

Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> March

Session 1	Maths
Session 2	Break
Session 3	English
Session 4	Lunch
Session 5	Art

Reading EVERY day

Session 1	<p><b>Maths-</b></p> <p>LO: Compare volumes I can</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-measure the volume of water in a container</li><li>-compare the volume of water in two containers by measuring.</li></ul> <p>Can you find 3 containers of different sizes?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Fill one container with some water.</li><li>2. Pour the water into another container. Has the volume changed? Pour the water back into the first container to check.</li><li>3. Now pour the water into a third container. Has the volume changed? How can you check?</li></ol> <p>Have you noticed that volume of water remains the same even when it is poured into different containers?</p> <p>If you have a measuring jug at home: Measure the volume of water in the three containers by filling them with water and then pouring the water into the measuring jug. Then record the volume of water. Compare the volume of water by writing sentences using <b>more</b> water or <b>less</b> water. Repeat this with other containers to keep practising</p> <p>If you do not have a measuring jug:</p>
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	<p>you can measure by pouring the water into a large, clear container, noting each time where the water comes up to and marking this on the side of the container. Then to practise measuring cut out some of the pictures from yesterday (if you received learning packs you should have two copies of this).</p> <p>Challenge: Can anyone say how much more or how much less water?</p>
Session 2	Break
Session 3	<p>English</p> <p>LO: I can think about what might happen next in a story I can think of ideas I can use adjectives and adverbs</p> <p>Cover up your spelling posters from yesterday and write down the words you wanted to learn. Did you get them all right?</p> <p>Read the excerpt from the wizard story in a way to really inspire the children and get their imaginations going.</p> <p>Read the questions and discuss the answers.</p> <p>Record some of your ideas, trying to use adjectives and adverbs. This could be in a list or a mind map or another way that works for you. Do <b>not</b> write sentences today as we will be moving onto this tomorrow.</p> <p>I have attached a prompt to remind the children of things they could think about when using descriptive language.</p>
Session 4	Lunch
Session 5	<p>Art</p> <p>LO: Find out about Wassily Kandinsky</p> <p>In school we looked at Monet. We first looked at his art and thought about what that told us about him. Then we read about his life.</p>

Can you do the same for Kandinsky? Please look at some of his works of art and think about the following questions. Try to do this before you look up anything about his life. We are going to see what his art tells us.

Think about these questions:

Have you seen any of these pictures before?

What is going on in his artwork?

What do you think inspired Kandinsky?

What kind of materials do you think he used/how did he make these artworks? Paint? Pastels? Watercolours? Collage? Printing?

Do you think he is a contemporary artist (an artist producing work now or who has produced work recently) or an artist who lived a long time ago? If so, how long ago was this/what else might have been happening at the same time?

What do you notice first about the artwork?

What do you notice about the lines, shapes and colours?

Is it like any other art you have seen before?

Is it realistic or abstract?

How do you think Kandinsky was feeling? What was he thinking?

Do you think he became famous right away?

Think of your own questions you might want to find answers to.

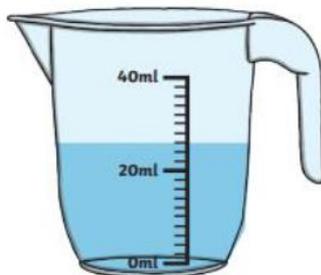
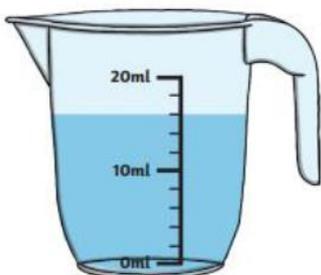
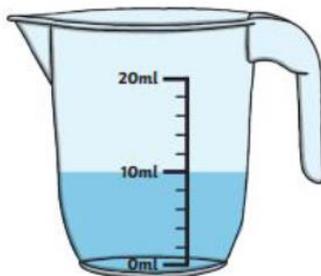
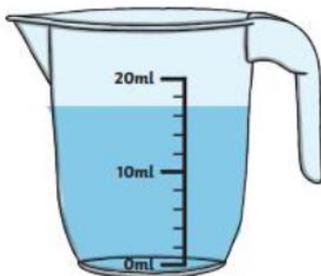
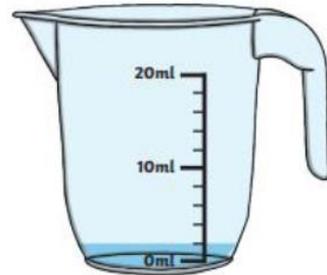
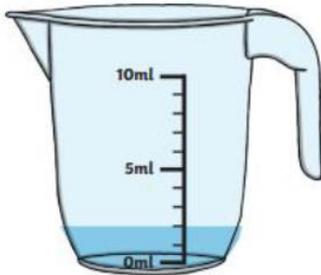
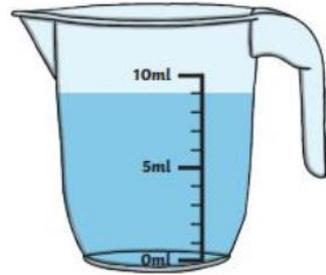
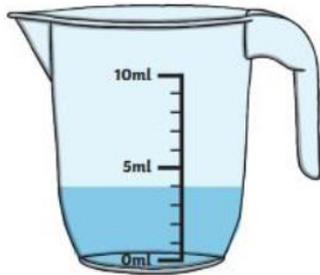
Then do some research on Kandinsky. Were your thoughts correct?

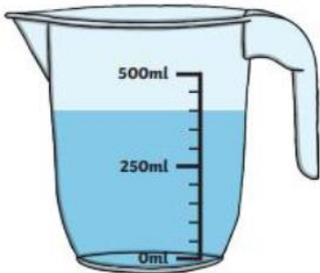
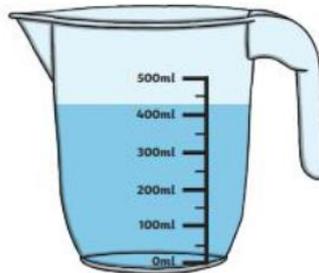
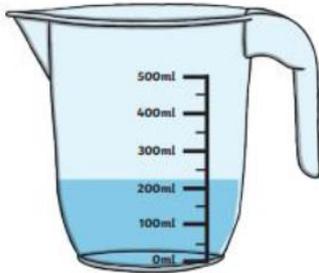
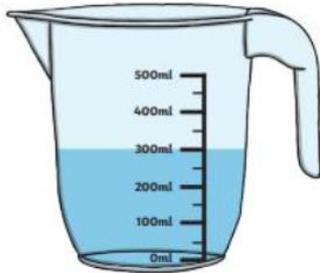
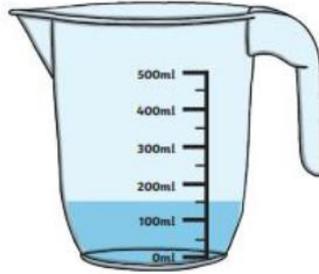
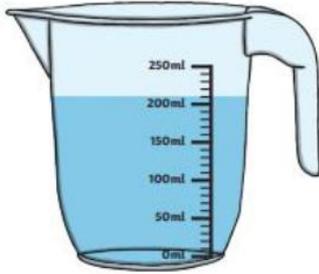
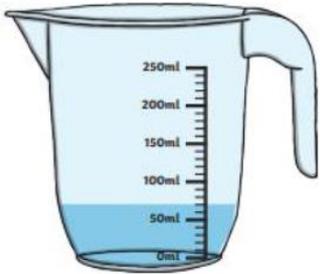
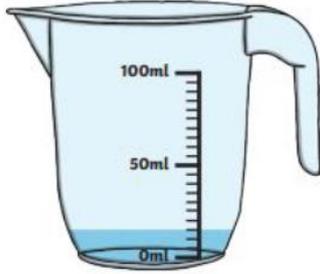
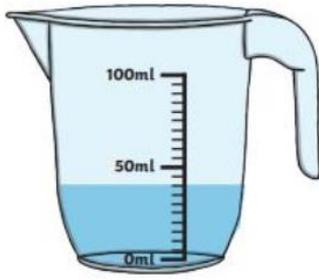
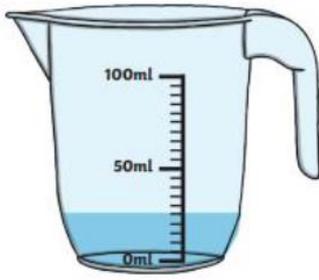
How much did just looking at the art tell us about him? If you don't have access to the internet to do this there are some sheets provided.

Record some of the most interesting things you have learnt in your art books and have a go at sticking in parts of the art work, doing small collages, painting, drawing some of the parts of the artwork that you really liked or that illustrates the facts you are writing down.

Tuesday 24th March  
Learning Objective: Measure volume

I can:	Me	Mrs H
Read the volume of a liquid less than 1 litre in ml		







“Sneaking my hand quietly into the Wizard’s cloak hanging behind the shiny golden door, I felt a handful of the most incredible and magical items ; I had always wondered what I might find ...”

What do you think you might find in a Wizard’s pocket?

- How could you describe each item- how it looks, feels, does it make a sound?
- Why do you think he has each item in his pocket?
- How will he use each item?

**Adjectives you could use**

shining  
spinning  
squeaking  
slimy  
prickly

**Adverbs you could use**

brightly  
wildly  
carefully  
quickly  
tightly

What does it look like?



Smell or taste like?



Sound like?



# Adjectives

Size?



Personality?



Feel like?



Colour?





**Red, Yellow, Blue**  
1925



**Painting with Green Centre**  
1912



**Red Spot II**  
1921



**Improvisation 26 (Rowing)**  
1912

Photo courtesy of ArtStoria, which is a registered and trademarked name of ArtStoria



**Colour Studies: Squares with Concentric Circles**  
1913

# Wassily Kandinsky

1866 – 1944



Wassily Kandinsky was born in Moscow, Russia on 16<sup>th</sup> December 1866. He worked as a law and economics teacher before moving to Munich (Germany) to attend art school.

Kandinsky was inspired by Claude Monet and how he used colour in his paintings. At art school, Kandinsky started to explore how to use colour to express himself and his emotions. In 1922, he taught at the Bauhaus art school in Germany but continued to make his own art. He started to use geometric shapes in his paintings such as curves, straight lines and circles.

In 1924, Kandinsky toured the United States with several other artists (including Paul Klee) exhibiting his work and lecturing about art.

In the 1930s, Kandinsky moved to Paris

where he made some of his most famous art work such as Composition IX and Composition X.

Kandinsky died on 13<sup>th</sup> December 1944 and his paintings now sell at auctions for millions of pounds.