<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weekly Maths Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)</th>
<th>Weekly Reading Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day) Focus for activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ask your child to Play Times Table Rockstars.</td>
<td>To give / explain the meaning of words in context and to retrieve and record information / identify key details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Play multiplication check <a href="https://www.timestables.co.uk/multiplication-tables-check/">https://www.timestables.co.uk/multiplication-tables-check/</a>. Can they improve upon their previous test scores?</td>
<td>Read the attached text ‘The Boy who was afraid of the dark’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Geometry: Position and Direction. View the link below that explains the process of translation of a shape/image to a position from its original location. <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z2dqrwx/articles/zcjs97h">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z2dqrwx/articles/zcjs97h</a></td>
<td>1. Underline all of the mathematical words you can find.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Complete the coordinate activity. Write the coordinates of dots, shapes and the ships on the map (attached).</td>
<td>2. Choose 10 of the words and write the definition of them. Write them as if you were writing a definition for a dictionary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Plot points on a grid, write the coordinates of the vertices of a rectangle and answer the reasoning and problem solving question.</td>
<td>3. Write synonyms for the words you used yesterday.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Read a book of choice from either your own collection or from Oxford Owl or one from the website: <a href="https://readon.myon.co.uk/">https://readon.myon.co.uk/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Write down as many mathematical words and phrases you can find.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Weekly Phonics/Spelling Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)</th>
<th>Weekly Writing Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Practise your spelling on Spelling Shed.</td>
<td>See the picture below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Revise spelling Year 3 and 4 statutory spellings. These can be found on Spelling Shed.</td>
<td>A simile is a way of describing something using like or as e.g as big as a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Write a sentence using the following Year 3 and 4 statutory spellings: reign, early, possession, special, exercise and weight.</td>
<td>A metaphor is a way of describing something by saying it is something else. E.g the sun is a ball of fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Use the correct word in a sentence from each word family: curiously, curious, humour, humorous, obvious and obviously.</td>
<td>1. Read the short paragraph. Underline any similes you find.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dot and dash the graphemes in the words: science, scent, scene, ascend, descend, muscle and fascinate.</td>
<td>2. Describe what you see in the picture using a variety of similes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Describe what you see in the picture using a variety of metaphors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Write a description of the paradise the dragons are flying to. Describe what it looks like, where it is and the other dragons that are there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Using your editing skills, improve your vocabulary choices. Think about your similes and metaphors. Do they add enough detail and description.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Wider Learning project – to be done throughout the week

The topic theme in geography this Summer term is ‘understanding the importance of contour lines on maps’

**Following on from the ‘keys and symbols’**

1. View ‘understanding contour lines’ on the link below:
   [https://getoutside.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/guides/understanding-map-contour-lines-for-beginners/](https://getoutside.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/guides/understanding-map-contour-lines-for-beginners/)
2. Read the attached information explaining ‘map contour lines.’
3. Write a short summary of what a contour line is and what contour lines represent on a map.

### In Science this half term our topic is ‘Electricity.’

**View**
[https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z2882hv/articles/zcwnv9q](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z2882hv/articles/zcwnv9q)

1. Watch the short clip about electricity.
2. Go on an electricity hunt around your home. Write down as many objects that use electricity. Group them under the four headings: heat, light, movement and sound.

### Additional learning Resources You May Wish to Engage with

- Top marks/hit the button
- Once Upon a Picture
- Plan Bee free activities for parents
- Twinkl free for parents (please search)
- Iplayer teaching sessions
  - BBC bitesize

Google search for free resources for teaching at home. There are a variety being generated every day in light of the current situation.
This was their favourite time of day. As the glowing, crimson sun dipped down below the vast horizon retreating to allow the night to take its place, the dragons took flight.

The sky looked beautiful: wisps of pillow-like clouds seemed to part in front of them as they flexed their powerful wings. Like sails from ancient ships, the wings beat in the dying embers of the sun’s fire, embracing what little warmth remained. Thousands of tiny scales glistened like rubies in the dazzling light.

As they reached full speed, and the earth disappeared beneath them they grinned. They were thinking of the many others like them waiting in paradise.
Maths

Geometry: Position and Direction.

For this topic you will describe the positions of shapes on a 2D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant.

A coordinate grid has a horizontal axis with an arrow on the right-hand end labelled x. The vertical axis which crosses the horizontal axis x-axis, with an arrow at the top labelled y axis.

A coordinate grid usually has evenly spaced numbers marking each axis, with 0 where the axis cross. A grid contains horizontal and vertical lines matching each number.

To locate the position of a shape you will need to start at the origin (0,0) and firstly read along the x axis and then up the y axis (along the corridor and up the stairs).

Write the location of the shapes on the below grids. A comma is used to separate the digits. The digits are then enclosed in brackets: for example (1,7) is the position directly underneath the orange dot.

- Write the co-ordinates of the coloured dots.

- Draw the shapes on the co-ordinates given.

- Write the co-ordinates of the ships on the map.
Plot the following points on the grid.

- (3, 5)
- (5, 3)
- (4, 4)
- (6, 5)
- (0, 2)
- (2, 0)

What are the coordinates of the vertices of the rectangle?

- ( , )
- ( , )
- ( , )
- ( , )

- Point A is marked on the grid.

Henry says that point A is at (5,8)
Aisha says that point A is at (8,5)

Who is correct? Can you explain what mistake one of the children has made?

- Junaid says:
  
  You can say either number first in co-ordinates, it doesn’t matter.

  Do you agree with Junaid?
  
  Explain why.
Activity 2  Describe Position

Write the coordinates for the points shown.

(-, -)

(-, -)

(-, -)

(-, -)

Does it matter in which order we read the axes?
Position and direction

Describe movements between positions as translations of a given to the left/right and up/down.

Complete the below activity

**Activity 1**  Move on a Grid

Place a small cube on the grid at coordinate (1, 1).
Move your cube one unit up. Move your cube one unit down.
What do you notice? Now move your cube three units to the right.
Move your cube three units to the left. What do you notice?

Moving one unit up and down will return the cube to its original coordinates.

Moving three units to the right and left will also return the cube to its original coordinates.

**Activity 2**  Move on a Grid

Translate A 6 right and 3 down. Record the coordinates before (__, __) and after (__, __). Translate B and C 4 left and 3 up. Record the coordinates before (__, __) and after (__, __).
Geography

Understanding map contour lines.

Hills, slopes and mountains are represented on a map using contour lines. By studying the contour lines you can work out lots about the surrounding terrain including gradients of hills, valleys and steepness of climbs.

How are hills and mountains shown on a map?

The ability to understand the shape of the ground from a map is a useful skill to learn, particularly in mountainous landscapes and when you are out and about hiking. Look for the height and shape of the ground which is shown on 1:25 000 scale maps by brown contour lines. A contour is a line drawn on a map that joins points of equal height above sea level. For 1:25 000 scale maps the interval between contours is usually 5 metres, although in mountainous regions it may be 10 metres.

How contour lines show a pair of small hills

You can see from the picture above the link between the shape of a hill and the contours representing it on a map. Another way of thinking about contour lines is as a tide mark left by the sea as the tide goes out, leaving a line every 5 metres.

Top tip! Remember contour numbering reads up hill – in other words the top of the number is uphill and the bottom is downhill. Also remember the closer contour lines are together, the steeper the slope.
How steep is the slope?

The steeper the slope the closer together the contour lines will be. You can see this in the examples below:

A shallow slope – the contours are spaced well apart.

A steep slope – contours are close together.