

# LOCKDOWN and FACE to FACE

WEEK 6 21ST-26TH NOVEMBER 2021



# ZOOM ADDRESS

Lynette Murray-Rountree is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Lynette Murray-Rountree's Personal Meeting Room

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us05web.zoom.us/j/3877371457?pwd=R1N0SVdSVTI5bUM2S29xVmNKWUhidz09>

Meeting ID: 387 737 1457

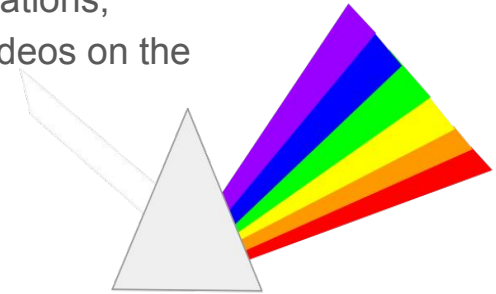
Passcode: Q585cb

# AGENDA

- Maths: 8 time tables ;Family of Facts; Making 3 D shapes; Subtraction; Extra for experts;problem solving using a pyramid; Bowl a dice game; tessellations;
- Reading: Ready to Read; Reading online; Reading and watching videos on the pyramids; Personal reading from school books and home library
- Writing; Writing a short report on the pyramids
- Spelling; Essential word list; words from the pyramid study and
- personal reading

Phonics; Words that end in ck; words that end in dge

Topic: Art and use shapes to create pictures; making 3D shape for maths and Christmas



# MATHS X and DIVIDED BY FAMILY of FACTS

$5 \times 4 =$   $7 \times 6 =$   $10 \times 3 =$

$4 \times 5 =$   $6 \times 7 =$   $3 \times 10 =$

$20 \text{ divided by } 5 =$   $42 \text{ divided by } 7 =$   $30 \text{ divided by } 10 =$

$20 \text{ divided by } 4 =$   $42 \text{ divided by } =$   $30 \text{ divided by } 3 =$

$6 \times 3 =$   $9 \times 4 =$   $11 \times 8 =$

$3 \times 6 =$   $4 \times 9 =$   $8 \times 11 =$

$18 \text{ divided by } 6 =$   $36 \text{ divided by } 9 =$   $88 \text{ divided by } 11 =$

$18 \text{ divided by } 3 =$   $36 \text{ divided by } 4 =$   $88 \text{ divided by } 8 =$

8 x tables See it, say it, write it!!!!!!

$1 \times 8 = 8$

$2 \times 8 = 16$

$3 \times 8 = 24$

$4 \times 8 = 32$

$5 \times 8 = 40$

$6 \times 8 = 48$

$7 \times 8 = 56$

$8 \times 8 = 64$

$9 \times 8 = 72$

$10 \times 8 = 80$

$11 \times 8 = 88$

$12 \times 8 = 96$

# SUBTRACTION PROBLEMS

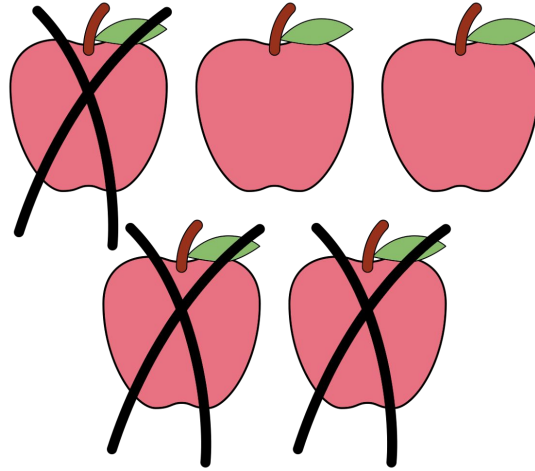
$30 - 17 - 5 =$

$25 - 7 - 10 =$

$33 - 22 - 7 =$

$46 - 17 - 22 =$

$57 - 32 - 15 =$



$5 - 3 = 2$



$3 - 4 = -1$

# PLACE VALUE; Adding and taking away tens and hundreds

<https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-2nd-grade-math/cc-2nd-add-subtract-1000/cc-2nd-add-ones-tens-hundreds/v/adding-ten-or-one-hundred>

## EXTRA FOR EXPERTS

$$120 - 15 - 30 - 5 =$$

$$250 - 70 - 40 - 25 =$$

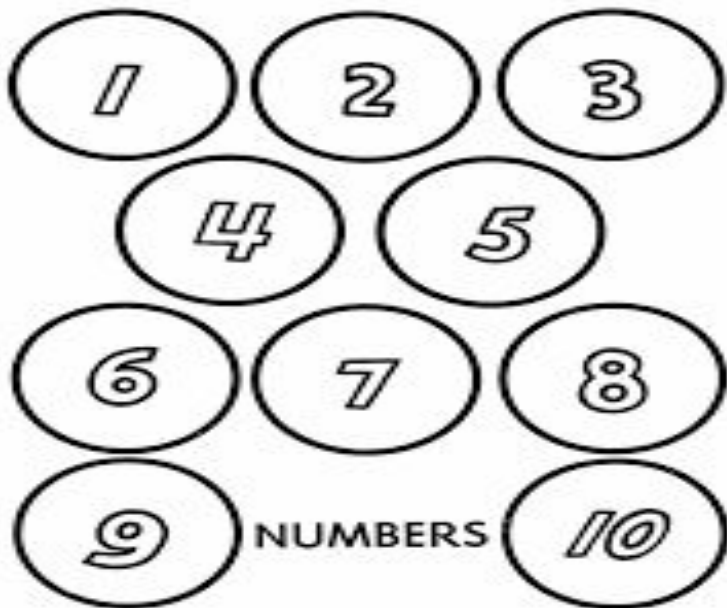
$$334 - 23 - 100 - 17 =$$

$$446 - 170 - 76 - 52 =$$

$$557 - 329 - 18 - 98 =$$



Draw your circles like this or in a pyramid for the next activity





# BOWL A DICE



The purpose of this task is to help your child to: • • quickly recall basic facts out each of ten numbers). You need: at least two players, 3 dice, a pencil and paper for each player

How to play: 1. Each person draws ten circles on their paper and in each circle writes one of the numbers from 1 to 10,

2. Take turns to roll 3 dice. Using the numbers on the dice and + - x or ÷ For example: If you roll 6, 2 and 3, you can say and write down  $6 \times 2 = 12$ , and  $12 - 3 = 9$ , and cross out number 9. The numbers can be crossed out in any order. The challenge becomes greater as more numbers are crossed out.

3. If it is not possible to make any of the remaining numbers, a player passes the dice to another player and awaits their next turn to have another chance to 'bowl a fact.'

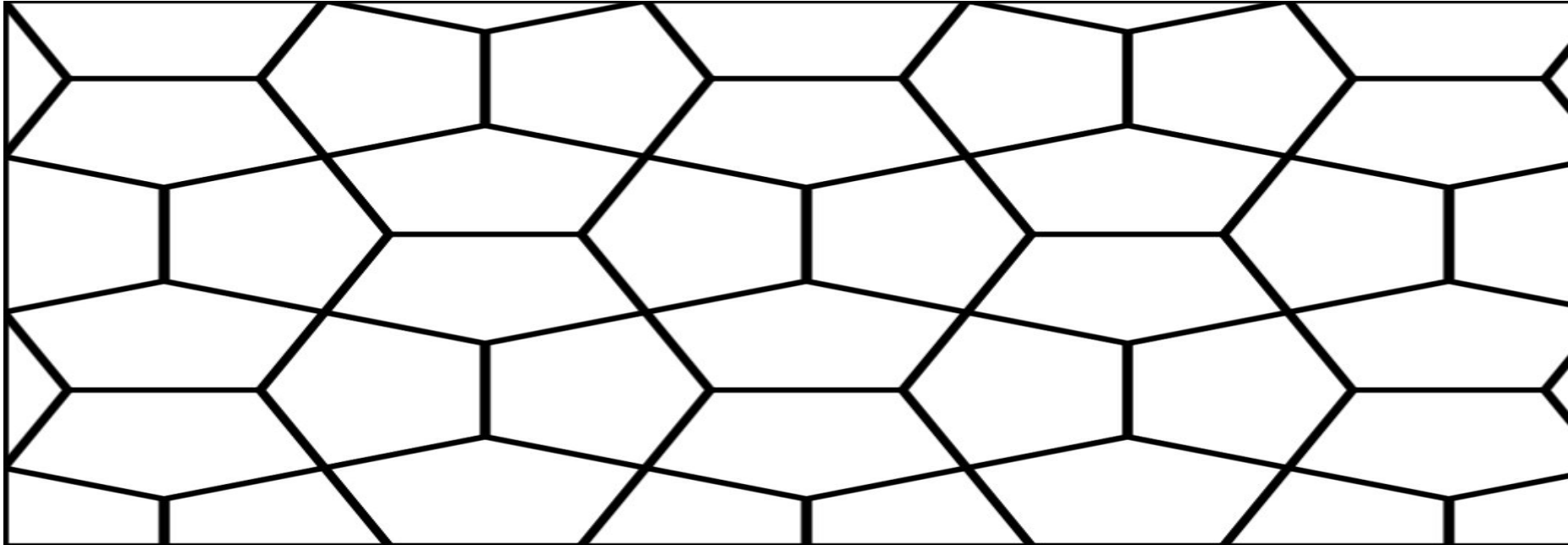
1 4 5 6  
2 7 8 3 9 1

# EXPLAINING TESSELLATIONS

## [Tessellations - Math Engaged](#)

<http://mathengaged.org> › [activities](#) › [art-projects](#) › [tessel...](#) **Tessellations - Math Engaged**

<http://mathengaged.org> › [activities](#) › [art-projects](#) › [tessel...](#)



# MAKING A SIMPLE TESSELLATION

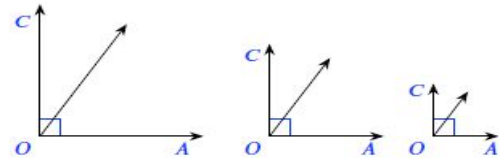


How do you make a simple tessellation?

## 1-Step Cutting Tessellation

1. Take one square piece of paper and cut a weird shape out of one side of the square. ...
2. Line your oddly-shaped cut-out on top of a second square of paper, lining up the long edges.  
...
3. Repeat for each of the remaining three squares. ...
4. Take one of your squares and cut out your tracing.

# INFORMATION about SQUARES



## Properties of a Square:

- A square has 4 sides and 4 vertices. (corners) Which are two or more lines/edges meet;. Edges are straight lines that connect one vertex to another.
- Faces are the flat surfaces of shapes.
- All the sides of a square are equal in length.
- All interior (inside) angles are all equal and right angles.
- The sum of ( when all added up) all the interior (inside) angles is  $360^\circ$ . A right angle is 90 degrees.

QUARE



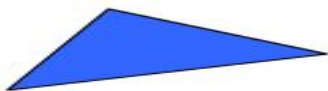
There are 7 different types of triangles. That are shown below;

A scalene triangle is a **triangle that has no equal sides**. None of its three sides are equal to each other and it has no equal angles either.

An equilateral triangle is a **triangle with all three sides of equal length** , which means they could also be known as a "regular" triangle.

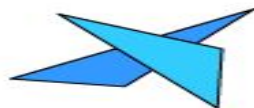
The rule for an isosceles triangle is that **the triangle must have two sides of equal length**. These two sides are called the legs of the triangle and the unequal side is called the base. The isosceles triangle theorem further states that the angles opposite to each of the equal sides must also be equal.

## types of triangles



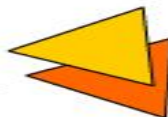
### scalene triangles

- no equal angles or equal sides.



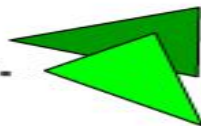
### equilateral triangles

- 3 equal angles and 3 equal sides.



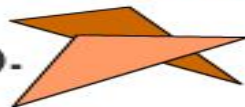
### isosceles triangles

- 2 equal angles and 2 equal sides.



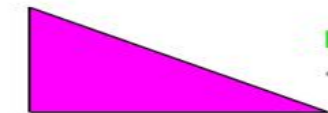
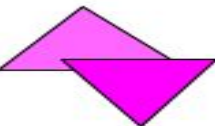
### obtuse triangles

- one obtuse angle (more than  $90^\circ$ ).



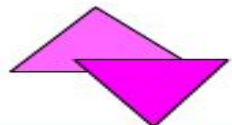
### acute triangles

- three acute angles (less than  $90^\circ$ ).



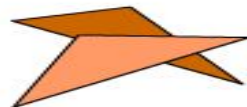
### right-angled triangles

- one right angle of  $90^\circ$ .



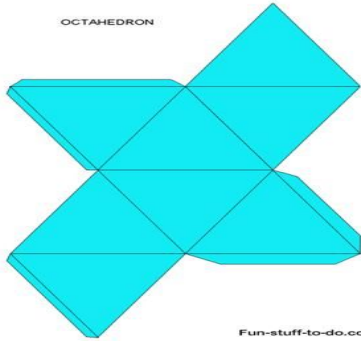
### oblique triangles

- no right angle of  $90^\circ$ .
- may be **acute** or **obtuse**.



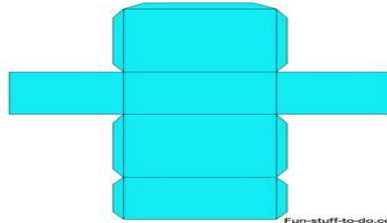
# TEMPLATES FOR SHAPES

OCTAHEDRON



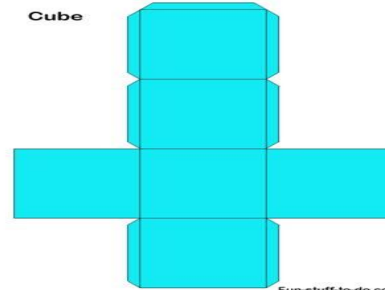
Fun-stuff-to-do.com

Rectangular Prism



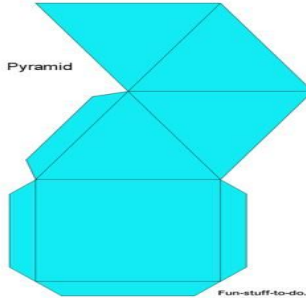
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Cube



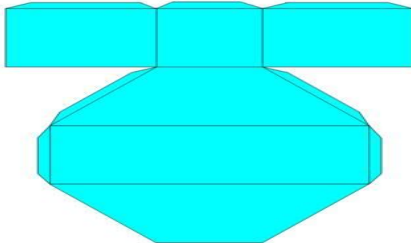
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Pyramid



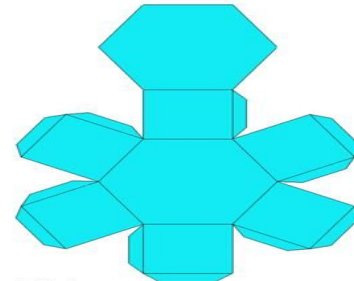
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Trapezoidal Prism



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Hexagonal Prism

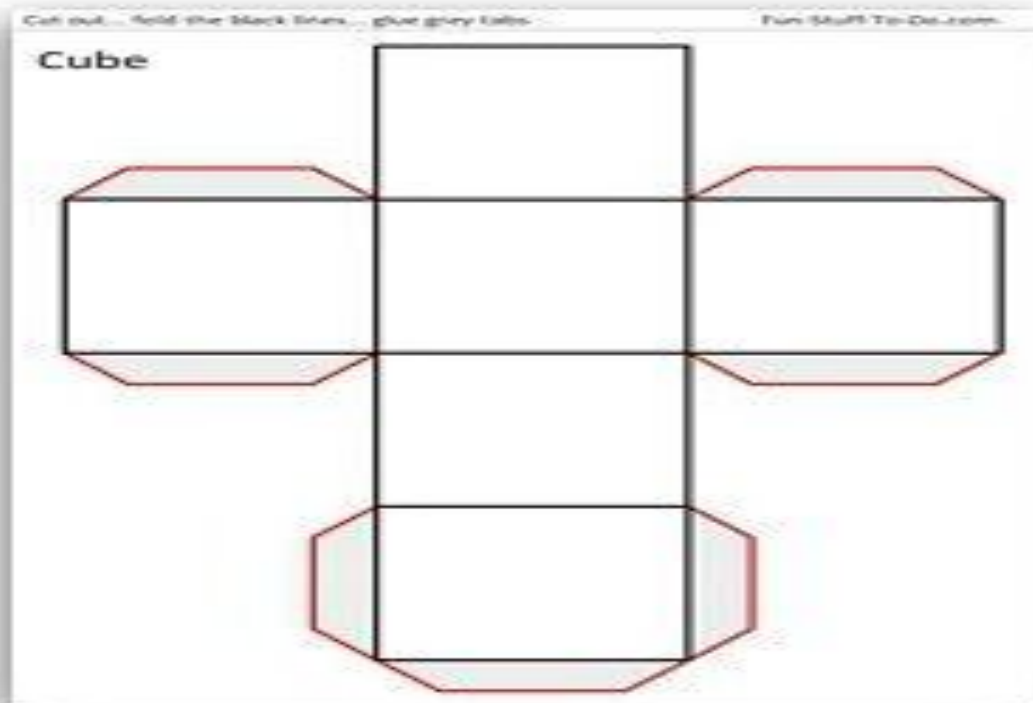


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# CUBE

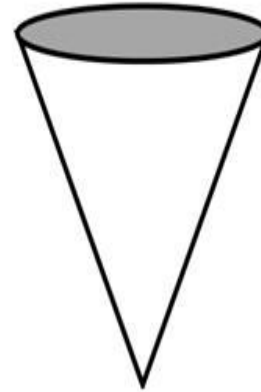




# CHRISTMAS CUBOID



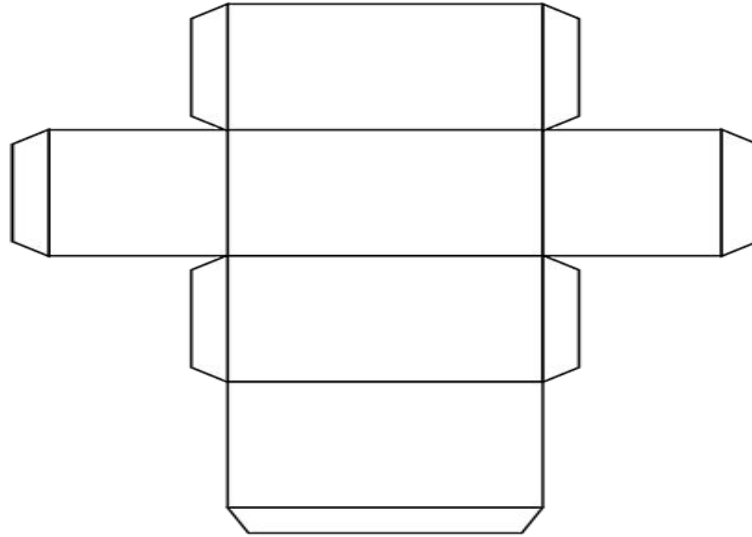
Cone



Fun-Stuff-To-Do.com

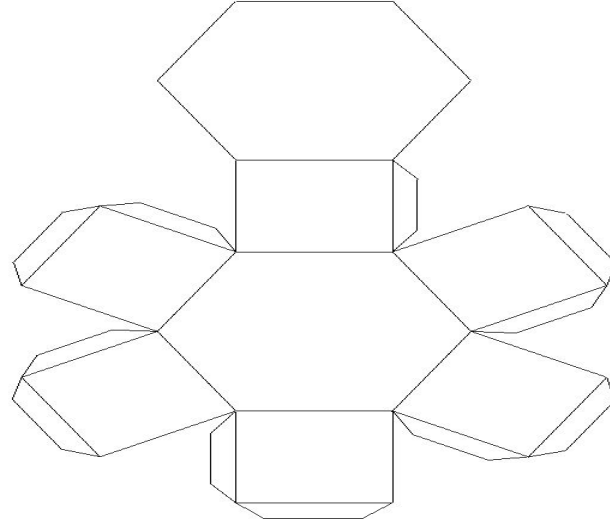
# RECTANGULAR PRISM

## Rectangular Prism



# HEXAGONAL PRISM

Hexagonal Prism

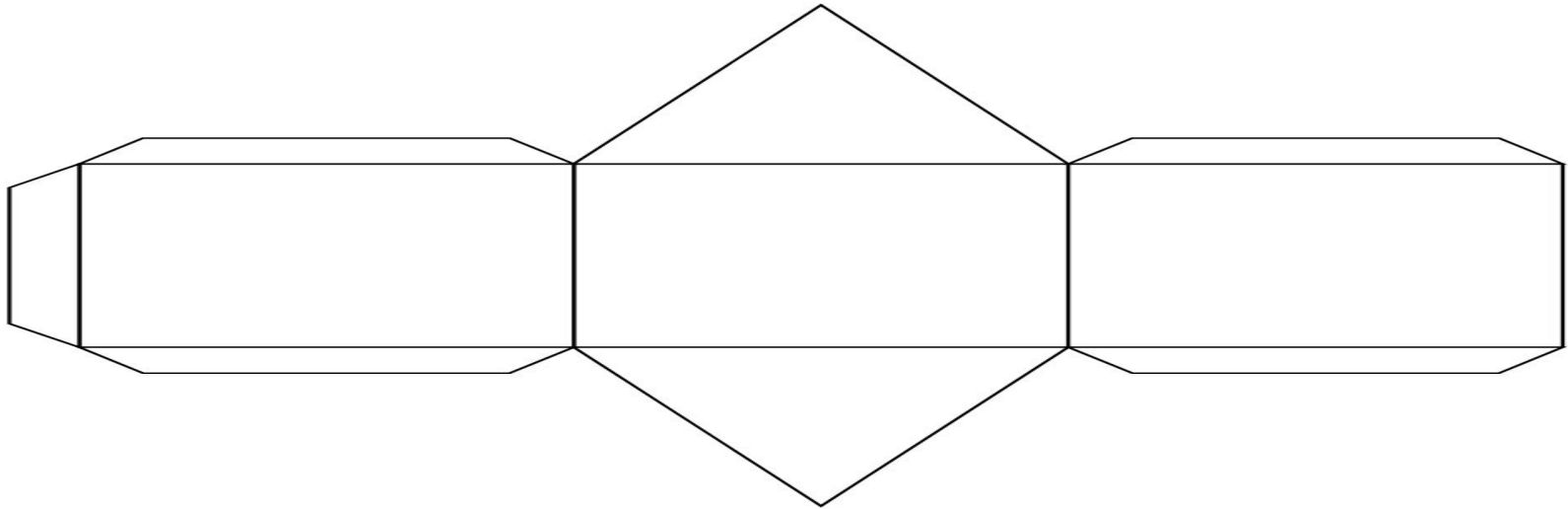


# TRIANGULAR PRISM

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

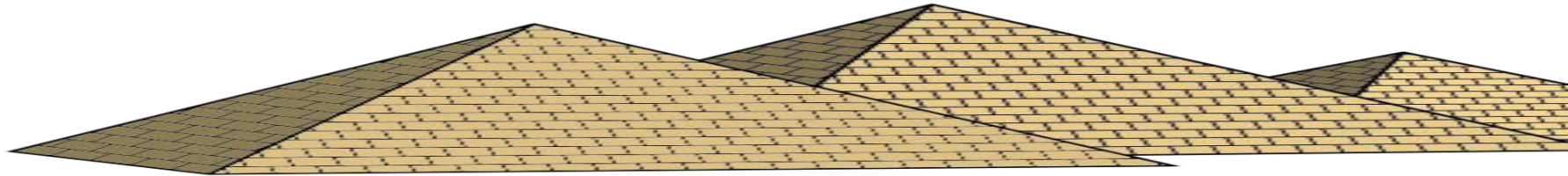
Date \_\_\_\_\_



# LEARNING ABOUT THE PYRAMIDS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vd49MSD1iQ0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IBYmOuajdC8>



# FACTS ABOUT THE PYRAMIDS

It is believed that **thousands of slaves** were used to cut up the large blocks and then slowly move them up the pyramid on ramps. The pyramid would get slowly built, one block at a time. ... Because it took so long to build them, Pharaohs generally started the construction of their pyramids as soon as they became ruler.



# WHY STUDY THE PYRAMIDS?

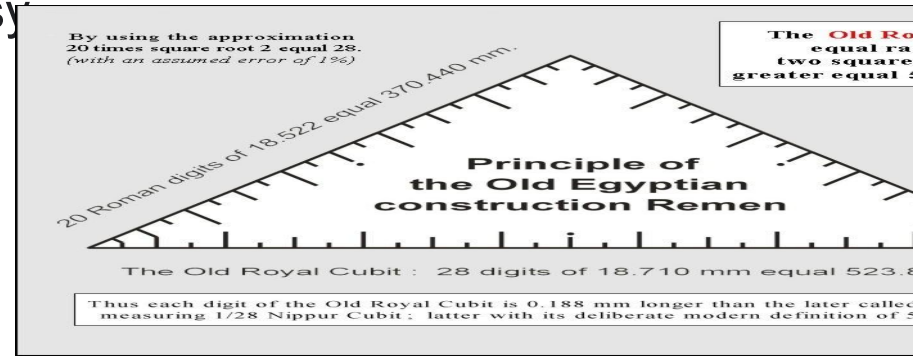
## Top 10 Facts About Ancient Egypt!

- They lived along the River Nile. ...
- Pyramids and tombs were used for Pharaohs. ...
- They preserved bodies. ...
- 130 pyramids?! ...
- Mouldy bread medicine. ...
- Egyptian men and women wore make up. ...
- Egyptians invented a lot of the things we use today. ...
- Cats were very special in ancient Egypt.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C1y8N0ePuF8>

# 5 Fun facts about the Pyramids of Giza

## 5 Fun facts about the Pyramids of Giza

- The Pyramids of Giza are located just outside of Giza, Egypt. ...
- The Pyramids of Giza were built more than 1,200 years before the rule of King Tut. ...
- The Great Pyramid of Giza is 481 feet tall. ...
- The Egyptian people built the Pyramids of Giza. ...
- Visiting the Pyramids of Giza is easy.

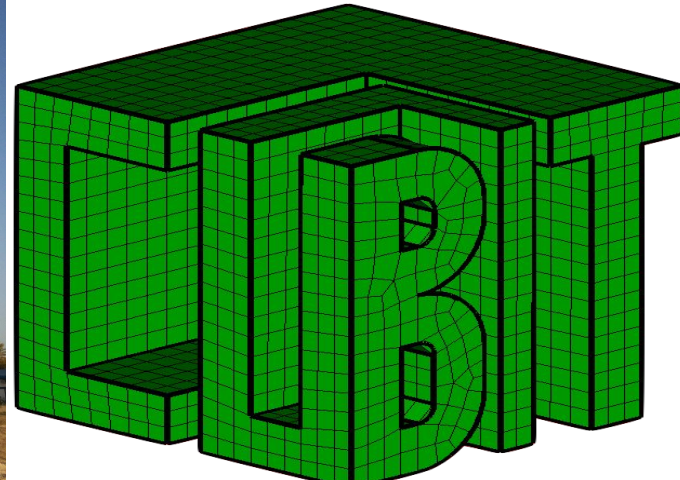




# What is the math behind the pyramids?

What is the math behind the pyramids?

it is based on the **Egyptian system** of measure in which **1 cubit = 7 palms** and **1 palm = 4 digits**. The theory is that the Great Pyramid is based on the application of **a gradient of 5.5 sekeds**. This measure means that for a pyramid height of **1 cubit**, which is **7 palms**, its base would be **5.5 palms**.



# THE PYRAMIDS



# INFORMATION ON THE PYRAMIDS

## Fun Facts about the Great Pyramids

The pyramids of Egypt are all built to the west of the Nile River. This is because the western side was called the land of the dead. **The base of a pyramid was always a perfect square. They were built mostly of limestone.**



# ART USING GEOMETRIC SHAPES

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zGQVhH\\_E8tM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zGQVhH_E8tM)



USING COLOUR PAPER TO CREATE A SCENE

# Painting Abstracts

An abstract landscape painting created from layered, torn pieces of colored paper. The scene is composed of various geometric shapes and colors. At the top, there are layers of red, orange, and yellow, suggesting a sky or sunset. Below these are dark, jagged shapes representing mountains. The middle ground features a series of horizontal bands in shades of green and yellow, separated by white lines, which could represent fields or a path. In the foreground, there are more green and blue shapes, with a prominent black triangular shape on the left side that might represent a tree or a rock. The overall effect is a vibrant, layered composition.

# Using Shapes

# TRIANGLE ART [thesmartteacher.com](http://thesmartteacher.com)



# HOW TO MAKE A PICASSO FACE

[HOW TO DRAW a Picasso Portrait - "I Can Draw That!" - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TjsOTS50-W8)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TjsOTS50-W8>

