



Year 5

Home Learning Pack

18th May – 22nd May



Timetable







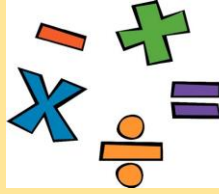
		9: 30 - 10:30	10.30	10.45-11.15	11:15 - 12:15		1: 20 -2.00	2 :00-3:00	3.00 - 3.15
Mon	Wake up Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 1 	B	 Reading day 1	 English lesson 1	L	SPELLING TASK 1	Science 	Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker
Tues	Wake up Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 2 	R	 Reading day 2	 English lesson 2	U	SPELLING TASK 2 	Geography 	Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker
Wed	Wake up Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 3 	E	 Reading day 3	English lesson 3 	N	SPELLING TASK 3	Enrichment afternoon Challenge: No technology afternoon Make a den, create an obstacle course, bake some cakes and write up the recipe, go on a bug hunt, or another fun activity. Send us a picture to let us know what you decided to do ☺	Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker
Thurs	Wake up Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 4 	A	 Reading day 4	English Lesson 4 	C	SPELLING TASK 4	French 	Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker
Fri	Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 5 	K	 Reading Day 5	English Lesson 5 	H	SPELLING TASK 5	RE Golden Time ☺	Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker

Daily: times table rock stars



Monday 18th May 2020

		9: 30 - 10:30	10.30	10.45-11.15	11:15 - 12:15		1: 20 -2.00	2 :00-3:00	3.00 - 3.15
Mon	Wake up Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 1 	B	 Reading day 1	 English lesson 1	L	SPELLING TASK 1	Science 	Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker



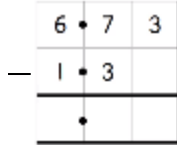
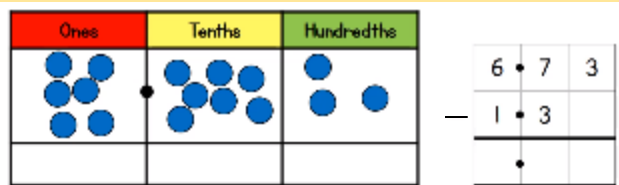
5 a day Maths Starters

These will also be set daily as assignments on Microsoft Team

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday									
<p>1) Add 0.3 to 0.5</p> <p>2) What are the multiples of 6 between 40 and 50?</p> <p>3) Which percentage is the same as 3/5? 3.5% 30% 35% 60%</p> <p>4) Work out the area of this rectangle.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> </div> <p>5) How many hours are there in three days?</p>	<p>1) How many whole hours are there in 400 minutes?</p> <p>2) Write 53% as a decimal.</p> <p>3) What are the factors of 42?</p> <p>4) Which is greater: $\frac{37}{1000}$ or $\frac{3}{10}$?</p> <p>5) $423 \times 0 =$</p>	<p>1) $\frac{5}{3} + \frac{7}{5} =$</p> <p>2) Which is shorter - 10 hours or 500 minutes?</p> <p>3) Add 0.45 to 0.85</p> <p>4) Which of these numbers are prime? 2, 5, 9, 11, 21</p> <p>5) What percentage is shaded?</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> </div>	<p>1) Write 18 thousandths as a decimal.</p> <p>2) $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{1}{3} =$</p> <p>3) What is the time 100 minutes before 6pm?</p> <p>4) Complete the calculation. $\bigcirc + 0.28 = 1$</p> <p>5) $638 \div \bigcirc = 4$</p>	<p>1) $40 \times \bigcirc = 240$</p> <p>2) Write 80% as a fraction in its simplest form.</p> <p>3) How many girls are there?</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Age 9</td> <td>53</td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 10</td> <td>72</td> <td>81</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>4) How many seconds are there in half an hour?</p> <p>5) What is 0.05 less than 0.71?</p>		Boys	Girls	Age 9	53	74	Age 10	72	81
	Boys	Girls											
Age 9	53	74											
Age 10	72	81											

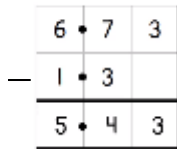
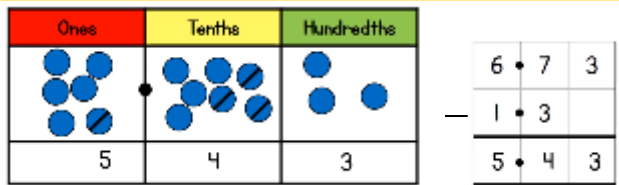
LO: To subtract decimals with a different number of decimal places

$6.73 - 1.3 =$



As with previous lessons, we are going to use the column method, lining up the decimal point with the correct place values with each other.

Start with the smallest place value, here the hundredths. We have 3 hundredths in 6.73 and need to subtract 0 (1.3 has no hundredths). This leaves 3.

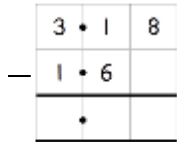
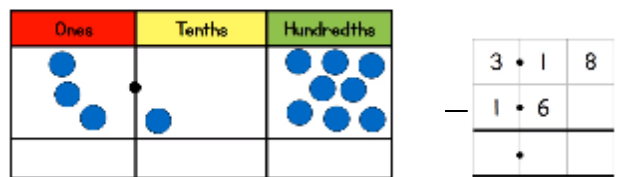


Next we subtract the tenths, so 7 tenths minus 3 tenths equals 4 tenths.

Lastly, we have 6 ones and subtract 1 one, leaving 5 ones.

Therefore, $6.73 - 1.3 = 5.43$

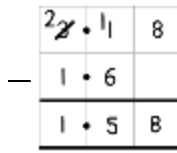
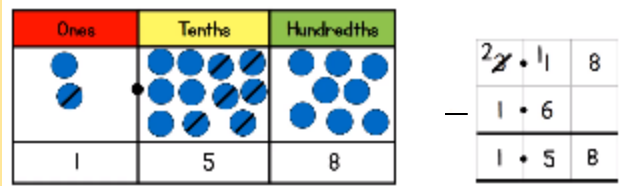
$3.18 - 1.6 =$



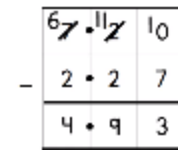
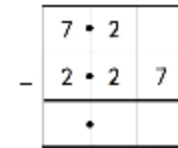
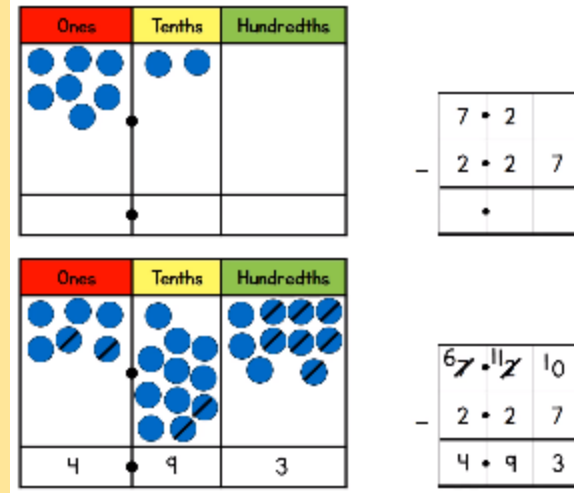
For $3.18 - 1.6$, our 8 hundredths have 0 hundredths being subtracted, so this leaves 8 hundredths.

Looking at our tenths, we have 1 tenth, but need to subtract 6 tenths. To make this possible, we need to exchange 1 one for 10 tenths. Therefore the original 1 tenth is joined by 10 tenths, making 11 tenths altogether. When subtracting the 6 tenths from this, 11 tenths minus 6 tenths equals 5 tenths.

Finally, as 1 one has been exchanged, we now have 2 ones and subtract 1 one, leaving 1 one. So $3.18 - 1.6 = 1.58$



$7.2 - 2.27 =$



Will we need to perform an exchange for $7.2 - 2.27$? Yes, we need 1 tenth to be exchanged for 10 hundredths, then allowing us to subtract 7 hundredths.

When dealing with the tenths, we have 1 tenth remaining. So we can subtract 2 tenths, we exchange 1 one to become 10 tenths, so now we have 11 tenths to subtract from. 11 tenths minus 2 tenths equals 9 tenths.

Finally, our 7 ones has become 6 ones due to the previous exchange. We then subtract 2 ones to leave 4 ones.

Therefore, $7.2 - 2.27 = 4.93$

Which of these subtraction does not need an exchange?

How do you know?

A	B	C
$\begin{array}{r} 6.06 \\ - 3.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4.7 \\ - 3.825 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4.54 \\ - 1.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

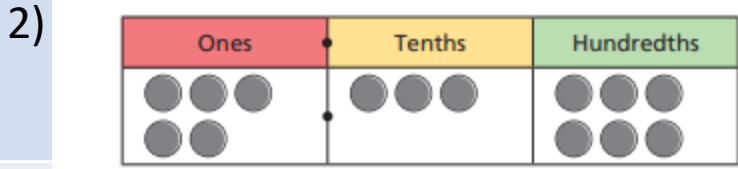
The answer is C. With the number being subtracted, each digit shown is smaller or as there is no hundredths, this is the same as 0 hundredths.

Task 1

Please make sure you attempt at least questions 1 to 3.

- 1a) $276 - 150 =$
- 1b) $649 - 430 =$
- 1c) $728 - 360 =$
- 1d) $832 - 590 =$

Use the place value chart to help you work out the subtractions.



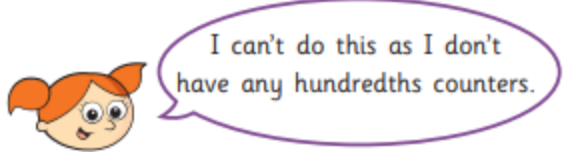
a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 3 \cdot 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 3 \cdot 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 4 \cdot 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Alex is using counters to help her work out $4.7 - 1.35$.



Do you agree with Alex? _____

Talk about it with a partner.

Why do you think this?

Task 2

4) Complete the subtractions.

a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 3 \cdot 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5) Use the column method to work out the subtractions.

a) $13.59 - 1.82$

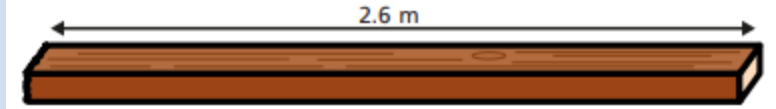
b) $73.84 - 9.2$

c) $5.6 - 1.39$

d) $18.2 - 3.64$

Task 3

- 6) A plank of wood measures 2.6 m.
A carpenter cuts a piece of wood from the plank that is 0.52 m long.



- a) What is the length of the remaining plank?
- b) The carpenter cuts a second piece of wood from the plank. She now has 0.3 m of the plank remaining. What is the length of the second piece of wood that she cut?

- 7) The mass of a bag of marbles is 54.3 g.

These two marbles are removed from the bag.



What is the mass of the bag of marbles now?

- 8) Work out the missing digits.
 $_3.4 - 2.5_ = 10.81$

Monday 18th May 2020

Reading task – Link to English,
Science & RE

LO: To investigate new vocabulary

Read the text about the life of David Attenborough. Highlight or underline the following words from the text:

phenomenal, broadcaster, naturalist, accumulated, pursued, conservation.

Use the text or a dictionary to help you find out the meanings of these words and write a definition on the next page.

Use this link if you need an online dictionary.

<https://kids.wordsmyth.net/we/>

The Life of Sir David Attenborough

Born in London on the 8th May 1926, Sir David Frederick Attenborough began his journey towards phenomenal adventures, creating ground-breaking television, and changing the world's understanding of nature through his roles as a broadcaster and a naturalist.

Attenborough's childhood was spent in Leicester where he lived with his older brother, Richard, and his younger brother, John. By the age of 7, he had accumulated a wide collection of birds' eggs, stones and fossils on his many explorations with his family. He liked to display these in a 'museum' he created at his home.

Straight after the Second World War, Attenborough was called up to serve in the Royal Navy. Between 1947 and 1949, he spent two years with them stationed in the UK. Soon after, Attenborough fell in love and married Jane Oriel in 1950. They remained married until Jane's death in 1997. During their marriage, they had two children, Robert and Susan.

Attenborough's first role as a naturalist was in a job editing children's science textbooks. Growing tired of this, he wrote to the BBC and applied for a post as a radio talk producer. He was turned down for this role, but was offered a training course in television. At this time, most British people did not own a television - Attenborough included - however he pursued the offer and joined the BBC in 1952. Initially, it was thought that Attenborough's teeth were too big for him to actually appear on the television, so he stayed behind the scenes producing programs.

In 1954, when the host was taken ill, Attenborough stepped in to present Zoo Quest, which was a program about animal-collecting. This was a life-changing moment in his career and in television history. Attenborough then continued to make countless television series about the natural world for the BBC that influenced many scientists and documentary filmmakers of the future over the next 50 years.

As time has progressed, Attenborough has been able to communicate more and more about the environmental impact of human life on the natural world. Thereby, raising the awareness of international conservation and environmental issues. This naturally led to his knighthood as 'Sir' David Attenborough in 1985.

Even today, Sir David Attenborough continues to make natural history programs and is considered worldwide to be one of the greatest British people in history. He has even had more than 15 species of animals and fossils named after him!



phenomenal: when something is amazing or extraordinary

broadcaster:

naturalist:

accumulated:

pursued:

|

conservation:

Find these words in the text and write a definition of the word.

I've done one for you to give you an example.

Monday 18th May 2020

LO: To identify features of a biography.

Warm up: What is the meaning of this word?

Anecdote:

A biography is an account of someone's life written by someone else. Today we are going to find the features so we know what to include in our own biography.

This week we are going to be writing a biography!

Features:	Examples
Use of proper nouns	Names of people and places (capital letter)
Use of specific dates	
Use of time connectives and phrases	After that, When he finished university,
Use of expanded noun phrases	World's most famous naturalist
Funny anecdotes to engage the reader	
Some subject specific vocabulary (linked to the person)	natural history, bioanthropology
Use of direct quotes.	

Monday 18th May 2020

LO: To identify features of a biography.

Task 1 Read through the biography and use the key to highlight features that you can find. The first 2 paragraphs have been done for you.

Sir David Attenborough – Naturalist and Presenter



As the world's most famous naturalist, Sir David Attenborough has brought amazing wildlife to television screens for over 50 years. From series such as Life on Earth to Frozen Planet, his documentaries have inspired generations to learn more about the natural world.

Early Years

Born in 1926, David Frederick Attenborough into a well-off family with two brothers, John and Richard. During World War II, his parents took in two Jewish girls who had fled Germany and they were treated like family. His brother Richard went on to great success as an actor and film-maker, starring in Hollywood blockbuster films such as Jurassic Park.

David became fascinated by natural history in his early childhood. In fact, by the age of seven he had already created his very own "museum" of bird eggs, old stamps and ancient fossils.

University and Early Career

After school, David studied natural sciences at Cambridge, but was reluctant to become an academic, disliking the idea of being stuck in labs and lecture theatres all his life. On finishing his studies, David joined the Royal Navy hoping to see the world, but didn't get very far; he was posted to North Wales and Scotland.

Family

In 1950 Attenborough married Jane Elizabeth Ebsworth Oriell; she died in 1997. The couple had two children, Robert and Susan. Robert is a senior lecturer in bioanthropology for the School of Archaeology and Anthropology at the Australian National University in Canberra.

Joining the BBC

David joined the BBC in 1952. His boss at the BBC initially told Attenborough he shouldn't actually work in front of the cameras as his "teeth were too big" but he had always wanted to present wildlife documentaries and after several years he started to make a name for himself, making the successful Zoo Quest series. By 1965 he was elevated to the post of Controller of BBC2, where he oversaw the introduction of colour TV to Britain, and only a few years later was made Director of Programmes for BBC1 and BBC2.

Wild World

David returned to his first love of making natural history documentaries in 1973. Several successful years of making wildlife programmes peaked with his series Life on Earth in the late nineteen seventies, at the time the most ambitious series the BBC had ever produced.

KEY:

Use of a named individuals, places and things

Use of dates of specific events

Use of time conjunctions

Use of Expanded noun phrases

Funny anecdotes to engage the reader.

Use of topic specific vocabulary

Use of direct quotes

The Working Process

David begins any series with a general outline of the questions he wants to ask and answer, followed by a dialogue over many months with the prospective programme's researchers and producers. Once a massive file of notes has been accumulated, only then does David begin his travels.

What is David like to work with?

David writes all his own scripts and has won literary prizes for his books. The great presenter is no Prima Donna, always travelling economy class with his film crew, only accepting offers for airline upgrades if it extends to his crew as well. A modest David has been quoted as saying, "People assume I do all the work. I keep having to tell them, it was the cameraman, not me".

Quite apart from the extensive travel to often dangerous regions, David is willing take risks for his shows. He let himself be attacked by military ants in Africa, abseiled down a rainforest tree his late 60s and is the oldest person to set foot on the North Pole! In fact the plucky presenter has only two aversions: rats, and anywhere (like dark caves) where there might be rats.

A National Treasure

David Attenborough was named as the most trusted celebrity in Britain in a 2006. He has also been named among the 100 Greatest Britons alongside Winston Churchill, Princess Diana and Charles Darwin. At the age of 88, he is still producing natural history and films and has no intention of stopping. He said, "I just wish the world was twice as big and half of it was still unexplored"

* bioanthropology

the study of how humans evolved

Task 2:

Fill in this grid to help gather information that you might want to use in your biography.

You can also draw this into your book.

Useful starting phrases to magpie	
Useful time conjunctions to magpie	
Useful vocabulary to magpie	

Monday 18th May 2020

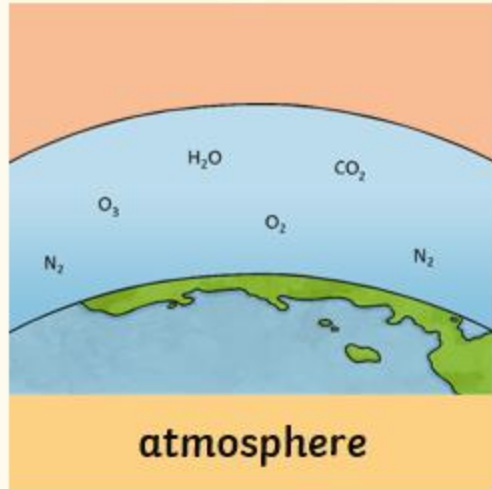
LO: to spell words with 'ere'

Copy words into your home learning book. Use look, say, cover, write, check
You should write each word 3 times
Make sure you join your handwriting

This week, we are going to look at words that have an /ear/ sound spelt using 'ere'. This letter pattern usually appears at the end of words like:



or



These are the spellings you will be working on this week

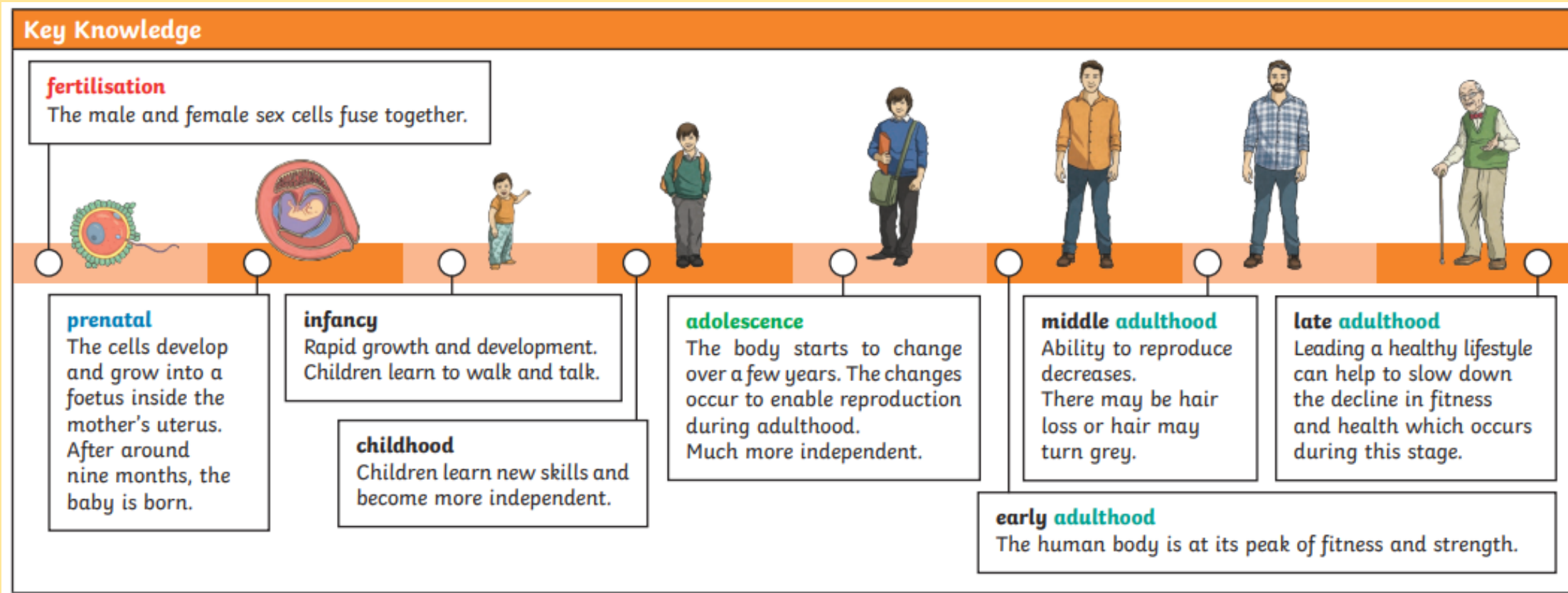
Look, Say, Cover, Write and Check!

Tick the columns as you follow the instructions from left to right. Make sure you spell the words in the 'write' column. If you spell the word incorrectly, write it again in the 'correction' column.

	Look	Say	Cover	Write	Check	Correction
sincere						
interfere						
sphere						
adhere						
severe						
persevere						
atmosphere						
mere						
hemisphere						
austere						

Science Task 3

LO: To understand the stages of the human lifecycle

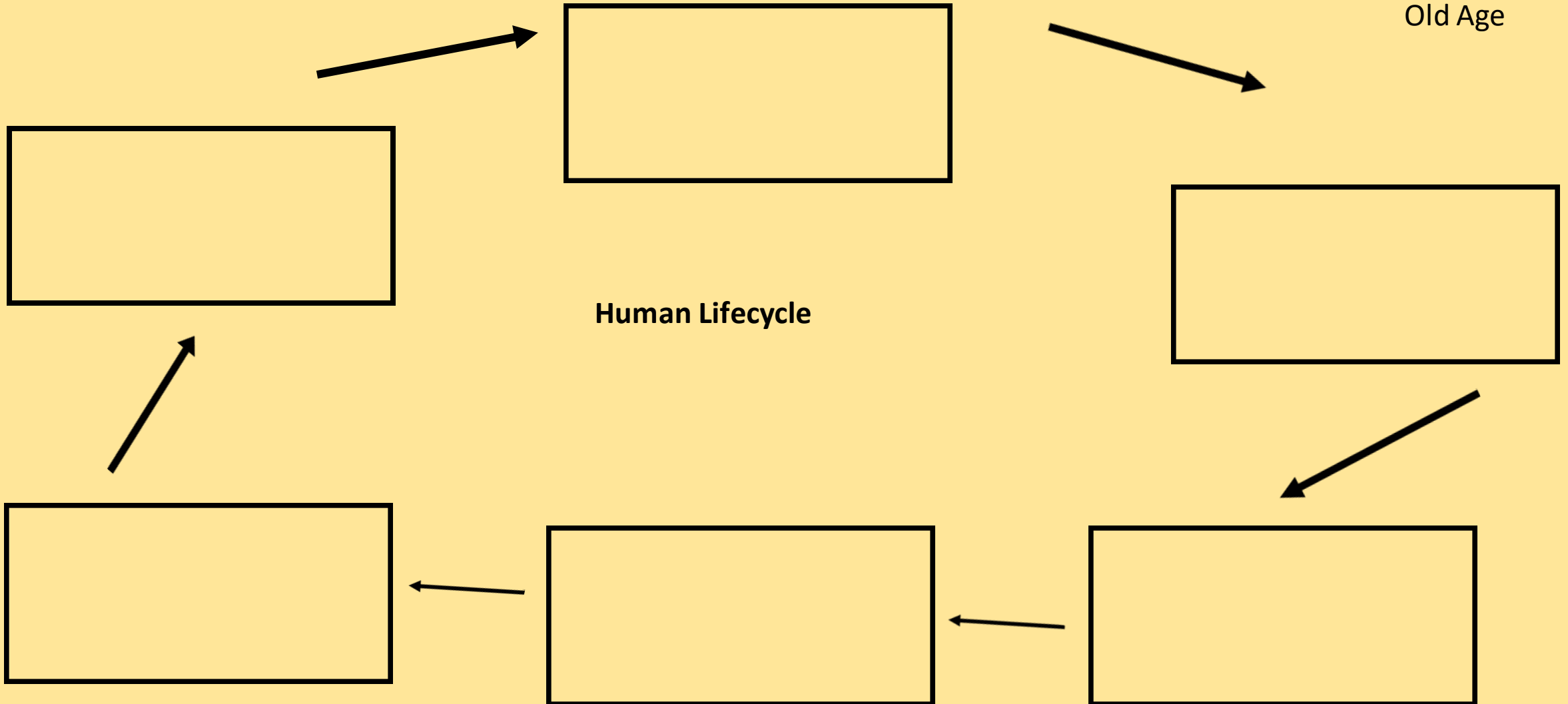


<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgssgk7/articles/z2msv4j>

Click on the link to watch a BBC bitesize video about the human lifecycle





Activity – draw or cut out a picture, maybe from a newspaper or magazine, to represent each stage of the human lifecycle. Add information to explain what happens during each stage.

Foetus
Baby
Childhood
Adolescence
Adulthood
Old Age

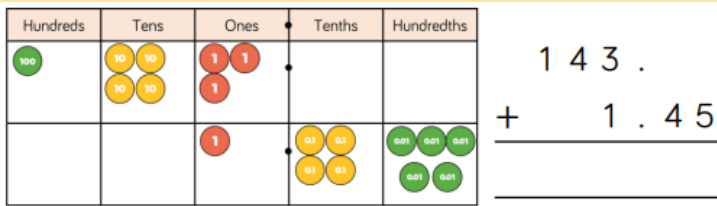




Tuesday 19th May 2020

Tues	Wake up Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 2 	R	 Reading day 2	 English lesson 2	U	SPELLING TASK 2 	Geography 	Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker
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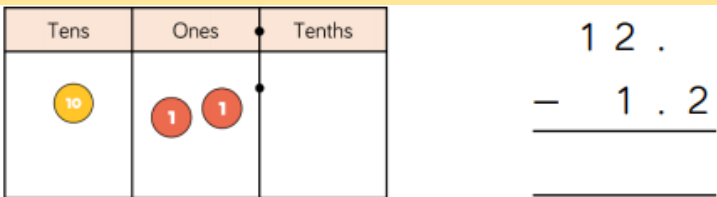
LO: To add and subtract with wholes and decimals



You will notice that 143 does not have any decimal places, whilst 1.45 does. As before, it is very important to line up the decimal point correctly.

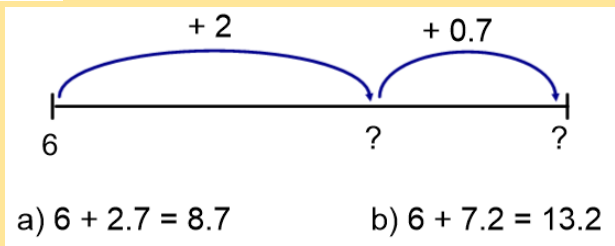
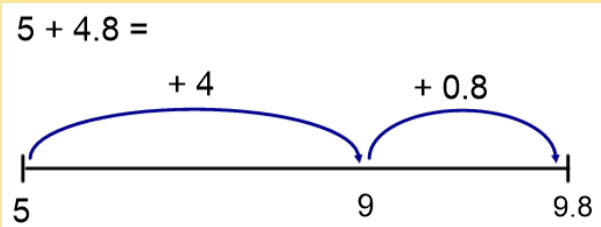
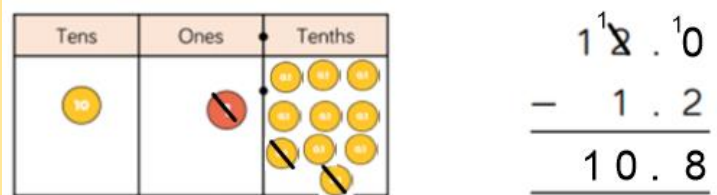
Starting with the hundredths and working our way through each place value, as none of the totals make 10 or more, no exchanges are necessary.

Therefore $143 + 1.45 = 144.45$



With $12 - 1.2$, as the number 12 has 0 tenths, we exchange 1 one for 10 tenths. Then we can subtract 2 tenths, followed by subtracting 1 one.

Therefore $12 - 1.2 = 10.8$



Which calculation matches with the number line? How can you tell?

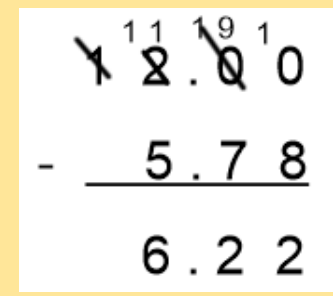
Remember the number lines are another useful method of visualising calculations in smaller steps. Remember to use place value to break the calculation into steps.

Dom and Nick have been growing sunflowers. Dom's sunflower is now 12cm tall and Nick's is 5.78cm tall.

My sunflower is 7.22cm taller than Nick's.

Is Dom correct?

With this problem, Dom is thinking about the difference between 12cm and 5.78cm. When finding the difference, we should consider this as a subtraction. So does $12 - 5.78 = 7.22$?



What mistake has Dom made? As Dom's answer is 7.22 rather than the correct 6.22, he has forgotten to remove 1 one when exchanging for the tenths, followed by the hundredths.

Task 1

Please make sure you attempt at least questions 1 to 3.

- 1) Complete these calculations.
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) $752 - 31 =$ | b) $752 + 31 =$ |
| c) $752 - 231 =$ | d) $752 + 231 =$ |
| e) $569 - 15 =$ | f) $569 + 15 =$ |
| g) $569 - 415 =$ | h) $569 + 415 =$ |

2) Use the number lines to help you work out the additions.

a) $3 + 1.7 = \square$

b) $6 + 5.8 = \square$

c) $16 + 3.52 = \square$

3) Mo and Dexter are trying to add 3.9 and 4 in their heads.

Mo

I started at 4 and added 3 and then added 0.9

Dexter

I started at 3.9 and added 4

Whose method do you prefer?

Task 2

4) Kim has used the column method to work out $15 + 3.89$. What other methods could you use to work out $15 + 3.89$?

1	5	•	0	0		
+			3	•	8	9
<hr/>						
1	8	•	8	9		
<hr/>						

5) Work out the calculations in your head.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| a) $7 + 2.8$ | e) $25 + 6.8$ | i) $12.8 - 7$ |
| b) $5 + 3.6$ | f) $8.3 + 17$ | j) $63.2 - 6$ |
| c) $2.8 + 15$ | g) $8.8 - 5$ | |
| d) $8 + 3.9$ | h) $15.2 - 3$ | |

6) Work out the cost of the items.

a) coffee and a muffin		
b) a slice of cake and hot chocolate		
c) coffee, tea and 2 slices of cake		

coffee	£3	
tea	£2.35	
cake	£4	
muffin	£1.95	
hot chocolate	£1.99	

Task 3

7) Use the number lines to help you work out the subtractions.

a) $9 - 0.6 = \square$

b) $9 - 1.6 = \square$

c) $9 - 3.6 = \square$

d) $15 - 2.7 = \square$

8) Annie has worked out $12 - 4.8$ in her head.

Annie

The answer is 8.2

What mistake has Annie made?

Success Criteria:

Read questions carefully and identify key vocabulary

Find evidence from the text to support my answers

Task:

Read the text and answer the questions on the next page. These questions can also be answered on Microsoft Teams

The Life of Sir David Attenborough

Born in London on the 8th May 1926, Sir David Frederick Attenborough began his journey towards phenomenal adventures, creating ground-breaking television, and changing the world's understanding of nature through his roles as a broadcaster and a naturalist.

Attenborough's childhood was spent in Leicester where he lived with his older brother, Richard, and his younger brother, John. By the age of 7, he had accumulated a wide collection of birds' eggs, stones and fossils on his many explorations with his family. He liked to display these in a 'museum' he created at his home.



Straight after the Second World War, Attenborough was called up to serve in the Royal Navy. Between 1947 and 1949, he spent two years with them stationed in the UK. Soon after, Attenborough fell in love and married Jane Oriel in 1950. They remained married until Jane's death in 1997. During their marriage, they had two children, Robert and Susan.

Attenborough's first role as a naturalist was in a job editing children's science textbooks. Growing tired of this, he wrote to the BBC and applied for a post as a radio talk producer. He was turned down for this role, but was offered a training course in television. At this time, most British people did not own a television - Attenborough included - however he pursued the offer and joined the BBC in 1952. Initially, it was thought that Attenborough's teeth were too big for him to actually appear on the television, so he stayed behind the scenes producing programs.

In 1954, when the host was taken ill, Attenborough stepped in to present Zoo Quest, which was a program about animal-collecting. This was a life-changing moment in his career and in television history. Attenborough then continued to make countless television series about the natural world for the BBC that influenced many scientists and documentary filmmakers of the future over the next 50 years.

As time has progressed, Attenborough has been able to communicate more and more about the environmental impact of human life on the natural world. Thereby, raising the awareness of international conservation and environmental issues. This naturally led to his knighthood as 'Sir' David Attenborough in 1985.

Even today, Sir David Attenborough continues to make natural history programs and is considered worldwide to be one of the greatest British people in history. He has even had more than 15 species of animals and fossils named after him!

1. Look at the paragraph beginning *Born in London on the 8th May 1926...*

Find and copy one word meaning 'never been seen or done before.'

2. *By the age of 7, he had accumulated a wide collection of birds' eggs, stones and fossils.*

Which word closely matches the meaning of the word 'accumulated'?

Tick one.

picked up

hoarded

built

put down

3. Write down three things that you are told about Attenborough's life between 1947 and 1950.

1.

2.

3.

4. Look at the section that describes how Sir David Attenborough took a job in television. What evidence is there of him being 'reckless'?

1.

2.

5. Draw lines to match each part of the biography with the correct quotation from the text.

As a young man
Zoo Quest
His childhood
Sir David Attenborough's later years

He lived with his older brother, Richard, and his younger brother, John.
Soon after, Attenborough fell in love and married Jane Oriel in 1950.
This was a life-changing moment in his career and television history.
This naturally led to his knighthood as 'Sir' David Attenborough in 1985.

6. *He stayed behind the scenes producing programs.*

Why was Attenborough encouraged not to appear in front of the television cameras?

7. *In 1954, when the host was taken ill, Attenborough stepped in to present Zoo Quest, which was a program about animal-collecting.*

Give the meaning of the word 'present' in this sentence.

9. Below are some summaries of different paragraphs from this text. Number them 1 to 5 to show the order in which they appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

Attenborough is knighted.

1 Where Attenborough was born.

Early evidence that Attenborough was interested in natural history.

Starting in television.

Happily married.

LO To interview a family member or research an inspirational person.

Today you are going to start planning your own **biography** by collecting information about a member of your family. This could be a grandparent, parent, aunt, uncle or another member of your family! If this is not possible, you can pick an inspirational famous person and use the internet to conduct some research. We will be looking at inspirational people in RE later in the week. Once you have decided who you would like to write your biography about, use this questionnaire to find out all about their life.

Person's name: _____

When were you born?

Where were you born?

What did your parents do?

What are your biggest achievements?

How did this happen?

Which school did you go to?

Did you go to university after school? Where was it?



What was your first job?

How did this affect your life?

Are you married?

Do you have children?

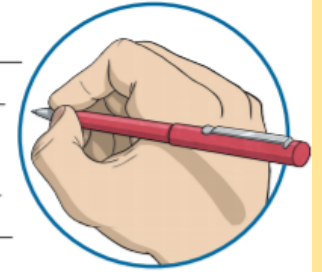
Where do you live now?

Are there any other famous members of your family? Do you have any famous friends?

Have you won any awards?

How do you think you will be remembered?

How have your achievements affected the lives of others?



Tuesday Spelling

Words with /ear/ Sound Spelt with 'ere'



Complete the word search and practise your spellings in the space below

Or

Log onto teams and complete the quiz



Geography and Science




- Watch a scene or even a whole episode of 'Seven worlds one planet' by David Attenborough.
- Choose your favourite animal that is shown. Could you draw it? Create a model of it? Maybe do a fact file on it?



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/m000c6pn/seven-worlds-one-planet-series-1-7-africa>

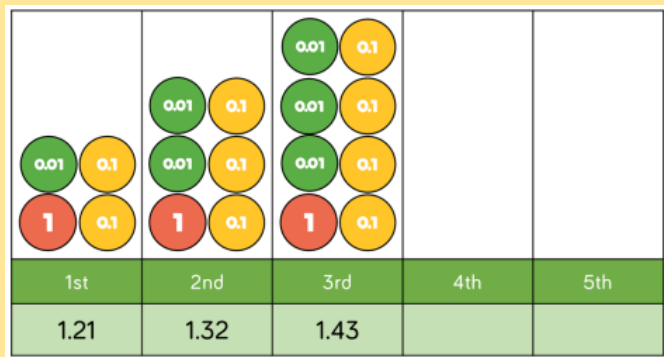


Wednesday 20th May 2020

Wed	<p>Wake up Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team</p>	<p>Maths Complete DAY 3</p> 	E	 <p>Reading day 3</p>	<p>English lesson 3</p> 	N	<p>Enrichment afternoon Challenge: No technology afternoon Make a den, create an obstacle course, bake some cakes and write up the recipe, go on a bug hunt, or another fun activity. Send us a picture to let us know what you decided to do ☺</p>	<p>Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker</p>
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Wednesday 20th May 2020

LO: To extend decimal sequences



Look at the numbers in this sequence.
What change is made from one number to the next?

From 1.21 to 1.32, we can see that two counters have been added. One is 1 hundredth, the other is 1 tenth, making a total difference of 0.11.

We can see this has also happened to go from 1.32 to 1.43. Therefore we need to add 0.11 for each step. So the completed sequence should then be:

1.21, 1.32, 1.43, 1.54, 1.65

C) 5.4 5.1 4.8 _ _ _

D) 0.37 0.33 0.29 _ _ _

Are these sequences increasing (getting bigger) or decreasing (getting smaller)?

One is changing by 4 hundredths, the other is changing by 3 tenths.

What will be the next three terms (numbers) in each sequence?

0.21	4.2
4.5	0.17
3.9	0.25

Choose from these numbers:

A 0.45, 0.6, 0.75, 0.9

B 1.25, 2.5, 3.75, 5, 6.25

What are the rules to these sequences?
How do you know?

For A, the numbers are getting bigger, so we are adding, with each number needing 1 tenth and 5 hundredths more (+ 0.15).

For B, the numbers are getting bigger, so we are again adding. Each number has a difference of 1 whole, 2 tenths and 5 hundredths (+ 1.25).

9.48 9.52 9.56 9.6 ...

The number 9.7 will be in this sequence.



Do you agree with Jack?

For this final example, we can see the sequence is increasing by 0.04 each time. As a result the sequence will follow from 9.6 with 9.64, 9.68, then 9.72.

As a result, 9.7 is not part of the sequence as this is 1 tenth more than 9.6 and this cannot be in the sequence when increasing by 4 hundredths each time.

Task 1

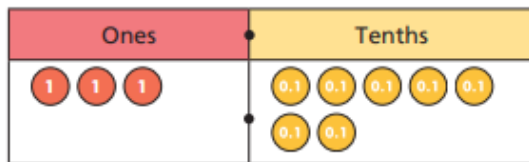
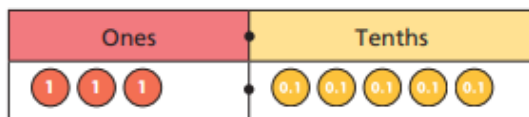
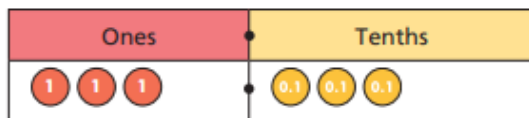
Please make sure you attempt at least questions 1 to 3.

1) Find the next three numbers in each sequence.

- a) 20, 40, 60,
- b) 132, 232, 332,
- c) 60, 64, 68,
- d) 38, 35, 32,

2) Esther has made a sequence with place value counters.

a) Write the numbers she has made.



b) She adds the same counters again.

Draw counters to show the number she has made.

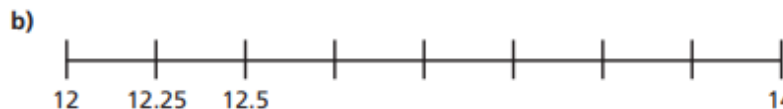
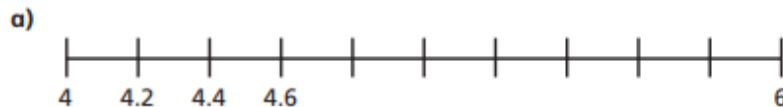
c) She adds the same counters again.

What number is shown in her chart now?

d) Explain the pattern of numbers that Esther has made.

Task 2

3) Complete the number lines.



4) Complete the number line.



How is this number line different from those in question 2?

5)

Rosie saves money in her money box.

Each day she puts in 70 pence.

At the start of the week there is £2.80 in her money box.



a) Complete the table to show how much is in the money box at the end of each day.

Day	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
Money in money box							

b) Rosie wants to buy a book costing £10

For how many more days does Rosie need to save 70p?

Task 3

6) Write the rule and the next four terms in each sequence.

a) The rule is _____.

2.36	2.39	2.42				
------	------	------	--	--	--	--

b) The rule is _____.

15.6	16.1	16.6				
------	------	------	--	--	--	--

c) The rule is _____.

19	18.4	17.8				
----	------	------	--	--	--	--

d) The rule is _____.

10.35	10.15	9.95				
-------	-------	------	--	--	--	--

7) Mo and Eva are making number sequences.

a) Mo is adding 1.5 each time.

He starts with the number 3.8

What is the first number greater than 12 that he makes?

b) Will the number 15.7 be in Mo's sequence?

c) Eva's sequence decreases by 2 hundredths each time.

She picks a number to start with.

What is the difference between the 3rd and 6th number in her sequence?

Wednesday 20th May

Reading task

LO: to use evidence from the text to support your opinion.

Reading 20 mins – read independently or to a family member.

Write LO and date

10 min task – choose one sentence starter, give evidence for your opinion from the text.

This book is exciting because.....

This book is disappointing because.....

This book is surprising because.....

This book is annoying because.....

This book is interesting because.....

This book is inspiring because.....

Ask your grown up to sign your reading record.

LO To plan my biography

Today you are going to create a boxed up plan using the information you collected yesterday. You can change the **subheadings** to suit the person you have interviewed. For the example below, the Year 5 teachers interviewed Mrs Coulstock and organized the notes. 😊

WAGOLL

Paragraph	Notes	Sentence starters
<u>Introduction</u> Who is your biography about?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mrs Coulstock, Year 6 teacher, All Saints Beloved teacher Sport enthusiast 	
<u>Early life</u> Childhood, Primary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miss Cox – born in Mochudi in Botswana in 1991 Parents (Carol and John) met in the Air force Mum – ran furniture business in Botswana Dad – Taxi driver in Cirencester Went to school in Botswana (aged 5 – 12) Northside Primary School She won a special award at this school 	As a child, ... In her early years
<u>Education</u> early career/University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary school and college in Cirencester Attended the University of Reading 	The time came for.... After some time
<u>Achievements</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lady Khama Shield Appearing on a game show Gaining the Gold School Games award for All Saints 	
<u>Family life</u> Including interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Married Mr Coulstock in 2018 Lives in Sandhurst 	In recent years,
<u>Conclusion</u> Statement about their future/ life highlights so far.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our wonderful, kind teacher 	One of her greatest achievements so far....

Your Turn:

Paragraph	Notes	Sentence starters
<u>Introduction</u> Who is your biography about?	•	
<u>Early life</u> Childhood, Primary school		
<u>Education</u> early career/University	•	
<u>Achievements</u>	•	
<u>Family life</u> Including interests	•	
<u>Conclusion</u> Statement about their future/ life highlights so far.	•	

Success Criteria

Organise your **notes**

Plan to include interesting sentence starters

Past tense and 3rd person

Fill in your boxed up plan with all your notes from yesterday.



Wednesday Spelling

Words with /ear/
Sound Spelt with 'ere'

Speed Spell




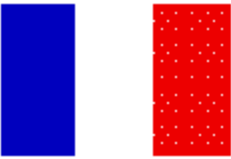
Choose 4 tricky spellings from this week's list. Give yourself 30 seconds to write the word accurately as many times as possible. Do this in your home learning book.

Team Spelling Quiz

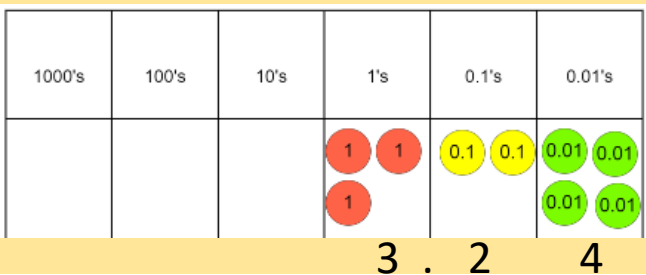
If you are online then log on to teams to complete the quiz.



Thursday 21st May 2020

Thurs	Wake up Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 4 	A	 Reading day 4	 English Lesson 4	C	SPELLING TASK 4	French 	Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker
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LO: To multiply decimals by 10, 100 and 1000



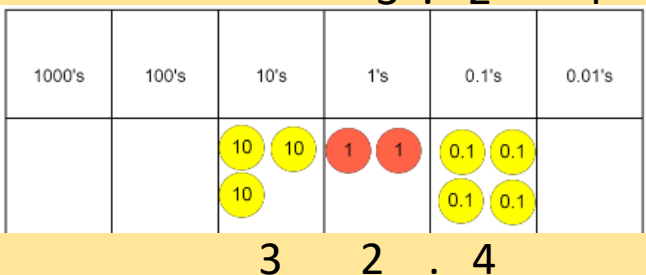
In this first place value grid, you can see the number 3.24 made up of 3 ones, 2 tenths and 4 hundredths.

What about 3.24×10 ?

When multiplying by 10, each place value gets 10 times bigger so that 3 ones becomes 3 tens, 2 tenths becomes 2 ones, and 4 hundredths becomes 4 tenths. So:

$$3.24 \times 10 = 32.4$$

You should notice that both the place value counters and the digits from the number 3.24 have shifted one place value to the left when multiplied by 10.

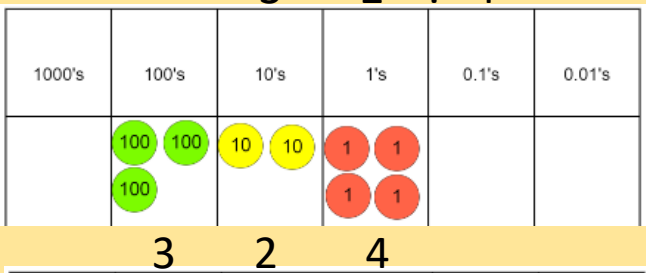


What about 3.24×100 ?

The 3 ones becomes 3 hundreds, the 2 tenths becomes 2 tens, and the 4 hundredths becomes 4 ones. Each counter has moved two place values to the left. This is also true for the digits.

$$3.24 \times 100 = 324$$

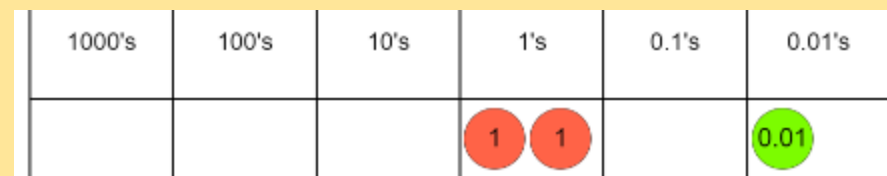
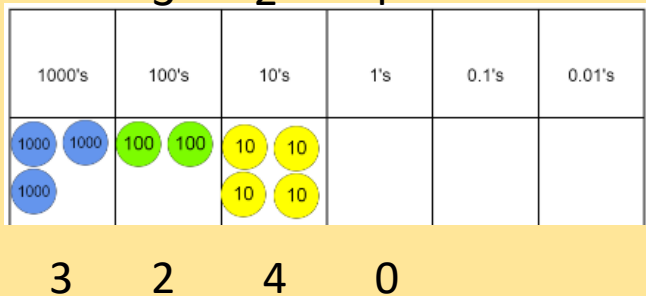
Notice how the decimal point is not needed to show whole numbers.



What about 3.24×1000 ?

The 3 ones becomes 3 thousands, the 2 tenths becomes 2 hundreds, and the 4 hundredths becomes 4 tens. Each counter has moved three place values to the left. This is also true for the digits. Notice that 0 is now needed to hold the place value, showing there are no ones.

$$3.24 \times 1000 = 3240$$



Spot the odd one out.


2 . 0 1

How do you know?

- a) $2.01 \times 10 = 20.1$
- b) $2.01 \times 100 = 210$
- c) $2.01 \times 1000 = 2010$

The odd one out is b). This is because the 0 tenths in 2.01 should have moved left two place values to become 0 tens, but has incorrectly swapped positions with the digit 1. The 1 hundredths should have become 1 one. Therefore $2.01 \times 100 = 201$

Multiplying by 1,000 is the same as doing $10 \times 10 \times 10$



$$7.85 \times 10 = 78.5$$

$$7.85 \times 10 \times 10 = 785$$

$$7.85 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 7850$$

$$7.85 \times 1000 = 7850$$

Do you agree with Mo?

Task 1

Please make sure you attempt at least questions 1 to 3.

1) Complete the multiplications.

a) $5 \times 10 =$ $5 \times 100 =$ $5 \times 1000 =$

b) $10 \times 10 =$ $10 \times 100 =$ $10 \times 1000 =$

c) $12 \times 10 =$ $12 \times 100 =$ $12 \times 1000 =$

2) Complete the multiplications.

a)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths
		3	7	

 $3.7 \times 10 =$

b)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths
	1	4	5	

 $14.5 \times 10 =$

c)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths
		1	5	8

 $1.58 \times 10 =$

d)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths
	1	3	0	6

 $13.06 \times 10 =$

What do you notice when you multiply a number by 10?

3) Complete the multiplications.

a) 1.7×10 c) 1.73×10 e) 10×13.04

b) 1.75×10 d) 13.4×10 f) 130.4×10

Task 2

4) Complete the multiplications.

a)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths
		4	1	

 $4.1 \times 100 =$

b)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths
		4	1	5

 $4.15 \times 100 =$

c)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths
	1	4	5	

 $14.5 \times 100 =$

d)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths
		4	0	5

 $4.05 \times 100 =$

5) Complete the calculations.

a) 7.2×100 d) 1.89×100

b) 3.4×100 e) 73.57×100

c) 19.5×100 f) 1.317×100

6) Amir has multiplied 3.8 by 1,000



The answer is 3.8000

a) What mistake has Amir made?

b) Work out the correct answer.

Task 3

7) Complete the multiplications.

a) 4.7×10 c) 5.84×10

4.7×100 5.84×100

$4.7 \times 1,000$ $5.84 \times 1,000$

b) 19.3×10 d) 18.06×10

19.3×100 100×18.06

$1,000 \times 19.3$ $18.06 \times 1,000$

8) Complete the calculations.

a) $7.7 \times$ $= 770$ e) $8.032 \times$ $= 80.32$

b) $\times 10 = 1,950$ f) $\times 18.3 = 1,830$

c) $11.5 \times$ $= 115$ g) $195.32 \times$ $= 1,953.2$

d) $\times 11.5 = 11,500$ h) $\times 1,000 = 7,200$

9) Tommy is 1.4 m tall.

A tree is 10 times as tall as Tommy.

A building is 100 times as tall as Tommy.

a) How tall is the tree?

b) How much taller is the building than the tree?

LO: to improve my comprehension skills

Success Criteria:

Read questions carefully and identify key vocabulary

Find evidence from the text to support my answers


Task:

Read the text and answer the questions on the next page. These questions can also be answered on Microsoft Teams

Stephen Hawking

Stephen Hawking was an English scientist, cosmologist, teacher and author. He is best known for discovering how the universe was formed and predicting what might happen to it in the future.

A Star Is Born
Born on 8th January 1942, Stephen William Hawking was born exactly 300 years after the death of the famous astronomer Galileo – a fact that Stephen was very proud of. He was born during the Second World War, in Oxford, England, where his parents, Frank Hawking and Isobel Walker, had moved to from London to ensure Stephen's safety.



Stephen had three younger siblings: two sisters named Philippa and Mary and an adopted brother named Edward. His family placed a high value on education and his parents studied at the University of Oxford; his father studied medicine and became a medical researcher while his mother studied philosophy and politics.

Childhood
Stephen's fascination with space began at an early age, when he would enjoy spending time with his mother, lying together on the grass in the garden to watch the stars.

In 1950, the family moved to St Albans in Hertfordshire. At school, Stephen's classmates often called him 'Einstein'. Stephen took the eleven-plus exam a year early and attended St Albans School, where he remained throughout his secondary education. With close friends, he enjoyed playing board games and making model aeroplanes and boats. With the help of their maths teacher, Stephen and his friends built a computer from clock parts and various other recycled objects.

University
Stephen went on to study physics and chemistry at the same college that his father had attended in Oxford. He took the entry exams a year early, meaning that he was only 17 years old when he started university.

Stephen became a lively, witty and popular member of his class and joined the college boat club, where he became cox for a rowing crew – he was said to be a daredevil because of the risks he took in the boat!

Stephen Hawking

Following the completion of his first degree, Stephen attended Cambridge University where he studied cosmology, making some incredible discoveries.

It was at Cambridge that Stephen first developed problems with his health. He became very clumsy, regularly falling or dropping things. His speech became slurred and hard to understand.

Doctors diagnosed Stephen with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, or ALS, and he was given just two years to live. However, his disease progressed more slowly than doctors had imagined, meaning he was able to return to his studies. In later years, his ALS meant that he used a wheelchair and spoke using a computer voice synthesiser.

Scientific Discoveries
While at Cambridge University, Stephen studied black holes. At the time, people thought that black holes were a place where gravity pulled so strongly that it pulled everything down into it and nothing could escape. Yet, Stephen discovered that a type of radiation was able to elude black holes. This type of radiation was named after him and, using what he had discovered about black holes, Stephen was able to show that the universe had started with a Big Bang and would end in black holes.



Due to his amazing work and incredible sense of humour, Stephen inspired millions of people to become interested in science.



Thursday 21st May 2020

LO: To write a biography

Key vocabulary:

- Anecdote
- Achievements
- Accomplished

Task: Use your plan to write a **biography** about a member of your family or someone who inspires you. We have started one about Mrs Coulstock using our notes from yesterday.

Paragraph	Notes	Sentence starters
<u>Introduction</u> Who is your biography about?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mrs Coulstock, Year 6 teacher, All Saints Beloved teacher Sport enthusiast 	
<u>Early life</u> Childhood, Primary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miss Cox – born in Mochudi in Botswana in 1991 Parents (Carol and John) met in the Air force Mum – ran furniture business in Botswana Dad – Taxi driver in Cirencester Went to school in Botswana (aged 5 – 12) Northside Primary School She won a special award at this school 	As a child, ... In her early years...
<u>Education</u> early career/University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary school and college in Cirencester Attended the University of Reading 	The time came for.... After some time...
<u>Achievements</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lady Khama Shield Appearing on a game show Gaining the Gold School Games award for All Saints 	
<u>Family life</u> Including interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Married Mr Coulstock in 2018 Lives in Sandhurst 	In recent years,
<u>Conclusion</u> Statement about their future/ life highlights so far.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our wonderful, kind teacher 	One of her greatest achievements so far....



Mrs Coulstock



Mrs Coulstock has been a beloved teacher at All Saints since 2016. However, before she became a part of our school family she lived a very interesting life.

Early Life

Mrs Coulstock was born as Miss Cox in Mochudi in Botswana in 1991. Her father, John, and her mother, Carol, met whilst working in the Air Force. After leaving the air force, her mother ran her own furniture business in Botswana whilst her father worked as a taxi driver in Cirencester.

Mrs Coulstock went to a school called Northside Primary School in Botswana between the ages of 5 and 12. It is at this school that she made one of her happiest memories: she won a prestigious award, known as 'The Lady Khama Shield.' This prestigious award was given to one pupil each year who was excellent role model and a wonderful all round student. This certainly explains why Mrs Coulstock is so passionate about our school values.....

To be successful you need to:	Examples
Past tense and 3 rd person	
Use a variety of openers including time words and phrases.	As a child, In her/his early years, Many years later, ...
Use parenthesis	()
Use expanded noun phrases	Happiest memories
Include funny anecdotes	
Write in paragraphs with subheading	

There are some changes that need to be made - we will be editing this our writing tomorrow 😊

Thursday spelling

Words with /ear/
Sound Spelt with 'ere'

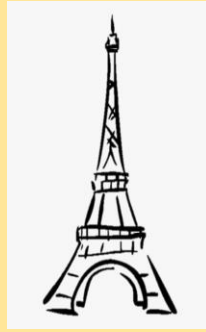
Code Word Jumble Puzzle

Unscramble each of the clue words (they are all this week's spelling words!)

Copy the letters in the numbered cells to the other cells with the same number in the code word.
If you complete the puzzle correctly, the code word should make another word with the same spelling pattern from this week.

reem	3								
renesci			1						
saeteru	2								
hemrpeesh				3					
heetorpams						4			
repseh				7					
erdahe			6						
revsee									
veserrepe				8					
neerietrf									
code word:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

Bonjour year 5!







- This is our last week working on the sequence poem, I'm really looking forward to seeing your versions. Please continue watching the video to the end.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2aRA9HneOa4>

- When you get to slide 22, it will show you how to make a zigzag book. Don't worry if this is tricky, you can just set yours out on a plain piece of A4 paper if you prefer.
- Slide 23 is a recap of all the language you will need to create your own version of the poem. Feel free to watch all or part of the video again to help you.
- Here is the link to the online bilingual dictionary:
<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-french>
- Please DON'T use google translate – it is very unreliable. You have all the language structure you need from these lessons.
- Create your own poem and illustrate it!



Friday 22nd May 2020

Fri	Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 5 	K	 Reading Day 5	 English Lesson 5	H	SPELLING TASK 5	RE 	Golden Time 😊	Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker
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LO: To divide decimals by 10, 100 and 1000

10's	1's	0.1's	0.01's	0.001's	0.0001's
10	1 1	0.1 0.1			

1 4 . 2

10's	1's	0.1's	0.01's	0.001's	0.0001's
	1	0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01		

1 4 . 2

10's	1's	0.1's	0.01's	0.001's	0.0001's
		0.1	0.01 0.01	0.001 0.001	

0 . 1 4 2

10's	1's	0.1's	0.01's	0.001's	0.0001's
			0.01	0.001 0.001	0.0001 0.0001

0 . 0 1 4 2

In this first place value grid, you can see the number 14.2 is made up of 1 ten, 4 ones and 2 tenths.

When dividing by 10, each place value gets 10 times smaller so that 1 ten becomes 1 one, 4 ones becomes 4 tenths, and 2 tenths becomes 2 hundredths. So:

$$14.2 \div 10 = 1.42$$

You should notice that both the place value counters and the digits from the number 14.2 have shifted one place value to the right when divided by 10.

What about $14.2 \div 100$?

The 1 ten becomes 1 tenth, the 4 ones becomes 4 hundredths, and the 2 tenths has become 2 thousandths. Each counter has moved two place values to the right. This is also true for the digits. Notice how we have 0 to hold the place value showing there are no ones.

$$14.2 \div 100 = 0.142$$


What about $14.2 \div 1000$?

The 1 ten becomes 1 hundredth, the 4 ones becomes 4 thousandths, and the 2 tenths has become 2 ten thousandths. Each counter has moved three place values to the right. This is also true for the digits.


$$14.2 \div 1000 = 0.0142$$

Notice how we have 0 to hold the place value, showing there are no ones or tenths in 0.0142

If you multiply a number by 1,000, you can just divide the answer by 1,000 to get back to your original number.

 Whitney

That's not true, you would need to divide the answer by ten three times.

 Eva

Who do you agree with?

Which of these examples is Whitney and which is Eva?

$$6,900 \div 10 = 690$$

$$690 \div 10 = 69$$

$$69 \div 10 = 6.9$$

$$6.9 \times 1000 = 6,900$$

$$6,900 \div 1000 = 6.9$$

Task 1

Please make sure you attempt at least questions 1 to 3.

1) Complete the multiplications.

- a) $5 \times 10 =$ $5 \times 100 =$ $5 \times 1000 =$
 b) $10 \times 10 =$ $10 \times 100 =$ $10 \times 1000 =$
 c) $12 \times 10 =$ $12 \times 100 =$ $12 \times 1000 =$

2) Complete the divisions.

- a)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths
		5	.	

 $5 \div 10 =$
- b)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths
	1	5	.	

 $15 \div 10 =$
- c)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths
		3	.	8

 $3.8 \div 10 =$
- d)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths
	1	3	.	8

 $13.8 \div 10 =$

What do you notice when you divide a number by 10?

3) Complete the calculations.

- a) $7 \div 10$ c) $7.86 \div 10$ e) $16.4 \div 10$
 b) $7.8 \div 10$ d) $16 \div 10$ f) $16.48 \div 10$

Task 2

4) Complete the divisions.

a)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths	Thths
	1	7	.		

 $17 \div 100 =$

b)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths	Thths
		9	.	4	

 $9.4 \div 100 =$

c)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths	Thths
2	7	6	.		

 $276 \div 100 =$

d)

H	T	O	Tths	Hths	Thths
	3	2	.	5	

 $32.5 \div 100 =$

5) Complete the divisions.

- a) $7 \div 100$ b) $109 \div 100$
 $7.2 \div 100$ $10.9 \div 100$
 $7.25 \div 100$ $10.95 \div 100$

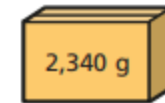
6) Use a place value chart to work out $136 \div 1,000$

H	T	O	Tths	Hths	Thths
1	3	6	.		

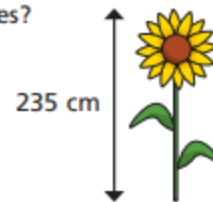
Task 3

7) Use your knowledge of measure to work out the answers.

a) What is the mass of the box in kilograms?



b) What is the height of the sunflower in metres?



c) What is the amount of juice in litres?



8) Complete the calculations.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) $147 \div 10$ | c) $3,200 \div 10$ |
| $147 \div 100$ | $3,200 \div 100$ |
| $147 \div 1,000$ | $3,200 \div 1,000$ |
| b) $21 \div 10$ | d) $5,006 \div 10$ |
| $21 \div 100$ | $5,006 \div 100$ |
| $21 \div 1,000$ | $5,006 \div 1,000$ |

9) Complete the divisions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) $83 \div$ <input type="text"/> $= 0.83$ | e) $1,799 \div$ <input type="text"/> $= 17.99$ |
| b) <input type="text"/> $\div 10 = 0.95$ | f) <input type="text"/> $\div 100 = 11.8$ |
| c) <input type="text"/> $\div 10 = 3.9$ | g) $178 \div$ <input type="text"/> $= 17.8$ |
| d) $68 \div$ <input type="text"/> $= 0.068$ | h) $3.18 \div$ <input type="text"/> $= 0.318$ |

Friday – Reading

Read a book of your choice today.

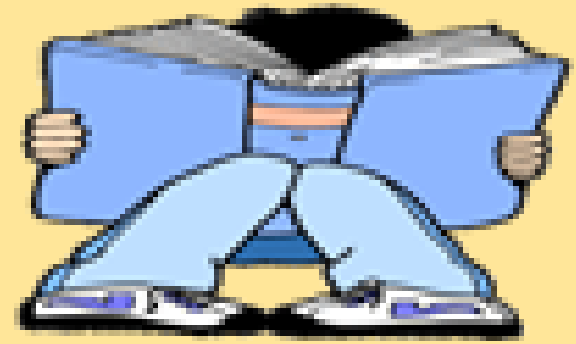
Or

Read a story to a younger sibling

Or

Listen to a David Walliams story on this link

<https://www.worldofdavidwalliams.com/?s=elevenses>



Friday 22nd May 2020

L.O. To edit and improve my writing

Task 1: Finish writing your biography on a family member or inspiring person.

Your main task is to read through your writing and check for any missing words, punctuation or incorrect spellings.

Mrs Coulstock has helped to edit Miss Rolls' biography writing – see if you can do the same with your own writing!

Consider changing this word – it is repeated.

Early Life

Mrs Coulstock was born as Miss Cox in Mochudi in Botswana in 1991. Her father, John, and her mother, Carol, met whilst working in the Air Force. After leaving the air force, her mother ran her own furniture business in Botswana whilst her father worked as a taxi driver in Cirencester.

Mrs Coulstock went to a school called Northside Primary School in Botswana between the ages of 5 and 12. It is at this school that she made one of her happiest memories: she won a prestigious award, known as 'The Lady Khama Shield.' This prestigious award was given to one pupil a year, who was excellent role model and a wonderful all round student. This certainly explains why Mrs Coulstock is so passionate about our school values.

Maybe use a comma here instead?

You may also want to change the order of some words or sentences to make it sound better!

When you have finished. Fill in the success criteria to show examples of features you have used!

Missing the word 'an'

Remember to use a comma to separate relative clauses

To be successful you need to:	Examples of your own work that you have included
Past tense and 3 rd person	
Use a variety of openers including time words and phrases.	
Use parenthesis	
Use expanded noun phrases	
Include funny anecdotes	
Write in paragraphs with subheading	

To watch an example of how to edit your work, watch the video posted by Miss Rolls and Mrs Coulstock in Teams.

Friday spellings

Task 1 – Complete the handwriting practice in your home learning book

Continuous Cursive Handwriting Practice

Practise your weekly spelling words using continuous cursive handwriting.

sincere

interfere

sphere

adhere

severe

persevere

atmosphere

mere

hemisphere

austere

Words with /ear/ Sound Spelt with 'ere'

Task 2 – Spelling Test

Ask a family member to read out your spellings and type them into the word document if you have team – Do not use spell check!

Summer wk 5

Friday Spelling Test

Words with /ear/
Sound Spelt with 'ere'

|

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

/ 10 marks

L.O. To describe a person I find inspirational and understand what inspires people.

Why might these people be considered inspirational?

Stephen Hawking was a scientist. He helped people all around the world to learn about science.



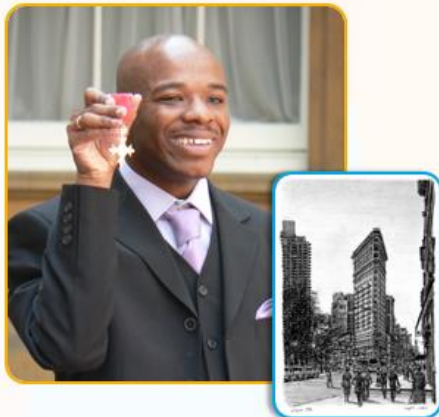
Stephen Hawking had an illness which meant he couldn't walk, talk or speak without help.

He also used a wheelchair and a very special computer which talked for him.

Stephen asked lots of questions and gave us lots of ideas about our world. He helped us to understand more about space and the universe.

Stephen Wiltshire has autism. This means that it can be difficult for him to understand or talk to people. He wasn't able to talk fully until he was nine years old.

When he was young, instead of talking, Stephen started to draw pictures.



He is now a very talented artist. He draws pictures of famous places and buildings from his memory.

He is known across the world and has his own art gallery in London.

Tom Cruise is a famous American actor.

He has dyslexia, which means that he found it hard to concentrate when he was learning to read at school and could not remember what he had read.

He didn't learn to read until he was grown up.

Tom has found many ways to help him learn his lines for movies and is now a Hollywood star.



Kadeena Cox is a famous athlete who competes in running and cycling.

She has a condition called multiple sclerosis. This means that she can find it difficult and painful to move.

Kadeena took part in the Paralympics where she won three medals.



Task 1:

Read about these 4 people. Why might each one be considered inspirational? (Write a sentence or 2 about each one to answer this question)

Task 2:

Answer these questions:

What qualities do you think an inspirational person should have and why do you think this?

Do you think all inspirational people will have the same qualities? Why or Why not?

Task 3:

Tell us all about who you find inspirational and why they inspire you.