

Thursday 21st May 2020

Hi,

Take your time with the digestion system project, I will make a gallery out of them but I will wait until the end of the week, so make it a piece to be proud of.

If you have a Baddesley Bag please don't forget to do those activities too.

Times Table practice or test yourself

You can use Rock stars or in Learners pool are the test tables you are used to. PUSH YOURSELF

Maths

Please watch the video on the link below, that's the teaching bit.

You also have a problem of the day to stretch you further – see below.

In your Maths books with a **DUMTUM**

Year 4 – area – counting squares: <https://vimeo.com/415503107>

Year 5 – compare and order fractions less than 1: <https://vimeo.com/415437066>

Guided Reading – The Wild Robot Escapes – Lesson 14

You do not have to print out the sheet, your child is perfectly capable of writing a DUMTUM in their books and doing the writing directly into there!

Art and craft activity: see below.

Please show me your work, I love seeing it! I comment on quite a few, so check back.

Let me know how you are getting on with your work, and life in general. You can do this by your parents emailing me. All feedback welcome

Deadline for Buddy applications has been extended to this Friday!

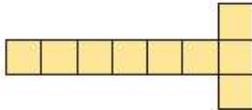
Suzanne.whitehead@southbaddesleypri.co.uk

Miss Whitehead

Counting squares

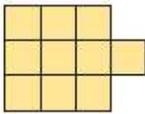
1 Count the squares in each shape to find the area.

A



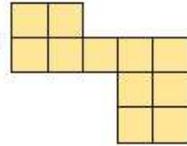
The area is squares.

B



The area is squares.

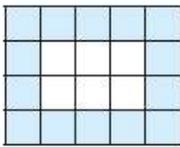
C



The area is squares.

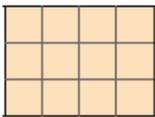
Which shape has the greatest area? _____

2 What is the area of the shaded part of the shape?



The area is squares.

5 Here is a rectangle.

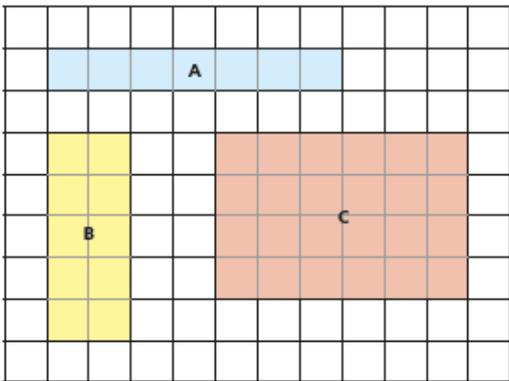


a) The rectangle has rows and columns.

b) What is the area of the rectangle? squares

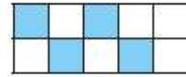
c) How did you work out the area?

6 Find the area of each rectangle.



A = squares B = squares C = squares

3 Here is a kitchen tile.

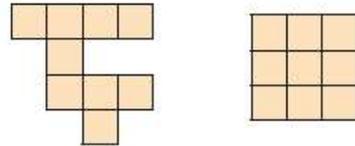


a) What area of the tile is blue? squares

b) What area of the tile is white? squares

c) What is the total area of the tile? squares

4 These two shapes are made up of squares of the same size.



These two shapes have the same area.

Jack

Rosie



The first shape is bigger as it takes up more space.

Who is correct? _____

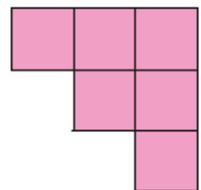
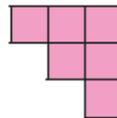
Explain how you know.

7 Nijah and Eva are making shapes.

They each use 6 squares.

Nijah's shape

Eva's shape

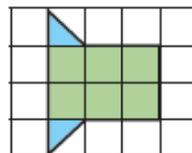


The area of Nijah's shape is equal to the area of Eva's shape.

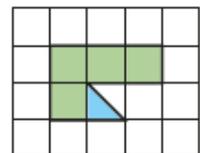
Is this true or false? _____

How do you know?

8 What is the area of each shape?



area = squares



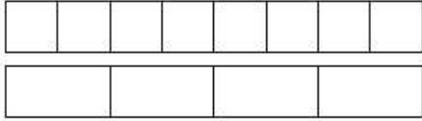
area = squares

Compare and order fractions less than 1

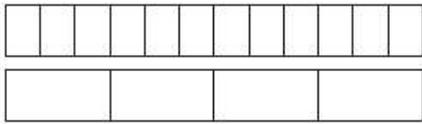


1 Write <, > or = to compare the fractions.

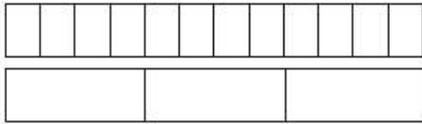
Use the bar models to help you.



$$\frac{7}{8} \bigcirc \frac{3}{4}$$



$$\frac{9}{12} \bigcirc \frac{3}{4}$$



$$\frac{7}{12} \bigcirc \frac{2}{3}$$



4 What could the missing numerators and denominators be?

Write a number in each box to make the statements correct.

- a) $\frac{\square}{5} < \frac{5}{15}$ d) $\frac{\square}{3} < \frac{5}{6}$ g) $\frac{6}{9} < \frac{5}{\square}$
- b) $\frac{\square}{6} < \frac{5}{12}$ e) $\frac{3}{5} < \frac{5}{\square}$ h) $\frac{10}{12} < \frac{5}{\square}$
- c) $\frac{\square}{12} < \frac{5}{6}$ f) $\frac{5}{6} < \frac{5}{\square}$ i) $\frac{23}{24} < \frac{5}{\square}$

Compare answers with a partner.

5 Tommy and Eva are comparing fractions.



I found a common denominator of 36 to compare the fractions.

Tommy

I found a common numerator of 4 to compare the fractions.



Eva

Whose method is more efficient? _____

Talk about your answer with a partner.

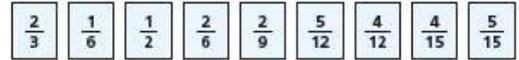
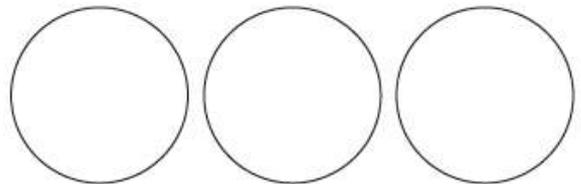


2 Write <, > or = to compare the fractions.

- a) $\frac{1}{5} \bigcirc \frac{4}{15}$ g) $\frac{2}{9} \bigcirc \frac{1}{3}$
- b) $\frac{2}{5} \bigcirc \frac{4}{15}$ h) $\frac{4}{9} \bigcirc \frac{1}{3}$
- c) $\frac{2}{5} \bigcirc \frac{6}{15}$ i) $\frac{4}{12} \bigcirc \frac{1}{3}$
- d) $\frac{2}{3} \bigcirc \frac{6}{15}$ j) $\frac{8}{12} \bigcirc \frac{2}{3}$
- e) $\frac{2}{3} \bigcirc \frac{6}{12}$ k) $\frac{8}{12} \bigcirc \frac{3}{3}$
- f) $\frac{2}{3} \bigcirc \frac{6}{9}$ l) $\frac{8}{12} \bigcirc \frac{3}{4}$

3 Sort the fractions into the circles.

greater than $\frac{1}{3}$ equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ less than $\frac{1}{3}$



6 Write the fractions in ascending order.

- a) $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{2}{10}$
- b) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{9}$
- c) $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{5}$
- d) $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{6}{17}, \frac{12}{30}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{1}{3}$

7 What could the missing numerator be?

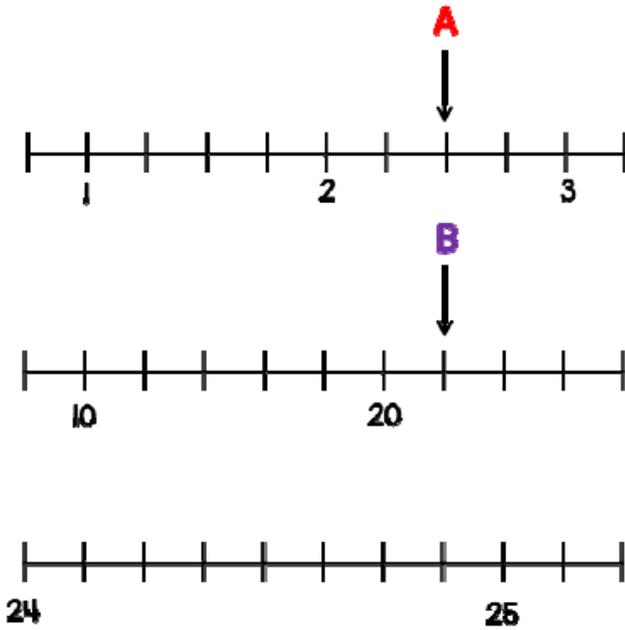
$$\frac{3}{5} < \frac{\square}{15} < \frac{9}{10}$$

Write all four possibilities.



1 Given that $A + B = C$

Draw an arrow pointing to C



2 George has a box of counters.

- For every 2 red counters there are 5 blue ones.
- George removes 36 blue counters from the box.
- There are now the same amount of red and blue counters.

How many red counters were in the box at the start?

3 Elijah says he divided 32 by a number and got 64
Is this possible?



Year 4: [yr 4 perimeter and area \(4b\).pdf](#) page 53 and 54

Year 5: [yr 5 fractions \(5b\).pdf](#) page 38 and 39

All maths answers in the parent's only folder.

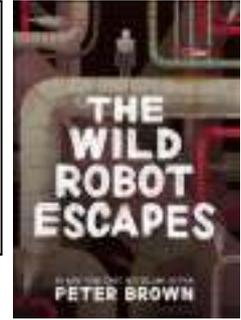
Guided Reading:

The Wild Robot Escapes by Peter Brown

Lesson Fourteen

We are learning about the language and structure the author has used in the texts.

We are learning to retrieve ideas from the text and use these ideas as a model for our own writing.



Task one

Listen to episode seventeen (Ch. 66 – 71) of the Wild Robot Escapes. You will find episode seventeen in the pool.

*Don't forget to listen to episode 16 before you start this lesson.

I have noticed that throughout the story, the author repeats key phrases. Every now and then he says something like....

'Our robot felt something like dread.....' or **'Reader.....'**

Why do you think the author repeats phrases like this?

What impact does it have on you as the reader?

During this episode, Roz and Brightbill have to travel through the city. This is very challenging for them and the dangers in the urban* setting are different to the dangers in the rural* settings they have travelled through.

*Check in a dictionary that you know what the words **rural** and **urban** mean. There are lots of online dictionaries that you can use for example Collins have a useful online dictionary:

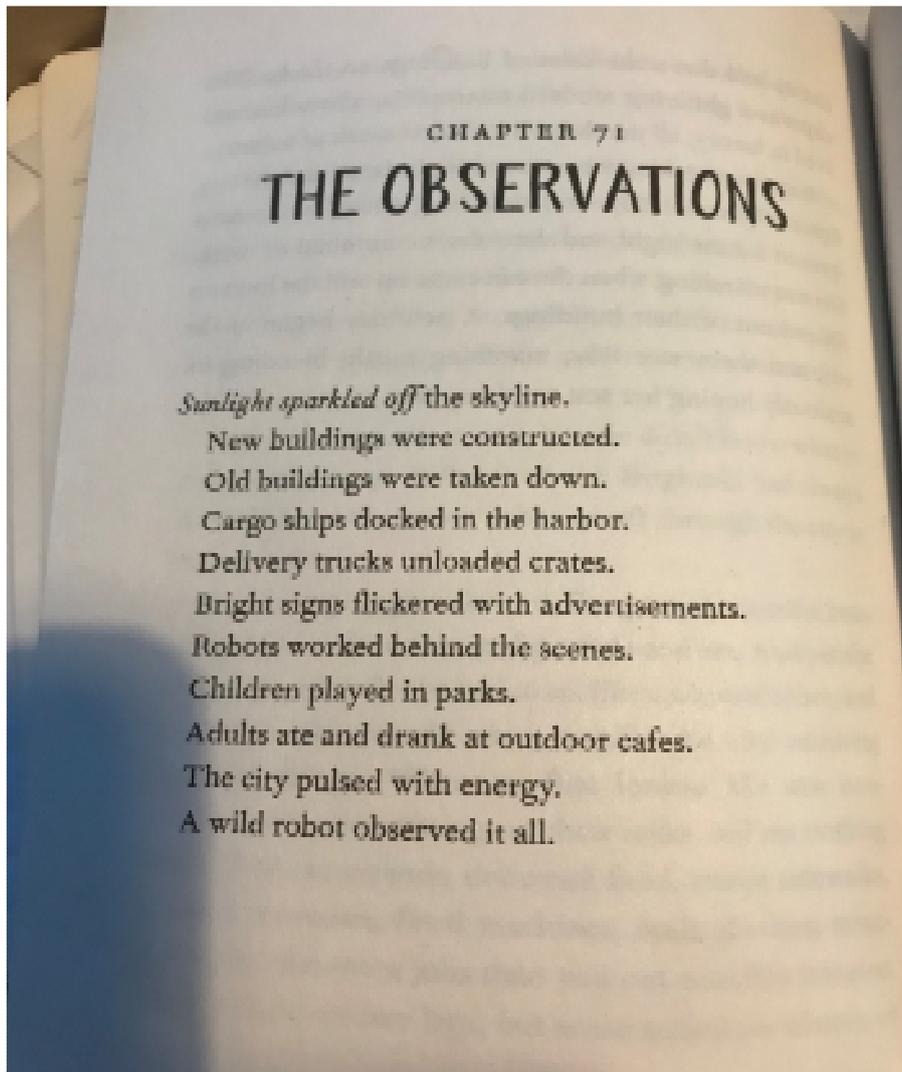
<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/urban>

In your books with a DUMTUM. Dangers faced by Roz in the city.

Can you **list** the new dangers Roz faces in the city?

Task two.....see below....

Chapter 71 lists Roz's observations. Here is chapter 71:



Think of a place you know well. Perhaps it will be your garden, the school playground, your favourite park, a supermarket or street in a town. If you were going to write observations of this place what would you include?

Can you write a list of observations for your chosen place .as Peter Brown has done in chapter 71? In your books with a DUMTUM. My chosen place.

Like Peter has, try to start sentences with different types of words. Use **adjectives like 'old' and 'bright.'** Use **determiners like 'the.'** (I have includes a table of different determiners below to help you.) Use **nouns like 'robots' and 'adults.'**

Articles a an the 	Possessives my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose 	Demonstratives this that these those 
Numerals one two three four 	Ordinals first second third fourth 	Quantifiers a few, another, several, much, many, a lot of, any, some, very 

Art and craft Activity

Banksy-style stencilling

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zg8vmnb>

Create a Banksy-style stenciled image with just a paper plate, scissors, paint and a brush. A chosen image of a skateboarder is drawn on a paper plate and cut out to leave an empty silhouette. The plate is then placed in position on a chosen background and paint is applied to the stencil either by spraying or stippling with a thick brush. The background can be pre-prepared on card or paper. Once the stencil is lifted from the background, the stippled image is revealed. Alternatively the stencil could be applied directly to a wall or board in the same way. The image can be repeated many times over and flipped to create a reverse image. There is a brief animated reference to British graffiti artist Banksy, as well as some of his works, to set this in context and add an element of art history.

