

## Summer 1st Homework

**Every week** I need to make sure I practise my

### **Reading**

Try and read as much as you can. This can be on your own or with an adult. This can be a book from school or home or a magazine etc. Once you finish reading, recap what you have learnt in a few sentences and try and think of a question about your book. Can you answer your question?

Remember to use your VIPERS bookmark to help you ask and answer questions about your book.

### **Spelling**

You will have new spellings each week (see attached sheet). I have previously sent home ideas to help you practise your spellings (these ideas are also on teams or the class page on the school website).

### **Times Tables**

Try and practise your times table 3 times a week. Each week I have included some ideas and games to help you practise (see below). You can also log into your Times Tables Rock Stars account. The username is your name<sup>1</sup> and the password is abc. For example Jack<sup>1</sup>, abc.





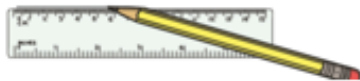



These are the times tables we learn each year:

Year 2	2, 5, 10 times tables
Year 3	3, 4, 6, 8 times tables
Year 4/ 5/ 6	Up to 12 times tables and beyond including division facts.

Week 1 W/C 25. 4. 22	Week 2 W/C 2.5.22	Week 3 W/C 9.5.22	Week 4 W/C 16.5.22	Week 5 W/C 23.5.22
Words ending in “ary”	Words with a short /u/ sound spelt with ‘o’	Words with a short /u/ sound spelt with ‘ou’	Word families	Word families
library February Dictionary summary primary ordinary necessary  <u>Challenge</u> boundary salary secondary	woman wonder Month brother another above discover  <u>Challenge</u> govern shovel	enough young touch double trouble country courage rough tough cousin	instruct structure construction instruction Instructor  unit universe university	scope telescope microscope inspect spectator respect  Challenge horoscope Periscope perspective spectacles
12 times tables  Challenge– division facts. For example 36 divided by 12=, 360 divided by 12.	12 times tables  Challenge– missing number problems 36 divided by __ = 12 __ divided by 12= 6	Practise the 3, 6 times tables.  If you are sure of these do you know your 4 and 8 times tables?  Can you answer questions about the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 times tables in any order?	7 times tables  Challenge– division facts. For example 70 divided by 7=	9 times tables  Challenge– division facts. For example 900 divided by 9= __ divided by 9= 90 99 divided by __= 11 etc.

## How do I practise my times tables?



Practice your star jumps as you say your 3 times tables.	Make up a new action to practice with your times tables. For example hopping, skipping.	Play times tables tennis. If you don't have a partner you could always play against a wall! For example you say 3, the wall/partner says 6, you say 9 etc.	Sing a silly song to help you learn your times tables. Here is one you can try. Ask an adult to search BBC Supermovers times tables.		Challenge: Do you know your division facts for 3? For example what is 12 divided by 3, what is 30 divided by 3
Can you create your own game or board game?	How high can you count in 1 minute?  6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72	Write down your 6 times tables in a list on the side of a page. Do you notice a pattern? Look at the tens and ones digit.	Pass something small and soft (like a pair of socks or a small eraser) between your hands as you count 6, 12, 18..	Create your own quiz e.g.	Use some natural materials (stones, twigs, leaves etc.) to make an array.
Create a pairs game using scrap paper.  Write down 1X6, 2 X6, 3 X6 etc on small pieces of paper. Write down 6, 12, 18 etc on small pieces of paper. Place them face down on the floor/table. Turn them over, if you get a pair you keep them.	Play fizz buzz with a friend. Remember you need to say fizz instead of the 3 times tables. Challenge: you have to say buzz instead of the 6 times tables.  For example: 1, 2, fizz, 4, 5, fizz, 7...  Challenge: 1, 2, fizz, 4, 5, fizz and buzz, 7, 8, fizz etc.	Check which 6 times tables you find tricky. Which ones do you get stuck on? Which ones are you going to practise today?	Write down your times tables. Write the tens in one colour and your ones in another colour.	Ask an adult permission to practise your times tables on Times tables Rockstars (Username is Name1 and password is abc)	Find a step in your house or outside. Every time you step up or down say the next multiple of 8. 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96

1* Make a wordsearch with your words. List them underneath.	2* Write a sentence for each word to explain its meaning.	3* Write rhymes for each of your words.	4* Write your words on cards. Select 6 to put on a bingo grid. Turn cards over one by one. If you have word and can spell it, you can cover it.
5* Write your words in colourful bubble writing.	6* Put your words to a number code eg A=1, B=2	7* Arrange your words in alphabetical order.	8* Use each of your words in a silly sentence. Underline the word used.
9* Illustrate each of your words with a picture.	10* Write your words in different fonts and colours. <b>Fancy Letters</b> Write each of your words using <b>fancy writing</b> . Your letters could be curly or dotty... or whatever you decide! 	11* Write out your words, cut into parts that help you to learn them and glue them in.	Pyramid Writing  <small>3rd Grade Gridiron</small>
<b>Across and Down</b> Write your words <b>across and down</b> , sharing the same first letter. 	<b>Blue Vowels</b> Write out each of your words. Go over the vowels in each word using <b>blue</b> pencil. 	Choose a spelling, player 1 writes the first letter, player 2 writes the next letter and so on.	<b>Tell a Story</b> Use all of your spelling words in a <b>short story</b> that makes sense! Underline your words with a ruler. 
Ask your partner to write down your spellings. Write 3 of them wrong and 2 of them right. Can you spot and correct the mistakes?	<b>Join the Dots</b> Write each of your words using <b>dots</b> . Then, <b>join the dots</b> with a coloured pencil to make your word. 	<b>Air Writing</b> Write your words <b>in the air</b> with your finger. Ask someone to read your words as you write. Or, ask someone to air write the letters you tell them to spell your word. 	<b>Backwards Words</b> Write your words out <b>forwards</b> then <b>backwards</b> . 

How do I practise my spellings?

## Summer 1st Half Homework

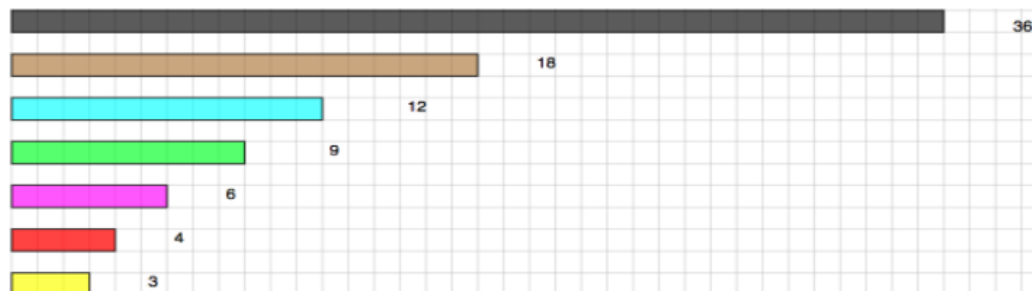
This **half term** choose at least **3** of the tasks below to complete. Challenge is an important part of the learning process and so our homework has been put into three levels. Challenges at level 3 are designed to stretch the more able pupils, though all children are welcome to attempt any of the challenges.

Challenge Level 1	<p><b><u>English/ History</u></b></p> <p>Research a Viking artefact. Draw a picture of it and explain what it was used for. Can you create a report about your findings?</p> 	<p><b><u>Maths/ Design and Technology</u></b></p> <p>The Vikings used bows and arrows to hunt and in battle. Make your own target game (using beanbags or a ball) and record the totals you score. How many ones/ tens and hundreds does your number have?</p> <p>Play against some friends. Can you create a table or bar chart to show everyone's scores. Who scored the most? What was the difference between the highest and lowest score?</p>	<p><b><u>Art/ Design and Technology</u></b></p> <p>Design a Viking meal. It could be fun to have a go at making a recipe or two!! Take pictures of you making it.</p> <p><a href="#">Viking food - small recipe collection   Fotevikens Museum</a></p>
Challenge Level 2	<p><b><u>History/ English</u></b></p> <p>Imagine you are an Anglo-Saxon when the Vikings invade. Write a short diary entry describing how you feel.</p> <p>Don't forget to include adverbials, conjunctions and adjectives.</p>	<p><b><u>Science</u></b></p> <p>Ask for help from an adult to design and plan your own experiment about the states of matter and how they change. Think carefully about what we have learnt about solids, liquids, gases and how they change matter through melting, heating etc,</p> <p>Can you write instructions for your experiment?</p> <p>(see list to the right)</p> <p>Can you write an explanation of what happened?</p> <hr/> <p>Use "How to..." in the title</p> <hr/> <p>Lists (e.g. materials/ingredients/equipment)</p> <hr/> <p>Numbers/letters or bullet points to show order</p> <hr/> <p>Imperative verbs (e.g. mix/stir)</p> <hr/> <p>Short, clear sentences</p> <hr/> <p>Diagrams/illustrations</p> <hr/>	<p><b><u>History</u></b></p> <p>Art/ D and T- Create an interesting collage of a Viking scene; stormy sea, long boat, a raid!</p> 

Challenge Level  
3

## Maths

Here are some lengths, which could be made out of connecting cubes or strips of coloured paper/card:



To start with, the **black** will be counted as ONE so that the **brown** one is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the **blue** one is  $\frac{1}{3}$ , etc.

Using different combinations, put them together to equal the length of the **black**, which is 36 long.

For example, if you were to choose the **brown**, **blue** and **magenta** (pink) you could write them down as the  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$

So we would have:  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = 1$

### MOVING ON

Choose any four of the strips, except the **black** one, and put them together. Now, compare them with the **black**.

Here are two examples to start you off. Have a go and find as many different fours as you can.



Using a 3, 6, 12 and an 18 makes  $1\frac{1}{12}$



Using two 12s and two 9s makes  $1\frac{1}{6}$

### GOING EVEN FURTHER

Now the **light blue** strip is the ONE (1).

Use the same fours that you chose before but this time, compare them with the light blue strip instead of the **black**.

## Literacy

Choose a topic to explain for a family member. For example how do seeds grow or how does the water cycle work. Ask someone to listen carefully to your explanation. Did you miss any steps? Is it important to give the steps in chronological order?

(Chronological order means the explanation is in time order for example step 1, then step 2).

Time to plan your explanation text. Here are some ideas but you can choose your own.

How do volcanoes erupt?

The lifecycle of a frog

How do cyclones form?

How does a chicken hatch?

Spend some time today planning your explanation. You will need

A title and introduction.

Scientific language

Time conjunctions

Clear layout- for example using numbers or diagrams.

Use cause and effect (causal) conjunctions

if..., then...

as a result

consequently

therefore

since

thus



If the air is warmer, then evaporation happens quicker.