

**Step
3****Addition
Column Methods**

I can solve a 3d + 2d

Example

$$\begin{array}{r} 442 \\ + 36 \\ \hline 478 \end{array}$$

1 $541 + 52$

2 $441 + 45$

3 $811 + 12$

4 $361 + 35$

5 $253 + 44$

6 $721 + 16$

7 $181 + 17$

8 $712 + 23$

9 $136 + 13$

10 $523 + 43$

ENOKI TALES



- What's happening here?
- Do the two smaller mushrooms know the larger one?
- Have they done this before? How do you know?
- What is the larger mushroom reading? What kind of thing might you expect to find inside this book?
- 'Enoki' is the type of mushroom (it is the Japanese name for it, as it's highly popular in Japan). Are the smaller mushrooms of the same species?
- What do you think might be in the background?
- Write a story that might belong in the book, 'Enoki Tales'.
- Research the enoki mushroom. Find recipes including this food. Find out how not to confuse it with the *Galerina marginata* mushroom, and why this is important.

Credit: Goro Fujita

<http://chapter-56.blogspot.co.uk>

Garden Birds

Why do Birds Matter?

Birds aren't just there to look pretty; they help the environment too. They help plant life by scattering seeds. They eat insects which helps control insect growth and some birds, like magpies and crows, eat dead animals. This gets rid of the rotting animals which could cause diseases.



Numbers of Common Garden Birds



There has been a significant drop in the number of starlings in the last few years. Some people think this is because farming has made it more difficult for them to find crane fly larvae - their favourite food.

In this year's **Big Garden Birdwatch**, house sparrows were the most widely spotted bird in the UK. Over the past decade, there has been an increase in house sparrows reported, although their numbers are still much lower than they were in the 1970s. This could be because of cats or air pollution as more cars are being used.

There has also been a rise in some less well-known birds, like fieldfares. One reason for seeing more fieldfares in gardens seems to be that the cold weather has made them leave the countryside and look for food in gardens.

Migration

Some birds leave the UK during the winter months because it is too cold for them. They go somewhere where it is warmer. When it starts to get warmer in the UK, they come back. This is called migration.

- Swifts and swallows migrate to Africa.



RSPB: The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds - a charity that protects British birds.



Big Garden Birdwatch A yearly event where people tell the RSPB which birds they see. The information is gathered to see if there are any changes in bird populations.

- They can fly 200 miles every day.
- Many die from starvation, exhaustion and storms.

At the beginning of 2019, there were more sightings of goldfinches and redwings. A warmer winter meant more of these tiny birds survived.

British Birds



Robins:

- have a bright red breast;
- are very aggressive and will defend their territory;
- sing all year round;
- can be seen in British gardens all year round.

Magpies:

- have a loud, chattering cackle;
- can be easily seen with their black and white feathers;
- hunt for leftover food and dead animals;
- are important insect controllers.



Blue Tits:

- have bright yellow and blue feathers;
- lay eggs between the end of April and May;
- male and female blue tits look the same;
- in winter, family flocks join up with other blue tits to find food together.

Questions

1. How do birds help plants? Tick **one**.

- They build nests.
- They eat insects.
- They spread seeds.
- They sing beautifully.

2. What is the RSPB?

3. Name **three** birds whose numbers have increased in recent years.

4. Where do swifts and swallows go during the winter?

- America
- the UK
- Africa
- to the countryside

5. **There has been a significant drop in the number of starlings in the last few years.** In this sentence, the word **significant** is closest in meaning to: Tick **one**.

- slow
- noticeable
- small
- unimportant

6. Use the information in the text to match the statements.

Has a loud chattering cackle.	Magpies
Sing through all of the seasons.	Blue tits
Have yellow and blue feathers.	Robins

7. What effect could a cold winter have on goldfinches, redwings and fieldfares?

8. Why do you think the big garden birdwatch happens every year?

**Step
4**

Subtraction Column Methods

I can solve any 3d - 2d

Example

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \text{ } 12 \\ 931 \\ - 82 \\ \hline 849 \end{array}$$

1 **761 - 42**

2 **566 - 98**

3 **266 - 55**

4 **888 - 76**

5 **312 - 78**

6 **721 - 99**

7 **754 - 43**

8 **566 - 23**

9 **945 - 78**

10 **653 - 81**

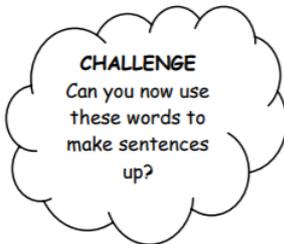
Number Activity

	+ 5	+ 11	+ 9	+ 100
10				
27				
33				
154				
241				

Complete this grid practising your skills of addition. You must go back to the first number every time you complete a new calculation.

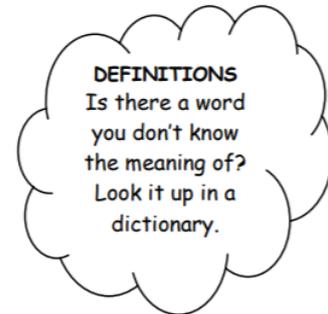
Handwriting Activity

Copy out these adjectives. Make sure you join the letters correctly using your neatest handwriting.



painful
pale
passive
pathetic
patient
peaceful
peculiar

petty
physical
placid
pleasant
pointless
polite
precious



Times Table Activity

X	4	11	6	1	8
5					
9					
2					
3					
10					

Copy this grid out and complete it by multiplying each of the numbers together.

How quickly can you do it?



Name:

Class:

Date:

1 Complete the sequence
 12, , 20,
, .

2 Double 400 is

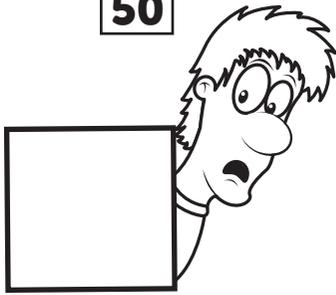
5 Write your coin card for... x21

x 21	
1	
2	
5	
10	
20	
50	
100	

3 Double 900 is

4 $30 \times 50 =$

6 Mully is hiding behind the biggest multiple of 4 without going past 50



7 $423 + 25 =$



8 $526 + 49 =$



9 $442 + 36$



10 $981 - 32$




Step
4**Doubling With Pim**
(Without Crossing 10)

I can double 3d multiples of 100

Remember to:

learn that, double...

- 100 is 200
- 200 is 400
- 300 is 600
- 400 is 800

1**A set of books costs £300. How much do 2 sets cost?****2****There are 200 people at a party. Each person gets 2 pieces of cake. How many pieces of cake are there?****3****Pom has 400kg of rocks. He adds another 400kg to the pile. How many kilograms of rocks does Pom have now?****4****What is double 100?****5****Mully has a barrel of 300L of juice. How much juice is in 2 barrels?**

2 Times Table Jungle Race

Multiply the numbers on the track. Write them down as you go.
Use a timer to see how long it takes you to get to the bananas!

START

$\times 2$

10, 7, 2, 4, 10, 2, 8, 6, 9, 12, 12, 9, 12, 1, 5, 11, 7

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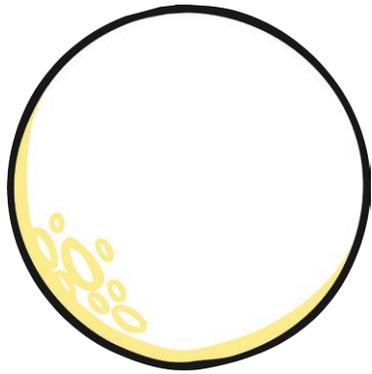
visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

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10 Times Table Space Race

Multiply the numbers on the track.
Write them down as you go around.

Use a timer to see how long it takes you to finish the race!



The track consists of several segments with the following numbers: 3, 8, 9, 7, 6, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 8, 1, 7, 1, 10, 3, 2, 6, 9, 4.

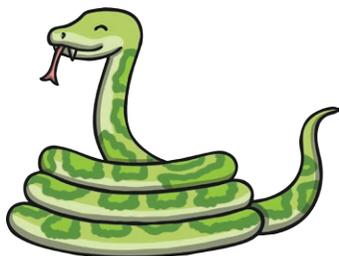
START

Snakes and Ladders

2, 3, 4 and 5 Times Tables

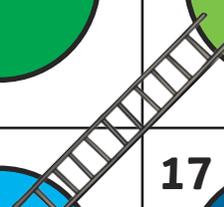
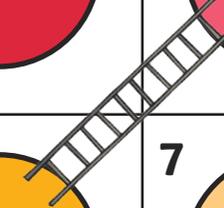
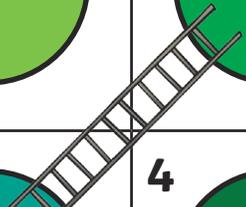
You will need...

- The Snakes and Ladders Board Game board
- A dice
- A counter per player



How to play...

1. Players take it in turns to roll the dice. The player with the highest number goes first, the player with the second highest goes second and so on.
2. When it's their turn, players move the counter the number of spaces shown on the dice and answer the calculation they land on.
3. If the answer given to the calculation is correct, play continues as usual:
 - landing on a snake's head - the player's counter slides down;
 - landing at the bottom of a ladder - the player's counter climbs up.
4. If the answer given to the calculation is incorrect, the player misses a go.
5. The first player to reach the finish is the winner!

20 $4 \times 5 =$ 	21 $5 \times 7 =$	22 $3 \times 5 =$ 	23 $2 \times 9 =$ 	Finish
19 $4 \times 4 =$	18 $2 \times 7 =$ 	17 $5 \times 5 =$ 	16 $3 \times 8 =$	15 $2 \times 2 =$ 
10 $2 \times 4 =$ 	11 $5 \times 6 =$ 	12 $3 \times 9 =$ 	13 $4 \times 2 =$	14 $2 \times 6 =$
9 $4 \times 9 =$ 	8 $2 \times 3 =$ 	7 $3 \times 4 =$ 	6 $4 \times 6 =$ 	5 $5 \times 8 =$ 
Start	1 $5 \times 2 =$ 	2 $3 \times 6 =$ 	3 $2 \times 8 =$ 	4 $4 \times 3 =$ 

Vincent van Gogh

Vincent van Gogh was born on 30th March 1853.

He is one the Netherlands' most famous artists.

His artistic style changed over time, becoming lighter and brighter. This is known as impressionism.

He decided to become an artist at the age of 27.



More about Van Gogh

Before he became an artist, **he worked in London and Paris at an international art company.**

He knew this wasn't his desired job, **he then became a teacher in England and a preacher in Belgium.**

In 1880, he decided to **become an artist.**



1880 - Van Gogh's Work

As he began his career as an artist, he painted a large amount of self-portraits.

A **self portrait** is a piece of art which is drawn, painted, photographed or sculpted of themselves, by themselves.



More of Van Gogh's Work

During this time, Van Gogh moved onto creating different pieces of art. He experimented with colours to show different emotions, for example he used yellows to show happiness.



The Potato Eaters, 1885



Sunflowers, 1889



Almond Blossom, 1890



Irises, 1890

Starry Night - 1889

Tell your partner three things about this painting...

- What artistic techniques can you see?
- What do you notice about the colours?
- What medium (art materials) has he used?



Starry Night - 1889

One of Van Gogh's most famous pieces is **Starry Night**, which he painted in 1889.

The impressionism artistic technique uses dabs of paint and colour.

You can still see the **brush strokes** in a **swirling, circular shape** in the sky.

The sun and stars add colour to the dark night sky.



His technique

Van Gogh liked to create his pieces of art using a range of materials (medium).

He was known for his **thick layers of oil paint**. This technique is called **impasto**.

This is an Italian word for paste or mixture. The brush strokes can still be seen, as it has been laid on so thickly.



Activities



Practise your oil painting techniques, using bold colours, different patterns and thick layers of colours.



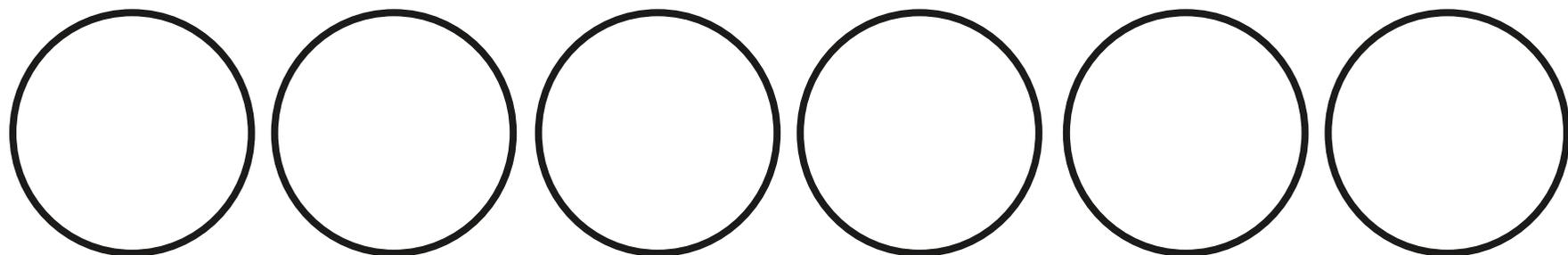
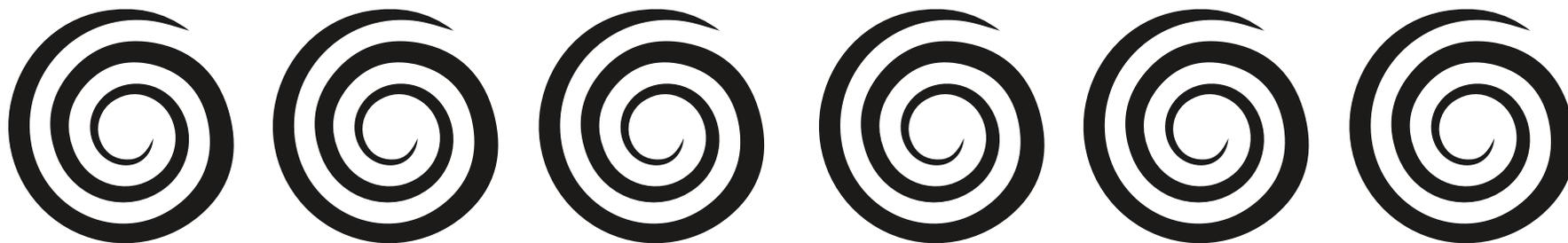
Using the given template, can you add on thick layers of paint in the style of Van Gogh?
Try creating swirling patterns and bold sections of colour.



Design your own scenic picture,
add thick layers of colour using bold lines and brush strokes.

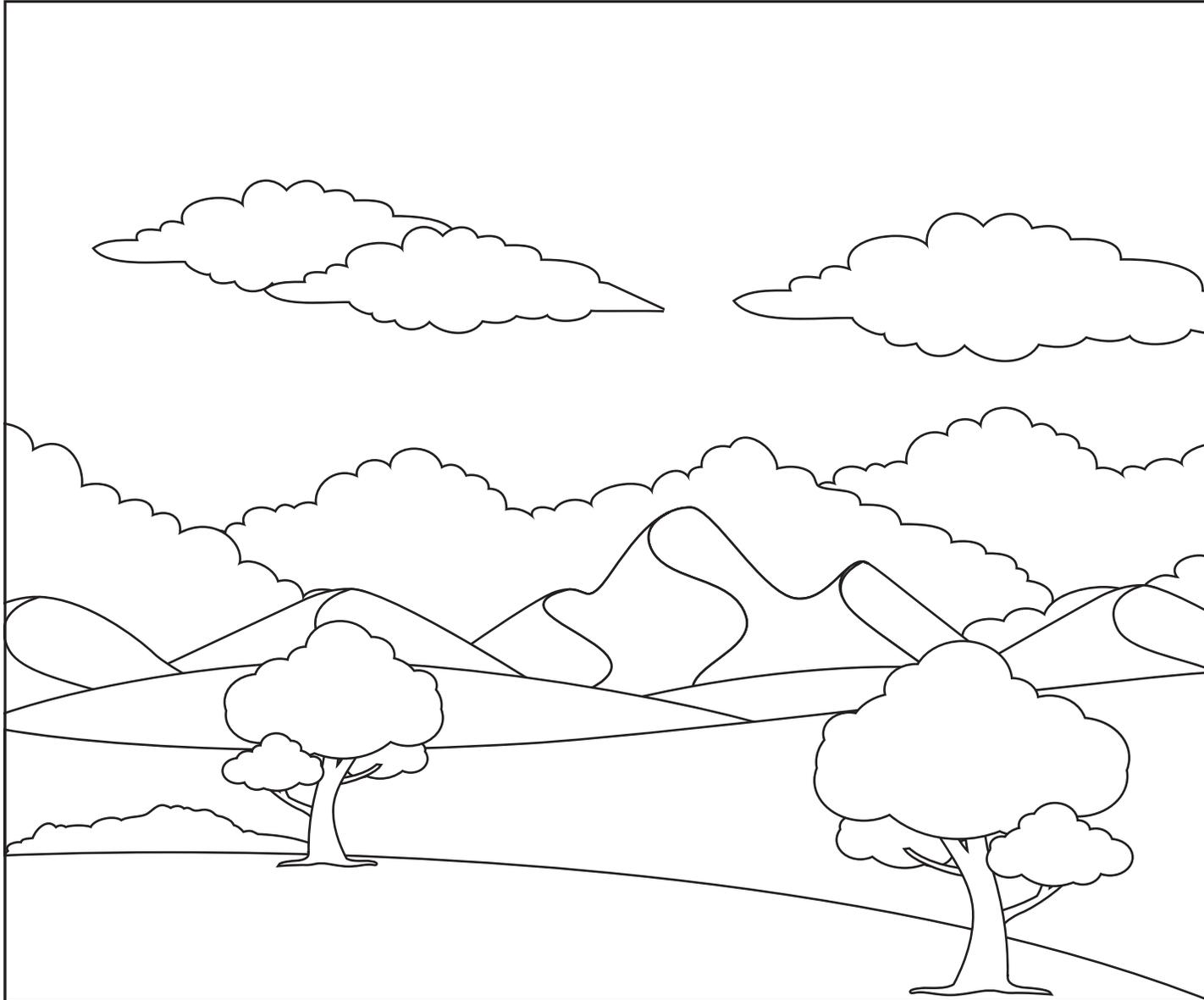


Practise your oil painting techniques, using bold colours, different patterns and thick layers of colours.



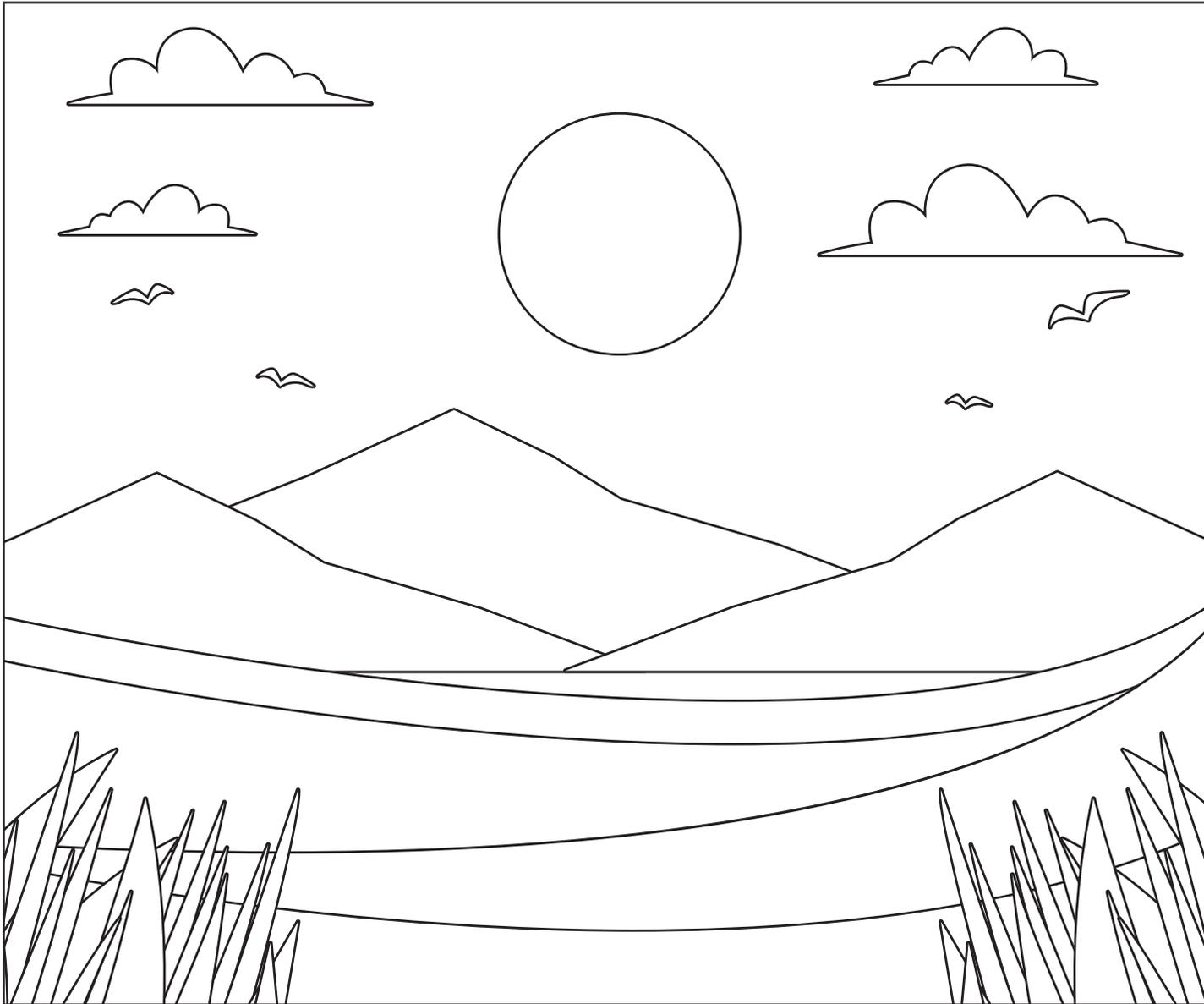


Practise your oil painting techniques, using bold colours, different patterns and thick layers of colours.





Practise your oil painting techniques, using bold colours, different patterns and thick layers of colours.



Vincent Van Gogh word search



B F T Z W S A Q W E T Z S D H
N T Z U E W Q A Y X C V B N N
P M V E R T F C B R U S H S W
A B N A M H T R A R E F Q W O
I E R M N N B V W E R T V Z I
N A R N A G T E N N E W I E D
T S D F G N O B A E E R N W A
Q F H J W J Q G T S R T C I D
W Q E A T Z W I H H W W E U F
S D R F R E A Q D F A U N I G
A D D B K R J H B F G U T T H
S X R E T S D G H Z R D X A U
W I U R Z R T H G F D S S A Z
I E O R S D G O I L B B R E T
A P A E R T Z B X C V B N M R

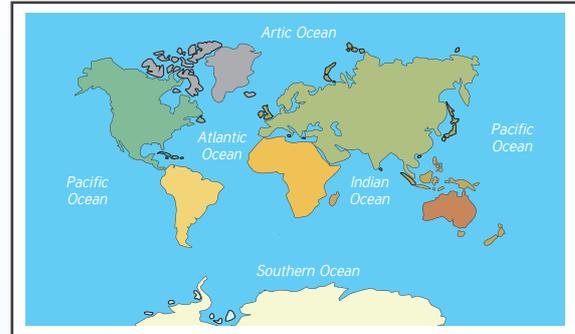
VAN GOGH, VINCENT, PORTRAIT, OIL,
PAINT, DRAWN, BRUSH



The terms 'ocean' and 'sea' are often used interchangeably to describe the vast salty water that covers around seventy percent of the Earth's surface, surrounding and separating land.

One Big Ocean?

'The World Ocean' or the 'Global Ocean' is the interconnected system of the Earth's salty ocean waters. The World Ocean is split geographically by the continents, into five ocean basins called; the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Southern (or Antarctic) Ocean.



Just how deep can oceans be?

The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest of the oceans; it covers around thirty percent of the Earth's surface and has a maximum recorded depth of 10,994 metres at a point named *The Challenger Deep*.

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean; it covers just three percent of the Earth's surface and has a maximum depth of 5,450 metres.

Ocean, Sea or something else?

Smaller ocean regions are called **seas, gulfs and bays**. They are usually surrounded by land and are located where land and ocean meet.

You may have heard of:

The Mediterranean Sea – surrounded by Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

The Gulf of Mexico – connected to the Atlantic Ocean and surrounded by the Gulf coast of the US, Mexico and Cuba.

The Bay of Bengal – located in the north-western part of the Indian Ocean, it is the largest water region called a 'bay' in the world.

Are there are mountains underwater?

Yes there are! In fact, the longest mountain range in the world is underwater, it spans 40,389 miles around the globe and is called the **mid-ocean ridge**.

Which waters surround the UK?

Four bodies of water border the United Kingdom, these are: the English Channel, the North Sea, the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.



QUESTIONS

1. Which word is often used as a synonym for 'ocean'?

2. Which word in the first sentence means the same as massive?

3. Can you think of two synonyms that could be used instead of the answer for question 2?

1.

2.

4. List the five oceans in alphabetical order.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

5. What is the name and location of the deepest measured place in the ocean?

6. Which ocean has a maximum depth of 5,450 metres?

7. What are the names of the bodies of water that are usually located next to land?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

8. What is the largest water region in the world called that is known as a 'bay'?

9. What is the longest mountain range in the world called and how long is it?
