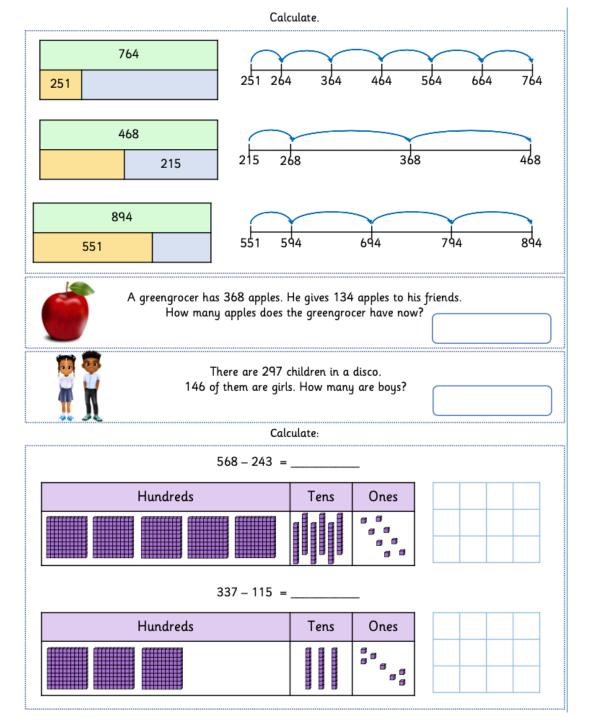
# **Numeracy**

# Monday

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



### **Monday** – reasoning and problem-solving

Start with the number 888.

Roll a 1-6 die three times, to make a 3-digit number.

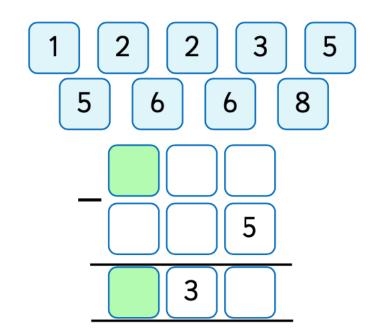
Subtract the number from 888.

What's the smallest possible difference?

What's the largest possible difference?



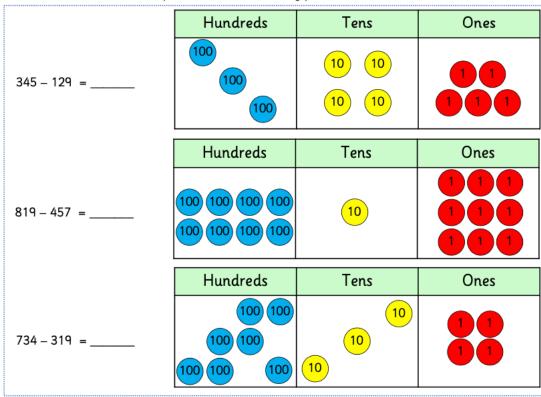
Use the digit cards to complete the calculation.



The digits in the shaded boxes are even.

#### Complete the calculations using place value counters.

# **Tuesday**



Complete the column subtractions showing any exchanges.

			···········	_					<i>y y</i>	J			
	Н	Т	0			Н	Т	0			Н	Т	0
	5	6	7			6	4	7			3	4	2
-	2	4	9		-	2	8	3		-	1	2	7
	Н	Т	0			Н	Т	0			Н	Т	0
	8	1	9			4	6	1			7	3	2
_	5	8	2		_	2	8	1		_	3	1	5

### **Tuesday** – reasoning and problem-solving

Work out the missing digits.

	Н	Т	0
		4	
_	2		7
	4	0	5

Can you make your own missing digit subtraction problem?

Make sure there is an exchange!

Tia is working out 701 - 468.

Here is her working out:

Step 1

- 4 6 8

3

Step 2

5 7 10 11

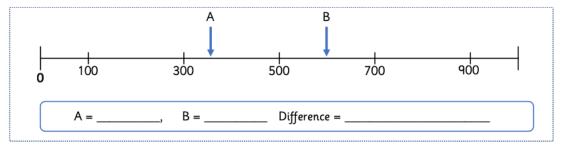
- 4 6 8

1 3 3

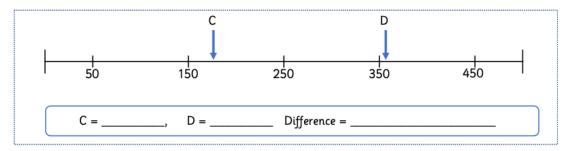
Explain her mistake.
What should the answer be?

# Wednesday

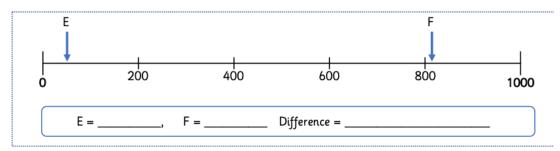
Estimate the position of the arrows on the number line. Use your estimations to estimate the difference between A and B.



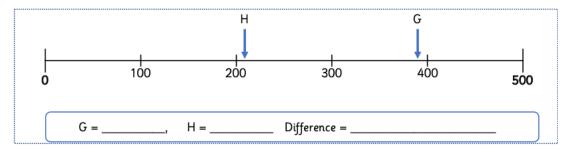
Use your estimations to estimate the difference between C and D.



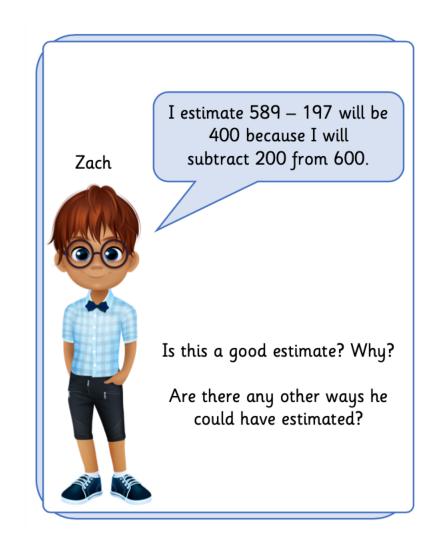
Use your estimations to estimate the difference between E and F.



Use your estimations to estimate the difference between G and H.



## **Wednesday** – reasoning and problem-solving



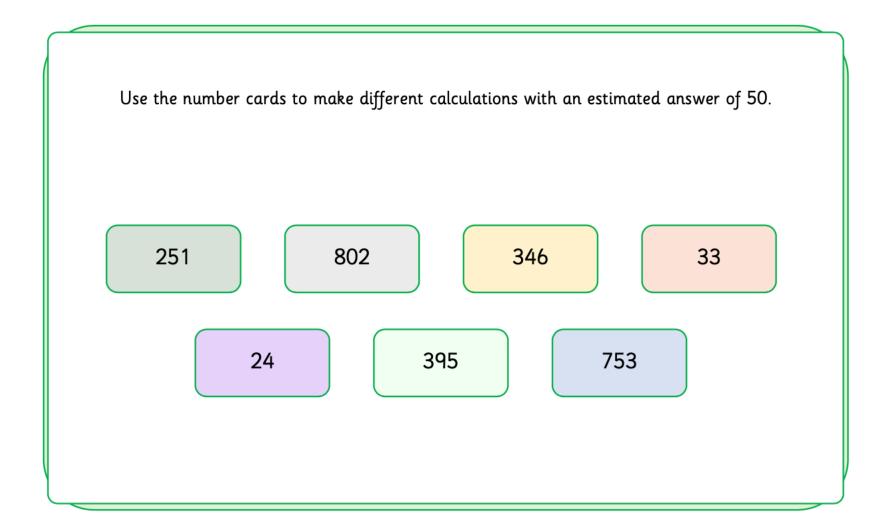
# **Thursday**

Use the near numbers to estimate the answers to the calculations:

Match each answer to its "near number".

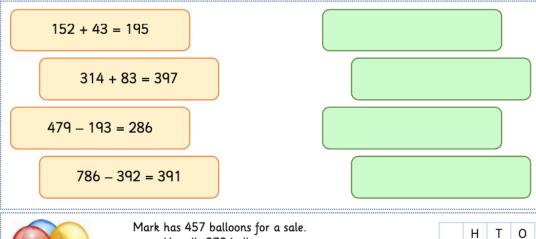
Use the near numbers to estimate the answers to the calculations:

## **Thursday** – reasoning and problem-solving



Use a subtraction or addition to check the answer to the addition and subtraction.

**Friday** 





He sells 279 balloons. How many balloons does he have left?

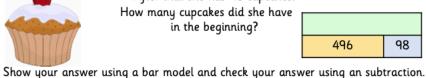
457						
279						

Н 0 2 7 4 5

Show your answer using a bar model and check your answer using an addition.

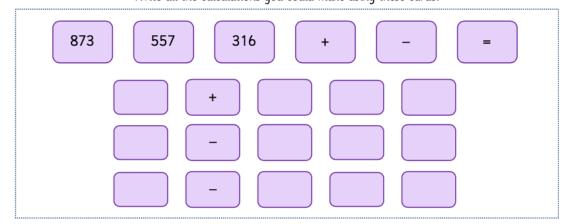


Rosie sells 496 cupcakes. After that she has 98 cupcakes. How many cupcakes did she have in the beginning?

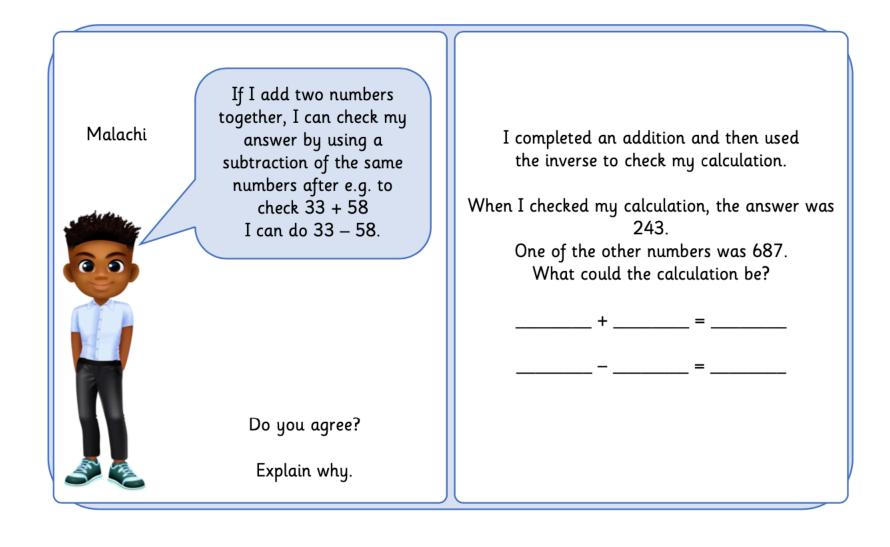


Н Τ 0 4 9 9 8

Write all the calculations you could make using these cards.



#### **Friday** – reasoning and problem-solving

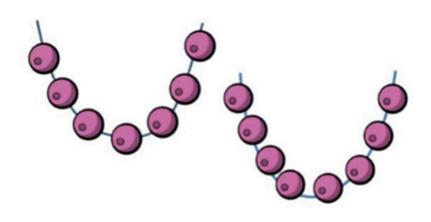


# Extra challenges (if required)

## Challenge 1

Sal has 20 beads.

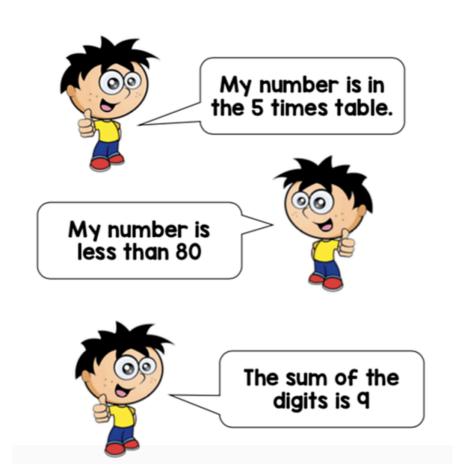
She uses some beads to make these two necklaces.



How many beads does she have left?

## Challenge 2

George is thinking of a 2 digit number.



## Challenge 3

Two numbers, A and B, are marked on the number lines.

# 200 300 400 ↑ 500 A 300 ↑ 30 ↑ B

## Challenge 4

Max buys a shirt and a jacket.



The jacket costs £25 more than the shirt.

The total cost of the shirt and jacket is £87.

How much does each item cost?

Find the sum of A and B.

# **Literacy**

# Look at this to help before starting tasks!



# Writing to Persuade

#### Imperative Verbs

buy

campaign

create

demand

expect

explain

forget

halt

imagine

leave

purchase

reduce

say goodbye to...

stand up for...

stop

use

#### Persuasive Word Choices

amazing

brand-new

brilliant

delightful

extraordinary

fantastic

flawless

incredible

magnificent

never-before-seen

newly designed

one of a kind

spectacular

splendid

unique

wonderful

Whether you're
writing a letter, a
speech or an advert, you
need to persuade your
reader that what you're
saying is true.

#### **Sentence Starters**

As soon as you use the...,

For centuries,

For the past few years,

From now on,

From the moment you first see the...,

Just imagine...

Say goodbye to...

Surely...

#### **Rhetorical Questions**

Do you really want...?

Do you think ...?

Have you longed for a solution to...?

Have you always wanted...?

Have you considered...?

Have you tried...?

How can you live without...?

What are you waiting for?

What is better than...?

Why don't you...?

Why not try ...?







# **Monday** LO: To explore features of persuasive writing.

Read through this persuasive advert for Space Paste and underline the features in the colours shown.

Imperative Verbs	Repetiton	Expanded Noun Phrases	Rhetorical Questions
These tell your reader what to do. They help to get the message across clearly.	How many times has the product name been mentioned in this advert?	These help to persuade your reader by making your idea seem like the best idea ever.	These are questions which make your reader feel like you're talking directly to them.

## **Space Paste!**

Are you fed up of the weird smell that the newly-discovered Earth animals leave hanging around? Do you wish that you could smell something fresh and delicious all day? Well, look no further than Space Paste!

Space Paste incorporates new Earth technologies and packs

them into one convenient tube, ensuring that you can go all day long without sniffing those horrible smells. Here's how it works: simply start by squeezing a small amount of the amazing, mintflavoured Space Paste onto your finger. Then, rub it

around the outside of your nostrils. That's all there is to it!

Now, you can spend the rest of your day smelling delicious minty freshness instead of the damp stench of Earth animals.

Each tube of Space Paste is guaranteed to provide at least two weeks' worth of incredible minty freshness and protection from offensive odours. Due to this being brand-new technology all the way from Earth, we're expecting to sell out fast. With this in mind, why not buy yours today? A steal at the incredibly reasonable price of only gribteen shnorklows!



What are you waiting for? Say goodbye to smelly Earth animals and hello to sweet-smelling Space Paste!



Warning: only suitable for alien use. This product has not been tested on humans.

# **Tuesday**

# LO: To explore the power of advertising.

Nhat is your favourite advert?
Nhy?
What is the slogan?
Does it have a piece of music or song? What is it and how does it fit the product?
Have you ever bought the product?
Nould you ever buy the product?
What would you do to improve the advert you have chosen?

# Wednesday LO: To plan

LO: To plan an advert for my house.

Think of all the good things about your home and create a plan to advertise it. Remember that you are trying to persuade someone to buy your home. Make it sound fabulous!

Who will buy it? (focus customer, rhetorical question)	Why should they buy it? (exaggerate good points)

How can you get the buyer interested?	What does it look like?
(vocabulary, slogan, alliteration, humour)	) (adjectives, sensory)

# **Thursday** LO: To write an advert to persuade.

Read the example text of a house advert. Now, using your plan from yesterday, create an advert for your house.

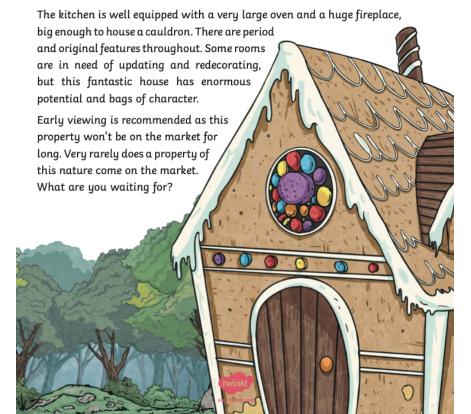
#### Include:

- Title
- Imperative verbs
- Rhetorical questions
- Positive language
- Expanded noun phrases (descriptions)
- Picture of what you are selling
- Conclusion
- Opinions written as facts (e.g. The kitchen is fabulous. – this is an opinion but written as if it is a fact).
- Present tense

## For Sale

## Gingerbread House, The Woods, Storyland Offers in the region of £149,999

Want a 'woodland wonder' for less than £150,000? Look no further, this secluded cottage in The Woods of Storyland could be your very own sweet treat hideaway. Not only does this detached property boast plenty of space and a unique design, it is made completely of gingerbread! How could you say no to a house that has chocolate frosting on the roof, piped icing on the walls and jelly sweet details throughout?



# Friday LO: To check my writing.

Use this checklist to read over the advert that you wrote and highlight the features that you included. If you have missed some features, think about how you could now include them to improve your writing. There is no need to re-write your advert, just add to it using arrows or sticky notes.

<b>Title</b> shows what the text is about. Often uses "How…" or "Why…"	Rhetorical questions are used.
<b>Opening paragraph</b> introduces the topic or idea.	<b>Strong/ Emotive adjectives</b> challenge the reader to disagree.
Cause and effect conjunctions logically link points to supporting details.	<b>Opinion</b> presented <b>as facts</b> .
Final paragraph ( <b>conclusion</b> ) links back to the opening.	<b>Ambiguous phrases</b> (e.g. 'probably', 'almost certainly')
<b>Only one side</b> of the topic is discussed (either for or against the idea).	Present tense verbs.
Each <b>point is elaborated</b> with detail and examples.	