Monday 11th January 2021

English

LO: Can I create a story map?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RetwwWOpt84&safe=active

Re watch the video

Keep practicing some of these – ous words
poisonous, dangerous,
famous, tremendous, enormous, jealous, humorous,
glamorous, vigorous, courageous, outrageous, serious,
curious, hideous, spontaneous, courteous.

Task: Draw a story map showing 5 main events from the story.

Next write a sentence describing each of your pictures. Please try to start each sentence with a fronted adverbial.

Fronted Adverbials

Fronted Adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.

Time	Frequency	Place	Manner	Possibility
Afterwards,	Often,	Above the clouds,	Sadly,	Almost unbelievably,
Already,	Again,	Below the sea,	Slowly,	Much admired,
Always,	Daily,	Here,	Happily,	Nearly asleep,
Immediately,	Weekly,	Outside,	Awkwardly,	Quite understandably,
Last month,	Fortnightly,	Over there,	Bravely,	Really happily,
Now,	Yearly,	There,	Like a ... ,	Perhaps,
Soon,	Sometimes,	Under the ground,	As quick as a flash,	Maybe,
Yesterday,	Rarely,	Upstairs,	As fast as he could,	Just arrived,
Today,	Every second,	In the distance,	Without a sound,	Certainly amused,
Tomorrow,	Twice a year,	Between the sea and the sky,	Without warning,	Obviously angry,
Next year,	Once a minute,	Everywhere she looked,	Unexpectedly,	Definitely confused,
In January,	Once,	Around the tent,	Unfortunately,	Completely exhausted,
On Tuesday,	Once or twice,	Back at the house,	Suddenly,	Barely alive,
In the morning,	Three times,	Nearby,	Mysteriously,	Out of breath,
After a while,	Constantly,	Down by the cliffs,	Frantically,	Decidedly unimpressed,
As soon as she could,	Regularly,	Behind the shed,	Anxiously,	Perfectly confident,
Before long,	Frequently,	In the wooden box,	Courageously,	Positively trembling with excitement,
All of a sudden,	Infrequently,	Over my bed,	Silently,	Purely practically,
In the blink of an eye,	Occasionally,	Somewhere near here,	Curiously,	Somewhat flustered,
Just then,	Rarely,	Far away,	Nervously,	Utterly joyous,
Eventually,	Never in my life,	Wherever they went,	Rapidly,	Totally overwhelmed,
Later,	Never before,	North of here,	Carefully,	

Tuesday 12th January 2021

English

LO: Can I retell the story of Weslandia?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RetwwWOpt84&safe=active

Rewatch the video

Keep practicing some of these – ous words
poisonous, dangerous,
famous, tremendous, enormous, jealous, humorous,
glamorous, vigorous, courageous, outrageous, serious,
curious, hideous, spontaneous, courteous.

Task: Using your story map and starter sentences from yesterday, please write your own retelling of Weslandia.

Wednesday 13th January 2021

English

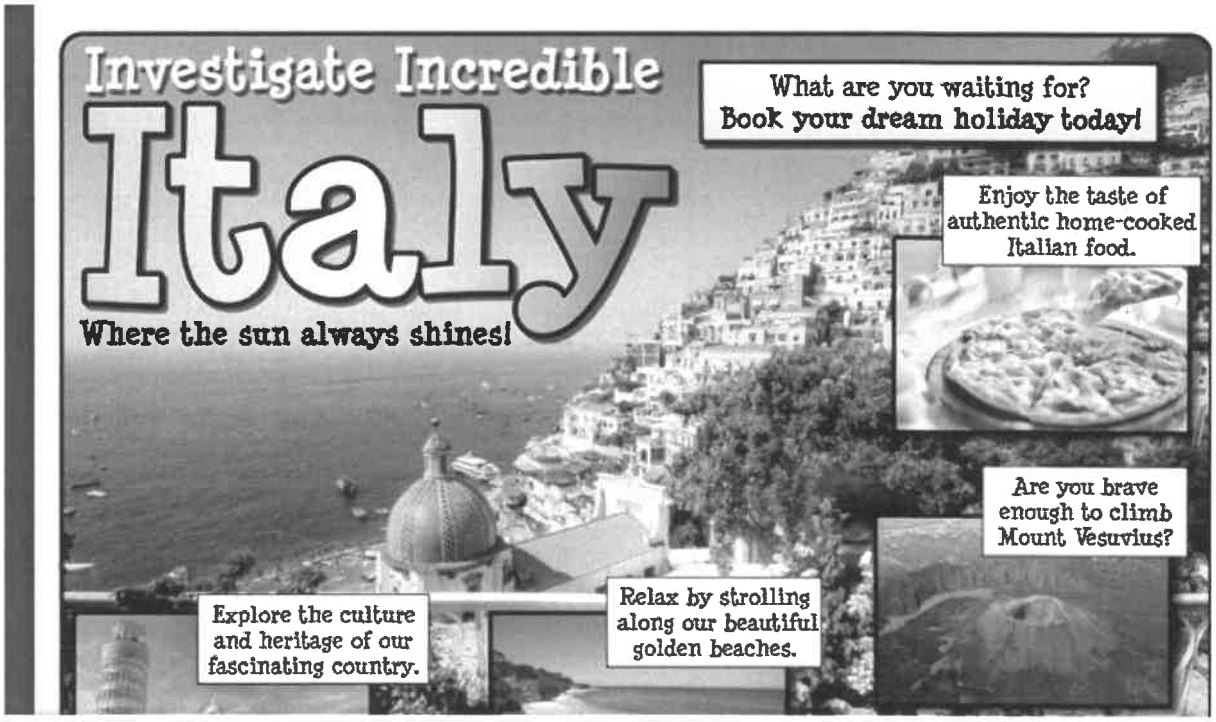
LO: Can I create a persuasive poster?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RetwwWOpt84&safe=active

Rewatch the video

Keep practicing some of these – ous words
poisonous, dangerous,
famous, tremendous, enormous, jealous, humorous,
glamorous, vigorous, courageous, outrageous, serious,
curious, hideous, spontaneous, courteous.

Task: Make your own persuasive poster inviting people to visit Weslandia. Use the poster of Italy below to give you some ideas.



Thursday 14th January 2021

English

LO: Can I use a spider diagram to describe an item?

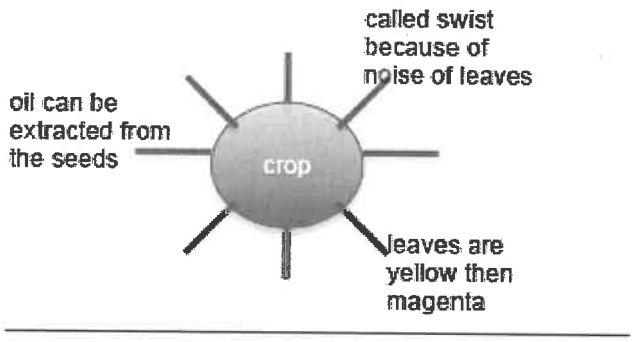
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RetwwWOpt84&safe=active

Rewatch the video focussing on the plant Wesley grows.

Keep practicing some of these – ous words
poisonous, dangerous,
famous, tremendous, enormous, jealous, humorous,
glamorous, vigorous, courageous, outrageous, serious,
curious, hideous, spontaneous, courteous.

Task: Draw a spider diagram like the one below to describe the plants Wesley grows. Add information from the video/text, things you think might be true and your own ideas.

Children to collect information about the crop Wesley creates in his civilisation using a planning model, e.g.:



Friday 15th January 2021

English

LO: Can I organise information?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RetwwWOpt84&safe=active

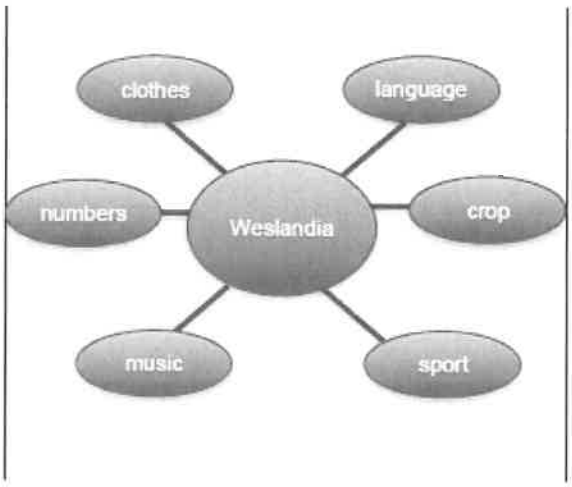
Rewatch the video

Spelling Test - Test yourself on the words you have been learning this week.

– ous words

poisonous, dangerous,
famous, tremendous, enormous, jealous, humorous,
glamorous, vigorous, courageous, outrageous, serious,
curious, hideous, spontaneous, courteous.

Task: Add notes to this spider diagram to describe what Weslandia is like.
You will need your notes for next Monday's lesson.



Mon 11th

Divide 2-digits by 1-digit (1)

White Rose Maths

1 Rosie is working out 93 ÷ 3 using a place value chart.

Tens	Ones
10 10 10	1
10 10 10	1
10 10 10	1

a) Talk about Rosie's method with a partner.

b) Complete the division.

93 ÷ 3 = ☐

2 Use place value counters to complete the divisions.

a) 66 ÷ 3 = ☐

b) 86 ÷ 2 = ☐

c) 50 ÷ 5 = ☐

d) 48 ÷ 4 = ☐

e) ☐ = 39 ÷ 3

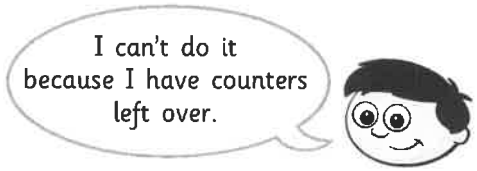
f) 84 ÷ 4 = ☐

3 Dexter is working out 56 ÷ 4 using a place value chart.

T	O
10	1
10	1
10	1
10	1

10 1 1

a)



Do you agree with Dexter? _____

Explain your answer.

_____

_____

b) Work out 56 ÷ 4 using place value counters.

56 ÷ 4 = ☐

4 Use place value counters to complete the divisions.

a) 72 ÷ 3 = ☐

b) 92 ÷ 4 = ☐

c) 65 ÷ 5 = ☐

d) 48 ÷ 6 = ☐

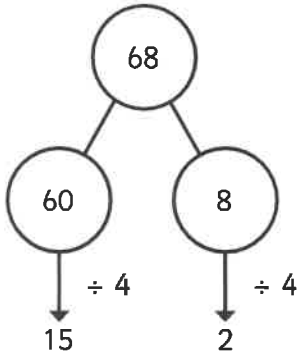
e) ☐ = 45 ÷ 3

f) 64 ÷ 4 = ☐

5 Teddy is working out 57 ÷ 3

How does Teddy know this? Talk about it with a partner.

6 Amir is working out 68 ÷ 4

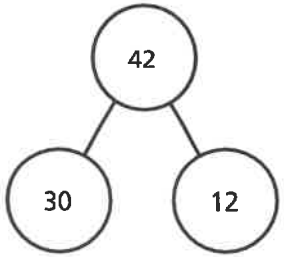


68 ÷ 4 = 17

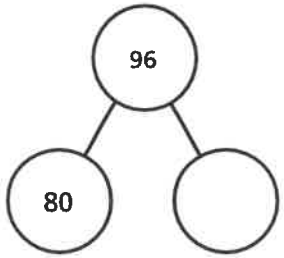
Talk about Amir's method with a partner.

7 Use Amir's method to complete these calculations.

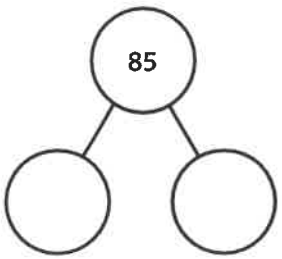
a) 42 ÷ 3 = ☐



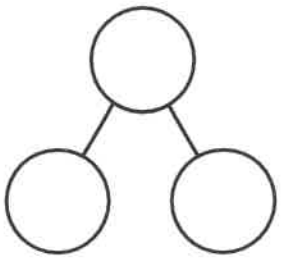
b) 96 ÷ 4 = ☐



c) 85 ÷ 5 = ☐



d) 84 ÷ 6 = ☐



8 Kim has 92 beads.

She wants to share them equally between 4 friends.

How many beads will each friend get?

☐

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

96 ÷ 8 ◯ 72 ÷ 6

95 ÷ 5 ◯ 63 ÷ 3

51 ÷ 3 ◯ 64 ÷ 4

98 ÷ 7 ◯ 95 ÷ 5

Tues 12th

Divide 2-digits by 1-digit (2)

White Rose Maths

1 Rosie has 56 pencils.

a) Draw base 10 to represent the pencils.

Rosie shares the 56 pencils equally between 4 pots.

b) Draw base 10 on the place value grid to share the pencils.

Tens	Ones

c) How many pencils are in each pot? ☐

d) Did you have to make an exchange?

2 Eva has this money.

She wants to share the money equally between 3 people.

a) Use the place value chart to show how Eva can share the money.

Tens	Ones

b) How much money does each person get? ☐

3 Divide 72 by 3

Tens	Ones

Use the place value counters to help you.

72 ÷ 3 = ☐

4 Use base 10 or counters to work out the divisions.

a) 45 ÷ 3 = ☐

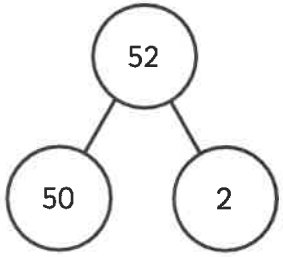
b) 57 ÷ 3 = ☐

c) 92 ÷ 4 = ☐

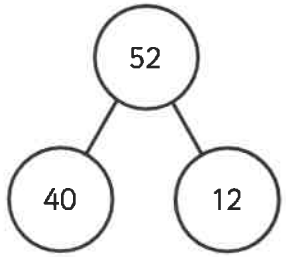
5 Rosie and Tommy are working out 52 ÷ 4

They both use a part-whole model.

Rosie



Tommy



a) Whose part-whole model will help them with the division?

_____

How do you know?

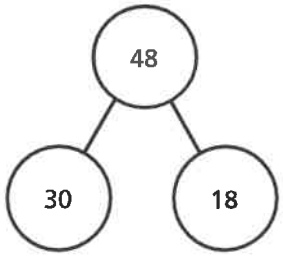
_____

_____

b) Use a part-whole model to work out 52 ÷ 4 ☐

6 Use the part-whole models to complete the divisions.

a) 48 ÷ 3 = ☐



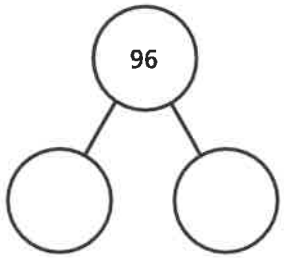
30 ÷ 3 = ☐

18 ÷ 3 = ☐

48 ÷ 3 = ☐

b) 96 ÷ 4 = ☐

c) 65 ÷ 5 = ☐



d) 75 ÷ 3 = ☐

7 Here are 3 divisions.

96 ÷ 8	96 ÷ 4	96 ÷ 2

a) What is the same about the questions? What is different?

b) Complete the divisions.

96 ÷ 8 = ☐ 96 ÷ 4 = ☐ 96 ÷ 2 = ☐

c) What do you notice? Talk about it with a partner.

Wed 13th

Multiply 3-digits by 1-digit

1 Filip uses a place value chart to help him multiply a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
100	10 10	1 1 1 1
100	10 10	1 1 1 1
100	10 10	1 1 1 1

a) What multiplication is Filip working out?

☐ × ☐

b) What is the answer to Filip's multiplication? ☐

2 Use place value counters to complete the multiplications.

a) 3 × 213 = ☐

b) 4 × 216 = ☐

c) 5 × 106 = ☐

d) 6 × 106 = ☐

e) 4 × 209 = ☐

f) 317 × 3 = ☐

3 Complete the multiplication.

Use the place value chart to help you.

H	T	O
100 100	10	1 1 1 1 1
100 100	10	1 1 1 1 1
100 100	10	1 1 1 1 1

	H	T	O
	2	1	5
×			3

4 Complete the multiplications.

a)

	H	T	O
	2	1	7
×			4

b)

	H	T	O
	4	3	9
×			2

c)

	H	T	O
	1	0	8
×			6

d) 163 × 5

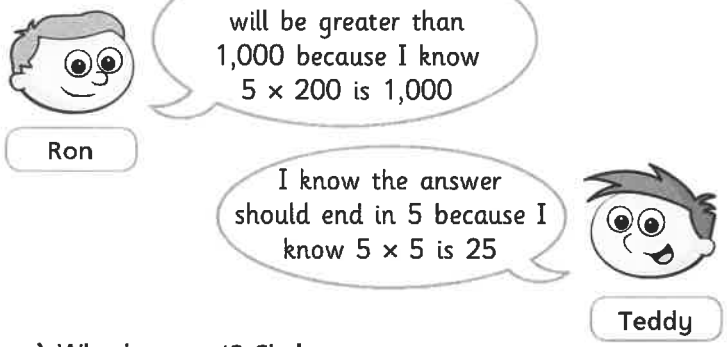
e) 3 × 240

f) 7 × 131

5 A lorry driver travels 156 km per day.

How many kilometres will the lorry driver have travelled after 3 days?

6 Ron and Teddy are working out 5 × 245



a) Who is correct? Circle your answer.

Ron **Teddy** **both** **neither**

b) Use a written method to work out 5 × 245

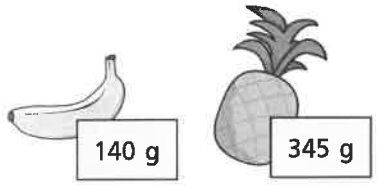
7 There are 7 year groups in a school.

There are 112 children in each year group.

How many children are there in the whole school?

8 A banana weighs 140 g

A pineapple weighs 345 g



Bag **A** contains 8 bananas and bag **B** contains 3 pineapples.

Which bag weighs more and by how much?

Show your working.

Bag _____ weighs ☐ g more than bag _____.

Thu 14th

Multiply 2-digits by 1-digit

1 Brett uses a place value chart to work out 5 × 32

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	10 10 10	1 1
	10 10 10	1 1
	10 10 10	1 1
	10 10 10	1 1
	10 10 10	1 1

100 100

Talk about Brett's method with a partner.

Complete the multiplication.

5 × 32 = ☐

Use Brett's method to work out 6 × 34

6 × 34 = ☐

2 Rosie works out 4 × 37 using a written method.

	H	T	O				
		3	7				
×			4				
		2	8		(7	x	4)
	1	2	0		(3	0	x	4)
	1	4	8				

Talk about Rosie's method with a partner.

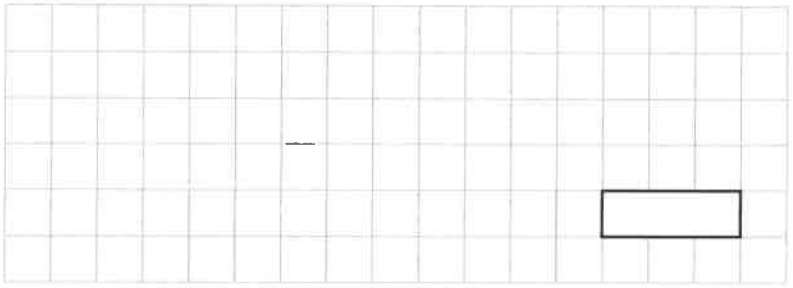
Use Rosie's method to work out 6 × 28

3 Dani uses a different written method to work out 8 × 42

		H	T	O	
			4	2	
	×			8	
		3	3	6	
			1		

Talk about Dani's method with a partner.

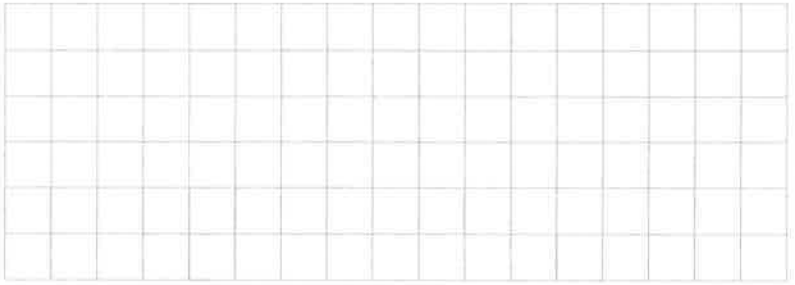
Use Dani's method to work out 3 × 27



4 Use a written method to complete the multiplications.

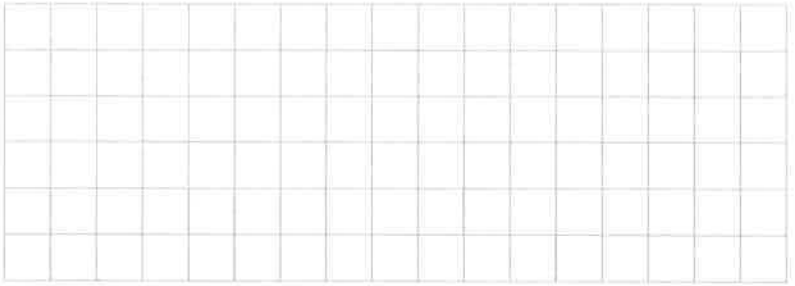
a) 38 × 6 = ☐

c) 45 × 9 = ☐



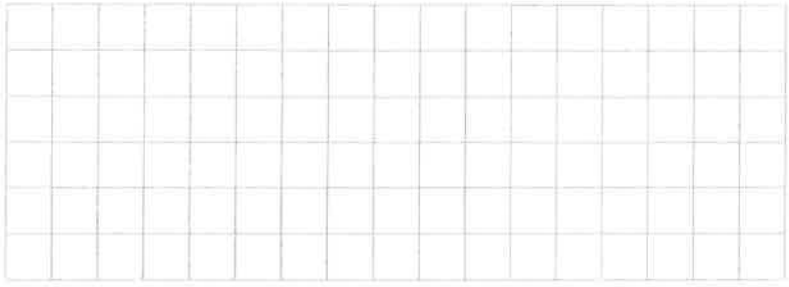
b) 71 × 3 = ☐

d) 52 × 5 = ☐



e) 29 × 8 = ☐

f) 17 × 4 = ☐



5 Class 4 is selling tickets for a play.

Tickets cost £5 per person.

56 tickets have been sold so far.

How much money has Class 4 collected?

☐

6 Rosie buys 8 bunches of flowers. Each bunch has 17 flowers.

How many flowers does she have altogether?

☐

Fri 15th

Multiply 2-digits by 1-digit (1)

White Rose Maths

1 Ron, Eva and Mo each have 23 marbles.

Tens	Ones
10 10	
10 10	
10 10	

How many marbles are there in total?

3 × 3 ones = ☐

3 × 2 tens = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

3 × 23 = ☐

There are ☐ marbles in total.

2 Use the place value chart to work out 2 × 24

Complete the multiplication sentences.

Tens	Ones

2 × 4 = ☐

2 × 20 = ☐

2 × 24 = ☐

3 Annie works out 43 × 2 = 86

Tens	Ones

	T	O
	4	3
×		2
	8	6

Talk about Annie's methods with a partner.

What is the same? What is different?

4 Complete the multiplications.

a)

	T	O
	2	4
×		2

b)

	T	O
	4	4
×		2

c) 31 × 3

d) 42 × 2

Compare answers with a partner.

5 Jack is trying to work out 34 × 2 using the column method.

I'm not sure what to do.

		2
×	3	4

Show how Jack could improve his column method and work out the answer.

6 One toaster costs £32

How much do 3 toasters cost?

7 Whitney has multiplied a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number.

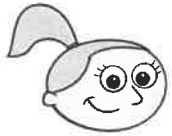
I had to do 30 + 9 = 39 to get my answer.

What numbers is Whitney multiplying?

Fill in the missing digits.

×		
	3	9

8 Filip used the column method to work out 41 × 2



I can work this multiplication out in my head.

	4	1
×		2

a) How do you think Eva will work this out in her head?

b) Tick the multiplications that you can work out in your head.

4 × 22	3 × 23	3 × 33
12 × 4	3 × 32	4 × 20

Lesson 1

We are going to be looking at the story of Cinderella in French. Listen to the French version of Cinderella and see if you can work out any what any of these French words are in English.

Cendrillon 1

1. **Trouve l'anglais! (Find the English!)**

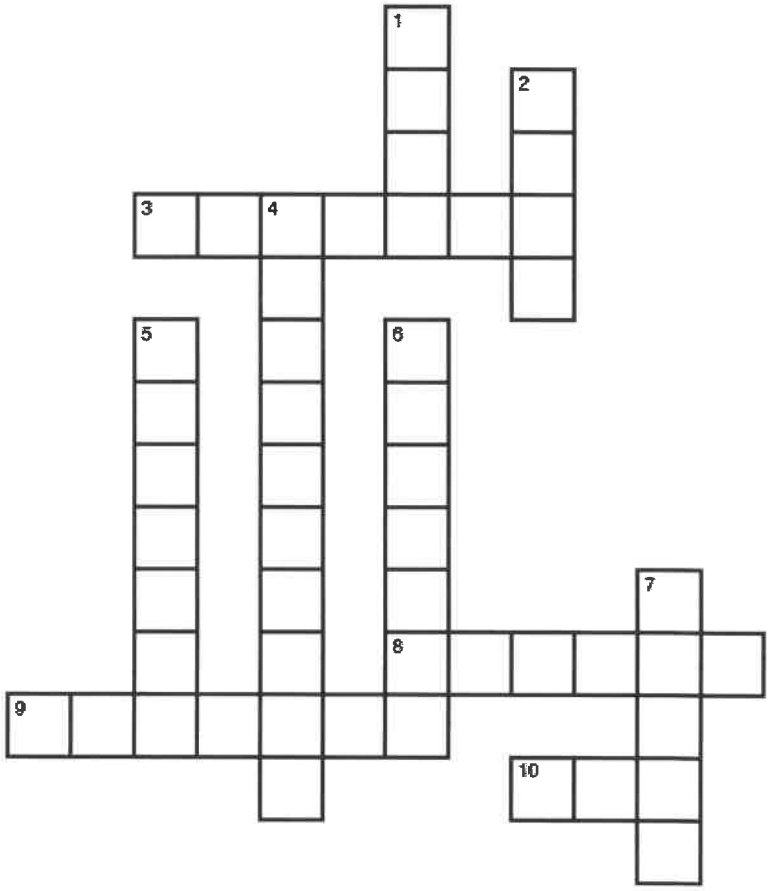
Cendrillon	
mère	
père	
content	
meurt	
une autre femme	
méchant	
fille	
facteur	
le bal	
sauf	
la bonne fée	
rencontre	
minuit	
l'horloge	
partir	
le royaume	
le soulier	
plusieurs personnes	
essaie	

Lesson 2

Listen to the French Cinderella again and complete the crossword below with the French words translated from the English

Cendrillon 2

1. **Remplis les cases! (Fill in the crossword!)**



Across

3. postman
8. midnight
9. clock
10. ball

Down

1. mother
2. father
4. Cinderella
5. slipper
6. kingdom
7. daughter

Healthy Eating

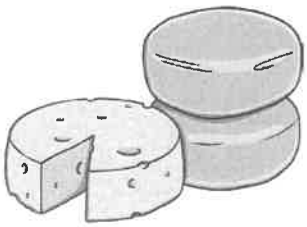
Food keeps us healthy and help us grow. Food provides us with energy to be able to function throughout the day. By eating a balanced diet, your body obtains the fuel and nutrients it needs to function properly. Your body needs minerals to make hormones, build bones and regulate your heartbeat. Water flushes out toxins, transports nutrients to cells and performs other vital bodily processes.

Carbohydrates

Bread, rice and potatoes are examples of carbohydrate rich foods. These foods give us plenty of energy. You should try and eat a lot of carbohydrates each day. As well as energy, carbohydrates provide us with fibre, iron, B vitamins and calcium.

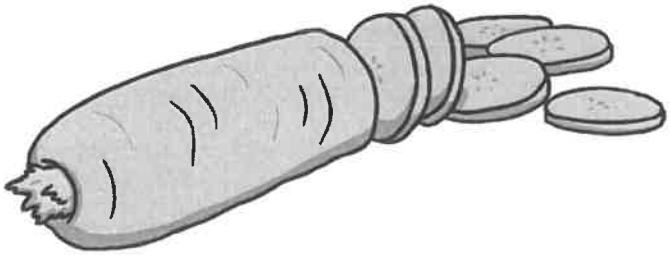
Fruit and Vegetables

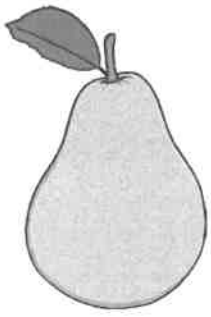
Fruit and vegetables provide us with vitamins and minerals essential for keeping us healthy as well as fibre which is important for digestion. A diet high in fibre can also reduce your risk of heart disease, stroke and some cancers. Try to eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day. Remember that potatoes do not count as a portion of vegetables.



Dairy

1. Dairy products are great sources of protein and calcium and are found in milk, cheese and yogurt. Protein helps our bodies to grow or repair themselves. Protein builds, maintains, and replaces the tissues in your body. Your muscles, organs, and immune system are made up mostly of protein. Calcium helps to keep our bones and teeth strong. We should eat between two or three portions of dairy foods a day.





Meat, Fish, Eggs and Beans

These foods are a good source of protein, vitamins and minerals in your diet. These foods help the body to grow and repair itself and keep hair, skin, muscles and nails strong. We should eat some of these foods a day.

Foods High in Fats and Sugar

These foods provide the body with energy, warmth and insulation around vital organs. Too much fat in your diet can raise cholesterol, which increases the risk of heart disease. A small amount of fat is part of a healthy, balanced diet. Fat is a source of essential fatty acids such as omega-3 because the body can't make them itself. Fat helps the body absorb vitamins A, D and E.

To be healthy, nutritious food is needed to provide energy for the body. A variety of food is needed in the diet because different foods contain different substances that are needed to keep you healthy.

Questions

1. Why is a balanced diet important?

2. What is the function of protein?

3. Can you give examples of foods that we should try and avoid eating excessive amounts of? Why should we limit our intake of these foods?

4. Choose the word closest in meaning to the underlined word.
   With a balanced diet, your body obtains the fuel and nutrients it needs to function properly.

   a) rest b) work c) eat d) healthy

5. Fruit and vegetables provide us with vitamins and minerals essential for keeping us healthy.

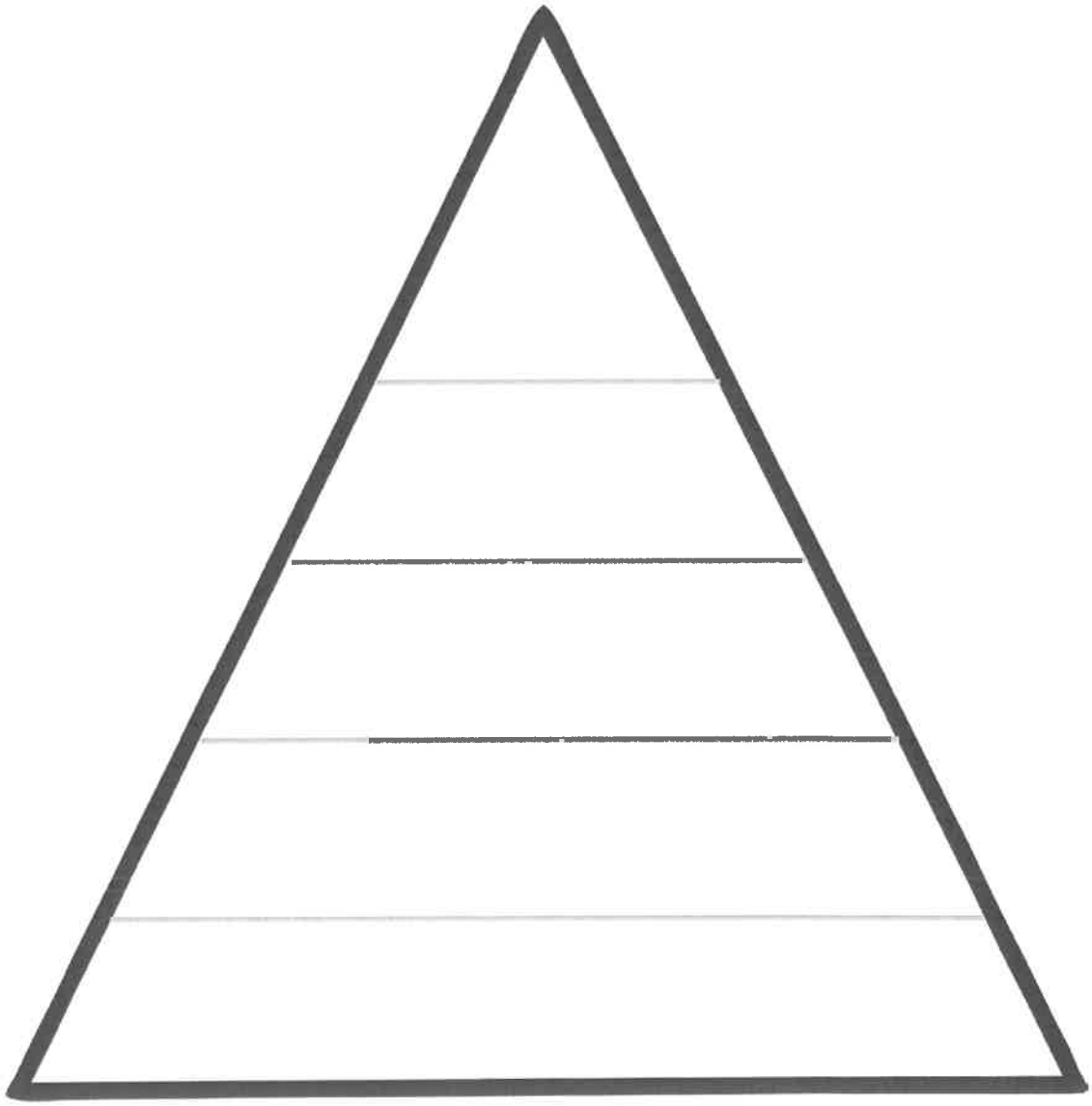
   a) necessary b) optional c) excellent d) extra

6. Rewrite this passage using capital letters, commas and full stops.

   healthy eating is vital for a healthy body many people eat too much unhealthy food like readymade meals sweets and chocolates instead people should eat more fruit and vegetables fruit is an ideal snack because it tastes sweet it is easy to take with you and is very good for your body

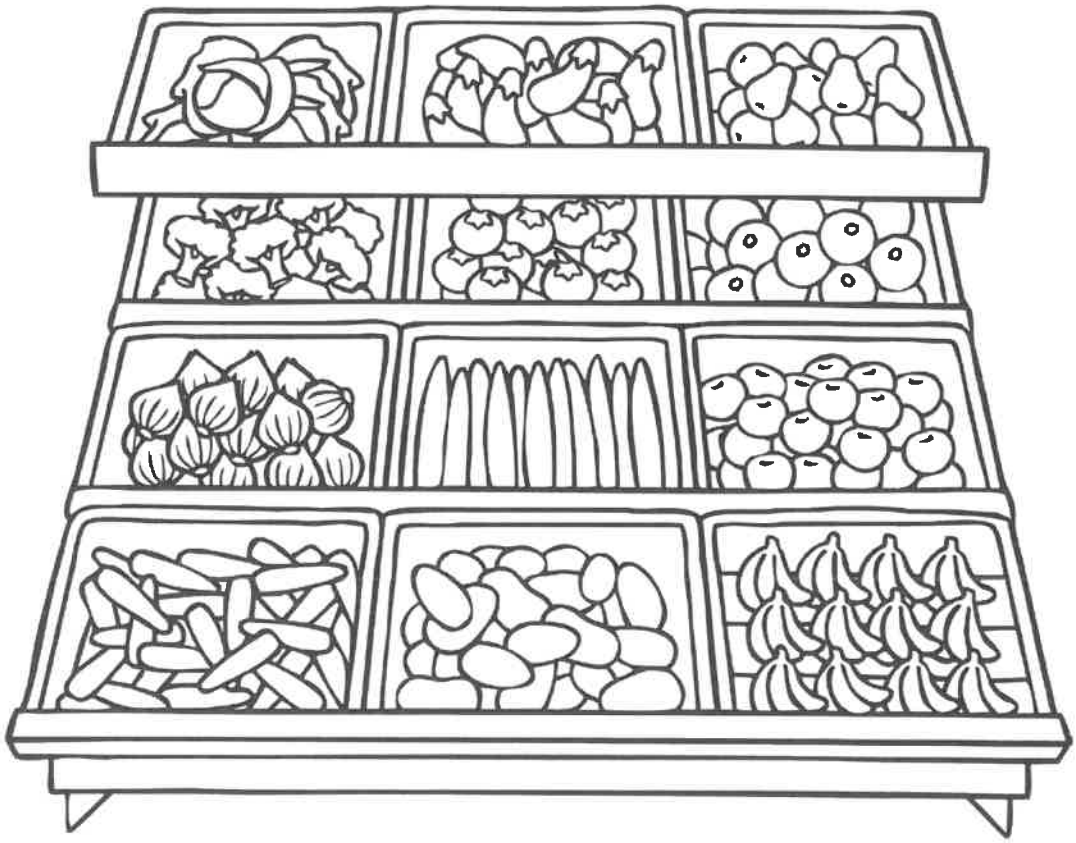
Food Pyramid

A food pyramid is a useful tool often used to teach people about healthy eating. After reading the information above, please create a food pyramid containing the advised foods and suggested portions. Remember the foods that you should eat most of are at the bottom of the pyramid.



Time to Write!

Imagine you are a journalist in a children's magazine. Write a paragraph about why it is important to eat fruit and vegetables.

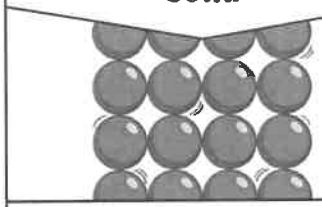
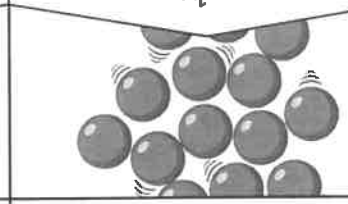
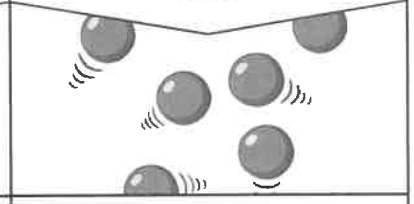


Key Vocabulary	
states of matter	Materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases. Some materials can change from one state to another and back again.
solids	These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy. Solids take up the same amount of space no matter what has happened to them.
liquids	Liquids take the shape of their container. They can change shape but do not change the amount of space they take up. They can flow or be poured.
gases	Gases can spread out to completely fill the container or room they are in. They do not have any fixed shape but they do have a mass.
water vapour	This is water that takes the form of a **gas**. When water is boiled, it evaporates into a water vapour.

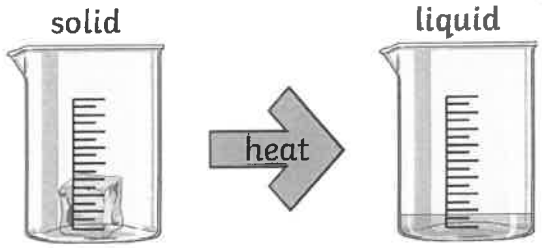
To look at all the planning resources linked to the States of Matter unit, click here.

Key Knowledge

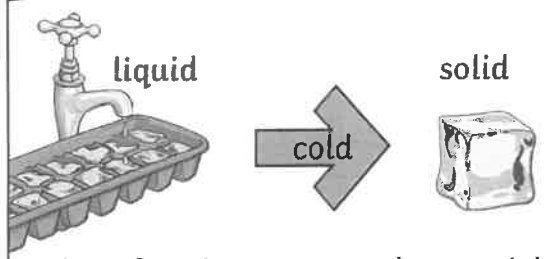
There are three states of matter.

Solid	Liquid	Gas
		
Particles in a solid are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate.	Particles in a liquid are close together but can move around each other easily.	Particles in a gas are spread out and can move around very quickly in all directions.

When water and other **liquids** reach a certain temperature, they change state into a **solid** or a **gas**. The temperatures that these changes happen at are called the boiling, **melting** or freezing point.



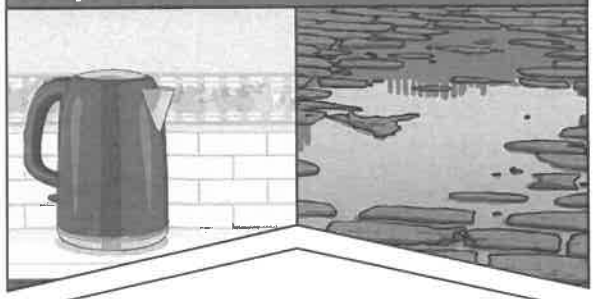
If a **solid** is heated to its **melting** point, it **melts** and changes to a **liquid**. This is because the particles start to move faster and faster until they are able to move over and around each other.



When **freezing** occurs, the particles in the **liquid** begin to slow down as they get colder and colder. They can then only move gently on the spot, giving them a solid structure.

Key Vocabulary	
melt	This is when a solid changes to a liquid.
freeze	Liquid turns to a solid during the freezing process.
evaporate	Turn a liquid into a gas.
condense	Turn a gas into a liquid.
precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.

Evaporation

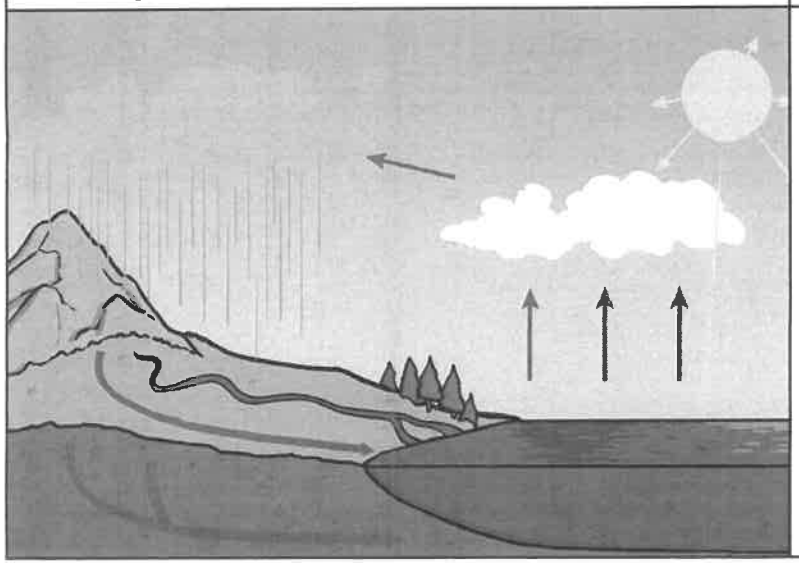


Evaporation occurs when water turns into **water vapour**. This happens very quickly when the water is hot, like in a kettle, but it can also happen slowly, like a puddle evaporating in the warm air.

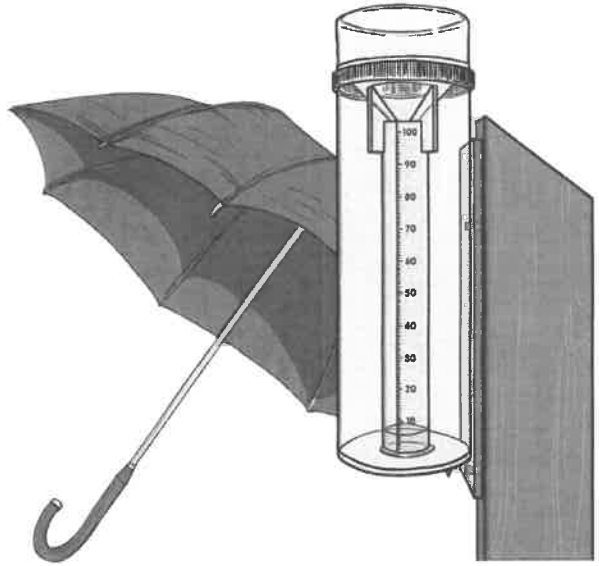
Condensation

Condensation is when water vapour is cooled down and turns into water. You can see this when droplets of water form on a window. The water vapour in the air cools when it touches the cold surface.

Condensation and evaporation occur within the water cycle.



1. Water from lakes, puddles, rivers and seas is **evaporated** by the sun's heat, turning it into **water vapour**.
2. This **water vapour** rises, then cools down to form water droplets in clouds (condensation).
3. When the droplets get too heavy, they fall back to the earth as rain, sleet, hail or snow (**precipitation**).

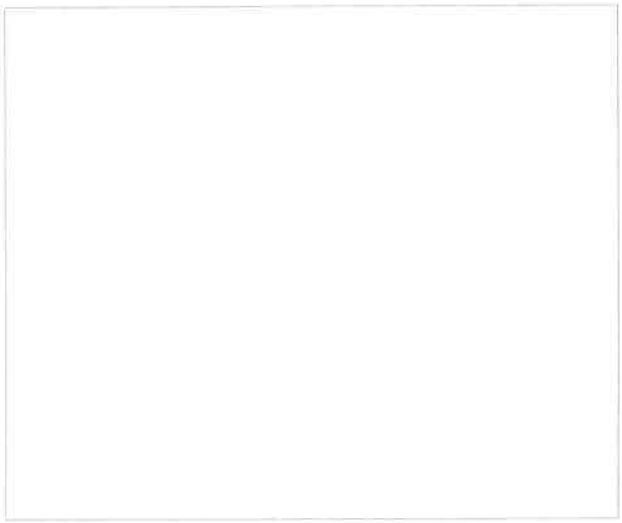


What are the **states** of matter?

There are three states of matter.

What do the particles look like in solids, liquids and gases?

Ice



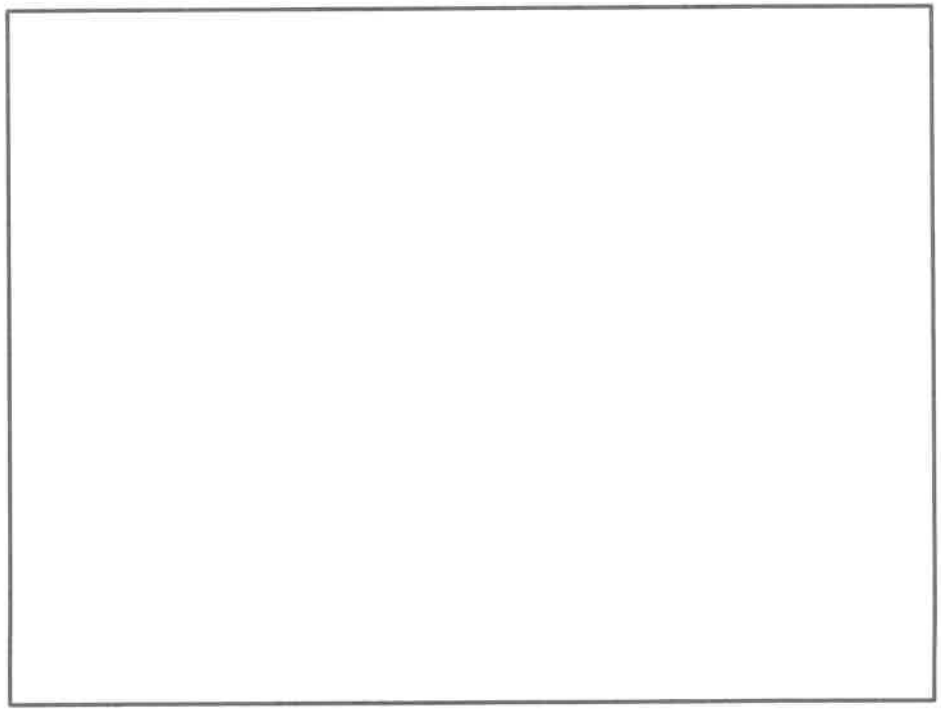
Water

Steam

Draw the particles in butter:

Questions to ask:

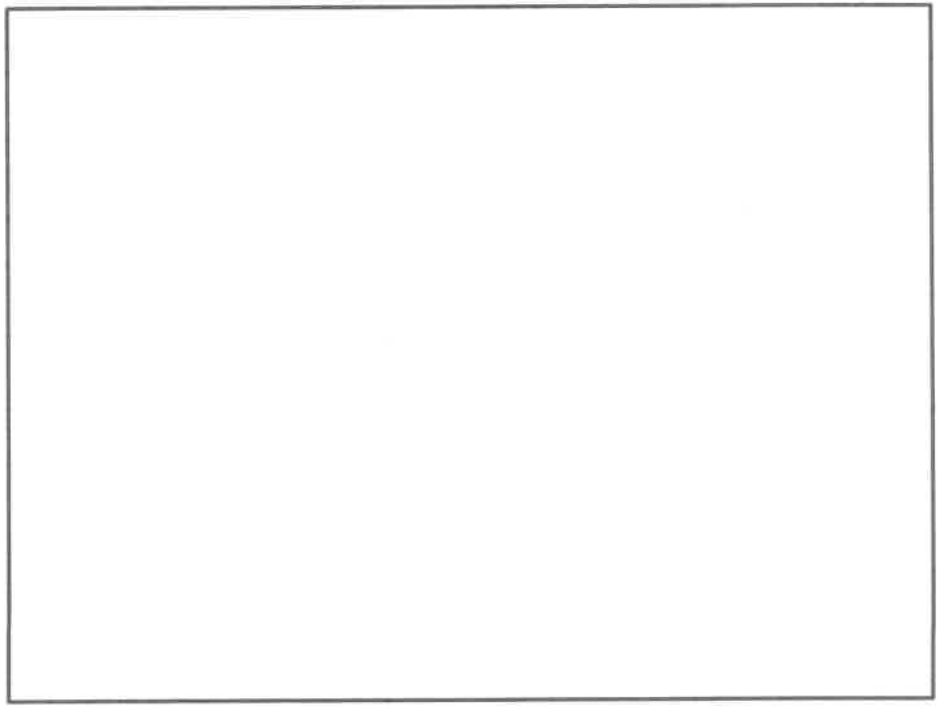
- Is the substance a solid, a liquid or a gas?
- Should the particles touch?
- Should the particles be ordered?
- Should the particles be moving fast?



Draw the particles in juice:

Questions to ask:

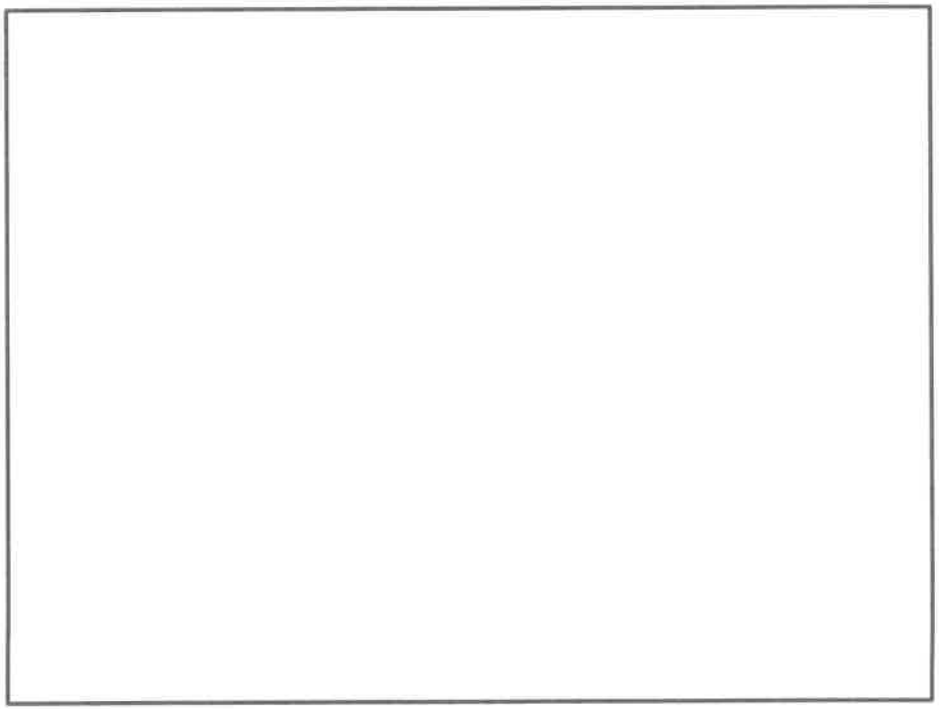
- Is the substance a solid, a liquid or a gas?
- Should the particles touch?
- Should the particles be ordered?
- Should the particles be moving fast?



Draw the particles in helium:

Questions to ask:

- Is the substance a solid, a liquid or a gas?
- Should the particles touch?
- Should the particles be ordered?
- Should the particles be moving fast?



Draw lines to match the description to the correct state of matter.

Solid	Particles are touching and in ordered rows
Liquid	Particles are far apart from each other
Gas	Particles are touching in a random arrangement

How do the particles in juice behave?

Circle the right answer

a) They are touching but not moving at all.

b) They are touching and vibrating on the spot.

c) They are touching but can slide past each other.

d) They are not touching and move very quickly in all directions.

How do the particles in butter behave?

Circle the correct answer

a) They are touching but not moving at all.

b) They are touching and vibrating on the spot.

c) They are touching but can slide past each other.

d) They are not touching and move very quickly in all directions.

How do the particles in helium behave?

Circle the right answer

a) They are touching but not moving at all.

b) They are touching and vibrating on the spot.

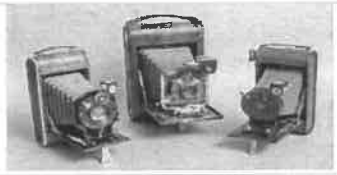
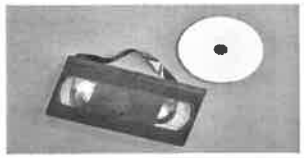
c) They are touching but can slide past each other.

d) They are not touching and move very quickly in all directions.

Draw lines to match the description to the correct state of matter.

Solid	Particles can slide past each other
Liquid	Particles are moving constantly in all directions
Gas	Particles cannot move but can vibrate

Task 1 - Name the device

1. 		6. 	
2. 		7. 	
3. 		8. 	
4. 		9. 	
5. 		9 images Credit (Pixabay)	

Task 2 - Evaluate your video recording device

Switch on your video recording device and decide the positive, negative and interesting points. Complete the table

Device 1	Advantages / pros
	Disadvantages / cons
	Interesting points