

MONDAY

Writing

Task 1 - Sort the list of words into two groups, delicate or strong.

<u>Delicate</u>	<u>Strong</u>

leaf
skeleton
lace
butterfly wing
spider's leg
eyeball
fishing line
bubble
snowflake
dried seaweed
cat's tail
snake skin
cloud
rainbow
electricity
elastic band

READING

How To Be A Superhero

So you want to be a superhero? I don't blame you. It's a fantastic career. You get to travel the world, meet lots of interesting people and thwart their dastardly plans. I feel I must warn you, though. It's not all fun and games. Villains nowadays are cunning. They love nothing more than to see a superhero sliced into smithereens by a laser beam or catapulted into a volcano. It's not for the weak-hearted.



There are a few steps on the road to heroism. Ideally, you will already know who your arch-nemesis is going to be. If you are struggling to find a devious villain, look for large public items being stolen. Something like the Queen, Stonehenge or the moon would be a clue that somebody is up to no good. Make a point of contacting your nemesis as soon as you can to let them know you're onto them.

Your media personality is vital. Make sure you spend as much time in front of the news cameras as possible. You need to ensure that you are always on television. Remember, it doesn't count as a superhero good deed if you don't tell people about it!

So you've got your nemesis, and you know what your first mission is going to be. What next? Now it's time to act. I don't mean actually get the thing back. That will be later. You need to actually act now. You might not care that much about the moon, but you need to act as though the villain has stolen your favourite birthday present. People love it if you can cry on TV. A cute doggy sidekick will win you even more points.

Only once you've annoyed your enemy and boasted about how you'll destroy them on TV (all while crying) can you start your mission. You might find that somebody else has solved the problem by this point. That's a great outcome. You've had all the media without having to fight off angry laser-sharks or evade a series of frustrating booby traps.

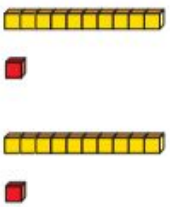
Things get dangerous if you still have to carry out a mission. Try to minimise the danger by giving up when things get too tough. Even scientists aren't allowed to play around enormous rockets hidden in the middle of volcanoes, so why should you?

Sometimes things are a bit easier. Villains aren't always the sharpest tools in the box and like to tell everyone where they are hiding. Secret lair? More like a conspicuous mansion on a deserted island! You will inevitably get caught at some point. When this happens, just keep asking them questions. Villains seem incapable of carrying out punishments until they have talked about it for

hours and held an in-depth question-and-answer session. This can buy you valuable time.

Even if you do manage to complete your mission, you must let the villain go free. Once you put the villains in jail, you'll be out of a job. Make sure there's always a regular supply of villainy by always letting them go.

1 The base 10 represents 2×11



$$2 \times 11 = 22$$

Use base 10 to work out 3×11

Draw your base 10 and complete the multiplication.

$$3 \times 11 = \square$$

2 Complete the calculations.

$$5 \times 11 = \square$$

$$7 \times 11 = \square$$

$$9 \times 11 = \square$$

$$4 \times 11 = \square$$

$$6 \times 11 = \square$$

$$3 \times 11 = \square$$

$$10 \times 11 = \square$$

$$12 \times 11 = \square$$

3 Rosie is spotting patterns in the 11 times-table.

When I add together the digits of each multiple of 11, I always get an even number.



$$2 \times 11 = 22$$

$$2 + 2 = 4 \text{ which is an even number}$$



a) Do you agree with Rosie?

Explain your answer.

b) What else do you notice?

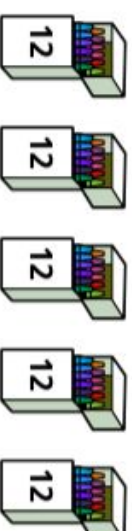
What other patterns can you see in the 11 times-table?

Talk about it with a partner.



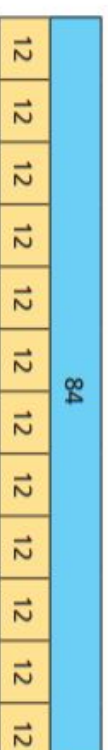
4 Crayons come in packs of 12

Dora buys 5 packs of crayons.



How many crayons does she have?

5 Ron uses a bar model to represent 84 divided by 12



a) Explain Ron's mistake.

b) Draw the correct bar model diagram to represent 84 divided by 12

6 Amir is making pictures using shapes.

Here is one picture.



a) Do you agree with Rosie?
Explain your answer.

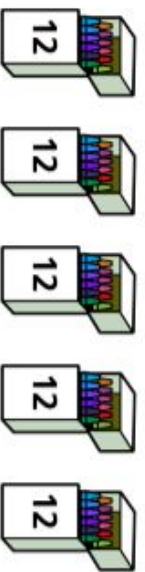
b) What else do you notice?

What other patterns can you see in the 11 times-table?

Talk about it with a partner.

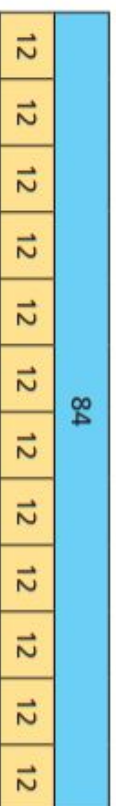
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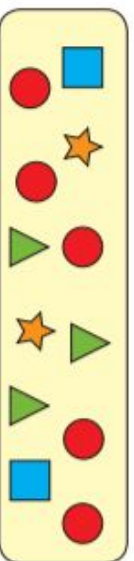


a) Explain Ron's mistake.

b) Draw the correct bar model diagram to represent 84 divided by 12

6 Amir is making pictures using shapes.

Here is one picture.



Amir makes 12 pictures like this one.

a) How many shapes does he use altogether?
Show your working.

b) If each picture is exactly the same, how many of each shape does Amir use?

7 Mr Scott is organising a cricket tournament.

a) There are 11 players in a cricket team.

5 teams have signed up for the tournament.

How many players have signed up?

b) Mr Scott needs 132 players signed up to go ahead with the tournament.

How many more teams are needed?

8 Dexter has been looking at the 12 times-table.

He notices something when he adds the digits of the multiples of 12 together.



$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 2 &= 3 \\ 2 + 4 &= 6 \\ 3 + 6 &= 9 \\ 4 + 8 &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

a) Dexter thinks the next number in the pattern will be 15. Is he correct?
Explain your answer.

b) What happens when he tries this for all the multiples of 12 up to 12×12 ?
Is there a pattern?

Science

State of matter	Is it compressible? (can you squash it)	Can it flow?	What happens to its shape in a container?
Solid			
Liquid			
Gas			

Example	Solid , Liquid or Gas	Why
Water in a glass		
Air in a balloon		
Wooden block		

TUESDAY

Anglo-Saxon and Viking Crime and Punishment



What crimes were there?

- Theft was 74% of all crime
- Murder was about 18%
- Arson, counterfeiting coins, treason and all others: 8%

How were crimes detected?

The king appointed a shire-reeve (sheriff), who appointed a hundredman, who then appointed a tithingman. All these men had the responsibility of keeping the peace and bringing criminals to justice. They also all held criminal courts.

What happened at a trial?

At a Saxon trial there were no lawyers and a jury would decide guilt or innocence. Witnesses could be brought forward to decide whether a person was guilty or innocent. Trial by ordeal happened when no witnesses could be found. Trial by fire could include having to walk over red-hot ploughshares. Trial by water was to get a stone from a boiling pot. In all these trials, if the accused was unharmed, God had performed a miracle and they were innocent.



What punishments were there?

Different amounts of compensation could be paid to the victim or victim's family for the loss of a person, an injury or theft. In Kent in AD 603, the following wergild applied:

- Broken tooth – 1 shilling
- Broken nose – 6 shillings
- Lost finger – 10 shillings
- Lost thumb – 20 shillings
- Lost foot – 50 shillings



If the crime was very serious a person could be outlawed. This meant they could be killed without any punishment. Punishment by death was very rare, but did happen for treason and murder.

Task 1 - Think of your favourite animal. Now describe it using invented and silly similes.

Example:

My crazy cat has eyes like red buses,
Ears like police cars,
A tail like a computer mouse,
Paws like telegraph poles,
Claws like crisp packets,
And teeth like rotten bananas.

Your turn:

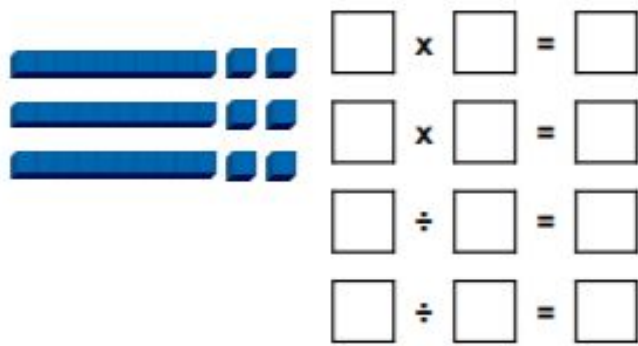
Task 2 - Now try writing exactly the same poem but this time use similes that seem to work!

Example:

My cat has eyes like emeralds,
Ears like velvet corners,
A tail like a furry cable,
Paws like small cushions,
Claws like fishing hooks,
And teeth like a necklace of white needles.

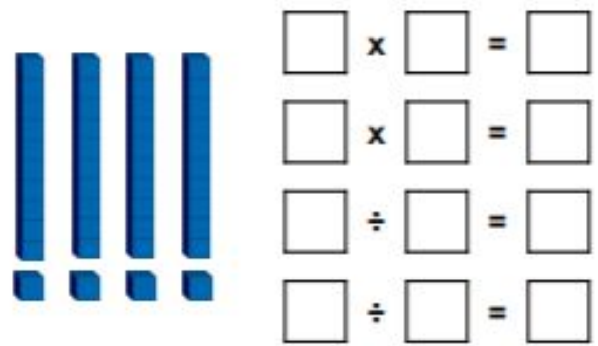
Your turn:

1a. Using facts from the 12 times table, write related number sentences for the diagram shown below.



PS

1b. Using facts from the 11 times table, write related number sentences for the diagram shown below.



PS

2a. Kristian is making dinner for 11 guests. His roast chicken recipe is shown below.

To serve <u>one</u> person, I need:
4 chicken thighs
2 tbsp of honey
1 tbsp of chopped parsley
1 tbsp of olive oil
3 oranges



Using Base 10, work out how many chicken thighs he would need to buy.



PS

2b. Tamara is making dinner for 12 guests. Her lamb recipe is shown below.

To serve <u>one</u> person, I need:
5 tbsp of olive oil
4 garlic cloves
3 lamb steaks
4 large tomatoes
1 aubergine



Using Base 10, work out how many lamb steaks she would need to buy.



PS

3a. Yasmin is using Base 10 to work out the multiplication 7×12 .



The answer is 86, as it's the same as 7×10 add 7×2 .

Is Yasmin correct?
Explain your answer.



R

b. Gregory is using Base 10 to work out the multiplication 9×11 .



The answer is 99, as it's the same as 9×10 add 9×1 .

Is Gregory correct?
Explain your answer.



R

11 and 12 Times Table

4a. Write related number sentences to describe six equal groups of the place value counters shown below.

10	1	10	<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/> = <input type="text"/>
1	1	10	<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/> = <input type="text"/>
1	10	10	<input type="text"/> ÷ <input type="text"/> = <input type="text"/>
10	1	1	<input type="text"/> ÷ <input type="text"/> = <input type="text"/>



PS

11 and 12 Times Table

4b. Write related number sentences to describe seven equal groups of the place value counters shown below.

10	1	10	<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/> = <input type="text"/>
1	10	10	<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/> = <input type="text"/>
10	1	10	<input type="text"/> ÷ <input type="text"/> = <input type="text"/>
10	1	10	<input type="text"/> ÷ <input type="text"/> = <input type="text"/>



PS

5a. Enid is hosting a dinner party. Part of her paella recipe is shown below.

To serve <u>one</u> person, I need:
6 tbsp of olive oil
4 onions, finely chopped
9 large tiger prawns
5 ripe tomatoes
3 cloves of garlic
1 lemon

How many tiger prawns and onions, will she need for 11 guests?



PS

5b. Bruce is hosting a dinner party. Part of his chilli recipe is shown below.

To serve <u>one</u> person, I need:
3 onions, finely chopped
12 green olives
1 bay leaf
5 red peppers
2 tbsp of olive oil
5 tsp of oregano

How many red peppers and olives will he need for 12 guests?



PS

6a. Charlie is working out the multiplication 8×11 .



I know the answer is 88, because it's the same as 8×10 add 8×1 .

Is Charlie correct?
Explain your answer.



R

6b. Elisha is working out the multiplication 9×12 .



I know the answer is 118, because it's the same as 9×10 add 9×2 .

Is Elisha correct?
Explain your answer.



R

7a. Write related number sentences below using facts from the 11 times table.

A. $\square \div \square = \square$

B. $\square \times \square = \square$

C. $99 \div \square = \square$

D. $\square \times \square = \square$



PS

7b. Write related number sentences below using facts from the 12 times table.

A. $\square \div \square = \square$

B. $\square \times \square = 108$

C. $\square \div \square = \square$

D. $\square \times \square = \square$



PS

8a. Philippa is hosting a dinner party. Part of her roast duck recipe, which serves 11 people, is shown below.

44 small carrots
11 clementines
22 limes
99 Chinese pancakes
66cm piece of ginger

An extra guest has been invited at short notice. How much of each ingredient will she need in total, to serve all 12 guests?



PS

8b. Ciaran is hosting a dinner party. Part of his oxtail stew recipe, which serves 12 people, is shown below.

24kg of oxtail
72 slices of streaky bacon
36 garlic cloves
48 strips of dried orange peel
12 red chillies

One of his guests has cancelled. How much of each ingredient will he need in total, to serve just 11 guests?



PS

9a. Ethan is working out the multiplication 12×9 .



The answer is 110, as
 $5 \times 9 = 45$ and $7 \times 9 = 65$.
 $45 + 65 = 110$

Is Ethan correct?
 Explain your answer.



R

9b. Lizzie is working out the multiplication 11×12 .



The answer is 144, as
 $3 \times 12 = 36$ and $4 \times 12 = 48$
 and $5 \times 12 = 60$.
 $36 + 48 + 60 = 144$

Is Lizzie correct?
 Explain your answer.



R

WEDNESDAY

- 1 Tommy is making arrays using counters.

a) Complete the multiplications.



$2 \times 5 = \square$



$2 \times 5 = \square$



$2 \times 5 = \square$

b) Use your answer to part a) to complete the multiplication.

$3 \times 2 \times 5 = \square \times 5 = \square$

- 2 Use counters or cubes to complete the calculations.

a) $2 \times 4 \times 5$

b) $3 \times 5 \times 4$

c) $2 \times 5 \times 8$

Is there a quick way to complete each calculation?

Talk about it with a partner.

- 3 Complete the multiplications.

a) $3 \times 4 \times 5$

d) $3 \times 5 \times 4$

b) $2 \times 3 \times 8$

e) $3 \times 6 \times 10$

c) $2 \times 4 \times 7$

f) $2 \times 5 \times 12$

- 4 Is each statement true or false?

$7 \times 8 = 7 \times 4 \times 2$

$3 \times 2 \times 8 = 5 \times 8$

$12 \times 4 = 2 \times 4 \times 6$

$2 \times 7 \times 4 = 4 \times 7 \times 2$

Compare answers with a partner.

- 5 Here are some digit cards.

3 5 6

a) Use the digit cards to create a

multiplication and work out the answer.

$\square \times \square \times \square = \square$

b) How many different multiplications can you create?

What do you notice about all of your answers?

- 6 Eggs are put in boxes in arrays of 2×3

Dani buys 12 boxes.



How many eggs does she buy altogether?

Dani buys 5 more boxes.

How many eggs does she have now?

- 7 a) Write 30 as the product of 3 numbers.

$\square \times \square \times \square = 30$

b) How many different ways can you write the multiplication?

- 8 Kim rolls three 6-sided dice.

The product of her numbers is 60

a) What numbers could she have rolled?

b) How many different ways could Kim have made 60?

Talk about it with a partner.

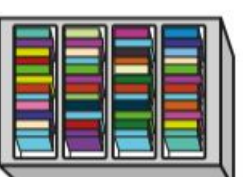
c) Roll three dice and find the product of the numbers you roll.

- 9 In the library there are 5 bookcases.

Each bookcase has 4 shelves.

On each shelf there are 12 books.

How many books are there in the library?



Wednesday 20th January

LO: I am learning to retrieve key information from a text.

- 1) Find one thing that villains like to do to superheroes.
- 2) What will win you more points with a TV audience?
- 3) What can you avoid if somebody else solves the problem first?
- 4) If you catch the villain, what must you do?
- 5) What is one good thing about being a superhero?

Your task- Create your own “You are” poem!

To write your lines, think of an idea. For example,
You are a ... cat ...

Then extend the idea thinking about what it looks like or is doing:

You are a sleek cat curled asleep in the corner of the kitchen.

Writing tip: read your poem aloud. If there are any places where it is hard for you to read then you can be sure that it will be hard for anyone else to read. Change it – read aloud and tweak the poem so that it sounds good and says what you wanted it to say. Try to avoid repetition of words or ideas so each line is fresh and will surprise the reader.

THURSDAY



MY life road map so far

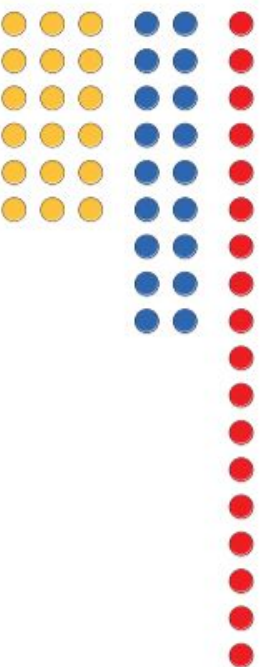


Birth

NOW

- 1 Alex is making arrays using counters.

a) What calculation is represented in each array?



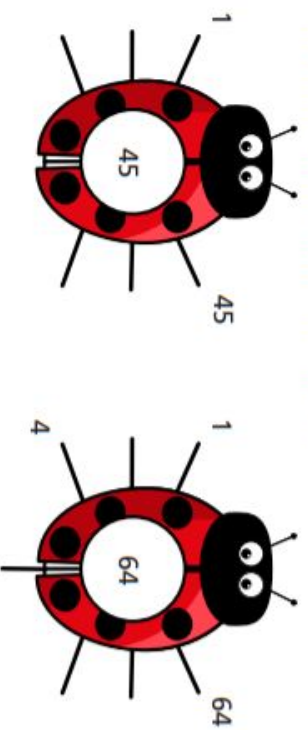
b) Use your answers from part a) to help you write all the factors of 18

- 2 Use counters to make arrays and find the factor pairs for each number.

a) 12 b) 15 c) 24

Which of the numbers has the most factor pairs?

- 3 Complete the factor bugs for 45 and 64



- 4 Find all the factor pairs for the number 72

5 Are these statements true or false?

8 and 2 are both factors of 10

5 and 50 are both factors of 50

25 has only three factors.

All the factors of 15 are odd.

Talk about your answers with a partner.

- 6



Use examples to show that Dexter is wrong.

- 7 Tommy is finding factors of 12 and 18

12 and 18 have the same number of factor pairs.



a) Is Tommy correct?

Explain your answer.

b) Find two other numbers with the same number of factor pairs.

4 Find all the factor pairs for the number 72



5 Are these statements true or false?



8 and 2 are both factors of 10

5 and 50 are both factors of 50

25 has only three factors.

All the factors of 15 are odd.

Talk about your answers with a partner.

6



The bigger the number the more factor pairs it has.

Use examples to show that Dexter is wrong.

7 Tommy is finding factors of 12 and 18

12 and 18 have the same number of factor pairs.



a) Is Tommy correct?

Explain your answer.

b) Find two other numbers with the same number of factor pairs.

8 Class 4B is having a sports day.

There are 36 children in the class.

The children need to be in equal groups.

What group sizes are possible?

9 Rosie is investigating factor pairs.

6 is a perfect number because when you add its factors together, apart from itself, they equal 6

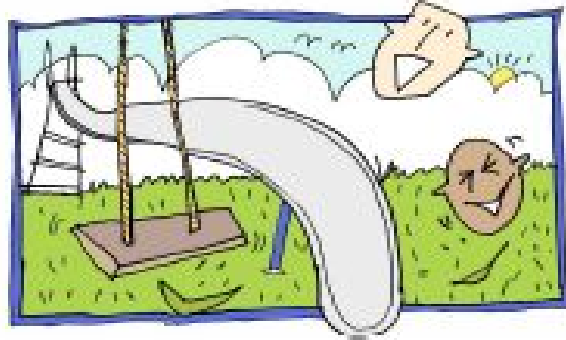
What is the next perfect number after 6?



Task- Read the poem “Lockdown Park” can you create some actions to help you retell the poem to your grown up?

Lockdown Park

Cawston Park watches
and waits.
Suddenly, squealing
children enter, laughing.
The rope swing giggles
The slide smiles.
The trampoline tenses.
A child clutches the
thick, frayed rope and
swings and sways over the soft sand, shrieking.



Another child skids down the slide, grinding to a sudden halt.
The gentle thump, thump, thump of a distant trampoline
provides a steady heartbeat.
Steel springs squeak in rhythm, providing a welcome tune.
Cawston Park sighs and smiles.

Lockdown Park watches and waits.
Suddenly, a sign arrives with shackles.
No squeals. No laughter. No children.
The rope swing stares.
The slide glares.
The trampoline slackens.
No one clutches the thick, frayed rope.
No one swings and sways over the soft, yellow
sand.
No steady heartbeat. No squeaky tune.
Empty, Lockdown Park scowls and frowns.



The house watches and waits.
Suddenly, a child enters squealing and laughing.
The TV stares.
The mat smiles.
The table awaits.
A child stretches and strains, watching TV PE.
Weekly street clapping provides a new heartbeat.

Steel saucepans and wooden spoons provide a new clanging
tune.
A child clutches an array of thick, coloured crayons and
creates.
Red. Orange. Yellow. Green...
Something to display in the window of hope.

Lockdown Park



watches and waits.

FRIDAY

Friday 22nd January

LO: I am learning to apply a range of reading skills to answer comprehension questions.

1) What does the author seem to think is the most important part of being a superhero?

2) What does the phrase “sharpest tools in the box” mean?

3) Write a definition for “conspicuous”.

4) What must you do before carrying out a mission?

5) Why do you think the author doesn't want to carry out any missions?

1 Class 4 are multiplying 28×4 mentally.

They are trying two different methods.

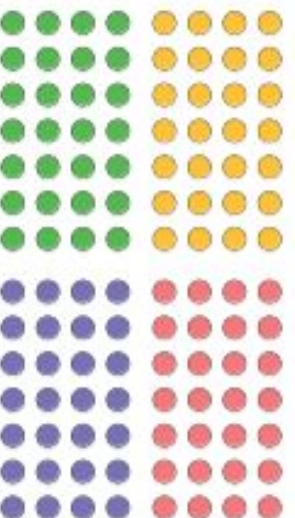
a) Complete their calculations.

Method 1



$$20 \times 4 + 8 \times 4 = \square + \square = \square$$

Method 2



$$4 \times \square = \square$$

b) Which method do you find easier?

Talk about it with a partner.

c) What other methods could you use to work out 28×4 ?

2 Mo, Amir and Annie worked out 35×6 in 3 different ways.



Mo

I multiplied
30 by 6 and then added
5 more lots of 6



Annie

I multiplied
5 by 6, then multiplied that
answer by 7



Amir

I multiplied
35 by 2, then multiplied
that answer by 3

a) Work out the answer using each method to show that they are all correct.

b) Who has used the most efficient method?

Talk about it with a partner.

3 Scott is working out 21×4



a) What mistake has Scott made?

b) What is the correct answer?

$$\begin{array}{l} 20 \times 4 = 80 \\ 80 - 4 = 76 \\ 21 \times 4 = 76 \end{array}$$

- 2 Mo, Amir and Annie worked out 35×6 in 3 different ways.



I multiplied
30 by 6 and then added
5 more lots of 6

Mo



I multiplied
35 by 2, then multiplied
that answer by 3

Amir



I multiplied
5 by 6, then multiplied that
answer by 7

Annie

- a) Work out the answer using each method to show that they are all correct.

- b) Who has used the most efficient method?
Talk about it with a partner.

- 3 Scott is working out 21×4



- a) What mistake has Scott made?

- b) What is the correct answer?

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \times 4 = 80 \\ 80 - 4 = 76 \\ 21 \times 4 = 76 \end{array}$$

- 4 Jack works out 36×9



$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \times 9 \\ 36 \times (10 - 1) \\ 360 - 36 = 324 \end{array}$$



Adopt Jack's method to work out 36×99

- 5 Esther has found a quick way to multiply 84 by 5

$$\begin{array}{r} 84 \times 5 \\ 84 \times 10 = 840 \\ \text{(then divide by 2) which is 420} \end{array}$$

Use Esther's method to complete the calculations.

43×5

74×5

62×5

- 6 Tommy and Dora are both working out 25×8

$$25 \times 8 = 25 \times 10 - 25 \times 2$$



- a) Use Tommy's method to work out the answer.



$$25 \times 8 = 50 \times 8 \div 2$$

- b) Use Dora's method to work out the answer.

- c) Whose method do you prefer? Why?

- d) Do you know another method?