P7 Core Learning Tasks

Writing

**Learning Intention – To be able to write a reflective letter.**

**Success Criteria:**

* Everyday Expectations
* Write in paragraphs
* Include what you have achieved at primary school and how these achievements made you feel
* Include your best/favourite/most memorable moments and why
* Include what you hope you have achieved by this time next year

You are soon going through the transition from primary to secondary school (although it is a bit different this year).  Write yourself a letter to read on 20th June 2021.  Include how you are feeling right now about your upcoming transition.  Reflect on your time in primary school (do you have any special memories you want to remember?) and write about what you hope to have achieved by this time next year. Ask an adult at home to keep your letter somewhere safe until next year.

Reading

**Learning Intention – To be able to take notes from a non-fiction text.**

**Success Criteria:**

* Skim the text first to get a quick impression of the information
* Scan the text to find relevant information
* Read the text carefully to aid understanding
* Summarise the main points of the text using bullet points

Read the following non-fiction text (remember to check your success criteria. Use the reading strategies skim and scan for first reads. Read the text carefully before taking any notes. Take notes in your jotter which summarise the content of the article.

**Tim Berners Lee**

Nowadays, it is hard to imagine a world without the Internet. In fact, most of your parents grew up

in a time when the idea of sending information from one computer to another was like something out of a science fiction film.

The idea of a network connecting lots of systems is actually a hundred years old or so. But it wasn’t until the creation of something called ARPANET in the late 1960s. This was a basic system that allowed two computers to send a very simply message. The first message was “LOGIN”, and it crashed the system after two letters!

When we think of the Internet now, most of us think of what is actually called the World Wide Web. This was the brainchild of a great British software engineer called Tim Berners Lee. He had been working for CERN in Geneva when he had the idea of a global network that would allow scientists and researchers to share information easily.

It was 1989 when Tim Berners Lee published a paper that explained how the modern World Wide Web would work. He was also responsible for creating the very first web browser. On 6th August 1991, he launched the very first web page. It was very simple. Its only job was to show people what the World Wide Web was about and how they could start to build their own web pages. It’s hard to imagine that something that started with just one single page has grown into the massive web that it is today, in only 30 years.

It’s sometimes very easy to confuse the Internet with Tim Berners Lee’s World Wide Web. Perhaps an easy way to remember it is that the Internet is like a series of roads. The World Wide Web is just one way to use those roads - perhaps imagine it as cars. You also have other things that use the Internet. Email, for instance, might be lorries on the roads. Streaming films on your TV might be motorbikes. They all use the same roads (the Internet) but do it in diﬀerent ways.

Nowadays, Berners Lee is the Director of the World Wide Web Consortium. This is an organisation that he created to help decide on important issues with the web. You may not notice it, but the World Wide Web is always changing how it works. The changes make it more efficient or easier to access, or sometimes more stable or harder to hack into.

Every time you type the www in your website address, remember that it stands for World Wide Web. And remember to think about the brilliant Tim Berners Lee who helped to make it all possible.

Numeracy

**Learning Intention - I can work out the simplest form of a fraction**

**Success Criteria:**

* I can use my knowledge of factors to decide if a fraction can be simplified
* I can simplify a fraction by dividing the numerator and denominator by a factor
* I can look at a simplified fraction and decide if this is the simplest form

Choose a chilli challenge to complete from the grid below - mild = green, spicy = amber or hot = red.

