the crackle of the wooden logs as they burned. He had the idea to add a snap to the wrappers of his sweets so they would crack when they were pulled apart. This resulted in the early versions of the Christmas cracker.

Did You Know?

Crackers were originally called 'cosaques' after the Cossack soldiers, known for their love of firing guns into the air when riding their horses at speed.



Christmas Pudding

Christmas puddings began in medieval England. Sausages were stuffed with fruits, grains and spices to preserve the meat for longer. In 1647, Oliver Cromwell was leading England, as the king had been removed from the throne. Cromwell supported Parliament banning carol singing, Christmas puddings, Yule logs and nativity scenes as it was seen as wrong and ungodly. In 1660, there was a king back on the English throne and Christmas was celebrated again.



The Roasted Bird

Many people had goose for their Christmas dinner as they were cheap and easy to come by. Only rich people had turkey. However, by the end of the 1900s, most families had turkey.



The History of Christmas Traditions

The Victorian Christmas

When Queen Victoria married Prince Albert (who was from Germany) in 1840, he brought with him some traditions we continue now.

Although Victoria was brought up decorating a tree indoors at Christmas, her German husband was very enthusiastic about the tradition and decorated the Christmas tree with wax candles and sugared plums.

Victoria and Albert made Christmas a time for family, spending the day having feasts, giving presents and playing games. These traditions still form an important part of modern Christmas celebrations.

Please answer the following questions on the next slide.

Questions

1. When were Christmas crackers first made? Tick one.

1845

1945

1854

2. Find and copy one word from the text which is an example of onomatopoeia.

3. Why were crackers originally called *cosaques*?

4. Tick true or false for each statements.

	True	False
Oliver Cromwell led Britain in 1647.		
Christmas puddings began in Victorian Britain.		
Parliament stopped people from carol singing.		
Christmas was celebrated again in 1660.		

5. Why did most people have goose for their Christmas meat? Tick one.

It was small.

It was tastier.

It was less expensive.

6. From which country was Queen Victoria's husband from? Tick one.

France

Germany

Spain

Questions

7. Which word closely matches the meaning of *enthusiastic*? Tick one.

impatient

keen

indifferent

8. Which traditions trace back to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Tick two.

giving presents

pulling crackers

eating goose

playing family games

watching films

Reading Task:

2*/3* Task: Read the information focusing on Christmas traditions and answer the following questions

The History of Christmas Traditions

Christmas is a time for traditions; whether it be food, gifts and present giving, attending church services or playing games. It is a time for family, friends and for everyone showing compassion towards others. But it wasn't always so.

Going Christmas Crackers!

The tradition of the common Christmas cracker lying on the British dinner table has been around for many decades.

They began around 1845 when a London sweet maker named Tom Smith tried selling sweets in individual wrappers, after seeing them in France. In England, however, he did not manage to sell very many.

One night, Tom was sitting in front of his open fire, listening to the crackle and snap of the wood as it burned. Suddenly, he had the idea that customers would find it a wonderful surprise if they heard a snap when pulling apart the wrappers of his sweets. These 'crackers' became very popular and after Tom Smith's death, his sons continued the business, adding hats and small gifts to the sweet parcels.

Christmas Pudding

Christmas pudding, also known as figgy pudding, began in medieval England as sausages stuffed with fruits, grains and spices to preserve the meat for longer. In 1647, Oliver Cromwell was leading England as the king had been executed. Cromwell supported Parliament banning carol singing, Christmas puddings, Yule logs and nativity scenes as it was seen as a time of riotous and ungodly behaviour by people celebrating. In 1660, there was a king back on the English throne and Christmas was celebrated once more.

The Victorian Christmas

When Queen Victoria married Prince Albert (who was from Germany) in 1840, he brought with him some traditions we continue now.

Did You Know?

Crackers were originally called 'cosaques' after the Cossack soldiers, known for their love of firing guns into the air whilst riding their horses at great speed.



The History of Christmas Traditions

Although Victoria was brought up decorating a tree indoors at Christmastime, her husband was already very keen on the tradition and decorated the Christmas tree with wax candles and sugared plums.

Did You Know?

Many people had beef or goose for their Christmas dinner, as it was cheap and easy to come by; only rich people had turkey. By the end of the 1900s, most families chose turkey.



By the 1860s, many Christmas trees were being sold and decorated with cinnamon sticks, oranges with clove spices poked into the peel and pine cones.

Before the Victorian era, giving presents usually occurred at New Year. These were usually homemade and hung on the tree. However, the tradition took off and as the gifts became larger in size, they had to be displayed beneath the tree rather than on it.

Queen Victoria and her husband are also responsible for Christmas being a time focussing on the family. They delighted in the time they spent with everyone at the festive time of year. They had nine children and Christmas was a time to get together, feast and play parlour games.



Questions

1. Identify three traditions that people might engage in during Christmas.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

2. Find and copy one word which means a familiar sight.

3. How and when did Tom Smith's crackers change?

4. What do you think it was about the Cossack soldiers that caused crackers to be called *cosaques*?

5. Why was sausage meat mixed with fruit and grains? Tick one.

to improve the taste

to make them look better

to preserve the meat for longer

6. Match the sentences.

In 1647,

Oliver Cromwell died.

In 1653,

Oliver Cromwell allowed Parliament to ban Christmas.

In 1660,

Christmas was celebrated again.

Questions

7. The author writes that Christmas "was seen as a time of riotous and 'ungodly' behaviour".

Write a definition for the word 'riotous'.

8. It could be said that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert enjoyed Christmas. How do we know?

9. Tick true or false for these statements.

	True	False
Before marrying Prince Albert, Queen Victoria did not decorate a tree indoors at Christmas.		
Before the Victorian era, people exchanged gifts at New Year.		
During the Victorian era, people decorated their Christmas trees with cinnamon sticks.		
Traditionally, before the end of the 1900s, only the wealthy had goose for Christmas dinner.		

Your Topic task this afternoon will focus on the varying types of weather that occur within the Tropics and the UK.



Aim

To compare the climate of the tropics with the U.K climate.

Success Criteria

I know the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

I understand the differences and similarities between the tropics and the U.K

I can describe the climate in the tropics.

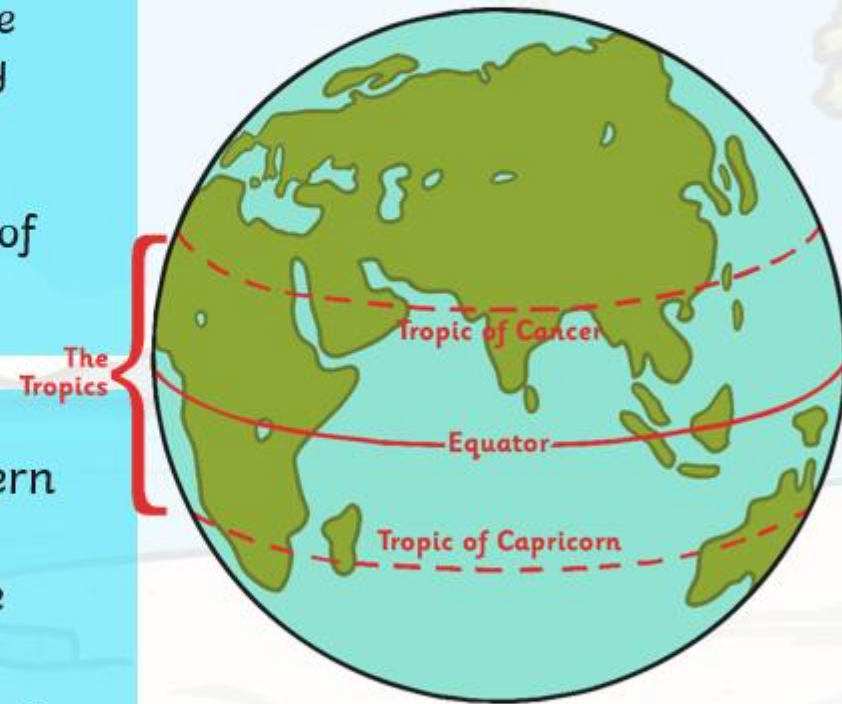
Where Are the Tropics?

The Tropic of Cancer, or the Northern Tropic, is the circle of latitude on the Earth that marks the most northerly position at which the Sun can be directly overhead.

It currently lies around 23.4° north of the Equator.

The Tropic of Capricorn, or Southern Tropic, marks the most southerly latitude on the Earth at which the Sun can be directly overhead.

It currently lies around 23.4° south of the Equator.



Task 1...

- Split your page into 4 sections (I will show you).
- You are going to learn about 4 tropical climates.
- In each section – complete the following.
 - 1* - Write 1 sentence about each climate.
 - 2* - Write 2/3 sentences about each climate and draw a picture to match.
 - 3* - Write 3/4 sentences about each climate and draw a picture to match.

What Is It like in the Tropics?

Between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the weather is hot all year round.

Rainfall can be very varied in tropical locations – some areas have very little rain, some have a rainy season and some have fairly consistent rainfall throughout the year.

Rainforests have an average monthly rainfall of at least 60mm.

Click each habitat to find out more:

tropical rainforests;

tropical coniferous forests;

tropical dry forests;

tropical grasslands.

When you're ready to move on, click here!



Tropical Rainforests

Tropical rainforests are located in South America, Africa and Southeast Asia. These areas are constantly warm and experience an average precipitation* of *at least* 60mm every month. There is no dry season in these forests. Due to this climate, the tropical rainforests are lush and full of life. The world's tropical rainforests are home to over 15 million species of plants and animals. Look carefully, and you might spot the breath-taking Blue Morpho Butterfly or the Scarlet Macaw fluttering through the trees, or even the Brown-Throated Three-Toed Sloth hanging around in the canopy.



*Precipitation – water falling from the sky as rain, sleet, snow or hail.



Tropical Coniferous Rainforests

Tropical coniferous rainforests are mostly found in North and Central America, but there are some in Asia. They take their name from the huge range of conifer trees that grow in these areas. Conifers are trees that grow cones, such as pine trees and Douglas firs.

Temperatures in tropical coniferous forests are usually steady throughout the year and precipitation levels are low.

These forests are home to many birds and butterflies that have left cooler climates to spend the winter months here (migrate). The trees overhead provide a heavy canopy, or cover, which means that it is dark on the forest floor. Many fungi and ferns grow here.





Tropical Dry Forests

Tropical dry forests grow in many locations around the world, including southern Mexico, central Brazil and along the coasts of Ecuador and Peru, Southeast Asia and in India.

These forests, like tropical rainforests, are warm all year round and can receive several thousands of millimetres of rainfall each year. However, unlike tropical rainforests, tropical dry forests also experience long dry seasons.

Most of the trees in these forests are deciduous. This means that in the dry season, their leaves die and drop off, allowing them to conserve their water supply. Animals that are found in these areas include: monkeys, parrots, deer and large cats.





Tropical Grasslands

Tropical grasslands are sometimes referred to as 'savannas'. They are huge areas that are almost completely covered by grasses. They grow between tropical forests, mountains and deserts. Tropical grasslands are found in Africa, Asia, India and Australia.

Although they are hot and generally dry, tropical grasslands can receive between 900mm and 1500mm of rain per year. However, the dry season lasts for up to nine months of the year and because of this, few trees and shrubs can grow in tropical grasslands.

Despite these conditions, many wild animals survive there. For example, in the savannas of Africa, elephants, giraffes, zebras and wildebeest thrive on their diet of grasses, while in Australia, emus live off the grasslands.



Comparing the UK and the Tropics

What is the weather like in the
UK?



What is the weather like in the
tropics?



Comparing the UK and the Tropics



How would the weather in the tropics be different to the weather in the UK?

- There are no cold seasons
- It is always hot
- It feels very humid or sweaty
- Some areas have lots of rain all year round
- Some areas are very dry all year round
- It is hot when it rains
- It never snows
- The sun shines every day

How would the weather in the tropics be similar to the weather in the UK?

- Sometimes we have a lot of rain here; we can have big rain storms as you do in the tropics
- It can be hot in summer in the UK (but not as hot as the tropics!)

The UK climate is very different to a tropical climate!



Task 2...



Now you know the difference between the tropics and the U.K.

1* - Write one similarity and difference between the two.

2/3* - Write a paragraph explaining the similarities and differences between the U.K and the Tropics.