Home Learning Timetable
Year 5CD Term 3 Week 5 – 1.2.21

| Session	Time	Hyperlink	Meeting ID	Password
PE	9.00am	https://www.youtube.com/c/TheBodyCoachTV/videos	☓	☓
Maths	10.00am	https://zoom.us/j/95043347588?pwd=MnZKd09wM3ZOejUvYjlwZ1cxNFk4QT09 – Mrs. McGrath	950 4334 7588	**qMP0y4**
English	11.30am	https://zoom.us/j/97637633369?pwd=Y0JkZm5tZG0weVZUUitQbStYWmg4QT09 -Miss Hawtin	976 3763 3369	**XB87jS**
Afternoon Session	2.00pm	Monday & Wednesday – Mrs. McGrath https://zoom.us/j/92104531909?pwd=ZlhySm1XTnRONDhVZXFjcGpxWk1yUT09	921 0453 1909	**9jaKPY**
		Tuesday, Thursday & Friday – Miss Hawtin https://zoom.us/j/94443843163?pwd=eWFJR1V4VjBTSmxBNXZvUm9iT3VMUT09	944 4384 3163	**yQY21H**

- PE Sessions will be Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays.
- Maths, English and Afternoon Sessions will be each week day, unless stated otherwise.
- Please arrive on time to the sessions to avoid missing out. Place yourself in the waiting room five minutes before the lesson starts if you are able to.
- **Please ensure that your device is named as your first name and surname.**
- Record any work. This can then be photographed and emailed to your class teacher.
- The Garlinge PE team are providing videos and activities that can be done at home. Click this link and go to the PE & Sports tab to find out more: https://www.garlingeprimary.co.uk/home-school-learning

English
Warm up

Can you solve the clues to find the homophone answers to this crossword?
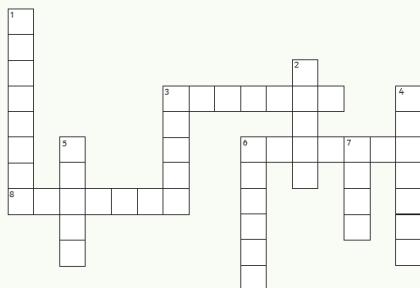
Across
3. We are only _____ on the field when the weather is good. (7)
6. The fog was so thick that I couldn't see any _____ than about 10 metres. (7)
8. I _____ that we were having sausages for lunch today when I smelt them cooking. (7)

Down
1. We were all in _____ after the class pet sadly died. (8)
2. I thought I _____ the bell for lunchtime. (5)
3. My teacher asked me to read the poem _____ during the assembly. (5)
4. This _____ we are going on a trip to the museum. (7)
5. The _____ will be staying in the hotel this weekend. (5)
6. _____ is a more formal word for dad. (6)
7. There was a large _____ of cows in the field. (4)

Comprehension

Today's comprehension is about the internet. The comprehension and the questions are in the resources. Remember to use your inference skills to read around the text and make sure the text supports your answers.

Maths

Times Tables Practice – Please the practice 7 and 9 x tables as a warm up.

To interpret charts
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/ztfrsk7

This link includes:
Two videos.
Two activities.

Please scroll down to Monday's Maths and complete the questions with workings out where needed.

French

LI – To understand and pronounce food and drink in French.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zjcbrj6/articles/zfmq4xs

This bitesize links has lots of vocabulary for different food and drink. Have a read through, listening and repeating the French pronunciation.

Then use the sheets in the resources section to write the breakfast food or drink next to the correct number. Use the vocabulary sheet to help you with this.
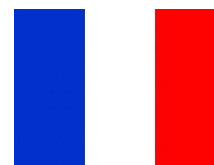
Tuesday 3.2.21

English

Warm up
Look at the letter below and correct the mistakes of Mr. Whoops.

Dear Mum and Dad,

I was so unhappy to arrive at my very unclean and uncomfortable holiday home today.
The unkind owner said that I was unable to walk to the beach in five minutes. At the beach, I made some new friends very quickly who taught me how to play a new beach ball game; they were very unfair and unhelpful considering I had never played before. Upon my return to my holiday home, I was greeted by the unfriendly owner, who had made me some unhealthy snacks to eat.

I am unsure how my holiday will go; I hope it is continues to be very unpleasant.

Your son,
Mr Whoops x

Diary

Following on from your informal letter last week, this week you are going to write a diary entry about your first experiences at camp. As opposed to last week you were really positive with your letter, this week you can write about your true feelings and how you are feeling about summer camp.

Watch this video by Michael Rosen who explains what to include in a diary as well as how to set out your writing.
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z4qtqfr

Structure for planning
P1 – Journey to summer camp
P2 – Arriving at camp and meeting your new friends
P3 – The food
P4 – The activities
P5 – Reflecting on your experience so far and how you feel the summer is going to be

Top Tips
- Date and Time
- Set the scene
- First person
- Mainly past tense
- Key events in chronological order
- Time conjunctions
- Adverbials
- Feelings
- Reflections at the end

Now scroll down to the resources to find the planning sheet for today.

Maths

Warp up – Count in multiples of 150 as far as you can.

To read and interpret line graphs.
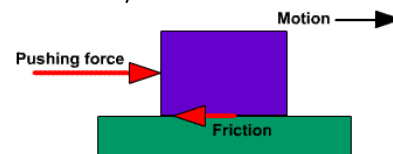https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zcrq4xs

This link includes:
Two videos.
Two worksheets.

Please scroll down to Tuesday's Maths and complete the questions with workings out where needed.

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Science

LI To be able to identify the effects of friction.

Friction is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.

Click this link to find out more about friction:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zsxxsbk/articles/zxqrdxs
Use this video for some ideas of home experiments you could carry out:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwO2KQ7uZxY

Scroll down to complete the worksheet on friction.

Wednesday 3.2.21

English
Warm up
Identify the relative pronoun in each sentence below.
1) John went to the match where he met his friends.
2) The film, which was shot in Mexico, won an Oscar.
3) I don't like people who are cruel to animals.
4) We found the dog that belonged to Steven.
5) The river, that ran for several miles, was rather calm.
6) I found an injured rabbit whose leg was broken.

Diary

Today you are going to start writing your diary entry about your entry into the camp.

Structure for writing today
P1 – Journey to summer camp
P2 – Arriving at camp and meeting your new friends
P3 – The food

Maths
Warm up – Write down all the multiples of 11 and 12.

To read and interpret tables.
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z7rcwmn

This link includes:
Seven videos (Focus on the videos with tables on them).

Please scroll down to Wednesday's Maths and complete the questions with workings out where needed.

Art
LI – To create a sketched picture based on a cactus.

Cacti naturally grow in North or South America. This relates to our topic on the USA.

Use the pictures in the resources section to help you create your own Cacti picture. You may want to use an example from the picture or you may want to use your own ideas. The choice is yours.

Thursday 4.2.21

English
Warm up

Find five synonyms for the following words:
Love –
Beauty –
Anger –
Safe –

Diary

Today you are going to continue writing your diary entry about your entry into the camp.

Structure for writing today
P4 – The activities
P5 – Reflecting on your experience so far and how you feel the summer is going to be.

Maths
Warm up – Write down all the factors of 36 and 56.

Two-way tables
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zrns2v4

Please open the link, this lesson includes:
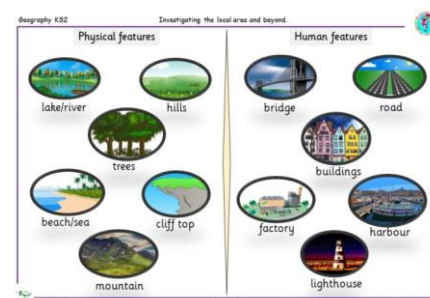A learning summary
A worksheet

Please scroll down to Thursday's Maths and complete the questions with workings out where needed.

Geography
LI: To be able to identify physical and human features.

Click this link to find out the difference between physical and human features:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqj3n9q/articles/zr8q7nb

Scroll down and sort the objects/places in the USA into physical or human features. You could either write them as a list or cut them out and sort them.

Friday 5.2.21

English

Warm up
What are the four key rules for punctuating speech?

will would should could
may can shall must might
will would should could

Modal verbs
Please open the link and follow the lesson below:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zncw4xs
The lesson includes:
- Two videos
- Three interactive activities

Now scroll down to the resources to complete a worksheet on modal verbs.

Maths

Warm up – Find all the factors of 72 and 40.

To read Timetables
https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/using-timetables-and-the-24-hour-clock/zn2hy9q

Please open the link, this lesson includes:
A video

Please scroll down to Friday's Maths and complete the questions with workings out where needed.

Story time

Each week your teacher will choose a short story to read to you of their choice and this will be a lovely reading for pleasure time.

Task: If you were to write your own book what would your main character be? Use the template in the resources section to create your own book character.

STORY TIME!

Other activities for the week

Use the following link to practise your times tables https://ttrockstars.com

Try watching Newsround each day
 https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/news/watch_newsround

Try listening to a podcast on the Literacy Trust website

https://literacytrust.org.uk/resources/podcasts-and-literacy-resources/

Remember to read for Buster's Book Club every Wednesday. Here are the reading targets that you should aim for!

Years R and 1 - Aim for at least 10 mins of reading (sharing a book with a grown up)
Years 2 and 3 – Aim for 15 minutes of reading with an adult.
Years 4, 5 and 6 - Aim for 20 minutes of reading (with an adult or independently).

Try to read at least 20 minutes - three times a week!

Interpret charts

White Rose Maths

1 The pictogram shows the number of ice creams sold in a shop.

Ice cream flavour	Number of ice creams sold
vanilla	🍦🍦🍦🍦
chocolate	🍦🍦🍦🍦🍦
strawberry	🍦🍦
mint choc	

Key 🍦 = 2 ice creams

a) How many vanilla ice creams were sold? ☐

b)

The shop sold 6 chocolate ice creams.
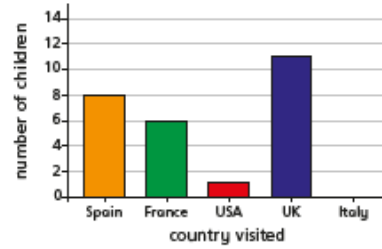
What mistake has Annie made?

_____

_____

c) How many chocolate ice creams were sold? ☐

d) How many strawberry ice creams were sold? ☐

e) Seven mint choc ice creams were sold.
Complete the pictogram to show this.

2 The bar chart shows the number of children who went on holiday to some different countries.

a) Complete the table using the information in the bar chart.

Country	Number of children visiting
Spain	
France	
USA	
UK	
Italy	

b) Complete the pictogram using the information in the bar chart.

Country	Number of children visiting
Spain	
France	
USA	
UK	
Italy	

Key ⬤ = 4 children

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3

Chart A   Chart B   Chart C
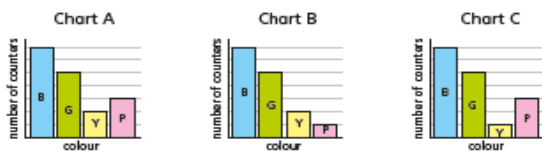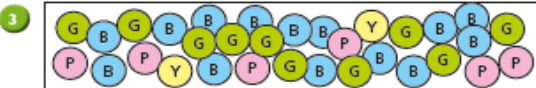
Which chart best represents the picture? _____

Talk to a partner about the reasons for your choice.

4 Use the clues to label the bar chart.
- The number of Huddersfield Town supporters is half the number of Halifax Town supporters.
- More people support Halifax Town than support any other team.
- More people support Manchester United than Leeds United.
- There is 1 less supporter of Bradford City than Halifax Town.

Bradford City   Huddersfield Town   Halifax Town
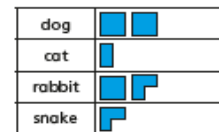
Leeds United   Manchester United
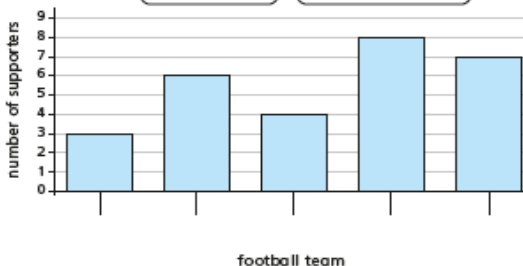
5 Four classes of children were asked what their favourite animals are. Match the tables to the charts.

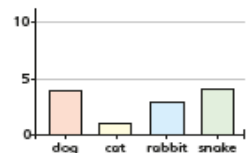| Class A	
dog	8
cat	2
rabbit	7
snake	12
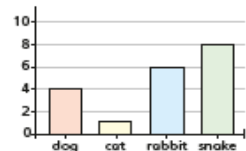
Class B	
dog	4
cat	1
rabbit	3
snake	4

Key ⬛ = 4 children

Class C	
dog	4
cat	1
rabbit	6
snake	8

Class D	
dog	8
cat	2
rabbit	7
snake	3

Key ⬛ = 4 children

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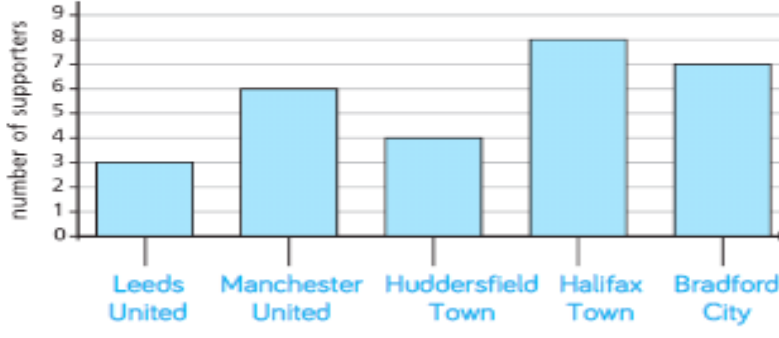
Monday Maths answers

Question	Answer
1	a) 8 b) She has counted the number of pictures of ice creams on the pictogram, but each picture represents 2 ice creams. c) 12 d) 3 e) 	Ice cream flavour	Number of ice creams sold
vanilla	(4 ice creams)
chocolate	(6 ice creams)
strawberry	(1½ ice creams)
mint choc	(3½ ice creams)

2	a)

Country	Number of children visiting
Spain	8
France	6
USA	1
UK	11
Italy	0

b)

Country	Number of children visiting
Spain	(2 circles)
France	(1½ circles)
USA	(¼ circle)
UK	(2¾ circles)
Italy	

3	chart C There are 14 blue, 10 green, 2 yellow and 6 pink. If each division on the vertical axis is equal to 2 counters, then the columns in chart C show these numbers.
4	(bar chart: number of supporters) Leeds United: 3, Manchester United: 6, Huddersfield Town: 4, Halifax Town: 8, Bradford City: 7

Question	Answer

5

Class A	
dog	8
cat	2
rabbit	7
snake	12

Class B	
dog	4
cat	1
rabbit	3
snake	4

Class C	
dog	4
cat	1
rabbit	6
snake	8

Class D	
dog	8
cat	2
rabbit	7
snake	3

Key ■ = 4 children

Key ■ = 4 children

25 Years of the Internet

The internet is a marvel of modern technology. It is only 25 years old but it has completely revolutionised the way the world works. So what on earth *is* the internet? Who was the genius who invented it? How has it changed the world so drastically in such a short period of time? Find the answers to these questions and more as you keep reading!

What is the internet?

The internet is an enormous and complex network which carries electronic data and information all over the world. It is like a wide-stretching web which links millions of items of technology with each other. Computers, televisions, mobile phones and tablets are all joined together by a gigantic system of huge underground cables, tiny household wires and even wireless connections. Soon our toasters, lights and cars will be linked in as well. Millions upon millions of signals and messages are sent zipping around the internet system 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Particularly in the developed world, people are becoming ever more reliant on the internet and the shortcuts it offers. We also use it for an increasingly wide variety of things, such as viewing websites, watching our favourite video clips and sending emails.

Who made it?

Smaller networks – which were similar in design to the modern internet – were created 50 years ago, but they were relatively tiny and required particular expertise to operate. They were designed mainly to be used by university academics and the military so very few people outside these fields used them at all. Then in 1990, a brainy British scientist called Tim Berners-Lee invented something he called the World Wide Web, which connected networks all over the world and was simple enough for normal people to use and add content to. In 1991, he shared his transformative invention with the planet, and it exploded into businesses and households across the world. Nowadays anybody and everybody can use the internet easily!

Changing the World

Tim Berners-Lee only created the first website in 1990, but now half the population on Earth use the World Wide Web regularly! That very first website was a simple page describing Berners-Lee's project to create his World Wide Web; now there are over one billion websites in existence! Once people had access to the internet they very quickly realised that 'the Web' (as it became known) let people do things they had previously thought were impossible. Millions of websites were created very rapidly with all sorts of information and features.

Early internet use took place across the network of telephone lines which had spread across the world since that technology had been invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876. Mobile phones only became common very recently; previously people used to have just one phone in their house, which was linked to everyone else's phones by telephone wires. Early on in the life of the internet, people could not be on the internet and the phone at the same time because they used the same wires! People used to have to 'dial-up' the internet like you do when you make a phone call!

Nowadays we have wireless networks, broadband and amazing new wire technology called 'fibre-optics' which use light to transmit information. All of this means we can have faster access to the internet in many more places. As the internet system grows and develops, new technologies will replace what we have now. By the end of your life, who can imagine what wonders will exist?

The internet is so revolutionary because it connects people almost instantly and is capable of so many different functions. Using the internet, a person in China can easily have a conversation with somebody in America about a visit or a joint business venture; it is just as quick and simple as talking to someone across a desk or the office! The internet also offers people a much more extensive choice of things to buy than a local shop or even a shopping centre ever could; for example, someone in Britain can buy a car from Australia with a few clicks of their computer mouse!

It is clear from the amount of money made by internet companies that 'online' business is very big business indeed. Amazon, the online retailer, was recently valued at 69.4 billion dollars! Facebook (the social media website) earned its inventor, Mark Zuckerberg, 1.6 billion dollars *in a single day*. Using internet is now one of the most important parts of running a business.

The amount of new things added to the internet is showing no signs of slowing down; if anything, it is speeding up! The possibilities seem to only be limited by people's imaginations! Nowadays, people can meet and fall in love on dating websites. They can store all their precious photos and record memories on social media. They can spread new ideas far and wide on the internet and people are constantly searching for answers on the search engine Google. In fact, Google has become so widely used that 'googling' something (searching on Google) has become a common word! Many people have become millionaires simply by making videos in their house which they share online! New websites, new technology and new ideas are constantly being added. The internet has made progress happen faster than anyone would have believed 25 years ago. Tim Berners-Lee's invention has completely revolutionised the way the world works.

25 Years of the Internet

1. Who made the first website?

2. Which information goes with which bit of history? Put the letters next to the right answer.

    A. The first website was made.

    B. Things like the modern internet were made.

    C. Half the people in the world use the internet.

50 years ago	
1990	
Today	

3. Write down one way you use the internet. Then write down one way an adult you know might use the internet.

4. The title says '25 Years of the Internet'. Find and copy the sentence which shows that this is a good choice for the title.

5. 'It links lots of things together.' Think of a word which you could use instead of 'links'.

6. Not many people remember when 'things like the modern internet were made 50 years ago'. Why does the world remember the start of the World Wide Web?

7. 'Things like the modern internet were made 50 years ago, but they were smaller.'
    a. What does the word 'modern' mean?

    b. Rewrite the sentence using a word (or words) other than 'modern'.

8. Sometimes the writing in books which tell us facts is split up into different parts. Why has the writer split this writing into different parts?

9. This piece of writing has a very clear structure.
   a. What is the purpose of the introduction?
   b. How does the way the rest of the writing is presented connect it to the introduction?

10. Make a list of five things which people use the internet for. Your answers must come from the text.

11. Tara says 'This piece of writing is about how the internet has changed the world'. Explain how the first and last paragraphs show Tara is right.

12. 'The internet is a marvel of technology.' Copy from a dictionary what the word 'marvel' means in this sentence.

13. What is the effect of the writer saying that signals and messages are sent 'zipping' around the internet?

14. Which two groups used similar networks years before the invention of the World Wide Web?

15. 'So what on earth *is* the internet?' (Paragraph 1). What is the effect of the italics on the word 'is'?

16. What does the word 'exploded' mean when the author says the World Wide Web 'exploded into businesses and households across the world'?

17. Do you think the internet was used as much as it is today when people had to 'dial-up'? Copy and explain a phrase from the text which supports your answer.

18. When the author describes the internet as 'like a...web', what figure of speech is being used?

19. By describing the web discussed in the previous question as 'wide-reaching' what writing technique is the author using?

20. This text is all about how the internet has changed the world. Now you have read it, what do you think is the biggest or most important way the world has been changed by the World Wide Web? Give two reasons for your answer.

25 Years of the Internet

1. Who made the first website? Tim Berners-Lee

2. Which information goes with which bit of history? Put the letters next to the right answer.

   A. The first website was made.

   B. Things like the modern internet were made.

   C. Half the people in the world use the internet.

50 years ago	B
1990	A
Today	C

3. Write down one way you use the internet. Then write down one way an adult you know might use the internet. Personal answers which must make sense.

4. The title says '25 Years of the Internet'. Find and copy the sentence which shows that this is a good choice for the title. 'In 1991 he shared it with everyone, and now anybody can use the internet!'

5. 'It links lots of things together.' Think of a word which you could use instead of 'links'. Joins; connects; attaches; combines; ties.

6. Not many people remember when 'things like the modern internet were made 50 years ago'. Why does the world remember the start of the World Wide Web? The world remembers it because the World Wide Web brought internet use to the world.

7. 'Things like the modern internet were made 50 years ago, but they were smaller.'
   a. What does the word 'modern' mean? To do with present or recent times; contemporary; happening nowadays.
   b. Rewrite the sentence using a word (or words) other than 'modern'. Various answers possible; answers must make sense and include a synonym for 'modern'.

8. Sometimes the writing in books which tell us facts is split up into different parts. Why has the writer split this writing into different parts? Either to make it easier to read and find the right information; or to answer the questions asked in the introduction.

9. This piece of writing has a very clear structure.

    a. What is the purpose of the introduction? To briefly explain what the piece is about and to indicate what further information will be provided.

    b. How does the way the rest of the writing is presented connect it to the introduction? It is split into three sections which repeat and directly answer the questions posed in the introduction.

10. Make a list of five things which people use the internet for. Your answers must come from the text. Any 5 of the following: viewing websites; watching video clips; sending emails; speaking to people around the world; business conversations; buying cars; falling in love; storing photos; spreading ideas; becoming millionaires by making and sharing videos.

11. Tara says 'This piece of writing is about how the internet has changed the world'. Explain how the first and last paragraphs show Tara is right. Both the first and last paragraphs of the piece contain the phrase 'it has completely changed the world'. It begins and ends with that message.

12. 'The internet is a marvel of technology.' Copy from a dictionary what the word 'marvel' means in this sentence. Answers will vary depending on the dictionary used; however, any answer given must be a definition of 'marvel' which is appropriate for this context.

13. What is the effect of the writer saying that signals and messages are sent 'zipping' around the internet? It conveys a sense of speed and busyness.

14. Which two groups used similar networks years before the invention of the World Wide Web? Universities and the military

15. 'So what on earth *is* the internet?' (Paragraph 1). What is the effect of the italics on the word 'is'? They place emphasis on the word and show that a major focus of the text is going to be what the internet actually comprises of.

16. What does the word 'exploded' mean when the author says the World Wide Web 'exploded into businesses and households across the world'? It means that it had an immediate and unmissable impact; it was used in businesses and households instantly.

17. Do you think the internet was used as much as it is today when people had to 'dial-up'? Copy and explain a phrase from the text which supports your answer. No; any phrases which mention the sharing of phone lines; the inability to be on the telephone and internet at the same time; or the fact that access was less instantaneous are applicable. The choice of quotation must be explained.

18. When the author describes the internet as 'like a…web', what figure of speech is being used? A simile

19. By describing the web discussed in the previous question as 'wide-reaching' what writing technique is the author using? Personification

20. This text is all about how the internet has changed the world. Now you have read it, what do you think is the biggest or most important way the world has been changed by the World Wide Web? Give two reasons for your answer. Various answers; must be justified with two reasons or examples from the text.

French Breakfast

Look at the items on this typical French breakfast table and the word list beneath. Can you match up the words to the correct breakfast item? Use your common sense and knowledge of English words to help. To check your answers, or if you get stuck, use the vocabulary list which follows afterwards.
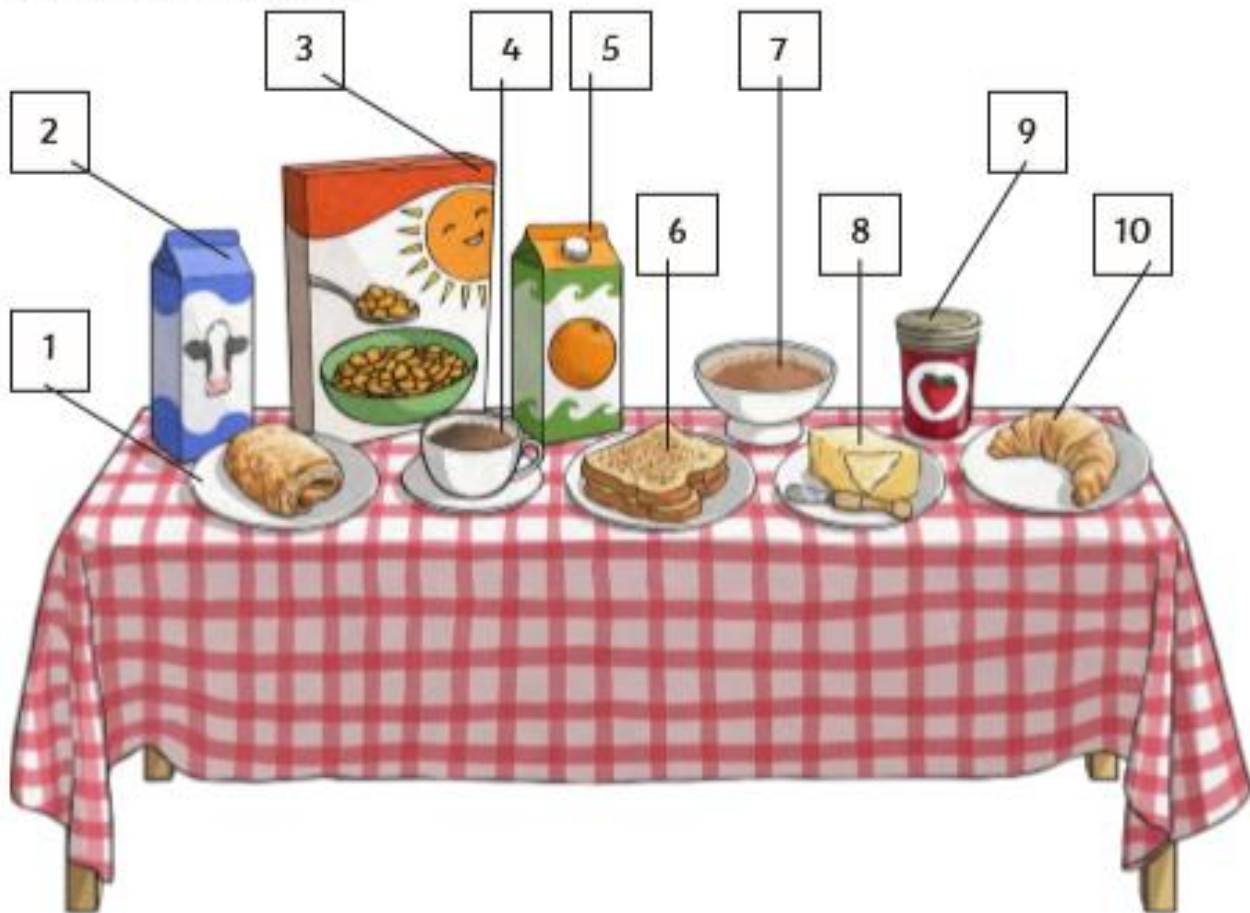
1		6		
2		7		
3		8		
4		9		
5		10		

French Breakfast

Vocabulary List

English	French	Phonetic Pronunciation
Coffee	Le café	Luh kafay
Milk	Le lait	Luh lay
Orange juice	Le jus d'orange	Luh jhew doronjh
Toast	Le pain grillé	Luh pang gree-yay
Butter	Le beurre	Luh beur
Jam	La confiture	La confityur
Croissant	Le croissant	Luh crwassong
Pain au chocolat	Le pain au chocolat	Luh pang oh shokolah
Hot chocolate	Le chocolat chaud	Luh shokolah show
Cereal	Les céréales	Lay sayrayal

Read and interpret line graphs

1 The graph shows the height of a sunflower on the first day of each week for 6 weeks.
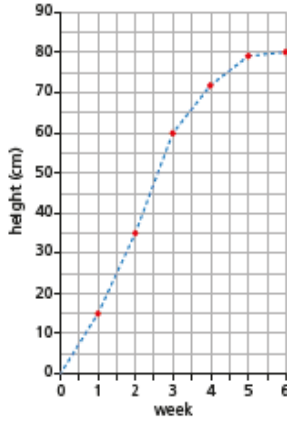
a) What is the height of the sunflower at the start of week 3?

b) What is the height of the sunflower at the start of week 2?

c) Eva thinks the height of the sunflower at the start of week 4 is 75 cm. Explain why Eva is wrong.

_____

_____

d) By how much does the sunflower grow from the start of week 3 to the start of week 6?

2 The graph shows the population of a town at the end of each decade from 1950 to 2000
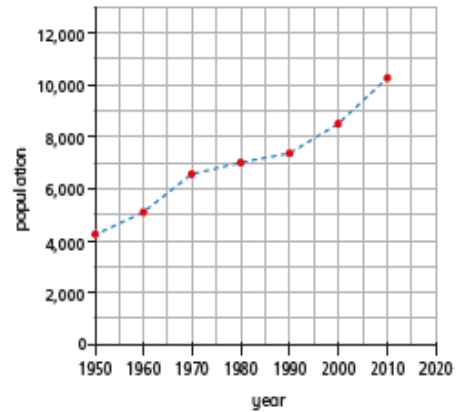
a) What was the population at the end of 1980?

b) What was the population at the end of 2000?

c) Can you accurately tell the population in 1991? Why?

_____

_____

d) Which decade had the least population increase? _____

e) Predict the population at the end of 2020
Compare answers with a partner.

3 This graph shows the average rainfall in London and Manchester to the nearest 5 mm.
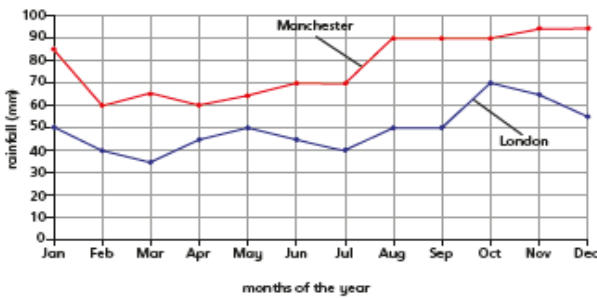
a) How many millimetres of rain falls in London in May?

b) Which months are the driest in Manchester?

_____

c) Which is the wettest month in London? _____

d) In January, how much more rainfall is there in Manchester than London?

e) How many months does it rain more than 50 mm in London and Manchester?

f) How much more rainfall is there in Manchester than London in December?

4 Energy is measured in kWh (kilowatt hours).

This graph shows the amount of energy being used at different times of the year in one household.
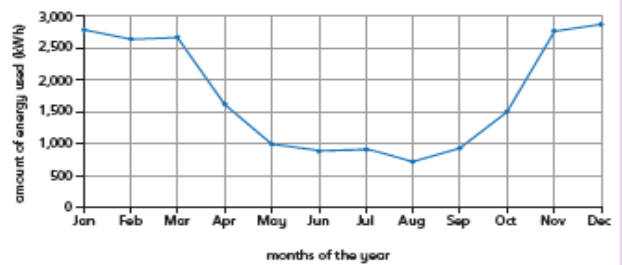
Describe three things that you know from looking at the graph.

_____

_____

_____

Describe three things that you could find out from the graph.

_____

_____

_____

Tuesday Maths answers

Question	Answer
1	a) 60 cm b) 35 cm c) She has read the intervals between grid lines wrong. The height is between 70 cm and 75 cm. d) 20 cm
2	a) 7,000 b) 8,500 c) No. multiple possible answers, e.g.: It is only partly into a square There isn't a measurement for that year. d) 1980s e) Answers will depend on how students continued the curve.
3	a) 50 mm b) February and April c) October d) 35 mm e) 3 f) 40 mm
4	things that you know: multiple possible answers, e.g.: Less energy is used in the middle of the year. The least energy is used in August. The most energy is used in December. things that you can find out: multiple possible answers, e.g.: The difference in the amount of energy used in different months. The total amount of energy used. The months with the greatest change.

LI: To organise my ideas for a diary recount.

Introduction
P1 – Journey to summer camp
P2 – Arriving at camp and meeting your new friends
P3 – The food
P4 – The activities
P5 – Reflecting on your experience so far and how you feel the summer is going to be

---

Look at the images and decide if friction is an advantage or disadvantage in the situation, then colour in the box you have chosen. Explain why.

fidget spinner

advantage	disadvantage

My explanation:

_____

_____

_____

_____

running shoes

advantage	disadvantage

My explanation:

_____

_____

_____

_____

bike brakes
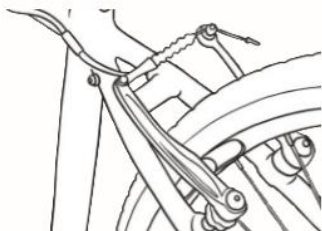
advantage	disadvantage

My explanation:

_____

_____

_____

_____

playground slide

advantage	disadvantage

My explanation:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Wednesday Maths

1 The table shows the weight of five dogs, to the nearest kilogram.

Name of dog	Weight
Buster	12 kg
Misty	26 kg
Titch	14 kg
Henry	
Patch	

a) What is the total weight of Buster and Titch?

b) Henry is 10 kg heavier than Misty.
   Write Henry's weight in the table.

c) Patch is heavier that Titch but weighs less than Misty.
   Write the dogs names in order of weight, starting with the lightest.

   _____

   _____

2 The table shows the number of children in each year at a primary school.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of children	28	31	29	25	32	

There are 175 children in the school in total.
How many children are in Year 6?

Complete the table.
How did you work this out? Talk to a partner.

3 The table shows the average summer temperature for different cities.

City	London	Edinburgh	Paris	Madrid	Rome	Berlin
Temperature (°C)	21	15	25	31	30	22

a) What is the average summer temperature in Paris?

b) Which city has the warmest average temperature during the summer? _____

c) What is the difference in average temperature between Berlin and Edinburgh?

d) Which two cities have a difference of just one degree in average summer temperature?

   _____

e) Eva and her parents live in London.
   They want to have a summer holiday somewhere warmer.

   Which city do you think they should go to? _____
   Explain your answer.

4 Teachers asked children how they travel to school.
The tables show how the children in Year 4 and Year 5 travel to school.

Year 4

Method of travel	Walk	Bike	Car	Bus
Number of children	18	1	10	0

Year 5

Method of travel	Walk	Bike	Car	Bus
Number of children	17	3	7	1

a) What is the most common method of travel in both year groups?

   _____

b) How many more children travel by car in Year 4 than in Year 5?

c) Which year has the most children?

   _____

d) Year 5 children cause less pollution than Year 4, getting to school

   Is Tommy correct? _____
   Explain your answer.

5 The table shows the number of ice creams sold in a shop last week.

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
Ice creams sold	15	27	13	19	2	46	38

The shop sold more ice creams in total on Saturday and Sunday than during the rest of the week.

Do you agree with Alex? _____
Explain your reasons.

6 Class 5B did a survey to find out the types of pets children had at home.

Dog	Cat	Hamster	Rabbit	Goldfish
₩₩₩ II	₩₩₩	III	IIII	₩₩₩

There are 24 children in the class. — Dora

We do not know how many children are in the class. — Rosie

There are more than 24 children in the class. — Amir

Who is correct? _____
Explain your answer.

Wednesday Maths answers

1	a) 26 kg
	b)

Name of dog	Weight
Buster	12 kg
Misty	26 kg
Titch	14 kg
Henry	**36 kg**
Patch	

c) Buster, Titch, Patch, Misty, Henry

2	

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of children	28	31	29	25	32	**30**

Add up the number of children in Years 1 to 5 and subtract this from 175

3	

a) 25°C
b) Madrid
c) 7°C
d) two possible answers: London and Berlin **or** Rome and Madrid
e) four possible answers: Paris **or** Madrid **or** Rome **or** Berlin
These are the cities with an average summer temperature greater than 21°C.

4	

a) walk
b) 3
c) Year 4
d) multiple possible answers, e.g.:
Yes, because three fewer children travel by car and one person travelling on a bus causes less pollution than three cars.
No, because although three fewer children travel by car, a bus produces more pollution than three cars.
Cannot tell, because we don't know how busy the bus is and how much pollution it produces.

5	Yes. The shop sold 76 ice creams from Monday to Friday, and sold 84 ice creams in total on Saturday and Sunday.
6	Rosie is correct. Some children may have more than one type of pet.

Two-way tables

White Rose Maths

1 A film is shown twice a day at 3 pm and 7 pm.

The table shows the number of children and adults that see each show in one day.

	Adults	Children
3 pm showing	28	65
7 pm showing	58	12

a) How many children watched the 7 pm showing? ☐

b) How many adults watched the film that day?

☐

c) There are 100 seats in the cinema.

How many seats were empty at the 3pm showing?

☐

d) Did more children or more adults watch the film?

Show your workings.

_____

e) Why do you think fewer children watched the 7pm showing?

2 The table shows information about the eye colour of 100 people.

	Brown	Blue	Green	Total
Boys	12	25		70
Girls			8	
Total	29			100

a) Complete the table.

b) How many boys have green eyes? ☐

c) How many girls have blue eyes? ☐

d) How many more girls have brown eyes than blue eyes? ☐

3 The table below shows the distance in miles between some cities.

London				
3,459	New York			
5,938	6,736	Tokyo		
6,011	7,803	9,152	Cape Town	
10,553	9,929	7,819	6,845	Sydney

a) What is the distance between Sydney and Tokyo? ☐

b) Which two cities are the furthest apart?

_____ and _____

c) Choose a city to start in and then two more different places to visit.

How far would you have to travel?

☐

© White Rose Maths 2019

4 Teams are awarded points for each event at a swimming gala.

Some of the scores have accidentally been washed off!

	Breaststroke	Backstroke	Butterfly	Freestyle	Total
Yellow	405		210	395	1,970
Red	650	420		650	
Green	210		400		1,480
Blue		210	610	510	
Total	1,610		1,430	1,925	

Work out the missing scores and complete the table.

Write 3 questions for your partner to answer about the information on the table.

_____

_____

_____

5 The table shows information about some of the world's tallest buildings.

Building	Country	Height (m)	Number of floors	Year completed
Burj Khalifa	UAE	828	163	2010
Shanghai Tower	China	632	128	2015
Abraj Al-Bait Clock Tower	Saudi Arabia	601	120	2012
Ping An Finance Centre	China	599	115	2017
Goldin Finance 117	China	597	128	2019

a) How tall is the tallest building? ☐

b) Which building is 601 m tall? _____

c) Which two buildings have the same number of floors?

_____

d) Which building was completed most recently? _____

e) How much taller is the Burj Khalifa than the Goldin Finance 117 building? ☐

f) Three-fifths of the buildings are in China.

Is this statement correct? _____

Explain how you know.

_____

_____

Thursday's Maths answers

Question	Answer
1	a) 12 b) 86 c) 7 d) adults 86 adults and 77 children watched the film. e) Fewer children watched the 7pm showing because it did not finish until after their bedtime.
2	a) |	Brown	Blue	Green	Total
---	---	---	---	---
Boys	12	25	33	70
Girls	17	5	8	30
Total	29	30	41	100	 b) 33 c) 5 d) 12
3	a) 7,819 miles b) London and Sydney c) multiple possible answers, adding together two different distances in the table, e.g.: London to New York to Tokyo: 10,195 miles

4	 |	Breaststroke	Backstroke	Butterfly	Freestyle	Total
---	---	---	---	---	---
Yellow	405	960	210	395	1,970
Red	650	420	210	650	1,930
Green	210	500	400	370	1,480
Blue	345	210	610	510	1,675
Total	1,610	2,090	1,430	1,925	7,055	 multiple possible answers, e.g.: How many points did the Green team score in the freestyle? Which team won the gala? Which event scored the greatest number of points? What is the difference in points between the scores of the first and last team?
5	a) 828 m b) Abraj Al-Bair Clock Tower c) Shanghai Tower and Goldin Finance 117 d) Goldin Finance 117 e) 231 m f) Yes. Three out of the five buildings are in China.

Thursday Geography

Yellowstone National Park Location: Wyoming and surrounding areas	**Goldengate Bridge** Location: San Francisco California	**Disney World** Location: Orlando Florida	**Statue of Liberty** Location: New York City New York State
Great Smoky Mountains National Park Location: North Carolina and Tennessee	**Alcatraz Island** Location: San Francisco California	**Times Square** Location: New York City New York State	**Central Park** Location: New York City New York State
The White House Location: Washington DC Maryland and Virginia	**Glacier National Park** Location: Montana	**Empire State Building** Location: New York City New York State	**Yosemite National Park** Location: California
Grand Canyon Location: Arizona	**Niagara Falls** Location: New York State	**Hoover Dam** Location: Nevada and Arizona	**Everglades National Park** Location: Florida
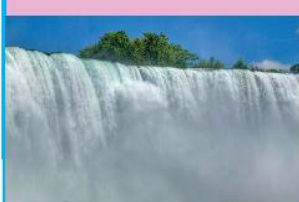
Rocky Mountains National Park

Location:

Colorado

Olympic National Park

Location:

Washington State

Kennedy Space Center

Location:

Florida

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park

Location:

Hawaii

Finger Lakes

Location:

New York State

Mississippi River

Location:

Mississippi

Gateway Arch

Location:

St. Louis
Missouri

Crater Lake

Location:

Oregon

Las Vegas Strip

Location:

Las Vegas
Nevada

Mount Rushmore

Location:

South Dakota

Old Faithful

Location:

Yellowstone National
Park, Wyoming

Denali

Location:

Alaska

Timetables

1 Here is the Saturday timetable for the main pool at a local leisure centre.

07:00	08:00	09:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00

Session blocks:
- 1 (07:00–08:00)
- 2 (08:00–09:00)
- 3 / 4 (09:00–12:00)
- 5, 5 (12:00–13:00)
- 6 (13:00)

14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00

Session blocks:
- 6, 5, 5, 5, 8, 8

1 Swimfit **2** Lane Swimming **3** Family Swim
4 Children's Swimming Lessons **5** Swim For All
6 Fun Swim: Under 14s Only **8** Adult Swimming Lessons

a) Is this true or false?
The Family Swim session starts at 9 o'clock in the morning.

_____

b) How long does the Swimfit session last? _____

c) During the day how much time is allocated to Swim for All sessions?

_____

d) Why is the time between 9:00 and 12:00 divided into two?
Talk about it with a partner.

2 Draw a timetable for today's lessons at school.
You should include breaks and lunchtime.

Add another row to your timetable to show what lessons you have tomorrow.
What things stay the same and what things change every day?

3 Here is part of a bus timetable showing the journey from the bus station to the train station.

	1st bus	2nd bus
Bus station	10:30	12:15
High Street	10:42	12:27
Green Lane	10:45	12:30
School	10:56	
Four Lane End	11:07	
Library	11:12	
Train station	11:25	

It takes the 2nd bus the same time to travel between each stop.
Complete the timetable.

4 This is the train timetable from Leeds to London.

Leeds	12:15	12:45	13:15	13:45	14:15
Wakefield	12:28	12:58	13:28	13:58	14:28
Doncaster	12:47	13:19	13:47	14:19	14:47
Grantham	13:18	—	14:18	—	15:18
Peterborough	—	14:10	—	15:10	—
Stevenage	14:04	—	15:04	—	16:04
London	14:31	15:01	15:31	16:01	16:31

a) What time does the 12:45 from Leeds arrive in London?

b) How long does the 13:58 train from Wakefield take to get to London?

_____

c) At which stations does the 14:15 train stop?

_____

_____

d) How long does it take to get from Grantham to Stevenage?

_____

e) If you arrive in Grantham at 13:30, how long will you need to wait before the next train to London?
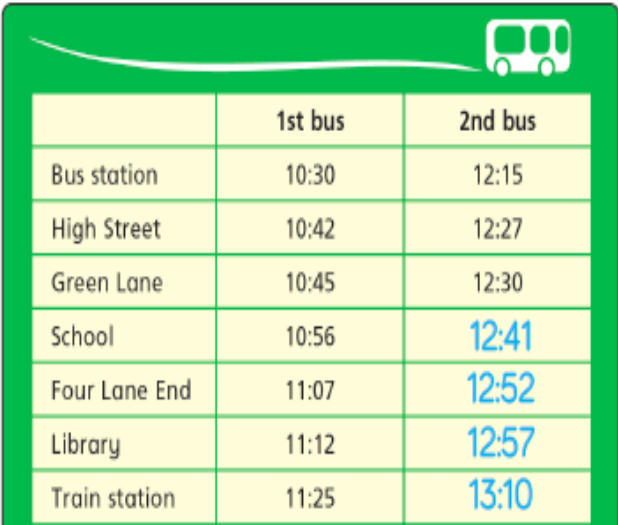
5 Here is a local bus timetable.

High Street	09:15	09:35	09:55	10:15
Library	09:30	09:50	10:10	10:30
Willow Park	09:47	10:07	10:27	10:47
Bank Road	10:05	10:25	10:45	11:05
Shop-A-Lot Centre	10:20	10:40	11:00	11:20

a) Dexter misses the 09:15 bus by 3 minutes.
He needs to be at Bank Road by 10:30
Is he still able to make it? _____
Explain your answer.

_____

_____

b) Annie catches the 10:10 bus.
What time does she arrive at the Shop-A-Lot Centre? _____

c) Teddy says he never has to wait more than 20 minutes for a bus.
Is this true? _____
Explain your answer.

_____

_____

_____

Friday's Maths answers

Y5 - Autumn - Block 3 - Step 6 - Timetables Answers

Question	Answer
1	a) true b) 1 hour c) 4 hours d) Part of the pool is used for children's swimming lessons and the rest of the pool is used for Swim for All.
2	student's timetable for one day The times of lessons, breaks and lunchtime are the same every day, but the subjects in each lesson may be different.
3	

	1st bus	2nd bus
Bus station	10:30	12:15
High Street	10:42	12:27
Green Lane	10:45	12:30
School	10:56	12:41
Four Lane End	11:07	12:52
Library	11:12	12:57
Train station	11:25	13:10

4	a) 15:01 b) 2 hours 3 minutes c) Leeds, Wakefield, Doncaster, Grantham, Stevenage, London d) 46 minutes e) 48 minutes
5	a) Yes. He can catch the 09:35 bus, which gets to Bank Road at 10:25 b) 11:00 c) Yes. The buses run every 20 minutes, so if he just misses a bus the longest wait will be 20 minutes.

Using Modal Verbs to Indicate Degrees of Possibility Mini Test

1. Tick all of the sentences which contain **modal verbs**.

I like chips because they taste nice. ☐

I like singing but I prefer dancing. ☐

I might be going on holiday at the weekend. ☐

Dust mites are everywhere but they are so small we can't see them. ☐

He should have scored. It was an open goal! ☐

2. Underline all of the **modal verbs** in the paragraph below:

It would have been amazing if we had beaten the record. We knew we could have and, as the minutes ticked down, we really thought we would. There is a lot of belief in the team that we can do this, and we might be back next year for another attempt.

3. Choose one of these **modal verbs** to complete the sentences. You may only use each one once.

will	could not	may	should	can

a) Try as she might, she _____ get the ball in the tiny hole.

b) If Hamza doesn't already brush his teeth well, then what the dentist told him

_____ make him try harder.

c) For all we know, that _____ be the quickest route after all.

d) Letitia has improved a lot – she _____ do things she never would

have dreamed of when she began.

e) Because it is an emergency, I _____ get there as quickly as I can.

4. Can you give a piece of advice to these people with a problem using the **modal verbs** would, could and should?

3 marks

    a) Help! I have moved to a new school and I feel like I don't have any friends.

    _____

    _____

    b) Help! Two friends have invited me to parties at the same time on the same day.

    _____

    _____

    c) Help! I have always liked to wear unusual clothes but now people at school have begun to tease me.

    _____

    _____

- -

5. Use and underline a **modal verb** in each of your sentences to explain how likely the following events are to happen…

4 marks

    Winning the lottery - e.g. I might not win the lottery because such a lot of people enter.

    a) Learning to play an instrument.

    _____

    _____

    b) Getting married.

    _____

    _____

    c) Learning to drive a car.

    _____

    _____

    d) Becoming famous.

    _____

    _____

total for
this page

Using Modal Verbs to Indicate Degrees of Possibility Mini Test   Answers

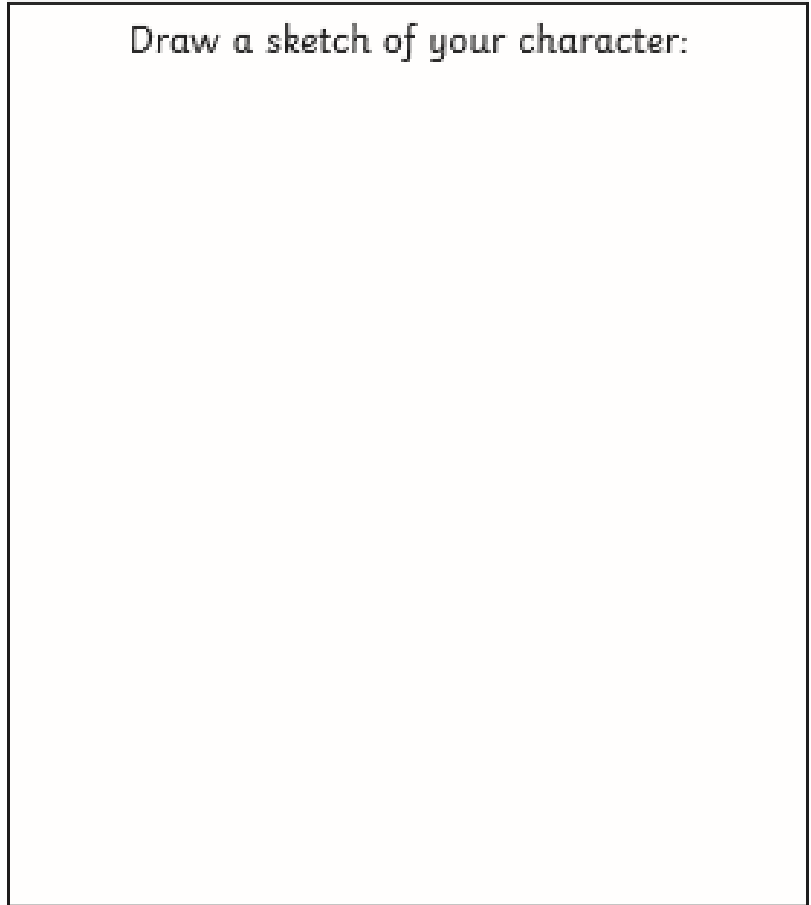|		
1	Tick all of the sentences which contain modal verbs.	5 marks
	I like chips because they taste nice. ☒	
	I like singing but I prefer dancing. ☒	
	I might be going on holiday at the weekend. ☑	
	Dust mites are everywhere but they are so small we can't see them. ☑	
	He should have scored. It was an open goal! ☑	
2	Underline all of the modal verbs in this sentence:	5 marks
	It *would* have been amazing if we had beaten the record. We knew we *could* have and as the minutes ticked down, we really thought we *would*. There is a lot of belief in the team that we *can* do this, and we *might* be back next year for another attempt.	
3	Choose one of these modal verbs to complete the sentences. You may only use each one once.	5 marks
	Suggested answers as there are multiple possible answers to some questions.	
	a) Try as she might, she **could not** get the ball in the tiny hole.	
	b) If Keith doesn't already brush his teeth well, then what the dentist told him **should** make him try harder.	
	c) For all we know, that **may** be the quickest route after all.	
	d) Letitia has improved a lot – she **can** do things she never would have dreamed of when she began.	
	e) Because it is an emergency, I **will** get there as quickly as I can.	
4	Can you give a piece of advice to these people with a problem using the modal verbs would, could and should?	3 mark
	a) Help! I have moved to a new school and I feel like I don't have any friends.	
	b) Help! Two friends have invited me to parties at the same time on the same day.	
	c) Help! I have always liked to wear unusual clothes but now people at school have begun to tease me.	
	Accept any sentences that have been formed correctly and use the modal verbs would, could and should.	
5	Use and underline a modal verb in each of your sentences to explain how likely the following events are to happen...	4 mark
	Winning the lottery e.g. I might not win the lottery because such a lot of people enter.	
	a) Learning to play an instrument. - *I **could** learn the guitar but I might end up doing other things.*	
	b) Getting married. - *I **might** get married and I **might not**!*	
	c) Learning to drive a car. - *I **should** learn to drive a car because it will help me get to places.*	
	d) Becoming famous. - *I **may** become famous if I **can** work hard at something.*	
	Accept any sentences that have been formed correctly and use the modal verbs would, could and should.	

Character Profile

Character name

Appearance:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Personality:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Draw a sketch of your character:

Actions: What does your character **do** in the story?

_____

_____

_____

_____