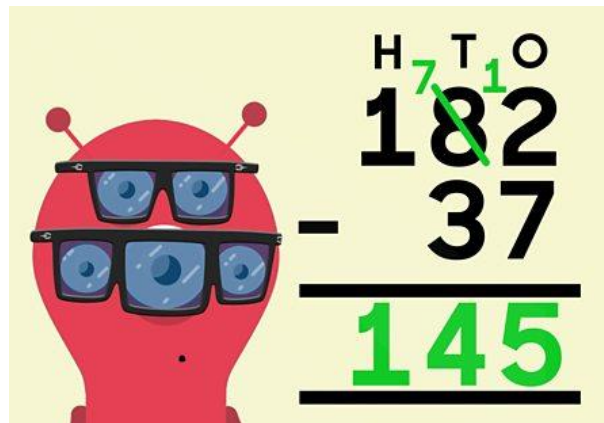


Monday 4th May 2020

Maths

L1: To use column method to subtract 3 digit numbers.

Use column subtraction.



1. $199 - 100 =$

2. $258 - 127 =$

3. $674 - 451 =$

4. $808 - 608 =$

5. $995 - 903 =$

Now use the inverse to check your answers.

e.g.

$850 + 100 = 950$

The inverse to check: $950 - 100 = 850$ or $950 - 850 = 100$

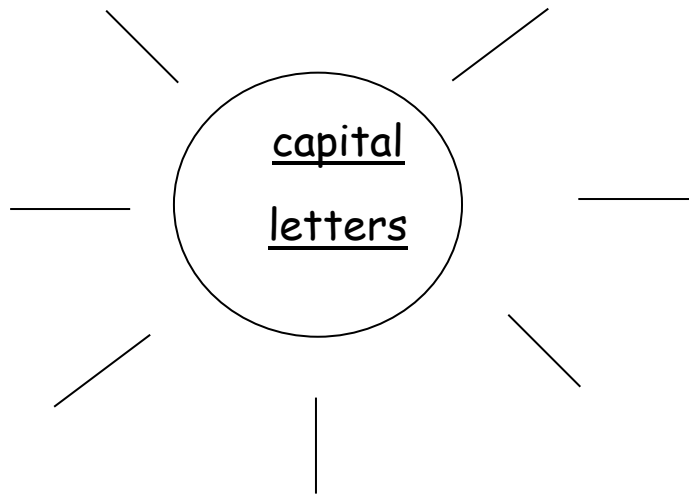
Tuesday 5th May 2020

SPaG

Capital letters

There are a number of times when we must use capital letters in our work.

Draw a spider diagram showing when we should use capital letters.



Example: At the start of sentence

Oops, somebody has forgotten to use capital letters in these sentences. Copy them into your book, putting the capital letters in the right places.

- a) the girl went to spain on holiday.
- b) the teacher said that i am talented.
- c) On monday i am going swimming.
- d) mr peter owns the local supermarket.
- e) in october I am going to dance in london.

Wednesday 6th May 2020

Maths

LI: To multiply a two digit number by a one digit number.

You can use whichever method you find easiest to find the answers to these questions.

Example: $25 \times 7 = 175$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T U} \\ 25 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 175 \\ 3 \end{array}$$

x	20	5
7	140	35

$$140 + 35 = 175$$

1. $22 \times 4 =$

2. $46 \times 2 =$

3. $55 \times 3 =$

4. $64 \times 5 =$

5. $35 \times 7 =$

6. $25 \times 23 =$

Thursday 7th May 2020

SPaG

Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word. It gives more information to your sentences, making them more interesting to read.

Task One.

Choose the correct adjective from the bracket to complete each sentence.

1. I had a (cold/heavy) drink with my dinner.
2. The baby was very (small/blue).
3. The lemon had a (helpful/sour) taste to it.
4. Last winter it was really (cold/fast.)
5. The tiger (roared/laughed) loudly.
6. The sky was a beautiful (green/blue) colour.

Task Two.

Make your own sentences with these starters. Try to use some good adjectives.

1. A lovely
2. A naughty
3. A sunny
4. A wide
5. A quiet

Friday 8th May 2020

SPaG

Adverbs

Adverbs describe verbs and they tell us more about how the verb was performed (done). They also make your writing more interesting.

Where to use an adverb...

An adverb can be used next to the verb;

(verb) (Adverb)

Bill ran *quickly* to Peter's house.

Word Bank of Adverbs

quickly quietly slowly gently angrily loudly greedily sadly
sweetly noisily firmly badly happily carefully tiredly nastily
tightly furiously pointlessly

Rewrite the sentences below adding in an adverb to describe the verb, underline the verb and the adverb.

- 1) Tom kicked the ball.
- 2) Sarah was singing in the shower.
- 3) Mike waited outside the head teacher's office.
- 4) The choir sang in assembly.
- 5) The football team ran into the changing rooms.
- 6) The class smiled at their new teacher.
- 7) The passengers fastened their seatbelts.
- 8) Harry wrote the sentences in his book.
- 9) Ms Clarke placed the book on the table.