

**Thursday 4th June**  
*Good morning!*

**Maths: To write lengths as m and cm and to convert between mm, cm and m.**

**English: To design a new snack that is good for your teeth and create an advertising campaign for it.**

**Suggested afternoon activities –**

**Science: To find out about the skeleton.**

## Spelling

Separate these words into the correct column:

scenic          descent          scheme          science          scar          school          fascinating  
scoop          scintillating          scone          scented          ascent          descent

*'sc' words that make the soft 's' sound*

*'sc' words that make the hard 'sk' sound*

## ARITHMETIC:

Can you practice a couple of times table songs on Youtube?

The Percy Parker ones that we do in class are good!

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=OLAK5uy\\_mVapI0cg07LQWPdrc9VVI M84NQEDt6L8U](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=OLAK5uy_mVapI0cg07LQWPdrc9VVI M84NQEDt6L8U)

You could also have a back to back times table battle with someone else in your family, or throw a ball to each other and give your partner a times table each time you throw them the ball.

In maths today we will be looking at converting measures of length.

*To start with, can you match the units to the things that they measure?*

metres (m)

grams (g)

litres (l)

kilograms (kg)

centimetres (cm)

millilitres (ml)

kilometres (km)

millimetres (mm)


*length*

*capacity*

*weight*

Challenge 1: To convert heights into m and cm.

Look at the example of Alice's height below. Then try to work out the height of Jorge using the same method. After that, measure yourself and other people in your family and then write your height as m and cm in the same way.



Alice is 115 cm tall. How tall is this in m and cm?

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    graph TD
      A(115cm) --- B(100cm)
      A --- C(15cm)
      B --- D(1m)
      D --- E(1m 15cm)
      C --- E
  
```

Your height?

..... m ..... cm

What about other people in your family?

Jorge:



123cm

```

    graph TD
      A(.....cm) --- B(.....cm)
      A --- C(....cm)
      B --- D(.... m)
      C --- E(....m .....cm)
      D --- E
  
```

Challenge 2: Convert these cm into m. Remember there are 100 cm in one metre. So to convert cm to m we need to divide by 100.

$$640 \text{ cm} \approx \square \text{ m}$$

$$450 \text{ cm} \approx \square \text{ m}$$

$$530 \text{ cm} \approx \square \text{ m}$$

$$680 \text{ cm} \approx \square \text{ m}$$

$$398 \text{ cm} \approx \square \text{ m}$$

$$287 \text{ cm} \approx \square \text{ m}$$

$$438 \text{ cm} \approx \square \text{ m}$$

### Reasoning

Decide if these statements are true or false:

3m is equivalent to 300cm.

5 metre is 5cm.

$\frac{1}{4}$  of 1m is 25cm.

### Problem solving

Ribbon comes in boxes of 4m lengths. Alyssa needs 900cm to decorate a party tent. How many boxes of ribbon will she need?

Challenge 3: Convert these lengths between metres, centimetres and millimetres. Remember that there are 10 mm in a cm and 100 cm in a metre. This should help you decide whether you need to divide or multiply by 10 or 100.

Use these *Guinness World Record* facts to fill in the missing values.

Source: *Guinness World Book Records 2008*

	metres	centimetres	millimetres
Longest tongue	0.095 m	cm	95 mm
Tallest living person	2.57 m	257 cm	mm
Longest hair	m	5 267 cm	mm
Longest fingernails	7.513 m	cm	7 513 mm
Smallest tooth	m	cm	3 mm
Longest leg hair	0.127 m	cm	mm

# ENGLISH:

Today I would like you to use what you learnt about teeth yesterday to design a new healthy snack that has benefits for the teeth.

- Firstly, sketch the snack and colour it. It would help if you labelled the different parts of it. You might like to design some packaging for it too!*
- Then, to go with your design you will need to write a persuasive pitch for your product. You could make this into a script for a TV advert, paragraphs in a leaflet or a description to go on the back of the packaging.*

*In your writing, think about how to use descriptive language to make your snack sound tasty and appealing.*

*What kind of adjectives can you think of that make a food sound tasty? Here are some examples, make sure you add your own too.*

*Mouth-watering      creamy      delicious      guilt-free      fruity      savoury*



- *Another important part of persuasive writing is to use facts and figures. You could use any facts you found out about things that are good for teeth here. For example, this snack is full of calcium which helps keep your teeth super strong!*

*Appealing language is also used in adverts, often in bright colours and bubbles to grab attention. Sometimes these tell you to do something using bossy verbs such as 'look no further!' or 'buy it now!'*



## Here is my example of my snack and persuasive writing!

Healthy! Delicious! Lunch box friendly!

Sound like something you'd enjoy? Then get yourself a packet of the new Banana Bites!

These tasty morsels are baked without oil and are bursting with hearty oats, juicy raisins and blissful banana.

Feel guilt-free as you send your child off to school knowing they have a tasty treat to tuck into. Banana bites come with a range of topping flavours, including sensational strawberry and awesome apricot!

Tooth benefits:

Soft so gentle on young teeth.

Made with natural sweeteners, not processed dental damaging sugars.

Provides essential calcium from the yummy yoghurt topping.

Why wait? Enjoy yours today for only £1.99 a packet!



Now create your own. You could even try making it!

# The Human Body



Today we will be looking at a different part of the body, the skeleton.

Here are some tasks you could do to learn about it:

1.) Build your own skeleton making bones out of card, straws, cotton buds or whatever else you can find. Label the different bones.

2.) Find a song on YouTube to teach you the bones in the body.

3.) Research the function of our skeleton.



4.) Design and build a structure to hold a tennis ball up as high as you can. Compare your structure to photos of the spine, the pelvis and the leg bones. Is your structure similar to these bones in any way? What makes our skeletal system good at supporting our bodies? How does your structure compare?

5.) As well as for support the skeleton also protects our organs. Can you design and build a protective cover for something delicate, such as the chocolate covering on a teacake? Test your protective structure by dropping it from different heights. How effective was it? Now compare this to pictures of the skeleton and think about how it protects our organs.