10 Day Home Learning Pack
Year 5

Day 1

English
Modal verbs

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

Watch the short clip to remind you what modal verbs are and when to use them.

https://www.theschoolrun.com/what-are-modal-verbs

For example: It MIGHT rain at lunchtime.
It is DEFINITELY going to be Tuesday tomorrow.
A modal verb shows the level of possibility or certainty of something happening, it changes the effect of the verb in the sentence.
Scroll down and complete the worksheet by placing the correct modal verb in the sentences.
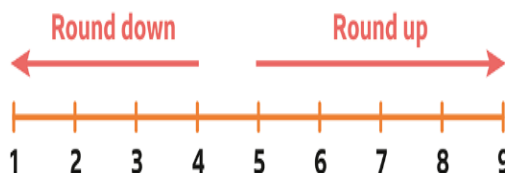
Maths
Rounding numbers to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000.

This link includes a catch-up quiz, a learning summary, two videos and two activities, this should consolidate work previously learnt in year 5.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zjf492p

The rule for rounding

Always look at the digit to the right of the one you're supposed to be rounding to:

- If it is 5 or more, then round it up
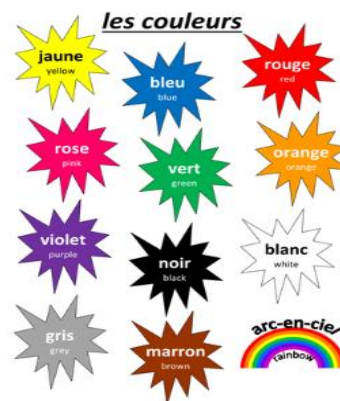- If it is less than 5, then round it down

Round down ←   → Round up

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Included in resources below is a worksheet.

TIMES TABLES ROCKSTARS

French

Go in to the website below and learn all about colours in French, play the games too.

les couleurs

jaune yellow | bleu blue | rouge red
rose pink | vert green | orange orange
violet purple | noir black | blanc white
gris grey | marron brown | arc-en-ciel rainbow

https://www.digitaldialects.com/French/Colour.htm

There is a colour worksheet to complete in resources below.

Day 2

English

SPAG: Parenthesis
Brackets, dashes and commas for Parenthesis.

Parenthesis

Definition
a word, phrase, or clause inserted as an explanation or afterthought

Examples

parenthesis
You – to put it mildly – are annoying.

Yes, but I, as they say, am as free as a bird!
parenthesis

Watch the clip about parenthesis.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YZJbRaA3LUI

Please complete the activities below (resources) in your home workbook.

Maths
Partitioning Numbers

This link includes a catch-up quiz, a learning summary, a video and three activities, this should consolidate work previously learnt in year 5.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zhnrcqt

What number does each column represent?

You have three thousands (3,000), two hundreds (200), five tens (50) and six ones (6).

So, what number does this make?

3,000 + 200 + 50 + 6 = 3,256

Three thousand, two hundred and fifty-six.

Included in resources below is a worksheet and answers.

Science

Plastic Pollution Comprehension

Scroll down and complete the reading comprehension below relating to plastic pollution.

Click this link to find out more about plastic pollution:
https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/kids-club/cool-kids/general-kids-club/plastic-pollution/

Day 3

English
Poetry -Michael Rosen
'Chocolate cake'

For the remainder of the week we will be looking at different poems.

Watch the clip below and/or read the poem in resources below and then choose a poetry task to complete.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tWrOeNKvtHI

Maths
Find 1,10, 100 and 1,000 more

This link includes a catch-up quiz, a learning summary, a video and two activities, this should consolidate work previously learnt in year 5.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zw267yc

There is also a worksheet and answers in the resources section below.

Art
Georgia O'Keeffe flower art

Georgia O'Keeffe is a famous artist from the USA. She has created some amazing pictures of flowers. Scroll down below to complete the activity.

Day 4

English
Poetry -Michael Rosen
'Boogy woogy Buggy'

Watch the clip below and/or read the poem in resources below and then choose a poetry task to complete.
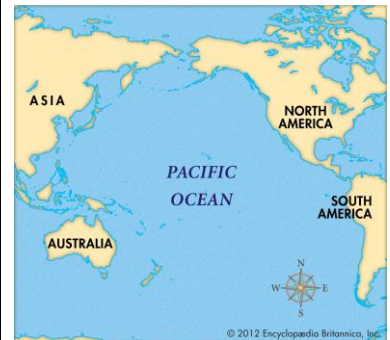https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3lOo315p9WM

Maths
Ordering Numbers

This link includes a catch-up quiz, a learning summary, this should consolidate work previously learnt in year 5.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/znw78hv

There is a worksheet and answers in the resources section below.

Geography

Scroll down to read the fact file about the Pacific Ocean and then answer the questions.

Use Oddizzi to find out more about the Pacific Ocean:
www.oddizzi.com
username: Garlinge
password: Garlinge

Day 5

English	Maths	PSHCE
Poetry -Michael Rosen **Comparing poems activity.**	**Negative numbers**	**Spread Some Kindness.**

English
Poetry -Michael Rosen
Comparing poems activity.

Look in resources for today's task, please complete on paper.

Maths
Negative numbers

This link includes a catch-up quiz, a learning summary and two video's this should consolidate work previously learnt in year 5.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zkmv382

There is a worksheet and answers in the resources section below.

PSHCE
Spread Some Kindness.

Your task today is to spread some kindness, see if you can complete some or all of the tasks (in resources) and design your own heart kindness worksheet.

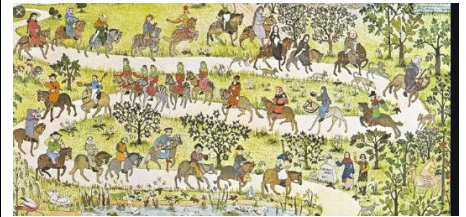| Day 6		
English Reading/Comprehension Lesson This comprehension is all about Meerkats which will help with your English writing task this week. Please go to resources (below) to read the text and answer the questions.	**Maths** To Count in 25's This link includes a catch-up quiz, a learning summary and one video, this should support work previously learnt in year 5. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/znv3n9q There is also a worksheet in the resources section below.	**RE** Pilgrimages A pilgrimage is a special journey. Scroll down to write about a special journey you have been on and complete the word search containing Pilgrimage vocabulary.

Day 7		
English Non-Chronological Report Meerkats Today, you are going to start planning a non-chronological report all about Meerkats. You are going to watch two clips all about Meerkats, find out all about them by clicking on the links below, using the comprehension information from yesterday and the information pages in the resources section below. https://www.literacyshed.com/catchit.html https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=meerkats&&view=detail&mid=5A82661675A45B534A705A82661675A45B534A70&&FORM=VRDGAR&ru=%2Fvideos%2Fsearch%3Fq%3Dmeerkats%26FORM%3DHDRSC3 Look at the checklist and example of an non-chronological report. Today is a planning day.	**Maths** Add Numbers With up to 4 Digits. This link includes a catch-up quiz, a learning summary and one video, this should support work previously learnt in year 5. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z6vr47h There is also a worksheet in the resources section below.	**PSHCE** Feelings This task can also be found in the resources section. Complete the activity on a piece of paper, answers are included in the resources section.

Day 8

English
Non-Chronological Report
Meerkats

Today you are going to start planning your non-chronological report all about Meerkats.
Use a blank piece of paper and plan your work under the following headings:

TITLE: MEERKATS
- INTRODUCTION
- WHAT DO MEERKATS LOOK LIKE?
- WHAT DO MEERKATS EAT?
- WHERE DO MEERKATS LIVE?
- MEERKAT BABIES AND YOUNG
- FUN FACTS/DID YOU KNOW
- A DIAGRAM OF A MEERKAT

Today is a planning day

Maths
Subtracting Numbers With 4 Digits

This link includes a catch-up quiz, a learning summary and one video, this should support work previously learnt in year 5.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zrtsy9q

There is also a worksheet in the resources section below.

PE
Isolation Challenge

Read the PE challenges (in resources) and choose some activities that you can do in your home and record your scores.

Day 9

English
Non-chronological report
Meerkats

Today you are going to write up your non-chronological report all about Meerkats. Include all of the above sections and a diagram. Remember to write cursively and in your best handwriting.

Today is a writing day

Maths
Factor Pairs

This link includes a catch-up quiz, a learning summary and one video, this should support work previously learnt in year 5.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zg48r2p

There is also a worksheet in the resources section below.

Topic – USA
Statue of Liberty factsheet

Read the fact sheet in resources about The Statue of Liberty and then complete the fact sheet (answers are included).

Day 10

English
SPAG Test Practice

Today you are going to test your SPAG knowledge by completing the ten-question test in resources (or click on the link below), answers are included.

Maths
Multiples and Factors

This link includes a catch-up quiz, a learning summary and three videos and two activities, this should support work previously learnt in year 5.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zqc9bqt

There is a worksheet in the resources section.

Art
Meerkat Art

Use the art template in resources to help you sketch and colour your own meerkat picture.

Other activities

- Use the following link to practise your times tables https://ttrockstars.com (Don't forget boys vs girls battle!)
- Use https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-5/ and https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-5/maths#subjects to help with additional Maths.
- Guided reading – write a book review of a book you have read recently, how many stars would you give it? Who would you recommend it to?
- The Reading Journey App https://www.thereadingjourney.co.uk/ it's free and has a built in reading diary. It is available on a range of devices including android for KS2.
- The Children's Poetry archive https://childrens.poetryarchive.org/ it's free!
- Book Trust - Bookfinder: https://www.booktrust.org.uk/books-and-reading/bookfinder/
- Explore the galleries of the Natural History Museum at home! https://www.nhm.ac.uk/visit/virtual-museum.html
- Try watching Newsround each day https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/news/watch_newsround and maybe try the Newsround quiz at the end of the week.
- Keep up to date with PE and sport ideas on the Garlinge website.
- Visit https://www.zsl.org/zsl-london-zoo/virtual-london-zoo for a virtual zoo visit and home learning ideas.

★ Complete the Sentences with Modal Verbs

1. Choose one of these modal verbs to complete each of these sentences – you can use each one more than once if you need to.

can	might	will	should

can't	mightn't	won't	shouldn't

a) Pasha _____ try her hardest at school.

b) He is so tired, he _____ keep his eyes open.

c) Tom is a great footballer. He _____ even play in goal!

d) If she keeps trying hard, she _____ just have a chance.

e) He is still learning. He _____ do his shoe laces up just yet.

f) You _____ hurt people or steal things.

g) When you have finished eating, you _____ wash your plate.

h) When they get there, they _____ find it waiting for them.

i) The cold makes it likely there _____ be icy roads tomorrow.

j) When I am older, I _____ be a millionaire.

★★ Complete the Sentences with Modal Verbs

1. Choose one of these modal verbs to complete each of these sentences. You may only use each once so cross it off when you have used it!

can	might	will	should	would

can't	may	must	shouldn't	couldn't

a) Pasha _____ complete her homework.

b) He was so tired he _____ keep his eyes open.

c) Tom is a great footballer. He _____ even play in goal!

d) If she keeps trying hard, she _____ just have a chance.

e) He is still learning. He _____ do his shoe laces up just yet.

f) You _____ hurt people or steal things.

g) When you have finished, you _____ leave the table.

h) It has been ordered, so when they get there, they _____ find it waiting for them.

i) The bitter cold makes it certain there _____ be icy roads tomorrow.

j) I _____ happily swap places with a millionaire.

Complete the Sentences with Modal Verbs

1. In some sentences, there are multiple modal verbs which could be used. In the right hand column of the table below, write down all of the modal verbs which could fit each sentence. Cover the word list to provide an extra challenge!

can	might	will	should	would
can't	may	must	shouldn't	couldn't

a) Pasha _____ do her homework.	
b) He was so tired he _____ keep his eyes open.	
c) Tom is a great footballer. He _____ even play in goal!	
d) If she keeps trying hard, she _____ just have a chance.	
e) He is still learning. He _____ do his shoe laces up just yet.	
f) You _____ hurt people or steal things.	
g) When you have finished, you _____ leave the table.	
h) It has been ordered, so when they get there, they _____ find it waiting for them.	
i) The bitter cold makes it certain there _____ be icy roads tomorrow.	
j) I _____ happily swap places with a millionaire.	

Complete the Sentences with Modal Verbs   Answers

★

1. Choose one of these modal verbs to complete each of these sentences – you can use each one more than once if you need to.

As these sentences make sense with a variety of modal verbs, the suggested answer is for 'best fit' only.

a) Pasha *should* try her hardest at school.
b) He is so tired, he *can't* keep his eyes open.
c) Tom is a great footballer. He *can* even play in goal
d) If she keeps trying hard, she *might* just have a chance.
e) He is still learning. He *can't* do his shoe laces up just yet.
f) You *shouldn't* hurt people or steal things.
g) When you have finished eating, you *should* wash your plate.
h) When they get there, they *should* find it waiting for them.
i) The cold makes it likely there *will* be icy roads tomorrow.
j) When I am older I *might* be a millionaire.

★★

1. Choose one of these modal verbs to complete each of these sentences. You may only use each once so cross it off when you have used it!

As these sentences make sense with a variety of modal verbs, the suggested answer is for 'best fit' only.

a) Pasha *must* complete her homework.
b) He was so tired he *couldn't* keep his eyes open.
c) Tom is a great footballer. He *can* even play in goal
d) If she keeps trying hard, she *might* just have a chance.
e) He is still learning. He *can't* do his shoe laces up just yet
f) You *shouldn't* hurt people or steal things
g) When you have finished, you *may* leave the table.
h) It has been ordered, so when they get there, they *should* find it waiting for them.
i) The bitter cold makes it certain there *will* be icy roads tomorrow.
j) I *would* happily swap places with a millionaire.

Complete the Sentences with Modal Verbs   Answers

★★★

1. In some sentences there are multiple modal verbs which could be used. In the right hand column of the table below, write down the modal verbs which would make sense in the sentence given.

Answers are just suggested – there may be some discussion about whether individual words make sense in given sentences.

a) Pasha_____ do her homework.	*can, may, might, will, must*
b) He was so tired he_____ keep his eyes open.	*couldn't, wouldn't*
c) Tom is a great footballer. He _____ even play in goal	*can, may, might, will, would, must, should*
d) If she keeps trying hard, she_____ just have a chance.	*may, might, will, must, should*
e) He is still learning. He _____ do his shoe laces up just yet	*can't*
f) You_____ hurt people or steal things.	*will, can't, shouldn't*
g) When you have finished, you _____ leave the table.	*may, can. must, might, should, can't, shouldn't*
h) It has been ordered, so when they get there, they_____ find it waiting for them.	*may, might, will, must, should*
i) The bitter cold makes it certain there _____ be icy roads tomorrow.	*may, might, will*
j) I_____ happily swap places with a millionaire.	*would, wouldn't, might, will,*

Day 1- Maths

Rounding to 10, 100 and 1000 worksheet

rounding

www.MathsPad.co.uk

Number	To the Nearest Ten	To the Nearest Hundred	To the Nearest Thousand
40,235	40,240		
40, 296		40,300	
41, 007			
40,478			
		41,900	42,000
	40,510		41,000

933 x 658

Answers

40,235	40,240	40,200	40,000
40,296	40,300	40,300	40,000
41,007	41,010	41,000	41,000
40,478	40,480	40,500	40,000
41,909	41,910	41,900	42,000
40,514	40,510	40,500	41,000
41,757	41,760	41,800	42,000

Day 1 - French colours worksheet

Look at the French words for these colours and use the phonetic spelling to help you say them out loud. Point to the right colour splat as you say the word.

English	French	Phonetic Pronunciation
blue	bleu	bluh
orange	orange	oronjh
red	rouge	roojh
green	vert	vair
black	noir	nwar
purple	violet	veeolay
white	blanc	blong
yellow	jaune	jhon
pink	rose	roz
brown	marron	marong
grey	gris	gree

Colours in French

Can you unscramble the anagrams on the next page to spell the French colours correctly? When you have figured it out, colour the splat to match the answer.

romarn
Answer:

urgeo
Answer:

loviet
Answer:

bule
Answer:

trev
Answer:

unaje
Answer:

sore
Answer:

clanb
Answer:

srig
Answer:

nagore
Answer:

iron
Answer:

Use Brackets, Dashes and Commas to Show Parenthesis

Task 1

For each of these sentences, add an extra information clause (parenthesis) to the noun or clause in **bold**. Remember to mark the start and end of your parenthesis with **brackets**, **commas** or **dashes**. Vary your punctuation; don't just use one!

e.g. **My brother** never brushes his hair!

My brother**, who thinks he's really cool,** never brushes his hair! OR

My brother **– Jason –** never brushes his hair! OR

My brother **(the scruffiest boy in history)** never brushes his hair!

1. I'm going to **a party** on Saturday.
2. At the zoo last week, we saw **five elephants**.
3. Never smile at **a crocodile** or you'll regret it!

Task 2

For each of these sentences, you need to choose a suitable parenthesis from the box underneath and work out where it should go. Remember to mark the start and end of your parenthesis with brackets, commas or dashes. Vary your punctuation; don't just use one!

e.g. The main door is in the basement.

The main door **(with the square 'enter' button)** is in the basement.

1. My favourite teddy has only one ear.
2. The Empire State Building is in New York.
3. Most smart phones can be used to play games.
4. The cycle track went right through the woods.
5. You'll never guess what I heard Sadie say to Kate!

which was full of pot holes	the kind with touch screens	my sister's friend
with the square 'enter' button	he's called Marvin	381m high

Partitioning work sheet and answers

Number Partitioning

158264 = 100000 + 50000 + 8000 + 200 + 60 + 4

1. 157923 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
2. 167918 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
3. 835740 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
4. 129993 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
5. 185437 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
6. 812256 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
7. 689955 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
8. 315731 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
9. 692570 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
10. 343418 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
11. 533329 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
12. 524128 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
13. 506684 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
14. 554661 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
15. 657598 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
16. 138194 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
17. 122600 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )
18. 783591 = ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( ) + ( )

Number Partitioning - Answers

158264 = 100000 + 50000 + 8000 + 200 + 60 + 4

1. 157923 = 100000 + 50000 + 7000 + 900 + 20 + 3

2. 167918 = 100000 + 60000 + 7000 + 900 + 10 + 8

3. 835740 = 800000 + 30000 + 5000 + 700 + 40 + 0

4. 129993 = 100000 + 20000 + 9000 + 900 + 90 + 3

5. 185437 = 100000 + 80000 + 5000 + 400 + 30 + 7

6. 812256 = 800000 + 10000 + 2000 + 200 + 50 + 6

7. 689955 = 600000 + 80000 + 9000 + 900 + 50 + 5

8. 315731 = 300000 + 10000 + 5000 + 700 + 30 + 1

9. 692570 = 600000 + 90000 + 2000 + 500 + 70 + 0

10. 343418 = 300000 + 40000 + 3000 + 400 + 10 + 8

11. 533329 = 500000 + 30000 + 3000 + 300 + 20 + 9

12. 524128 = 500000 + 20000 + 4000 + 100 + 20 + 8

13. 506684 = 500000 + 00000 + 6000 + 600 + 80 + 4

14. 554661 = 500000 + 50000 + 4000 + 600 + 60 + 1

15. 657598 = 600000 + 50000 + 7000 + 500 + 90 + 8

16. 138194 = 100000 + 30000 + 8000 + 100 + 90 + 4

17. 122600 = 100000 + 20000 + 2000 + 600 + 00 + 0

18. 783591 = 700000 + 80000 + 3000 + 500 + 90 + 1

Plastic Pollution

When people think about plastic, they may think of lots of everyday items that make our lives easier: food wrappers, toys, gadgets and even the pipes that carry water to and from our homes. In fact, plastic is so popular in the UK today that it is hard to imagine life without it.

However, while plastic makes human lives easier, it makes the lives of Britain's wildlife much harder. It could be putting the existence of some of our much-loved creatures in danger.

Plastic Waste Facts

160,000 plastic bags are used around the world every second.

8 out of 10 pieces of plastic made over the last 70 years have been thrown away.

9%

79%

12%

Of all of the plastic waste created by 2015: 9% recycled, 12% burned, 79% in landfills or the natural environment.

Plastic and the Environment

There are many different ways that plastic can enter the environment:

- litter;
- washed down drains;
- spilled by ships;
- escaped from factories;
- blown out of bins;
- abandoned by humans.

So much plastic enters the environment each year that it can be found in fresh water, soil, air and oceans around the world.

The Problem with Plastic

Unlike paper, fruit peel or fabric, most types of plastic that end up in the local environment will not break down over time. The plastic will simply stay where it is forever unless it is moved by humans or eaten, by mistake, by wildlife.

A huge problem with plastic is the chemicals it contains. Over time, pieces of plastic litter will break into smaller pieces. These smaller pieces are often eaten by wildlife that think that it's food. Scarily, these tiny pieces of plastic contain poisonous chemicals and heavy metals that can kill wildlife. The chemicals make their way into the food chain and do not just affect the creature who ate the plastic but also affect any animal that

"Female Mallard by Water With Rubbish" by Martin Kessel

then consumes them.

Threats to Wildlife

The largest threats to wildlife from plastic waste in the environment are:

- becoming tangled in plastic waste which can cause death or injury;

- eating plastic waste by mistake which can cause wildlife to choke;

- poisoning from the chemicals within the plastic which can lead to illness and death.

How We Can Help

People around the world have caused the plastic problem we face today and it cannot be fixed overnight. The best way to stop any further harm to wildlife is by changing how we think about and use plastic. Some helpful tips are:

- Instead of using plastic items, such as straws and plastic bags, buy reusable items, e.g. Flasks for hot drinks and canvas shopping bags.

- Glitter (which is often made of plastic) and balloons can also be damaging to the environment and dangerous to animals, who may mistake them for food.

- Recycle as much of your waste as possible.

- Safely pick up litter you see in the environment.

1. Which of these is not a way that plastic enters the environment? Tick one.

   ○ by being blown out of bins
   ○ by being abandoned by humans
   ○ by being dug up from the ground
   ○ by being washed down drains

2. Number the sub-headings to show the order they appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

	The Problem with Plastic
1	Plastic Waste Facts
	Threats to Wildlife
	Plastic and the Environment
	How We Can Help

3. List two everyday items mentioned in the text which can be made from plastic.

   • _____

   • _____

4. How many plastic bags are used around the world each second?

   _____

5. Find and copy one adjective from the first paragraph which is used to describe plastic.

   _____

6. Fully explain why the chemicals within plastic endanger wildlife.

   _____

   _____

   _____

7. Discuss one of the largest threats to wildlife from plastic waste in the environment.

   _____

   _____

   _____

8. Comment on one change you could make to help to reduce plastic pollution.

   _____

   _____

   _____

Answers

1. Which of these is not a way that plastic enters the environment? Tick one.

   ○ by being blown out of bins
   ○ by being abandoned by humans
   by being dug up from the ground
   ○ by being washed down drains

2. Number the sub-headings to show the order they appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

3	The Problem with Plastic
1	Plastic Waste Facts
4	Threats to Wildlife
2	Plastic and the Environment
5	How We Can Help

3. List two everyday items mentioned in the text which can be made from plastic.
   Accept any two of the following: food wrappers; toys; gadgets; pipes.

4. How many plastic bags are used around the world each second?
   160,000 plastic bags are used around the world each second.

5. Find and copy one adjective from the first paragraph which is used to describe plastic.
   popular

6. Fully explain why the chemicals within plastic endanger wildlife.
   Pupils' own responses, such as: The chemicals within plastic endanger wildlife because they are poisonous. When animals accidentally eat bits of plastic, the poison can hurt or kill both them and anything which eats them in their food chain.

7. Discuss one of the largest threats to wildlife from plastic waste in the environment.
   Pupils' own responses, such as: One of the largest threats to wildlife from plastic waste in the environment is that animals can become tangled in plastic waste, resulting in their injury or death.

8. Comment on one change you could make to help to reduce plastic pollution.
   Pupils' own responses, such as: To help to reduce plastic pollution, I could stop using plastic bags when I go to the shop and take a canvas bag with me instead.

Georgia O'Keeffe

'If I could paint the flower exactly as I see it, no one would see what I see because I would paint it small like the flower is small. So, I said to myself—I'll paint what I see—what the flower is to me but I'll paint it big and they will be surprised into taking time to look at it.'—Georgia O'Keeffe

Draw a close-up of a flower, using the Flower Photopack, or why not use a real flower? You could even use a tablet to take a photo of the flower and then zoom in.
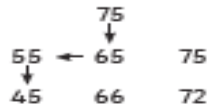
Lost in the Maze

I can find 10 more or less than a given number.

Cody needs to find his way to the golden cup. Choose a starting number from the top of the grid. Counting 10 less from that number each time, find the path to the cup. You can travel in any direction apart from diagonally.

```
          75
           ↓
    55 ← 65    75
    ↓
    45    66    72
```

245	348	523	156	498	327
235	338	533	146	307	317
225	328	543	136	126	137
215	228	218	99	116	127
255	🏆	66	96	106	117
236	230	76	86	601	107

Lost in the Maze

Challenge

Create your own maze puzzle to the golden cup by adding 10 more each time.

	🏆				

Answers

245	348	523	156	498	327
235	338	533	146	307	317
225	328	543	136	126	137
215	228	218	99	116	127
255	🏆	66	96	106	117
236	230	76	86	601	107

Lost in the Maze

I can find 100 more or less than a given number.

Cody needs to find his way to the golden cup. Choose a starting number from the top of the grid. Counting 100 more from that number each time, find the path to the cup. You can travel in any direction apart from diagonally.
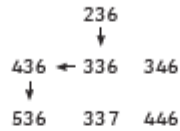
```
            236
             ↓
  436 ← 336  346
         ↓
  536  337  446
```

736	288	1076	688	367	803
746	388	488	588	467	903
756	766	676	667	567	1003
1267	1167	1067	767	1203	1103
🏆	1077	967	867	1303	777
1209	589	483	976	1403	603

Lost in the Maze

Challenge

Create your own maze puzzle to the golden cup by finding 100 less each time.

🏆					

Answers

736	288	1076	688	367	803
746	388	488	588	467	903
756	766	676	667	567	1003
1267	1167	1067	767	1203	1103
🏆	1077	967	867	1303	777
1209	589	483	976	1403	603

Lost in the Maze

I can find 1000 more or less than a given number.

Cody needs to find his way to the golden cup. Choose a starting number from the top of the grid. Counting 1000 more from that number each time, find the path to the cup. You can travel in any direction apart from diagonally.

506	389	783	546	1546	783
406	1389	1290	1390	2456	1783
306	2389	3389	2390	3783	2783
206	1206	4389	3390	4783	5783
7839	6839	5389	4390	5733	6783
8893	11783	10783	9783	8783	7783
	12783	13838	5390	8934	2873

Lost in the Maze

Challenge

Create your own maze puzzle to the golden cup by subtracting one thousand each time.

🏆					

Answers

506	389	783	546	1546	783
406	1389	1290	1390	2456	1783
306	2389	3389	2390	3783	2783
206	1206	4389	3390	4783	5783
7839	6839	5389	4390	5733	6783
8893	11783	10783	9783	8783	7783
🏆	12783	13838	5390	8934	2873

Chocolate Cake

Quick Let's get out of here
Michael Rosen
Penguin

I love chocolate cake.
And when I was a boy
I love it even more.

Sometimes we used to have it for tea
and mum used to say,
"If there's any left over
you can have it to take to school
tomorrow to have at playtime."
And the next day I would take it to school
wrapped up in tin foil
open it up at playtime and sit in the
corner of the playground
eating it,
you know how the icing on top
is all shiny and it cracks as you
bite into it
and there's that other kind of icing in
the middle
and it sticks to your hands and you
can lick your fingers
and lick your lips
oh it's lovely.
yeah.

Anyway,
once we had this chocolate cake for tea
and later I went to bed
but while I was in bed
I found myself waking up
licking my lips

and smiling.
I woke up proper.
" The chocolate cake "
It was the first thing
I thought of.
I could almost see it
so I thought,
what if I go dowstairs
and have a little nibble, yeah ?
it was all dark
everyone was in bed
so it must have been really late
but I got out of bed,
crept out of the door

there's always a creaky floorboard, isn't there ?

Past Mum and Dad's room,

careful not to tread on bits of broken toys
or bits of Lego
with your bare feet,

yowwwwwwww
shhhhhhhhhh

downstairs
into the kitchen
open the cupboard
and there it is
all shinning.

So I take it out of the cupboard
put it on the table
and I see that
there's a few crumbs lying about on the plate,
so I lick my finger and run my finger all over the crumbs
scooping them up
and put them into my mouth.

Day 3: Narrative Poetry
'The Chocolate Cake'

Most of Michael Rosen's poems are particularly good when performed.
It is possible to watch many of his poems on the internet.

Find and read the poem online and complete the challenges below.
LA Challenge

Use a dictionary or thesaurus to look up these words:
delicious, sweet, disgusting, sour

MA/HA Challenge

Imagine 'The Chocolate Cake' is being performed at a theatre near you.
How can you describe the poem in no more than 50 words?

An example:
'The Car Trip' by Michael Rosen

A family go on a trip but are plagued by boredom. As the mother tries to distract the boys on the backseat, much moaning, groaning, irritation and whining takes place.
(30 words)

Poems

Boogy Woogy Buggy
I glide as I ride
in my boogy woogy buggy
take the corners wide
just see me drive
I'm an easy speedy baby
doing the baby buggy jive

I'm in and out the shops
I'm the one that never stops
I'm the one that feels
the beat of the wheels
all that air
in my hair
I streak down the street
between the feet that I meet.

No one can catch
my boogy woogy buggy
no one's got the pace
I rule this place

I'm a baby who knows
I'm a baby who goes, baby, *goes*.

twinkl www.twinkl.co.uk

Day 4: Narrative Poetry
'Boogy Woogy Buggy'

Find and read the poem online and complete the challenges below.

This poem is from Michael Rosen's book called 'Centrally Heated Knickers.'
Lots of the poems in there are about ordinary objects in life that could take on amazing new qualities. For example, imagine knickers that are centrally heated!
In 'Boogy Woogy Buggy' the buggy sounds like it's dancing to the Jive and the Boogy woogy. What do you think?

See if you can think of strange or amazing things that these ordinary objects could do...

e.g. a sofa
The duvet sofa could be as soft as a duvet when you sit on it. It also has a detachable cover so that you can fold the cover over yourself. If someone was wrapped up in the duvet sofa, it would be just like being in bed!

- a vacuum cleaner
- a hairdryer
- a scooter
- a lawn mower

HA Challenge

Design an advert that would sell the exciting new qualities of one of your ideas today.

Order and Compare Numbers

Aim: I can order and compare numbers.

1. Use the following symbols to compare the following numbers: <, = or >

   34 414 ☐ 34 144

   56 656 ☐ 56 655

   10 010 ☐ 11 010

2. Order the following sets of numbers from smallest to largest:
   72 727, 27 727, 27 277, 77 227, 72 272

   61 234, 61 423, 6432, 62 431, 62 143

   39 009, 30 090, 30 900, 39 090, 30 009

3. Explain why 78 632 > 78 362.

   _____

   _____

4. Explain how to order the following numbers from smallest to greatest: 87 878, 88 787, 88 887, 87 787, 78 778.

   _____

   _____

Answers

1. 34 414>34 144
   56 656>56 655
   10 010<11 010

2.

27 277	27 727	72 272	72 727	77 227

6432	61 234	61 423	62 143	62 431

30 009	30 090	30 900	39 009	39 090

3. Both 78 632 and 78 362 have seven ten thousands and eight thousands. However 78 632 has six hundreds, which is more than the three hundreds in 78 362, so 78 632 is greater than 78 362.

4. All the numbers have five digits. However, all have eight ten thousands except 78 778, which only has seven ten thousands so is the smallest number.

   The two numbers 87 878 and 87 787 have seven thousands, so they are the next numbers in the sequence as the other numbers have eight thousands. 87 787 is smaller than 87 878 because is has seven hundreds compared to eight hundreds.

   Of the final two numbers, 88 787 and 88 878, 88 787 is smaller as it has seven hundreds, which is less than the eight hundreds in 88 878.

   The order is: 78 778, 87 787, 87 878, 88 787, 88 878.

Factfile — The Pacific Ocean

ODDiZZi
Where the world comes to life

The Pacific is the largest ocean on the planet. It separates North and South America from Asia and Oceania. It's larger than all the land on earth, put together!

The Equator divides the Pacific into the North Pacific Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean. Near the Equator, the Pacific is warmer. Nearer the North and South poles, it's colder.

The world's largest coral reef, the Great Barrier Reef, is found here. There are over 25,000 islands in this ocean too, including Hawaii and Japan. In the 'Ring of Fire' around the ocean basin, you'll find most of the world's volcanoes and earthquake zones.

Fishing is important in the Pacific Ocean. Huge amounts of tuna, sardines and swordfish are fished from its waters every year.

The Pacific Ocean

Great Barrier Reef coral

Container ship transporting goods

How big?
65,436,200 square miles (169,479,000 square kilometres)

Average depth?
4,188 metres (14,000 feet): imagine 44 Big Bens stacked on top of each other!

The Mariana Trench is the deepest part of the Pacific – and of any other ocean. It's deeper than the height of Mount Everest.

Oceans from smallest to largest:
Arctic, Southern, Indian, Atlantic, **Pacific**

Ocean life
Bull shark, dolphin, clown fish, blue whale and barracuda.

Explorers
Captain James Cook spent 12 years exploring and mapping the Pacific Ocean.

Did you know?
The Pacific is a very busy shipping route. Huge container ships transport goods like cars and electronic equipment to and from different countries.

A. Tick 'true' or 'false' for the statements below.

Statements	True	False
1. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on the planet.		
2. The Equator divides the Pacific Ocean into two: the North and the South.		
3. Christoper Columbus spent 12 years exploring and mapping the Pacific Ocean.		

B. Circle the correct answer.

4. Name the deepest point of the Pacific.

a. Middle pool
b. Mariana Trench
c. Great Barrier Reef

5. The world's largest coral reef is called?

a. The Great Barrier Reef
b. Clown fish paradise
c. Pacific wonder

6. Approximately how many islands are there in the Pacific?

a. 250
b. 25,000
c. 50,000

C. Draw three animals you might find in the Pacific Ocean.

D. How would you describe the Pacific Ocean?

_____

_____

_____

Day 5 – English poetry activity

Day 5: Narrative Poetry

MA/HA Challenge
Comparing ideas

Compare two of Michael Rosen's poems.
Make a list of the things they have in common.

Think about:
- who is speaking
- the type of language used
- what the poems are about
- what effect his poems have on you
- what his characters are like
- the tense that he writes in (past/present/future)
- how he organises his poems (short/long verse, single lines, questions, repetition)

LA Challenge
Reading poems aloud.

Choose one verse or section from your favourite Rosen poem.
Read it several times in your head, noting down any ideas about how certain words/phrases need to be read.

Negative Numbers and Temperature

Amazing Fact

The warmest temperature ever recorded at the South Pole was a freezing -12.3°C in December 2011, making it one of the coldest places on Earth.

Challenge

Complete the activities using negative numbers in a temperature context.

1. Put these temperatures in order, the coldest first.

   a. 2°C, -8°C, -1°C, -6°C, -4°C

   _____

   b. 6°C, 10°C, -15°C, -11°C, 14°C

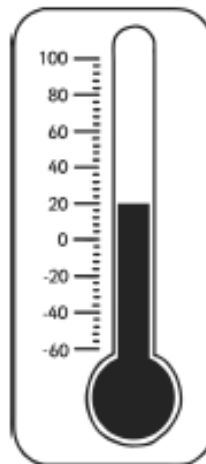   _____

   c. 16°C, 18°C, -23°C, -25°C, -13°C, 12°C, 20°C

   _____

2. Which of these temperatures is lowest?

   a. -4°C or -2°C

   _____

   b. -8°C or 8°C

   _____

   c. -16°C or -17°C

   _____

   d. -5°C or -6°C

   _____

Negative Numbers and Temperature **Answers**

1.
   a. -8°C, -6°C, -4°C, -1°C, 2°C,
   b. -15°C, -11°C, 6°C, 10°C, 14°C
   c. -25°C, -23°C, -13°C, 12°C, 16°C, 18°C, 20°C

2.
   a. -4°C
   b. -8°C
   c. -17°C
   d. -6°C

3.
   a. 11°C
   b. 13°C
   c. -2°C
   d. 8°C
   e. 18°C
   f. -11°C
   g. -9°C
   h. 15°C

PSHCE – Kindness activity.
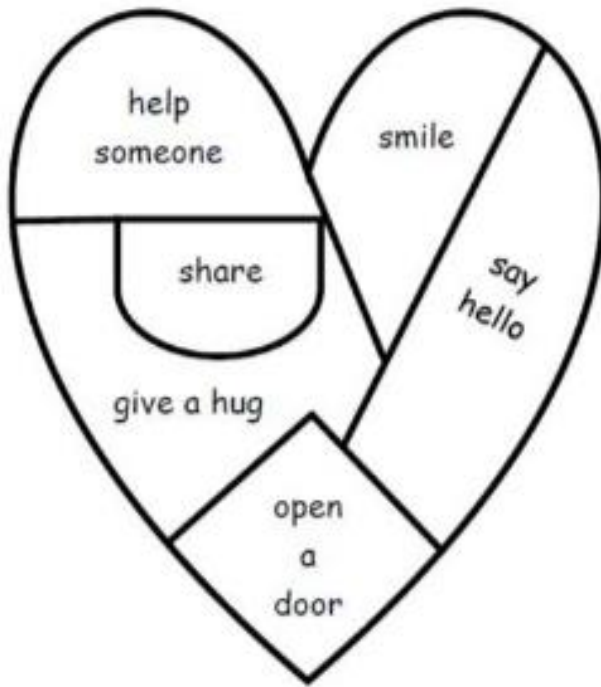
Day 6 English - Meerkats comprehension

Quick facts
Diet: Omnivore
Life span in the wild: 12 – 14 years
Size: 25 – 30 cm
Weight: Less than 1 kg
Group name: Mob or gang
Status: Least concern

Meerkats (Suricata suricatta) are very social animals and live in groups called mobs or gangs. They live in underground burrows in the Kalahari Desert and parts of South Africa. Their curved claws are used for digging and foraging for insects. They can close their ears to keep out the dust when they are burrowing.

Meerkats eat insects such as scorpions, beetles, centipedes, spiders, and worms. They also eat birds, lizards and fruit.

Meerkats search for food in groups. Some members will guard the entrance of the burrow, keeping a look out for predators such as eagles and falcons. If a meerkat spots trouble, they will bark and whistle loudly to alert the other members of the group. Female meerkats give birth to a litter of one to five pups. They are born hairless and cannot see or hear for at least 15 days. Other members of the group will take turns baby-sitting the pups so the mother can forage for insects. When the pups are 3 weeks old they can leave the underground burrow.

Name: _____   Subject: Themes - KS 2 _____

Date: _____   Sheet: Animals _____

Meerkat

Answer the following questions.

1. How much does a meerkat weigh?

   _____

2. What is a group of meerkats called?

   _____

3. Do meerkats live in deserts or rainforests?

   _____

4. What is the average size of a meerkat?

   a   10 - 12 cm   c   40 - 50 cm

   b   25 - 30 cm   d   45 - 55 cm

5. How does a meerkat alert the other members of the group if it spots danger?

   _____

6. Meerkats are omnivores. Can you think of another animal that eats both meat and plants?

   _____

7. Name two characteristics of a mammal.

   _____

8. How old are meerkat pups when they leave the underground burrow?

ANSWERS

1. Less than 1kg.
2. Mobs or gangs.
3. Deserts.
4. 25-30cm
5. Bark and whistle.
6. Bears and birds are examples (there are many more!)
7. They have hair/fur, are warm-blooded and have live young.
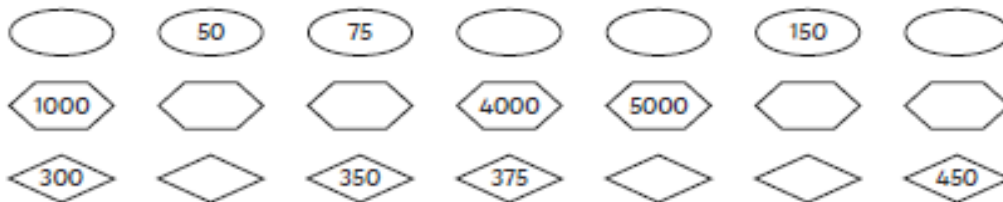8. 3 weeks old.

> I can count in multiples of 25 and 1000.

Can you find the path? Start at the oval 25 and count in multiples of 25 to reach the oval 400.
Start at the rectangle 1000 and count in multiples of 1000 to reach the rectangle 13 000.

25	625	550	730	680	890	125	500	1000	450
560	50	125	450	375	1000	500	2000	125	920
15	330	500	210	600	625	3000	1000	600	250
1000	250	375	500	125	200	4000	125	75	500
100	50	600	225	350	275	5000	100	150	175
25	300	75	25	250	6000	300	150	400	325
75	225	100	75	225	7000	325	200	125	400
1000	125	400	200	500	175	8000	350	375	375
75	150	175	11 000	10 000	9000	600	725	900	100
1500	50	13 000	12 000	1750	225	675	550	150	475

Write the missing numbers in the shapes:

( ) (50) (75) ( ) ( ) (150) ( )

< 1000 > < > < > < 4000 > < 5000 > < > < >

< 300 > < > < 350 > < 375 > < > < > < 450 >

This is a sequence of multiples of 1000.

| 11 000 | 12 000 | 13 000 | 14 000 | 15 000... |

Circle all the numbers that would be in the sequence:

18 000   1750   1625   19 000   20 000   2075

Multiples of 25 and 1000 **Answers**

Question	Answer
	Can you find the path? Start at the oval 25 and count in multiples of 25 to reach the oval 400. Start at the rectangle 1000 and count in multiples of 1000 to reach the rectangle 13 000.

25	625	550	730	680	890	125	500	**1000**	450
560	50	125	450	375	1000	500	**2000**	125	920
15	330	500	210	600	625	**3000**	1000	600	250
1000	250	375	500	125	200	**4000**	125	75	500
100	(50)	600	225	350	(275)	**5000**	100	150	175
(25)	300	(75)	25	(250)	**6000**	(300)	150	400	325
75	225	(100)	75	(225)	**7000**	(325)	200	125	(400)
1000	(125)	400	(200)	500	175	**8000**	(350)	(375)	375
75	(150)	(175)	**11 000**	**10 000**	**9000**	600	725	900	100
1500	50	**13 000**	**12 000**	1750	225	675	550	150	475

	Write the missing numbers in the shapes:

(25) (50) (75) (100) (125) (150) (175)

<1000> <2000> <3000> <4000> <5000> <6000> <7000>

<300> <325> <350> <375> <400> <425> <450>

	This is a sequence of multiples of 1000.

11 000   12 000   13 000   14 000   15 000...

Circle all the numbers that would be in the sequence:

(18 000)   1750   1625   (19 000)   (20 000)   2075

Special Journeys

Think of a special journey you and your family went on. Add the information below and include drawings.

Who went on the journey?

Where did you go?	How long did it take to get there?

How did you get there?

What did you do and see when you got to your location?

★

Pilgrimages

j	q	t	u	t	r	a	v	e	l	i	h
s	e	c	u	l	a	r	u	p	i	c	k
a	d	k	y	s	t	n	l	i	v	a	p
c	w	e	a	e	h	i	s	l	a	m	g
r	l	o	n	d	a	m	n	g	f	i	j
e	r	i	t	u	a	l	x	r	j	z	u
d	y	r	g	e	d	t	m	i	o	u	d
f	h	i	n	d	u	i	s	m	u	p	a
x	a	q	m	b	o	j	v	j	r	k	i
f	j	j	h	h	o	l	y	o	n	s	s
z	j	s	q	b	r	w	b	y	e	c	m
l	o	u	r	d	e	s	c	r	y	p	l

|	
pilgrim	secular
Lourdes	ritual
Hinduism	sacred
Islam	holy
Judaism	journey
Hajj	travel

Meerkat

Suricata suricatta

Standing at only 30 cm (12 in.) tall, meerkats, also known as suricats, depend on group cooperation to survive in the Kalahari Desert. They live in groups of 20-50 extended family members in large underground tunnels.

These family groups, called gangs or mobs, are led by an alpha pair, with the female being the most dominant. Most of the group members are either children or siblings of the alpha pair.

The dominant couple (and subordinate pairs) will produce two to four pups a year. Other group members will babysit the pups, even feeding them milk. Because survival of the pups is vital to sustaining their social unit, meerkats have been known to risk their lives trying to protect the young.

One of the most important roles a meerkat plays is that of the sentry, or watch guard. One meerkat will stand on its hind legs, propped up by its tail, and act as a lookout while the rest of the mob is outside looking for food and frolicking in the sun. The lookout scans the area for predators, including hawks, eagles, snakes and jackals. If a predator is spotted, the guard lets out a distinctive bark. At the sound of the warning bark, everyone sprints to the nearest tunnel entrance. The sentry is the first to emerge from the burrow to check if the coast is clear.
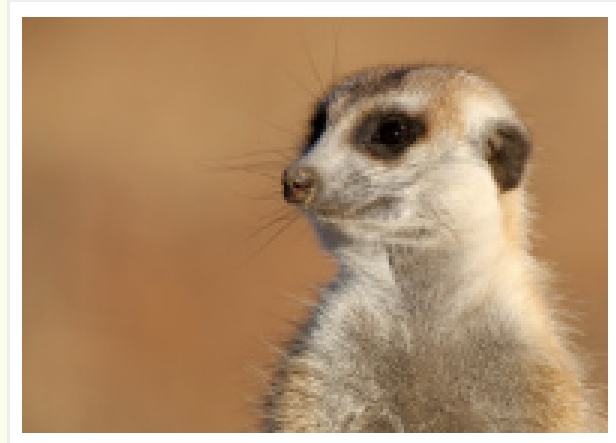
Meerkats are specially adapted to living in the harsh desert environment. Dark patches around their eyes help them be effective lookouts by reducing the glare of the sun, much like a baseball player who paints dark lines beneath his eyes. Their eyes also allow them to take in a wide angle view of the scene. This helps prevent predators from gaining an advantage by sneaking up.

Meerkats also possess special adaptations to help them burrow. Their eyes have a clear protective membrane that shields them from dirt while digging. Their ears also close tightly to keep dirt out.

Meerkats have light brown fur with a gray and brown tint to it with stripes on their back. Their dark-skinned bellies are covered with only a thin layer of fur, allowing the meerkats warm themselves by lying face up in the sun.

Eating both plants and animals, meerkats are omnivores. Their diet mostly consists of insects, which they sniff out using their enhanced sense of smell. They also eat small rodents, fruit, birds, eggs, lizards, and even poisonous scorpions. They can catch a scorpion and pull off its deadly stinger in the blink of an eye. Because they have very little fat to store energy, meerkats forage and hunt every day.

Conservation Status

The meerkat is not currently endangered and is considered at lower risk of becoming endangered by the IUCN. That said, by no means should they be disregarded; they play an important part in maintaining ecological harmony in the desert. They provide food for predators like jackals and eagles, and they curb pest infestation by eating insects.

What You Can Do to Help

You can help meerkats by spreading awareness of their vital role in the Kalahari's ecological balance. You can also support the Meerkat Magic Conservation Project, which uses funds raised through eco-tourism to subsidize landowners and farmers. In this way, development and farming are decreased, allowing for increased preservation of meerkat habitat.

Pandas

Pandas are the national animal of China. They are related to bears and have black eye patches.

What do pandas look like?

There are two different types of panda. The giant panda is the most well known but the red panda also lives in the mountains in China. The red panda has a long tail and is the same size as a cat. The giant panda is much bigger and has black and white fur. Both the red and giant pandas are have long, sharp claws that they use to climb trees and strip bamboo.

What do pandas eat?

Pandas are very fussy eaters. Most pandas only eat bamboo, a type of grass. A giant panda will eat half their own weight in bamboo every day.

A giant panda eating bamboo.

What do pandas do?

Pandas spend most of their time eating or sleeping. Young pandas like to play with each other and can be very naughty

Did you know?

Pandas are endangered and if they are not looked after could become extinct.

Non-chronological report checklist

Non-Chronological Report Text Features Key

Text Title: _____

Here are the features of a report text. Use your coloured pens, pencils or highlighters to identify parts of your text which show each feature. For example, you could colour the 'present tense verbs' box in red, then use the **same** colour to underline examples of the present tense in your text.

	Topic title covers the whole subject.		Non-chronological reports use **factual language**.
	Brief **introduction paragraph** gives who/what/where overview.		**Present tense** verbs (unless it is a historical report, then it would be past tense).
	The information is organised into **paragraphs**.		**Technical language** may be explained in a glossary.
	Each category has a **sub-heading**.		**Third person** makes it impersonal.
	Some information may be in **fact boxes or bullet-point** lists.		Non-chronological reports have a **formal tone**.
	Extra details support the main points.		**General language**, not particular examples.

Day 7 – Maths worksheet

LO: I can add 4-digit numbers with regrouping.

1.
```
  4078
+ 7806
------
```

2.
```
  3020
+ 7033
------
```

3.
```
  8389
+ 2094
------
```

4.
```
  1938
+ 8398
------
```

5.
```
  8784
+ 9969
------
```

6.
```
  8580
+ 1887
------
```

7.
```
  9771
+ 8489
------
```

8.
```
  5602
+ 9250
------
```

9.
```
  2851
+ 2330
------
```

10.
```
  8976
+ 7249
------
```

11.
```
  6942
+ 3220
------
```

12.
```
  7238
+ 5733
------
```

13.
```
  4265
+ 8270
------
```

14.
```
  8811
+ 2787
------
```

15.
```
  1899
+ 8179
------
```

16.
```
  6073
+ 6379
------
```

Challenge:

1.
```
  2_32
+ 31_2
------
 _28_
```

2.
```
  96__
+ 6_80
------
 __197
```

3.
```
  25_7
+ _39_
------
 7_65
```

4.
```
  8_2_
+ _060
------
 _08_1
```

Adding 4-Digit Numbers with Regrouping: **Answers**

Question	Answer
1	11884
2	10053
3	10483
4	10336
5	18753
6	10467
7	18260
8	14852
9	5181
10	16225
11	10162
12	12971
13	12535
14	11598
15	10078
16	12452
Challenge	
1	2132 + 3152 = 5284
2	9617 + 6580 = 16 197
3	2567 + 5398 = 7965
4	8821 + 2060 = 10 881

Day 7 – PSHCE activity and answers

Word Think Link

Make groups of three by matching two similar feeling adjectives, with an opposite feeling adjective.

angry	kindly	optimistic
happy	bold	sociable
hopeful	sad	spiteful
hateful	frightened	furious
friendly	calm	unpleasant
terrified	hopeless	joyful

Challenge: pick five words and outline situations that could cause those feelings.

ANSWERS

Word Think Link

feeling	similar feeling	opposite feeling
angry	furious	calm
happy	joyful	sad
hopeful	optimistic	hopeless
hateful	spiteful	kind
friendly	sociable	unpleasant
terrified	frightened	bold

Challenge: pick five words and outline situations that could cause those feelings.

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Day 8 – Maths worksheet

Subtracting 4-Digit Numbers With Exchanging

LO: I can subtract with 4-digit numbers

1	7894 − 3918	2	7425 − 6773	3	9882 − 6443	4	6746 − 5816
5	6873 − 5175	6	7043 − 5878	7	7861 − 7200	8	9803 − 1985
9	7327 − 5309	10	7178 − 2906	11	5637 − 4447	12	2877 − 2498
13	7450 − 3219	14	7723 − 6962	15	6527 − 4450	16	5568 − 2319

Challenge:

1	9_45 − _5_6 171_	2	26_5 − 1_6_ _368	3	_5_7 − 2_2_ 4971	4	2__8 − _63_ 1075

Maths worksheet answers

Subtracting 4-Digit Numbers With Exchanging: Answers

_____

question	answer
1	3976
2	652
3	3439
4	930
5	1698
6	1165
7	661
8	7818
9	2018
10	4272
11	1190
12	379
13	4231
14	761
15	2077
16	3249
Challenge.	
1	9245 - 7526 = 1719
2	2635 - 1267 = 1368
3	7597 - 2626 = 4971
4	2708 - 1633 = 1075

30 Day Lockdown Challenge – A PE Challenge a Day!!

1 Climb 100 Stairs	Walk or Run 1km **2**	Create your own 10-minute workout. **3**	Hold a wall sit as long as you can! **4**	Do as many squats as you can in a minute. **5**
How long can you hold the plank for? **6**	Can you do 100 step-ups? **7**	Can you do 50 burpees without stopping? **8**	Go for a 30-minute walk. **9**	Do a Joe Wickes Workout! **10**
How many passes can you do (partner or wall) without dropping it! **11**	Can you list 3 ways to score in rounders? **12**	**13** Can you remember 5 different stretches?	Can you create a poster for your favourite sport? **14**	**15** Can you try and learn to juggle?
How many star jumps can you do in a minute? **16**	Create a 10 - **17** minute workout for your family.	Go for a 45-minute walk **18**	**19** Complete PE with Joe Wickes	Can you list 3 rules of tennis? **20**
How many keepy uppies can you do? **21**	Can you list 3 rules of football? **22**	Can you remember 10 different stretches? **23**	**24** Can you help to teach somone a new skill?	Create a 10-question sports quiz for you family. **25**
Walk 1 mile with your family. **26**	How many squat jumps can you do in a row? **27**	**28** Can you list 3 rules of netball?	Run 1km. **29**	Go for a 1 Hour walk. **30**

Day 9 Maths worksheet

Factors

I can find pairs of factors for all the numbers in my multiplication tables up to 12 × 12.

36
1 2 9 3 6 4 36 18 12

42

50

64

72

Factors

Odd One Out

1. Circle the number which does not have 6 as a factor.

   36, 30, 25, 18, 24, 42

2. Circle the number which does not have 9 as a factor.

   36, 27, 34, 18, 90, 45

3. Circle the number which does not have 12 as a factor.

   36, 48, 26, 120, 132, 84

Factor Problems

1. Amaya is making party bags for her party. She has bought 24 balloons. List all the ways she can make party bags so that each bag has the same number of balloons in it. For example, she could have 24 bags with one balloon in each bag, or two bags with 12 balloons in each bag. How many more possibilities can you find?

2. Tyler has 16 sheep. He must put the same number of sheep in each field. How many different ways can you find to group the sheep?

Factors **Answers**

Number for centre of star	Factors
36	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36
42	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 42
50	1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50
64	1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64
72	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 72

Odd One Out

1. Circle the number which does not have 6 as a factor.

   36, 30, (25) 18, 24, 42

2. Circle the number which does not have 9 as a factor.

   36, 27, (34) 18, 90, 45

3. Circle the number which does not have 12 as a factor.

   36, 48, (26) 120, 132, 84

Factor Problems

1. Amaya is making party bags for her party. She has bought 24 balloons. List all the ways she can make party bags so that each bag has the same number of balloons in it. For example, she could have 24 bags with one balloon in each bag, or two bags with 12 balloons in each bag. How many more possibilities can you find?
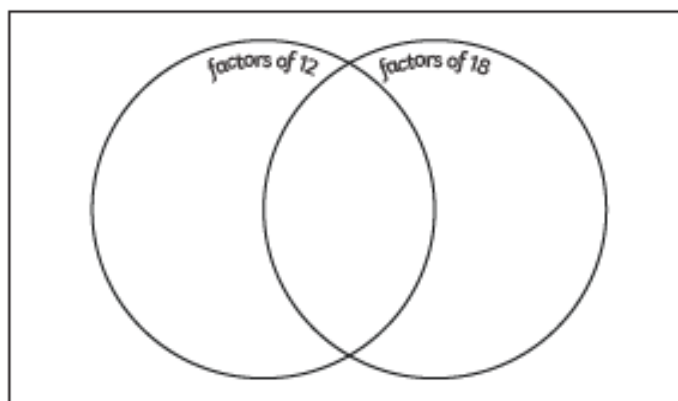
   1 × 24, 2 × 12, 3 × 8, 4 × 6, 6 × 4, 8 × 3, 12 × 2, 1 × 24

2. Tyler has 16 sheep. He must put the same number of sheep in each field. How many different ways can you find to group the sheep?

   1 × 16, 2 × 8, 4 × 4, 8 × 2, 16 × 1

Thursday multiples and factors worksheet

1) Use the numbers 1-18 to complete this Venn diagram:

factors of 12   factors of 18
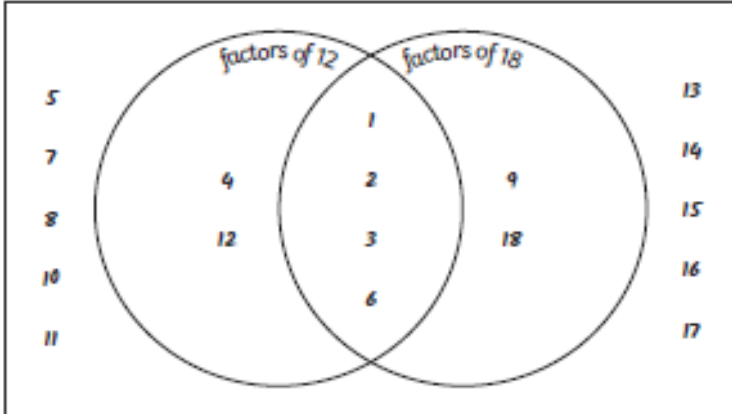
2) What is the lowest common multiple for each set of numbers?

   12 and 20   _____

   6 and 14   _____

   11 and 15   _____

Answers

Question	Answer
1.	Use the numbers 1-18 to complete this Venn diagram:

factors of 12   factors of 18

5

7

8

10

11

4

12

1

2

3

6

9

18

13

14

15

16

17

| 2. | What is the lowest common multiple for each set of numbers? |

12 and 20 _60_

6 and 14 _42_

11 and 15 _165_

US History

Statue of Liberty

History >> US History before 1900

The Statue of Liberty
Photo by Ducksters

The Statue of Liberty is a large statue that stands on Liberty Island in New York Harbor. The statue was a gift from the people of France and was dedicated on October 28, 1886. It has become one of the most iconic symbols of the United States of America. The official name of the statue is "Liberty Enlightening the World", but she also goes by other names including "Lady Liberty" and the "Mother of Exiles."

What does she represent?

The statue represents the freedom and liberty of the United States democracy. The figure is modeled after a Roman goddess named Libertas. The torch she holds high represents the enlightenment of the world. There are also broken chains at her feet that symbolize the United State breaking free from tyranny. She holds a tablet in her left hand that represents the law and has July 4, 1776 inscribed on it in Roman numerals.

How tall is she?

The height of the statue from the base to the tip of the torch is 151 feet 1 inch (46 meters). If you include the pedestal and the foundation, she is 305 feet 1 inch tall (93 meters). This is about the height of a 30 story building.

Some other interesting measurements for the statue include her head (17 feet 3 inches tall), her nose (4 feet 6 inches long), her right arm (42 feet long), and her index finger (8 feet long).

When was she built?

Statue of Liberty Arm, 1876
Philadelphia Centennial Exposition
by Unknown

The project to build the Statue of Liberty was announced in France in 1875. The arm and torch were constructed first and were displayed at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. The head was completed next and shown at the 1878 Paris World's Fair. The rest of the statue was built in sections over several years.

In 1885, the sections of the statue were shipped to the United States. The assembly of the statue began in April of 1886. First the iron frame was built and then the copper pieces were put over the top. The statue was finally completed and dedicated on October 28, 1886.

Who designed the Statue of Liberty?

The idea for the statue was first presented by French anti-slavery activist Edouard de Laboulaye to the French sculptor Frederic Bartholdi. Bartholdi then took the idea and ran with it. He wanted to design a giant statue. He designed the Statue of Liberty, helped to raise funding for the project, and picked the site in New York Harbor.

Who built the Statue of Liberty?

The internal construction was built by civil engineer Gustave Eiffel (who would later build the Eiffel Tower). He came up with the unique idea to use an iron grid structure inside the statue for support. This would give the statue strength and reduce the stress on the outer copper skin at the same time.

Visiting the Statue

Today, the Statue of Liberty is part of the U.S National Park Service. It is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the United States. Around 4 million people visit the monument each year. It is free to visit, but there is a cost to take the ferry to the island. If you want to climb to the top, be sure to get your tickets early as only 240 people each day are allowed to climb to the crown.

Interesting Facts About the Statue of Liberty

- The exterior of the statue is made of copper which has turned green due to oxidation.
- There are 354 steps to climb to the top of the crown inside the statue.
- The face of the statue looks a lot like the mother of the sculptor Bartholdi.
- The statue was often the first thing that immigrants coming to America would see as they neared Ellis Island.
- The statue weighs around 225 tons.
- The crown of the statue has seven rays which represent the seven continents and seven seas of the world.

Thursday – Statue of Liberty worksheet and answers

The Statue of Liberty

Amazing Fact

The largest ever Christmas gift was the Statue of Liberty, which was given to the USA by France for Christmas in 1886!

Challenge

Look carefully at the image of the statue of liberty.

Use the Internet or non-fiction texts to research what the different parts of the statue symbolise and also any other interesting facts.
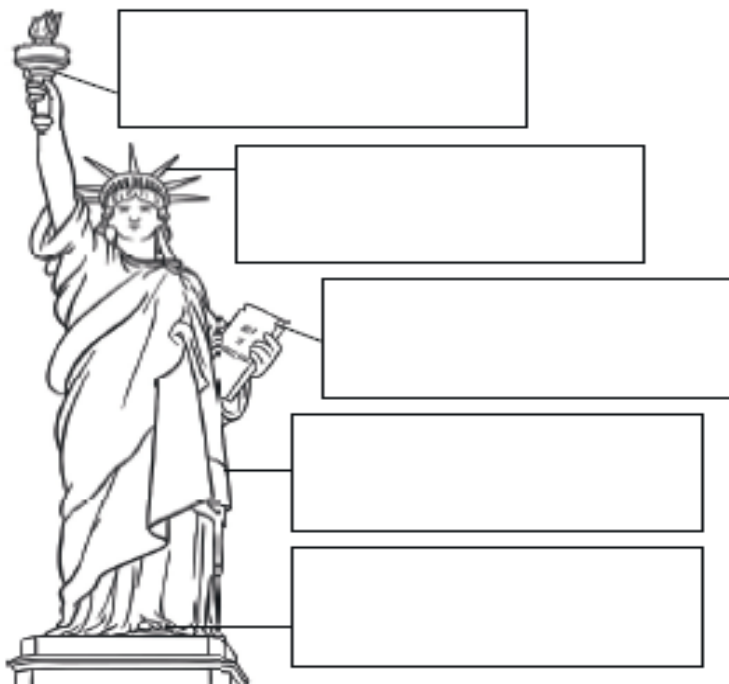
Height

Weight

Location

Materials

Interesting facts

You could also try to find out:

- how the Statue of Liberty was brought from France to the USA;
- what the Statue of Liberty symbolises;
- how big it is;

An Amazing Fact a Day
Statue of Liberty **Answers**

Robes: The robes refer to the Roman goddess 'Libertas', who was worshipped by freed slaves.

Crown: The seven spikes represent the seven continents and oceans of the world.

Torch: The light of freedom and the path to liberty. It was originally used as a lighthouse.

Chains at feet: The broken chains at her feet represent the end of slavery.

Book: The book is believed to be a book of law. The date July IV MDCCLXXVI is inscribed, which refers to the of the American Declaration of Independence.

Location: Liberty Island, New York harbour.

Material: Made with an iron frame and covered with pure copper. The blue green colour is due to her age and exposure to water.

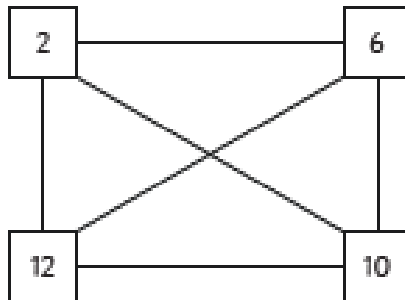Height: The statue stands on a pedestal and reaches 93m.

Weight: 204 metric tonnes.

Day 10 – worksheets 2

1) a) What is the highest common factor of 24 and 36? _____

   b) What is the highest common factor of 21 and 54? _____

   c) What is the highest common factor of 19 and 48? _____

2) Work out the lowest common multiple of each pair of linked numbers.

2 and 6	_____
6 and 10	_____
6 and 12	_____
2 and 10	_____
10 and 12	_____
2 and 12	_____

Which pairs of numbers have the same lowest common multiple?

_____

Answers

Question	Answer
1.	
	a) What is the highest common factor of 24 and 36? **12**
	b) What is the highest common factor of 21 and 54? **3**
	c) What is the highest common factor of 19 and 48? **1**
2.	Work out the lowest common multiple of each pair of linked numbers.
	2 and 6 **6** 2 and 10 **10**
	6 and 10 **30** 10 and 12 **60**
	6 and 12 **12** 2 and 12 **12**
	Which pairs of numbers have the same lowest common multiple? **6 and 12, 2 and 12**

Day 10 – English SPAG test and answers

Name: [blank]   Date: [blank]

10 total marks

Year 5 English Grammar and Punctuation Test 1

1. Which verb is created when these suffixes are added to the noun? Write the correct verb for each example.

1 mark

class   +   -ify   [blank]

advert   +   -ise   [blank]

assassin   +   -ate   [blank]

. . . .

2. Circle the modal verbs in the sentence below.

1 mark

'We should leave,' he whispered. 'They could come back at any time.'

. . . .

3. Underline the relative clause in the sentence below.

1 mark

We are going to go back to Devon this year, which is where I first learnt to surf.

. . . .

4. Read this sentence. What type of word is underlined? Tick one.

1 mark

That's the lady <u>who</u> teaches me to play the drums.

possessive pronoun [ ]

relative pronoun [ ]

personal pronoun [ ]

. . . .

total for

5. The passage below has an error in it. Underline the error and write the correction in the box.

That behaviour is unrespectful.

6. Read the sentences below. **Circle** the word which links the sentences together to create cohesion.

It's important to follow a recipe when making a cake. _____ , you need to make sure you have the ingredients to hand.

| Then | After that | Firstly | This |

7. Underline the parenthesis in the sentence below.

Every morning I catch the bus (which stops outside the library) to travel to school.

8. Do the adverbials in the table below show time, place or frequency? Tick one box for each.

Adverbial	Time?	Place?	Frequency?
in January			
behind the garage			
near Cardiff			
always			

9. Read the sentences below. Write how many people went to the shop in the box after each sentence.

I went to the shop with my friend Simon and Terry. ☐

I went to the shop with my friend, Simon and Terry. ☐

10. Read the sentence below. Circle the word which indicates the degree of possibility within the sentence.

Samira is definitely a faster runner than James.

END OF TEST

Year 5 English Grammar and Punctuation Test 1

1	classify	1 mark
	advertise	
	assassinate	
2	'We (should) leave,' he whispered. 'They (could) come back at any time.'	1 mark
3	We are going to go back to Devon this year, <u>which is where I first learnt to surf</u>.	1 mark
4	possessive pronoun ☐ relative pronoun ☒ personal pronoun ☐	1 mark
5	That behaviour is <u>**unrespectful**</u>. disrespectful	1 mark

6	Then After that (Firstly) This	1 mark
7	Every morning I catch the bus <u>**(which stops outside the library)**</u> to travel to school.	1 mark
8		1 mark

Adverbial	Time?	Place?	Frequency?
In January	x		
behind the garage		x	
near Cardiff		x	
always			x

9	I went to the shop with my friend Simon and Terry. ☐ 3 I went to the shop with my friend, Simon and Terry. ☐ 4	1 mark
10	Samira is (definitely) a faster runner than James.	1 mark

Day 10 – Meerkat art