

Learning Project WEEK 5 - Celebrations

Age Range: Y6

Weekly Maths Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)	Weekly Reading Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Working on Times Table Rockstars. If your child has Times Table Rockstars they can access Numbots with the same login (Miss Smith's Maths group). ● Play on Hit the Button - focus on times tables, division facts and squared numbers. ● Ask your child to show everything they know about measures on a piece of paper. This could be pictures, diagrams, explanations, methods etc. Get them to be as creative as they want to be. ● Daily arithmetic for different areas of maths. Ask your child to work on level 4, 5 and 6 activities ● List with your child different festivals that happen around the world. Research the percentage of people across the world or within a country that celebrate this festival. Can your child create a graph showing this information? ● Get your child to work on their reasoning and problem solving by practising past SATs questions that are broken down into topic areas and have videos linked to them that can be watched if needed. Click on one of the topic areas listed to gain access to the questions. ● There is a series of 5 maths lessons with teaching and activities to complete on https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-6/#schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ask your child to read a chapter from their home reading book or a book that they have borrowed from the library. ● Your child can now design an alternative book cover for their chapter book. ● Why not ask your child to create a true or false quiz about a book that they have recently read. They can then test out the quiz on somebody else who has read the book. ● Authors love receiving mail from their readers. Your child can write a letter to their favourite author. Encourage them to visit their website first so that they can learn a little more about their chosen author. Why not send the letter and wait for a reply? ● Your child can log on to Oxford Owl and read a book of their choice. After this, direct your child to review the text and justify their opinion with examples from the text. ● Take part in one of the master classes on authorfy. ● Complete the reading comprehension on Eid below.
Weekly Spelling Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)	Weekly Writing Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encourage your child to practise the Year 5/ 6 Common Exception Words (see list) ● Then ask your child to choose 5 Common Exception words. They can then write a synonym, antonym, the meaning and an example of how to use the word in a sentence. ● Practise spellings on Spelling Frame. ● Your child can create their very own word search. The theme of this should be 'Celebrations'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ask you your child to write a diary entry/newspaper report summarising the events from the day/week ● Get your child to create a newspaper report of the day they were born- include weather on the day, stories in the news, etc. Can they find any famous people who were born on that day? ● Celebrate a local person- ask your child to write a list of local people worth celebrating. Afterwards, get them to write an information report about the contribution the top three have made to their community.

- When proofreading their story, your child should be thinking about which words could be improved. They may want to use a thesaurus or on-line version to make sure their word choices paint a picture for the reader.

- Ask your child to select a celebration from their culture and generate a multiple choice quiz about this event.
- **Story Task:** As your child should now have completed their draft version of their story, ask them to use this time to proofread their writing for any spelling or grammar errors. Following this, ask them to make sure the tense is consistent throughout and that the word choices they have made to convey meaning to the reader. Remember when editing to think about VCOP (Vocabulary, conjunctions, openers and punctuation)
- There is a series of 5 English lessons with teaching and activities to complete on <https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-6/#schedule>

Learning Project - to be done throughout the week

This project this week aims to provide opportunities for your child to learn more about celebrations. Learning may focus on different types of celebrations that take place and who may celebrate them. It could look at how people celebrate different events differently in other parts of the world.

Planning a Celebration- it's time to plan a celebration event of their choice. This could be a birthday party, an Eid celebration or anything else they wish to plan. Tell them they have £150 to spend and 25 guests will be attending. What will the money be spent on? Ask them to plan the celebration considering the location of the event, how they will decorate the venue, what their guests will eat and drink and how they will entertain their guests. Get them to detail the timings of the event and any timings for preparation.

Time to Design- Can they imagine their perfect celebration outfit? What would it look like? What would it be made from? How comfortable would it need to be? Ask them to design a costume for a celebration of their choice. Think about the patterns they would like to incorporate on their design and the cultural traditions.

Birthdays around the World- Birthdays are celebrated differently in different countries. Write an information report detailing how birthdays are celebrated in the following countries: China, England, Spain, Italy and Mexico or any other countries of their choice. Ask your child which country would they like to celebrate their birthday in based on their findings? Why?

What's the same and what is different? - Select a holiday/festival of their choice and research how different countries around the world celebrate this event. They could compare whether it is celebrated at the same time, the outfits people wear, the food eaten etc. Make a video, poster or report of the things they have discovered.

British Celebrations- In Great Britain, Valentine's Day, St Patrick's Day and Bonfire Night are just some of the celebrations that take place. Ask your child to choose one celebration day and research how the celebration came to be. Using the information they have found, plot the events on a timeline and include dates, details and pictures/sketches. Now create

a poster advertising the celebration day. This could be done on a computer programme of your choice or on paper.

Additional learning resources parents may wish to engage with

[Classroom Secrets Learning Packs](#) - These packs are split into different year groups and include activities linked to reading, writing, maths and practical ideas you can do around the home.

[Twinkl](#) - to access these resources click on the link and sign up using your own email address and creating your own password. Use the offer code UKTWINKLHELPS.

<https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-6/#schedule> - On line lessons are available on this site.

#TheLearningProjects

The Islamic Celebration: Eid al-Fitr

What is Ramadan?

Ramadan is in the ninth month of the Islamic lunar calendar. The festival begins at different times for Muslims, depending on when the new moon is first sighted. It lasts from dawn until sunset for 29 or 30 days. Ramadan is a very important time for Muslims and is celebrated all over the world. During Ramadan, Muslims request forgiveness for sins in the past, pray for direction and try to cleanse themselves through self-control and great acts of faith.

It is a time of fasting for the Islamic people as fasting is one of the Five Pillars or duties of Islam. The Islamic name for this fasting is 'Saum'.

Why do Muslims fast?

Fasting is intended to help teach Muslims to focus their attention on God, be self-disciplined and generous. It also reminds them of the suffering of the poor, who may rarely get to eat well. The prophet Muhammad set the example of fasting.

Each day during the month of Ramadan, Muslims all over the world abstain from eating and drinking from dawn until sunset. At the end of the day after sunset, Muslim families will often all eat together and celebrate their day of fasting.

How do Muslims mark the end of Ramadan? The end of Ramadan is a big celebration called 'Eid al-Fitr': The Festival of the Breaking of the Fast. Muslims celebrate the end of fasting and thank Allah for the strength that *he* gave them throughout Ramadan. Eid al-Fitr officially begins when the first sight of the new moon is seen in the sky. Traditionally, Eid al-Fitr would commence at the first sight of a sliver of a crescent moon.

Did you know?

An estimated 2.1 billion Muslims across the globe will celebrate Eid al-Fitr to mark the end of the month-long fasting period of Ramadan - a third of that number are from the African continent.

How is Eid al-Fitr celebrated?

On the first morning of the celebration, many gather in local mosques or open-air locations for special prayers called Salat al-Eid, and have breakfast. Muslims put on their finest clothes for what will be their first daylight meal in a month. Whilst

there, some Muslims will exchange gifts and greeting cards. Celebrations continue for one, two or may be even three days. People wish each other 'Eid Mubarak' (Blessed Eid) or 'Eid Said' (Happy Eid). Celebrations vary from country to country but usually include gatherings to view the new moon, decorating homes inside and out, family visits, eating special foods, neighbourhood parties and wearing special, new clothes.

Questions About Eidal-Fitr

Answer the following questions using full sentences *that* give as much detail as possible.

1. Explain in your own words what Ramadan is.

2. Why must Muslims show 'self-restraint' during Ramadan?

3. What does 'Eid al-Fitr' mean? Why is it celebrated?

4. Why is the crescent moon a symbol of Islamic faith?

5. List seven activities that Muslims may *take* part in during their Eid al-Fitr celebrations.

6. Can you think why Ramadan fasting is more challenging to complete when it falls during the summer months?

7. Can you think of an example of a situation where you have 'exercised self-restraint'?

8. 'Saum' is just one of the Five Pillars of Islam. Research the other four Islamic duties.



Questions About Eidal-Fitr

Answers

1. Explain in your own words what Ramadan is.

Ramadan is in the ninth month of the Islamic lunar calendar. Falling between June, July and August on the Gregorian calendar and lasting from dawn until sunset for 29 or 30 days. Ramadan is a very important time for Muslims and is celebrated all over the world.

2. Why must Muslims show 'self-restraint' during Ramadan?

Each day during the month of Ramadan, Muslims all over the world do not eat or drink from dawn until sunset. This 'fasting' takes great self-restraint.

3. What does 'Eid al-Fitr' mean? Why is it celebrated?

Eid al-Fitr is literally-translated to 'The Festival of the Breaking of the Fast'. It is celebrated at the end of the month of Ramadan.

4. Why is the crescent moon a symbol of Islamic faith?

Eid al-Fitr officially begins when the first sight of the new moon is seen in the sky. This is thought to be one of the reasons why a crescent moon symbol is important within Islam.

5. List seven activities that Muslims may take part in during their Eid al-

Fitr celebrations. Pupils must list seven activities from:

- Meet for special prayers and have breakfast.
- Give gifts and cards to each other.
- Gather to view the new moon.
- Decorate their homes inside and out.
- Visit family.
- Eat special foods.
- Hold neighbourhood parties.
- Wear new/special clothes.

6. Can you think why Ramadan fasting is more challenging to complete when it falls during the summer months?

Ramadan fasting is more challenging during the summer months because the sun rises earlier and sets later. This means the daylight hours time period that Muslim people must fast for each day is much longer.

7. Can you think of an example of a situation where you have 'exercised self-restraint'? Pupil's own response.

8. 'Saum' is just one of the Five Pillars of Islam. Research the other four Islamic duties.



Shahadah: declaration of faith./Salah: prayer./Zakat: giving a fixed proportion of their money to charity./Hajj: pilgrimage to Mecca.

