ST. JOHN PAUL II
Primary School & Nursery Class

UN NUOVO INIZIO PER TUTTO

Primary 7 Home Learning Top Up

April 2020

Dear boys and girls,

I hope that you are well and that you are trying hard to keep safe and healthy! I know that you will be missing school and that everyone would like things to return to normal. I would like that too and so would all of our Teachers and Support Staff.

However, we need to keep our school closed to most children until the Government tell us it is time to open again.

To help you with your Home Learning, we have put together some tasks for you. They are just some things which might help you, so that not all of your learning is done online!

However, I want to tell you that...

- These tasks are not like the other tasks your teacher would give you—they are not issued in your Literacy and Numeracy groups! Some may be too easy and some may be more difficult - you can choose which tasks you would like to do.

- These tasks are for your class level only (P1, P2, P3, etc.)

- Your parents/carers should not stress about doing lots and lots of work with you. You should do a little each day, where you can.

Your Teachers are still putting lots onto your class blogs and/or Microsoft Teams. If you need help with this, please contact us on office@johnpaul.n-lanark.sch.uk or message us through the school app/Facebook.

Most importantly, take care of yourself, be good and spend time with your family.

I look forward to seeing you all very soon!

Mr Thomas

Second Level Inference

1. a) **Where are Violet and Matisse?**

b) What clues did you find in the text which helped you?

c) Now put the two together to make a full answer in a sentence with some evidence from the text.

Second Level Inference

2. a) Who do you think is older? Matisse or Violet?

b) What clues did you find in the text which helped you?

c) Now put the two together to make a full answer in a sentence with some evidence from the text.

Passage B

As Rory walked up his path, he froze. Something was wrong. The curtain in the front room was hanging limply with rips all the way through. Beyond the curtains, Rory could see a scene of destruction. Lights were lying on the ground, the rug was ripped and there were bits of ornaments strewn over the carpet. Rory's stomach lurched as he rushed towards the front door. Fumbling for his keys, he unlocked his door and rushed inside. The devastation continued. The door to the kitchen, which Rory was sure he had closed before going to work, was swung open and had scratch marks halfway up. Rory closed his eyes and clenched his fists. All the way up the stairs were muddy little prints. Rory stormed up the stairs following the prints and shoved the door to his bedroom open and burst in. Sitting in the middle of the remains of the bed clothes sat Rory's white, fluffy, guilty-looking dog, Angus.

1. a) Who or what has caused the destruction in Rory's house?

b) What were your clues in the text?

c) Now put the two together to make a full answer in a sentence with some evidence from the text.

1. a) How does Rory feel?

   [ ]

   b) What were your clues in the text?

   [ ]

   c) Now put the two together to make a full answer in a sentence with some evidence from the text.

   [ ]

Passage C

The leaves were falling from the trees as Sundai walked along the path. The days were getting shorter and there were smells of bonfires in the air. The sound of a snapping twig off the path to the left made her freeze. Someone or something was there. Very quietly, she turned to look at the bushes beside her. Carefully, she crouched down. At the bottom of one of the bushes was a pair of dark brown eyes staring at her. For a long moment, the two stared at each other. "Oh, it's you again," she breathed. Then the eyes disappeared and all Sundai heard was the swish of a tail and four paws padding away.

1. a) What time of year is it?

b) What were your clues from the text?

c) Now put the two together to make a full answer in a sentence with some evidence from the text.

2. a) Is this the first time Sundai has met this someone or something?

b) What were your clues from the text?

c) Now put the two together to make a full answer in a sentence with some evidence from the text.

3. a) Who or what do you think the someone or something is?

b) What were your clues from the text?

c) Now put the two together to make a full answer in a sentence with some evidence from the text.

James Clerk Maxwell

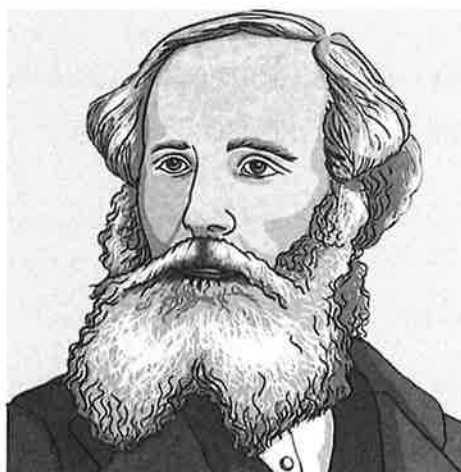*Read the text carefully and answer the questions in sentences:*

James Clerk Maxwell was born in Edinburgh on 13th June, 1831. His family home was in Dumfries and Galloway, James left home and went to school at the Edinburgh Academy when he was 10 years old. At school, James showed great ability in maths. He wrote his first scientific paper when he was 14 years old. It was based on the mathematical equations he had developed for drawing oval shapes using pins and string.

Maxwell went on to study at Edinburgh University and then Cambridge University. His work at university included research into electromagnetic radiation. His ideas linked electricity, magnetism and light for the first time and he predicted the existence of radio waves.

In 1856, when he was just 25, Maxwell became a professor of Physics at Marischal College, Aberdeen. Around this time, he also began research into what the rings of the planet Saturn were made of. In the 1980s, these theories were confirmed when the Voyager spacecraft sent information on Saturn and its rings back to Earth.

James Clerk Maxwell

Born in Edinburgh on

13th June, 1831.

On 2nd June, 1858, James married Katherine Mary Dewar in Aberdeen. From 1860 to 1865, James was Professor of Natural Philosophy at King's College, London, where he demonstrated colour photography for the first time by showing a photograph of a tartan ribbon.

At the age of 48, James Clerk Maxwell died following an illness on 15th November, 1879. He was buried in Dumfries and Galloway. The discoveries that James Clerk Maxwell made influenced modern science and led to the development of technology we use today, including television, radio, mobile phones and radar. The great scientist Albert Einstein was inspired by Maxwell's work and said that Maxwell had changed the world forever. A statue of James Clerk Maxwell was unveiled in Edinburgh on 25th November, 2008.

Questions

1. What was Maxwell's first scientific paper about?

   _____

   _____

2. What new ideas did Maxwell develop and research at Edinburgh and Cambridge University?

   _____

   _____

3. What research did Maxwell do as Professor of Physics at Marischal College, and how does it link to the 1980s?

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. What did James demonstrate for the first time at Kings College, London?

   _____

   _____

5. Why were Maxwell's discoveries important?

   _____

   _____

   _____

6. Why do you think Albert Einstein's comment about Maxwell is significant?

   _____

   _____

   _____

7. Why do you think a statue of Maxwell was unveiled in Edinburgh on 25th November, 2008?

   _____

   _____

8. Choose two important discoveries or theories of Maxwell's and explain why you think they are significant.
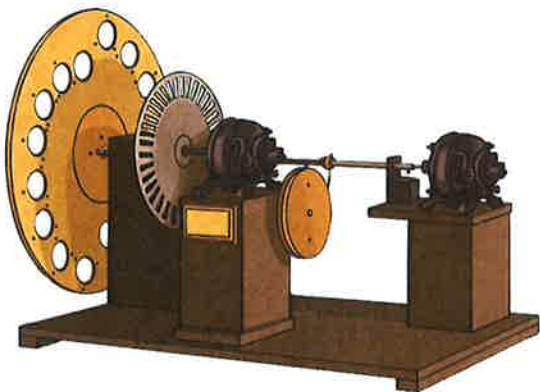
_____

_____

_____

John Logie Baird

John Logie Baird was born on 14th August 1888 in Helensburgh on the west coast of Scotland. John's health was not good but this did not stop him being interested in inventing things. He set up a telephone system to chat to his friends across the street. When he was 13, John built a generator, to make electric power to light the house. His family home was the first in Helensburgh to have electricity.

John went to college in Glasgow but did not finish his studies because of the outbreak of the First World War. He was not fit enough to join the army so he worked as an engineer for a power company. However, John did not stop inventing and he invented a glass razor which would not rust. John suffered from cold feet so he also invented a special pair of warm socks!

John still suffered from poor health so his doctor advised him to go and live somewhere warmer. He went to the island of Trinidad in the Caribbean. He started a factory there making jam and pickles. When he came back to Britain, he opened a shop in London. He sold a soap that he invented, called **Baird's Speedy Cleaner**.

John moved to the south of England and set himself the task of creating a television. To make his first TV, Baird used boxes, biscuit tins, sewing needles, card and the motor from an electric fan. By 1924, he managed to transmit a flickering image over a short distance. On 26th January 1926, John demonstrated the world's first television. In 1927, his television was demonstrated over 438 miles between London and Glasgow. In 1928, John's television company made the first transatlantic television transmission between London and New York. He also gave the first demonstration of colour television.

However, Baird's system was quickly becoming out of date as electronic

systems were being developed by a company called Marconi-EMI in Britain and America. In 1935, the BBC tested Marconi-EMI's television system. Marconi-EMI's system proved to be better and in 1937 Baird's system was dropped.

Television broadcasts stopped during the Second World War but the government asked Baird to help plan television for when the war ended. TV started again in 1946 and Baird was planning to broadcast a victory parade. Sadly, he fell ill and died on 14th June 1946. He was 58 years old. John was buried in his home town of Helensburgh.

Television today works in a different way to Baird's system, but almost every home has a TV. John Logie Baird showed that television was possible and, thanks to his ideas, TV today brings us news, sport and entertainment from around the world.

Questions

1. When and where was John Logie Baird born?

2. How did John chat to his friends across the street?

3. What 'first' did John achieve as a boy because of his interest in inventions?

4. Why couldn't John finish his studies at college?

5. Which of John's next two inventions do you think would be most useful? Explain your answer!

6. Why did John choose to go to Trinidad to live?

7. 'In 1928, John's television company made the first transatlantic television transmission...' What does this mean?

8. Why was Baird's television system quickly becoming out of date?

9. Why do you think TV broadcasts stopped during the Second World War?

10. Why do you think John Logie Baird's invention of the television is important?

Scottish Engineer Thomas Telford

Thomas Telford was a civil engineer. A civil engineer is someone who designs, builds and looks after structures like roads, bridges, harbours as well as buildings.

Thomas Telford was born in Glendinning, Dumfriesshire in 1757. When he left school, aged 14, he became an apprentice stonemason. Thomas wanted to learn as much as he could about construction. He later moved on to work in Edinburgh, London and Portsmouth. Throughout this time, Thomas was learning more and more about construction; from the materials used, to the designing and managing of projects.

In 1786, Sir William Pulteney was so impressed with Telford's work, he found work for him on public construction projects in Shropshire, England. Sir William was also a director of the British Fisheries Society. The Society asked Thomas to design the town of Ullapool, which was founded in 1788 as a herring fishing station.

In 1792, Thomas designed the Montford stone bridge over the River Severn. The construction of this three-arched span bridge saw Thomas become known as one of Britain's greatest engineers. Telford went on to be among the first to use iron in bridge construction.
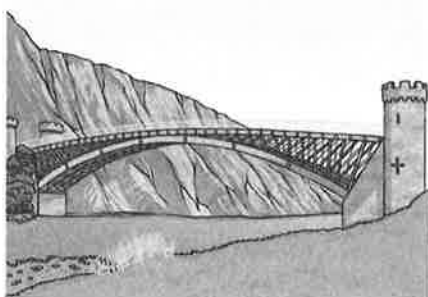
In 1793, Thomas built the Ellesmere Canal and the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct. This aqueduct involved a canal being built in the air. The aqueduct took ten years to complete. When it was finished, it was the tallest canal boat crossing in the world. It is still used today and was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2009. It is around 38m high, supporting an iron trough that carries the canal over the river below. The aqueduct has 19 arches, each with a span of 14 metres.

In 1801, the Government asked Thomas Telford to survey the roads across Scotland. Over the next twenty years, Telford followed up his survey

by building over nine hundred and twenty miles of road and one hundred and twenty bridges in the Highlands. During this time, he also built many harbours and jetties, as well as the sixty mile long Caledonian Canal. The Caledonian Canal took much longer to complete than planned, and developments in shipbuilding meant that by the time it had opened, steam ships were common and the canal wasn't big enough to carry them. However, the Caledonian Canal was an amazing civil engineering project that still survives and is still used.

In 1823, the Government provided £50 000 for the building of up to forty churches in areas without any church buildings. Telford was commissioned to produce the design. He developed a simple church plan and thirty-two of these were built and can still be seen today in the Scottish Highlands and Islands.

In 1826, Telford completed the Menai Suspension Bridge in North Wales. This bridge was the longest suspension bridge in the world at the time. It had sixteen huge chains that held up 176m of deck, allowing tall ships to pass underneath safely.

In his lifetime, Thomas Telford was involved in the construction of over 1000 miles of roads. If you were to lay all those roads in one long line, they would stretch from Inverness to Barcelona in Spain! However, Thomas Telford didn't just build roads; his work allowed Scotland to become a nation that could support and develop industry.

When Thomas died in 1834, as a sign of national respect, he was buried in Westminster Abbey. When a new town was being built in Shropshire in 1968, it was named Telford in his honour.

Questions

1. What is a civil engineer?

   _____

   _____

2. Where and when was Thomas Telford born?

   _____

   _____

3. Why do you think Thomas wanted to learn so much about the construction trade?

   _____

   _____

4. Why was impressing Sir William Pulteney with his work, useful for Telford's career?

   _____

   _____

5. Why was the completion of the Montford Bridge over the River Severn important in Telford's career?

   _____

   _____

6. Why is the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct one of Telford's most amazing constructions?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

7. Why do you think the Government asked Thomas Telford to survey the roads across Scotland?

   _____

   _____

8. Why was the Caledonian Canal in some ways out of date before it had been completed?

_____

_____

9. How was the Menai Suspension Bridge constructed?

_____

_____

10. Thomas Telford didn't just build roads... What does this phrase mean?

_____

_____

Mary Somerville

Mary Somerville was born in Jedburgh on 26th December 1780. Although Mary had two brothers who were both given an education, educating girls was not thought of as very important in those days.

In her teenage years, Mary read as much as she could – which most of her family thought very unladylike! When Mary admitted to her uncle that she had been teaching herself Latin, he encouraged her to keep studying. Mary's family wanted her to learn the skills thought necessary for a young lady of that time, such as needlework and playing the piano. She was also given lessons in painting from an artist called Alexander Nasmyth. Nasmyth introduced Mary to a book which he felt was useful in understanding perspective in drawing. This book, called 'Euclid's Elements', was also about astronomy and other sciences. Mary studied the text with the help of her brother's tutor. She also became interested in studying algebra when she saw equations being used in a women's magazine. Mary quickly became fascinated by mathematics.

In 1804, at the age of 24, Mary married Samuel Greig and went to live in London. Samuel did not understand her need to learn. When her husband died three years later, Mary returned to Scotland with their two sons. Mary's friends encouraged her to continue studying mathematics and science. She read many mathematics and astronomy texts and wrote about what she had read.

In 1812, Mary married William Somerville. William was also very interested in science and he supported his wife's research and studies. Together, they studied geology and Mary also studied botany, French and Greek. Mary wrote and published her first science paper in 1826. In 1827, she was asked to translate a French science text. Her book was published in 1831 and was very successful. In her translation, Mary explained in detail the mathematics used in the text; most of which was new to mathematicians in Britain.

Mary's next book was published in 1834. In a later edition, published in 1842, Mary discussed the possibility of another unknown planet that affected the path of Uranus. This led to the investigation and then discovery of the planet Neptune by other astronomers. Mary was now a well-known and well-respected authority on many subjects.

In 1838, the family moved to Italy because of William's ill health. Most of the rest of Mary's life was spent there, where she continued to write. One of her books, titled 'Physical Geography', was published in 1848. It was used in schools and universities until the beginning of the 1900s and was her most successful text.

Mary Somerville was a strong supporter of equality for women. In 1879, Somerville College at Oxford University was named after Mary because of her strong support for women's education. Mary Somerville died in Italy on 29th November 1872.

Questions

Read the text carefully and answer the questions in full sentences.

1. Where and when was Mary Somerville born?

   _____

2. What did most of Mary's family think of her love of reading?

   _____

3. Which two very different texts inspired Mary in her studies?

   _____

   _____

4. During her marriage to Samuel Greig, do you think Mary would have studied the subjects that interested her?

   _____

   _____

5. How do you think British mathematicians felt about Mary following the publication of her text in 1831?

   _____

   _____

6. Why was Mary's book, published in 1834, of such significance?

   _____

   _____

   _____

7. Why was much of Mary's later life spent in Italy?

   _____

8. How was Mary's support for equality and education for women recognised?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Suffix Word Generator

A suffix is a set of letters added to the end of a word to make a new word.

Write as many words as you can for each of the following suffixes.

-acy	-ed	-able	-hood	-ly	-ful	-ician	-en	-ation	-ary	-ess	-less	-dom	-er	-ate	-ion

.

Prefixes

Prefixes go at the beginning of words. This changes the meaning of the word.

prefix	meaning	example	Write down 3 more examples of words with this prefix
re	to do again	return	
bi	two	bicycle	
dis	not	dislike	
mis	wrong	misbehave	
pre	before	prehistoric	
over	too much	overcook	
un	not	unhappy	

Match the Prefixes and Root Words

1. Can you join the root words to the prefixes that can complete them to make a valid word?

take

act

Re-

Mis-

appear

play

De-

place

Over-

Dis-

order

tract

Match the Prefixes and Root Words

1. Can you join the root words to the prefixes that can complete them to make a valid word? Use a dictionary to check your answers.

construct

analyse

Re-

Mis-

interpret

activate

De-

emphasize

Over-

shaped

Dis-

direct

locate

Book Review

My book cover

Book Title
_____

Author _____

Illustrator _____

Genre (tick as many as apply to your book)
- o fiction
- o non-fiction
- o fantasy
- o humour
- o other _____

- o scary
- o fairy tale
- o adventure
- o sports

- o animal story
- o biography
- o historical
- o mystery
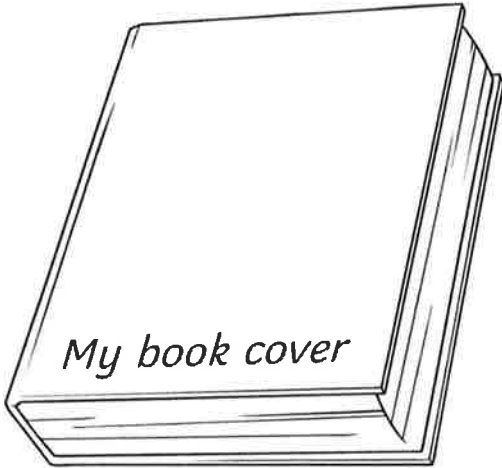
Plot

Event 1 _____

_____

_____

Event 2 _____

_____

_____

Event 3 _____

_____

_____

Setting

Picture of the setting
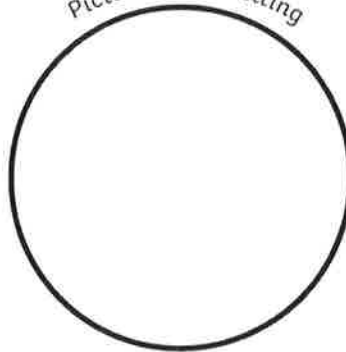
Character
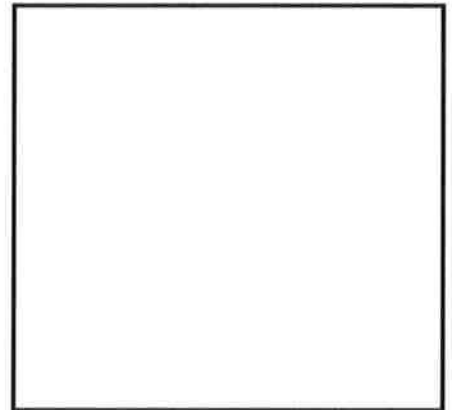
Name _____

Personality _____

_____

_____

Physical Appearance _____

_____
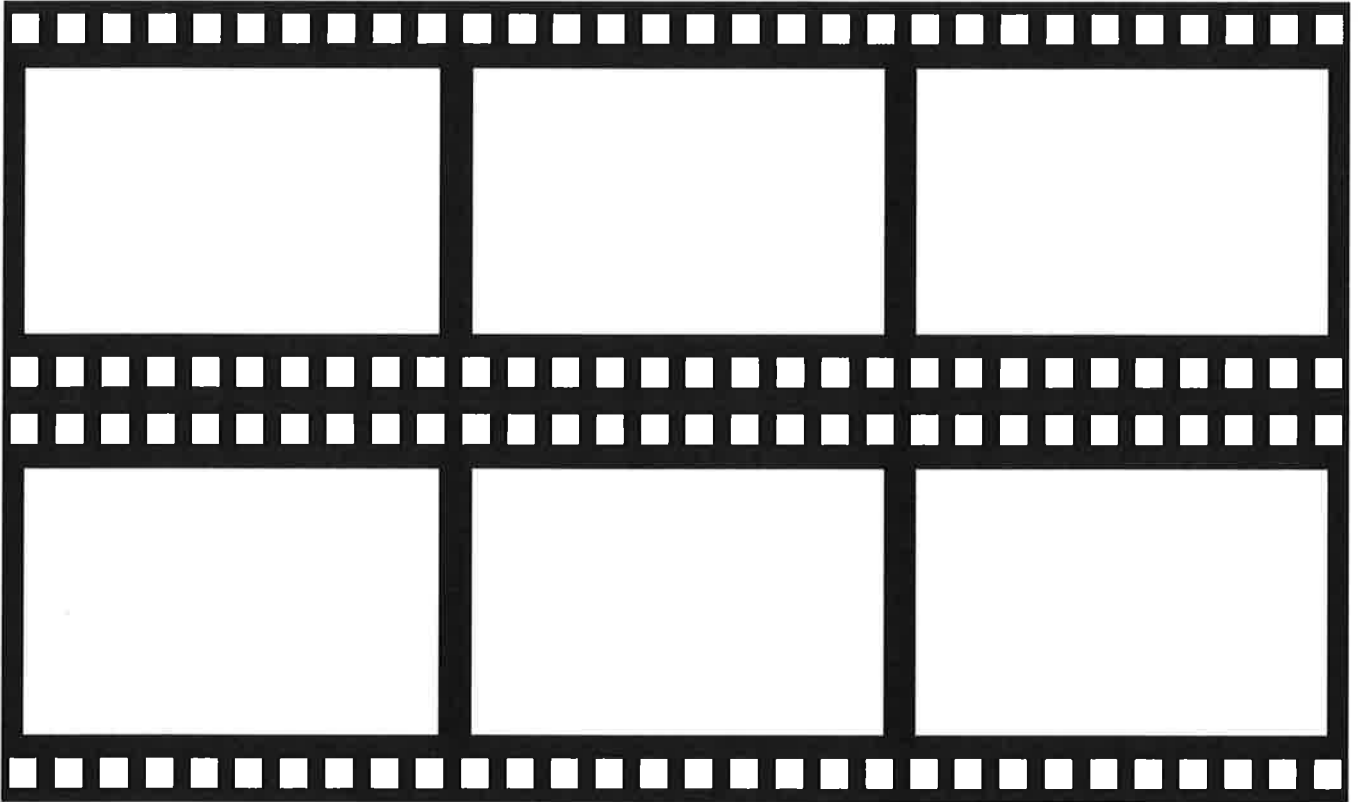
How I feel about this character

and why: _____

_____

_____

_____

Cause and Effect of one of the events in the book

Cause	Effect

My Star Rating

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Why I rated the book _____ stars

_____

_____

_____

This book made me feel

_____ because

_____

_____

_____

draw how you felt!

Film Critic
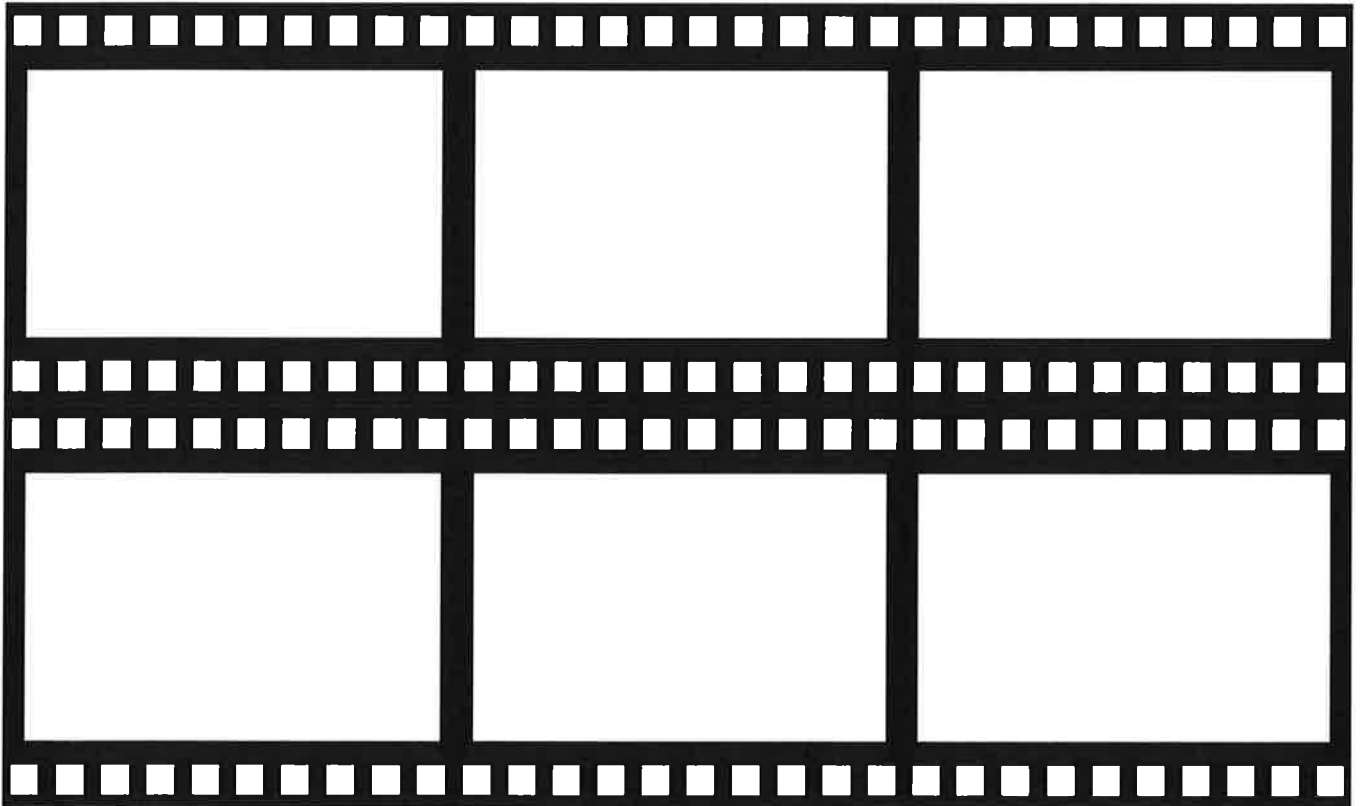
Choose two films and fill out the storyboards, choosing just six pictures to represent the plot of each film.

Name of film: _____

Name of film: _____

My Favourite Film Character

Character's Name: _____

Movie: _____

What the character does:

Famous lines from the film:

What the film character looks like:
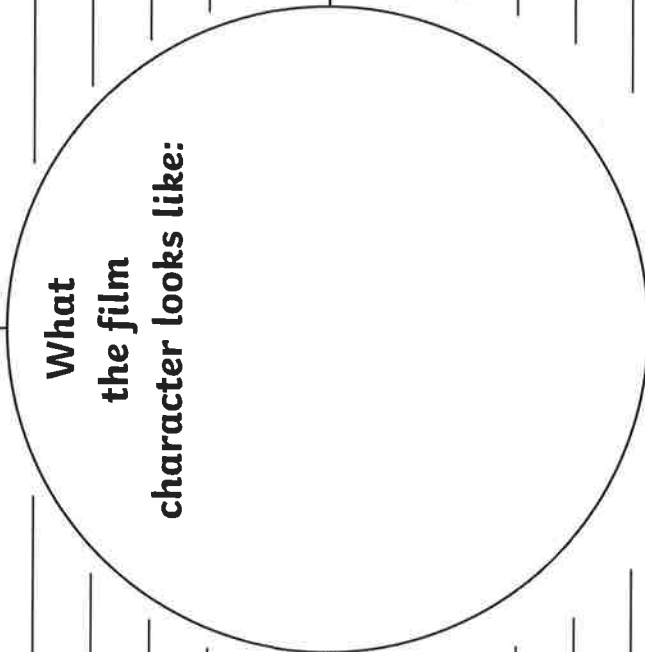
What happens to the character:

Why I like this character:

Rounding to the Nearest 1000

Can you round these 4-digit numbers to the nearest 1000? Use the number lines to help you.

2000   2800   3000

2800 to the nearest 1000 = 3000

1. 2345 to the nearest 1000 = _____

2. 3567 to the nearest 1000 = _____

3. 4812 to the nearest 1000 = _____

4. 5500 to the nearest 1000 = _____

5. 6955 to the nearest 1000 = _____

6. 8850 to the nearest 1000 = _____

7. 3310 to the nearest 1000 = _____

8. 1500 to the nearest 1000 = _____

9. 558 to the nearest 1000 = _____

10. 7321 to the nearest 1000 = _____

Multiplying 2 and 3-Digit Numbers by 2-Digit Numbers

```
  5 8 9       1 4 3       9 1       1 4       5 2 1
x   8 6    x   6 4    x   7 5   x   3 1   x     4 2
_____   _____   _____   _____   _____
```

```
    5 9       3 4 1       1 8       7 8 6       2 7
x   9 5    x   6 3    x   1 5   x   4 3    x   3 8
_____    _____   _____   _____   _____
```

```
  8 3 1       8 9 6       7 5 9       1 3       1 3 8
x   1 4    x   3 7    x   7 9    x   7 9   x   6 9
_____   _____   _____   _____   _____
```

Long Multiplication Practice - 3 Digits x 2 Digits

1.

		1	6	1
x			2	3

2.

		2	3	2
x			2	6

3.

		6	1	4
x			1	8

4.

		9	6	9
x			9	5

5.

		7	4	0
x			9	6

6.

		3	6	2
x			5	8

7.

		3	0	5
x			7	1

8.

		3	7	0
x			6	4

9.

		5	8	4
x			1	5

10.

		8	5	1
x			8	9

11.

		7	4	9
x			9	8

12.

		4	8	2
x			2	3

13.

		6	4	6
x			1	0

14.

		7	0	9
x			1	7

15.

		9	1	4
x			5	7

16.

		7	1	8
x			4	5

Speed, Distance and Time

1. What distance does an aeroplane travel, flying at 400mph for ten hours?

   _____

2. A train travels 600km in 4 hours. What is its average speed?

   _____

3. How long does it take to drive 500 miles, driving at an average speed of 50mph?

   _____

4. A ferry left port at 17:00 and sailed at a steady speed of 20mph. How far out to sea is the ferry at 20:00?

   _____

5. A mouse can run at 8mph. How far can it run in 30 minutes?

   _____

6. The distance from Aberdeen to Glasgow is approximately 240km. How long does it take to make this journey driving at an average speed of 60km/h?

   _____

7. Loch Lomond is approximately 39km long. How long would it take a swimmer, swimming at an average speed of 3km/h, to swim the Loch?

   _____

8. The distance from Glasgow to Edinburgh is approximately 75km. If a delivery driver makes the journey there and back, at an average speed of 50km/h, what is her total driving time?

   _____

9. The flight time from Glasgow to Iceland is approximately 2 hours. If the distance is approximately 1200km, what is the average speed of the plane?

   _____

10. The Aberdeen to York train takes approximately 5 hours at an average speed of 72km/h. What is the distance from Aberdeen to York?

    _____

Be a Decoding Detective

Aim: I can interpret binary code.

Can you use the binary alphabet below to decode the sentence on the following page?

Letter	Binary
A	01000001
B	01000010
C	01000011
D	01000100
E	01000101
F	01000110
G	01000111
H	01001000
I	01001001
J	01001010
K	01001011
L	01001100
M	01001101

Letter	Binary
N	01001110
O	01001111
P	01010000
Q	01010001
R	01010010
S	01010011
T	01010100
U	01010101
V	01010110
W	01010111
X	01011000
Y	01011001
Z	01011010

Be a Decoding Detective

01010100 – 01001000 – 01000101 /

___ ___ ___ /

01001001 – 01001110 – 01010110 – 01000101 – 01001110 – 01010100 – 01001111 – 01010010 /

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ /

01001111 – 01000110 / 01010100 – 01001000 – 01000101 / 01000110 – 01001001 – 01010010 – 01010011 – 01010100 /

___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ /

01000011 – 01001111 – 01001101 – 01010000 – 01010101 – 01010100 – 01000101 – 01010010 / 01010111 – 01000001 – 01010011 /

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ /

01000011 – 01001000 – 01000001 – 01010010 – 01001100 – 01000101 – 01010011 / 01000010 – 01000001 – 01000010 – 01000010 – 01000001 – 01000111 – 01000101

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Be a Decoding Detective

Aim: I can use binary code.

Use the binary alphabet to create a secret code for someone else to solve.

Letter	Binary	Letter	Binary
A	01000001	N	01001110
B	01000010	O	01001111
C	01000011	P	01010000
D	01000100	Q	01010001
E	01000101	R	01010010
F	01000110	S	01010011
G	01000111	T	01010100
H	01001000	U	01010101
I	01001001	V	01010110
J	01001010	W	01010111
K	01001011	X	01011000
L	01001100	Y	01011001
M	01001101	Z	01011010

Investigating Square Numbers

Copy and complete.

Example:

2^2 = 2 x 2 = 4

3^2 = ___ x ___ = ☐

4^2 = ___ x ___ = ☐

5^2 = ___ x ___ = ☐

6^2 = ___ x ___ = ☐

7^2 = ___ x ___ = ☐

Investigating Square Numbers

Copy and complete.

Example:

$$2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

3^2

4^2

5^2

6^2

7^2

Maths Mastery

Convert Between Different Units of Measure

twinkl

Capacity - Litres
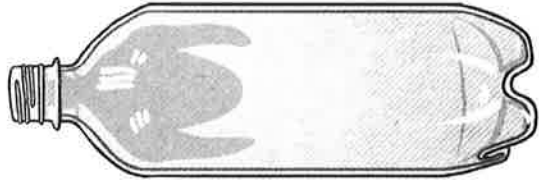
Complete this table:

Millilitres (ml)	Centilitres (cl)	Litres (l)
450		
	370	
		6.93

Which is larger?
a) 340ml or 3.4 litres
b) 560cl or 0.56 litres

Mass - Grams
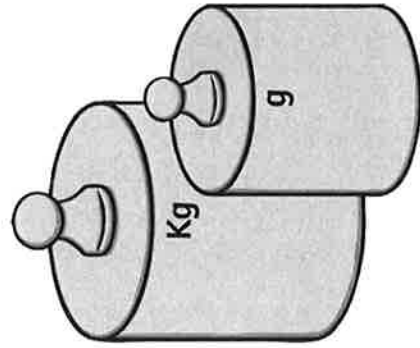
Complete these:

$\frac{1}{2}$ kg = ———— g

$\frac{3}{4}$ kg = ———— g

Which is greater?

$\frac{1}{3}$ kg or $\frac{1}{4}$ kg

Explain why.

Distance and Length - Metres

Match these measurements:

40cm	0.4cm
4000mm	0.4m
4mm	400cm
4m	40,000m
40km	4km
4000m	4m

A teacher makes a mixed fruit juice drink, pouring three 750ml cartons of juice into a large jug. What is the volume of the mixed juice drink in litres?
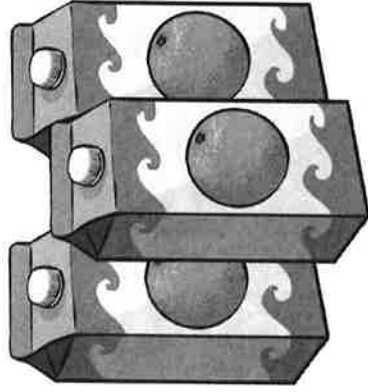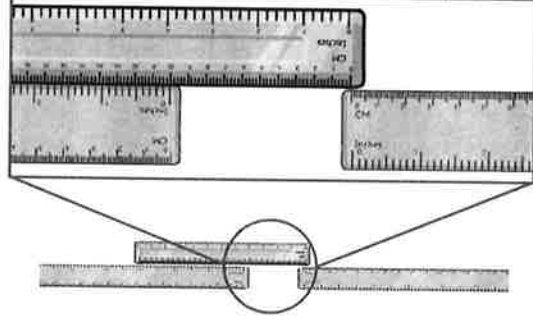
Natalia and Christian measure the height of a classroom using two metre sticks and a ruler. One metre stick reaches the ceiling and one is touching the floor. The cm ruler measures the gap between the metre sticks.

What is the height of the classroom in metres?

Natalia wants to weigh 500g of flour. She has a bowl, a bag of flour and some scales.

Explain how she could weigh the flour in the bowl.
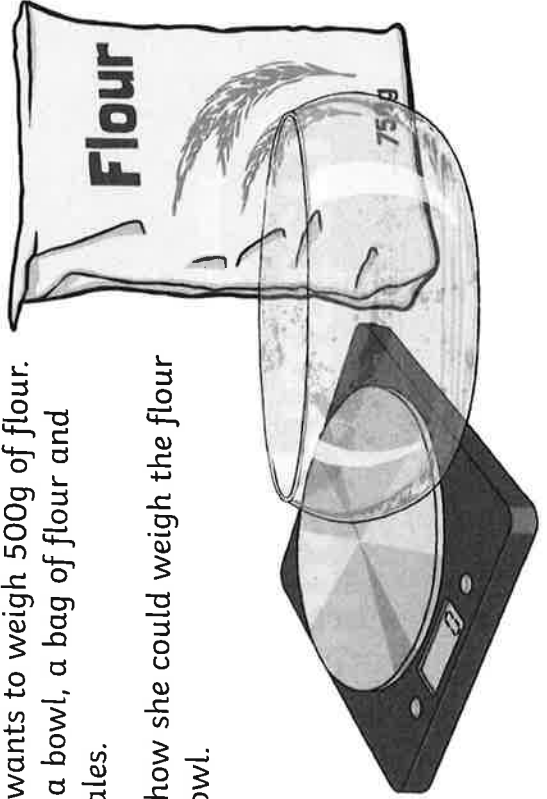
Natalia wants to weigh $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of flour. She has a bowl weighing 235g, a bag of flour and some scales.

Explain how she could weigh the flour in the bowl.
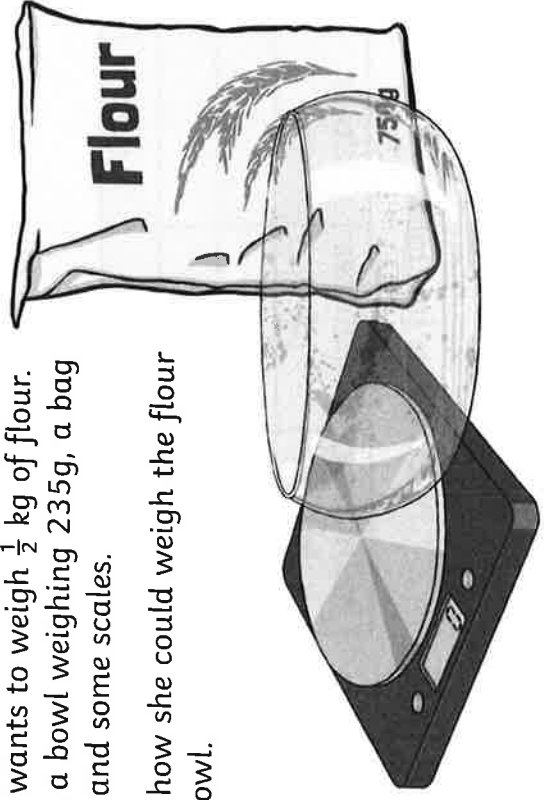
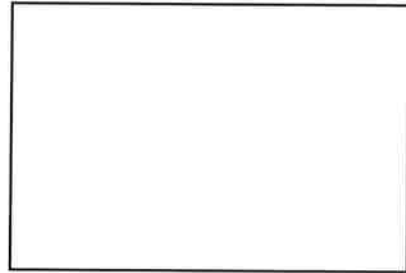# Scotland Snapshot

Find and Mark Scotland on the Map:

Traditional Scottish Food:
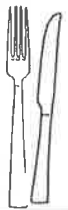
Popular Sports:

Draw the Scottish Flag:
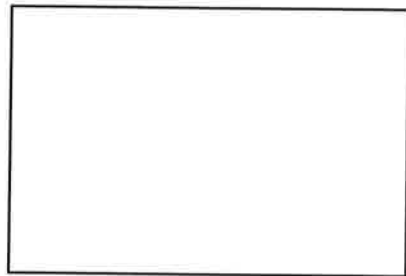
Five Fabulous Facts:

Leader:
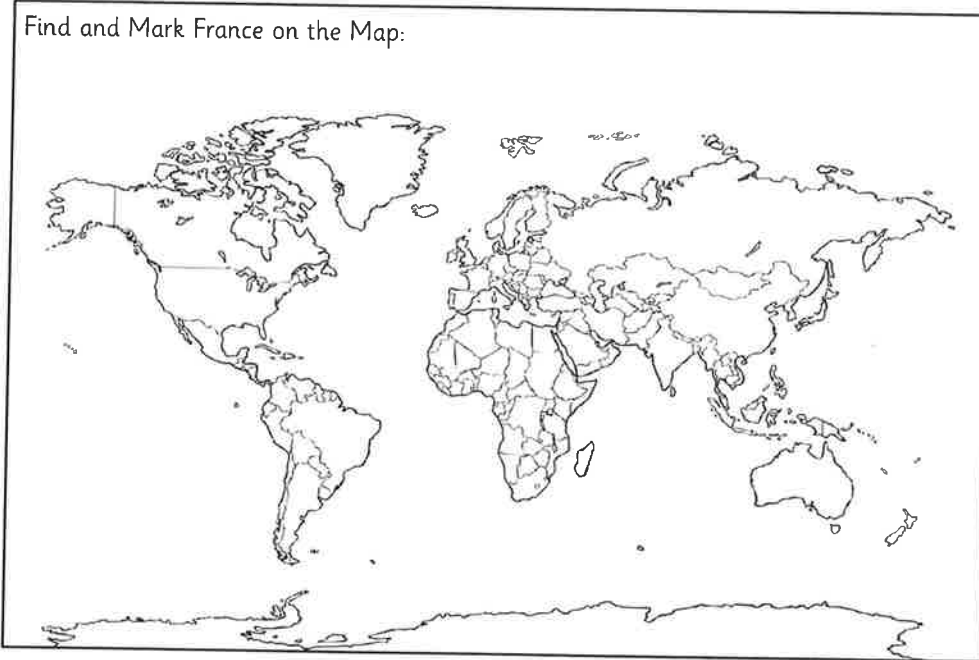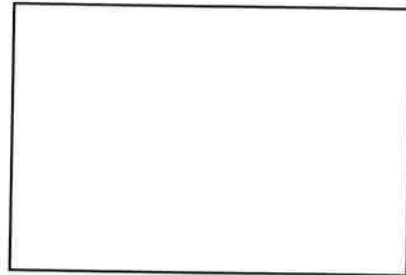
Capital:

Population:

Currency:

Climate:

Draw a Scottish Landmark:

Some Scottish Vocabulary:

Famous Scottish Person:
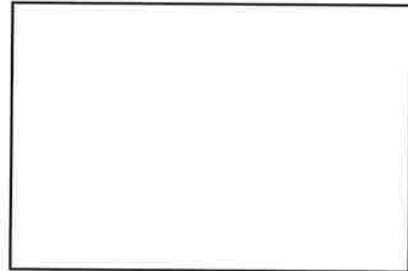
Italy Snapshot
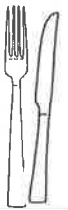
Find and Mark Italy on the Map:

Traditional Italian Food:

Popular Sports:

Draw the Italian Flag:
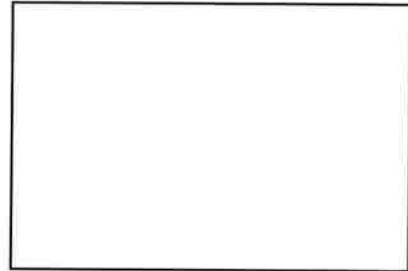
Five Fabulous Facts:

Leader:

Capital:

Population:

Currency:

Climate:

Draw a Italian Landmark:

Some Italian Vocabulary:

Famous Italian Person:

Italy Snapshot

Find and Mark Italy on the Map:

Traditional Italian Food:

Popular Sports:

Draw the Italian Flag:
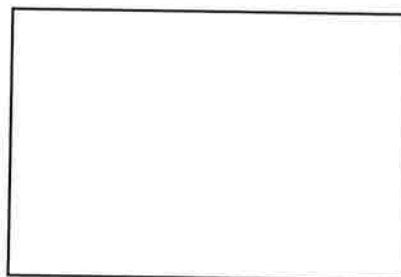
Five Fabulous Facts:
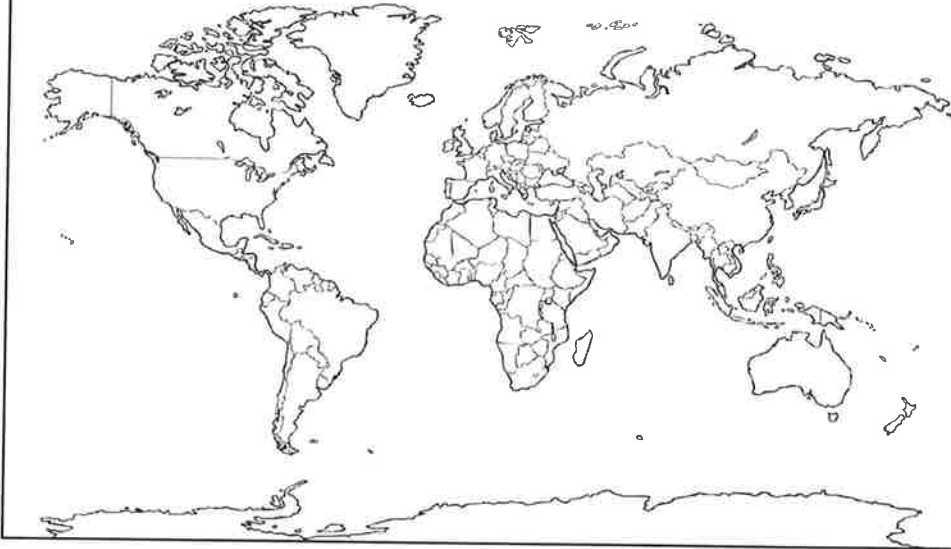
Leader:

Capital:

Population:

Currency:

Climate:

Draw a Italian Landmark:

Some Italian Vocabulary:

Famous Italian Person:

Germany Snapshot

Find and Mark Germany on the Map:

Traditional German Food:
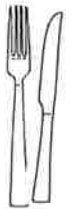
Popular Sports:

Draw the German Flag:

Five Fabulous Facts:

Leader:

Capital:

Population:

Currency:
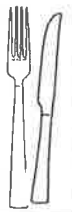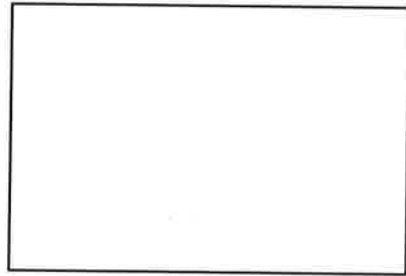
Climate:

Draw a German Landmark:

Some German Vocabulary:

Famous German Person:

France Snapshot

Find and Mark France on the Map:

Traditional French Food:

Popular Sports:

Draw the French Flag:

Five Fabulous Facts:
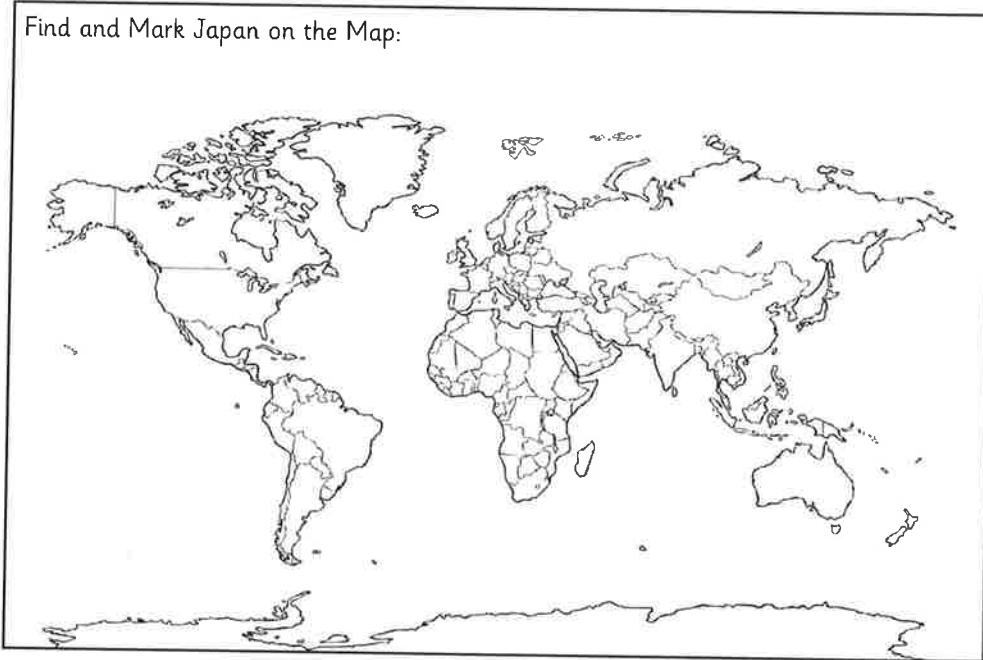
Leader:

Capital:

Population:

Currency:

Climate:

Draw a French Landmark:

Some French Vocabulary:

Famous French Person:

Brazil Snapshot

Find and Mark Brazil on the Map:

Traditional Brazilian Food:

Popular Sports:

Draw the Brazilian Flag:

Five Fabulous Facts:

Leader:

Capital:

Population:

Currency:

Climate:

Draw a Brazilian Landmark:

Some Brazilian Vocabulary:

Famous Brazilian Person:

Spain Snapshot

Find and Mark Spain on the Map:

Traditional Spanish Food:

Popular Sports:

Draw the Spanish Flag:

Five Fabulous Facts:

Leader:

Capital:

Population:

Currency:

Climate:

Draw a Spanish Landmark:

Some Spanish Vocabulary:

Famous Spanish Person:

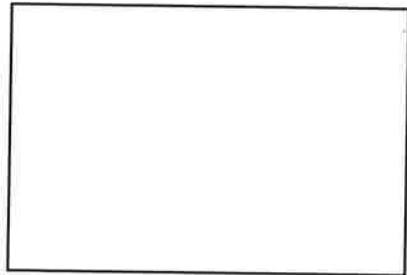# Japan Snapshot

Find and Mark Japan on the Map:

Traditional Japanese Food:

Popular Sports:

Draw the Japanese Flag:

Five Fabulous Facts:

Leader:

Capital:

Population:

Currency:

Climate:

Draw a Japanese Landmark:

Some Japanese Vocabulary:

Famous Japanese Person:

Photo 1

Photo courtesy of Martin Burns (@flickr.com) – granted under creative commons licence

I see...

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I think...

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I wonder...

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Photo 2

Photo courtesy of Robert Brown (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence

I see...

I think...

I wonder...

Photo 3

Photo courtesy of Michael D Beckwith (@flickr.com) – granted under creative commons licence

I see...

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I think...

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I wonder...

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twinkl

Photo 6

Photo courtesy of David Spender (@flickr.com) – granted under creative commons licence

I see...

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I think...

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I wonder...

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Photo 8

Photo courtesy of Michel Curl (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence

I see...

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I think...

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I wonder...

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Photo 10

Photo courtesy of Tony Webster (@flickr.com) – granted under creative commons licence

I see...

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I think...

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I wonder...

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visit twinkl.com

Extinct Animals

Fact File

Use the internet and non-fiction books to research an extinct animal.
Complete the table below once you have found all the information.

Animal:	Approximate date of Extinction:
What it looked like:	
Height:	**Weight:**
Diet:	**Habitat:**
Reason for Extinction:	

John Logie Baird

When was John Logie Baird born?

Where was he born, and where else did he live during his life?

How did John solve the problem of shaving razors going rusty?

How did John's cold feet inspire one of his inventions?

John Logie Baird used boxes, biscuit tins, sewing needles, card, and the motor from an electric fan to invent something. What was it?
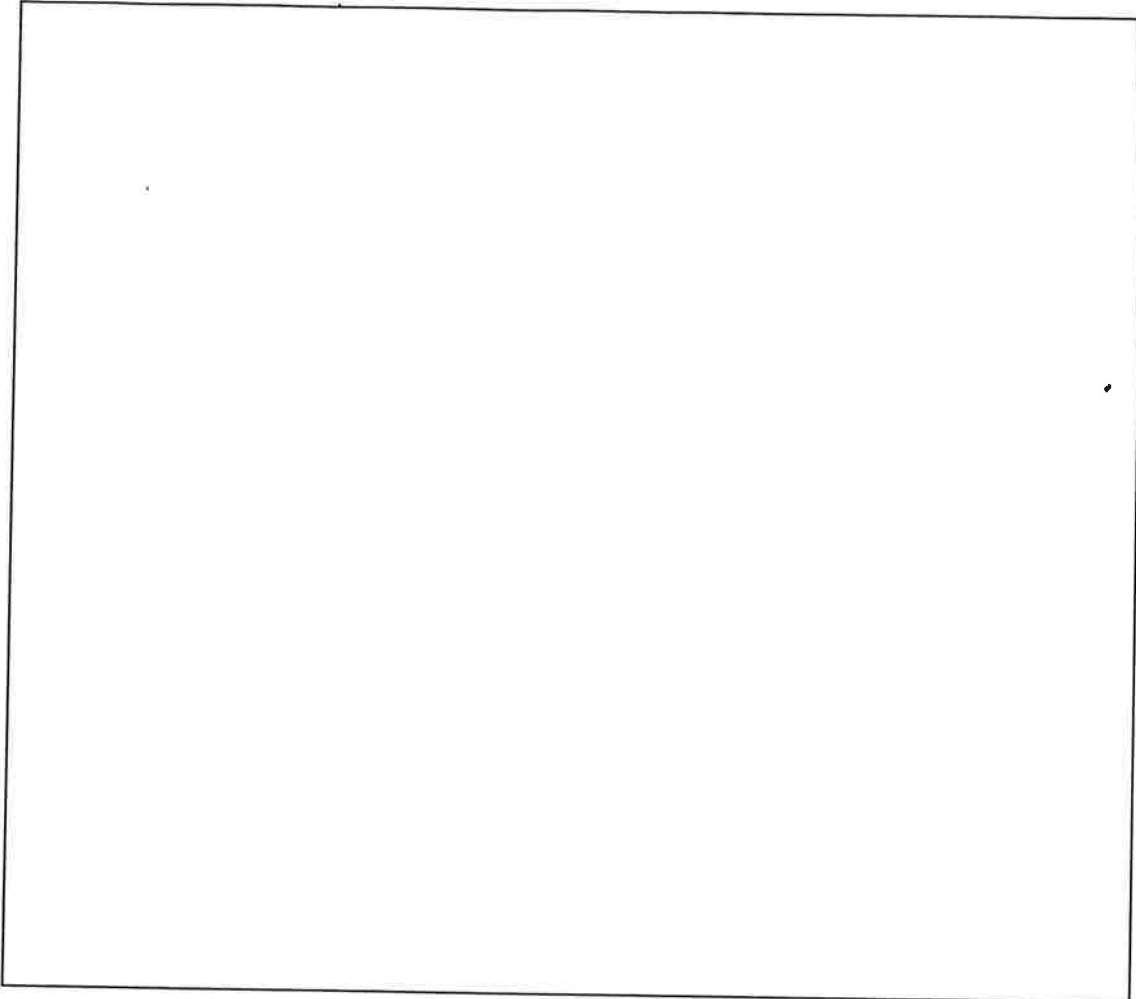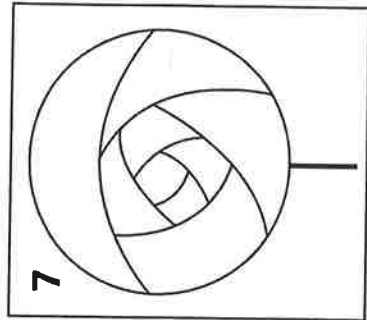
John studied at the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College but his course was disrupted in 1915. What caused this disruption?

Add some more facts about John Logie Baird here!

How to Draw a Mackintosh Rose

1

2

3

4

5

6

7
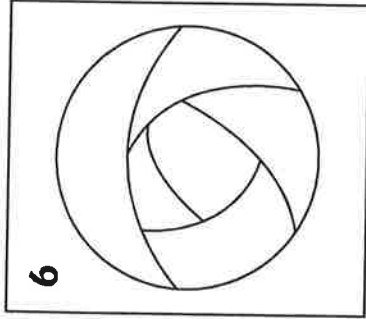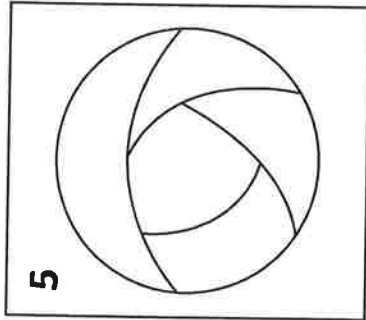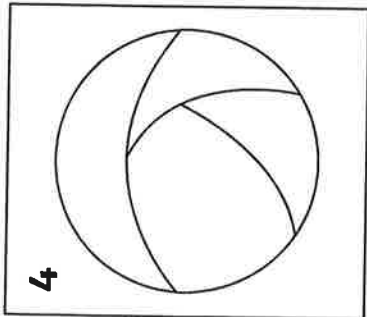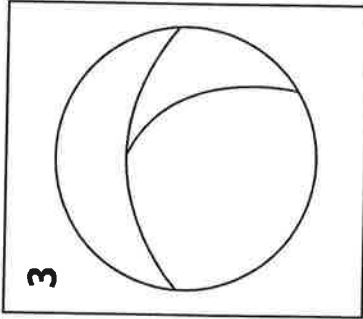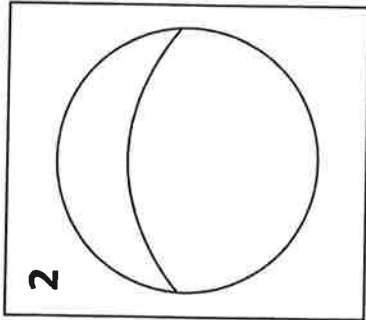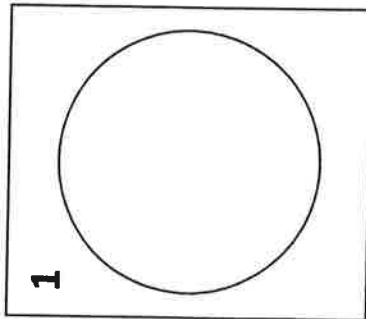
Continue drawing lines until the final line meets the centre.

'The Magpie' by Claude Monet

Background Information

This painting is called 'The Magpie' and was painted by French artist Claude Monet between 1868-1869. It was painted in Normandy, France during the winter months from a house in Etretat where Monet was staying with his family. This painting is one of around 140 winter landscapes painted by the artist. It is thought that this is due to the harsh winters recorded in France during the late 19th century.

The painting is one of the first examples of Monet experimenting with coloured shadows

The original painting measures approximately 89cm x 130cm.

The winter sun beaming down onto the crisp white snow makes blue shadows.

The painting features a single black magpie perched on the fence.

His new use of light and colour resulted in the painting being rejected by the famous Paris Salon art exhibition.

Monet used oil paint applied to canvas.

Questions

Why do you think the artist enjoyed painting winter scenes?

_____

_____

_____

Do you like the use of blue shadows? Explain your answer.

_____

_____

_____

How do you think the painting would differ if traditional shadows created with black had been used?

_____

_____

_____

When you heard the title 'The Magpie', what did you expect of this painting?

_____

_____

_____

Next, draw your own sketch of a magpie.
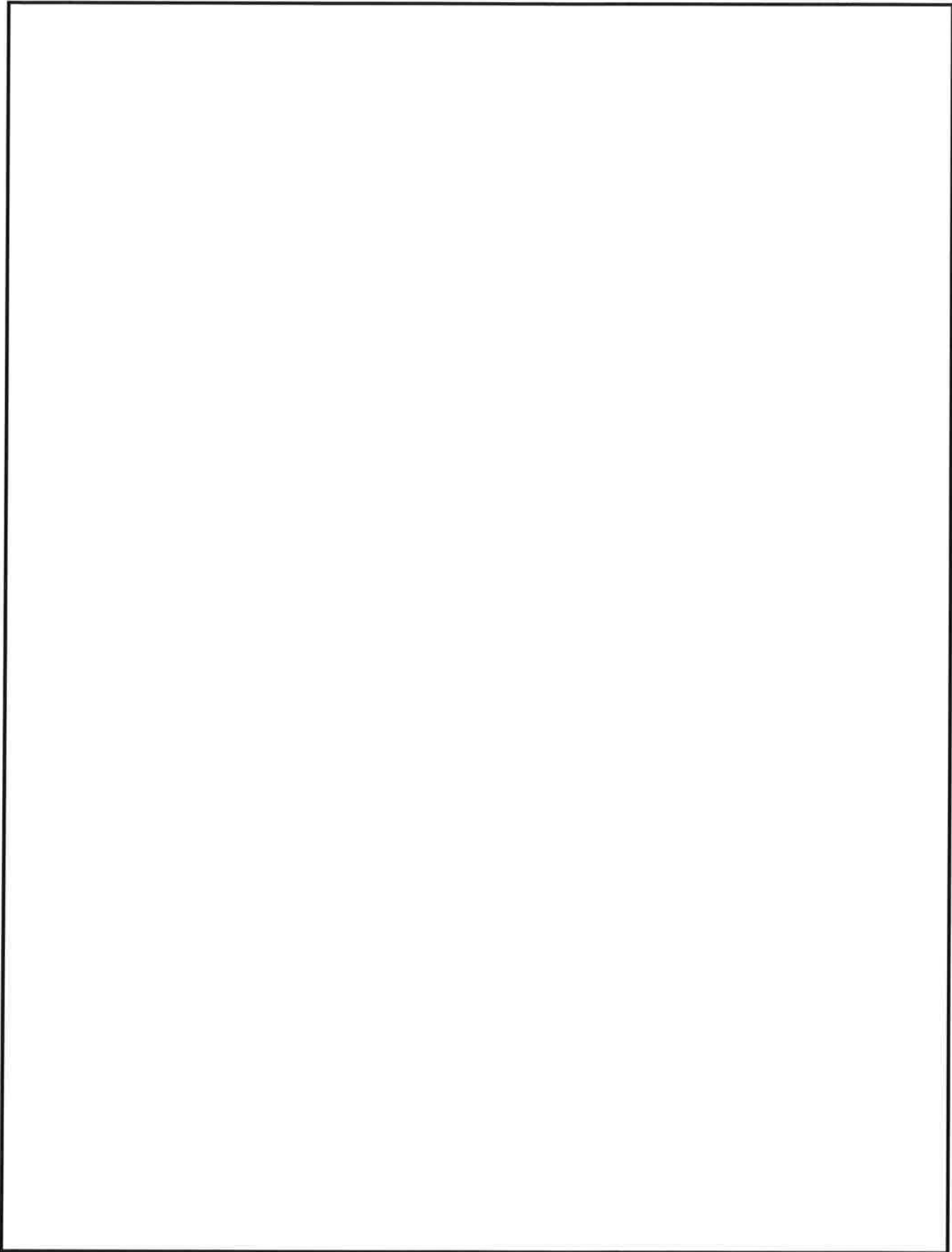
Extra Challenge

Use the Internet to find out three facts about the artist Claude Monet.

1. _____
   _____

2. _____
   _____

3. _____
   _____

Claude Monet is described as an impressionist. Find out what this artist term means and record below.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____