

Home Learning Pack for Year 5

Week beginning June 22nd 2020

This pack does not need to be printed. Pupils can work through the pack using their own pad/exercise book. Pupils can gain extra support by scanning the QR codes throughout this pack with a supporting device such as a phone/ipad. Simply open the camera from your chosen device and scan the code.



Stage: 5

These words are homophones or near homophones. They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.

List: 29

Name:



Spelling Shed

Spellings	1 st Attempt	2 nd Attempt	3 rd Attempt	4th Attempt	5 th Attempt
affect					
effect					
precede					
proceed					
draft					
draught					
dessert					
desert					
whose					
who's					

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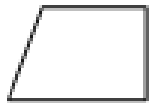
d	f	a	g	h	j	k	l	z	x	c	v	b	p	n	m
q	f	f	g	h	e	d	r	a	f	t	z	x	r	c	w
w	d	f	a	s	d	f	g	h	s	j	k	l	o	v	h
h	s	e	f	f	e	c	t	h	d	o	y	t	c	b	o
o	a	c	a	j	k	s	d	f	g	r	h	u	e	m	s
s	e	t	t	r	l	m	n	b	v	c	a	w	e	q	e
y	r	y	t	p	r	e	c	e	d	e	o	u	d	w	e
x	z	p	o	i	w	e	r	t	y	q	o	p	g	a	s
z	d	e	s	s	e	r	t	j	k	l	p	y	t	h	r
x	c	v	v	b	n	m	k	u	g	d	e	s	e	r	t

Can you find your spellings hidden in this word search?

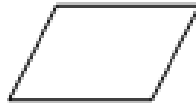
Day 1 Maths Core Times Table Rock Stars.

(10minutes - you can of course do more if you wish.) Who is top of top of the board this week? Has your answer speed improved? Who do you need to beat?

1) Draw a line from the shape to the description of its properties.



Trapezium



Parallelogram



Rectangle



Kite

All opposite sides are parallel.
Opposite sides are of equal length.

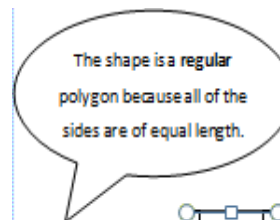
One pair of opposite sides are parallel.

Opposite sides are of equal length, and parallel.
Every angle is a right angle

Adjacent sides are of equal length.
Diagonals are perpendicular.



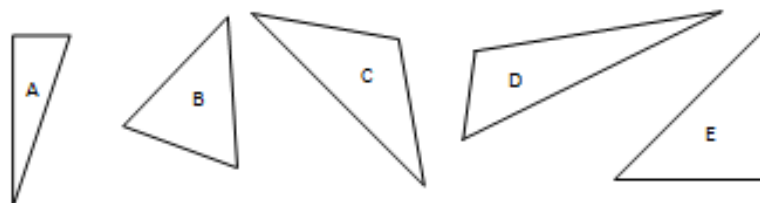
If you roll three dice, how many different total scores can you get?



2) True or false? _____

Explain your answer:

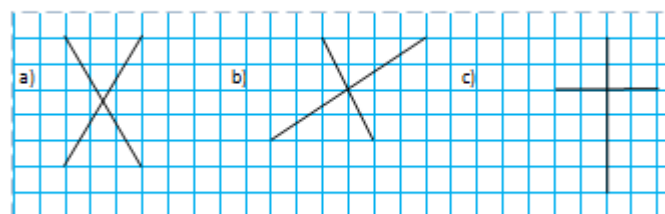
3) Write the letter of each triangle in the correct place in the sorting diagram



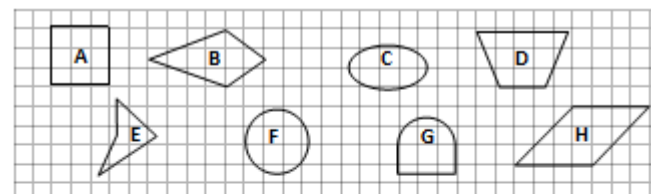
	Isosceles	Scalene
Right-angled		
All angles are acute		
Has one obtuse angle		

18

4) Write the name of the quadrilaterals that have these diagonals.



a) _____ b) _____ c) _____



) List the letters of the shapes for which each statement is true:

- a) It has **only one** pair of parallel lines _____
- b) It is not a polygon _____
- c) It has at least one acute angle _____
- d) It has a pair of perpendicular lines _____

19

- Apples are sold in bags of 6. If there are 183 apples, how many full bags can be sold?



There will be full bags

- 10) Aisha's mum pays £33 for four days at the after school club.
How much does it cost for one day?

One day at the club costs

Fractions of Amounts

1. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24 = 2. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 66 = 3. $\frac{2}{10}$ of 10 =

4. $\frac{6}{9}$ of 18 = 5. $\frac{3}{6}$ of 6 = 6. $\frac{4}{8}$ of 64 =

7. $\frac{2}{10}$ of 70 = 8. $\frac{4}{7}$ of 70 = 9. $\frac{2}{5}$ of 40 =

10. $\frac{2}{5}$ of 45 = 11. $\frac{1}{5}$ of 20 = 12. $\frac{5}{7}$ of 14 =

13. $\frac{5}{10}$ of 70 = 14. $\frac{3}{5}$ of 10 = 15. $\frac{3}{5}$ of 35 =

16. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 80 = 17. $\frac{5}{8}$ of 24 = 18. $\frac{7}{9}$ of 54 =

19. $\frac{6}{7}$ of 7 = 20. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 52 = 21. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 28 =

22. $\frac{3}{9}$ of 27 = 23. $\frac{3}{7}$ of 21 = 24. $\frac{5}{8}$ of 8 =

My Home Learning 2020 Diary

Date _____

Monday



Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday



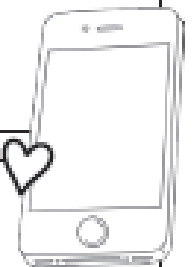
Friday

Three new words I learnt this week:

A-B-C

Three websites I enjoyed exploring:

The best game I played this week:



The best thing I saw outside:

Something creative I did this week:

Funniest moment of the week:

What I hope to achieve next week:

My exercise tracker:
Colour in one picture every
time you do something
physical!



Day 1 English Daily Reading: At least 15 mins.



In 2014, a statue of Ruby was unveiled in the courtyard outside William Frantz School. In 2001, she was awarded a Medal from President Bill Clinton, recognising her exemplary service to her country. In 2011, she met with President Barack Obama – the first black US president – at the White House. They both looked at the Norman Rockwell painting and he reportedly said to her,

"I think it's fair to say that if it hadn't been for you guys, I might not be here and we wouldn't be looking at this together."

Ruby Bridges

Ruby Bridges was born in Tylertown, Mississippi on the 8th September 1954, during the **civil rights movement** in the USA. 1954 was the year that racial **segregation** in schools across America was ended. Although Ruby had attended a **segregated** kindergarten, when she was six years old, she became the first African-American child to go to an all-white elementary school.

Segregated Schools

In the USA up until 1954, black and white children had to go to separate schools – this was called **segregation**. In 1954, a US Supreme Court ruling was made to **desegregate** schools. As a result, it became law for black and white children to be able to go to the same school. However, some parts of America, especially the southern states (including Louisiana), resisted this law.



A protest against desegregation, 1959

Despite its resistance, in 1960, Louisiana was ordered to **desegregate** its schools. Ruby, the eldest of five children whose parents were former **sharecroppers**, was living in New Orleans, Louisiana when this happened. She was attending a **segregated** kindergarten for black children some distance from her home.



Ruby

The Louisiana school district created an entrance exam to see if African-American children could compete academically with the children at the all-white schools. Worried about her safety if she passed, Ruby's father was unsure whether she should take the exam. Many local, white Americans were angry about desegregation. However, Ruby's mother was confident that Ruby should have the opportunity of a better education than she had had.

Ruby, along with five other African-American children, passed the test with flying colours. Thus, Ruby was granted admission to a local all-white school, William Frantz Elementary School, which was conveniently close to her home.

Her First Day at School

Disruption and protest was expected when the first African American to attend an all-white school arrived for her first day. As a result, Ruby was driven to school and escorted into the building by US Marshals (American Police Officers). Upon arrival, Ruby and her mother were met by a mob of angry people, chanting and protesting. Some were shouting offensive names, trying to intimidate Ruby and her family.



Ruby's First Day



Did You Know ...?

In 1964, the artist Norman Rockwell created a painting to show Ruby Bridge's first day at school. It is called: 'The Problem We All Live With'.

Her First Year

Only one teacher was willing to teach Ruby – Mrs Barbara Henry. For the whole year, it was just the two of them in the classroom. In fact, at playtimes and at lunchtimes, six-year-old Ruby was alone. Gradually, other children, from all backgrounds, joined her class. Many families from all over the USA praised her courage, some of whom sent money and clothing in support. However, everyday life was difficult for her family. Her father was sacked from his job, some shops refused to sell to her mother, and her grandparents were told to leave the home where they had lived for 25 years.



What Happened Next?

Ruby Bridges continued her education at integrated schools. Many years later, her nieces attended the same elementary school. She is now a civil rights activist and chair of the Ruby Bridges Foundation, which aims to promote "the values of tolerance, respect, and appreciation of all differences".

Glossary

activist

A person who campaigns for change.

civil rights movement

A movement to end treating people differently based on the colour of their skin, and to improve the lives of African Americans.

desegregate/desegregation

The ending of a policy of segregation.

segregate/segregation

The separation of different racial groups.

sharecroppers

Farmers who work the land but do not own it.

Underline any other new vocabulary you encountered.

List the words below and use a dictionary to find out what these new words mean.

1. What did Ruby have to do to be allowed to go to the all-white school? Tick **one**.

- ☐ write a letter asking to join the school
- ☐ be interviewed by the head teacher
- ☐ take and pass a test
- ☐ pay lots of money to the school

2. What was the name of the all-white school Ruby joined?

3. Match the year to the event in Ruby's life.

1960	Ruby Bridges was born
2014	Ruby was awarded the Presidential Citizen's Medal by President Bill Clinton.
2001	Ruby started at William Frantz School.
1954	A statue of Ruby was unveiled at William Frantz School.

4. What is the name of the painting by Norman Rockwell, based on Ruby's experiences?

5. Why did Ruby's mother want her to go to an all-white school?

6. **Find and copy** a word which means 'a group of people intent on causing trouble'.

Order these events from 1-5 to show the order in which they happened.

Ruby was driven to school by US Marshals.	
A famous painting that showed Ruby's first day was created by Norman Rockwell.	
Ruby took and passed a test to get into William Frantz School.	
The Supreme Court ruled that schools should no longer be segregated.	
Ruby's nieces joined William Frantz School.	

7. Why did Ruby need to be taken to school by US Marshals?

8. When Ruby became the first African-American child to attend an all-white school, life changed for her whole family, too. Do you agree or disagree? Use evidence from the text.

- ☐ Agree
☐ Disagree

9. The civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s changed US history. Look at the quotation from President Barack Obama. Who do you think he is talking about when he says, '...if it hadn't been for you guys'?

Story Writing.....

- Write a "scintillating story", use one of these story starters..... Email at least one story to me
- Remember WMG story. (**Plan** your story.... It should be **at least** 2 x A4 pages.)
- How will you engage and grip your audience? Use interesting vocabulary choices.

I went up to Grandad's attic. As I crept towards the mysterious box, the floorboards creaked eerily. Slowly, I opened the flaps and saw something I would never forget.....

Suddenly, it turned around and looked right at Jake.....

Everything just stopped.....

The hairy dog growled and snarled. It had froth dribbling from its lips. It ran towards her.....

Day 1 Science <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkbbkqt>

Roughly what shape are the Earth, Sun and Moon?

.....

Why does the Sun look like it is moving across the sky during the day?

.....



. Say whether the following statements are true or false:

a) The Earth orbits around the Sun.

b) The Sun is a planet.

c) The Earth is a satellite of the Moon.

d) The gravity of the Sun keeps the planets in their orbits.

Explain in your own words what a satellite is.

.....

.....

Explain in your own words what the idea of the heliocentric model is.

.....

.....

How long does it take for:

a) The Earth to spin once on its axis?

.....

b) The Moon to go around the Earth once?

c) The Earth to go round the Sun once?

.....

Describe how Earth and the other planets in our Solar System move around:

.....

.....

Describe where your country is in relation to the Sun when it is night time.

.....

.....

Revision: Can you complete this table?

Fill in this table of similarities and differences with **one** example for each box.

	Similarity	Difference
Bird and Amphibian		
Mammal and Insect		
Bird and Mammal		
Amphibian and Insect		
Mammal and Amphibian		
Bird and Insect		

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zn22pv4>



Classification of living things.

Describe your **favourite animal**.

Explain why you chose it.

Describe its size, habitat, food etc. and which continent it is native to. Add a fascinating fact.

Convince me about why I should like it too.

Day 2. Maths Core. Mental Maths:

Times Table Rock Stars. (10minutes - you can of course do more if you wish.)



Choose five
things from
around you now.

Which is the
lightest?
Which is the
heaviest?

How did you check your answer?

I used _____

What was the heaviest? Was it g or Kg?

What was the lightest? Was it g or mg?

- 1) Anrit has a plank of wood that is 3.25 m long. He uses 175 cm to fix the fence and 1.35 m for a shelf in the shed. How much wood is left?

The amount of wood left is

(2 marks)

- 2) Insert the sign $<$, $>$ or $=$

2 weeks 4 days 17 days

64 hours 2 days 19 hours

90 minutes 2 hours

- 4) Order the following masses to complete the inequality:

0.3 kg

$>$

336 grams

$>$

3kg 35 grams

(2 mark)

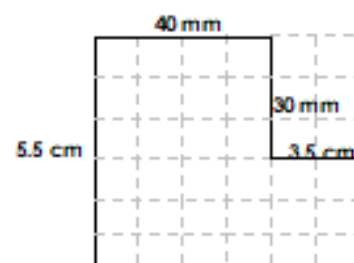
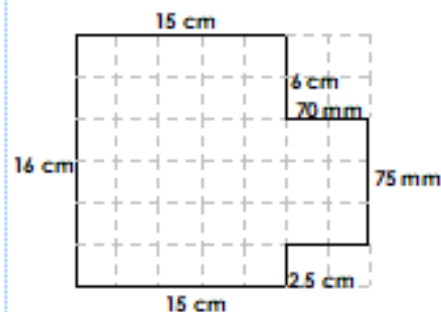
- 5) True or false? _____

Explain your answer:

0.6 km is longer than
650 m.



- 6) Find the missing lengths then calculate the perimeter of each shape. Remember to include the unit of measure.



(4 m)

- 7) True or false? _____

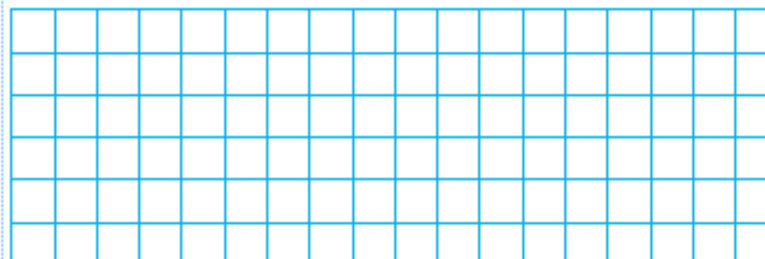
Explain your answer in words and/or pictures:

$0.6 \times 3 = 0.18$
because $6 \times 3 = 18$



- 9) Complete the following calculations using a written method:

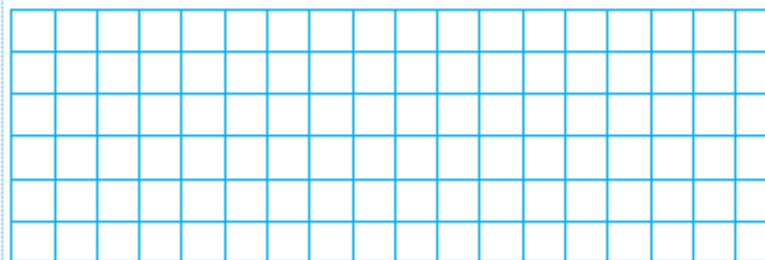
a) $6.72 \times 5 =$ b) $9.08 \times 8 =$



(2 marks)

- 10) Complete the following calculations using the column method

a) $12.91 + 7.506 =$ b) $44.75 - 17.512 =$



(2 marks)

) Irma buys an apple for 45 p, a bunch of bananas for £1.09 and a mango for £1.45.

How much does Irma spend altogether?

(1 mark)

) Aisha buys five bags of apples, each with a cost of £1.85.

She pays with a £10 note. How much change does she get?



(2 marks)

Mark buys two blocks of cheese and three packets of pasta. How much does he spend?

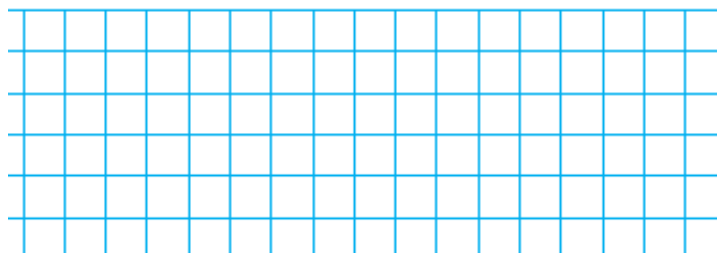


Total cost

(2 marks)

Complete the following calculations using long multiplication

a) $45 \times 32 =$ b) $213 \times 43 =$



Day 2 English. Daily Reading: Read for at least 15 mins.

- Send me a list of all the books / authors you have read in the last 2 ½ months.
- What was the best book that you could recommend to a friend?
Explain in detail why you think they MUST read it as soon as possible.

Choose a descriptive passage and make
a list of examples of similes, metaphors
and alliteration.

Copy a sentence from your book and
answer these questions:

What tense is it written in? (past/present/future) How do
you know?

Is it written in 1st or 3rd person or is
no-one referred to at all?

Does it contain any speech? What is the sentence about?

twinkl.co.uk

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was a significant figure in the South African anti-apartheid movement, spending twenty-seven years in prison for fighting and protesting against the government. He was also the first black South African President from 1994–1999.

Apartheid (pronounced: a-**part**-hite) was the segregation of black and white people in South Africa.

Early Life

Nelson Mandela was born Rolihlahla Mandela in Mvezo (pronounced: m-**vay**-zo), South Africa on 18th July 1918. He was given the name Nelson by his teacher as it was traditional for all children to be given a "Christian" name at school.

He achieved well at school and went on to university but he was expelled for joining a student protest, already showing signs of becoming an activist. When he returned home, his family told him he they would arrange a marriage for him if he did not return to Fort Hare to finish his degree. Mandela ran away to the city of Johannesburg (pronounced: Joe-**han**-ez-burg) where he managed to finish his degree through the University of South Africa and eventually became a lawyer.

Politics and Prison

From 1942, he was becoming more and more politically active and by 1944, he was instrumental in creating the youth section of the African National Congress (ANC); a left-wing, democratic political party in South Africa. Later, in 1952, he was chosen as the National Volunteer-in-Chief of the Defiance Campaign, which was a movement to fight against apartheid.

Consequently, the following years were awash with protest, fighting and arrests because of apartheid and in 1962, he was arrested again and given a life sentence in 1964. Whilst he was in prison, the rest of the world was also involved in trying to stop apartheid in South Africa. Many sports teams and performers boycotted the country during this time.



Freedom and Leading South Africa

In 1984, Nelson Mandela was the world's most famous prisoner and the UK number one single 'Free Nelson Mandela' became a worldwide anthem for anti-apartheid – you might even like to listen to the song and read the lyrics. Thankfully, by 1988, things in South Africa were starting to change as black students were allowed to attend white universities and in 1990, South Africa's new president, FW de Klerk, set Nelson Mandela free. The two men agreed that the future should be peaceful and people should work together.

In 1994, black people were, for the first time, allowed to vote in a government election and they voted Nelson Mandela, leader of the ANC as their first black president.

His work as president was groundbreaking and he used sport to bring people together. South Africa hosted and won the 1995 Rugby World Cup and Nelson Mandela wore the South African Springboks shirt. Up until then, the Springboks had been an all-white team and this went a long way to uniting South Africa.

Later Years

Nelson Mandela was revered as a great man and world-class statesman for the work he had done in his lifetime and was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1993.

He gave up politics in 2004 to spend his last years with family. He lived with his third wife in Johannesburg where he died on the 5th December 2013.

1. What is the anti-apartheid movement?

2. Tick the boxes to say whether the statements below are **true** or **false**.

Sentence	True	False
In 1952, he was chosen as the National Volunteer-in-Chief of the Defiance Campaign.		
In 1984, the song 'Free Nelson Mandela' was released and became a worldwide anthem for anti-apartheid.		
In 1984, black students were allowed to attend white universities.		
In 1990, Mandela escaped from prison.		

3. Why has the author put some guidance of how to say the word **apartheid**?

4. In the **Politics and Prison** section, the author uses the word boycotted. What does it mean?

5. What was the cause of the boycotting of South Africa by sports teams and entertainers?

6. Compare how Nelson Mandela was seen in the **Politics and Prison** paragraph with how he was seen in the **Freedom and Leading South Africa** paragraph. How is it different?

7. How long was Mandela imprisoned for? Tick **one**.

- ☐ 5 years
- ☐ 12 years
- ☐ 18 years
- ☐ 27 years

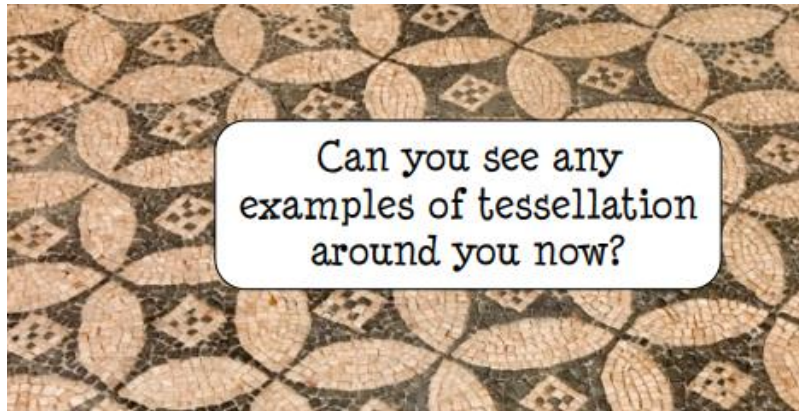
8. Why do you think Mandela wore the Springboks shirt during the rugby World Cup in 1995 when the team up until then had been all-white?

9. Why do you think Mandela won the Nobel peace prize? Use examples you have read in the text.

10. If you had had the chance of meeting Nelson Mandela, what would you ask him and why?

Day 3. Maths Core.

Times Table Rock Stars. (10minutes - you can of course do more if you wish.)

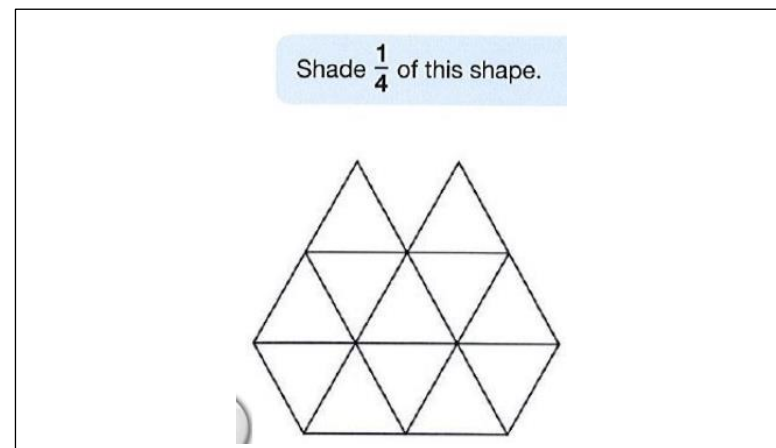
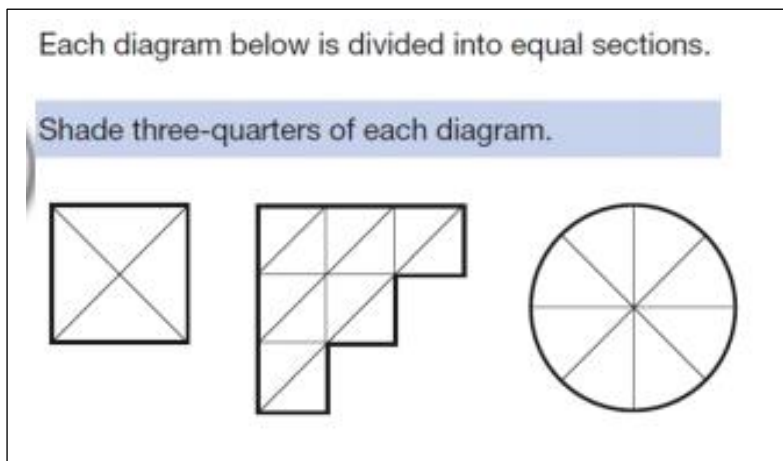


Try to find at **least 5 different examples**.

Photograph / sketch them.

Describe the shapes and how they fit together.

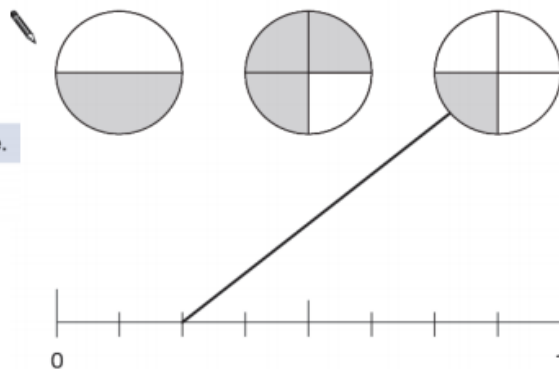
See if a friend / sibling can reproduce the design from your detailed description.



A fraction of each shape is shaded.

Match each fraction to the correct place on the number line.

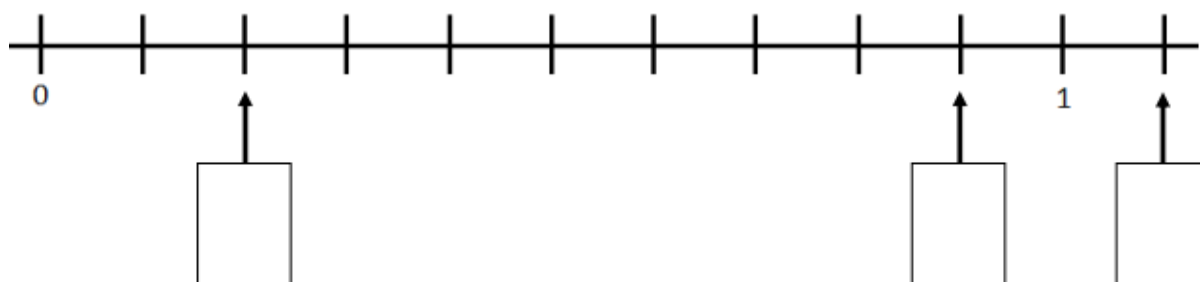
One has been done for you.



Identify the fraction that each arrow points to and place these fractions on the number line.

$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{8}$
---------------	---------------	----------------	---------------

Can you place any other fractions?



Match each shape to its equivalent fraction.

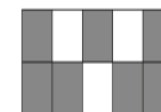
One has been done for you.



$$\frac{7}{10}$$



$$\frac{3}{5}$$



$$\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\frac{4}{5}$$

- 1) Label each diagram showing the value as a fraction and as a decimal.
- a) If the whole bead string represents 1, what is the value of twenty three beads?

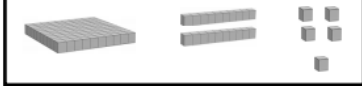


- b) If the whole bead string represents 1, what is the value of seventy five beads?



- 2) Represent the number **0.125** in a variety of ways.

Dienes blocks:



Counters:

Ones	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
	●		
	●		

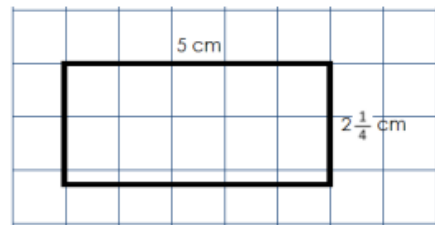
There is **one** tenth, _____ hundredths and _____ thousandths.

The number is said as **zero point** _____.

$$0. \boxed{} = \boxed{} + 0.02 + \boxed{}$$

$$\frac{\boxed{}}{10} + \frac{\boxed{}}{100} + \frac{\boxed{}}{1000} = \boxed{}$$

Calculate the area and the perimeter of this rectangle:



Area = cm²

Perimeter = cm

- 2) Choose a symbol to make each statement correct.

>
is greater than

<
is less than

=
is equal to

$$\frac{5}{6} \bigcirc 0.625$$

$$0.405 \bigcirc \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{373}{1000} \bigcirc 0.373$$

- 3) Place these fractions and decimals on the number line

$$0.3 \quad \frac{3}{20} \quad 0.825 \quad \frac{65}{100}$$



There are **64** apples. Answer each question with either a fraction or a whole number:

- a) $\frac{3}{4}$ of the apples are green and the others are red.

How many apples are green?

What fraction of apples are red?



How many apples are red?

- c) $\frac{1}{8}$ of the apples are rotten and the others are not.

How many apples are rotten?

What fraction of apples are not rotten?

How many apples are not rotten?

- c) **16** apples are in a basket and the others are in a box.

What fraction of the apples are in the basket?

What fraction of the apples are in the box?

◆ Make a list of the factors of each number. Use it to find the highest common factor.

1. 42 _____
18 _____

3. 21 _____
35 _____

5. 8 _____
6 _____

7. 42 _____
24 _____

9. 28 _____
32 _____

11. 24 _____
9 _____

13. 49 _____
14 _____

15. 28 _____
42 _____

17. 45 _____
27 _____

19. 11 _____
33 _____

2. 39 _____
30 _____

4. 40 _____
25 _____

6. 44 _____
22 _____

8. 18 _____
6 _____

10. 10 _____
20 _____

12. 16 _____
40 _____

14. 40 _____
45 _____

16. 14 _____
42 _____

18. 44 _____
33 _____

20. 48 _____
36 _____

Half of 54 =

Half of 80 =

Half of 22 =

Half of 84 =

Half of 64 =

Half of 48 =

Half of 86 =

Half of 96 =

Half of 86 =

Half of 16 =

Half of 18 =

Half of 38 =

Half of 26 =

Half of 92 =

Half of 42 =

Half of 52 =

Half of 50 =

Half of 14 =

Half of 90 =

Half of 98 =

Half of 68 =

Half of 36 =

Half of 72 =

Half of 24 =

Half of 96 =

Half of 46 =

Half of 32 =

Half of 66 =

Half of 24 =

Half of 22 =

Half of 78 =

Half of 88 =

Half of 12 =

Half of 70 =

Half of 14 =

Half of 36 =

Half of 72 =

Half of 42 =

Half of 26 =

Half of 58 =

Half of 62 =

Half of 56 =

Half of 100 =

Half of 28 =

Half of 66 =

Half of 84 =

Half of 44 =

Half of 46 =

Half of 58 =

Half of 18 =

Half of 48 =

Half of 68 =

Day 3.English.Daily Reading: Your own book for at least 15 mins.

- Draw a large picture of one of the settings used in your current book.

Label everything in the picture. Use words and phrases from the book.

- Write an alternative ending for the story you have recently read.
- Design a new front cover for a book you have recently read. Don't forget the title and author. Explain why your cover is an improvement on the existing cover.

- SEND in a PHOTO OF YOUR WORK, TODAY.



PLEASE

Section 1

Underline the relative clause in this sentence.

Kirsty, who was a very talented dancer, performed in the school musical.



Section 3

Read the sentence below and underline the two words that are modal verbs:

I will go to Paris next year and I must make sure that I visit the Eiffel Tower while I'm there.



Section 2

Can you think of a more formal synonym to replace this past tense verb? (Use a thesaurus if you need to!)

found _____

Section 4

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled up an adverb that shows frequency. Can you help him to unjumble it?

NETFO



Section 5

Tick the word that is a verb made by adding a suffix to the root word 'beauty'.

beautiful

beautify

beautician



Section 6

Can you add brackets around the parenthesis in this sentence?

Prince William the Duke of Cambridge is second in line to the throne.



Section 1

Underline the fronted adverbial in this sentence. What punctuation mark also needs adding?

During the science experiment, the children found the gravitational pull of different objects using a newton meter.



Section 2

Circle the TWO words that are synonyms of each other in the following sentence:

Vik tried to catch his breath before he attempted to run up the steep hill.

Section 3

Can you write the debate speaker's words into a direct speech sentence that uses inverted commas?

Your opinions are ridiculous!



Section 4

Add a relative clause to this sentence that begins with a relative pronoun:

Mrs Conner, _____
_____, cried during the assembly to celebrate her retirement.

Section 5

Match the prefix to the correct root word:

dis

look

mis

judge

over

loyal

Section 6

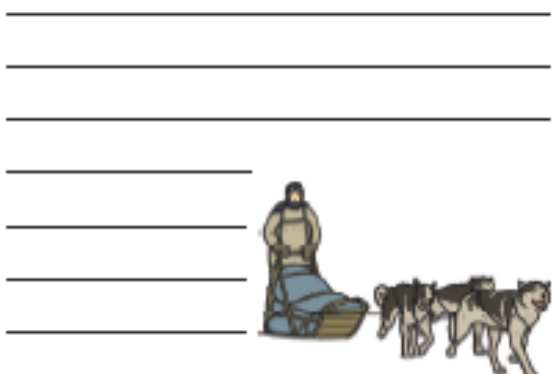
Mr Whoops has been juggling with the letters from one of his Y6 spelling words - can you spot what it is?

a _____ t



Section 1

Write a sentence with a fronted adverbial about the picture. Underline it.



Section 3

Rewrite these sentences in the past progressive (continuous) tense.

Hamid is coming to my party at the weekend.

Section 2

Can you underline the TWO possessive pronouns in this passage of dialogue?



"Once you have moved your left leg, I will move mine," instructed Tasha.

"This race is ours to lose," giggled Courtney. "We are miles in the lead!"

Section 4

Underline the prepositional phrase in the following sentence.

Using a hosepipe and sponge, Penny cleaned her new car out on her driveway.



Section 5

Mr Whoops has made TWO clumsy spelling mistakes in his diary entry. Can you underline them and correct them? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Today, I went down to the local community centre to see what night courses they had avaleable that might interest me.



Section 6

Read the sentence below and circle the word or words that make it a question.

You won't tell anyone, will you?



Section 1

Tick the sentence that is written in Standard English.

I didn't see nothing.

I didn't see anything.

Section 3

Clumsy Mr Whoops has lost the antonyms to these words. Can you help him to add 'in', 'im' or 'il' prefixes?



capable

personal

Section 5

Can you place the commas in the correct place in this sentence:

The mischievous cat was stuck up the highest tree in the street which meant Mrs Brown had to phone the fire brigade.

Section 2

Change these nouns/adjectives into verbs by adding the suffixes -ate, -ify or -en.

black _____

decor _____

Section 4

In the spaces, write the word class of each of the underlined words. Use the words from the list given. The first one has been done for you!

The owl and the pussycat went (verb) to sea in a beautiful (_____), pea-green boat. They (_____) took some (_____) honey and (_____) plenty of money wrapped up in a five-pound note.

verb pronoun adjective
determiner conjunction

Section 6

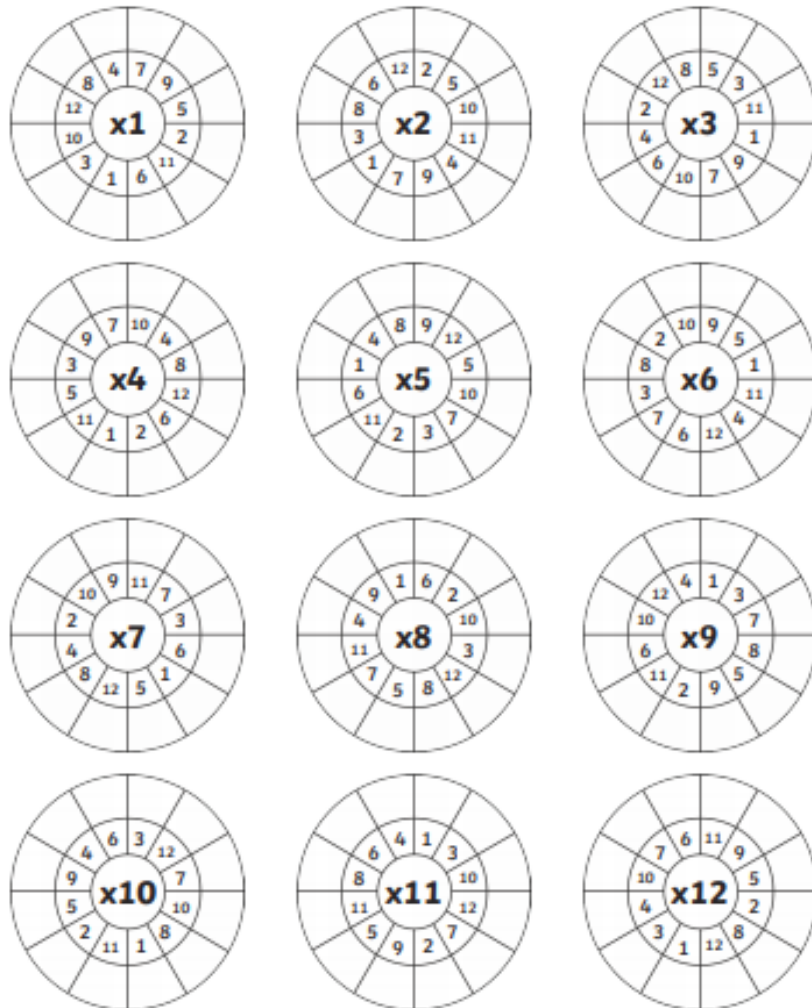
Can you add the correct form of the verb to make this a past perfect sentence?

Finally, the scientist _____ got his dream job at NASA.

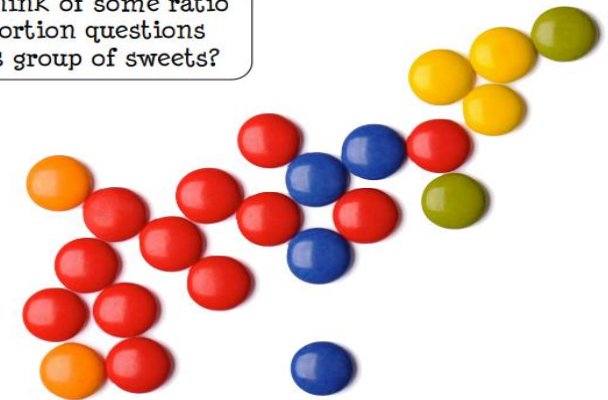


Day 4. Maths. Times Table Rock Stars. (10minutes - you can of course do more if you wish.)

Multiply the numbers by the middle number.



Can you think of some ratio and proportion questions about this group of sweets?



Time Taken:

Number Correct:

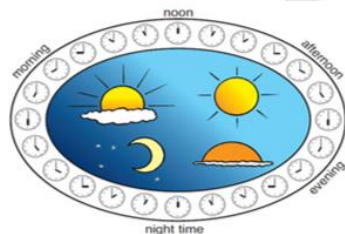
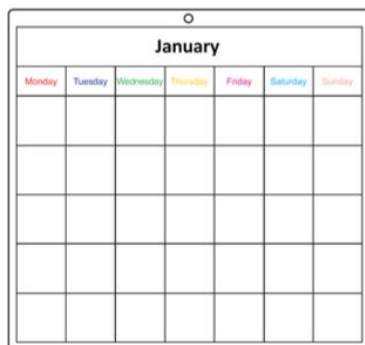
Previous Score:

22÷11=	33÷11=	40÷5=	27÷3=	99÷11=	25÷5=
28÷7=	16÷8=	121÷11=	48÷4=	63÷7=	8÷2=
18÷6=	12÷6=	72÷8=	99÷9=	60÷12=	18÷2=
56÷8=	8÷1=	77÷11=	28÷4=	54÷6=	24÷6=
3÷1=	55÷5=	60÷10=	45÷5=	25÷5=	18÷6=
32÷8=	36÷4=	70÷7=	40÷5=	9÷9=	18÷9=
60÷5=	24÷8=	18÷2=	22÷2=	88÷8=	40÷5=
8÷8=	96÷8=	20÷2=	132÷12=	40÷8=	12÷4=
2÷2=	48÷8=	72÷8=	110÷11=	84÷7=	20÷5=
24÷3=	77÷7=	8÷4=	48÷12=	30÷5=	84÷12=
21÷7=	9÷1=	33÷3=	27÷3=	60÷5=	48÷8=
84÷12=	35÷5=	12÷12=	25÷5=	49÷7=	12÷1=
35÷7=	120÷12=	81÷9=	80÷10=	32÷8=	10÷2=
48÷4=	66÷11=	88÷8=	8÷4=	54÷9=	35÷5=
24÷8=	72÷12=	10÷1=	88÷8=	60÷5=	54÷6=
40÷10=	16÷2=	45÷9=	7÷1=	48÷6=	21÷7=



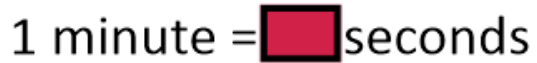
My ideas.

? **What can be measured? Where and when are things measured?**
Why are things measured? Collect as many different ideas as you can.



? **Why do we have different units of time?**

?



An analog clock face with numbers 1 through 12. The hour hand is between 3 and 4, closer to 4. The minute hand is pointing at 7.

[illegible]

1 month can equal or days

1 year = months = days

1 decade = years

1 century = years

1 millennium = years

These are some results of the **800 m** women event.
Rank the athletes.



Country	Athlete	Time
	Garcia	120 seconds
	Schmidt	1 minute 56 seconds
	Semenya	2:01
	Savinova	119 seconds
	Koech	1:54

? What does this mean?



How many seconds make 1 minute? ____

Why will this fact help you?

Convert all the above times to a similar format.

- a) All seconds
- b) Mins + secs.

These are some result of the men's **marathon** event. Rank the athletes.



Country	Athlete	Time	Rank
	Kiprotich	134 minutes	
	Kirui	2:11	
	Santos	two hours and eight minutes	
	Nakamoto	129 minutes	
	Pertile	2:15	

? **What does this mean?**

What do you know about a Marathon?

How will the finishing time compare to the 800m?

What does RANK mean?

Rank these marathon results. Who was the fastest?





1)






4)

2)

5)

3)

Women's marathon				
Country		Athlete	Time	Rank
Ethiopia		DIBABA	146 minutes	
Kenya		SUMGONG	2:24	
Belarus		MAZURONAK	2:27	
Bahrain		KIRWA	145 minutes	

Men's 3000 m steeplechase				
Country		Athlete	Time	Rank
France		MEKHISSI	8:11	
Kenya		KIPRUTO	483 seconds	
France		KOWAL	8:16	
Morocco		ELBAKKALI	494 seconds	
USA		JAGER	8 minutes 4 seconds	



Which unit did you convert into? Why did you choose that over the other options?

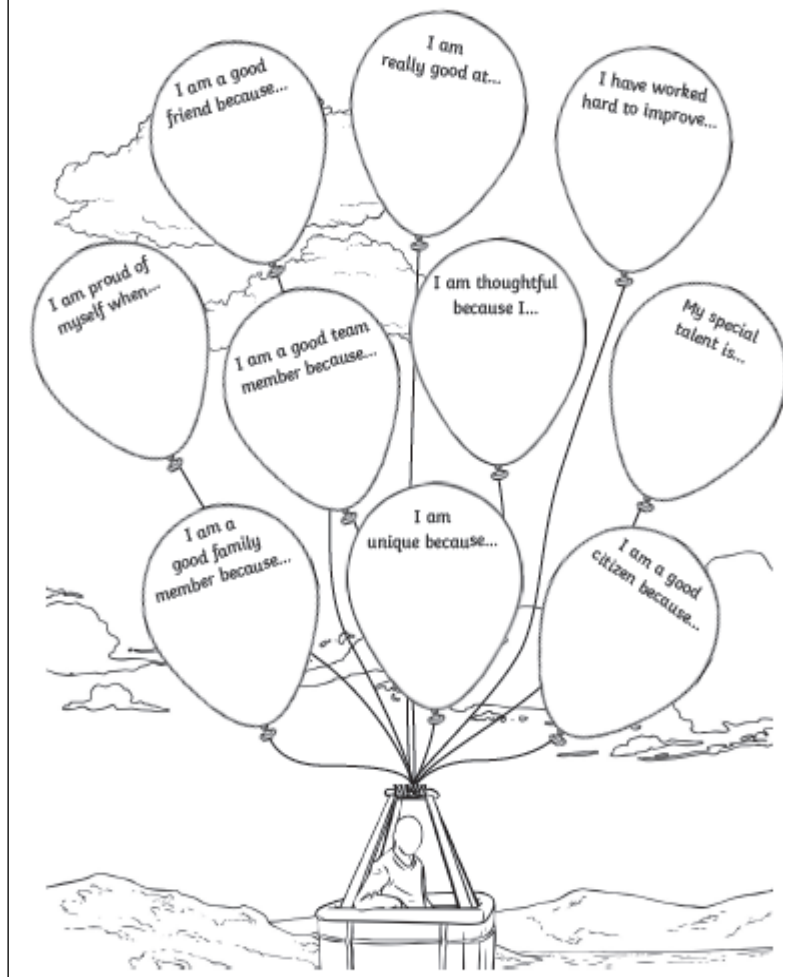
How many flags are hanging in the hall at school?

List sketch as many as you can remember. (Clue: it is a multiple of 5!)

Day 4. English **Daily Reading**: Your own book for at least 15 mins.

I Am an Amazing Person!

Read and finish the sentences in the balloons below.



Questions

1. Why did Benjamin start performing his poems? Tick one.

- ☐ he wanted them to sound like music
- ☐ he wanted everyone to be able to enjoy them
- ☐ he enjoyed performing
- ☐ he didn't like writing them down

2. Number the events from 1-4 to show the order that they happened in.

- ☐ Benjamin left school.
- ☐ Benjamin performed in every continent in 22 days.
- ☐ Benjamin is living in China.
- ☐ Benjamin moved to London.

3. Look at the section titled **Poems**.

Find and copy one word which means the same as 'available'.

4. Why did Benjamin write the book 'Talking Turkeys'?

5. Who did Benjamin want the audience for his poems to be?

6. Discuss how Benjamin's success might have changed if he had chosen not to perform his poetry.

7. How does the organisation of the text help you to understand the information? Explain your answer.

Benjamin Zephaniah

Dr Benjamin Obadiah Iqbal Zephaniah was born on the 15th April 1958 in the Handsworth district of Birmingham, England. His mother was a nurse and was originally from Jamaica. His father was a postal worker and was originally from Barbados. Benjamin is famous for his performance poetry. When he was 22 years old, Benjamin moved to London so that he could share his poetry with more people.



Poems

Benjamin attended school until he was 13 years old and he initially found it difficult to read and write. Unhappy with the popular opinion that poetry was only for people who were still in school or at university, he started performing his poems so that they were accessible to everyone. The type of poetry that Benjamin performs is known as 'dub poetry'. Dub poetry uses the performer's voice as a musical instrument. The performer changes the speed and pitch of the poem to give it more of a musical sound. Benjamin's performances became really popular and many people enjoyed his poetry.



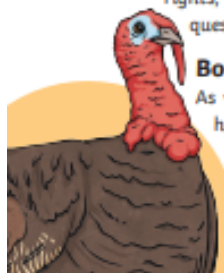
Causes

Many of Benjamin's poems are about causes that he has strong beliefs about. He has written, performed and published many poems with messages against racism and slavery. Alongside this, he also writes poems about what he calls 'street politics'. In the early 1980s, he performed some of his poems at demonstrations and outside police stations; this was to argue against the rise in homelessness and unemployment in Britain at the time. As a supporter of animal rights, Benjamin also writes poems which discuss and question the way that we treat animals.



Books

As well as performing his poetry around the world, Benjamin has published his work in several books for both adults and children. His first book of poetry for children, 'Talking Turkeys', was a huge success. In fact, the book, which encouraged people to be nice to turkeys at Christmas, was so popular that there had to be an emergency reprint after it sold out in only six weeks!



Did You Know...?

In 1991, over the space of only 22 days, Benjamin was able to perform in every continent in the world!

Today

To this day, Benjamin is still writing songs, poems, books, plays and much more! Although he still travels around the world giving performances, he now spends most of his time living in Beijing, China. Young writers and singers are still being inspired by his work to create their own pieces of writing about something they feel passionate about.



8. Imagine that you are going to meet Benjamin. Write down one question you would like to ask him. Explain why you have chosen that question.

Day 5. Maths. Mental Maths: Times Table Rock Stars. (10minutes - you can of course do more if you wish.)



What is your favourite kind of Maths?

Why do you **like** this area of maths?

What is **your least favourite** type of maths?

Email your answer to me PLEASE.

The men's marathon started at 13:30. The last runner crossed the finish line after 166 minutes.

What time did the race finish?

13:30

1:30 pm

? What time did the race finish?

How many minutes did the last athlete take to complete the race?

The women's 20 km race walk started at 18:30. The first athlete crossed the line with a time of 1 hour and 28 minutes. The last athlete crossed the line 17 minutes later.

- 1) The women's marathon started at 13:30. The last runner crossed the line after 200 minutes. The first runner crossed the line 54 minutes earlier.
 - a) At what time did the first runner cross the line?
 - b) How long did the first runner take to complete the marathon?
 - c) What time did the race finish?
- 2) The men's 20 km competitive walk started at 18:30. The last athlete crossed the line at 20:03 and the first athlete was 14 minutes quicker.
 - a) At what time did the first athlete cross the finish line?
 - b) How long did the first athlete take to complete the race?
 - c) How long did the last runner take to complete the race?
- 3) The men's 50 km competitive walk started at 11:30 pm. The first athlete crossed the line with a time of 3 hours and 40 minutes and the last athlete crossed the line 59 minutes later.
 - a) At what time did the first athlete cross the line?
 - b) How long did the last athlete take to complete the race?
 - c) What time did the race finish?

Training times

Use the information to work out who has trained the longest.

- Tom has done 30 minutes a day for 24 days.
- Nicola has done two hours a week for seven weeks.
- Mark has done 300 minutes across a fortnight for six weeks.

How many different ways can you record the times?

How much more time do the other athletes need to train in order to match the amount of training?

Day 5 English. Daily Reading: Your own book for at least 15 mins.

- Email me your best edited / redrafted piece of work from each day.
- Pick a history topic from PURPLE mash. Make notes.
- Research at LEAST one male and one female from this list.
Mary Seacole, Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, Rosa Parks, Barack Obama, Baroness Floella Benjamin, Sir Trevor McDonald, Anthony Joshua, Dame Jessica Ennis-Hill and Martin Luther King Jr.

When you have completed your Research make an illustrated **FACTFILE** about your chosen historical people, explain what qualities you admire in the person.

- Email the files to me, please.