

1st Class- 25th-29th May

Sample timetable

<u>Monday</u>	<u>Tuesday</u>	<u>Wednesday</u>	<u>Thursday</u>	<u>Friday</u>
Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths
English	English	English	English	English
Geography	History	SPHE	Gaeilge/Choice Activity	Art

Homework

Spellbound	Next week- continue to complete as usual (Monday- block 1 & exercise 1, Tuesday- block 2 & exercise 2, etc.)
Handwriting	Continue to choose three words from the back of Pirate Spelling Record Book and put the words into sentences.
Tables	2- tables
Reading	Use the link below to access your reading book for the week. - Epic https://www.getepic.com/ Select the book that is written beside your name in the table

Maths

Check this link to watch a video on the word for today:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ulowc2RPbTx6BEEKozlqolrlrcWKAOtX?usp=sharing>

Vehicle Block Diagram

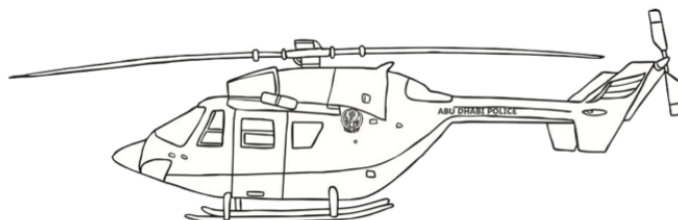
Amazing Fact

In 1861, the word 'helicopter' was first used for a machine which did not actually lift off the ground.

Challenge

Use the information on the activity sheet to make a block graph. For each vehicle, colour one block. Make sure you use a different colour to represent each vehicle.

1. Which vehicle appears the most? _____
2. Which vehicle appears the least? _____
3. How many tractors and trains are there altogether? _____
4. What is the difference between the number of cars and the number of helicopters? _____
5. Which two types of vehicle total 10? _____
6. What is the difference between the number of buses and the number of tractors? _____

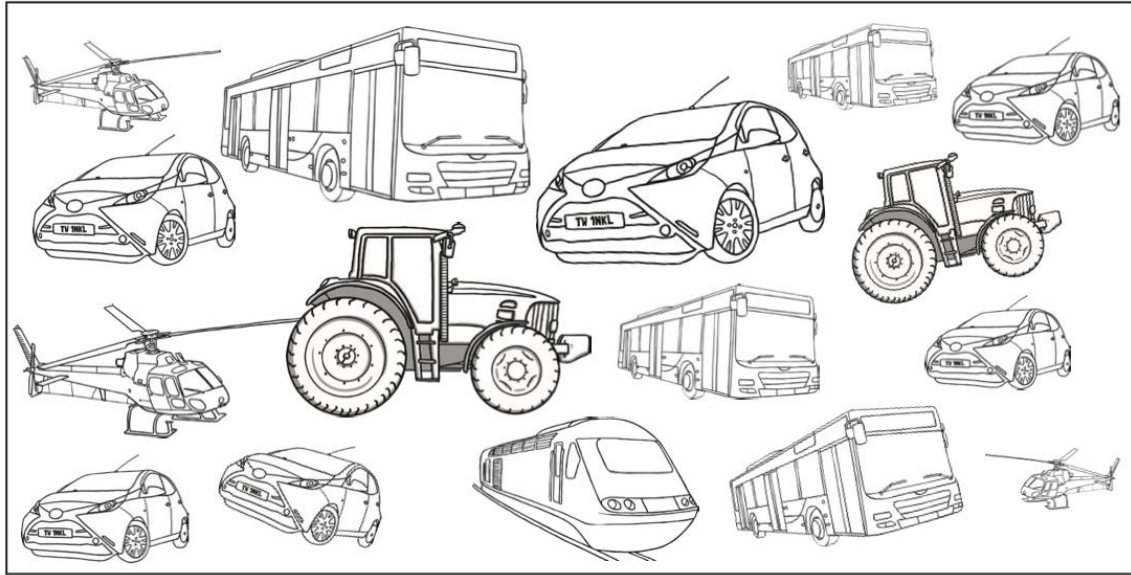


You could also try to find out:






- what helicopters are used for;
- who built the first flying helicopter;
- how helicopters work.



Vehicle Block Diagram



Colour a box for each vehicle that you find.

6					
5					
4					
3					
2					
1					
					

English

Read the comprehension below.

Re-read it for understanding.

Discuss any unknown words and check for meaning.

Choose one of the three question sheets and complete- (choose the one that you are most comfortable in completing).

Answer the questions in full sentences.

Apply capital letters and full stops where necessary.

The Zoo Vet

On Monday, George the giraffe visited the vet. He had a sore throat. The vet gave George some medicine and a scarf to wrap around his neck.

Thanks to the vet, the patient soon began to feel much better.



On Tuesday, Fatima the flamingo visited the vet. She had a broken wing. The vet bandaged Fatima's wing and put it into a sling.

Thanks to the vet, the patient soon began to feel much better.

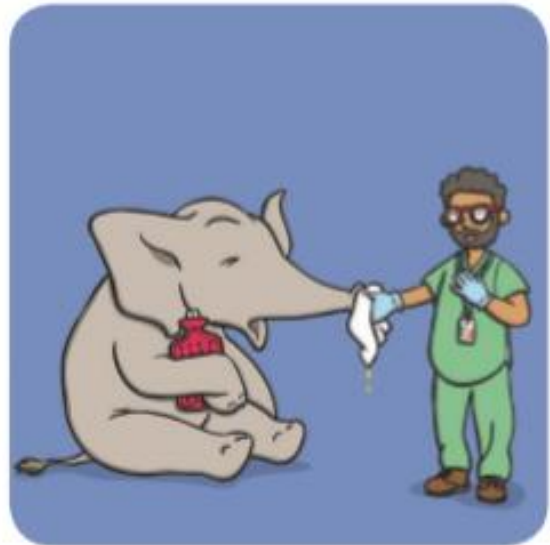
On Wednesday, Cam the chameleon visited the vet. He had a temperature. The vet put a cool flannel on Cam's head and gave him plenty of water to drink.

Thanks to the vet, the patient soon began to feel much better.



On Thursday, Eric the elephant visited the vet. He had a cold. The vet gave Eric a big hankie and a hot-water bottle.

Thanks to the vet, the patient soon began to feel much better.



On Friday, Tori the tiger visited the vet. She had a thorn stuck in her paw. The vet pulled the thorn out of Tori's paw and wrapped it in a bandage.

Thanks to the vet, the patient soon began to feel much better.

Oh no! On Saturday, it was the vet who was feeling poorly!

On Sunday, he put some cream on his spots and got plenty of rest...



...and soon began to feel much better!



Questions

1. What job does the main character have in the story? Tick **one**.
 - ☐ He is a teacher.
 - ☐ He is a taxi driver.
 - ☐ He is a vet.

2. Which animals appear in the story? Tick **two**.
 - ☐ an elephant
 - ☐ a giraffe
 - ☐ a polar bear

3. What does the zoo vet do to help Fatima the flamingo? Tick **one**.
 - ☐ He gives her some medicine.
 - ☐ He builds her a new home.
 - ☐ He puts her wing in a sling.

4. What did the vet give to Cam the chameleon? Tick **one**.
 - ☐ plenty of milk
 - ☐ plenty of juice
 - ☐ plenty of water

5. What happens on Saturday and Sunday in the story? Tick **one**.
 - ☐ The zoo vet has a party.
 - ☐ The zoo vet is poorly.
 - ☐ The zoo vet goes to the cinema.

Answers

1. What job does the main character have in the story? Tick **one**.
 - ☐ He is a teacher.
 - ☐ He is a taxi driver.
 - ☒ **He is a vet.**

2. Which animals appear in the story? Tick **two**.
 - ☒ **an elephant**
 - ☒ **a giraffe**
 - ☐ a polar bear

3. What does the zoo vet do to help Fatima the flamingo? Tick **one**.
 - ☐ He gives her some medicine.
 - ☐ He builds her a new home.
 - ☒ **He puts her wing in a sling.**

4. What did the vet give to Cam the chameleon? Tick **one**.
 - ☐ plenty of milk
 - ☐ plenty of juice
 - ☒ **plenty of water**

5. What happens on Saturday and Sunday in the story? Tick **one**.
 - ☐ The zoo vet has a party.
 - ☒ **The zoo vet is poorly.**
 - ☐ The zoo vet goes to the cinema.

Questions

1. Where does the vet work? Tick **one**.

- ☐ a farm
☐ a park
☐ a zoo

2. Who does the vet help first? Tick **one**.

- ☐ George the giraffe
☐ Eric the elephant
☐ Cam the chameleon

3. How does the vet help Tori the tiger? Name **one** thing.

4. Draw a line to match the animals to the day they visited the vet. The first one has been done for you.

Tori the tiger	Tuesday
Fatima the flamingo	Monday
Cam the chameleon	Wednesday
George the giraffe	Friday
Eric the elephant	Thursday

5. Complete this sentence.

On Saturday, it was the _____ who was feeling poorly!

nurse

animals

vet

Answers

1. Where does the vet work? Tick **one**.

- ☐ a farm
- ☐ a park
- ☒ **a zoo**

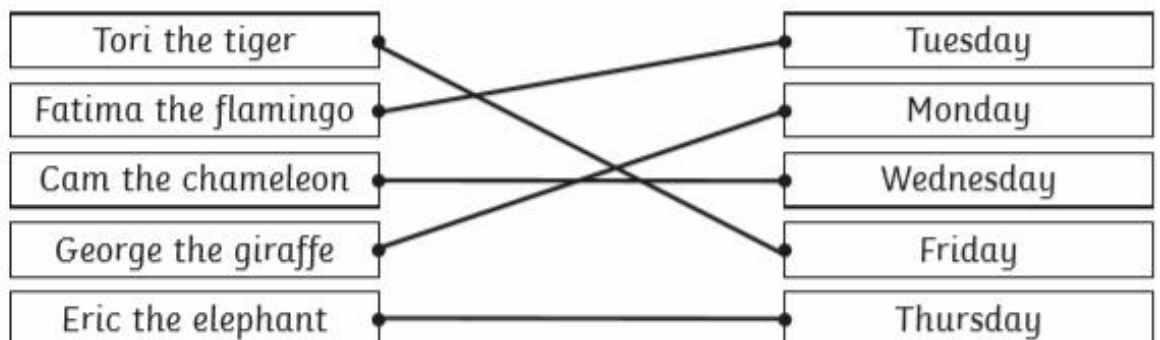
2. Who does the vet help first? Tick **one**.

- ☒ **George the giraffe**
- ☐ Eric the elephant
- ☐ Cam the chameleon

3. How does the vet help Tori the tiger? Name **one** thing.

Accept either 'He pulls the thorn out of Tori's paw' or 'He wraps her paw in a bandage'.

4. Draw a line to match the animals to the day they visited the vet. The first one has been done for you.



5. Complete this sentence.

On Saturday, it was the _____ vet _____ who was feeling poorly!

nurse

animals

vet

Questions

1. Who visits the vet on Monday? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Eric the elephant
☐ George the giraffe
☐ Tori the tiger

2. Why does Cam the chameleon visit the vet?

3. Name three treatments the vet gives to the animals.

1.

2.

3.

4. Draw a line to match the animal to its problem and the day it visited the vet. The first one has been done for you.

tiger	temperature	Tuesday
chameleon	broken wing	Thursday
giraffe	thorn in its paw	Monday
flamingo	sore throat	Friday
elephant	a cold	Wednesday

Note: Lines are drawn from 'tiger' to 'thorn in its paw' and from 'thorn in its paw' to 'Friday'.

5. After the vet has been poorly, which day of the week do you think he returns to work on? Why?

6. Do you think it would be good to be a vet? Why?

Answers

1. Who visits the vet on Monday? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Eric the elephant
☒ **George the giraffe**
☐ Tori the tiger

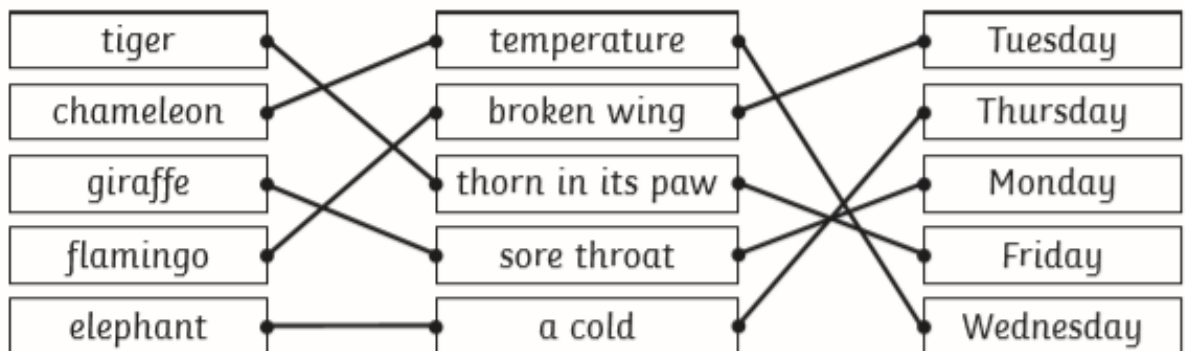
2. Why does Cam the chameleon visit the vet?

He had a temperature.

3. Name three treatments the vet gives to the animals.

Any three from the following: medicine, a scarf, put the wing in a sling, a cool flannel, plenty of water to drink, a big hankie, a hot-water bottle, pulled the thorn out, wrapped the paw in a bandage.

4. Draw a line to match the animal to its problem and the day it visited the vet. The first one has been done for you.



5. After the vet has been poorly, which day of the week do you think he returns to work on? Why?

He returns to work on Monday because this is the next day of the week after Sunday.

6. Do you think it would be good to be a vet? Why?

Various answers

Geography

1. Look at the summer picture.
2. Discuss (talk about) the questions with someone at home (you don't have to write anything).
3. Complete the summer shape hunt.



Summer

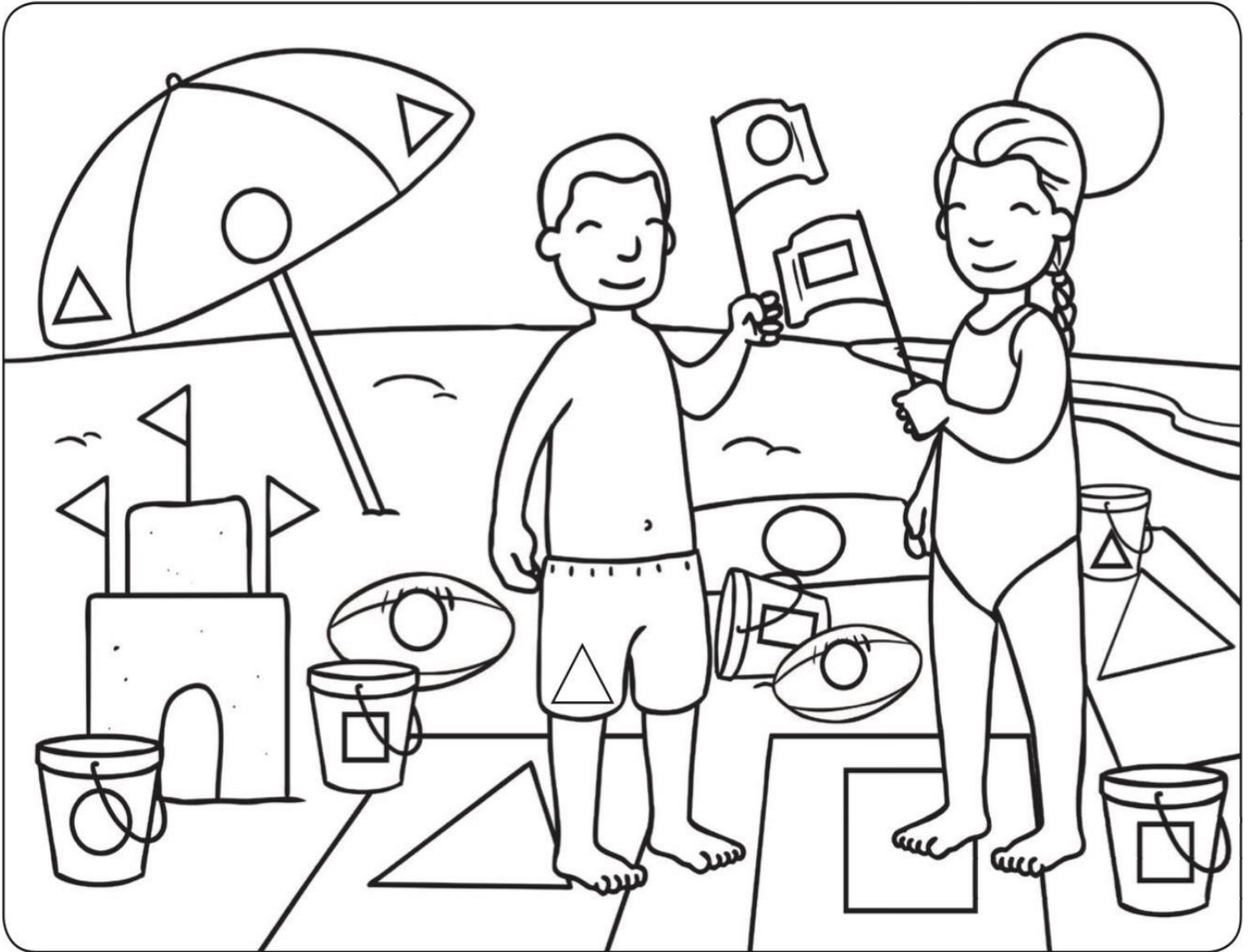
Look at the picture. Talk about what is going on in the picture.

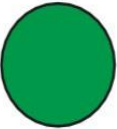



1. What time of year is it? How do you know this? What clues can you find in the picture?
2. What do you notice about the colours found in nature in this picture? What do the colours tell you about what is going on?
3. Who is in the picture and what are they doing?
4. How is the man cooking and how is this different to normal cooking indoors?
5. What things would the man need to cook food on the barbecue?
6. What foods would cook well on the barbeque?
7. What food would you most like to eat if you were at a barbecue?
8. Where will the people eat their food once it is cooked?
9. Why do the children enjoy playing in the pool and water so much?
10. What activities do you enjoy doing most during the summer?
11. The people in this picture are enjoying being in the garden during summer. What other places do people like to visit during the summer?
12. Which season will come next after summer is over? What will this season be like?
13. Why do most children like summer?
14. Why do most adults like summer?
15. What special events happen in summer?
How do we celebrate these special occasions?



2D Shape Hunt

Count and colour the 2D shapes hidden in this summer scene.



Tuesday

Maths

Check this link to watch a video on the word for today:

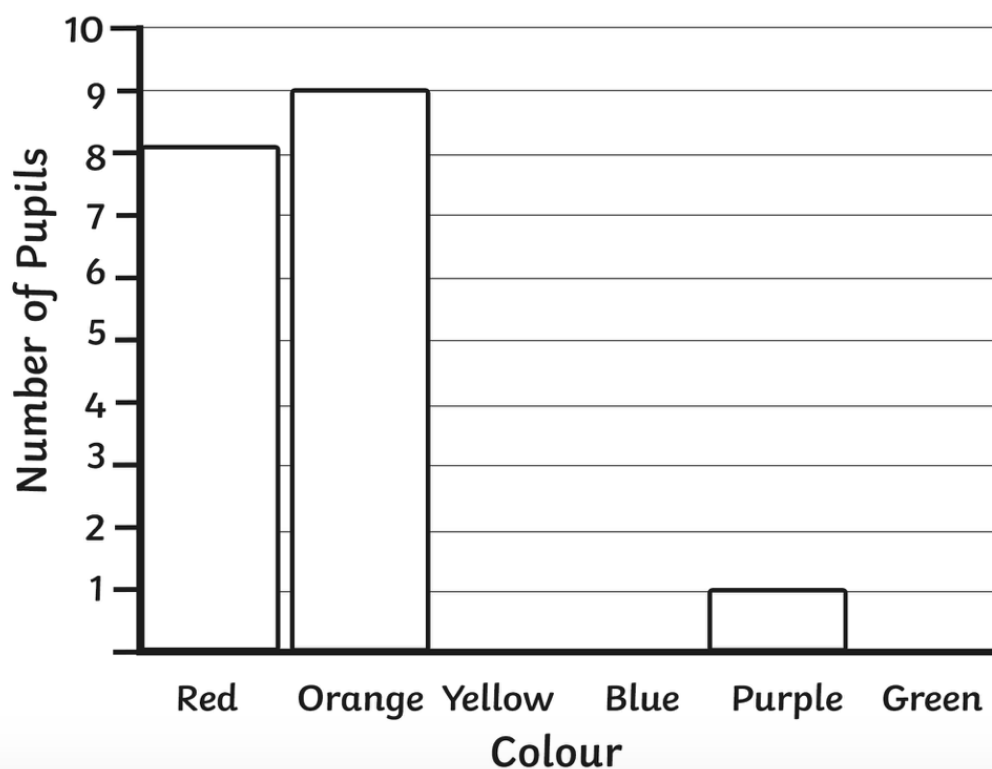
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ulowc2RPbTx6BEEKozlqolrlrcWKAOtX?usp=sharing>

Favourite Colour Activity

Here is a tally chart of what the favourite colour of pupils in a class were:

Number of Pupils		
Colour	Red	 8
	Orange	 9
	Yellow	5
	Blue	2
	Purple	1
	Green	7

Complete the tally chart and bar charts.

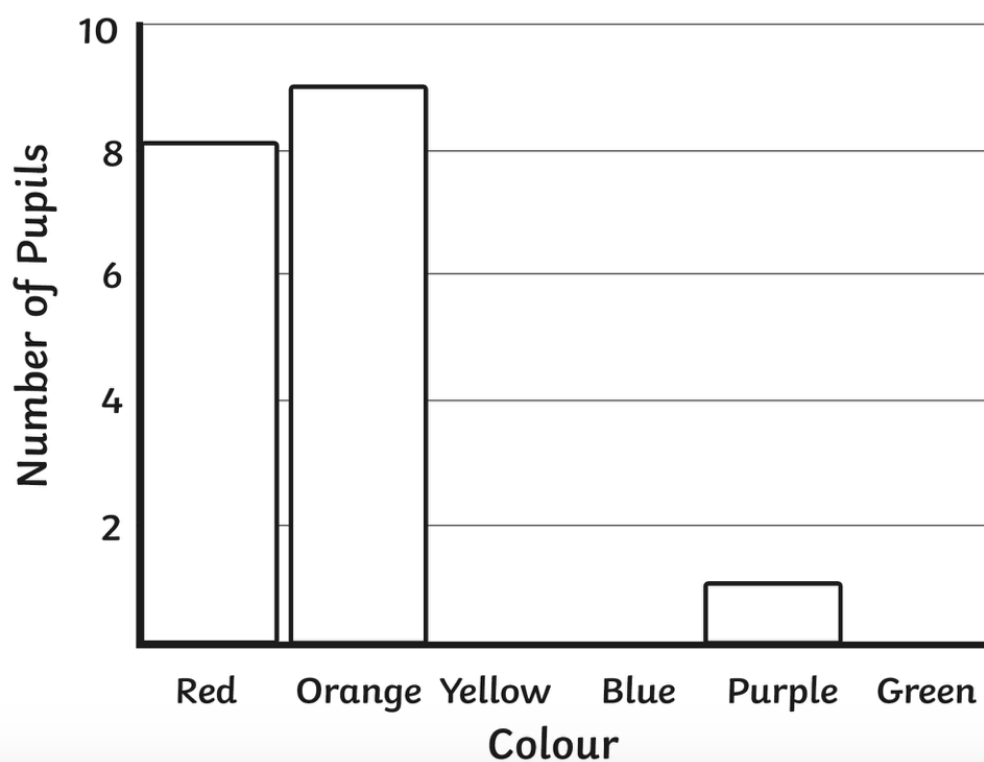


Favourite Colour Activity

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Number of Pupils		
Colour	Red	8
	Orange	9
	Yellow	5
	Blue	2
	Purple	1
	Green	7

Complete the tally chart and bar charts.



Favourite Colour Activity

1. Which colour was the second favourite?

2. Which colours have a difference of 1 vote?

3. How many more pupils voted for red than they did blue?

4. How many children are in the class?

5. Write the colours in order from favourite to least favourite.

6. Which colours received over 5 votes?

7. Which colour was the least favourite?

English

1. Complete the handwriting sheets attached in the student response tab below.
2. You can use the sheets attached or write in a lined copybook.

Phase 3 Sentence Handwriting Sheets

Mark and Carl got wet in the rain.

Trace the sentence.

Mark and Carl got wet in the rain.

Write the sentence using the guides below.

Can you write the sentence on your own?

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Swing

Say It! Write It! Repeat It!

The Swing

How do you like to go up in a swing,

Up in the air so blue?

Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing

Ever a child can do!

Up in the air and over the wall,

Till I can see so wide,

Rivers and trees and cattle and all

Over the countryside—

History

1. Read one comprehension about Mary Seacole.
2. Look at the Fact File example.
3. Complete your own Fact File using the information you learned about Mary Seacole.

Mary Seacole

Who Was Mary Seacole?

- Mary Seacole was born in Jamaica in 1805.
- Mary's mother was Jamaican.
- Mary's father was Scottish.
- Her mother was a nurse.



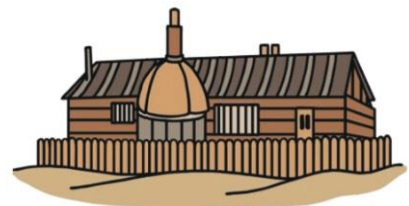
In 1836, Mary married a man called Edwin Seacole.

Mary's Life

- Mary started to help her mum when she was young.
- She looked after ill people.
- She worked with her mother in a Jamaican hospital.
- Mary went to lots of places to help others.

Why Is She Remembered?

- In 1853, the Crimean War began.
- In 1854, Mary went to Britain to ask to help.
- She was turned away because she had black skin.
- She went to the Crimea.
- She set up a 'British Hotel' and cared for lots of people.
- She gave people food and clothes.
- She was known as Mother Seacole.
- After the war, Mary got a medal for being brave.
- In 2016, a statue of her was built in London.



Mary Seacole

Who Was Mary Seacole?

Mary was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her mother was Jamaican and her father was a Scottish man in the British army. Her mother was a nurse and ran a house called Blundell Hall. Mary's mother helped to heal people here.



In 1836, Mary married a man called Edwin Seacole. He died eight years later.

Mary's Life

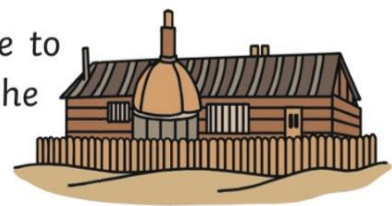
Mary began helping her mother when she was young and learnt many of her nursing skills from her. She looked after many ill people with her mother. After her mother's death, she took over the running of Blundell Hall by herself. Mary also visited many other places where she helped to treat people with diseases.

Why Is She Remembered?

In 1853, the Crimean War began. The following year, Mary sailed to England to offer to help. She wanted to help but was turned away because she had black skin. People were often treated differently due to their skin colour.

Mary paid for herself to sail to the Crimea. Here, she set up a hospital known as the 'British Hotel' where she cared for many injured soldiers. She even went out to help people in the middle of a battle.

She became known as Mother Seacole due to her services. When the war had finished, she received a medal of bravery and in 2016, a statue of her was built in London.



Mary Seacole



Date of birth: 1805



Date of death: 1881

Mary Seacole is significant because she went to help British soldiers in the Crimean War. From all her efforts, the soldiers called her 'Mother Seacole' as she comforted them, nursed them back to health and was always there if they needed clothes, blankets and kindness.



A picture of Mary Seacole



Interesting Fact

Mary was born in Jamaica, and came to Britain at an early age, where she went on to open a hotel in Panama. Visitors to the hotel could buy packed lunches and various foods.



Create your own fact file

Significant is like the word important.

Mary is significant because ____ (what did she do?)

_____ is significant because _____

A picture of Mary Seacole



Interesting Facts

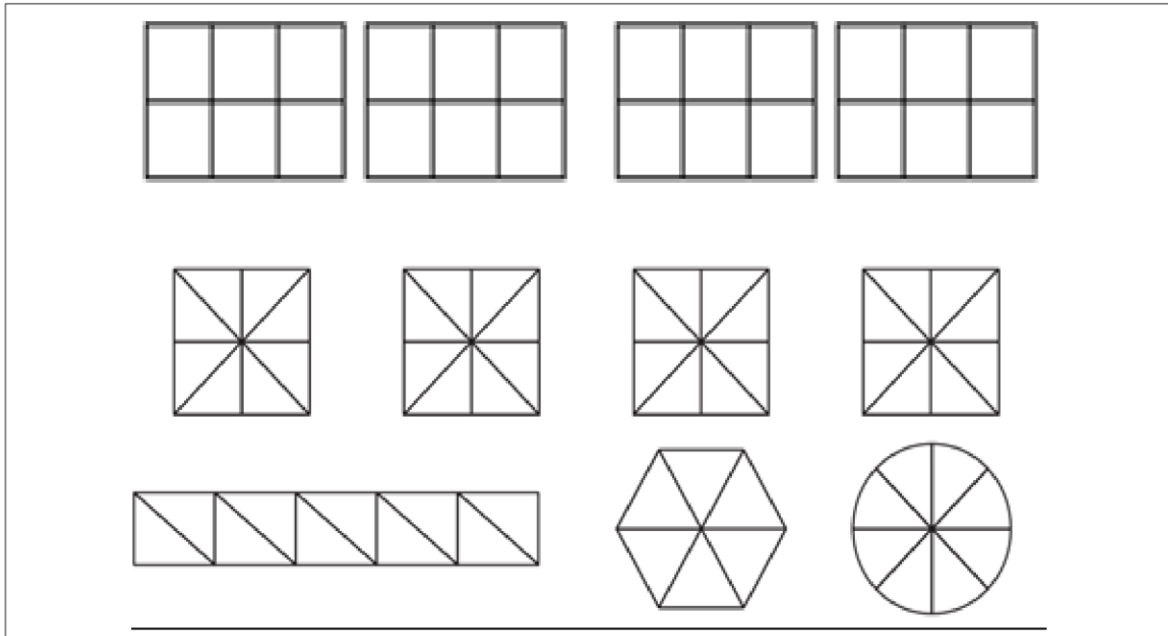
Wednesday

Maths

Check this link to watch a video on the word for today:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ulowc2RPbTx6BEEKozlqolrlrcWKAOtX?usp=sharing>

How many different ways can you shade one half of the shapes?



English

Grammar- Contractions

Contractions are words that can be shortened by replacing a letter with an apostrophe e.g You are= You're I have not= I haven't I am= I'm

1. Please look at the videos attached below to revise and review contractions.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7UdDjpGmx-0>

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gubPH3WEurg>

2. Look at and discuss the powerpoint slides attached below:
3. Complete one of the following worksheets on contractions.

Shortened Words Contractions



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hdlcEyxnex0>

yxnex0



Shortened Words

Sometimes, we join two words together to make them shorter.

We call these contractions.

In today's lesson, we will learn some rules for using contractions correctly.



I am

If 'I' is one of the words in the contraction, the 'I' must be a capital letter.

When shortening 'am' with 'I', remove the 'a' and replace it with an apostrophe.

I am

=

I'm

twinkl.com

Are

If 'are' is one of the words in the contraction, remove the 'a' and replace it with an apostrophe.

we are

you are

they are

=

=

=

we're

you're

they're

twinkl.com

Is

If 'is' is one of the words in the contraction, remove the 'i' and replace it with an apostrophe.

he is

she is

it is

that is

=

=

=

=

he's

she's

it's

that's

twinkl.com

Will

If 'will' is one of the words in the contraction, remove the 'w' and the 'i' and replace them both with an apostrophe.

I will

you will

he will

she will

=

=

=

=

I'll

you'll

he'll

she'll

it will

we will

they will

=

=

=

it'll

we'll

they'll

twinkl.com

Has

If 'has' is one of the words in the contraction, remove the 'h' and the 'a' and replace them both with an apostrophe.

she has

he has

it has

that has

=

=

=

=

she's

he's

it's

that's

twinkl.com

Had

If 'had' is one of the words in the contraction, remove the 'h' and the 'a' and replace them both with an apostrophe.

I had

you had

she had

=

=

=

I'd

you'd

she'd

he had

they had

we had

=

=

=

he'd

they'd

we'd

twinkl.com

Have

If 'have' is one of the words in the contraction, remove the 'h' and the 'a' and replace them both with an apostrophe.

I have

you have

we have

they have

=

=

=

=

I've

you've

we've

they've

Not

If 'not' is one of the words in the contraction, remove the 'o' and replace it with an apostrophe.

could not

=

couldn't

do not

=

don't

does not

=

doesn't

had not

=

hadn't

have not

=

haven't

is not

=

isn't

should not

=

shouldn't

would not

=

wouldn't

But watch out!

can not = can't (remove one n) will not = won't

Contractions

Work out the contractions.

1. did + not = _____

2. _____ + not = couldn't

3. have + not = _____

4. _____ + not = can't

5. _____ + will = he'll

6. _____ + would = I'd

7. should + have = _____

8. should + not = _____

9. they + are = _____

10. they + _____ = they've

11. you + _____ = you'd

Contractions Worksheet

Match the contractions to the correct word pairs.

do

not

did

not

it

will

she

will

he

will

will

not

can

not

has

not

didn't

it'll

hasn't

can't

she'll

won't

he'll

don't



Name: _____

Contractions with Is

Directions: Read the sentences below. Choose the proper word to complete each.

she's he's it's where's
there's here's that's how's

1. "Hi Mom. _____ the bag of apples you just bought?"
2. If _____ the only pineapple you have, I don't want it.
3. Nana, _____ the drawing I promised I would make.
4. Patty asked Stan, "Stan, _____ the project coming?"
5. I have waited patiently, but now _____ my turn!
6. Bruno is very happy that _____ going to Florida.
7. Margo is winning the race because _____ ahead.
8. If _____ some kind of problem, maybe I can help.

Match the contractions to the correct word pairs.



didn't

it'll

hasn't

can't

she'll

won't

he'll

don't

Name: _____

Date: _____

Match the Contractions

Draw lines to connect the word pairs with their contractions.



is not

I'm

are not

he's

do not

they're

can not

isn't

I am

don't

she is

aren't

he is

can't

they are

she's

Name: _____

Contractions



Write the words that each contraction stands for.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. don't | _____ | 2. can't | _____ |
| 3. won't | _____ | 4. we'll | _____ |
| 5. haven't | _____ | 6. he's | _____ |
| 7. isn't | _____ | 8. she'll | _____ |
| 9. I'm | _____ | 10. you're | _____ |
| 11. I'd | _____ | 12. you'll | _____ |

Write the correct contraction for each set of words.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 13. did not | _____ | 14. they will | _____ |
| 15. they would | _____ | 16. he would | _____ |
| 17. were not | _____ | 18. has not | _____ |
| 19. had not | _____ | 20. she is | _____ |
| 21. I have | _____ | 22. we have | _____ |
| 23. he will | _____ | 24. they had | _____ |

Contractions

A contraction is a way to make two words into one word.

Some letters will be left out, but an apostrophe will replace them.

Examples: have + not = haven't we + have = we've

Directions: Use the words from the box to answer the questions below.



aren't	haven't	can't	we've	weren't	you've	hasn't
--------	---------	-------	-------	---------	--------	--------

1. Write the correct contractions below.

we + have = _____ have + not = _____

are + not = _____ you + have = _____

has + not = _____ were + not = _____

can + not = _____

2. Rewrite the sentences below using contractions from the box.

They have not been on the computer.

We were not ready for the train ride!

Most students are not here.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Contractions am/is/are

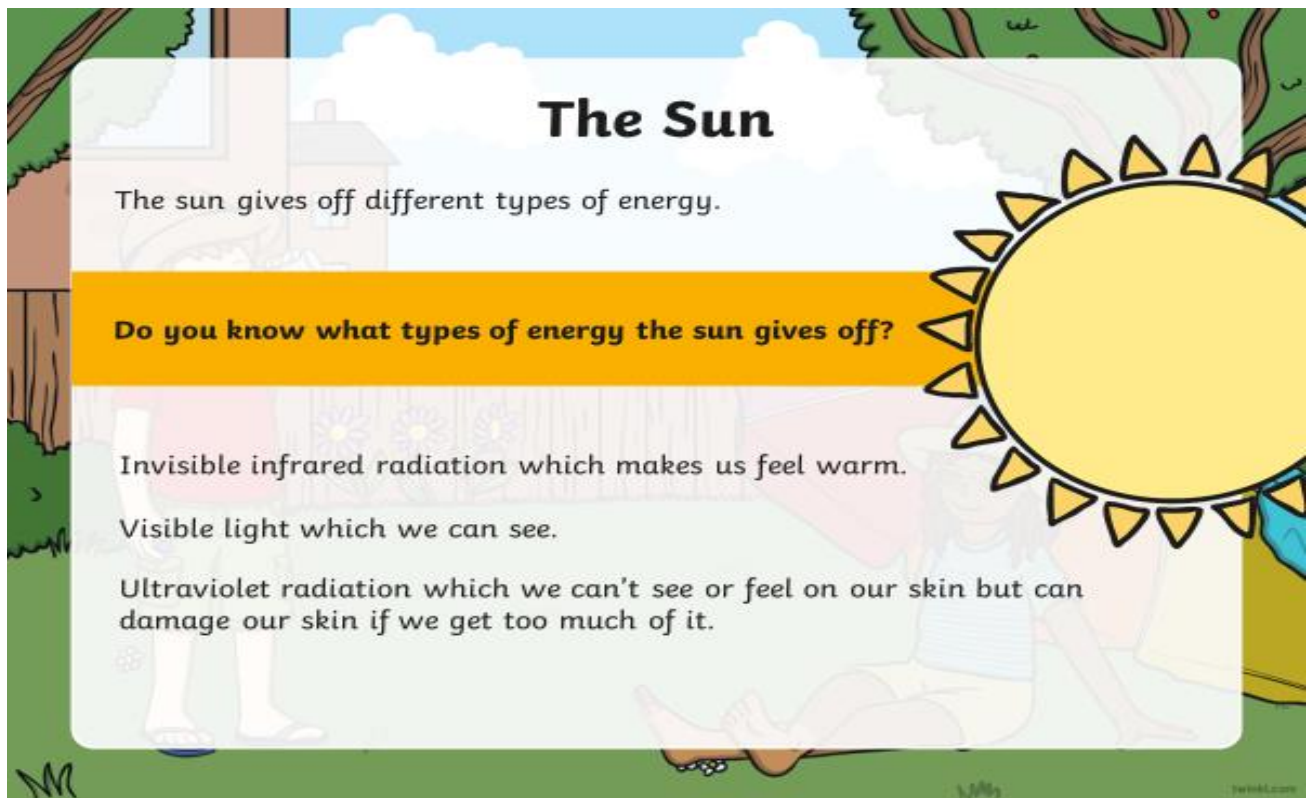
Directions: Draw a line from the contraction to the two words that make it up.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. I'm | She + is |
| 2. He's | We + are |
| 3. She's | It + is |
| 4. We're | I + am |
| 5. It's | You + |
| are | |
| 6. They're | He + |
| is | |
| 7. You're | They + are |

SPHE

1. Look at the Sun Safety pictures below.

2. Choice activity- choose activity a **or** b
- (a) Complete the In my Beach Bag activity
 - (b) Design a Poster activity



Your Skin and UV Rays

Being outside in the sunshine can be great fun, but because of the damage UV rays can do, we need to make sure that we protect our skin from the sun.

What kind of skin do you have?

If you've got fair skin, or moles and freckles, you'll need to take extra care to protect your skin.



Sun Safety Code

Spending too much time in the sun can be harmful.

We should all follow a special code which reminds us how to enjoy the sun whilst staying safe.

There are five parts to remember...

- S**pend time in the shade between 11am and 3pm.
- M**ake sure you never burn.
- A**im to cover up with a hat, t-shirt and sunglasses.
- R**emember children need to take extra care.
- T**hen use sunscreen of a minimum of SPF 30.

**Be
SMART!**



Spend Time in the Shade between 11 and 3

You can help to look after your skin by spending time in the shade when the sun is at its strongest - between 11am and 3pm.

Where can you find shade?

You can find shade under trees, canopies, umbrellas, or indoors.



Make Sure You Never Burn

It's easy to get sunburnt, even when you're not expecting to.

It's very important to avoid burning your skin.

Because you can't feel UV rays, it's easy to forget that they are there.

Remember

You can still burn on a cloudy day.



Aim to Cover up with a T-Shirt, Hat and Sunglasses



A hat with a wide brim will shade your face and neck.

Sunglasses can help to protect your eyes from UV rays.

Covering up with a T-shirt is a good way to protect your shoulders and upper arms.

Remember, Children Need to Take Extra Care

Young skin is very delicate and easily damaged by the sun.

Make sure you take extra care to protect yourself when playing outside or if you are swimming outside.

If you have any young brothers or sisters, make sure that they are protected from the sun too!



Use Sunscreen of a Minimum of SPF 30

Sometimes, you may be outside in the sunshine and there won't be enough shade or clothing protecting you from the sun.

This is when factor 30 sunscreen, or stronger, should be used to protect parts of your skin that the sun can reach.

The factor of a sunscreen describes the amount of Sun Protection Factor (SPF) it provides. The SPF factor describes the strength of is the sunscreen's ability to prevent UVB from damaging the skin. SPF 30 provides 30 times more protection from the sun than your natural skin.



In My Beach Bag



Choose 3 items you have drawn and explain why you would need them.

1. _____

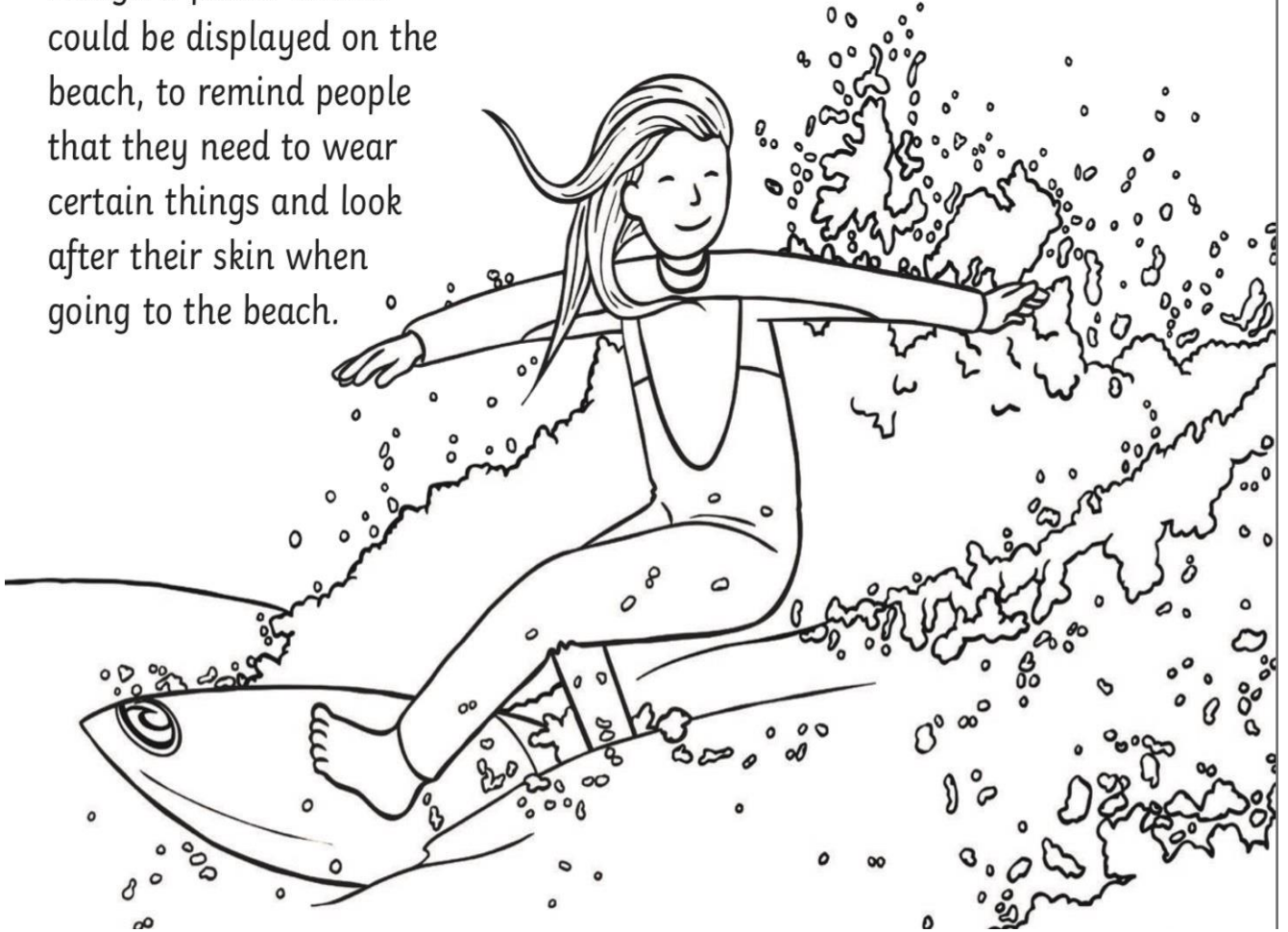
2. _____

3. _____

Challenge

When we go to the beach on a sunny day, we need to remember to protect ourselves from the sun. Although it is always fun being out in the sunshine, we have to protect our skin, head and eyes.

Design a poster which could be displayed on the beach, to remind people that they need to wear certain things and look after their skin when going to the beach.



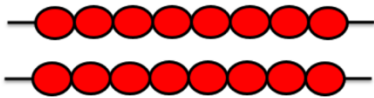

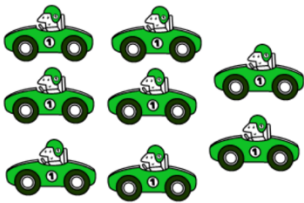







Thursday

Maths

Check this link to watch a video on the word for today:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ulowc2RPbTx6BEEKozlqolrlrcWKAOtX?usp=sharing>

 <p>There are ____ beads. Half of ____ is ____.</p>	 <p>There are ____ stars. Half of ____ is ____.</p>
 <p>There are ____ cars altogether. Half of ____ is ____.</p>	 <p>There are ____ boxes altogether. Half of ____ is ____.</p>

 <p>The total is ____ cents. Half of ____ c is ____ c.</p>	 <p>The total is ____ cents. Half of ____ c is ____ c.</p>
 <p>The total is ____ cents. Half of ____ c is ____ c.</p>	 <p>The total is ____ cents. Half of ____ c is ____ c.</p>

English

1. Re-read your assigned book on [getepic.com](https://www.getepic.com)
2. Write OR draw OR draw and label a short summary, recalling 2-4 sentences on the main events and characters in the story.
3. Use the template attached under the student response tab or in a copybook.

A template for a student response. It features a large empty rectangular box for drawing, followed by ten horizontal lines for writing. At the bottom left is the twinkl logo, and at the bottom right is the URL twinkl.co.uk.

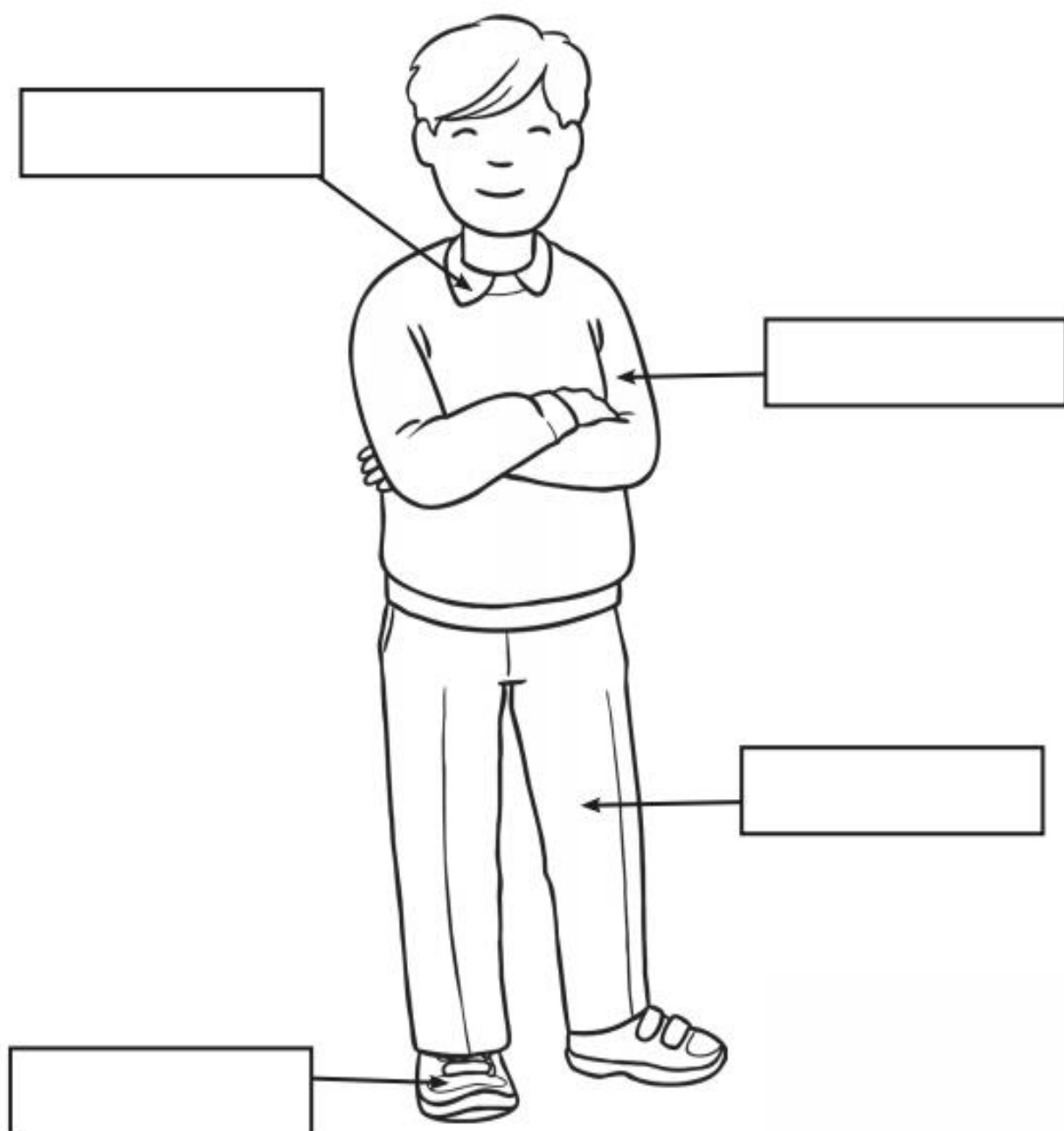
Gaeilge/Choice activity

1. Choose activity a **or** b

(a) **Gaeilge-** label the éadaí picture (clothes picture)

Remember: bróga means shoe, geansaí means jumper, léine means shirt and bríste means trousers, gúna means dress and stocaí means socks as Gaeilge.

(b) Complete **1 page** in your Maths Challenge book

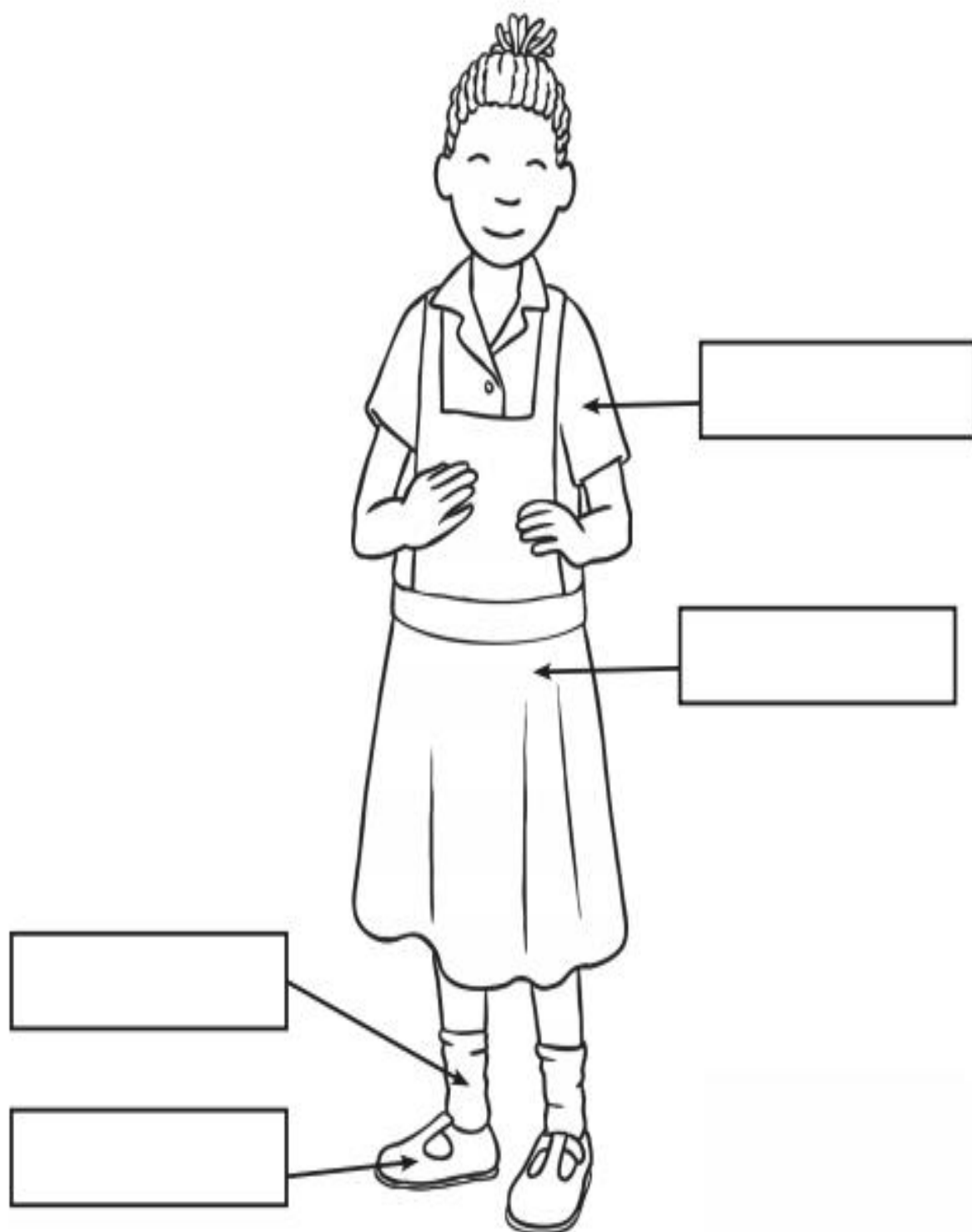


bróga

geansai

léine

bríste



bróga

léine

gúna

stocaí

Friday

Maths

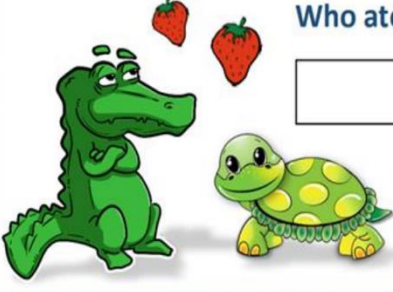
Check this link to watch a video on the word for today:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ulowc2RPbTx6BEEKozlqolrlrcWKAOtX?usp=sharing>

Snappy ate $\frac{1}{2}$ of a bag of 10 strawberries.
Tiny ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bag of 16 strawberries.

Who ate the most?

Prove it!



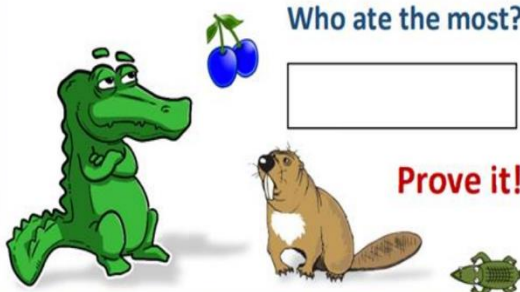
Fractions – Halves and Quarters

© www.snappymaths.com

Bertie ate $\frac{1}{2}$ of a bag of 8 blueberries.
Snappy ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bag of 20 blueberries.

Who ate the most?

Prove it!



Fractions – Halves and Quarters

© www.snappymaths.com

Fill in the missing numbers...

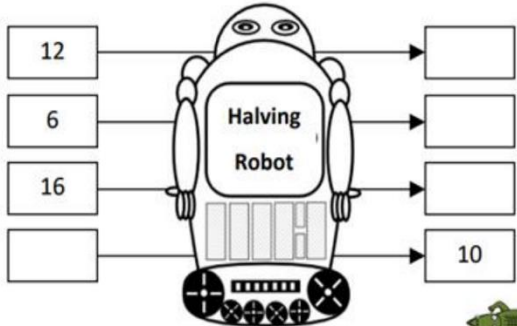
12

6

16

10

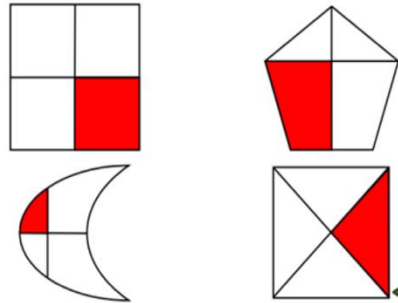
Halving Robot



Fractions – Halves and Quarters

© www.snappymaths.com

Snappy thinks he has shaded **one quarter** of each shape. Can you mark his work...



Fractions – Halves and Quarters

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English- Persuasive Writing

Persuasive writing is a type of writing where you want to convince someone or change their mind about something. You want to make them believe your view or opinion is correct.

1) Language of persuasive writing

• Give your personal view/opinion- Use phrases like those below:

In my view...

In my opinion...

To my mind...

I personally think that....

I think..

I feel that..

- Explain why you feel this way
 - Include 1-3 reasons why you believe something is true/ not true.
- Conclusion (ending your persuasive piece)- use phrases like those below:
 - Clearly...
 - Obviously....
 - Without a doubt....
 - It is easy to see why....

2) Read and discuss the sample persuasive piece attached below. Try to figure out what they are trying to make us believe.

Healthy Lunches

Children should eat healthy lunches in school every day.

Firstly, children need to drink milk to make their teeth and bones strong. Some schools provide milk for children and this is an excellent idea.

Secondly, children need to eat fruit and vegetables every day to keep them healthy. Some children do not eat fruit or vegetables and they get sick more often.

Sweets and fizzy drinks should be banned from schools because they rot your teeth.

Finally, if all schools have a rule about healthy lunches children will grow strong and healthy.

3) Think about this statement-

Which do you like better and why? School time or holidays?

Why?

4) Choose one of the statements below. Write/draw/label a persuasive piece in one of the templates (a or b) attached below stating your opinion, reasons why and a concluding sentence.

**Should children be
allowed out on their
own after 7pm?**

**Should children be
allowed to have
televisions in their
bedrooms?**

**Should it be
compulsory to wear
a helmet when riding
a bike?**

**Should people who live
in the city be
allowed to drive
4x4 vehicles?**

**Should TV adverts for
junk food be banned?**

**Is television a bad
influence on children?**

A)

Title: _____

Image of prompt selected:



State your opinion: _____

Give reasons your opinion:

Concluding sentence

B)

Title: _____

Draw and label images to go with the writing prompt chosen.

Draw images that will help explain reasons why you believe what you do.



State your opinion(Yes or

No): _____

Give reasons for your opinion (Use some words):

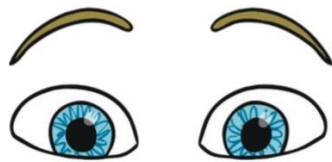
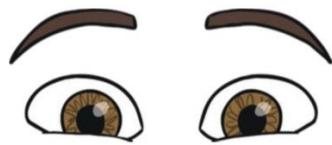
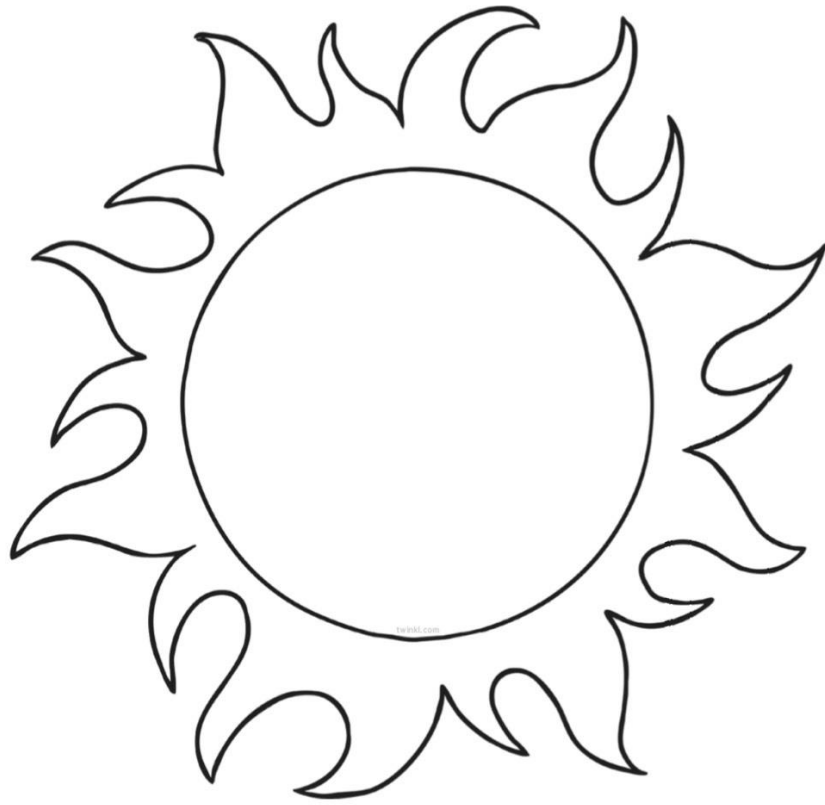
Art- Choose activity a **or** b **or** c **or** d.

(a) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UW6H5dAPuhY> (How to draw an ice cream cone)

(b) Draw an ice-cream cone like the picture below.



(c) Draw or cut and stick the pictures below onto Mr Sun.





(d) Colour the ice-cream in the picture below.

