## Friday $5^{\text {th }}$ June

Hello year 5,
We hope you have all had a lovely half term and have enjoyed the glorious sunshine we have been having. Home learning this week follows the usual format and as always you can complete the tasks in any order and all the answers are provided at the back of the presentation so you can self-mark (no cheating though!).
Please remember that you are more than welcome to print off the presentation but you do not need to, you can just use it from a screen and then write your answers down either in your homework books or on a piece of paper. The message we're sending to you all (including your adults) is: "Do what you can, when you can and don't put too much pressure on yourselves." As always it is also important to take the time to relax, exercise and to be kind to yourselves and everyone else in your house.
Stay positive and keep smiling!
Best wishes,
Miss Savage and Mrs Montgomery

If you haven't tried this reading challenge yet ... why not give it a go!

Sharing the Love of Reading: 9-11-year oldsThe Open
University


## Remember to read at home!

You should be aiming to read for at least 20 minutes every day.

Remember, you can now take 'Accelerated Reader' quizzes from home by using this link Howley Grange Renaissance at home and logging on as usual using your username and password.

To check that the book you are reading has a quiz, you can check it using Accelerated Reader Bookfinder. It's okay to read books which haven't got a quiz - just keep a record of what you have read.

Keep reading and exploring new worlds and adventures!

## ACTIVE JUNE CHALLENGE

Challenge yourself and as many family members as you can to complete the 'Active June' challenge. There is an activity to do every day - at bronze, silver or gold level - you choose!

Who will complete ALL of the challenges?

| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I <br> Do some sit ups: <br> Bronze: 10 sit ups <br> Silver: 20 sit ups <br> Gold: 40 sit ups | 2 <br> Do some star jumps: <br> Bronze: 20 times Silver: 30 times Gold: 50 times | 3 <br> Practise balancing on right leg: <br> Bronze: I minute Silver: 2 minutes Gold: 3 minutes | 4 <br> Practise balancing on left leg: <br> Bronze: I minute Silver: 2 minutes Gold: 3 minutes | 5 <br> Have a jog around: <br> Bronze: 5 minutes <br> Silver: 10 minutes <br> Gold: 15 minutes | 6 Create your own throwing and catching game! | 7 <br> Teach the people at home your game and see who scores the most points! |
| 8 <br> Do some burpees: Bronze: IO burpees Silver: 15 burpees Gold: 20+ burpees | 9 <br> Try and do some mountain climbers: Bronze: 10 times Silver: 20 times Gold: 30+ times | 10 <br> Carefully try and do a plank: <br> Bronze: 30 seconds Silver: 45 seconds Gold: 60+ seconds | II <br> See how many tuck jumps you can do in a row: <br> Bronze: 10 jumps <br> Silver: 20 jumps <br> Gold: 30 jumps | 12 <br> Push ups! <br> Bronze: 10 push ups <br> Silver: 15 push ups <br> Gold: 20+ push ups | 13 <br> Use a pack of cards and create a game involving different exercises and the different suits! | 14 <br> Compete against someone at home to see who can complete more exercises in a given time. |
| 15 <br> Try and do some crunches: <br> Bronze: 10 crunches Silver: 20 crunches Gold: 30 crunches | 16 <br> Do some lunges on both legs: <br> Bronze: 10 each leg Silver: 20 each leg Gold: 30 each leg | 17 <br> Do a wall sit remember, stay still: Bronze: 20 seconds Silver: 30 seconds Gold: 60 seconds | 18 <br> Squat - count how many squats you can safely do in a minute: <br> Bronze: 10 squats <br> Silver: 15 squats <br> Gold: 20+ squats | 19 <br> High knees - Keep <br> going without <br> stopping <br> Bronze: 30 seconds <br> Silver: 50 seconds <br> Gold: I+ minute | 15 <br> Challenge yourself to learning some new yoga posts watch a Youtube video to help. | 16 <br> Practise those yoga skills your learned and see if you can balance for longer than you did yesterday. |
| 22 <br> Try doing some scissor kicks: Bronze: 30 seconds Silver: 45 seconds Gold: 60+ seconds | 23 <br> Do some shuttle runs: <br> Bronze: 15 runs Silver: 30 runs Gold: 50 runs | 24 <br> Hop on the spot: Bronze: 10 each leg Silver: 25 each leg Gold: 50 each leg | 25 <br> Hopscotch until you need to stop Bronze: 30 seconds Silver: 45 seconds Gold: 2 minutes | 26 <br> Try safely to do some jump squats in a minute: Bronze: 10 squats Silver: 15 squats Gold: 20+ squats | 27 <br> Go outside and be active with someone from your house. Go for a run or a walk! | 28 <br> Use your outdoor time to jump over things, balance along things and move in different ways. |
| 29 <br> Try hurdling over something (or just jumping!): <br> Bronze: I minute Silver: 3 minutes Gold: 5 minutes | 30 <br> Step jumps - find a step and jump up and down on it safely: Bronze: 10 times Silver: 20 times Gold 40+ times | Let's get active in June! <br> Try each of these activities with the people you're with! Challenge yourself to get as many bronze/silver/golds as you can! Keep track and celebrate your achievements! Remember it is important to stay active and healthy! |  |  |  |  |

## MATHS

## 10-4-10

1. Which is the correct symbol to make the calculation correct?

$$
\frac{3}{12}<>\frac{1}{3}
$$

9. List all the factors of $18=$
$10.36 .5 \times 1000=$
10. 3649 - $\qquad$ $=2165$
11. $6392 \div 6=$
12. $7921+369=$
13. $4216 \times 4=$
14. $22^{\circ}$ is an $\qquad$ angle.
15. $195^{\circ}$ is a $\qquad$ angle.

Just have a go, if you find one tricky, move on to the next one.
8. Name 3 multiples of $8=$

## MATHS

## WALT: solve problems involving mixed numbers.

Use the following slides to have a go at some problem solving activities involving mixed numbers.

Circle the odd one out.
A. $14 \frac{5}{8}+\frac{15}{4}$



D. $3 \frac{4}{6}+\frac{14}{12}$

Reasoning 1
Circle the odd one out.

$C$ is the odd one out because...

## Reasoning 1

Circle the odd one out.

$C$ is the odd one out because it totals a whole number. The rest are all mixed numbers.

Emma has completed the following calculation.


Is she correct?
Explain how you know.

Emma has completed the following calculation.


Is she correct?
Explain how you know.
She is incorrect because...

## Emma has completed the following calculation.



Is she correct? Explain how you know.

She is incorrect because the correct answer is $12 \frac{5}{6}$. $\frac{12}{3}$ is equivalent to 4 which added to $8 \frac{5}{6}$ makes $12 \frac{5}{6}$.

I am thinking of a number.
When I add it to the number on the card the answer will give the whole number of 11 .


The number is either a mixed fraction or an improper fraction but with a different denominator.

Find 3 possible answers.

I am thinking of a number.
When I add it to the number on the card the answer will give the whole number of 11 .


The number is either a mixed fraction or an improper fraction but with a different denominator.

Find 3 possible answers.
Various answers, for example: $5 \frac{4}{12}, \frac{16}{3}, 5 \frac{1}{3}$

## Choose either the one, two or three star and have a go at answering the following questions.

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7a. Circle the odd one out. Explain why.
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7a. Circle the odd one out. Explain why.
A. $3 \frac{1}{8}+\frac{15}{6}$
B. $2 \frac{4}{12}+\frac{24}{9}$
C. $6 \frac{3}{10}+\frac{19}{4}$
D. $12 \frac{2}{6}+\frac{11}{5}$
7b. Circle the odd one out. Explain why.
$10+\frac{15}{4}$
D. $3 \frac{3}{5}+\frac{14}{8}$

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\section*{\(\longmapsto\)}

8a. Annabel has completed the following calculation.
\(3 \frac{6}{10}+\frac{16}{8}=5 \frac{1}{5}\)


9a. I am thinking of a number.
When I add it to the number on the card the answer will not be a whole number.
It will be greater than 9 but less than 12 .
\[
7 \frac{4}{6}
\]

The number is either a mixed number or an improper fraction with a different denominator that is not a multiple of 6 .
Find 4 possible answers.

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\(\Leftrightarrow\)

8b. Peter has completed the following calculation.
\[
5 \frac{3}{5}+\frac{15}{3}=8 \frac{3}{5}
\]

\section*{Is he correct?}

Explain how you know

9 b . I am thinking of a number.
When I add it to the number on the card the answer will not be a whole number. It will be greater than 9 but less than 11 .


The number is either a mixed number or an improper fraction with a different denominator that is not a multiple of 12 .

\section*{Find 4 possible answers.}
\(\widehat{\square}\)

\section*{ENGLISH}

This week in English we are going to be using the text 'The Lost Thing' by Shaun Tan.

\section*{Task 1: Watch 'The Lost Thing'.}

Watch the animated version of 'The Lost Thing' using the link below:

\section*{https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rpak6ktsux4}

How does it compare to the book? Which do you prefer and why?

\section*{Task 2: Write a short story.}

Write either a prequel to the story 'The Lost Thing' that explains where the Lost Thing came from. Or write a sequel in which the boy meets the Lost Thing again, remember to include parenthesis within your short story.

\section*{Extension Task:}

Look at Shaun Tan's design for the boy from 'The Lost Thing' using the link below: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZL4OYbAHuwQ

Can you learn how to draw him?


\section*{Who Is Banksy?}

The simple answer is: no one really knows.
Banksy is an anonymous graffiti artist. That means he keeps his identity hidden. He will not do media interviews, he won't release his real name, and he will not allow photos or copies of his artwork to be made and sold.


\section*{What Is Graffiti?}

Graffiti is writing or drawings scribbled, scratched, or sprayed secretly on a wall or other surface in a public place. It is generally considered to be vandalism. Vandalism is a crime and vandals can be punished.


Vandalism is the deliberate destruction of belongings or property.

\section*{Banksy's Beginnings}


Banksy is originally from Bristol, England. He was part of the Bristol underground art scene, and he was inspired by the graffiti artist called 3D.

Banksy first started working as a freehand graffiti artist in 1990 and continued until 1994. He met a photographer called Steve Lazarides, who began selling his art for him. Steve then became Banksy's agent, which means he arranged exhibitions.

\section*{Voicing His Opinion}

Banksy uses his art to give his opinion on events that are happening in the world. He is known as a political activist. The graffiti he paints shows what he thinks. The most common themes are his views on greed, poverty, despair, the obsession with celebrities, the government and war.

Graffiti artists have a 'tag', which is like putting a signature on

their work.


\section*{Technique}

Banksy uses stencils to create his artwork. He draws an outline onto card or acetate sheets and then cuts the shapes out by hand. He then uses spray paint on the stencil to create the graffiti.

Banksy has said that before he used stencils, he was very slow at painting, so he often got caught or didn't finish a piece at all.

Some graffiti artists think it is cheating to use stencils. They prefer to paint freehand.

\section*{Rat in London}


This rat is holding a camera.
What message do you think Banksy is sending through this painting?

\section*{Shop Till You Drop}


Banksy has taken a famous saying and turned it into an amusing piece of art.
What is he saying about how much shopping people do?

\section*{Chamber Maid in Hoxton, London}


What do you think Banksy is saying about society and wealthy people, through this piece of art?

\section*{YOUR TASK}

\section*{Banksy's Bank Note}

\section*{Amazing Fact}

In 2004, a street artist called Banksy produced one million pounds worth of ten pound notes with the image of Princess Diana on the front, instead of the Queen. The notes were also altered to say 'Banksy of England' instead of Bank of England. Banksy had planned to throw notes from a building but changed his mind after some notes, which were given out at a festival, were actually used to buy things.

\section*{Challenge}

If you could design a new bank note for people to spend, what would it look like?

What pictures would you use?
What colour would your bank note be?

Would you include a famous person or someone you know?

Design your own bank note.
You can use the bank note template on slide 28 to help you or you can draw your own.

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ANSWERS

\section*{MATHS}

\section*{10-4-10 ANSWERS}
1. Which is the correct symbol to make the calculation correct?
\[
\frac{3}{12}<>\frac{1}{3}=\frac{4}{12}
\]
9. List all the factors of \(18=1,18,2,9,3,6\)
\(10.36 .5 \times 1000=36,500\)
2. \(3649-\underline{1484}=2165\)
3. \(6392 \div 6=1065 r^{2}\)
4. \(7921+369=8290\)
5. \(4216 \times 4=16,864\)
6. \(22^{\circ}\) is an acute angle.
7. \(195^{\circ}\) is a reflex angle.
8. Name 3 multiples of \(8=8,16,24\) etc.

\section*{MATHS ANSWERS}

1a. B is the odd one out as it is the only answer that is equivalent to a whole.
2a. No, the correct answer is \(4 \frac{4}{5}\). She has added the denominators.
3a. \(1 \frac{2}{8}\)
4a. \(C\) is the odd one out as it is the only answer where the whole is less than 4. 5 a . No. The correct answer is \(3 \frac{11}{12} \cdot \frac{14}{12}\) is equivalent to \(1 \frac{2}{12}\) and \(2 \frac{3}{4}\) is equivalent to \(2 \frac{9}{12}\) so \(2 \frac{9}{12}+1 \frac{2}{12}=3 \frac{11}{12}\).
6a. Various answers, for example:
\(3 \frac{2}{3}, \frac{11}{3}\) or \(3 \frac{4}{6}\)

7a. \(B\) is the odd one out totalling a whole number. The rest give a mixed number total.
8 a . No, the correct answer is \(5 \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{16}{8}\) is equivalent to \(2.3 \frac{6}{10}+2=5 \frac{6}{10}\) which is equivalent to \(5 \frac{3}{5}\).

1b. D is the odd one out as it is the only answer where the whole is greater than 2.
2b. Yes, \(3+3=6\) and \(\frac{2}{10}+\frac{2}{10}=\frac{4}{10}\) so \(6+\frac{4}{10}\) \(=6 \frac{4}{10}\).
3b. \(1 \frac{4}{6}\)
4b. \(D\) is the odd one out, totalling a whole number. All the rest have a total that is a mixed number.
5b. Yes. \(\frac{19}{10}\) is equivalent to \(1 \frac{9}{10}\) and \(4 \frac{3}{5}\) is equivalent to \(4 \frac{6}{10}\) so \(1 \frac{9}{10}+4 \frac{6}{10}=5 \frac{15}{10}\) which is equivalent to \(6 \frac{1}{2}\).
6b. Various answers, for example:
\(4 \frac{1}{3}, \frac{13}{3}\) or \(4 \frac{4}{12}\)
7b. D is the odd one out as it is the only calculation that does not equal \(5 \frac{3}{20}\).
\(8 \mathrm{8b}\). No, the correct answer is \(10 \frac{3}{5}\). \(\frac{15}{3}\) is equivalent to \(5.5 \frac{3}{5}+5=10 \frac{3}{5}\) 9b. Various answers, for example:
\(\frac{23}{10}, 2 \frac{2}{6}, \frac{15}{8}, \frac{8}{3}\)

9a. Various answers, for example:```

