

Numeracy

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

Monday

LO: To divide using a written method.

Answer these questions in your maths books. Use the short bus-stop method.

How many times does 3 go into 5?

It goes into 5 once and has a remainder of 2.

$$57 \div 3 = 19$$

How many times does 3 go into 27?

It goes into 27 nine times and has no remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 3 \overline{) 57} \end{array}$$

Challenging	More challenging	Superstar material
$12 \div 3 =$	$35 \div 5 =$	$66 \div 6 =$
$44 \div 4 =$	$27 \div 3 =$	$84 \div 4 =$
$34 \div 2 =$	$65 \div 5 =$	$48 \div 6 =$
$28 \div 2 =$	$48 \div 2 =$	$98 \div 7 =$
$33 \div 3 =$	$36 \div 6 =$	$87 \div 3 =$
$55 \div 5 =$	$54 \div 3 =$	$96 \div 4 =$

Tuesday

LO: To divide using a written method.

*Remember to show a remainder as 'r'.

$$184 \div 8$$

$$405 \div 9$$

$$145 \div 4$$

$$246 \div 8$$

$$328 \div 5$$

$$622 \div 4$$

$$952 \div 3$$

$$139 \div 6$$

$$285 \div 7$$

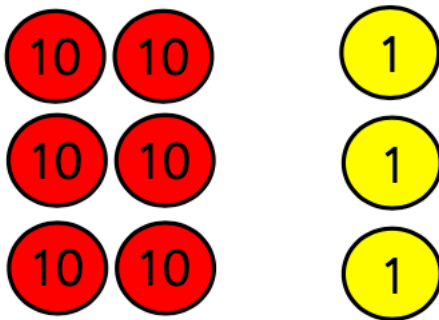
$$853 \div 3$$

$$922 \div 5$$

Wednesday

LO: To solve division problems.

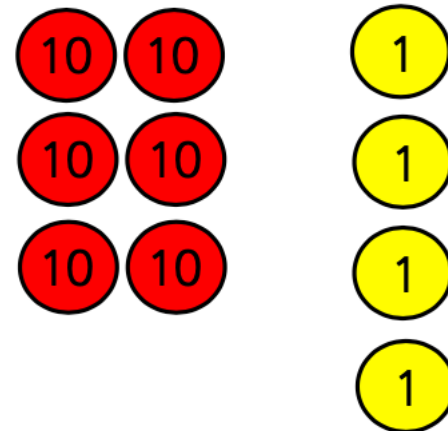
Tia uses place value counters to help her calculate $63 \div 3$.



Her answer is 21.
Is she correct?

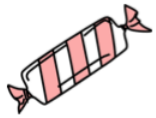
1.

Esin uses place value counters to help her calculate $64 \div 2$.



Her answer is 34.
Is she correct?

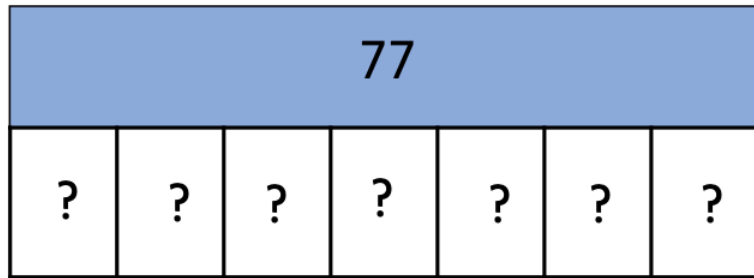
2.



Prove it.



3



77 sweets can be shared equally between seven people.

How many sweets will they each get?

3.



Prove it.

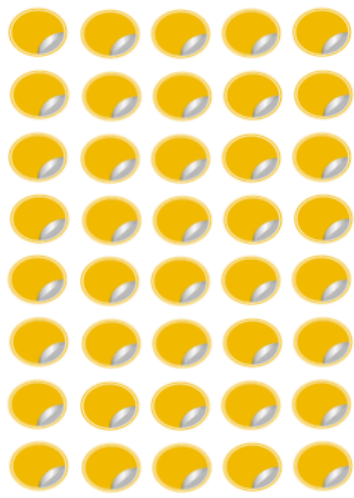


66 cupcakes can be shared equally into three boxes.

How many cupcakes will each box hold?

4.

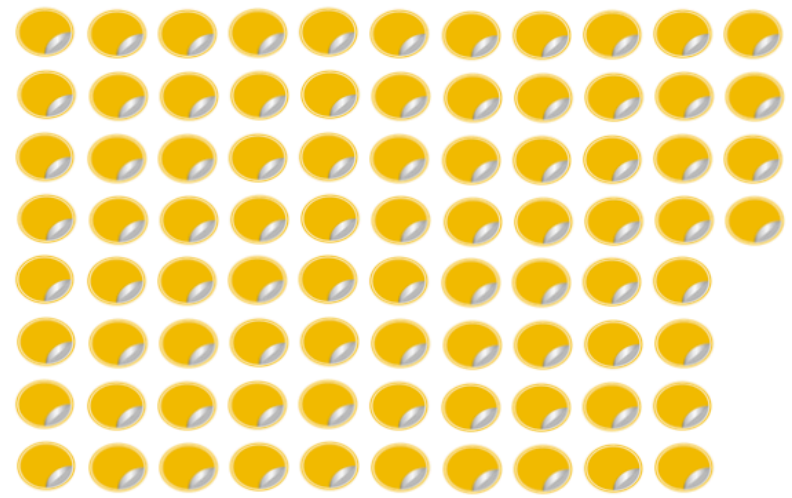
Zach has 40 stickers.
He sorts his stickers into equal groups.



How many groups will there be?
Find all of the possibilities.

5.

Malachi has 84 stickers.
He sorts his stickers into equal groups.



How many groups will there be?
Find all of the possibilities.

6.

Thursday

LO: To solve division word problems.

1. I have 726 cupcakes to sell at the fair. The fair lasts for 3 days. How many do I want to sell each day?



2. There are 484 children in the school. They need to be split into 4 groups. How many children will there be in each group?



3. Five hundred and nineteen penguins need to be put into 3 pools. How many will go in each pool?



4. There are 847 Anglo-Saxons living in 7 villages. How many live in each village?



5. There are 964 potatoes in the bags and 4 enormous pans in the kitchen. How many potatoes will the chef put in each?



6. There are 309 paint brushes in the cupboard and 3 trays for them. How many paint brushes should go in each tray?



7. 428 children need to go to the theatre. Four buses are sent to take them there. How many children should go on each bus?



8. A supermarket has 4 shelves for soup and 564 tins to put on them. How many tins should they put on each shelf?



Illustration - 27983209

Friday

LO: Division investigation.



- 1) Tom has 10 counters. He makes a pattern of two rows of 10. What other patterns can he make that give him a square or rectangle shape?
Cut the counters out to help you if you want.

Example: 1 row of 20
row of
row of
row of
row of



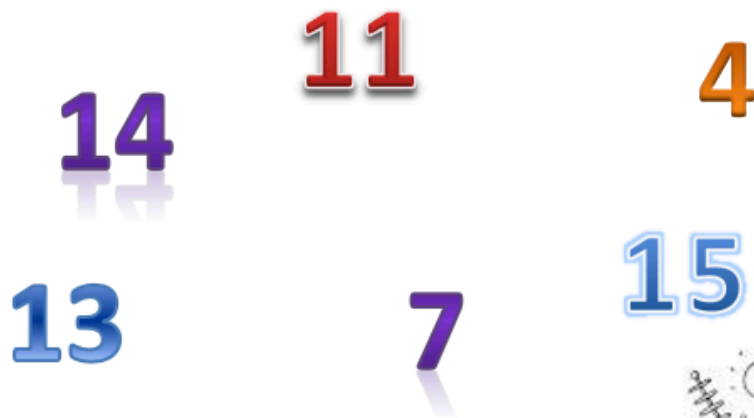
- 2) How many ways can 28 sweets be shared equally?
Cut the sweets out to help if you want.
Example: 28 people have one sweet each.

people have sweets each.
people have sweets each.
people have sweets each.
people have sweets each.

Well done on completing these tricky questions! Was this easy? Turn over for TRICKIER questions!

Which of these numbers can't be shared equally when there is more than one person?

Circle the numbers which can't be shared equally.



Bonus questions:
Something to think about...



1) What do you notice about the numbers that can't be shared equally?

2) Why can all even numbers be shared equally?

Congratulations! You are a maths superstar!



Literacy

Monday

LO: To build poems from a structure.

In the ocean of dreams I saw...
Three friendly dolphins
Playing in the sun.

In the ocean of dreams I saw...
Six sneaky starfish
Shuffling across the sea bed.

In the ocean of dreams I saw...
Four fishing trawlers ← noun
Dredging the frothy waves.

adjective

number

What it is doing?



Can you add your own verse to this poem?

Start with a **number**.

Then an **adjective** (e.g. Friendly).

Then a **noun** (dolphins, starfish, trawlers...what else would be in an ocean?)

Then **explain what your noun is doing**.

Tuesday

LO: To build on 'Playgrounds' by Berlie Doherty.

Website link: Poems can be found at <http://www.poetryarchive.org/poet/berlie-doherty-0>

LA Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. Which question does the poet say 5 times?
3. What does 'gobby' mean?
4. What are the children doing in the playground?
5. Which words tell you that the playground is noisy?

MA/HA Questions

1. Describe the playground.
2. Why is a playground like a whirlwind?
3. The author repeats, '*know what I mean?*' Why?
4. What does the word 'kaleidoscope' imply about the playground?
5. Why did the author choose to use a similar first line to each verse?

Extra challenge:

'And playgrounds are such busy places...'

Try and write a verse that follows the same patterns that the author uses, starting with this line.

Wednesday

LO: To build poems from a structure.

In the racetrack of champions I heard...
Three aggressive engines
Warming up at the start line.

In the racetrack of champions I heard ...
Twelve squeaky tyres
Burning rubber marks on the track.

In the racetrack of champions I heard ...
Thousands of cheering spectators
Engrossed in the rapid race.

adjective

number

noun

What it is doing?



Can you add your own verse to this poem?

Start with a **number**.

Then an **adjective** (e.g. Aggressive)

Then a **noun** (engines, tyres, drivers...what else would be on a race track?)

Then **explain what your noun is doing**.

Thursday

LO: To explore 'Please do not feed the animals...' by Robert Hull.

Website link: Poems can be found at: www.childrenspoetryarchive.org

LA Questions

1. What is the poem about?
2. What time of year is it?
3. Have you ever seen a sign telling you not to do something? What did it say?
4. Choose your favourite part.

MA/HA Questions

1. Look up 'disdain' in the dictionary.
2. Why are grapes and meringues not allowed?
3. What do you think could happen if the rattlesnakes ate fruit cakes?
4. Does the poet like animals? How do you know?
5. Which part of the poem impressed you the most? Explain why.

Extra challenge:

Can you find out more about Robert Hull?

Friday

LO: To explore 'Dawn meets the Queen' by Chrissie Gittins.

Website link: Poems can be found at: www.childrenspoetryarchive.org

LA Questions

1. What were the chandeliers like?
2. Who is the main character?
3. Who had taken Dawn to the Queen's palace?
4. Who is like Dawn's Nan?

MA/HA Questions

1. The author writes 'THE QUEEN' in capital letters. What does this tell you about how Dawn is feeling?
2. 'My mouth was as wide as Japan.' What did the author mean by this?
3. Which words and phrases imply that the Queen's palace was rich or fancy?
4. Why do any people get excited about seeing the Queen?
5. Find the word in the poem that means 'small'. Think of another word that means the same.

Extra challenge:

Imagine you were invited to meet the Queen. Choose 3 questions to ask her.

Science investigation

Be a Rock Detective -

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=3&v=tNs1gqkYerg&feature=emb_logo

Things we need to know about rocks!

Rocks are made up of different minerals and form the Earth's crust (outer layer). Different combinations of minerals form rocks; minerals are made of elements.

There are 3 different types of rocks; igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.

Igneous rock is formed when magma or lava from volcanoes cools. Examples include basalt and granite. Most igneous rock is very hard. Some of the most spectacular rock formations on our planet are made of igneous rock; in Britain we see granite shapes called tors in south-western locations like Bodmin Moor, Dartmoor and Land's End.

Sedimentary rocks are formed over millions of years when sediments (tiny pieces of rocks and animal skeletons) are pressed together at the bottom of seas and rivers. Examples include sandstone, coal and chalk. Some sedimentary rocks contain fossils (bones or shells of living things that were buried long ago and have turned to stone).

Metamorphic rocks are formed when other rocks are changed due to heat or pressure. Examples include slate and marble. Metamorphic rocks are very hard but can be damaged by acids like acid rain (on buildings) or even lemon juice (on worktops!).

Fossils are created when plants or animals are trapped within rocks.

Soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

Investigations:

- Go on a walk around your local area and look for different types of rocks. Are the buildings made from rocks? What about the roof tiles?
- Visit your local graveyard and look at the gravestones; discuss how the weather has affected them.
- At the beach, look at the sand and types of rock at the beach.
- Create a poster about different types of rocks or make up your own song.
- Use chalk (a type of rock) to create a picture either on sugar paper or paving stones.
- Make a list of all the things you can think of that are made from rocks (kitchen work surfaces, slate photo frames, walls, bridges, tunnels, gravestones, plate pots, sinks, tiles, patios, statues, etc.). Turn it into a competition – who can think of the most?
- Use catalogues or magazines to find pictures of items made from rocks and create a rock collage.