Thursday 7th May

Geography

<u>Task 1</u>

- 1. What is a canal?
- 2. What are canals used for?
- 3. Did they used to have different uses in history compared to now? Why do you think this is?
- 4. Go through the information about canals and significant people. At the end, write 5 interesting facts that you have just learnt.
- 5. Watch these videos to learn more about how canals work
 - a. <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hPU_MD5Pga0</u>
 - b. <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UbRBF9sH_tA</u>
 - c. <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ItqUBbgm9h0</u>

<u>Task 2</u>

- 1. Read the article about James Brindley and his inventions for the canal. https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-36912826
- 2. Read <u>https://www.bclm.co.uk/media/learning/library/ks2-canal-mania-james-brindley.pdf</u>
- <u>3.</u> Write a summary of the article and some the facts you have learnt about James Brindley
- 4. Do some more research about James Brindley and make notes
- <u>5.</u> Write a biography that focusses on his inventions for the canal. Look at the following pages to help you plan your biography and remember year 5/6 writing expectations.

Biography Planning Sheet

Features	Notes for my biography
Title	
Overview paragraph	
Childhood events	
Early life, events and achievements	
Later life, events and achievements	
Concluding paragraph	

Purpose:

To give an account of someone's life



<u>Structure:</u>

Opening statement introduces the subject, and explains why he/she is known

Significant events are ordered chronologically
Closing statement explains how this person will be remembered, and sometimes gives the writer's opinion

Language Features:

- Refers to named individuals
- Contains dates linked to specific events
- Written in the past tense

Can include direct and indirect speech and quotes

from other sources

- Written in 3rd person
- Includes time connectives to link ideas

Events are anecdotal in style (rather than lists of facts), and engage the reader













Biography Example

Thomas Alva Edison

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Name	Thomas Alva Edison	36
Country of birth	USA	
Born	1847	STATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
Died	1931	
Inventions	Electric bulb Phonograph Motion picture camera	

Schooling

Thomas Alva Edison's schooling ended when he was just eight years old. His teacher told his mother that the boy's brain was "addled" and his mother, furious, took him out of school. Despite his lack of formal education, Edison went on to become one of the world's greatest inventors.

Invention Factory

In 1876, he set up an 'invention factory' at Menlo Park in New Jersey, USA. Other inventors had laboured hard to make an electric light that people could use in their homes, but without success. It was persistence that helped Edison succeed. After repeated failures to find a filament that would not break or melt or evaporate he finally found what he was looking for in carbonised thread. His bulb with its filament of scorched thread burnt brightly for 600 hours at its first trial. Along with the bulb, he also created generators, fuses, conduits and other equipment's, which made his bulb a practical invention rather than an interesting novelty. People were so impressed by his invention that they called him the 'Wizard of Menlo Park'. He also invented the phonograph (the forerunner of the record player) and the microphone. In 1914 he connected the phonograph to a camera he had developed, to make a talking picture. Besides this he made improvements in the telephone and came close to inventing the radio.

Later Life and Death

But Edison was not one to rest on his laurels. By the time of his death in 1931 he had patented nearly 1300 inventions! Edison believed that the secret of success was plain hard work. Indeed, he believed that genius was 'one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration'. But he detested analytical and plodding methods and preferred to tackle a problem head-on.

Mathematical Geníus

Once, so the story goes, he wanted to get the internal measurements of an irregular glass bulb and asked one of his assistants, a mathematical expert, to help him. The expert sat at his desk and got down to work. A week passed. Edison asked him if he had found the measurements.

"No, sir," said the assistant. "It'll take another week."

"But why is it taking so long?" asked Edison. "It could be done in a minute. Let me show you how." He filled the bulb with water.

"Now pour the water in a measuring glass and you've got your answer," he told the astonished expert.

In 1960 his country honoured him by choosing him a Member of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.

Edison Fact-file

- Edison was fascinated with the subject of sound, even though, ironically, he was part deaf
- Edison spent most of his life's work improving devices that already existed, like the telephone, and only a few of his inventions were completely his own thought and research
- When he was in Primary School, Edison's teacher called him "Addled", meaning backward
- Edison married his first wife on Christmas Day, 1871
- Edison has been titled, 'The man who invented the future' and 'The Wizard of Menlo Park'
- When Edison died in 1931, all of the lights in houses and streets were turned off for a minute in honour of him
- Thomas Edison holds around 1,093 U.S. patents as well as many patents in the United Kingdom, Germany and France
- Edison built his first laboratory at the age of 10 in his basement
- Edison proposed marriage to his wife Mary Stillwell... through Morse Code!

Writing Expectations

write for a range of purposes		
using paragraphs to organise ideas		
in narratives, describing settings and characters		
in non-narrative writing, use simple devices to structure the writing and support the reader (e.g. headings, sub-headings, bullet points)		
using mostly correctly:	capital letters	
	full stops	
	question marks	
	commas for lists	
	apostrophes for contraction	
spelling most words correctly * (year 3 and 4)		
spelling some words correctly* (year 5 and 6)		
write legibly ¹		

write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language that shows good awareness of the reader (e.g. the use of the first person in a diary; direct address in instructions and persuasive writing)

in narratives, describe settings, characters and atmosphere

integrate dialogue in narratives to convey character and advance the action

select vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires, doing this mostly appropriately (e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative; using passive verbs to affect how information is presented; using modal verbs to suggest degrees of possibility)

use a range of devices to build cohesion (e.g. conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, synonyms) within and across paragraphs

use verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing

use the range of punctuation taught at key stage 2 mostly correctly^ (e.g. inverted commas and other punctuation to indicate direct speech)

spell correctly most words from the year 5 / year 6 spelling list,* and use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary

maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed.²

Spellings



New Curriculum Spelling List Years 5 and 6

accommodate accompany according achieve aggressive amateur ancient apparent appreciate attached available average awkward bargain bruise category cemetery committee communicate community competition

conscience conscious controversy convenience correspond criticise curiosity definite desperate determined develop dictionaru disastrous embarrass environment equip equipped equipment especially exaggerate excellent

existence explanation familiar foreign forty frequently government guarantee harass hindrance identity immediate immediately individual interfere interrupt language leisure lightning marvellous mischievous

muscle necessary neighbour nuisance occupy occur opportunity parliament persuade physical prejudice privilege profession programme pronunciation queue recognise recommend relevant restaurant rhyme

rhythm sacrifice secretary shoulder sianature sincere sincerely soldier stomach sufficient suggest symbol system temperature thorough twelfth variety vegetable vehicle yacht

