Year 5

Home Learning Pack

Monday 11th May – Friday 15th May 2020

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	Science (English link)	L	SPELLING TASK 1	English lesson (Science link)	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 (Science link)	U	SPELLING TASK 2	PSHE	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 (science link)	N	SPELLING TASK 3	**Enrichment afternoon** Challenge: complete an activity that involves using NO technology. 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 (Science link)		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		Reading Day 5	English Lesson 5 (Science link)		SPELLING TASK 5	Music	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 11th May 2020

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Mon	Wake up Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 1 	B	 Reading day 1	Science (English link) 	L	SPELLING TASK 1	English lesson (Science link) 	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

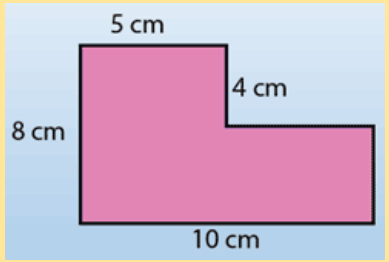
Monday

1. $67 \times 19 =$

2. $10^2 <$ ◯ $> 11^2$

3. What percentage is the same as 3/5?

4. Find the area of this composite shape.



5. James works three shifts in a week. Each of these start at 7:30 am and finish by 5 pm. How long does James work for in a week?

Tuesday

1. How many minutes are in 4 hours?

2. Which is more?
525×10 or 2600×2

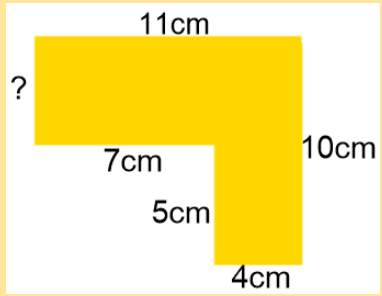
3. Write all the common multiples of 6 and 8 up to 50.

4. $4 - 2/7 =$

5. Round 7.18 to the nearest whole number.

Wednesday

1. Find the perimeter of this composite shape.



2. Which is longer? 7 hours and 20 minutes or 450 minutes?

3. Use <, > or =
1.01×100 ◯ 11×9

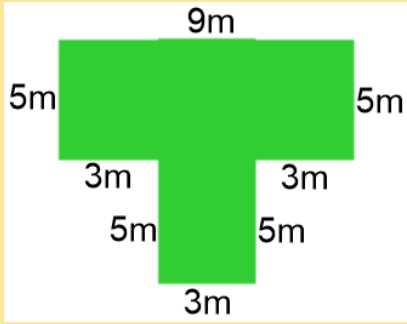
4. True or false? Common factors of 84 are 6 and 7.

5. Write 2 and 18/1000 as a decimal number.

Thursday

1. What is the 6 worth in 3.62?

2. Find the area of this composite shape.



3. Write 0.7 as a fraction.

4. $63 \div 7 = 27 \div$ ◯

5. $1/3 + 1/5 + 1/6 =$

Friday

1. Which is larger, 3 and 47/1000 or 3.21?

2. Write 2,789 to the nearest hundred.

3.

How many minutes till midday?

4. Give two times that have a difference of 2 and a quarter hours.

5. Half of 572 is…

Monday 11th May 2020

https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-5/

LO: To understand decimals that make 1 whole

See Summer Term Wk1, lesson 3, for video of lesson.

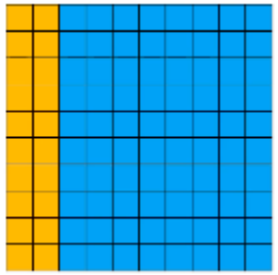
To understand today's learning, we need to apply our knowledge of pairs of numbers that make 100. What goes with these numbers to make 100?

60 + ◯ = 100

75 + ◯ = 100

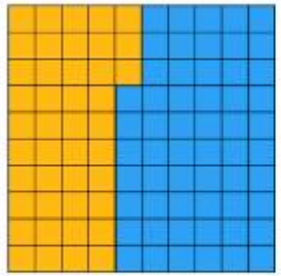
64 + ◯ = 100

Answers
25
36
40



= 20 hundredths

$= \frac{20}{100} = \frac{2}{10} = 0.2$



= 43 hundredths

$= \frac{43}{100} = 0.43$

0.43 + 0.57 = 1

When fully shaded, these 100-squares represent 1 whole.

In this first example, in orange, you can see 20 hundredths (small squares) or 2 tenths shaded or 0.2 shaded. What does the blue part show?

In blue, there are 80 hundredths or 8 tenths or 0.8 that is not shaded. Therefore

0.2 + 0.8 = 1

For the second example, 43 small squares are in orange. This is 43 hundredths or 0.43. To make the total of 1 whole, 57 hundredths needs to be added.

Find the missing numbers.

□ + 0.3 = 1

1 = □ + 0.92

1 = 0.6 + □ + 0.26

Answers
0.14
0.7
0.08

Here we have 1 whole made from tenths, shown by decimals along the top, and fractions below this.

You can see in both of these that 10 tenths makes 1 whole.

$\frac{1}{100} \times 100 = 1$

0.01 × 100 = 1

If we use hundredths to make 1 whole, we need to have 100 hundredths.

0.001 × 1,000 = 1

$\frac{1}{1000} \times 1{,}000 = 1$

If we use thousandths to make 1 whole, we need to have 1,000 thousandths.

To find thousandths in a drawing would take a long time. Therefore we use our knowledge of number bonds and dividing by 10. Remember that the number being divided has its digits move back one place value.

61 + 39 = 100 ÷ 10

6.1 + 3.9 = 10 ÷ 10

0.61 + 0.39 = 1 ÷ 10

0.061 + 0.039 = 0.1

Either log into Teams to complete questions or complete the questions on the next page in your home learning book.

Task 1

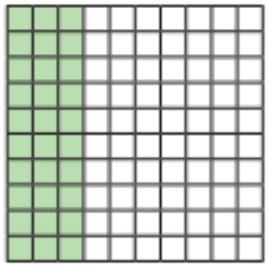
1) Find the missing number in these calculations.

a) 30 + ? = 100
b) 35 + ? = 100
c) ? + 79 = 100
d) ? + 1 = 100

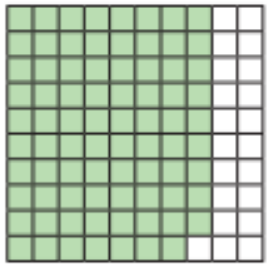
Each hundred square represents one whole.

Use the hundred squares to help you complete the additions.

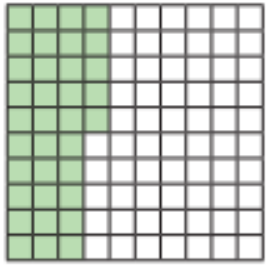
a) 0.3 + ☐ = 1



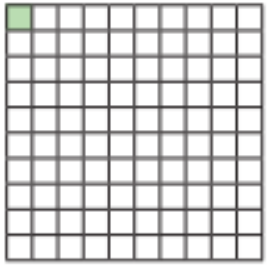
c) 1 = ☐ + 0.79



b) 0.35 + ☐ = 1



d) ☐ + 0.01 = 1

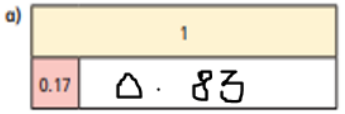


Task 2

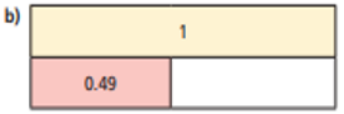
The first one has been done for you.

3 Complete the bar models.

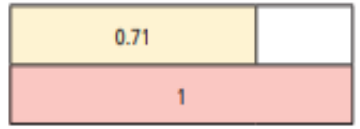
a)



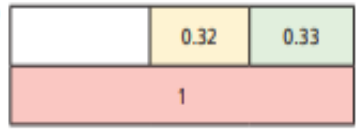
b)



c)



d)



4 Teddy has these counters.

He wants to exchange these for as many 1s counters as possible.

How many 1s counters can he collect? ☐

5 Complete the additions.

54 + ☐ = 100

5.4 + ☐ = 10

0.54 + ☐ = 1

0.054 + ☐ = 0.1

What is the same and what is different about your answers?

Task 3

6 Complete the sentences.

a) 6 tenths + ☐ tenths = 1 whole

b) 23 hundredths + ☐ hundredths = 1 whole

c) 2 tenths + ☐ hundredths + ☐ tenths = 1 whole

7 Match the pairs of decimals that add together to make 1 whole.

0.12	0.988
0.21	0.79
0.212	0.778
0.012	0.788
0.222	0.88

8 Mo has completed these calculations.

a) 0.22 + 0.88 = 1
b) 0.39 + 0.71 = 1
c) 0.677 + 0.433 = 1

He has got them all incorrect.

What mistake has Mo made?

Correct Mo's calculations.

a) 0.22 + ☐ = 1

c) 0.677 + ☐ = 1

b) 0.39 + ☐ = 1

Monday 11th May 2020

Reading task

LO: To talk about a book you are reading

20 mins – read your book to a family member or friend over the phone, facetime or other video calling.

Before you read: Tell them all about the story so far.

After reading: discuss why you are enjoying or not enjoying the story. Do they have any questions for you?

Ask an adult at home to sign your reading record

Science Task (English Link)
LO: To investigate mammals

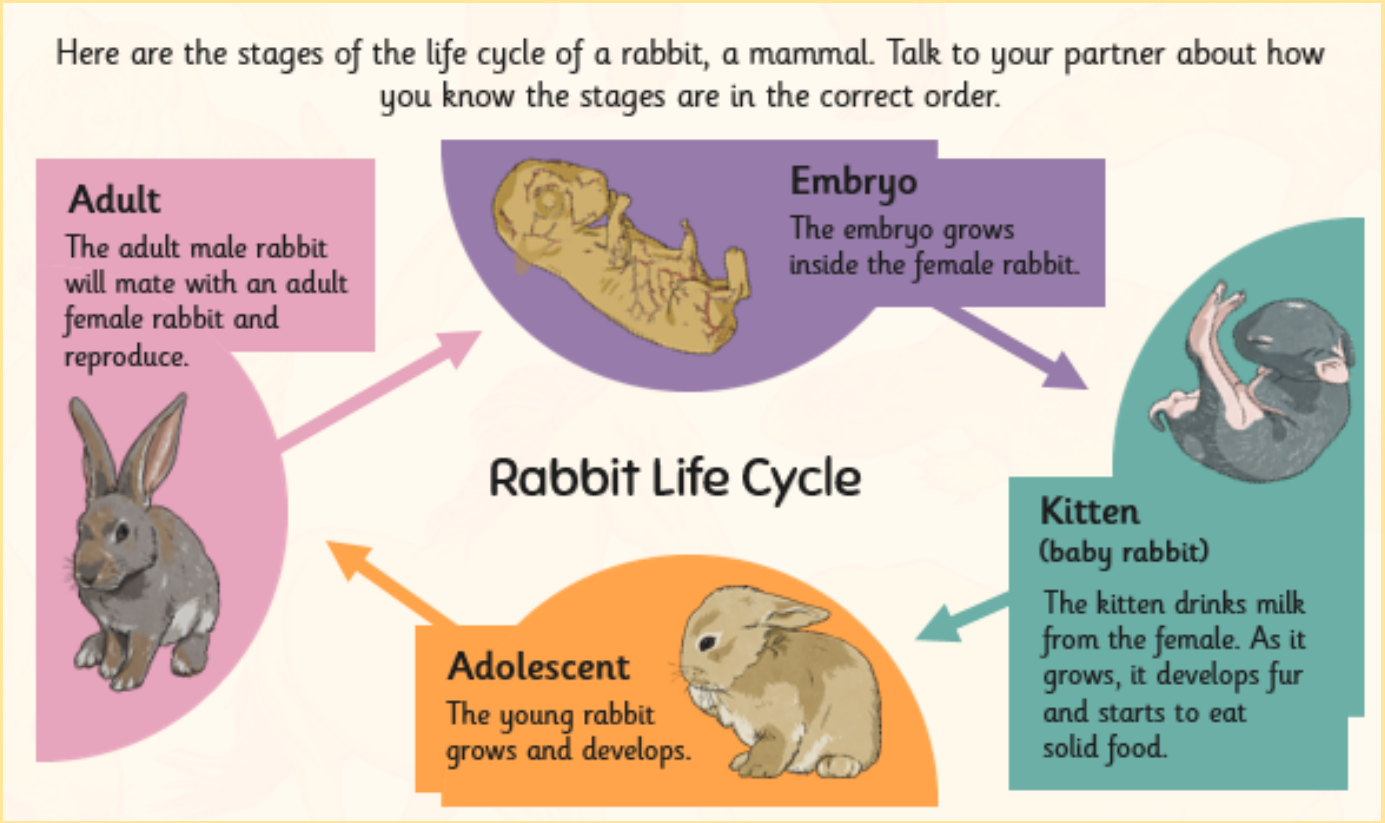
These creatures are all ma

A mammal is a particular type of animal. There are two things that make mammals special:

Mammals make milk to feed their babies.

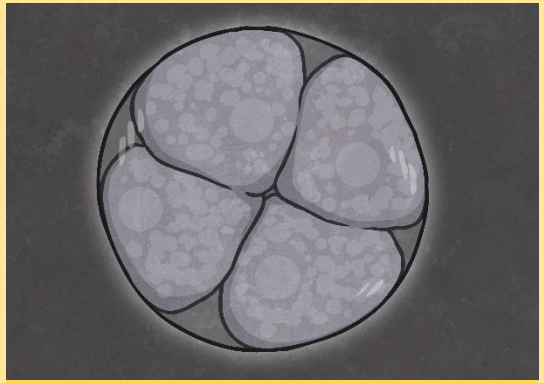
They are all warm blooded. This means they can maintain a constant body temperature, independent of the temperature of

Here are the stages of the life cycle of a rabbit, a mammal



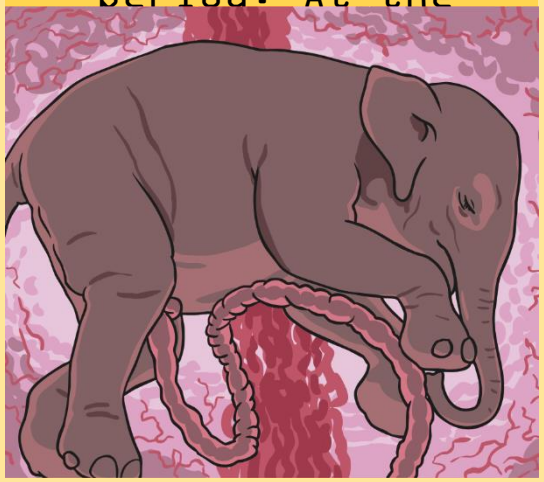
Reproduction in mammals

In order for mammals to reproduce a female egg must be fertilised by a male.



This fertilised cell splits in half, creating two cells. These cells continue to divide, so that the number of cells doubles each time. Eventually, the cells will form a baby, and the

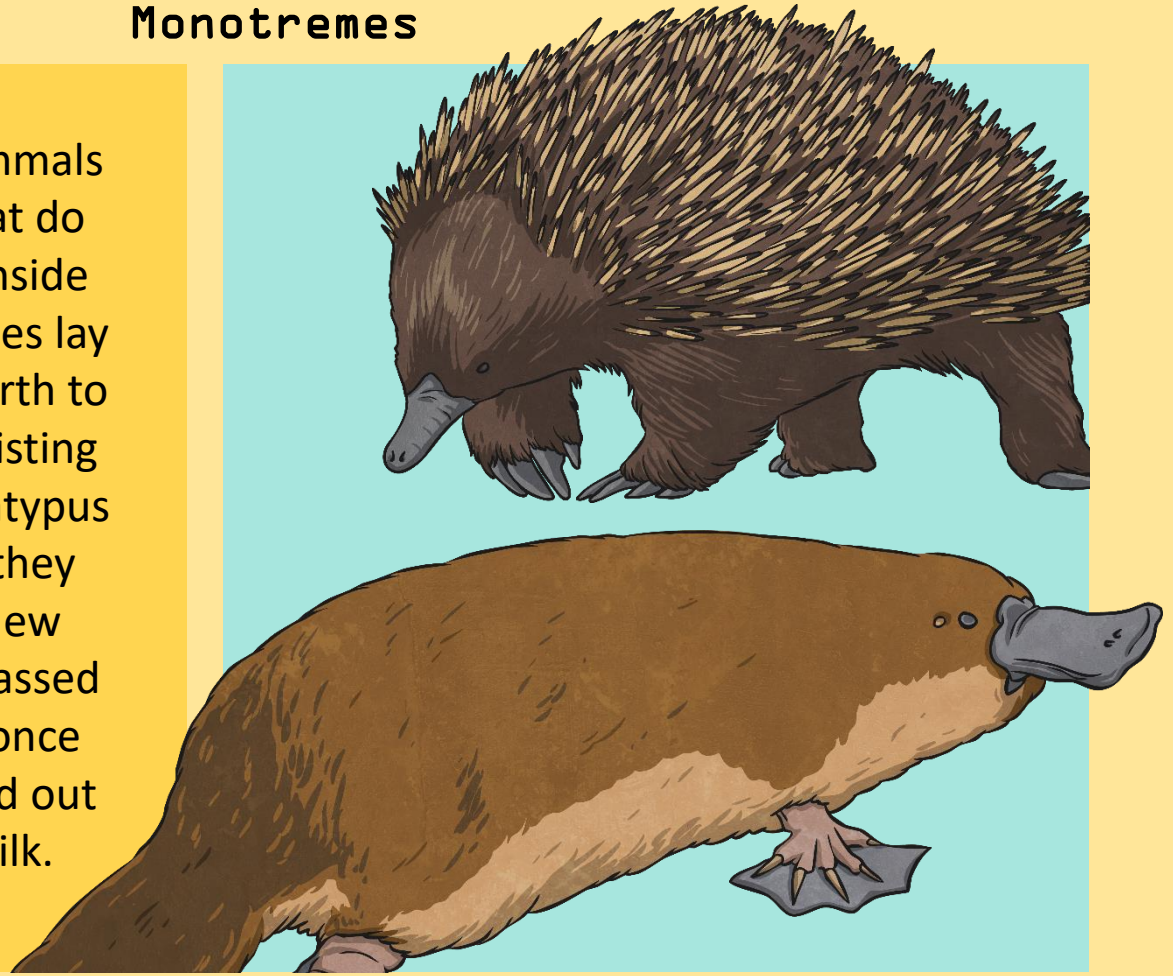
The baby will grow inside the female for the length of the pregnancy. This is known as the gestation period. At the

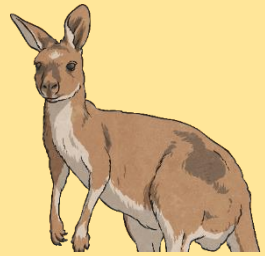


Mammal Reproduction

Monotremes

There is a group of mammals called monotremes that do not grow their young inside their bodies. Monotremes lay eggs instead of giving birth to live babies. The only existing monotremes are the platypus and the echidna, and they live in Australia and New Guinea. They are still classed as mammals because once their babies are hatched out they do feed them milk.

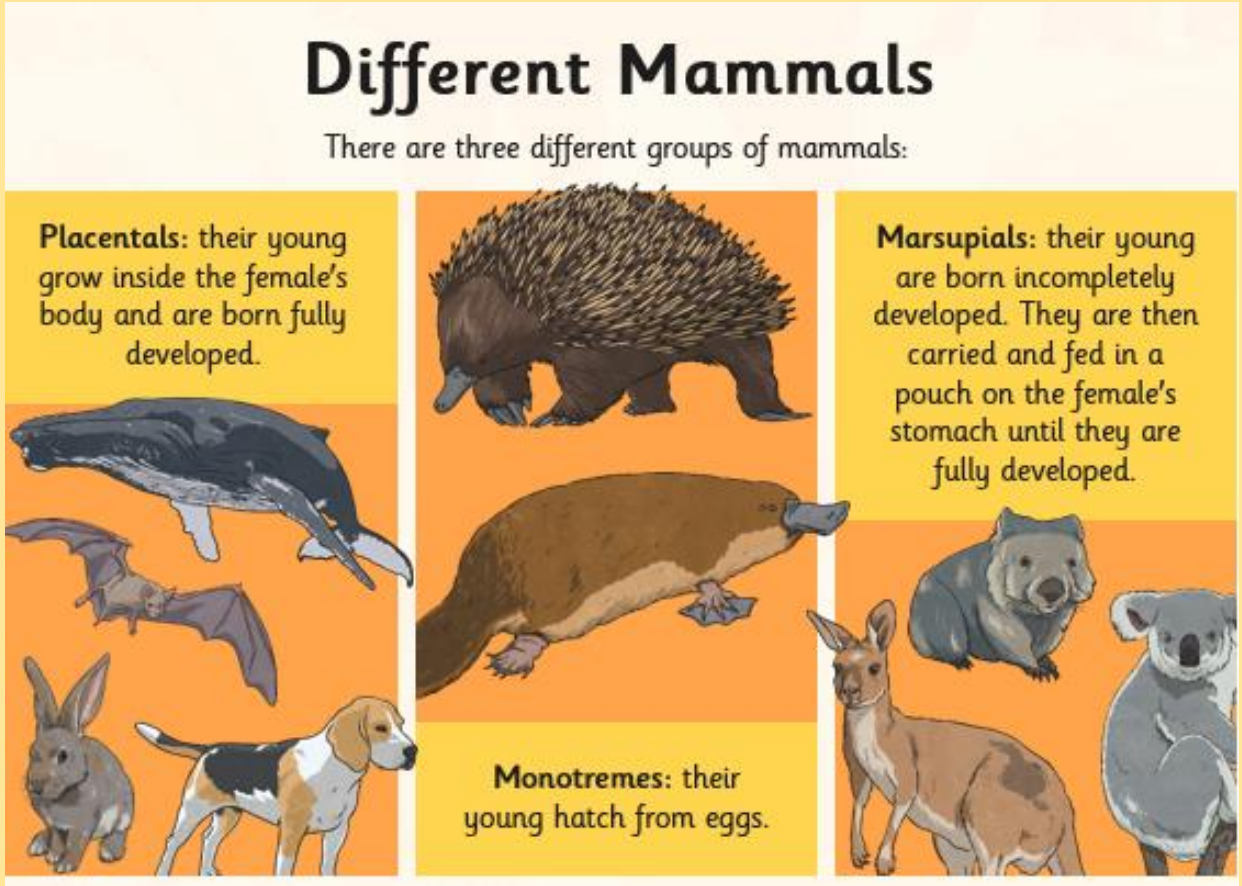




LO: To investigate mammals

Task

Choose a mammal to research for your report this week. Use the internet to find out about your chosen mammal. Make as many notes as you can.

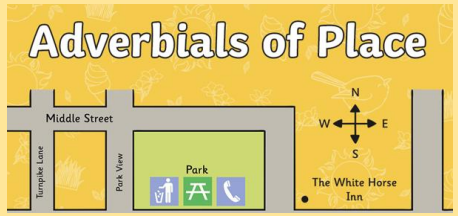


Some useful websites

https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/

https://animalfactguide.com/animal-facts/

Monday 11h May 2020
LO: To spell adverbials of place.



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 practise spelling a collection of words that are all adverbials of **place**.

Adverbials of place describe the position or placement of the action in a sentence.

For example

The toilets were downstairs in the café.
The toys are inside the toy box.
Next to the phonebox, a cat sat quietly.
Overhead, the plane droned loudly.

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
nearby						
everywhere						
nowhere						
inside						
downstairs						
outside						
upstairs						
underneath						
behind						
somewhere						

Monday 11th May 2020
LO: to organise my notes.

This week you are going to write a report about the mammal you researched in Science. We will practise the skills we need on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday and Friday, you will write your own report.

Vocabulary starter: What do these words mean?

Habitat:

Appearance:

Adapted:

This morning, you made notes about a mammal of your choice.
I made some notes about an insect and wrote a short report using them:

Notes:
Insect
Butterflies live all over world.
Diff. species adapted to where live.
lay 3,000 eggs.
eats through tube at front of head
wings large, colourful, patterned
3 pairs of legs and 2 pairs wings
Feeds on nectar or fruit
develops: egg - caterpillar - chrysalis - butterfly

How could these notes and this report be improved?
How could my paragraph be improved?

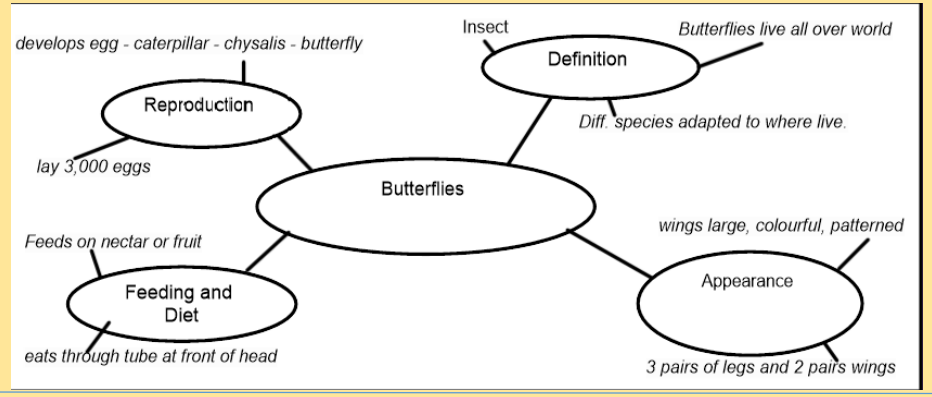
How could we organise these notes?

At the top of the next page are the same notes, but this time they are organised!

Report:
Butterflies are found in most parts of the world. Butterflies have large, brightly coloured and patterned wings. They feed on nectar or fruit. They have three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings. Butterflies are a type of insect. Different species become adapted to the area in which they live. Butterflies develop in stages firstly from an egg to a caterpillar then into a chrysalis to a butterfly. A butterfly eats through a tube at the front of its head. They can lay up to 3,000 eggs.

We need to organise our notes before we write a report.
Look at this example!

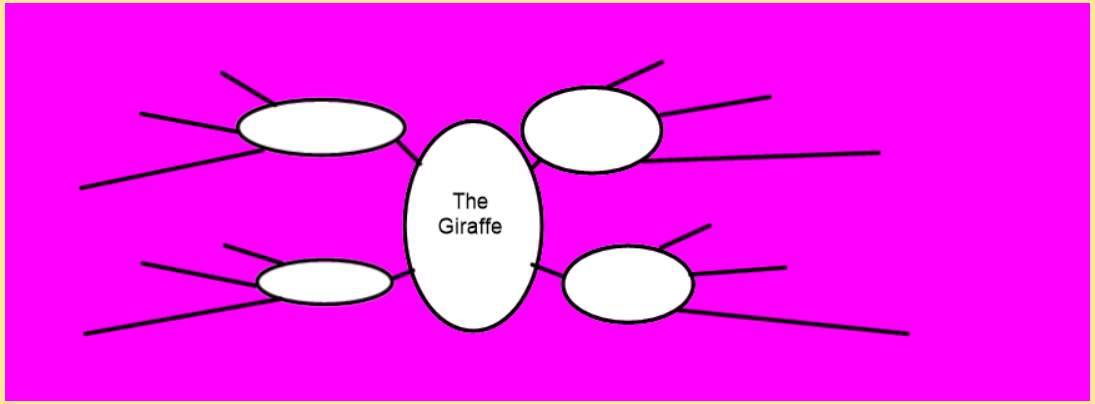
<u>All complete task 1 and 2!</u>



Task 1: Have a go at sorting these notes into a spider diagram. Each heading should have 3 notes. Headings: Habitat/appearance/Diet/Family

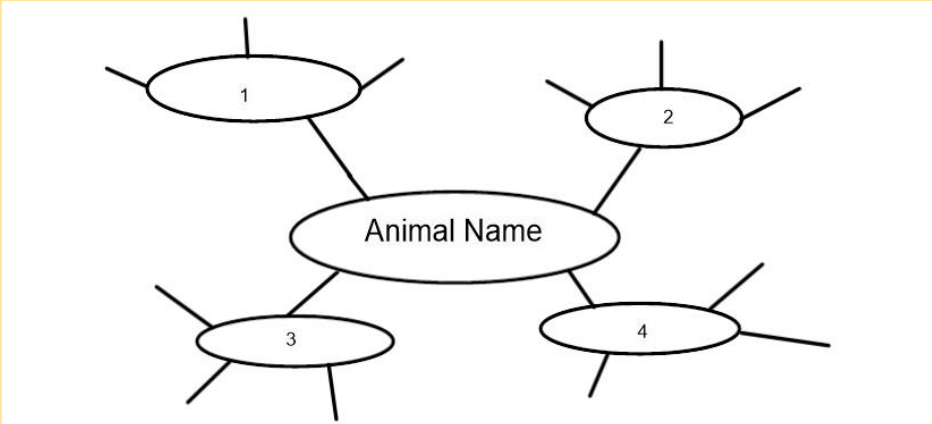
Notes

eats from trees
pregnant - 15mths
grasslands
6m tall
twigs, thorns
females watch and care for young
Africa
long tongues
drinks water
play together
small forests
large eyes (help spot danger)



Task 2: Organise the notes about your Mammal using a spider diagram.
Your spider diagram should have **<u>at least</u>** 4 headings
You should have **<u>at least</u>** 3 pieces of information to each heading.
If you don't have 3, <u>conduct some additional research.</u>

You will need these notes later in the week!



Success criteria: **appropriate sub headings**, At least **3 notes** under each heading, **technical vocabulary.**

Tuesday 12th May 2020

Tues	Wake up Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 2 	R	 Reading day 2	 English lesson 2 (Science link)	U	SPELLING TASK 2	PSHE 	Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker

Tuesday 12th May 2020

LO: To add decimals by crossing the whole

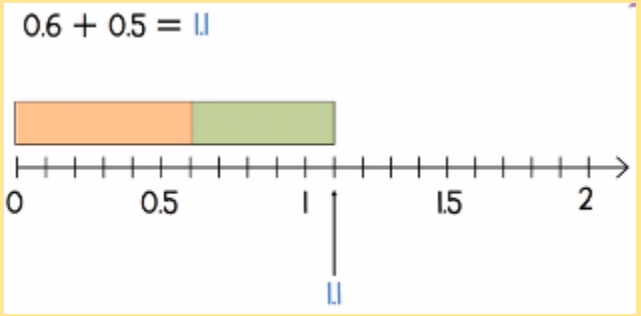
https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-5/

See Summer Term Wk1, lesson 4, for video of lesson.

For today's learning, we need to apply our knowledge of adding using our knowledge of place value.

```
  7 4
+ 4 8
1 2  2
1  1
```

First we start with the ones, then the tens, carrying over or exchanging when the total of each place value is 10 or more.

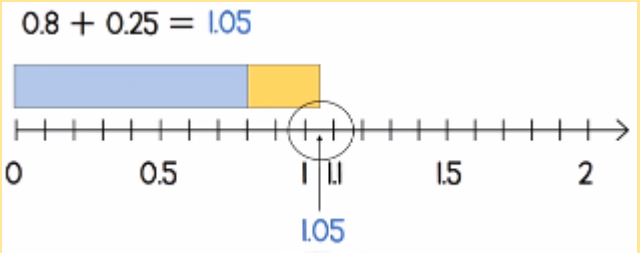


We are now going to be adding decimals that cross the whole.

In this example, you can see that our 6 tenths add 5 tenths crosses 1 whole.

We know that 0.6 + 0.4 = 1

So 0.6 + 0.5 is 1.1

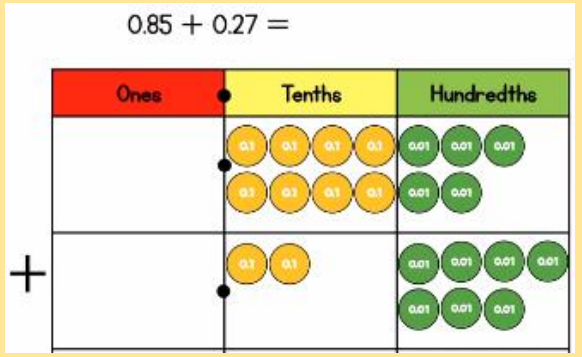


Here, we are adding tenths and hundredths.

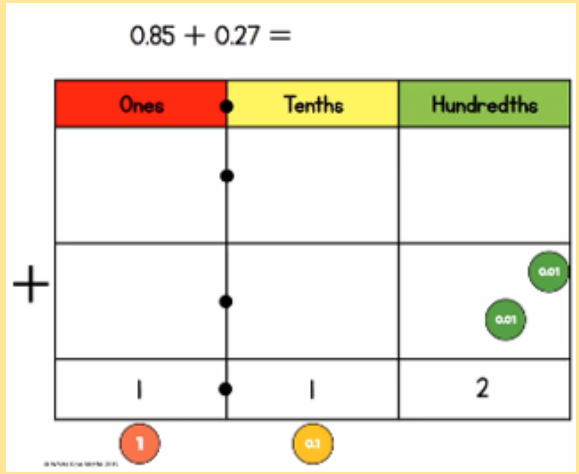
0.8 + 0.2 = 1

So 0.8 + 0.25 is 5 hundredths more than 1.

Therefore 0.8 + 0.25 = 1.05



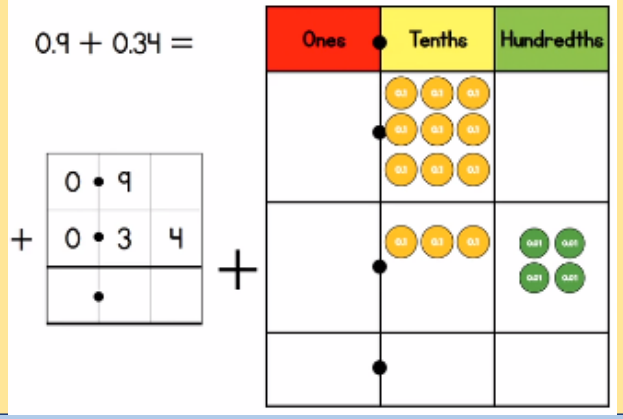
Using this place value grid, we start with the hundredths column. In total there are 12 hundredths.

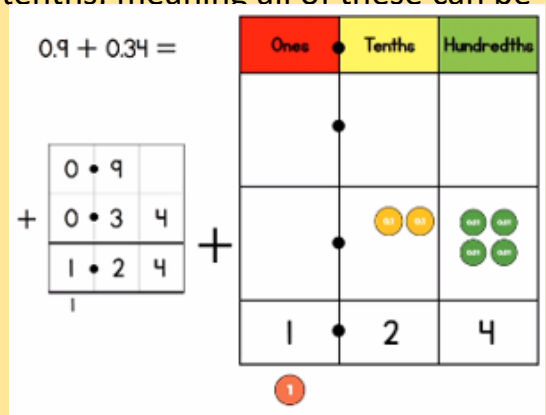


In the next grid, we can see an exchange of 10 hundredths to become 1 tenth (leaving 2 hundredths behind).

Then, the tenths column has a total of 10 tenths, meaning all of these can be exchanged for 1 one.

Therefore 0.85 + 0.27 = 1.12





Lastly, here is an example of how the place value grid can be developed into column addition.

Either log into Teams to complete questions or complete the questions on the next page in your home learning book.

Task 1

1) Complete these calculations, collecting the ones, then the tens.

64 + 57 =

89 + 26 =

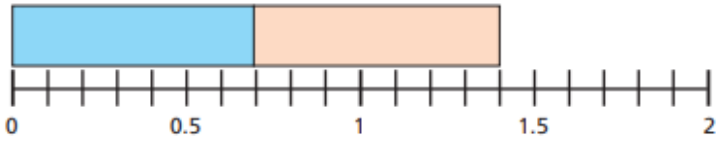
74 + 32 =

90 + 41 =

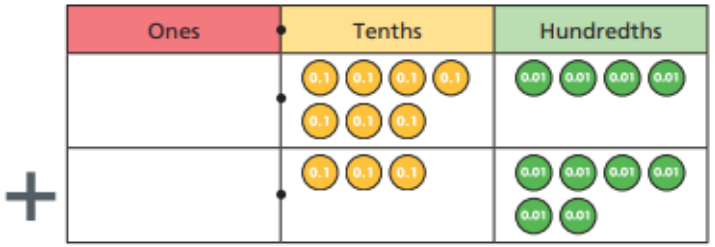
Work out the totals of these decimals.

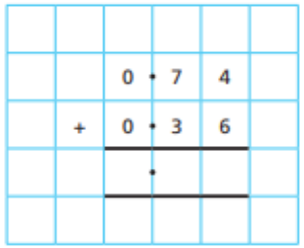
Use the number lines to help you.

a) 0.7 + 0.7 = ☐



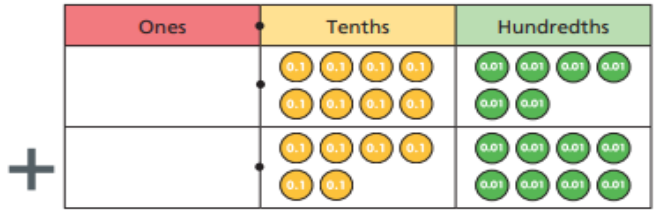
a) 0.74 + 0.36 = ☐

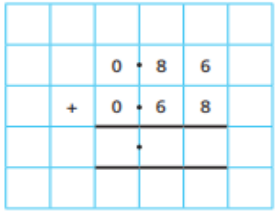




Task 2

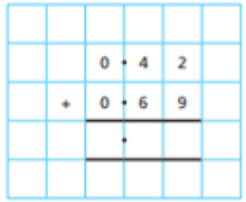
b) 0.86 + 0.68 = ☐



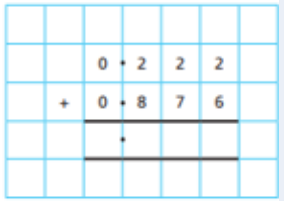


4) Use the column method to work out these additions.

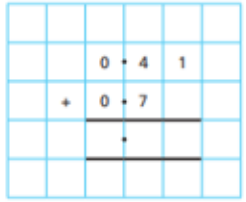
a)



e)



b)



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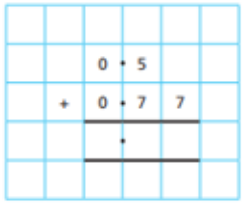
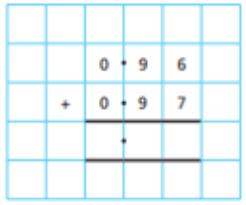
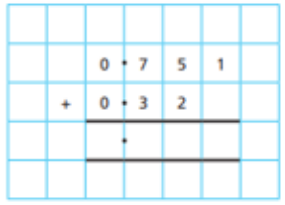


c)

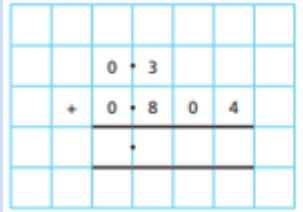


g)

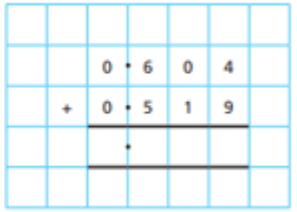


Task 3

d)



h)



5)

Teddy runs 0.32 km.

Amir runs half a kilometre.

Whitney runs 0.47 km.

a) How far do they run altogether?

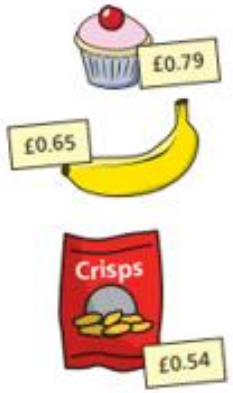
b) Jack runs 7 tenths of a kilometre further than Whitney.

How far does Jack run?

6)

Ron buys all these items plus a drink costing ninety-five pence.

How much does Ron spend in total?



Ron spends £ ☐ in total.

Tuesday 12th May 2020 Reading Task

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

The Giant Panda Bear

Pandas belong to the group of living things called mammals. They are very popular animals, partly because of their unusual appearance and partly because there is something mysterious and fascinating about them. However, their numbers are falling. It is thought that only around 1600 giant pandas still survive in the wild.

Appearance

Giant pandas have the same type of body shape as other bears. They have thick black and white fur, which some scientists think may be to disguise them in the snowy and rocky surroundings where they live. An adult can grow up to 1.5 metres and weigh up to 150 kilograms. They might look cute but they have razor-like claws. They also have powerful jaws for crushing and grinding bamboo!

Habitat

Giant pandas in the wild live on mountainous slopes in western China. Their habitat is densely populated with fir trees and bamboo. It is the forests in these mountains that attract the panda as bamboo is their favourite food.

Diet

In the wild, their main diet is bamboo. To survive, they need to eat for most of the day. In fact, they eat 15 to 30 kilograms of food every day and spend 10 to 16 hours feeding. In zoos, they have a specially prepared diet of bamboo, eggs, fish and honey.

Cubs

Newborn cubs weigh around 150 grams (about the weight of an apple) and are all white at birth. The black spots develop after about a month. They begin eating bamboo at six months and weigh 31 to 36 kilograms at the end of the first year. Cubs stay with their mother for two to three years, reach maturity at five to seven years and live in the wild for about 25 years.

Other interesting facts

- Giant panda bears have to eat every day which means, unlike other bears, they cannot hibernate in the winter.
- Giant pandas' bodies are able to digest meat but they rarely eat it.
- Until recently, scientists thought that pandas spent most of their lives alone, but new studies show that small groups of pandas can share a large territory.

Why are people concerned about the giant panda?

Many people fear that giant pandas will become extinct as only a few are born in the wild each year and they do not always survive. Bamboo supplies are diminishing in panda habitats, cutting off a vital food supply. In addition, poaching and humans moving into the pandas' territory have also reduced their numbers.

There are very few pandas in zoos, although this is changing. Where there are pandas in captivity, important programmes are in place to try to increase their numbers and find out more about these puzzling creatures.

How can people help?

There are projects where people are invited to 'adopt a panda'. The money goes towards researching, protecting and monitoring them. It also goes towards supporting them in the wild.

What about the future?

In two of China's main research centres, 19 cubs have been born. There are now over 300 pandas in captivity and the next challenge is to return them to the wild. The Chinese government has created 50 panda reserves to continue the work.

Comprehension Questions

1. According to the text, approximately how many giant pandas currently live in the wild?

_____

1 mark

2. According to some scientists, how does giant pandas' fur help them to survive in the wild?

_____

1 mark

3. Look at page 1.

Pandas *can grow up to 1.5 metres and weigh up to 150 kilograms.*

What else in the text tells us that giant pandas could be dangerous animals?

_____

1 mark

4. Look at page 1.

According to the text, what do pandas spend the majority of their time doing?

1 mark

5. Number these facts about the life of the giant panda cub from 1-5 in the order in which they happen.

The first one has been done for you.

A cub eats bamboo for the first time.	
A cub leaves its mother.	
A cub develops black spots.	
A cub weighs 31 to 36 kilograms.	
A cub weighs about the same as an apple.	1

1 mark

6. Look at page 1.

According to the text, give **one** way that giant pandas are…

(a) similar to other bears.

_____

1 mark

(b) different from other bears.

_____

1 mark

7. Look at the section headed: ***Other interesting facts***.

Complete the sentence below.

Recent studies show that…

Tick **one**.

giant pandas always spend most of their lives alone.	
most giant pandas live in captivity.	
giant pandas only live in the wild in China.	
some giant pandas live in the same area.	

1 mark

8. Look at the section headed: ***Why are people concerned about the giant panda?***

Find and **copy one** word which shows that there are lots of things we do not yet know about giant pandas.

1 mark

Tuesday 12th May 2020

LO: To turn notes into sentences.

Warm up 1

Key vocabulary - Write a definition for these words and phrases.

Habitat:

Densely populated:

Captivity:

Read these 2 paragraphs from a report and think about these two questions:

Which one is better and why?

How can we improve it?

Appearance:

Elephants are large four legged animals that live on land. Grey in colour, elephants can often look dry and wrinkly. They have a trunk which they use for grabbing branches and leaves from the trees and also for carrying objects or squirting water. Elephants have two tusks which are made of ivory. This is extremely valuable and can make the elephants vulnerable to poachers.

How do elephants live?

Elephants live in large herds. Elephants have the oldest female in charge of the herd. Elephants stay with their herds until they are 15 years old. Elephants then go off to start a new herd.

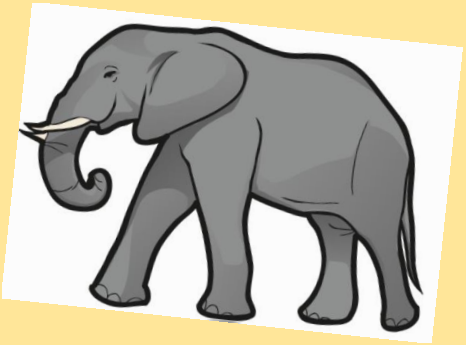
Warm up 2:

Have a go at putting these words into their two different groups. Sort out which words are in the present tense and which ones are in the past tense.

Walked, did, ran, bounced, walk, run, jumped, skip, been, had, bounce, jump, wrote, write, played, play

Past tense	Present tense

We need to write our report in present tense!



Appearance:

Elephants are large, four legged animals that live on land (in Asia and Africa). Grey in colour, elephants can often look dry and wrinkly. They have a trunk which they use for grabbing branches and leaves from the trees and also for carrying objects or squirting water. Interestingly, elephants have two tusks which are made of ivory. This is extremely valuable and can make the elephants vulnerable to poachers.

How do elephants live?

Elephants live in large herds. Elephants have the oldest female in charge of the herd. Elephants stay with their herds until they are 15 years old. Elephants then go off to start a new herd.

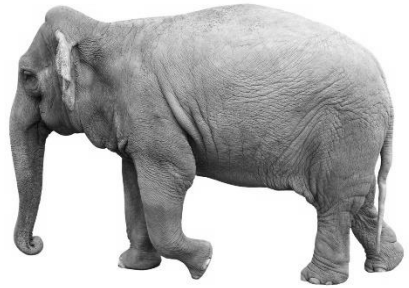
I'm sure you thoughts the first one was better. Here are some of the reasons why:

Success criteria	Example:
Present tense	Are, grabbing, have, is, carrying
Use a variety of openers.	Interestingly, Usually, Surprisingly, Amazingly, Furthermore, In addition, Moreover, Did you know that…..?
Use parenthesis	(In Asia and Africa)
Use connectives to link sentences	Therefore, as a result, for this reason, because, which, so that
Expanded noun phrases	large, four legged animals
Use subject specific vocabulary	tusks, poachers

Tuesday 12th May 2020

LO: To turn notes into sentences

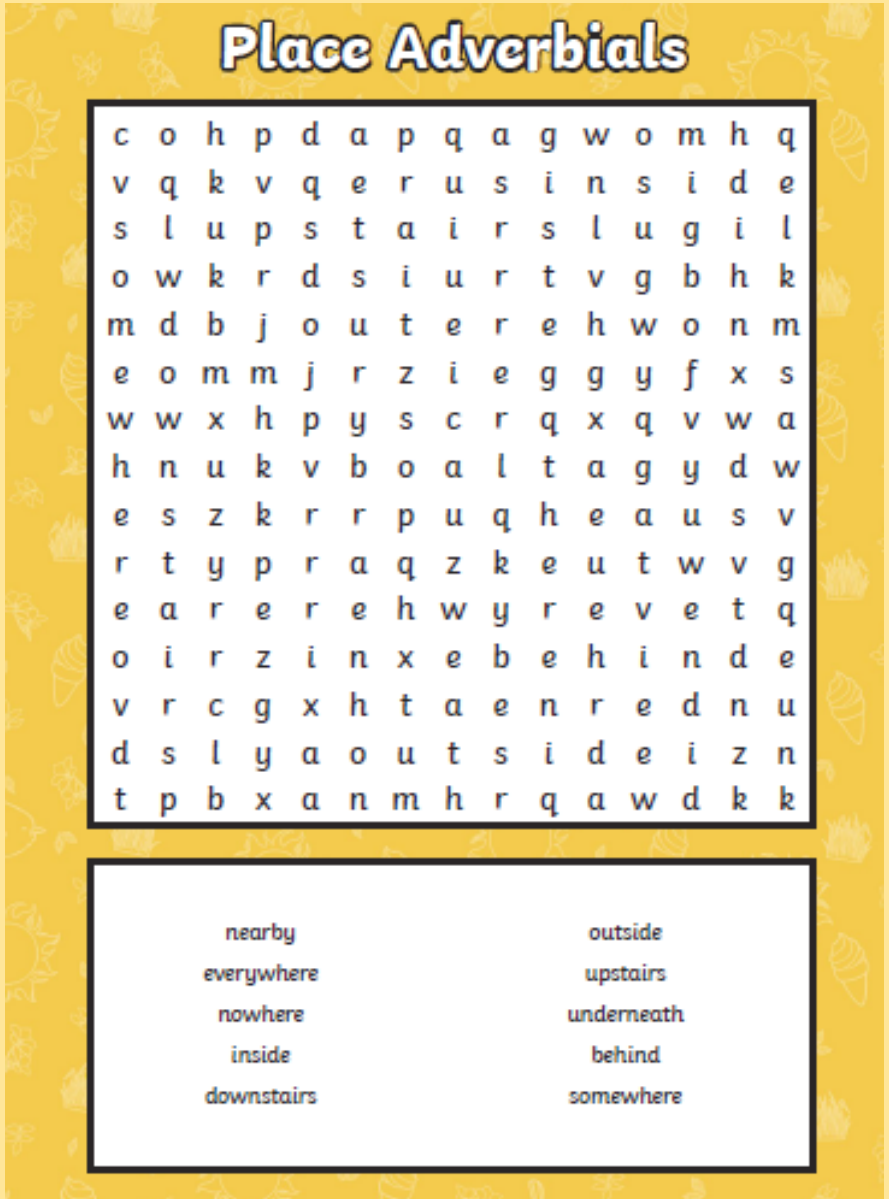
Your task: Help me turn my notes into super sentences by writing a paragraph all about elephants.

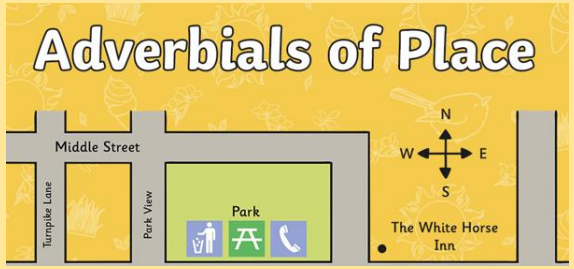


- Largest animal on land
- Some male elephants grow to be twice as tall as many human adults.
- Can weigh as much as a school bus
- Smell, drink, eat, and wash themselves with trunks
- Tusks—long teeth made of ivory—help them get food and carry heavy objects.
- Trunk is used for breathing and smelling, also like an arm or hand.
- Elephants can pull up to 11.5 litres of water into the trunk – to be sprayed into the mouth for drinking or onto the back for bathing.
- Two kinds of elephants: African and Asian
- The African elephant is bigger and taller than the Asian elephant.
- Elephants live in families.
- The leader of the herd is usually the oldest female elephant.
- Elephants are plant-eaters.
- When hot, elephants like to get into water and mud.
- Wrinkles on their skin trap the water and help with cooling.
- Elephants make a "trumpeting" sound to call to each other.
- Elephants can live as long as eighty years!

To be successful you need to:	Example:
Present tense	Are, grabbing, have, is, carrying
Use a variety of openers.	Interestingly, Usually, Surprisingly, Amazingly, Furthermore, In addition, Moreover, Did you know that…..?
Use parenthesis	(In Asia and Africa)
Use connectives to link sentences	Therefore, as a result, for this reason, because, which, so that
Expanded noun phrases	large, four legged animals
Use subject specific vocabulary	tusks, poachers

Tuesday Spelling





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

Or

Log onto teams and complete the quiz

PSHE LESSON

To understand ways you can look after your wellbeing!

If life changes, you may feel a lack of control, which can then make you feel unsettled. This can affect your wellbeing and how you feel. Changes can take you out of your comfort zone and make you see life a bit differently; all of which can be unsettling.

Wellbeing is explained as feeling…

comfortable,

healthy,

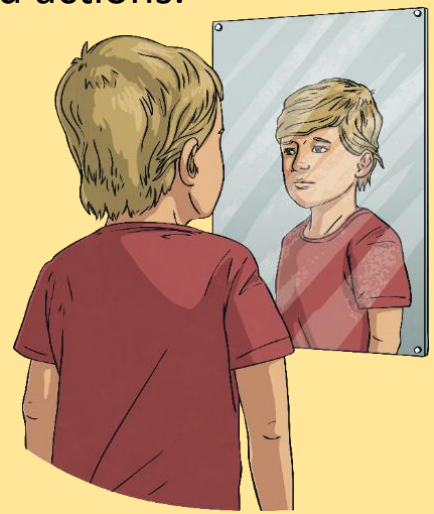
or happy.

When people feel anxious or worried about changes, they will try and control any areas of their life that they can.

This might not be the 'right' thing to do but it is often done by people trying to look after their wellbeing in the only way they know how.

1. Be Kind

When change is happening in the world around you, or when things feel a bit more difficult, it is important to remember to **be kind** in your thoughts, words and actions.



This includes being kind to others but also being **kind to yourself**.

2. Connect with others

An important part of wellbeing is being connected with other people. This is called a **support network.** You will be part of other people's support networks, where you will support their wellbeing, and other people will be in your support network. This might include family, friends, teachers at school and members of the community.

If you are having difficulties with your wellbeing, it is really important to reach out and connect with someone in your support network.

Connections are a really important part of your wellbeing and for these to be strong, you need to put time and energy into creating and keeping these. It isn't always easy but it is important for you to have others that look out for your wellbeing and support it.

This might be through face-to-face interactions or, if this is not possible, it could be through letters, messaging, telephone calls, video calls or playing games together on the Internet (always check with your parents or carers first if you want to go online).

TASK

Support Networks

Think about the people who are there to support you. This could be family members, friends, teachers, other adults, support workers or online support sites (always check these with a grown-up). In the Support Network Web below, write the names of every single person within your support network so that you always have a reminder of the people who are there to support you.

Me

Wednesday 13th May 2020

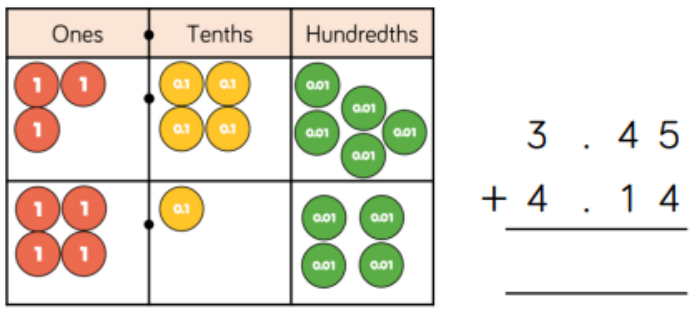
Wed	Wake up Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 3 	E	 Reading day 3	English lesson 3 (science link) 	N	SPELLING TASK 3	**Enrichment afternoon** Challenge: complete an activity that involves using NO technology. Make a den, create an obstacle course, bake some 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

Wednesday 13th May 2020

https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-5/

See Summer Term Wk2, lesson 1, for video of lesson.

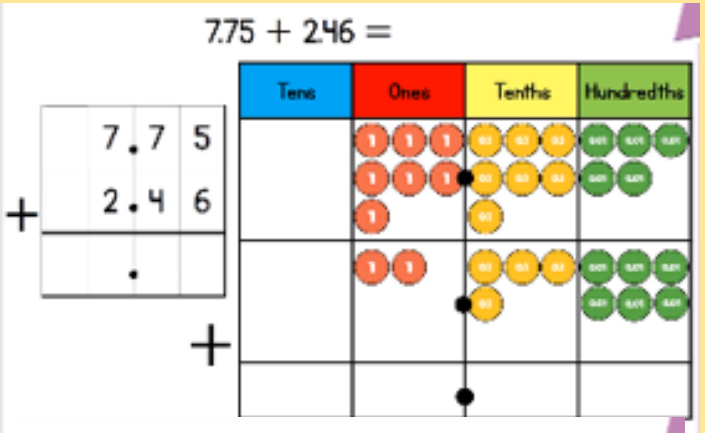
LO: Adding decimals with the same number of decimal places



7 . 5 9

Here we are using a place value chart and column method to complete 3.45 + 4.14

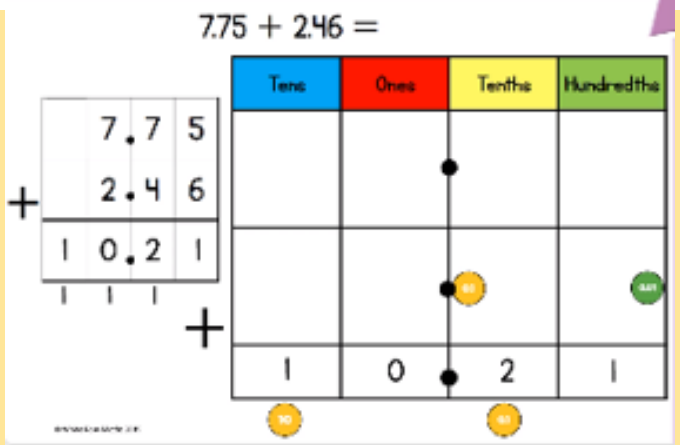
We start by adding the smallest place value in the calculation, here it is the hundredths. No exchanges are performed because the total in each column is less than 10.



In this example, we now have to perform some exchanges. Again we start with the hundredths. 5 + 6 = 11 hundredths. We can exchange 10 hundredths to become 1 tenth and is carried over. We are left with 1 hundredth.

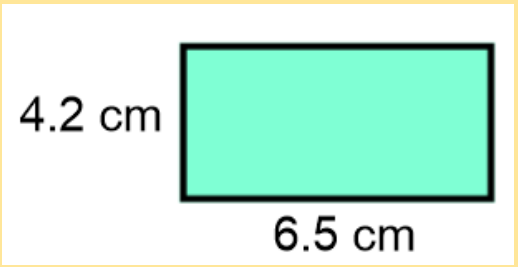
Next is the tenths. There are 7 + 4 = 11 tenths already, as well as the 1 tenth that has been carried over (giving 12 in total). We can exchange 10 tenths for 1 one, leaving 2 tenths behind.

With the ones, there are 9 ones already, as well as 1 one that is carried over, giving 10 ones in total. These 10 ones can all be exchanged to become 1 ten.



When finding the perimeter of a shape, we add up the length of all the sides.

With this rectangle, do you think we will need to do any exchanging? How do you know?



Remember, there are two sides that have a length of 6.5 cm and two sides that are 4.2 cm.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.5 \\ +\ 6.5 \\ \hline 13.0 \\ {\scriptstyle 1\ 1} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 4.2 \\ +\ 4.2 \\ \hline 8.4 \end{array}$$

Adding each set of sides together, which total is correct? What has gone wrong with one of them?

a) $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ +\ 8.4 \\ \hline 21.4 \\ {\scriptstyle 1} \end{array}$ b) $\begin{array}{r} 1\ 3 \\ +\ 8.4 \\ \hline 9.7 \end{array}$

Remember to position the correct place values in the same column as each other (as in example a). The total perimeter is 21.4 cm.

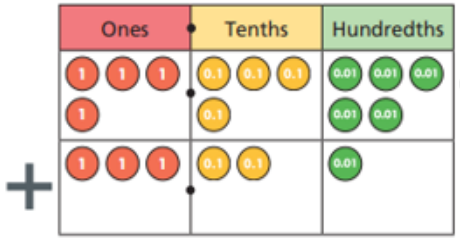
Either log into Teams to complete questions or complete the questions on the next page in your home learning book.

Task 1

1 Complete the additions.

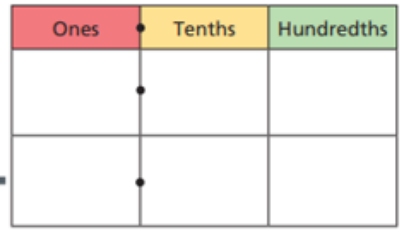
Use the place value charts to help you.

a) 4.45 + 3.21 =



b) 4.45 + 3.61 =

c) 4.45 + 3.78 =



2) Use the column method to complete these.

a)

		5	•	3
	+	2	•	5
			•	

b)

		6	•	0 3
	+	3	•	9 1
			•	

c)

		2	•	3 2
+	1	0	•	1 7
			•	

d)

		6	•	3 7
	+	6	•	2 6
			•	

e)

		3	•	1	0 2
	+	5	•	8	7 6
			•		

Task 2

3 Work out the calculations.

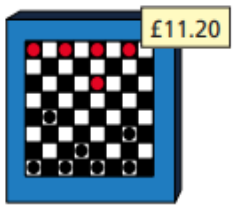
Write <, > or = to make the statements correct.

a) 0.64 + 4.79 ◯ 5.01 + 0.23

b) 7.427 + 3.238 ◯ 5.427 + 5.832

c) 3.08 + 4.63 ◯ 4.84 + 2.87

4 Teddy is working out the total cost of these items.



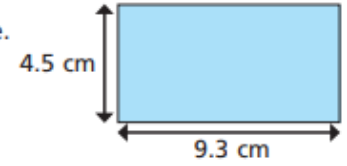
Here are his workings.

	5	•	7	5
+	1	1	•	2 0
	6	8	•	7 0

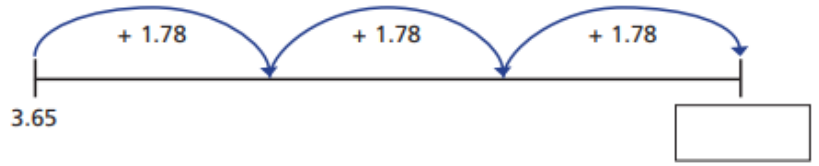
What mistake has Teddy made?
What is the correct answer?

Task 3

5 Work out the perimeter of the shape.



6 Complete the number line.



7 Eva starts with the number 1.62

I added a number and got 2.8

Eva

Rosie

This is impossible as 2.8 only has one digit after the decimal.

Is Rosie correct? _____

How do you know?

Wednesday 13th May
Reading task
LO: to investigate the meaning of new vocabulary

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

Write LO and date

10 min task

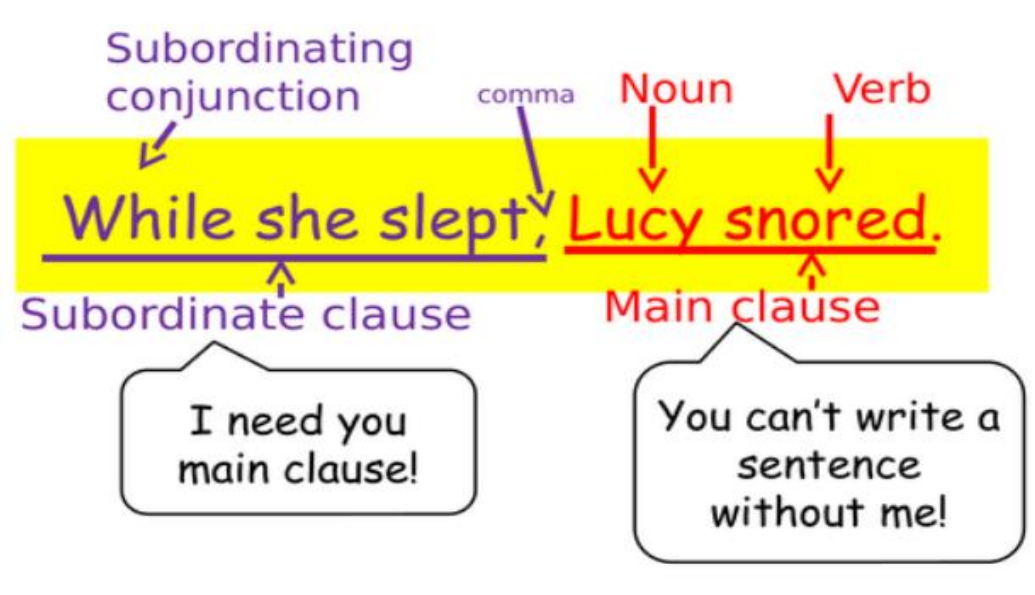
Go through your reading book and write down any new vocabulary or words you are unsure about.

Either ask a family member to explain them to you or use a dictionary to find the meanings

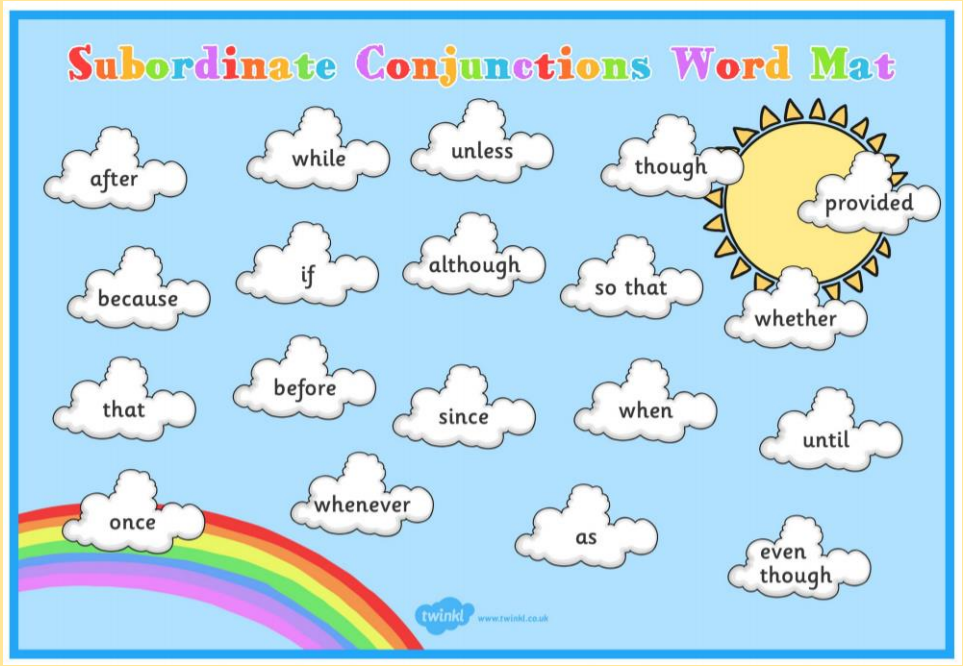
Ask your grown up to sign your reading record.

Wednesday 13th May 2020

To use subordinate clauses to improve my sentences.



1) Main clause – Lucy snored.
2) Start your subordinate clause with a subordinate conjunction!
3) Use a comma to separate the main and subordinate clause.

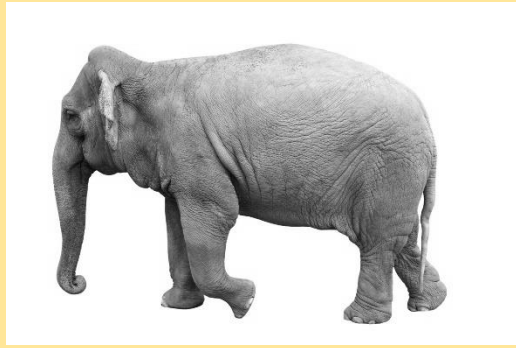


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BT1HhMcB8aw

My turn: My main clause = Elephants can be one of the most dangerous creatures in the wild.

When agitated, elephants can become one of the most dangerous creatures in the wild.

Although these magical creatures look like gentle giants, elephants can be one of the most dangerous creatures in the wild.



Wednesday 13th May 2020

To use subordinate clauses to improve my sentences.

Success Criteria
Capital letters and full stops
Start your subordinate clause with a subordinate conjunction
Use a comma to separate your subordinate clause

Your Turn

Task one:

Add subordinate clauses to these main clauses.

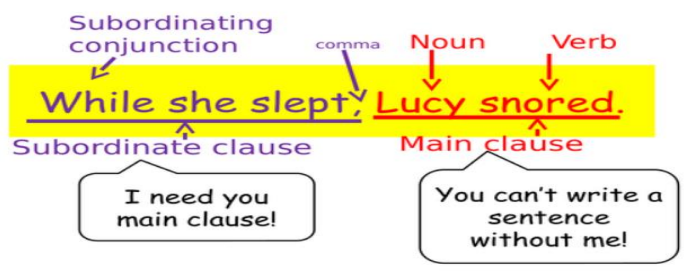
1. Elephants can be one of the most dangerous creatures in the wild.
2. Elephants live in large herds.
3. 55 African elephants are killed every day for their ivory tusks.
4. You can tell the two species apart by their ears.
5. Elephants' thick skin helps to keep them cool.

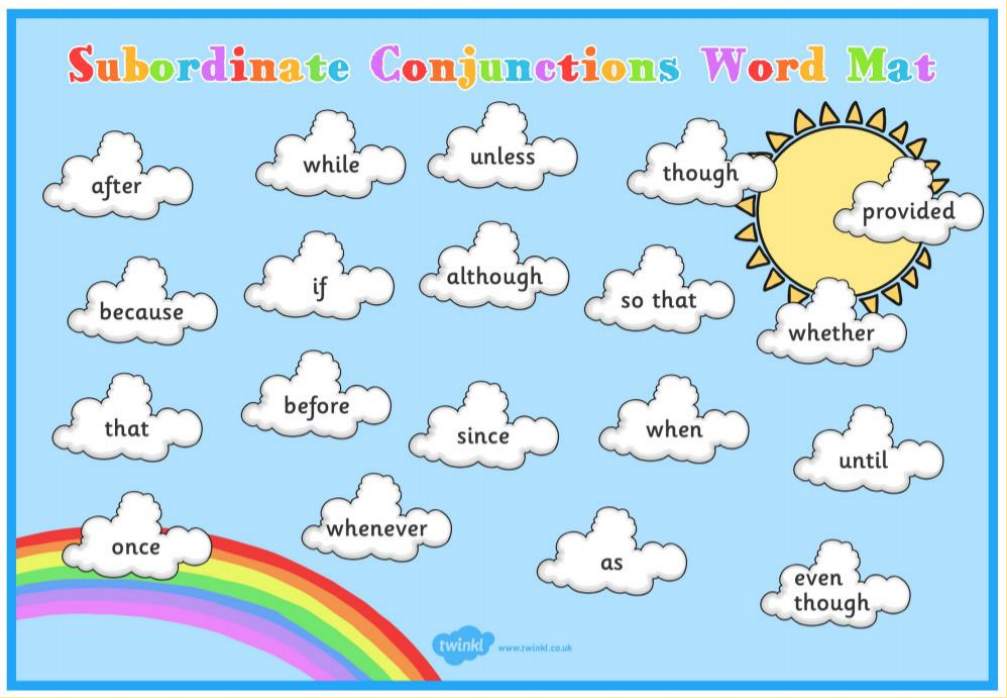
Examples:

When agitated, elephants can become one of the most dangerous creatures in the wild.

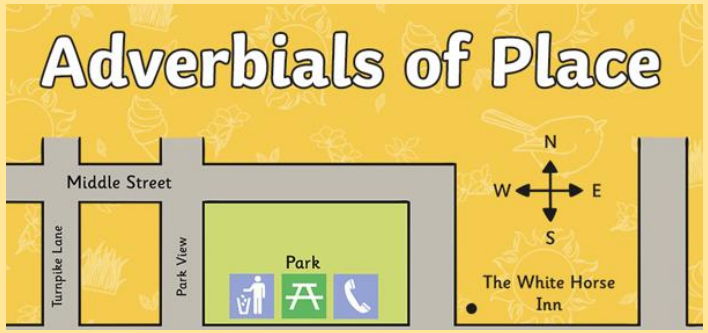
Although these magical creatures look like gentle giants, elephants can be one of the most dangerous creatures in the wild.

Task Two: If possible, log on to Teams to complete the subordinate quiz!





Wednesday Spelling



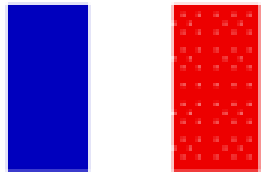
Speed Spell

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 14th May 2020

Thurs	Wake up Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 4 	A	 Reading day 4	 English Lesson 4 (Science link)		SPELLING TASK 4	French 	Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker

Thursday 14th May 2020

https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-5/

See Summer Term Wk2, lesson 2, for a video of this lesson.

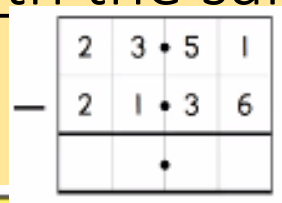
LO: Subtracting decimals with the same number of decimal places

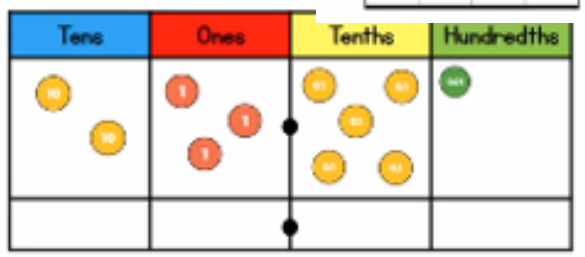
We are starting with the number 23.51.

We are going to subtract 21.36. To start with, we need to look at the hundredths. 23.51 has 1 hundredth and we are going to take away 6 hundredths. To do this, we are going to exchange 1 tenth to become 10 hundredths.

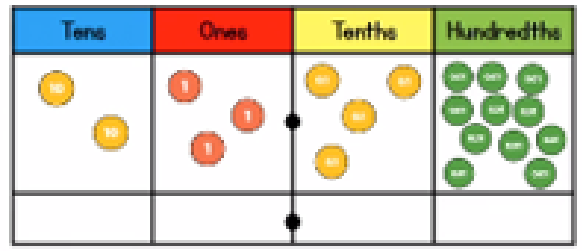
As a result, our 5 tenths becomes 4 tenths and the 1 hundredth becomes 11 hundredths.

Then we can subtract each place value (from the hundredths up) without any further exchanges.

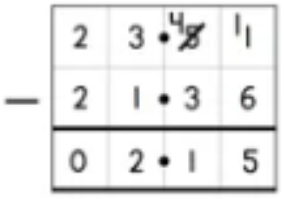


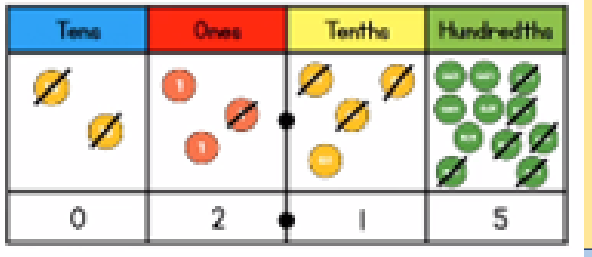


23.51



23.51 with 1 tenth exchanged for 10 hundredths





performing the subtraction

Which one of these calculations will need to have an exchange? How do you know?

3.5	3.5
- 1.9	- 2.4

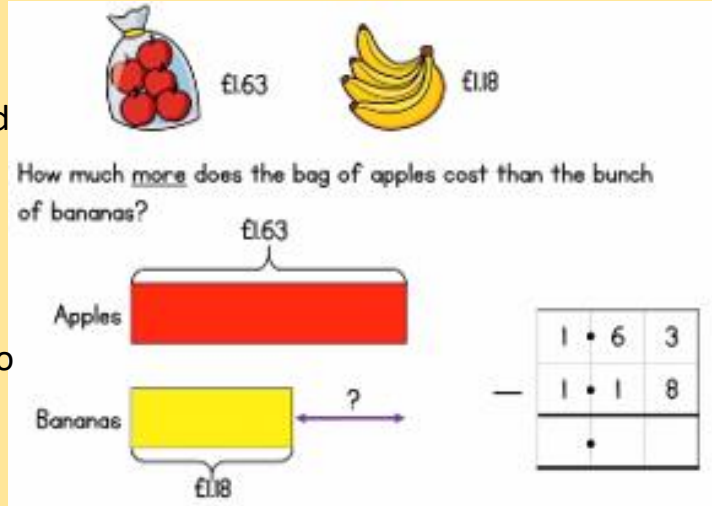
3.5 – 1.9 will need to exchange 1 whole as 3.5 only has 5 tenths in it and we need to subtract 9 tenths.

2 1 3.5	3.5
- 1.9	- 2.4
1.6	1.1

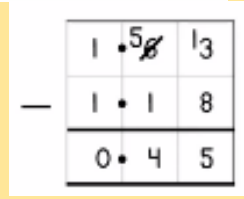
Therefore when exchanging 1 whole one, 5 tenths becomes 15 tenths and 3 whole ones becomes 2 whole ones.

Here is a word problem. When we see the word 'more', it could mean add or it might mean subtract.

A bar model is helpful for us to see and decide. In this problem we are finding the difference, so we will subtract.



We need to make our 3 hundredths bigger so we can subtract 8 hundredths. To do this we exchange 1 tenth to become 10 hundredths. As a result, 6 tenths becomes 5 tenths and 3 hundredths becomes 13 hundredths. Then we can subtract each place value



Either log into Teams to complete questions or complete the questions on the next page in your home learning book.

Task 1

This is previous learning you may need some practise with to build confidence with subtraction.

a) 395 – 32 =
b) 156 – 43 =
c) 678 – 261 =
d) 949 – 124 =
e) 395 – 36 =
f) 156 – 49 =
g) 678 – 269 =
h) 949 – 154 =

1 Use a place value chart and counters to help you complete the subtractions.

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
10	1 1 1 1 1 1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01

a) 14.83 – 12.12 = ☐
c) 14.83 – 12.92 = ☐
b) 14.83 – 12.14 = ☐
d) 14.83 – 12.94 = ☐

e) Which calculation was easier? Talk about it with a partner.
f) What happens when you don't have enough counters in a column to take away?

2 Complete the sentences.

1 ten can be exchanged for ☐ ones.

1 one can be exchanged for ☐ tenths.

1 tenth can be exchanged for 10 _____.

Task 2

3) Complete the column subtractions.

a)

		5	• 6	4	
	–	3	• 1	2	
			•		

b)

		5	• 6	4	
	–	3	• 1	5	
			•		

c)

		8	• 0	9	
	–	3	• 8	1	
			•		

d)

		1	2	• 0	2	
	–	1	1	• 3	8	
				•		

4)

Whitney has £8.52

She buys this comic.

How much money does she have left?

5)

Here are some items for sale in a shop.

a) How much more does a scarf cost than a bag of marbles?

b) Esther has £15.31
She buys a pair of headphones and a bag of marbles.
How much money does she have left?

c) Tom has £7.01
He buys one item and has £5.92 left.
What did he buy?

Task 3

6)

Ron and Dora are doing a sponsored walk.

Ron walks 3.12 miles.

Dora walks 5.49 miles.

How much further does Dora walk than Ron?

7)

Tommy has three pieces of string.

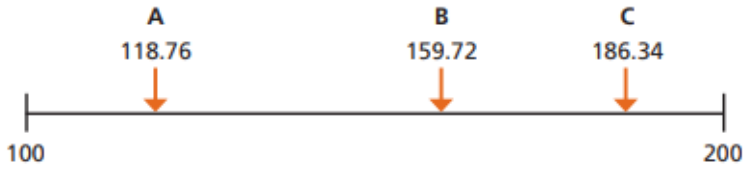
- The first piece is 0.78 m long.
- The second piece is 0.24 m shorter than the first piece.
- The third piece is 0.07 m shorter than the second piece.

What is the total length of all three pieces of string?

Give your answer in metres and centimetres.

8)

A, B and C are points on a number line.



How much greater is the difference between A and C than the difference between B and C?

Thursday 14th May 2020 Reading Task

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

A Siamese cat crouched on a tree branch, peering down at Gaby with brilliant blue eyes. It cried out. The cat was stuck in the tree in front of her house and, as luck would have it, she had on the nicest cardigan she owned. Gaby pulled the cardigan tighter around her. This was her last good school cardigan until who-knows-when her father would have enough money to buy her a new one. The poor cat cried again. Gaby looked back at her small yellow house. If her mother were here, that cat would already be out of the tree and purring – safe and sound, in her mother's arms.

Mind made up, Gaby pulled off her cardigan and tossed it onto her porch. 'You're out of luck, *gato*!' she yelled. 'My mom, master tree climber and cat rescuer, isn't back yet.' She rolled up the sleeves of her white shirt. 'But until she is, you've got me.' Gaby grasped the nearest branch and pulled herself up. 'Gaby to the rescue.'

The cat meowed.

'I am hurrying.'

The last time Gaby had climbed the tree was when she and her best friend, Alma, had challenged the boys to a water-balloon fight last summer. Up high was the perfect spot for a full-blown assault on the boys below. Those guys never had a chance.

Gaby secured her feet and hands and climbed higher, until the cat was within arm's reach. 'See? You aren't the only one who can climb.' But then she looked down. Mistake number one.

She knew the universal rule of tree climbing said don't ever, ever look down, but she couldn't help it. This was the highest she'd ever climbed. If she fell, she'd definitely end up looking like an Egyptian mummy. Gaby imagined herself bandaged from head to toe and sipping dinner through a straw.

Well, she'd just have to not fall. Simple as that. 'Here, kitty, kitty!' she called out, the same way she had heard her mom call for stray cats hundreds of times. But this was no stray. The cat was too shiny. Too chubby. Around its neck, a rhinestone collar with gold charms sparkled. Someone loved that cat. She reached out toward it. 'Almost got you.' Mistake number two.

The cat arched its back and hissed.

Gaby pulled back, startled. 'Nice teeth.' She resettled on the branch, considering her options.

When Gaby was younger, she had seen her mom climb the same tree many times to rescue a cat. All the way up, her mom had giggled and sweet-talked the cat in Spanish. '*Que bonita eres gatita*. You're so pretty, little cat.' Her mom told her that when dealing with cats you should speak softly and pick them up by the loose skin at the back of their neck, because that's how their mothers carried them. Her mom had always made it look so easy. Once she had the cat nestled against her chest, she would manoeuvre down through the branches, comforting the cat with kisses on the ears and soft words with rolling Spanish *r*'s like purrs.

There were never any arched backs, hisses, or sharp teeth.

Gaby took a deep breath and reached out for the cat again. 'It's okay, little kitty,' she said sweetly. This time the cat latched on to her, digging its claws into her arm and shoulder. 'Ooh, ouch!' She couldn't quite get it by the scruff of the neck like her mom had shown her, but at least she had the animal. That was progress. Now she just had to get down. Without falling.

1. A Siamese cat **crouched** on a tree branch, peering down at Gaby with brilliant blue eyes.

Which word is closest in meaning to *crouched*?

Tick **one**.

- balanced ☐
- squatted ☐
- trembled ☐
- pounced ☐

1 mark

2. Look at the first paragraph, beginning: *A Siamese cat...*

Gaby pulled the cardigan tighter around her.

Why does Gaby do this?

Tick **one**.

- She is thinking of wrapping the cat in her cardigan. ☐
- She is worried about damaging the cardigan. ☐
- She is feeling cold. ☐
- She is worried the cardigan will be difficult to climb in. ☐

1 mark

3. In the paragraph beginning: *Mind made up...* Gaby says to the cat, '*You're out of luck...*'

In what way does Gaby think the cat is out of luck?

_____

1 mark

4. When Gaby pulls herself up on the branch on page 1, the cat meows.

What does Gaby think that the cat is trying to say when it meows?

5. Why had Gaby climbed the tree the previous summer?

_____

_____

1 mark

6. *Gaby secured her feet and hands and climbed higher...*

What does *secured her feet and hands* mean?

_____

1 mark

7. Gaby thinks she makes two mistakes while trying to rescue the cat.

What is the **first** mistake that Gaby makes while trying to rescue the cat?

_____

1 mark

8. Look at the paragraph beginning: *She knew the universal rule...*

What does the word *universal* tell you about the rule?

_____

1 mark

9. Look at the paragraph beginning: *Well, she'd just have to not fall...*

The cat was too shiny. Too chubby.

What conclusion does Gaby draw from this?

_____

Thursday 14th May 2020

LO: To write a non-chronological report

Task: You have today and tomorrow's lesson to write your very own report about the mammal you researched for Monday's science lesson. Use your spider diagram from Monday and don't forget to include the skills from Tuesday and Wednesday.

1) Read through the example below before you write your own!

Whist reading, find the key features.

WAGOLL (What a good one looks like)

The Giant Panda Bear

Pandas belong to the group of living things called mammals. They are very popular animals, partly because of their unusual appearance and partly because there is something mysterious and fascinating about them. However, their numbers are falling. It is thought that only around 1600 giant pandas still survive in the wild.

Appearance

Giant pandas have the same type of body shape as other bears. They have thick black and white fur, which some scientists think may be to disguise them in the snowy and rocky surroundings where they live. An adult can grow up to 1.5 metres and weigh up to 150 kilograms. They might look cute but they have razor-like claws. They also have powerful jaws for crushing and grinding bamboo!

Habitat

Giant pandas in the wild live on mountainous slopes in western China. Their habitat is densely populated with fir trees and bamboo. It is the forests in these mountains that attract the panda as bamboo is their favourite food.

Diet

In the wild, their main diet is bamboo. To survive, they need to eat for most of the day. In fact, they eat 15 to 30 kilograms of food every day and spend 10 to 16 hours feeding. In zoos, they have a specially prepared diet of bamboo, eggs, fish and honey.

Cubs

Newborn cubs weigh around 150 grams (about the weight of an apple) and are all white at birth. The black spots develop after about a month. They begin eating bamboo at six months and weigh 31 to 36 kilograms at the end of the first year. Cubs stay with their mother for two to three years, reach maturity at five to seven years and live in the wild for about 25 years.

Other interesting facts

- Giant panda bears have to eat every day which means, unlike other bears, they cannot hibernate in the winter.
- Giant pandas' bodies are able to digest meat but they rarely eat it.
- Until recently, scientists thought that pandas spent most of their lives alone, but new studies show that small groups of pandas can share a large territory.

Why are people concerned about the giant panda?

Many people fear that giant pandas will become extinct as only a few are born in the wild each year and they do not always survive. Bamboo supplies are diminishing in panda habitats, cutting off a vital food supply. In addition, poaching and humans moving into the pandas' territory have also reduced their numbers.

There are very few pandas in zoos, although this is changing. Where there are pandas in captivity, important programmes are in place to try to increase their numbers and find out more about these puzzling creatures.

How can people help?

There are projects where people are invited to 'adopt a panda'. The money goes towards researching, protecting and monitoring them. It also goes towards supporting them in the wild.

What about the future?

In two of China's main research centres, 19 cubs have been born. There are now over 300 pandas in captivity and the next challenge is to return them to the wild. The Chinese government has created 50 panda reserves to continue the work.

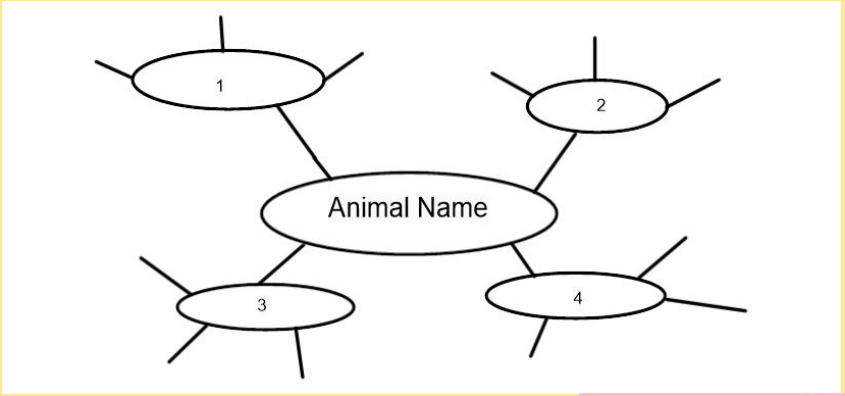
To be successful you need to:	Example:
Present tense	Are, grabbing, have, is, carrying
Use a variety of openers.	Interestingly, Usually, Surprisingly, Amazingly, Furthermore, In addition, Moreover, Did you know that.....?
Use parenthesis	(In Asia and Africa)
Use connectives to link sentences	Therefore, as a result, for this reason, because, which, so that
Use expanded noun phrases	large, four legged animals
Use subject specific vocabulary	tusks, poachers
Use subordinate clauses	Although .... , When .... ,
Write in paragraphs with subheading	
Don't forget your introduction!	Introduce topic. (In this report.....)
Non-negotiables	Capital letters and full stops, check spelling, join handwriting

Thursday 14th May 2020

LO: To write a non-chronological report.

These creatures are all

Task: You have **the lesson today and tomorrow** to write your very own report about the **mammal** you researched during Monday's science lesson. Use your **spider diagram** from Monday and don't forget to include the skills from Tuesday and Wednesday. You can decide how you want to present your report (word, in your book, PowerPoint) ☺



We can't wait to find out all about your mammal!

Elephants

Elephants are very interesting animals. Did you know that they are the largest land animal now living?

Appearance
Elephants are grey. They have large ears and long trunks. Some elephants have large ivory tusks.

Habitat
Most elephants live in the grasslands of Africa. Some live in the forests of Asia. They live in groups called herds.

Do elephants like water?
Elephants love water and are very good swimmers. When elephants get hot, they swim in lakes or rivers, or give themselves showers using their long trunks. Elephants like to roll in the mud to cool down.

Feeding
Elephants use their long trunks to eat with. Elephants like to eat grass and leaves. Amazingly, they can eat up to 300kgs of food a day!

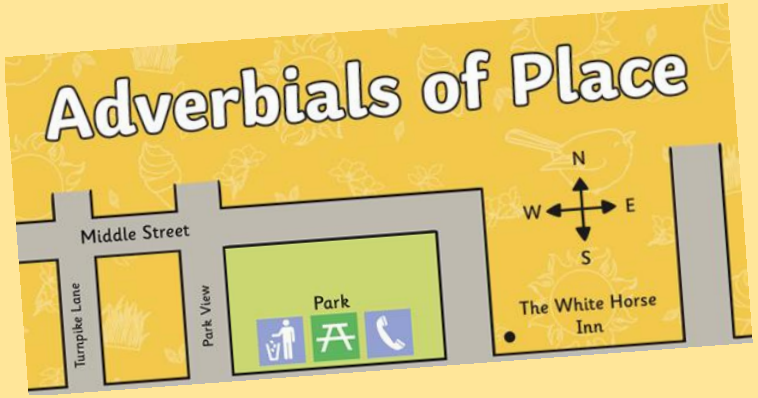
Elephant Families
Elephants give birth to their young after a 22 month pregnancy. Young elephants stay with their mothers for many years. They like to play and laugh together. Orphaned elephant calves are usually looked after by other elephants in a herd.

As you can see, elephants are fascinating animals. They can weigh 10,000 pounds. It would take 250 students to add up to 10,000 pounds!

You do not need to hand in this learning until tomorrow!

To be successful you need to:	Example:
Present tense	Are, grabbing, have, is, carrying
Use a variety of openers.	Interestingly, Usually, Surprisingly, Amazingly, Furthermore, In addition, Moreover, Did you know that…..?
Use parenthesis	(In Asia and Africa)
Use connectives to link sentences	Therefore, as a result, for this reason, because, which, so that
Use expanded noun phrases	large, four legged animals
Use subject specific vocabulary	tusks, poachers
Use subordinate clauses	Although …. , When …. ,
Write in paragraphs with subheading	
Don't forget your introduction!	Introduce topic. (In this report…….)
Non-negotiables	Capital letters and full stops,

Thursday spelling



Crack the Code

Use the secret code to work out which of your spelling words are which!

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
22	20	4	26	14	12	13	18	21	17	6	15	11

n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
5	24	19	7	2	3	16	23	8	1	10	25	9

24	23	16	3	21	26	14

14	8	14	2	25	1	18	14	2	14

5	24	1	18	14	2	14

21	5	3	21	26	14

3	24	11	14	1	18	14	2	14

20	14	18	21	5	26

23	19	3	16	22	21	2	3

Bonjour year 5!

- This week you are going to learn some prepositions and prepositional phrases in French to help you to write your own version of the sequence poem.
- Continue watching from where we stopped last week (slide 14)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2aRA9HneOa4
- Pause at slide 15 and guess where the items are hidden behind the bag. Write them down in your book. Eg if you think number 1 is the ring, you'd write une bague = 1.
- Continue watching, listening very carefully to the next slide (16). This explains the language structure of the poem you are going to write next week.
- When you get to slide 17 listen to the instructions then pause again. Write at least two sentences in your book with a prepositional phrase at the start. Eg dans le sac, il y a un livre. Derriere le sac, il y a une souris.
- Continue watching now to the end of the video. The last few slides are examples of what your poem might look like. You can magpie some good ideas from these.
- Write a few ideas down (in English) to plan your own poem. Next week we will be finishing the planning and writing our own version!

Friday 15th May 2020

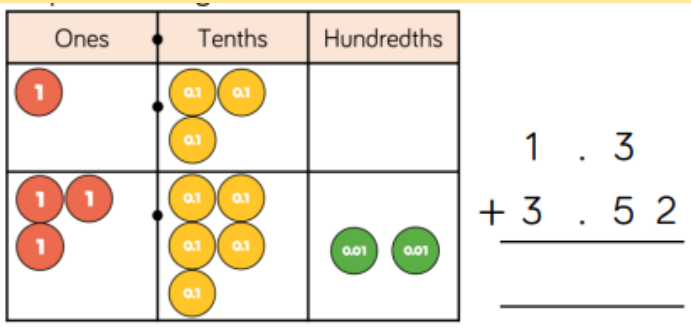
Fri	Wash Get dressed Breakfast EXERCISE! Check Microsoft team	Maths Complete DAY 5 		 Reading Day 5	 English Lesson 5 (Science link)		SPELLING TASK 5	Music 	Check all your work has been loaded onto Microsoft Teams This can be sent directly to your key worker

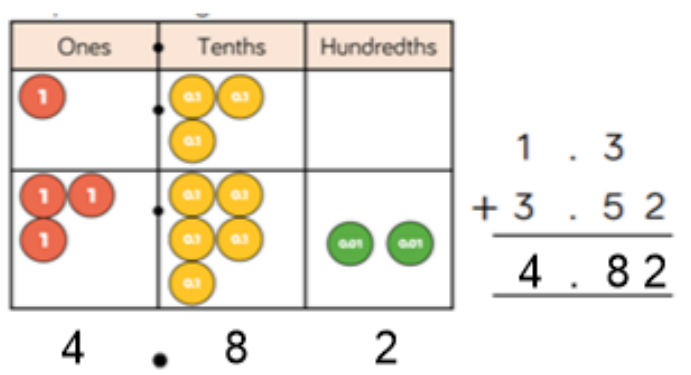
Friday 15th May 2020

https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-5/

See Summer Term Wk2, lesson 2, for a video of this lesson.

LO: Adding decimals with a different number of place value

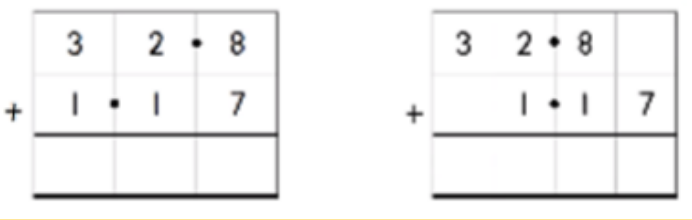




For this calculation, we are adding 1.3 with 3.52.

When writing this using the column method, we must make sure that the same place values are in line with each other correctly.

We then start by adding with the smallest place value, in this case the hundredths, then work our way through each place value



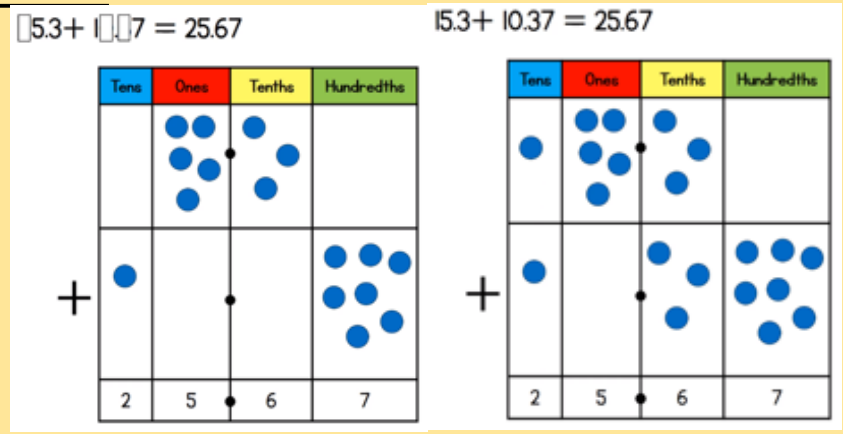
A B

These two calculations are trying to show 32.8 + 1.17 using the column method. Which of these is shown correctly? How do you know?

B shows the place values correctly in line. The decimal point shows this as well.

To find missing digits in a calculation, we can compare the digits we already know.

Starting with the hundredths, we have 7 hundredths and end with 7 hundredths, so 0 hundredths will have been added.

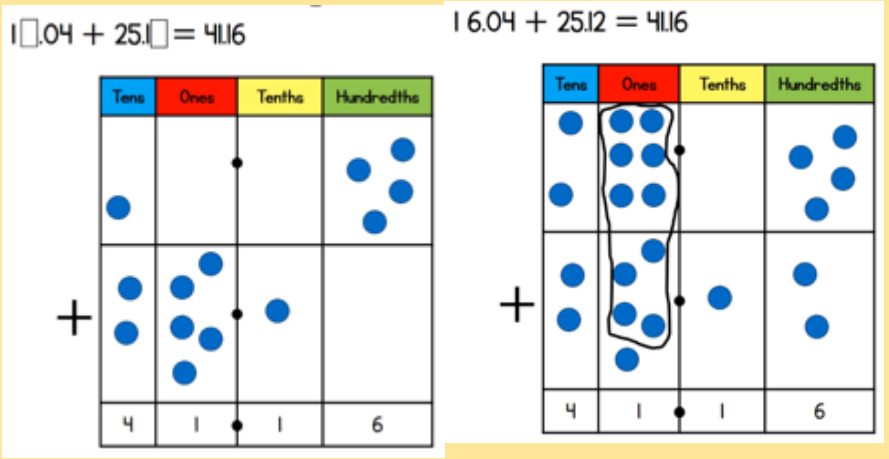


Next we have 3 tenths and end up with 6 tenths, so another 3 tenths has been added.

This is followed by 5 ones ending up also as 5 ones, so 0 ones have been added.

Finally, we have 1 ten and end up with 2 tens, so 1 ten has been added.

In this example, notice how there are already 5 ones that end up making 1 one. Also, you'll notice the tens digits are 1 and 2, but the total number of tens is 4. What has happened here is that the ones have made more than 10 ones, so that 10 ones are exchanged to become 1 ten. As a result the ones add up to 11.



Either log into Teams to complete questions or complete the questions on the next page in your home learning book.

Task 1

This is previous learning you may need some practise with to build confidence with addition.

a) 236 + 42 =

b) 451 + 28 =

c) 236 + 142 =

d) 451 + 328 =

e) 348 + 29 =

f) 615 + 57 =

g) 294 + 43 =

h) 749 + 164 =

1 Ron is adding 1.4 and 2.53

He makes each number with counters.

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
●	● ● ● ●	
● ●	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ●

a) What is Ron's calculation?

b) Did Ron have to make an exchange?

2 Work out the additions.

a)

		3	•	0	2
	+	1	•	6	

b)

		1	3	•	5
	+		0	•	2	3

c)

		2	•	8	
	+	3	•	4	5

d)

			6	•	1	5
	+	1	3	•	9	

Task 2

3 Filip is adding two numbers together.

He writes it as a column addition.

	1	3	•	8
+	1	•	9	5
	3	•	3	3
	1		1	

a) What mistake has Filip made?

b) Use the column method to work out the correct answer.

4 Use the column method to work out the additions.

a) 2.36 + 1.9

b) 14.82 + 3.7

5 Use the column method to work out the additions.

a) 0.59 + 11.9

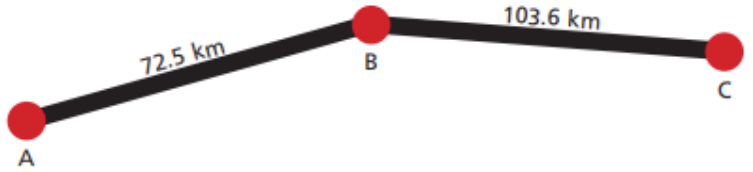
b) 77.34 + 1.82

c) 0.591 + 1.73

d) 3.2 + 1.84 + 0.931

Task 3

6 Mr Hall drives from point A to point B, then on to point C.



What is the total distance that Mr Hall drives?

7 Here are four number cards.

3.8	4.19	0.72	11.46

a) What is the greatest total you can make by adding two of the numbers?

Complete the calculation.

b) What is the sum of the four numbers?

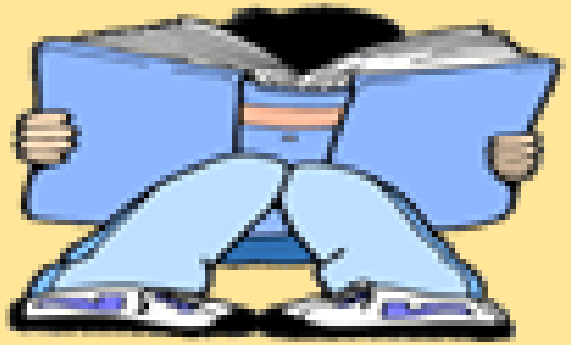
8 Work out the missing digits.

a) __4.3 + 1__.37 = 39.67

b) 4.8__ + __.__ = 12.65

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

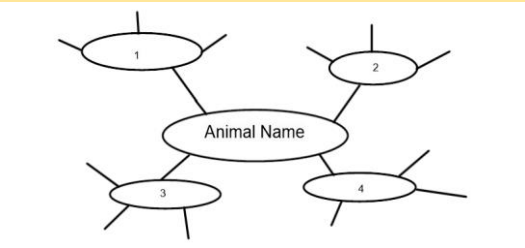
Friday 15h May 2020

LO: To complete my non-chronological report and edit my work.

1) Complete the report on your mammal.
2) Read through your report carefully. Check it makes sense, check your spellings and check your punctuation.
3) Finally, check your report against our success criteria. How successful have you been?

Add examples from your own report to the success criteria!

If you are missing anything, try to add it to your report.



We can't wait to find out all about your mammal!

Elephants

Elephants are very interesting animals. Did you know that they are the largest land animal now living?

Appearance
Elephants are grey. They have large ears and long trunks. Some elephants have large ivory tusks.

Habitat
Most elephants live in the grasslands of Africa. Some live in the forests of Asia. They live in groups called herds.

Do elephants like water?
Elephants love water and are very good swimmers. When elephants get hot, they swim in lakes or rivers, or give themselves showers using their long trunks. Elephants like to roll in the mud to cool down.

Feeding
Elephants use their long trunks to eat with. Elephants like to eat grass and leaves. Amazingly, they can eat up to 300kgs of food a day!

Elephant Families
Elephants give birth to their young after a 22 month pregnancy. Young elephants stay with their mothers for many years. They like to play and laugh together. Orphaned elephant calves are usually looked after by other elephants in a herd.

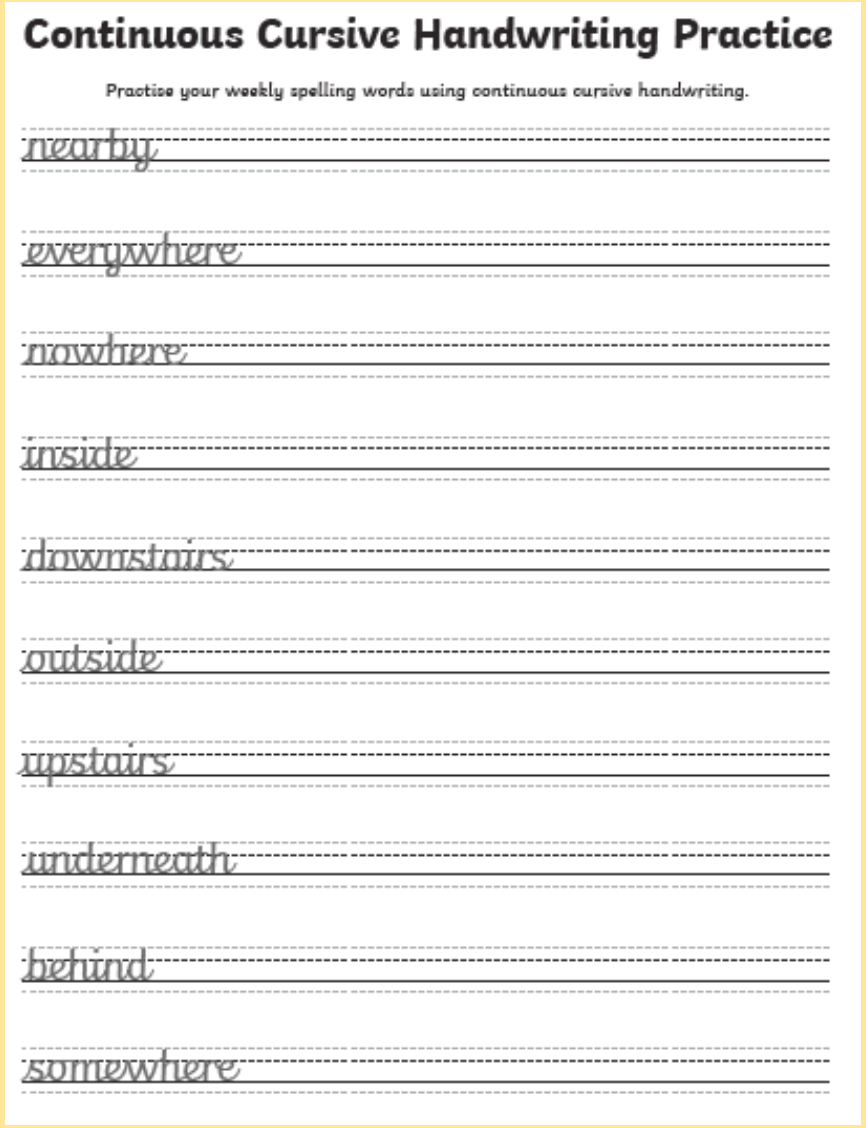
As you can see, elephants are fascinating animals. They can weigh 10,000 pounds. It would take 250 students to add up to 10,000 pounds!

These creatures are all

To be successful you need to:	Write examples from your report
Present tense	
Use a variety of openers.	
Use parenthesis	
Use connectives to link sentences	
Use expanded noun phrases	
Use subject specific vocabulary	
Use subordinate clauses	
Write in paragraphs with subheading	
Don't forget your introduction!	

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.

nearby

everywhere

nowhere

inside

downstairs

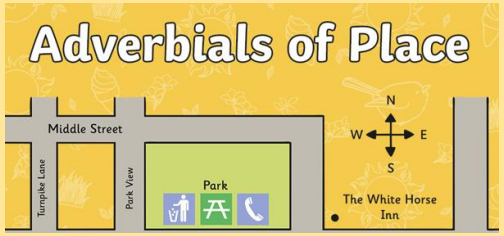
outside

upstairs

underneath

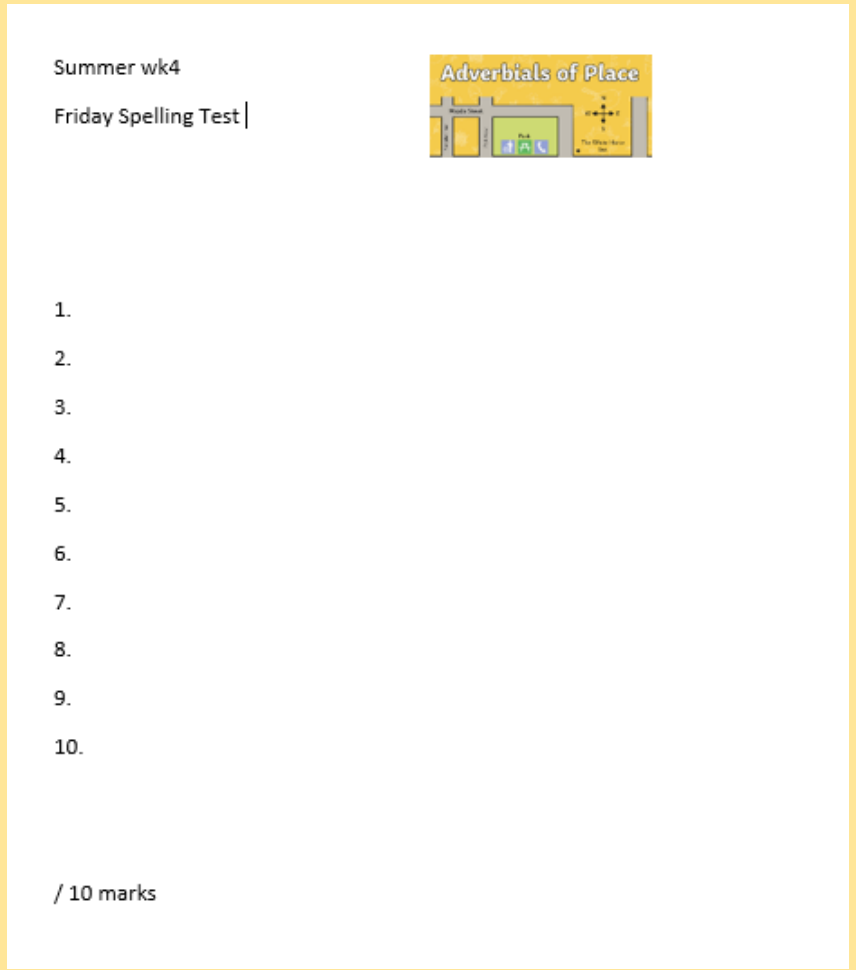
behind

somewhere



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 wk4

Friday Spelling Test

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

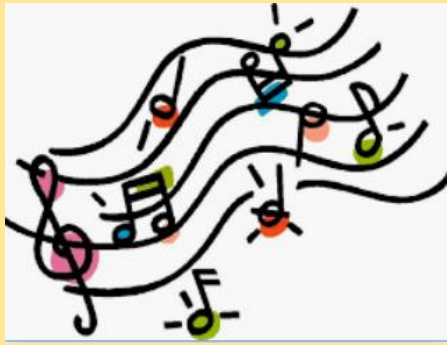
8.

9.

10.

/ 10 marks

MUSIC Lesson
Friday 15th May 2020



Task 1: Can you remember what these musical terms mean?

1. Dynamics =
2. Tempo=
3. Verse =
4. Texture =

Task 2: Create a fact file about your favourite musician.

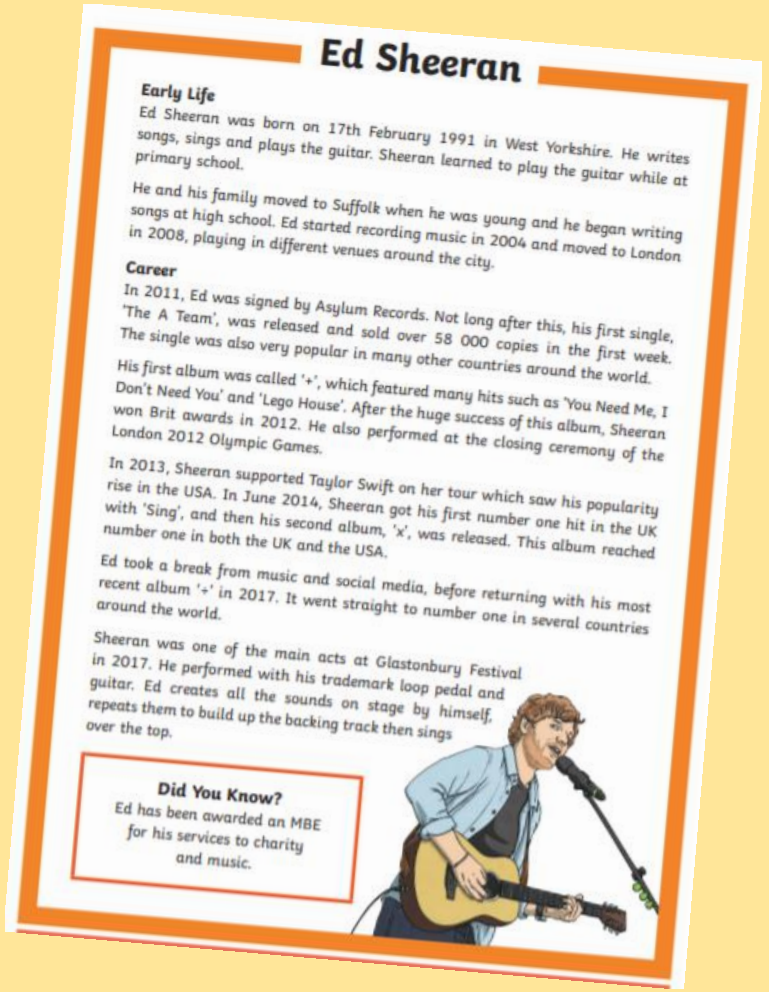
Here are some questions to help:

What is their musical style? Tell us more about this style of music.

What inspires them?

How successful have they been?

What was their early life like?



Ed Sheeran

Early Life

Ed Sheeran was born on 17th February 1991 in West Yorkshire. He writes songs, sings and plays the guitar. Sheeran learned to play the guitar while at primary school.

He and his family moved to Suffolk when he was young and he began writing songs at high school. Ed started recording music in 2004 and moved to London in 2008, playing in different venues around the city.

Career

In 2011, Ed was signed by Asylum Records. Not long after this, his first single, 'The A Team', was released and sold over 58 000 copies in the first week. The single was also very popular in many other countries around the world.

His first album was called '+', which featured many hits such as 'You Need Me, I Don't Need You' and 'Lego House'. After the huge success of this album, Sheeran won Brit awards in 2012. He also performed at the closing ceremony of the London 2012 Olympic Games.

In 2013, Sheeran supported Taylor Swift on her tour which saw his popularity rise in the USA. In June 2014, Sheeran got his first number one hit in the UK with 'Sing', and then his second album, 'x', was released. This album reached number one in both the UK and the USA.

Ed took a break from music and social media, before returning with his most recent album '+' in 2017. It went straight to number one in several countries around the world.

Sheeran was one of the main acts at Glastonbury Festival in 2017. He performed with his trademark loop pedal and guitar. Ed creates all the sounds on stage by himself, repeats them to build up the backing track then sings over the top.

Did You Know?
Ed has been awarded an MBE for his services to charity and music.