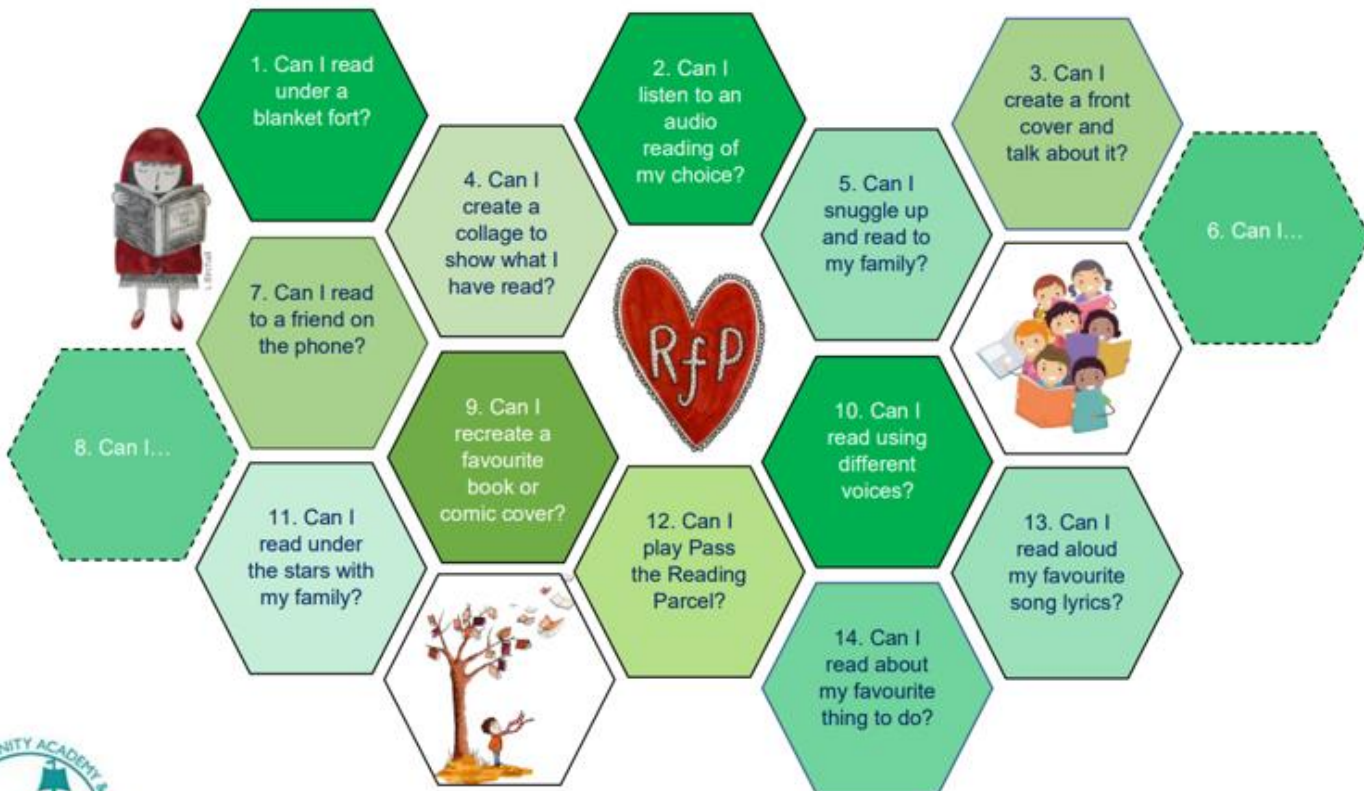


Tuesday 19th May
2020

For the 'everyday'
activities please see
Monday's power point.
This will save you
having to keep
printing the same
slides.

Here are some great reading for pleasure activities to try this week. You could tick off the activities as you try them.

Sharing the Love of Reading: 7-9 year olds



Below are a couple of links to books about the rainforest that you might like to read for free online. There are thousands of others to read if you don't like the two below.

- <https://readon.myon.co.uk/library/browse.html?category=53>
- https://readon.myon.co.uk/reader/index.html?a=ee_erfor_s15

To be able to do today's Maths lesson you must be confident with your times table knowledge. Have a go at these first.

$4 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

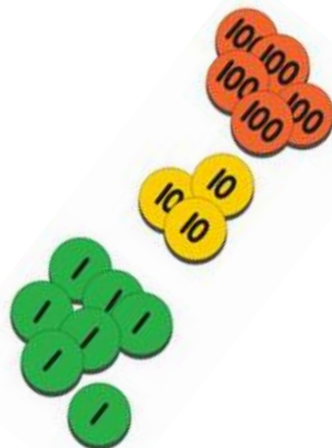
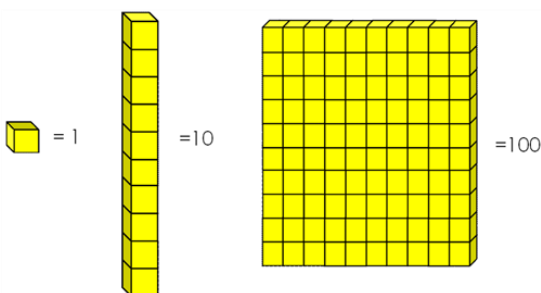
$4 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

As there's lots to do on the video today, ten in ten will be back tomorrow.

Maths for Tuesday

The White Rose video takes you through a series of quite tricky steps. So today's Maths is to work through the video and do the video questions on paper.

- The video begins by showing you how to use base ten equipment and then HTO counters to work out the questions. If we were in school we would begin by using this equipment and we call this the grid method.
- It then moves onto show you how to use the formal method to work your multiplications out.
- If we were in school we would be looking at the base 10, HTO counters and grid method first.
- Try and go as far as you can in the video, but don't worry if you can't do the formal column method yet.
- Please don't miss out steps as the base ten and HTO counters will help you to understand the method and you will also need to use these methods again next year.
- Don't rush the video, pause it when you have to answer a question.
- On the next page I've drawn some example grids that you might want to use, however drawing your own isn't too tricky.
- Do your best, this isn't exactly the way that we would have done this in school - we can only try it out and see what happens.
- Below are an example of base 10. and on the right HTO counters



Tens	Ones

Hundreds	Tens	Ones

H	T	O

H	T	O

Tuesday 12th May

English: Task 1

For the next 2 weeks we will be looking at the book 'Rang-tan in my bedroom' and other related texts. Today's tasks are focused on reading and handwriting.

Task 1: Orangutans live in the rainforests of the south-east Asian islands of Borneo and Sumatra. Look at the image of a rainforest below.

Copy out and complete the passage of text describing the rainforest by choosing the correct words to fill the gaps.

Use this as a chance to practise your handwriting. Remember your kinetic letters.



Rainforests are some of the richest ecosystems on Earth. Typically, they have a **TROPICAL** / **WINTER** climate due to their proximity to the equator. They usually receive a large amount of **SNOW** / **RAINFALL** each year. The rainforest is home to lots of living things: animals such as **ORANGUTANS** / **POLAR BEARS**, **TIGERS** / **HORSES** and a variety of trees including **WILD FRUIT TREES** / **OAK TREES**. When you look at a rainforest, it's usually a vivid **BLUE** / **GREEN** in colour, with lots of **WATERFALLS** / **BEACHES** dotted across the landscape. Rainforests consist of lots of layers full of a variety of different animal and plant life. One of these layers is called the 'canopy'; it is an umbrella-like layer of branches and **LEAVES** / **ROOTS** of the trees. In the canopy, you can find up to 80% of the **HUMANS** / **WILDLIFE** that live(s) in the rainforest!

Answers:



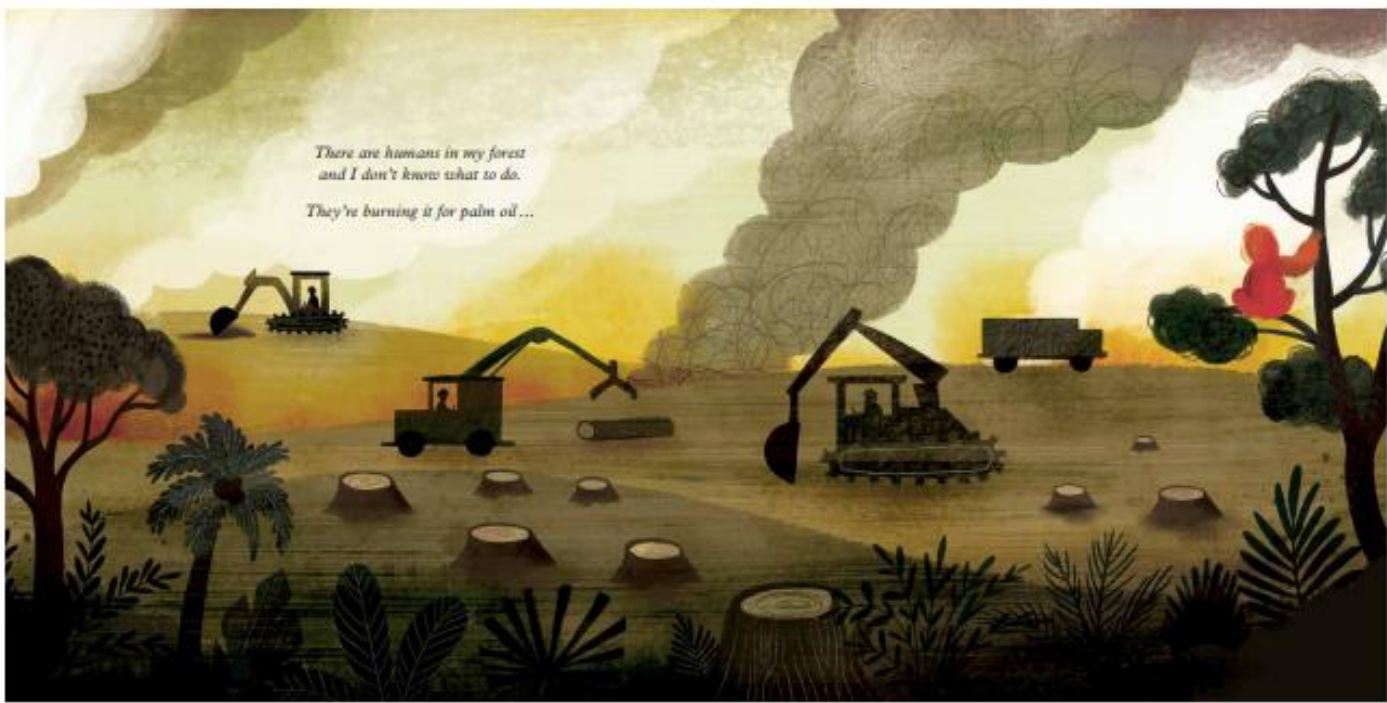
Rainforests are some of the richest ecosystems on Earth. Typically, they have a **TROPICAL** / **WINTER** climate due to their proximity to the equator. They usually receive a large amount of **SNOW** / **RAINFALL** each year. The rainforest is home to lots of living things: animals such as **ORANGUTANS** / **POLAR BEARS**, **TIGERS** / **HORSES** and a variety of trees including **WILD FRUIT TREES** / **OAK TREES**. When you look at a rainforest, it's usually a vivid **BLUE** / **GREEN** in colour, with lots of **WATERFALLS** / **BEACHES** dotted across the landscape. Rainforests consist of lots of layers full of a variety of different animal and plant life. One of these layers is called the 'canopy'; it is an umbrella-like layer of branches and **LEAVES** / **ROOTS** of the trees. In the canopy, you can find up to 80% of the **HUMANS** / **WILDLIFE** that live(s) in the rainforest!

Tuesday 12th May

English: Task 2

Look at the following spread from *There's a Rang-Tan in My Bedroom* and answer the questions below:

Remember to write in full sentences and give details answers using your knowledge of the text to help you.



1. What is happening on these pages? How would you describe the scene? Is it positive or negative?
2. How is this image different from the image of the rainforest that you have just been looking at?
3. Why are humans causing this destruction to the orangutan's home?
4. How would you describe the orangutan in the illustration?
5. What can you infer about why Rang-tan is in the little girl's bedroom and not in her usual habitat?

Tuesday 12th May

English: Task 3

newsround

What is palm oil and why is it thought to be bad?

© 11 Nov 2018 Last updated at 09:32



Palm oil comes from oil palm trees like the ones seen in this picture

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/39492207>

Visit the BBC Newsround page by following the link. Read the information about palm oil - there is also a short video you can watch. Create a positive and negative table of results from what you find.

Benefits of palm oil	Negative effects of palm oil

Q can I create a Rainforest background using:

paint, pastels, chalks, crayons or felt tips?
This activity will take place over two weeks -
there will be more to do next week so save
this work.

- First have a look at some of the pictures on the next page to collect ideas.
- Then create a spider diagram of plants and trees that you might find in the Rainforest.
- On a piece of paper sketch out your Rainforest scene, try to add trees and plants that are a variety of sizes and shapes.
- You don't have to colour this sketch if you don't want to.
- Then you can either use paint to create a colour wash background - I'm thinking blue or green, or colour the back ground using chalks or crayons. (on a separate piece of paper)
- On another separate piece of paper draw the plants and trees and then paint or colour them in.
- When they are dry cut out the trees and plants and layer them onto your back ground. Remember that trees and plants are quite close together and the Rainforest is full of very tall trees.
- Here are some examples of colour wash back grounds and an example of a collage without animals.

