

Mr Peace's Class

Week 1



Spelling, punctuation and Grammar

Writing – Lesson 1 – Spelling task

Spelling practise

Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check

Name: _____

Date: _____

Look	Say	Write	✓ x	Write	✓ x	Write	✓ x	Write	✓ x
rain									
wait									
train									
paid									
paid									
coin									

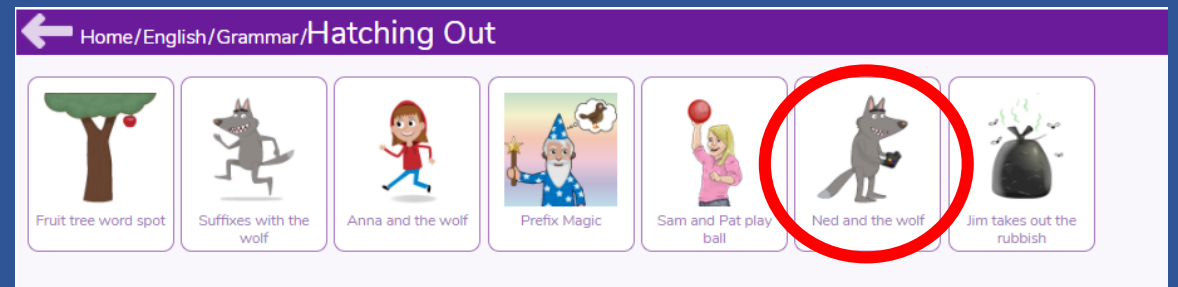
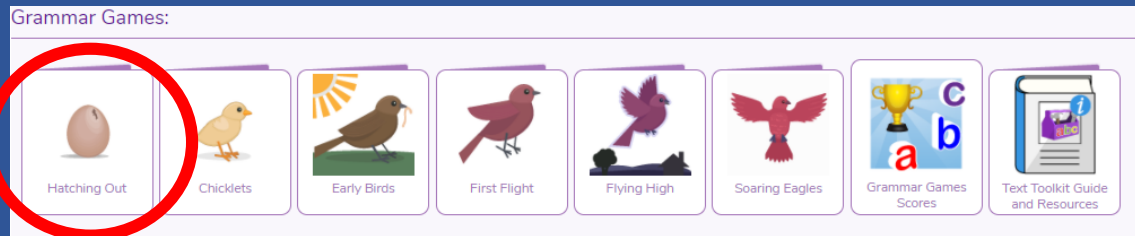
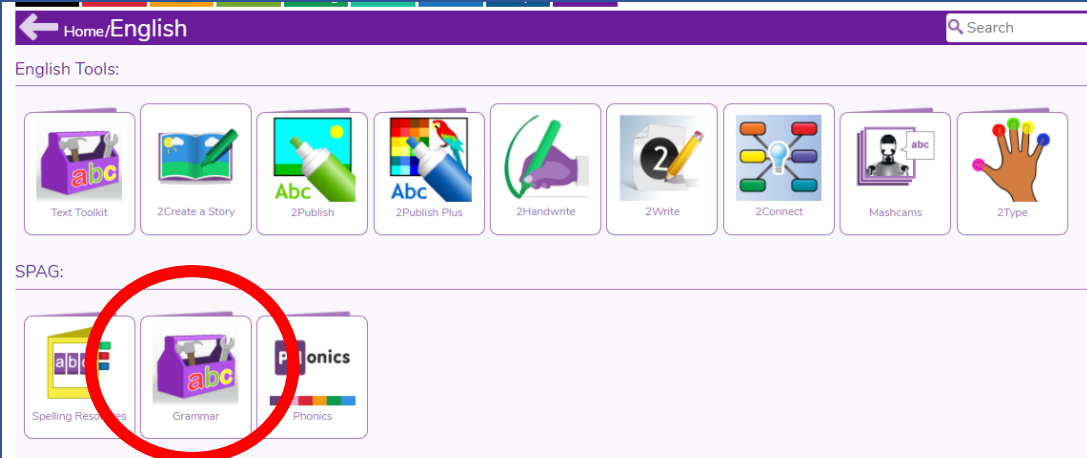
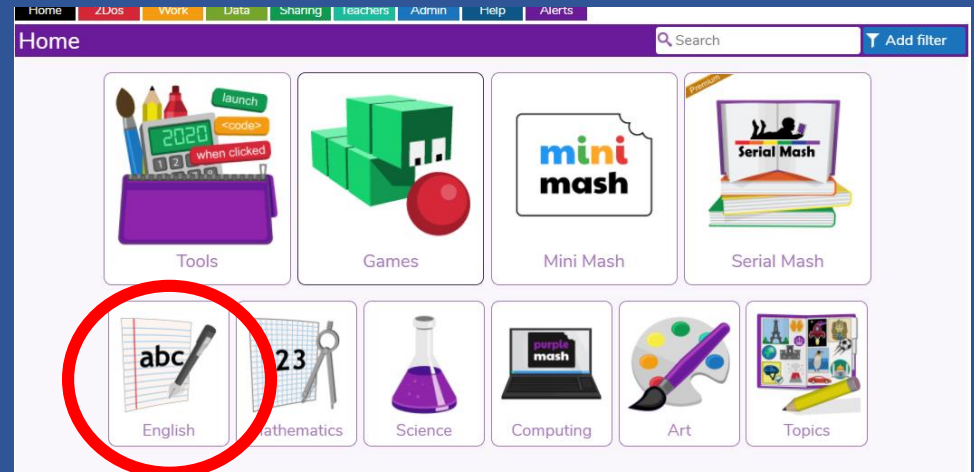
Select 3 words from above and write them into sentences.

English



BRIDGEVIEW

Writing – Lesson 1 – SPaG I can join clauses



Writing – Lesson 2 – descriptive writing

I can write a description of a setting

Write a description of the picture below, use the key words and write in full sentences.



Key Words

beautiful fantastic

lovely green leafy

noisy crowded lively

fun entertaining busy

enjoyable relaxing

wonderful pleasant

Can you write a paragraph about this setting?

Writing - Lesson 3

I can write a description of a character



Choose the words and phrases that describe the monster.

.....

hairy	kind
scaly	lonely
fluffy	crusty toes
orange	stripy nose
blue	pointy tusks
green	long horns
big	spotty tail
enormous	purple claws
small	long neck
tiny	yellow tummy
scary	

Use these key words to write a description of this monster.

Remember to write in full sentences and use your uppercase letters and full stops.

Writing – Lesson 5

Story sequence



Use the sequenced pictures for the story of Little Red Riding Hood and write a sentence for each picture to form a short story.

Maths

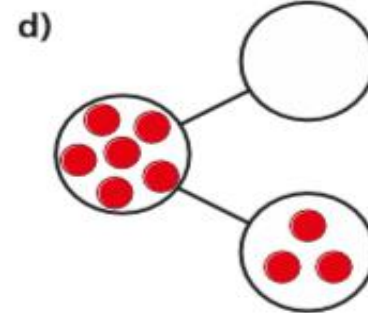
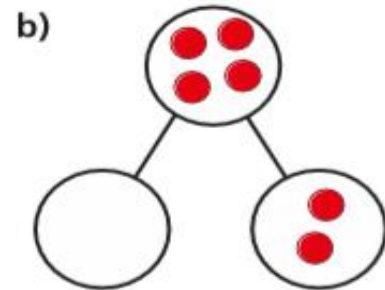
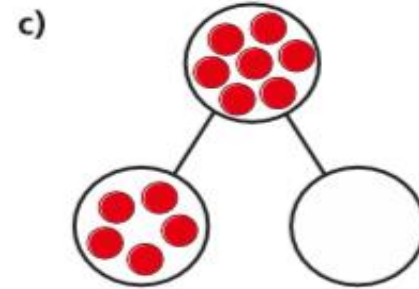
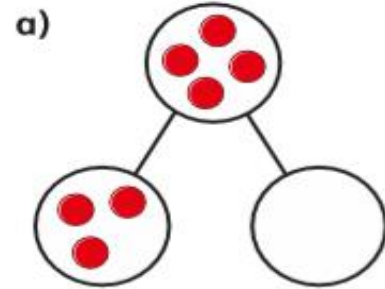


BRIDGEVIEW

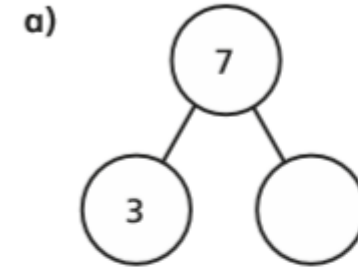
Maths

Use any thing you have at home to replace Base 10, for example... Lego, cars or even draw some!

Draw counters to complete the part-whole models.



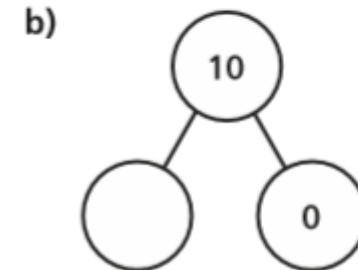
Complete the part-whole models and sentences



The whole is

is a part.

is a part.



The whole is

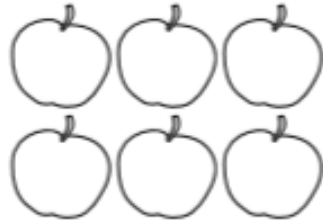
is a part.

is a part.

Maths

There are 6 apples in total.

- 2 apples are green.
- The rest are red.



Colour the apples and complete the sentence.

$$2 + \square = 6$$

There are 8 shapes in total.

- 3 of the shapes are squares.
- The rest are circles.

Draw a picture to show this.

How many circles are there?

Complete the number sentences.

$$4 + \square = 5$$

$$4 + \square = 4$$

$$\square + 1 = 4$$

$$5 = \square + 4$$

Maths

Lesson 3

There are 9 birds in a tree. 4 fly away.



Complete the sentences.

First there were birds in the tree.

Then of the birds flew away.

Now there are birds left in the tree.

Draw pictures to match the story.

First there were 4 sheep in a field.

Then 1 sheep escaped.

Now there are 3 sheep in the field.

There are 7 cookies on a plate.

6 of the cookies are eaten.

Complete the sentences.

First there were cookies.

Then cookies were eaten.

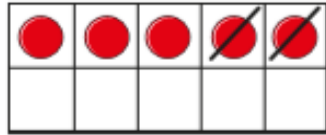
Now there is cookie.



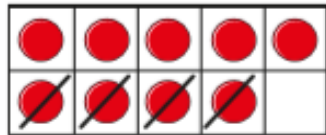
Maths

Lesson 4

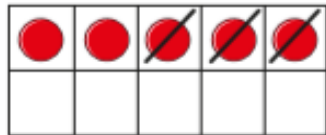
Match the counters to the number sentences.



$$9 - 4 = 5$$



$$5 - 3 = 2$$



$$5 - 2 = 3$$

There are 10 cars in a car park.



4 cars leave.

How many cars are left in the car park?

Complete the subtractions.

a) $4 - 3 = \square$

c) $5 - 3 = \square$

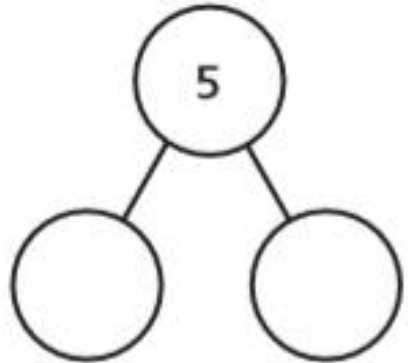
b) $\square = 7 - 4$

d) $\square = 6 - 1$

Maths

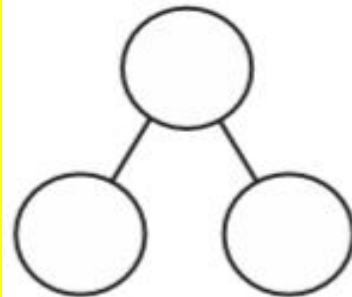
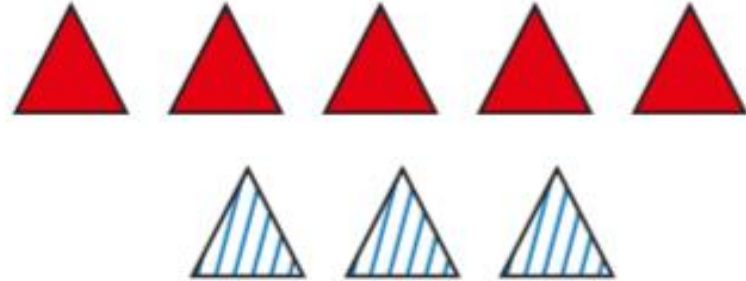
Complete the part-whole models and subtractions.

a) How many children do not have hats?



$$5 - 2 = \square$$

Complete the part-whole model and subtraction.



$$\square - \square = \square$$

Handwriting Lesson 1



Nelson
Handwriting

Words to practise

big
him
his
not
got

Handwriting Lesson 2



Nelson
Handwriting

Words to practise

up


mum

but

put

the

Handwriting Lesson 3



Nelson
Handwriting

Words to practise

will
that
this
then

Handwriting Lesson 4



Nelson
Handwriting

Words to practise

them

with

see

for

Handwriting Lesson 5



Nelson
Handwriting

Words to practise

was

you

they

all

are



Reading

Reading

Use Purple Mash to read “Orpheus” on “Stories 2 Tell”



<https://www.purplemash.com/#app/games/s2t>

Reading

Use “Stories 2 Tell” on Purple Mash to create an adventure plan for the story of “Orpheus”

Orpheus - a Greek myth

Story
A tragic story of a journey through the underworld

Soundscape
Use sound and images

Activity
Plan your adventure

For teachers
Plans and resources
Years 3 & 5

2simple
LONDON
HELP FOR LEARNERS

<https://www.purplemash.com/#app/games/s2t>

Science





Cornstarch Science – Quicksand Goo

Mix up a batch of gooey material that behaves just like real quicksand. Anyone who has ever watched a classic Western knows about the dangers of quicksand. You know, that gooey stuff that grabs a hold of its victim and swallows him alive? So, what is quicksand and how does it really work? In this experiment, you'll use ordinary corn-starch to model the behaviour of real quicksand.

EXPERIMENT



1

Pour approximately one-quarter of the box (about 4 ounces) of cornstarch into the mixing bowl and slowly add about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water. Stir. Sometimes it is easier (and more fun!) to mix the cornstarch and water with your bare hands.



2

Continue adding cornstarch and water in small amounts until you get a mixture that has the consistency of honey. It may take a little work to get the consistency just right, but you will eventually end up mixing one box of cornstarch with roughly 1 to 2 cups of water. As a general rule of thumb, you're looking for a mixture of roughly ten parts cornstarch to one part water. Notice that the mixture gets thicker, or more viscous, as you add more cornstarch.



3

Sink your hand into the bowl of "quicksand" and notice its unusual consistency. Compare what it feels like to move your hand around slowly and then very quickly. You can't move your hand around very fast. In fact, the faster you thrash around, the more like a solid the gooey stuff becomes. Sink your entire hand into the goo and try to grab the fluid and pull it up. That's the sensation of sinking in quicksand!



4

Drop a plastic toy animal into the cornstarch mixture and then try to get it out. It's pretty tough even for an experienced quicksand mixologist.

The quicksand phenomenon can be caused by flowing underground water rising to the surface or even an earthquake that agitates the sand. You are likely to find quicksand around riverbanks, lake shorelines, marshes, beaches, near underground springs or any place where an uprising of water oversaturates and agitates the sand.

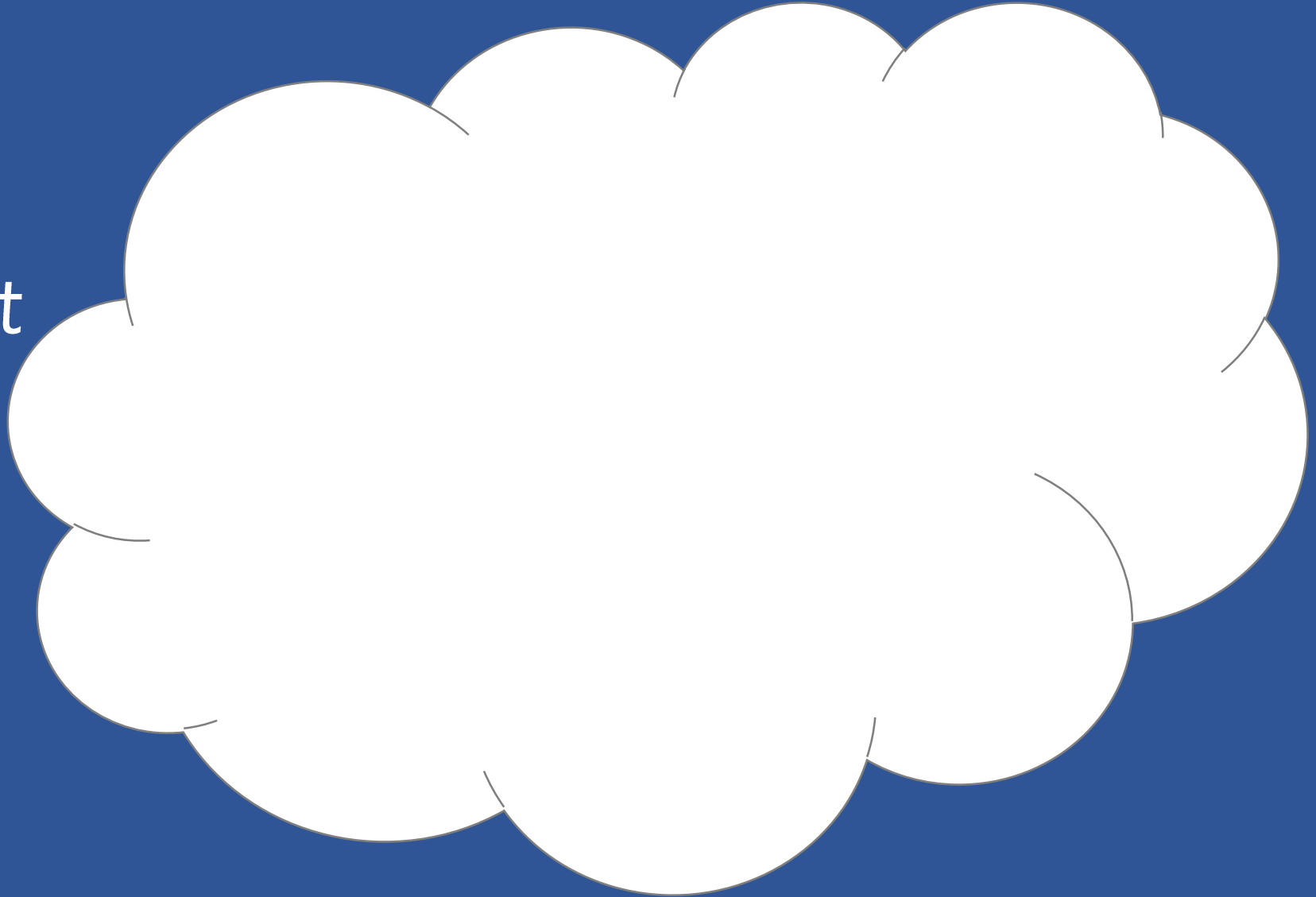
The next time you are standing barefoot on the beach, think about the properties of quicksand. Normally, the grains of wet sand are compressed together tightly and this firm ground easily supports your weight. The friction between grains of wet sand is strong enough to make it easy to build sand castles. However, when the sand on the beach is flooded with an excess amount of water, the agitated sand particles begin to move, separate, and quickly wash away right out from under your feet.



Wellbeing

Worry cloud.

This is a worry cloud, write about what is worrying you at the moment and share it with an adult.



Theme –Week 1

Annotate main parts of the ancient Greek soldiers armour and weapons .
Write a short description about what materials you think were used .



Create a design of armour to
improve protection for soldiers.

