

# Home Learning – Thursday

- Maths – Measurement: Imperial Measures
- English – Persuasive Writing
- History – History of Hartlepool

## Five in 5

Complete the following:



1.  $17.4 + 2.2$  (mentally) = \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ =  $20.5 - 12.1$  (mentally)

3.  $8.03 \times 100$  = \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ =  $19.4 \div 100$

5.  $3 \times (5^2 - 4^2)$

## Activity 1

# Imperial Measures

Use this information to work out the following  
Inches and Centimetres conversion:

**2.5 cm**

$\approx$   
approximately

**1 inch**

**25 cm**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ inches**

**7 inches**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ cm**

**250 cm**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ inches**

**100 inches**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ cm**

**125 cm**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ inches**

**13 inches**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ cm**

## Activity 1

# Imperial Measures

Use this information to work out the following  
Inches and Centimetres conversion:

**2.5 cm**

≈  
approximately

**1 inch**

**25 cm**

≈

**10 inches**

**7 inches**

≈

**17.5 cm**

**250 cm**

≈

**100 inches**

**100 inches**

≈

**250 cm**

**125 cm**

≈

**50 inches**

**13 inches**

≈

**32.5 cm**

## Activity 2

# Imperial Measures

Use this information to work out the following  
Feet and Inches conversion:

**1 foot**

$\approx$   
approximately

**12 inches**

**7 ft**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ inches**

**48 inches**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ feet**

**100 ft**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ inches**

**18 inches**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ feet**

**6.5 ft**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ inches**

**1,200 inches**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ feet**

## Activity 2

# Imperial Measures

Use this information to work out the following Feet and Inches conversion:

**1 foot**

≈  
approximately

**12 inches**

**7 ft**

≈

**84 inches**

**48 inches**

≈

**4 feet**

**100 ft**

≈

**1,200 inches**

**18 inches**

≈

**1.5 feet**

**6.5 ft**

≈

**78 inches**

**1,200 inches**

≈

**100 feet**

## Activity 3

# Imperial Measures

Use this information to work out the following  
Pounds and Ounces conversion:

**1 pound (lb)**

≈  
approximately

**16 ounces**

**5 lbs**

≈

**\_\_\_ ounces**

**144 ounces**

≈

**\_\_\_ lbs**

**1000 lbs**

≈

**\_\_\_ ounces**

**160 ounces**

≈

**\_\_\_ lbs**

**18.5 lbs**

≈

**\_\_\_ ounces**

**168 ounces**

≈

**\_\_\_ lbs**

## Activity 3

# Imperial Measures

Use this information to work out the following  
Pounds and Ounces conversion:

**1 pound (lb)**

≈  
approximately

**16 ounces**

**5 lbs**

≈

**80 ounces**

**144 ounces**

≈

**9 lbs**

**1000 lbs**

≈

**16,000 ounces**

**160 ounces**

≈

**10 lbs**

**18.5 lbs**

≈

**296 ounces**

**168 ounces**

≈

**10.5 lbs**



## Activity 4

# Imperial Measures

Use this information to work out the following  
Stones and Pounds conversion:

1 stone

≈  
approximately

14 pounds (lbs)

4.5 stones

≈

\_\_\_ lbs

42 lbs

≈

\_\_\_ stones

$1\frac{1}{4}$  stones

≈

\_\_\_ lbs

7 lbs

≈

\_\_\_ stones

15 stones

≈

\_\_\_ lbs

280 lbs

≈

\_\_\_ stones

## Activity 4

# Imperial Measures

Use this information to work out the following  
Stones and Pounds conversion:

1 stone

≈  
approximately

14 pounds (lbs)

4.5 stones

≈

63 lbs

42 lbs

≈

3 stones

$1\frac{1}{4}$  stones

≈

17.5 lbs

7 lbs

≈

0.5 stones

15 stones

≈

210 lbs

280 lbs

≈

20 stones

## Activity 5

# Imperial Measures

Use this information to work out the following  
Gallon and Pint conversion:

**1 gallon**

$\approx$   
approximately

**8 pints**

**10 gallons**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ pints**

**64 pints**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ gallons**

**15.5 gallons**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ pints**

**2 pints**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ gallons**

**1,000 gallons**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ pints**

**12 pints**

$\approx$

**\_\_\_ gallons**

## Activity 5

# Imperial Measures

Use this information to work out the following  
Gallon and Pint conversion:

1 gallon

≈  
approximately

8 pints

10 gallons

≈

80 pints

64 pints

≈

8 gallons

15.5 gallons

≈

124 pints

2 pints

≈

$\frac{1}{4}$  gallons

1,000 gallons

≈

8,000 pints

12 pints

≈

1.5 gallons

Who is taller?



Zach is 5 foot 1 inches tall.

Rosie is 145 cm tall.

Who is taller and by how much?



Who is taller?



Zach is 5 foot 1 inches tall.

Rosie is 145 cm tall.



Who is taller and by how much?

**Zach is 152.5 cm tall; he is 7.5 cm taller than Rosie.**

How many?

90 gallons of water are drunk at a sports day.



Each child drink 4 pints.



How many children were at the sports day?



How many?



90 gallons of water are drunk at a sports day.

Each child drink 4 pints.



How many children were at the sports day?



**90 gallons = 720 pints.**

**$720 \div 4 = 180$  children.**





## Reasoning 3

# Imperial Measures

Tia wants to make a box of cupcakes.

Here are some of the ingredients she needs:

- 10 ounces of caster sugar
- 8 ounces of self-raising flour
- 8 ounces of butter



This is what she has in her cupboards:

- 0.75 lbs of caster sugar
- 0.5 lbs of self-raising flour
- $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs of butter



Does she have enough ingredients? If not, how much more does she need to buy?

Tia wants to make a box of cupcakes.

Here are some of the ingredients she needs:

- 10 ounces of caster sugar
- 8 ounces of self-raising flour
- 8 ounces of butter



This is what she has in her cupboards:

- 0.75 lbs of caster sugar = 12 ounces
- 0.5 lbs of self-raising flour = 8 ounces
- $\frac{1}{4}$  lbs of butter = 4 ounces

**She needs another 4 ounces more of butter.**

Put these in order of size: 1 cm, 1 mm, 1 inch, 1 foot, 1 metre. How do you know?

When do we use imperial measures instead of metric measures?

Why are metric measures easier to convert than imperial measures?

This week's spellings – Choose one of the four options to record this week's spellings.

- rhyme
- rhythm
- sacrifice
- secretary
- shoulder
- signature
- sincere(ly)
- sincere
- soldier
- stomach
- sufficient

<p><b>Waterfall Words</b></p> <p>Example: c ca cat catc catch</p>	<p><b>ABC Order</b></p> <p>Write your spelling words in ABC order. If words start with the same letter, look at the next letter.</p>
<p><b>Three Times</b></p> <p>First, write each word in pencil. Then, write each word in crayon. Finally, write each word in marker!</p>	<p><b>Adding My Words</b></p> <p>Vowels are 10 and consonants are 5. Write your words and then add the value of each word. Ex. cat 5+10+5=20</p>

# English

Today we are going to look at some of the other features used within a persuasive text.

# Features of Persuasive Writing

On the next page are a range of features often found within persuasive writing.

Select a few of the example letters that are on the following slides and find examples of each of the features – record them in a table in your book so you can refer to them when planning and writing your own.

## Writing to persuade (UKS2)

### Text Types

- Advertising
- Letter
- Speech
- Campaign

### Text Features

- Use of 2<sup>nd</sup> person
- Personal pronouns
- Planned repetition
- Facts & Statistics
- Hyperbole

### Other Style Ideas

- Link to oracy, esp. for speeches
- Use of colour and images, esp. for advertising

### Grammar and Sentences

- Use **imperative** and **modal** verbs to convey urgency,  
*Buy it today! This product will transform your life..*
- Use **adverbials** to convey sense of certainty,,  
*Surely we can all agree...?*
- Use **short sentences** for emphasis  
*This has to stop! Vote for change!*
- Use of the **subjunctive form** for formal structure  
*If I were you, I would...*

### Punctuation Content

- Use ? ! for rhetorical / exclamatory sentences
- Use **colons** and **semi-colons** to list features, attractions or arguments
- Use **brackets** or **dashes** for parenthesis, including for emphasis  
*This is our chance—our only chance—to make a difference.*
- Use **semi-colons** for structure repetition,  
*Bring your friends; bring your children; bring the whole family!*

## Plan:

**Paragraph 1- Explain why I am writing.** Invite Eminem to fundraising event for poverty. Use 'you' and clear opening to suit task

**Paragraph 2- What will the celebrity gain from attending?** Rhetorical questions. Publicity & good feeling.

**Paragraph 3- Details of the event e.g. when, what they will do.** Opinions. Explain the event.

**Paragraph 4- Give information about the charity and how it will help them.** Emotive language to feel sympathetic. Facts about funds. 'You'.

**Paragraph 5- Closing paragraph e.g. thanks and contact details.** Last chance to persuade- imperative verbs



Follows typical features of a letter

Emotive language- gives a feeling of urgency

Exaggeration

Dear Mr Mathers,

As you may already be aware, poverty is a really big issue and is spreading rapidly all over the world. I am writing to invite you to a fundraising event we are holding at our school in Essex in order to help with the issue and increase awareness.

Discourse marker

Second person pronoun

Flattery

Punctuation for effect

As we researched a good candidate we found out that you, Mr Mathers, inspire a lot of people as a result of your past, therefore we feel that you would be the perfect ambassador for this event. As you may well agree, poverty is a deadly thing! So, why should you give up your valuable time to help? Paparazzi and newspapers will be at this event which will bring an opportunity for positive publicity and promotions. Moreover, we hope that contributing will help you to feel valued as together we can make a difference; together we can change people's lives.

Rhetorical Question

Alliteration

Repetition

If you are able to make it along then that would be greatly appreciated. This event, which will take place on the 21<sup>st</sup> of July 2011, would involve you performing five of your top songs and also a small workshop. This workshop would involve raising awareness of poverty and talking a little about your past experience with poverty. We would also have security guards to guide you into the main building and back to your chauffer.

Opinions

Emotive language- sad or guilty

Fact

The charity we have chosen, Save The Poverty (STP), is a world renowned charity, based mainly in America. Running many events worldwide, the charity aims to help improve the horrific conditions people are forced to live in across the world's developing countries. Your time could help these people. Last year we raised £30,800 just by running a small marathon but this year we want to double that by having someone famous and with life experience. You could make that happen!

Discourse marker

Punctuation for effect

Rhetorical Question

In addition, perhaps you would like to gain a greater understanding by experiencing the lives of the world's poorest people for yourself? Every year, STP pays for a select group of celebrities to visit these developing countries and see how the people live; this is a unique opportunity. Maybe something you could be interested in? It would allow you to see how time and money is invested in improving living conditions, education and healthcare.

Rule of three

We would be honoured to have you as part of our team. Please get in contact; it would be great to hear from you. Do something amazing today. I have attached our contact details below.

Imperative verb

Yours Sincerely,  
Joe Bloggs

Follows typical features of a letter

Interesting and appropriate vocabulary

Sentence structures

Lilywhite House,  
782 High Road,  
London,  
N17 0BX

Wilton Junior School,  
Soultown,  
Betersham,  
BE5 5TE

Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> December

Dear Mr Kane,

It goes without saying that you are at the peak of your football career. Surely you must want to support the next generation of football heroes to become the stars of football's future? That's why I'm writing to ask if you would pay a visit to my school and coach our team – the Wilton Wildcats.

Undoubtedly, your great leadership skills led England to success in many World Cup matches in 2018. The Wilton Wildcats require skilled and experienced leadership to achieve our potential. Only someone with your expertise would be able to steer our team to victory. A coaching session from you would guarantee a successful future for the Wilton Wildcats this season.

The Wilton Wildcats' track record has taken some unjustified hits over the past few seasons. Despite the huge effort of the team, goals are simply not being scored. With your irrefutable reputation and skills as a superstar striker, you are the missing piece of the puzzle that the Wilton Wildcats need to improve their game. A simple opportunity for guidance from you could be the difference between league success or failure. Could you generously provide just one coaching session to open up years of footballing opportunities?

Additionally, the prodigies of Wilton Wildcats are a dedicated and enthusiastic group of sportspeople. They train every Thursday night, come rain or shine. Shouldn't their dedication be rewarded with success? If you join us for a training session at your convenience, I am certain that your experience with us would be fun and enjoyable for you and any colleagues you bring along.

Ultimately, the future success of the Wilton Wildcats lies in your hands. With just one visit from you, morale can be boosted, skills can be learnt and league victory could be achieved. I'm positive that you'll see the merit in this opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

Georgia Russell  
Wilton Wildcats Captain

History

# History of Hartlepool

Hartlepool has a long proud history.

Knowing about the history of your own town is so important

It formed the Hartlepool we know today!

## Your task:

Create a leaflet/timeline/spider diagram/mind map informing people about the History of Hartlepool

You can either use the information on the next few slides

Or

Research the history of Hartlepool for yourself using these sites:

<http://www.thisishartlepool.co.uk/history>

<https://kids.kiddle.co/Hartlepool>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zy6nyrd>

<https://englandsnortheast.co.uk/hartlepool/>



# Examples

How you structure your information is up to you!

Here are some ideas:


You can use

- Bullet points
- Diagrams
- pictures

7 **ST ALBERT'S CHURCH** built by the...  
8 **THE BUSHLET**...  
9 **THE BUSHLET**...  
10 **ST ALBERT'S CHURCH**...  
11 **ST PETER'S CHURCH**...  
12 **THE BARRIAGE & THE TOLL BRIDGE**...  
13 **THE BARRIAGE & THE TOLL BRIDGE**...  
14 **THE BARRIAGE & THE TOLL BRIDGE**...  
15 **ST ALBERT'S CHURCH**...  
16 **ST ALBERT'S CHURCH**...  
17 **ST ALBERT'S CHURCH**...  
18 **ST ALBERT'S CHURCH**...

Find out about.....

## Medieval Newton Abbot



The history of the two towns that eventually became Newton Abbot started in 1246. Before then there were just two manors, one on either side of the River Lemon. To the north of the river lay the Manor of Highweek or Teignwick, which was owned by Theobald de Englishville, and to the south was the Manor of Wolborough, which belonged to the Abbot of Torre Abbey, in what is now Torquay.

### What Were Manors?

Manors were parcels of land given to nobles and lords by the King, in return for military service (or sometimes cash). The lords of the manor, in their turn, granted peasants small pieces of land, in return for some kind of service, the most common form of service was to work on the lord's land as well as his own.



### The Two Newtons

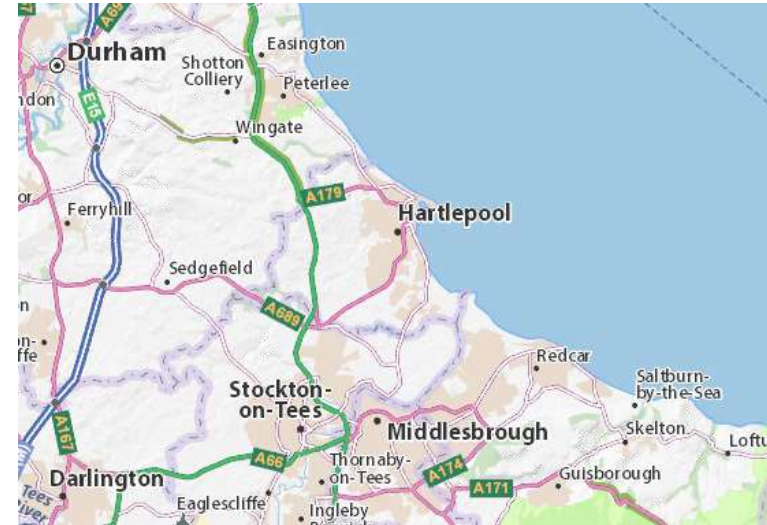
In 1246 King Henry III granted Theobald de Englishville the right to hold a weekly market on his manor, and in 1269 he gave the same right to the Abbot of Torre. Both markets were held in small settlements near to the River Lemon, and the towns that grew up around them were named Newton Bushlet (the new town of the Bushlet family, who inherited the Manor of Highweek from Theobald de Englishville) and Newton Abbot (the new town of the Abbot of Torre).





# Where is Hartlepool and when was it founded?

**Hartlepool** is a town in County Durham, England. The town lies on the North Sea coast, 7.5 miles (12 km) north of Middlesbrough and 17 miles (27 km) south of Sunderland. The Borough of Hartlepool includes outlying villages such as Seaton Carew, Greatham and Elwick.



Hartlepool was founded in the 7th century AD. It was originally two towns, the ancient town of Old Hartlepool, known locally as the Headland, and the more recent West Hartlepool. They amalgamated in 1967 to form what is now the single entity known as Hartlepool.



# Beginning

After the Roman Empire abandoned its province of Britannia in the early 5th Century, its North-Eastern sea coast began to be **raided by the Angles from across the North Sea in Scandinavia**. They subsequently began crossing the North Sea and settled in the area, creating the Kingdom of Northumbria. Hartlepool began as an **Anglian settlement**, and a town **developed in the 7th Century A.D.**

# Medieval Hartlepool- fishing port

During the Norman Conquest the De Brus family gained over-lordship of the land surrounding Hartlepool.

By the Middle Ages Hartlepool was growing into an important (though still small) market town, one of the reasons for its escalating wealth being that its harbour was serving now as the official port of the County Palatine of Durham. The main industry of the town at this time was fishing, and Hartlepool in this period established itself as one of the primary ports upon England's Eastern coast.

In 1306, Robert the Bruce was crowned King of Scotland, and became the last Lord of Hartness. Angered, King Edward I confiscated the title to Hartlepool, and began to improve the town's military defences in expectation of war. In 1315, before they were completed, a Scottish army under Sir James Douglas attacked, captured and looted the town.

In the late 15th Century a pier was constructed to assist in the harbour's workload.



# Victorian Era

By the early nineteenth century, Hartlepool was still a small town of around 900 people, with a declining port. In 1823 the council and Board of Trade decided that the town needed new industry, so the decision was made to propose a new railway to make Hartlepool a coal port, shipping out minerals from the Durham coalfield.

But the plan was faced by local competition from new docks. 25 kilometres (16 mi) to the north, the creation of the new Seaham Harbour (opened 31 July 1831) was approved, while to the south the Clarence Railway connected Stockton-on-Tees and Billingham to a new port at Port Clarence (opened 1833).

The council agreed the formation of the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company (HD&RCo) to extend the existing port by developing new docks, and link to both local collieries and the developing railway network in the south.

# First world war

The area became heavily industrialised with an ironworks and shipyards. By 1913, approx. 43 ship-owning companies were located in the town, with responsibility for 236 ships. This made it a **key target for Germany in the First World War**. One of the first German offensives against Britain was the Raid on Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby on the **morning of 16 December 1914, when units of the Imperial German Navy bombarded Hartlepool**, West Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough. Hartlepool was hit with a total of 1150 shells, killing 117 people.

Two coastal defence batteries at Hartlepool returned fire, launching 143 shells, and damaging three German ships. The Hartlepool engagement lasted roughly 50 minutes. **Private Theophilus Jones of the 18th Battalion Durham Light Infantry, who fell as a result of this bombardment, is sometimes described as the first military casualty on British soil by enemy fire**. This event (the death of the first soldiers on British soil) is commemorated by the 1921 Redheugh Gardens War Memorial together with a plaque unveiled on the same day, 7 years later.

# Modern Era

- The modern town represents a joining together of "Old Hartlepool", locally known as the "Headland", and West Hartlepool. As already mentioned, what was West Hartlepool became the larger town and both were formally unified in 1967. Today the term "West Hartlepool" is rarely heard outside the context of sport, but one of the town's Rugby Union teams still proudly retains the name
- After WWII, shipbuilding and steel-making industries went into a severe decline. *Blanchland*, the last ship to be constructed in Hartlepool, left the slips in 1961.
- There was a boost to the retail sector in 1970 when Middleton Grange Shopping Centre was opened by Princess Anne, with over 130 new shops including Marks & Spencer and Woolworths.