MATHS

| $\underline{\text { MONDAY }}$ | $\underline{\text { TUESDAY }}$ | $\underline{\text { WEDNESDAY }}$ | $\underline{\text { THURSDAY }}$ | FRIDAY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{7}+\frac{3}{7}=$ | $\frac{4}{5}+\frac{4}{5}=$ | $\frac{4}{10}+\frac{6}{10}=$ | $\frac{1}{5}+\frac{6}{10}=$ |  |
| $3710+2391=$ | $30,122+2741=$ | $331,923+43,219=$ | $443.36+272.7=$ | $223.91-34.2$ |
| $\frac{5}{7}-\frac{3}{7}=$ | $\frac{5}{10}-\frac{1}{10}=$ | $\frac{5}{10}-\frac{1}{5}=$ | $\frac{3}{6}-\frac{1}{3}=$ | $\frac{8}{10}-\frac{3}{15}=$ |
| $6380-1254=$ | $43,706-4536=$ | $64,423-2,062=$ | $592.74-53.28=$ | $297.122-94.1=$ |
| $942 \times 5=$ | $3345 \times 4=$ | $4561 \times 7=$ | $7343 \times 24=$ | $4834 \times 44=$ |
| $720 \div 5=$ | $4532 \div 6=$ | $3820 \div 7=$ | $6756 \div 8=$ | $6451 \div 9=$ |

## Representing decimals as fractions

| $0.6=$ | $0.3=$ | $0.32=$ | $0.63=$ | $0.98=$ | $0.56=$ | $1.56=$ | $2.43=$ | $9.67=$ | $3.21=$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Compare decimals:

Use the less than symbol < or the greater than symbol > to compare these decimal numbers

|  | < or > |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.2 |  | 0.3 |
| 0.82 |  | 0.84 |
| 0.62 |  | 0.26 |
| 1.265 |  | 1.095 |
| 3.209 |  | 3.802 |
| 5.295 |  | 6.254 |

Order decimals:
Put the following numbers in order starting with the smallest

| 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.32 | 0.33 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.12 | 0.21 |
| 0.34 | 0.78 | 0.23 | 0.97 |
| 1.234 | 1.023 | 1.189 | 1.256 |
| 0.234 | 0.329 | 0.983 | 0.302 |
| 1.234 | 1.423 | 1.348 | 1.342 |
| 2.753 | 2.751 | 2.109 | 2.129 |

Look at the non-chronological report for ideas for how to present your report on animals in WW1.

## What is a Habitat?

A habitat is where an animal or plant lives. An animal or plant must be able to obtain food, have shelter and have young in the place where it lives.

## The Tiger

Tigers are only found in Asia. They live in rocky mountain areas, swampy plains and in thick forests. They seek shelter in long grass or caves during the heat of the day. They hunt wild pigs, deer and buffalo The tigress looks after her cubs unti they are two years old.

## The Goldfish

Goldfish originally came from China but many are now kept in the UK in fish tanks or ponds. They eat common duckweed or dried fish food. The females lay their eggs in spring on fine leaved plants found in shallow water. The young, called fry, hatch in about three days.

## The Kestrel

Kestrels hover in the air before dropping at speed to capture voles, shrews and mice for food. They use sticks and straw to make a nest in a hole in a tree or on a cliff ledge.
Eggs take twenty eight days to hatch. Both adults feed the young birds for about thirty days.

## How the Eye Works

Our eyes show us the size, shape and colour of objects in the world around us. They can see something as small and near as a tiny insect or as far off and large as the Moon. The eye is a ball bigger than a marble. It works much like a camera.

The eye collects images carried by light. Light comes from a light
 source, such as

> the sun, a candle or an electric light bulb. The light travels in straight lines to an object (e.g. your pet dog), bounces off and enters your eye, carrying a picture similar to a photograph.

The light enters the eye through the pupil, the black spot you can see in the centre of your eye. This opens wider in poor light and goes smaller when light is very strong such as on a sunny day. The light passes through a crystalline lens, which projects an upside down image on the retina, the sensitive surface inside the back of the eye.

The sensitive surface collects information about the image and sends it to the brain along the optic nerve. The nerves carrying the sensations pass out through a hole at the back of the eye, which is not sensitive to light. This is called the blind spot. The brain automatically corrects the 'upside down image' so you see things the right way up!

Animal Facts
The animal with the largest eye is the giant squid. They can have eyes of nearly 40 cm in diameter. The biggest nearly 40 cm in diave eyes about 10 cm across.


Why do some people wear glasses?
Lenses are used to make things look bigger or smaller. They are usually made of glass or plastic. The lens inside your eye is made of protein. Sometimes eye lenses do not work properly. Wearing spectacles helps to correct this problem.

There are two main kinds of lens. Lenses where the edges are thicker than the middle are called concave lenses. Concave means 'hollowed out'. If you look at something through a concave lens, it looks smaller than it really is. Short-sighted people use spectacles that have concave lenses.


Lenses where the middle is thicker than the edges are called convex lenses. Convex means 'rounded'. If you look at things through a convex lens, they seem larger. People with long sight have spectacles with convex lenses.

virtual image

## Contact Lenses

Contact lenses are worn on the surface of the eye as an alternative to spectacles. Early forms were made of glass but after 1938 plastic was used. A.E. Fick invented them in 1887. Many people wear them for playing sport.

## ENGLISH - READING

The following comprehensions are about cycling.

## Mike Hall

Have you ever come back tired from a bike ride? Imagine if your bike ride was around the world! That's the sort of ride Mike Hall used to do. Mike was born on 4th March 1981 in Harrogate, North Yorkshire. He began to compete in long distance races - over 24 hours - when he was about 28 years old. He soon made the step up to ultra-distance racing. These are races that cover thousands of miles and last for weeks.

Mike's first ultra-distance race took him from Canada to the Mexican border, through the USA. He raced the length of the Rocky Mountains and, even though he was injured, he still finished the race in 11th place. He would later go on to win the race two times, setting new course records along the way. He also completed races taking him all over the world and in 2012, he won the first World Cycle Race, racing around the globe in just 91 days and 18 hours.

He was also a race organiser and fundraiser. He set up the Transcontinental Race, which takes place in Europe. Riders travel from the UK to the far edge of Europe in Turkey. Throughout his racing career, he raised thousands of pounds for a charity supporting newborn children in Vietnam, Asia.

Heartbreakingly, Mike Hall died after a collision with a car during the Indian Pacific Wheel Race in Australia in March 2017. He was in 2nd place and had warned others that cars were driving too close to riders. He will be remembered as one of Britain's greatest distance riders.


## Questions

1. What year was Mike born?

| 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

2. What mountain range did he travel through in his first race?

| Rocky Mountains | Himalayas | Alps | Pyrenees |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

3. What race did he win in 2012 ?
4. Mike raised money for families in which country?

| Turkey | Australia | The UK | Vietnam |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

5. What was the name of the race he set up?
$\qquad$
6. What warning did he give other riders in Australia?
$\qquad$
7. What is an ultra-distance race?
$\qquad$
8. Write two words that would best describe Mike Hall?
$\qquad$
and

## Answers

1. What year was Mike born?

| 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

2. What mountain range did he travel through in his first race?

| Rocky Mountains | Himalayas | Alps | Pyrenees |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

3. What race did he win in 2012 ?

Mike won the first World Cycle Race in 2012.
4. Mike raised money for families in which country?

| Turkey | Australia | The UK | Vietnam |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

5. What was the name of the race he set up?

Mike set up the Transcontinental Race through Europe.
6. What warning did he give other riders in Australia?

Mike warned other riders that cars were driving too close to the riders.
7. What is an ultra-distance race?

An ultra-distance race covers thousands of miles and can take weeks to finish.
8. Write two words that would best describe Mike Hall?

A variety of answers possible with words like determined, passionate, fit, courageous, persistent, etc.

## Tour de France

The Tour de France is the world's most famous (and arguably the hardest) cycling race. It takes place every year and lasts for three weeks, covering more than $3,500 \mathrm{~km}$.

## History of the Race

During the late 19th century, cycling became a very popular hobby for many people. As time went on, organised bike racing was introduced and professional cycling became very big in France.

On 6th July 1903, 60 cyclists set off. They covered $2,428 \mathrm{~km}$ in a circular route, through six stages. Eighteen days later, 21 of the original 60 cyclists made it back to the finish line in Paris. The winner was Maurice Garin and Le Tour de France was born. The race has taken place every year since then, except during war time. As the tour became more and more popular, the course was made longer and challenging mountain climbs were introduced.


## The Route and Race Today

Each year, the tour begins in a different country. The route of the race also changes every year, but usually finishes at the Champs-Élysées in Paris. Every day is a new stage of the race and winners of each stage are awarded with different coloured jerseys. The white jersey is given to the best rider under 26 years of age, the red polka dot jersey is for the best climber who is called the 'King of the Mountains', the green jersey is awarded to the best sprinter and the yellow jersey is for the leader of the race. The overall winner of the Tour de France is the cyclist that has ridden the full route in the quickest time.

Bradley Wiggins became the first British rider to win the Tour de France in 2012, which was followed by a second British winner, Chris Froome, in 2013.

# Questions About Tour de France 

## Answer questions in full sentences.

1. When was the first ever Tour de France?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. How many cyclists made it to the finish line of the first race?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
3. What is the nickname given to the winner of the red polka dot jersey?
4. What do the green and white jerseys mean?
5. Why do you think different coloured jerseys are given to the winners of each stage?

## GEOGRAPHY

| Vocabulary |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Words | What I think it means | What I now know it means |
| Continent, <br> country, region |  |  |
| Human <br> features |  |  |
| Location |  |  |
| vocabulary |  |  |
| Physical <br> features |  |  |
| Recondary |  |  |
| Sources |  |  |
| Primary |  |  |
| sources |  |  |



## WHAT IS THE CLIMATE OF A RAINFOREST?

There are no seasons - the climate is the same all year round.

There is a wet season (December - May) and a dry season (June - December).

It usually rains every day.

Temperatures are hot all year round as it is at the equator.

It is very humid.


## AVERAGE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE OVER THE YEAR

The monthly mean minimum and maximum daily temperature. Show in Fahrenheit »


AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION OVER THE YEAR (RAINFALL, SNOW)

This is the mean monthly precipitation, including rain, snow, hail etc. Show in Inches »


## HISTORY

## In the Village

Look at this picture of a typical Anglo-Saxon village. What can you see? With your group make a list of 5 things we can learn about Anglo-Saxon village life by looking at this picture.

The Anglo-Saxons positioned their villages near a water source, such as a river or lake, which would provide


## In the House

What can you see happening inside this house? What can this picture teach us about how the Anglo-Saxons lived?

The chief of the village lived in a larger house in the centre of the village. This house might also contain a meeting hall.

