



Week 1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Reading Comprehension Read the text and make note of any words that are challenging; aim to find at least 8. Use a dictionary and make a note of their definition and then use them in your own sentence. Write a brief summary to explain the key events of the text. Continue the story by writing the next two paragraphs. What happens to the seed?	The Inept Magician – Retrieval Questions: 1. What does CLoC stand for? 2. What colour is Sproggit's rabbit? 3. What did Sproggit think Derm's cloak was actually made of? 4. Where did they sit in the garden? 5. What had been used to make Derm's wand? Can you write another 5 retrieval questions based on the text?	Nara Dreamland  Nara Dreamland is an abandoned theme park in Japan, it's been closed since 2006. Write a letter to school to explain why this would (or wouldn't) be a good idea for a school trip!	Great Wall of China Over 10 million people visit the Great Wall of China each year.  Use the internet to conduct some research about in and create an informative piece of writing; this could be a leaflet or non-chronological report.	Mount Fuji  Mount Fuji is the highest mountain in Japan; it's also the second highest active volcano. Imagine you are leading a visit here. Write a set of instructions for tourists so they know what to take.
Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:
When summarising, you should: - Pick out the key points. - Give a general overview. - Give details in the correct order, re-reading the text to support.	When answering retrieval questions, remember: - The answer is always in the text. - You don't need to put the answer in your own words, just copy it. - Read the piece of text the question is asking you about, then carefully read it again	Aim to include formal language and a few relative clauses in your letter: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zsrt4qt	Suggested websites: https://www.scienceforkidsclub.com/great-wall-of-china.html https://kids.kiddle.co/Great_Wall_of_China	Use the attached model text about preparing for a Kenyan safari adventure to help you. Think about the layout and language features used.

Week 2

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Alma This week is going to be based on a video clip called 'Alma'.  Watch the clip and then write a short paragraph summarising what happens. Use your summary to create a timeline of events.	Setting Description What words/phrases would you use to describe the shop? How would you describe the shape of the window? Does the shop look dangerous?  Your task today is to write a detailed setting description about the outside of the shop.	Alma's Emotions Watch the clip and list as many different emotions as you can. Do these change frequently based on the setting / events? Write a detailed paragraph about how you think Alma is feeling to summarise the main emotions she is experiencing. Think carefully about how they change throughout the clip.	MISSING! If you watch the clip closely, at the start, there are missing posters on the wall for other children. Create a missing poster for Alma. You should include: - A picture of her - Statistics (age, height, eye colour, hair colour, what she was wearing) - Description (explaining where she was last seen, and what to do if you see her)	Open or Closed? Many children have gone missing after being last seen entering the mysterious shop. Write a letter to the shop owner persuading them to close the store. Think carefully about the reasons you are going to give about why it's unsafe for the shop to be open without the owner present.
Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:
What do you think the moral (main message) of the story is? Video clip: https://www.literacyshed.com/alma.html	Aim high with your vocabulary choices and carefully select some ambitious language from the 'vocabulary ninja' sheets. 	Possible emotions: happiness, joy, laughter, annoyance, frustration, concern, panic, distress, horror	Re-watch the video clip carefully and take notes on Alma's appearance. Your statistics and description needs to be as accurate as possible to help people find her.	You could mention: - How there are many dolls/toys to tempt young children inside. - How the door opens by itself. - That the doors shuts once you are in and cannot be opened from the inside.



The Inept Magician

Sproggit was a magician. Or at least he was trying his hardest to be a magician. He had all of the equipment: a cloak, a wand, a white rabbit and even his dad's old, battered top hat. True, the rabbit kept escaping from its hutch, and the cloak was an old sheet dyed black, but he really was trying.

His friend Derm had been attending the Curious League of Conjurers (or CLoC for short) for nearly a year now, and Sproggit was desperate to join him. Derm was amazing. His parents were wealthy cabbage farmers and could afford the best equipment. He had a cloak made of actual stardust, or so he said. Sproggit suspected it was probably just silk with some glitter sprinkled over it. He hadn't said anything.

Derm had tried to teach Sproggit the magic he'd been learning. He made it seem so easy: just utter a few words and wiggle your wand. Sproggit had even practised his Scottish accent so that he could sound exactly like Derm, in case that was the problem.

"*Vanishus Lepus*," he'd shouted, waving his wand at his poor rabbit. Instead of disappearing, it just looked at him with a hurt expression, before going to the toilet in the hat.

Sproggit sat back on the wooden bench at the top of his garden and sighed. "It's no use," he said to Derm, who was busy sawing a goat in half on the other side of the patio. The goat didn't seem particularly bothered by what was going on. "I'll never be any good."

Derm looked up from his work and gave a half-hearted "Ta-da!". The goat bleated its approval. Derm waved his wand, and the goat joined back together. Not wanting to stick around for anything further, it bolted into the field next door. "Listen," Derm said as he sat down next to his friend, "we're not to supposed to do this but..."

Sproggit looked down at his friend's wand. Derm gave it a conspiratorial wiggle. "Go on," Derm instructed him. "Try my wand, see if it makes a difference."

Blood drained from Sproggit's face. Could he really do it? Was it just a case of using a proper wand? His had been a plastic prop from a joke store, after all. Derm had told him that *his* wand had been made from the tooth of a dragon bathed in the tears of a mermaid. Derm said a lot of stuff like that, though. Sproggit took most of it with a pinch of salt.

Tentatively, he reached out and grasped the wand. For a moment, he thought a halo of light had fallen upon him until he realised it was just the sun coming out from behind a cloud. "W-w- what shall I do with it?" he stammered. If he was going to perform real magic, he wanted it to be impressive.

Derm reached down and picked up a seed from a crack in the patio. He placed it on the lawn and stepped back. "Point the wand at the seed and say '*Magnus Maximus*'."

Sproggit gulped, pointed the wand at the seed, and muttered the words.

Preparing for a Kenyan safari adventure

Y5

For a country of its size, Kenya sure packs a lot in. In fact, Kenya is a fantastic destination whoever you are! There are a million different reasons to come here - picking just one is almost impossible. Stunning landscapes set the scene: from unexplored rainforests to picturesque beaches; rolling grasslands to scorched deserts. But what should you choose? For a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, you must select the Masai Mara Game Reserve and these instructions will ensure that you're fully prepared for this amazing adventure!

Essential items:



Passport



Sun cream



A torch



Sensible walking shoes



Sun hat



Camera



Binoculars



First aid kit



Mosquito net



Insect repellent

Instructions:

1. Firstly, to ensure that your travels are stress-free, find your passport and carefully check that it is in date. If it isn't, then you won't be able to travel.
2. Arguably, the most important consideration is to remember to dress comfortably while on safari. It is strongly recommended that luggage be kept to a minimum. Lightweight clothing (with long sleeves) in neutral colours is most suitable for the bush because this will ensure that you are kept cool and camouflaged. In addition, bags are likely to get extremely dusty and dirty en route so we strongly advise against taking your fashionable, flimsy suitcase.
3. Once you have packed, your camera must be located. Why is this so essential you ask? After arriving, a camera will be vital to capture the stunning scenery and astounding animals within the safari park.



4. Finally, Kenya's temperature can reach a blistering 30°; therefore, it is crucial that you pack sufficient amounts of sun cream, a pair of sunglasses and a wide-brimmed hat because they will help to avoid you suffering from the heat.

The Masai Mara National Reserve is considered a "must see" for any new visitor travelling on a safari to Kenya and if you vigilantly follow these instructions, your Kenyan adventure will be one that you never forget! However, it is imperative that you remember that the wild animals you'll come across on safari are not like those found in theme parks – they aren't tame! Most of the safari camps are unfenced and dangerous animals can (and do!) wander through the camps although attacks by wild animals are rare.



Alma

petite
tempted
modern
started
content
innocent
whimsical
inquisitive
transformed
preoccupied
sprightly
bewildered

Dolls

unique
cursed
porcelain
vintage
supernatural
peculiar
variety
doppelganger
selection
displayed
identical
prisons

Shop

extraordinary
forsaken
eerie
meticulous
specialist
sinister
intriguing
unique
ordered
displays
range
antique

Streets

abandoned
cobbled
foot prints
vacant
snowy
dull
ashen
uninhabited
towering
shadowy
narrow
frosty



3 'Words unlock the doors to a world of understanding...'



VocabularyNinja



ALMA NOUNS

VocabularyNinja
Grammar Focus: Discuss proper, common, abstract and collective nouns. Which features are needed for proper nouns? Can you identify any below?

chalkboard	shopfront	display	pavement	gloves
adrenalin	boulevard	stands	collection	doll
snowflake	disbelief	window display	scarf	tricycle
porcelain	atmosphere	chalk	girl	gilet
doppelganger	prison	handle	soul	snow
consciousness	eyes	residencies	store	cobbled streets

Remember: Depending on how you use these words, they may not act as verbs, but as another word class'.

ALMA ADJECTIVES

trundle	merge	rotate	peddle	survey	pristine	vacant	abandoned	unique	vintage
glance	scrutinise	collide	struggle	enter	inquisitive	ashen	sinister	uninhabited	innocent
grasp	impact	clamber	realise	skip	forsaken	intricate	bewildered	silent	peculiar
contact	scale	inspect	ponder	scribe	dull	bleak	strange	doppelganger	porcelain
reorientate	duplicate	gawk	reflect	bound	cursed	fascinating	spritely	antique	whimsical
transform	scamper	stretch	advance	glimpse	eerie	meticulous	identical	preoccupied	narrow

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



July's Daily Maths Challenges - Bronze

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Have fun completing a different maths question for each day in July!						
6 th Does 3 x 6 give you a greater answer than 6 x 3? Talk to someone in your home about this.	7 th What is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12? Can you use this to work out $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12?	8 th What is the sum of 70, 30, 20 and 80? Is there a quick way you can work this out?	9 th What is the biggest number you can make from the digits: 7 6 8 4?	10 th What is 94 - 11? How does this help you to work out 940 - 110?	11 th What is the name of a 5-sided shape? Can you draw one?	12 th I start watching a tv show at 6 o'clock. It is on for 2 hours and 40 minutes, what time does it finish?
13 th 1000 - 777 = 333 Is this right? How do you know?	14 th What number does IV represent in Roman Numerals?	15 th What is the perimeter of a square with sides the length of 5cm?	16 th What are the missing numbers in this sequence? 4, __, 12, 16, __	17 th I have a £5 note. At the shop I spend £3.14 on sweets. How much change do I get?	18 th What is the smallest number you can make from the digits: 3 7 4 1?	19 th Find the missing number in this calculation $\square \times 8 = 32$
20 th Which is heavier, 36,000g or 3,600kg? Explain how you know.	21 st How many days does November have in it?	22 nd How many minutes are there in one hour? How can you use this to work out the minutes in half an hour?	23 rd Put these numbers in descending order: 77, 707, 717, 770, 107, 701, 71	24 th How many lines of symmetry does a square have?	25 th How many days are there in one year? How can you use this to work out the days in 3 years?	26 th What is the perimeter of a rectangle with sides that measure 6cm and 4cm?
27 th What's bigger, 100-10 or 60+20? How do you know?	28 th Sam says that 2m is longer than 20cm, is he correct?	29 th How many ways can you make the number 80?	30 th Write 14,810 in words.	31 st $\square + 35 = 90$ What is $\square$? How do you know?	Challenge yourself to share your learning with others to showcase what you have been doing. Enjoy 😊	



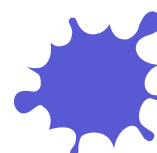
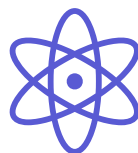
July's Daily Maths Challenges - Silver

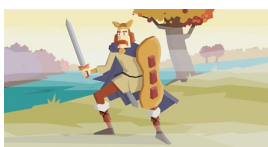
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Have fun completing a different maths question for each day in July!						
6 th What is 3,124 rounded to the nearest 10? What's the rule for rounding?	7 th I have £3.60 in my hand. What coins could I be holding? How many combinations can you find?	8 th What do you call a nine-sided shape? Can you draw one?	9 th A clock shows t's 8 minutes past 2 in the afternoon. What time would a 24hr digital clock show?	10 th The overnight temperature is -4 degrees. At sunrise, it has increased by 21 degrees, what is the new temperature?	11 th What's the difference between a regular hexagon and an irregular hexagon?	12 th Find the missing number in this calculation $\square \times 8 = 72$
13 th What is double 24? Use this to work out double 240.	14 th What's the perimeter of a square with sides the length of 125m?	15 th What is the missing number in this sequence? 6, 12, 18, __, 30	16 th What is the smallest number you can make from the digits: 3 3 0 1 3?	17 th Which is heavier, 2,460g or 24.6kg? Explain how you know.	18 th How many months of the year have 31 days?	19 th What's longer 12cm or 1,200cm?
20 th I go into a shop with £20. I spend £4.80 and £7.12 How much do I have left?	21 st What's bigger, 1210 - 310 or 754 + 322? How do you know?	22 nd What is the largest number you can make from the digits: 9 6 3 9 8?	23 rd One eighth of a number is 12, what was the original number?	24 th Describe how to find the missing number in this calculation: $13 + \square = 142$	25 th Calculate 7×7 . Find other multiplications that give you the same answer.	26 th What is a squared number? Give 5 different examples.
27 th List all the factors of 48.	28 th What number does XVIII represent in Roman Numerals?	29 th How many ways can you make 98?	30 th Write 91,725 in words.	31 st What is today's date in Roman Numerals?	Challenge yourself to share your learning with others to showcase what you have been doing. Enjoy 😊	

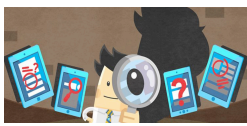


July's Daily Maths Challenges - Gold

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Have fun completing a different maths question for each day in July!						
6 th What number is represented here: MMCXXIV?	7 th One sixth of a number is 82. What is the number?	8 th Which number is bigger: 678767 or 679797? Explain how you know.	9 th What is 20×3 ? What other calculations give you the same answer?	10 th What is a prime number? List all the prime numbers between 70 and 200.	11 th What is 27,664 rounded to the nearest 100? What's the rule?	12 th $(7 \times 3) + 11 = 32$. Is this right? Explain how you know.
13 th What is $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{3}$?	14 th Calculate $6 \times 15 + 9$	15 th What is today's date in Roman Numerals?	16 th How many grams are there in 13.07kg?	17 th If $x - 145 = 574$, what is the value of x ?	18 th What is $6.06 + 12.7 + 9$?	19 th What are the properties of a cuboid?
20 th What do you need to do to convert 6,789mm into kilometres?	21 st How would quarter to 9 in the evening be shown on a 24hr digital clock?	22 nd List as many fractions as you can that are equivalent to $\frac{4}{8}$?	23 rd How many millilitres are there 8.81 litres? How do you know?	24 th Put these numbers in ascending order: 7765 5567 6575 7656 6675 7756	25 th Which fraction is bigger: $\frac{6}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$? Explain how you know.	26 th What's the rule for this number: 2, 15, 93, 561, 3,369
27 th Can you draw a regular and irregular pentagon? Describe the differences between the two shapes.	28 th Is 77×100 , the same as $77,000 \div 100$? Explain why.	29 th Sam says, "The area of my shape is 40cm^2 , so the perimeter must be 28cm." Do you agree?	30 th How many degrees do angles around a point add up to?	31 st Can you work out how many seconds there are in a school day? Use this to work out how many in a normal school week.	Challenge yourself to share your learning with others to showcase what you have been doing. Enjoy 😊	



Week				
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
History Explore what life was like in Prehistoric Britain  Create an informative piece of work that others can use to learn about this. This could be a non-chronological report, a leaflet or a timeline.	Art Watch the video to learn more about perspective drawing and painting. Look out of a window in your house and have a go at creating your own. If you find this tricky, you could find an easier picture on google to have a go at. You will need: - Pencil - Ruler - Crayons	Geography Asia is bounded by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Pacific Ocean to the east and the Indian Ocean to the south.  Use the website to learn more about oceans. Create an informative poster with what you have learnt.	PSHE Being able to respect differences is something that plays an important part in all of our lives. It helps us form positive relationships and aims to ensure that no one feels left out or bullied. Choose three (or more) of the class clips to watch and write a brief summary of what you've learnt. Use your summary to teach someone else about the importance of respecting differences.	Science Adaptation, inheritance and evolution – how have things changed over time?  Use the website to create an informative piece of work that can be used to teach others about the three things.
Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:
- BBC Learner Guides and Class Clips: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk/articles/zy34j - Attached information sheet	- Video Clip: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zgmpvcw - Attached information sheet	- BBC Learner Guides and Class Clips: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/zmqwscw - Attached information sheet	Video Clips: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z7rd2p/resources/1	- BBC Learner Guides and Class Clips: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvhhvcw - Attached information sheet

Week 2				
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
RE There are many different religious beliefs across the continent of Asia. Choose a different religion you'd like to learn more about. Create a leaflet explaining: - How/where the religion began - The main beliefs - The holy book and places of worship - Any special festivals that are celebrated.	Computing Should you trust everything you read on the web? Use the guide to learn more about reliable browsing.  Create a poster to share with someone in your house explaining how to evaluate digital content.	MFL Mandarin is a language spoken across most of China. Use the website to follow the instructions to make a Chinese shadow puppet. The instructions have some key words written in Mandarin (these are translated in a table at the bottom). Can you write your own instructions including some of these key words?	DT Playgrounds must undergo healthy and safety checks before they can be used.  Watch the video clip then get creative and design a new piece of playground equipment which is fun and challenging but also safe.	Music Use the online quiz to test your knowledge about music!  When you submit your answers, it will suggest further learner guides for you to look at. Create an informative poster on an area of your choice.
Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:
- Religious Education for KS2: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z7hs34j - You could use the same layout as the leaflet you created as part of home learning pack 7	- BBC Learner Guides and Class Clips: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zv63d2p/articles/z9thyc - Attached information sheet	BBC Learner Guides and Class Clips: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zdmhf9q/articles/zvj4cat 	Design and Technology, Safety at school and work: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zcfxp4	BBC Music Quiz: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z7ryy4j

History – What was Prehistoric Britain like?

The story of prehistoric Britain began when the first humans arrived in Britain. It ended when the Romans conquered the ancient Britons and Britain became part of the Roman Empire. The earliest humans were hunter-gatherers. They survived by hunting animals and finding food to eat. Then, very gradually people learned new skills. First, they learned to herd animals and grow crops. Later they discovered the secrets of making bronze and iron. Prehistoric people couldn't read or write, but they were astonishing builders. Their tombs, forts and monuments have survived for thousands of years.

How do we know about prehistory?

Prehistoric people left no written records, so how do we know about their lives? Archaeologists work like detectives looking for evidence. They use this evidence to build up a picture of the past. The remains of homes and temples show how people lived and worshipped. Tools and weapons give clues about the way people worked and fought. Bumps and ridges in the landscape show the layout of ancient villages, fields and forts. Some of the best evidence comes from human remains. Skeletons have been found buried with their possessions and a few bodies have been preserved in bogs. By examining human remains, experts can work out when a person lived. Sometimes they can even suggest what they looked like!

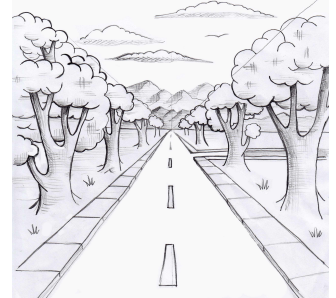
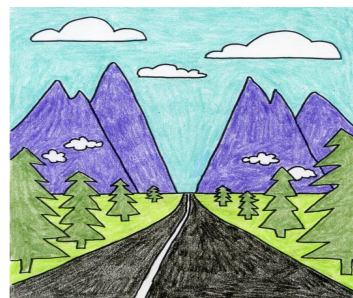
The end of prehistoric Britain

The prehistoric period came to an end when the Romans invaded Britain. In 55 BC Julius Caesar tried to invade Britain, but he was driven back by British warriors. The next year he tried again and failed. Almost 100 years later, in AD43, the Roman general Agricola launched a new invasion. This time the Romans conquered Britain. Some ancient Britons retreated to Cornwall, Wales and Scotland, where they continued to follow their Celtic customs. Many others decided not to move. They stayed on in Britain and learned to live like the Romans. A few Roman writers described the ancient Britons. Their writings provide a valuable source of evidence for life in Iron Age Britain. Julius Caesar pictured the Britons as fierce warriors who rode their chariots into battle. He wrote that 'All the Britons paint themselves with woad, which produces a dark blue colour, and for this reason they are much more frightful in appearance in battle.'



Art – Perspective Drawing and Painting

Here are some examples of easier perspective drawings to get you started...



Geography – Oceans

There are five oceans that cover just over 70% of our planet, and they are all connected together:

- the Atlantic Ocean
- the Pacific Ocean
- the Indian Ocean
- the Southern Ocean
- the Arctic Ocean

The nearest ocean to the UK is the Atlantic Ocean. It stretches from Europe to North and South America, and is the second largest of the five oceans.

What are ocean currents?

The water in the oceans is constantly moving in patterns called currents. Some currents flow quickly, while some move very slowly. As the currents flow around the planet they move cold and warm water from one place to another, changing climate and temperatures all over the world. The UK would be much colder if it wasn't warmed by water that travels from the Caribbean - called the North Atlantic Drift.

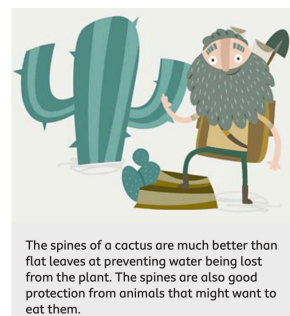


The ocean currents also help move anything that floats in them. This can be sea creatures or ships, but unfortunately can also be rubbish that has been dumped carelessly by people. This rubbish finds its way around the world, pollutes the oceans and can be harmful to sea creatures. Some kinds of rubbish, such as plastic are eaten by sea creatures. This causes them lots of problems and can even kill them. We need to look after our planet by recycling and reducing the plastics we use.

Science – Adaptation, Inheritance and Evolution

Adaptation

Living things are adapted to their habitats. This means that they have special features that help them to survive. An African elephant, for example, lives in a hot habitat and has very large ears that it flaps to keep cool. A polar bear, on the other hand, lives in a cold habitat and has thick fur to keep warm. It's not just animals that are adapted to their environment, plants are too. A cactus is well adapted for survival in the desert. They have long roots to collect water from a large area and a stem that can store water for a long period of time. The animals and plants in one habitat are suited to live there and may not be able to survive in other habitats. When a habitat changes, the animals and plants that live there are affected.



The spines of a cactus are much better than flat leaves at preventing water being lost from the plant. The spines are also good protection from animals that might want to eat them.

Inheritance

When living things reproduce, they pass on characteristics to their offspring. This is known as inheritance. You've probably noticed that you might look like your parents. This is because you inherit key characteristics from them, like your eye colour, skin colour and height. All living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring are not identical to their parents; there are variations that make them different. For example, if you cross two different breeds of dog, you get a dog with a combination of characteristics. Some characteristics come from their mother and some from their father. However, you don't inherit everything from your parents. For example things like hairstyle, scars and ear piercings.

Evolution

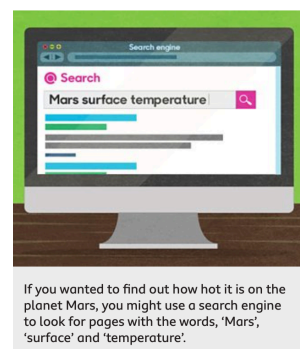
Evolution is the way that living things change over time. The first person who explained how evolution happens was Charles Darwin with his scientific theory of natural selection. Charles Darwin observed that although individuals in a species shared similarities, they were not exact copies of each other; there were small differences or variations between them. He also noticed that everything in the natural world was in competition. The winners were those that had characteristics which made them better adapted for survival. For example, they were stronger, faster, cleverer or more attractive than others in their species. These living things were more likely to reproduce and pass on their useful characteristics to their offspring. Individuals that were poorly adapted were less likely to survive and their characteristics were not as likely to be inherited. Over time, the characteristics that help survival become more common and a species gradually changes. Given enough time, these small changes can add up to the extent that a new species altogether can evolve.

Computing – Should I trust everything I read on the web?

The world wide web is a great platform that lets anyone share information and ideas. When you are browsing the web, you need to think about whether the things you are viewing are reliable. Is it content that you can trust?

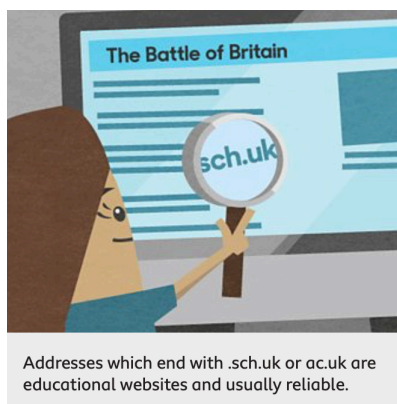
Using a search engine

Search engines are a great way to find things on the web. If you search carefully you can find reliable and trustworthy information. Think carefully about the keywords you enter in your search. They need to be relevant. For example, to find out how hot it is on the planet Mars, you might search for the words 'Mars', 'surface' and 'temperature'. Think about the number of keywords that you use, too. If you use too few keywords you could get too many results and they won't all be relevant. However, if you use too many keywords, you might get no results at all.



If you wanted to find out how hot it is on the planet Mars, you might use a search engine to look for pages with the words, 'Mars', 'surface' and 'temperature'.

To help make your search more specific, you can use "quotation marks" around a set of words to find an exact phrase. If you add a minus symbol (-) before a word it will exclude pages that contain that word. For example, 'Roman emperors -Caesar' will look for pages with 'Roman' and 'emperors' in it, but not 'Caesar'.



Addresses which end with .sch.uk or .ac.uk are educational websites and usually reliable.

Making sense of the results

Once you have a list of results, you need to choose which links to click on. But how can you work out which are the reliable sites?

Well, it can be tricky. You need to look at the information and then use your best judgement. Here are a few tips to know what to click on:

- **Top links** - Usually the top links are the most relevant to your search. However it is often worth scrolling down the page because you might find something better further down. Sometimes the top links are adverts for companies who have paid to be listed at the top. They will pay for every click they get.
- **Domain names** - You could also look at the domain name. Do you recognise the address as one that you can trust? Addresses which end with .sch.uk, .ac.uk or .gov.uk are educational or government websites so are usually reliable. Addresses which end with a .co.uk, .com or .org can be bought and used by anyone, but this doesn't mean they are unreliable.

Evaluating content and being critical

Once you have chosen a site, always be critical of what you read. Unlike most non-fiction books that you get from a library, many sites are not checked for accuracy. If you have doubts about how reliable a piece of content is you can check it by looking at other sites. If they all say the same thing it is probably accurate. This is called 'verification'. It is also important to think about who has published a website. Why has it been written and published? Some websites might be biased or could give only one side of an argument. These sites might present their opinion as fact.



Week 1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<u>Physical</u> PE with Joe is now on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9am. Find the workout on YouTube and make sure you have sensible clothes and shoes on. <u>Well-being</u> List 5 favourite memories you have from being at home recently. Draw a picture of you doing the first memory and write a short description to go with it.	<u>Physical</u> Design your own HIIT workout to do each morning. Aim to include 10 different exercises. Work for 35 seconds, rest for 25 seconds, then repeat twice. For example: press-ups, running on the spot, squat jumps, reverse lunges and jumping jacks. <u>Well-being</u> Draw your next picture of your favourite memories, writing a short description to go with it.	<u>Physical</u> Complete your own HIIT workout that you designed yesterday. Can you beat them amount of exercises you did in the same amount of time? If you managed 12 squat jumps yesterday, can you do 13 today? <u>Well-being</u> Draw your next picture of your favourite memories, writing a short description to go with it.	<u>Physical</u> Complete your own HIIT workout that you designed yesterday. Why not try working for 40 seconds and only resting for 20 seconds? How many of each exercise can you do in the new time? <u>Well-being</u> Draw your next picture of your favourite memories, writing a short description to go with it.	<u>Physical</u> Is there someone in your household that you can show your workout to? Ask them to join you today and give them some work out tips you've learnt over the past few days. Can they keep up with you? <u>Well-being</u> Draw your last picture of your favourite memories, writing a short description to go with it. Find somewhere safe to store them to look back on in the future.
Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:
<u>Physical</u> A space big enough to exercise in <u>Well-being</u> Pen/pencil and paper.	<u>Physical</u> A space big enough to exercise in and a timer. <u>Well-being</u> Pen/pencil and paper.	<u>Physical</u> A space big enough to exercise in and a timer. <u>Well-being</u> Pen/pencil and paper.	<u>Physical</u> A space big enough to exercise in and a timer. <u>Well-being</u> Pen/pencil and paper.	<u>Physical</u> A space big enough to exercise in and a timer. <u>Well-being</u> Pen/pencil and paper.

Week 2

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<u>Physical</u> Many people have been setting themselves challenges to help people around them. Think of something different you could do to help somebody over the course of the week. <u>Well-being</u> Find a quiet spot to rest for half an hour and reflect on the first day of your challenge.	<u>Physical</u> Complete the next part of your weekly challenge you've chosen, doing something different to help someone. <u>Well-being</u> Find a quiet spot to relax after your challenge. Spend at least 5 minutes relaxing and think about how your actions have helped someone. Reflect on how you feel and how they feel.	<u>Physical</u> Complete the next part of your weekly challenge you've chosen, doing something different to help someone. <u>Well-being</u> Find a nice spot to lay in the garden (providing it's not raining) and take note of your surroundings. Use all five senses and make notes or drawings of what you notice.	<u>Physical</u> Complete the next part of your weekly challenge you've chosen to help someone. <u>Well-being</u> Write a note to the person you have chosen to help, explaining your reasons why you chose your activity and how it has made you feel. Take the time to ask them how they are feeling.	<u>Physical</u> You're almost there! Complete the final part of your weekly challenge. Ask a family member to take a photo of you completing your activity. <u>Well-being</u> Create yourself a certificate to show that you have successfully completed your challenge! Make sure you include what you had to do each day to achieve your goal at the end of the week.
Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:
<u>Physical</u> A space big enough to complete your challenge. <u>Well-being</u> Somewhere quiet and relaxing.	<u>Physical</u> A space big enough to complete your challenge. <u>Well-being</u> Somewhere quiet and relaxing.	<u>Physical</u> A space big enough to complete your challenge. <u>Well-being</u> Somewhere quiet and relaxing.	<u>Physical</u> A space big enough to complete your challenge. <u>Well-being</u> Pen/pencil and paper.	<u>Physical</u> A space big enough to complete your challenge. <u>Well-being</u> Paper, pencil, crayons.



Summer 2020

Certificate of Achievement

*For showing great determination, resilience, enthusiasm, aspiration and motivation
in helping us succeed together during the coronavirus outbreak*



#ThankOurChildren

John

Sir John Peace
Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire



Nottingham
City Council



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
Fire & Rescue Service
Creating Safer Communities



NHS
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire
Clinical Commissioning Group



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
POLICE
PROUD TO SERVE



Nottinghamshire
County Council



Rainbow Reading Competition!

We need you to get creative Heathfielders!

Can you design and create a picture for our Rainbow Reading cards?

We will choose different winning designs for each of the cards.

The pictures need to link to reading. The winning designs will be used for the whole school from September!

Send your entries in to your teacher on their class email.

e.g. Lions@heathfield.nottingham.sch.uk

Deadline for entries: Friday 17th July 2020





Week 1

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Measuring Length 9,480m = 94,800cm 948,000mm 9.48km 3,792inches 316foot 4,890m = 48,900cm 489,000mm 4.89km 1956inches 163foot 21,720m = 217,200cm 2,172,000mm 2,172km 8,688inches 724foot 500m = 5,000cm 50,000mm 0.5km 200inches 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ foot	Collecting Data Use the explanation in the learner guide for a thorough explanation on how to calculate each amount. Answers for today will vary depending on how old your participants are.	How many ways? 2,450 Using all four operations, how many ways can you make the number 2,450? There are endless answers that could be listed for today! The best way to check your calculations are correct, is by using a calculator.	Money – How much change will I get? Laura goes into a shop with a £20 note. She buys 5 items with the prices of: £1.29, 57p, £5.84, £4.62 and 99p. She will be given £6.69 change. When checking your answer using the inverse, you need to add each amount to the amount of change; this should give you £20.	Times Tables Challenge Here is a link to a completed times table square: http://www.preshute.wilts.sc.h.uk/pdf/resources/Times%20Table%20Square.pdf Use this to check your answers.
Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:
The conversion to inches and foot have been calculated using the 'rough' conversion measurements given in the Gold Learner guide. Conversions using google may give different answers as they will use precise calculations rather than estimates.	If you're still unsure, send your teacher an email with your data and they will be able to help with the answers ☺	If you don't have access to a calculator at home, use this link: https://www.online-calculator.com	If you have a different answer, use the place value chart to ensure you were adding correctly. Remember, if you were using the column method: 57p = 0.57 and 99p = 0.99,	If you've got any wrong, practise doing these again using the hundred square for support.

Week 2

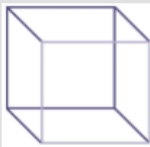
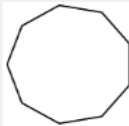
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Calculating Area Shape A: 32cm² 8 x 4 = 32 Shape B: 54cm² 6 x 9 = 54 Shape C: 36cm² 12 x 3 = 36 Shape D: 81cm² All sides of a square are equal, so each side will measure 9km. 9 x 9 = 81	Partitioning 102,916 How many ways can you partition this number? Remember, partition means to split up into parts. There are endless answers that could be listed for today! The best way to check your calculations are correct, is by using a calculator.	Area of Triangle: Triangle A: 24cm² 10 x 5 = 50 50 ÷ 2 = 25 Triangle B: 21cm² 7 x 6m = 42 42 ÷ 2 = 21 Triangle C: 400mm² 20 x 40 = 800 800 ÷ 2 = 400 Triangle D: 25cm² 100 x 10 = 1,000 1,000 ÷ 2 = 500	Times Tables Challenge Here is a link to a completed times table square: http://www.preshute.wilts.sc.h.uk/pdf/resources/Times%20Table%20Square.pdf Use this to check your answers.	Revision Guide Check your revision guide carefully by re-reading the information on the website to make sure you've recorded the right things! Email a picture of your completed guide to your class email address: pumas@heathfield.notttingham.sch.uk leopards@heathfield.notttingham.sch.uk lions@heathfield.notttingham.sch.uk tigers@heathfield.notttingham.sch.uk jaguars@heathfield.notttingham.sch.uk
Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:	Things to help you:
If you tried drawing your own shapes with areas of the same size, use the calculator or multiplication grid links to check your shapes.	Remember, with partitioning, your calculations must be addition! If you don't have access to a calculator at home, use this link: https://www.online-calculator.com	If you tried drawing your own shapes with areas of the same size, use the calculator or multiplication grid links to check your shapes.	If you've got any wrong, practise doing these again using the hundred square for support.	The BBC Bitesize website has lots of useful information on all the different maths topics: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z826n39



July's Daily Maths Challenges - Bronze Answers

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Have fun completing a different maths question for each day in July!						
6 th 3 x 6 gives you the same answer as 6 x 3	7 th $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 = 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12 = 8	8 th 200 Number bond facts: 70 + 30 = 100 20 + 80 = 100	9 th 8,764	10 th 94 - 11 = 83 940 - 110 = 830	11 th Pentagon	12 th 8:40 or Twenty-to nine
13 th 1000 - 777 = 333 It's wrong. 777 + 333 = 1110 1000 - 777 = 223	14 th IV = 4	15 th 20cm	16 th 4, 8, 12, 16, 20	17 th £1.86	18 th 1,347	19 th 4 x 8 = 32
20 th 3,600kg	21 st 30	22 nd 1 hour = 60mins Half an hour = 30mins	23 rd 770, 717, 707, 701, 107, 77, 71	24 th 4	25 th 365 365 x 3 = 1,095	26 th 6 x 2 = 12 4 x 2 = 8 12 + 8 = 20 20cm
27 th 100 - 10 = 90 60 + 20 = 80	28 th Yes	29 th There are many answers for today's question so use the link to check: https://www.online-calculator.com	30 th Fourteen thousand, eight hundred and ten	31 st 55	Challenge yourself to share your learning with others to showcase what you have been doing. Enjoy 😊	



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Have fun completing a different maths question for each day in July!	1st 3 x 8 = 24 There are endless ways to make 24. Use a calculator to check your answers.	2nd Again, there are many possibilities. Use a calculator to check your answers and make sure you've only used amounts that are available in coins (1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p 50p)	3rd 6 	4th 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78, 84, 90	5th Half of 30 = 15 Half of 300 = 150 Half of 3000 = 1500	
6th 3,120 Rounding Guide: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh8dmp3/article/szpx2atq	7th There are many possibilities. Use a calculator to check your answers and make sure you've only used amounts that are available in coins (1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p 50p, £1 and £2)	8th Nonagon 	9th 14:08	10th 17 degrees	11th Regular shapes have equal length sides and angles. Irregular shapes do not.	12th 9
13th Double 24 = 48 Double 240 = 480	14th 500m	15th 6, 12, 18, 24, 30	16th 10333 The 0 must come after the first digit for it to be a place holder.	17th 24.6kg = 24,600g	18th 7	19th 1,200cm
20th £8.08	21st 1210 - 310 = 900 754 + 322 = 1076	22nd 99,836	23rd 96	24th Use the inverse operation: 142 - 13 = 129	25th 7 x 7 = 49 There are endless ways to make 49. Use a calculator to check your answers.	26th Square and cube numbers guide: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zyhs/7p3/articles/z2ndsr4
27th 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24 and 48	28th XVIII = 18	29th There are endless ways to make 98. Use a calculator to check your answers.	30th Ninety-one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-five.	31st 31 = XXXI 7 = VII 2020 = MMXX	Challenge yourself to share your learning with others to showcase what you have been doing. Enjoy 😊	



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Have fun completing a different maths question for each day in July!		1 st 2,756	2 nd 135,000	3 rd 3, 8, 23, 68, 203, 608 Rule: x 3, - 1	4 th 180	5 th 13.72
6 th 2,124	7 th 492	8 th 679797 It has 9 thousands; the other number had 8 thousands.	9 th 20 x 3 = 60 There are endless ways to make 60. Use a calculator to check your answers.	10 th 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 101, 103, 107, 109, 113, 127, 131, 137, 139, 149, 151, 157, 163, 167, 173, 179, 181, 191, 193, 197 and 199	11 th 27,700 Rounding Guide: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh8dmp3/article/zpx2qtv	12 th (7 x 3) + 11 = 32 21 + 11 = 32
13 th $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{7}{6}$ or $1\frac{1}{6}$	14 th 99	15 th 15 = XV 7 = VII 2020 = MMXX	16 th 13,070g	17 th 719	18 th 27.76	19 th A cuboid is a 3D shape: it has 12 edges, 8 corners (vertices) and 6 faces.
20 th 6,789mm 10 = 678.9cm 678.9cm ÷ 100 = 6.789m 6.789m ÷ 1000 = 0.006789km	21 st 20:45	22 nd $\frac{4}{8}$ is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ To check your answers, the denominator (bottom number) must be double the numerator (top number).	23 rd 8810ml	24 th 5567, 6575, 6675, 7656, 7756, 7765	25 th $\frac{6}{10}$	26 th x 6, then +3
27 th Regular shapes have equal sides and angles; irregular shapes do not.	28 th 77 x 100 = 7,700 77,000 ÷ 100 = 770	29 th No, Sam could also have a square with sides measuring 20cm. 20cm x 20cm = 40cm² 20cm x 4 = 80cm	30 th 360	31 st 8:45am to 3:15pm = 6 and a half hours. 6.5hrs x 60 = 390mins in 1 school day 390mins x 60 = 23,400 seconds in 1 school day 23,400 x 5 = 117,000 seconds in a school week	Challenge yourself to share your learning with others to showcase what you have been doing. Enjoy 😊	