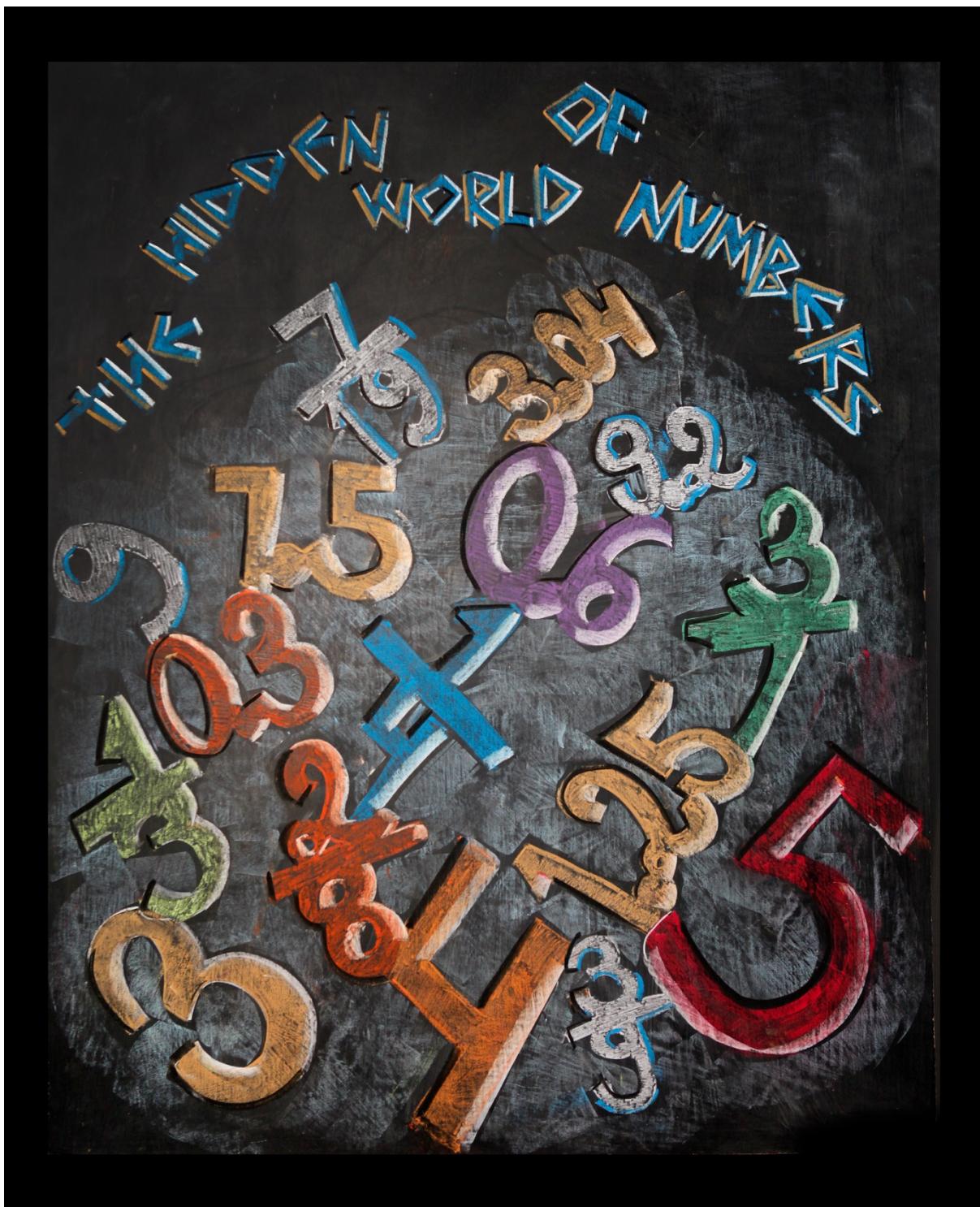


18/08/20

The hidden world of Numbers



You can either play a video of me saying the morning verse (labelled **Greeting and Morning Verse**), or you can say it by yourself.

Good morning everyone,

Let us now light a candle and cross our hands over our hearts and say the Morning Verse.

Morning verse

**I look into the world
In which the sun is shining
In which the stars are sparkling
In which the stones repose**

**Where living plants are growing
Where sentient beasts are living
Where human souls on earth
Give dwelling to the spirit.**

**I look into the soul,
That lives within my being
The World Creator weaves
In sunlight and in soul light,
In world space there without
In soul depths here within.**

Before we start today, I would like you to go outside your home and practice a long jump as well Greek wrestling, you will need a partner for both activities. In the long jump, your partner will mark where you land, and in wrestling, your partner will be your opponent. You can spend about 10-15 minutes on both practices.

Before you go outside, I would like you to carefully read the following:

The long jump and wrestling were a part of the Olympic games in ancient Greece. Grace and beauty played just as an important role as performance. It was the most honourable thing for every Greek to compete in these games. At the ancient Olympics, there were no medals, the only prize was the crown of olive leaves cut from the sacred tree at Olympia. What counted most of all was the fame and supreme glory of becoming an Olympic victor.

When you go outside, and before you start, I would like you to read out the following verse. Practice saying it with grace and confidence in your voice.

*The most important thing in the Olympic Games
is not to win, but to take part, just as the most
important thing in life is not the triumph, but the struggle.
The essential thing is not to have conquered,
but to have fought well.*

Long jump

Make sure you stand behind a line (could use a string or a stick as a marker) then jump from a standing position (running up before jumping is not allowed). The distance is measured either from the line to the back of the closest heel or if you step or fall backwards, then the closest point you touch from the line you jumped. You can have a go 3 times. Then I would like you to measure your best result in cubits. Measure as precisely as you can and make sure to keep a tally as you will try to better your result daily.

Wrestling

You will need to find a partner, that could be either your sibling or one of your parents. Both people need to lock/hold hand, each with one hand over and one under. Right foot forward beside your opponent's right foot. You must not move their feet off the ground, and must push against your opponent using only their hands. You may not push using your head or shoulders, or deliberately release your hands. The first person to lift-slide their foot off the ground - looses.

Another version can be practiced as well. While facing a partner – about one foot length apart – push both of your palms against the palms of the other person, standing with your feet either together or shoulder's width apart. The goal is to avoid falling off-balance.

Once you are finished, you can sit down and repeat the following tongue twister:

**Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam, black bread.
Spread it thick, say it quick!
Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam, black bread.
Spread it thicker, say it quicker!
Yellow butter, purple jelly, red jam, black bread.
Don't eat with your mouth full!**

Read the tongue twister a few times and then try to say it from memory. Once you are confident say it fast 3 times.

Now I would like you to read the poem below 3 times and then try to repeat it from memory.

The Decimal Point

***The decimal point is not just a spot,
It sits in a number and tells us a lot;
How many cents in a dollar,
Can I buy that shirt with the collar?***

***And the extra centimetres after the metre,
Do make our measurements even neater;
To know the temperature of the day,
Helps me plan as I make my way.***

***The parts of things and also the whole,
Are important to know deep in my soul,
Without that point life could be tricky,
Resulting in situations quite sticky!***

Once finished, you can open your spelling book and in your most beautiful running writing and by using your fountain pen (or a grey led) copy the new spelling list twice. Do not forget to include the date and make sure all the letters are in lower case. Also try to look, cover, copy and then check your spelling.

Week 5 Spelling list

division
decision
conclusion
revision
invasion
sequence
calculate

**multiplication
equivalent
measurement**

Now try to locate all the spelling words in the word search below.

T	U	D	D	X	V	I	R	I	T	N	D	E	E	U
M	N	Y	I	L	W	E	Y	N	X	O	E	U	C	I
A	H	E	T	V	V	J	E	O	U	I	C	C	N	Z
Z	E	L	M	I	I	L	B	T	B	S	I	L	E	B
Y	G	V	S	E	A	S	M	H	T	U	S	E	U	Z
B	O	I	L	V	R	O	I	U	K	L	I	D	Q	X
P	O	V	I	M	E	U	G	O	P	C	O	B	E	Z
N	I	U	D	J	N	N	S	M	N	N	N	E	S	C
G	Q	G	G	T	Q	C	P	A	G	O	T	F	M	J
E	N	O	I	S	A	V	N	I	E	C	Q	D	A	D
K	W	A	T	U	E	Y	M	K	G	M	D	T	E	L
L	T	X	H	U	A	G	B	L	M	T	C	C	Q	H
T	L	X	T	C	A	L	C	U	L	A	T	E	M	X
O	X	F	T	K	L	R	H	E	M	Q	H	X	G	P
N	O	I	T	A	C	I	L	P	I	T	L	U	M	Y

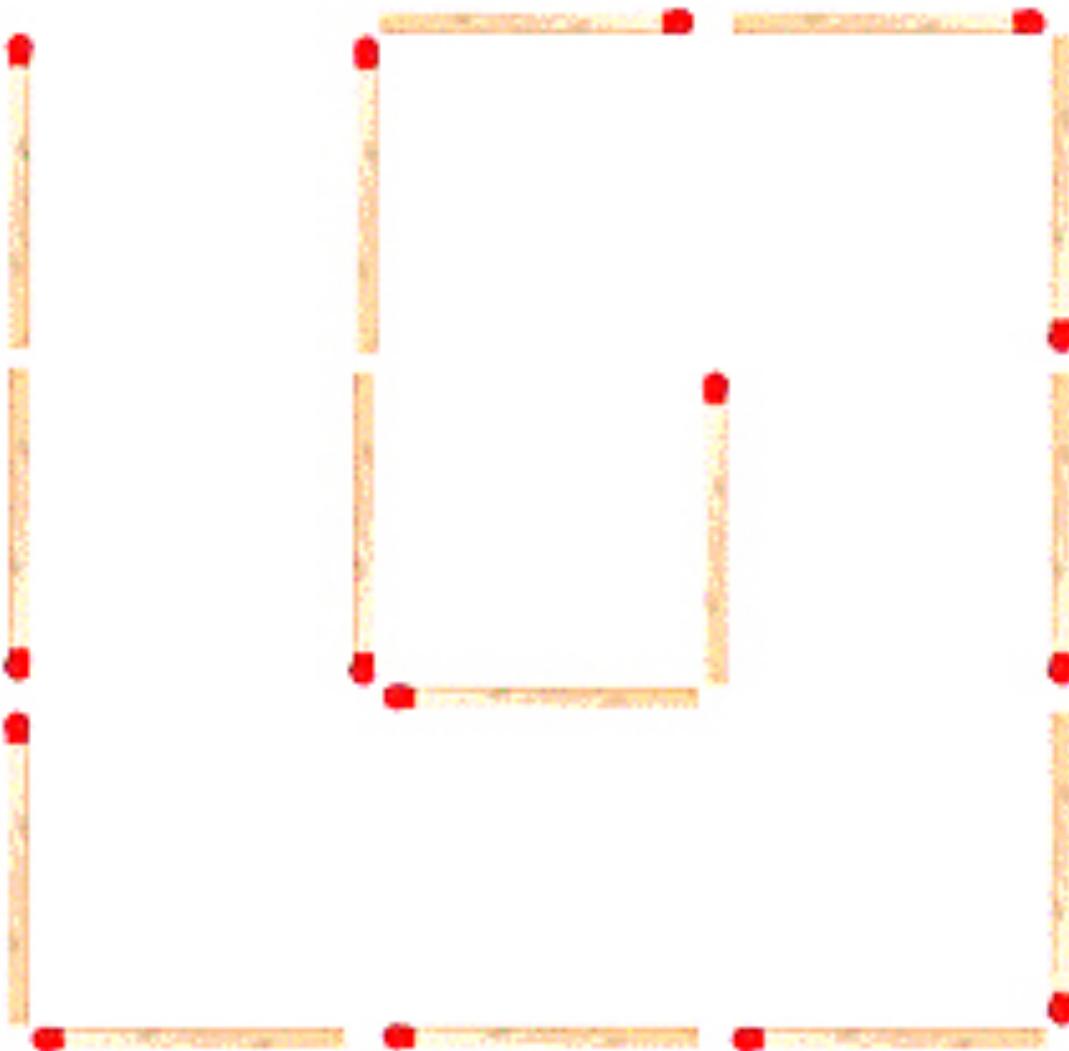
CALCULATE
DIVISION
MEASUREMENT
SEQUENCE

DECISION
INVASION
REVISION

CONCLUSION
EQUIVALENT
MULTIPLICATION

Before we move on to quick maths, I would like you to solve the following matchstick problem.

Move three matchsticks to make two squares.



Once finished, you can open your purple maths practice book. Below you will find a maths warm-up sheet which includes exercises of variable difficulty. The ones at the top are the easiest while the bottom ones are the most challenging. You do not have to solve them all, but make sure you challenge yourself.

Quick maths

- 1 $\dots + \dots + \dots = 51$
 - 2 How many 9's in 45?
 - 3 $\dots \times \dots = 40$ (write 3 options)
 - 4 I doubled the number, added 30 and got 150. What was the number?
 - 5 The bus left the terminal at 7.30 a.m. and arrived at its destination at 2.15 p.m. How long did the train travel?
 - 6 $175 - \dots = 75$

7 What is one eighth of 480?

8 Half of 196 =

9 $6.65\text{m} + 2.05\text{m} =$ (clue: add metres first, then use a measuring tape to help you along)

10 3091 - ... = 316

$$11 + 73 + = 539$$

$$12 \times 30 = 180$$

13 What is two thirds of 150?

14. Mr Hill planted 8 rows of 12 flowers. $\frac{1}{6}$ of them died. How many flowers were left?

15 / 15 of 105 -

16. Mitali has a collection of 15 red and 75 white marbles. What is the ratio of red to white marbles?

17 22 th 6 th 2 th 12 th 11 th 9 th 10 th 2 th

19 74 shared between 7 =

20 John bought $\frac{1}{8}$ of a box of 32 apples. If he paid 75c each for them, how much change would he get from \$5?

21 Add these fractions with uncommon denominators and simplify if possible: $\frac{2}{6} + \frac{5}{8}$

22 Convert $11/9$ to a mixed number fraction and simplify if possible

23 To solve these equations, you will need to solve the multiplication before you do the addition and subtraction.

$$824 - 423 + (28 \times 8) =$$

$$(24 \times 8) - 61 + 33 =$$

- 24 A bricklayer ordered 560 bricks, when the bricks arrived, $\frac{1}{7}$ of total order was the wrong size. The bricklayer used $\frac{3}{4}$ of the remaining bricks on the first day. How many bricks did he have left for the following day?

Now you can have a 5-minute break.

Welcome back. Yesterday, you have heard a story about an old man named Euphonious and how his small business grew over time. You might also remember how he came up with a method to keep a good track of his stock.

I would like you to spend the next 5-10 minutes, retelling what you now know about Euphonious to one of your parents.

Once you are finished, I would like you to open your Main Lesson book and copy the following on the next page.

Working with decimal fractions

- Fraction is a part of a whole
- Decimal fraction is another way of showing a part of a whole
- The word **decimal** means a system of numbers based on the number 10
- When we work with **money, length, weight** and **volume**, we work with decimal fractions

Under this text, I would like you to draw your dining table and your desk and label each one. Then, write the measurements of both of them: firstly, numbers and words (how many metres, centimetres and millimetres), and secondly, as a decimal fraction.

You can spend about 20 minutes on this task.

On the following page of your Main Lesson book, I would like you to draw Euphonious's household and all the 5 woodsheds. I would like you to draw the contents of each shed (I would like to see whether it is kindling, chopped wood, logs or bundles of logs). Afterwards, name every shed appropriately. Think carefully where will you place the chopping block.

You can spend about 30-40 minutes on this task.

*Now that you are finished, I would like you to play the recording named **First story by the fire** or alternatively, you can read the story attached below:*

First Story by the fire

Euphonious promised his son Leonidas that he would tell stories in the evenings to his grandchildren. Euphonious was known for being an amazing story teller. So, one evening, they all sat down by the fire and then Euphonious started:

Once upon a time there was a King of Athens called Aegeus. His father had ruled over the whole of Attica, the part of Greece of which Athens was the capital, but when he died he left his kingdom to be divided between his four sons. To Aegeus, his best-loved son, he left Athens itself. His three other sons had to accept less important areas of Attica, and one of them, whose name was Pallas, was particularly jealous of Aegeus.

Aegeus had been twice married, but he had no son. This was a great disappointment to him, particularly since his brother and rival Pallas had many sons, all of whom seemed to be growing up into giants. So Aegeus went to consult the Oracle at Delphi to see what the future held for him. On his way back he stayed with his friend Pittheus, King of Troezen. Pittheus had a daughter called Aethra, and he suggested that Aegeus should marry her. Aegeus agreed, but he insisted that the marriage should remain a secret. He hoped that if his brother Pallas supposed him to be still without the prospect of a son he would stop his own huge sons from plotting to seize the throne of Athens.

So Aegeus married Aethra. But soon he had to leave her and return to Athens. Before he left Troezen, he buried

his sword and sandals beneath a heavy rock, and told Aethra that, if she bore a son, she was to take him to the rock when he became sixteen years old. Then, if he was strong enough to move the rock aside, he was to buckle on the sword and wear the sandals and go to Athens to be recognized by Aegeus as his heir.

Some months after Aegeus left Troezen the son he longed for was born. The baby was named Theseus. His father's name was kept secret, because Pittheus and Aethra were afraid that, if it were known, the baby might be kidnapped or killed by rivals for the throne of Athens. They let it be whispered about that the baby's father was Poseidon, the mighty ruler of the sea. The news that he had a son and heir in Troezen was kept even from Aegeus.

Only one tale has come down to us about the childhood of Theseus, which was spent in the palace of his grandfather and guardian, Pittheus, at Troezen. Herakles, the strongest man on earth, paid a visit to Pittheus. One day, because it was very hot, Herakles took off the lion skin he wore as a souvenir of a lion he had killed with his own hands, and left it flung over a chair while he went into another room to talk with his host. Some of the children in the palace came in, saw the skin, and rushed away screaming in terror, thinking it was a living lion. Theseus, then aged seven, also mistook the skin for a real lion, but he neither screamed nor ran away. Instead, he calmly fetched an ax from beside a pile of logs and came back to attack the lion. So, even though he was only seven years

old, Theseus already displayed that great courage for which one day he would be famous.

Nine more years passed, and it became time for Theseus to go to Delphi, there to offer his first haircut of manhood to Apollo in order to receive the god's goodwill. But Theseus did not like the idea of having the whole of his head shaved. He insisted on having only the front of it shaved, so that any adversary with whom he was in mortal combat would not be able to seize him by the forelock. He knew that no enemy would be able to grasp him by his back hair, because he would never turn his back on an opponent. That kind of haircut and shave became the fashion among young Hellenes and was called the Theseian tonsure.

When Theseus came back from Delphi his mother decided that the time had come for him to know who his father was. She took him to the rock under which Aegeus had hidden his sword and sandals and waited anxiously to see if her son would be strong enough to move the rock. She need not have worried. Theseus moved it easily and forthwith picked up his father's sword and put his feet into his father's sandals.

It was now time for Theseus to find his way to Athens and make himself known to King Aegeus. His grandfather and his mother both tried to persuade him to go by water across the Saronic Gulf, but Theseus obstinately refused to make the easy journey by boat. He was determined to walk around the gulf and across the narrow isthmus to

Attica. The more his grandfather and mother warned him of the dangers of the long journey by road, the more eager he was to go. The more dangers he encountered the more pleased he would be, for he was determined to emulate the famous deeds of the mighty Herakles.

So Theseus set out along that dangerous road from Troezen to Athens. He had made up his mind that he would not pick a quarrel with anybody he met on the way, but that if anybody deliberately quarreled with him he would pay him back in his own coin.

His determination was soon put to the test. At Epidaurus he was waylaid by the notorious Clubman, who was believed to be a son of Hephaistos, god of fire and forger of metals. The Clubman had earned his nickname from a huge brazen club he carried, a present from his father. Like Hephaistos himself, the Clubman walked with a limp, but he was brutally strong—strong enough to kill and rob every wayfarer unlucky enough to cross his path. He sprang out as Theseus passed, swinging his club to deal a death blow. But Theseus was too quick and too powerful. He wrested the brazen club from his savage assailant and with one powerful blow put an end to the Clubman's career as a threat to wayfarers. Theseus was delighted with his victory and felt the mighty Herakles would have much approved of it. From then on, he always armed himself with the brazen club.

Theseus tramped on until he reached the narrowest part of the isthmus that divides the Corinthian Gulf from

the Saronic Gulf. But there he found the road barred by Sinis, nicknamed the Pine-bender. The grim joke that Sinis was in the habit of playing was to bend a pine tree over until its top touched the ground. Then he would ask a passer-by to help him hold the pine down. As soon as the stranger had put his arms around the trunk, Sinis would let go his hold; the pine would spring upright and catapult the wayfarer to his death.

But this was not his most cruel trick. Sometimes he would bend two pine trees down toward each other and tie a captive between them, an arm bound to each tree. Then he would let the trees spring apart and the victim would be torn asunder.

Theseus had been told of Sinis's cruelty and he resolved to punish him. They wrestled for a time, and gradually Theseus wore down the Pine-bender's great strength.

"You shall die by the death you have inflicted on others," Theseus said grimly.

With these words, he bent a pine tree over and sent Sinis hurtling to his death.

Theseus went on across the narrow isthmus until he came to a cliff-top high above the sea. There he saw a man sitting on a rock by the edge of the cliff. Theseus knew that this was Skiron, whose custom was to force passing wayfarers, under threat of death, to kneel down and wash his feet. When his victim knelt to perform this disagreeable task, Skiron would kick him over the cliff to be eaten by a huge turtle that swam in the sea below.

But Theseus did not wait for Skiron to order him to kneel. He sprang forward and, before Skiron had time to rise from the rock on which he was sitting, Theseus picked him up and hurled him over the cliff.

After disposing of Skiron, Theseus walked on until he had left the isthmus behind him and was drawing near Eleusis in Attica. Pilgrims to the religious festival at this place, which was sacred to the goddess Demeter, had been terrorized by Kerkyon, a wrestler of great strength. Kerkyon would challenge the pilgrims to wrestle with him, and then crush the life from them with his powerful embrace. When Theseus arrived, Kerkyon challenged him to a bout, confident that this handsome young man would be an easy prey. How wrong he was! Theseus had been taught the art of wrestling, which is a matter not of brute strength, but of skill. He accepted Kerkyon's challenge, caught him under the knees, dashed him head first to the ground, and cracked his skull. For this deed Theseus earned the gratitude of Demeter.

Drawing near to Athens, Theseus came to a house whose hospitality he had been warned not to accept. This house belonged to Procrustes. In it were two beds, one short and the other long. Procrustes would offer some passer-by a night's lodging. If the lodger was a short man, Procrustes would put him in the long bed and then stretch his legs until his toes touched the end of it. A tall lodger he would put in the short bed and cut off the part of the wretched man's legs that protruded from the bed.

Theseus accepted Procrustes' offer of a night's lodging and turned the tables upon his host. Either he put Procrustes in the long bed and racked him to reach the end of it, or he put him in the short bed and cut off the end of his legs. Whichever he did, no more was heard of Procrustes and his cruelty.

And this is where the story ends for today. We will continue tomorrow as it is getting rather late and we have an early start tomorrow.

The next morning, Euphonious and his son went into the forest with their horse-drawn cart to chop trees. They felled 2 trees and cut them into 22 round logs, which they brought back home.

When they had a look at the numbers on all of their sheds, it said:



How did the numbers change once they placed all the 22 logs in the storage sheds?

Your final task for today will be to draw a **Decimal Place Value Chart** and the write:

- Number of wood Euphonious already had
- The new number once the 22 logs were added

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
			.	
			•	
			•	
			•	

Once finished, you can pack everything away.

*If you choose to listen to the chapter book before you have morning tea, you can play the recording now, otherwise, you can cross your hands over your heart and say the **Main Lesson ending verse**.*

May wisdom shine through me,
 May love glow within me,
 That in me may arise
 A helper of mankind
 A server of holy things,
 Selfless and true.

Now you may blow out the candle.

Enjoy your morning tea.