

Day 1

Maths:

- Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers Activity
- 10 Minute Maths Activity

Literacy:

- Write about the picture.

Reading:

- Use your reading skills to read the text and then answer the questions

Spelling:

- Practise spelling the word actual in different ways.

Topic:

- Spaceship Porthole Craft - If you don't have the resources to make this, draw a picture of your own spaceship.

Continue the sequence.

2	1	0	
-4	-6	-8	
10	5	0	

Make these statements true.

	< -3
	< 0
	> -8

Calculate the answer.

$3 - 6 =$	
$-4 - 3 =$	
$5 - 9 =$	
$-6 - 3 =$	

The temperature is 20 degrees Celsius.



°C What will the temperature be if...

It drops by 10 degrees?	°C
It drops by 20 degrees?	°C
It drops by 30 degrees?	°C

The table shows the temperature of different countries on one day in December.
Answer the following questions.

London	3°C
Warsaw	-5°C
Kingston	23°C
Moscow	-9°C

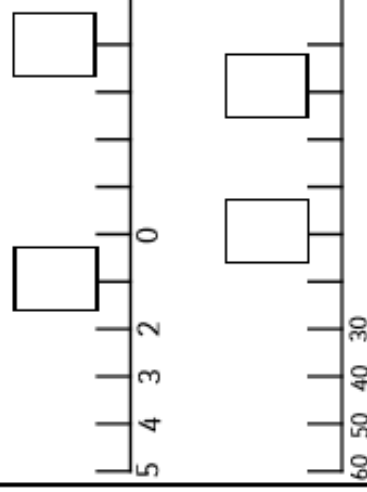
The temperature in London dropped by 5°C. What was the new temperature?

 °C

The temperature in Moscow rose by 7°C. What was the new temperature?

 °C

Write the missing number on the number line.



Calculate the answer.

$$4 \times 7 =$$

1001

$9 \times 4 =$

1800

$$8 \times 6 =$$

1001

Kelly counts on in 9s from 36, which numbers will she say?

Circle them.

64

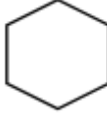
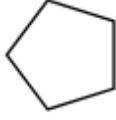
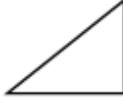
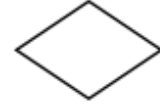
82

9

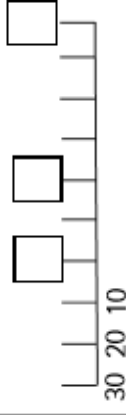
54

55

Shade in the quadrilaterals.



Write the missing number on the number line.



Is this an equivalent fraction?
Shade the rectangles to help you.

☐ no☐ yes

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

Write a 4 - digit number with 8 in the hundreds place.

Write a 3 - digit number with 8 in the tens place.

Literacy

One day, you find this door at the corner of your room. What do you do? Who uses that door? Where does the door take you? Write about your adventure.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



This is a story about a young girl named Winnie. Now Winnie was a normal girl. She lived in a normal house, in a normal area, with a normal dog named Toby. Everything was normal, except...

Winnie was a witch.

Winnie quite liked being a witch. Every time she had to do a boring set of home-work, she just twitched her nose and in a flash, it was done. Every time her mum shouted to her to clean her room, she would wiggle her ear, and in a flash, it was done. And every time Winnie was feeling a little hungry, she would click her fingers, and in a flash, a mouth-watering cake would appear.

However, there was one thing that Winnie hated about being a witch. Halloween.

Every October, Winnie's school mates planned their Halloween outfits - warty long noses, crooked black hats and straggly green hair. "Witches don't look like that!" Winnie would cry in disbelief. "They look just like me!"

But all the other girls just laughed at Winnie. "You're not a witch!" they chanted. Nobody believed Winnie.

When Winnie arrived home that evening, she sobbed and sobbed and sobbed. "Why does everybody hate witches?" she asked her mum. Winnie's mum pointed out that, although some people didn't like witches, it was quite useful sometimes. But Winnie vowed never to have anything to do with witch-craft again.

Soon, the night of Halloween came around. Winnie's school mates began their trick-or-treating tour. Winnie's mum insisted she joined them. After all, a witch cannot stay in on Halloween.



The Witch who was Afraid of Halloween



Winnie's school mates sniggered as they spotted her coming to join them. "Winnie doesn't need an outfit," they shouted, "she's already a witch!"

Winnie was furious, but she decided to keep quiet and get the horrible night over with. After collecting handfuls of sherbet lemons, buckets of crunchy crisps and even a donut, the group eventually arrived at the house of Mr. Bones.

Now Mr. Bones was a grey-haired, grumpy old man. He hobbled around with a walking stick, sneering at anybody who dared to smile in his direction. Mr. Bones did NOT like children.

"Clear off, you silly kids," he grumbled. "Trick or treat?!" cried the girls. A horrible smile creased across his face, as he agreed to take the trick. "You don't scare me!"

Suddenly, Winnie had an idea. She stepped forwards and recited an old spell she had remembered. All the girls gasped in amazement because, in a flash, Mr. Bones wasn't Mr. Bones anymore. In front of them was a small feathery duck, quacking loudly! The girls had never heard such a racket.

Winnie, with her kind heart, recited the spell once more, and at that moment, Mr.

Bones returned to his usual bearded self, right before their eyes. Quickly and nervously, he disappeared into the kitchen to find a selection of delicious treats.

From that day forward, Winnie became the most popular girl in school. "Maybe Halloween isn't so bad after all",



Questions

1. Read the first four paragraphs. Write down 3 facts you know about Winnie.

2. Winnie was a normal girl. True or False? Explain.

3. What do the other girls think a witch looks like? Find two phrases in the text.

4. Look at the paragraph beginning 'When Winnie arrived home that evening...'. How was Winnie feeling at this point? Why?

5. Look at the paragraph beginning 'Winnie was furious' What items did the girls collect?

6. Put these events from the story in order, using the numbers 1-5.
The girls planned their Halloween outfits.
Mr. Bones turned into a duck.
The girls laughed at Winnie.
Winnie was the most popular girl in school.
Winnie cast a spell on Mr. Bones.

Use a dictionary to define the

word **actual**.

Which word class does the

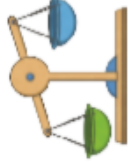
word **actual** belong to?

noun	verb	adjective
adverb	conjunction	pronoun
preposition	determiner	

Trace the word **actual**.

actual
actual
actual

Add the word **actual** to these sentences.



The _____ cost was £100.



"Those were his _____ words!"

Can you measure the _____ length?

The story is based on _____ events.

Which of these words means the same as **actual**?

mystery **genuine** **forgotten** **bespoke**

Write the syllables of the word

actual inside the hands.



Finish off the word **actual**.

act _____	_____ual
_____al	ac _____

Now write the full word.

Write your own sentence containing the word **actual**.

Edit and improve these words so that they correctly spell the word **actual**.

acktual **actyual** **actuall**

Spaceship Porthole

Supplies

- 2 paper plates
- Silver foil
- Scissors
- PVA glue
- Pipe cleaners
- Black paint
- Coloured paper



- Pencil
- Hole punch
- Wool or ribbon



- 1 Paint the front of one paper plate black and leave to dry.



- 5 Now create some space themed objects for your porthole! Using scissors, cut them out and use PVA glue to stick them towards the middle of the black plate.



- 2 Cut out the centre circle from the second paper plate, this should leave you with a ring shape.



- 6 Cut and bend pipe cleaners to form rings around planets and arms or antenna for the aliens, then stick on using PVA glue.



- 3 Begin to wrap strips of silver foil over the ring, folding each piece over the edges and scrunching it behind as you go.



- 7 Spread PVA glue around the underside of the silver ring, then stick this down onto the black paper plate and firmly press them together. Then leave to dry.



- 4 Continue to do this until the ring is completely covered in silver foil.



- 8 Using the hole punch, make a hole through the top of the porthole. Then thread some wool or ribbon through and tie in a loop to hang the porthole from.

Day 2

Maths:

- Recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number Activity
- 10 Minute Maths Activity

Literacy:

- Grammar, Spelling and Punctuation Activity
- Conjunctions Activity

Reading:

- Use your reading skills to read the text and then answer the questions

Times Tables:

- Practise your times tables.

Science:

- Three States of Water Activity

How many thousands, hundreds, tens and ones are there in the following numbers?

- 4,663 — thousands — hundreds — tens and — ones.
 1,990 — thousands — hundreds — tens and — ones.
 46 — thousands — hundreds — tens and — ones.
 3,291 — thousands — hundreds — tens and — ones.
 400 — thousands — hundreds — tens and — ones.

Break down these numbers into thousands, hundreds, tens and ones.

9558

6870

4444

2387

What does the number 2 represent in these numbers? Thousands, hundreds, ten s or ones?



What is my number?

I am worth 8 thousands, 2 hundreds, 11 tens and 15 ones.

I am:

What is the value of the number underlined?

2,713

5,929

1,337

8,441

What fraction of this shape is shaded?



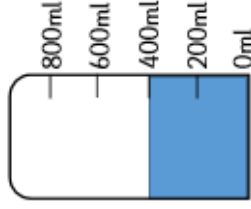
Calculate the answer.

$$36 \div 4 = \boxed{}$$

$$66 \div 6 = \boxed{}$$

$$96 \div 8 = \boxed{}$$

Susie has this amount of water.
She needs a litre and a half.



How much more water does she need?

Label the angles with acute or obtuse.



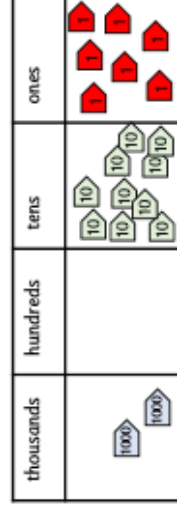


What is the difference between 899 and 495?

$$231 + 8,888 = \boxed{}$$

What number do the arrows represent?





Section 1

Write a sentence about this monkey that contains a conjunction, an adverb and an adjective. Underline them.



Section 2

Replace the underlined words with a possessive pronoun:

Molly and Milly were having a joint birthday party. The birthday party was Molly and Milly's.

"Don't take that PE bag by mistake. That PE bag is my PE bag."

Section 3

Mr Whoops has made three clumsy spelling mistakes in his sentence. Can you underline them and correct them?

The tour guye showed us all the main attractions on the ireland and helped us lurn some of their language.



Section 4

Do these sentences need the determiner 'a' or 'an'?

The zookeeper fed _____ elephant.

The children chose _____ pizza for lunch from the menu.

I have _____ hour for dinner.

Section 5

Write a sentence about this tree that contains a possessive apostrophe and a preposition.



Section 6

Put the homophones in the correct place in the sentences:

(main/mane) (missed/mist)

The _____ purpose of a lion's _____ is to protect its neck when fighting.

While he was driving in the _____,

Harry _____

the turning because he couldn't

see.



Conjunctions

A word used to connect clauses or sentences

Underline the conjunction in the sentence below.

Sarah sat nervously watching the runners until it was her turn to join the race.

Underline the conjunction in the sentence below.

Mary skipped happily to the park after school had finished.

Circle the sentence that uses a conjunction.

Leo ran quickly back to his house.

Leo waved to his friend when he saw him.

Leo had not remembered his coat.

Circle the sentence that uses a conjunction.

Jill fell over while she was racing.

Jill was the winner in her class.

Jill felt excited about telling her parents.

Complete the sentence by using a conjunction.

Harry did not want to go to the busy party _____ tiring himself out.

Complete the sentence by using a conjunction.

We should all go to the disco at the same time _____ we are ready.

Write some of your own sentences with conjunctions. Underline the conjunctions in your sentences.

Fossils

Fossils are shapes of dead animals and plants that lived millions of years ago made in rock. Usually when something dies it is eaten or decays and disappears. However, when an animal or plant dies and gets covered over, it can stay there and over time, become a fossil.

Dinosaurs

Fossils are really important in understanding what has happened a long time ago. Without them we would not even know that dinosaurs existed! People who study fossils are called palaeontologists and these are the people who have found out what we now know about dinosaurs. However, this only started 200 years ago, so we've only known about dinosaurs for 200 years!

Did you know?

- 'Sue' is the nickname given to the most complete and best preserved Tyrannosaurus Rex specimen ever found.
- The word 'fossil' comes from an old word 'fossilis', meaning 'dug up'.
- Fossils are only found in sedimentary rock.
- The fossils in the pictures are called ammonites. It is the town symbol for Whitby in North Yorkshire. Whitby is good for fossil hunting and long ago, people thought that the ammonites were snakes turned to stone by St. Hilda!



How a Fossil is Made

When some plants or animals die, their body sinks into mud or is buried by sand. This often happens at the bottom of the sea and stops it from rotting or being eaten by other animals. Whilst it is underground, water and minerals seep into the bones and where the bones and body used to be, to make a hard shape. This is squashed under more layers of sand, mud and eventually rock over many, many millions of years.

Questions

1. What does a palaeontologist study?

2. What is the nickname of the best preserved Tyrannosaurus Rex skeleton?

3. What sort of rock are fossils found in?

4. Which town has an ammonite fossil as their symbol?

5. Why have we only got fossils to find out about dinosaurs?

6. What does the Latin word 'fossilis' mean?

7. How come the fossilised animals or plants haven't been eaten by other animals?

Times Tables

Complete the times tables questions.

$5 \times 9 =$ _____	$4 \times 5 =$ _____	$11 \times 1 =$ _____	$9 \times 10 =$ _____
$10 \times 12 =$ _____	$12 \times 9 =$ _____	$8 \times 11 =$ _____	$7 \times 3 =$ _____
$9 \times 4 =$ _____	$4 \times 7 =$ _____	$1 \times 8 =$ _____	$5 \times 3 =$ _____
$6 \times 12 =$ _____	$2 \times 7 =$ _____	$10 \times 4 =$ _____	$7 \times 5 =$ _____
$8 \times 12 =$ _____	$11 \times 12 =$ _____	$11 \times 7 =$ _____	$4 \times 8 =$ _____
$5 \times 8 =$ _____	$1 \times 5 =$ _____	$5 \times 3 =$ _____	$1 \times 11 =$ _____
$6 \times 9 =$ _____	$11 \times 7 =$ _____	$10 \times 10 =$ _____	$2 \times 1 =$ _____
$2 \times 6 =$ _____	$8 \times 5 =$ _____	$3 \times 6 =$ _____	$4 \times 9 =$ _____
$8 \times 7 =$ _____	$2 \times 11 =$ _____	$10 \times 12 =$ _____	$12 \times 4 =$ _____
$11 \times 3 =$ _____	$6 \times 6 =$ _____	$6 \times 8 =$ _____	$1 \times 4 =$ _____
$2 \times 10 =$ _____	$1 \times 10 =$ _____	$3 \times 11 =$ _____	$6 \times 5 =$ _____
$8 \times 3 =$ _____	$3 \times 3 =$ _____	$5 \times 8 =$ _____	$5 \times 12 =$ _____
$1 \times 12 =$ _____	$9 \times 5 =$ _____	$3 \times 5 =$ _____	$5 \times 4 =$ _____
$4 \times 9 =$ _____	$12 \times 12 =$ _____	$5 \times 10 =$ _____	$11 \times 6 =$ _____
$2 \times 5 =$ _____	$12 \times 6 =$ _____	$5 \times 7 =$ _____	$11 \times 8 =$ _____

Science - Three States of Water

Match the questions with the answers.

What is the solid state of water called?

At what temperature does water freeze?

What is the process whereby ice turns to water?

At what temperature does water boil?

What is the name for water when it is in a gaseous state?

What is the name of the process that turns water into water vapour?

0°C

Water vapour

Evaporation

Ice

100°C

Melting

Day 3

Maths:

- Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations Activity
- 10 Minute Maths Activity

Literacy:

- Write a story about the picture.

Reading:

- Use your reading skills to read the text and then answer the questions

Handwriting:

- Practise the words in your neatest handwriting.

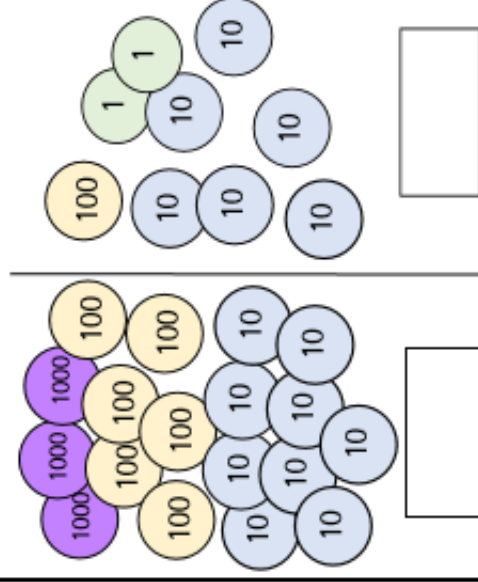
Topic:

- Label the parts of the solar system.

How many pencils are there?



What numbers do the counters represent?



Draw place value counters to represent the following numbers.

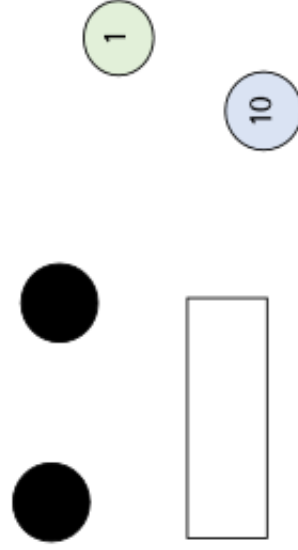
3,100

2,732

What number does the table represent?

1,000s	100s	10s	1s
● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ● ● ●	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

Master Alien was making a 3-digit number with place value counters but paint dropped on 2 counters.
What number could he have made?



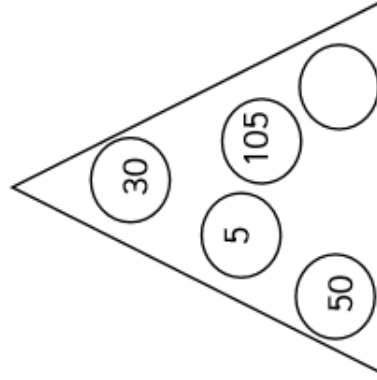
What number do the arrows represent?

thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
1000 1000 1000	100 100 100	10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1

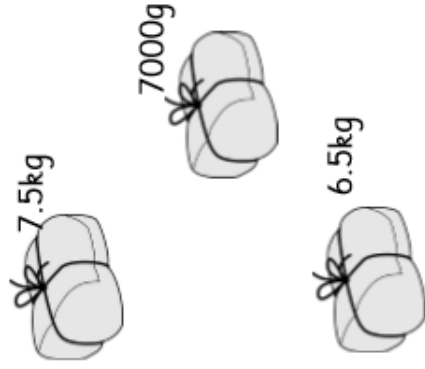
What number do the arrows represent?

thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
1000 1000	100 100	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

The numbers in the triangle add up to 300.
Write the missing number.



Circle the heaviest parcel.



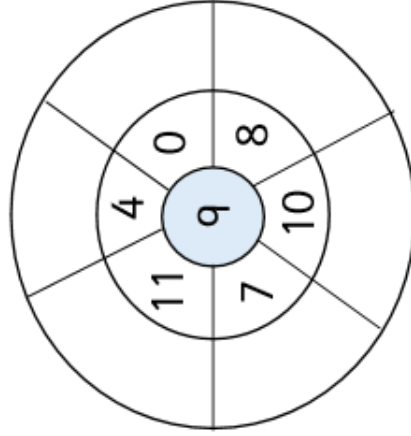
Put these fractions in order starting from the smallest.

$\frac{4}{7}$ $\frac{5}{7}$ $\frac{7}{7}$ $\frac{3}{7}$

My favourite show starts at 6:45pm. It is 55 minutes long.
What time does it finish?

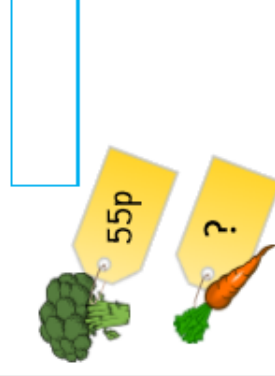


Fill in the multiplication circle.



$$7,745 + 2,321 =$$

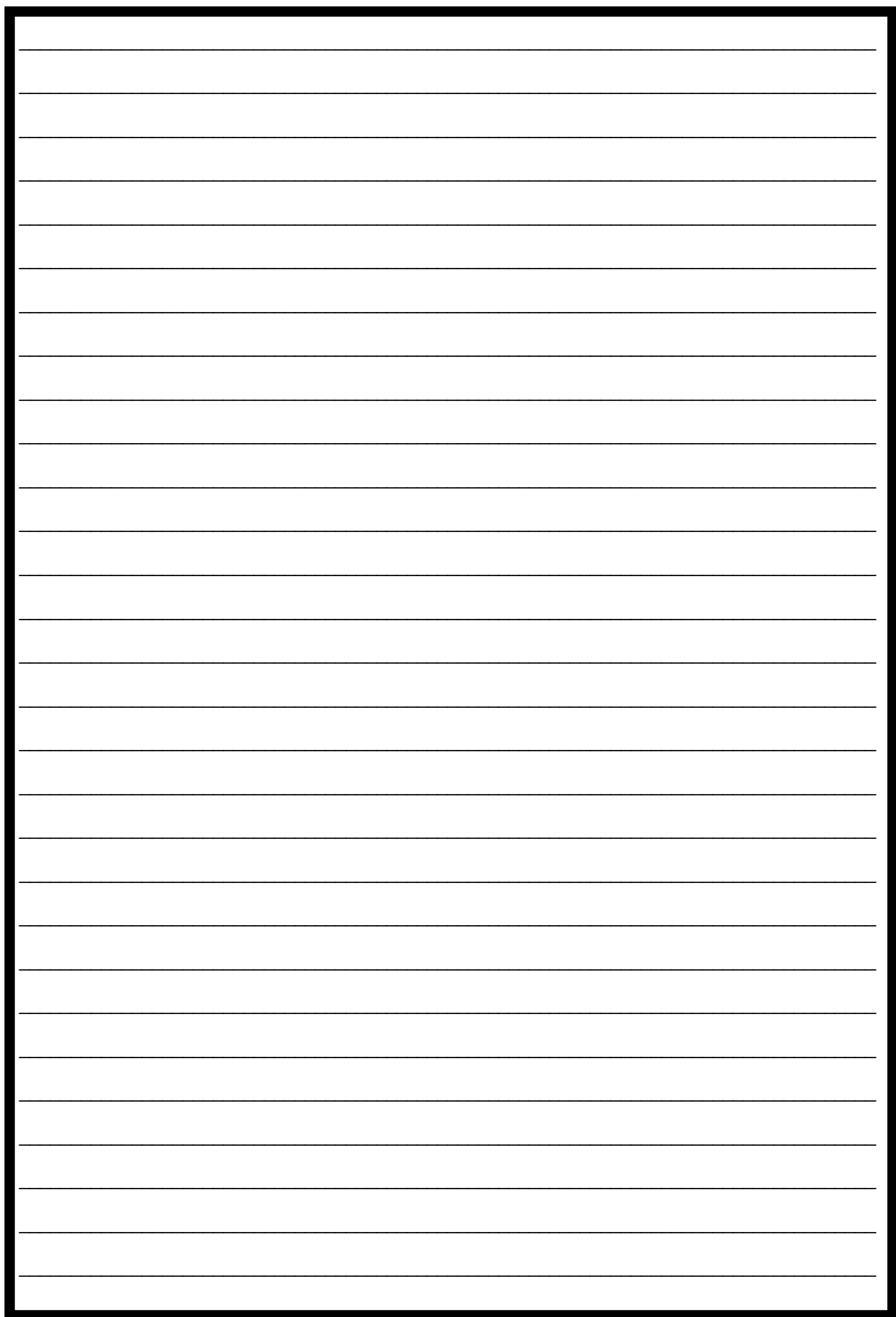
The broccoli cost 55p.
Reece buys 2 broccolis and a carrot.
He paid £1.50 and received 5p change. How much was the carrot? Show your working out.



Literacy

Write a story about this picture and give your story a name.





Easter Traditions Across the Globe

With Easter almost here, it won't surprise you to learn that children all around the world are getting excited about Easter egg hunts, taking part in their school's Easter bonnet parade, or enjoying a few extra days of holiday with their families. However, there are also a number of different traditions taking place across the globe. Read this article to discover facts about how different cultures celebrate Easter.

Hungary

If you're travelling to Hungary on Easter Monday, be prepared to get wet! "Sprinkling" is a popular Hungarian Easter Monday tradition, in which boys sprinkle perfume or water over a young woman's head, and ask for a kiss. Many people used to believe the sprinkling had a cleansing effect, and the tradition has carried on until today.

Sweden

In Sweden, you might confuse Easter with Halloween - the children dress up as Easter witches wearing long skirts, colourful headscarves and painted red cheeks. They also go from home to home trading paintings and drawings for sweets. Remind you of trick-or-treating?

Corfu

Watch out if you're spending Holy Saturday in Corfu, because the tradition of "Pot Throwing" takes place in the morning. As the name suggests, people throw pots, pans and other earthenware out of their windows, smashing them on the street. Some say this welcomes spring, symbolising the new crops that will be gathered in new pots. Others say it comes from the Venetians, who on New Year's Day used to throw out all of their old items. Whatever you believe, be sure to remember your crash helmet!

Bulgaria

Surprisingly, in Bulgaria, people don't hide their eggs - they throw them. Whoever comes out of the game with an unbroken egg is the winner and is predicted to be the most successful member of the family in the coming year. Also, the oldest woman in the family rubs the faces of the children with the first red egg she has coloured, symbolizing her wish that they have rosy cheeks, health and strength.



Questions

1. Read the first paragraph. What does the article hope to tell us?

2. Describe the special tradition that takes place in Hungary.

3. Write down two ways that a Swedish Easter is similar to Halloween.

4. What happens on Holy Saturday in Corfu?

5. Write down one possible origin of the Corfu tradition.

6. Write down one way that a Bulgarian Easter is different to a British one.

7. Match the event with the country.

Dressing as witches

Pot throwing

Egg fighting

Sprinkling

Hungary

Sweden

Corfu

Bulgaria

Handwriting

Copy and repeat the words below.

possible

potatoes

pressure

probably

promise

purpose

quarter

question

recent

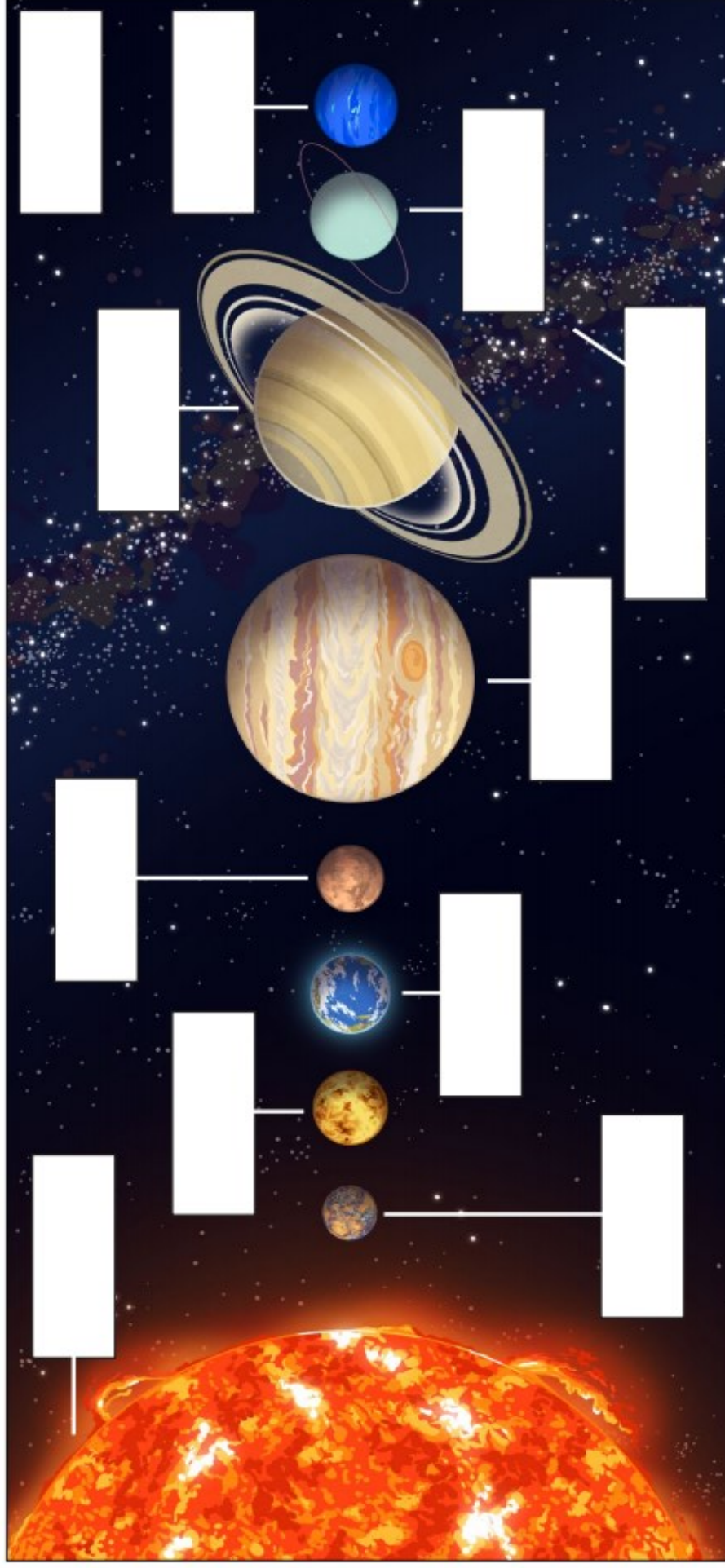
regular

reign

remember

Topic

Use the word bank provided to label the parts of the solar system.



Mars	Earth	Neptune	Saturn	outer space	The Milky Way
Jupiter	Uranus	The Sun	Venus	Mercury	

Day 4

Maths:

- Order and compare numbers beyond 1000
- 10 Minute Maths Activity

Literacy:

- Grammar, Spelling and Punctuation Activity
- Adverbs Activity

Reading:

- Use your reading skills to read the text and then answer the questions

Spelling:

- Practise spelling the word address in different ways.

Science:

- Create a water cycle wheel.

Write these numbers in order from the smallest to the largest.

4,230

2,134

3,400

Circle the largest number in each row.

7,200

7,587

7,249

7,642

1,443

5,856

9,852

9,777

Use the signs below to make this true.

$> = <$

5,321 6,040

9,938 2,199

4,442 6,492

Look at the digit cards.

How many 4 digit numbers can you make?

5

3

1

8

If you ordered these numbers from smallest to largest, which number would be third?

2,123

2,132

1,232

2,231

1,231

1,233

Write a number to make the statements below true.

9,710 $<$

9,932 $=$

1,999 $>$

A shape has 5 lines of symmetry.

What shape is it?

irregular pentagon

regular pentagon

regular hexagon

irregular hexagon

How many days are there between December 25th and February 3rd?

Calculate the answer.

6 divided by 10 =

30 divided by 10 =

71 divided by 100 =

Stephanie worked out
 $422 + 378 = 800$

Write 2 different subtraction sentences with the same numbers.

 - =
 - =

What number is 3,410 less than 8,589?

$135 \times 6 =$

Look at the recipe for cookies.

How much butter do you need to make 12 cookies?

 g

How much sugar do you need to make 20 cookies?

 g

Will make 4 cookies.

45g butter

30g sugar

1 egg

2tbsp honey

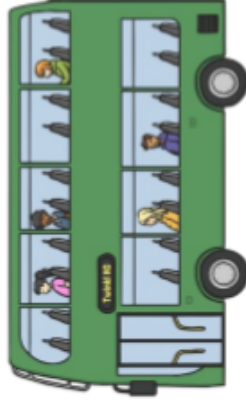
65g flour



Section 1

Place the correct punctuation mark after the fronted adverbial in the sentence.

In the middle of town the bus pulled up outside the row of shops.



Section 2

Think of two different adverbs that could describe this verb:

He ate _____

He ate _____

For one of the sentences, add another phrase with a conjunction to give more detail.

Section 3

Clumsy Mr Whoops has lost all the words from this word family. Can you help him to find three of them?

sign



Section 4

Can you think of a pronoun, verb and adverb beginning with...

	pronoun	verb	adverb
the letter h?			
the letter s?			

Section 6

Add nouns to create compound words. The first one is done for you.

cup + _____ = _____

rain + _____ = _____

snow + _____ = _____



Section 5

Circle the suffix in the words in bold.

The **colourful** flower attracts insects, which **actually** help the plants **pollinate**.



Adverbs

An adverb is a word that describes a verb.

Underline the adverb of place in the sentence below.

Whilst her mother went shopping, Sofia waited outside.

Underline the adverb of time in the sentence below.

Hassan often plays football with his friends, unless it's cold and raining.

Tick the sentence which does not use an adverb of time.

David had forgotten to pack his passport and mobile phone.

Mum usually collects David and his sister from school.

She always puts the heat on as soon as it turns cold.

Tick the sentence which does not use an adverb of place.

It was raining, so I decided to wait inside.

The netball match was exciting and fun to watch.

To stop herself from laughing, Kay had to look away.

Underline the adverb and the verb it modifies.

I can't find my shoe and I know I've searched everywhere.

Underline the adverb and the verb it modifies.

The pool was full and it was impossible to swim anywhere.

Tick the correct column in the table to show the type of adverb that has been used in the sentence below.

The new cinema opens tomorrow and I'd like to watch a film.

Adverb	Adverb of time	Adverb of place	Adverb of cause

How to train a dragon



Have you found yourself in charge of a dragon egg with no idea how to look after it? Dragons are famously tricky animals to control so you must follow these instructions carefully! However, be warned, if the training does not start when the dragon is young, then it will be even more of a challenge to tame.

You will need the following equipment:

- Small pen made from metal, wood or concrete
- A back scratching stick
- Fish heads
- A clear, confident voice.

Method:

1. Firstly, it is important that, when the dragon is very young, you handle the hatchling every day as soon as it is born so that it becomes used to human contact.
2. As soon as the young dragon is calm, place four or five handfuls of smelly fish heads, which must be either salmon or haddock's heads, on the ground near you so that the dragon will eventually associate the delicious food with you.
3. After this, you'll need to teach the dragon to fly. To do this, you will need to be able to pick the young reptile up from behind, making sure you place your legs either side of the animal. Use a clear, confident voice to state "Stay" repetitively.
4. Once you are able to handle the dragon in a secure manner, you must now hold the beast up in the air and again say in your clear, confident voice, "Fly". It is important that you don't use a weak voice.
5. Next, make sure that you have built a strong and secure cage or pen for the dragon to sleep in during the day. As everyone knows, dragons are nocturnal (they sleep in the day and are awake at night) so they need somewhere safe to sleep in during the day. They normally sleep between 10 and 12 hours.
6. Finally, it is essential that you have a back-scratching stick available at all times! Any sudden movements might scare the animals! Use the stick to gently scratch the top of the dragon's head, using a horizontal motion but never a vertical one or your arm might not survive!

Remember that all of these steps must be completed when the dragon is young or they may not work! These instructions can be followed by one person because the dragon is small.

Questions

1. Why must you follow the instructions carefully?

2. When must the training be carried out? Why?

3. Circle the equipment which is required.

big pen, stomach scratching stick, fish heads

small pen, a back scratching stick, fish heads

straw pen, back scratching stick, fish bones

metal, wood or concrete pen, leg scratching stick, fish heads

4. Why must you handle the dragon every day?

5. Why might you need to speak in a clear and confident voice when speaking to the dragon?

6. What does the term 'nocturnal' mean?

7. What direction must you scratch the dragon? Why?

Use a dictionary to define the word **address**.

Which word class does the word **address** belong to?

noun	verb	adjective
adverb	conjunction	pronoun
preposition	determiner	

Trace the word **address**.

address
address
address

Add the word **address** to these sentences.



Nita scribbled her _____.



"May I have your _____?"
asked Zac.

Which _____ shall I send it to?

I had to _____ a large audience.

Which of these words means the same as **address**?

unique benign place suspicious

Write the syllables of the word **address** inside the hands.



Finish off the word **address**.

add _____	_____ess
_____ss	ad _____

Now write the full word.

Write your own sentence containing the word **address**.

Edit and improve these words so that they correctly spell the word **address**.

address address address

Science - The Water Cycle

All of the water on the Earth has been around forever.

The water cycle keeps our water supply going around and around.

Have you ever seen water drops on a plant?

No, it's not sweating. Plants are going through transpiration in which the plants lose water through their leaves. Transpiration helps out by putting water vapour back into the air.

Do you know that you have seen condensation at work?

If you've ever had a drink in a cold glass or a can and the air is warm outside, you'll see water drops on the outside of the glass. This is because the water vapour in the warm air is being cooled back down into a liquid on the surface of the glass or can.

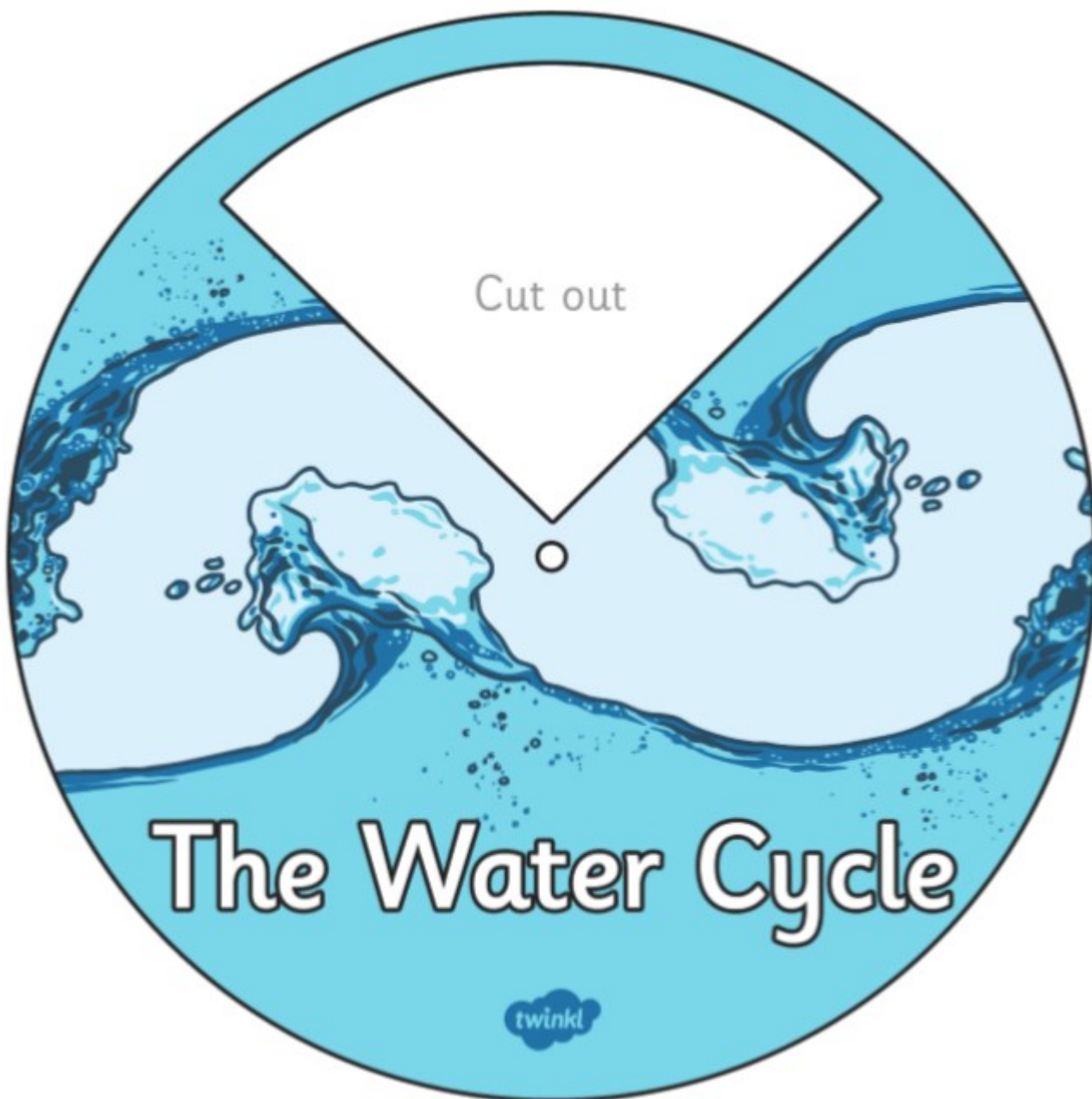
Instructions:

Cut out both discs and labels.

Glue labels into the correct position on the bottom disc.

Place top disc over bottom disc and fix together.

Line up the images and text on the bottom disc with the cut out window on the top disc to create your water cycle wheel.



Cut out

The Water Cycle

twinkl

Evaporation
 _____ heats up rivers, lakes and even the ocean, turning the water in to _____. The water vapour rises into the air.

Precipitation
 So much water collects in the air that the air cannot hold it anymore. The clouds get _____ and water falls as rain, sleet or _____.

Collection
 The water from rain, _____ and snow falls back into rivers, lakes and oceans. This allows the cycle to _____ all over again.

Condensation
 Water vapour in the air becomes _____ and changes into _____ forming drops of water.



Day 5

Maths:

- Round any number to the nearest 10 Activity
- 10 Minute Maths Activity

Literacy:

- Write about the picture.

Reading:

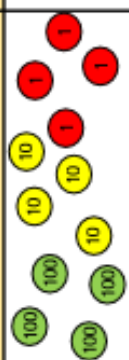
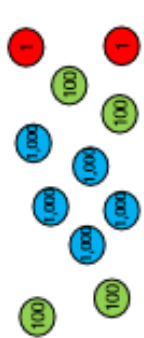
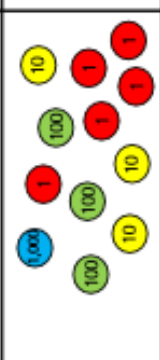
- Use your reading skills to read the text and then answer the questions

Times Tables:

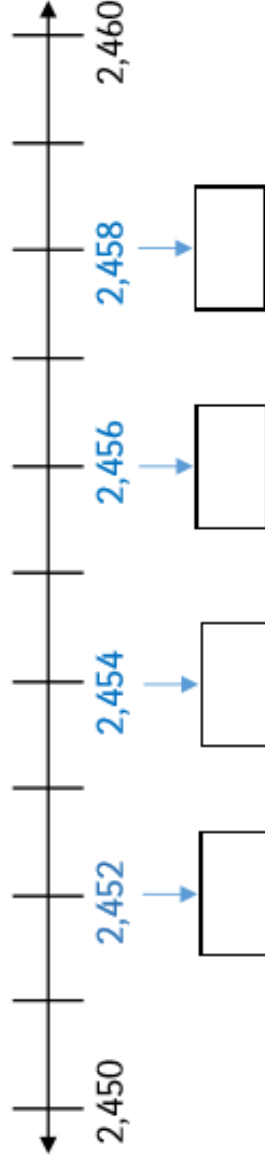
- Practise your times tables.

Topic:

- Use the fact cards to answer questions about the planets.

Start number	Rounded to the nearest 10
	
647	
XII	
3,628	
	
9,999	
	

Say whether each number on the number line is closer to 2,450 or 2,460.



If you had 2,455, what would this round to?

Why are these numbers more difficult to round to the nearest 10?

6,398

895

A whole number is rounded to three hundred and seventy.

370

























What could the number be?

Write down all the possible answers.

Add the correct symbol to compare the angle. $>$ $=$ $<$



Children who bought cookies after school at the school bake off:

Monday					
Tuesday					
Wednesday					
Thursday					
Friday					

Literacy

Write the conversation that these two may be having. Remember to use the correct speech punctuation.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

Ancient Maya

My name is Pakal and I was a very famous ruler of a city called Palenque. Palenque was an ancient Maya city in Mexico, which is now called Chiapas. We called it 'Lakam Ha' which means 'big water' because there were many streams around the area. It was Spanish explorers, many years later, who named it Palenque.



Palenque was at its busiest between 500 and 700 CE, when a thousand people lived there. It was known as the 'red city' as many of the buildings were painted red at that time.



I became king when I was just 12 years old and ruled from 615—683 CE. My sons and I ordered our workers to build many temples, pyramids and palaces in the area. These palaces were home to many ancient Maya rulers, such as myself. Some of the temples had observatories

on the top in which astrologers would study the sun, moon and stars. This information was used to help us decide when to sow seeds and harvest crops for farming. It was our type of calendar.



Pyramids often had religious structures on top of them as we believed it brought us closer to heaven and the gods. Gods were very important to us and we worshipped many nature gods. The maize god was very well respected as maize was so important within our culture. This god had the power to help or hinder farming.

When I died, I was buried in Palenque's 'Temple of the Inscriptions'. The city was abandoned about 100 years after my death and it is unknown the reason why. Historians believe it was a result of losing a battle against a neighbouring city state or possibly a drought which wiped out the crops. Luckily, much can still be learned about our wonderful city as we carved hieroglyphics (picture writing) in the stone monuments.

Questions

1. Who was Pakal?

2. What is modern Palenque called? Where is it?

3. What does 'Lakam Ha' mean?

4. Which years did Pakal rule between? How many years is this?

5. Why were observatories built on the top of temples?

6. What information did astronomers collect and why?

7. Why did pyramids have religious structures on top of them?

8. In paragraph 2, it says 'This god had the power to help or hinder farming.' What does 'hinder' mean?

9. Why was Palenque abandoned?

10. Find and copy a word that means the same as flint.

Times Tables

Complete the times tables questions.

$11 \times 10 =$ _____	$4 \times 10 =$ _____	$9 \times 3 =$ _____	$12 \times 7 =$ _____
$2 \times 5 =$ _____	$2 \times 11 =$ _____	$12 \times 6 =$ _____	$6 \times 5 =$ _____
$3 \times 7 =$ _____	$1 \times 2 =$ _____	$1 \times 5 =$ _____	$8 \times 7 =$ _____
$2 \times 3 =$ _____	$4 \times 7 =$ _____	$1 \times 3 =$ _____	$8 \times 10 =$ _____
$9 \times 6 =$ _____	$11 \times 12 =$ _____	$9 \times 3 =$ _____	$1 \times 9 =$ _____
$9 \times 2 =$ _____	$5 \times 10 =$ _____	$9 \times 4 =$ _____	$4 \times 11 =$ _____
$2 \times 4 =$ _____	$6 \times 4 =$ _____	$2 \times 8 =$ _____	$5 \times 6 =$ _____
$6 \times 11 =$ _____	$8 \times 3 =$ _____	$10 \times 12 =$ _____	$11 \times 6 =$ _____
$11 \times 1 =$ _____	$8 \times 4 =$ _____	$6 \times 8 =$ _____	$1 \times 10 =$ _____
$6 \times 11 =$ _____	$2 \times 1 =$ _____	$7 \times 3 =$ _____	$10 \times 9 =$ _____
$3 \times 10 =$ _____	$11 \times 12 =$ _____	$4 \times 4 =$ _____	$3 \times 6 =$ _____
$8 \times 11 =$ _____	$8 \times 6 =$ _____	$12 \times 7 =$ _____	$11 \times 8 =$ _____
$4 \times 3 =$ _____	$2 \times 12 =$ _____	$11 \times 7 =$ _____	$5 \times 12 =$ _____
$11 \times 10 =$ _____	$10 \times 5 =$ _____	$11 \times 3 =$ _____	$10 \times 12 =$ _____
$10 \times 3 =$ _____	$2 \times 4 =$ _____	$3 \times 5 =$ _____	$9 \times 12 =$ _____

Topic

Use the fact cards to help you answer the following questions.

1. Which planet is closest to the sun?

2. Which planet's atmosphere contains the highest percentage of carbon dioxide?

3. Which planet has the shortest day?

4. Which planet has the highest maximum temperature?

5. How much bigger is Earth than Mars?

6. Which planet has the most moons?

7. Which planets are made of gas?

8. What is the Earth's atmosphere made mostly of?

Mercury



Size (diameter):	4879.4km
Moons:	0
Distance from Sun:	53.29 million km
Length of year:	88 days
Length of day:	58 days 15 hours 30 minutes
Temperature:	-173°C to 427°C
Atmosphere:	hydrogen, helium, oxygen, sodium and potassium

Venus



Size (diameter):	12 104km
Moons:	0
Distance from Sun:	107.48 million km
Length of year:	225 days
Length of day:	116 days 18 hours 0 minutes
Temperature:	around 470°C
Atmosphere:	carbon dioxide (96.5%), nitrogen and sulphur dioxide

Earth



Size (diameter):	12 742km
Moons:	1
Distance from Sun:	151.75 million km
Length of year:	365 days
Length of day:	24 hours
Temperature:	between -88°C and 58°C
Atmosphere:	Nitrogen 78.08%, Oxygen 20.95%, Argon 0.93%, Carbon dioxide 0.04%

Mars



Size (diameter):	6791km
Moons:	2 (Phobos and Deimos)
Distance from Sun:	227.9 million km
Length of year:	687 days
Length of day:	1 day 0 hours 37 minutes
Temperature:	between -140°C and 20°C
Atmosphere:	Oxygen: 0.13%, CO ₂ : 95.32%, CO: 0.08%, N: 2.7%, Ar: 1.6%

Jupiter



Size (diameter):	139 822km
Moons:	79
Distance from Sun:	778.89 million km
Length of year:	12 years
Length of day:	9 hours 56 minutes
Temperature:	about -145°C
Atmosphere:	This planet is made up mostly of gas. Almost the entire planet is made up of hydrogen and helium, with traces of ammonia, sulphur and water vapour.

Saturn



Size (diameter):	116 464km
Moons:	82
Distance from Sun:	1.5 billion km
Length of year:	29 years
Length of day:	10 hours 42 minutes
Temperature:	between -185°C and -122°C
Atmosphere:	This planet is made up mostly of gas. Almost the entire planet is made up of hydrogen (~75%), helium (~25%) and traces of methane and water.

Uranus



Size (diameter):	50 724km
Moons:	27 (Titania, Oberon, Miranda, Ariel, Umbriel, etc.)
Distance from Sun:	2.94 billion km
Length of year:	84 years
Length of day:	17 hours 14 minutes
Temperature:	around -224°C
Atmosphere:	This planet is made up mostly of gas. Almost the entire planet is made up of hydrogen and helium, with traces of ammonia, water and methane.

Neptune



Size (diameter):	49 244 km
Moons:	13 confirmed, 1 provisional
Distance from Sun:	4.48 billion km
Length of year:	165 years
Length of day:	16 hours 6 minutes
Temperature:	around -210°C
Atmosphere:	This planet is made up mostly of gas. Almost the entire planet is made up of hydrogen, helium and methane.