

Week beginning – Monday 25th January 2021**Year 1 Work English and Maths****KS2 Year 1 Maths – 10-Minute Weekly Workouts**

Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words. Each workout should take about 10 minutes to complete and come before learning completed in **KS2 Year 1 Maths**. The tasks start with a warm-up question linked to number and place value. Each workout ends with a problem-solving question.

1) Workout 6 & 7 (Pages 12-15)

- **Workout 6** – These workout questions are wanting you to recognise and name 2D shapes. You will be naming the shapes and colouring in shapes to show your recognition.

Key words:

- (Question 4)

Double: this means there are two lots of the nails or bolts they are showing you.

- **Workout 7** – These workout questions are wanting you to recognise and know the value of different coins. If your grown up has any money in their purse or wallet or you have play money at home, you could use this to help you.

KS2 Year 1 Maths Mental Workout

These exercises are another quick activity that you can complete before completing work in **KS2 Year 1 Maths**. There is a 'Useful Information' section that could help you before Page 1 – Exercise 1.

1) Exercise 5 & 6 (Pages 5-6)

- **Exercise 5** –

Start Up uses the numbers alongside pictures that can help you work out the answer. If you are taking away (subtracting) then cross out how many pictures it says to. If you are adding, simply count the pictures to get your answer.

Into Gear uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

Tough Challenge uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

Question 4: You might want to use a clock or watch at home to help you.

Key words:

- (Tough Challenge)

Doubled: this means there are two lots of 3.

Total up: this means add together 3 and 5 cars to get your answer.

- **Exercise 6** –

Start Up is showing you number sentences. You could use a piece of paper and draw your own pictures like the questions in **Exercise 5** to help you add and take away. There is also a number line at the bottom of the page to help you.

Into Gear uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

Tough Challenge uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

KS2 Year 1 Maths

There are two pages on each topic I set. The first page shows you the maths you need to know, and the second page has questions to see what you can do. Question 1 (white) means the question is easy. Question 2 (light blue) means the question will be a little bit harder and Question 3 (dark blue) will be challenging.

1) Section One – Number and Place Value: Twos, Fives and Tens, The Number Line & Ordering and Patterns (Pages 14-19)

- **Twos, Fives and Tens**

These questions want you to count in twos, fives, and tens.

- **The Number Line**

These questions want you to find and use numbers on a number line as well as finding on more and one less than a number.

- **Ordering and Patterns**

These questions want you to order objects and recognise patterns.

KS2 Year 1 Handwriting

You should practise your handwriting before completing your work in **KS2 Year 1 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling** or **KS2 Year 1 Comprehension** two days a week.

These two handwriting pages have letters at the top with arrows to help you trace them. You can then practise writing the letters on the lines underneath. Use these lines to help you keep your letters neat. They will show you where your letters should sit and where the top and bottom of each letter should be. Trace over the light blue letters first, then copy them, using the red dots as a starting point. Try and keep your letters the same size.

1) c, o, and a (Page 6) and i, l and t (Page 7)

- **c, o, and a**

Practise writing the letters on this page. The first ones have been done for you. Trace them first, then copy them, starting at the red dots.

Key words:

Anticlockwise: this means you are going opposite to the way a clock's hands move. That means going round in a circle to the left.

- **i, l and t**

These next three letters all have a flick at the bottom. Practise writing the letters on this page. The first ones have been done for you. Trace them first, then copy them, starting at the red dots.

KS2 Year 1 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

There is a 'Spelling Hints and Tips' section that could help you before the contents.

1) Section 2 – Punctuation: Capital Letters for Name and I & Capital Letters and Full Stops (Page 7-8)

- **Capital Letters for Name and I**

These questions want you to use capital letters for names of people and the letter I in a sentence. For example, "When **I** went to the shop, I spent my pocket money." Also, you need to use capital letter for names, days of the week and months of the year.

- **Capital Letters and Full Stops**

These questions want you to use capital letters for the start of each sentence. Then, your sentences will normally finish with a full stop.

Key words:

- (Question 2)

Correctly: this means which sentence is doing it right with the capital letter at the beginning of the sentence and the full stop at the end.

KS2 Year 1 Comprehension

These are a mixture of texts and activities to develop and strengthen early comprehension skills.

1) Finish the group and What is for dinner? (Pages 6-7)

- **Finish the group**

Trace over each word. These are: fruit, animals, and party. Then, draw a picture that fits in with each group.

- **What is for dinner?**

In this activity, you are ordering the pictures linked to cooking some food. Think about what might be first when you cook some food and the things you will do after that.

Year 2 Work English and Maths

KS2 Year 2 Maths – 10-Minute Weekly Workouts

Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words. Each workout should take about 10 minutes to complete and come before learning completed in **KS2 Year 2 Maths**. The tasks start with a warm-up question linked to number and place value. Each workout ends with a problem-solving question.

Key words:

- (Warm up questions)

Signs: this means the symbols or operations you use to make a number sentence. add is + or take away is – and equals is =.

Subtract: this means take away.

This week's warm-up activities use multiplication. For example, 6×2 . This means there are 6 groups of 2 things. There are pictures to help you.

1) Workout 6 & 7 (Pages 12-15)

- **Workout 6** – These workout questions are wanting you to add and subtract (take away) two-digit numbers and ones (for example, $11 + 3$); two-digit numbers and tens (for example, $11 + 30$) and add three one-digit numbers (for example, $3 + 4 + 5$).

Key words:

- (Question 7)

Half: this means there are two equal parts. For example, half of 6 is 3 because two lots of 3 make 6.

- **Workout 7** – These workout questions are wanting you to show that adding two numbers can be done in any order and taking away numbers cannot be done in any order. These workout questions also want you to recall and use adding and taking away facts to 20 as well as using related facts up to 100.

Key words:

- (Warm up questions)

In total: this means altogether.

- (Question 4 and 8)

Quarter: this means sharing something has been shared into four equal parts. For example, one quarter of 8 would be 2 because four lots of 2 is 8.

Half: this means there are two equal parts. For example, half of 6 is 3 because two lots of 3 make 6.

KS2 Year 2 Maths Mental Workout

These exercises are another quick activity that you can complete before completing work in **KS2 Year 2 Maths**. There is a 'Useful Information' section that could help you before Page 1 – Exercise 1.

1) Exercise 5 & 6 (Pages 5-6)

- **Exercise 5** –

Start Up is showing you number sentences. You could use a piece of paper and draw your own pictures to help you add and take away.

Into Gear uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

Tough Challenge uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

Question 4: You might want to use a clock or watch at home to help you.

Key words:

- (Tough Challenge: Question 4)

Half: this means there are two equal parts. For example, half of 6 is 3 because two lots of 3 make 6.

- **Exercise 6 –**

Start Up is showing you number sentences. You could use a piece of paper and draw your own pictures to help you add and take away.

Into Gear uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

Tough Challenge uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

Key words:

- (Into Gear: Questions 4 and 5)

< or >: these mean less than < and more than >. We sometimes refer to them as crocodiles. The wide part of the 'mouth' is where the biggest number is facing, the crocodile wants to 'eat' the biggest number.

Difference: this means that you will take the smaller number away from the bigger number to see how far there is between the two numbers. For example, the difference between 17 and 5 is 12 because $17 - 5 = 12$.

- (Tough Challenge: Question 3)

Quarter: this means sharing something has been shared into four equal parts. For example, one quarter of 8 would be 2 because four lots of 2 is 8.

KS2 Year 2 Maths

There are two pages on each topic I set. The first page shows you the maths you need to know, and the second page has questions to see what you can do. Question 1 (white) means the question is easy. Question 2 (light blue) means the question will be a little bit harder and Question 3 (dark blue) will be challenging.

1) Section One – Number and Place Value: Ordering and Comparing Number & Solving Number Problems (Pages 16-19)

- **Ordering and Comparing Numbers**

These questions want you to put numbers in order. Remember to look at the tens first and then look at the ones. Next, these questions want you to use symbols to compare numbers.

Remember that **< or >** mean less than < and more than >. We sometimes refer to them as crocodiles. The wide part of the 'mouth' is where the biggest number is facing, the crocodile wants to 'eat' the biggest number.

- **Solving Number Problems**

These questions want you to solve problems using the things that you have learnt about numbers in this unit: Number and Place Value. You will be turning words into number problems, using place value to add and subtract as well as partitioning (splitting up tens and ones) to make things easier.

KS2 Year 2 Handwriting

You should practise your handwriting before completing your work in **KS2 Year 2 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling** or **KS2 Year 2 Comprehension** two days a week.

These two handwriting pages have a big example of joined-up letters at the top. Use the red arrows to help you trace the join. Then you can practise the join with different letters on the lines underneath Use these lines to help you keep your letters neat. They will show you where your letters should sit and where the top and bottom of each letter should be. Trace over the light blue letters first, then copy them, using the red dots as a starting point. Try and keep your letters the same size.

1) The Third Join (Page 10) and The Fourth Join (Page 12)

- **The Third Join**

Follow the arrows to trace over the join between the two letters. Practise by tracing the joins first, then copying them out. Remember, to join to **s**, you make the join in the same way, but it is longer. The **s** changes shape a bit too.

- **The Fourth Join**

Starting at the red dot, follow the arrows to trace the join between the two letters. These joins go from the top of one letter to the top of the next one. Remember, to join from an **f** you will need to lift your pencil off the page.

KS2 Year 2 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

There is a 'Spelling Hints and Tips' section that could help you before the contents.

1) Section 1 – Grammar: Types of Sentences, Staying in the Same Tense, Using and, but and or, & Using when, if, that and because (Pages 8-11)

- **Types of Sentences**

These questions want you to identify different sentence types which are statements (they tell you something), questions (ask something), commands (give you an order or instruction) and exclamations (show strong feelings that start with 'how' or 'who').

- **Staying in the Same Tense**

These questions want you to pick a tense and stick to it. The two tenses you will be using during this activity are the past tense and the present tense. The verbs in a sentence normally stay in the same tense. Remember, in Question 1 that tenses are usually the same in a sentence so if your first verb does not end in 'ed' the verb that you are picking does not need to end in 'ed'

- **Using and, but and or**

These questions want you to use **and**, **but** and **or** which are joining words that are sometimes called conjunctions. You can use joining words to join two sentences.

KS2 Year 2 Comprehension

These are a mixture of texts, activities, and questions to develop and strengthen early comprehension skills.

1) Get well soon & A trip to the shop (Pages 6-7)

- **Get well soon**

Read the small letter from Hannah to Steph and answer the questions about the letter. All the questions will link to the letter.

- **A trip to the shop**

Read the sentences about Dad and Freddy's trip to the shop and answer the questions about the sentences. All the questions will link to the sentences.

Year 3 Work English and Maths

KS2 Year 3 Maths – 10-Minute Weekly Workouts

Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words. Each workout should take about 10 minutes to complete and come before learning completed in **KS2 Year 3 Maths**. The tasks start with a warm-up question linked to number and place value. Each workout ends with a problem-solving question.

1) Workout 6 & 7 (Pages 12-15)

- **Workout 6** – These workout questions are wanting you to add and take away a three-digit number and ones (for example, $324 - 4$) as well as find 10 and 100 more or less than a number.

Key words:

- (Question 3)

Quarter: this means sharing something has been shared into four equal parts. For example,

one quarter of 8 would be 2 because four lots of 2 is 8.

Clockwise: this means you are going the way a clock's hands move. That means going round in a circle to the right.

- (Question 7)

Half: this means there are two equal parts. For example, half of 6 is 3 because two lots of 3 make 6.

- **Workout 7** – These workout questions are wanting you to solve number problem and practical problems involving number and place value.

Key words:

- (Question 4)

$\frac{1}{2}$: this means half and that there are two equal parts. For example, half of 6 is 3 because two lots of 3 make 6.

KS2 Year 3 Maths Mental Workout

These exercises are another quick activity that you can complete before completing work in **KS2 Year 3 Maths**. There is a 'Useful Information' section that could help you before Page 1 – Exercise 1.

1) Exercise 5 & 6 (Pages 5-6)

Start Up is showing you number sentences. You could use a piece of paper and draw your own pictures to help you add and take away.

Into Gear uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

Tough Challenge uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

- **Exercise 5** –

Key words:

- (Start Up)

\div : this means divide. You will have to share out the big number you get into how many equal groups it tells you after the divide sign. For example, $32 \div 8$ – you will share 32 into 8 equal groups. Use your toys to do this or circles on a piece of paper and put a dot in each circle until you get to 32.

- (Into Gear)

Times: this means multiply or groups of. 3 times 3 is 9 because 3 groups of 3 is 9.

Plus: this means the same as add.

< or >: these mean less than < and more than >. We sometimes refer to them as crocodiles.

The wide part of the 'mouth' is where the biggest number is facing, the crocodile wants to 'eat' the biggest number.

- (Tough Challenge)

Three Quarters: this means sharing something has been shared into four equal parts. For example, three quarter of 8 would be 6. You have worked out a quarter by sharing 8 into 4 equal parts and then you need three groups of the 2 to get 6.

Noon: this means 12 PM – lunchtime.

- **Exercise 6** –

- (Start Up)

\div : this means divide. You will have to share out the big number you get into how many equal groups it tells you after the divide sign. For example, $32 \div 8$ – you will share 32 into 8 equal groups. Use your toys to do this or circles on a piece of paper and put a dot in each circle until you get to 32.

- (Into Gear)

Multiplied: this means times or groups of. 3 multiplied by 3 is 9 because 3 groups of 3 is 9.

Value: this means the same answer. How many threes are the same value as nine will be 3 because it takes three threes to get to nine.

Sum: this means the answer or altogether.

Double: this means there are two lots of 3.

KS2 Year 3 Maths

There are two pages on each topic I set. The first page shows you the maths you need to know, and the second page has questions to see what you can do. Question 1 (white) means the question is easy. Question 2 (light grey) means the question will be a little bit harder and Question 3 (dark grey) will be challenging.

1) Section One – Number and Place Value: Partitioning, Numbers on Scales & Solving Number Problems (Pages 12-17)

- **Partitioning**

These questions want you to use partitioning to show numbers in different ways. These questions include ones, tens and hundreds.

- **Numbers on Scales**

These questions want you to identify and estimate numbers on different number lines and scales.

Key words:

- (Question 1)

Mass: this means how much it weighs in grams.

- **Solving Number Problems**

These questions want you to solve problems using the things you have learnt about numbers in this unit: Number and Place Value. For Question 5, remember that **< or >** mean less than **<** and more than **>**. We sometimes refer to them as crocodiles. The wide part of the 'mouth' is where the biggest number is facing, the crocodile wants to 'eat' the biggest number.

KS2 Year 3 Handwriting

You should practise your handwriting before completing your work in **KS2 Year 3 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling** or **KS2 Year 3 Comprehension** two days a week.

Please do not rush. Take your time and concentrate on keeping your writing tidy. Remember to keep the spaces between words even. In the first half of this book, use the guidelines to help keep your letters the same size. For letters that start with a rounded shape, your pen or pencil should move anticlockwise first. Make sure the round part of a letter is a complete loop that does not leave any gaps.

1) Alphabet Adjectives & Vowel Combinations (Pages 8-11)

- **Alphabet Adjectives**

Copy out each of these adjectives (describing words) three times. Try to keep your writing neat and on the thickest line.

- **Vowel Combinations**

The pairs of vowels that are shown during this activity come up in lots of words you will use in your writing. Practise them by copying out each pair three times.

KS2 Year 3 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

There is a 'Spelling Hints and Tips' section that could help you before the contents.

1) Section 2 – Clauses and Phrases: Clauses & Phrases (Page 12-14)

- **Clauses**

These questions want you to spot main clauses and subordinate clauses. Main clauses make sense on their own and subordinate clauses add extra information to main clauses but do not make sense on their own. For example, **She didn't go outside while it was raining**. The purple shows the main clause that makes sense on its own and the orange shows the subordinate clause and that it does not make sense on its own.

- **Phrases**

These questions want you to spot phrases in sentences. A phrase is normally a group of words that do not include a verb like 'under the table'.

KS2 Year 3 Comprehension

These are a mixture of texts, activities, and questions to develop and strengthen early comprehension skills.

1) Nature Trail (Pages 6-7)

Take your time and read the poem and answer the questions about the poem. All the questions will link to it. Make sure your answers are written in full sentences that answer the question.

Year 4 Work English and Maths

KS2 Year 4 Maths – 10-Minute Weekly Workouts

Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words. Each workout should take about 10 minutes to complete and come before learning completed in **KS2 Year 4 Maths**. The tasks start with a warm-up question linked to number and place value. Each workout ends with a problem-solving question.

1) Workout 6 & 7 (Pages 12-15)

- **Workout 6** - These questions want you to count in multiples of 6 as well as recognise and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation.

Remember with fractions, the smaller than denominator (number on the bottom of the fraction)

the bigger the fraction is because it is shared in to fewer equal parts. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ is shared into two equal parts whereas $\frac{1}{10}$ is shared into 10 equal parts so they will be smaller.

- **Workout 7** - These questions want you to add numbers with up to 4 digits using formal written methods of addition as well as estimate and inverse operation to check answers to a calculation.

KS2 Year 4 Maths Mental Workout

These exercises are another quick activity that you can complete before completing work in **KS2 Year 4 Maths**. There is a 'Useful Information' section that could help you before Page 1 – Exercise 1.

1) Exercise 5 & 6 (Pages 5-6)

Start Up is showing you number sentences. You could use a piece of paper and draw your own pictures to help you add and take away.

Into Gear uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

Tough Challenge uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

- **Exercise 5**

Key words:

- (Into Gear)

Fifth: this means sharing something has been shared into five equal parts. For example, one fifth of 15 would be 3 because five lots of 3 is 15.

Three Quarters: this means sharing something has been shared into four equal parts. For example, three quarter of 8 would be 6. You have worked out a quarter by sharing 8 into 4 equal parts and then you need three groups of the 2 to get 6.

$\frac{1}{4}$: this means quarter and that there are four equal parts. For example, quarter of 12 is 3 because four lots of 3 make 12.

- **Exercise 6**

Key words:

- (Into Gear)

Three Quarters: this means sharing something has been shared into four equal parts. For example, three quarter of 8 would be 6. You have worked out a quarter by sharing 8 into 4 equal parts and then you need three groups of the 2 to get 6.

Minus: this means the same as take away or subtract.

KS2 Year 4 Maths

There are two pages on each topic I set. The first page shows you the maths you need to know, and the second page has questions to see what you can do. Question 1 (white) means the question is easy. Question 2 (light grey) means the question will be a little bit harder and Question 3 (dark grey) will be challenging.

1) Section One – Roman Numerals & Solving Number Problems (Pages 15-17)

- **Roman Numerals**

These questions want you to read Roman numerals up to 100, and know that they do not have zeros or place value.

Here I have given you the Roman Numerals from 1-10, 50 and 100. To make tens 20-90, you use the same rules as making 1-9, as you do making 10-90. Think about the numbers I have given you and how you will make the numbers in the question from those. For example, 40 = XL or 10 taken away from 50.

I = 1	II = 2	III = 3	IV = 4	V = 5
VI = 6	VII = 7	VIII = 8	IX = 9	X = 10
L = 50	C = 100			

- **Solving Number Problems**

These questions want you to solve problems with negative numbers, large numbers, fractions and rounding.

Key words:

- (Question 6)

Double: this means there are two lots of a number. For example, 2 lots of 3 is 6.

Triple: This means there are three lots of a number. For example, 3 lots of 3 is 9.

KS2 Year 4 Handwriting

You should practise your handwriting before completing your work in **KS2 Year 4 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling** or **KS2 Year 4 Comprehension** two days a week.

Make sure your writing rests on the line and keep the spaces between words even. Please do not rush. Letters of the same type should be the same size. Small letters like c and o should all be the same height. The tops of tall letters like k or l should go up to the same height. The tails on letters like g and y should be the same length. Remember that a 't' is a bit shorter than tall letters and capital letters should be the same size as tall letters.

1) Wacky Word Endings (Page 8) and Playing with Prepositions (Page 10)

- **Wacky Word Endings**

These word endings come up in lots of words that you will use in your writing. Practise writing them by copying each one out.

- **Playing with Prepositions**

Prepositions tell you where, when, or why things happen. Copy out each preposition.

KS2 Year 4 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

There is a 'Spelling Hints and Tips' section that could help you before the contents.

1) Section 1 – Word Types: Possessive Pronouns & Articles and Determiners (Pages 10-13)

- **Possessive Pronouns**

These questions want you to use possessive pronouns in your writing. Pronouns are words that you use to replace nouns. For example, rather than repeating a name throughout a piece of writing like Mr James, you could use 'he' after you have used his name first.

Therefore, possessive pronouns show who owns something. For example, 'hers' on its own instead of her coat. It belongs to her.

- **Articles and Determiners**

These questions want you to develop your understanding of what a determiner is and how to use them. Articles are the words 'a', 'an' and 'the' before a noun. Articles are the most common type of determiner. A determiner is any word that goes before a noun to tell you whether it is general – 'a' or 'an' - or specific 'the', 'this', 'these' etc.

KS2 Year 4 Comprehension

These are a mixture of texts, activities, and questions to develop and strengthen early comprehension skills.

- 1) Aesop's Fables (Pages 6-7)

Take your time and read the two short stories and answer the questions about them. All the questions will link to the short stories. Make sure your answers are written in full sentences that answer the question.

Year 5 Work English and Maths

KS2 Year 5 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

There is a 'Spelling Hints and Tips' section that could help you before the contents.

- 1) Section 1 – Word Types: Adverbs & Pronouns (Pages 9-12)

- **Adverbs**

These questions want you to develop your understanding of what adverbs are and how to use them. Adverbs are words that describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs; they are describing how something is done. For example, She skipped quickly. The sentence is explaining how she skipped. Some adverbs even show how possible things are. For example, 'surely' or 'perhaps'. You can be certain things are going to happen and use the adverb 'definitely' or not certain things are going to happen and use the adverb 'maybe', for example.

- **Pronouns**

These questions want you to develop your understanding of what a pronoun is and use pronouns in your writing. Pronouns are words that you use to replace nouns. For example, rather than repeating a name throughout a piece of writing like Mr James, you could use 'he' after you have used his name first. Pronouns help with the flow of your writing.

KS2 Year 5 Comprehension

These are a mixture of texts, activities, and questions to develop and strengthen early comprehension skills.

- 1) Why Recycle? Earth (Pages 6-7)

Take your time and read the non-chronological report and answer the questions about it. All the questions will link to the non-chronological report. Make sure your answers are written in full sentences that answer the question.

KS2 Year 5 Handwriting

You should practise your handwriting before completing your work in **KS2 Year 5 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling** or **KS2 Year 5 Comprehension** two days a week.

Make sure your writing rests on the line and keep the spaces between words even. Please do not rush. Letters of the same type should be the same size. Small letters like c and o should all be the same height. The tops of tall letters like k or l should go up to the same height. The tails

on letters like g and y should be the same length. Remember that a 't' is a bit shorter than tall letters and capital letters should be the same size as tall letters.

1) Marvellous Modal Verbs (Page 8) and A Possible Poem (Page 9)

- **Marvellous Modal Verbs**

Modal verbs show how likely things are to happen. For example, It might snow.

- **A Possible Poem**

This poem contains modal verbs, leading on from the last activity. Can you spot them? Circle or highlight them when you find them.

KS2 Year 5 Maths – 10-Minute Weekly Workouts

These exercises are another quick activity that you can complete before completing work in **KS2 Year 5 Maths**. There is a 'Useful Information' section that could help you before Page 1 – Exercise 1.

1) Workout 6 & 7 (Pages 8-11)

Start Up is showing you number sentences. You could use a piece of paper and draw your own pictures to help you add and take away.

Into Gear uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

Tough Challenge uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

- **Workout 6** – These questions want you to subtract (take away) whole numbers with more than 4 digits using columnar subtraction as well as use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine the levels of accuracy.

Remember when looking at coordinates, you go 'along the corridor and up the stairs'. This means that if a coordinate says (3,7) you go along the bottom of the graph horizontally to 3 and then go up vertically to the 7.

- **Workout 7** – These questions want you to add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers as well as identify 3D shapes, including cubes and cuboids, from 2D representations.

Remember, a net makes a 3D shape if you were to cut it out and join the edges together.

Key words:

- (Question 6)

Factor: this means a number that times (multiplied) by another number will make the number it is asking you about. For example, factors of 20 include 1, 2, 4, 5 etc.

KS2 Year 5 Maths Mental Workout

These exercises are another quick activity that you can complete before completing work in **KS2 Year 5 Maths**. There is a 'Useful Information' section that could help you before Page 1 – Exercise 1.

1) Exercise 6 & 7 (Pages 6-7)

Start Up is showing you number sentences. You could use a piece of paper and draw your own pictures to help you add and take away.

Into Gear uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

Tough Challenge uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

- **Exercise 6**

Key words:

- (Start Up)

$\frac{1}{2}$: this means half and that there are two equal parts. For example, half of 6 is 3 because two lots of 3 make 6.

$\frac{1}{4}$: this means quarter and that there are four equal parts. For example, quarter of 12 is 3 because four lots of 3 make 12.

$\frac{1}{3}$: this means third and that there are three equal parts. For example, third of 12 is 4 because 3 lots of 4 make 12.

Remember, equivalent fractions. If you are trying to find a half ($\frac{1}{2}$) from a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$), what would you do to 4 to get to 2 – divide it by two. What you do to the bottom (the denominator), you have to do to the top.

Also, ² the small 2 above a number means squared – that big number is being multiplied by itself. This means that 3^2 is the same as saying 3×3 or 4^2 is 4×4 .

- (Into Gear)

One sixth: this means sharing something has been shared into six equal parts. For example, one sixth of 18 would be 3 because six lots of 3 is 18.

Cubed: this means there is a small 3 above which is known as cubed – that big number is being multiplied by itself twice. This means that 3^3 is the same as saying $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 3 \times 3 = 9$ and $9 \times 3 = 27$.

One ninth: this means sharing something into nine equal parts. For example, one ninth of 27 would be 3 because nine lots of 3 is 27.

- (Tough Challenge)

Equilateral: this means all of the sides are the same length.

- **Exercise 7**

Key words:

- (Start Up)

Two Thirds: this means sharing something into three equal parts. For example, two thirds of 6 would be 4. You have worked out a third by sharing 6 into 3 equal parts and then you need two groups of the 2 to get 4.

Remember when adding fractions, the denominator (bottom number) stays the same but the numerator (top number) is the thing that changes.

Three Quarters: this means sharing something has been shared into four equal parts. For example, three quarter of 8 would be 6. You have worked out a quarter by sharing 8 into 4 equal parts and then you need three groups of the 2 to get 6.

- (Into Gear)

Multiple: This means number.

Remember, converting numbers from percentages to decimals – percentages are out of 100. For example, 75% converted to a decimal would be 0.75.

Treble: this mean three times of something. For example, treble 3 is 9.

KS2 Year 5 Maths

There are two pages on each topic I set. The first page shows you the maths you need to know, and the second page has questions to see what you can do. Question 1 (white) means the question is easy. Question 2 (light grey) means the question will be a little bit harder and Question 3 (dark grey) will be challenging.

1) Section One – Calculations: Written Adding and Subtracting & Mental Adding and Subtracting (Pages 12-14)

- **Written Adding and Subtracting**

These questions want you to use standard written methods to add and subtract (take away) numbers.

- **Mental Adding and Subtracting**

These questions want you to add and subtract (take away) numbers mentally. This means sometimes you might need to use estimation (choosing the nearest 10 or 100) to help you with you answer.

Year 6 Work English and Maths

KS2 Year 6 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

There is a 'Spelling Hints and Tips' section that could help you before the contents.

- 1) Section 3 – Linking Ideas: Conjunctions & Linking Paragraphs with Adverbials (Pages 15-16)
 - **Conjunctions**

These questions want you to link ideas together using conjunctions. Conjunctions are words or phrases that join two sentences or two parts of a sentence together. They help your writing to flow smoothly.

- **Linking Paragraphs with Adverbials**

These questions want you to link paragraphs using adverbial phrases. Adverbial phrases tell you how, when, where or how often something happened. For example, However or After a while – you can start the new sentence of your new paragraph with these. They can be used to link sentences and paragraphs together. Adverbial phrases help sentences to flow.

KS2 Year 6 Comprehension

These are a mixture of texts, activities, and questions to develop and strengthen early comprehension skills.

- 1) Born on a Blue Day (Pages 6-7)

Take your time and read this extract from a book and answer the questions about it. All the questions will link to the extract. Make sure your answers are written in full sentences that answer the question.

KS2 Year 6 Handwriting

You should practise your handwriting before completing your work in **KS2 Year 6 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling** or **KS2 Year 6 Comprehension** two days a week.

Make sure your writing rests on the line and keep the spaces between words even. Please do not rush. Letters of the same type should be the same size. Small letters like c and o should all be the same height. The tops of tall letters like k or l should go up to the same height. The tails on letters like g and y should be the same length. Remember that a 't' is a bit shorter than tall letters and capital letters should be the same size as tall letters.

- 1) Acrostic Poem (Page 7) and A True Tale (Page 8)
 - **Acrostic Poem**

In acrostic poems, the first letters of the lines spell out a word to do with the topic of the poem.

- **A True Tale**

Read the account of an important historical event. This is linked to your handwriting activity.

KS2 Maths SATS Question Book

- 1) Read Section Two – Calculations: Written Addition and Subtraction, Written Multiplication & Written Division (Pages 14-19), in the SATS Revision Book.

- 2) Answer the questions on Pages 10-16 in the SATS Question Book.

For written calculations, remember to keep the place value columns and decimal points lined up. Also, you set out subtractions the same as additions. Then you start subtracting with the column of least place value (ones, for example). Long multiplication can be long! Try to tackle each calculation one step at a time. Finally, short division is good for dividing by 1-digit numbers, long division is best for 2-digit numbers.

KS2 Year 6 Maths – 10-Minute Weekly Workouts

1) Workout 6 & 7 (Pages 12-15)

- **Workout 6** – These questions want you to perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers. Also, they want you to use the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations as well as use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Remember that **< or >** mean less than **<** and more than **>**. We sometimes refer to them as crocodiles. The wide part of the 'mouth' is where the biggest number is facing, the crocodile wants to 'eat' the biggest number.

Also, when multiplying fractions – if you were multiplying $1/6 \times 3$ – imagine 3 lots of $1/6$ in a circle. This means you are colouring $3/6$.

Remember (in regards to Question 3) BODMAS – brackets, order of operations, division, multiplication, addition and subtraction. These are the order you should work out the number sentence.

Question 4 you will not be able to complete unless you have a protractor at home.

- **Workout 7** – These questions want you to multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using long multiplication as well as divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using short and long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding.

KS2 Year 6 Maths Mental Workout

These exercises are another quick activity that you can complete before completing work in **KS2 Year 6 Maths**. There is a 'Useful Information' section that could help you before Page 1 – Exercise 1.

1) Exercise 5 & 6 (Pages 5-6)

Start Up is showing you number sentences. You could use a piece of paper and draw your own pictures to help you add and take away.

Into Gear uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

Tough Challenge uses words when asking you a question. Please make sure you read the questions carefully, sounding out the words.

- **Exercise 5**

Remember, when multiplying decimals like 0.6×3 it is like multiplying $6 \times 3 = 18$ but you have divided the 6 by 10 so 0.6×3 will be 1.8. Also, percentages are out of 100. This means if you were trying to convert a fraction into a percentage then make the fraction's denominator out of 100. $30/100$ would be the same as saying 30%.

- **Exercise 6**

Remember, ² the small 2 above a number means squared – that big number is being multiplied by itself. This means that 3^2 is the same as saying 3×3 or 4^2 is 4×4 . Also, you always work out the number sentence in brackets first.

Three Quarters: this means sharing something has been shared into four equal parts. For example, three quarter of 8 would be 6. You have worked out a quarter by sharing 8 into 4 equal parts and then you need three groups of the 2 to get 6.

Finally, when adding fractions make sure that the denominators (bottom number) are all the same. If they are not, what do you have to do to the bottom number that will make it the same as the others?

Remainder: this means what is left over in a division problem. $19 \div 6$ would have a remainder of 1. $3 \text{ r } 1$ (r means remainder) because it is 3 sixes to 18 then 1 left until you get to 19.

Treble: this mean three times of something. For example, treble 3 is 9.

A common factor: this means a number that can be divided into two different numbers. A common factor of 20 and 30 would be 10 because that number can be divided into both of those numbers.

KS2 Year 6 Maths

There are two pages on each topic I set. The first page shows you the maths you need to know, and the second page has questions to see what you can do. Question 1 (white) means the question is easy. Question 2 (light grey) means the question will be a little bit harder and Question 3 (dark grey) will be challenging.

- 1) Section Two – Calculations: Estimating and Checking & BODMAS (Pages 13-14)
 - **Estimating and Checking**

These questions want you to estimate to check the answer of a calculation is correct. Normally, it is too the nearest 10 or 100.

- **BODMAS**

These questions want you to develop your understanding of what order to do things in a calculation. BODMAS goes in the order of 1) brackets, 2) order of operations, 3) division, 4) multiplication, 5) addition and 6) subtraction.

KS2 English SATS Question Book

- 1) Read Section One – What Happens Next? & Structure (Pages 6 & 7), in the SATS Revision Book.

- 2) Answer the questions on Pages 8-11 in the SATS Question Book.

Even if the text does not tell you directly, you can still work out what happens next by making a prediction from what you have read. Also, structure questions are about how the information in a text fits together.

KS2 Maths Reasoning

- 1) Section Two: Calculations – Adding and Subtracting, Multiplying and Dividing & Order of Operations (Pages 8-12)
 - **Adding and Subtracting**

These questions want you to add and subtract large numbers mentally and using standard written methods.

Remember, you can estimate on Question 6. What is £15.49 and £9.99 nearest 10?

- **Multiplying and Dividing**

These questions want you to multiply and divide numbers mentally and using written methods as well as multiplying and dividing decimals by whole numbers.

Remember, multiplying is working with 'groups of'. For example, 3×10 is 3 groups of 10.

Therefore, dividing is sharing. For example, $10 \div 2$ is 10 shared between 2 people. How many would those people get each?

- **Order of Operations**

These questions want you to work out what calculations you need to use to solve a problem as well as know the order to do things in a calculation.

Remember, brackets around a calculation means you do that calculation first and then do the rest of the number sentence to the answer you got from the calculation in the brackets. For example, $4 \times (6 - 1) + 4 = 4 \times 5 + 4$. The answer is 24.

Also, ² the small 2 above a number means squared – that big number is being multiplied by itself. This means that 3^2 is the same as saying 3×3 or 4^2 is 4×4 .

KS2 Science

Lesson 1

Light and Dark

LO: To explain that light is needed to see things

- To identify a range of light sources
- To understand that dark is caused by the absence of light

Read Pages 80 and 81 from the Key Stage Two Science Study Book.

- Why can you see light?
- What is darkness?
- What are the dangers of bright light?
- Name five sources of light
- What objects reflect light?

Write down as many objects that give off light in your house.

Lesson 2

How we see

LO: To explain that how light is needed to see things.

- To know different sources of light
- Understand that light reflects off objects into the eye
- To explain why light bounces off some materials better than others.

Read Page 83 from the Key Stage Two Science Study Book

Complete the questions on pages 53 of the Key Stage Two Question Book.

Wider Learning

The BBC Bitesize Light and Dark web page has lots of video clips and ideas on light, reflection and shadows. This website contains useful animations of how shadows change, and includes a statistics activity involving noticing patterns.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zg6r82p>