

Thursday 14th May

Good morning!

Maths: Create your own division word problems.

English: To write a follow up or change the ending of a story you have read/heard.

Suggested afternoon activities –

Japan weekly activities – It is all about amazing Japanese art this week! Find a list of suggested activities to explore on the last two slides or feel free to come up with your own ideas.

SPELLINGS

Today I would like you to write a short paragraph including as many of the words we have been practicing this week (list to the right) as you can.

For example:

I held my *breath* as I looked at the *calendar*. I had been so *busy* with the new construction *business* I had barely had time to *breathe*! There had been so many houses to *build* and I had been *caught* up with it all week. For *certain* it was the *centre* of my world at the moment.

I missed one word - century! Can you do better?

calendar

breath

breathe

build

busy

business

caught

centre

century

certain

ARITHMETIC:



How many of these times table questions can you answer in 10 minutes? Don't worry about how many you get, record your score and try and beat it next week!

Number of Questions: 40
Testing: 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x, 8x, 10x

$3 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$
$11 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$1 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$
$6 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$
$10 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$
$8 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$	$12 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$4 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$5 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$
$11 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$12 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$
$8 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$8 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$12 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$
$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$		

Number of Questions: 60
Testing: 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x, 6x, 7x, 8x, 9x, 10x, 11x, 12x

Trickier!

$7 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$
$11 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$
$4 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$12 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$8 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$12 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$
$6 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$
$9 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$12 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$	$12 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$
$3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$
$10 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$11 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$5 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$12 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$1 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$
$9 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	$2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$3 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$
$7 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

MATHS

Today I would like you to practice the division method we looked at yesterday, the bus stop or short division method. Can you find some objects around the house that you have lots of, for example beads, Lego bricks, crayons or stickers?

Next, come up with some of your own division word problems using your items.

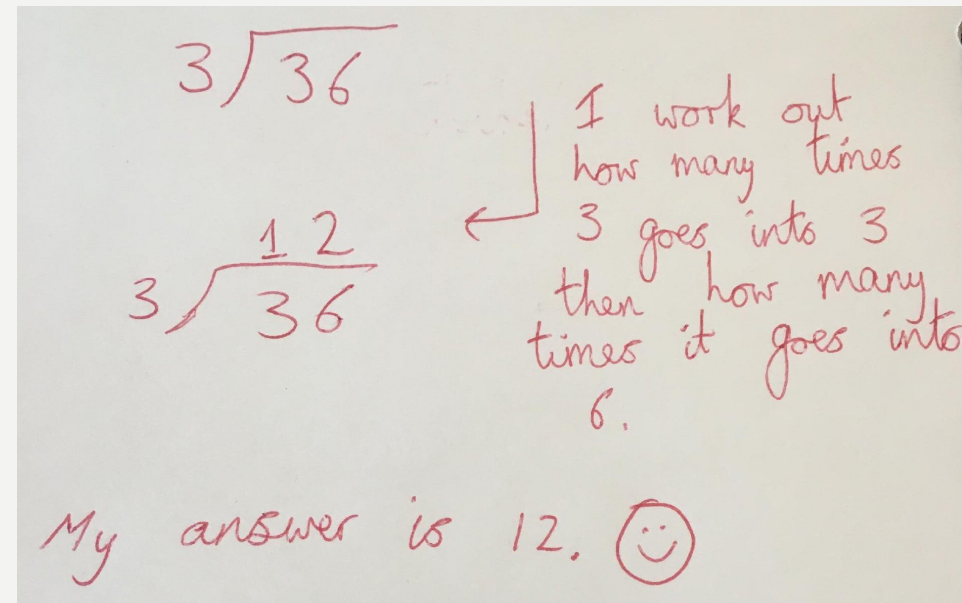
For example:

*I have 36 colouring pencils. I put them into packs of 3.
How many pencils are in each pack?*



Then work out your answer using the short division/bus stop method like this:

I put 36 in the bus stop because it is the number I am dividing. I put 3 on the outside because I am splitting 36 into 3 packs.

Handwritten short division calculation for 36 divided by 3. The calculation is written in red ink on a light background. It shows the bus stop method with 3 outside the bus stop and 36 inside. The quotient 12 is written above the bus stop. To the right of the calculation, there is a verbal explanation: 'I work out how many times 3 goes into 3 then how many times it goes into 6.' An arrow points from the text to the first step of the division. At the bottom, it says 'My answer is 12.' followed by a smiley face.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 36} \\ \underline{3} \\ 0 \\ \underline{0} \\ 6 \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

I work out how many times 3 goes into 3 then how many times it goes into 6.

My answer is 12. 😊

Can you come up with some of your own division word problems?

You can use your objects to help you if you need to by moving them around or putting them into groups.

Write your word problems into your pink book and show how you solved them using the bus stop method if you can!

REMINDER!

Don't forget to send your questions to Miss. Stanley for S.F Said on Friday!

You can ask him anything you like about his own books, his favourite books, how to become a better writer or how to write amazing stories! This is your chance to get tips from a real life author 😊

estanley7lrf@nsix.org.uk



ENGLISH:

I would like you to have a go at writing a different ending for a story that you have read. Is there a story you read where you didn't like the ending or wish something else had happened? Now is your chance to make that come true! Your writing doesn't have to be long...you might like to just rewrite a couple of paragraphs. If you want a challenge you could try writing a part 2 to a book you really enjoyed!

If you can't think of a book, try Stig of the Dump or Adolphus Tips - two of our class books we read together! Were you completely happy with the ending of them or would you change some things? Write a new ending for one of them making it how you really wanted it to end.

Remember your story has to fit with what has already happened in the book and don't forget to check for capital letters, full stops and spellings!

WEEKLY JAPAN ACTIVITIES – ART

Choose an activity – here are some ideas and pictures to inspire you on the topic of Japanese art. It's fine if you want to look at ideas from other classes and work with your brothers or sisters, or come up with your own ideas 😊

Japanese fans were used in the past to share messages which would be written on the fan. They were also used to show how wealthy someone was and sometimes even as a weapon. A folding fan is called a “sensu” or “o-gi”, while the non-folding type of fan is called an “uchiwa”. Can you create an amazing Japanese paper fan?



Can you find a way to recreate this famous Japanese painting called 'The Great Wave off Kanagawa' by Hokusai?

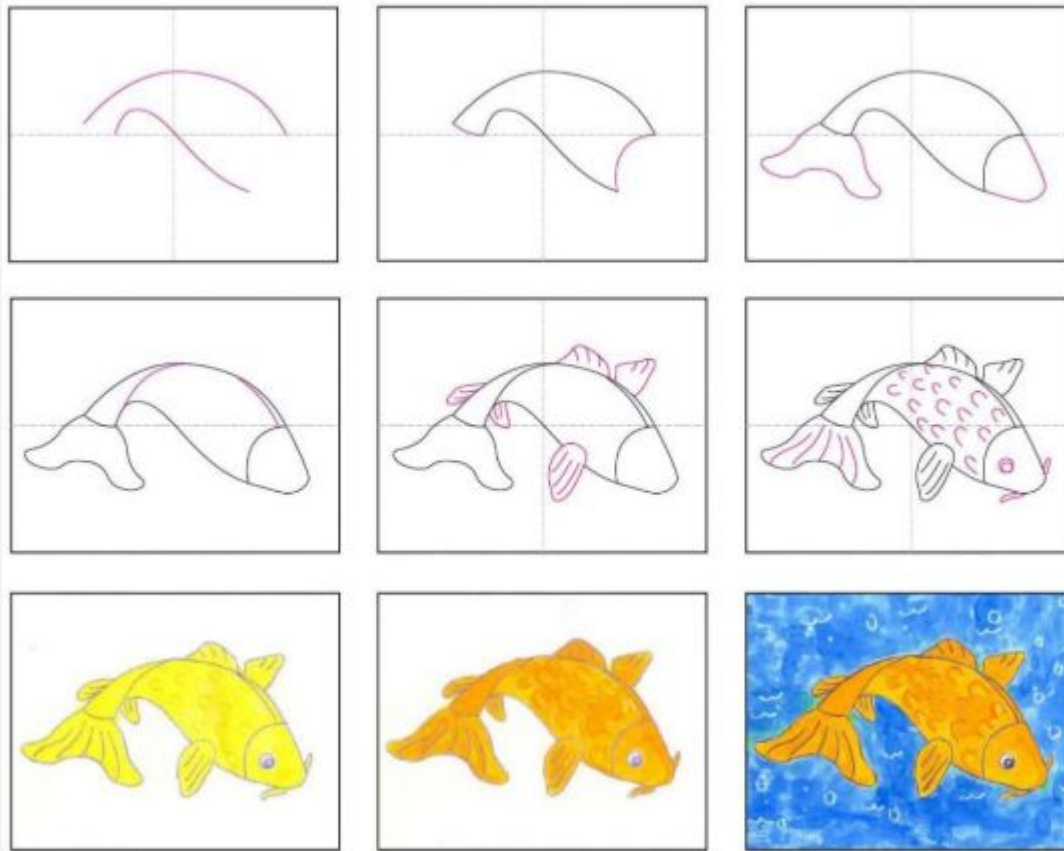


If you have Styrofoam, oasis or Polystyrene, you could try the Japanese art of woodblock printing. Etch a pattern with a pen, paint over your piece with black paint and then print onto a plain piece of paper!

Calligraphy (shodo) is one of the most admired Japanese arts. Can you practice some calligraphy using a paintbrush and black ink/paint?



ART IDEAS CONTINUED



Koi fish are very symbolic in Japan. Can you find out why/what they represent? You could try to draw some koi fish using these instructions, or design your own Koi fish drawing, painting or collage.

