

English

Focus - To identify and use suitable clauses.

Today we will be learning how to identify and use suitable clauses. What do you already know about using clauses in a sentence? Can you write an interesting sentence and identify the main clause?

Now watch the following videos to recap on what clauses are and when to use them:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kSGMWCq-UHQ>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7LnlmEWTn9k>

Now use your learning to complete today's learning activity.

key questions

- What is a clause?
- What is a subordinate clause?
- What is a main clause?
- How do they add detail to a sentence?

Maths

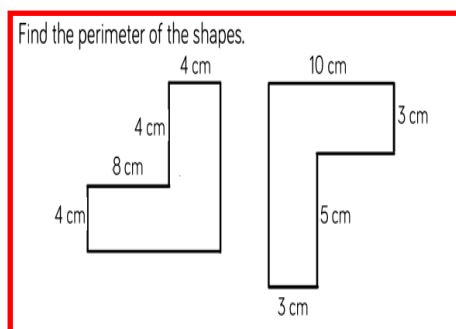
Focus – To calculate the perimeter of rectilinear shapes.

Today we will use what we have learnt about perimeter to calculate the perimeter of rectilinear shapes without the use of squared paper.

Look at the following question, can you find the perimeter of the shapes?

You can use addition and subtraction to calculate missing sides.

Remember to label each side of the shape and mark off each side as you calculated the whole perimeter.

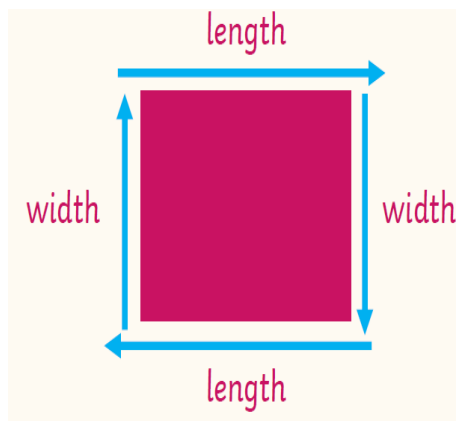


What strategies did you use to calculate the perimeter of the shapes?

Did you use the strategies we learnt about yesterday?

Strategy 1

Add all the lengths and widths together, the answer will be the perimeter of the shape.



Topic

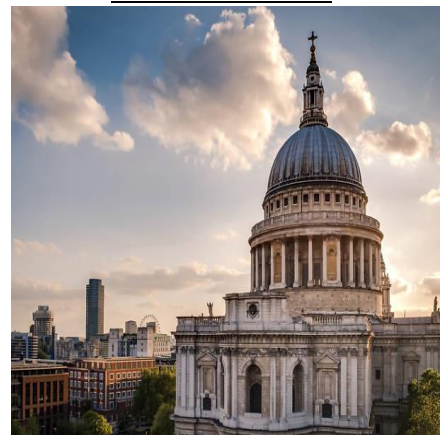
Focus - To find out about key buildings and landmarks in London.

London is a very large city. People from many different countries visit the capital so tourism to the city is very important.

Visitors to London often explore key landmarks and buildings. Today you will be learning about some famous London landmarks and then creating your own fact file on your chosen building/landmark.

You can choose from the following four London landmarks:

St Pauls Cathedral



Big Ben



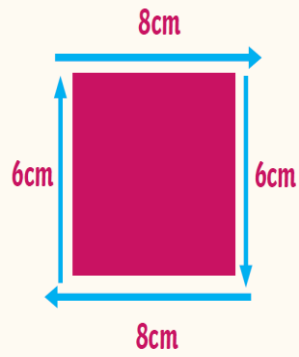
Houses of Parliament



Strategy2

Add the length and width together and then multiply by 2.

$$\text{Perimeter} = 2 \times \text{length} + 2 \times \text{width}$$

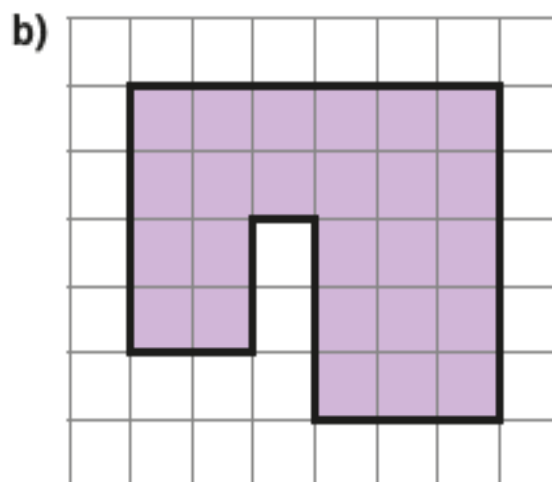
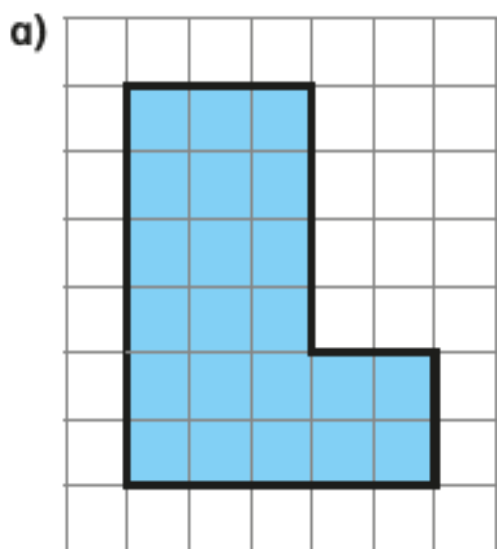


The London Eye

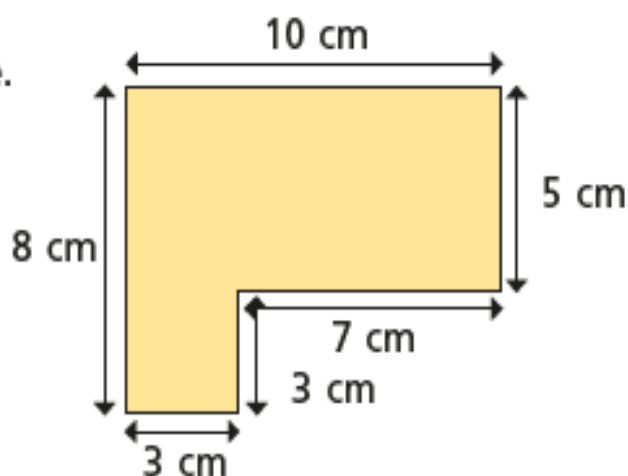


Maths

- 1 The length of each square on the grid is 1 cm.
Work out the perimeter of the shapes.

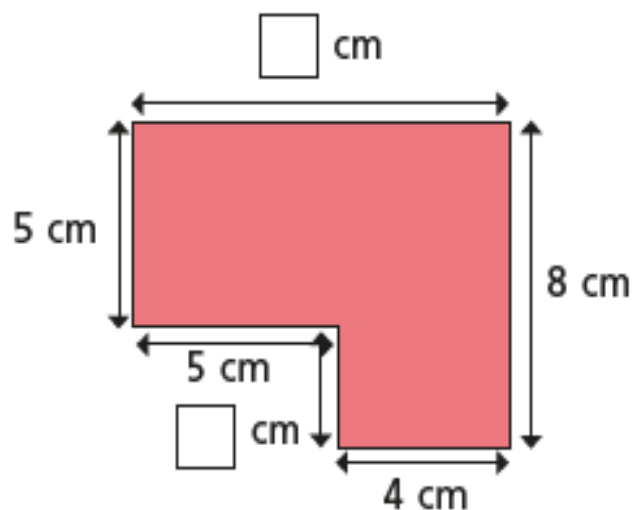


- 2 Work out the perimeter of the shape.

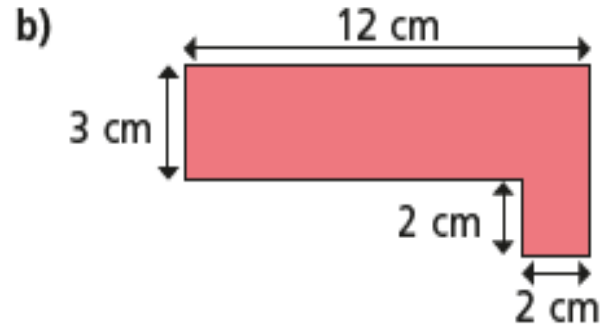
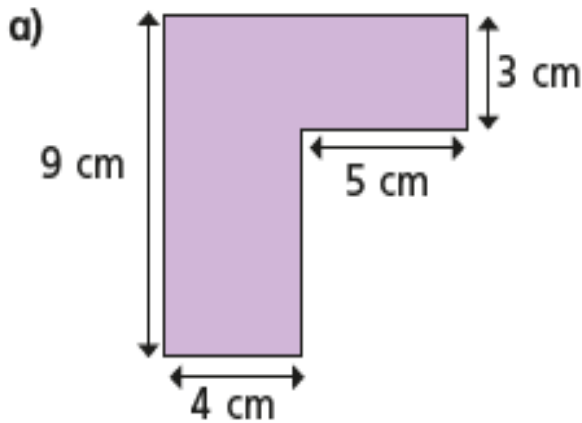


- 3 a) Work out the missing lengths.

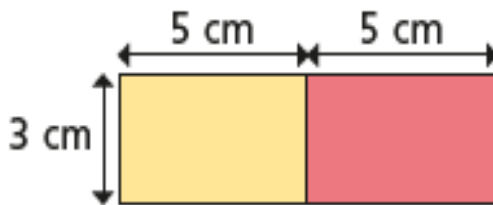
- b) What is the perimeter of the shape?



4 Work out the perimeter of each shape.



5 Mo puts two 5 cm by 3 cm rectangles next to each other.



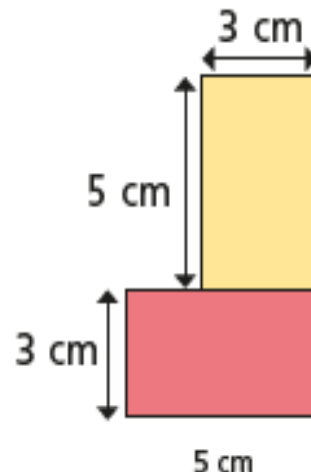
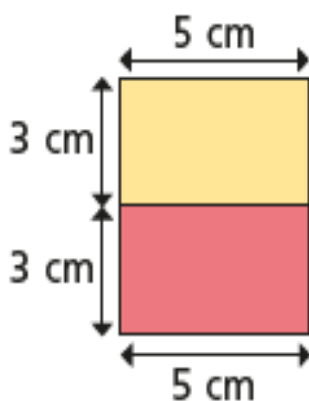
The perimeter of each small rectangle is 16 cm, so the perimeter of my larger rectangle must be $2 \times 16 \text{ cm} = 32 \text{ cm}$.

a) Is Mo correct?

Work out the perimeter of the larger rectangle to check your answer.

b) Mo puts the rectangles together in different ways.

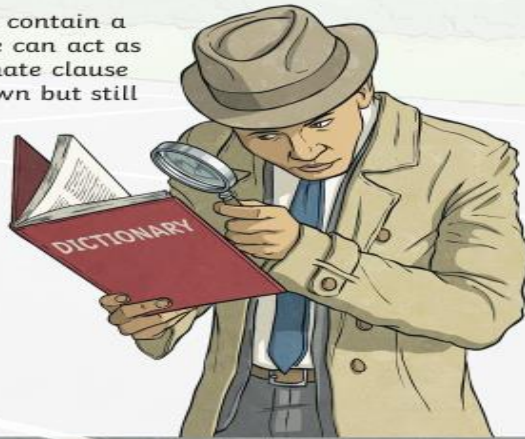
Work out the perimeter of each large shape.



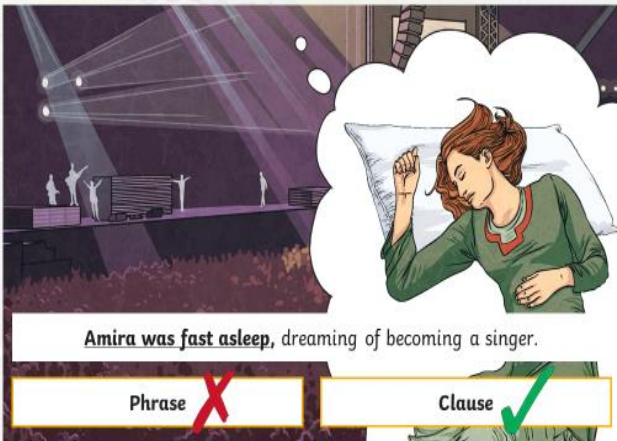
What are phrases and clauses?

A clause is a group of words that contain a subject and a verb. A main clause can act as a sentence on its own. A subordinate clause cannot act as a sentence on its own but still contains a subject and a verb.

A phrase is a group of words that form part of a sentence.



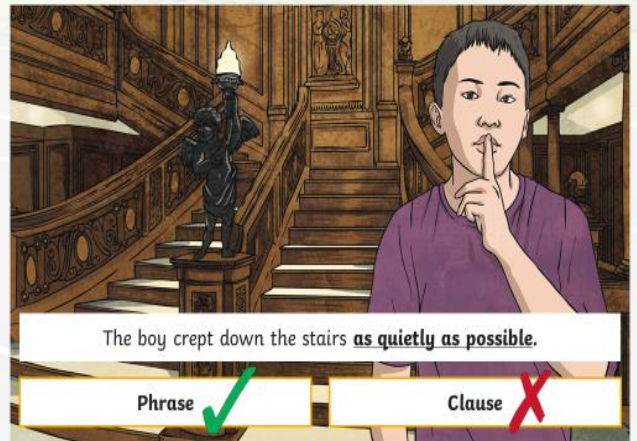
Here are some examples of clauses and phrases within a sentence.



Amira was fast asleep, dreaming of becoming a singer.

Phrase ~~X~~

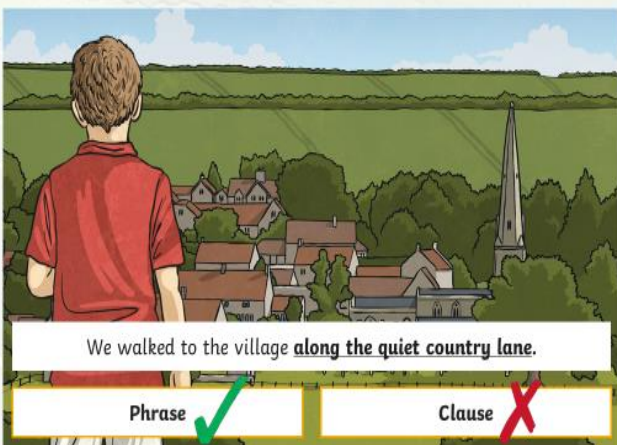
Clause ✓



The boy crept down the stairs as quietly as possible.

Phrase ✓

Clause ~~X~~



We walked to the village along the quiet country lane.

Phrase ✓

Clause ~~X~~



She looked around the school yard, searching for her friend.

Phrase ~~X~~

Clause ✓

Creating Sentences Using Subordinate Clauses

How many correct sentences can you make by joining the main and subordinate clauses?
You can use each clause more than once.

Main Clause

Subordinate Clause

We will go to the fair

provided that there is enough.

Put on your coat

before it's too late.

I'd love a slice of cake

because I'm bored.

I'm going into town

unless I say otherwise.

You should sit down

if it gets cold.

Put a tick next to it

until we get tired.

It should be fine

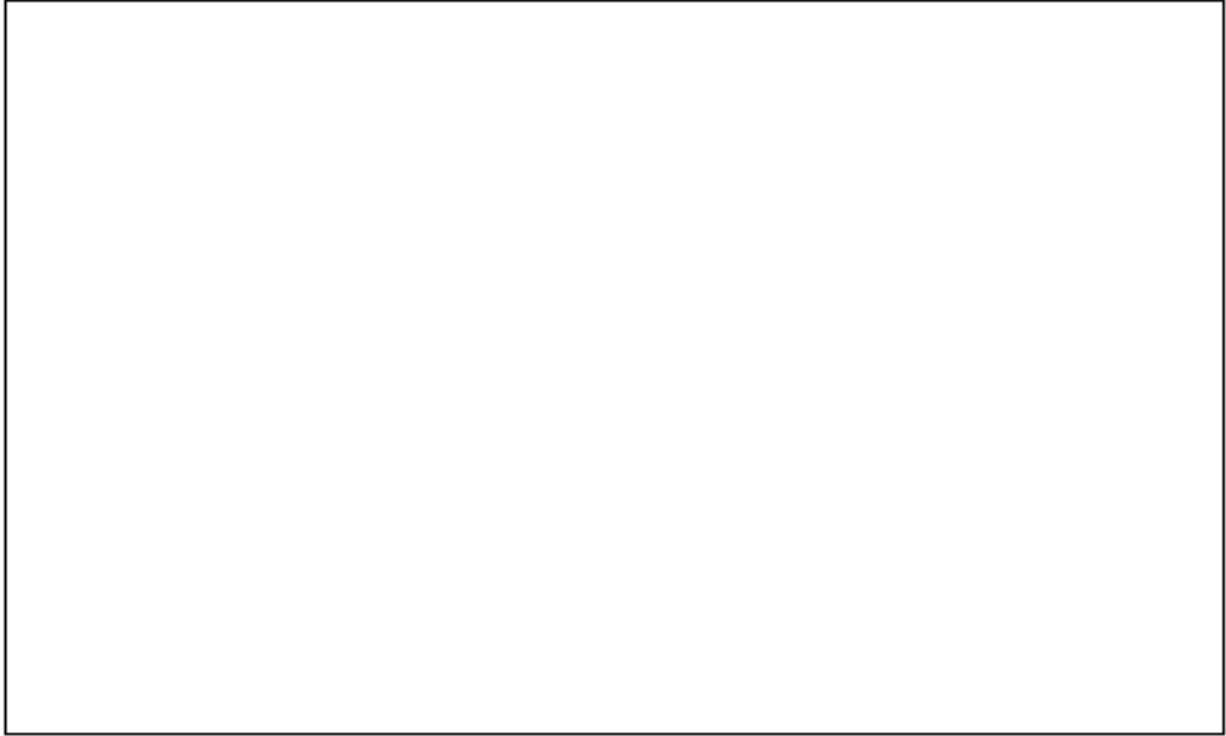
whenever you feel like it.

Extension

Now can you write their own sentences and underline the main and subordinate clause?

Topic

Choose a London landmark and complete the factsheet, you can add your own details by using your previous learning to help you.



Name of building:

Date built:

What it looks like:

Size:

Why it is famous:

Other interesting facts:

St Paul's Cathedral



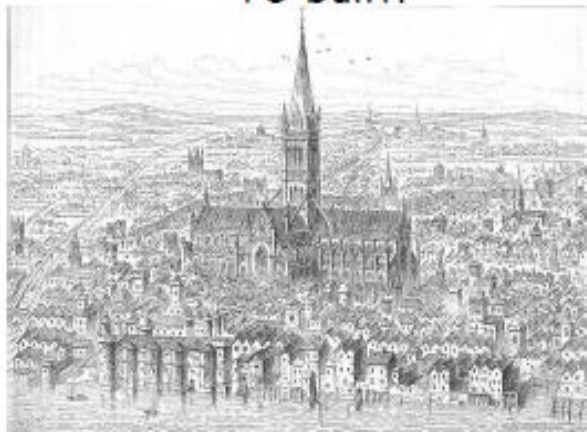
St Paul's Cathedral has been rebuilt many times. The building that we know today was completed on 20th October 1708 but the first church to be built here was finished nearly 1400 years ago!

Lots of famous people are buried at St Paul's including Sir Winston Churchill, Florence Nightingale, Horatio Nelson and Dr Samuel Johnson who wrote the first ever dictionary!

Did you know?

The dome of the cathedral is 100 metres tall and you have to climb 530 steps to reach the top!

This is what St Paul's would have looked like 500 years ago. In 1561, the spire was destroyed by lightning and it was never re-built.



After the Great Fire of London, St Paul's was rebuilt by Christopher Wren. This is his plan for the new building.

Houses of Parliament



The Houses of Parliament is where politicians meet to make important decisions about how the country should be run. The parliament of England has met here since the year 1295.

Did you know?

The real name for the Houses of Parliament is the **Palace of Westminster**.

Look smart!

Hats are not allowed to be worn in the Houses of Parliament and you are not even allowed to walk around with your hands in your pockets!



The palace has 1100 rooms, 100 staircases and 4800 metres of corridors!



The Gunpowder Plot

On 5th November 1605, Guy Fawkes and a group of his friends tried to kill King James I by blowing up the Houses of Parliament using gunpowder. The plot failed and all the men were sentenced to death.

Big Ben



Big Ben is the name given to the large bell inside the clock tower of the Palace of Westminster (also known as the Houses of Parliament). The tower was built by Charles Barry after the old one was destroyed by fire in 1834.

Did you know?

The tower is over 96 metres tall!



Cold hands!

On December 31st 1962, the clock slowed down because of the ice and snow on the hands!



About time!

The clock was finished in 1854, but the tower wasn't completed until 1859 so for 5 whole years they had nowhere to put the clock!

The hour hand on the clock is nearly 3 metres long and the minute hand is over 4 metres long! These men are cleaning the clock face.

The London Eye



The London Eye is the most popular paid tourist attraction in the United Kingdom, visited by over 3 million people every year!

The London Eye was opened by Tony Blair (who was the Prime Minister at the time) on December 31st 1999. This is why it is sometimes called the Millennium Wheel. By June 2008, over 30 million people had been on it!

Did you know?

It takes 30 minutes to go all the way round the wheel.

It's wheely expensive!

The cost of going on the London Eye is £15.50 for adults or £7.75 for children.



There are 32 capsules on the wheel, each one holding up to 24 people.

Get on quick!

The wheel moves so slowly that it doesn't stop to let people on - you have to get on and off while it is still moving!

