

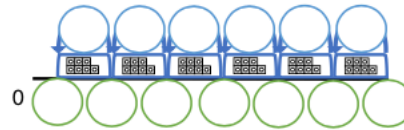
Numeracy

Monday

Please remember to complete these questions in your exercise book. Write the question and then complete the answer.

Answer the division questions using repeated subtraction.

Fill in the circles to solve $45 \div 7$.



Use Carl's method to solve:

$38 \div 4 =$

$37 \div 7 =$

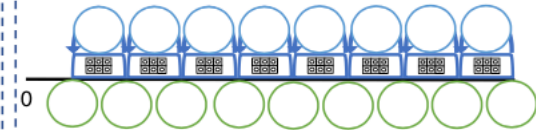
$43 \div 6 =$

$45 \div 4 =$

$57 \div 8 =$

$49 \div 6 =$

Fill in the circles to solve $53 \div 6$.



Use Clyde's method to solve:

$42 \div 8 =$

$56 \div 6 =$

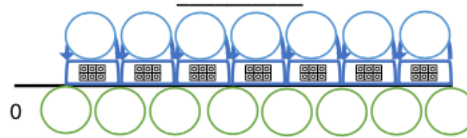
$67 \div 7 =$

$73 \div 8 =$

$61 \div 4 =$

$67 \div 4 =$

Fill in the circles to solve $47 \div 6$.



Use Rona's method to solve:

$59 \div 4 =$

$52 \div 6 =$

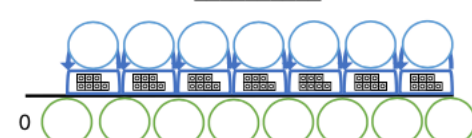
$53 \div 7 =$

$51 \div 8 =$

$70 \div 4 =$

$69 \div 4 =$

Fill in the circles to solve $54 \div 7$.



Use Rona's method to solve:

$66 \div 4 =$

$53 \div 6 =$

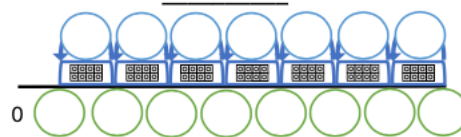
$57 \div 6 =$

$73 \div 8 =$

$62 \div 8 =$

$68 \div 7 =$

Fill in the circles to solve $57 \div 8$.



Use Rona's method to solve:

$83 \div 6 =$

$67 \div 7 =$

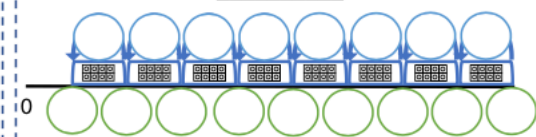
$74 \div 8 =$

$65 \div 9 =$

$77 \div 6 =$

$52 \div 8 =$

Dan uses repeated subtraction to solve $67 \div 8$.



Use Rona's method to solve:

$70 \div 4 =$

$94 \div 4 =$

$93 \div 7 =$

$99 \div 8 =$

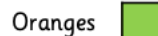
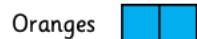
$87 \div 6 =$

$80 \div 6 =$

Tuesday

Answer the scaling questions.

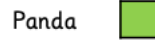
At a market, there are 4 times as many apples as oranges.



Which bar model represents the number of apples and oranges? Explain your choice.



A panda is 5 times as heavy as a fox.



Which bar model represents the weights of the panda and fox? Explain your choice.



Draw a bar model to represent this situation.

Harrison has 7 kg of mangoes. Andrei has 4 times as much mangoes as Harrison.

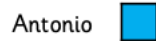


Draw a bar model to represent this situation.

Troy has 6 chocolate bars. Trina has 5 times as many chocolate bars as Troy.

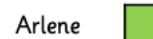
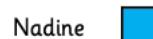


Antonio is 5 times as old as his son Martin.



Which bar model represents the ages of Antonio and Martin? Explain your choice.

Arlene has 4 times as many sweets as Nadine.



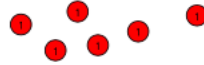
Which bar model represents Arlene's and Nadine's number of sweets? Explain your choice.



Wednesday

Answer the questions with bar models.

Christine has these counters



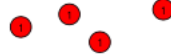
Luis has 4 times as many counters.
How many counters does Luis have?

Andy has these counters



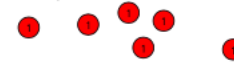
Janette has 7 times as many counters.
How many counters does Janette have?

Annie has these counters



Anastasia has 8 times as many counters.
How many counters Anastasia have?

Betty has these counters



Alex has 7 times as many counters.
How many counters does Alex have?

In a box there are 6 times as many mangoes as pineapples.
There are 9 pineapples.
How many mangoes are there?



Daniela has 7 jelly beans.
Jill has 8 times as many jelly beans as Daniela.
How many jelly beans does Jill have?



Lily ate 4 cupcakes. Missy ate 6 times as many cupcakes as Lily.
How many cupcakes did Missy eat?
How many cupcakes did they eat altogether?



Andrea has 8 seashells. Paula has 7 times as many seashells as Andrea.
How many seashells does Paula have?
How many seashells are there in total?



Thursday

Answer the questions to match the pictures.

Natasha has 3 dresses and 4 pairs of shoes. Complete the table to show how many different outfits she can make.



Dresses	Shoes

Stacey has 3 drinks and 3 foods. Complete the table to show how many different combinations of snacks she can eat.



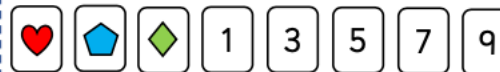
Foods	Drinks

Daisy has 4 shape cards and 4 number cards.



She chooses a shape card and a number card. List all the possible ways she could do this.

Ella has 3 shape cards and 5 number cards.



She chooses a shape card and a number card. List all the possible ways she could do this.

Jayson has 3 bags. List all possible schedules he could make to wear these bags during school days.



Blake has 4 letter cards and 5 number cards.



He chooses a letter card and a number card. List all the possible ways he could do this.

Friday

Answer the multiplication and division questions.

Use place value counters to calculate 55×6

H	T	O

Use this method to solve:

$$58 \times 4 =$$

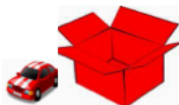
$$64 \times 7 =$$

I have 4 chocolate bars. If each bar contains 68 grams, how grams are there in all?

H	T	O



A red box can hold 57 toy cars. If I have 4 boxes, how many toy cars are there in total?



Mother baked 65 cookies everyday. How many cookies does she bake in 6 days?



Draw how many squares you can make with 47 sticks?

There are ___ sticks.
 There are ___ groups of 4
 There are ___ sticks remaining.
 $47 \div 4 =$ ___ remainder ___

Use this method to see how many squares you can make to answer $53 \div 4$.

Draw how many squares you can make with 75 sticks?

There are ___ sticks.
 There are ___ groups of 4
 There are ___ sticks remaining.
 $47 \div 4 =$ ___ remainder ___

Use this method to see how many squares you can make to answer $57 \div 4$.

4 times table challenges

1) David says "Because 4 is even, all multiples of 4 will be even."

Is David correct? Explain your reasoning.

2) Fill in the gaps below:

	8	12			24
--	---	----	--	--	----

3) Sarah says "I know my 4 times table so I can work out 4×90 without using a written method."

Explain why Sarah can do this.

4) Fill in the gaps below:

$4 \times \underline{\quad\quad} = 36$

$48 \div \underline{\quad\quad} = 4$

$4 \times \underline{\quad\quad} = 16$

$12 \div 4 = \underline{\quad\quad}$

5) Create a word problem that requires you to use the 4 x table.

6) Fill in the gaps below:

32		40			52
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7) James is buying pizzas. He buys 4 pizzas at a cost of £9 each. Draw a representation of this below before writing out the calculation and finding the answer.

8) A car has 4 tyres. How many tyres are there on 7 cars?

Literacy

Monday

LO: To explore similes and metaphors.

Similes and metaphors are poetic techniques that let us compare two different things in a descriptive way. Here are some examples:

Similes

I was standing perfectly still, like a statue.

The cafeteria stew was as tasteless as mud.

By tomorrow, our house will be as clean as a whistle.

Metaphors

My sister likes to go to bed early, but I'm a night owl.

You're such a chicken.

Life is a roller coaster of emotions.

Have you noticed the difference between similes and metaphors? A simile uses the word "like" or "as" to help make the comparison. (You can remember this by how the word simile looks like the word "similar.") On the other hand, a metaphor directly compares two things by saying that one actually is the other.

Task:

Write 5 different similes about yourself. Here is one example: When it's time for dinner, I'm as hungry as a tiger! Then, change your similes into metaphors. Your example might look like this: Last night at dinner, I was a tiger attacking my food!

Now look at the similes and metaphors that you have created. Which of your ideas works best as a metaphor? Which ones work best as a simile? Explain why you think so.

Tuesday

LO: To explore alliteration and assonance.

Alliteration is when a writer repeats the consonant sounds at the beginnings of words. For example, in “My puppy punched me in the eye,” the words “puppy punched” are alliterative because they both begin with “p.”

Assonance is when a writer repeats the vowel sounds in the stressed syllables of words. For example, in the line “My rabbit whacked my ear,” the words “rabbit whacked” are an example of assonance because they both contain a “short a” sound on the stressed syllable.

Alliteration and assonance do not have to have the same letters; just the same sounds. So for example, “falling phone” is alliterative and “flying high” is assonant, because they repeat the same sounds even though they don’t repeat the same letters.

Task:

Read the following poem.

Underline the alliterative words in each line.

Circle the assonant words in each line.

Hint: Sometimes words can be both alliterative and assonant.

Wednesday

LO: To explore onomatopoeia.

Onomatopoeia refers to words that sound exactly or almost exactly like the thing that they represent. Many words that we use for animal or machine noises are onomatopoeia words, such as “moo” for the sound a cow makes and “beep-beep” for the noise of a car horn. Words like “slurp,” “bang,” and “crash” are also onomatopoeia words. Even some ordinary words like “whisper” and “jingling” are considered onomatopoeia because when we speak them out loud, they make a sound that is similar to the noise that they describe.

Task 1:

In each poem, circle all of the onomatopoeia words that you see. If you have trouble finding the onomatopoeia word, try reading the poem out loud.

The Bells (by Edgar Allan Poe)

Hear the sledges with the bells—

Silver bells!

What a world of merriment their melody foretells!

How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,

In the icy air of night!

Fossils (by Ogden Nash)

At midnight in the museum hall

The fossils gathered for a ball

There were no dreams or saxophones,

But just the clatter of their bones...

Task 2:

Here is a short list of onomatopoeia words. Choose three words from the list and use them to write your own poem. It's okay to use a different version of the word in the list. For example, if you choose "boom," you might use one of these instead: booms, boomed, booming.

zap

gurgle

achoo

boom

jingle

clanging

fizz

pop

hiss

rattle

vroom

smash

Thursday

LO: To write a riddle.

A riddle is a statement or a question with a hidden meaning that forms a puzzle to be solved. A “riddle rhyme” is a riddle that is written in the form of a poem.

It’s a good idea to look at some riddles before you start to write your own, so you can get a feel for the way they work. Visit:

<https://www.poetry4kids.com/lessons/writing-riddles/>

Task:

Writing a riddle is the reverse of solving a puzzle – you have to start with the answer. So first, choose something to write about (objects or animals). Once you know the solution, you have to think of the clues that will lead someone to guess it. Imagine you are that thing and describe yourself.

You can use sentences such as:

I look like...

I sound like...

You find me...

I have...

I am...

I feel...

Try to use your imagination and think of creative descriptions – if something is round like a ball, you could say ‘shaped like the earth’, or ‘a fat circle’. When you are feeling ready, you can try and add a second part to the sentences, which starts with ‘but’.

My Puppy Punched Me In the Eye

My puppy punched me in the eye.
My rabbit whacked my ear.
My ferret gave a frightful cry
and roundhouse kicked my rear.

My lizard flipped me upside down.
My kitten kicked my head.
My hamster slammed me to the ground
and left me nearly dead.

So my advice? Avoid regrets;
no matter what you do,
don't ever let your family pets
take lessons in kung fu.

- Kenn Nesbitt

Friday

LO: To write a traditional nursery rhyme.

Types of nursery rhymes:

- Tell a story
- Stories about animals
- Stories about characters
- Counting rhymes
- Rhymes about objects

For examples of types of nursery rhymes, visit

<https://www.poetry4kids.com/lessons/how-to-write-a-traditional-nursery-rhyme/>

Task:

Now that you've seen the different types of nursery rhymes you can write, it's your turn to try one on your own. First decide what kind of rhyme you'd like to create — a counting rhyme, or a rhyme about an animal, a character, or a thing — and then see where your imagination and your pencil can take you!