

Thursday 21st January 2021

Maths WALT: Count in multiples of 3 and use times table facts.

21/01/20

Today I would like you to concentrate on counting in 3s and the 3x table. Practise your 3x table now out loud. Count forwards and backwards out loud. If you need to, you could write them down.

A video and activity for recalling the 3x table:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/super movers/ks2-maths-the-3-times-table/z6sw382>

Activity 1

First lets practise counting in 3s from different numbers. Add 3 five times to the following numbers to create a sequence. I have started one for you.

5	8	11	14		
22					
312					
124					

Now try counting backwards in 3. Start from the first number and take away 3 each time to create a sequence.

30	27	24	21		
129					
452					


Activity 2

Now lets use our knowledge of the 3x table to solve multiplication and division question. Remember to work out division, count in 3s to work out how many 3s fit into that number. If you get stuck you can use an array, but times tables are quicker!

$12 \times 3 =$	$10 \times 3 =$	$\underline{\quad} = 15 \div 3$
$36 \div 3 =$	$9 \times 3 =$	$27 \div 3 =$
$3 \times 3 =$	$3 \times 9 =$	$2 \times 3 =$
$9 \div 3 =$	$30 \div 3 =$	$\underline{\quad} = 6 \times 3$

Challenge/ Extension

Have a go at this if you feel confident!

 Complete the number sentences.

1 triangle has 3 sides.

3 triangles have ___ sides in total.

___ triangles have 6 sides in total.

5 triangles have ___ sides in total.



$$1 \times 3 = 3$$

$$3 \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = 6$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

English

WALT: Ask questions and respond creatively to a text (VIPERS)

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'Interview with a Bengal Tiger'.

To start, read through the text again. Think about how the tiger feels. The tiger explains that humans hunt tigers, how do you think she feels about this? What do you think she would ask a human in an interview?

Today I would like you to have a go at interviewing an animal! This needs to be an animal you know about. It would be a good idea to choose the animal that you are researching in computing.

Activity

Think of and write 3 questions you would like to ask your chosen animal. Then pretend you are that animal and write the answers, from the point of view of that animal.

Think of your own 3 questions, you could look at the text to help you. Write them down, don't forget to use a question mark.

Now you need to imagine what your animal would answer. Think about what they might say. Use what facts you know about the animal to help you. You can decide what personality your animal has. Are they grumpy? Funny? Silly? Serious? This might affect how they answer your question!

Be creative and think carefully about what your answers might be. When you are finished, you could add an illustration to your work by drawing the animal in the style of Nick East (the illustrator of the book). You can complete your writing below, or on a separate piece of paper. Enjoy!

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Come
Came
Their
Could
See

Put
About
Back
Your
Children

Week 3

Adding suffixes beginning with a vowel (er/ed/ing/en) to words with more than one syllable (stressed last syllable - double the final consonant)

forgetting
forgotten
beginning
beginner


preferred
preferring
occurred
occurring
forbidden
committed

Magic Spell: Apostrophes '


Apostrophes

Apostrophes are used to show possession.


This is Amy's car.




Robert's shoes are dirty.



The cats' whiskers are long.



The children's toys are in the box.



Apostrophes are used when letters are missing.

I am - I'm	does not - doesn't	do not - don't
you are - you're	could have - could've	he will - he'll
they will - they'll	who is - who's	she will - she'll

Apostrophes only have 2 jobs:

Omission: When a letter is missing.

Possession:

When something belongs to something/ someone.

Today let's think about using apostrophes for possession. We add an apostrophe and 's' to a noun

when the following item belongs to them. For example: Miss Baker's cup, Hayden's cat, Tyler's pencil.

When a name ends in 's', we put the apostrophe at the end of the name and NO extra 's'. For example James' water bottle, Mrs Collins' dog, Jess' guinea pig.

Have a go at using an apostrophe for possession for the following phrases: The first is done for you.

The cat belongs to Adam - **Adam's cat.**

The dog belongs to Sarah - _____

The guinea pig belongs to Max - _____

The pencil belongs to - _____

The bike belongs to Boris _____

Please practise your current spellings using joined writing. Make sure you use finger spaces, ascenders and descenders and keep your letters small enough that they don't overlap each other.

Use the sheet attached, or practise on a separate piece of paper. If you want a challenge, use your spellings in a sentence.