HILL WEST Primary

FOUR OAKS

Home Learning Pack

Year 5;

Week Beginning 08.02.21

Home Learning Links

Oak National Academy
Oak National Academy is an online classroom and resource hub. It provides high-quality video lessons and resources to support teachers, parents and pupils.
www.thenational.academy

BBC Bitesize
With BBC Bitesize it is easy to keep learning at home. You can access regular daily lessons in English, maths and other core subjects.
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize

World Book Online
World Book online have just made their fabulous collection of over 3,000 e-books and audiobooks available for free for children to access at home. They have books suitable for all ages. Click on the following link to access them.
https://worldbook.kitaboo.com/reader/worldbook/index.html?usertoken=Mjk5MzQ6MTpJUjA5MjAxNjoyOmNsaWVudDE2OTc6MTY5NzoyMjE2Mjg4OjE6MTU4NDM4MDExMzA2Mjp1cw%3D%3D

Read Works.org
Read Works offers access to 3000+ comprehension for all age groups. Just sign up for a free account to access fantastic texts.
https://www.readworks.org/

Tutortastic
An online platform with tutorials and videos for home learning.
https://www.tutortastic.co.uk/blog/homelearning

Education Quizzes
A series of short quizzes for children to complete related to the National Curriculum subjects. Just select KS1 for Reception, Year 1 & Year 2 and select KS2 for Years 3-6.
https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks1/

Top Marks
A range of activities here but especially good interactive activities for maths.
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/

Classroom Secrets
Classroom Secrets Kids is offering free access to everyone until the end of April 2020. The platform is aimed at primary aged children and covers subjects such as maths, reading, grammar and spelling. The platform is really child-friendly so that they're able to access it on their own. There are a load of games and interactive activities from phonics to SATs
https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/

National Geographic
National Geographic is a great platform for learning and it's totally free. There are online games, resources and competitions, too.
https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/teacher-category/primary-resources/

Reading Eggspress
Reading Eggspress has lots of reading activities including comprehension and retrieval questions to have a go at. Your child's Username and Password should be written in his Homework Book.
https://readingeggspress.co.uk/?_ga=2.107706762.961348329.1601363904-660844018.1598947512

Top Marks – Division
We have been learning about division this week, mostly looking in-depth at partitioning and we will transition into using the short method for division. Here are some great maths games to play on Laptops or iPads.
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?q=division

Times Tables Rockstars
This is a great times tables game, practice all of the tables up to 12 x 12. Log- in should be in Homework book/ Reading diary.
https://ttrockstars.com/

Key Question Week 6: How do we create still life?
Key Text for Linked Learning: Biography of Paul Cezanne
Linked Learning: English, Art, PDW
In English, children will be exploring a biography of Paul Cezanne, focusing on summarising key information (for example, using headings and bullet points). Children will create a fact-file on him. In Art, the children will explore the still-life paintings of Paul Cezanne, focussing on the key features (such as light and shade, positioning of the objects and the colour palette). They will be taught how to use shading techniques to create tone and shade and will use shading, sketching and an appropriate colour palette to create their own still-life painting. In PDW, we will be discussing Cezanne's negative feelings whilst studying at the Académie Suisse, and the impact of this on his mental health.
Maths: Children will be measuring and calculating the area of composite regular shapes. They will also calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and use standard units, cm2 and m2 to estimate the area of regular shapes.
Science: Children will use filtration to purify water and observe reversible and irreversible changes.
History: This week, children will be exploring why the Saxons came to Britain, using the Staffordshire hoard as a source.
Computing: Research Cezanne to find extra information for their fact-file.
Music: Children to listen to a variety of music and explain how it makes them feel. (Link to PDW, expand vocabulary matt).
Creative Art: (see above)
PDW / R.E: This week, children will understand the concept of mental health and the links with this to physical health.
P.E: Children will practise and improve their technique for shooting whilst consolidating their skills in passing, dribbling and controlling the ball. They will compete in a mini tournament.
MFL: Children will talk about their hobbies and what they like doing outside of school.

Monday 8th February, 2021

Before our Zoom lesson at 10am please complete at least 1 lesson on Reading Eggs.

English

Monday 8th February 2021

LO: To identify and discuss key words from a text

Read through the text at the end of the Home Learning Pack – Biography of Cezanne.

1. What kind of text is this? Fiction/ Non-Fiction?
2. How do you know? What gives it away?
3. What does the layout of this text remind you of?

Reading Activity – Match the key vocabulary to their definitions.

Pneumonia		A work of music, literature, or art, or its structure or organization.
Impressionism		the state or quality of being intricate or complex
Spanned		A period of time.
Composition		Lung inflammation caused by bacterial or viral infection.
Qatar		One who embraces and assists in spreading the teachings of another.
Complexity		A country in the Middle East
Disciple		a style or movement in painting originating in France in the 1860s, characterized by a concern with depicting the visual impression of the moment

Challenge: Can you use 3 of these words in a sentence?

Writing Activity

Pick out the 10 most important facts from this text, think carefully about what is important and which details are less important. Which of these is more important?

A) In Paris, Cézanne met the Impressionist Camille Pissarro.

Or

B) Many of his paintings show people bathing.

Challenge: What are the top 3 facts about Cézanne?

English – Spellings and Handwriting

Learn the following statutory words:

You could use 'pyramid words', 'look – cover – write – check' or any other methods you can think of!

1. Apparent
2. Bargain
3. Equip

Handwriting: Write this out across 3 lines.

owf owf owf

Maths – Arithmetic – Mixed Problems

1 [2012] Write the missing numbers.

57 + ☐ = 125

5 × ☐ = 175

2 [2011] Write the correct sign =, > or < in each circle.

9 × 3 ◯ 8 × 4

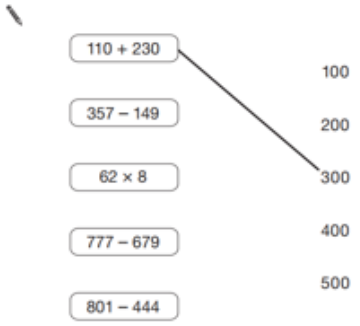
9 − 3 ◯ 8 − 4

9 + 3 ◯ 8 + 4

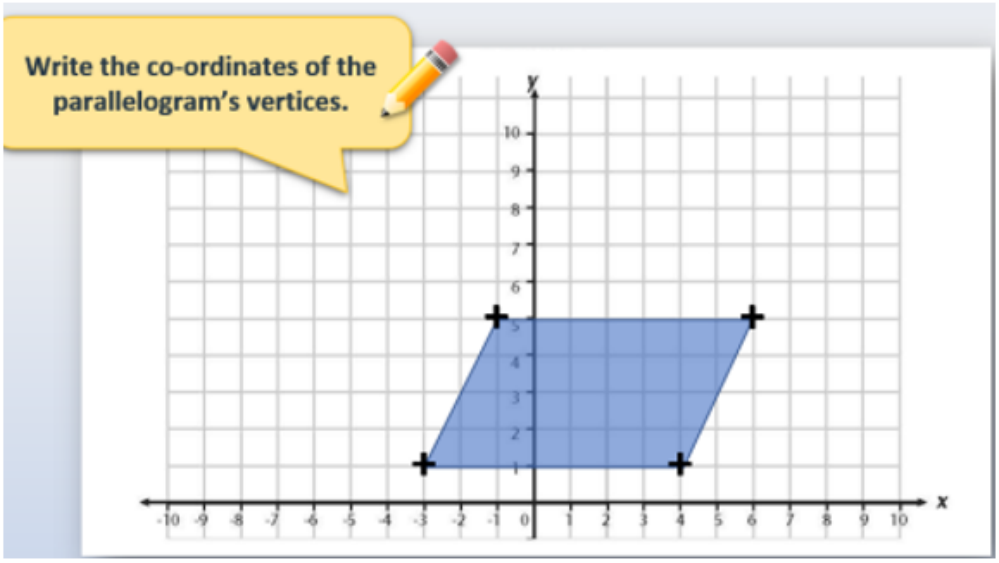
9 ÷ 3 ◯ 8 ÷ 4

3 [2010] Join each of these calculations to the number that is **nearest** to the correct answer.

One has been done for you.

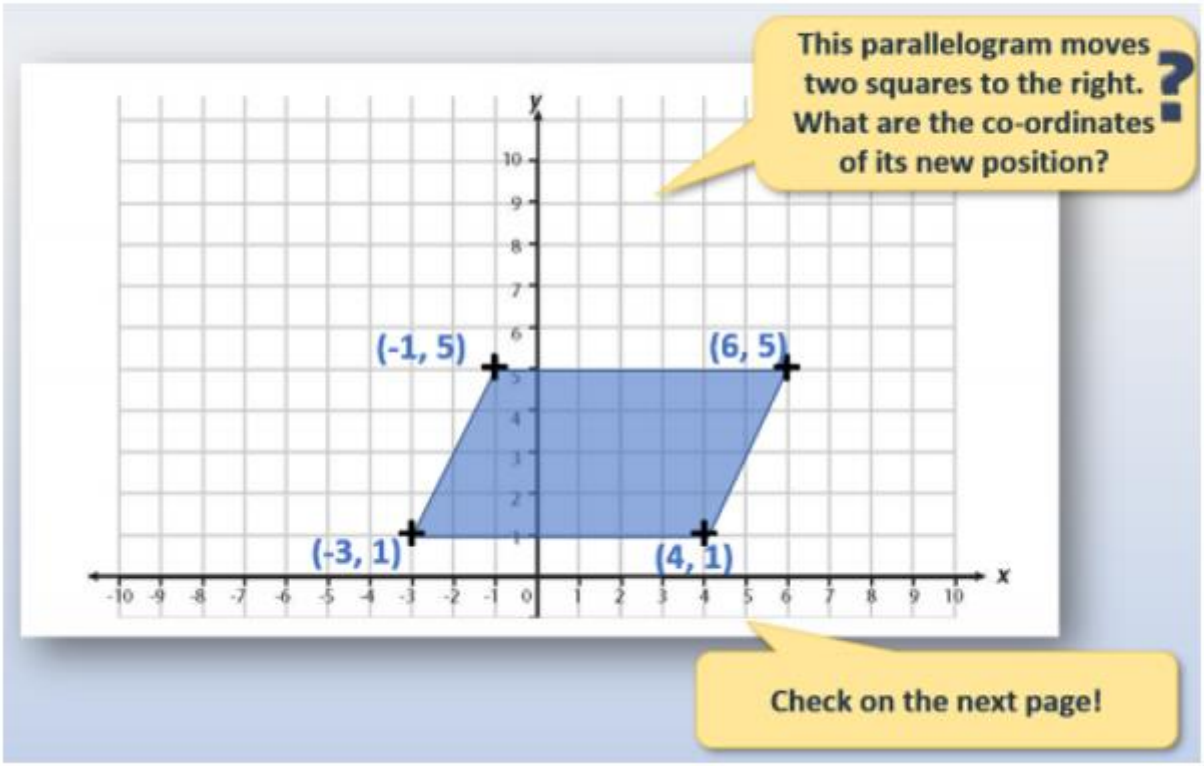


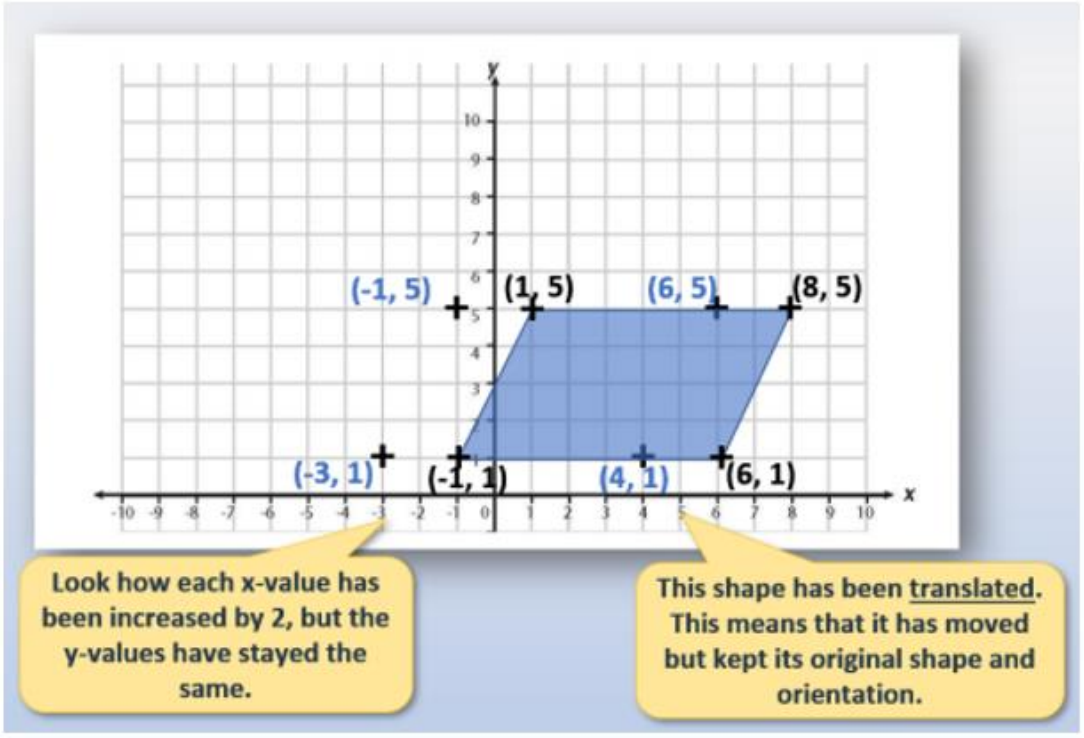
Maths – LO: To translate shapes on a coordinate grid.



Google: BBC Bitesize Translation

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zk7dg7h





Main Task

What shape will you get if you join these points in this order on a co-ordinate grid?
(0, 3) (2, 5) (6, 5) (6, 1) (2, 1) (2, 3)

_____

A square has vertices at (0, 2) and (0, 6). What are the co-ordinates of its two other vertices?

_____

A triangle is moved 3 spaces to the right on the co-ordinate grid. Its new co-ordinates are: (2, 5), (–1, 2) and (5, 2).
What were its original co-ordinates?

_____

Draw a rhombus and then reflect it in the *y*-axis.

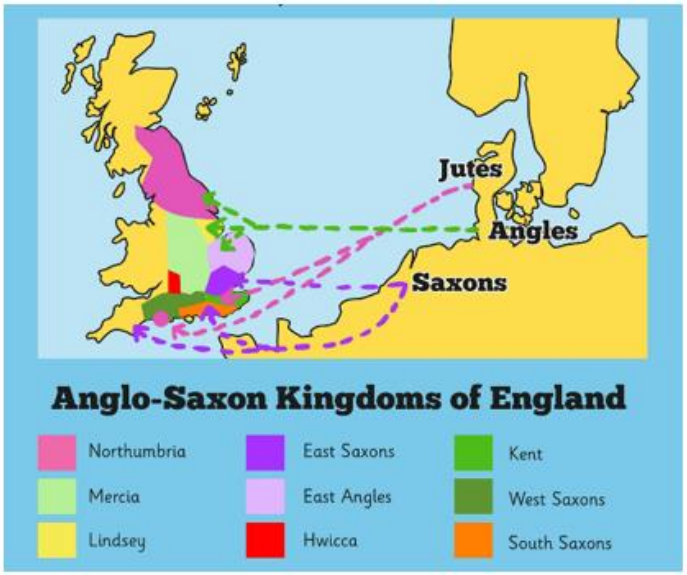
_____

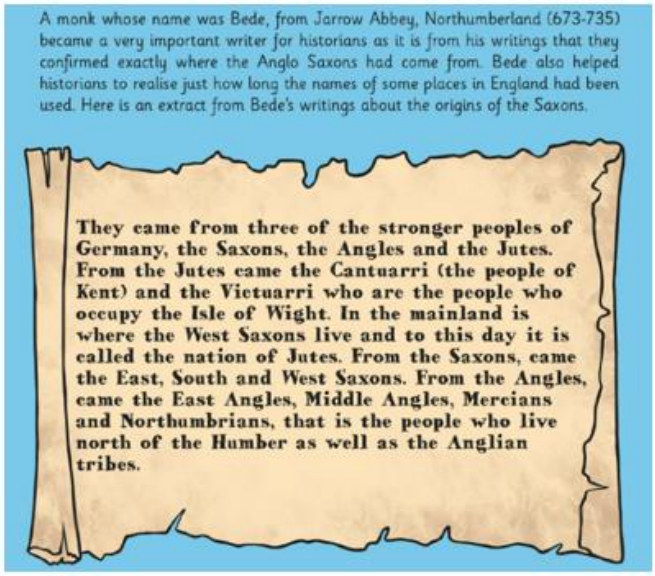
History

BBC Bitesize: Why the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zc3b4wx

Anglo-Saxon Timeline





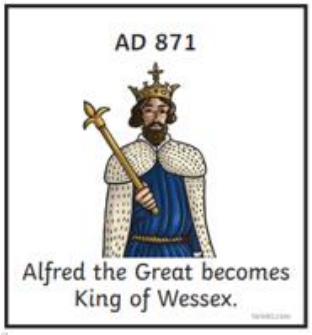
Main Activity

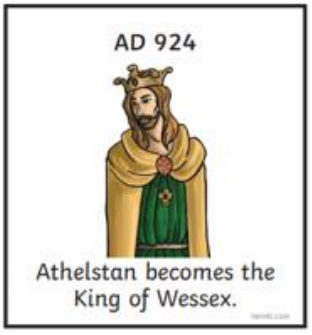
You are an apprentice historian working under Bede. You have been asked to create a timeline about the Anglo-Saxons. He has given you a collection of dates that you will have to put in order and then describe what happened.

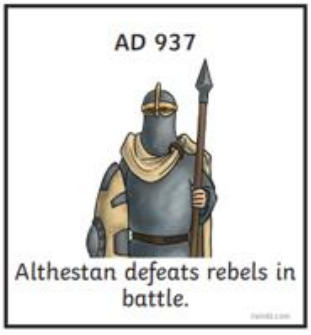
1. Put the dates in order from earliest to latest.

2. Describe each event using a range of figurative language and expanded noun phrases.

3. Remember, you are a historian, create a picture in the reader's head about wht happened in each year. Wha do you know about the Anglo-Saxons already that could help you?







Example:

AD 449

'Invaders from far off lands have arrived on our shores. There are 3 groups called the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. They've come from lands near Germany and it looks like they're here to stay!'

Tuesday 9th February 2021

Before our Zoom session at 10am please complete 30 minutes on TTRS.

English

Tuesday 9th February 2021

LO: To summarise a piece of high-level text.

The author uses very complex tier 3 language, let's read around the words and try and work out what they meant.

"Cézanne's work demonstrates a mastery of design, colour and composition. His brushstrokes are clearly recognizable. He used planes of colour and small brushstrokes that build up to form complex fields. The paintings convey Cézanne's intense study of his subjects, a searching gaze and a struggle to deal with the complexity of human visual perception."

Reading Activity - Reading around the text.

Look at this section of the text and summarise it in your own words, use a dictionary/ Thesaurus to help you decipher what the author means.

'In Cézanne's mature work we see the development of a solidified, almost architectural style of painting. He ordered whatever he saw into simple forms and colour planes. His statement "I want to make of impressionism something solid and lasting like the art in the museums", and his contention that he was re-creating Poussin "after nature" proved his desire to unite observation of nature with the permanence of classical composition.'

Challenge: Why does the author use such specific 'Tier 3' language in the text?

Writing Activity

LO: To write a review of some of Cézanne's paintings using key language.

You are going to be in character as an art critic who is reviewing 2 of Cézanne's artworks, can you try and use some of this key language?

Background	The colours used in the back of the painting to give it depth.
Brushstrokes	The deliberate lines which are created by the paintbrush.
Composition	The creation of a piece of art.
Impressionism	Use of unmixed primary colours and small brushstrokes to create light and airy paintings. Usually landscapes.
Perception	What you see in the picture from your point of view.
Figure	The physical structures or subject within a painting.

Review these two Cézanne Paintings

A)

Jas de Bouffan, 1876 (The Pool)

B)

House in Provence, Cézanne 1886/1890, Indianapolis Museum of Art

English – Spellings and Handwriting

Learn the following statutory words:

You could use 'pyramid words', 'look – cover – write – check' or any other methods you can think of!

1. Equipment
2. Queue
3. Rhythm

Handwriting: Write this out across 3 lines.

owb owb owb owb

Maths – Arithmetic – Mixed Problems

4 Write in the missing numbers. [2007]

□ + 75 = 90

4 × □ = 200

5 Write in the missing numbers. [2006]

35 × □ = 140

633 − □ = 34

6 Write in the missing numbers. [2004]

□ + 85 = 200

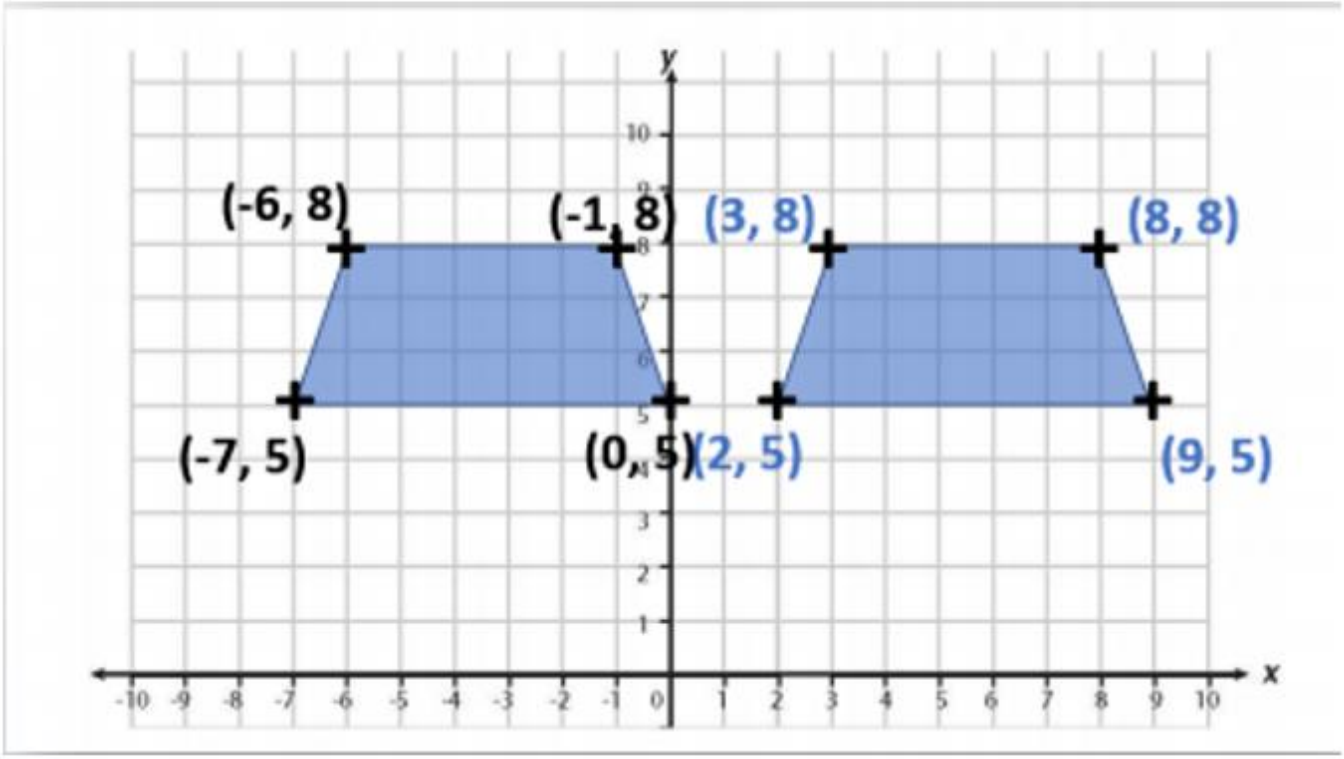
4 × □ = 120

120 − 51 = □

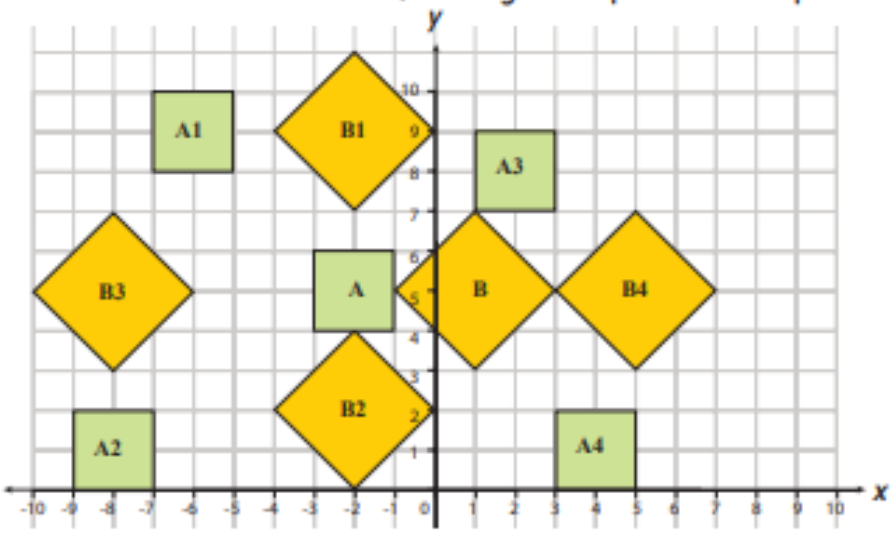
7 Write in the missing numbers. [2003]

55 + □ = 120

600 × 4 = □


y
x
(-6, 8)
(-1, 8)
(3, 8)
(8, 8)
(-7, 5)
(0, 5)
(2, 5)
(9, 5)

Here is a pattern made with translations, starting with square A and square B.



1. Work out how each shape has been translated.
   Fill in the table to show the moves.
   How many squares in the *x*-direction? Is it to the left or right?
   How many squares in the *y*-direction? Is it up or down?

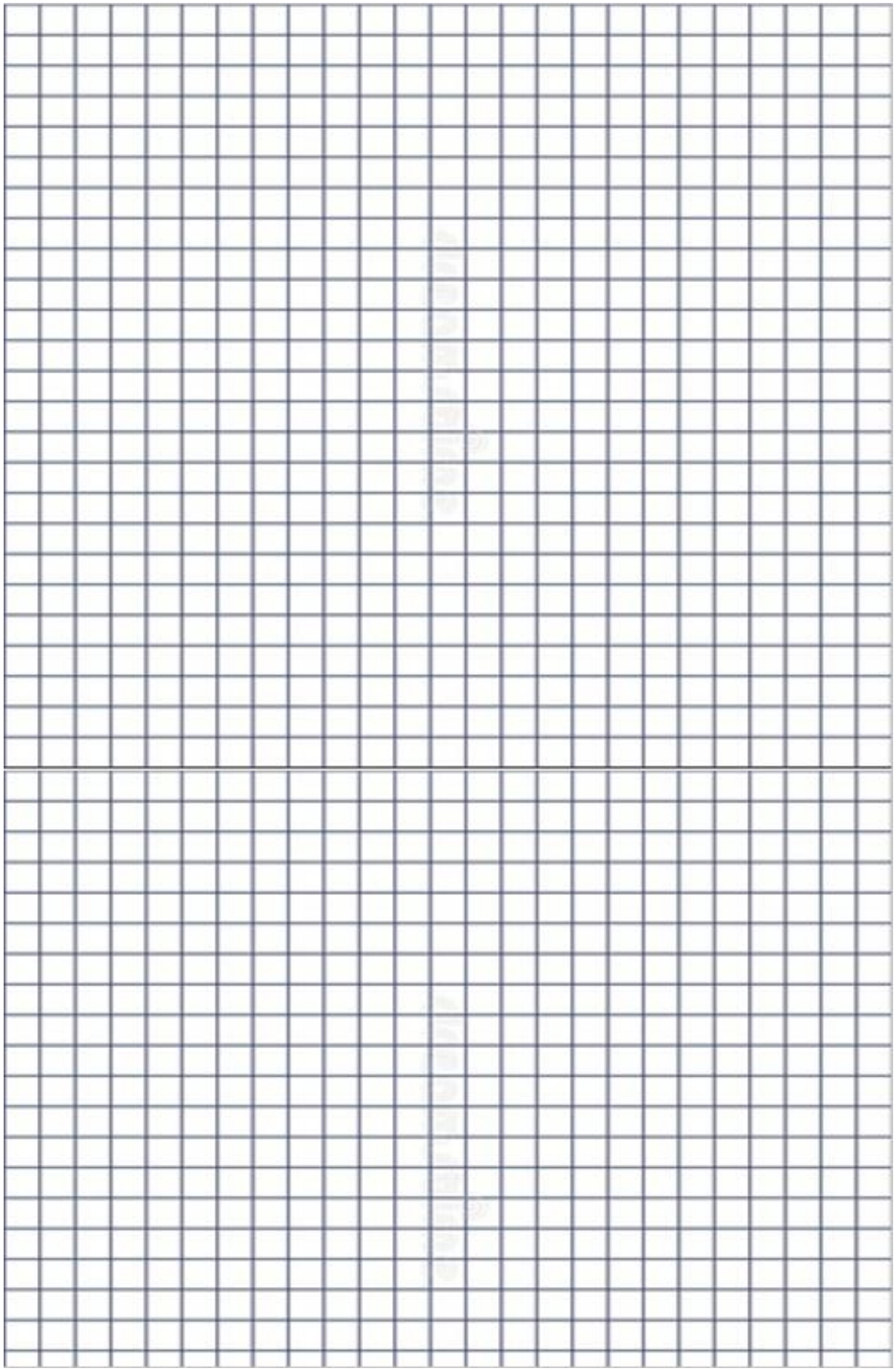
Original shape	Translated shape	Squares in x direction	Squares in y direction
Square A	Square A1	*4 to the left*	*4 up*
Square A	Square A2		
Square A	Square A3		
Square A	Square A4		
Square B	Square B1		
Square B	Square B2		
Square B	Square B3		
Square B	Square B4		

Challenge

Here are the descriptions of two more translations.
What are the co-ordinates of the translated shapes?

a. Square A ⟶ Square A5 3 squares to the left, 5 squares up

b. Square B ⟶ Square B5 6 squares to the right, 2 squares down



Science

LO: To observe reversible and irreversible changes.

BBC Bitesize – What are irreversible changes?

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zcvv4wx/articles/z9brcwx

Separting Solutions

Reversible means you can change a material and then change it back again.

Irreversible means that when you change something in some way you can never get it back to how it was.

How can we separate a solution once it is made?

Can we separate all solutions?

What methods can you think of to separate materials once they are mixed together?

Main Activity - investigation

Equipment:

- Mixtures to separate:
  - Salty water
  - Flour, rice and pasta
  - Filter coffee in water
  - Iron & brass paper clips
- Sieves
- Filters
- Magnets
-
- Water

Sieving

- *Think about the three solids - how many sieves and grades of sieve might you need?*
- *What order will you sieve the mixture in?*

Using magnets

- *How will a magnet separate two materials that are both metallic?*
- *Which metals attracted to magnets?*

Filtering

- How many different types of filter could you use? (e.g. cotton wool, piece of muslin, filter paper)
- Which filter works the best (which water is the clearest?)?
- If this was muddy water, would it now be safe to drink (if it is clear?)? Will tiny microscopic bacteria in the water have been removed by the filter, or are they too small?

Evaporation

- Can you set up an investigation to find out which of the following liquids are pure and which have material dissolved in them (sugar water, tap water, sea water, puddle water, coloured inks, distilled water, mineral water)?
- Where could you leave liquids (it will need to be a warm place!) to create the best conditions for evaporation without using a hairdryer or candle?

Wednesday 10th February 2021

Before our Zoom session at 10am please complete at least one level on reading eggs.

English

Wednesday 10th February 2021

LO: Order these events from the text

Paul Cézanne dies of Pneumonia.	
Cézanne's *The Card Players* is sold at auction for more than $250 Million.	
Ambroise Vollard puts on an exhibition of Cézanne's work.	
Paul Cézanne is born in Aix-en-Provence.	
The painting *'House in Provence'* is created.	
Cézanne meets Camille Pissarro.	

Challenge: Can you add in any other events which happened in Cézanne's life?

Writing Activity – Start your own fact-file

Using the text, we have been looking at, and any other research you have done, create your own fact-file on Paul Cézanne, you can present this in any way you would like. Include:

- Information about his life.
- Examples of his work.
- An explanation about why he is so famous/ talented.
- Description of how his work inspired others.

Challenge: Can you include bullet points, Fronted adverbials and key facts.

English – Spellings and Handwriting

Learn the following statutory words:

You could use 'pyramid words', 'look – cover – write – check' or any other methods you can think of!

1. Equipped
2. Forty
3. Sacrifice

Handwriting: Write this out across 3 lines.

owm owm owm

Maths – Arithmetic – Mixed Problems

8 [2003] Write in the missing numbers.

37 × ☐ = 111

225 – ☐ = 150

☐ ÷ 4 = 21

10 [2015] Write the missing numbers.

150 – ☐ = 87

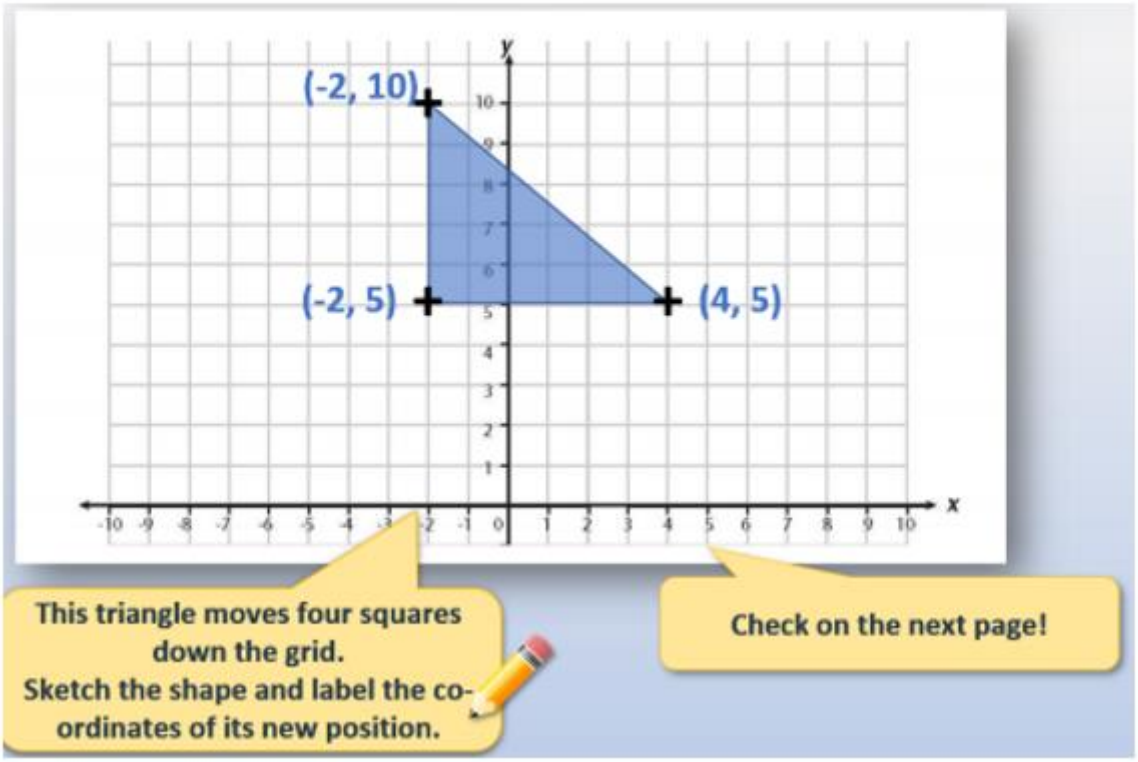
90 × ☐ = 450

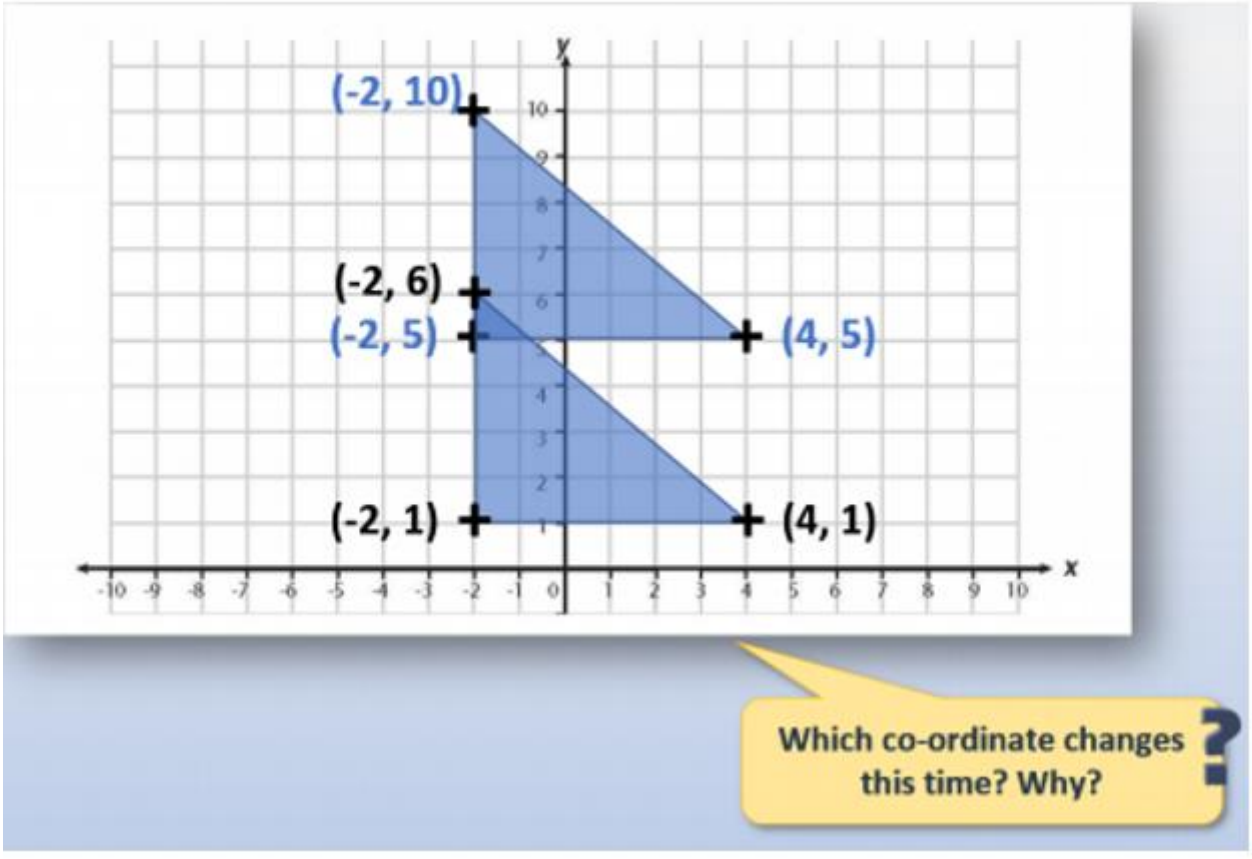
9 [2002] Write in the missing numbers.

22 × ☐ = 660

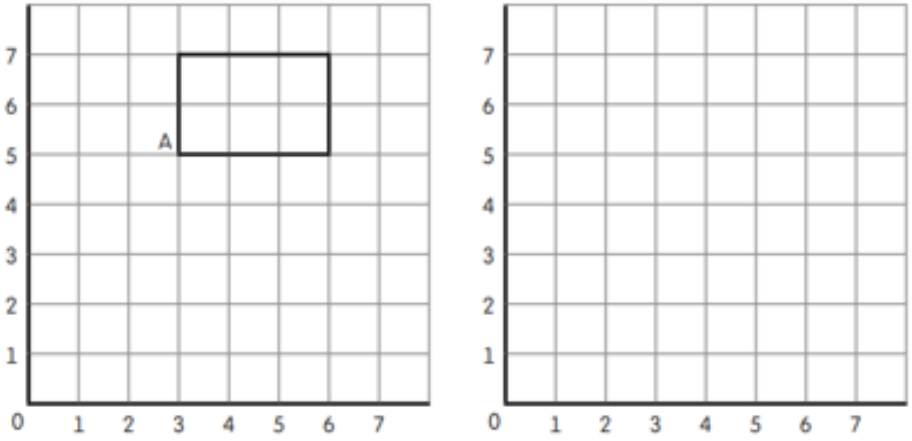
☐ – 75 = 109

Maths – LO: To consolidate translation.

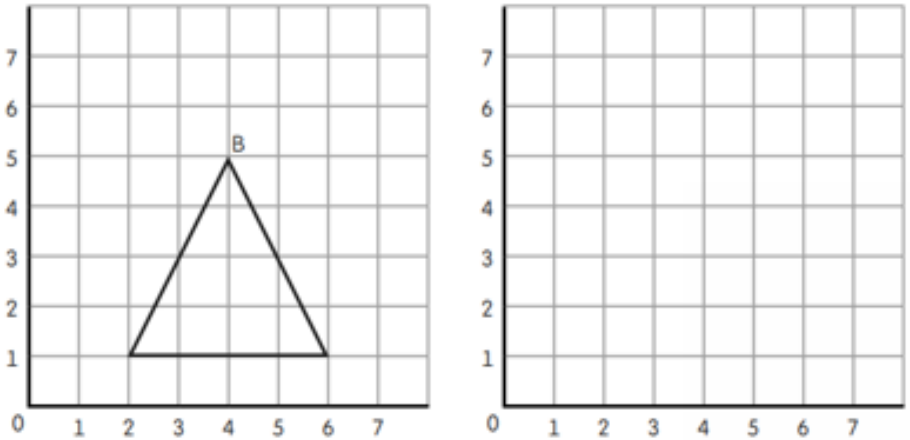




Translate the shape on the coordinate grid to the new coordinate grid.

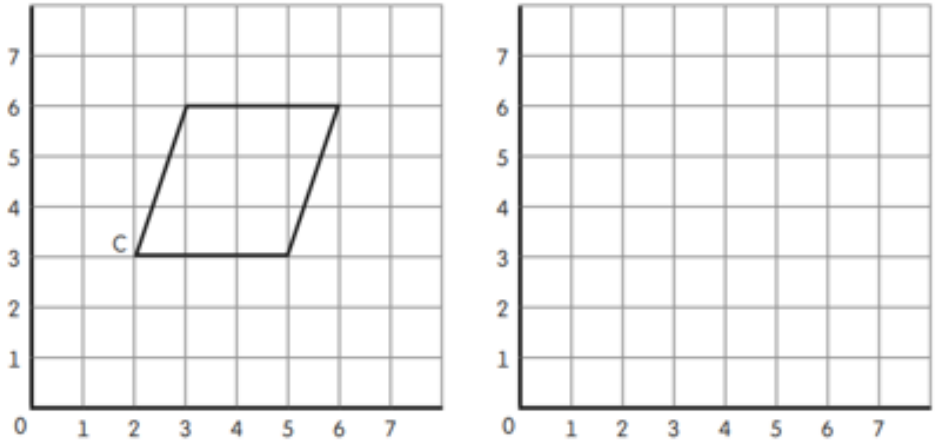


Move point A to (4,3)

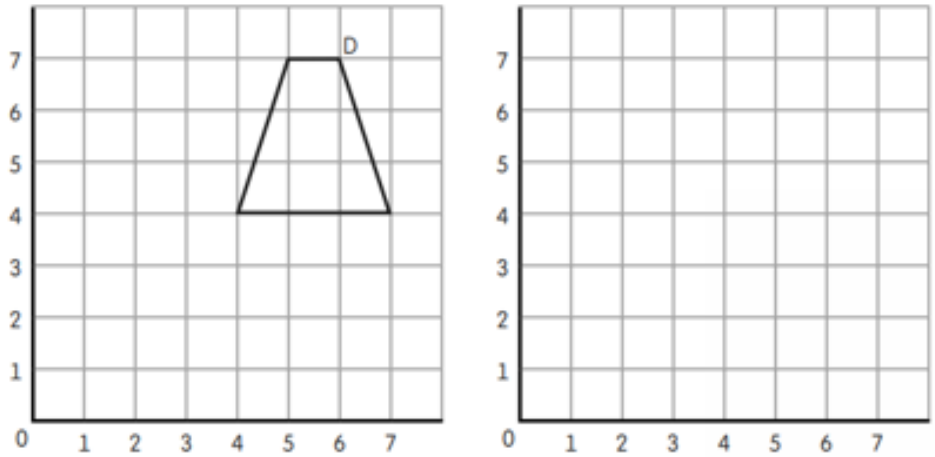


Move point B to (5,7)

Translate the shape on the coordinate grid to the new coordinate grid.

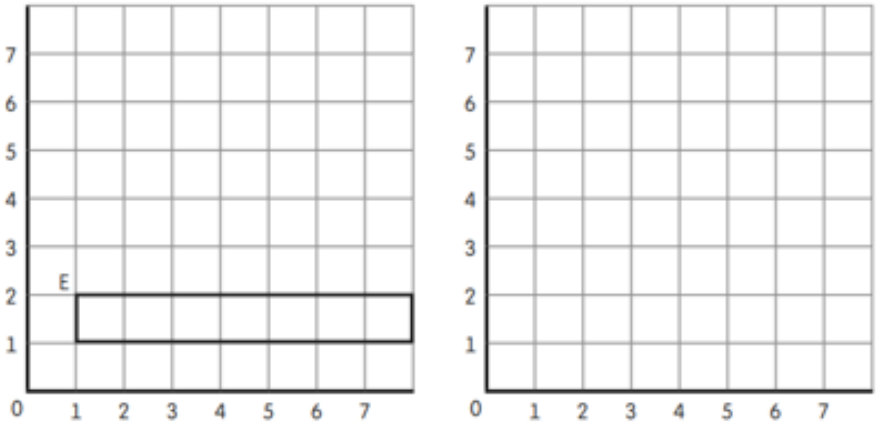


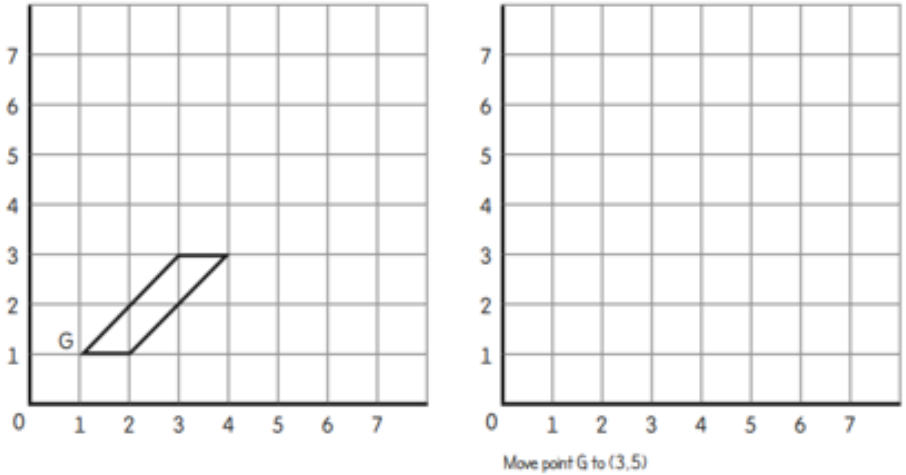
Move point C to (1,1)

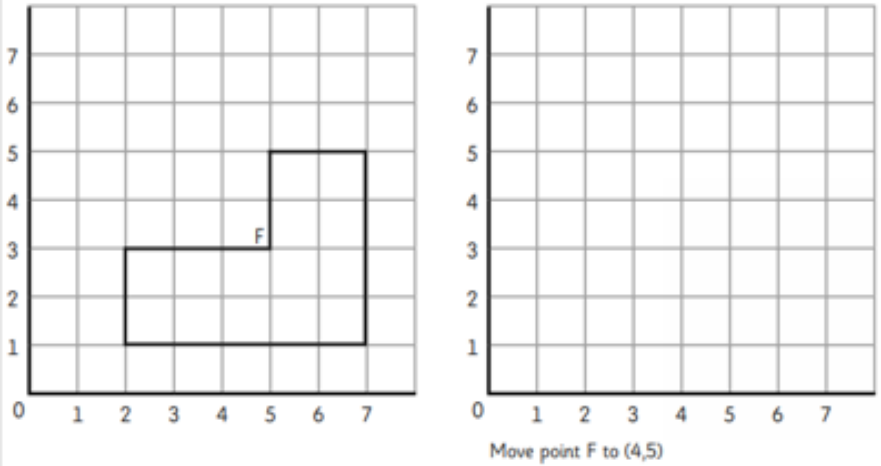


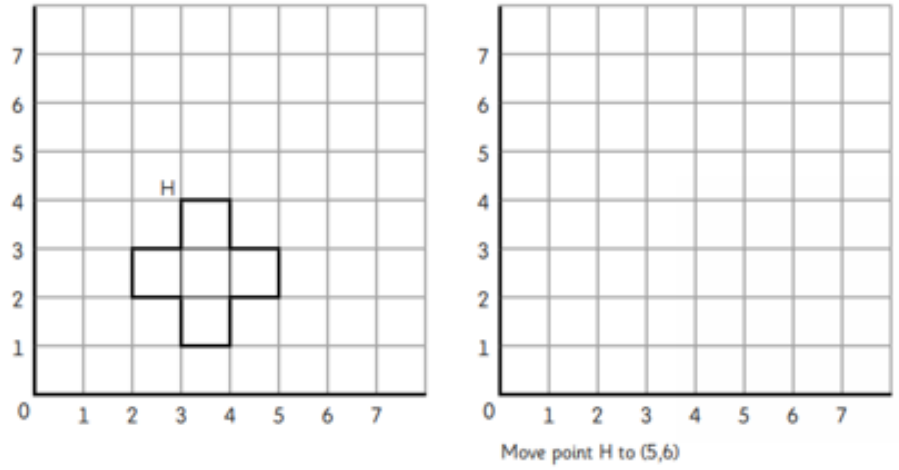
Move point D to (3,4)

Translate the shape on the coordinate grid to the new coordinate grid.









Thursday 11th February 2021

Before our Zoom session at 10am please complete 30 minutes on TTRS.

English

Thursday 4th February, 2021

LO: To retrieve information from the text.

Can you answer these True/False questions about the text? Use skimming and scanning to help you locate the answers.

1. Cézanne painted exactly 900 paintings.
2. One of Cézanne 's *'The card players'* paintings is on display in the Tate gallery.
3. Cézanne met Camille Pissarro in Paris.
4. Often, Cézanne would put the Montagne Sainte-Victoire in the foreground of his piantings.
5. He used boats of colour and small brushstrokes that build up to form complex fields.
6. He died in Paris in 1906.

Challenge: For any of these questions which you answered 'False', can you identify the correct answer.

Writing Activity

Continue working on your fact-file; Check that you have included all of the key features as listed below:

- An eye-catching heading in a large font
- Text split up into paragraphs and each paragraph on a different aspect of the subject
- Sub-headings for each paragraph
- Pictures of the subject
- Lists of facts in bullet points
- Boxes containing interesting individual facts to grab the attention of the reader

Challenge: Can you include any of the technical language we looked at earlier in the week?

English – Spellings and Handwriting

Learn the following statutory words:

You could use 'pyramid words', 'look – cover – write – check' or any other methods you can think of!

1. Category
2. Neighbour
3. Privilege

Handwriting: Write this out across 3 lines.

owd owd owd owd

Maths – Arithmetic - Multiplication

1.					
			3	6	
x			3	2	

2.					
			4	6	
x			3	3	

3.					
			1	6	
x			3	3	

4.					
			1	4	
x			2	3	

5.					
			2	5	
x			3	6	

6.					
			3	5	
x			5	6	

7.					
			3	4	
x			2	3	

8.					
			4	3	
x			3	3	

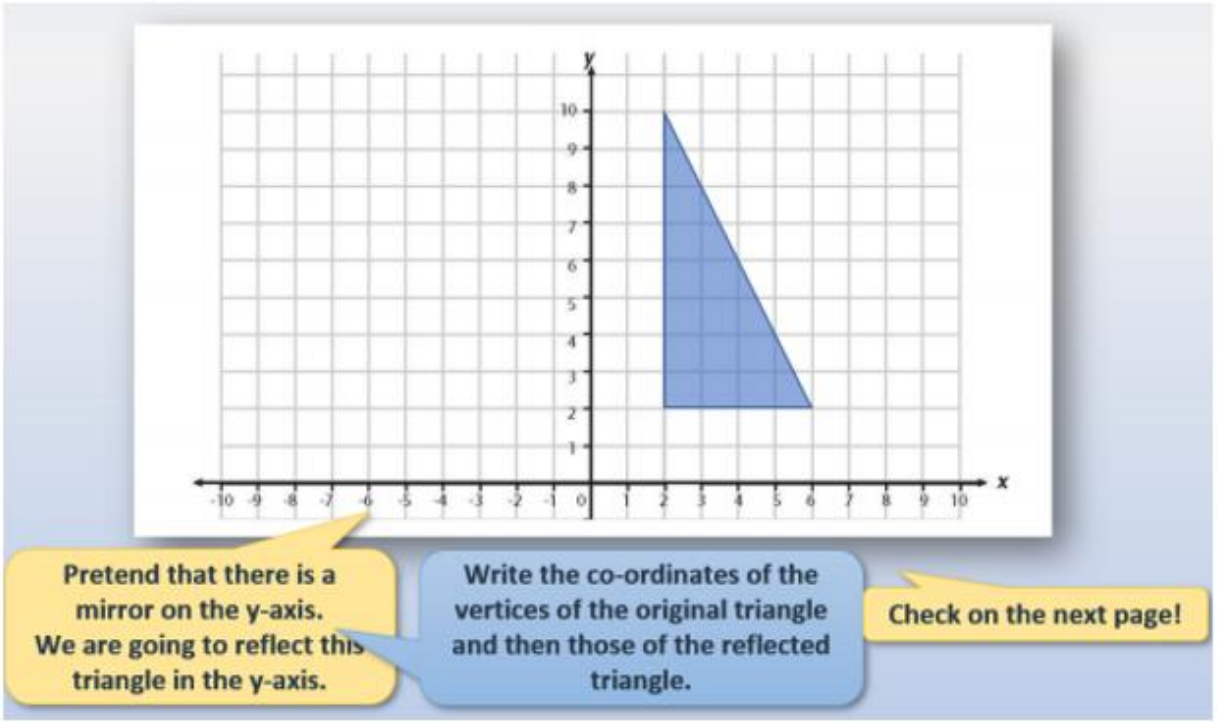
9.					
			4	2	
x			2	5	

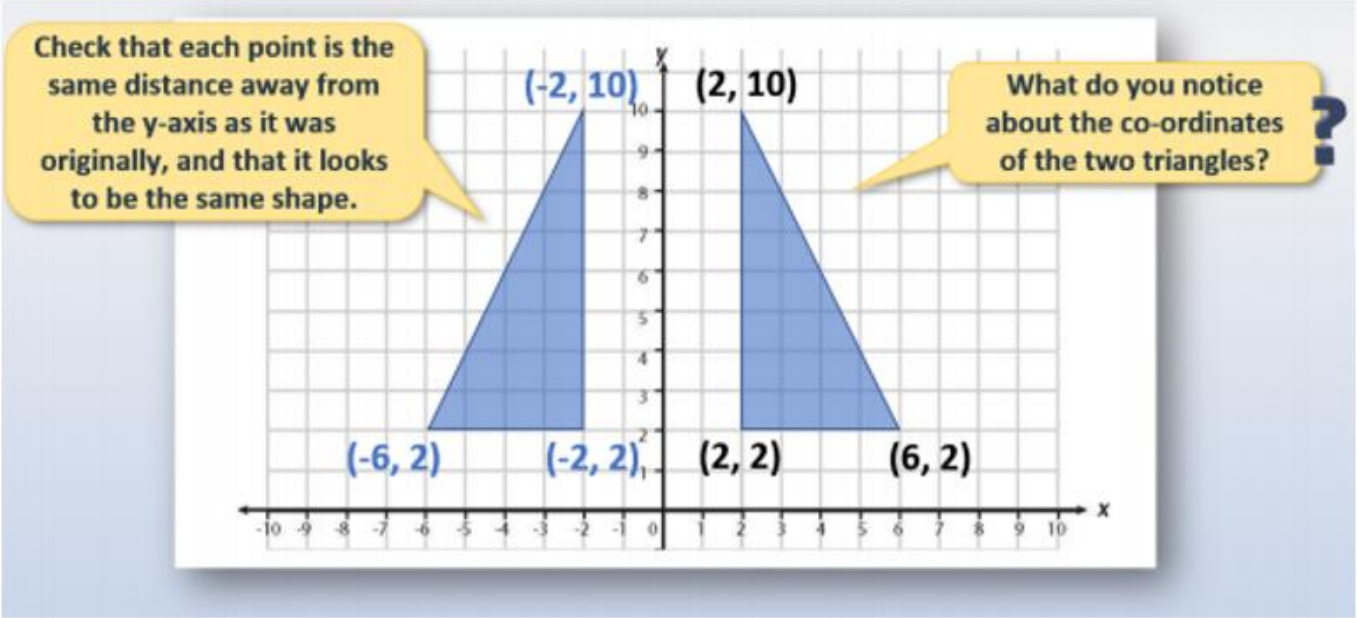
10.					
			4	6	
x			1	6	

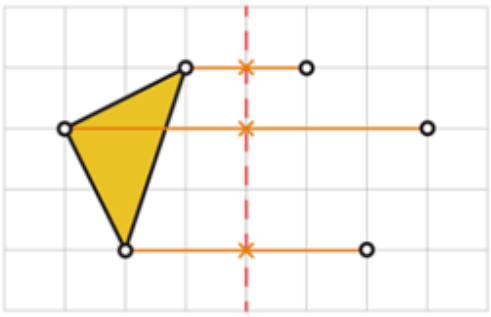
11.					
			5	2	
x			2	6	

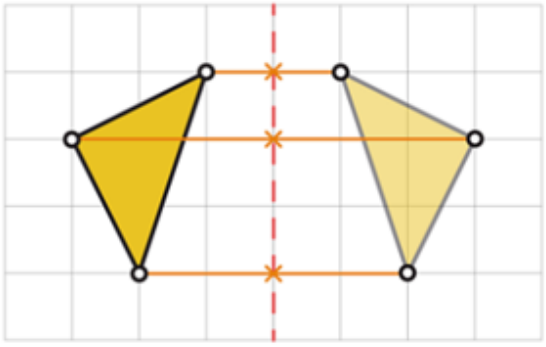
12.					
			3	2	
x			5	2	

Maths – LO: To reflect a shape and write it's new coordinates.

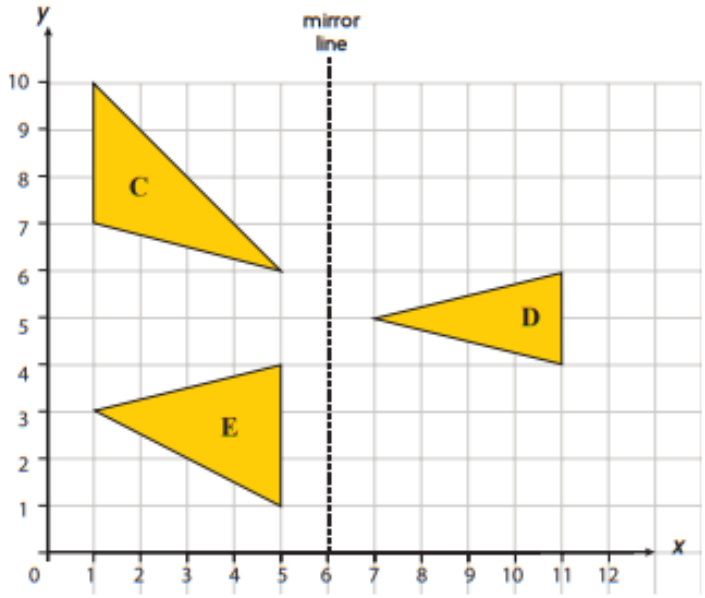



Check that each point is the same distance away from the y-axis as it was originally, and that it looks to be the same shape.
What do you notice about the co-ordinates of the two triangles?
(-2, 10)
(2, 10)
(-6, 2)
(-2, 2)
(2, 2)
(6, 2)
y
x





Look at triangles C, D and E.



1. Draw the reflection of each triangle, across the mirror line shown, to give triangles C1, D1 and E1.
2. Mark pairs of vertices (corners) that are reflections of each other. Use crosses, and a different colour for each pair. You should be able to find 9 pairs.
3. In the table, write the co-ordinates of the pairs of vertices you marked.

Colour of the two crosses	Vertex in shape on left	Vertex in shape on right
	(,)	(,)
	(,)	(,)
	(,)	(,)
	(,)	(,)
	(,)	(,)
	(,)	(,)
	(,)	(,)
	(,)	(,)
	(,)	(,)

Did you notice anything interesting about each pair of co-ordinates?
Explain any ideas carefully...

Challenge

Triangle F has vertices at (8, 0), (6, 3) and (9, 4).
Can you predict where its reflection, F1 will be? Draw it to check.

Topic – Computing – Researching the Staffordshire Hoard

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CcriG8UIRVI&feature=emb_rel_end

Lots of people have come up with theories about the Hoard since it was discovered in 2009.

However, unlike you, not all of them are experts on the Hoard, and have not painstakingly researched this mystery!

Below are a number of different theories that archaeologists and historians have come up with explaining why the Hoard came to be buried.

Theory A It was a grave.

Theory B It was buried for religious reasons.

Theory C The artefacts were hidden there for safe keeping when enemies attacked and for some reason were never recovered.

Theory D The artefacts had been looted by the Mercian Kings during their wars with Northumbria or East Anglia.

Theory E It was buried to identify an important place.

Theory F The artefacts were a payment to soldiers in return for their support in battle.

Main Activity

Research the Staffordshire Hoard and discuss your own idea of why the hoard was buried. You may choose one (or more) of the 6 theories or come up with one of your own!

Be sure to look at the artefacts, and what they were used for to support your theory.

You masy present your findings in the form of:

- A leaflet
- A powerpoint presentation
- A poster
- A non-chronological report.

Which of these theories is the most convincing in your opinion?

Use your knowledge and understanding of the Hoard and Anglo-Saxon England to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of each of the theories. Remember to refer to the other sources you have researched.

Having evaluated each of the theories you now have to decide in your groups which of the theories you find most convincing and explain why.

Don't forget that you could link several theories together to form your own theory!

Google: KS2 Staffordshire hoard

https://www.staffordshirehoard.org.uk/learning/online_resources_for_schools

Friday 12th February 2021

INSET Day.

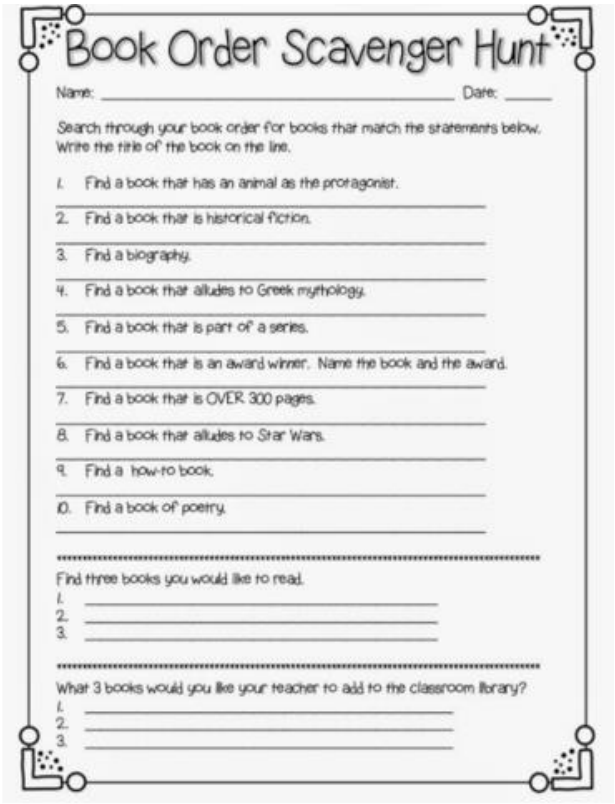
Please have a look at the following tasks, activities and weblinks we have provided to support Reading, Writing and Maths. You can do these activities on your own or invite someone from your household to join in. We know the best learning occurs when it is shared with another.

Over the half term break, please look at the reading links to help support reading at home. In addition to these, feel free to show off your reading by:

- Creating a book report
- A book review of your favourite book (or any book you like!)
- Create a book cover for a book of your choice
- Have a look at the book scavenger hunt on the next page!

Scavenger Hunt!

Using this template, look through the books you have at home to see if you can find an appropriate book for each question.



Book Order Scavenger Hunt

Name: _____ Date: _____

Search through your book order for books that match the statements below. Write the title of the book on the line.

1. Find a book that has an animal as the protagonist.
2. Find a book that is historical fiction.
3. Find a biography.
4. Find a book that alludes to Greek mythology.
5. Find a book that is part of a series.
6. Find a book that is an award winner. Name the book and the award.
7. Find a book that is OVER 300 pages.
8. Find a book that alludes to Star Wars.
9. Find a 'how-to book.
10. Find a book of poetry.

Find three books you would like to read.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What 3 books would you like your teacher to add to the classroom library?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Claude Monet

Claude Monet was born in Paris on 15th November 1840. He loved to draw from a very young age and was even able to make a small amount of money by drawing pictures of people. Monet studied at an art school when he turned 11. Over the next few years, he met other artists who taught him how to use oil paints. Monet's mother supported him becoming an artist, but his father (a greengrocer) did not. He wanted him to take over the family business instead.

Sadly, Monet's mother died in 1857. Claude moved to Paris to study at the Academie Suisse but shortly after was drafted into the army. Whilst in the army, Monet developed typhoid fever and returned home a few years later.

When Monet met Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley, they began experimenting by working outside and painting the effects of light. This was the beginning of an art movement called 'Impressionism'.

Impressionist artists tried to create a feeling or experience in their art rather than a realistic painting of a scene. The word 'impressionism' comes from Monet's painting 'Impression: Sunrise' which was a great example of this new style of painting.

Monet continued to perfect his work and used a wide range of colours and brushstrokes. His paintings started to become popular and people began to buy them. To continue to experiment with light, Monet painted a series of the same scenes at different times of day and in different types of weather.

Once such scene was a pond at his home in Giverny. Monet spent hours painting the water lilies, the bridge and the sunset. He displayed huge paintings of the water lilies at the Musée de L'Orangerie in Paris. Monet called it the Grandes Decorations.

During the First World War, Monet painted a series of weeping willow trees to represent fallen French soldiers. He also donated 'Water Lilies' to France in honour of the end of the war. Towards the end of his life, Monet began to lose his eyesight and suffered with lung cancer. He died on 5th December 1926 and was buried in Giverny cemetery.

Questions

1. In what year was Claude Monet born? Tick **one.**

- [ ] 1880
- [ ] 1857
- [ ] 1840
- [ ] 1815

2. What did Monet's father want him to become?

_____

3. Who died in 1857? Tick **one.**

- [ ] Monet's father
- [ ] Monet
- [ ] Monet's wife
- [ ] Monet's mother

4. **Find** and **copy** a word that means **'to learn'**.

_____

5. What is the name of the art movement started by Monet and his friends? Tick **one.**

- [ ] Realism
- [ ] Impressionism
- [ ] Idealism
- [ ] Classical

6. Why do you think Monet pained the same scene at different times? **Explain** your answer fully.

_____

_____

_____

7. Where was Monet buried? Tick **one.**

- [ ] Paris
- [ ] Le Havre
- [ ] Bologne
- [ ] Giverny

Fairtrade

What Is Fairtrade?

The Fairtrade Foundation began in the United Kingdom in 1992. Fair trade means farmers receive a fair price for the goods they produce. Trade is unfair when bigger companies sell the goods without giving the farmers a fair price.

What Does Fairtrade Mean to the Farmers?

Fairtrade means that farmers get a regular wage for their goods. They can also get extra money to develop their community and protect their environment.

bicycles to help workers get to work

education

The Fairtrade Mark

You can identify Fairtrade products by looking for this Fairtrade logo.

Did You Know?

The Fairtrade system...

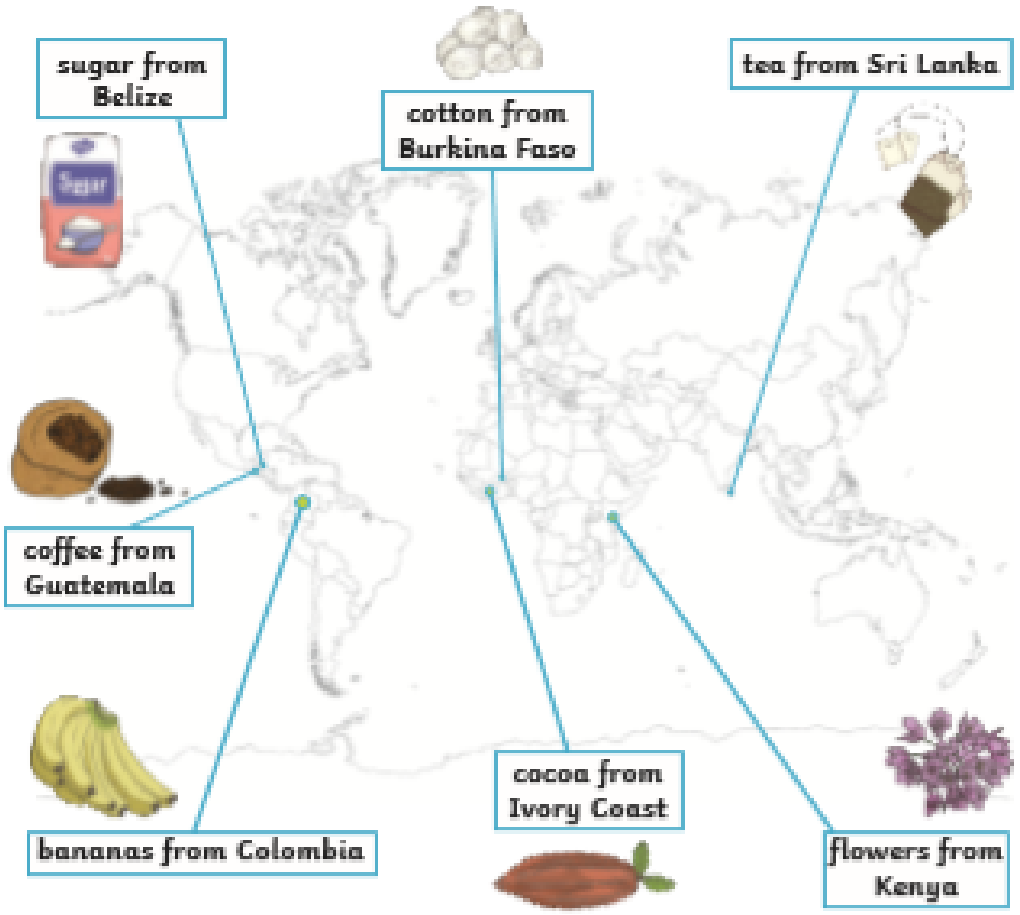
- supports 1.65 million farmers and farm workers.
- includes 1226 producer organisations.

Fairtrade Products

Every day in the UK, we drink more than 8 million Fairtrade drinks. One in three bananas bought in the United Kingdom is Fairtrade! You can choose to buy Fairtrade products and help people around the world have a better life. You can buy goods such as:

Where Can You Find Fairtrade Organisations?

Fairtrade works in 74 countries across 4 continents.



Glossary

community - group of people living in the same place, having things in common

trade - buying and selling goods

wage - a regular fixed amount earned for work or services

environment - the surroundings a person lives in

Questions

1. When did the Fairtrade Foundation begin in the United Kingdom?

2. What does Fairtrade mean?

3. What does 'wage' mean?

4. Why do you think it is important that workers and farmers build better homes?

5. Can you say which of these items would **not** have the Fairtrade logo? Why?

bananas ☐ television ☐ cocoa ☐

coffee ☐ flowers ☐ car ☐

6. Name three countries around the world that have Fairtrade organisations.

7. One in three bananas eaten is Fairtrade. Name a country they are grown in.

8. Do you think Fairtrade is important? Explain

Reading Activities

Access to free E-books

- **Storyline.** An array of free e-books being read aloud to children by famous people along with related activities for teachers and parents.
  Click here: Storyline Online

- **Virtual School Library.** Oak National Academy and the National Literacy Trust have come together to provide the Virtual School Library to keep children reading during lockdown. Every week, a popular children's author will become their 'Author of the Week' and provide a free book or audiobook and exclusive videos and activities aimed at Primary school children.
  Click here: Virtual School Library | Oak Academy (thenational.academy)

- **The Open University.** Access to ten free digital books on the OU Reading for Pleasure website.
  Click here: Top_Ten_Digital_Books.pdf (researchrichpedagogies.org)

- **Anthony Horowitz.** A couple of short stories written by Antony Horowitz.
  Click here: Extras - Anthony Horowitz | Author | Alex Rider | Sherlock Holmes | James Bond

- **David Walliams.** Listen to David Walliams reading chapters of his book, The Boy in the Dress, aloud, with new chapters released periodically.

  Click here: Audio Elevenses with The World of David Walliams - The World of David Walliams

Reading Activities

- **Researchify.** Classic children's books in audio, PDF and Word formats.
  Click here: Free Children's Books & Audiobooks (researchify.co.uk)

- **Poetry by Heart.** A wide selection of poetry covering different topics.
  Click here: Poetry By Heart

- **Get Epic.** Get Epic offers 30 days free access to lots of nonfiction books which you can read online. Some are also audio books which you and your child can listen to.
  Click here: Epic | The Leading Digital Library for Kids | Unlimited Access to 40,000 of the Best Children's Books & Learning Videos (getepic.com)

Reading Activities

- **The Reading Realm.** The Reading Realm has daily activities based on books which they are providing online.
  Click here: The Reading Realm Home | The Reading Realm

- **International Children's Digital Library.** IDCL has a range of online books in a range of different languages.
  Click here: ICDL - International Children's Digital Library (childrenslibrary.org)

- **BBC Bitesize.** BBC Bitesize has plenty of reading activities, and there's lots of stories to listen to on CBeebies.
  Click here: Primary Homework Help | Online Games For Kids - BBC Bitesize

Maths Activities

Maths doesn't have to be piles of arithmetic! Have a look at some of these great maths games that you can play on your own OR invite someone from your household to play too!

Maths Activities

Have a go at some of these maths games!

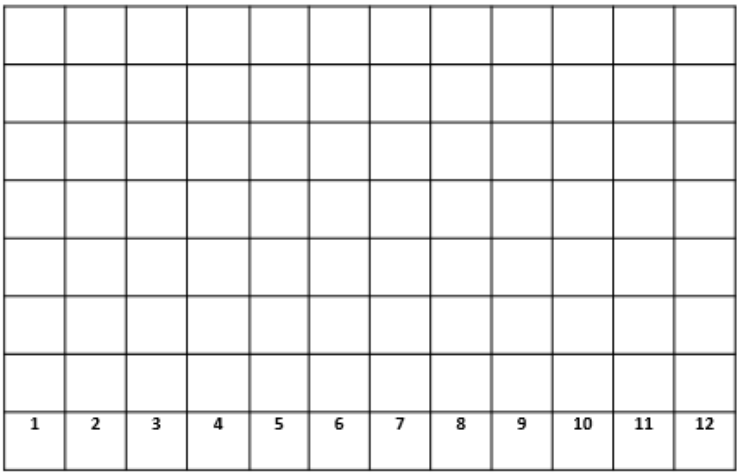
This is a grid for a 'horse race'.

Pupils select a horse and put their counter on the number.
Roll two dice and add the scores.
Move the horse on that number forward one square.
Play the game until a horse reaches the finishing line.

Is the game fair?

If not can you make it fair?

The Horse Race Game



You could change ....
.... the course
.... the rules

Repeating Patterns

This pattern has been made from squares of two colours.

What colour will the 17th cube in the sequence be?

What about the 20th? 100th cube?

Can you convince someone else you are right?

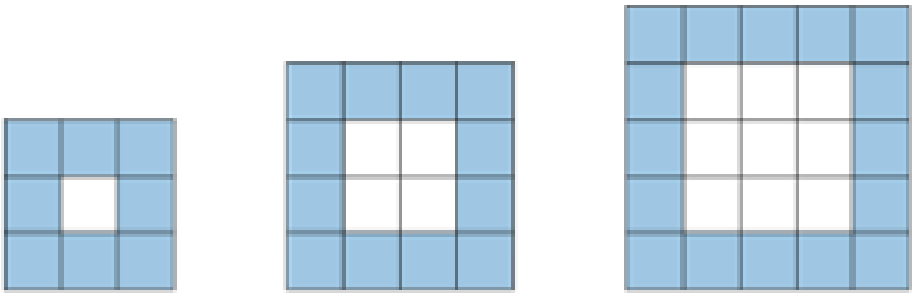
Can you find a way of predicting the colour of any square?

What about these patterns?

Make up some repeating patterns of your own using two colours.

See if you can find a way of predicting what colour any square will be.

Border Pattern



What would the next picture look like? How would you draw it?
How many tiles in the centre and border? What pattern can you see?
How many tiles in the n^{th} pattern?

Also....

- Try and complete 1 level of Reading Eggs per day
- Times Table Rock Stars – or review some of the tricky times tables we have been reviewing this year!
- Keep a journal over the half term – let us know what you have been getting up to over the break!

Whether you have been at school or learning from home, we are so proud of all the effort you have been putting into your learning this term. We miss you and cannot wait to see everyone again!!

Monday Maths Answers

What shape will you get if you join these points on a co-ordinate grid?
(0, 3) (2, 5) (6, 5) (6, 1) (2, 1) A pentagon.

A square has vertices at (0, 2) and (0, 6). What are the co-ordinates of its two other vertices? (4, 2) and (4, 6) or (-4, 2) and (-4, 6).
The difference between the given *y* co-ordinates is 4 so the difference between the *x* co-ordinates must also be 4.
A further solution is if the square is at a tilt with the third and fourth co-ordinates (2, 4) and (-2, 4).

A triangle is moved 3 spaces to the right on the co-ordinate grid. Its new co-ordinates are: (2, 5), (–1, 2) and (5, 2).
What were its original co-ordinates? (-1, 5) (-4, 2) and (2, 2).
As it has moved right each of the *x* co-ordinates must have originally been 3 less than those given. The *y* co-ordinates are unchanged by the move.

Draw a rhombus and then reflect it in the *y*-axis.
Children should be using sharp pencil and ruler for drawings like this. Check children have reflected in the vertical (*y* axis) and use a mirror to judge accuracy.

Tuesday Maths Answers

Day 2 Pattern of translations Sheet 2

Original shape	Translated shape	Squares in x direction	Squares in y direction
Square A	Square A1	*4 to the left*	*4 up*
Square A	Square A2	*6 to the left*	*4 down*
Square A	Square A3	*4 to the right*	*3 up*
Square A	Square A4	*6 to the right*	*4 down*
Square B	Square B1	*3 to the left*	*4 up*
Square B	Square B2	*3 to the left*	*3 down*
Square B	Square B3	*9 to the left*	*0*
Square B	Square B4	*4 to the left*	*0*

Challenge

The new co-ordinates are:

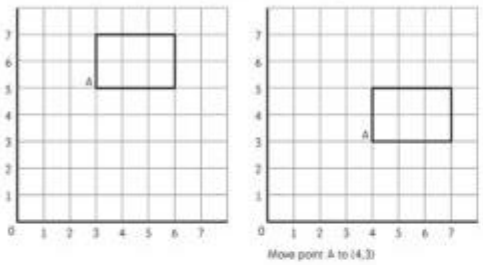
a) (-6, 9), (-6, 11), (-4, 9), (-4, 11)

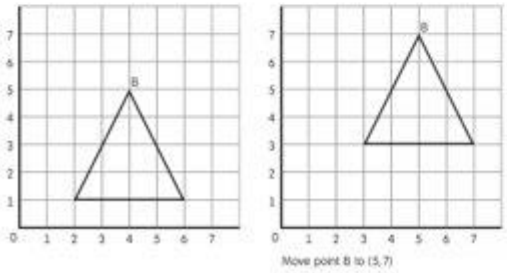
b) (5, 3), (7, 1), (7, 5) (9, 3)

Wednesday Maths Answers

Answers

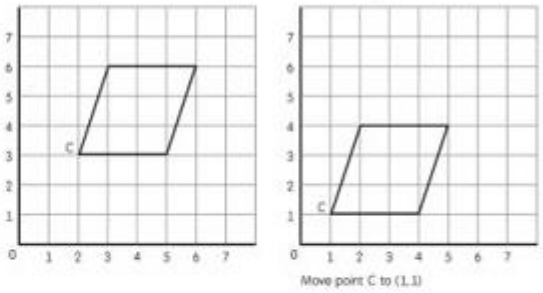
Translate the shape on the coordinate grid to the new coordinate grid.

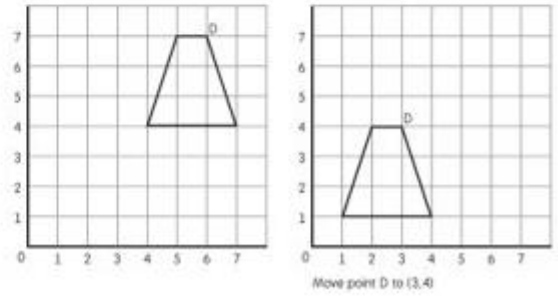




Answers

Translate the shape on the coordinate grid to the new coordinate grid.

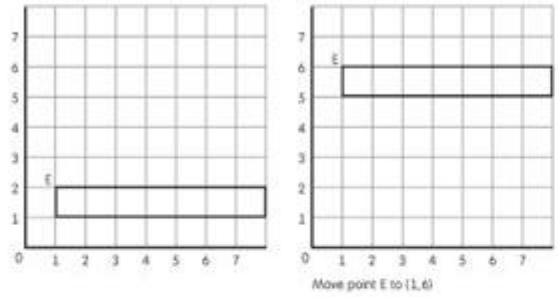




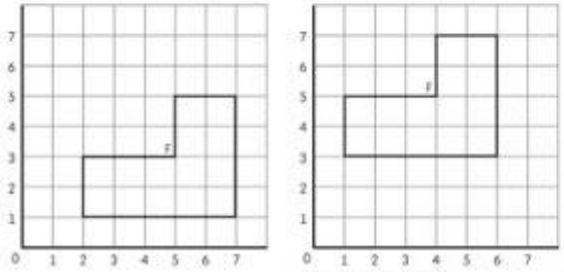
Wednesday Maths Answers

Answers

Translate the shape on the coordinate grid to the new coordinate grid



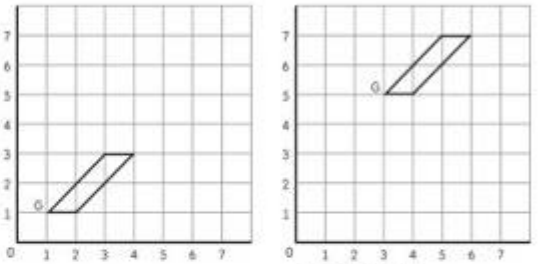
Move point E to (1,6)



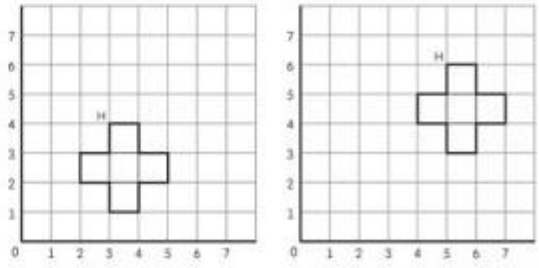
Move point F to (4,5)

Answers

Translate the shape on the coordinate grid to the new coordinate grid

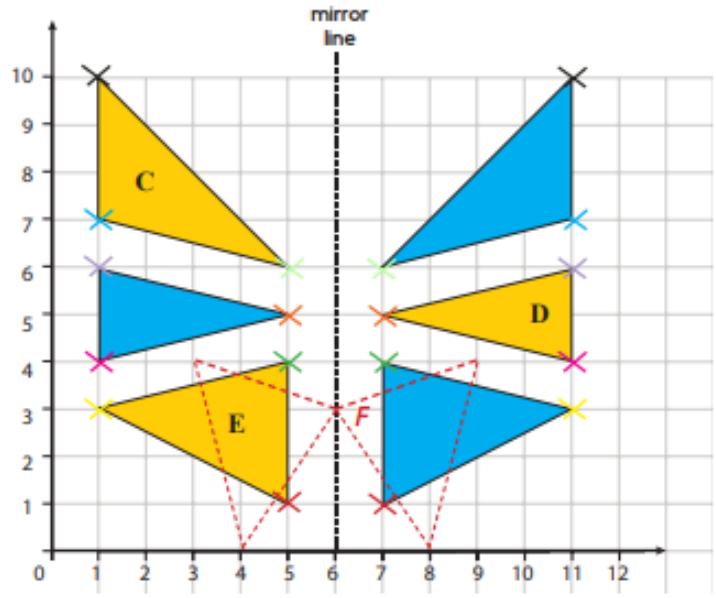


Move point G to (3,5)



Move point H to (5,6)

Day 3 Pattern of reflections Sheet 1



Colour of the two crosses *(note that the children will have used different colours)*	**Vertex in shape on the left**	**Vertex in shape on the right**
Red	*(5, 1)*	*(7, 1)*
Yellow	*(1, 3)*	*(11, 3)*
Green	*(5, 4)*	*(7, 4)*
Pink	*(1, 4)*	*(11, 4)*
Orange	*(5, 5)*	*(7, 5)*
Purple	*(1, 6)*	*(11, 6)*
Light green	*(5, 6)*	*(7, 6)*
Blue	*(1, 7)*	*(11, 7)*
Black	*(1, 10)*	*(11, 10)*