

Tuesday 12th January 2021

Maths

12/01/20

WALT: Add money using pounds and pence.

Recap the value of money and coins from yesterday, practise making £2 in different ways.

Remind chn of 100p = £1.

Activity 1: Match up these amounts.

£6 and 20p

£6 and 71p

£7 and 27p

Activity 2:

Freya and Niles are finding the total of the coins below.

Freya

I think the total is £8 and 26p.

Niles

I think the total is £8 and 31p.

Who is correct? Explain why.

Today I would like you to focus on adding money, using pounds and pence. When adding amounts, it is helpful to add the pounds first, then the pence. Remember, when you add up 100p this is equal to another pound.

Activity 3

Have a go at these questions, I have answered the first one for you and shown you a way to do this, adding the pounds first and then the pence. **Try the challenge if you feel confident! If not practise some more with adding amounts.**

1). £9 and 64p + £2 and 99p =

Add the pounds first, so £9 + £2 = £11

Then 64p + 99p = 163p. Now, remember, your 100 equal another pound so it is £1 and 63p

Add these totals together and your final answer is £11 + £1 and 63p = **£12 and 63p**

2). $50p + 23p =$

3). $£1 \text{ and } 45p + 50p =$

4). $£5 \text{ and } 20p + £1 \text{ and } 15p =$

5). $£6 \text{ and } 25p + £2 \text{ and } 50p =$

6). $£3 \text{ and } 65p + £4 \text{ and } 50p =$

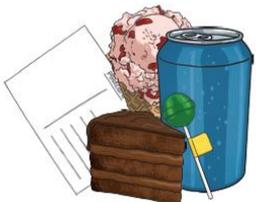
7). $£7 \text{ and } 70p + £2 \text{ and } 99p =$

Challenge:

Maths Mastery - Money

2. At a market stall by the seaside, Hannah can buy the following items:

- postcard 25p
- lolly 35p
- ice cream 75p
- cake £1.20
- cola 55p



Hannah has £2. She buys three items and has less than £1 in change. Which three items could she have bought?

Maths Mastery - Money

3. Maurice the magpie has been stealing again!
He has stolen 3 silver coins.

What different totals could the coins make?



English

Tuesday 12th January 2020

WALT: Finish researching using non-fiction sources and make notes.

I have attached a poster which explains more about what an explanation text should include or ideas what you can add. We will start planning tomorrow so have a look at this to give you some more ideas.

Please continue/ finish researching and making notes for your explanation text later in the week. I would like you to focus on the Human Body, particularly on two topics: The skeleton and muscles. Use the documents attached yesterday, the internet or any resources at home.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9339j6/articles/zqfdpbk>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9339j6/articles/zpbxb82>

Remember to make notes that make sense to you, to help you write your explanation later this week.

What is the main job(s) of the skeleton?

What is the main job(s) of the muscles?

Interesting facts about human body and these topics. Names of main bones and muscles, where in the body they are, look at basic diagrams and labels.

Extension: If you want to research further to add to your writing later in the week, you could also look at the digestive system: What does our body do with food?

There are some great YouTube videos and BBC resources about the human body at a KS2 level which you could also use to research. E.g. 'operation ouch'.

Spellings		
Mrs Collins' Group	Week 2	
Were	There	offering
Out	This	offered
Have	Went	benefited
Are	Little	benefiting
One	Down	focused
		focusing

Magic Spell: Word Classes

Activity:

Read through these sentences and find words that are nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. If printed, you could circle each word class in a different colour.

The cat stretched lazily in his bed.

"I'm tired" said the girl grumpily.

The big, bright sun shone brightly down on to the town.

Miss Baker smiled cheerfully when the bell rang for lunch.

Then have a go a writing your own sentences, remembering to use these 4 word classes.

Challenge: Can you up-level your sentences by using more interesting verbs and adverbs? E.g. No said!

Reminder:

Word classes are the job that a single word does in a sentence. One word can be different word classes, depending on what it does in a sentence. E.g. I ran quickly to the shop. 'Ran' is the doing word so a verb, 'quickly' is the adverb as it describes the verb, it 'adds to the verb'.

Adjective	A describing word	Large Blue Brave
Nouns	Name of a person, place or thing	Apple School Miss Baker
Verbs	A doing/ action word	Jump Run Said
Adverbs	A word that describes a verb, often ends in -ly	Quickly Angrily Lazily Fast

Science

WALT: Explain how muscles work. (Adult Guidance attached)

Discuss: Do you think the skeleton enable movement? Or muscles?

Today we are focussing on muscles and how they work in pairs. We need to understand that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. Watch this clip. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9339j6/articles/zpbxb82> . Muscles are responsible for every movement our bodies make. Muscles work in pairs, such as your arm muscles.

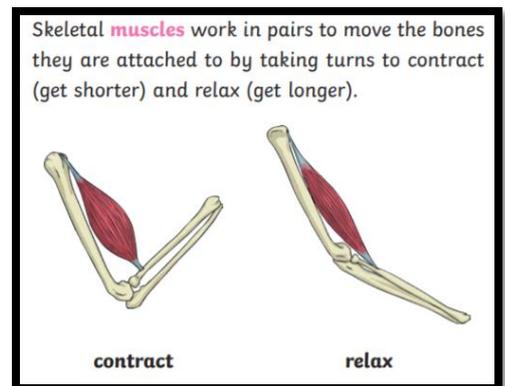
Muscles are attached to **bones** by **tendons** and help those bones to move.

When a muscle contracts (bunches up), it gets shorter and so pulls on the bone it is attached to. When a muscle relaxes, it goes back to its normal size.

Muscles can only pull and cannot push. Therefore muscles have to work in pairs to move a joint. One muscle will contract and pull a joint one way and another muscle will contract and pull it the other.

Activity 1:

Extend one arm in front of you and raise your fist towards your shoulder a few times. Now place your other hand over your upper arm as you do it. You will be able to feel the muscle contracting (getting shorter and thicker) under your skin. This muscle is called your bicep. You will be able to see the change in shape of the muscle as you do it. There are muscles opposite your biceps on the lower side of your arm that contract every time you straighten your arm. These are called your triceps. Your biceps and triceps work in pairs to bend and straighten your arms.



Read through the PowerPoint to find out more about what muscles do for your body.

Activity 2: Set up an enquiry.

Now it's time to plan an inquiry. I would like you to find out how your muscles help you to move. You need to carry out 3 activities and find out which muscles help you to do them. As always, you need to make a prediction first. Choose 3 activities, it could be jumping, reading and running. First, predict which muscles you think you will use, record that first, you can use the sheet attached. Then carry out the activity and feel which muscle is used. Look back at your predictions, were you correct? Then write what you have found out.

Can you write a few sentences to explain how muscles work? How they enable you to move?

Key Words: Pull, contract, pairs.