

**Week beginning – Monday 22<sup>nd</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****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 12 & 1 (onto Spring Term workouts) (Pages 24-27)

- **Workout 12** – These workout questions to solve one-step addition and subtraction problems with numbers up to 20.

**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.

**Altogether:** this means the same as total or equals.

- **Workout 1** – These workout questions are wanting you to count, read and write numbers up to 100 in numerals.

**Key words:**

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

**Equal:** this means the same as total or altogether.

**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 11 & 12 (Pages 11-12)

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 11 -**

**Key words:**

**Difference:** This means the same as subtracting or taking away. Make sure the larger number is at the start of the number sentence before you do your subtraction number sentence.

**Total:** this means the same as equals or how many altogether.

- **Exercise 12 -**

**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.

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

**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 Three – Multiplication and Division: Multiplying & Dividing (Pages 32-35)
- **Multiplying**

These questions want you to count in equal groups.

- **Dividing**

These questions want you to share a number into groups.

### 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) e, s and f (Page 12) and v, w, x and z (Page 13)
- **e, s, and f**

Try writing the three curly letters on the page. Use the arrows to help you.

- **v, w, x, and z**

These four letters are all pointy. Start at the red dots and follow the arrows to trace them.

### 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 oi sound & The Long e sound (Page 14-15)
- **The oi sound**

These questions want you to be able to spell the oi sound. The oi sound can be written as oi and oy.

- **The Long e sound**

These questions want you to be able to spell the long e sound. The long e sound can be written as ee, ea, ie, e\_e (de~~te~~) and y.

### KS2 Year 1 Comprehension

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

- 1) Colour the picture and Can you finish it? (Pages 12-13)
- **Colour the picture**

This activity needs you to colour the picture, so it matches the text on the page.

- **Can you finish it?**

This activity wants you to finish each speech bubble with the correct word.

## 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 12 & 1 (onto Spring Term workouts) (Pages 24-27)
- **Workout 12** – These workout questions are wanting you to solve simple problems involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change.

**Key words:**

**Change:** this means the money you will get back because you gave too much to the person you were paying.

**Multiplications:** this means the same as times or groups of. For example,  $3 \times 4$  is 3 group of 4 = 12.

**Total:** this means the same as equals or altogether.

- **Workout 1** – These workout questions are wanting you to solve problems with addition and subtraction using mental and written methods as well as recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.

**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 11 & 12 (Pages 11-12)

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 11** –

**Key words:**

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

**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.

- **Exercise 12** –

**Key words:**

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

**< 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.

**Twice:** 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.

$\frac{1}{4}$  : 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 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 Three – Multiplication and Division: Times Tables & Using Times Tables Facts (Pages 28-31)

- **Times Tables**

These questions want you to develop your knowledge and understanding of the 2-, 5- and 10-times tables and if numbers are odd or even.

- **Using Times Tables Facts**

These questions want you to develop your knowledge and understanding of multiplying in any order as well as dividing and knowing this is the opposite of multiplying.

**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) Capital Letter Practice (Page 22) and Handwriting Practice – A List (Page 24)
  - **Capital Letter Practice**

Capital letters never join to other letters.

- **Handwriting Practice – A List**

Trace the list of items to go in a party bag. Start at the red dot every time.

**KS2 Year 2 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling**

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

- 1) Section 3 – Spelling: The ai sound & The Long e sound (Pages 18-19)
  - **The ai sound**

These questions want you to be able to spell the ai sound. The ai sound can be written ai, ay and a\_e (game)

- **The Long e sound**

These questions want you to be able to spell the long e sound. The long e sound can be written ee, ie, ea and e\_e (there). At the end of words, the long e sound can also be written y or ey.

**KS2 Year 2 Comprehension**

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

- 1) Tim's Diary (Page 11)
  - **Tim's Diary**

Take your time and read the diary 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 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 12 & 1 (onto Spring Term workouts) (Pages 24-27)
  - **Workout 12** – These workout questions are wanting you to add and subtract a three-digit number and tens as well as add and subtract a three-digit number and hundreds.
  - **Workout 1** – These workout questions are wanting you to add numbers with up to three digits using columnar addition.

**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 11 & 12 (Pages 11-12)
  - 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 11** –

**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.

Remember, a square has equal sides that all measure the same.

**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.

**Twice:** 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.

- **Exercise 12** –

**Key words:**

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

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

**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: **The 3-, 4- and 8-Times Tables & Using Times Tables Facts** (Pages 22-24)
- **The 3-, 4- and 8-Times Tables**

These questions want you to develop your knowledge and understanding of your tables for 3, 4 and 8 and their division facts.

- **Using Times Tables Facts**

These questions want you to develop your knowledge and understanding of multiplying and dividing using your times tables and written methods.

**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) To-Do Lists & Super Suffixes (Pages 18-21)

- **To-Do Lists**

Here is a list of tasks that need to be done.

- **Super Suffixes**

A suffix goes at the end of a word to make a new word.

### KS2 Year 3 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

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

- 1) Section 4 – Conjunctions and Prepositions: Conjunctions with Main Clauses, Conjunctions with Subordinate Clauses & Prepositions (Pages 20-25)

- **Conjunctions with Main Clauses**

These questions want you to use conjunctions to join two clauses together. Conjunctions are words or phrases that join two parts of a sentence. For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet and So are conjunctions which can join two main clauses. You can remember them as the FANBOYS joining words.

- **Conjunctions with Subordinate Clauses**

These questions want you to use conjunctions to join two clauses together. There are also lots of conjunctions you can use to join a main clause to a subordinate clause. These conjunctions can also go at the start of a sentence.

- **Prepositions**

These questions want you to use prepositions correctly in your sentences. Prepositions tell you where or when something happens. Prepositions can also tell you why things happen. These prepositions might include under, over, in or on as some examples.

### KS2 Year 3 Comprehension

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

- 1) Daddy Fell into the Pond (Pages 12-13)

Take your time and read the poem 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 12 & 1 (onto Spring Term workouts) (Pages 24-27)

- **Workout 12** - These questions want you to recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions.

Remember, when adding and subtracting fractions, it is like 'normal' adding and taking away. The denominators (bottom number) stay the same (the ones in Question 2 are the same which helps you!) and the numerator (top number) is added or subtracted the same as you would normally do.  $3/6 + 2/6 = 5/6$

**Twice:** 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.

An equivalent fraction uses the numbers you can divide the numerator and denominator by equally. For example,  $2/6$  can be divided by 2 to make the equivalent fraction  $1/3$ . You can do it by different numbers until you get to the smallest possible fraction.

- **Workout 1** - These questions want you to compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places as well as find the effect of dividing a one-digit or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths, and hundredths.

**Faces:** this means the flat 2D shapes that make the basis of a shape. For example, a cube has 6 faces – it is made up of 6 squares.

**Edges:** this means where the faces meet. The edge of one shape meeting another. **NOT THE CORNERS.**

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

Remember, when working with decimals – in place value you normally have ones, tens hundreds - the numbers after the decimal point are tenths, hundredths etc. in the same way.

### 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 11 & 12 (Pages 11-12)

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 11**

#### Key words:

Multiples are the numbers in times tables.

When finding how many quarters  $\frac{1}{4}$  are in a half  $\frac{1}{2}$  I think it is best to draw a square or circle. Split that shape equally into the smaller denominator (bottom number) – for example, 2 in a half. Colour in 1 of the 2 you have split that shape into. Then, on the same coloured in shape split it into 4. How many are now coloured? That should tell you how many quarters are in a half. The same works for any fractions that are half of the biggest denominator.

- **Exercise 12**

#### Key words:

**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.

Remember, there are 10 millimetres in a centimetre.

**One sixth:** this 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.

Remember, to make a fraction a whole you need to make the numerator (top number) the same as the denominator (bottom number). For example, if there are 60 dogs and cats altogether.

Two sixths ( $\frac{2}{6}$ ) are dogs then that must mean ( $\frac{4}{6}$ ) are cats because the denominator (bottom number) stays the same, but the numerator (top number) is added together ( $2 + 4 = 6$ ).

### 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 – Mental Multiplying and Dividing & Factor Pairs  
(Pages 23-24)

- **Mental Multiplying and Dividing**

These questions want you to mentally multiply and divide numbers.

- **Factor Pairs**

These questions want you to recognise and use factor pairs in calculations.

### 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) Day Trip Diaries (Page 16) and A Magical Myth (Page 18)
- **Day Trip Diaries**

Read this diary entry about a school trip.

- **A Magical Myth**

This is a description of a mythical creature from a story.

### KS2 Year 4 Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling

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

- 1) Section 4 – Conjunctions and Prepositions: Conjunctions & Prepositions  
(Pages 22-25)
- **Conjunctions**

These questions want you to use conjunctions to join two clauses together. Conjunctions are words or phrases that join two parts of a sentence together. For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet and So are conjunctions which can join two main clauses. You can remember them as the FANBOYS joining words.

- **Prepositions**

These questions want you to use prepositions correctly in your sentences. Prepositions tell you where or when something happens. Prepositions can also tell you why things happen. These prepositions might include under, over, in or on as some examples.

### KS2 Year 4 Comprehension

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

- 1) Hamish and the Worldstoppers (Pages 12-13)

Take your time and read the story 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 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: Trickier Relative Clauses & Phrases  
(Pages 15-17)

- **Trickier Relative Clauses**

These questions want you to use relative clauses without relative pronouns. A relative clause sometimes comes in the middle of a sentence. For example, 'After the party, which finished at midnight, we went to bed.' The underlined part is the relative clause. Relative clauses do not always have a relative pronoun – sometimes the relative pronoun can be left out. For example, 'My tenth birthday was the day that Feverton won the FA Cup.' > 'My tenth birthday was the day ~~that~~ Feverton won the FA Cup.'

- **Phrases**

These questions want you to identify phrases and clauses. Clauses and sentences are built up of groups of words called phrases. A phrase either does not have a verb or does not have a subject (some phrases might have neither). They will normally not make sense on their own.

### KS2 Year 5 Comprehension

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

- 1) Pompeii (Pages 14-15)

Take your time and read the informative 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) Sneaky Stories (Page 14) and Intriguing Instructions (Page 16)
  - **Sneaky Stories**

This is part of a story about a spy trying to save the world.

- **Intriguing Instructions**

Read these unusual directions about finding something hidden.

### 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 12 & 1 (onto Spring Term workouts) (Pages 24-27)

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 12** – These questions want you to compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number as well as identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, including tenths and hundredths.

Remember when ordering fractions, the denominator (bottom number) needs to be the same to help you order them first and then change it back to the fractions it was originally.

**Perimeter:** this means there is a fence around a field – the measurements around a shape.

Make sure each edge is measured and add those together to get the perimeter. The perimeter of a circle was talked about in Workout 12.

(Question 7) You will need to make the denominators (bottom number) of the fractions the same. Then, add the fractions together. Adding fractions together you change the numerators (top numbers) and keep the denominators (bottom numbers) the same. Then, you will need to find out how many it takes to get the numerator (top number) to the same number as the denominator (bottom number) and that is how you will work it out.

- **Workout 1** – These questions want you to interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero.

**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.  
(Question 3) Make all the denominators 100 and whatever you do to the denominator (the bottom) you have to do to the top.

### 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 12 & 13 (Pages 12-13)

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 12**

#### Key words:

<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  $4 \times 4$ .

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

$\frac{2}{4}$ : this means the same as half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and that there are two equal parts. For example, half of 6 is 3 because two lots of 3 make 6.

(Into Gear - Question 4) Remember, when working with decimals – you normally have ones, tens hundreds - the numbers after the decimal point are tenths, hundredths etc. To help you convert a fraction into a decimal you need to make the denominator (the bottom number) 10 or 100. and then the numerator on the top will be the tenth or hundredth depending on whether it is a 1-digit or 2-digit number.

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

Remember, a metre is 100cm. This means that finding a  $\frac{1}{10}$  means you must divide the 100cm by 10.

- **Exercise 13**

#### Key words:

Multiples are the numbers in times tables.

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

**Product:** this means the result of multiplying two or more numbers together.

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

$\frac{3}{4}$ : 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 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: Multiplying and Dividing by 10, 100 and 1000 & Mental Multiplying and Dividing (Pages 21-23)

- **Multiplying and Dividing by 10, 100 and 1000**

These questions want you to multiply and divide a whole number or decimal by 10, 100 and 1000.

- **Mental Multiplying and Dividing**

These questions want you to solve problems by multiplying and dividing in your head.

### 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 5 – Sentence Structure: Subject and Object & Passive and Active Voice  
(Pages 22-26)

- **Subject and Object**

These questions want you to find the subject and the object in a sentence. A simple sentence has a subject and a verb. It usually has an object too. The subject is the person or thing doing the verb. It usually comes first. The verb usually comes after the subject. The object usually comes after the verb. It has something done to it by the verb. For example, Kathryn bought a dress – Kathryn is the subject, bought is the verb – 'to buy' and a dress is the object.

- **Passive and Active Voice**

These questions want you to identify active and passive sentences. In active sentences, the subject of the sentence does something to the object. For example, The Queens wears a crown. In passive sentences, something is done to the subject. For example, the speech was made by Tony.

#### KS2 Year 6 Comprehension

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

1) Olympic Torch Relay, Day 52 (Pages 12-13)

Take your time and read this news article 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) A School Speech (Page 16) and Travel Report (Page 17)

- **A School Speech**

Read this speech from a pupil about having longer break times.

- **Travel Report**

This is a report about how the pupils in a class get to school.

#### KS2 Maths SATS Question Book

1) Read Section Two – Calculations: Multiples and Factors & Prime Numbers  
(Pages 28-31), in the SATS Revision Book.

2) Answer the questions on Pages 23-25 in the SATS Question Book.

Remember, 'common' means shared. This means that common factors are factors shared by

two or more numbers. Multiples are the numbers in times tables.  
A prime number is a number that has exactly two factors: 1 and itself.

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

1) Workout 12 & 1 (onto Spring Term workouts) (Pages 24-27)

- **Workout 12** – These questions want you to compare and classify shapes based on their properties and sizes as well as illustrate and name parts of circles and know that the diameter is twice the radius.

#### Key Words:

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			

**Improper fraction:** this means a fraction where the numerator (top number) is bigger than the denominator (bottom number), such as  $\frac{5}{4}$ . When changing a mixed number into an improper fraction, think about how many parts make a whole (the same number as the denominator!). A mixed number like  $2\frac{1}{4}$  has two wholes. That is  $2 \times 4$  parts = 8. Then, you need to add the 'extra' quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) which is  $\frac{9}{4}$ .

**Circumference:** this means the outside edge of the circle – like a fence around a field.

**Radius:** this means the centre of the circle to the edge.

**Diameter:** this means double the radius, going from one edge of the circle to the other edge.

- **Workout 1** – These questions want you to multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form as well as divide proper fractions by whole numbers.

In Question 2 – relating to fractions – an equivalent fraction uses the numbers you can divide the numerator and denominator by equally. For example,  $\frac{22}{30}$  can be divided by 2 to make the equivalent fraction  $\frac{11}{15}$ . You can do it by different numbers until you get to the smallest possible fraction.

In Question 4 – below supports you when multiplying fractions.

Example:

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5}$$

**Step 1.** Multiply the top numbers:

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1 \times 2}{2 \times 5} = \frac{2}{10}$$

**Step 2.** Multiply the bottom numbers:

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1 \times 2}{2 \times 5} = \frac{2}{10}$$

**Step 3.** [Simplify the fraction](#) :

$$\frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$$

**Perimeter:** this means there is a fence around a field – the measurements around a shape. Make sure each edge is measured and add those together to get the perimeter. The perimeter of a circle was talked about in Workout 12.

In Question 7 – below supports you when dividing fractions by whole numbers.

Example:

$$\frac{1}{2} \div 3$$

Step 1. Multiply the bottom number of the fraction by the whole number:

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 3}$$

Which equals:

$$\frac{1}{6}$$

Step 2. Fraction is already as simple as possible, so no need for step 2.

Answer:

$$\frac{1}{2} \div 3 = \frac{1}{6}$$

### 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 11 & 12 (Pages 11-12)

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 11**

#### Keywords:

Remember (in regard to most of the Start Up Questions) BODMAS – brackets, order of operations, division, multiplication, addition and subtraction. These are the order you should work out the number sentence.

**2/8:** this means two eighths and shares something into eight equal parts. For example, two eighths of 16 would be 4. You have worked out an eighth by sharing 16 into 8 equal parts and then you need two groups of the 2 to get 4.

Remember, 25% is the same as a quarter.

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

Start Up Question 8 includes improper fractions so you can convert these numbers into mixed numbers.

<sup>2</sup> the small 2 above a number means squared – that big number is being multiplied by itself.

This means that 3<sup>2</sup> is the same as saying 3 x 3 or 4<sup>2</sup> is 4 x 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<sup>3</sup> is the same as saying 3 x 3 x 3 = 3 x 3 = 9 and 9 x 3 = 27.

**11/13:** this means eleven thirteenths and shares something into thirteen equal parts. For example, eleven thirteenths of 39 would be 33. You have worked out a thirteenth by sharing 39 into 13 equal parts and then you need eleven groups of the 3 to get 33.

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

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

Remember, when multiplying a decimal (For example, 0.45), use the whole number's zeros (For example, 100) to tell you how many times you need to move the decimal point to the right.

$$0.45 \times 100 = 45$$

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

Finding 10% means you divide a number by 10.

Remember, a kilogram (kg) is out of 100. 0.39kg is the same as saying 390g – grams.

- **Exercise 12**

Remember, when adding fractions, make sure that the denominators (the bottom numbers) are the same. What can you multiply them both by to make the same denominator?

Finding out 1% is the same as dividing a number by 10 to get 10% and dividing that answer by 10 again to get 1%.

**3/8:** this means three eighths and shares something into eight equal parts. For example, three eighths of 32 would be 12. You have worked out an eighth by sharing 32 into 8 equal parts and then you need three groups of the 4 to get 12.

**Product:** this means the result of multiplying two or more numbers together.

Remember that percentages are out of 100. 20% is 20/100.

**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.

### 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: Adding and Subtracting Fractions & Multiplying Fractions (Pages 20-22)

- **Adding and Subtracting Fractions**

These questions want you to add and subtract fractions by using a common denominator.

- **Multiplying Fractions**

These questions want you to multiply fractions by other fractions.

### KS2 English SATS Question Book

1) Read Section One – Practice Questions – Non-Fiction (x2) (Pages 14 & 17), in the SATS Revision Book. There are questions that follow the article 'The Marathon' as well as the ones in the Question Book below.

2) Answer the questions on Pages 20-21 in the SATS Question Book. It is after the Poem pages (in the Revision Book these are after the Non-Fiction pages).

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

### KS2 Maths Reasoning

1) Section Three: Fractions, Decimals and Percentages – Adding and Subtracting Fractions & Multiplying and Dividing Fractions (Pages 18-19)

- **Adding and Subtracting Fractions**

These questions want you to add and subtract fractions by finding a common denominator.

- **Multiplying and Dividing Fractions**

These questions want you to multiply fractions by whole numbers and by other fractions. You can divide fractions by whole numbers.

**KS2 Science**

The Human Body

Last week, we learned about the Moon and the solar system. This week, we will be exploring the human skeleton, muscles, and joints.

**Lesson 1 - The Skeleton**

Learning Objective:

- To describe the Human Skeleton

All	State parts of the human skeleton
Most	Describe what different parts of the skeleton do
Some	Explain the importance of the Skull, Ribs and Backbone

Many animals have skeletons to support and protect their body and to help it move. The human skeleton is made of bones and grows as we grow. Our skull protects our brain, and our ribs protect our heart and lungs.

The skeleton bends at joints such as knees and ankles. Joints are where two or more bones join.

Read page 22 from the Key Stage Two Science Study Book. Answer the following questions:

- What is a skeleton? What is it made from?
- How many bones make up the human skeleton?
- What connects our bones together so we can move?
- Describe what would happen if we had no skeleton?
- What do the ribs protect?
- Describe how our bones change from birth to adulthood?
- What bone protects our brain?
- What foods are good for developing strong, healthy bones?
- Describe how age affect our bones?
- Explain what a backbone is for.

**Lesson 2 - Muscles and Joints**

Learning Objective:

- To understand what Muscles are

All	State what muscles do
Most	Describe the movement of muscles
Some	Explain how human arm moves

Muscles are attached to bones by tendons and help them to move. When a muscle contracts (bunches up), it gets shorter and so pulls on the bone it is attached to. When a muscle relaxes, it goes back to its normal size.

Muscles can only pull and cannot push. Therefore, muscles must work in pairs to move a joint. One muscle will contract and pull a joint one way and another muscle will contract and pull it the other.

Read page 23 from the Key Stage Two Science Study Book.

Complete the questions on pages 15 and 16 of the Key Stage Two Science Question Book.

Answer the extension question.

When an ice skater skates, her arms and legs are moved by a pair of antagonistic muscles.  
How do antagonistic muscle pairs work? Give an example.



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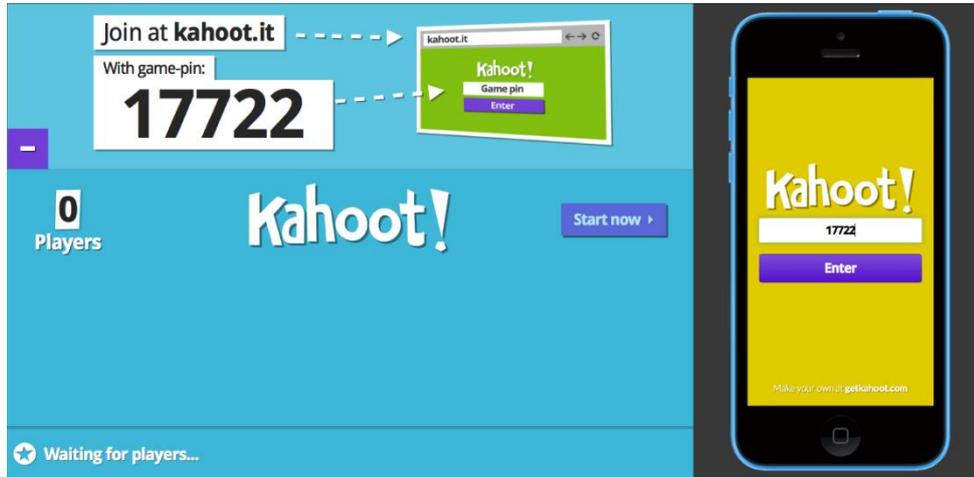
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**Wider Learning**

BBC Bitesize has a variety of different videos, tests and games that will test your knowledge. Please watch all the videos on the human skeleton and muscles.

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

**Kahoot**



**The Skeleton**

- Game PIN: 004811432