

Along with your working booklets, make sure you are having some fun at home and using this time to get creative and learn something new! It is good to keep busy and keep your mind active so here is a list of fun things you could do to help you do just that:

#1. Cook Dinner

Plan a 3 course meal and cook dinner for the family. Check out 'My Kids Time' Food & Recipes section for loads of recipe ideas.

#2. Build a Card House

Can you reach 4 or more levels of your card house? Check out this video showing a cool card house technique: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XBEFOEnwRk8>

#3. Try some Photography

Use your Ipad or phone or family camera to take a series of photos. Pick a theme, e.g. colour and find items of that colour to take a photo sequence. Or see if you can photograph the alphabet!

#4. Download and Listen to a Podcast

Radiolab is a radio show and podcast weaving stories and science into sound and music-rich documentaries. Other recommended podcasts for older kids include **AstronomyCast** or **Stuff you should know**.

#5. Create a Stop Motion film

Monkeyjam is a free program that you can download. It is designed to let you capture images from a webcam, camcorder, or scanner and assemble them as separate frames of an animation. You can also import images and sound files already on your computer.

You may also find these helpful: Beginner's Guide to Making a Stop Motion Movie & Best Apps for Stop Motion:

<https://www.mykidstime.com/things-to-do/make-stop-motion-movie/>

These are just some of the cool ideas out there. Check out these websites for more cool ideas:

<https://www.mykidstime.com/things-to-do/33-projects-for-kids-aged-8-12/>

<https://frugalfun4boys.com/20-activities-for-tween-age-boys/>

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 \angle

MATHS

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Five Minute Multiplying Frenzy (P)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply each row number by each column number.
(Range 2 to 12)

×	4	5	10	6	3	2	12	7	9	11
5										
7										
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Time: _____ Score: ____/100

Five Minute Multiplying Frenzy (Q)

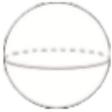
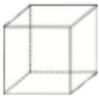
Name: _____ Date: _____

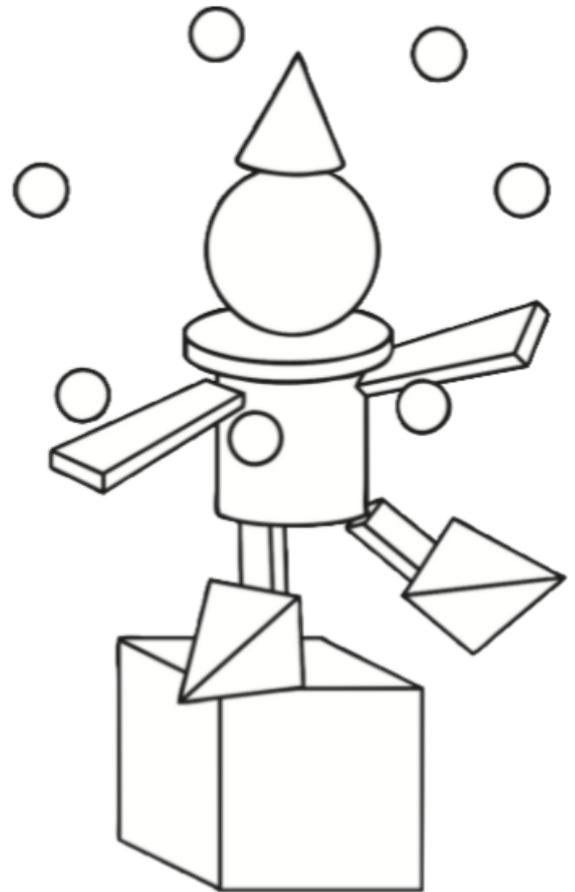
Multiply each row number by each column number.
(Range 2 to 12)

×	8	7	5	10	4	12	3	11	9	2
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2										
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5										
12										
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7										
9										
3										

Time: _____ Score: ____/100

Use the key to colour in the 3D shapes correctly.

Key		
Shape	Name	Colour
		blue
		yellow
		purple
		green
		orange
		red



How many 3D shapes can you find around your home? Can you name them and describe their properties?

Use words like: faces (surfaces), edges (sides) and vertices (the corners)

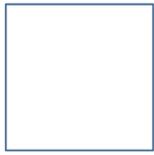
What do you know?

What is the difference between 2 Dimensions and 3 Dimensions ?

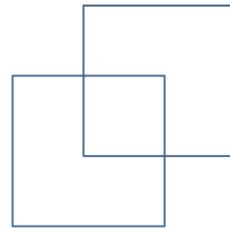


Now have a go at drawing some 3D shapes on paper. Use these step by step guides. Start with these 2 shapes and try and figure out some others...

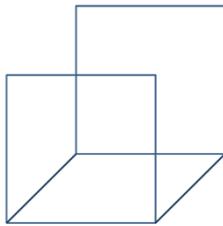
Drawing a Cube



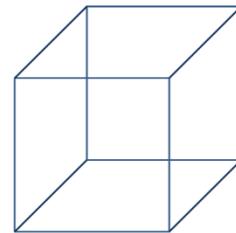
Drawing a Cube



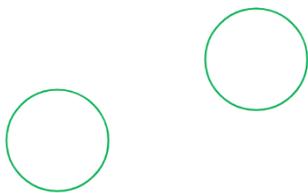
Drawing a Cube



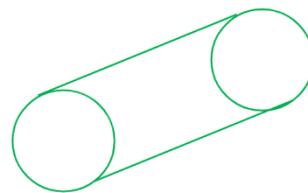
Drawing a Cube



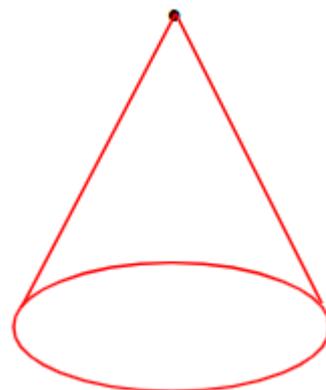
Drawing a Cylinder



Drawing a Cylinder



Have a go at drawing a cone:
Could you draw a picture with
lots of 3D shapes in?



Angles

“Hi! We’re the Angles, we’re one family, but all very different, so let us tell you a bit about ourselves!”



Mr. Obtuse Angle

This is Obtuse. He’s the husband of the family. He’s bigger than Right and Acute. He’s always inside, and he always measures between 90° and 180° (depending on how much dinner he’s eaten!)



Mrs. Right Angle

This is me. I’m Mrs. Right Angle. I always measure 90° , my favourite shape is a square, and whatsmore, no matter what my husband tells you, I’m always right!



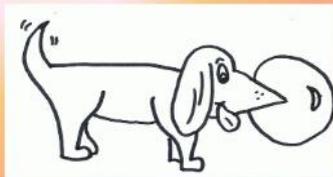
Baby Acute Angle

This is baby Acute angle. Isn’t he cute?! He loves a hug, and always has his arms out for cuddles! He’s the smallest of the family, measuring less than 90° .



Reflex Angle

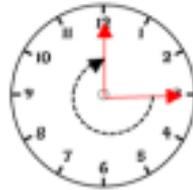
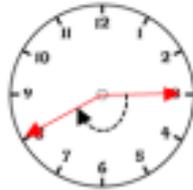
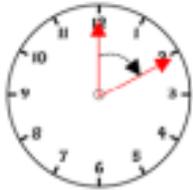
This is our pet dog, Reflex. He’s always outside. He’s only a pup at the moment so he measures 180° , but he can grow up to 360° ! So he’s definitely the biggest angle. You’ll never see him without that ball in his mouth either, horrid thing!



What angles can you find in your homes? Perhaps look outside of the house too. Describe these angles to your family, using their proper names and explain how you know.



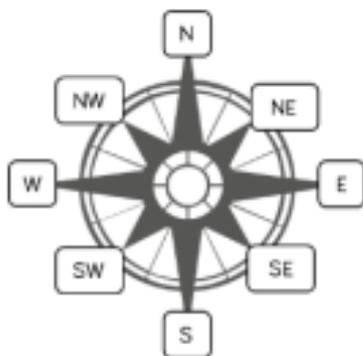
Use the sentence stems to describe the turns made by the minute hand. Compare the turns to a right angle.



The turn from 12 to 4 is larger than a right angle. It is an obtuse angle.

The turn from ___ to ___ is _____ than a right angle. It is an _____ angle.

Use the compass to complete the table.



Turn	Degrees	Type of angle	Fraction of a turn
North-East to South-East Clockwise	90°	Right angle	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a turn
North-West to North-West Clockwise			
South-West to South-East Anti-clockwise			
South-West to _____ Clockwise	180°		
North-East to East Clockwise			$\frac{1}{8}$ of a turn

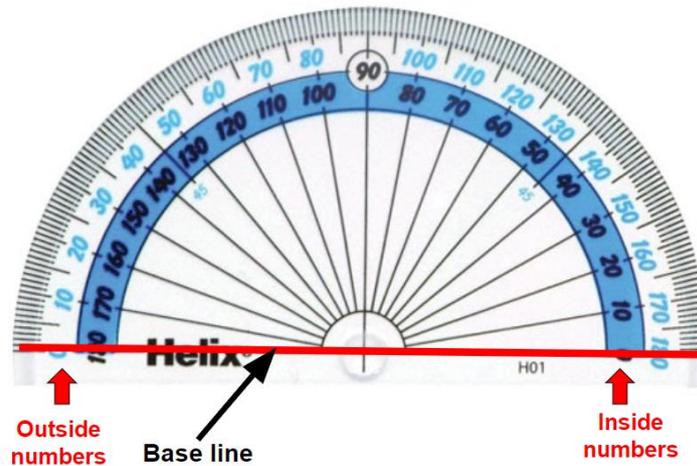
Which angle is the odd one out?

- 180°
45°
79°
270°

Could another angle be the odd one out for a different reason?

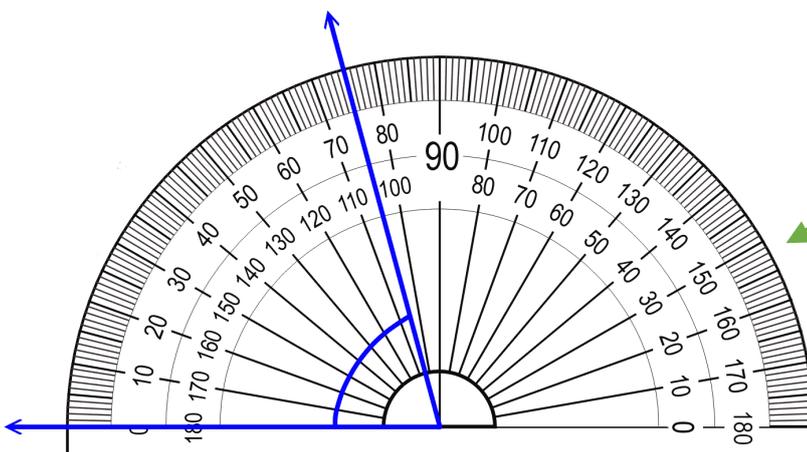
Measuring angles with a protractor

A 180° Protractor



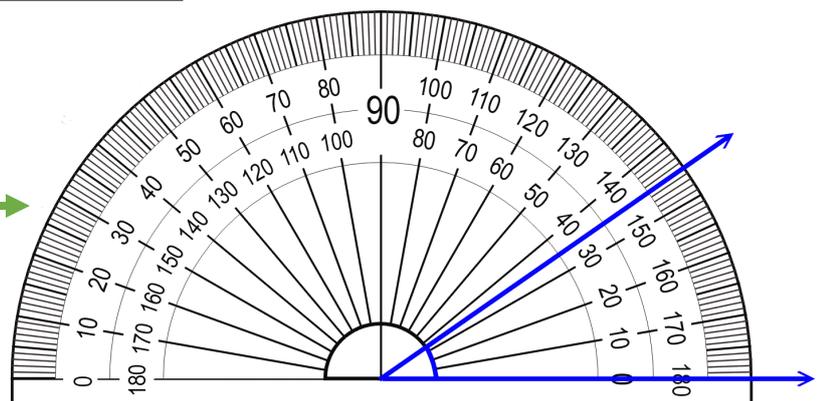
Top tips:

- 1) First, place the protractor on one line of the angle that you are measuring so it is in line with the base line.
- 2) Make sure the vertex (corner) of the angle is in the circle at the bottom of the protractor.
- 3) Depending on which way the angle is facing, decide if you are using the inside numbers or the outside numbers.



Read the scale from left to right (clockwise), using the outside scale.

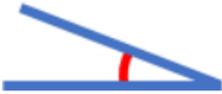
Read the scale from right to left (anti-clockwise), using the inside scale.



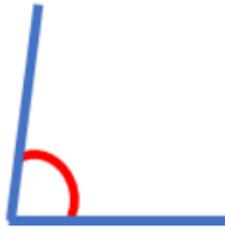
Angles 2 (Acute)

Put these angles in order of size. Explain how you know.

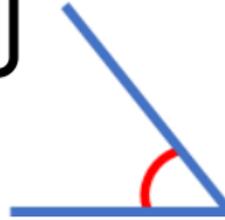
a



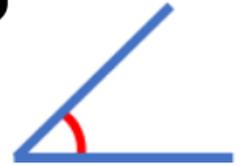
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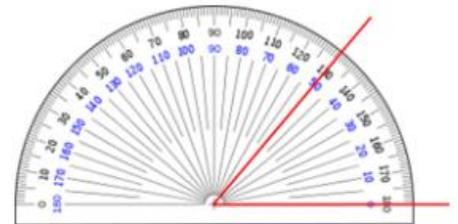
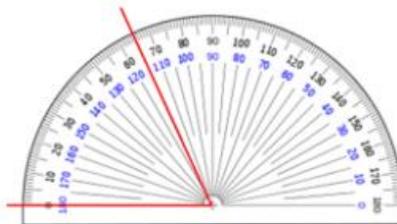
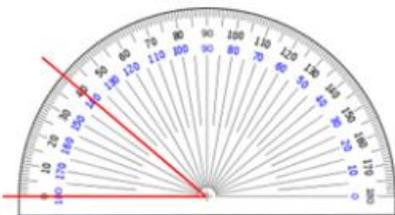
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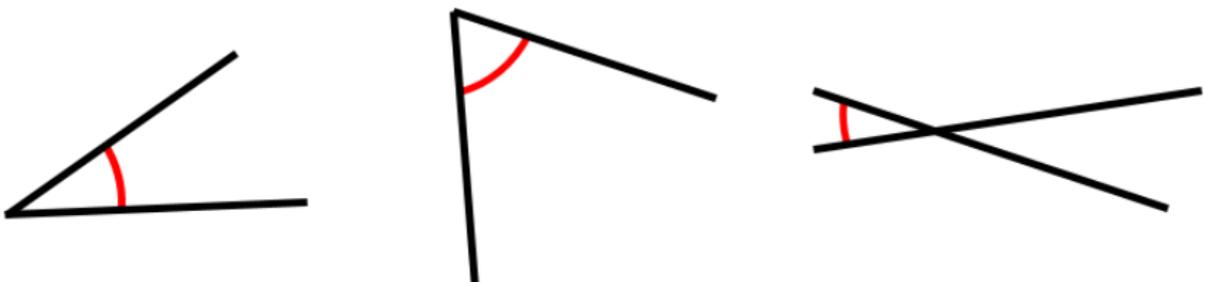


Read the angles shown on the protractor.



What's the same? What's different?

Estimate the size of the angles and then use a protractor to measure them to the nearest degree. How close were your estimates?

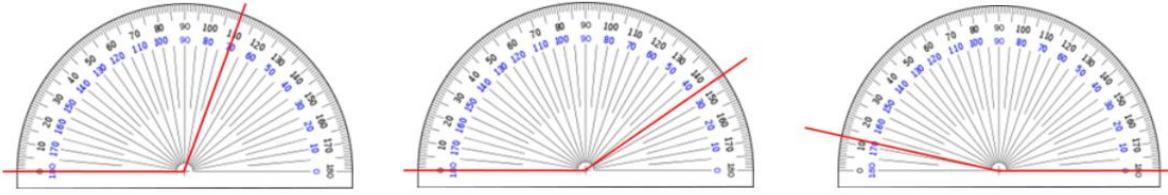


Practise measuring angles on this game: <https://www.mathplayground.com/measuringangles.html>

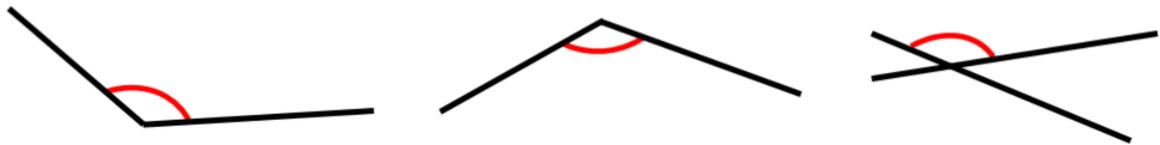
What other angles could you measure in your home using a protractor?

Angles 3 (Obtuse)

Measure the angles shown on the protractors.

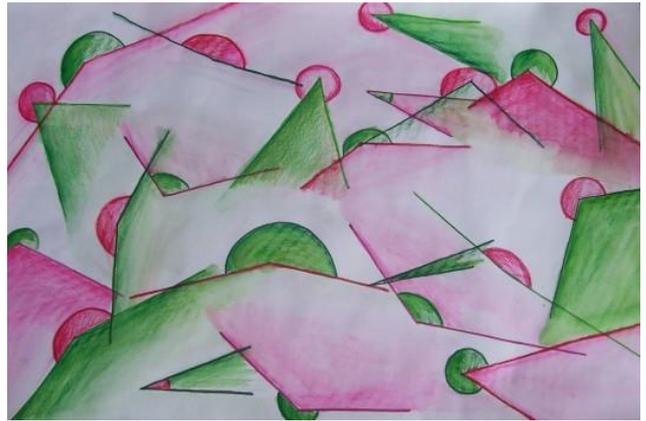
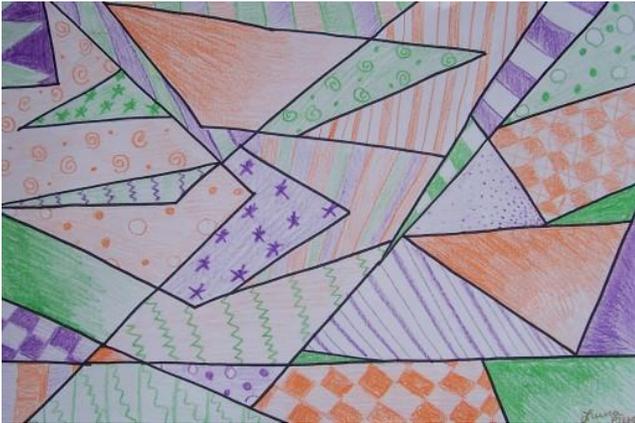


Estimate the size of the angles and then use a protractor to measure them to the nearest degree.



Identify the obtuse angles in this image. Estimate the size of the angles and then measure them. If you don't have a protractor, then you could label all of the different types of angles with your estimations. *Annotate the image around the edge.*





Time to get arty...

Have a play with angles. Create a piece of artwork that contains lots of different types of angles.

Choose one of the following colour schemes for your piece of art:

Complimentary: red & green or purple & yellow or blue and orange

Secondary: purple, green and orange

Primary: red, yellow and blue

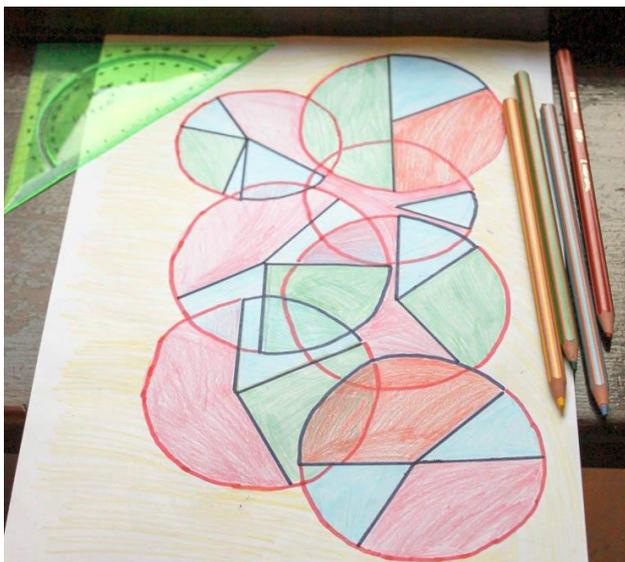
Learn all about Picasso – a famous abstract artist:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rIBdaC_PwCO

If you fancy a story – check this out:

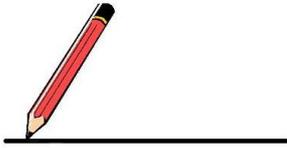
When Picasso Met Mootisse

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7mog08Kuc54>



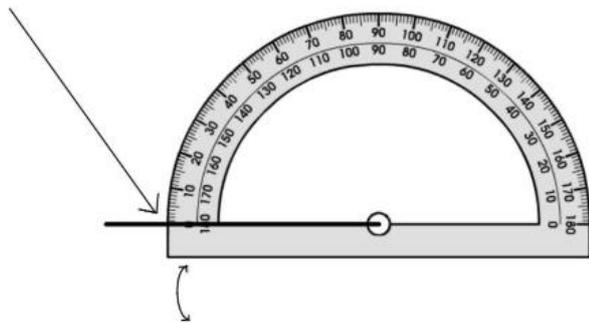
How to draw angles with a protractor

First, use a **ruler** to draw a **straight** line.

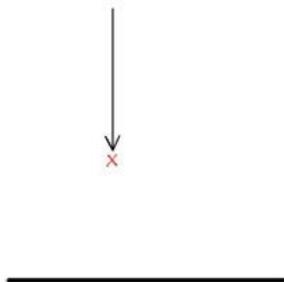


(Make sure the line is not too short or it makes it harder to line up the protractor)

Line up the **zero** on the **protractor** with the **first side** of the angle.

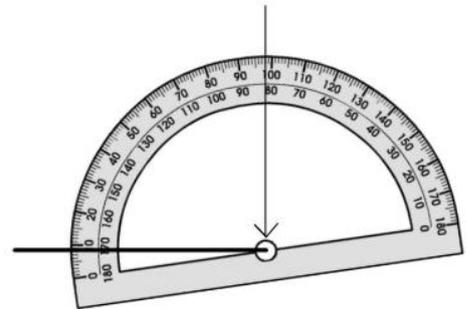


Remove the **protractor** to leave the **line** and the **mark** you made.



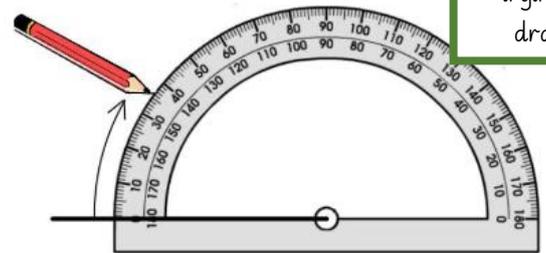
(It doesn't need to be a **x** - a small dot will do)

Place the **centre point** of the **protractor** at the **end of the line**.

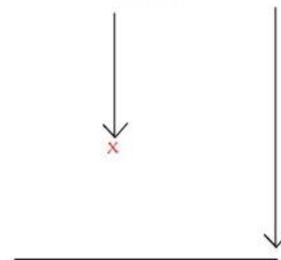


When you are happy that the protractor is accurately lined up, read from the **zero** until you get to the degrees you want. Make a **mark** with a pencil.

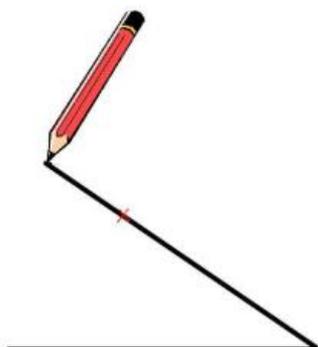
the degrees that you are trying to draw.



Now draw a line from the **end of the line** where you placed the **centre point** towards the **mark** you made to create the angle.

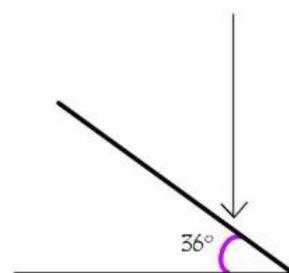


Try to make the line approximately the same length as the first line you drew. It looks neater!



Remember to double check your angle again once your second line is drawn.

Finally, draw a **curved** line where the angle has been created and write down the **size** of the angle. Don't forget to put the **°** to show that it is measured in **degrees**

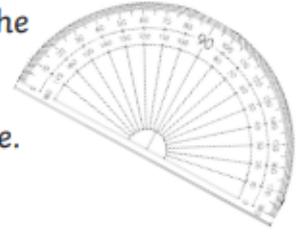


Can you create the following angles using a protractor and a ruler?

- 1) 45° 2) 67° 3) 112° 4) 176° 5) 17° 6) 130° 7) 88°

Practise drawing angles

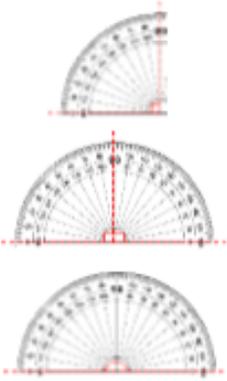
Sam started to draw a shape but became distracted and only completed the first two lines! The lines that he has drawn make an angle size of 100° .



Draw the angle that Sam started with and then draw the rest of the shape.

Measure and record the sizes of all of the shapes angles.

Angles on a Straight Line

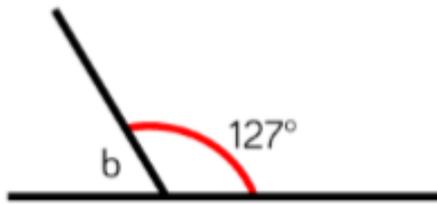


There are _____ degrees in a right angle.

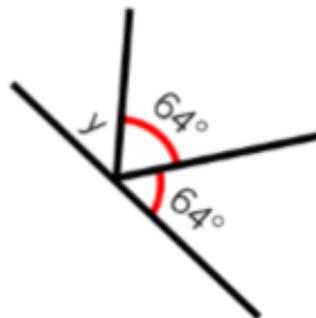
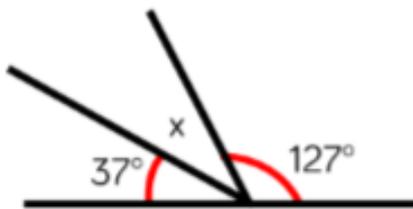
There are _____ right angles on a straight line.

There are _____ degrees on a straight line.

Calculate the missing angles.



Calculate the missing angles.



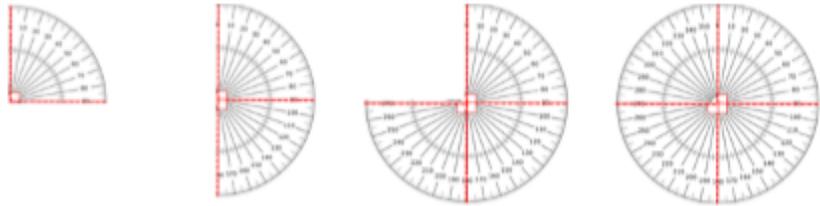
Top Tip:

Make all of the angles for each one add up to 180.

If you place 2 right angles together – what do you notice?

Angles Around a Point

Complete the sentences.

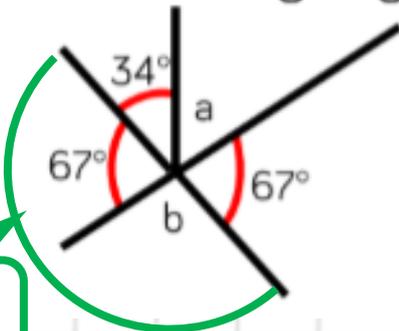


When working out angles around a point, use your understanding of angles on a straight line (180) and angles in a full circle (360) to help you.

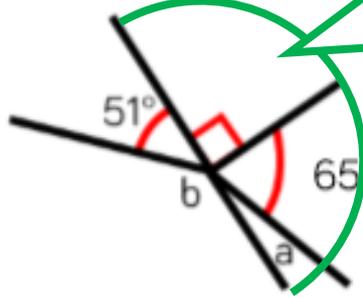
Also, you may need to use all four operations to solve these problems:

$\frac{1}{4}$ of a turn = 1 right angle = 90°
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of a turn = right angles = $^\circ$
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of a turn = 3 right angles = $^\circ$
 A full turn = right angles = $^\circ$

Calculate the missing angles.

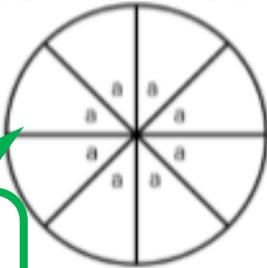


Take 67 away from 180.

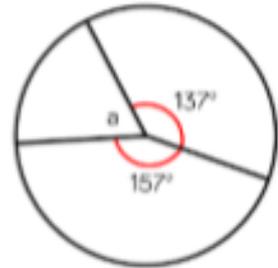
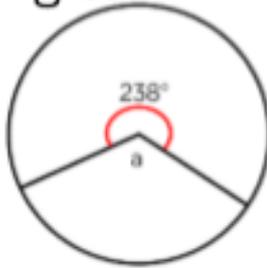


Add up what you already know (think about the right angle) and then subtract from 180.

Calculate the missing angles.



Divide the 360 by how many equal parts there are.



Climb the trees

Two monkeys are climbing the trees. Follow the maths instructions to find out which monkey reaches the top of the tree with the highest score.

Two trees are shown, each with a sequence of math operations written on its trunk. At the top of each tree is a red box for the final score. Two monkeys, Monkey A and Monkey B, are at the base of the trees, each with a starting score of 12 in a circle.

Tree 1 (Left):

- Start: 12
- $\times 4$
- $- 5^2$
- $\div 3$
- $+ 23$
- $\times 2$
- $+ 29$
- $\times 7$

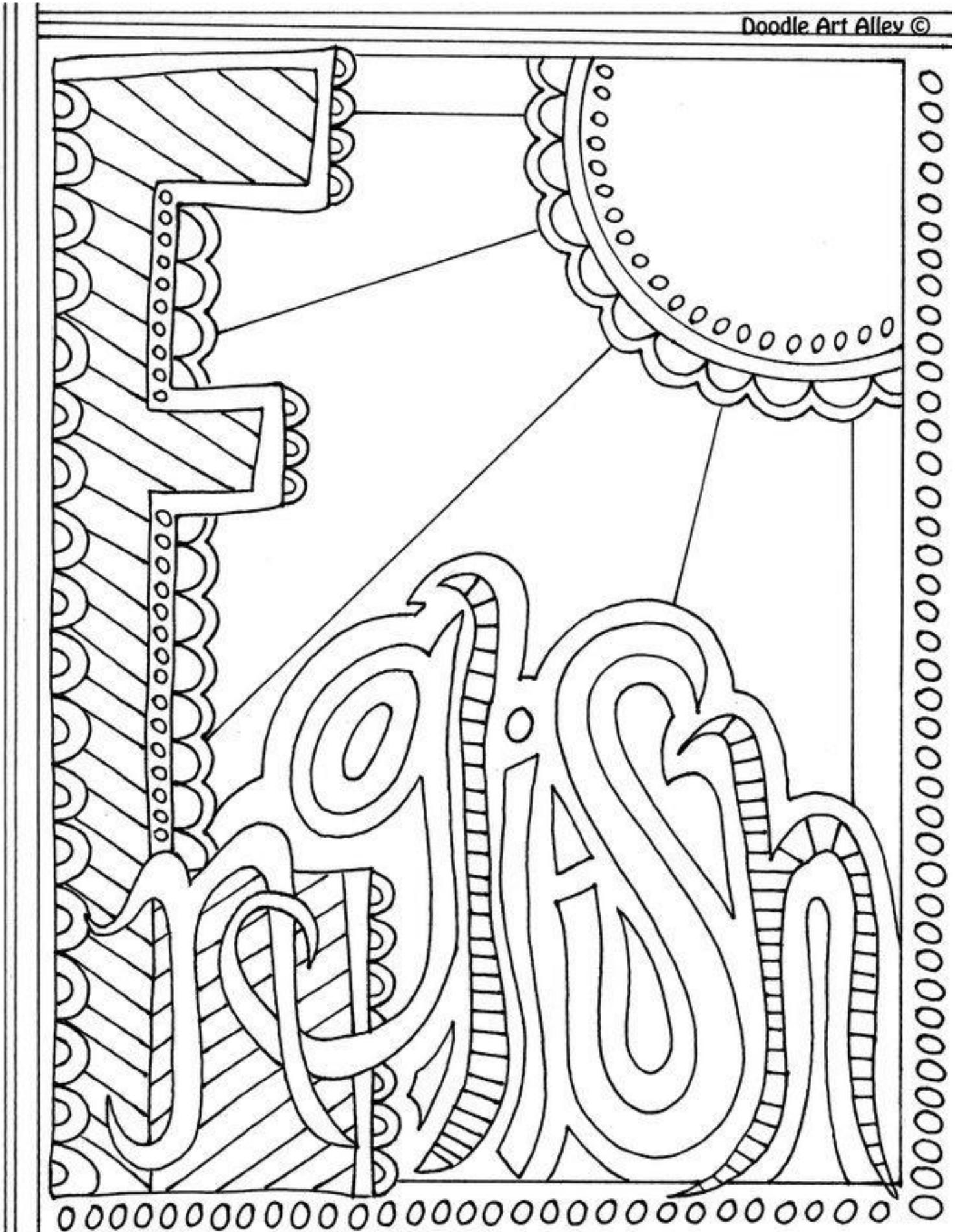
Tree 2 (Right):

- Start: 12
- $\div 3$
- $\times 10$
- $- 4$
- $+ 47$
- $\times 2$
- $+ 5^2$
- $\div 4$

At the top of each tree is a red box for the final score.

Monkey A is at the base of the left tree. Monkey B is at the base of the right tree.

Doodle Art Alley ©



READ AT HOME BINGO

When you complete a task, color in the box! How many times can you get BINGO? Can you complete the card?

read aloud to someone	read a book about animals	read for 15 minutes	read your favorite book	let a parent choose a book
read under the table	read then draw a picture	read in bed	read a silly book	make a fort and read inside
take turns reading a page with someone	read for 10 minutes		read to a pet or stuffed animal	read while enjoying a snack
read with a flashlight	read on a couch or comfy chair	read a fairy tale	read twice in one day	read a book then retell it to someone
read a book then write a review	have someone read to you	read while snuggling	read in the tub (blanket and pillow)	read for 20 minutes

Here are a range of strategies that you can use to help you learn your spellings. On the next pages is a list of words that need to be learnt. Don't be daunted by the number of them. We have given you all of the words you need to practise. Start with a giant test and see which ones you already know – that's some off the list already! Then set yourself 8-10 words a week to work through, using these strategies.

You could use the spelling list as a tick sheet. Highlight the ones you can spell, dot the ones you are learning and then highlight those once you can spell those too!

<p>1. ABC Order</p>  <p>Write all of your spelling words in alphabetical (ABC) order.</p>	<p>2. Word Parts</p> <p>Write your words. Then use a coloured pencil to divide the words into syllables. e.g. jumping caterpillar</p>	<p>3. Other Handed</p> <p>Write each word 5 times, switching the hand you write it with each time. Say the word as you spell it.</p>	<p>4. Vowel Spotlight</p> <p>Write your words using one colour for the vowels and another colour for the consonants. (vowels: a, e, i, o, u)</p>
<p>5. Use Technology</p> <p>Type out your spelling words on the computer. Try to use at least 4 different fonts.</p> 	<p>6. Pyramid Words</p> <p>s sp spe spel spell spelli spelling spelling (or make them boat shaped, star, smiley face, etc.)</p>	<p>7. "Ransom" Words</p> <p>"Write" your words by cutting letters out of a newspaper or magazine and gluing the letters on a piece of paper to spell your words.</p> 	<p>8. Rainbow Words</p> <p>Write your spelling words with coloured pencils. Make each letter a different colour.</p> 
<p>9. Scrambled Words</p> <p>Write your words. Then write them again with the letters mixed up. Can you unscramble them again the next day? e.g. watch - cwhta</p>	<p>10. Silly Sentences</p> <p>Write 3 or more sentences that use all your spelling words.</p> 	<p>11. Prefixes and Suffixes</p> <p>Underline the prefixes and suffixes in the words you are learning. Make sure you know what they mean. e.g. <u>im</u>portant happi<u>ness</u></p>	<p>12. Word Search</p> <p>Create your own word search with your spellings. Show the answers to your puzzle in a different colour.</p> 
<p>13. Flashcards</p> <p>Make and practice with flashcards. Put the word on one side and definition (meaning) on the other.</p> 	<p>14. Picture & a Story</p> <p>Draw a picture defining each word. Write a sentence about your picture using the word.</p>	<p>15. Words without Vowels</p> <p>Write all of your words replacing vowels with a line. Go back and see if you can fill in the vowels. e.g. q--st--n = question</p>	<p>16. Train Words</p> <p>Write the entire list end-to-end as one long word. Write each new word in a different colour. e.g. trainbackstop</p>
<p>17. Write a Story, Poem or Song with Words</p> <p>Write a story using all your spelling words. Underline the words you used.</p>	<p>18. Bubble Letters</p> <p>Write your spelling words out in bubble writing.</p> 	<p>19. Words Within Words</p> <p>Write each spelling word and then write at least 2 words made from that word. e.g. catch - cat, hat</p>	<p>20. Picture words</p> <p>Draw a picture and hide your spelling words in the picture.</p>

Some of you will have a different list of spellings that you are learning (perhaps in the back of your homework books) so keep going with those in the same way. Set yourself a few words a week.

accident	caught	eighth	heard	minute	possible	strange
accidentally	centre	enough	heart	natural	potatoes	strength
actual	century	exercise	height	naughty	pressure	suppose
actually	certain	experience	history	notice	probably	surprise
address	circle	experiment	imagine	occasion	promise	therefore
answer	complete	extreme	increase	occasionally	purpose	though
appear	consider	famous	important	often	quarter	although
arrive	continue	favourite	interest	opposite	question	thought
believe	decide	February	island	ordinary	recent	through
bicycle	describe	forward	knowledge	particular	regular	various
breath	different	forwards	learn	peculiar	reign	weight
breathe	difficult	fruit	length	perhaps	remember	woman
build	disappear	grammar	library	popular	sentence	women
busy	early	group	material	position	separate	
business	earth	guard	medicine	possess	special	
calendar	eight	guide	mention	possession	straight	

a

Add a fronted adverbial to this sentence and the appropriate punctuation.

Dad prepared some delicious, home-made pancakes.



b

Look at the choices of words within the brackets. Circle the correct word to fit the sentence:

The head teacher had invited a mystery (guessed/ guest) to today's assembly. Because of his unruly behaviour, Jeremy was not (aloud/ allowed) out of the house today.

c

Add a determiner to this sentence.



Carys held _____ marbles in her hand.

d

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled up two Y5 spelling words. Can you help him to unjumble them? (CLUE: They are both body parts!)

CHMATOS REHSUOLD



e

Can you think of a word spelt with a silent letter to match the definition:

A baby sheep

To question whether something is correct

f

Underline the subordinate clause in this sentence:

As it was a ferocious beast, the chimera was feared by many Greek people.



a

Can you place commas around the relative clause in this sentence:

The Great Fire of London which started on Pudding Lane destroyed many buildings in England's capital city.



b

Can you think of the -ough words to match these definitions?

You bake it to turn it into bread

Zero _____

c

I'm Ronald Rock from The Daily Gazette.



Can you write the reporter's words into a direct speech sentence that uses inverted commas?

d

Circle the pronouns in these sentences:

We live at number 18 Greenwood Road.

He bought a new dog.



e

Choose the correct form of the verb 'to be' to fit into these sentences.

Today, we _____ going swimming.

Just a moment ago, the birds _____ singing in the trees.

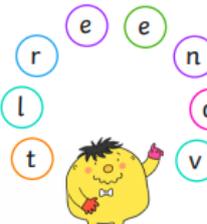
Yesterday, I _____ at school all day.



f

Mr Whoops has been juggling with the letters from one of his Y5 spelling words- can you spot what it is?

r _____



a

Add a possessive pronoun:
Mopsy and Topsy have a new hutch.
 It is _____.



c

Do these root words need il- or im- prefixes to make a word with the opposite meaning?

_____ mature

_____ legible

e

Mr Whoops has made THREE clumsy spelling mistakes in his sentences. Can you underline them and correct them?

Remembrance Day is an important event where we remember and appreciate the soljiers that lost their lives in battle. Often, people wear poppies as a simbol of respect.



b

Rewrite this sentence with the adverbial at the beginning. Don't forget the appropriate punctuation!

Libby and Isaac always play in their paddling pool during the summer holidays.



d

Can you place the plural possessive apostrophe in the correct place within this sentence:

The childrens Halloween outfits were very frightening.



f

Can you change these adjectives into adverbs?

crazy _____

idle _____

a

Can you add a modal verb in the following sentence:

If he plays well, Andy Murray _____ win the next Grand Slam tennis tournament.



c

Clumsy Mr Whoops has lost some opposite words. Can you help him using prefixes?

mature _____

regular _____



e

Can you think of the word to match the definition?

(CLUE: They contain a 'ch' that sounds like a 'k')

A bounced back sound _____

A place to go to get medicines _____

A person in a book or film _____

b

Write TWO different adverbs that describe the verb in the sentence.

Furious that the doorbell had woken him, Larry answered the door _____.

Jumping for joy, the actress collected her award _____.

d

Can you think of a preposition, a verb and a collective noun beginning with...

	preposition	verb	collective noun
the letter b?			
the letter f?			

f

Rewrite the sentence so that the subordinate clause is at the beginning. Don't forget the correct punctuation.

Adam went on the biggest slide in the water park since he was feeling brave.



Pugs of the Frozen North

Winter came in the night, like a white sheet laid over the world. It came so cold and so fast that the waves of the ocean froze as they rolled. The good ship *Lucky Star* froze with them, trapped tight in the suddenly solid sea.

Shen the cabin boy, the youngest member of the crew, stirred in his sleep as the sounds of rippling and splashing faded into frozen silence. He snuggled deeper 5
under the covers, trying to keep warm. Into the silence came other noises.
First, the creaking of metal as the ice tightened its grip upon the old ship's sides.
Then the voice of Captain Jeggings, bellowing, 'All hands on deck!'

The crew bumbled blinking from their bunks. Able Seaman Bo, Mungbean the ship's cook, and Shen. They stumbled out on deck and stared at the frozen 10
waves which reared up all around them, stiff and white as giant meringues.

'Don't just stand there!' shouted Captain Jeggings, hauling on an icy rope.
'Get us out of here!'

The rope snapped in his hands with a sound like breaking glass.
The *Lucky Star* groaned and quivered as the ice clenched tighter. 15

'What shall we do?' asked Shen.

But Captain Jeggings didn't know. Nor did Able Seaman Bo. Nor did Mungbean. They'd weathered storms and sat out calms, but they'd never seen a sea like this before.

Creak. Crunch. Big tusks of ice pushed the planks apart and pierced the 20
Lucky Star's sides. *Slosh. Gurgle.* Cold black water which hadn't frozen yet came swirling in. The ship sagged, and all the icicles that decked her rigging tinkled cheerfully. But Captain Jeggings couldn't see anything to be cheerful about.

'The cargo!' he shouted. 'We must save the cargo!'

All summer long, the *Lucky Star* had been cruising from port to port, selling 25
this and buying that. Two thousand chunky-knit jumpers from the Isles of Aran, a second-hand snowmobile—
and sixty-six pugs. Captain Jeggings had said those tiny dogs would sell like hot pies. Now, down in the leaking hold, they set up a terrible howling as cold sea sloshed round their paws. 30



From *Pugs of the Frozen North*, by Philip Reeve and Sarah McIntyre

1

www.oxfordowl.co.uk

Activities based on pages 1-3 from *Pugs of the Frozen North*,
by Philip Reeve and Sarah McIntyre, ISBN 9780192734921
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Questions

Read the story on page 1.

1. What do the words 'suddenly solid sea' at the end of the first paragraph tell us?
2. Why is the phrase 'like a white sheet laid over the world' effective?
3. How do the sounds heard by the cabin boy change overnight?
4. How can the reader tell that the cabin boy does not want to get up?
5. What do the words 'bumbled blinking from their bunks' suggest about how the crew are feeling? Why are they effective?
6. When the Captain holds the rope, what happens?
7. Describe the appearance of the sea in this passage.
8. What do the words 'groaned and quivered' in line 15 show us about the ship?
9. Are the crew used to dealing with this kind of weather? How do you know?
10. What is meant by 'cargo'?
11. Do you think that this is a well-organized trip? Why?
12. How do you think the Captain is feeling about the situation.



Extra activities

- Continue the story, writing about what happens next. What do you think happens to the pugs?
- What similes could you use to describe weather conditions? Describe a wintery or summer's day you have experienced.





Activity 1:

Find 'Play Like Share' at www.thinkuknow.co.uk/8_10/watch/

Watch Episode 1: Block Him Right Good, Alfie with your child.

Discuss the following questions with an adult in your household:

What did you think? What did you like about 'Play Like Share'?

What different things do Sam, Ellie and Alfie do online?

What problem did Alfie face at the beginning of the cartoon?

How did the gamer make Alfie feel?

What did Alfie do when he realised something wasn't right?

What happened when Selfie's video was made public? How did it make them feel?



Activity 2:

Design a poster for Selfie

Create a poster for Sam, Ellie and Alfie's band *Selfie*. Come up with a design that shows off each character's talents and personality.

'Thinkuknow' would love to see your work so when you have done your poster, you could ask an adult to find them on Facebook (click CEOP) and share a photo of your poster.

Pobble 365 – Reading Comprehension

The Hole in the Fence



Story starter!

I was puzzled. Things just kept disappearing from our garden. At first it was just small things, like my toy car, then larger things began to go missing. Dad's lawnmower vanished. Mum's favourite plant pot with her favourite plants in. Gone! Just gone!

My parents kept saying that there were thieves on our street. I believed them. Of course I believed them! Why wouldn't I believe them, they're my parents?! Sneakily, I got into the habit of looking out of my bedroom window with my camera, in the hope that I would catch a snapshot of the crooks in action.

One afternoon, after I had got in from school and done my homework, I stood at my bedroom window. I was ready. I had my camera in hand. I then watched in amazement and shock as the giant oak tree, that had stood in our garden since before I was born, was dramatically wrenched from the ground by an unseen force. Its great branches and straggling roots and shaking, green leaves began to be pulled towards a hole, the size of a pound coin, in our garden fence. I watched as the tree began to be squeezed, again by this unseen force, through the hole in the fence.

A minute later I was standing with my camera at the ready, peering through the hole in the fence, desperate to find out what had happened to all the things from our garden. Then...I felt it...My eye began to feel as if it was being squeezed. My head felt as if it was being pulled towards the fence. My whole body seemed to be moving. Suddenly...Pop!

Question time!

If you could take a photograph of the 5 happiest moments of your life so far, what would they show?

What 5 events of your future would you like to take a photograph of?

Sentence challenge!

Can you make a list of feelings that the boy is experiencing?
E.g. excited curious

Can you then begin a sentence with a feeling?
Curious, the boy peeked through the hole in the fence.

In your next writing task, you are going to try and include some personification, so here is some information to remind what that is.

What is personification?

Personification is when you give human qualities to an object or animal.

It is another writing technique that we can use to engage our reader and make our stories sound really effective!

Example 1

The wind sang her mournful song through the falling leaves.

This is **personification** because wind cannot sing.
Humans can sing.

Example 2

The rain kissed my cheeks as it fell.

This is **personification** because rain cannot kiss.
Humans can kiss.

Match these parts of sentences to help the personification make sense

Lightning danced	<u>across</u> the sky.
The wind howled	<u>in</u> the night.
The car complained	<u>as</u> the key was turned.
Elea heard the last piece of pizza	<u>calling</u> her name.
My alarm clock yells	<u>at</u> me every morning.
She is so beautiful -	<u>the</u> camera loves her.
The stairs groaned	<u>as</u> we walked on them.
My flowers	<u>were</u> begging for water.
The wildfire ran through the forest	<u>at</u> an amazing speed.
The ivy wove its fingers	<u>around</u> the fence.

Biomes Scientific Experiment

It's been nearly 30 years since scientists sealed themselves inside Biosphere 2 for 2 years. It was hermetically sealed (airtight) as an experiment to see if living in space was a viable option.

2 years is a long time to have no contact with the outside world. Little luxuries were almost impossible too. It took more than 3 months just to make a pizza!

1. they had to grow and harvest the wheat
2. make flour
3. grow the tomatoes
4. milk a goat and make the cheese

Not an easy life!

Many people look back on the experiment as a failure, due to the scientists nearly starving, running out of oxygen, the pollinating insects dying, and one scientist having to leave halfway through the experiment to get medical treatment and then come back inside. However, others see it as an amazingly successful learning experience!

What do you think? Do some research on the project and make up your own mind!

Listen to: [Jane Poynter: Life in Biosphere 2](#) on TedTalks.

Also, see the interview by one of the scientists. Search: '[Huff Post life inside Biosphere2](#)'

Also, include the date so that the reader knows when it was. If you write on more than one day, this helps the reader to follow your events.

For example, 'massive'
'dodgy'
'wrinkly like a very old person's'



Colloquial Language
You should try to use chatty/informal language.

Follow a "Diary Style"
Start each entry with a date and "Dear Diary".

First person
Remember to use personal pronouns (in particular: I/We)

Chronological order
Your diary should be in time order, using adverbials.

HOW TO WRITE A:

DIARY

Self-reflection
Try to include your thoughts, feelings, opinions and hopes (inside speech marks).

Past Tense
A diary is about what has already happened.

Detailed descriptions
Remember to use more than one sense, to make your description more imaginable. Similes and metaphors can also be effective.



E.g. 'today was one of the best days ever!'
'I was really excited'
'I wasn't disappointed'
'I was a little nervous'
'I can't wait to go back'

E.g. 'an amazing waterpark'
'like you were travelling to the centre of the Earth'
'your hands will be wrinkled like a very old person's'

Here is an example of a diary entry. It has used paragraphing to separate the times in the day (beginning, middle and end) and it talks a lot about thoughts and feelings. Try and do this when writing your diary – it helps the reader to imagine how you might be feeling.

Tuesday October 1st

Well that was one of the best days ever! Today I went to an amazing waterpark on a school trip and we stayed in the swimming pools for almost the entire day! I was really excited about the trip yesterday and when we arrived I wasn't disappointed – the park was massive with slides and flumes everywhere you looked. The best bit was a kind of structure that you could climb up and walk around – there were buckets and water guns you could use to try and soak people who were underneath you.

After we had got changed and when we first got in to the pool, my friend and I headed straight for the biggest flume ride called the 'Master Blaster'. I was a little nervous about going on it because I hadn't been on anything like that before but I felt glad to be on the same rubber ring as my friend. The ride was amazingly fast and at one point, there was no light so that as you went round and round, you felt like you were travelling to the centre of the Earth. We loved it so much we kept going back to the top until we had ridden on it five times in a row.

Next we wanted to try another flume ride – one that you had to ride on your own by sitting in a yellow ring. By the time we did this I was feeling confident about the flumes but as I sat at the top I didn't feel properly balanced in the ring. Before I knew it I was shooting down the slide and slipping off the ring at the same time. Then, as the slide turned a sharp corner, the ring slipped out from under me and I bashed my head on the side of the tube! I managed to grab the ring but I couldn't get on it again and after a couple of dodgy corners I was just glad to see the daylight of the plunge pool at the bottom. The lifeguard had seen the incident on his monitor so he got me some ice for my head and I sat there for a while watching the others come down. It put me off going on the flumes for a while, but after about 5 minutes I was ready to go again!

I can't wait to go back, but I must remember two key things that happen if you DO stay in a swimming pool all day – 1. Your hands will be wrinkled like a very old person's 2. You will be very tired. I am!

First, plan your diary, using this structure to help you. Jot down about what you would be thinking and feeling throughout the day. The 'beginning' would be the morning, 'main' is the middle of the day and the 'ending' will be your evening. This will help you write in chronological order.

Name: _____ Date: _____

LO: Can I plan a diary entry?

Success Criteria:

- First person
- Past tense
- Time connectives
- Chronological order
- 5 senses
- Thoughts and feelings

Introduction:

Thoughts

Feelings

Main:

Thoughts

Feelings

Ending:

Thoughts

Feelings



Biomes

This term we are going to learn all about biomes.

A biome is essentially a habitat. It is an environment that is made up of animals and plants which have adapted to this environment. They are defined by climate, soil and vegetation.

To take a virtual tour around the Eden Project's biomes, types this link into Google:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVw9Ojd382Q>

or type this into Youtube: 23 Eden Project – a walk through the biomes

We would like you to choose a biome and research it. You will need this research for a few more activities in this booklet. Your first task is to create a poster that explains your biome to a year 4 child.

Please keep hold of all of your work on biomes, so that we can have this in school when we go back.

Types of biome

Tropical **rainforests** are hot and wet all year round. They are home to half of all the different types of plants and animals on the planet.

Deserts are hot and dry all year round. The only things that grow are cacti and small shrubs because the soil is shallow and rocky. Animals come out at dusk when it is cooler.

The **savannah** is hot all year round with a long, dry season. Only grasses and shrubs grow here but it is home to lots of different types of animals such as elephants, zebras and wildebeest.

Woodlands are habitats where the main plants found are trees, but mosses, ferns and lichen can also be found. The climate is warm and mild, with more rain falling in the winter than the summer.

Grasslands are areas of land that are vast and open, with grasses being the main plants. The largest grasslands are found in East Africa. Zebras, giraffes, elephants and rhinos can all be found living in grasslands.

The **tundra** is the coldest of all the biomes. There is very little rain or snow and the temperatures are freezing. Winters are long and summers are short. Part of the soil is frozen all year round, although the top part defrosts in summer and plants such as mosses can grow.



Intrepid Explorer

Use the biome that you've researched to think about what you'd need for your expedition.

Google Expeditions wants to go back and update the images of different biomes and they have asked you to join them on one of their trips!

Which biome will you choose? What will you need to wear? What will you need to take with you? Use notes, diagrams and drawings to show how you will prepare yourself for the expedition.

Compare and Contrast

You will need to research both of these biomes to write key features of each one. Whilst jotting down their key features, spot what is the same and what is different.

A biome is a particular environment made up of animals and plants which are adapted to this environment.

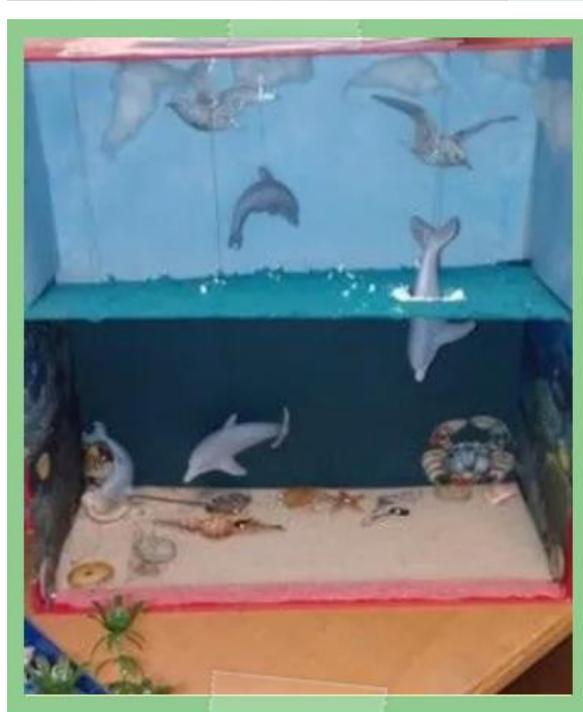
Compare and contrast the two biomes. How are they different from each other?



Marine



Freshwater



3D Biomes

Time to get creative...

After you have done some research on biomes, you will now know exactly what they are!

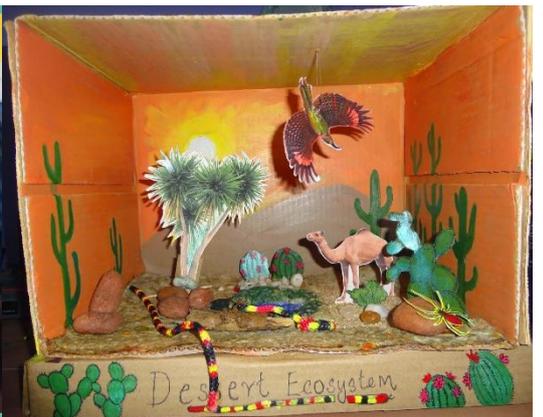
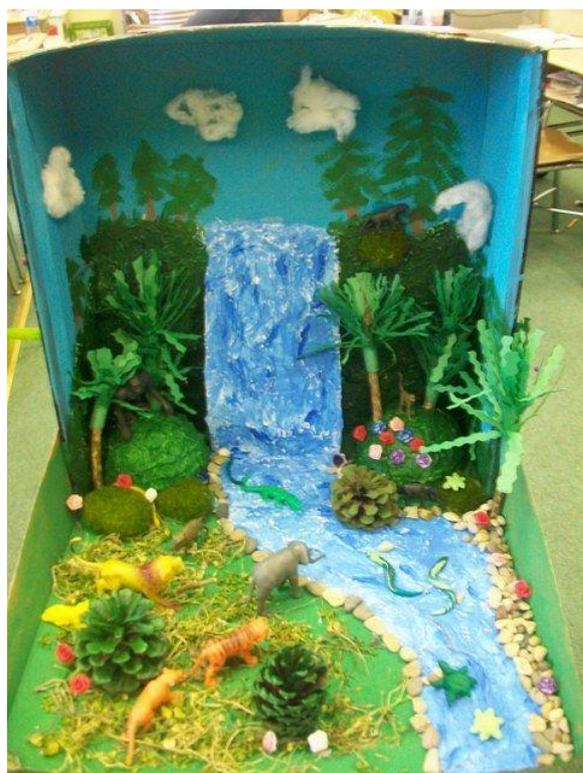
We would like you to try and create a biome diorama (a 3D model representing a scene).

Choose a biome that, either you have done your research on, or one that you may have more arts and crafts materials for. Think about the key features in your biome and recreate this in a shoe box.

You might like to add some key facts and information – or even a quiz – to your diorama to make it interactive.

If you are really stuck for arts and crafts materials, then draw a detailed diagram of your biome and annotate it with the key features, giving pieces of information.

Please take photos of your dioramas/diagrams and email them to your teacher so we can see your awesome creations!





YOGA

No, we haven't gone soft and weird. Yoga is so good for you! It is great to develop your balance, strength, flexibility and control which are all important for any sports you play/do.

As well as this, yoga is really calming and helps to clear the mind. Go on – give these a go:

Yoga Cards

Warrior II Pose - Virabhadrasana II

Benefits Strengthens and stretches legs and core; stretches chest and shoulders; relieves backaches.

- 1 Stand with your feet wide apart. Turn your left foot in and your right foot out 90°.
- 2 Inhale, and lift your arms parallel to floor.
- 3 Exhale and bend your right knee. Be careful not to extend your knee past the 90° point with your ankle.
- 4 Keep your torso tall, turn your head, and look out over your fingertips.
- 5 Inhale, straighten your legs and lower your arms. Repeat on opposite side.



Yoga Cards

Chair Pose - Utkatasana

Benefits Strengthens legs, stretches shoulders and chest.

- 1 Start in mountain pose.
- 2 Exhale, and bend your knees as if you were sitting in a chair.
- 3 Reach your arms towards the ceiling, with your palms facing each other.
- 4 Hold this pose and breathe.

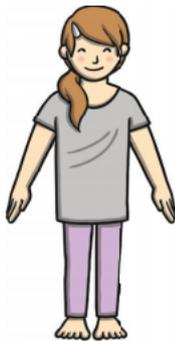


Yoga Cards

Mountain Pose - Tadasana

Benefits Improves posture, strengthens core, muscles and legs.

- 1 Stand tall with your weight balanced evenly on your feet.
- 2 Firm your thigh muscles and pull in your tummy.
- 3 Press your shoulders back and hold your arms out straight, a little way from your body.
- 4 Breathe deeply and hold as long as needed (at least two long breaths).



Yoga Cards

Tree Pose - Vrikshasana

Benefits Improves balance; strengthens thighs, calves, and ankles; stretches legs and chest; develops concentration.

- 1 Begin in mountain pose.
- 2 Lift your right foot, turning your knee out; place your foot below your left knee.
- 3 Press your hands together.
- 4 Raise arms overhead, and look up to your hands if possible.
- 5 Return hands to your chest, and lower your right leg.
- 6 Repeat with left leg.

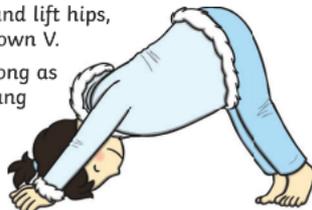


Yoga Cards

Downward-Facing Dog - Adho Mukha Svanasana

Benefits Calms the mind; relieves stress; energizes the body; strengthens arms and legs; stretches upper and lower body; relieves headaches; back pain and fatigue.

- 1 Begin on hands and knees with toes tucked under.
- 2 Exhale, straighten knees and lift hips, so you are in an upside-down V.
- 3 Hold this position for as long as you like. Let your head hang down and breathe.
- 4 To release, exhale and bring knees to the floor.



Yoga Cards

Preparation and Safety

Age 5-7

National Curriculum Develop balance, agility and co-ordination.

Time Can be adapted to any setting or time frame.

Preparation Session to happen on a carpeted floor or mats with enough space to stretch out arms and legs. If possible, have a bag with animals, pictures and stories inside to promote discussion.

Safety Session to happen on a carpeted floor or mats with enough space to stretch out arms and legs.

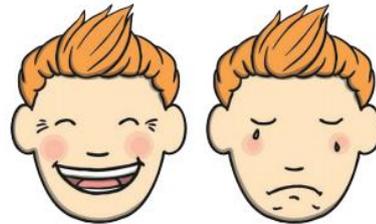
Mindfulness Challenge Cards



Listen carefully with your eyes closed to any sounds you can hear. After one minute, open your eyes and write down everything you heard.



Take a moment to think about how you are feeling. Which words would describe how you are feeling? Can you trace back the origins of those feelings?



Ring a bell or make a lasting noise with another instrument or method.

Listen very carefully to the fading sound until you are sure you can no longer hear it.



Ask someone to drop a feather and watch it very closely as it floats to the ground.

Listen carefully to a piece of music and draw a line on a piece of paper which matches the feeling created by the music.



Close your eyes and ask a partner to pass you an object that you can hold in your hands.

Touch and turn the object, describing each aspect in detail to your partner and then swap places.

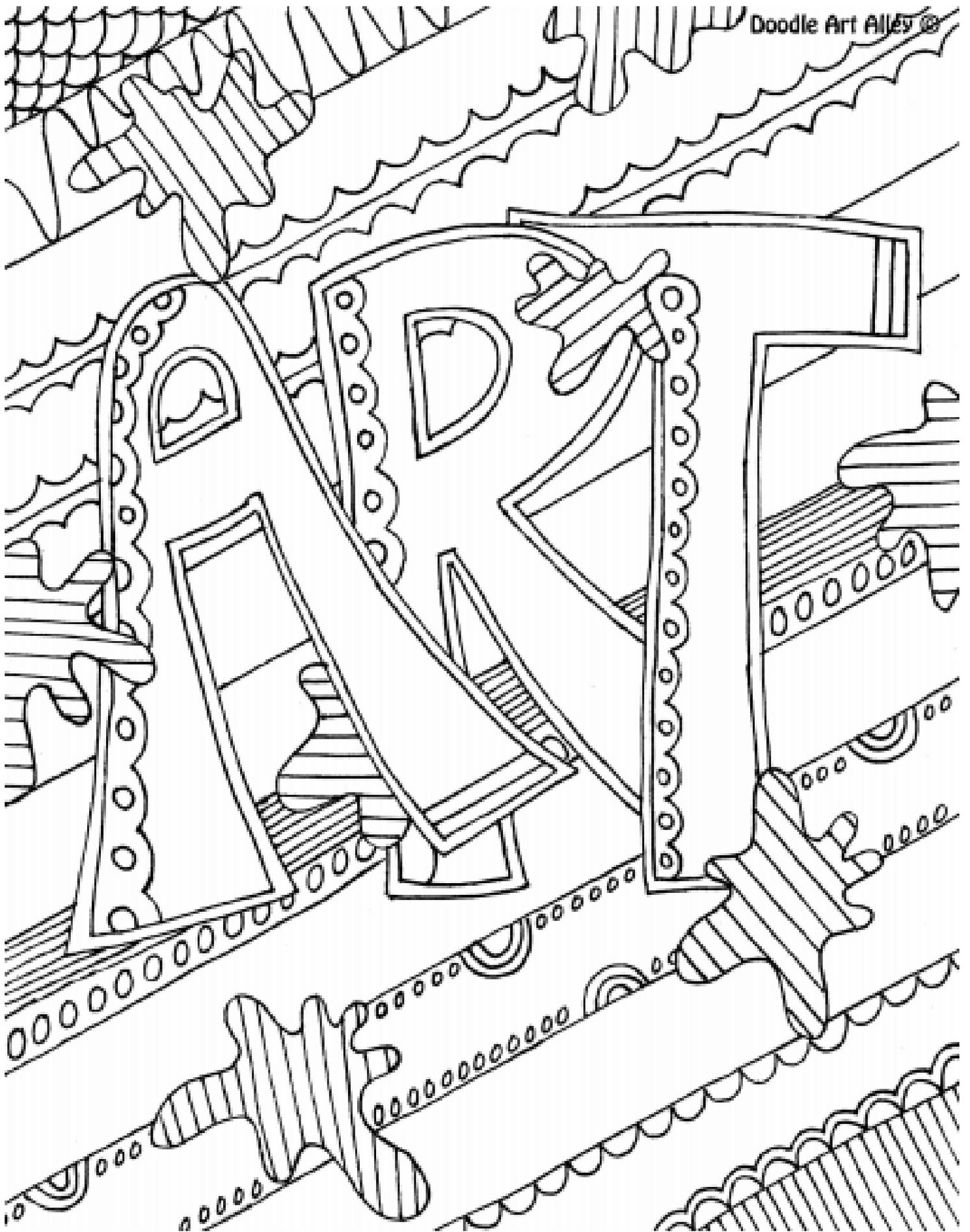


Lie on your back outside and close your eyes so you can use all of your senses except for sight.

Notice the feel of the air, the feel of the ground, the sounds that surround you and any smells that are present.

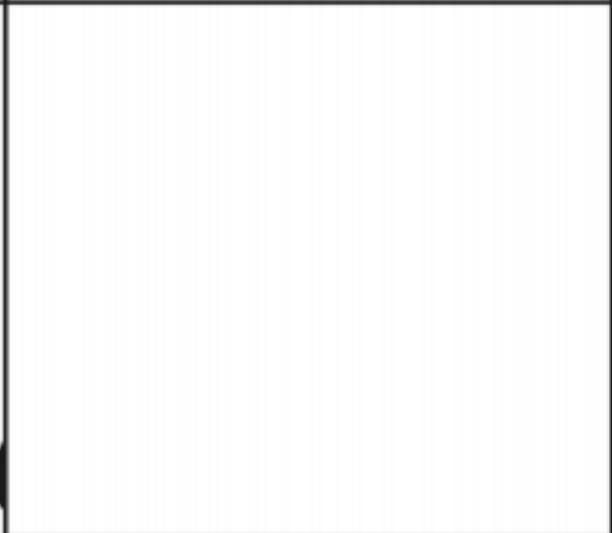
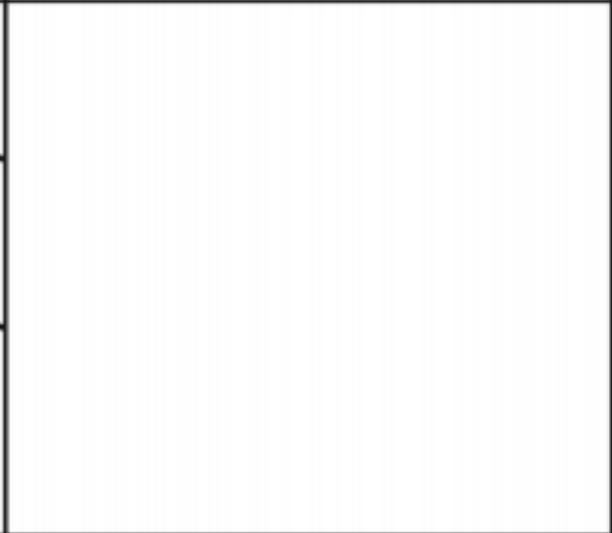
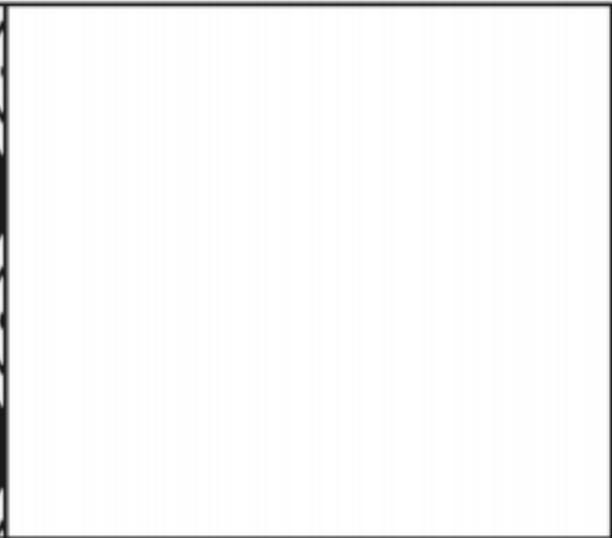
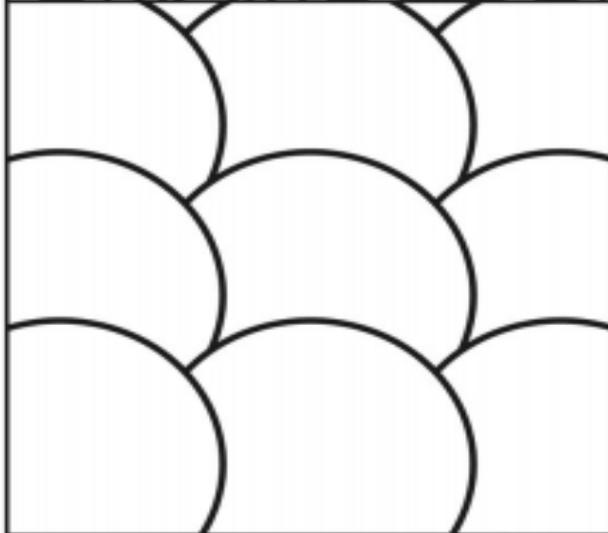
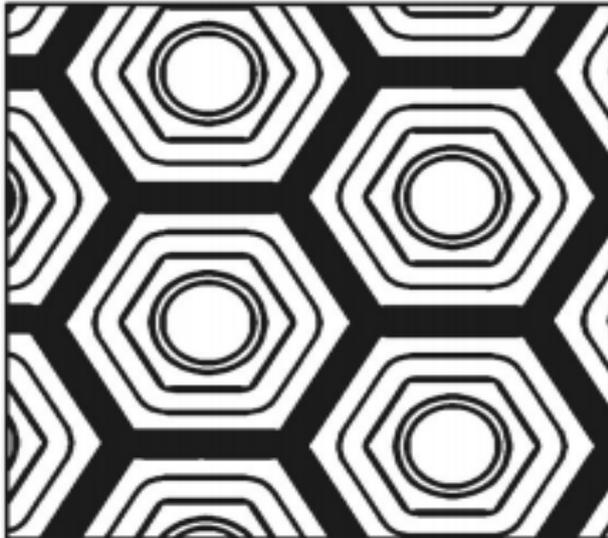


Doodle Art Alley ©



Duplicate Drawing Exercise

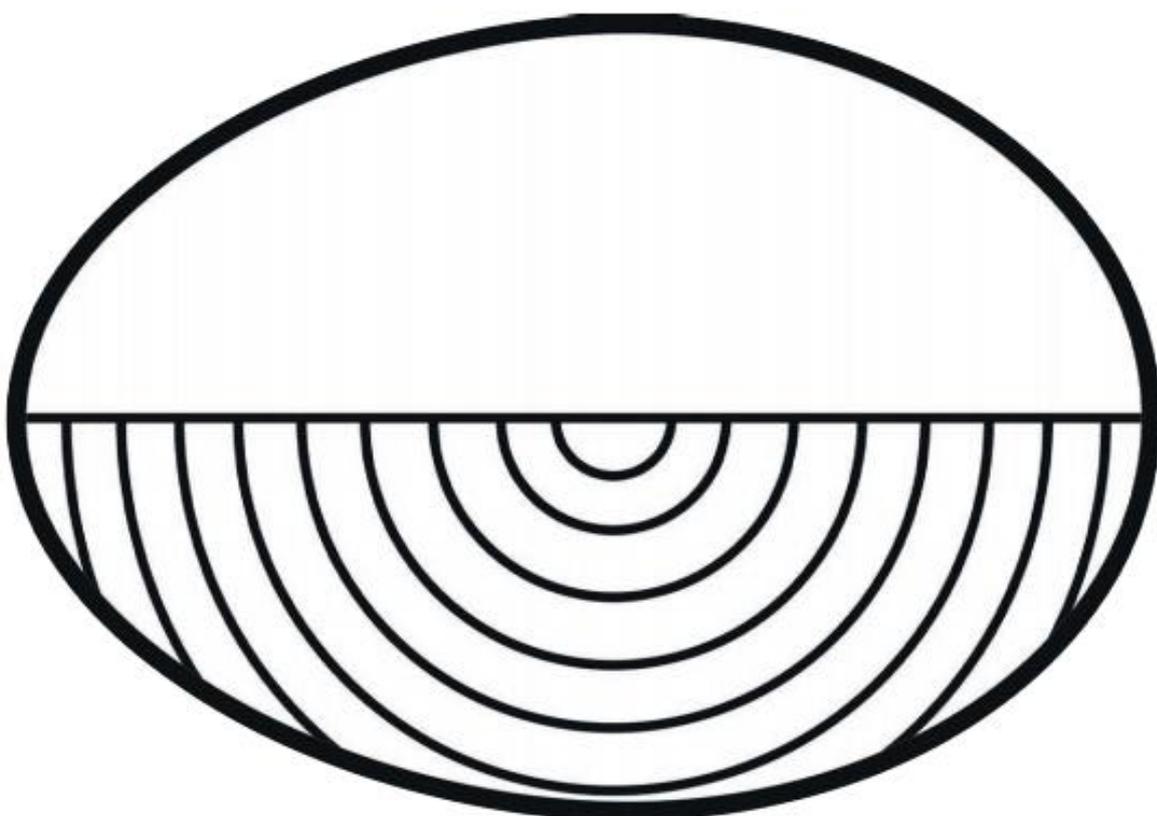
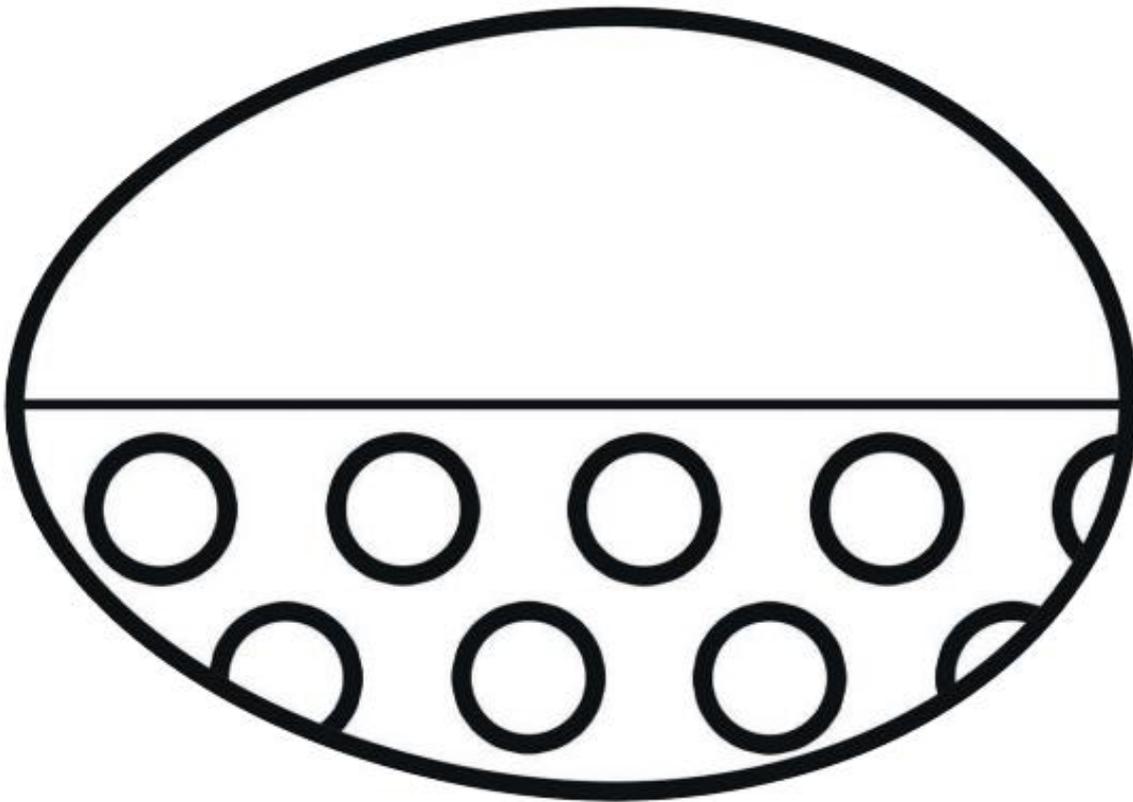
Have a go at copying these drawing across into the box next to it. Once you have drawn it, you can colour them in. Try and use a colour scheme again to make it really arty!



Symmetry Drawing Exercise

Have a go at drawing this pattern on the other side of the Easter egg so that the sides are symmetrical. Once you have drawn it, you can colour them in. Try and use a colour scheme again to make it really arty!

*Top Tip: If you are struggling to see where to draw, use a mirror to see the reflection.





Biomes Artwork

These are all examples of artwork based on different biomes. Cool aren't they?

After doing your science activities about biomes, you will have a good idea of: what a biome is, what different examples of biomes are and what they might look like.

Use the biome that you have researched to create a piece of art.

Start by drawing around a dinner plate, or something else circular to give you that 'window' effect. Next, draw your biome, using a pencil. Make sure you include key elements of what your biome has in it.

See how these examples are drawn as though you are looking at a slice of the biome, so you can see all of the layers from the bottom to the top. If your biome contains water, think about what is under the water as well as above it.

Once you have drawn your biome, you can neatly colour your picture or use paint – if you have some. Think carefully about colour choices. If you are painting, try mixing colours to create different shades.

**Please keep hold of your biomes artwork and dioramas so you can bring them into school when it opens again.

