

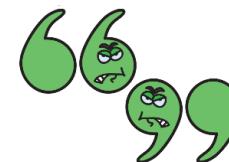


English – Myths and Legends

Writing – Punctuation

Watch the following clips to remind yourself how to use inverted commas:

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers/ks2-english-inverted-commas-with-mr-smith/z62rhbk>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6-YFmLctwDY>



Now use the comic strip you made earlier this week to write what your characters said using dialogue, with the correct punctuation. You don't need to write the whole story, only the speech using the correct punctuation, with a reporting clause, eg: shouted Odysseus.

Spelling - Homophones

Create a crossword with some/all the following homophones:

accept, except; affect, effect; ball, bawl; berry, bury; brake, break; fair, fare; grate, great; grown, groan; heel, heal, he'll; knot, not; mail, male; main, mane; meat, meet; medal, meddle; missed, mist; peace, piece; plain, plane; rain, rein, reign; scene, seen; weather, whether; whose, who's

You might need to use a dictionary to check the meaning of the words to help you with your clues. If you include one homophone try to include the other as well, eg: If you choose mail, include male as well.

Challenge:

<https://fuse.education.vic.gov.au/Resource/LandingPage?ObjectId=0d9e7aaa-203e-4c87-adf6-fb9014d228c6&SearchScope=Teacher> If you can find someone to play with that is great. If not, then become player 1 and player 2 yourself, or challenge your teddy!

Theme - Ancient Greece

Key Question 5: Who were the Ancient Greeks?

We would like you to find out about one or more famous real-life women or men from ancient Greece. You should research as much information as possible about them, you might be able to find out their name, where and when they lived, what they are famous for, what other people said about them at the time, their impact on Ancient Greek life and culture, how and why they are remembered today.

You can present your information as a poster, poem, quiz, or even a speech or song, which an adult could video. However you present your work, we hope you have fun!

Maths - Division

Our maths topic for this term is Division. There are links in this topic to what we learned about multiplication; for a summary of what we'll be learning, please see the knowledge organiser. So far, we have explored using a range of representing methods to solve division. Now, we're going to focus on using a formal written method, which you may remember from Year 3, known as the Bus Stop method.

For an introduction to dividing 3-digit and 2-digit numbers using the Bus Stop method, watch these videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=trjepeOy2rc>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_wm23qmDXFg

$$\begin{array}{r} 186 \div 6 = \\ \hline 6 | \begin{array}{r} 1 & 8 & 6 \\ \text{no groups of 6} \\ \text{can be made} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$1 \times 6 = 6$
 $3 \times 6 = 18$

To develop your understanding of using the Bus Stop method, follow the PowerPoints below and work through the calculations in your maths book.

- Dividing 2-digit numbers:
<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-m-1333-new-formal-division-2-digit-numbers-bus-stop-method-powerpoint>
- Dividing 3-digit numbers: <https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-m-1334-new-formal-division-3-digit-numbers-bus-stop-method-powerpoint>

If you're a little unsure about some of your times tables, you may want to use a multiplication square to help you. See the link in the section below.

Multiplication Square

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144



Here are some suggestions to get you started:

- Sappho
- Hydne of Scione
- Agnodice
- Alexander the Great
- Aristotle
- Archimedes
- Homer

Links to support this learning	Supporting Information for parents
<p>English</p> <p>Punctuation</p> <p>https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-41527-how-to-skin-a-bear-direct-speech-punctuation-differentiated-activity-sheet</p> <p>https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-2025-inverted-commas-rules-powerpoint</p> <p>https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/au-t2-e-457-using-commas-full-stops-question-marks-and-exclamation-marks-in-speech-quiz-powerpoint</p> <p>Spelling</p> <p>https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-1548-homophones-word-mat</p> <p>https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-216-homophones-worksheet</p> <p>https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-193-homophones-worksheets</p> <p>https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-2250-years-3-and-4-homophones-and-near-homophones-question-matching-cards-matching-cards</p> <p>https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-2251-years-3-and-4-homophones-and-near-homophones-differentiated-match-up-activity-sheets</p> <p>Maths</p> <p>Multiplication square:</p> <p>https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/T-N-017-Multiplication-Square</p> <p>Theme</p> <p>https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_greek_famous_people.php</p> <p>https://theculturetrip.com/europe/greece/articles/ancient-greek-women-who-changed-history/</p> <p>https://www.girlmuseum.org/stem-girls-agnodice/</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-discovering-the-work-of-archimedes/z6gi382</p>	<p>Speech Marks</p> <p>There is lots of useful information about using speech marks at the below website and a video clip. The information is too large to put in this box; however, it isn't onerous to read.</p> <p>https://www.theschoolrun.com/what-are-direct-and-indirect-speech</p> <p>Homophones</p> <p>What is a homophone?</p> <p>Homophones are tricky words which sound the same but have different meanings and are sometimes spelled differently (there, their and they're, for example). We explain how your child will be introduced to homophones in the classroom and tricks you can try at home to help them master homophone spelling.</p> <p>hair hare wait weight write right whole hole</p> <p>Login or Register to add to your saved resources </p> <p>What are homophones?</p> <p>Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings.</p> <p>Some homophones are pronounced the same way and spelled the same way but have different meanings (homonyms). For example:</p> <p>rose (the flower) and rose (past tense of the verb to rise) book (something we read) and book (to schedule something)</p> <p>Some homophones are pronounced the same way but are spelled differently and have different meanings. For example:</p> <p>wait (the verb) and weight (how heavy something is) they're (they are) and their (belonging to them) and there (adverb of place)</p>