

Yesterday's answers:

Maths

All- Round to nearest 10.

$$23 \approx 20$$

$$28 \approx 30$$

$$52 \approx 50$$

$$79 \approx 80$$

$$42 \approx 40$$

$$51 \approx 50$$

$$9 \approx 10$$

Most

Round to the nearest 100

$$728 \approx 700$$

$$919 \approx 900$$

$$691 \approx 700$$

$$855 \approx 900$$

Round to the nearest 1000

$$9342 \approx 9000$$

$$5891 \approx 6000$$

$$9509 \approx 10,000$$

$$4078 \approx 4000$$

Some

Round to the nearest whole 1.

$$2.8 \approx 3$$

$$0.2 \approx 0$$

$$5.09 \approx 5$$

$$3.7 \approx 4$$

$$0.65 \approx 1$$

$$7.55 \approx 8$$

$$9.12 \approx 9$$

Round these numbers to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000 (three answers).

	Nearest 10	Nearest 100	Nearest 1000
67,462	67460	67500	67000
9839	9840	9800	10,000

English

1) The last line is, 'Each a glimpse and gone for ever!' What does the Poet mean by this?

You only see the sights for a moment and then they are gone as the train moves.

2) Can you name 3 things that the train passes?

Any three things from the poem.

3) Can you find a simile in the poem?

Fly as thick as driving rain.

4) What are brambles?

Prickly plants that grow blackberries/raspberries.

5) What does 'lumping' mean?

To keep going.

Today's Tasks:

Maths

Today I would like you to spend at least 30 minutes practising your multiplication tables. You could use Times Table Rocks Stars, write out your tables or play an online game (there are lots at <https://www.timestables.co.uk/>).

Make sure you are practising the tables **you know you find difficult**.

If you are confident you know your multiplication and division facts automatically without errors, then you could practise recalling cube numbers or counting in prime numbers.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

English – Spelling

Choose a spelling list and practise. You could copy it out, use it in a sentence or repeatedly spell it verbally (for example, "Identity is spelt i – d – e – n – i – t – y").

heart
height
history
imagine
increase
important

immediately
individual
interfere
interrupt
language
leisure

English - Writing

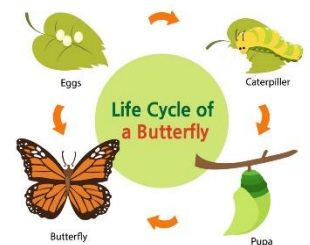
Using the image below, write a detailed descriptive setting.

You should aim for atleast two paragraphs and include a minimum of two adjective sentences, similes, atleast three of the senses and adverbial openers. You could also include personification, contrasting sentences (negative and positive), a range of complex sentences and short sentences for impact.



Science

Today you are going to apply what you learned yesterday. Below are 3 different 'cloze' activities. You need to copy them out into your book and choose the correct word for the blank spaces. There are three different difficulties to choose from - good luck!



The Life Cycle of Insects

Insects can have _____ (two/three) different types of life cycles. They can go through a complete metamorphosis.

They can also go through an incomplete metamorphosis.

Insects like _____ (humans/butterflies) go through a _____ (half/complete) metamorphosis. They have four stages in their life cycles. Firstly, an egg is laid on a leaf.

This egg hatches into _____ (chicks/larva). Butterflies' larva are called caterpillars. The larva does not look like the adult insect at all. The larva eats lots and _____ (changes/grows) into a pupa. A butterfly's pupa is sometimes called a chrysalis and is well hidden. The body of the insect or butterfly grows inside the pupa and the adult insect or butterfly emerges.

The adult insect finds a mate and the _____ (cycle/story) starts all over again. It is called a complete metamorphosis because the young are completely different to the adult.

Insects like locusts go through an _____ (complete/incomplete) metamorphosis. This is where the insect's body changes gradually over time. Like complete metamorphosis, the life cycle begins with a _____ (male/female) insect laying an egg. The locust female lays her eggs in a hole in damp, warm soil or sand. She produces frothy liquid that hardens and protects the eggs from the sun and predators.

After about ten days the young locusts, called nymphs, emerge. _____ (Butterflies/Nymphs) look like a smaller version of the adult but without wings.

As the nymphs grow they shed their skin. After they have done this five times, they are _____ (baby/mature) adults with fully grown wings and are now ready to breed.

Most

The Life Cycle of Insects

Insects can have _____ (two/three/four) different types of life cycles. They can go through a complete metamorphosis. They can also go through an incomplete metamorphosis.

Insects like _____ (apes/humans/butterflies) go through a _____ (half/quarter/complete) metamorphosis. They have four stages in their life cycles. Firstly, an egg is laid on a leaf.

This egg hatches into _____ (chicks/babies/larva). Butterflies' larva are called caterpillars. The larva does not look like the adult insect at all. The larva eats lots and _____ (changes/grows/shrinks) into a pupa. A butterfly's pupa is sometimes called a _____ (egg/pouch/chrysalis) and is well hidden. The _____ (arm/head/body) of the insect or butterfly grows inside the pupa and the adult insect or butterfly emerges.

The adult insect finds a mate and the _____ (cycle/story/circle) starts all over again. It is called a complete metamorphosis because the young are completely different to the adult.

Insects like locusts go through an _____ (complete/no/incomplete) metamorphosis. This is where the insect's body changes gradually over time. Like complete metamorphosis, the life cycle begins with a _____ (male/small/female) insect _____ (stealing/hatching/laying) an egg. The locust female lays her eggs in a hole in damp, warm soil or sand. She produces frothy liquid that hardens and protects the eggs from the sun and predators.

After about ten days the young locusts, called nymphs, emerge. _____ (Butterflies/Nymphs/Chickens) look like a smaller version of the adult but without wings.

As the nymphs grow they _____ (change/shed/grow) their skin. After they have done this five times, they are _____ (teenage/baby/mature) adults with fully grown wings and are now ready to breed.

Some

The Life Cycle of Insects

Insects can have _____ types of life cycles, with either a complete or an incomplete _____.

About 90% of _____ go through a complete metamorphosis. Insects like butterflies have _____ stages in their life cycles.

Firstly, they lay an _____ on a leaf. This is the unborn stage. The egg hatches into a _____ which does not look like the adult insect. We call butterfly larva _____.

The larva does most of the _____ and so grows and turns into pupa. The _____ is usually well camouflaged. A butterfly's pupa is sometimes called a _____. The body of the insect or butterfly develops inside the pupa and the _____ insect or butterfly emerges.

The adult insect finds a _____ and the cycle starts all over again. It is called a complete metamorphosis because the young are completely different to the adult.

10% of insects change their bodies _____, without any sudden change. A locust is one _____ of an insect that experiences an incomplete metamorphosis. Similar to a complete metamorphosis, the life cycle _____ with a female insect laying an egg. This is the _____ stage. The locust female lays her eggs in a hole in damp, warm soil or sand called a pod. She produces frothy _____ that hardens and protects the eggs from the sun and _____.

After about _____ days the young locusts, called nymphs, emerge. During the nymph stage the insect does most of its feeding.

Nymphs look like a smaller version of the adult but without _____, just wing buds.

As the nymphs grow they shed their _____ or moult. After the fifth moult they are mature adults with fully formed wings and are now ready to _____.

skin	mate	feeding	egg	different	metamorphosis	begins	gradually	adult	chrysalis	larva
insects	four	unborn	liquid	ten	wings	example	pupa	caterpillars	predators	breed