

Home learning pack

Monday 1st June – Friday 5th June

Year 5



Lessons can be found at BBC bitesize – daily lessons Year 5

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1>

Year 5 Monday Timetable 1.6.2020

8:30	Breakfast	
9:00	Quiet Reading <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read a reading book or log onto http://www.scholasticlearningzone.com	Check your Purple Mash email for your log in details.
9:30	PE with Joe Wickes	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ
10:00	English - Monday English – BBC bitesize – 1st June -Antonyms and Synonyms	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
11:00	Break Time	
11:15	Maths – Monday Maths – BBC Bitesize -1st June – Multiply unit and non unit fractions by an integer	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
12:00	Lunch	
13:00	Purple mash work and emails	Complete tasks set in 2 DO on purple mash and send emails to your teacher or friends.
14.00	History – Monday History – BBC Bitesize – 1st June – Anglo Saxon art and culture	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
15.30	PSHE – Making a Difference	https://www.languageangels.com/schools/
16.00	Relax	

English – BBC bitesize English – 1st June - Antonyms and Synonyms

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1>

For each word you will need to find five synonyms and five antonyms. Remember that you can use a thesaurus.

Clean

Hate

Excited

Blue

Sad

Rewrite the passage below in your book, identifying words you can change for synonyms and changing these. Remember to make sure sentences still make sense.

He was a skinny, black-haired, bespectacled boy who had the pinched, slightly unhealthy look of someone who has grown a lot in a short space of time. His jeans were torn and dirty, his T-shirt baggy and faded, and the soles of his trainers were peeling away from the uppers. Harry Potter's appearance did not endear him to the neighbours, who were the sort of people who thought scruffiness ought to be punishable by law, but as he had hidden himself behind a large hydrangea bush this evening he was quite invisible to passers-by. In fact, the only way he would be spotted was if his Uncle Vernon or Aunt Petunia stuck their heads out of the living-room window and looked straight down into the flowerbed below.

Maths

BBC bitesize maths – 1st June- Multiply unit and non-unit fractions by an integer

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1>

Fractions

Write your answers first as an improper (top-heavy) fraction, and then as a mixed fraction in its simplest form.

Q1 $\frac{4}{5} \times 3 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q2 $\frac{5}{8} \times 3 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q3 $\frac{2}{3} \times 2 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q4 $\frac{4}{6} \times 4 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q5 $\frac{3}{4} \times 5 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q6 $\frac{5}{7} \times 2 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q7 $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q8 $\frac{3}{5} \times 3 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q9 $\frac{6}{8} \times 5 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q10 $\frac{1}{3} \times 4 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q11 $\frac{5}{6} \times 2 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q12 $\frac{1}{4} \times 5 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q13 $\frac{4}{7} \times 6 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q14 $\frac{3}{5} \times 8 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q15 $\frac{7}{8} \times 3 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q16 $\frac{5}{9} \times 6 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q17 $\frac{6}{7} \times 6 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

Q18 $\frac{3}{4} \times 6 = \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$

History - BBC bitesize History – 1st June - Anglo Saxon art and culture

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1>



What do you think these are?

What are they made of?

How and where would these have been worn?

Who would have worn these?



What do you think these are?

What are they made of?

How and where would these have been worn?

Who would have worn these?



What do you think these are?

What are they made of?

How and where would these have been used?

Who would have used these?



What do you think this is?

What is it made of?

How do you think it is made?

Who would have used this?

Design an Anglo-Saxon brooch.

Use the images below to help with the features of a typical brooch worn by Anglo- Saxons:

round, symmetrical, jewelled, colours.



PSHE- Making a Difference

Discuss/ think about the things you have done to make a difference at home, for example, washing dishes, tidying up or saving electricity.

Now, think about the things you have done or could do to make a difference in your local area.

Charities and voluntary groups work hard to improve our communities. Choose a charity which you think does valuable work and design a poster to raise awareness of this charity. Remember to explain to people what your chosen charity does and how it helps.



Tuesday

Year 5 Tuesday Timetable 2.6.2020

8:30	Breakfast	
9:00	Quiet Reading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read a reading book or log onto http://www.scholasticlearningzone.com 	Check your Purple Mash email for your log in details.
9:30	PE with Joe Wickes	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJoTYIRfn6rYQ
10:00	English - Tuesday English – BBC bitesize – 2nd June –Character development and semi colons	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
11:00	Break Time	
11:15	Maths – Tuesday Maths – BBC Bitesize – 2nd June – Multiply mixed numbers by an integer	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
12:00	Lunch	
13:00	Purple mash work and emails	Complete tasks set in 2 DO on purple mash and send emails to your teacher or friends.
14:00	Geography – Tuesday -BBC Bitesize – 2nd June – Fossil fuels and renewable energy	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
15:30	Mathletics	https://login.mathletics.com/
16:00	Relax	



Semi- Colon

The **Semi-Colon** has the power to replace the **Comma** when used between two closely related **Main Clauses**.

Add a **Semi-Colon** or a **Comma** to the following examples:



Jimmy fought like a hero but couldn't defeat his nemesis.



Punchy punched a huge hole in the wall it was a beautiful sight.



Come up with your own sentence which uses a **Semi-Colon**:



Come up with your own sentence which uses a **Semi-Colon**:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1>

Substitution Codebreaker

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
$25\frac{6}{10}$	36	$4\frac{2}{10}$	$21\frac{2}{5}$	$28\frac{4}{9}$	$151\frac{1}{5}$	124	$21\frac{2}{3}$	$99\frac{3}{4}$	$39\frac{7}{9}$	$37\frac{1}{2}$	$88\frac{3}{4}$	$41\frac{2}{11}$

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
$64\frac{3}{4}$	$29\frac{5}{7}$	$42\frac{6}{16}$	$86\frac{9}{10}$	$121\frac{2}{123}$	$8\frac{4}{7}$	24	$33\frac{3}{4}$	$49\frac{3}{11}$	$119\frac{7}{13}$	$4\frac{12}{19}$	$33\frac{1}{3}$	$4\frac{11}{18}$

Complete the calculations below. Link your answers to the table above to find out why Mr Mushroom has so many friends:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$4\frac{1}{3} \times 5$	$7\frac{1}{9} \times 4$	$2\frac{6}{7} \times 3$	$12\frac{8}{10} \times 2$	$12\frac{9}{15} \times 12$	$3\frac{3}{4} \times 9$	$9\frac{2}{8} \times 7$	$10\frac{1}{3} \times 12$

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$11\frac{1}{12} \times 9$	$4\frac{4}{5} \times 5$	$7\frac{3}{7} \times 4$	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 3$	$8\frac{3}{32} \times 8$	$14\frac{6}{7} \times 2$	$19\frac{12}{13} \times 6$

Why does Mr Mushroom have so many friends?

Because _____!

The first letter has been done for you

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times 5 = \frac{5}{3}$$

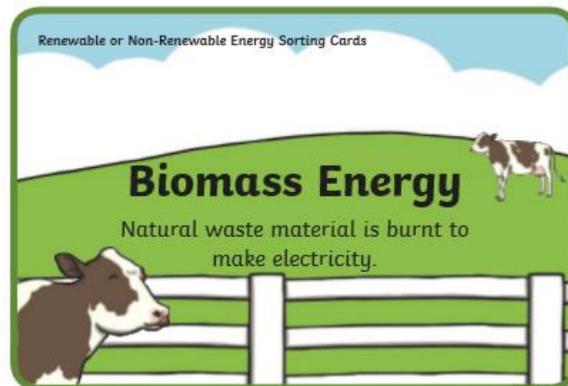
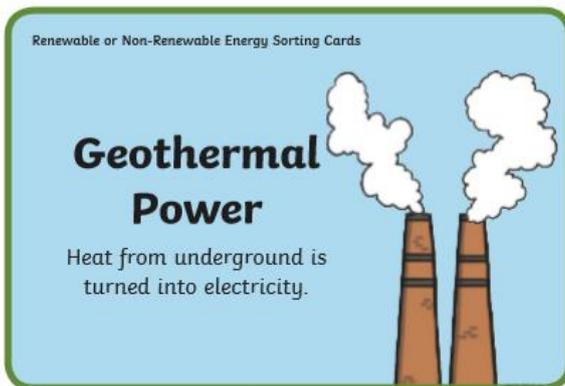
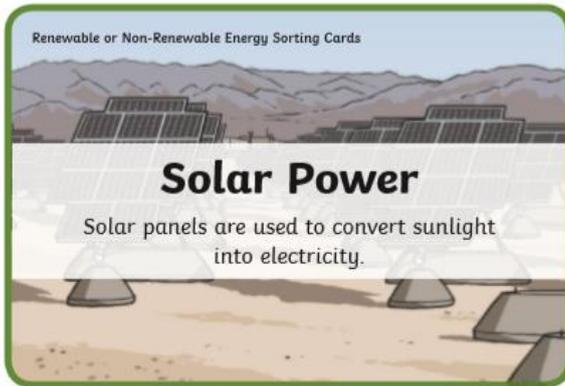
$$= 1 \frac{2}{3}$$

$$20 + 1 \frac{2}{3} = 21 \frac{2}{3} \longrightarrow \mathbf{h}$$

Geography - BBC bitesize Geography – 2nd June- Fossil fuels and renewable energy

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1>

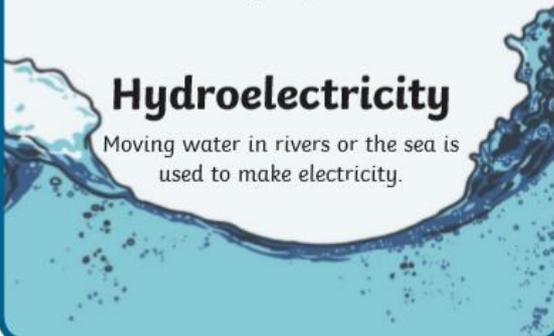
Cut out the cards and sort them into renewable and non-renewable energy types. Alternative, create the two columns in your book and correctly sort the type of energy.



Renewable or Non-Renewable Energy Sorting Cards

Hydroelectricity

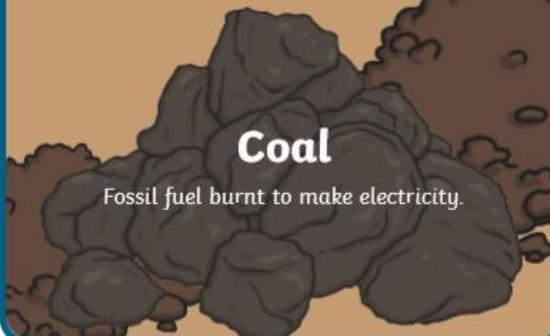
Moving water in rivers or the sea is used to make electricity.



Renewable or Non-Renewable Energy Sorting Cards

Coal

Fossil fuel burnt to make electricity.



Renewable or Non-Renewable Energy Sorting Cards

Natural Gas

Fossil fuel used to make electricity and to burn for heat.



Renewable or Non-Renewable Energy Sorting Cards

Oil

Fossil fuel used to make diesel and petrol.



Renewable or Non-Renewable Energy Sorting Cards

Nuclear Power

The metal uranium is used to make electricity.



Renewable or Non-Renewable Energy Sorting Cards

Renewable



Renewable or Non-Renewable Energy Sorting Cards

Non-Renewable



What are the advantages and disadvantages of renewable and non-renewable energy?

List all the different sources of energy you have learnt about and write down the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy

Fill in the table below.

Source of Energy	Renewable or Non-Renewable?	Advantages	Disadvantages
Nuclear Power	Non-renewable	Only small amounts of fuel needed to produce lots of energy.	Accidents and leaks can be deadly and last for a long time.

Wednesday

Year 5 Wednesday Timetable 3.6.2020

8:30	Breakfast	
9:00	Quiet Reading • Read a reading book or log onto http://www.scholasticlearningzone.com	Check your Purple Mash email for your log in details.
9:30	PE with Joe Wickes	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ
10:00	English - Wednesday English – BBC bitesize – 3rd June – Settings and subordinate conjunctions	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
11:00	Break Time	
11:15	Maths – Wednesday Maths – BBC Bitesize – 3rd June – Problem solving with fractions	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
12:00	Lunch	
13:00	Purple mash work and emails	Complete tasks set in 2 DO on purple mash and send emails to your teacher or friends.
14:00	Science – Wednesday -BBC Bitesize – 3rd June – Life cycles in humans and animals	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
15.30	Mathletics	https://login.mathletics.com/
16.00	Relax	

English - BBC bitesize English – 3rd June- Settings and subordinate conjunctions

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1>

Time : after, before, as soon as, while, when, as, until

Cause : because, since, as,

Condition : if, provided that, as long as, unless

For each sentence add in the best conjunction:

1. Take the cake out of the oven _____ the timer goes off.
2. Don't cross the road on a sharp bend _____ it is dangerous.
3. Keep your hand on the wound _____ the nurse asks you to take it off.
4. Only use the apples _____ they are in date.

Write two sentences of your own using a conjunction. Make sure they are instructions.

Conjunctions can also come at the start of the sentence

For each sentence add in the best conjunction:

5. _____ the hob is in a low heat you can leave the carrots to cook.
6. _____ you put the lego bricks together check they are the right colour.
7. _____ the kettle has boiled, pour the water into a cup.
8. _____ you have gather all the equipment, start building the model.

Write two sentences of your own using a conjunction **at the start**. Make sure they are instructions.

Maths - BBC bitesize Math – 3rd June - Problem solving with fractions

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1>

Use the following digits to write two equivalent fractions. Explain in sentences why you think you are correct.

1) 7 3 21 9

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

2) 5 28 20 7

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

3) 4 3 9 12

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

4) 6 16 40 15

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

5) 33 9 15 55

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

6) Look at the digits below. Organise them into 7 different equivalent fractions.

30 15 42 35 28 10 20
7 35 49 14 25 21
5

7) Come up with 10 equivalent fractions. Jumble up the numbers and see if your learning partner can work out which are equivalent.

Science - BBC bitesize Science – 3rd June - Life cycles in humans and animals

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1>

Who? What? When?
Human lifecycle challenge

Who?



What?

I am currently busy learning to read and ride my bike. My body is growing fast!

I am currently busy with work and my family. My hair is starting to go grey!

I am enjoying playing with my granddaughter and having time to read in my garden.

I am currently busy learning to crawl. My body is growing fast!

My body is currently busy changing shape and getting ready to reproduce.

I am currently busy finding my own home and beginning a career.

I am currently busy growing some eyes and ears.

When?

Before birth

0-2 years

3-11 years

12-18 years

18-25 years

25-65 years

65+ years

Who? What? When?
Human lifecycle challenge: instructions

Who? What? When?
Human lifecycle challenge: instructions

1. *Match the picture (who?) with what might be happening (what?) and the age (when?)*
2. *Now see if you can think of other things that might happen during that stage of life*
3. *Write down any questions you would like answering, or to explore about humans and their development and lifecycle*

Gestation

Nearly all mammals are **viviparous**. This means that they give birth to **live young**, rather than laying eggs. The time between the **fertilisation** of the **egg cell** by the **sperm cell** and the birth of the offspring is called the **gestation period**.



During the gestation period, the offspring develops inside the mother's **womb**. It starts off as a **zygote** (a single cell made from the union of a female egg cell and a male sperm cell) and then develops into an **embryo** composed of many cells. As time goes on, the embryo becomes a **foetus**, with more recognisable features such as skin, bones, blood and organs. The fully-developed **baby** exits the mother's body at the end of the gestation period. Gestation periods are different for different mammals.

Activity

Look at the table on the right. Use your maths skills to round the gestation period of each animal to the **nearest 10 days**. Next, use this rounded figure to complete the bar chart.

Table showing the gestation periods of different mammals

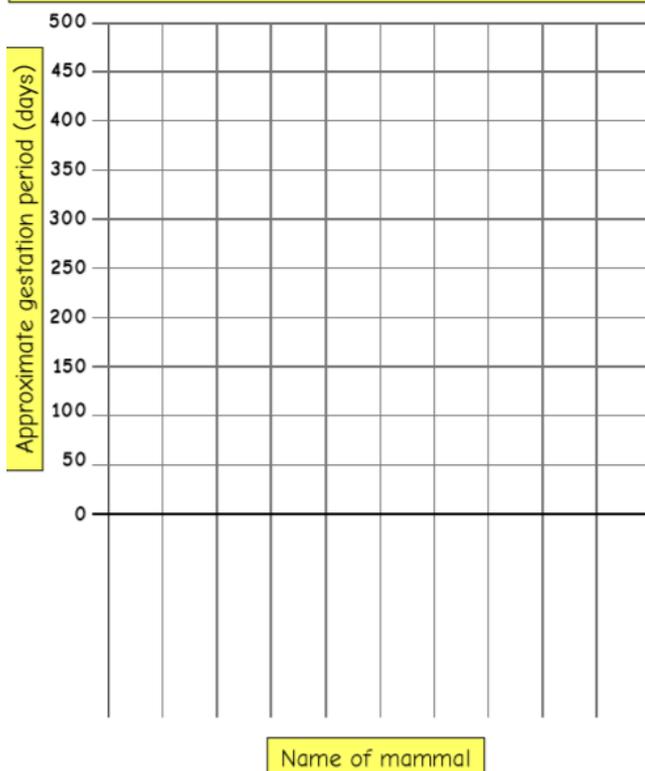
Name of animal	Gestation period (days)	Approximate gestation period (days)
Cat	63	
Dog	63	
Elephant	624	
Hippopotamus	240	
Horse	336	
Human	275	
Pig	115	
Rabbit	31	
Rat	21	
Whale	446	

Discussion

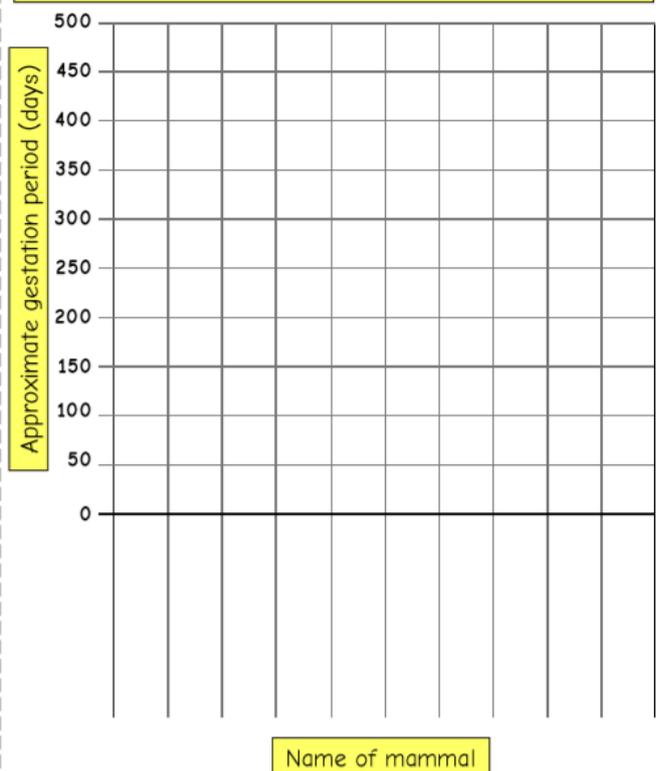
Did you notice any patterns?

Which animal has the longest gestation period? Why do you think this is?

Bar chart showing the approximate gestation periods of different mammals



Bar chart showing the approximate gestation periods of different mammals



Thursday

Year 5 Thursday Timetable 4.6.2020

8:30	Breakfast	
9:00	Quiet Reading <ul style="list-style-type: none">Read a reading book or log onto http://www.scholasticlearningzone.com	Check your Purple Mash email for your log in details.
9:30	PE with Joe Wickes	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ
10:00	English - Thursday English – BBC bitesize – 4th June – Using fronted adverbials	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
11:00	Break Time	
11:15	Maths – Thursday Maths – BBC Bitesize – 4th June– Fractions of amounts in context	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
12:00	Lunch	
13:00	Purple mash work and emails	Complete tasks set in 2 DO on purple mash and send emails to your teacher or friends.
14:00	French – Thursday -BBC Bitesize – 4th June – At school, hobbies and culture	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
15:30	Mathletics	https://login.mathletics.com/
16:00	Relax	

English - BBC bitesize English –4th June- Using fronted adverbials

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1>

Adverbial Sort

Cut out the adverbial phrases on the following page and then glue them in the correct column. You can then use this sheet for ideas when writing

Manner	Time	Place

with a flick of his wand	after eating lunch
running quickly	as the sun was rising
like a giant	last week
with a huge smile	for three years
as cold as ice	when the taxi arrived

Spot the Adverbial

Look at the sentence below. Underline the **adverbial** or **adverbials** in each sentence. The first one has been done for you.

1. He threw the ball against the wall.
2. The dinosaur stomped through the forest and roared a mighty roar.
3. The little girl jumped up and down like a yo-yo.
4. Finally, the plane landed at the airport.
5. An enormous boat sailed along the river Mersey.
6. As the sun began to set, birds twittered in the trees.
7. The fairy flew like a firework.
8. He stood and waited under the clock.

How Did It Happen?

Fronted Adverbials for Manner

Add a fronted adverbial for manner to each of the sentences below. You can use the suggested manner adverbials in the box below or you can think of some of your own. Remember, you must add a comma after the fronted adverbial.

With a huge grin on her face	Without warning	Completely exhausted	
Nervously	Like tall giants	With some trepidation	As quick as a flash

- _____ the baby began to cry.
- _____ the young boy changed into his PE kit.
- _____ the mountains stood watching over the valley.
- _____ Veronica blew out the candles on her birthday cake.
- _____ Jason crossed the finishing line of the marathon.
- _____ Imran went on the ghost train at the fair.
- _____ Fiona stepped on stage to sing in front of the judges.

When Did It Happen?

Fronted Adverbials for Time

Add a fronted adverbial for time to each of the sentences below. You can use the suggested time adverbials in the box below or you can think of one of your own. Remember, you must add a comma after the fronted adverbial.

After lunch	During the film	Last summer	After getting out of bed
At night	Before running the race	When she fell over	Whilst cooking dinner

- _____ Sheila ate her breakfast.
- _____ Jack cleaned his teeth and got ready for bed.
- _____ we went to Spain for a holiday.
- _____ we ate a delicious dessert.
- _____ Ryan did some warm-up exercises.
- _____ Ben and Holly ate popcorn.
- _____ Phoebe started to cry.
- _____ Dad burnt his hand.

Maths - BBC bitesize Maths – 4th June-Fractions of amounts in context

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1>

Work out the fraction of these whole numbers.

1. In a bag of marbles, there are 46 marbles. $\frac{1}{2}$ are blue. How many blue marbles are there?
2. On a bus there are 82 passengers. $\frac{1}{2}$ are children. How many children are there?
3. I win £21 on the lottery, but give $\frac{1}{3}$ away - how much do I give away?
4. In the classroom there are 36 children. $\frac{1}{3}$ like maths. How many children like maths?
5. I threw away 44 Kg of rubbish, but recycled $\frac{1}{4}$ of it. How much rubbish did I recycle?
6. A shark chases 32 fish, and eats $\frac{1}{4}$ of them - how many does it eat?
7. There is 35ml of pop in my bottle, but I spill $\frac{1}{5}$ of it - how much do I spill?
8. I am reading a book which is 60 pages long. I have read $\frac{1}{5}$ of it. How many pages have I read?
9. I ate 12 smarties, which was $\frac{1}{4}$ of the packet. How many were in the packet to start with?
10. I spent 20p on a comic, which was $\frac{1}{3}$ of my pocket money. How much have I got left?



Can you write story problems for these sums, and then work out the answers?

a) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 36.

b) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 27.

c) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 120.

French BBC bitesize French – 4th June- At school, hobbies, and culture

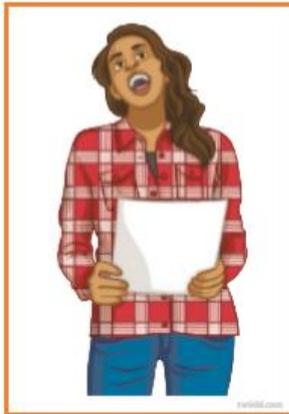
Task 1: Have a go at matching activities to their names in French

danser

chanter

faire du
shopping sur
l'internet

écouter de la
musique



aller à la
piscine

faire les
magasins

jouer aux jeux
vidéo

lire des livres/
des revues/des
magazines



regarder la
télévision

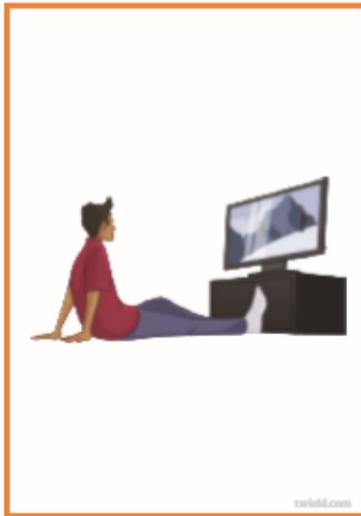
twinkl.com

regarder des
films

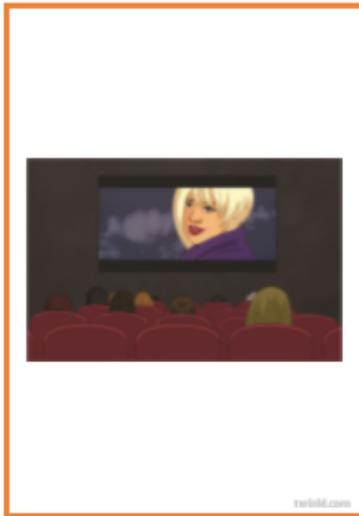
twinkl.com

voyager

twinkl.com



twinkl.com



twinkl.com



twinkl.com

Task 2:

Visit [language angels](https://www.languageangels.com/schools/index.php/units?lid=MQ==&tid=Mw)

<https://www.languageangels.com/schools/index.php/units?lid=MQ==&tid=Mw>



Complete lesson: Manger Et Bouger (Healthy Lifestyle)

Friday

Year 5 Friday Timetable 5.6.2020

8:30	Breakfast	
9:00	Quiet Reading <ul style="list-style-type: none">Read a reading book or log onto http://www.scholasticlearningzone.com	Check your Purple Mash email for your log in details.
9:30	PE with Joe Wickes	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ
10:00	English - Planning and writing a story	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
11:00	Break Time	
11:15	Maths – Friday Maths – BBC Bitesize – 5th June – Challenge questions of the week	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
12:00	Lunch	
13:00	Purple mash work and emails	Complete tasks set in 2 DO on purple mash and send emails to your teacher or friends.
14:00	Design and Technology – Friday – BBC bitesize – 5th June –	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-lessons/1
15:30	Relax	

English-

BBC bitesize English – 5th June- Planning and writing a story

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zhgppg8/year-5-and-p6-lessons/1>

Plan and write your own story

Use the images and sentence starters below to help you.





1. My hair stood on end, a shiver raced down my spine and a lump came to my throat. It was him...
2. Bleary-eyed, I went downstairs for breakfast, the house was empty, even the furniture had gone...
3. The date was 13th July, my 345th birthday... it would be my last...
4. "Follow me!" she whispered.

1. Beginning

Where does your story start?

Who is there?

What are they doing?

2. Middle

What is the **problem**?

What happens? (Lots of action and excitement)

3. Sorting out the problem

How is the problem sorted out?

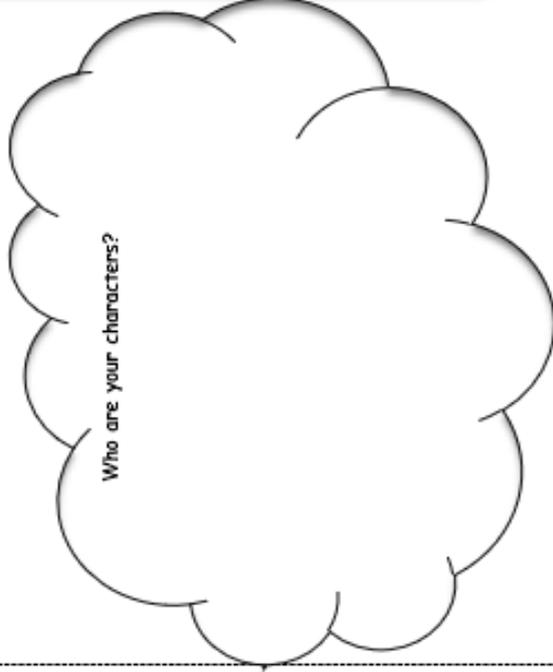
Who sorts it out?

4. End

What happens to the main characters at the end of the story?

What might your last line be?

My Story Planning Sheet



Setting

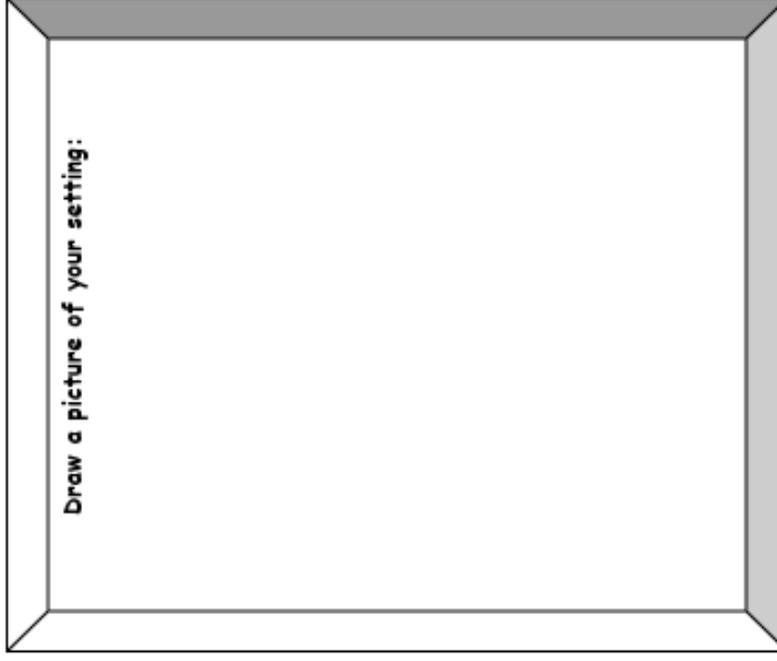
Where does your story take place?

What can be seen there?

What can be heard there?

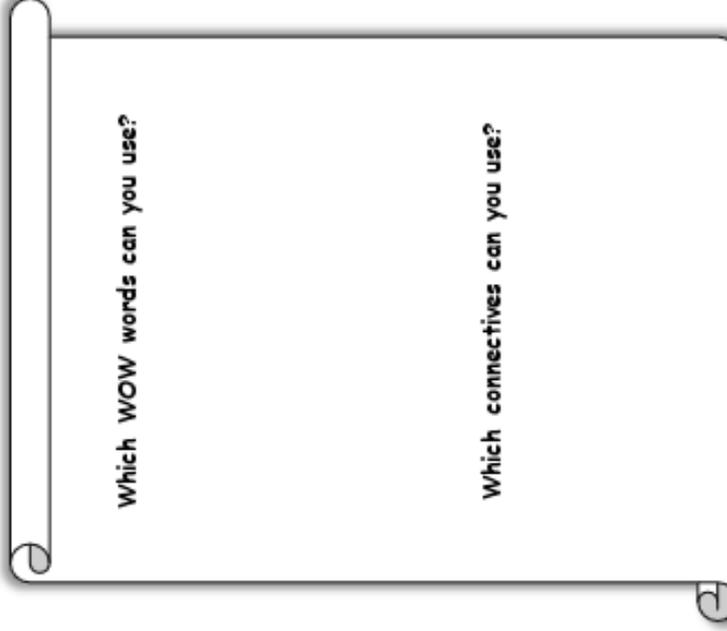
How might your characters feel there?

Draw a picture of your setting:



Which WOW words can you use?

Which connectives can you use?



1

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Using each digit only once in each set, make groups of equivalent fractions. How many families of equivalent fractions can you make? What's the most equivalent fractions you can make in one set?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8}$$

2

If the sequences are continued, which sequences will include 2?

$\frac{4}{10}, \frac{6}{10}, \frac{8}{10} \dots$ 2.5, 2.4, 2.3 ...

5.4, 4.8, 4.2 ... 1.6, __, 2.4, __, 3.2 ...

4, 3 $\frac{7}{10}$, 3 $\frac{4}{10}$... 7.5, __, __, 6, __, 5 ...

0.9, 1.2, 1.5 ... $\frac{4}{10}, \frac{6}{10}, \frac{8}{10} \dots$

3 Fill in the empty boxes:

$\frac{2}{6} + \square = \frac{5}{6}$ $\square - \frac{4}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{9}{4} - \square = \frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{5}{3} + \square = \frac{7}{3}$

$\square - \frac{4}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$ $\square + 1\frac{2}{7} = 1\frac{6}{7}$

4 What does each image represent as a fraction and as a decimal?

5

Which of the calculations have $\frac{4}{10}$ in the answer?

Which of the calculations have $\frac{2}{100}$ in the answer?

20 ÷ 100 = 24 ÷ 10 =

4 ÷ 10 = 42 ÷ 10 =

42 ÷ 100 = 2 ÷ 100 =

40 ÷ 100 = 4 ÷ 100 =

2 ÷ 10 = 40 ÷ 10 =

24 ÷ 100 = 20 ÷ 10 =

6

Give 3 numbers which round to each of the numbers given:

17 **49**

6 **100**

7

Complete the statements below using the digits 0 4 5 6. You can use each digit once in each number. Can you find 5 different ways to complete each statement?

$\square . \square \square < \square . \square \square$

$\square . \square \square > \square . \square \square$

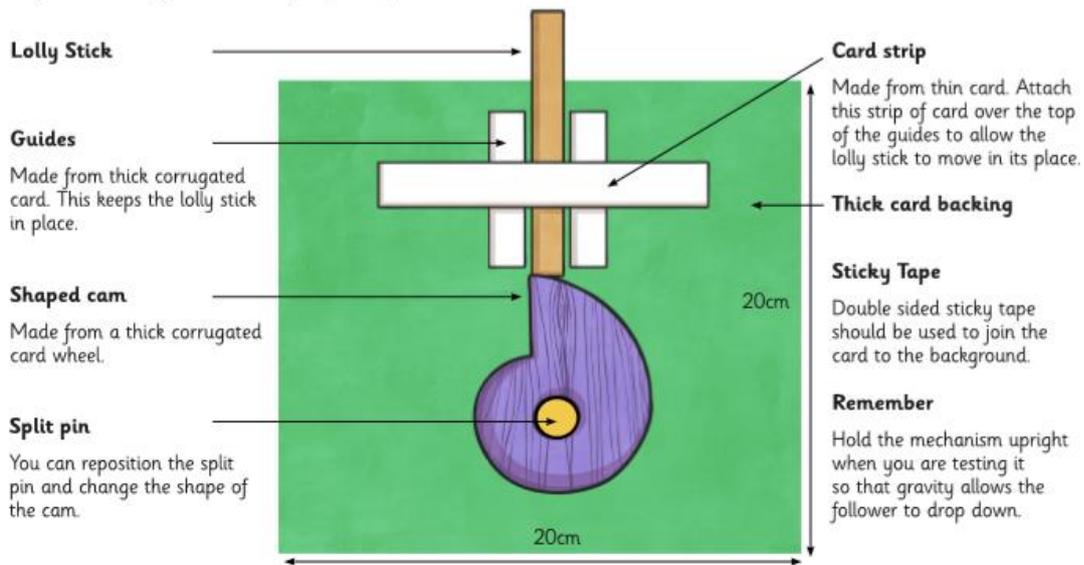
8

Aleena has £30 to spend on a day at an amusement park. She spends $\frac{2}{3}$ of it on the ticket and $\frac{7}{10}$ of the remaining amount on souvenirs. After that, she spends $\frac{2}{3}$ of what's left on snacks.

How much money does she go home with?

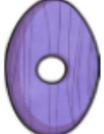
Exploring Cam Movement

Follow the diagram to make your own example of a simple cam mechanism.



Exploring Cam Movement

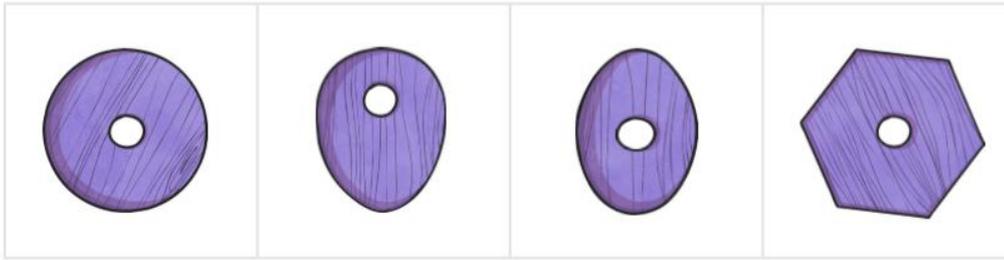
Now try replacing the cam with different shapes. Explain what happens.

Cam Shape	Describe What Happened
	
	
	
	



Exploring Cam Movement

Now try using different shaped cams.



Exploring Cam Movement

Now try using an ellipse shaped cam.



Extension: Design a moving toy of your own that uses a cam mechanism in some way.

Religious Education- Similarities and differences between Sikhism and Christianity

Below you can find some comparisons. Research and use what you have already learnt to fill in the table.

THE NATURE OF GOD

Guru Nanak emphasized the oneness of God and his role as the supreme creator. He said he is a God of love and mercy. Who was one with the universe. Christians see God as loving and merciful as well, however, he also gets angry when people do the wrong thing. Christians believe that when he gets angry with us it is for the good of all mankind. Sikhs think of God as the universe as a whole, Christians think of Him as one being.



SCRIPTURE

They both have a holy book- Christians have the Bible and Sikhism has the Guru Granth Sahib.



However, as the Guru Granth Sahib is made up entirely of poetry so it is mystical and people can decide what means for themselves. The Bible is lots of different types of writing (poems, letters, stories) some of these are mystical too. But a lot of it actually tells Christians how to live

Sikhism	Christianity

1. Do they believe in one God or lots of them?
2. Do they have a holy book?
3. Do they go somewhere special to pray or to worship?
4. Are there important people in their religions? (Gurus for example)
5. Do they believe that everyone is equal?
6. Do they think it is important to be kind to others?
7. Do you feel this is a good religion/would you follow it?

These are **not** one-word answers, you have to write these up carefully and really think about them.

Tuesday maths- Answers

Substitution Codebreaker

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
$25\frac{6}{10}$	36	$4\frac{2}{10}$	$21\frac{2}{5}$	$28\frac{4}{9}$	$151\frac{1}{5}$	124	$21\frac{2}{3}$	$99\frac{3}{4}$	$39\frac{7}{9}$	$37\frac{1}{2}$	$88\frac{3}{4}$	$41\frac{2}{11}$

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
$64\frac{3}{4}$	$29\frac{5}{7}$	$42\frac{6}{16}$	$86\frac{9}{10}$	$121\frac{2}{123}$	$8\frac{4}{7}$	24	$33\frac{3}{4}$	$49\frac{3}{11}$	$119\frac{7}{13}$	$4\frac{12}{19}$	$33\frac{1}{3}$	$4\frac{11}{18}$

Complete the calculations below. Link your answers to the table above to find out why Mr Mushroom has so many friends:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$4\frac{1}{3} \times 5$	$7\frac{1}{9} \times 4$	$2\frac{6}{7} \times 3$	$12\frac{8}{10} \times 2$	$12\frac{9}{15} \times 12$	$3\frac{3}{4} \times 9$	$9\frac{2}{8} \times 7$	$10\frac{1}{3} \times 12$
h	e	s	a	f	u	n	g

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$11\frac{1}{12} \times 9$	$4\frac{4}{5} \times 5$	$7\frac{3}{7} \times 4$	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 3$	$8\frac{3}{32} \times 8$	$14\frac{6}{7} \times 2$	$19\frac{12}{13} \times 6$
l	t	o	k	n	o	w