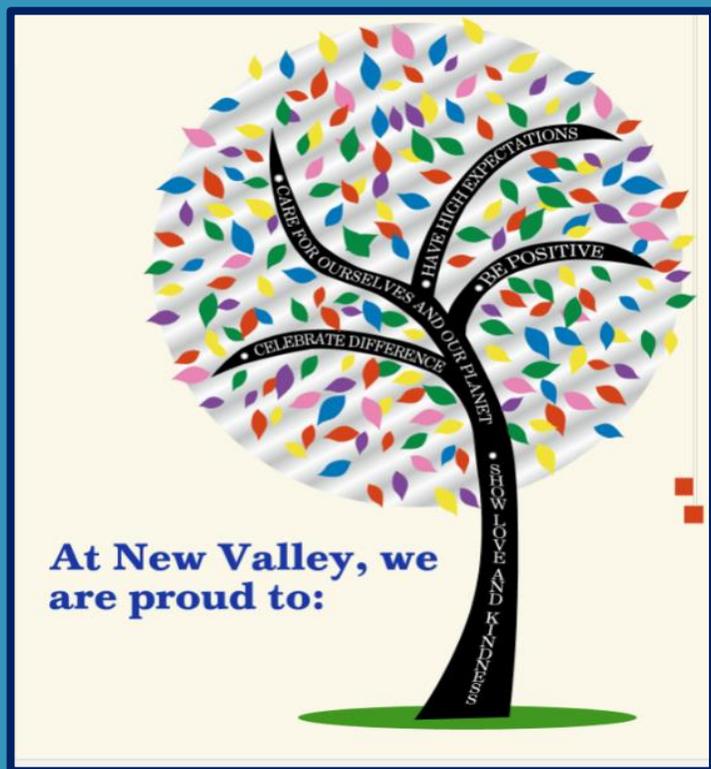




NEW VALLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL

REMOTE LEARNING

MONDAY 25TH JANUARY



Year 5

Beech Class

Week Beginning 25/1/2020

Work should be photographed or scanned and returned to me at beech@newvalleyprimary.com.

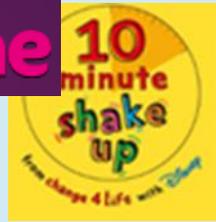
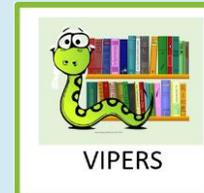
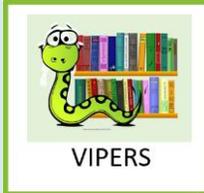
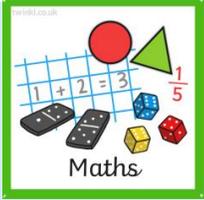
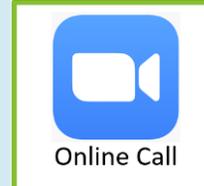
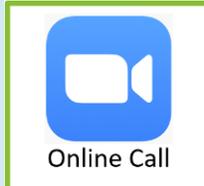
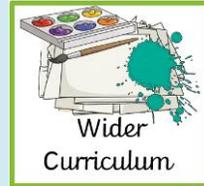
Beech Class

Recommended Daily Timetable

Click me to get a great tune to start the day!
We start with Coldplay- Orphans



9.00-9.30	9.30-10.00	10.00-10.30	10.30-11.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-1.00	1.00-1.30	1.30-2.00	2.00-3.00
Wider curriculum	Walk/ Exercise	Call with Miss Swainson/ Spellings	Call with Miss Swainson/ Spellings	English	Lunch and Free Time	Video call with Miss Swainson /VIPERS	Video call with Miss Swainson /VIPERS	Maths



Click on me to login to TTRS. Have you played a new gig yet?



Rooftoppers

Chapter 5 page.44-47

[Click here to watch Miss Swainson](#)

I What is Charles and Sophie concerned about?

Charles and Sophie are concerned because...

V On page 46 it says 'Sophie went to battle with her hair' what does this metaphor mean?

The metaphor means...

V What does the word 'gingerly' mean on page 47?

Gingerly means...

P- What do you think will happen during the inspection?

I think, during the inspection....

E- Explain if you would be worried about Sophie living with Charles and why or why not.

I would/wouldn't be worried because...



Stuck? Need some ideas? Look at our working wall for VIPERS. [Click here](#)

Stuck? Need some ideas? Look at our working wall for English. [Click here](#)

Our video calls

English- We will be looking at how to use relative clauses in a sentence

Maths- We will be multiplying by 10 and 100.

English

LO: To use relative embedded clauses in my sentences.

We use relative clauses to add more detail to our writing.

[Look at the slide about relative clauses and relative pronouns here.](#)

[Click here to hear Miss Swainson teach the lesson!](#)

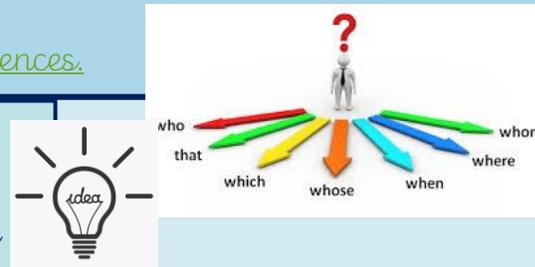
Relative clauses are a great way to add more information into a newspaper report.

Activity:

Add relative embedded clauses to each sentence.

Add some of your own relative clauses to the sentences.

[Click here for your sentences.](#)



Stuck? Need some ideas? Look at our working wall for Maths. [Click here](#)

Spellings

[Click here to go to spellings](#)

The last two spelling lists looked at 'cial' ending after a vowel and 'tial' endings after a consonant.

There are exceptions to this rule and they just need to be remembered.

This week is a list of exceptions to the rule.



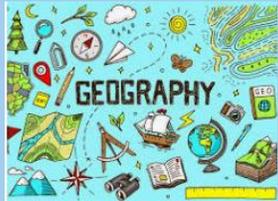
Wider Curriculum

Geography

Cast your mind back to last term- we were learning about North and South America, the location of both and began to look at physical and human features.

Look at the physical and human features of South America.

[Click here](#) for the link to the lesson.



Maths

LO: To multiply numbers by 100.

Please follow the links to the White Rose website to find today's lesson.

[Lesson Video Link](#)

[Lesson Activity Sheet online Link](#) or [click here for the Activity Sheet](#)

[Today's answers](#)

VIPERS - ROOFTOPPERS WORKING WALL

Setting

Charles' house

- Messy
- Not safe for a child
- White
- 4 Hours away
- Trees on the outside

The Sea- English Channel

- Boat sank in the sea
- Baby found in a cello case

Charles Maxim

- 36 years old
- Tall
- Scholar
- Sophie's ward
- Bookish, generous, awkward, stubborn
- Loves Shakespeare
- unconventional
- Aristocratic face

Characters

Sophie

- Strange, awkward, bookish
- Ward of Charles
- Wants to wear trousers
- No parents- thinks her mum is alive
- Thinks she remembers her mum
- Likes to be perfect
 - Shy smile
- Hair like lightning
- Sleeps on a wardrobe
- Drinks a gallon of milk for breakfast

Miss Eliot

- Works for the childcare agency
- Comes to check up on Sophie
- Doesn't believe Sophie's mother is alive
 - Very serious
 - Worries for Sophie's welfare with Charles
 - Successful in her profession
 - Slightly mean
 - Wants everyone to be perfect and conventional- a man shouldn't raise a child and girls shouldn't wear trousers
 - Strict
- Large and has grey hair

Plot so far...

We will write what has happened so far together on our call.

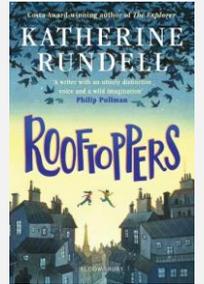
Chapter 1: A boat is found in the English Channel sinking and a baby is rescued by a man called Charles Maxim.

Chapter 1: Charles takes the baby home and calls her Sophie. Miss Eliot then arrives to take Sophie away to the Childcare agency but Charles says she is his responsibility.

Chapter 2:
It is Sophie's 7th birthday. She is trying to be perfect at handstands. Miss Eliot comes to the house to check on Sophie and disapproves of her trousers and what Charles is feeding her.

Chapter 2:
Miss Eliot says Sophie can't remember her mother as she was little and her mother is not alive anymore. Sophie does not believe her.

Chapter 3:
Charles buys Sophie a boys shirt. Miss Eliot disapproves. Miss Eliot is worried Sophie doesn't know about being a lady. Charles thinks she knows the important things like reading.



Chapter 3: Sophie has her birthday. Charles takes her to a classical music concert and Sophie thinks its boring.

Chapter 3:
Sophie then hears a cello and thinks it sounds like a thousand birds.

Chapter 3:
Charles buys Sophie a cello and she plays it on the rooftop so she won't be disturbed.

Chapter 4:
Sophie painted her old cello case red. Charles and Sophie argued that her mother did play the cello. Every night Sophie looked for her mother.

Courteous – Polite
Resolved – determined- decided
Bewildered – confused
Unintelligent- not very clever
Profoundly- greatly extremely
Improbable- not likely to happen

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WHAT IS A RELATIVE CLAUSE?

A relative clause is a type of subordinate clause. A relative clause usually adds more detail about the noun (object or thing) in the main clause.

Relative clauses turn our simple sentences into complex sentences and up level our writing!

They use relative pronouns.

For example, this simple sentence:

The boy walked to school.

Can become a complex sentence by adding the clause:

The boy, who was feeling upset, walked to school.

The *main clause* could stand alone as a simple sentence, but the *relative or subordinate clause* cannot.

Relative pronouns

that

whom

whose

who

which

WHAT IS A RELATIVE EMBEDDED CLAUSE?



You can add extra information to your sentences, by adding extra information in a relative clause but we embed this (put in the middle) into our sentences.

The man was waiting in a queue.

The man, who was a sailor, was waiting in the queue.

The snarling beast roared with all his might.

The snarling beast, whose breath smelled like rotting eggs, roared with all his might.

To separate our relative clause and the main clause we use commas.

RELATIVE EMBEDDED CLAUSES

Relative pronouns

that

whom

whose

who

which

Add relative embedded clauses where the gaps are.

Remember your clause must begin with a relative pronoun.

- Charles Maxim, _____, saw a cello case floating with the wreckage.
- The boat, _____, was quickly sinking.
- Surprisingly, the baby, _____, is going to stay with it's rescuer.
- The passengers, _____, prayed for someone to come and rescue them.

Now try putting the relative embedded clause in these sentences.

- The captain could not see the small pile of rocks off the coast.
- A large vessel left the docks of Southampton at 7pm heading for France.
- The weather began to change as the night drew on.

MATHS WORKING WALL - MULTIPLICATION

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Our journey so far...

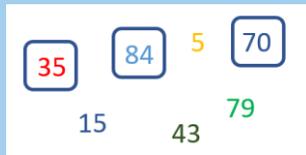
WINK- What I need to Know

WIND- What I need to Do

Multiples

WINK- A multiple is a number that is in that times table.

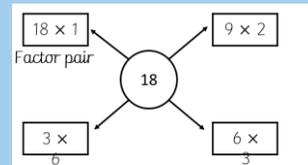
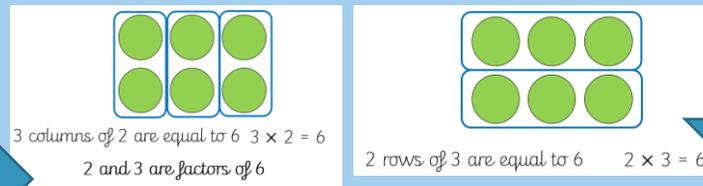
These are all multiples of 7 because they are in the 7 times table.



All the multiples of even numbers are always even

Factors

WINK- What is a factor?



The factors of 18 are: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 18

Common Factors

WIND-

Find the factors of both numbers
Circle the numbers that are factors of both- these are common factors because they have it in common.

The factors of 12 are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12

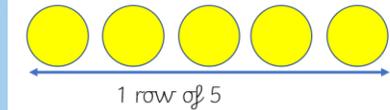
The factors of 8 are: 1, 2, 4 and 8

1, 2 and 4 are factors of 12 and 8

1, 2 and 4 are common factors of 12 and 8

Prime numbers

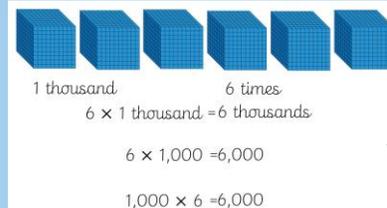
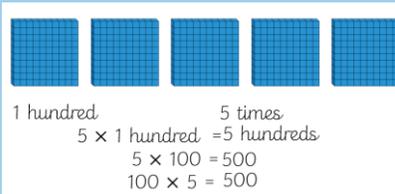
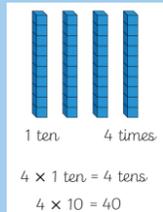
WINK- A prime number is when a number only has two factors- 1 and the number itself e.g.



5 is a prime number

Multiplying by 10, 100 and 1000

WINK-



WIND-

To multiply a number by 10 each digit moves to the left on a place value grid.

1

To multiply a number by 100 each digit moves to the left on a place value grid.

2

To multiply a number by 1,000 each digit moves to the left on a place value grid.

3

Th	H	T	O
		7	8
78	10		
78	100		
78	1,000		
78	1,000		

What stays the same? What changes?

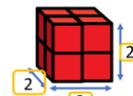
Cubed numbers

WINK-



Here are 8 cubes.

It possible to make a cube.



$$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$

8 is a cube number.

$$4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$$

$$4^3 = 64$$

"4 cubed is equal to 64"

WIND-

Multiply the number by itself and by itself again.

Squared numbers

WINK-

3 rows of 3 are equal to 9



3 is a factor of 9

Using 9 counters it is possible to make a square.

9 is a square number.

The product of an integer multiplied by itself is a square number.

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3^2 = 9 \quad \text{"3 squared is equal to 9"}$$

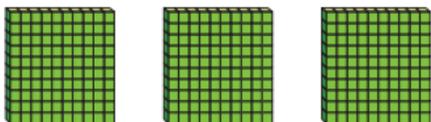
$$4^2 = 16 \quad \text{4 multiplied by itself}$$

$$4 \times 4 =$$

WIND- Multiply the number by itself

Multiply by 100

1 Complete the calculation shown in base 10



$3 \times 1 \text{ hundred} = \square \text{ hundreds}$

$3 \times 100 = \square$

2 Complete the number sentences.

a) $2 \times 100 = \square$

d) $5 \times 100 = \square$

b) $4 \times 100 = \square$

e) $100 \times 10 = \square$

c) $100 \times 8 = \square$

f) $\square = 20 \times 100$

3 There are 7 boxes of 100 crayons.



Circle the calculations that work out the total number of crayons.

$100 + 7$

100×7

$7 + 100$

7×100

4 Match the images to the calculations.

Complete the calculations.



$9 \times 100 = \square$



$6 \times 100 = \square$



$12 \times 100 = \square$

5 Complete the calculations.

a) $32 \times 100 = \square$

d) $5 \times 7 \times 100 = \square$

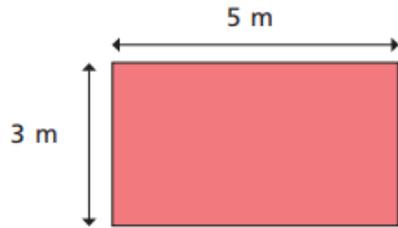
b) $29 \times 100 = \square$

e) $\square \times 100 = 6,500$

c) $100 \times 72 = \square$

f) $100 \times \square = 3,000$

- 6 Calculate the perimeter of the rectangle.



Give your answer in centimetres.

The perimeter of the rectangle is cm

- 7 Write $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare the statements.

- a) 45×100 45×10
b) 36×100 100×36
c) 100×27 26×100
d) 31×100 $31 \times 10 \times 10$
e) 30×10 3×100

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- 8 Amir thinks of a 2-digit even number.

He multiplies it by 100

His answer is greater than 3,450 but less than 3,750

Write the number that Amir is thinking of.

- 9 Four children are making numbers using base 10

The table shows how many of each piece they use.

	Number of 100s	Number of 10s
Eva	17	0
Ron	15	8
Dexter	16	15
Whitney		

- a) What number has Eva made?

- b) Who has made the biggest number?

- c) Whitney has made the same number as Eva.

She used 100s and 10s.

What pieces could Whitney have used?

Write your answer in the table.

Are there any other answers? Talk about it with a partner.





Ending '-cial' and '-tial'. After a vowel '-cial' is most common and '-tial' after a consonant but there are many exceptions.



The last two spelling lists looked at 'cial' ending after a vowel and 'tial' endings after a consonant. There are exceptions to this rule and they just need to be remembered. This week is a list of exceptions to the rule.

Spellings
financial
commercial
provincial
initial
spatial
palatial
controversial
initially
controversially
financially

Can you think of another word from the same family, e.g. with a similar meaning/root word.

*For example:
financial and finance
commercial and commerce.*

For each word write down the spellings and a linking word.

Spellings
financial
commercial
provincial
initial
spatial
palatial
controversial
initially
controversially
financially



Spellings
finance

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