

## Tuesday 30th June

### 1. Physical Activity:

This is our last week to get active with Yorkshire Sport Foundation's PE lessons.

Today's lesson is called, 'Treasure Chest', (Lesson 22.)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tT5cjM3m\\_Tk&list=PLYGRaluWWTojV3An2WEgsQ4qGFy\\_91jDL&index=23](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tT5cjM3m_Tk&list=PLYGRaluWWTojV3An2WEgsQ4qGFy_91jDL&index=23)

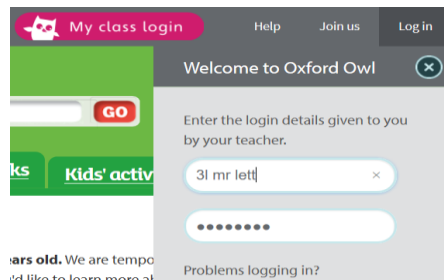
### Task 2 English

Reading - Log on to Oxford Owl and read a book for ten minutes today.

<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/find-a-book/library-page/> - join free and gain free access to eBooks that you can read together online.

Our class log in is : 3l mr lett

Password : stimpson



## English Newspaper Reports

Click on the link below to access the Oak National Academy on line lesson.

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/reading-comprehension-5f6674>

If you are unable to log on, label the different features on the newspaper report.

Read the newspaper article and label the different features of a newspaper report you can spot.

CAPTION

HEADLINE

COLUMN

PHOTOGRAPH

REPORT



A pelican spider uses its long 'beak' to stab its prey and keep it at a safe distance

# SPIDER ASSASSINS

by Ian Eddy

SCIENTISTS have discovered 18 new pelican spider species on Madagascar. The pelicans' deadly attacks on other spiders give them their alternative name – assassin spiders!

They're named pelican spiders because they have a long 'neck' and mouthparts that look like a beak. They don't build webs to trap prey, but instead go out hunting. The fascinating report in ZooKeys says that pelican spiders are unusual because they only prey on other spiders. After stalking its prey at night, a pelican spider uses its huge 'beak' to pierce its target. The beak is then used to hold prey away from the body until it dies, protecting the pelican spider from any defensive attacks.

"Collecting spiders in Madagascar is quite an adventure," Hannah Wood told First News, "but not because of the wasps and scorpions (I've only been stung by one wasp and one scorpion during all my time collecting in Madagascar). Instead, the difficulties of collecting in Madagascar are due to cyclones, inaccessible forests that do not have well-marked trails, and land leeches! But the spiders in Madagascar are so cool that collecting there is actually really exciting. Besides, I love spiders and scorpions so, for me, they're a draw rather than a negative!"

# Task 3 Maths

White  
Rose  
Maths

## Compare mass

1 Write **heavier** or **lighter** to complete the sentences.

a)



The apple is \_\_\_\_\_ than the orange.

The orange is \_\_\_\_\_ than the apple.

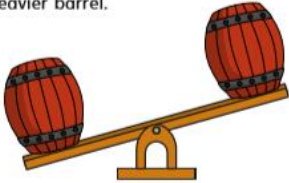
b)



The ball is \_\_\_\_\_ than the bat.

The bat is \_\_\_\_\_ than the ball.

2 a) Tick the heavier barrel.



4 The scales show that 2 cubes balance 6 spheres.



Tommy is removing shapes to see what happens to the scales.

Tick the correct image in each part.

a)



b)



c)



Talk about your answers with a partner.

b) Tick the lighter crate.



c) What can you say about the mass of the two crates?



3 The mass of a tin and a book is shown.



Scott puts the tin and book on the scales.

One side of the scales goes down.

Draw the book and the tin on the scales to show this.



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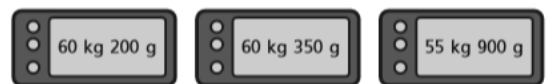
5 Circle the greater mass in each pair.

a) 50 g and 5 kg

b) 30 g and 300 g

c) 1 kg and 950 g

6 Three weights are shown on the scales.



Write the weights in order, starting with the lightest.

7



Is a jar or a mug heavier? \_\_\_\_\_

How do you know?

Talk about it with a partner.

#### 4. Theme Maya A Brief History of Chocolate.

"We eat chocolate when we're happy, sad, celebrating or commiserating. It is an incredibly important aspect of people's lives across the world. But have you ever thought about where chocolate comes from?" BBC Bitesize.

Read the following information and pick out some facts. Make a list or display the facts in a poster.

We have the ancient Maya of Mesoamerica (what we now know as South America) to thank for chocolate. Although the Maya weren't scoffing the bars we know and love today.

It all starts with the cacao bean. Yes, we spelled that right - cacao is the Spanish word for chcahuatl, which is what Aztecs called the beans chocolate is made from. It's thought that English traders misspelled cacao when they brought the beans home, and so cocoa stuck.

Back to the Maya though. They would dry, grind, and mix the beans with water to create a drink. You might think yum, hot chocolate - in fact it was quite bitter and frothy, and was often mixed with chilli. After the Aztecs conquered the Maya, they went berserk for the stuff.

The Mayans and the Aztecs believed (and perhaps some people still do) that chocolate was a gift from the gods. The Aztecs in particular revered the drink - they gave it to victorious warriors after battle, would use it during religious rituals, and even used cacao beans as currency. To them, cacao beans were more valuable than gold. Next time someone says money doesn't grow on trees, you'll know what to tell them.

The Aztec word for the bitter drink is 'xocolatl' which some think the modern word chocolate comes from. It bears a resemblance... sort of.

Others think chocolate comes from the Aztec word 'choqui', which means warmth.

The link is: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zngsqp3>



Try not to drool while you're reading this.



Don't really look like something you'd select from a box at this point, do they?