

**Week beginning – Monday 8<sup>th</sup> February 2021**

Please remember to submit all completed learning to the Remote Learning account of the Academy, the email address is:

- Remote-Learning@twapa.co.uk

**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 10 & 11 (Pages 20-23)

- **Workout 10** – These workout questions to add one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero.

**Key words:**

**Vertices:** this means the corners of a shape.

**Sum:** this means the answer, total or altogether.

- **Workout 11** – These workout questions are wanting you to subtract (take away) one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero.

**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 9 & 10 (Pages 9-10)

Start Up is showing you number sentences. You could use a piece of paper and draw your own pictures like the questions for **Exercise 7** 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.

- **Exercise 9 -**

**Key words:**

**Twice (the size):** this means there are two lots of the number they are showing you. For example, two lots of 2 is 4 because  $2 + 2$  is 4.

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

- **Exercise 10 -**

**Key words:**

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

$\frac{1}{2}$  : 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 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 Two – Addition and Subtraction: Adding, Subtracting & Adding and Subtracting (Pages 26-31)

- **Adding**

These questions want you to add 1-digit and 2-digit numbers up to 20.

- **Subtracting**

These questions want you to subtract 1-digit and 2-digit numbers up to 20.

- **Adding and Subtracting**

These questions want you to solve number problems by adding and subtracting.

### 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) h, b and k (Page 10) and d, g and q (Page 11)

- **h, b and k**

Start at the red dot, draw down the line and halfway back up. Then follow the arrows to finish the letter. For each letter, make sure you don't take your pencil off the page.

- **d, g and q**

Follow the arrows to trace these letters. They all start with a 'c' shape.

### KS2 Year 1 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

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

1) Section 3 – Spelling: The Alphabet & The ai sound (Page 12-13)

- **The Alphabet**

These questions want you to spell words with short vowel sounds. There are five vowels in the alphabet. The other letters are called consonants. Each vowel has a different short sound.

- **The ai sound**

These questions want you to spell the ai sound. The ai sound can be written as ai, ay or a\_e like same.

### KS2 Year 1 Comprehension

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

1) What is it called? and A pirate adventure! (Pages 10-11)

- **What is it called?**

Trace over each word in the box at the top of the page and write the right word under each picture to match them together.

- **A pirate adventure!**

Find the things in the picture that are listed. Draw a ring around the ones can manage to find.

## 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.

1) Workout 10 & 11 (Pages 20-23)

- **Workout 10** – These workout questions are wanting you to calculate multiplications and

divisions within the multiplication tables and write mathematical statements using the multiplication ( $\times$ ), division ( $\div$ ) and equal ( $=$ ) signs. In addition, these questions want you to show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order and division of one number by another cannot.

**Key words:**

**Fewest:** this means the least amount or smallest.

**Equal:** this means the same. 3 equal groups of 6 will have 2 in each one.

Remember that an equal ( $=$ ) sign means that the number sentences on either side have to have the same number. For example,  $5 + 3 = 3 + 5$ . The number sentences on each side do not have an answer but they both make the same answer of 8 on each side.

- **Workout 11** – These workout questions are wanting you to recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value as well as find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money.

**Quarter:** this means that there are four equal parts. For example, quarter of 12 is 3 because four lots of 3 make 12.

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

**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.

**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 9 & 10 (Pages 9-10)

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 9** –

**Key words:**

**Double:** this means there are two lots of the number they are showing you. For example, two lots of 2 is 4 because  $2 + 2$  is 4.

**Difference:** this means the same as taking away or subtract. Finding the different between 4 and 18 means the same as  $18 - 4 = 14$ .

- **Exercise 10** –

**Key words:**

**Third:** this means while sharing something it has been shared into three equal parts. For example, one third of 18 would be 6 because three lots of 6 is 18.

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

**Double:** this means there are two lots of the number they are showing you. For example, two lots of 2 is 4 because  $2 + 2$  is 4.

**Total Up:** this means the same as add.

**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 Two – Addition and Subtraction: Subtracting & Checking (Pages 24-27)

- **Subtracting**

These questions want you to subtract using different methods and solve subtraction problems. You will be looking at subtracting ones and tens; subtracting by partitioning both numbers and using a number line to subtract in steps.

- **Checking**

These questions want you to develop your understanding that adding, and subtracting are opposites and that you can use this to check your answers. First, you will check your answer by doing the opposite and then, you will check your answer by changing the order.

### 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) Joining to e (Page 18) and Break Letters (Page 20)

- **Joining to e**

When you join from the bottom of a letter to an 'e', the 'e' tilts slightly. Follow the arrows to help you to try this join.

- **Break Letters**

Some letters are not joined to letters that come after them. They are called break letters. The break letters are **b, g, j, p, q, s, x, y** and **z**.

### KS2 Year 2 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

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

1) Section 2 – Punctuation: Commas in Lists, Apostrophes for Missing Letters & Apostrophes for Possession (Pages 14-17)

- **Commas in Lists**

These questions want you to use commas in lists. Commas are used to separate things in a list. You will need commas between all the things in the list except the last two things. You need to put and or or between the last two things.

- **Apostrophes for Missing Letters**

These questions want you to use apostrophes for missing letters. Apostrophes show where letters are missing from a word. These are sometimes called contractions. For example, were not becomes weren't. The apostrophe has replaced the missing 'o' in not.

- **Apostrophes for Possession**

These questions want you to use apostrophes to show possession. An apostrophe and 's' show that something belongs. For example, the dog's bone. The dog owns the bone.

### KS2 Year 2 Comprehension

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

1) Amy Johnson

- **Amy Johnson**

Read the information and answer the questions about the non-fiction text about Amy Johnson. All the questions will link to the information.

### 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 10 & 11 (Pages 20-23)

- **Workout 10** – These workout questions are wanting you to interpret and present data using tables as well as solve one-step and two-step questions using information presented in tables.

#### Key words:

**< 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.

- **Workout 11** – These workout questions are wanting you to recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3- and 4-times tables as well as count from 0 in multiples of 4.

Remember that a hexagon has 6 sides.

**3/4**: this means three quarters and is when 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.

#### 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 9 & 10 (Pages 9-10)

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 9** –

#### Key words:

**Remove**: this means the same as subtract or take away in Question 2 (Into Gear).

**Times more**: this means multiply. For example, 6 times more than 3 would be 18.

**< 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.

**One quarter**: this means that there are four equal parts. For example, quarter of 12 is 3 because four lots of 3 make 12.

- **Exercise 10** –

#### Key words:

**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.

**Twice (the size)**: this means there are two lots of the number they are showing you. For example, two lots of 2 is 4 because 2 + 2 is 4.

### 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 Two – Calculations: Written Addition & Written Subtraction (Pages 20-21)
  - **Written Addition**

These questions want you to add numbers with up to 3 digits using a written method.

- **Written Subtraction**

These questions want you to subtract numbers with up to 3 digits using a written method.

### 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) Perfect Prefixes & A Prefix Poem (Pages 16-17)
  - **Perfect Prefixes**

A prefix goes at the beginning of a word to make a new word with a new meaning.

- **A Prefix Poem**

While reading and copying each line of this poem, can you spot the words that start with prefixes?

### KS2 Year 3 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

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

- 1) Section 3 – Sentences: Statements and Questions & Commands and Exclamations (Pages 18-19)
  - **Statements and Questions**

These questions want you to identify statements and questions. Statements tell you something. The person or thing doing the action usually comes before the verb. For example, 'You are fast' – 'you' is the person or thing being fast. Remember that questions always have a question mark (?) at the end.

- **Commands and Exclamations**

These questions want you to identify commands and exclamations. Commands give instructions or orders. They always have a verb that gives an order. For example, 'Finish your vegetables' or 'Share your sweets'. Exclamations show strong feelings and sometimes end with an exclamation mark.

### KS2 Year 3 Comprehension

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

- 1) Let's Get Growing! (Pages 10-11)

Take your time and read the extract from the gardening book for children and answer the questions about it. 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 10 & 11 (Pages 20-23)

- **Workout 10** - These questions want you to identify lines of symmetry in 2D shapes presented in different orientations as well as compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes.

**1/6**: this means one sixth and means something has been shared into six equal parts. For example, one sixth of 18 would be 3 because six lots of 3 is 18.

**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.

**1/5**: this means one fifth which is sharing something into five equal parts. For example, one fifth of 15 would be 3 because five lots of 3 is 15.

**2/5**: this means two fifth which is sharing something into five equal parts. For example, two fifths of 15 would be 6 because five lots of 3 is 15.

**Rhombus**: this means aquadrilateral (4-sided shape) all whose sides have the same length.

**Scalene**: this means (a triangle) having sides unequal in length.

**Isosceles**: this means (a triangle) having two sides of equal length.

**Equilateral**: this means having all its sides of the same length.

**1/8**: this means one eighth which is sharing something into eight equal parts. For example, one eighth of 24 would be 3 because eight lots of 3 is 24.

**Symmetry**: this means being made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis.

- **Workout 11** - These questions want you to measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure in centimetres and metres as well as find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares.

Remember, the perimeter is like the fence around a field. Make sure each edge is measured and add those together to get the perimeter.

Remember, the area is multiplying the vertical side to the horizontal side.

### S2 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 9 & 10 (Pages 9-10)

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 9**

**Key words:**

**Factors**: this means a pair of numbers that are multiplied together to give the original number. For example, a factor pair of 18 could be 3 and 6.

**One third**: this means while sharing something it has been shared into three equal parts. For

example, one third of 18 would be 6 because three lots of 6 is 18.

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

**One 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.

- **Exercise 10**

**Key words:**

**One eighth:** this means the same as  $\frac{1}{8}$  which is sharing something into eight equal parts. For example, one eighth of 24 would be 3 because eight lots of 3 is 24.

**Round:** this means (a number) expressed in convenient units rather than exactly, for example to the nearest whole number or multiple of ten.

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

### 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 Two: Calculations – Estimating and Checking & Using Times Tables (Pages 20-22)

- **Estimating and Checking**

These questions want you to make estimates and use inverse calculations to check your answers.

- **Using Times Tables**

These questions want you to develop your understanding of times tables up to 12 x 12 and can use them to multiply and divide.

### 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) Double Drama (Page 14) and Hungry Haikus (Page 15)

- **Double Drama**

This paragraph from an exciting story has lots of words with double letters. Practice joining the common double letters in this activity.

- **Hungry Haikus**

These haiku poems are about food. Haikus follow a particular layout of 3 lines with five syllables in the first line, seven in the second, and five in the third.

### KS2 Year 4 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

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

- 1) Section 3 – Adverbial Phrases: Adverbial Phrases & Adverbial Phrases as Introductions (Pages 18-21)



- **Adverbial Phrases**

These questions want you to use adverbial phrases in a sentence. Adverbial phrases are group of words that act like adverbs. They tell you how, when, where or how often something happens. For example, 'very softly' or 'quite carefully'.

- **Adverbial Phrases as Introductions**

These questions want you to use adverbial phrases at the start of sentences. When adverbial phrases appear at the start of a sentence, they are usually followed by a comma. For example, 'On the way home,' or 'Very patiently,'.

### KS2 Year 4 Comprehension

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

- 1) Harry Drinkwater's Diary (Pages 10-11)

Take your time and read the diary and answer the questions about it. All the questions will link to the extract from the interview. 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 2 - Clauses and Phrases: Clauses & Basic Relative Clauses (Pages 15-17)

- **Clauses**

These questions want you to identify main clauses and subordinate clauses. Most sentences are made up of clauses. A main clause has a subject and a verb and makes sense on its own. A subordinate clause gives extra information, but it does not make sense on its own. For example, 'They climbed the tree even though I thought it was a bad idea.' The main clause is in orange because it makes sense on its own and the subordinate clause is in purple because it adds extra information about the climbing the tree, but it would not make sense on its own.

- **Basic Relative Clauses**

These questions want you to write sentences with relative clauses. A relative clause is a subordinate clause that is often introduced by a relative pronoun. Some relative pronouns include 'that', 'which', 'whose' and 'who'. The words 'where' and 'when' can also introduce relative clauses. For example, 'This is the book that Pria was reading.' 'Pria was reading' makes sense on its own but 'This is the book that' adds extra information alongside the relative pronoun of 'that'.

### KS2 Year 5 Comprehension

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

- 1) The Iron Man (Pages 12-13)

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

### 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) Relative Relations (Page 12) and A Robbery Report (Page 13)
- **Relative Relations**

A relative clause gives extra information about a noun.

- **A Robbery Report**

Can you identify the relative clauses while reading the report about some ravenous robbers?

### 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 10 & 11 (Pages 20-23)

Start Up is showing your 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 10** – These questions want you to know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse, and reflex angles as well as draw given angles and measure them in degrees.

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

Also, an acute angle is an angle that is less than 90 degrees (smaller than a right angle), an obtuse angle is between 91-180 degrees and a reflex angle is an angle that is larger than 180 degrees.

**Question 5 you will not be able to complete unless you have a protractor at home.**

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			

- **Workout 11** – These questions want you to divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for context as well as multiply and divide numbers mentally, drawing upon known facts.

Remember, for Question 6 – you need to make both fractions' denominators (the bottom number) the same. How might you do this? Then, whatever you have done to the bottom number you have to do to the top number.

### 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 10 & 11 (Pages 10-11)

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.

- **Exercise 10**

**Key words:**

**2/3:** this means two thirds and shares 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.

**<sup>3</sup>:** this means cubed and that 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  $9 \times 3 = 27$ .

**3/4:** this means three quarters and is when 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.

**One Seventh:** this means sharing something into seven equal parts. For example, one seventh of 49 would be 7 because seven lots of 7 is 49.

**Prime number:** this is a number that can ONLY be divided by one and itself.

**< 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.

**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.

- **Exercise 11**

**Key words:**

**3/4:** this means three quarters and is when 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.

**Sum:** this means the answer, total or altogether.

**Round:** this means (a number) expressed in convenient units rather than exactly, for example to the nearest whole number or multiple of ten.

**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, the area is multiplying the vertical side to the horizontal side.

### 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 Two – Calculations: Multiples & Factors and Primes (Pages 18-20)

- **Multiples**

These questions want you to identify multiples of numbers.

- **Factors and Primes**

These questions want you to identify prime numbers up to 100 as well as finding factor pairs, common factors, and prime factors.

## 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 4 – Tenses: Present Tense and Past Tense, Present and Past Progressive & The Perfect Form (Pages 19-21)

- **Present Tense and Past Tense**

These questions want you to use the present tense and the past tense. To write something that happens regularly, use the present tense. However, to write about something that has finished, you should use the past tense.

- **Present and Past Progressive**

These questions want you to use the present and past progressive tense. To write about something that is still happening, use the present form of 'to be' plus the main verb with 'ing' on the end. This is called the present progressive. The past progressive is formed like the present progressive, but 'to be' must be in the past tense. For example, 'Bob is going out.' (present progressive) and 'We won the race.' (past progressive).

- **The Perfect Form**

These questions want you to use the past and present perfect forms. Use the present perfect form of a verb to talk about something that happened before now, but not at a specific time. For example, 'I put my name down for the Netball team'. Also, use the past perfect form of a verb to talk about something that happened before now, and before something else happened. For example, 'Jon joined the art club.'

### KS2 Year 6 Comprehension

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

1) Cider With Rosie (Pages 10-11)

Take your time and read this autobiographical novel and answer the questions about it. All the questions will link to the news article. 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) An Incredible Incident (Page 12) and Helpful Hints (Page 14)

- **An Incredible Incident**

Read this story about an out-of-control bike and a mysterious hero.

- **Helpful Hints**

Here are some helpful hints on how to look after wildlife.

### KS2 Maths SATS Question Book

1) Read Section Two – Calculations: Order of Operations & Estimating and Inverses (Pages 24-27), in the SATS Revision Book.

2) Answer the questions on Pages 20-22 in the SATS Question Book.

When a calculation has more than one symbol in it, you must solve them in the correct order. In some calculations, there is more than one thing to do. There is a rule about the order to do

things: BODMAS – brackets, orders, division, multiplication, addition, and subtraction. Checking your answer makes sense helps to stop you making mistakes in your work. You could round numbers to estimate answers, check that your answer is sensible and use inverse to check your answers.

### KS2 Year 6 Maths – 10-Minute Weekly Workouts

1) Workout 10 & 11 (Pages 20-23)

- **Workout 10** – These questions want you to add and subtract fractions with different denominators, and mixed numbers, using equivalent fractions as well as multiplying one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers.

#### Key Words:

**Prime number:** this is a number that can ONLY be divided by one and itself.

<sup>3</sup>: this means cubed and that 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  $9 \times 3 = 27$ .

Also, <sup>2</sup> 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  $3 \times 3$  or  $4^2$  is  $4 \times 4$ .

In Question 6 – relating to fractions – you need to remember how many equal parts make a whole. Then, make your fraction ‘top heavy’ how many thirds are there altogether? Next, make the denominators (bottom number) the same. Always remember that whatever you do to the bottom, you must do to the top.

- **Workout 11** – These questions want you to draw 2D shapes using given dimensions and angles as well as recognise, describe, and build simple 3D shapes, including making nets.

Also, <sup>2</sup> the small 2 above a number means squared or a square number – that big number is being multiplied by itself. This means that  $3^2$  is the same as saying  $3 \times 3$  or  $4^2$  is  $4 \times 4$ .

**Factor Pair:** this means a pair of numbers that are multiplied together to give the original number. For example, a factor pair of 18 could be 3 and 6.

**Question 5 you will not be able to complete unless you have a protractor at home.**

In Question 7 – relating to fractions – you need to remember how many equal parts make a whole. Then, make your fraction ‘top heavy’ how many thirds are there altogether? Next, make the denominators (bottom number) the same. Always remember that whatever you do to the bottom, you must do to the top.

### 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 9 & 10 (Pages 9-10)

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 9**

Remember when adding fractions, that the denominator (the bottom number) of all the fractions needs to be the same. Whatever you do to the bottom, you must do to the top.

Also, when multiplying a fraction like  $\frac{1}{2} \times 8$  that means like 8 halves of pizza. 8 halves of pizza would make 4 wholes.

In addition, remember that percentages are out of 100.

- **Exercise 10**

### 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 Three – Fractions, Decimals and Percentages: Simplifying Fractions & Ordering Fractions (Pages 18-19)

- **Simplifying Fractions**

These questions want you to simplify fractions and write equivalent fractions with the same denominator.

- **Ordering Fractions**

These questions want you to compare an order fractions, including fractions greater than 1.

### KS2 English SATS Question Book

- 1) Read Section One – Practice Questions – Story (x2) (Pages 10 & 13), in the SATS Revision Book. There are questions that follow the two stories as well as the ones in the

Question Book below.

- 2) Answer the questions on Pages 16-17 in the SATS Question Book.

These are practice questions from the SATs paper to help prepare you for the real thing!

## KS2 Science

### Lesson 1

#### The Solar System

Last week, we learned about light and how shadows are made. This week, we will be exploring the solar system. The solar system consists of the Sun, with planets and smaller objects such as asteroids and comets in orbit around it.

Learning Objective:

- To name all eight planets in order

Hint: My Very Easy Method Just Speeds Up Naming

Success Criteria:

- To be able to name the planets.
- To know that the sun is at the centre of our solar system.

Read page 90 from the Key Stage Two Science Study Book.

Answer the following questions:

- Name all the planets in our solar system
- Which one is the closest to the sun?
- Where is our planet in the solar system?
- Describe the Earth.
- Describe Saturn.

Complete the following task:

- Chose a planet from the solar system and make a fact sheet about it. Make sure you describe the planet, state its location in the solar system, and add a few other facts about the planet that you find interesting.

## Lesson 2

The Moon

The Moon is a huge ball of rock in space which orbits the Earth. On the Moon there are mountains and flat areas called 'seas', although there is no water on the Moon. The Moon's surface is covered in craters made by meteorites. The Moon does not have any light of its own. We only see the Moon when light from the Sun falls on it and is reflected back to us on Earth.

Learning Objective:

- To understand the Moon

Success Criteria:

- To know what the moon is.
- To describe the moon orbit.
- To explain why the moon seems to change shape.

Read page 91 from the Key Stage Two Science Study Book.

Complete the summary questions 1-10 on pages 93 of the Key Stage Two Science Question Book.

Complete the questions on pages 59 of the Key Stage Two Science Study Book.

## Wider Learning

BBC bitesize has a variety of different videos, tests and games that will test your knowledge. Please watch all the videos on the solar system.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zdrrd2p>

## Kahoot - Game Pins

Solar System Quiz

- Game PIN: 08516152

The Moon

- Game PIN: 04764219

