

# St Denys Primary School



## Y4 Home Learning

Week 3 – 4<sup>th</sup> May 2020

Summer 1 2020

**Creativity, Choice, Challenge  
Achievement for All**



## Welcome to WEEK 3 Class4-tastic!

We hope that this finds you all well and ready for a new week of learning.

We all had to spend much more time inside last week because of the rain but WOW that didn't stop you from doing all sorts of cool things!

We have spent A LOT of time on the phone to each other sharing news about what you have been up to. It is just so great to see and brings us a lot of joy! Favourite moments from last week include Matas who made a lamp (= wow!), Layla who found 27 snails, photos of LEGO creations, fabulously creative art work, several awesome videos as well as all the brilliant class work you have done.

It has also been great to see how many of you have joined one of our Dojo CLUBS. All sorts of interesting and useful things to do and share on those.

So...this week is actually a 4 day week because Friday is a Bank Holiday. We have still given you 5 days' worth of activities though! In English this week activities 3,4&5 are linked to WHY we have such a special Bank Holiday this May.

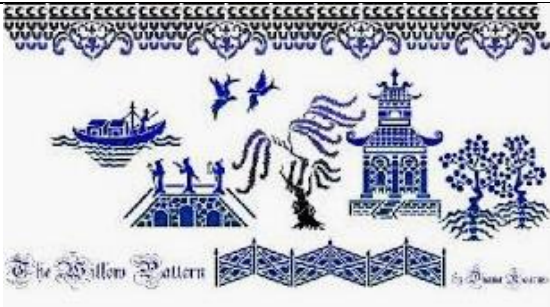
In Maths this week we will be concentrating on subtraction and Mrs Andrews has another home video for you!

Take a look at the TOPIC section too for more Science, Spanish, some RE linked to Ramadan and a creative VE day themed Art activity.

Have a great week Class4-tastic, please get in touch with us via DOJO and we look forward to seeing what you have been up to.

Stay safe and smiley,

*Mrs Andrews and Ms Bandey*

Activity 1 :

Take yourself off to a different time and place to read this poem inspired by a 'Willow Pattern' plate! Find this activity below.

Activity 2:Creative Writing Activity

Could you write a short poem or story inspired by a picture or pattern you can find in your home/ online?

**EXTRA CHALLENGE** = Limit yourself to just 100 words.

Activity 3:VE Day Reading Comprehension Activity

This Friday is a very special anniversary for European countries. May the 8th is known as VE Day. The 'VE' in VE Day means 'Victory in Europe'.

It will be exactly 75 years since fighting in Europe during World War 2 ended.

\*Start this activity by finding out about VE Day using the links below (pop to our class page on the school website to follow the links more easily) OR just go straight to the worksheet.\*

1. Watch this BBC video to find out about VE Day.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-ve-day/z7xtmfr>

2. You may also like to listen to this Horrible Histories song too!

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/watch/horrible-histories-songs-ve-day-song>

3. Now read and then answer the reading comprehension questions below.

## Activity 4



### Writing a VE Day DIARY entry.



Find out what to do by looking for Activity 4 below.



Today I would like you to imagine yourself at a VE Day celebratory street party on May the 8th 1945!

## Activity 5

### **WE ARE WRITERS!**

#### Writing workshop

\*Look at each of these images taken during World War 2.



\* What might be happening?



\* How might these people be feeling?

**Write what you imagine the people are saying using inverted commas.**



OR...

**Write a really spectacular, descriptive sentence that starts with a fronted adverbial.**



E.g. As the fog of artillery fire cleared, I launched myself out from the gully.



## Activity 1

### Willow Pattern Plate



**Have you ever seen a plate that looks like this before?**

It's a pattern called 'Willow Pattern' based on an imaginary scene in China many years ago.

My Granny and Grandad had a whole set like this when I was little.


I can remember looking at the pictures as I ate my breakfast toast.



If you look closely at this ideas board for the design you can just about see 3 figures of people on a bridge, a figure on a boat, a palatial looking house, 2 birds and some trees - one looks like the whomping willow at Hogwarts.


Listen to ( or just read) this story poem that Tony Mitton wrote, inspired by looking at the pictures on his willow pattern plate. It is set in China a long time ago.

## Willow Pattern Plate by Tony Mitton

<p>Look. On my plate is a blue garden it happened in China A long time ago.</p> <p>There on a bridge the soldiers are running to capture the princess, the Emperor's daughter.</p> <p>She left with the young man she wanted to marry. They fled to an island That lay on a lake.</p> <p>The Emperor was angry. He ordered his soldiers to capture the princess and kill the young man.</p>	 <p>But the man and the princess were turned into bluebirds. They flew from the island and never returned.</p> <p>The Emperor, in sadness, Turned into a willow. And always he droops as he weeps in his sorrow.</p> <p>He weeps on my plate In a blue garden. It happened in China a long time ago.</p> <p><i>Tony Mitton (The Works p462)</i></p>
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### Activity:

Your job today is to retell the story using the cartoon style story board on the next page.

Use speech bubbles  for what the characters might say e.g. **Soldiers, you must capture the Princess and kill that young man!** and write the action (what is happening) in the box section below the illustration.

I have given you 7 empty cartoon boxes to write in but it doesn't matter if you don't use them all.

My Willow Pattern Plate Cartoon Story



Once upon a time, a long  
time ago in China...


### Activity 3:

## VE Day

### What is VE Day?

VE Day stands for Victory in Europe Day, and is celebrated on 8th May. Although it was not the end of the Second World War, it was the end of the fighting in Europe.

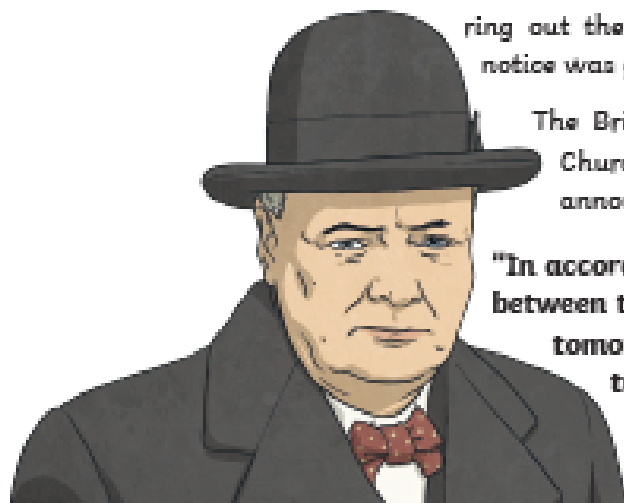


### How did it happen?

In April 1945, Hitler died. This meant that the Germans had to surrender their part in the Second World War to the Western armies. The German President of the Third Reich (the German army), gave orders that General Jodl should go to the American army Head Quarters in France. Here, Jodl surrendered to the Western and Russian officers, and agreed to all their demands.

### The Announcement

The British people began celebrating as soon as they heard the news! Bell ringers in churches around the country, were ready to ring out the good news when an official notice was given.



The British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, made the following announcement at 19.40, 7th May.

**"In accordance with arrangements between three great powers, tomorrow, Tuesday, will be treated as Victory in Europe Day and will be regarded as a holiday."**



### The Effects of War

In Britain, during the war in Europe, half a million homes were destroyed, thousands of ordinary people were killed and millions of lives had been torn apart.





The three great powers were:

- Great Britain
- Soviet Union (Russia)
- France

### Bring on the Celebrations!

People began decorating the streets with banners, bunting and ribbons. They had street parties, neighbours shared food, and listened to the radio news programmes.

King George VI and the Queen appeared eight times on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, and their two daughters, Princess Margaret and Princess Elizabeth – who is now Her Majesty the Queen – walked in the huge crowds in London!

Churchill told the crowds, "This is your victory!"

### The End of the VE Day

Buckingham Palace was lit up in floodlights for the first time in six years since the war began, and two searchlights formed a V, the sign of peace, above St Paul's Cathedral in London.

All the lights were turned off again the next day.



Although everyone was pleased the war in Europe had come to an end, many people would have also felt sad, for the family and friends who had been killed.

# Questions

1. What did VE Day mean?

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2. What had happened, for VE day to be announced?

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3. How would people know that there was good news?

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4. Name two effects that war in Europe had had on the British people

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5. Who was Winston Churchill?

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6. Why did he announce that the next day, Tuesday would be a holiday?

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7. Name one of the great powers.

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8. Why would some people have felt sad on VE Day?

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9. What unusual thing did the princesses do on that day?

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10. How was it shown in London that people were happy?

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# Answers

1. What did VE Day mean?  
VE Day meant Victory in Europe.
2. What had happened, for VE day to be announced?  
For VE Day to be announced, the Germans had surrendered their part in the Second World War.
3. How would people know that there was good news?  
People would know that there was good news because the church bells would be rung all around the country.
4. Name two effects that war in Europe had had on the British people  
Accept any two: Effects that the war in Europe had on the British people were half a million homes were destroyed, thousands of ordinary people were killed and millions of lives had been torn apart.
5. Who was Winston Churchill?  
Winston Churchill was the British Prime Minister.
6. Why did he announce that the next day, Tuesday would be a holiday?  
Churchill announced that the next day, Tuesday, would be a holiday because it was to celebrate Victory in Europe Day.
7. Name one of the great powers.  
Accept one of the following: The great powers were Great Britain, the Soviet Union and France.
8. Why would some people have felt sad on VE Day?  
Some people would have felt sad on VE Day because their friends and families might have been killed.
9. What unusual thing did the princesses do on that day?  
On that day, the princesses walked in the huge crowds in London.
10. How was it shown in London that people were happy?  
In London, it was shown that people were happy by the lights being lit at Buckingham Palace and the two huge searchlights which lit the sky above St Paul's Cathedral in a V sign for peace.



## Writing a VE Day DIARY entry.



Today I would like you to imagine yourself at a VE Day celebratory street party on May the 8th 1945!

Maybe... as an 8/9 year old child (who lives in the important port of Southampton) houses in your St Denys street were bombed during the blitz.

Maybe... you were evacuated to Dorset to live on a farm by the sea and you missed your Mother terribly.

Maybe... now that VE Day is finally here, you are excited that soon you will finally be reunited with your Father who has been fighting in France.

Maybe...you are terribly excited that today you will have a street party with flags and jelly and cake and sweets because people have saved up their rations in anticipation of this memorable day!

Just a few ideas to get you started!

\* Use the worksheet photo and word bank to help you.

\* Start your diary entry with 'Dear Diary' and write using the 1st person (I.)



## WORD BANK:

Here are some useful words:

'The Blitz'      German      England enemy

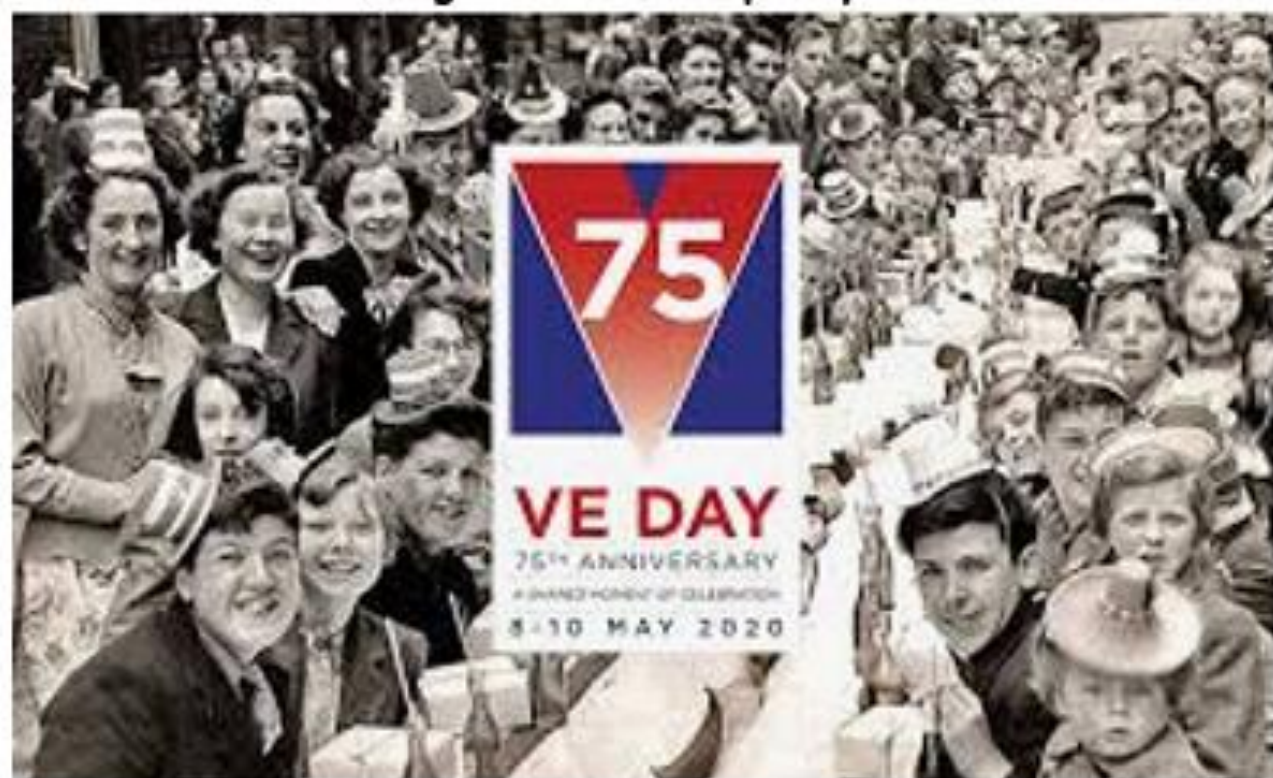
bomb      blitz      Churchill

Hitler      black-out      evacuee      soldiers

letters      rations/ rationing

Army      fight / fought      King George VI      wireless

Union Jack flags      street party      celebration



Each week you will have 10 new spelling words - with a choice of 2 levels.

Some of the 10 spellings will help you investigate and learn a spelling pattern - this week we are carrying on with the suffix (word ending) **ous**.

Others will be from our Year 4 spelling mat or are common exception words.

We suggest a structure like this for the week, based on 10-15 minutes practice per day:

<b>Session 1</b>	Choose your spelling level for this week, or which spellings you are going to 'mix and match' (be honest about which one will be the right challenge for you). Get someone to test you and work out which ones from the list you will really need to focus on (remember to aim to learn about 5 spellings a week).
<b>Session 2</b>	Complete Look, Cover, Write, Check for your focus spellings (5-8 words you chose yesterday).  Investigate the spelling pattern with Activity sheet 1.
<b>Session 3</b>	Write your focus spellings in sentences to show you understand what they mean.
<b>Session 4</b>	Practise your focus spellings. You could use Pyramids (adding one letter at a time to your word), Rainbow Writing (write each spelling in at least 5 different colours), or another strategy that works for you.
<b>Session 5</b>	Test! Ask someone to test you on your spelling words. How many did you learn this week?  You could also use Activity sheet 2 to investigate the spelling pattern further.

Focus pattern: 'ous' - meaning possessing or full of e.g. someone humorous has (possesses) a good sense of fun.

Level 1	Level 2
school	frantically
friend	glamour
there	glamorous
their	courageous
jealous	serious
joyous	spontaneous
famous	duly
nervous	publicly
four	medicine
eight	natural

# Look, Say, Cover, Write and Check!

Tick the columns as you follow the instructions from left to right. Make sure you spell the words in the 'write' column. If you spell the word incorrectly, write it again in the correction column.

[illegible]

# Look, Say, Cover, Write and Check!

Tick the columns as you follow the instructions from left to right. Make sure you spell the words in the 'write' column. If you spell the word incorrectly, write it again in the correction column.

[illegible]

**Add the suffix *-ous* to the words in the brackets in the sentences below to make new words.** Don't forget that some changes will be necessary.



Sprout is always doing funny things. He is a very ..... (humour) boy.



It's ..... (outrage) that we are being made to stay in!



..... (vigour) exercise makes you sweat!



Mr Stamen said I was a very ..... (courage) person standing up to that bully.



I want to look ..... (glamour) for my birthday party.



It would be ..... (advantage) to speak to Mr Stamen about the extra playtime when he is in a good mood.



## Activity Sheet

Name .....

Match the words in the box to the children's definitions.



length   library   medicine   natural  
occasion   occasionally   notice   opposite

A drug for the treatment of disease is .....



To see or pay attention to something is to .....

A building where books are kept is a .....



Something that is situated on the other side is .....



The measurement of the longest sides is the .....



A particular event can be called an .....



Anything not artificially made by man is .....

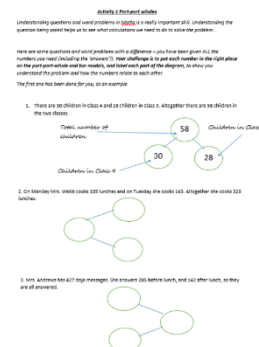


When something happens now and then we say it happens .....

**Activity 1:****Part, part wholes – representing problems**

Understanding questions and word problems in Maths is a really important skill. Understanding the question being asked helps us to see what calculations we need to do to solve the problem.

Here are some questions and word problems with a difference – you have been given ALL the numbers you need (including the 'answers!'). Your challenge is to put each number in the right place on the part-part-whole and bar models, and label each part of the diagram, to show you understand the problem and how the numbers relate to each other.

**Activity 2:****Subtraction in a column – 1 exchange**

First, watch the video on our class page.

<https://st-denys-primary-school.secure-primariesite.net/activity-2-7/>

It will remind you of all the things that are important when we add two numbers using column subtraction, and also of the mistakes that can be easy to make when we are subtracting in a column.

Then solve the questions on Activity sheet 2, and when you're finished check your answers at the back of the booklet.

**Activity 2: Subtraction in a column – 1 exchange**

Use the place value chart to complete the calculation.

5,425 – 3,218 =

Use the place value chart to complete the calculation.

5,425 – 3,218 =

Which calculation was easier?

What happens when you don't have enough counters in a column to take away?

Use the place value chart to complete the calculation.

5,425 – 3,218 =

Use the place value chart to complete the calculation.

5,425 – 3,218 =

**Activity 3:****Subtraction in a column – more than 1 exchange**

You might like to watch Part 2 of the video again before starting this activity.

<https://st-denys-primary-school.secure-primariesite.net/activity-3-7/>

Then use the exchanging skills you honed yesterday to answer the Activity 3 questions.

Remember to record your exchanges very carefully! If you don't have a printed copy of the sheet, you can just record your working and answers in your exercise book, or on a piece of paper.

When you've finished, check your answers with the answer sheet.

**Activity 3: Subtraction in a column – more than 1 exchange**

Use the place value chart to complete the calculation.

5,425 – 3,218 =

Use the place value chart to complete the calculation.

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Which calculation was easier?

What happens when you don't have enough counters in a column to take away?

Use the place value chart to complete the calculation.

5,425 – 3,218 =

Use the place value chart to complete the calculation.

5,425 – 3,218 =

## Activity 4: Secret Agent

Here is a problem with lots of possible answers. Take your time, think carefully first and work systematically to find the closest possible solution.

### Part 1:

Use the clues to help Agent 00R9 solve the calculation to find the combination to Dr Zed's safe.

$$55 \square 4 - 4562 = \square$$



1. The missing digit in  $55\square 4$  is an odd number.
2. The safe combination is a 4-digit number.
3. None of the digits in the combination are repeated.

### Part 2:

Now Agent 00R9 has set YOU a mission. Your mission is to use the digits 1 to 9 to make two 4-digit numbers. You can only use each digit once. When one of your 4-digit numbers is subtracted from the other, the answer to the calculation should be as close to 2000 as possible. How close can you get?

Can you set a similar problem for your teachers to solve? Make sure you know the answer(s) before you send it to us, so you can check if we're correct!

## Activity 5: Challenge time!

This week, the second part of Challenge 1 will be a perfect opportunity to think about the shape work you did a couple of weeks ago.

As a guide, the challenges get harder as you work through them – so start with Challenge 1 and see how far you can go!

See if you can encourage your family to join in with solving these challenges too – work together or have a competition to see who gets closest to solving them.

Find the challenges further down in this booklet.

### Activity 5: Challenge Time!

#### Challenge 1

This is half of Lee's strawberries.



How many strawberries does Lee have?

This is half of Lee's shape.



What could the whole shape look like?

#### Challenge 3

Stickers come in packs of 5.  
Max buys 12 packs.



He gives his three friends some stickers.  
They each receive the same number.  
He has 27 stickers left.  
How many stickers did Max give each of his friends?

#### Challenge 2

Ten bags of lolly and a cheet.



The lolly costs 12p more than the cheet.  
The total cost of the two items is 62p.  
How much does the lolly cost?

#### Challenge 4

Here are 3 containers.



- The jug can hold 1000 ml.
- The bucket can hold 2 litres.
- The barrel can hold 20 litres.

Arlo wants to fill the barrel with water.  
Find 2 ways that Arlo can fill the barrel using the jug and bucket.

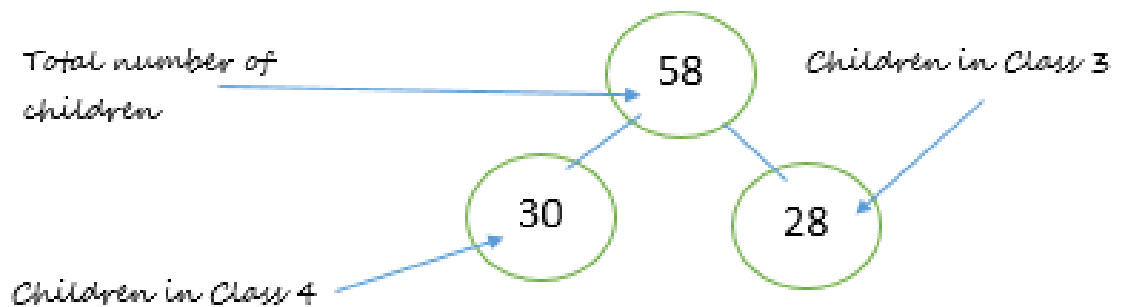
### Activity 1 Part-part wholes

Understanding questions and word problems in ~~Maths~~ is a really important skill. Understanding the question being asked helps us to see what calculations we need to do to solve the problem.

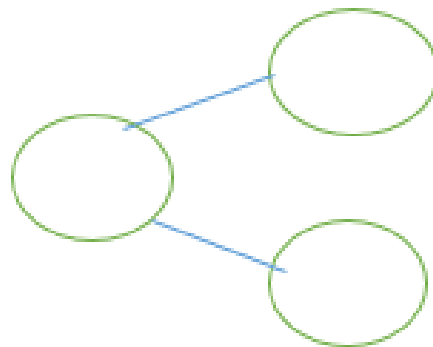
Here are some questions and word problems with a difference – you have been given ALL the numbers you need (including the 'answers'!). Your challenge is to put each number in the right place on the part-part-whole and bar models, and label each part of the diagram, to show you understand the problem and how the numbers relate to each other.

The first one has been done for you, as an example.

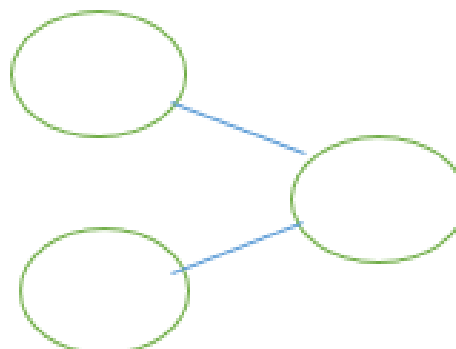
1. There are 30 children in Class 4 and 28 children in Class 3. Altogether there are 58 children in the two classes.



2. On Monday Mrs. Webb cooks 185 lunches and on Tuesday she cooks 143. Altogether she cooks 328 lunches.



3. Mrs. Andrews has 427 dojo messages. She answers 285 before lunch, and 142 after lunch, so they are all answered.





4. Ms. Bandy has 96 tadpoles in her pond. 87 of them turn in to frogs. 9 are still tadpoles.


5. For my birthday, I am given £100 and I already have £50, so now I have £150. I spend £75 and have £75 left. (*Hint – think really carefully about the size of each bar.*)


For these questions you will need to draw your own bar or part-part-whole

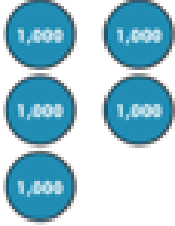



6. I go to the sweet shop and buy 104 sweets altogether. I buy 40 cola bottles, 26 flying saucers and 38 jelly babies.

7. In my bank account I have £400 and I save £100 more, so now I have £500. Then I spend £250, leaving me with £250 in my bank account. (*Hint – look at Q. 5*)

For the final question, you need to write your own story that could match this part-part-whole. Remember to make the numbers fit the sizes of the bars!

- 8.


Maths Activity 2 – Subtraction with 1 exchange

Th	H	T	O
			

a) Use the place value chart to complete the calculation.

$$5,435 - 3,215 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

b) Use the place value chart to complete the calculation.

$$5,435 - 3,216 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

c) Which calculation was easier?

d) What happens when you don't have enough counters in a column to take away?

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a)

		H	T	O	
		3	2	7	
	-	1	1	9	

c)

		Th	H	T	O	
		9	8	4	5	
	-	6	2	1	6	

b)

		Th	H	T	O	
		7	6	7	3	
	-		1	3	4	

a)

		H	T	O	
		3	2	7	
	-	1	3	2	

c)

		Th	H	T	O	
		9	8	4	5	
	-	1	9	2	1	

b)

		Th	H	T	O	
		7	6	7	3	
	-		2	8	1	

A car costs £8,716

A motorbike costs £2,341 less than the car.

How much does the motorbike cost?

Maths Activity 3 – Column subtraction – more than 1 exchange

Use the place value chart to complete the subtractions.

H		T		O	
100	100	10	10	1	1
100	100	10	10	1	1
100		10	10		

a)  $564 - 354 =$

c)  $564 - 365 =$

b)  $564 - 355 =$

Look at your calculations in parts a), b) and c).

What is the same? What is different?

Complete the calculations.

a)

		Th	H	T	O	
		7	3	2	5	
	–	2	4	0	6	

c)

		Th	H	T	O	
		7	1	0	2	
	–		3	9	8	

b)

		Th	H	T	O	
		5	6	3	4	
	–	2	7	4	5	

d)

		Th	H	T	O	
		5	0	0	0	
	–	1	7	3	3	



A jug contains 1,500 ml of juice.



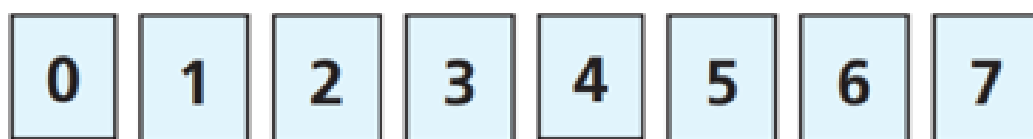
The juice is poured into 2 glasses.

Each glass holds 258 ml of juice.

How much juice is left in the jug?



Arrange all the digit cards to make a possible subtraction for each description.



a) There are 2 exchanges.

The answer is  
less than 2,000

—			

b) There are 2 exchanges.

The answer is  
greater than 4,000

—			

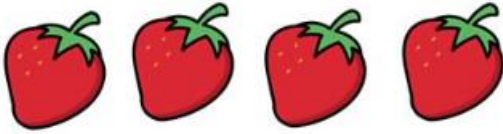
c) There are 3 exchanges.

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## Activity 5 - Challenge Time!

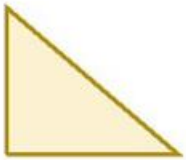
### Challenge 1

This is half of Lee's strawberries.



How many strawberries does Lee have?

This is half of Lee's shape.



What could the whole shape look like?

### Challenge 2

Tim buys a lolly and a chew.



The lolly costs 12p more than the chew.

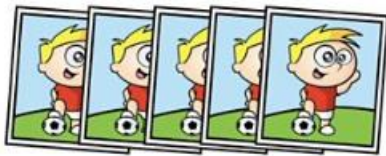
The total cost of the two items is 82p.

How much does the lolly cost?

### Challenge 3

Stickers come in packs of 5.

Max buys 12 packs.



He gave his three friends some stickers.

They each receive the same number.

He has 27 stickers left.

How many stickers did Max give each of his friends?

### Challenge 4

Here are 3 containers.



- The jug can hold **1500 ml** .
- The bucket can hold **2 litres** .
- The barrel can hold **15 litres** .

Anisa wants to fill the barrel with water.

Find 2 ways that Anisa can fill the barrel using the jug and bucket.

## Science

Recap our learning about the three states of matter: solids, liquids and gases and how materials change from one state of matter to another with this BBC Bitesize lesson and activity.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zvxthbk>

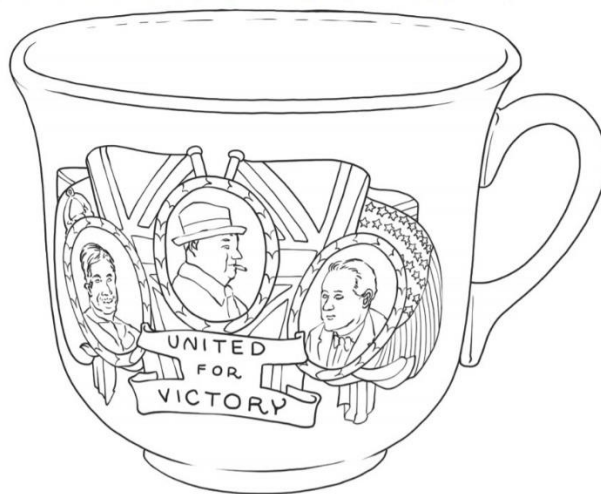
Can you make a material in your house (e.g. water, chocolate) change from one state to another? (For example, melt some chocolate to turn it from solid to liquid or freeze some water to turn it from liquid to solid.)

## Art

This Friday (8th) is the 75th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe. Can you design your own teacup to help mark this special occasion?

### VE Day Teacup Design

Victory in Europe (VE) Day took place on 8th May 1945. It marked the end of the Second World War in Europe. VE Day was commemorated in many ways, including the production of special cups.



- Do you recognise the people on the cup? Who are they?
- Why is there a flag on the cup?
- What do you think the slogan on the cup means?
- Why do you think commemorative cups like this were made?

## Spanish



Complete this online lesson to revisit our learning about how to introduce yourself and say how old you are in Spanish.

<https://www.thenational.academy/year-4/foundation/introducing-yourself-in-spanish-year-4-wk2-2>

## R.E.

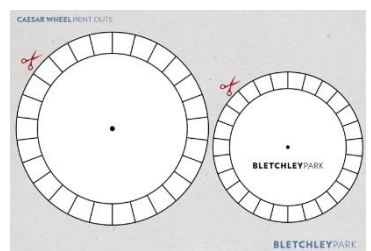


In Yr 4 we learn about Christianity and Islam, At the moment all over the World Muslims are fasting (not eating) because it is the month of Ramadan. Go to BBC Bitesize to find out about Ramadan.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpdtbkb/articles/zjc2bdm>  
Use your knowledge to complete the activity sheet below.

## History

Secret messages and code-breaking were crucial to the eventual end of World War II. In England, lots of people worked at a place called Bletchley Park trying to crack messages sent in code by Germany and its allies.

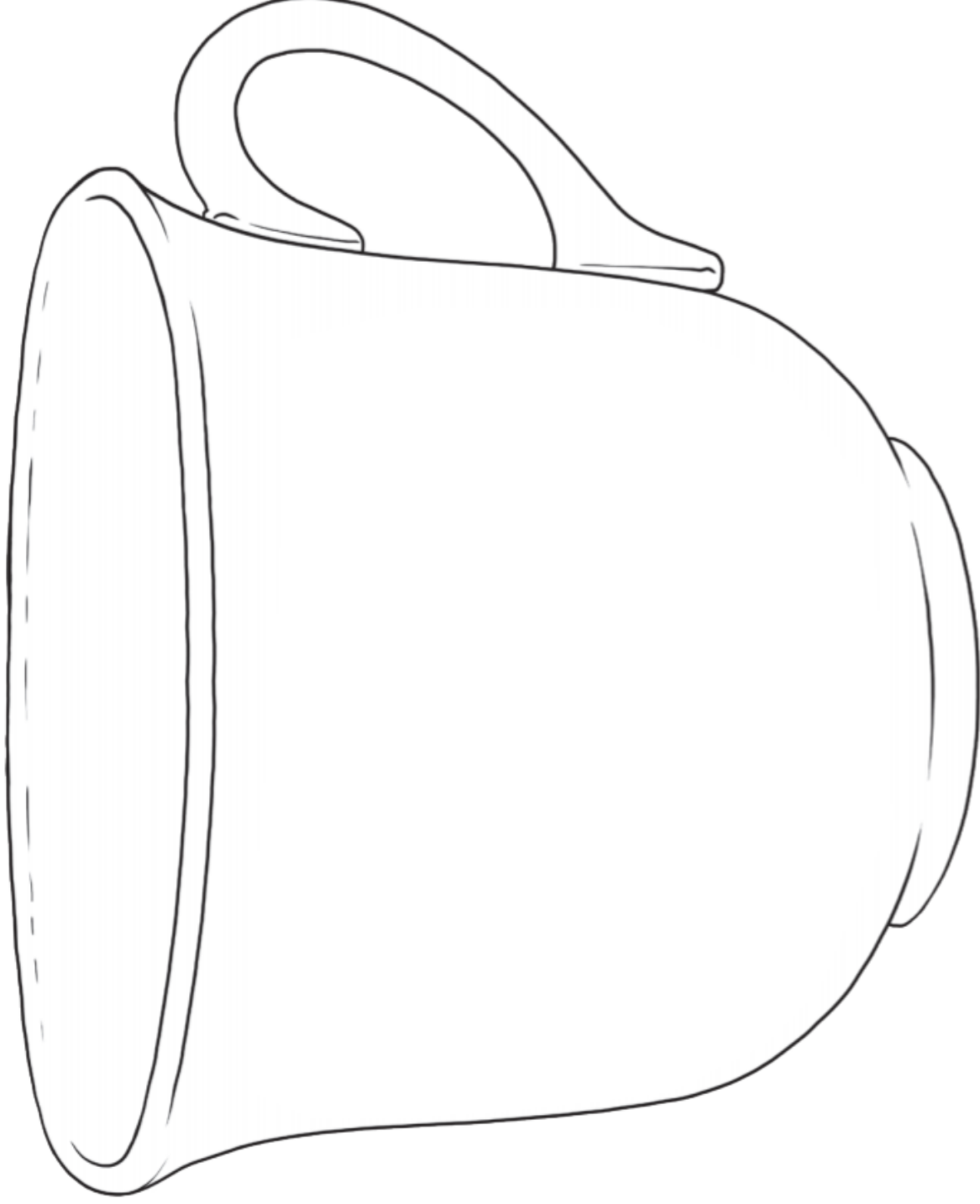


Now we'd like you to do some code-breaking of your own! You can either research Bletchley Park, the Enigma machine and codes used in World War II, or have a go at making up your own code using the Caesar Wheel below.

Don't forget to post what you come up with to Class Dojo!

# VE Day Teacup Design

Design your own VE Day cup. Think about your design and make sure it is bright and eye-catching. You could include flags, important buildings or people who were involved in the Second World War.



# Ramadan

What is Ramadan?

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How do Muslims fast?

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Why do Muslims fast?

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## Useful Words

Qur'an

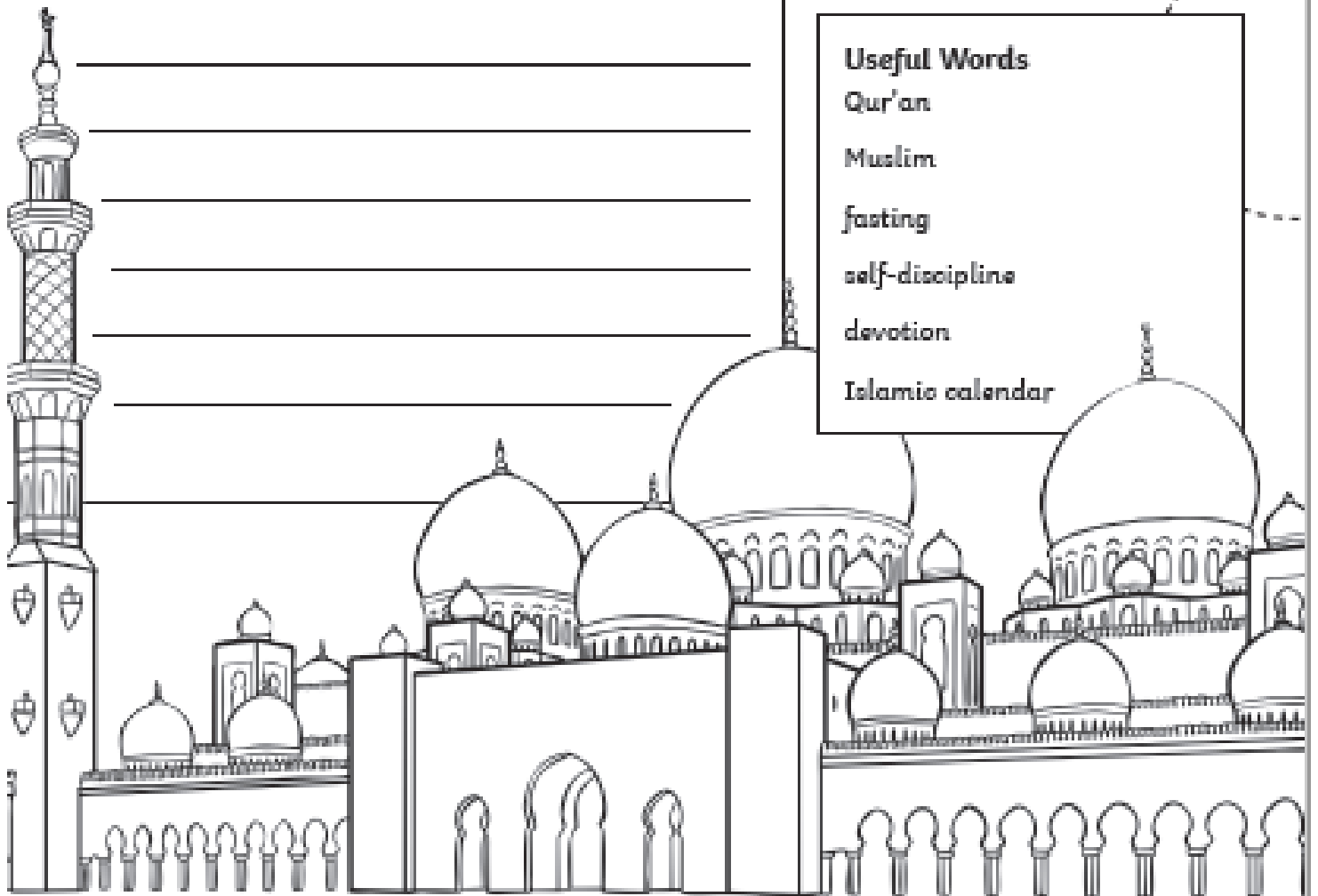
Muslim

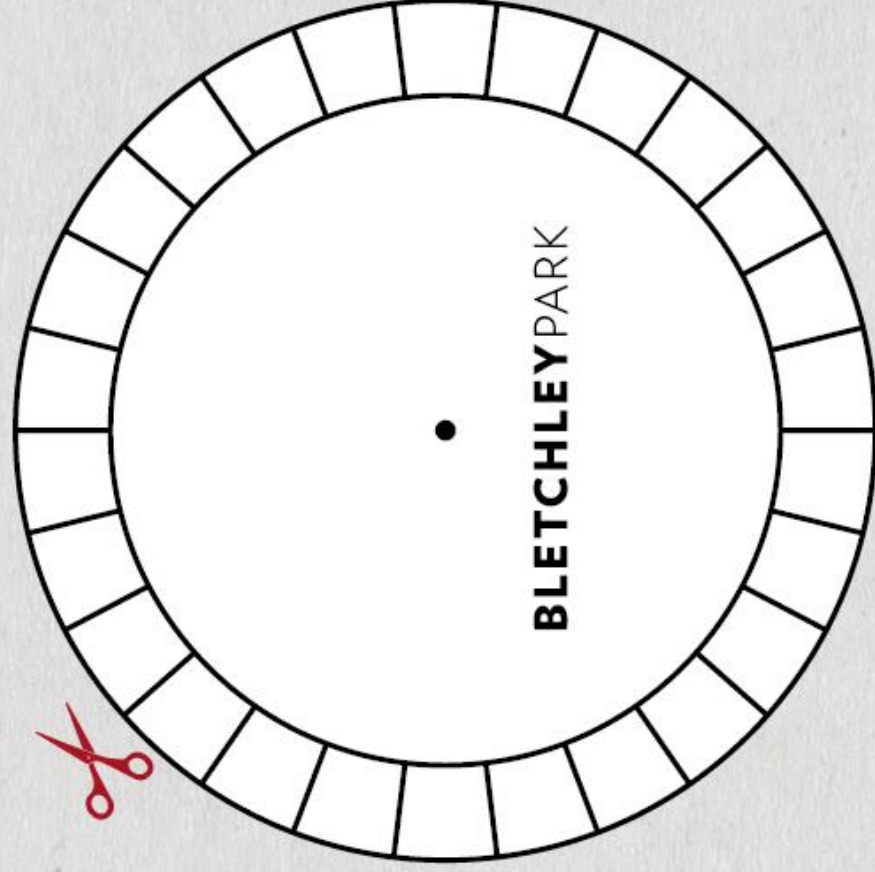
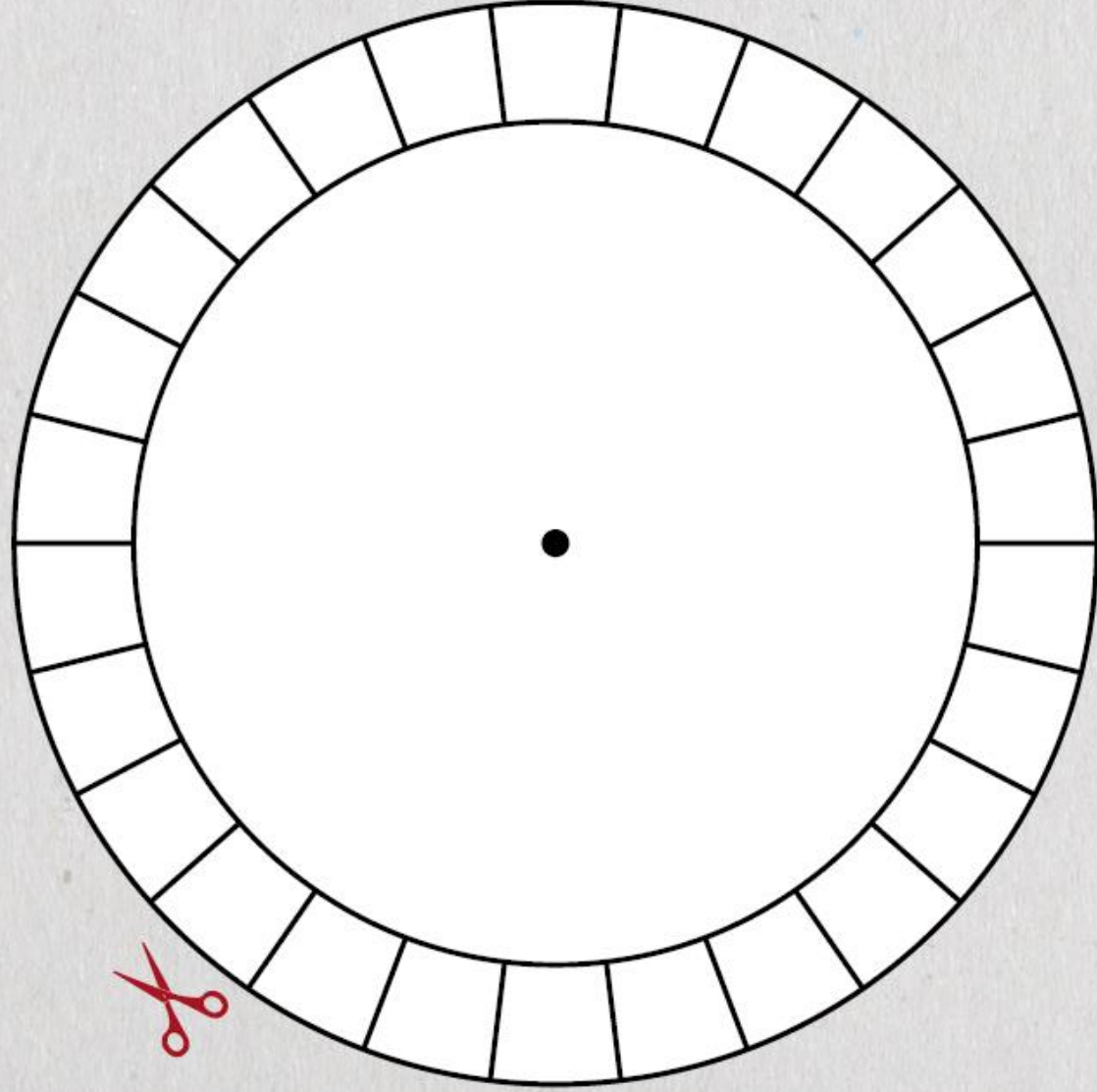
fasting

self-discipline

devotion

Islamic calendar







# HOW TO MAKE A CAESAR WHEEL

## YOU WILL NEED

- This template
- Scissors
- A pen or pencil
- Split pin
- A friend or family member to send your secret message to (If they don't live with you, it might be useful to send them this template so they can make their own Caesar wheel to decode your message!)

## HOW TO BUILD YOUR CAESAR WHEEL

- Write the letters A-Z (capitals) clockwise in order in the boxes around the outside of the larger circle.
- Write the letters a-z (lower case) clockwise in order in the boxes around the outside of the smaller circle.
- Cut out the two circles.
- ((Carefully!)) poke a hole through the dot in the centre of each wheel.
- Place the smaller circle over the larger circle so that the holes line up, and join them together using a split pin. If you don't have a split pin you can be inventive with a piece of string or a paperclip.
- The two circles should be able to rotate around this centre hole with respect to each other.

## HOW TO ENCRYPT A MESSAGE

- Pick a key (any letter from A-Z).
- Line up the a (on the inside wheel) with the letter you picked (on the outside wheel). So for example, you might line up the a on the inside wheel with the letter Z on the outside wheel.
- Find each letter in your message on the inside wheel and replace it with the corresponding letter on the outside wheel.
- Send the resulting gibberish to the recipient, along with the key you chose.

## HOW TO DECRYPT A MESSAGE

- Line up the a (on the inside wheel) with the key letter (on the outside wheel) sent to you by the person who encrypted the message.
- Find each letter in the encrypted message on the outside wheel and replace it with the corresponding letter on the inside wheel.

Note: Encryption and decryption are opposite processes so one goes inside > outside, the other goes outside > inside. It doesn't really matter which as long as whoever is doing the decryption does the opposite of what the person who encrypted the message did.



## Writing workshop

\*Look at each of these images taken during World War 2.



\* What might be happening?



\* How might these people be feeling?

**Write what you imagine the people are saying using inverted commas.**

“ ” “ ” “ ”  
**Inverted Commas**

OR...

**Write a really spectacular descriptive sentence that starts with a fronted adverbial.**



E.g. As the fog of artillery fire cleared, I launched myself out from the gully.

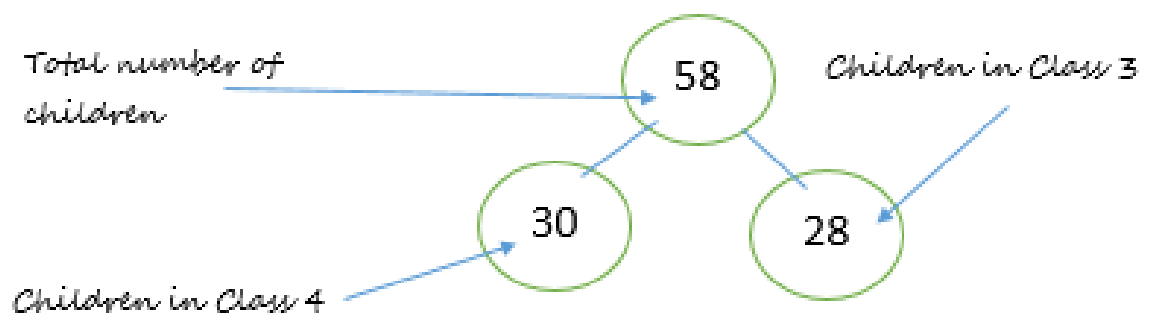
## Maths Activity 1 Part-part wholes ANSWERS

Understanding questions and word problems in ~~Maths~~ is a really important skill. Understanding the question being asked helps us to see what calculations we need to do to solve the problem.

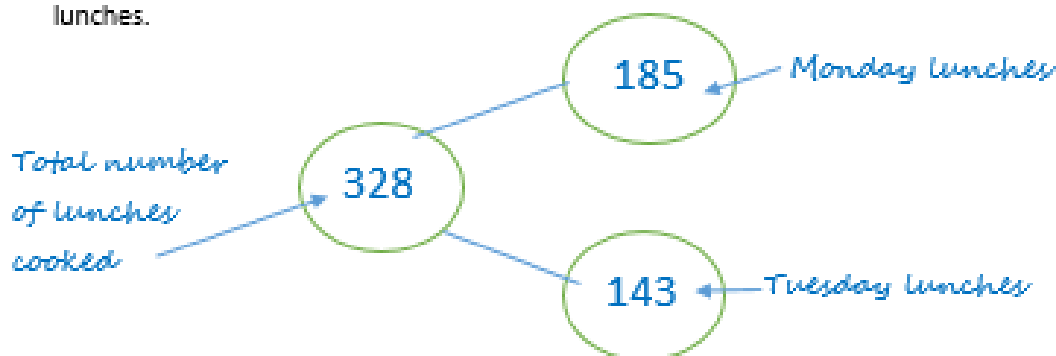
Here are some questions and word problems with a difference – you have been given ALL the numbers you need (including the 'answers'!). Your challenge is to put each number in the right place on the part-part-whole and bar models, and label each part of the diagram, to show you understand the problem and how the numbers relate to each other.

The first one has been done for you, as an example.

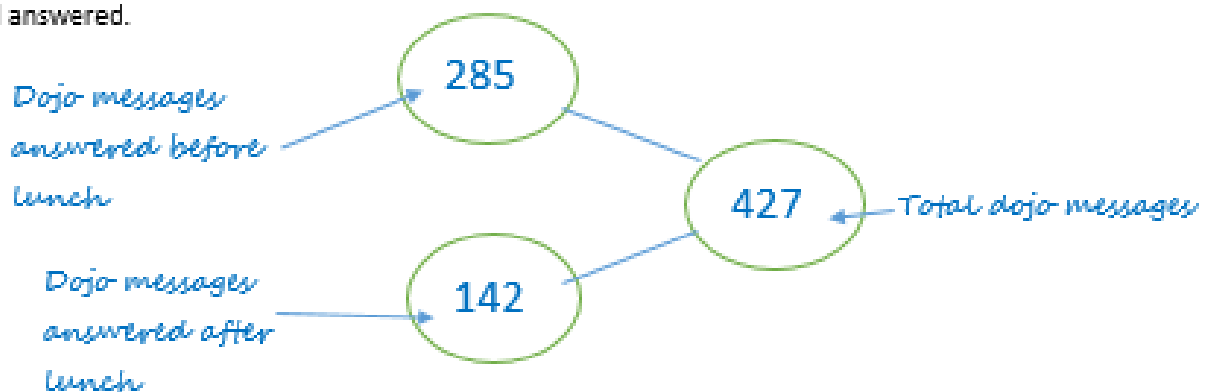
1. There are 30 children in Class 4 and 28 children in Class 3. Altogether there are 58 children in the two classes.



2. On Monday Mrs. Webb cooks 185 lunches and on Tuesday she cooks 143. Altogether she cooks 328 lunches.



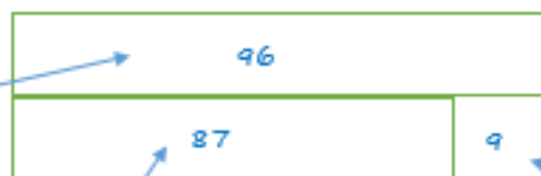
3. Mrs. Andrews has 427 dojo messages. She answers 285 before lunch, and 142 after lunch, so they are all answered.





4. Ms. Bandey has 96 tadpoles in her pond. 87 of them turn in to frogs. 9 are still tadpoles.

Original number  
of tadpoles in  
Ms. Bandey's  
pond



Tadpoles that turn in to frogs

Tadpoles that don't  
change

5. For my birthday, I am given £100 and I already have £50, so now I have £150. I spend £75 and have £75 left. (Hint – think really carefully about the size of each bar.)

Birthday money



Money already  
owned

Money spent

Money left over

For these questions you will need to draw your own bar or part-part-whole

6. I go to the sweet shop and buy 104 sweets altogether. I buy 40 cola bottles, 26 flying saucers and 38 jelly babies.



Or you could have drawn  
a bar model instead.

7. In my bank account I have £400 and I save £100 more, so now I have £500. Then I spend £250, leaving me with £250 in my bank account. (Hint – look at Q. 5)

Money in bank  
account



Extra money  
saved





Money spent

Money left over

For the final question, you need to write your own story that could match this part-part-whole. Remember to make the numbers fit the sizes of the bars!

- 8.



Th	H	T	O
			

a) Use the place value chart to complete the calculation.

$$5,435 - 3,215 = \boxed{2,220}$$

b) Use the place value chart to complete the calculation.

$$5,435 - 3,216 = \boxed{2,219}$$

c) Which calculation was easier?

d) What happens when you don't have enough counters in a column to take away?

You need to make an exchange

a)

		H	T	O	
		3	<del>2</del>	7	
	-	1	1	9	
		2	0	8	

c)

		Th	H	T	O	
		9	8	<del>4</del>	5	
	-	6	2	1	6	
		3	6	2	9	

b)

		Th	H	T	O	
		7	6	<del>2</del>	3	
	-		1	3	4	
		7	5	3	9	

a)

		H	T	O	
		<sup>2</sup> <del>3</del>	<sup>1</sup> 2	7	
	-	1	3	2	
		<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	

c)

		Th	H	T	O	
		<sup>8</sup> <del>9</del>	<sup>1</sup> 8	4	5	
	-	1	9	2	1	
		<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	

b)

		Th	H	T	O	
		7	<sup>5</sup> <del>6</del>	<sup>1</sup> 7	3	
	-		2	8	1	
		<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	

A car costs £8,716

A motorbike costs £2,341 less than the car.

How much does the motorbike cost?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{0}^6 \\
 8716 \\
 - 2341 \\
 \hline
 6375
 \end{array}$$

£6,375



Use the place value chart to complete the subtractions.

H	T	O
100 100	10 10	1 1
100 100	10 10	1 1
100	10 10	

a)  $564 - 354 =$  210

c)  $564 - 365 =$  199

b)  $564 - 355 =$  209

Look at your calculations in parts a), b) and c).

What is the same? What is different?

*Same – the whole being subtracted from.*

*Different – a) has no exchanging required, b) has an exchange of tens for ones and c) has an exchange of hundreds for tens and tens for ones.*

Complete the calculations.

a)

	Th	H	T	O
	<del>5</del>	3	<del>2</del>	5
-	2	4	0	6
	4	9	1	9

c)

	Th	H	T	O
	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>0</del>	2
-		3	9	8
	6	7	0	4

b)

	Th	H	T	O
	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>3</del>	4
-	2	7	4	5
	2	8	8	9

d)

	Th	H	T	O
	<del>5</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	0
-	1	7	3	3
	3	2	6	7

A jug contains 1,500 ml of juice.



The juice is poured into 2 glasses.

Each glass holds 258 ml of juice.

How much juice is left in the jug?

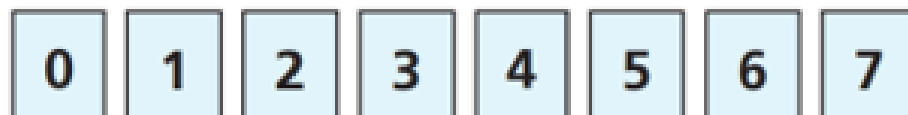


$$258 \times 2 = 516$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1500 \\ - 516 \\ \hline 984 \end{array}$$

984 ml

Arrange all the digit cards to make a possible subtraction for each description.



a) There are 2 exchanges.

The answer is  
less than 2,000

E.g.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2353 \\ - 1064 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b) There are 2 exchanges.

The answer is  
greater than 4,000

E.g.

$$\begin{array}{r} 7640 \\ - 2351 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c) There are 3 exchanges.

E.g.

$$\begin{array}{r} 7420 \\ - 6531 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

# ÷ Division ÷

÷ One

1 ÷ 1 = 1  
2 ÷ 1 = 2  
3 ÷ 1 = 3  
4 ÷ 1 = 4  
5 ÷ 1 = 5  
6 ÷ 1 = 6  
7 ÷ 1 = 7  
8 ÷ 1 = 8  
9 ÷ 1 = 9  
10 ÷ 1 = 10  
11 ÷ 1 = 11  
12 ÷ 1 = 12

÷ Five

5 ÷ 5 = 1  
10 ÷ 5 = 2  
15 ÷ 5 = 3  
20 ÷ 5 = 4  
25 ÷ 5 = 5  
30 ÷ 5 = 6  
35 ÷ 5 = 7  
40 ÷ 5 = 8  
45 ÷ 5 = 9  
50 ÷ 5 = 10  
55 ÷ 5 = 11  
60 ÷ 5 = 12

÷ Nine

9 ÷ 9 = 1  
18 ÷ 9 = 2  
27 ÷ 9 = 3  
36 ÷ 9 = 4  
45 ÷ 9 = 5  
54 ÷ 9 = 6  
63 ÷ 9 = 7  
72 ÷ 9 = 8  
81 ÷ 9 = 9  
90 ÷ 9 = 10  
99 ÷ 9 = 11  
108 ÷ 9 = 12

÷ Two

2 ÷ 2 = 1  
4 ÷ 2 = 2  
6 ÷ 2 = 3  
8 ÷ 2 = 4  
10 ÷ 2 = 5  
12 ÷ 2 = 6  
14 ÷ 2 = 7  
16 ÷ 2 = 8  
18 ÷ 2 = 9  
20 ÷ 2 = 10  
22 ÷ 2 = 11  
24 ÷ 2 = 12

÷ Six

6 ÷ 6 = 1  
12 ÷ 6 = 2  
18 ÷ 6 = 3  
24 ÷ 6 = 4  
30 ÷ 6 = 5  
36 ÷ 6 = 6  
42 ÷ 6 = 7  
48 ÷ 6 = 8  
54 ÷ 6 = 9  
60 ÷ 6 = 10  
66 ÷ 6 = 11  
72 ÷ 6 = 12

÷ Ten

10 ÷ 10 = 1  
20 ÷ 10 = 2  
30 ÷ 10 = 3  
40 ÷ 10 = 4  
50 ÷ 10 = 5  
60 ÷ 10 = 6  
70 ÷ 10 = 7  
80 ÷ 10 = 8  
90 ÷ 10 = 9  
100 ÷ 10 = 10  
110 ÷ 10 = 11  
120 ÷ 10 = 12

÷ Three

3 ÷ 3 = 1  
6 ÷ 3 = 2  
9 ÷ 3 = 3  
12 ÷ 3 = 4  
15 ÷ 3 = 5  
18 ÷ 3 = 6  
21 ÷ 3 = 7  
24 ÷ 3 = 8  
27 ÷ 3 = 9  
30 ÷ 3 = 10  
33 ÷ 3 = 11  
36 ÷ 3 = 12

÷ Seven

7 ÷ 7 = 1  
14 ÷ 7 = 2  
21 ÷ 7 = 3  
28 ÷ 7 = 4  
35 ÷ 7 = 5  
42 ÷ 7 = 6  
49 ÷ 7 = 7  
56 ÷ 7 = 8  
63 ÷ 7 = 9  
70 ÷ 7 = 10  
77 ÷ 7 = 11  
84 ÷ 7 = 12

÷ Eleven

11 ÷ 11 = 1  
22 ÷ 11 = 2  
33 ÷ 11 = 3  
44 ÷ 11 = 4  
55 ÷ 11 = 5  
66 ÷ 11 = 6  
77 ÷ 11 = 7  
88 ÷ 11 = 8  
99 ÷ 11 = 9  
110 ÷ 11 = 10  
121 ÷ 11 = 11  
132 ÷ 11 = 12

÷ Four

4 ÷ 4 = 1  
8 ÷ 4 = 2  
12 ÷ 4 = 3  
16 ÷ 4 = 4  
20 ÷ 4 = 5  
24 ÷ 4 = 6  
28 ÷ 4 = 7  
32 ÷ 4 = 8  
36 ÷ 4 = 9  
40 ÷ 4 = 10  
44 ÷ 4 = 11  
48 ÷ 4 = 12

÷ Eight

8 ÷ 8 = 1  
16 ÷ 8 = 2  
24 ÷ 8 = 3  
32 ÷ 8 = 4  
40 ÷ 8 = 5  
48 ÷ 8 = 6  
56 ÷ 8 = 7  
64 ÷ 8 = 8  
72 ÷ 8 = 9  
80 ÷ 8 = 10  
88 ÷ 8 = 11  
96 ÷ 8 = 12

÷ Twelve

12 ÷ 12 = 1  
24 ÷ 12 = 2  
36 ÷ 12 = 3  
48 ÷ 12 = 4  
60 ÷ 12 = 5  
72 ÷ 12 = 6  
84 ÷ 12 = 7  
96 ÷ 12 = 8  
108 ÷ 12 = 9  
120 ÷ 12 = 10  
132 ÷ 12 = 11  
144 ÷ 12 = 12

1x

1 x 1 = 1  
2 x 1 = 2  
3 x 1 = 3  
4 x 1 = 4  
5 x 1 = 5  
6 x 1 = 6  
7 x 1 = 7  
8 x 1 = 8  
9 x 1 = 9  
10 x 1 = 10  
11 x 1 = 11  
12 x 1 = 12

2x

1 x 2 = 2  
2 x 2 = 4  
3 x 2 = 6  
4 x 2 = 8  
5 x 2 = 10  
6 x 2 = 12  
7 x 2 = 14  
8 x 2 = 16  
9 x 2 = 18  
10 x 2 = 20  
11 x 2 = 22  
12 x 2 = 24

3x

1 x 3 = 3  
2 x 3 = 6  
3 x 3 = 9  
4 x 3 = 12  
5 x 3 = 15  
6 x 3 = 18  
7 x 3 = 21  
8 x 3 = 24  
9 x 3 = 27  
10 x 3 = 30  
11 x 3 = 33  
12 x 3 = 36

4x

1 x 4 = 4  
2 x 4 = 8  
3 x 4 = 12  
4 x 4 = 16  
5 x 4 = 20  
6 x 4 = 24  
7 x 4 = 28  
8 x 4 = 32  
9 x 4 = 36  
10 x 4 = 40  
11 x 4 = 44  
12 x 4 = 48

5x

1 x 5 = 5  
2 x 5 = 10  
3 x 5 = 15  
4 x 5 = 20  
5 x 5 = 25  
6 x 5 = 30  
7 x 5 = 35  
8 x 5 = 40  
9 x 5 = 45  
10 x 5 = 50  
11 x 5 = 55  
12 x 5 = 60

6x

1 x 6 = 6  
2 x 6 = 12  
3 x 6 = 18  
4 x 6 = 24  
5 x 6 = 30  
6 x 6 = 36  
7 x 6 = 42  
8 x 6 = 48  
9 x 6 = 54  
10 x 6 = 60  
11 x 6 = 66  
12 x 6 = 72

7x

1 x 7 = 7  
2 x 7 = 14  
3 x 7 = 21  
4 x 7 = 28  
5 x 7 = 35  
6 x 7 = 42  
7 x 7 = 49  
8 x 7 = 56  
9 x 7 = 63  
10 x 7 = 70  
11 x 7 = 77  
12 x 7 = 84

8x

1 x 8 = 8  
2 x 8 = 16  
3 x 8 = 24  
4 x 8 = 32  
5 x 8 = 40  
6 x 8 = 48  
7 x 8 = 56  
8 x 8 = 64  
9 x 8 = 72  
10 x 8 = 80  
11 x 8 = 88  
12 x 8 = 96

9x

1 x 9 = 9  
2 x 9 = 18  
3 x 9 = 27  
4 x 9 = 36  
5 x 9 = 45  
6 x 9 = 54  
7 x 9 = 63  
8 x 9 = 72  
9 x 9 = 81  
10 x 9 = 90  
11 x 9 = 99  
12 x 9 = 108

10x

1 x 10 = 10  
2 x 10 = 20  
3 x 10 = 30  
4 x 10 = 40  
5 x 10 = 50  
6 x 10 = 60  
7 x 10 = 70  
8 x 10 = 80  
9 x 10 = 90  
10 x 10 = 100  
11 x 10 = 110  
12 x 10 = 120

11x

1 x 11 = 11  
2 x 11 = 22  
3 x 11 = 33  
4 x 11 = 44  
5 x 11 = 55  
6 x 11 = 66  
7 x 11 = 77  
8 x 11 = 88  
9 x 11 = 99  
10 x 11 = 110  
11 x 11 = 121  
12 x 11 = 132

12x

1 x 12 = 12  
2 x 12 = 24  
3 x 12 = 36  
4 x 12 = 48  
5 x 12 = 60  
6 x 12 = 72  
7 x 12 = 84  
8 x 12 = 96  
9 x 12 = 108  
10 x 12 = 120  
11 x 12 = 132  
12 x 12 = 144