

Week beginning 21.09.20

English

This week in English we are carrying on our adventure in our book, Freedom For Bron. We have arrived at a point in the story where we have been told about Hrotha and his raider crew. We have discussed that during their trips and when they are around campfires they may have made and read poems that told a story. Your job for this week is to create your own narrative poem about a raider and his crew – think about them leaving their homes, the journey across water, reaching farms and settlements. Remember this is still a poem not just a story but you can take inspiration from narrative poems such as – The Highwayman by Alfred Noyes or The Listeners by Walter de la Mare or find your own narrative poem. When you have finished you could even write it up neatly and try to make your paper look old-fashioned.

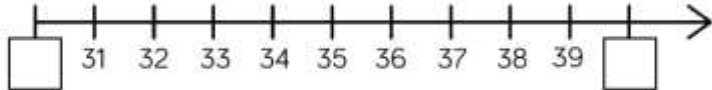
SPaG

To go alongside our poetry topic this week we will be looking at similes. Some examples of similes are: 'They fought like cats and dogs' or 'This house is as clean as a whistle'. Can you explain what a simile is and why we use them. Can you also create your own similes that could be used during Anglo-Saxon times, you may want to put some of these in your own poem?

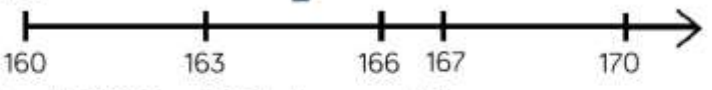
Maths

This week in maths, we will be learning to round numbers to the nearest 10 and 100. Remember the rule that if the digit is 1, 2, 3 or 4 you will need to round the number down and if it is a 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 the number will need to be rounded up. Have a go at the following question:

Which multiples of 10 do the numbers sit between?




Say whether each number on the number line is closer to 160 or 170?



Round 163, 166 and 167 to the nearest 10

Complete the table:

Start number	Rounded to the nearest 10
	
851	

A whole number is rounded to 370
 What could the number be?
 Write down all the possible answers.

370

Whitney says:



847 to the nearest 10
 is 840

Do you agree with Whitney?

Explain why.

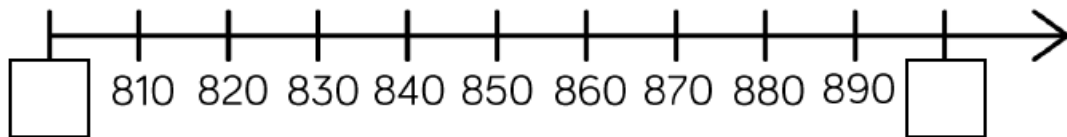
Two different two-digit numbers both
 round to 40 when rounded to the
 nearest 10

The sum of the two numbers is 79

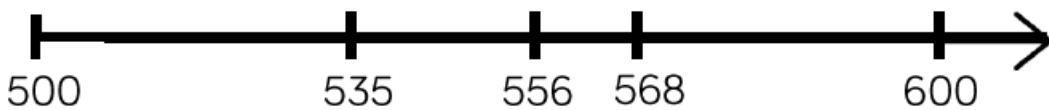
What could the two numbers be?

Is there more than one possibility?

Which multiples of 100 do the numbers sit between?



Say whether each number on the number line is closer to 500 or 600.



Round 535, 556 and 568 to the nearest 100

Use the stem sentence: _____ rounded to the nearest 100 is _____.

Complete the table:

Start number	Rounded to the nearest 100
994	

Always, Sometimes, Never

Explain your reasons for each statement.

- A number with a five in the tens column rounds up to the nearest hundred.
- A number with a five in the ones column rounds up to the nearest hundred.
- A number with a five in the hundreds column rounds up to the nearest hundred.

When a whole number is rounded to the nearest 100, the answer is 200

When the same number is rounded to the nearest 10, the answer is 250

What could the number be?

Is there more than one possibility?

Using the digit cards 0 to 9, can you make whole numbers that fit the following rules? You can only use each digit once.

1. When rounded to the nearest 10, I round to 20
2. When rounded to the nearest 10, I round to 10
3. When rounded to the nearest 100, I round to 700

Circle all the numbers that round to 5,650 to the nearest 10

5,652

648

5,648

5,645

5,655

Arrange the digit cards to make the smallest odd number between 70,000 and 90,000

6

4

3

8

9

Round your number to the nearest 1,000

Round your number to the nearest 10,000

History

Choose one of these famous Anglo-Saxons and research who they were, when they lived and what they are famous – you could also add an image of your favourite person: Etheldraeda of Ely, Hilda of Whitby or Kyneburga of Castor.

Science

Exercise improves your blood circulation and that helps prevent serious medical conditions such as heart attacks and strokes. Exercise can also help combat obesity (overweight). If you are overweight you can suffer from other conditions too, such as high blood pressure and diabetes. As your heart is a muscle, like any muscle the more you use it the more efficient it becomes. So when you exercise you strengthen your heart. Exercise also triggers the release of a brain chemical called serotonin, which makes you feel better – less anxious or depressed. Exercise also helps make our bones stronger and therefore less likely to become diseased (e.g. osteoporosis) and our joints suppler.

Outside in your garden carry out an investigation of the effects of exercise on the human body – Take pulse rate at rest – then complete four different types of exercise – e.g. jogging on the spot, star jumps, skipping, squats – complete each for 1½mins – re-take pulse rate at the end of each exercise and record results – also observing what has happened to your body.

(Further task: Children to produce a leaflet about the benefits of one form of exercise – running, cycling, swimming etc.)

What types of exercise do you do during the week either during the school day or after school clubs/out of school clubs.

Record physical activities that you take part in over the course of a week.