

**Literacy:** Are you newswise? Can you spot fake news? [NewsWise Mission video on Vimeo](#)

Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3
<p>On the next page, sort the headlines into 'news' or 'not news'. Answer the questions below giving reasons for your choices.</p> <p><i>What counted as news and why?</i></p> <p><i>What didn't count as news? Why?</i></p> <p><i>How did you make your decision?</i></p> <p><i>Are things which happen to us individually 'news'?</i></p> <p><b>What is the difference between personal, local, national and international news?</b></p>	<p>Read the school protest news report and identify the most important information using the <b>5 Ws</b></p> <p>Who What Where When Why</p> <p>Describe the <b>main purpose</b> of the story: <i>what is this report informing its reader about?</i></p> <p><i>Why do you think the story's main purpose is important for the reader to know?</i></p> <p><i>Why might this be interesting for the reader?</i></p> <hr/> 	<p>Read the news glossary. Which ideas or words are new to you? Tick the ones you feel confident about, and cross the ones you want to know more about.</p> <p>Then have a go at the activities (after the glossary!)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Picture editor</li><li>2) Sub-editor</li><li>3) Journalist</li></ol> <p>Once you've answered the questions go to the back of this booklet to check your work!</p>



Parents and children protest outside school | Jonathan Brody/PA Wire

## FAMILIES PROTEST OUTSIDE SCHOOL

### Early end to school day angers parents

Dozens of families protested outside a school in Stockport yesterday after it announced it would be closing early on Fridays because it cannot afford to educate its pupils.

The school will close at midday every Friday to try to save money. Nine teachers and other staff will also lose their jobs. One mum who was protesting said: "It is hard and stressful enough for working families, so many mums struggle to go back to work after having a child and now having to finish work early on Fridays will make it even harder."

The local MP, Andrew Gwynne, said: "The parents have my full support - no school should be forced to shut early on a Friday to make ends meet."

<p>I went to the cinema yesterday and really enjoyed the film</p> <p>News or not?</p> <p>News WISE</p>	<p>Manchester United beat Arsenal 8-0</p> <p>News or not?</p> <p>News WISE</p>	<p>There are fish fingers for lunch today</p> <p>News or not?</p> <p>News WISE</p>
<p>A volcano has erupted</p> <p>News or not?</p> <p>News WISE</p>	<p>A new dinosaur has been discovered</p> <p>News or not?</p> <p>News WISE</p>	<p>The Duchess of Cambridge has had a baby</p> <p>News or not?</p> <p>News WISE</p>
<p>There is a protest happening outside parliament</p> <p>News or not?</p> <p>News WISE</p>	<p>Celebrities are arriving in London for the premiere of a new superhero film</p> <p>News or not?</p> <p>News WISE</p>	<p>There has been a huge accident on a motorway</p> <p>News or not?</p> <p>News WISE</p>

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## News glossary

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To watch the videos go to [News glossary | NewsWise](#)

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### Algorithm

A step-by-step set of instructions or 'formula' for solving a problem.

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### Balance

Giving both sides of an argument in a fair way so that your audience / readers can make up their own mind.

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### Bias

Where a news report is slanted (or unbalanced) to make one side of the story seem more important.

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### Breaking news

Reports of events that have just happened and are coming in while a newspaper or broadcast is in production.

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### Byline

The name of the person who wrote the report.

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### Caption

A brief description of a photograph.

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### Chief editor/editor-in-chief

The leader of the news organisation, in charge of the overall strategy of the paper and the values it stands for.

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### Closed question

A question which gets a short answer (normally 'yes' or 'no'), or where there is only one possible answer.

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### Concise

Short and clear.

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### Desk editor

The person in charge of a specific section (news desk) eg: national, international, sport, science. Makes decisions about what stories to cover in their section and approves reports before sending them to the subeditors.

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### Direct speech

The actual words of the speaker.

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### Fact

Something that is true and definitely known about a situation. Fact is supported by evidence.

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### Fake news

News which is not true, or does not include all of the facts.

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### Fiction

A story that comes from the writer's imagination eg a novel. Related words: fictional, fictitious.

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### Filter bubble

When someone only sees information that they already agree with or like. Filter bubbles can be caused by algorithms that predict what someone will be interested in.

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### Headline

A phrase that summarises the main point of the article. Headlines are in large print and aim to catch the attention of the reader.

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### Hoax

A trick, designed to fool people.

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### International news

News stories that are happening around the world (outside of the UK).

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### Interview

A structured set of questions (planned in advance) asked to a guest.

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### Interviewee

The person being interviewed.

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### Journalist

Someone who produces news reports. May be a reporter or an editor.

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### Local news

News stories that are happening near to where you live, in your village, town or community.

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### National news

News stories that are happening in the UK.

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### News

Information which the audience / reader either needs to know or wants to know.

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### Newsworthy

A story that is important or interesting enough to be reported.

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### Open question

A question where there could be lots of possible ways to answer and which is likely to receive a longer answer than just 'yes' or 'no'.

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### Opinion

1. A person's view or idea about a situation. 2. A type of writing in a news publication that includes what the writer thinks about a situation, rather than just the facts.

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### Page furniture

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Everything on a news page that isn't the report or photos, eg headlines, captions.

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### Parody

A funny, exaggerated version of something designed to make people laugh.

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### Picture editor

The person who chooses which pictures to use with a story.

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### Press conference

When reporters are gathered together in one place to question someone in the news, usually taking it in turns to ask questions.

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### Point of view/perspective

What an individual person thinks or feels about something.

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### Redundant

Not needed or no longer needed.

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### Regulated (news)

Controlled with rules and regulations, ensuring news organisations uphold high standards of journalism. Newspaper regulators in the UK include the [Independent Press Standards Organisation](#) (IpsO) and [Impress](#). The broadcast regulator is [OfCom](#).

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### Reported speech

A speaker's words paraphrased by a reporter, eg 'He said that he was happy'.

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### Reporter

The person who researches and writes the news story.

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### Rumour

A story about a situation that has not been proven, is not supported by facts and may not be true. Each time it is

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repeated it can change, until you cannot be sure what is true.

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#### Social media

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Websites and apps which enable users to create and share content or to speak to people online (eg Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook).

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#### Source

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Where a news story has come from. For example, a source could be an official report, a tweet, a press conference, a named person or an unnamed (anonymous) person such as 'an insider' or 'a neighbour'.

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#### Speculation

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A guess or 'inference' about what has happened. Anyone can speculate about a situation, even if they weren't there or the event hasn't happened yet.

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#### Standfirst

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Words linking the headline to the story. The standfirst is in smaller print than the headline but larger print than the story.

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#### Subeditor

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The person who reads a news report (which has been written by someone else) and corrects mistakes. They also double-check the facts, and write headlines and captions.

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#### Trustworthy

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Something that you can believe is real or reliable.

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#### Value

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A set of agreed standards that a news organisation aims to meet in everything they do. NewsWise aims to uphold the highest standards of journalism through four key values: truthful, fair, balanced and interesting

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## Picture Editors

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**1.** The picture editor chooses the best photo to use for the news report. What do you think makes a good news photo? Circle the photo you would use with this news report:



**2.** Now write a caption for the photo you have chosen:

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## Reporters

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Reporters decide who to interview to find out more information about the story. Who would you interview and what would you ask them?

### **INTERVIEWEES:**

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.....



### **QUESTIONS:**

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....



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## Subeditors

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Subeditors check the reports to make sure there are no mistakes. They also write the headlines for every report.

**!** Circle all of the mistakes you can see in this version of the report:

dozens of families protested outside a school in Stockport yesterday after it announced it would be closing early on Fridays because it cannot afford to educate its pupils.

The school will close at midday every Friday to try to save money. Nine teachers and other staff will also lose there jobs. One mum who was protesing said: "It is hard and stressful enough for working families, so many mums struggle to go back to work after having a child and now having to finish work early on fridays will make it even harder."

The local MP, Andrew gwynne, said: "The parents have my full support - no school should bp forced to shut early on a Friday to make ends meet

**Here is a clue: you should be able to find at least one example of each of the following types of mistakes:**

Missing capital letter

Spelling error

Wrong homophone

Punctuation error

Typing error

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**Spelling:** Write a sentence with each of the following words:

[Spelling Rule 47 - Words with 'silent' letters](#)

1. doubt

doubt

2. island

is-land

3. lamb

lamb

4. solemn

sol-ern

5. thistle

this-tle

6. knight

knight

7. limb

limb

8. tomb

tomb

9. whistle

whis-tle

10. plumber

plumb-er

11. column

col-umn

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**Reading -**

This week we are going to consolidate our inference and prediction skills and develop our ideas into extended answers. (Answers at the end of pack)

# Planet Earth

We all live on Earth...why? Well, Earth is the only planet in our solar system that has all the things we need to survive: 21% oxygen in the air to breathe, water to drink and all at just the right temperature warmed by the Sun. Its name comes from the Old English word 'ertha' and the Anglo-Saxon word 'erda' which means ground or soil.

## The Blue Planet

Earth, the third planet from the Sun after Mercury and Venus, is referred to as 'The Blue Planet' because of how it looks from space. This is due to the fact that over  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the Earth's surface is covered in water.



### Did you know?

- Age: approximately 4.54 billion years
- Diameter: 13,000 km
- Distance to Sun: 150,000,000 km
- Surface Temperature: 15°C
- Highest point: Mount Everest 8.8 km
- Lowest point: Challenger Deep 10.9 km below sea level

## I'm Spinning Around

The Earth spins on its axis once every 24 hours – that's what gives us day and night as we spin to face the Sun and then away from it again. You wouldn't notice but the Earth's spin is actually slowing down by 17 milliseconds per hundred years. Eventually this will lengthen our days but it will take around 140 million years before our day will have increased from 24 to 25 hours. I wonder if children 140 million years from now will have an extra hour at school.

Whilst it is spinning, the Earth is also orbiting The Sun, which takes  $365 \frac{1}{4}$  days to do one full circuit. This gives us the length of our years. Our seasons are also dependent on the orbit of the Earth as our planet is tilted at an angle. This means that around one side of the Sun we are tilted towards it – giving us warmer temperatures and longer days...our summer. However, around the other side of the Sun we are tilted away from it giving us less light and cooler temperatures – this is our winter. All in all, it's a pretty amazing planet and I, for one, am glad to call it home.

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# Questions

1. What percentage of Oxygen is in the air we breathe?

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2. What is the highest thing on Earth?

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3. How long does it take the Earth to spin once on its axis?

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4. Will the Earth always spin at this speed? If not, how will it change?

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5. How many planets are between us and the Sun and can you name them?

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6. Why do we experience summer around one side of the Sun?

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7. Why is Earth also called 'The Blue Planet'?

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8. What 3 things make it possible for us to survive on Earth?

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9. Why do we need to add an extra day to our year every 4 years?

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We're going to continue reading Dick Whittington on the Oxford Owl website

<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/api/interactives/27299.html>

Remember your login for oxford owl is : Class: CaledonianRd or HollowayRd Password:

PoolesPark123



Maths recap -

Last week we looked at finding the area and perimeter of different rectangles.

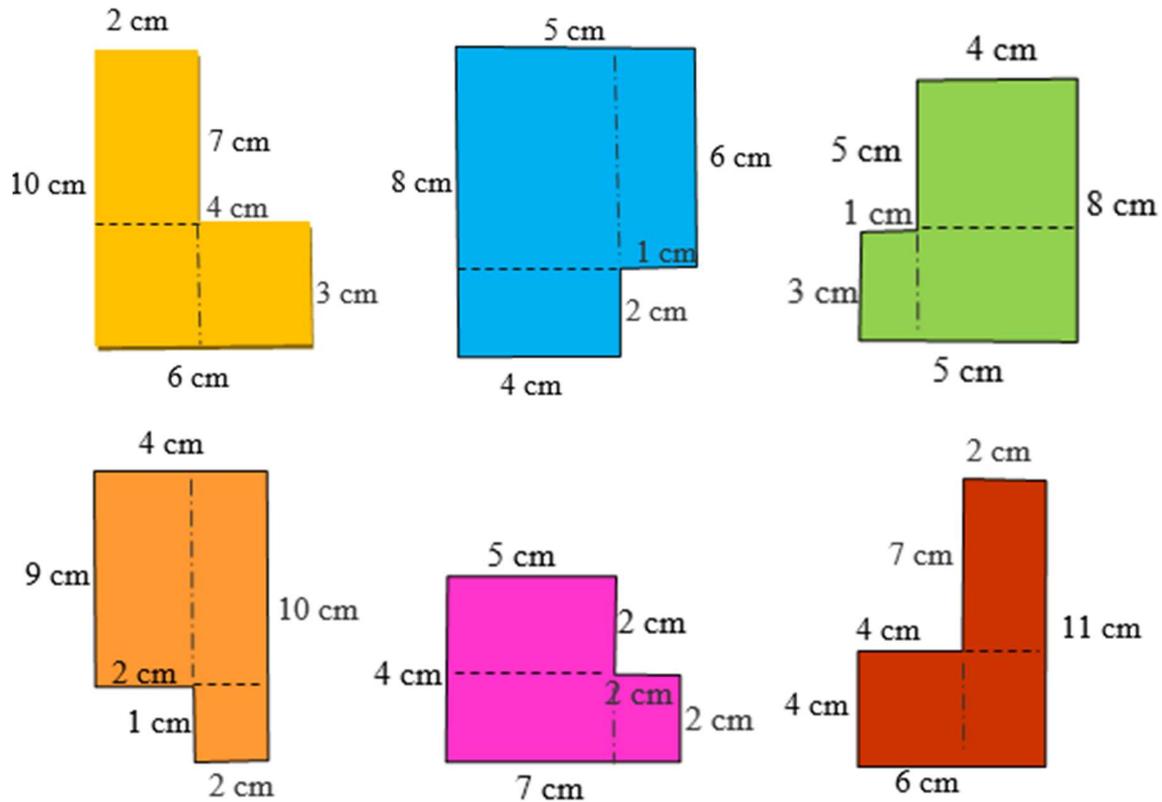
Area- the space **inside** the shape

Perimeter - the distance **around** the shape

Practice breaking down these compound shapes into rectangles that you know how to find the area of.

A reminder of strategies to do this: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VU5jZTITsi0>

Try drawing them out on square paper if you want to check your working.



Maths game - factors and multiples

You can play this game using the 100 square online here

<https://nrich.maths.org/factorsandmultiples> or create your own hundred square and use pencils and paper

This is a game for two players.

The first player chooses a positive even number that is less than 50, and crosses it out on the grid.

The second player chooses a number to cross out. The number must be a factor or multiple of the first number.

Players continue to take it in turns to cross out numbers, at each stage choosing a number that is a factor or multiple of the number just crossed out by the other player.

**The first person who is unable to cross out a number loses.**

Play a few times to get a feel for the game.

**Do you have any winning strategies?**



## Science

**What is gravity?**

- Gravity is a force that exists everywhere. It pulls all things with toward one another.
- We experience gravity by being pulled downwards by the Earth. If we jump, gravity pulls us back down to Earth.
- Gravity keeps all of the planets (including Earth) in orbit around the Sun. It also keeps the Moon in orbit around the Earth. Our planet does not float off into space because Gravity holds it in place.
- Gravity is everywhere. Just as a stone, feather or skydiver fall to the Earth because of gravity, so the Earth is pulled towards the Sun by gravity. Gravity also keeps the Earth and all the planets in orbit about the Sun.

In a space station, you can no longer feel the effects of the gravitational pull from the Earth. Where there is no gravitational force, you cannot tell up from down. In the video link below a British female astronaut shows how you can move in a space station by floating. She describes how you can use all three dimensions of space, and unless you tie everything down, it will float away. Food does not go down into her stomach but floats about inside her! [Weightlessness in space - KS2 Science](#)

If a person with a mass of 55kgs was to travel to Jupiter or Pluto, the effects of gravity would be very different from those on Earth. On Jupiter they would feel much heavier. It

would be hard to move around. Gravity is 2 and a half times stronger, so it would feel as if you were carrying a bag with a whole other you and a half in it. You'd get incredibly tired.

Gravity is the pull that a planet exerts towards its centre. It is a force. Gravity depends on mass. Jupiter has more mass than Earth so its gravity is two and a half times greater. Pluto is much smaller than Earth and so the force of gravity on Pluto is weaker than it is on Earth. Doing a press up on Pluto would be really easy compared to on Earth! Doing one on Jupiter would be very hard.

When astronauts are floating around space they don't experience gravity, so they feel so light their muscles get very weak because their bodies think they don't need them. But when the astronauts get back to Earth, and they experience Earth gravity, they need to be strong enough to stand and walk, and be more powerful than gravity!

Watch these two videos: [Gravity on Earth, Jupiter and Pluto - KS2 Science](#)  
[Why Do Astronauts Need to Exercise More? Twig Science Reporter!](#)

Answer the questions below:

- 1) What is gravity?
- 2) Where would you experience more force of gravity?
- 3) Where would you experience zero gravity?
- 4) What term do we use to describe a measurement of gravity?
- 5) What would a world without gravity be like? How would it change us?
- 6) What would a world with extreme amounts of gravity be like? How would we have to change to cope?

### **Topic - Ancient Greece**

This week we're going to explore the ancient origins of the Olympic Games (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=VdHHus8lgYA>).

The Greeks loved sport and the Olympic Games were the **biggest** sporting event in the ancient calendar.

The Olympic Games began over 2,700 years ago in Olympia, in south west Greece. Every **four years**, around 50,000 people came from all over the Greek world to watch and take part. The ancient games were also a religious festival, held in honour of **Zeus**, the king of the gods.

There were no gold, silver and bronze medals. Winners were given a **wreath of leaves** and a **hero's welcome** back home. Athletes competed for the glory of their city and winners were seen as being touched by the gods.

### **A truce for the sacred games**

Before the games began, **messengers** were sent out to announce a 'sacred truce' or a peace. This meant that any wars should be called off so that people could travel safely to Olympia.

The entire games were dedicated to Zeus. Visitors flocked to see the Temple of Zeus. Inside stood a huge gold and ivory statue of the king of the gods himself.

The main event at the Olympics was not a sporting event, but a **sacrifice**. On the third day of the games, 100 oxen were sacrificed and burnt on the Altar of Zeus.

This altar was not made from stone. Instead it was made from the leftover ash of all the sacrificed oxen. By around 200AD, the mound of ash stood six meters high!

### **Women at Olympia**

Only men, boys and unmarried girls were allowed to attend the Olympic Games. **Married women** were barred.

If they were caught sneaking in, they could be thrown off the side of a mountain as punishment!

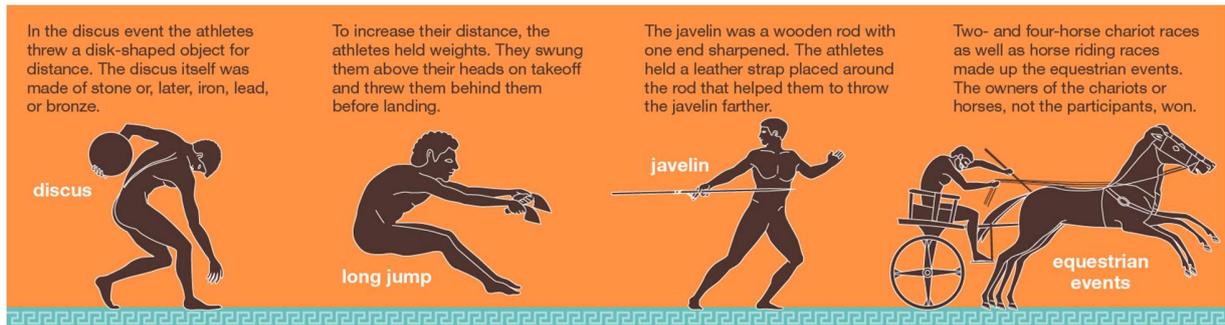
However, women could still own horses in the chariot races at the Olympics and unmarried women had their own festival at Olympia every four years.

This was called the **Heraia** and was held in honour of Hera, Zeus's wife. Winners were awarded **crowns** of sacred olive branches, the same as men. But in ancient Greece, only Spartan women were really interested in sport.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/z36j7ty#:~:text=The%20Olympic%20Games%20began%20over,gold%2C%20silver%20and%20bronze%20medals.>

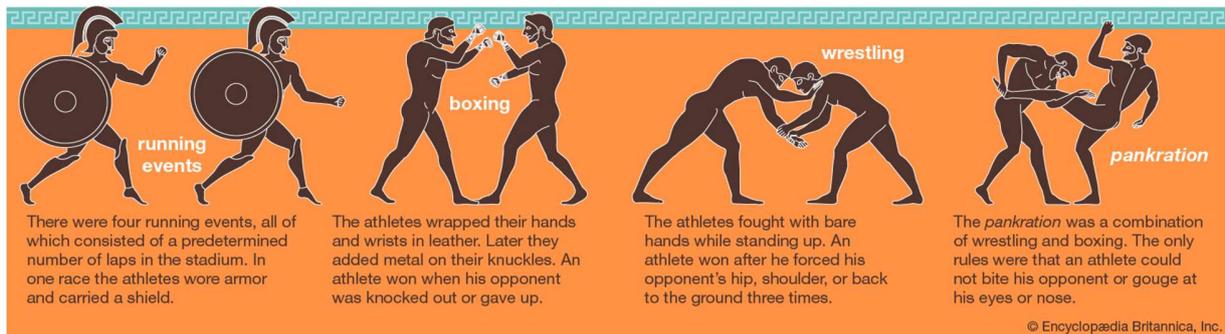
### Your task

Have a look at these images for Ancient Greek Olympic events. How were Ancient Greek sports different from the ones we see at the Olympics now?



## ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games began in Olympia, Greece, in 776 bc and took place every four years until ad 393. They were held in honor of Zeus. At the first Games, athletes competed in only one running event held on a single day. However, over the years other events were added, and the Games eventually were expanded to five days.



Design a schedule for the opening day of the Ancient Greek Olympics to let spectators know what events are happening and where. Include a brief description of each event to persuade them to attend.

What events would you put on the first day? How long would each of them last?

Will you include a ceremony at the beginning/end of the day to celebrate the occasion?

### Art

This art is inspired by the '#viewfrommyrun' series by illustrator and marathon runner Lori Richmond.



How often do you take time to look around you and take note of the small things? This art project is similar to a diary entry or scrapbook to keep note of something each day that inspired you.

You can choose your own medium (paint, pencil, colouring pens, collage) to create a piece of artwork linked to something you experienced that day.

Try to create a week's work of sketches to track events and artistic progress!

## A VIEW FROM MY DAY

Challenge

**1 CHOOSE**

Choose an "Activity of the Day." It might be your commute, a run, or a trip to the store.

**2 OBSERVE**

Pay attention to something that interests you during your activity. Try to find the extraordinary in the ordinary.

**3 CREATE**

Create something based on your observations. Make sure to spend the same amount of time creating that you spent on your activity.

## RE - Worship

Different types of Christians worship in different ways and singing is an important part of many Church services. Christians believe that singing helps them **communicate with God**. It enables them to **express many emotions** including thanks, joy and sorrow. Many Churches have **choirs** who lead the **congregation** (the people worshipping) in song.

Watch the video: [Religious Studies KS2: Christian Worship](#) and answer these questions.

- 1) When do you sing? Why? How does it make you feel?
- 2) Why do Christians sing in Church? Is this similar or different to religions that you know?

## PSHE

PSHE education is a school subject that helps children develop knowledge, skills and qualities to manage their lives, now and in the future. This week's theme is 'making delicious friendships'. Watch this video about what makes 'friendship soup': Draw and write your own recipe. Ask friends and family what they would include and add anything that is different. Choose your top 5 ingredients and discuss with an adult. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nQOGG3SDJfk>

## Music

The Brazilian carnival held in Rio is a spectacular celebration. Music and dance is at the heart of the carnival, with the fast-paced music of drums, whistles and a mixture of percussion instruments. Listen to this example of music. [Marchinhas de carnaval - Cabeleira do Zeze](#)

### How many percussion instruments can you hear?

Samba is the famous dance, which accompanies the music. Traditionally strings, on a type of guitar called a cavaquinho, play the Samba. In addition to the **rhythm**, a sequence of dance steps have evolved. Dancers perform a sequence of steps in carnival costume. When the steps are placed together, we see how the dance, music and costume symbolise the Brazilian carnival. Watch this video to learn the Samba! Have fun!

### [Samba - an introduction - KS2 Physical Education](#)

Duration and tempo affects the pace and feel of any music you listen to.

**Duration** is the **length of time** each note is played for.



**Tempo is the speed of the music.** It can have a big effect on the listener. You might know some slow songs that you love singing along to. You probably also have a favourite fast song that makes you want to get up and move.

**What tempo did this Samba music have? How did it make you feel?**

**P4C**

**LOOK at these five different jobs**



**Nurse**



**Policeman**



**Doctor**



**Builder**



**Judge**

Thinking Moves		Talking Points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ How does the person in each job help other people?</li> <li>○ Which is the most important job? Why?</li> <li>○ Should some of them be paid more than others?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>±  ZOOM in</li> <li>±  ZOOM out</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Talk through the questions together</li> <li>○ Place the jobs in order on the line below and discuss why you think that</li> <li>○ See if you can agree a common view as a family</li> </ul>



**PE**

Check off each day you've done your Daily Mile - run for 15 minutes altogether.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

## Physical Education Activities: Skill Focus: Object control

Try these two activities to improve your Object control skills!



**Task one:** Sideways striking with hand or implement. Stand sideways on to the direction you want to hit.

Look at the foot position in the picture... If you make a line across the front of your toes, you can see which direction the ball will end up travelling. Get a partner to feed you a ball (or similar like a pair of socks) so that you get a chance to hit it.



**Technique:** Point side towards direction you want to hit. Wind up bat or hand by rotating upper body. Keep eyes on ball or object. Swing forcefully back using rotation and contact ball with implement or with your hand

**Game:** From a tee, self-feed, or partner feed, try to hit in a straight line consistently. Try then to change your body position to hit to the left or to the right as well as down the middle

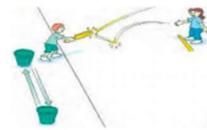


**Task 2:** "Scatterball"

From a tee, self-feed or partner feed see if you can strike 3 consecutive balls in different directions to make it difficult for your partner to collect!

After you have struck the 3<sup>rd</sup> ball, you and your partner can move to

either score runs or collect the balls. See how many runs you can make before your partner collects all 3 objects. Keep your score and swap over for a vs game! [Click here](#) to see a video.



That's 3  
- Now  
run!!!

[PE task video](#)

# Internet Safety Day

## What is Internet Safety Day all about?

Internet Safety Day has been happening since 2005 in over 100 countries worldwide.



The theme this year is 'Be the Change: Unite for a Better Internet'. Generally, if people stick together, report bad use of the Internet and look after each other, the Internet can be a safe place. The day is concerned with making people aware of online safety issues.

## The UK Safer Internet Centre

The UK Safer Internet Centre has one mission: to promote the safe and responsible use of technology for young people. The aim is to make children and young people aware of how to use the Internet safely by making good choices and being responsible online.



## How can children be kept safe?

What does 'staying safe' on the Internet mean? The Internet is like a huge door to the outside world and this means there are a lot of strangers out there.

There are some rules which everyone should follow so they make responsible choices and stay safe online.

## Some uses of the Internet:

- gaming
- shopping
- learning new information
- reading about celebrities



## Did you know?

It is illegal for anyone under the age of 13 years old to have a Facebook account.



### Rules for using the Internet

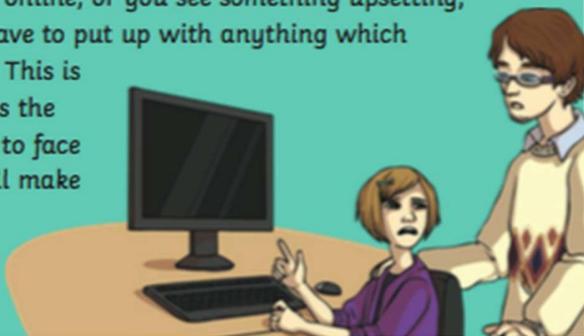
Never share your personal information online. If you were next to a stranger on the bus, you wouldn't suddenly turn to them and tell them where you live or your phone number. So don't pass this sort of information onto someone online. No matter how long you have been 'chatting' to someone, they might not be who they say they are. This means they are still a stranger.

Don't open an attachment sent to you in an email. It could be a virus, which will damage your computer.

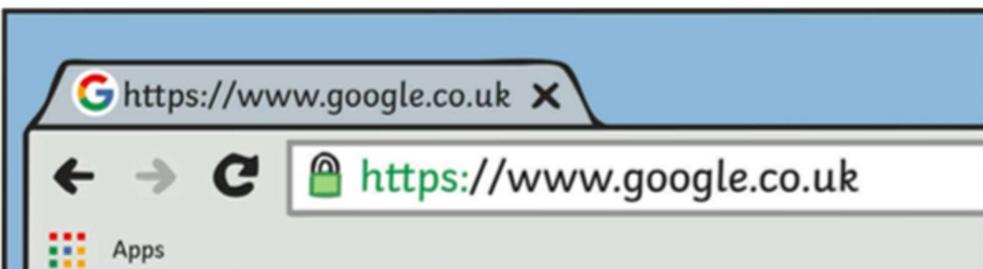


Never meet anyone without an adult coming with you. Even if you have been in contact with someone online for some time, meeting them in person on your own is very dangerous. Not everyone can be trusted.

If someone is nasty to you online, or you see something upsetting, tell an adult. You do not have to put up with anything which makes you sad or worried. This is called cyberbullying, and is the same as being bullied face to face – it's just online. It can still make you feel frightened and miserable. Let an adult know straight away!



We can all help make the Internet a safer place. It is a wonderful tool if used properly. However, if it is misused, it can be dangerous. Make the right choices and stay safe online.



# Questions

1. When did Internet Safety Day begin?

2. What is the theme this year, and what do you think it means?

3. Explain what you think "promote the safe and responsible use of technology for young people" means.

4. In the box, there is a list of some of the uses people have for the Internet. Think of one more use.

5. Why should you not give personal information about yourself to someone on the Internet?

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6. What might happen if you open an attachment with a virus on it?

7. What should you do if you are being 'cyberbullied'?

8. What is the general message of this text?

**Spanish** Last week we learnt the vocabulary for feelings. We've also looked at the weather and vocabulary for families. Re-watch the video as revision '[Como te llama](#)' This week we're focusing on feeling hungry! [I'm Hungry Food Song - ¡Tengo Hambre!](#)

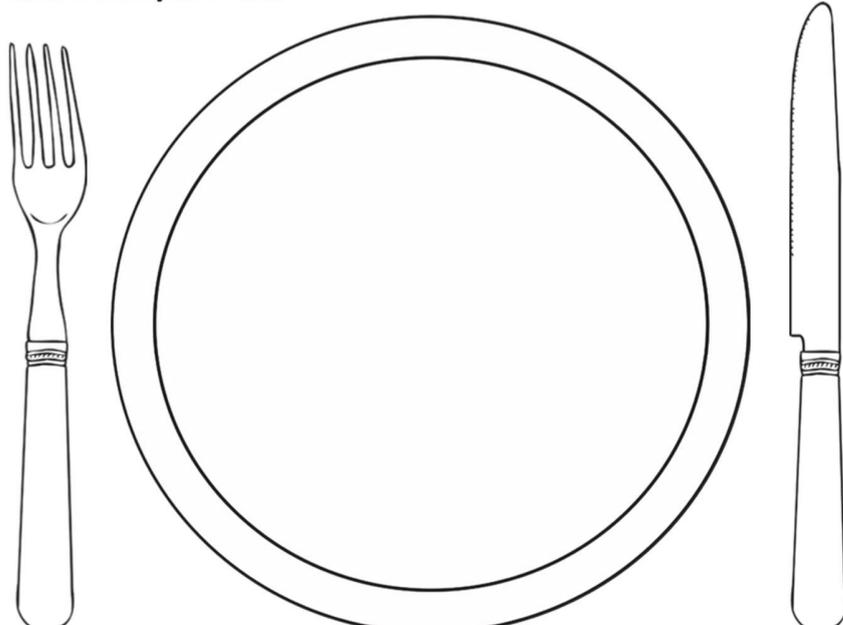
**En el restaurante - At the restaurant**

					
el almuerzo lunch	la carta menu	la cena dinner	el desayuno breakfast	el postre dessert	la merienda snack/ picnic
					
la comida (basura/rápida) junk/fast food	las tapas nibbles, bar snacks	el plato (combinado) (set) dish	el vaso glass		
					
el cuchillo knife	el tenedor fork	la cuchara spoon	la cuenta bill	la propina tip	

¿Qué quieres comer? - What do you want to eat? ¡ Tengo hambre! - I'm hungry !

**¡Qué rico!  
(Yum! Yum!)**

What are you having to eat today? Draw a picture of your meal (or take a photo if you like) and label it in Spanish. Use a dictionary – paper or online – to find out what each food is called.



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# Picture editor

A good news picture:

- Is relevant to the story
- Shows action taking place
- Shows faces and emotion
- Grabs the attention of the audience



A good picture caption:

- Is short and clear
- Says what is happening in the photo
- Says who is in the photo

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# Answers

1. What percentage of Oxygen is in the air we breathe?  
**21%**
2. What is the highest thing on Earth?  
**A mountain (the question asks 'what thing')**
3. How long does it take the Earth to spin once on its axis?  
**24 hours/1 day**
4. Will the Earth always spin at this speed? If not, how will it change?  
**No – it is slowing down**
5. How many planets are between us and the Sun and can you name them?  
**2 (Mercury and Venus)**
6. Why do we experience summer around one side of the Sun?  
**The Earth is tilted towards The Sun**
7. Why is Earth also called 'The Blue Planet'?  
**Water makes up 2/3 of the surface so it looks blue from space.**
8. What 3 things make it possible for us to survive on Earth?  
**Water, air (or oxygen), warmth**
9. Why do we need to add an extra day to our year every 4 years?  
**Due to the fact we have an extra  $\frac{1}{4}$  day every year we orbit the Sun**
10. Which fact or piece of information has amazed you the most and why?  
**Open ended to discuss.**

# Subeditor



dozens of families protested outside a school in Stockport yesterday after it announced it would be closing early on Friday because it cannot afford to educate its pupils.

The school will close at midday every Friday to try to save money. Nine teachers and other staff will also lose their jobs. One mum who was protesting said: "It is hard and stressful enough for working families, so many mums struggle to go back to work after having a child and now having to finish work early on fridays will make it even harder."

The local MP, Andrew gwynne, said: "The parents have my full support - no school should be forced to shut early on a Friday to make ends meet