

Wednesday 13th May 2020

Good morning Class 5! Did you manage to find Wally yesterday?

Some of you have produced some excellent poems and artwork Monday – thank you for sharing.

Below are the answers to yesterday's maths and underneath that is the work for today.



Yesterday's answers:

Maths

All

One O'clock	Six O'clock	Nine O'clock
Four O'clock	Two O'clock	Half past ten
Half past seven	Half past three	Half past eleven

Most/Some

1. MD **1000 + 500 = 1500**

4. CXVI **100 + 10 + 6 = 116**

2. MCD **1000 + 400 = 1400**

5. DCLX **500 + 100 + 50 + 10 = 660**

3. XXXIV **(3 x 10) + 4 = 34**

6. CXIII **100 + 10 + (3 x 1) = 113**

Write these numbers in Roman numerals.

1. 35 **XXXV**

4. 283 **CCLXXXIII**

2. 100 **C**

5. 570 **DLXX**

3. 99 **XCIX**

6. 27 **XXVII**

Arrange these numbers in size order.

35	40	30	60	55	50	45	65
XXXV,	XL,	XXX,	LX,	LV,	L,	XLV,	LXV

Arrange these numbers in size order.

150	300	250	100	400	200	50	350
CL,	CCC,	CCL,	C,	CD,	CC,	L,	CCCL

Count in hundreds from one hundred.

C, CC, **CCC**, **CD**, D, **DC**, **DCC**, **DCCC**, **CM**, **M**

Count in five hundreds from five hundred.

D, **M**, **MD**, **MM**, MMD, **MMM**, **MMMD**

Complete these calculations.

1. CD + DC = **M**

4. XL + LX = **C**

2. VI + IV = **X**

5. CM + MC = **MM**

3. XI + IX = **XX**

6. CX + XC = **CC**

Today's Tasks:

Maths

Today we will be learning to round to whole numbers or the nearest 10, 100 or 1000.

This video is really good if you can't remember how to round numbers: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fd-E18EqSVk>

Round the number in your book. The first one has been done for you.

All- Round to nearest 10.	Most	Some												
23 \approx 20	Round to the nearest 100	Round to the nearest whole 1.												
28 \approx __	728 \approx 700	2.8 \approx 3												
52 \approx __	919 \approx __	0.2 \approx __												
79 \approx __	691 \approx __	5.09 \approx __												
42 \approx __	855 \approx __	3.7 \approx __												
51 \approx __		0.65 \approx __												
9 \approx __	Round to the nearest 1000	7.55 \approx __												
	9342 \approx __	9.12 \approx __												
	5891 \approx __													
	9509 \approx __	Round these numbers to the nearest 10, 100 and 100 (three answers).												
	4078 \approx __													
		<table><tr><td></td><td>Nearest 10</td><td>Nearest 100</td><td>Nearest 1000</td></tr><tr><td>67,462</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>9839</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		Nearest 10	Nearest 100	Nearest 1000	67,462				9839			
	Nearest 10	Nearest 100	Nearest 1000											
67,462														
9839														

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").

grammar	government
group	guarantee
guard	harass
guide	hindrance
heard	identity

English

Read through the poem you performed Monday. Answer the questions on the right. If some of these questions are too tricky, take the time to practise your best joined handwriting by copying out the poem in your book.

From a Railway Carriage

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;
And charging along like troops in a battle,
All through the meadows the horses and cattle:
All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.
Here is a child who clammers and scrambles,
All by himself and gathering brambles;
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;
And there is the green for stringing the daisies!
Here is a cart run away in the road
Lumping along with man and load;
And here is a mill, and there is a river:
Each a glimpse and gone forever.

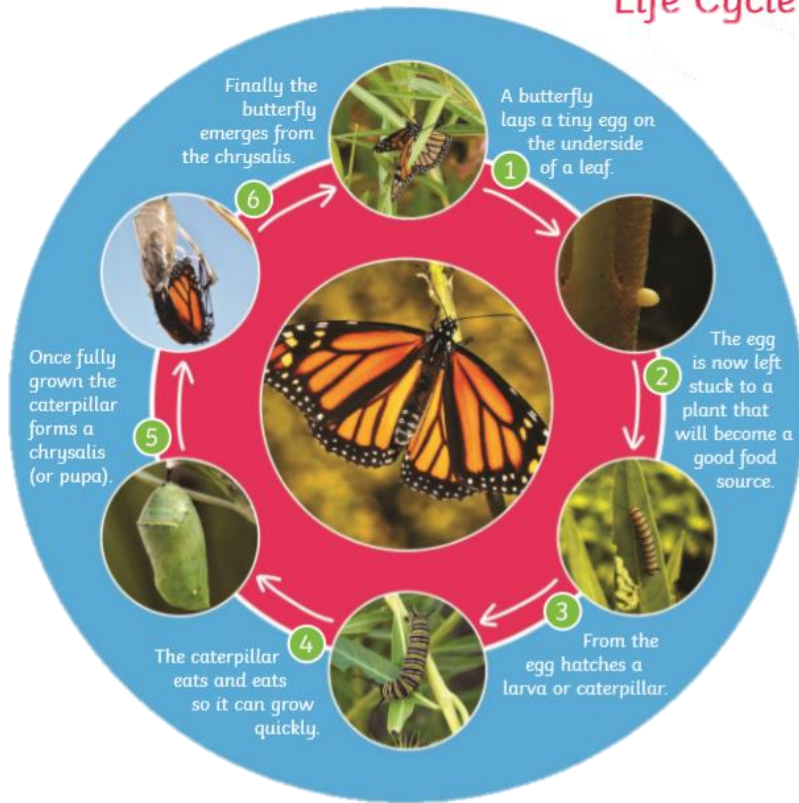
- 1) The last line is, 'Each a glimpse and gone for ever!' What does the Poet mean by this?
- 2) Can you name 3 things that the train passes?
- 3) Can you find a simile in the poem?
- 4) What are brambles?
- 5) What does 'lumping' mean?

Science

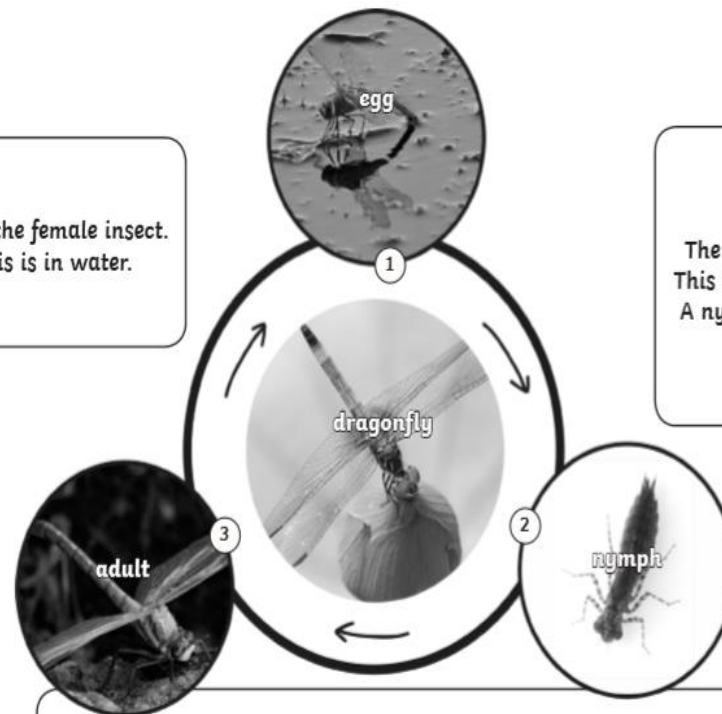
Today we are going to be learning about the two different types of insect life cycles. Insects go through metamorphosis – this means their bodies change shape and size significantly. Some insects change a lot whereas others only go through partial metamorphosis. Read about the two life cycles underneath. In your book, or in any creative way, create a life cycle diagram for either a dragon fly or a butterfly. **Make sure you read both life cycles carefully as you will need this knowledge tomorrow.**

The Butterfly

Life Cycle



The Insect Life Cycle (incomplete metamorphosis)



Eggs are laid by the female insect.
Sometimes this is in water.

The egg hatches into a nymph.
This varies depending on species.
A nymph looks like small adult.

The nymph grows into the adult form, sometimes shedding skin.
Adults sometimes fly. Adult females lay eggs.