Melland High School
BRIGHT FUTURES EDUCATIONAL TRUST

Remote Learning

Each day try to follow the usual timetable for (CLASS).

Your class teacher will be available during the times and can be contacted through email.

Take a photo during each lesson of either the work or your child engaging with the work provided and email to the tutor.

Tutor: RFreeston@mhs.bfet.uk

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
MORNING	English Mr Freeston	English Mr Freeston	Computing Mr R Barlow	PE TLA	Maths Mr R Gleeson
AFTERNOON	Design Technology Mr R Barlow	Art Mr R Gleeson	Science Mr R Barlow	Maths Mr R Gleeson	PHSCE Mr Gleeson

0161 223 9915.

MONDAY AM
English

Use this session to improve your reading skills.

- **Log on to Rapid Readers at** https://www.activelearnprimary.co.uk/ and read 1 of your books.
- **Login**: your first name
- **Password:** meerkats
- **School code:** mehi

We now have Sumdog Spelling and Grammar. Log on and start the challengeshttps://www.sumdog.com/user/sign_in

- Login: your first name
- Password: meerkats
- School code: Melland

Find a book to read independently or with someone at home. Discuss what you have read and give your opinion on the book.

Teacher: Mr Freeston| email: rfreeston@mhs.bfet.uk

MONDAY PM
Design and Technology

Week 1: Use your creative skills to make a marble run. This will also work with any small balls.

Week 2: Click the worksheet picture, this will open the worksheet. This is for you to design your own vehicle as part of understanding wheels and axels.

Design a Vehicle

You are going to design a vehicle. The vehicle will need to be able to carry heavy things and travel across bumpy, uneven surfaces.

Things to think about:

- **Strength** – How can you make your vehicle strong enough to carry heavy things? What materials will you use to make your vehicle strong?
- **Wheels** – What type of wheels will travel best over bumpy, uneven surfaces? Small or big wheels? Smooth or textured? What should your wheels be made of?
- **Vehicle size** – As your vehicle needs to carry heavy loads across uneven surfaces, should it be tall and narrow or low and wide?

Inspiration:

Use these pictures to give you ideas for your vehicle.

Teacher: Mr R Barlow| email: rbarlow@mhs.bfet.uk

TUESDAY AM
English

Use this session to develop key skills.

1. **Spooky sounds. Practice listening to and recognising letter sounds.**

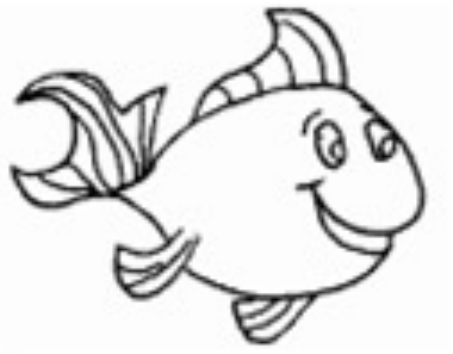
https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/spookySounds/index.html

2. **Complete the following worksheets (week A) . Put the words into order to make a sentence.**

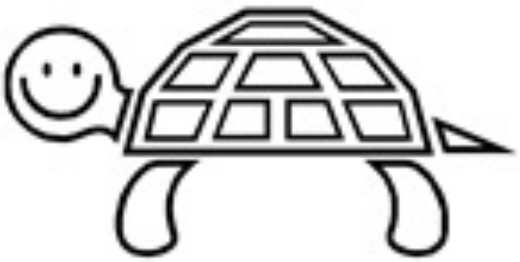
Teacher: Mr Freeston | email: Rfreeston@mhs.bfet.uk

Week A – Put the words into order to make a sentence.

and	cat
This	red
blue.	is



The	is
red.	fish
green	and



The	is
all	turtle
green.	

Week A – Put the words into order to make a sentence.

with	of
I	play
toys.	lots

to	I
party.	a
want	have

like	sing
to	We
a	song.

Week B – Put the words into order to make a sentence.

Jumbled Sentences.

The down sat on the log frog .

_____

fat very was The cat .

_____

little The ran and ran and ran dog .

_____

fox the bird after ran The .

_____

mud pig the fat in sat The .

_____

TUESDAY PM
Subject

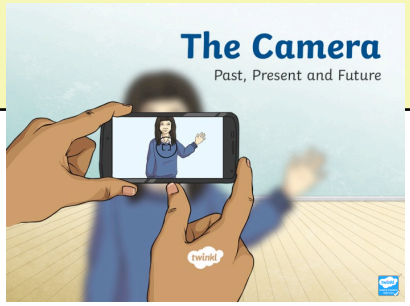
Week 1
The Impressionists
You will; Look at some famous Impressionist paintings
Learn a little about the Impressionists
Learn a little about colour theory
Draw and colour some objects and their shadows

Click here to access your learning pack

Teacher: Mr R Gleeson | email: rgleeson@mhs.bfet.uk

WEDNESDAY AM
Computing

Week 1: We are learning about photography and the types of photos people take. Click on the powerpoint to learn about the evolution of cameras. Then use the posters to help you on the next slide to take photos from these angles.



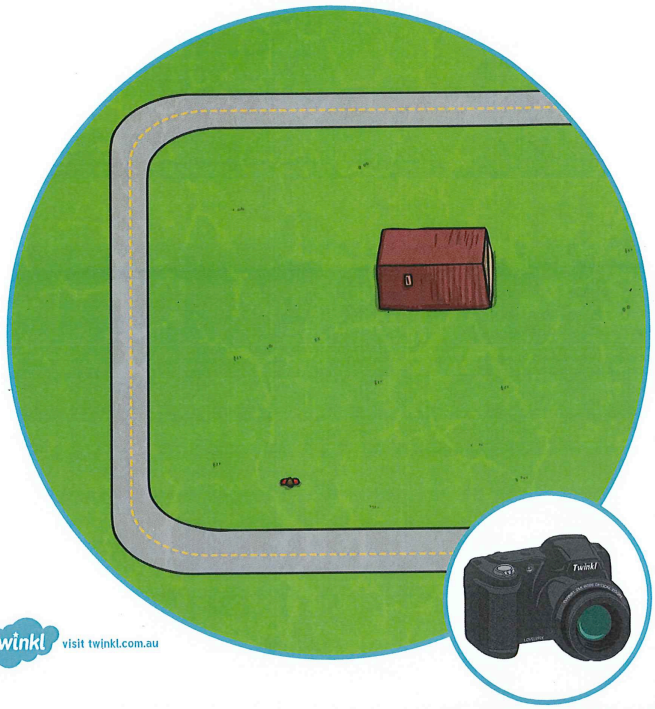
Teacher: Mr Barlow | email: rbarlow@mhs.bfet.uk

Bird's Eye View Angle

The bird's eye view angle looks directly overhead on a scene. This type of angle is used to establish a setting so that the viewer can get a good understanding of the surroundings.

The viewer is put into a 'godlike' position where they have the ability to look down and see the position of everything.

Due to this angle looking directly down on a scene and its objects and characters, it might be a little hard to recognise exactly what is there.



High Angle

The high angle is not as extreme when compared to the bird's eye view angle.

This type of angle is used to look down on a character or object in order for them to look weak, vulnerable and less important.

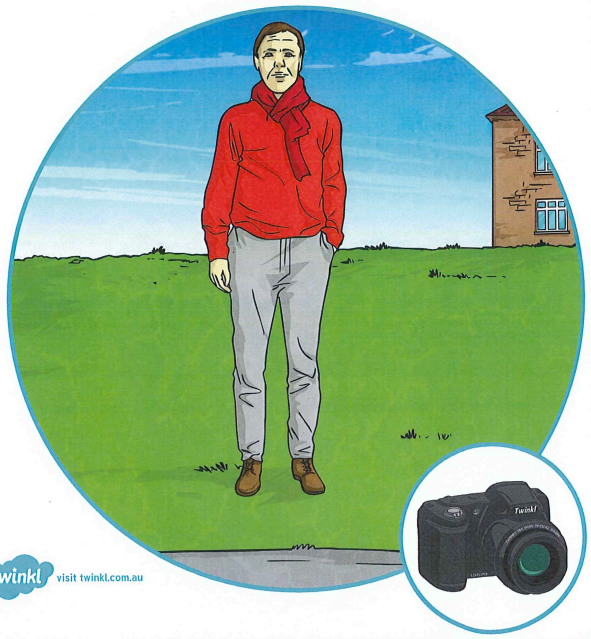
In this case, the character or object seems to be less significant than their surrounding.

Eye-Level Angle

The eye-level angle allows the viewer to be equal with a character or object.

It is a neutral camera angle that is quite commonly used in television shows and movies.

This type of angle allows the viewer to feel comfortable with the characters and objects they see.



Low Angle

The low angle looks directly up at a character or object, giving the assumption that they are much taller or larger than they really are.

This type of angle is the opposite of the high angle as it makes a character or object seem more powerful and important.

In this case, the viewer can feel more vulnerable, insecure and small as they are required to look up at a character or object.

Camera Shots - Sorting Activity

Extreme Close Up

Close Up

Medium Close Up

Medium Shot

Extreme Wide Shot

Wide Shot

WEDNESDAY PM - Science

Have a go at some of the experiments in the next few pages.
Think about:
What do you expect to happen?
What actually happen?
Were you right or wrong?

It does not matter if you were wrong!

Teacher: Mr G Roberts | email: groberts@mhs.bfet.uk

Lava Wobble

YOU WILL NEED:
Vegetable oil, Water, Food colouring, 2 cups

1. 
Fill the cup with water halfway to the top. Fill another cup halfway to the top with vegetable oil.

2. 
Add one drop of blue food colouring and one drop of yellow food colouring to the water. Add the same colours to the vegetable oil.

3. 
What happens to the food colouring in each liquid? Food colouring is partially made of water. The two primary colours of blue and yellow mix in the water to make green.

4. 
Because water and oil don't mix, the colours float as droplets near the surface before sinking to the bottom, similar to a lava lamp.

Did you know?

There are many different kinds of lava. The kind that inspired the lava lamp is called Pāhoehoe (pa-HOE-ay-HOE-ay), a Hawaiian word describing smooth or ropy lava flows.

Liquid Layers

YOU WILL NEED:
2 Cups, Water, Vegetable oil, Golden syrup, Food colouring

1. Fill ⅓ of a cup with water, add 1 drop of blue food colouring, and mix.

2. Pour the syrup into a separate cup, filling it ⅓ of the way. Add 1 drop of red food colouring, and mix.

3. Slowly pour the red syrup over the water, and then slowly fill the remainder of the cup with vegetable oil.

4. Syrup has the greatest density, so it sinks to the bottom. Oil has the least density, so it stays floating on top of the water.

Did you know?

The densest substance found in nature is osmium, a metal in the platinum group of elements. Though it's usually only found in trace amounts, osmium is almost twice as dense as lead!

Now try this!

You don't have to stop with three layers! Experiment with different liquids, including honey, dish soap, and milk, and see how many layers you get!

MYSTERY GOO

YOU WILL NEED:

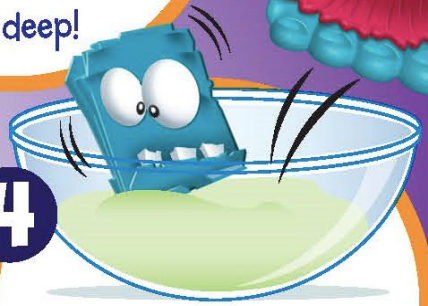
- 2 Cups cornflour
- Food colouring (optional)
- 1 Cup water
- Large mixing bowl
- Spoon

1 Pour the water, cornflour, and food colouring into the bowl. Mix the ingredients with a spoon.

2 Does it look more like a liquid or a solid? Does it feel more like a liquid or a solid?

Dig deep!

3 Try punching the Mystery Goo. What happens? Slowly lower your hand into the Goo and quickly remove it. What happens this time?



4 The force you apply changes the Goo's viscosity, or its resistance. This means that Mystery Goo is a non-Newtonian fluid. It doesn't obey the usual laws of science!

Did you know?

Like quicksand, this mystery goo is an example of suspension, where the solid cornstarch is "liquefied" by the water. This mixes around the cornstarch's molecules, creating a shifting and ungraspable substance! Other non-Newtonian fluids include slime, lava, honey, butter, and more!

Marvelous Nebula

YOU WILL NEED: Whole Milk, Washing up **liquid, Cottonbud Liquid food colouring, Water, Spoon**

1

Pour ½ cup of milk into the bowl. Add 5 drops of food colouring.

2

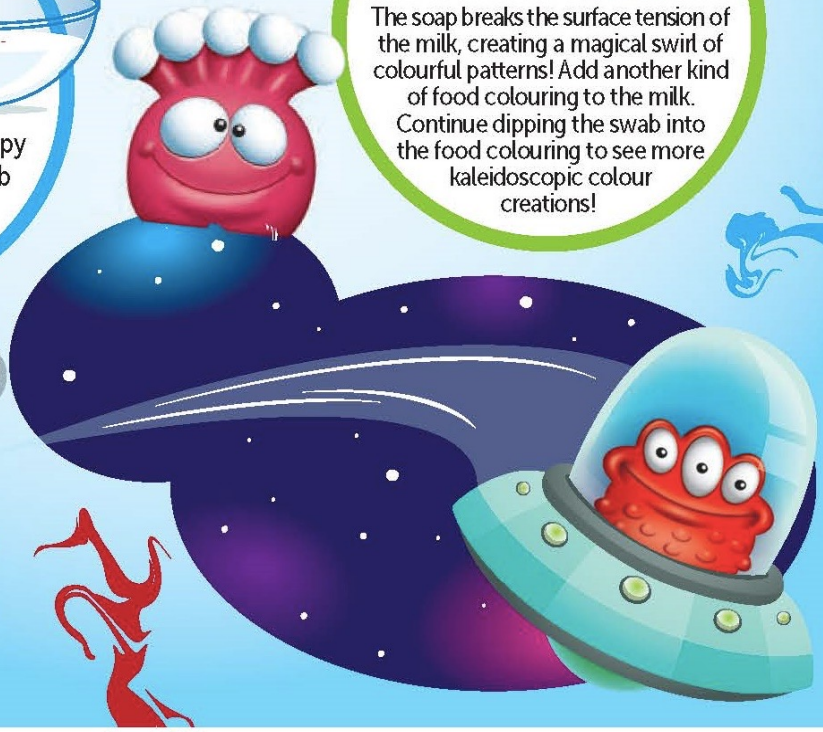
Make a soapy solution in a cup, filling it halfway with water and adding several squirts of washing up liquid,

3

Dip a cottonbud into the soapy water. Then, touch the swab to the food colouring in the milk (do not stir!).

4

The soap breaks the surface tension of the milk, creating a magical swirl of colourful patterns! Add another kind of food colouring to the milk. Continue dipping the swab into the food colouring to see more kaleidoscopic colour creations!



Did you know?

Real nebulae are found in outer space, and are made of giant clouds of gas and dust!

GRAB-and-GO!*

YOU WILL NEED:
8 Craft sticks
2 Plastic straws
2 Skewers
2 Plastic cups
Masking tape

1

Cut the straws into 8 quarters. Insert a craft stick into both ends of 4 straw quarters. These will form the arms of your grabber.

2

Break one skewer into 4 quarters. Tape one skewer piece on top of each straw quarter to reinforce your grabber arms.

3

Form 2 grabber arms into an X shape. Very carefully, take your remaining skewer and pierce through the two straw pieces at the center of the **X**. Break off the skewer to connect.

4

Repeat step 3 with the remaining grabber arms. You should now have two separate **X** shapes.

5

Cap the grabber arm ends with the remaining straw quarters. Connect the **X** shapes using the remaining skewers, like you did in steps 3 & 4.

Now try this!

Using your grabber, try to pick up common items around the house. What's the heaviest thing your grabber can grab?

You made an extendable grabber!

*This experiment requires adult oversight and assistance. Always use caution when handling scissors and pointed materials, like skewers.

OUT OF SIGHT Ice Cream

YOU WILL NEED:

- Large bowl
- Crushed ice
- Salt
- 2 Resealable sandwich bags
- Single Cream
- Sugar
- Vanilla extract

1 Pour 2 cups of crushed ice into a large bowl. Sprinkle 4 tablespoons of salt over the ice.

2 Cover bowl and shake it side to side for several minutes.

3 Inside a plastic bag, add ½ cup of single cream, 1 tablespoon of sugar, and ½ teaspoon of vanilla extract.

4 Seal this bag inside a second bag. Then, place the bags inside the ice-filled bowl, and shake again for 5 minutes.

5 Remove lid, and taste for consistency. If the ice cream is not solid, close the lid and shake a little longer.

Enjoy!

Did you know?

Even astronauts eat ice cream! A dehydrated version of the delicious dessert flew into outer space on the Apollo 7 mission in 1968.

Abominable Snow Home

YOU WILL NEED:

- Baby oil
- White washable paint
- Water
- Edible Glitter
- Tablespoon
- 2 Cups
- Sodium bicarbonate tablets
- Spoon

Did you know?

The biggest snowstorm in America happened at California's Mount Shasta in 1959. During the storm, 189 inches of snow fell!

1

Fill ⅓ of a cup with baby oil.

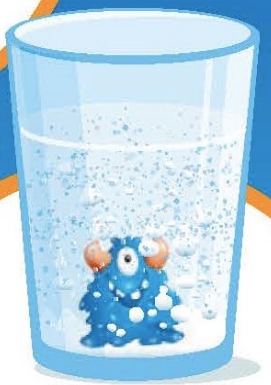
2

Fill half of a separate cup with warm water and 1 tablespoon of white paint. Mix well.

3

Pour the white water into the cup of baby oil. Sprinkle in some glitter. Wait for the water and glitter to settle at the bottom.

4



It's time to make it snow!

Break a bicarbonate tablet into pieces. Drop the pieces into the cup, and observe what happens next. If the blizzard starts to calm down, add more pieces of bicarbonate tablet to start it up again!

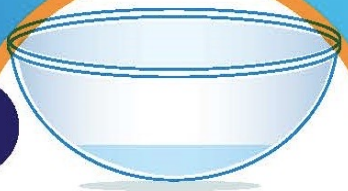
Why did this happen?

The oil has less density so it rests on top of the water while pushing down. The bicarbonate tablet creates an opposing force, pushing the water up and making a whirling, twirling snowstorm!

BEAKER BUBBLES

YOU WILL NEED:
Bubble wand, Dish or shallow bowl, Dishwashing liquid, water, teaspoon

1



Create a bubble solution in the dish: add a small amount of water to the dish or bowl, just enough to cover the base.

2

Add two teaspoons of dishwashing liquid; stir well.

3

You just created your own bubble solution! Use your bubble wand and have fun!

Why are bubbles round?
The air trapped inside of a bubble is a gas, so it pushes back equally against the surface, giving the bubble its round shape.

Did you know?

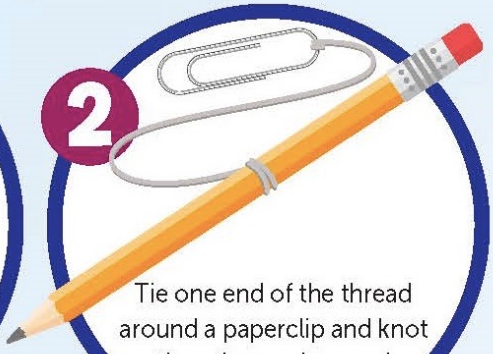
The world record for most people blowing bubbles at once was set in the United Kingdom on May 16, 1999. That day, 23,680 people spent a full minute blowing bubbles together!

CRYSTAL CRAFT

YOU WILL NEED:

- Cup
- Water
- Salt
- Thread
- Paperclip
- Tape
- Pencil

1 Fill ¾ of the cup with water. Stir in salt, 1 tablespoon at a time, until it stops dissolving. You may need to add several tablespoons.



2 Tie one end of the thread around a paperclip and knot the other end around a pencil.

3 Lay the pencil across the mouth of the cup so that the paperclip hangs down into the water. Tape the pencil in place.

4 Put the cup in a dark, dry place such as a cupboard. Crystals should form on the string after 2 days!

Did you know?

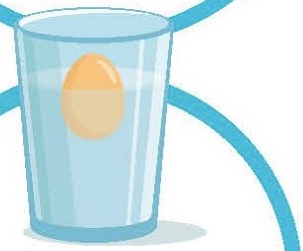
Crystals take many forms, from expensive diamonds and gems to the salt and ice you might have in your kitchen!

Float Away

YOU WILL NEED: Cup, Egg, Water, Salt

1 Fill ¾ of the cup with water. Do you think the egg will sink or float on the water? Try it! Gently place an egg in the water. What happened?

2 Remove the egg from the water, add 3 tablespoons of salt, and stir.



3 Let's try it again—place the egg in the saltwater. Why do you think the egg floated this time?

4 Adding salt to the water increases its buoyancy. This means that objects can now float on the water. Wow!

Did you know?

Want to float like the egg in this experiment? Head to the Dead Sea! Located in the Jordan Rift Valley, this body of water is so salty and dense, people can float on top of its surface without even trying!

Now try this!

Even though it's heavier, an orange with the peel on will float, while a peeled orange will sink. Why? A change in density!

THURSDAY AM

Subject

Week 1

Week 2

Teacher:	email:

THURSDAY PM
Maths

Week 1: - Sumdog

Log on to Sumdog using the app or https://www.sumdog.com/user/sign_in

Email me if you've forgotten your login details lbaker@mhs.bfet.uk

Please see here for more details.

Username: first name
Password: meerkats
School code: melland

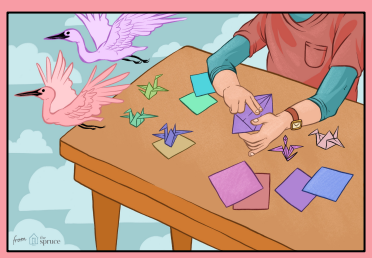
- Complete the ***Challenges*** that have been assigned to **4D**
- Then play ***games*** to practice your maths skills
- You can play your class ***mates*** if they are online at the same time.

I can track your progress and participation on line so you don't need to email me.

Week 2: Shape, Position & Direction

Recycled Origami
Following the last lesson on origami, can you try these slightly harder origami animals?

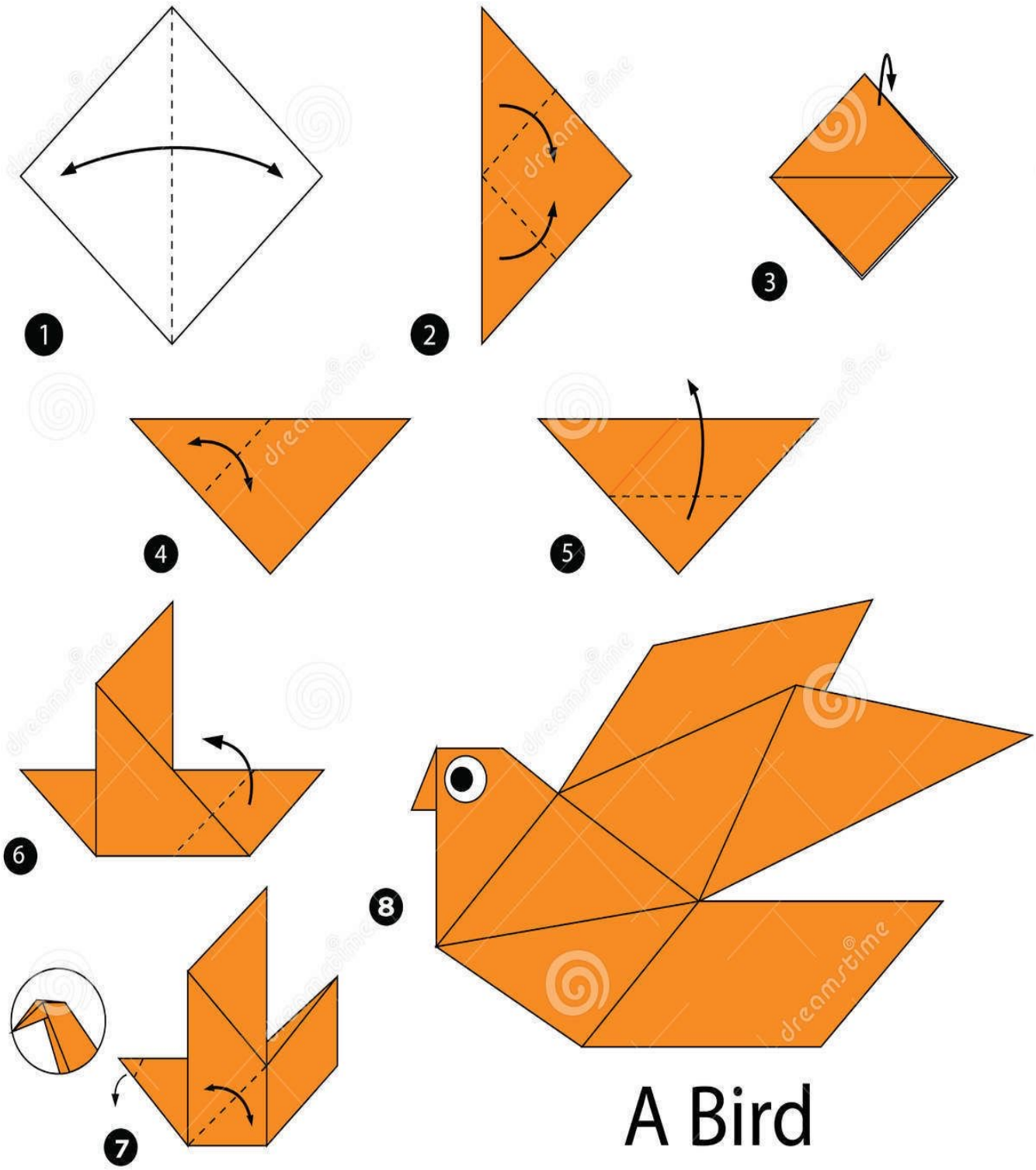
Key words : up, down, half, turn, rotate, square, triangle, diagonal, vertical, horizontal, sides, corner, top, bottom, middle



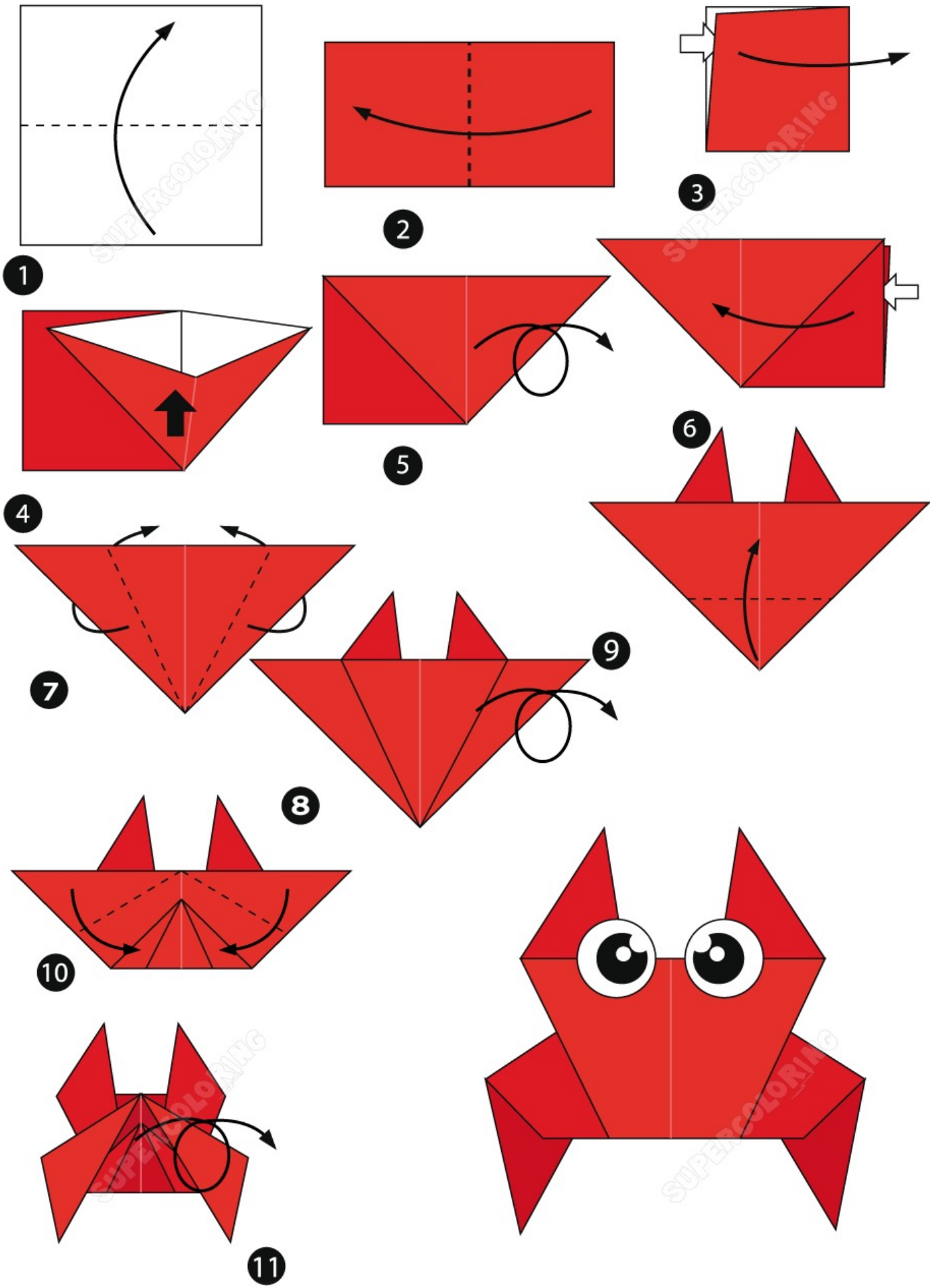
Ask your parent or carer to take a picture and email: lbaker@mhs.bfet.uk.

Teacher: Mrs Baker | email: LBaker@mhs.bfet.uk

Week 2 Friday AM : Origami (1)



Week 2 Friday AM : Origami (2)



FRIDAY AM
Maths

Week 1: - Sumdog

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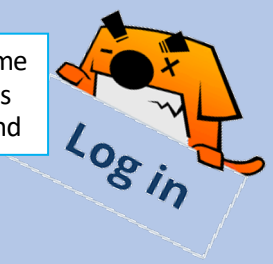

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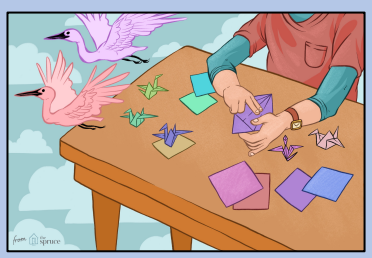

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Teacher: Mrs Baker | email: LBaker@mhs.bfet.uk

FRIDAY PM
PHSCE

Week 1

In this lesson, our learning objective is to continue to learn about what makes a balanced lifestyle. Using the website or asking your parents try to put the right foods into the right categories.

For example – ***Bread*** is a ***Carbohydrate*** so cut out the bread and put into the carbohydrate category

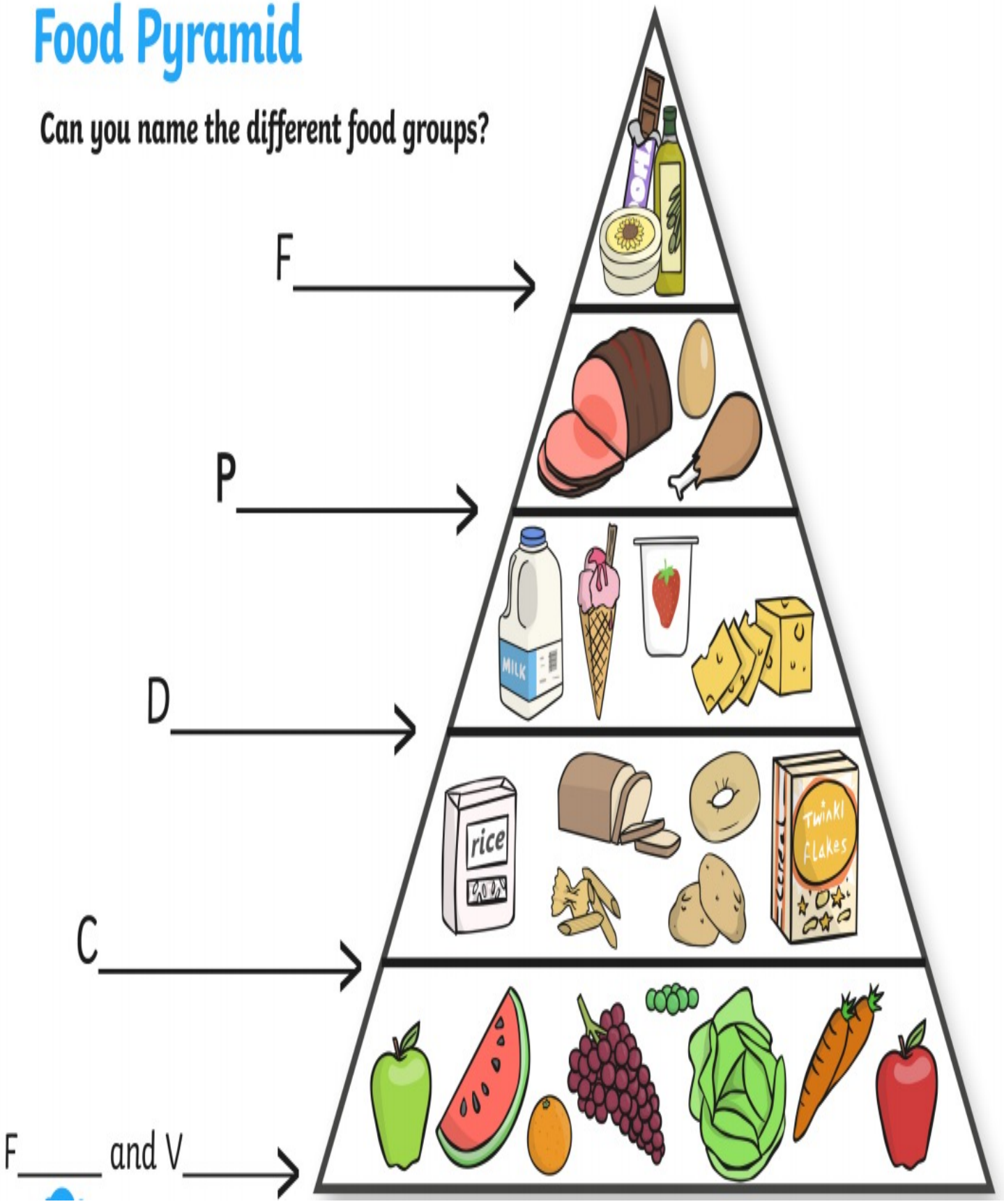
Week 2

In this lesson, play the healthy Living game. If you land on a picture answer a question. Good luck!

Teacher: Mr Gleeson email: rgleeson@mhs.bfet.uk

Food Pyramid

Can you name the different food groups?



Food Pyramid

Can you put the different foods in the right group?

My favourite foods are:

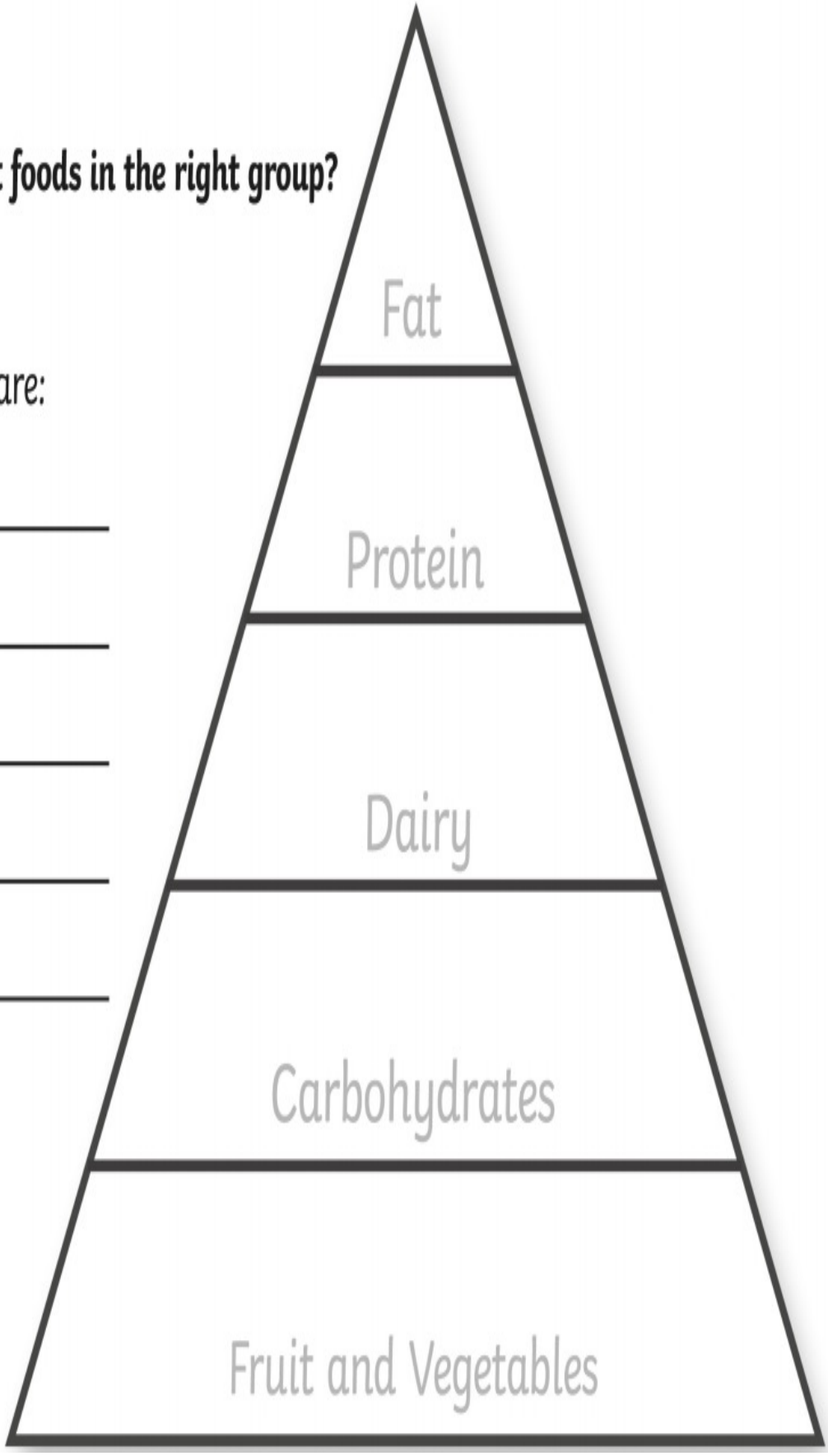
_____

_____

_____

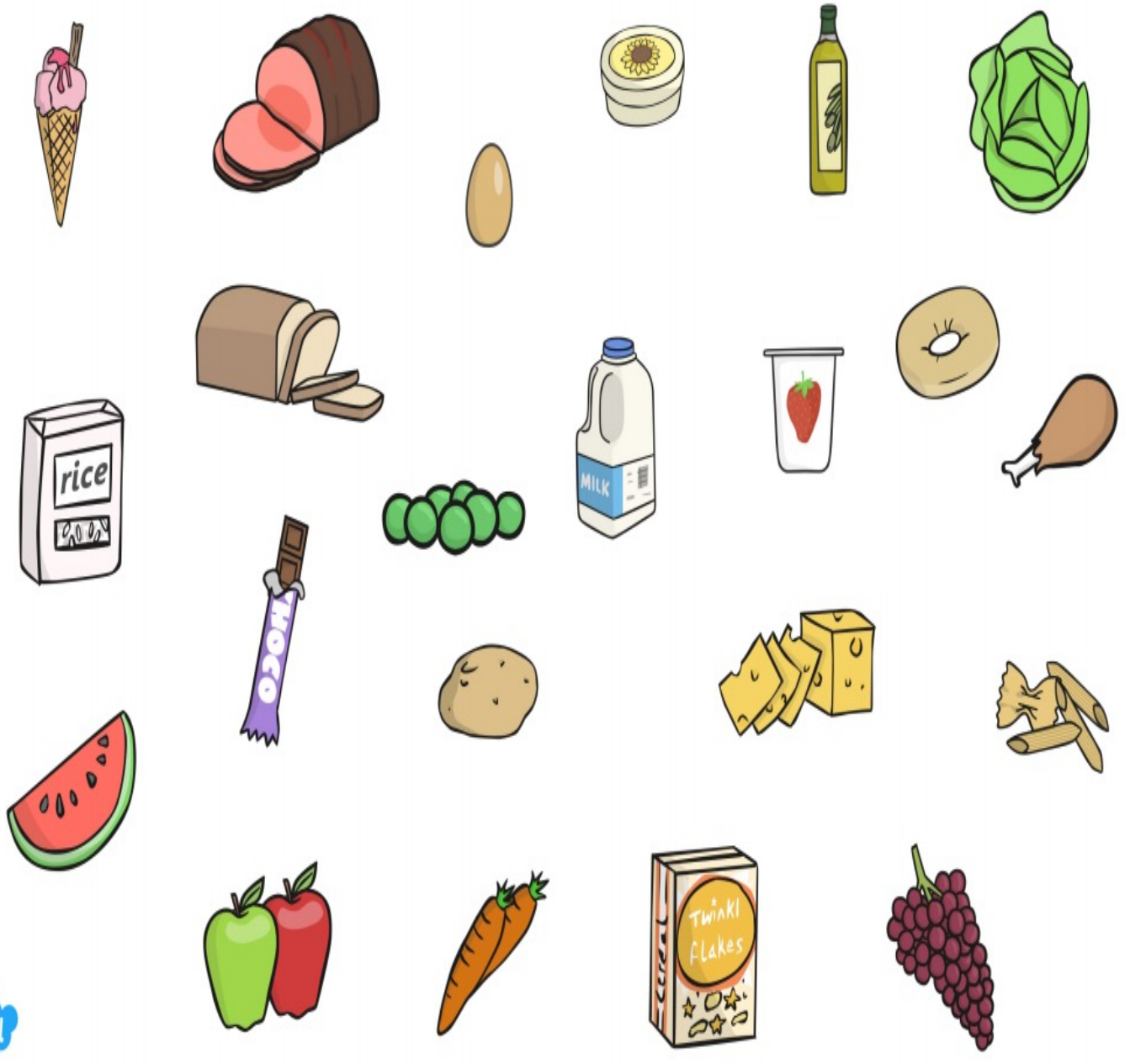
_____

_____



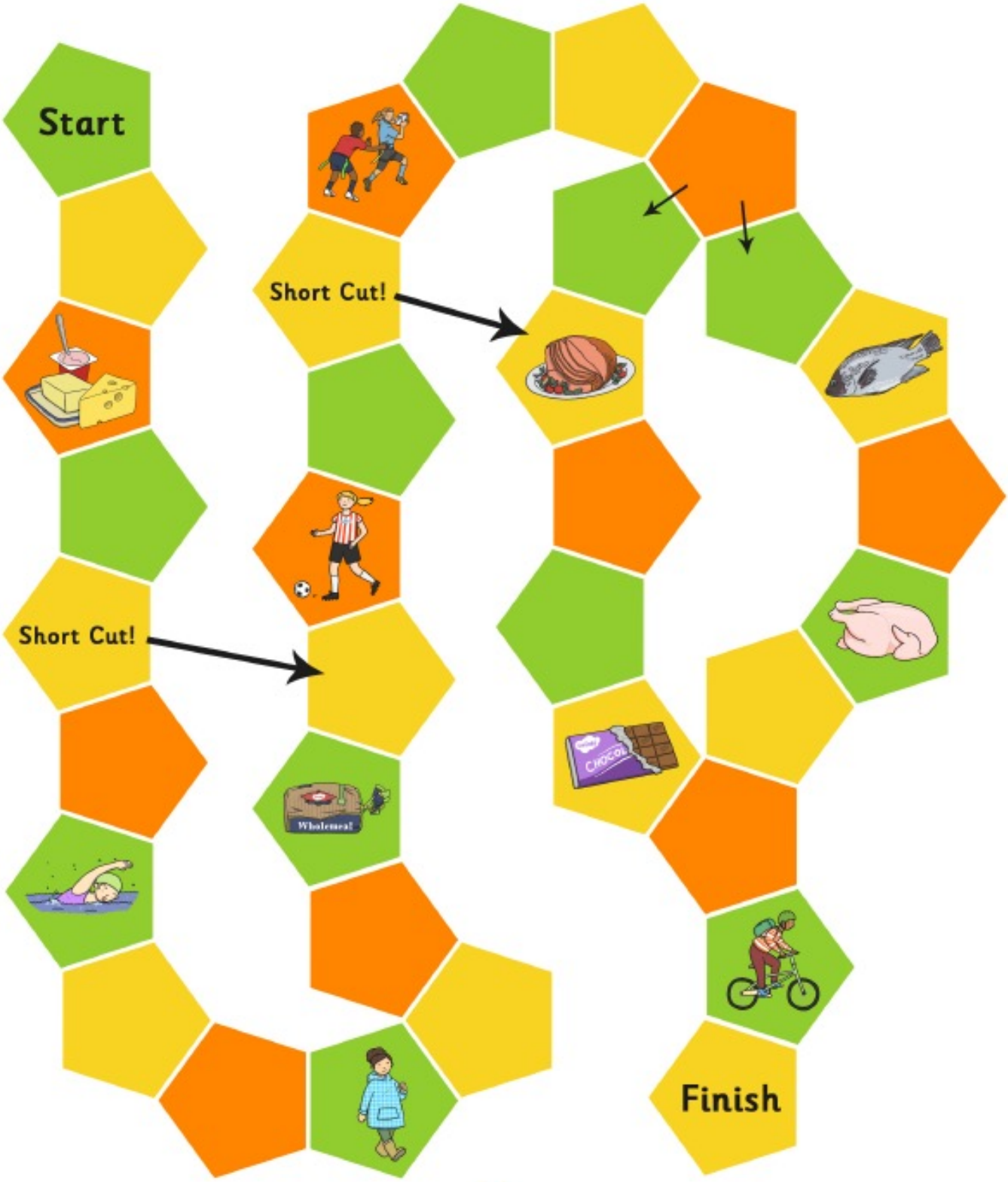
Food Pyramid

Can you cut out the different foods and put them in the right group on the pyramid?



Healthy Living Game

Take turns to move around the board. If you land on a picture answer a question. The winner is the first one to finish.



Can you name all 7 types of nutrients?

twinkl.co.uk

Why does our body need water?

twinkl.co.uk

Can you name 4 foods which are high in carbohydrates?

twinkl.co.uk

Why does our body need protein?

twinkl.co.uk

What is the difference between saturated and unsaturated fats?

twinkl.co.uk

Can you name 4 foods which are high in fibre?

twinkl.co.uk

Why does our body need vitamins?

twinkl.co.uk

How many food groups are there?

twinkl.co.uk

Can you think of 10 different things you can do to exercise?

twinkl.co.uk

Can you name 10 different fruits?

twinkl.co.uk

Can you name 10 different vegetables?

twinkl.co.uk

Can you think of 5 unhealthy things that people do?

twinkl.co.uk