

<b>MATHS</b>	See attached maths document from Mrs Ross.
<b>ENGLISH</b>	<p><u>LO: vary sentence starts</u></p> <p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use adverbials at the start of a sentence</li><li>• Use prepositions at the start of a sentence</li></ul> <p><b>Task 1:</b> Read the text in the document 'Text from Marshmallow'. What do you notice about the writing? (Hint – look at the way the sentences start.)</p> <p><b>Task 2:</b> Using a highlighter (on paper or on screen), highlight the first word in every sentence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What do you notice?</li><li>2. What could the writer do to make it better?</li></ol> <p>(Answers: 1. Every sentence starts with 'A' or 'The'. 2. Vary the sentence starts)</p> <p><b>Task 3:</b> Write out the sentences provided in the document 'Vary sentence starts'. Then underneath, write them again but improve them by starting the sentence with a fronted adverbial or preposition. Look at the examples first to help.</p>
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p><u>LO: How muscles work</u></p> <p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explain how muscles aid movement</li><li>• Explain how muscles work in pairs</li></ul> <p><b>Task 1:</b> Look again at the muscles powerpoint you received on Tuesday. The information in there will help you complete the document 'Muscles – fill in the gaps'. Answers are on the page following the document.</p> <p><u>Extension:</u> Draw your own diagram of the arm (or leg) straight and bent showing what the muscles are doing and label it.</p> <p><b>Task 2:</b> Create your own muscle! Make a Chinese lantern so you can demonstrate to your family how a muscle works! See instructions in document 'Making a muscle'.</p>

**Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> March 2020** (From Mrs Ross)

**L.O.** Use column addition to add two amounts of money

This is where the adults usually breathe a sigh of relief because this is the kind of Maths most of them did at school – and they will probably find this a lot easier and a lot more familiar!

## **Warm Up – silver coins**

We have 4 different silver coins. What are they?

If I have 3 silver coins in my hand, what could they add up to?

What is the largest possible value?

What is the smallest possible value?

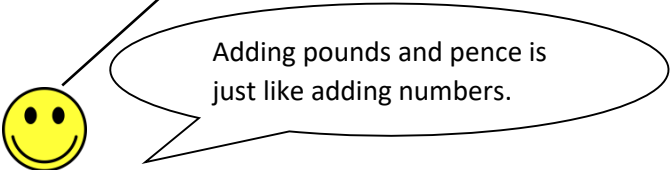
## **Column Addition**

Column addition of money is similar to adding whole numbers. You just have to remember to keep the decimal points (which separate the pounds from the pence) lined up with each other.

Let's look at this:

$$\mathbf{\pounds 8.75 + \pounds 2.20 = ?}$$

$\pounds 8.75$	$875\text{ p}$	$\pounds 8.75$
$+ \pounds 2.20$	$\Rightarrow + 220\text{ p}$	$\Rightarrow + \pounds 2.20$
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	$\Rightarrow$	$\Rightarrow$
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	$1095\text{ p}$	$\pounds 10.95$

Adding pounds and pence is just like adding numbers.

### **Task**

Choose 2 numbers from the box to add together, using column addition (laid out like the third sum in the box above). Make sure you line up the decimal points, one above the other. Try to do at least 6 sums. Spread out your work carefully.

$\pounds 4.34$	$\pounds 7.52$	$\pounds 3.51$
$\pounds 6.20$	$\pounds 9.31$	$\pounds 8.71$
$\pounds 5.55$	$\pounds 1.40$	$\pounds 6.12$

**Extension:** Add 3 (or more) amounts together.

## TEXT FROM MARSHMALLOW

Read the text below from 'Marshmallow'. What do you notice about the writing?

A short pathway led from the lakeside to a camping area, and in the middle of the camp, a fire crackled with embers and ash rising upwards into the sky. A log was used as a bench by a young boy. The boy watched the fire as he toasted marshmallows, oblivious to the creature which was slowly making its way up the path to the camp. The creature rose behind the child sat by the fire. A twig snapped. The young boy-scout whipped his head around and leapt from his seat. The marshmallow sat on the end of a stick and he thrust it towards the creature to scare it off.

## VARY SENTENCE STARTS

Look at the sentences in black below. Then look at the sentences in red underneath them. You will notice that I have added adverbials before each one. This is extra information to tell you when, where or how something happened.

An owl hooted and crickets chirped.

Now and then, an owl hooted and the crickets chirped. (when)

A solitary boat bobbed on the lake.

In the distance, a solitary boat bobbed on the lake. (where)

A pair of bright yellow eyes and the tips of two pointed ears appeared.

Slowly, from the depths of the lake, a pair of bright yellow eyes and the tips of two pointed ears appeared. (how and where)

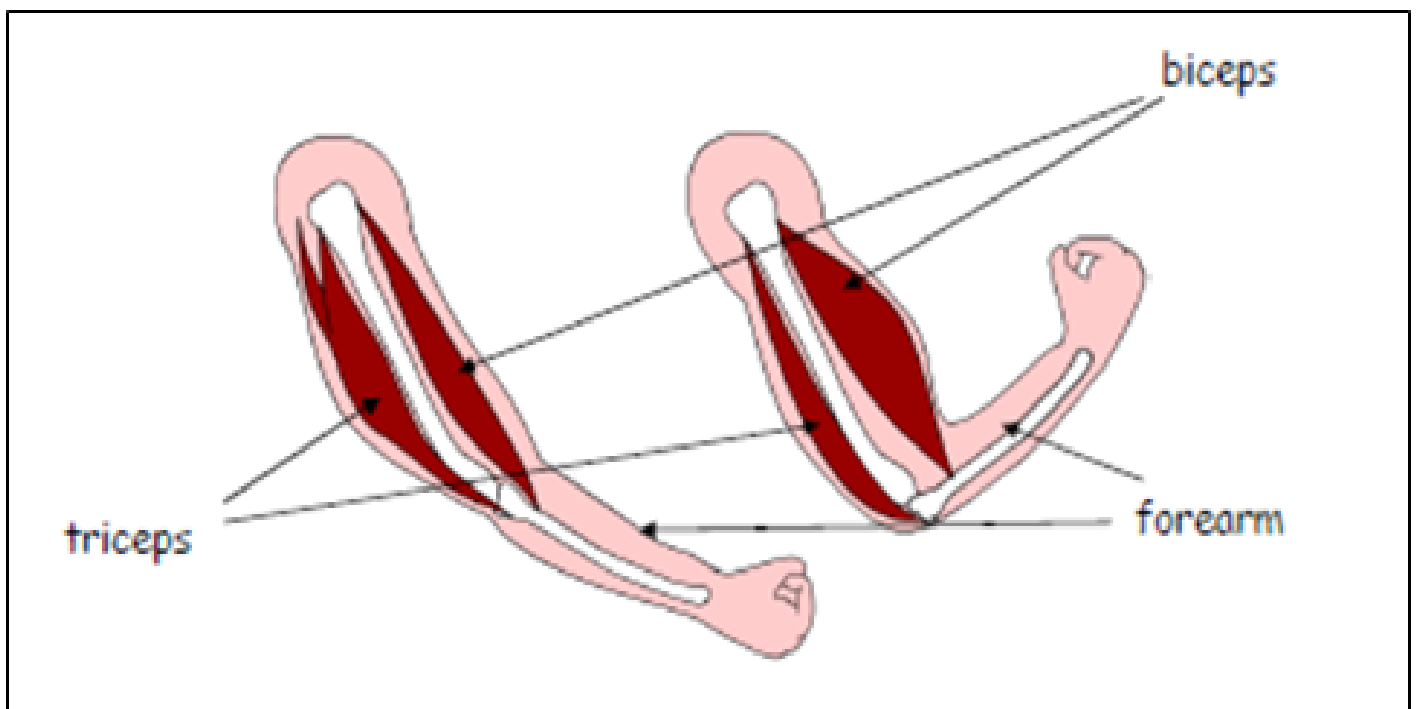
Please now write the following sentences in your book, and underneath each one, write them out again but with the extra information at the start – FOLLOWED BY A COMMA!

Don't spend more than about 50 minutes on this lesson so if you don't do all of the sentences below, it doesn't matter. Try to get a minimum of 3 done 😊

1. The leaves rustled in the tall trees.
2. An ear-splitting screech pierced the night sky.
3. The animal prowled around the damp undergrowth.
4. The clouds drifted by, forming strange shapes as they did.
5. A crow darted from the dense bush like a rocket.
6. The terrified child peered into the darkness.
7. A lonely deer munched on the dewy grass.
8. Maisie threw her food on the clean floor.

## MUSCLES – Fill in the gaps

The human body contains more than \_\_\_\_\_ muscles. These muscles are attached to the \_\_\_\_\_ by ligaments. All muscles work by \_\_\_\_\_ (pulling). Muscles cannot push. Muscles always work in \_\_\_\_\_. While one muscle is contracting, the other is \_\_\_\_\_. When muscles contract they become \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. When muscles relax they become \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



The diagram above shows a picture of the biceps and triceps. These muscles work together to raise the forearm. When the forearm is raised, the biceps \_\_\_\_\_ and the triceps \_\_\_\_\_. However, when the forearm is lowered, the biceps \_\_\_\_\_ and the triceps \_\_\_\_\_.

contracting	longer	relax	bones	fatter
thinner	650	relax	pairs	
contract	shorter	relaxing	contract	

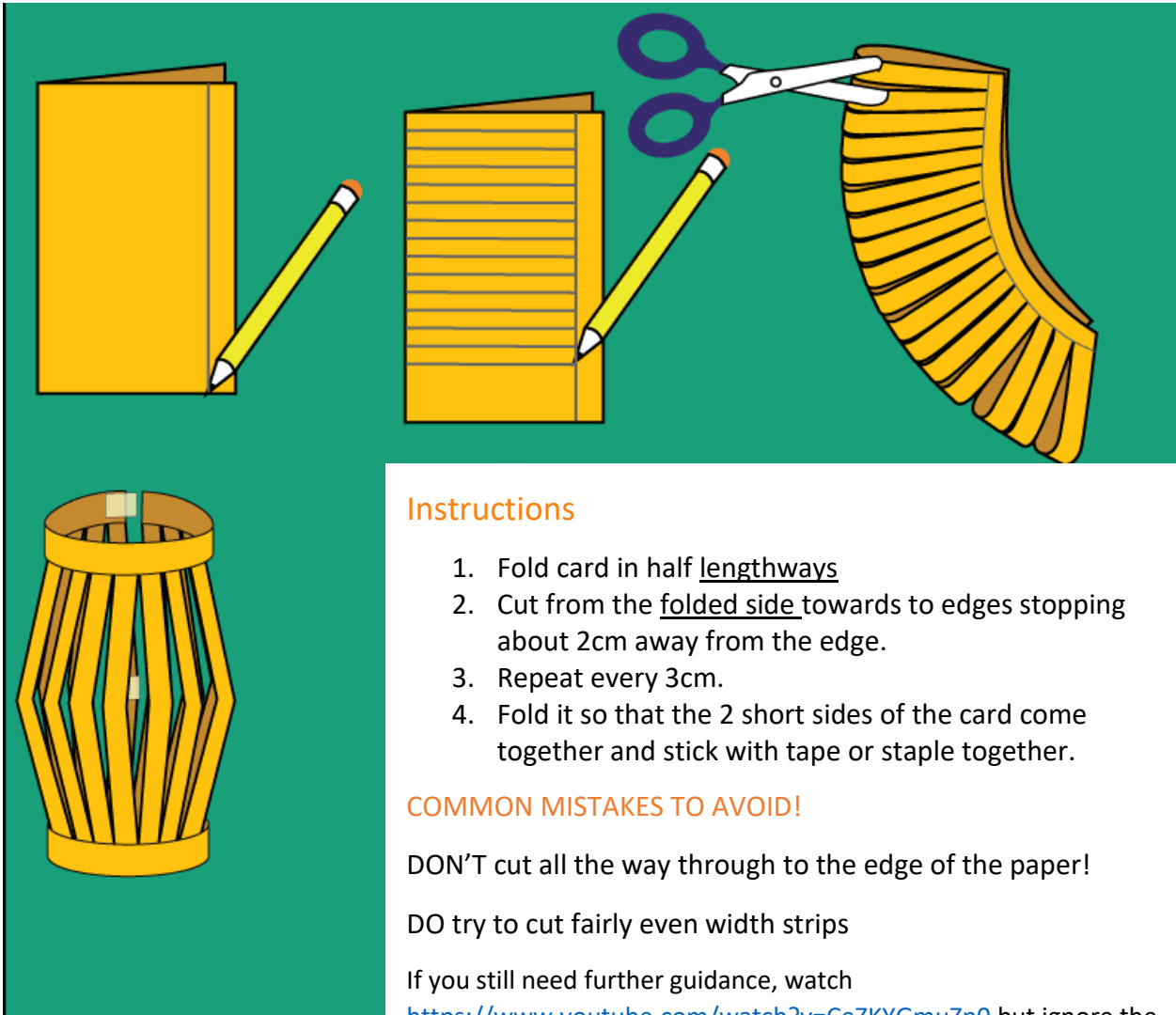
Answers:

1. 650
2. Bones
3. Contracting
4. Pairs
5. Relaxing
6. Shorter
7. Fatter
8. Longer
9. Thinner
10. Contract
11. Relax
12. Relax
13. Contract

# MAKING A MUSCLE

## What you need

- A4 sheet of card (or paper if no card available)
- Scissors



## Instructions

1. Fold card in half lengthways
2. Cut from the folded side towards to edges stopping about 2cm away from the edge.
3. Repeat every 3cm.
4. Fold it so that the 2 short sides of the card come together and stick with tape or staple together.

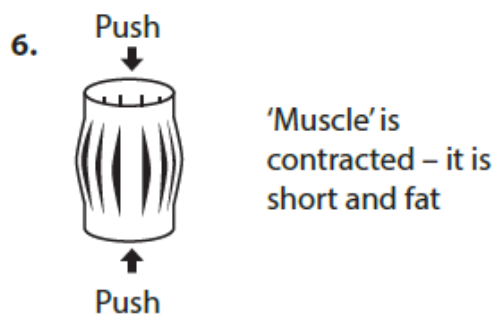
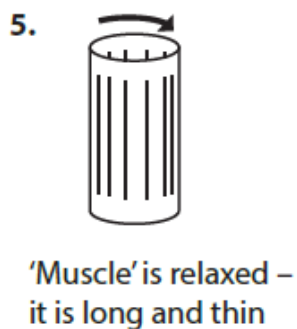
## COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID!

DON'T cut all the way through to the edge of the paper!

DO try to cut fairly even width strips

If you still need further guidance, watch

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CeZKYGmuZn0> but ignore the part about the handle as you won't need one.



Now use your Chinese lantern as a muscle – push it together and say 'contract' then pull apart and say 'relax'. That is how your muscles work!