

**1<sup>st</sup> Class- 11<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> May**

**Sample timetable**

<u>Monday</u>	<u>Tuesday</u>	<u>Wednesday</u>	<u>Thursday</u>	<u>Friday</u>
Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths
English	English	English	English	English
Science	Science	Art	Geography/SPHE	PE

**Homework**

<b>Spellbound</b>	Next week- continue to complete as usual (Monday- block 1 & exercise 1, Tuesday- block 2 & exercise 2, etc.)
<b>Handwriting</b>	Continue to choose three words from the back of Pirate Spelling Record Book and put the words into sentences.
<b>Tables</b>	12+ tables
<b>Reading</b>	Use the link below to access your reading book for the week. - Epic <a href="https://www.getepic.com/">https://www.getepic.com/</a>


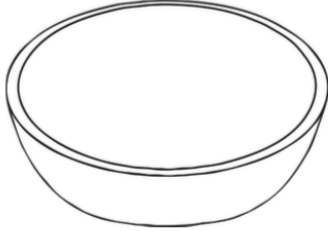
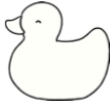





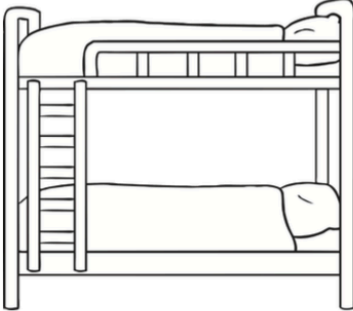
## Monday

### Maths

Click here to watch a Maths video explaining how to do the work below:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11W9fQFfcUti3DfjeFHfDRXx3DEuZKL-x?usp=sharing>

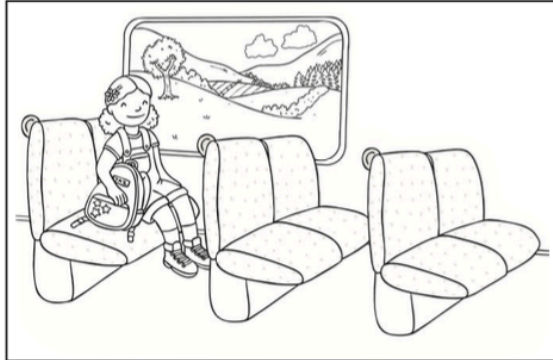
## Home Sweet Home

<p>Draw some apples</p>  <p>in the fruit bowl.</p>	
<p>Draw a rubber duck</p>  <p>on the shelf.</p> <p>Draw a bottle of shampoo</p>  <p>to the <b>right</b> of the rubber duck.</p>	
<p>Draw a potted plant</p>  <p>to the <b>left</b> of the garden shed.</p>	
<p>Draw Dillon's teddy</p>  <p>on his bed.</p>	

# Grandad's Farm

Jaz is sitting in the last seat.

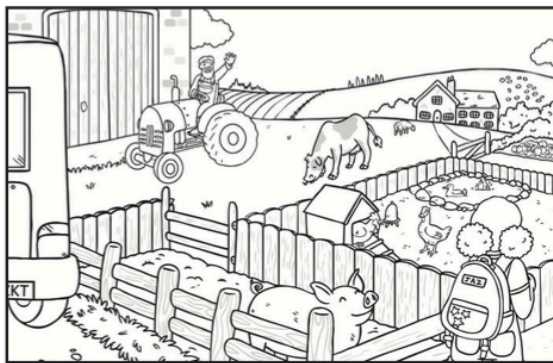
Colour the first seat **red**, colour the last seat **blue**.



Colour the tractor that Grandad is on **orange**. Colour the cow that is furthest away **green**.

Colour the cow closest to Grandad **purple**.

Colour the hen that is not in the house **black**.



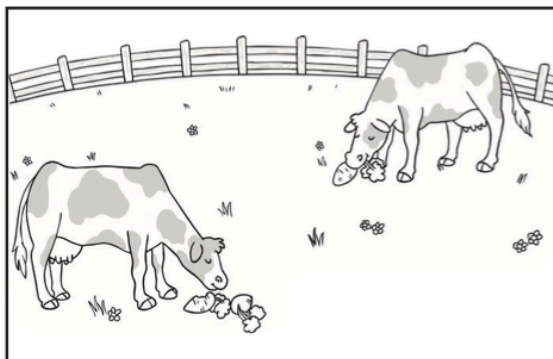
Colour the dung inside the wheelbarrow **yellow**.

Colour the dung at the end of the fork **pink**.

Colour the dung on the ground **brown**.



Draw another cow in between the two grazing cows.



## English

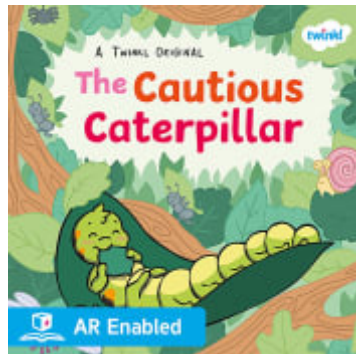
Listen to the story on “The Cautious Caterpillar” provided in the link attached below

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eGF8fVoYbd0>

### Before Reading

1. Look at the title “The Cautious Caterpillar” and the picture on the book cover.

**Cautious:** *Careful about avoiding danger or risk.*



2. Write your prediction before listening to the video.

**I think this story is/will be about:**

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3. Listen to the story via the link provided.

### After Reading

4. Summarise/re-tell the story in your own words.
  - You can orally re-tell the story to your parents in your own words from the beginning to the end – mentioning who is in the story, where it is, what happens in the story and how the story ends.
  - **Or**
  - Draw and label 4 pictures summarising the main events of the story from the beginning to the end in the table below.




- **Or**
- Write a short summary in your own words on the story from the beginning to the end – mentioning who is in the story, where it is, what happens in the story and how the story ends.

<b>The Cautious Caterpillar</b>

### **Science**

1. Read comprehension 1 **or** 2 to learn about minibeasts.
2. Complete the questions.
3. Listen to the story to learn more about minibeasts.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SW-7MgHEZOE>

# Minibeasts



Minibeasts are animals with no backbones. They are all around us, such as spiders, beetles, snails, worms, butterflies and much more.

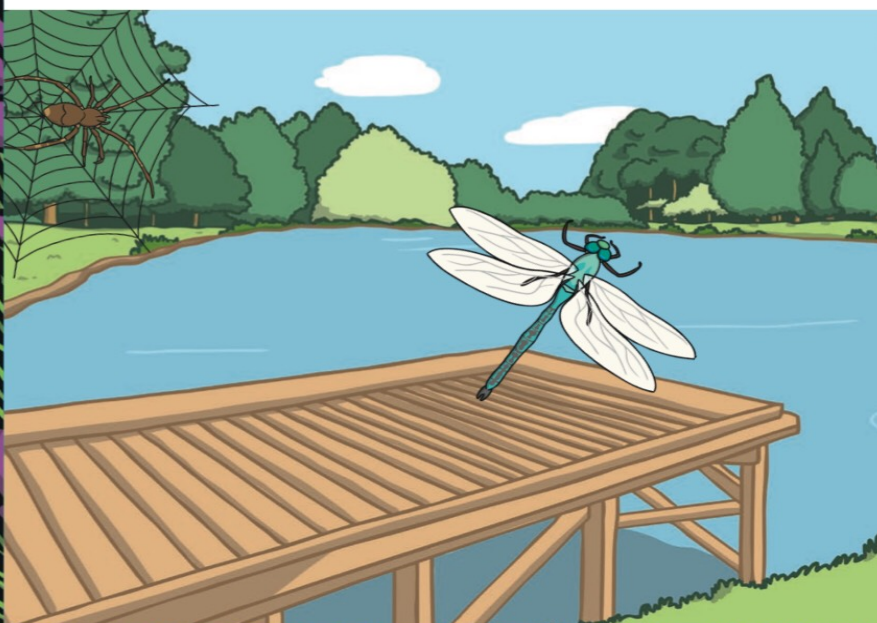


## In the Garden

A garden is a great place to find minibeasts. If you look closely around flowering plants you might see honeybees and bumblebees.

## In Ponds and Rivers

Some minibeasts, found near ponds or rivers, can be born in water and grow so they are able to fly and live on land. You might find dragonflies or even spiders living near ponds or rivers that grow into four-winged insects that live in tall trees near water.



## Did You Know...?

A peacock butterfly has eye-shaped patterns on its wings to fool other animals who may want to eat it.



# Questions

1. What are minibeasts? Tick **one**.

- ☐ animals that have hair or fur
- ☐ animals with no backbones
- ☐ animals with no legs

2. Where can you find minibeasts? Tick **two**.

- ☐ in the garden
- ☐ inside the body
- ☐ in ponds and rivers

3. What minibeasts can you see near flowering plants? Tick **one**.

- ☐ worms and beetles
- ☐ honeybees and bumblebees
- ☐ spiders and dragonflies

4. Where can dragonflies live? Tick **one**.

- ☐ underground
- ☐ in tall trees
- ☐ underwater

5. Which two minibeasts might you find near a pond or river? Tick **two**.

- ☐ bumblebees
- ☐ dragonflies
- ☐ spiders



# Minibeasts



Minibeasts are a group of small creatures known as **invertebrates**. There are hundreds and thousands of minibeasts all around us, such as spiders, beetles, snails, worms, butterflies and much more.

Some minibeasts have a long body and lots of legs such as caterpillars and millipedes. Some have wings such as butterflies and bees, while others make slime to move underground easily such as earthworms. There are even some minibeasts that are coloured to so they can hide on leaves and branches.

## Did You Know...?

A peacock butterfly has eye-shaped patterns on its wings to fool other animals who may want to eat it.



## Where Do Minibeasts Live?

Minibeasts can be found in many different habitats - under logs and rocks, in soil beneath our feet, in piles of leaves, grass, ponds, bushes, trees or even in tiny cracks in walls.



## In the Garden

A garden is a great place to find minibeasts. If you look closely around flowering plants you might see honeybees and bumblebees. Bees are very important to the life of a garden because they move pollen which allows plants to grow seeds and fruit.



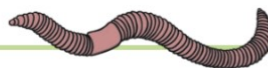
### In Ponds and Rivers

Minibeasts can be found in ponds and rivers. These animals could spend their lives in or near water, many begin their lives in water and grow to be able to fly or live on land. You might find dragonflies or even spiders living near ponds or rivers. Dragonflies grow into four-winged insects that live in tall trees near water.

### Minibeast Record Holders



Which minibeasts hold the record for being the biggest in the UK?



The largest stag beetle recorded was 8.5cm long.

The largest earthworm ever recorded in the UK was 40cm long, the size of a small snake.



### Glossary

invertebrates - a creature with no backbone

# Questions

1. Match the sentences.

Minibeasts are a  
group of

spiders, beetles,  
snails, worms,  
butterflies and many  
more.

If you look closely  
around flowering  
plants you might see

small creatures  
known as  
invertebrates.

There are hundreds  
and thousands  
of minibeasts all  
around us, such as

honeybees and  
bumblebees.

2. Complete the sentences below:

Minibeasts can be found in many different \_\_\_\_\_ - under logs and rocks, in \_\_\_\_\_ beneath our feet, in \_\_\_\_\_ of leaves, grass, ponds, bushes, trees or even in \_\_\_\_\_ cracks in walls.

3. What do bees move to allow plants to grow seeds and fruit?

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4. Where do many minibeasts that are found near ponds and rivers start life? Tick **one**.

- ☐ in a tree
- ☐ underground
- ☐ in water

Tuesday



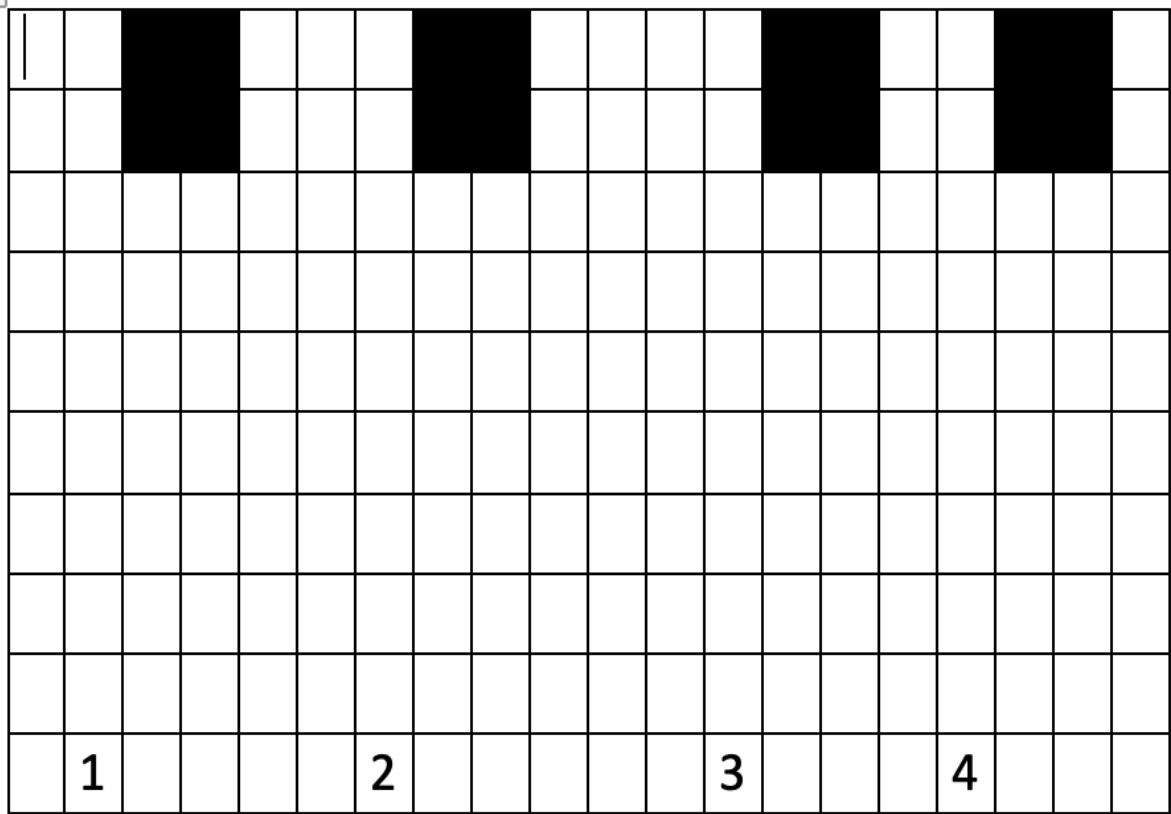
**Maths :** Click here to watch a Maths video explaining how to do the work below:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11W9fQFfcUti3DfjeFHfDRXx3DEuZKL-x?usp=sharing>

**Learning Question:** Can I follow a route?

**Success criteria:**

1. Have I followed a route by moving left/right?
2. Have I followed a route by turning left/right?
3. Have I followed a route using clockwise/anticlockwise turns?



## Directions:

**Route 1:**

Forward 5

Right 6

Forward 3

**Route 2:**

Forward 2

Right 7

Forward 6

**Route 3:**

Forward 4

Left 10

Forward 4

**Route 4:**

Right 3

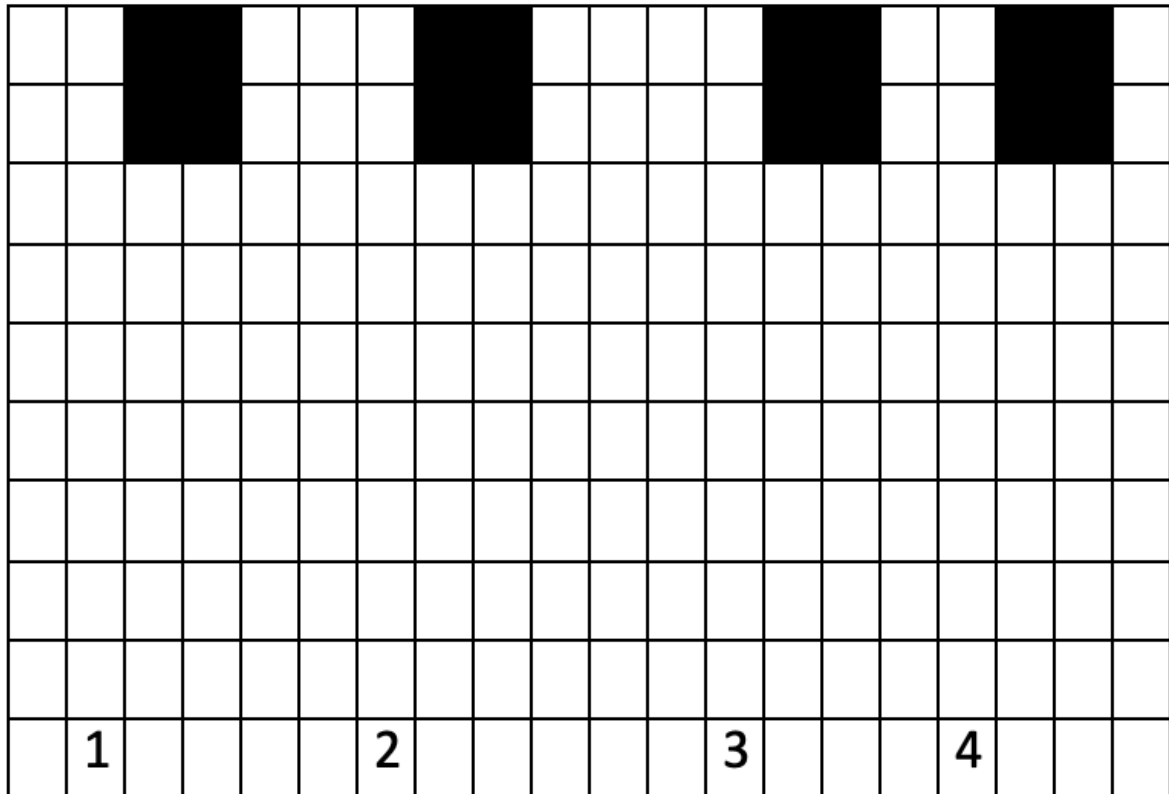
Forward 8

Left 1

**Learning Question:** Can I follow a route?

**Success criteria:**

1. Have I followed a route by moving left/right?
2. Have I followed a route by turning left/right?
3. Have I followed a route using clockwise/anticlockwise turns?



**Route 1:**

Forward 5  
Turn right.  
Forward 6  
Turn left  
Forward 3

**Route 2:**

Forward 2  
Turn right  
Forward 7  
Turn left  
Forward 6

**Route 3:**

Forward 4  
Turn left  
Forward 10  
Turn right  
Forward 4

**Route 4:**

Turn right  
Forward 3  
Turn left  
Forward 8  
Turn left  
Forward 1

## English

1. Complete **one page** in your handwriting book **or** complete the handwriting sheet below.

### Phase 3 Sentence Handwriting Sheets

Jill has fair hair but Jack has dark hair.

Trace the sentence.

Jill has fair hair but Jack has dark hair.

Write the sentence using the guides below.

Jill has fair hair but Jack has dark hair.

Can you write the sentence on your own?

## Science

1. Complete **Create a Minibeast Activity** by choosing a minibeast you learned some new information about.
2. Choose minibeast hunt activity 1 **or** 2.

# Create a Minibeast

Draw your own minibeast.

How many legs  
does it have?

Does it have  
any wings?

Where does it live?

My Minibeast

Minibeast hunt activity 1

# Minibeast Hunt

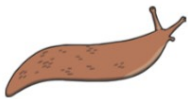
Tick the minibeasts that you have found!



spider

☐

woodlouse

☐

slug

☐

butterfly

☐

beetle

☐

wasp

☐

crane fly  
(daddy-long-legs)

☐

ladybird

☐

earwig

☐

dragonfly

☐

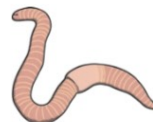
snail

☐

ant

☐

millipede

☐

worm

☐

fly

☐

caterpillar

☐












bee

☐

## Minibeast hunt activity 2

# Minibeast Recording Sheet

Complete the table as you find each minibeast. Put a tick in the box where each minibeast was found.

	 On bark	 On plants	 In the sky	 In the soil	 Under Rocks
dragon fly 					
snail 					
bee 					
crane fly 					
ant 					
butterfly 					
beetle 					
woodlouse 					
fly 					
worm 					
millipede 					
ladybird 					

## Wednesday

**Maths:** Click here to watch a Maths video explaining how to do the work below:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11W9fQFfcUti3DfjeFHfDRXx3DEuZKL-x?usp=sharing>

### Giving and Following Directions

				
				
				
				
<b>START</b>				



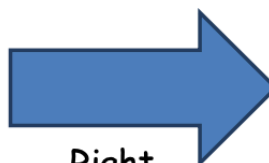
Forward



Backward



Left



Right

Follow the steps then write down where you are...

1. Take 3 steps right. Where are you?
  2. Take 1 step right and 2 steps forward. Where are you?
  3. Take 2 steps right and 1 step forward. Where are you?
  4. Take 2 steps right and 4 steps forward. Where are you?
  5. Take 2 steps right. 3 steps forward and 1 step right.  
Where are you?
  6. Take 2 steps right, 4 steps forward and 2 steps right.  
Where are you?
- 

## Extension Activity

Give your teacher instructions to get to these places...

1. The party
2. The bus stop
3. The beach

Remember, you can't go through the aliens!

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## English

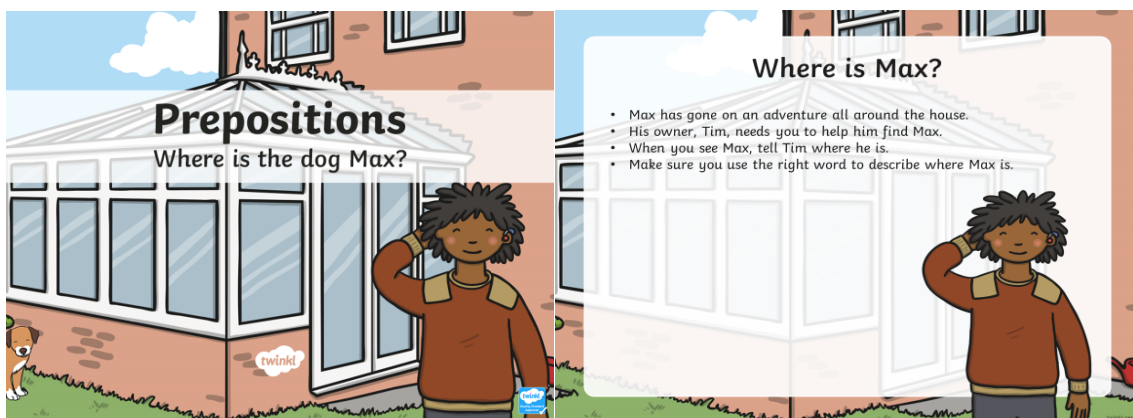
**Prepositions-** A preposition is a word that tells us the relationship(position) between two things nearby each other.

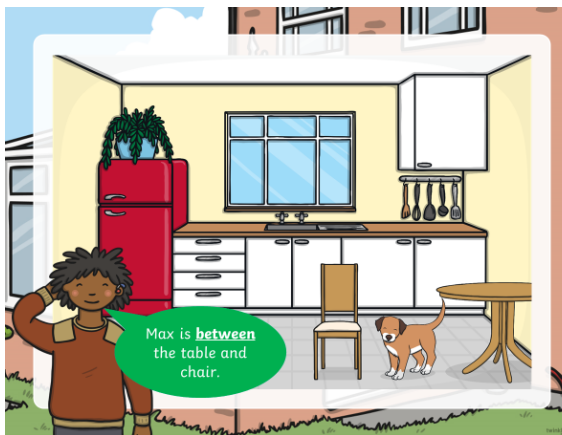
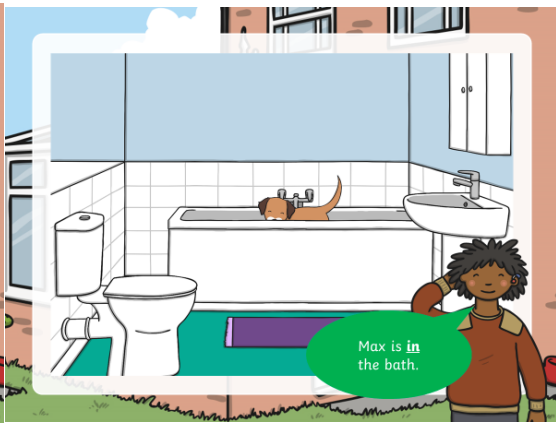
It tells us where something is.

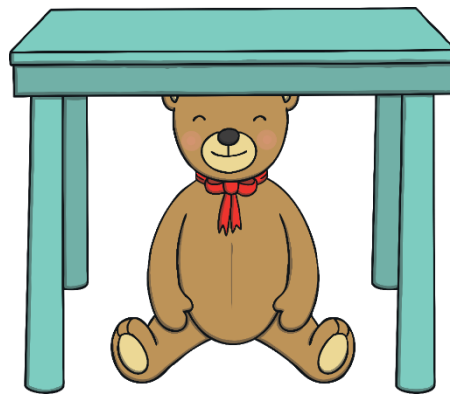
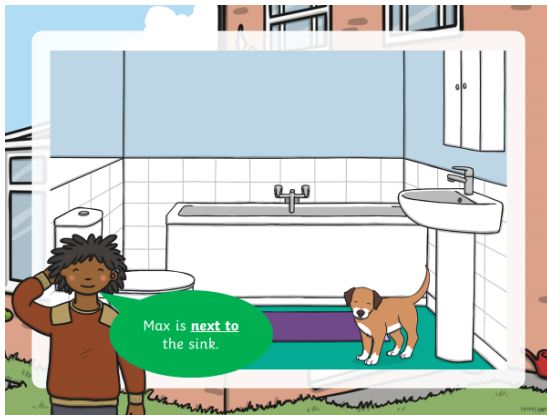
1. Look at the following video to learn about prepositions.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= VK-kXkXTBc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VK-kXkXTBc)

2. Look at and read the following slide on prepositions.









3. Complete one or more of the following worksheets. Choose whichever you are most comfortable in completing.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Position of the Cat

Preposition tells the position of something .

Match the preposition to the cat's position



between



in front of



under



on



behind



beside

Name \_\_\_\_\_

www.englishsafari.in

## Prepositions

Free

Prepositions often tell us the position of things.

Write the preposition and complete the sentence.

on under next to  
ad in front of on



The rat is \_\_\_\_\_ a chunk of cheese.



The snail is \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers.



The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the pumpkin.



The rat sleeps \_\_\_\_ a chunk of cheese.



The rat carries the cheese \_\_\_\_ his head.



The dog is \_\_\_\_\_



The cat is sitting \_\_\_\_\_





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Prepositions Worksheet #2

**Directions:** Circle the preposition in each sentence.

- 1) He went to Germany.
- 2) She moved here from Liberia.
- 3) This book is about dinosaurs.
- 4) Clara went as a witch this Halloween.
- 5) Do not go into the haunted house!
- 6) This fabric is smooth like silk.
- 7) They walked through the maze.
- 8) Maria cannot live without video games.
- 9) Do your homework before watching cartoons.
- 10) He was pushed against the wall.

## Prepositions

Worksheet 1

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a pronoun or a noun and another word in the sentence.

Circle the preposition which best completes each sentence then write it on the line.

1. Are you coming to the party \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday?

on      in      at

2. The party is \_\_\_\_\_ Mary's house.

in      for      at

3. The party begins \_\_\_\_\_ 2 o'clock.

on      at      for

4. There will be cake \_\_\_\_\_ strawberry icing.

in      on      with

5. I will bring a gift \_\_\_\_\_ Mary.

for      in      at

6. You will know most \_\_\_\_\_ the people there.

of      for      on

7. We will play games and swim \_\_\_\_\_ her pool.

with      in      for

8. I hope it is warm \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday.

of      on      with

9. You can sit \_\_\_\_\_ me.

at      for      with

10. The party will be fun \_\_\_\_\_ everyone!

for      in      at





## Class 4 English : Prepositions

Work  
sheet  
1

Name :

Date:

Fill in the blanks with prepositions by referring to the picture.



on	beside	in	behind	under	front of
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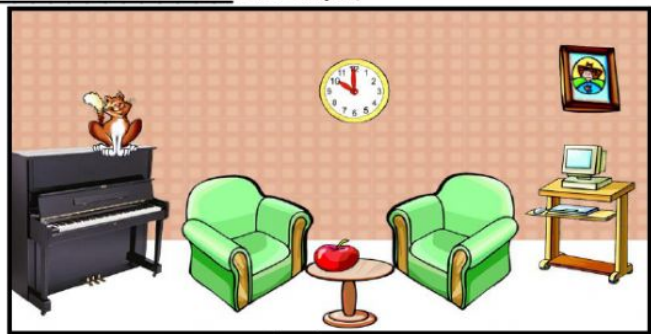
1. There are some toys \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
2. There are some socks \_\_\_\_\_ the drawer.
3. The computer is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
4. The radio is \_\_\_\_\_ the computer.
5. The poster is \_\_\_\_\_ the T.V.
6. The toy car is in \_\_\_\_\_ the drawer.
7. The boy is jumping \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
8. Some cards are kept \_\_\_\_\_ the drawer.
9. The pillow is \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.



# Prepositions

in, on,  
near,  
under,  
between,  
in front of,  
behind

1. There is a parrot \_\_\_\_\_ the cage.
2. The ball is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
3. The pictures are \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
4. The woman is \_\_\_\_\_ the dog and the cat.
5. The woman is \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.
6. The table is \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
7. The umbrella is \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.



8. There is a piano \_\_\_\_\_ the living room.
9. The apple is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
10. The clock is \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
11. The computer is \_\_\_\_\_ the armchair.
12. The table is \_\_\_\_\_ the armchairs.
13. There is a cat \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.
14. There is a picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.



1) Where is the cat ?

It is on the computer.



2) Where is the cat ?

.....



3) Where is the cat ?

.....



4) Where is the cat ?

.....



5) Where is the cat ?

.....



6) Where is the cat ?

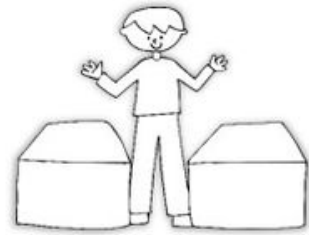
.....



7) Where is the cat ?

.....

## Label the pictures



in front

over

under

behind

beside

in

between

on

- Choose one of the following activities to help you draw or make a minibeast (choose a or b or c or d)

-

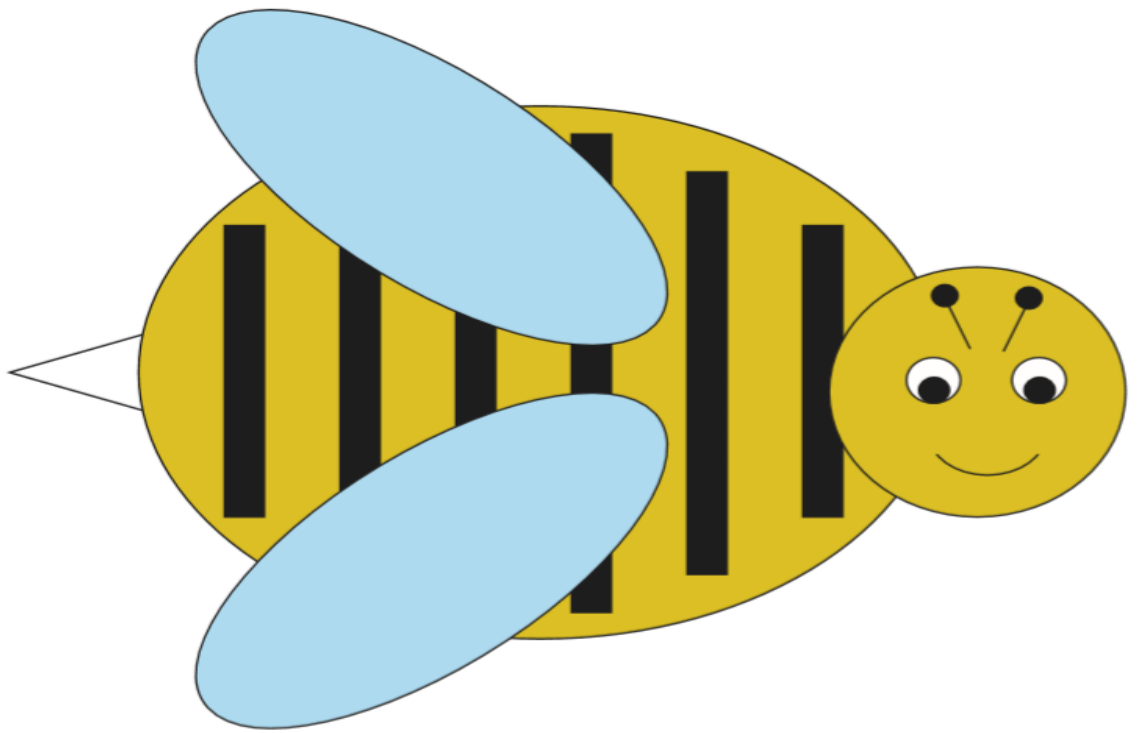
(a) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fmjnt7l16DQ> (how to draw a butterfly)

(b)

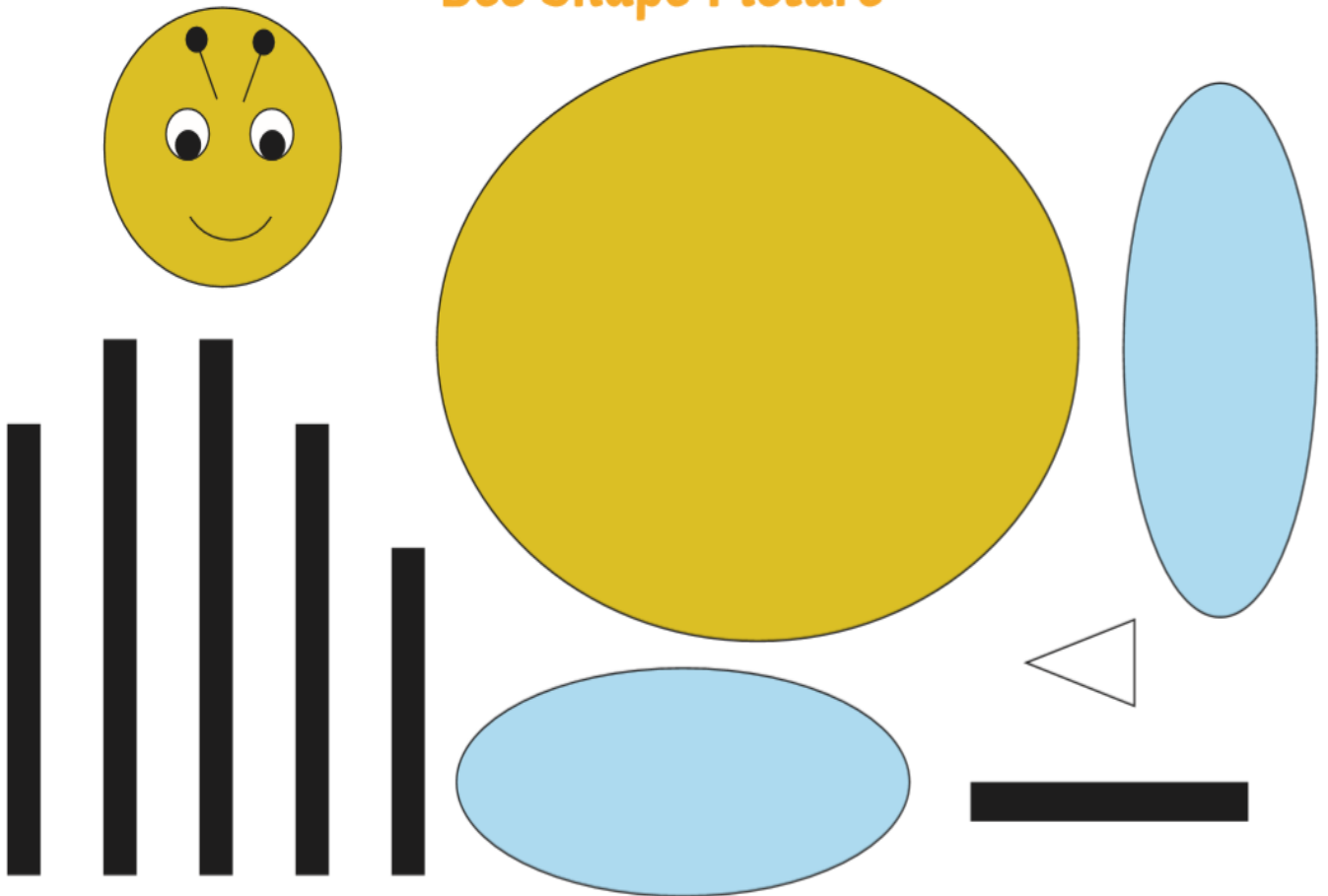


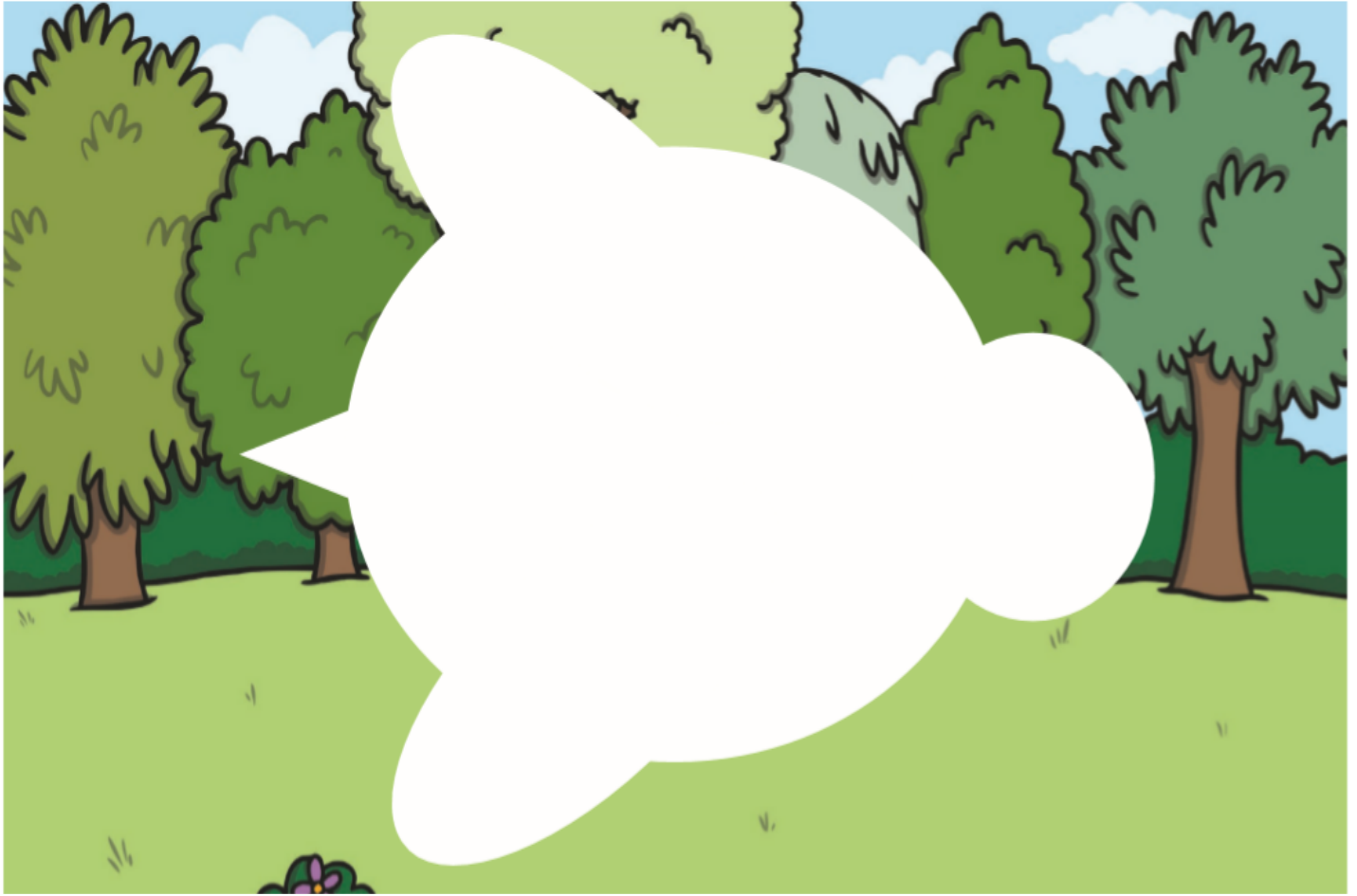
(c)





## Bee Shape Picture





(d)

## Minibeast Pebbles



**Thursday**

**Maths** Click here to watch a Maths video explaining how to do the work below:

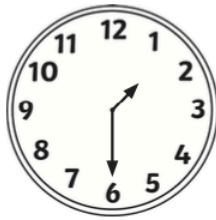
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11W9fQFfcUti3DfjeFHfDRXx3DEuZKL-x?usp=sharing>

## Tell the Time: Writing the Time

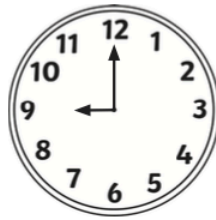
Write the time shown on each clock.



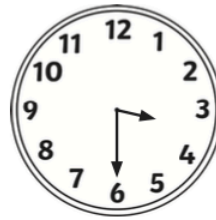
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



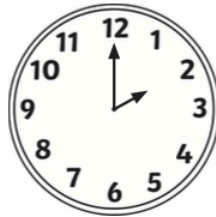
\_\_\_\_\_



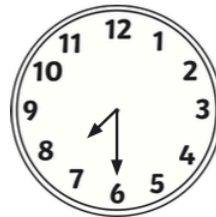
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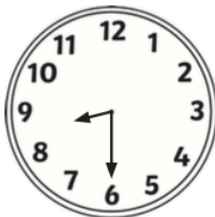
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



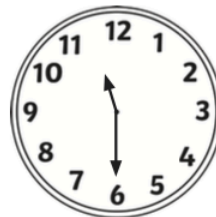
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\_\_\_\_\_



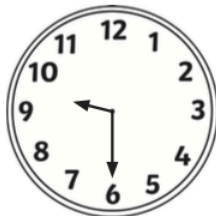
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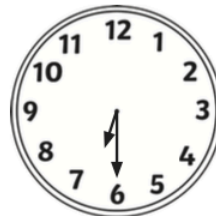
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# Tell the Time: Writing the Time

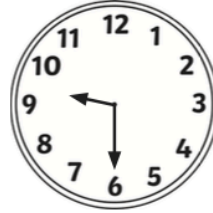
Write the time that is **1 hour after** the time on each clock.



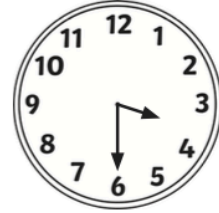
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

Write the time that is **1 hour before** the time on each clock.



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

Write the time that is **half an hour after** the time on each clock.



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

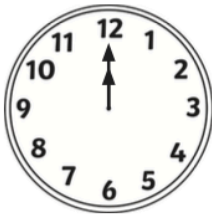


\_\_\_\_\_



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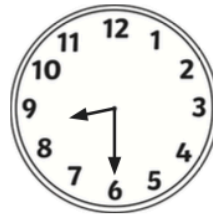
Write the time that is **half an hour before** the time on each clock.



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

## **English**

**Read one of the comprehensions below (choose one that who are most comfortable in completing.**

**Re-read it for understanding.**

**Discuss any unknown words and check for meaning.**

**Answer the questions in full sentences.**

**Apply capital letters and full stops where necessary.**

(a)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Reading Comprehension

Read the short passage and answer the questions.

## Picking Apples

Jonas is going apple picking with his sister, Maria. They are going to the apple orchard near their house. They need to pick twelve apples. Their mom is going to use the apples to make a big apple pie. At the orchard, Jonas picked nine apples and Maria picked three. They had a great day together. Now they can't wait to enjoy their pie!



1. Where is Jonas going?

- ☐ a on a vacation
- ☐ b on a fishing trip
- ☐ c to school
- ☐ d to the apple orchard

2. Who is he going with?

- ☐ a mom
- ☐ b Maria
- ☐ c Joey
- ☐ d dad

3. How many apples do they need?

- ☐ a five
- ☐ b nine
- ☐ c twelve
- ☐ d ten

4. What will their mom do with the apples?

- ☐ a eat them
- ☐ b give them away
- ☐ c make a pie
- ☐ d make apple juice

Name \_\_\_\_\_

ir

## The Little Birds

"Chirp, chirp!" the little birds sing. The little birds are thirsty. Where is Mama bird? Kirk is the first bird to jump out of the nest. Splat! He lands in the dirt. Shirl flaps her wings. She twirls and swirls to the dirt. Dirk jumps out third. He hits the dirt and squirms. The little birds are thirsty! They see a bird bath that squirts out water but there is a big bird on it. She turns and smirks. "It is Mama bird!" Kirk and Dirk chirp.

**Who jumps first?**

- ☐ Shirl
- ☐ Dirk
- ☐ Kirk

**Where was Mama bird?**

- ☐ In the nest
- ☐ At the bird bath
- ☐ In the dirt

**How many little birds were there?**

- ☐ 3
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 5

**Why do the birds hop out of the nest?**

- ☐ They are thirsty
- ☐ They like the dirt
- ☐ Mama tells them to

Read the whole comprehension but choose one page of questions that you would like to answer.

## The Cautious Caterpillar

It was springtime in the garden.

Cody the Caterpillar hatched from her egg and crawled onto a big green leaf.

She smiled happily.

"I love being a caterpillar!" she said and began to eat her tasty leaf.

Just then, a ladybird flew on over.

"You're very lucky!" said the ladybird. "When you become a butterfly, you will have wings, like me!"

"Flying looks very tiring," said Cody. "I wish I could stay as a caterpillar forever!"

"Don't worry," said the ladybird, "having wings is great. You can always stop for a rest!"

Cody smiled but didn't feel sure. "Maybe one day," she said.

She carried on eating and the ladybird flew away.

The next day, a bee buzzed on over.

"You're very lucky!" said the bee. "When you become a butterfly, you will sip nectar, like me!"

"I don't think I will like nectar," said Cody. "I wish I could stay as a caterpillar forever!"

"Don't worry," said the bee, "drinking nectar is great. It is ever so yummy!"





Cody smiled but didn't feel sure. "Maybe one day," she said.

She carried on eating and the bee buzzed away.

A few days later, a grasshopper jumped on over.

"You're very lucky!" said the grasshopper. "When you become a butterfly, you will have six legs, like me!"

"But I like having sixteen legs," said Cody. "I wish I could stay as a caterpillar forever!"



"Don't worry," said the grasshopper, "having six legs is great. That's plenty for landing on the ground!"

Cody smiled but didn't feel sure. "Maybe one day," she said.

She carried on eating and the grasshopper jumped away.

The next day, Cody was full. She thought about everything her friends had told her and decided to be brave.

"Maybe today!" she said, as she changed herself into a chrysalis.

She stayed like that for many days, until she was finally ready to leave her chrysalis...

...and become a butterfly!





Cody explored the garden, feeling happy and proud of her new wings.

"Having wings **is** great!" she said, as she flew past the ladybird.

"This **is** yummy!" she said to the bee, as they sipped nectar together.

"Six legs **is** plenty!" said Cody, as she landed next to the grasshopper.

That evening, she came across a caterpillar eating a tasty green leaf.

"You're very lucky!" said Cody. "When you have finished eating, you will become a butterfly, like me!"

The caterpillar smiled but didn't look sure.

"I wish I could stay as a caterpillar forever!" he said.

"Don't worry," said Cody. "I loved being a caterpillar too, but trust me, being a butterfly is great!"



# Questions

1. What is the name of the main character in the story? Tick one.

- ☐ Cathy
- ☐ Cody
- ☐ Colin

2. Why didn't Cody want to fly? Tick one.

- ☐ She thought it would be tiring.
- ☐ She was scared of heights.
- ☐ She thought she couldn't do it.

3. What did the bee sip? Tick one.

- ☐ water
- ☐ pop
- ☐ nectar

4. What did Cody change herself into? Tick one.

- ☐ a chrysalis
- ☐ a caterpillar
- ☐ a grasshopper

5. How did Cody feel about her new butterfly wings? Tick one.

- ☐ grumpy and cross
  - ☐ sad and scared
  - ☐ happy and proud
-

Question choice 2

What kind of creature is Cody? Tick one.

- ☐ a bumblebee
- ☐ a caterpillar
- ☐ a ladybird

What did Cody want to do? Tick one.

- ☐ She wanted to eat nectar.
- ☐ She wanted to fly.
- ☐ She wanted stay as a caterpillar forever.

Write one thing Cody said to each of the minibeasts who tried to make her feel better about changing into a butterfly.

---

---

Draw a line to match up the speech with the character who said it.

"When you become a butterfly, you will sip nectar, like me!"	the grasshopper
"Having wings is great!"	the bee
"Don't worry, having six legs is great!"	Cody

Complete this sentence.

"Maybe today!" she said, as she changed herself into a \_\_\_\_\_.

butterfly

chrysalis

ladybird

---

## Questions

1. What time of year was it in the garden? Tick one.

- ☐ autumn  
☐ spring  
☐ summer

2. How many legs does Cody say she likes having at the beginning of the story?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. List three adjectives used in the story to describe the leaf.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Draw a line to match each word to its meaning

nectar

to come out of an egg

chrysalis

a sugary liquid found  
in flowers

hatched

the hard case a caterpillar  
changes itself into before it  
turns into a butterfly

5. Why do you think Cody wanted to stay as a caterpillar forever?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. How do Cody's feelings change by the end of the story?  
Why do you think she has a change of heart?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Geography/SPHE

1. Watch the safe cross video to learn how to cross a road safely  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DlluoGcCKNg>
2. Read the steps to crossing a road below.
3. Sequence the steps to crossing a road safely.



# Stop

at the side of the road.



Use your  
**eyes and ears**

to see any approaching vehicles.





# Wait

Until any vehicles have passed



# Look and listen

again to make sure all is clear.



# Cross

The road, keep looking and listening.

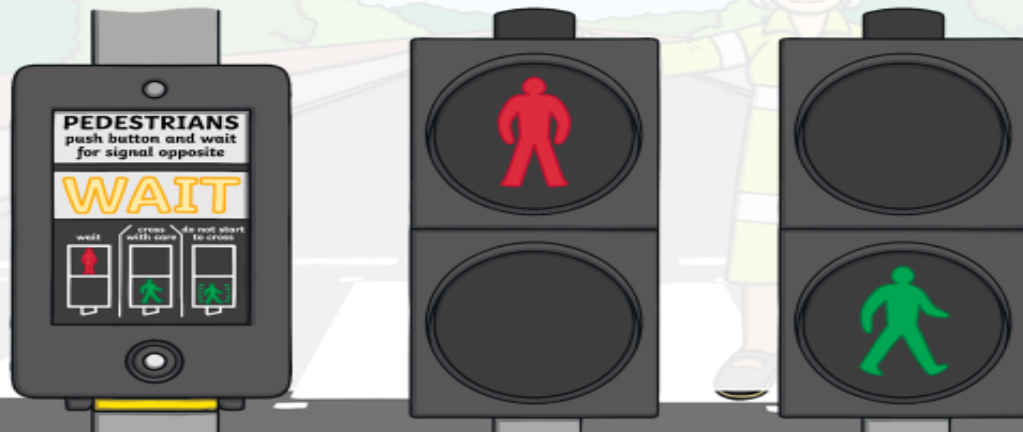


Only cross the road when the  
**Lollipop Person**  
says so



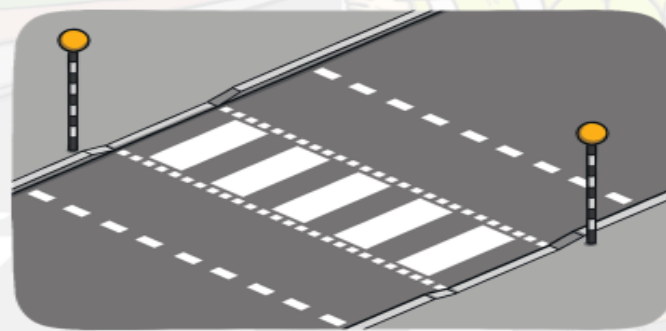
# Pelican Crossings

press the button and wait.



# Zebra Crossings

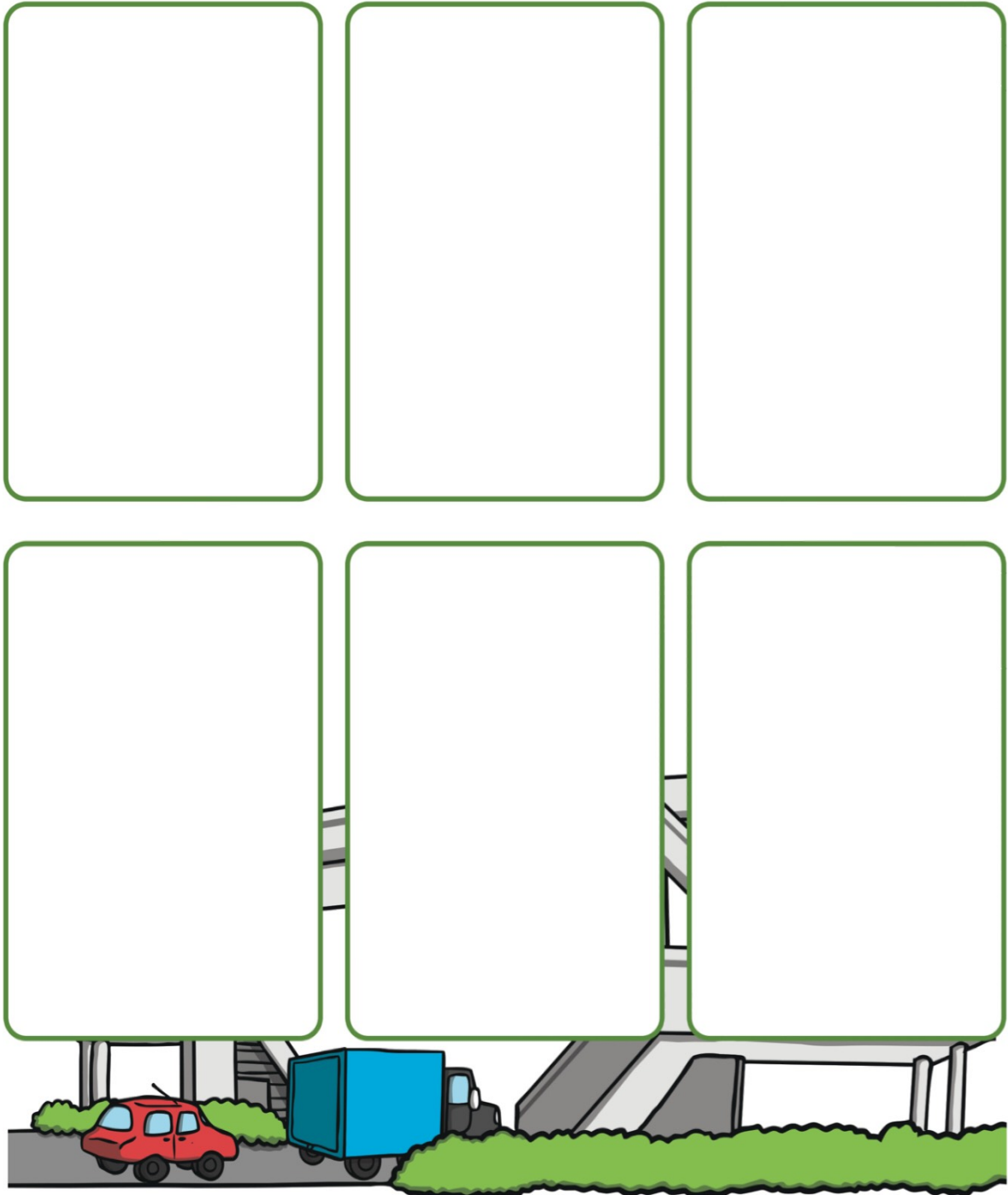
- Wait before you cross.
- Look and listen all the time.
- Only cross when all the traffic has stopped or when there is no traffic at all.



Steps to crossing a road safely

## The Green Cross Code

Cut out the road safety pictures and then stick them in the correct order for crossing the road safely.



# Think

about where you  
should cross.



# Stop

at the side of  
the road.



# Use your eyes and ears

to see any approaching vehicles.



# Wait

until any vehicles  
have passed.



# Look and Listen again to make sure all is clear



# Cross

the road. Keep looking  
and listening





## Friday

**Maths** Click here to watch a Maths video explaining how to do the work below:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11W9fQFfcUti3DfjeFHfDRXx3DEuZKL-x?usp=sharing>

### Column Subtraction (No Exchanging)

a.				b.				c.				d.				e.			
	3	3			2	5			1	6			2	7			2	9	
-	1	1		-	1	3		-	1	0		-	1	6		-	1	2	
f.				g.				h.				i.				j.			
	2	6			3	2			2	9			4	2			2	7	
-	1	3		-	2	0		-	1	4		-	1	2		-	2	3	
k.				l.				m.				n.				o.			
	2	7			3	8			4	8			3	3			3	9	
-	1	2		-	2	7		-	3	6		-	1	3		-	2	1	
p.				q.				r.				s.				t.			
	4	6			5	8			6	3			7	6			5	9	
-	2	2		-	2	5		-	3	1		-	5	5		-	3	7	
u.				v.				w.				x.				y.			
	8	4			7	6			6	7			5	8			8	5	
-	6	0		-	4	5		-	4	4		-	3	6		-	5	2	

tel:22%20-25%20-3



# Column Subtraction (With Exchanging)

a.				b.				c.				d.				e.			
	2	3			2	6			2	2			3	8			2	1	
-	1	7		-	1	9		-	1	6		-	2	9		-	1	3	
f.				g.				h.				i.				j.			
	3	3			4	4			4	7			3	8			4	1	
-	1	5		-	2	7		-	1	8		-	1	9		-	2	6	
k.				l.				m.				n.				o.			
	4	5			4	0			4	1			5	6			5	2	
-	2	9		-	2	8		-	1	7		-	3	7		-	3	8	
p.				q.				r.				s.				t.			
	5	0			5	6			6	2			6	1			5	7	
-	2	7		-	1	8		-	3	5		-	2	6		-	2	9	
u.				v.				w.				x.				y.			
	7	1			6	2			6	6			8	5			7	5	
-	4	3		-	3	8		-	3	9		-	4	8		-	4	6	

## English - Persuasive Writing

*Persuasive writing is a type of writing where you want to convince someone or change their mind about something.*

**Example 1:** A crunchie is the nicest bar of chocolate ever. Your friend does not think so. You need to convince/persuade them that it is.

**Example 2:** You work in a toy shop. You think a trampoline is the best toy in the store. You want everyone to buy it how will you convince/persuade them (change their minds).

**Example 3:** You have come up with your own new bar of chocolate. You have made it. You want to sell it and make money. How do you persuade your friends or make them believe that they should buy this new bar of chocolate.

1. Please watch the youtube videos attached below to get a greater understanding of what persuasive writing is and what it should include.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hD9arWXiddM>

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

2. Discuss these videos.
3. Look at the following slides and discuss

## Persuasive Writing in Advertisements

How does persuasive writing help to sell a product or service?

- It helps to aim the advert at a particular **type of customer**.
- It sends a **positive message** about the product or service.
- It makes it appeal to the reader's **personality**.
- Its purpose is to **sell** to people.

### What types of things should an advert make the reader believe that they will be, if they use the product?

Happier, Better looking, More intelligent, Successful, Healthier, Cool, Less stressed, More comfortable, Unique and special, Fashionable

### Appealing Language

Here are a few examples of some terms used in adverts:

- Healthier
- Free
- Exclusive
- New Improved
- Number One!
- Special Offer

Can you think of more?

### What types of things do adverts promise you?

To **solve** all your **problems**.

This product will change **your life**.

You **won't find a better** product.

All the **cool people** are buying it – you will be too.

You'll **be happy** if you buy this product.

You will **miss out** in life **without it**.

### How do adverts catch your attention and stick in your memory?

They **focus on a sense** e.g. taste or yours and cater to it.

They use **humour** to make you like them.

They ask **questions** to hook you in.

They use **alliteration, rhyme and word play** to come up with catchy **slogans**.

Use **positive comments** made by other customers.

- Focus on the positive
- Use bright colours and images to catch your attention
- Use a mix of facts and persuasive and exaggerated language.

*Use catchy slogans and sayings*

4. Please read this example of a persuasive piece below- *A child trying to convince their audience that dogs are better pets than cats and hamsters.*

## DOGS RULE

Dogs are also super smart! They can play fun games, like fetch. This also means that they are easy to train. You can teach your dog to use the bathroom outside. Most dogs learn this pretty fast and don't forget it. You can also teach a dog tricks. With some patience and a couple treats, you can train your dog to put on a show.

Dogs are the greatest pets ever. There is really no denying it. Goldfish, hamsters, and cats do not compare. "What makes dogs so great?" you might ask. That's easy. They are affectionate, smart, and easy to care for.

Last, dogs are easy to take care of. As long as you feed them, love them, and train them, caring for a dog is a breeze. You don't have to worry about cleaning out a dirty litter box or fish bowl. If you are thinking about getting a new pet, you should choose a dog. After all, they are man's best friend!

If you are sad, a good dog will comfort you right away.



- Advertisements on tv or aldi/ lidl brochures in your house are all persuasive pieces. They want to sell you something or change your mind about something.

Samples of advertisements below:



Wants to convince you to but a subway.

**Advertising Project: Student Sample**

Students use persuasive techniques while creating ads

Don't be the person who innocent suffer

Use the TELEPORTER and Save lives

- Emergency Services: *Appeal to Emotion (Fear)* This technique should work because people really depend on the emergency services in the terrible, often dangerous, situations, and the emergency services know this. They don't want these people to be harmed or killed when it is their job to save them. They would feel harsh regret if they did, as anyone would. By using *fear*, we can imply that if they don't have the TELEPORTER, then it will be their fault when people die, and according to the ad, they will definitely not people die without the TELEPORTER. This will cause them to order the TELEPORTER, and so.

Students analyze target audiences' needs and wants in a Strategic Plan

Students imagine a product and market it to three different target audiences, using a variety of persuasive techniques. (6-10)

*nouvelle*  
by Danielle Hall





### Activity- Students create an advertisement

1. Students design their own bar of chocolate (not one that already exists).
2. Students give this bar of chocolate a name and design a cover for the bar of chocolate- remember to try and choose a name and design a cover that will grab people's attention and that they will want to buy.
3. You are going to try and sell this to your parents, brothers and sisters- you want to convince them that this new chocolate is delicious and that they need to buy it.

Remember-

1. State your opinion – I think \_\_\_\_\_ is the best bar of chocolate ever.
2. Give you reasons- because it is \_\_\_\_\_ (here: **describe it using adjectives- creamy, crunchy, chewy, crispy, soft, smooth, sweet, etc**)\_\_\_\_\_.

Select activity sheet 1 or 2:

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Picture of the bar.**



**State your opinion:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Give reasons your opinion:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Slogan to sell it**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Or**



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Picture and label with adjectives

### PE

1. Draw or cut out 3 bears (you can use anything at home as bears, for example, Lego)
2. Ask someone to hide them in your garden.
3. Search for the bears.
4. Draw a map of the places where you found the bears.

I'm not a scary bear, I'm actually quite friendly. I have lots of bear friends and our favourite game is Hide and Seek. Would you like to play with us? We will hide around the outside area and in a little while you can come and find us!

Please don't pick us up and move us around when you find us – we want to stay hidden so everyone can play and try to find us before we have to go home.

We hope you have fun playing Hide and Seek!

Yours sincerely

Big Brown Bear  
(and all his furry  
bear friends!)



## Bear Pictures for Outdoor Activity

