

Numeracy

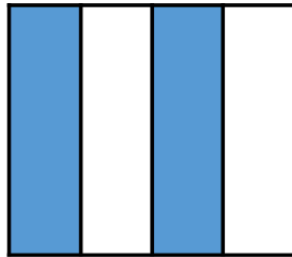
Please remember to complete these questions in your exercise book. Write the question and then complete the answer.

Monday

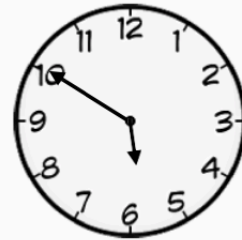
What is 100 less than 789?

What is 10 more than 215?

What fraction of the shape is shaded?



My train leaves at 5:50pm.
It takes 2 and a half hours
to get to my house.
What time do I get home?



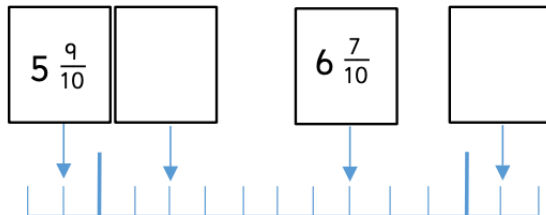
Work out these
calculations mentally.

$268 - 3 =$

$458 - 33 =$

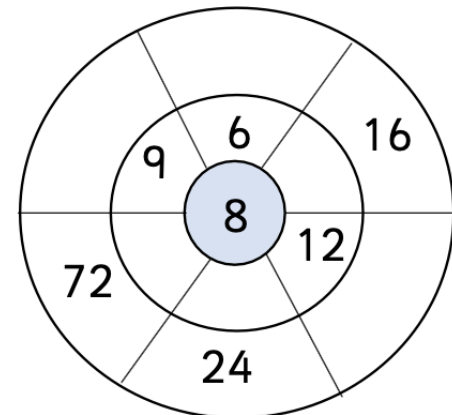
$729 + 30 =$

Fill in the missing numbers
from the number line.



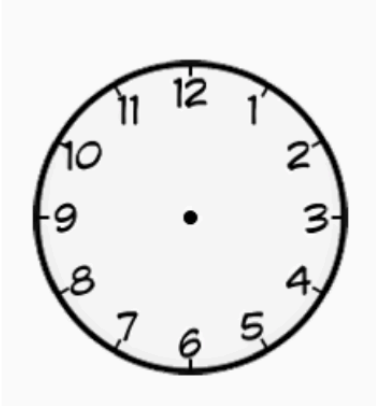
$69 \times 3 =$

Fill in the multiplication circle.



Tuesday

Jessie's friend tells her that the time is 4:40pm. Draw the hands to show this.



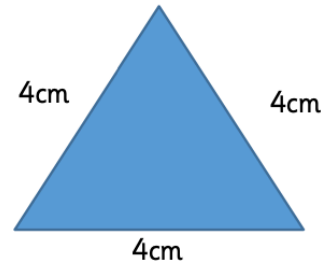
Write a 3 digit number with 6 in the ones place.

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Write a 3 digit number with 6 in the tens place.

--	--	--

What is the perimeter of this shape?



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What is four multiplied by seven?
Write your answer in words.

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What is three multiplied by ten?
Write your answer in words.

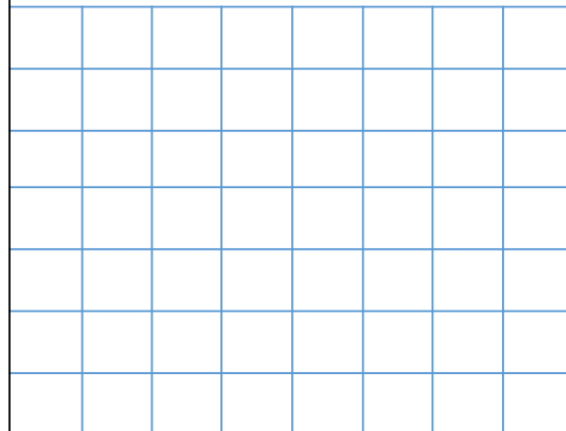
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Would you rather have one third of 30 marbles or one fifth of 25 marbles?
Why?



$$674 - 29 =$$

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What numbers are next in the sequence?

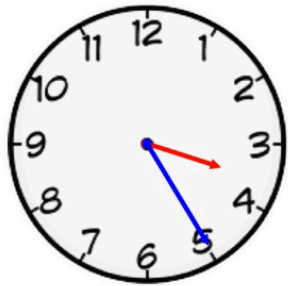
0, 8, 16, _____, _____

24, 20, 16, _____, _____

56, 48, 40, _____, _____

Wednesday

Andy wakes up at this time.

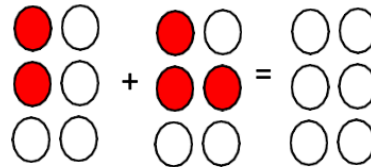


What time is it?

Write the number which represents the tens place.

245	<input type="text"/>	978	<input type="text"/>
708	<input type="text"/>	879	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	97	<input type="text"/>

Finish the calculation using drawings.



Minnie buys 1 mango and half a kilogram of grapes. How much does she pay?

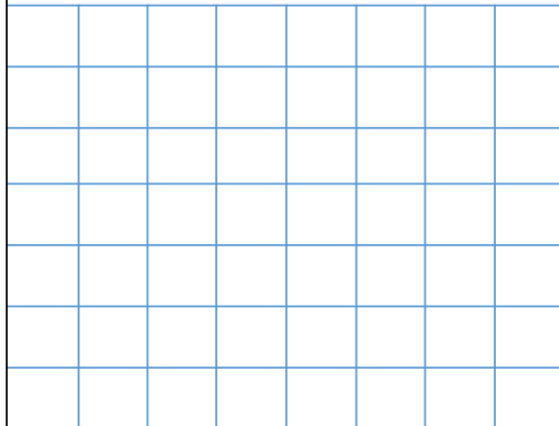
each mango: 69p

£2 per kg

20 cakes are shared equally on to 5 plates.
What fraction of the cakes does each plate have?



$82 \times 3 =$



Draw a pentagon.



Thursday

Draw a line to match the calculation to the correct answer.

$40 - 7 =$

$\frac{1}{2}$ of 40 =

$\frac{4}{5}$ of 10 =

$12 + 31 =$

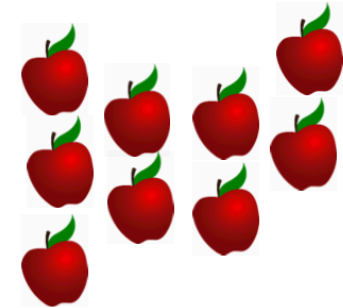
How many days are there between March 17th and April 12th?

How many minutes are there between the times shown on these 2 clocks?

11:45



Circle $\frac{2}{3}$ of the apples.



What is the difference between 899 and 495?

What number is 149 more than 799?

Write these numbers in words.

409 _____

849 _____

590 _____

Friday

It's a leap year.

How many days will there be in that year?

How many days will there be in February?

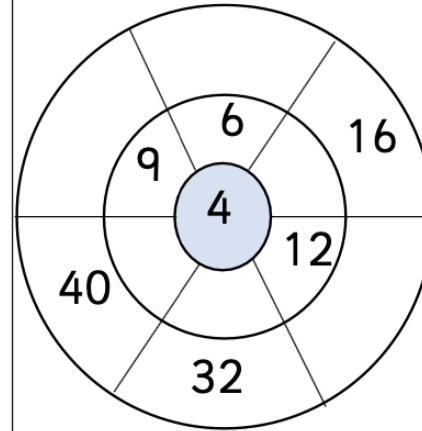
February

Leap Day

Circle 2 numbers that will add up to make a multiple of 3.

6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Fill in the multiplication circle.



Calculate these mentally.

$278 + 200 = \boxed{}$

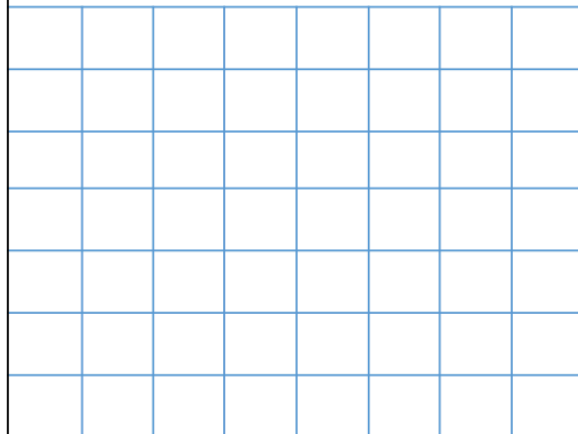
$888 - 700 = \boxed{}$

$177 + 800 = \boxed{}$

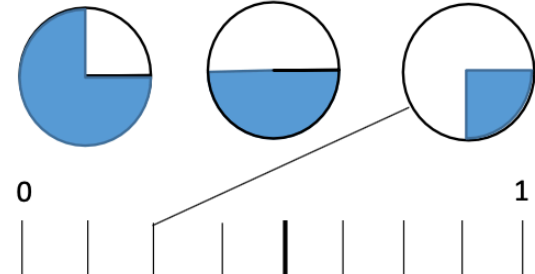
Tick the angles which are greater than a right angle.



$99 + 199 = \boxed{}$



Look at the shaded shape. Match each fraction to the correct place on the number line. One has been done for you.



Literacy

Monday

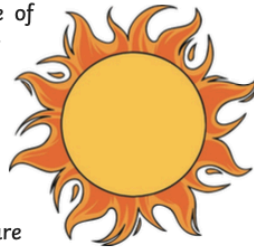
Sun Safety Reading Comprehension

We all need some sun exposure - it's the top source of Vitamin D, which helps our bodies absorb calcium for stronger, healthier bones.

However, repeated, unprotected exposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays can cause skin damage, eye damage and skin cancer.

Most children get much of their lifetime sun exposure before age 18, so it's important for parents to teach them how to enjoy fun in the sun safely.

Taking the right precautions is very important when protecting your skin.



Sun Exposure

The sun radiates light to the earth, and part of that light consists of invisible UV rays. When these rays reach the skin, they cause tanning, burning, and other skin damage. Sunlight contains three types of ultraviolet rays: **UVA**, **UVB** and **UVC**:

- **UVA** rays cause skin aging and contribute to skin cancer. Because UVA rays pass effortlessly through the ozone layer (the protective layer of the atmosphere, or shield, surrounding the earth), they make up the majority of our sun exposure.
- **UVB** rays are also dangerous, causing sunburns and eye damage (cataracts). They also contribute to skin cancer. Melanoma, the most dangerous form of skin cancer, is associated with severe UVB sunburns that occur before the age of 20. Most UVB rays are absorbed by the ozone layer, but enough of these rays pass through to cause serious damage.
- **UVC** rays are the most dangerous, but fortunately, these are blocked by the ozone layer and don't reach the earth.



Sun Safety

Melanin: The Body's First Line of Defense

UV rays react with a chemical called melanin that's found in skin. Melanin absorbs dangerous UV rays before they cause skin damage. The lighter someone's natural skin colour, the less melanin it has and the darker a person's natural skin colour, the more melanin it has to protect itself.

As the melanin increases in response to sun exposure, the skin tans. Those who are regularly exposed to the sun are at a much greater risk. Sunburn develops when the amount of UV exposure is greater than what can be protected against by the skin's melanin.

Avoid the Strongest Rays of the Day

Seek shade when the sun is at its strongest (usually from 10am to 4pm). If you are in the sun during this time, be sure to apply and reapply sunscreen. Most sun damage occurs as a result of incidental exposure during day-to-day activities, not sunbathing! Even on cloudy, cool or overcast days, UV rays travel through the clouds. Clouds don't filter out UV rays and this 'invisible sun' can cause unexpected sunburn and skin damage. People are often unaware that they're developing sunburn on cooler or windy days because the temperature or breeze keeps skin feeling cool.

Cover Up	Use Sunscreen	Use Protective Eyewear
One of the best ways to protect yourself from the sun is to cover up and shield skin from UV rays. Be sure that clothes will screen out harmful UV rays by placing your hand inside the garments and making sure you can't see it through them. Babies under 6 months should be kept out of the sun.	Select an SPF of 30 or higher to prevent sunburn and tanning, both of which are signs of skin damage. Choose a sunscreen that protects against UVA and UVB rays. For sunscreen to do its job, it must be applied correctly. So be sure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply sunscreen whenever you are in the sun and reapply often (every 2 hours).• Apply a water-resistant sunscreen around water or when swimming.	Sun exposure damages the eyes as well as the skin. The best way to protect eyes is to wear sunglasses. Not all sunglasses provide the same level of ultraviolet protection; Purchase sunglasses with labels ensuring that they provide 100% UV protection.

Sun Safety Questions

1. How does Vitamin D help our bodies?

2. What are the three types of ultraviolet rays which radiate from the sun? Which is the least dangerous and which is the most dangerous?

3. How does the ozone layer work to protect us from the sun's rays?

4. How does melanin protect the skin?

5. Why does sunburn happen?

6. When is the sun at its strongest?

7. True or false: Clouds filter out UV rays.

8. What is meant by 'invisible sun'?

9. What precautions should parents of babies take?

10. Why is it important to reduce 'tanning'?

11. True or false: Sunscreen should protect against UVC rays.

12. What should you look for when purchasing sunglasses?

Tuesday

LO: To use commas to clarify the meaning of a sentence.

Alter the following so they include commas in the correct places:

1. When the lightning was bright people were scared.
2. "Careful children!" shouted the teacher.
3. As the campers sat round the fire eating the bear hid in the bushes.
4. "Let's leave Samira!" he shouted.

Add commas to one of the sentences to give them different meanings:

5. Hurry up and shoot Dad.
Hurry up and shoot Dad.
6. The room was full of crying babies and mothers.
The room was full of crying babies and mothers.
7. The boy said the teacher was noisy.
The boy said the teacher was noisy.

Extension: Alter the sentences used to describe the pictures, with commas to clarify meaning where needed:



"Quiet class!" exclaimed the teacher.



"Quiet class!" exclaimed the teacher.

Wednesday

LO: To use fronted adverbials.

Here is a short description of a tropical rainforest. However, the writer hasn't included any fronted adverbials in the story. Try to improve the text by adding fronted adverbials. In this activity, you must decide where to add the fronted adverbials yourself and what type of adverbials to use. For example:

The parrots were preening their feathers.

Early in the morning, the parrots were preening their feathers.

Remember:

- You can add fronted adverbials to answer the questions *Where?* *When?* *How?*
- Place a comma after each fronted adverbial.



The sun began to rise over a tropical rainforest. The sounds of different animals could be heard as they carried out their daily activities. A roaring waterfall cascaded down into the cool river. The sunlight sparkled and glittered on the water's surface. The sweet scents of tropical flowers drifted whilst insects went from plant to plant. A butterfly flapped its wings whilst a blue frog watched. A silky black jaguar was sitting on a rock relaxing in the sun. The monkeys began to howl as they saw a spotted jaguar strolling through the water. The parrots began to flap their wings and took flight to escape the noise. The spotted jaguar lapped up some water and then disappeared into the undergrowth, looking for prey. The sun began to set.

Thursday LO: To use conjunctions.

Now it is time to use a range of conjunctions in a comic book. Using the boxes provided, draw your own comic book superhero having an amazing adventure. They could rescue a cat from up a tree, help some children to get to school when their car breaks down, save animals at sea or do whatever your imagination creates! Below each scene in your comic, write a sentence to describe what is happening. Use the conjunctions provided to extend your sentences. Tick each conjunction that you use as you are creating your comic.

when

because

if

despite

and

as

but

since

so

until













Develop your photography skills!

Your challenge, if you choose to accept it, is to develop your photography skills this summer through using a camera/phone to capture a variety of photos. Please send any photographs taken over the summer break of whatever it is that you may be doing. I would love to see!

Getting the Right Shot

Tips:

Once you have your lights and equipment ready, it's all about composition and your subject.

Composition – This is what the photograph is made up of – what is in it and how they are placed.

Subject – The thing or person that you are taking a picture of.

Taking a good photo

1. Find the right situation. Keep your eyes peeled for a good situation. Is someone really enjoying something? Is someone sitting in a really nice setting? Is it a special event? A good photographer always has their eye out for a good shot.
2. Decide what to include. What needs to be in the shot? Obviously, the subject (people or things) but what else? Do you really need that shopping bag in the background? Is there something relevant in the background? If there is, include it. If in doubt, include it and you can crop your photo later if you need to get rid of things on the edge.
3. Is it better portrait or landscape? Have a look at what you want to include and decide if it is better landscape or portrait. This is all to do with which way round you hold the camera. If in doubt, take your photo both ways round and see what looks better later.



This lady sitting at a table looks better in portrait.



This building is wide, so it looks better in landscape.

4. Be natural. There's nothing worse than an awkward-looking photo where people look really self-conscious. Be cheery and make people feel at ease. If someone doesn't want their photo taking, respect how they feel and don't include them.

5. Experiment with angles. Don't just take a photo from where you are standing. This might be right for some situations but you can be more adventurous with your shots. Try a shot while squatting down or holding your arms up high and shooting down on the subject. Try from one side or the other, or even from behind. You may be surprised at how much better a photo can be just by varying the angle.
6. Choose your focus. You need to decide which bit of your photo is the most important and make sure that this bit is in focus and not blurred. Most digital devices automatically focus on the centre of the screen but you might have to tell your device where to focus if your subject is at the side.



Taking this photo from low down means that we see more of the striking bridge above.

You might also want to change some settings to decide whether you want the background in focus or blurred. Look at how it can change a shot.



Here the background is blurred, which is called a small 'depth of field'. This means that we really focus on the dandelion.



Here the background is in focus so we can see the busy street behind and get a better sense of location.

7. Take some photos. As we have mentioned before, take lots of photos and decide which to keep later. Try a few different angles or positions.
8. Edit your photographs afterwards. Most people will be taking digital photos which will be on a computer or device after you have finished shooting. Take time to really have a detailed look at what you have taken. See what they look like in black and white too. Make copies of the photographs and experiment with cropping the edges to change the composition and start to choose the best photos.

Photos of Fun, Family and Excitement

Have a go at taking photographs based around a theme. Let's start with 'fun, family and excitement'.

First, take a moment to think about what these words mean to you, use the space below to list some ideas for each word. It might be a situation that you think of or an activity or a memory. Any ideas you have, jot them down here.

Fun	Family	Excitement

Now, look at your ideas and think about some situations that would make a good photograph. Fill in the table to organise your ideas.

Fun	Fun	Family	Excitement
Who might be in your photo?			
What might the situation be?			
Where might your photo be taken?			
What are people doing?			
What else could be in your photo? Pets? Objects?			

Now, you can set up a photo with some of your ideas but usually it's best to just keep your camera with you next time you're out with your family or playing in the garden and keep an eye out for those great shots.

Read 'Getting the Right Shot' for some top tips.