

Tuesday 22nd March 2022

ight

ghth

eight

eighth



The second time that you copy, try to use today's **Word of the Day** in your own sentence instead of the sentence below.

Do you know what this word means? Would you be able to explain its meaning to someone and give an example of its use?

The whole pepperoni pizza was sliced into eight slices. My friend Jane only had one slice, therefore she ate an eighth of the pizza.

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I can create a non-fiction page using my research

Discuss your research with your partner.

Add any additional facts or information.

Discuss your research with your table.

Add any additional facts or information.

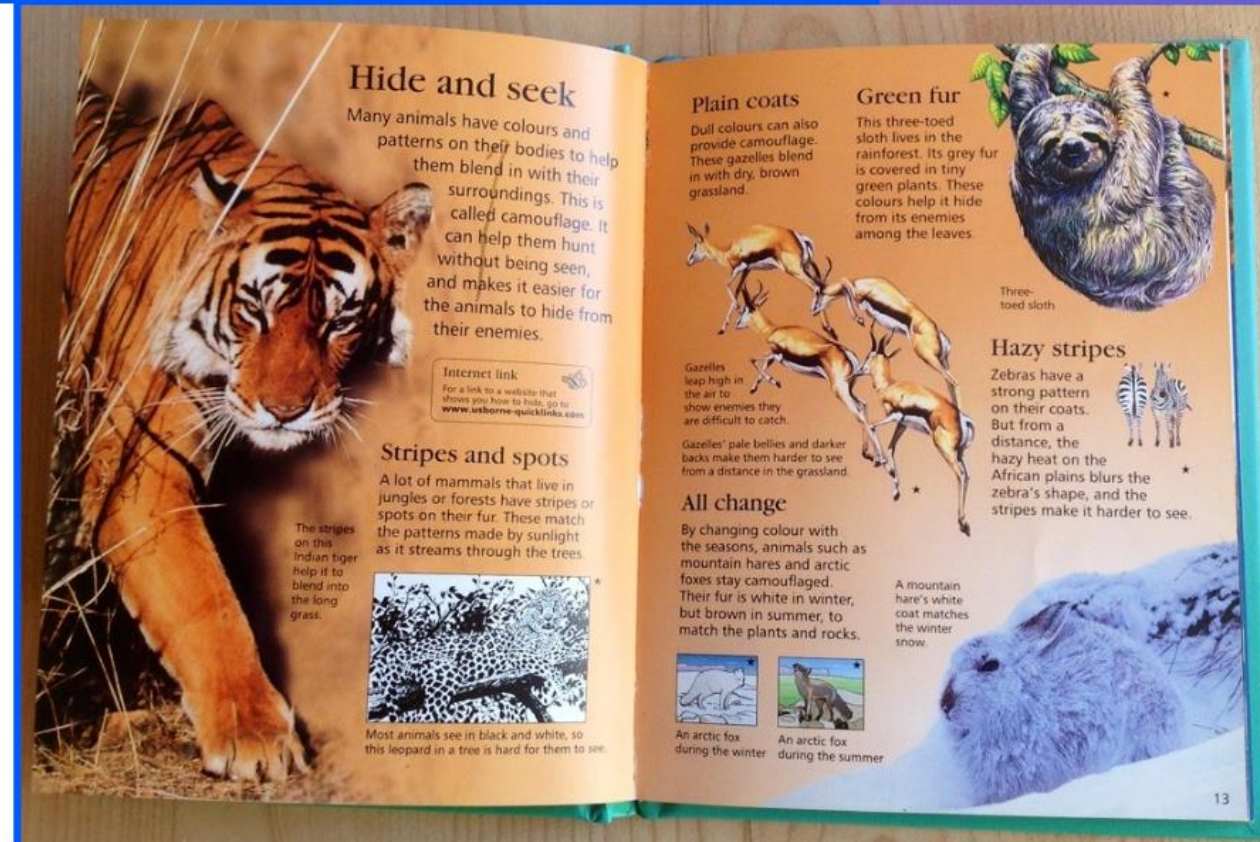
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What is the difference between fiction and non-fiction?

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How is it presented?
What do you notice?

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Family affair

Some animals have big families. Others mostly go it alone. Still others get together only on special occasions.

Legging it

Ostriches lay big eggs—they weigh up to 3 pounds each. The males and females take turns sitting on the nest. The chicks are the largest baby birds in the world—they are about the size of a full-grown chicken when they hatch.

Meerkat mob

Meerkats live together in a big group called a clan, mob, or gang. One strong-willed female leads the mob, which can include up to 50 members.

how they live

Family ties

Kangaroo mothers and babies (called joeys) hug one another, just as humans do.



Dance off

The male dancing frog attracts a mate with a special dance. It extends its hind leg as far as it will go and spreads its toes. The smoother its dance moves, the more likely it will find a mate and start a family.

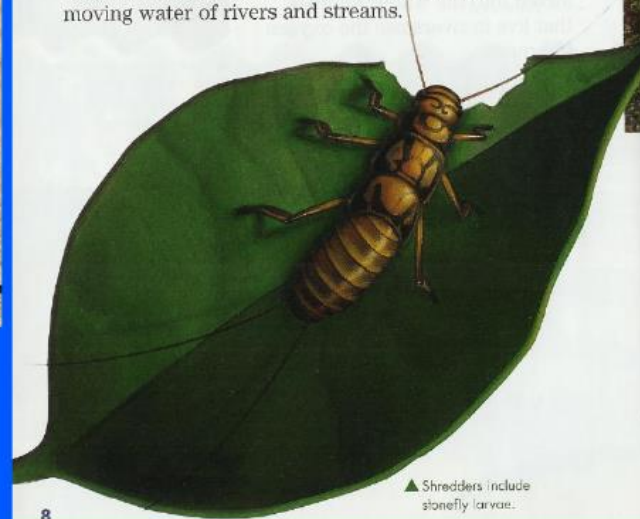


Chapter 3

An Alphabet Soup of Tiny Creatures

Different insects and spiders can be found in, on, and flying above rivers. Some insects start their lives in water as **larvae**. Many insect larvae are shredders. Shredders eat leaves after tearing them apart. The larvae also eat bacteria and fungi. They then become meals for other insects, spiders, and fish.

Like water plants, larvae have made adaptations. They must adapt to make life possible in the moving water of rivers and streams.



▲ Shredders include stonefly larvae.

8



▲ Stonefly larvae's bodies are flat, so the water flows over them more easily. They cling to rocks and eat algae.

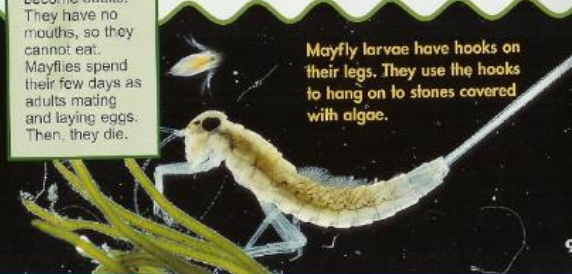


▲ For **camouflage**, caddisfly larvae cover themselves with sand, tiny sticks, or leaves that they place over sticky webs.

Did You Know?

Mayflies have only a few days of life once they become adults. They have no mouths, so they cannot eat. Mayflies spend their few days as adults mating and laying eggs. Then, they die.

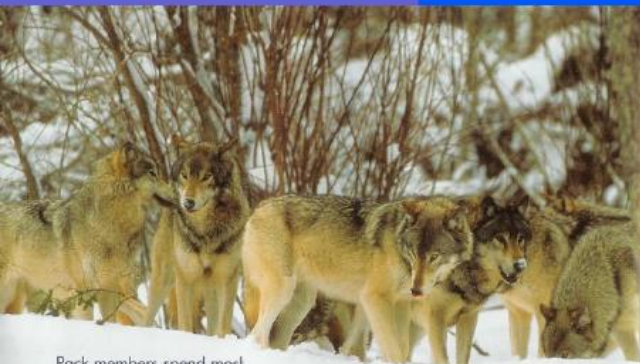
Mayfly larvae have hooks on their legs. They use the hooks to hang on to stones covered with algae.



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Pack members spend most of their time together.

Since wolves work together in a pack, they are able to hunt large prey animals including moose, musk oxen, and deer. A healthy large prey animal can either outfight or outrun a single wolf. Their hooves and horns can be deadly to a wolf. Pack members depend on each other in order to hunt successfully.

Life in the pack isn't all work. Members of a pack are loyal and bonded to each other. They enjoy each other's company as they romp, wrestle, and rest together. All the wolves in a pack take delight in caring for the pups. In this family structure, wolves are much like humans.



A wolf caring for a pup.



In open country, wolves can hear each other's howls from about 10 miles away. Each wolf sings a separate note when it howls.

Wolves communicate with each other through body postures, facial expressions, and the sounds they make.

An alpha wolf shows he or she is in charge by walking with its head, ears, and tail up. An alpha can often show dominance with just a stern stare, which makes the other wolves avert their eyes and not stare back.

Growls, barks, whimpers, whines, and howls are all sounds wolves make. These sounds are wolves' ways of "talking." Wolves are known for their soulful howls. Howls can be a greeting, a way of bonding or gathering the pack together, a way to warn other wolf packs away from their territory, or a way to celebrate a successful hunt. There are other reasons for the howls that humans just don't understand.

15

UNFUSSY!: Animals that eat gross things

Human beings have shops, cafes, takeaways and stalls that sell sandwiches and snacks. Wild animals don't have any of these things. They have to go and find their food, every day. Some eat whatever they can find and if they are predators, they grab and gobble their prey before it escapes. It might appear gross to us but it's all about staying alive!

Fresh food Burmese python

These monster snakes, which grow up to 4 metres long, are natives of southeast Asia but many people in the USA keep them as pets. Some of these pythons have escaped and bred in the wild, especially in the swamps of Florida. Like other snakes, they swallow their prey whole, and will happily gulp down small deer and even young alligators.



Don't worry, you'll only be one fast starter.

Nile crocodile

This fearsome beast grows up to 5 metres long and has the most powerful bite in the world. It will attack almost anything that comes into the water, including large zebras and wildebeest. The croc drags its victim underwater to drown it, then rips off big chunks of flesh by twisting its body violently. Just be careful where you paddle...

It's very dark in here - anyone got a torch?

African bullfrog

This bulky amphibian is not a fussy eater, and it also likes a quick dinner. The bullfrog prefers to swallow its victims whole, using its sharp teeth to get a good grip first. Items on the bullfrog's lunch menu include rats, small birds and snakes.



Burry up, my dinner's going cold!

Pelican

Pelicans usually eat fish, but in 2010, tourists in St James's Park in London watched as a large pelican grabbed a nearby pigeon and attempted to swallow it. The smaller bird fought for fifteen minutes in the pelican's throat pouch before it was finally guzzled.



Hey, I can see the light through from here.

Orca

Orcas are huge, powerful, intelligent and deadly. They prowls the seas in gangs and can swallow seal pups whole, sometimes grabbing them off beaches. They also like to dine on sea lions, dolphins, small whales and even sharks!

I WILL SURVIVE!

Occasionally, animals are swallowed but come out of it alive...

- ★ In 2012, stunned scientists watched a small snake wriggling out of a toad's bottom. The snake had been eaten earlier and had passed right through the toad's digestive system.
- ★ Some types of snail eaten by birds are pooped out alive.
- ★ Rough-skinned newts are small but highly toxic creatures. They are sometimes swallowed by big frogs, which die within minutes, allowing the newts to crawl out of their mouth, unharmed.



23

How is it presented?
What do you notice?

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What features
should we include?

What sub-headings
could we use?

Definite subheadings:

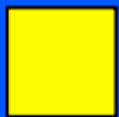
- Appearance
- Diet
- Habitat



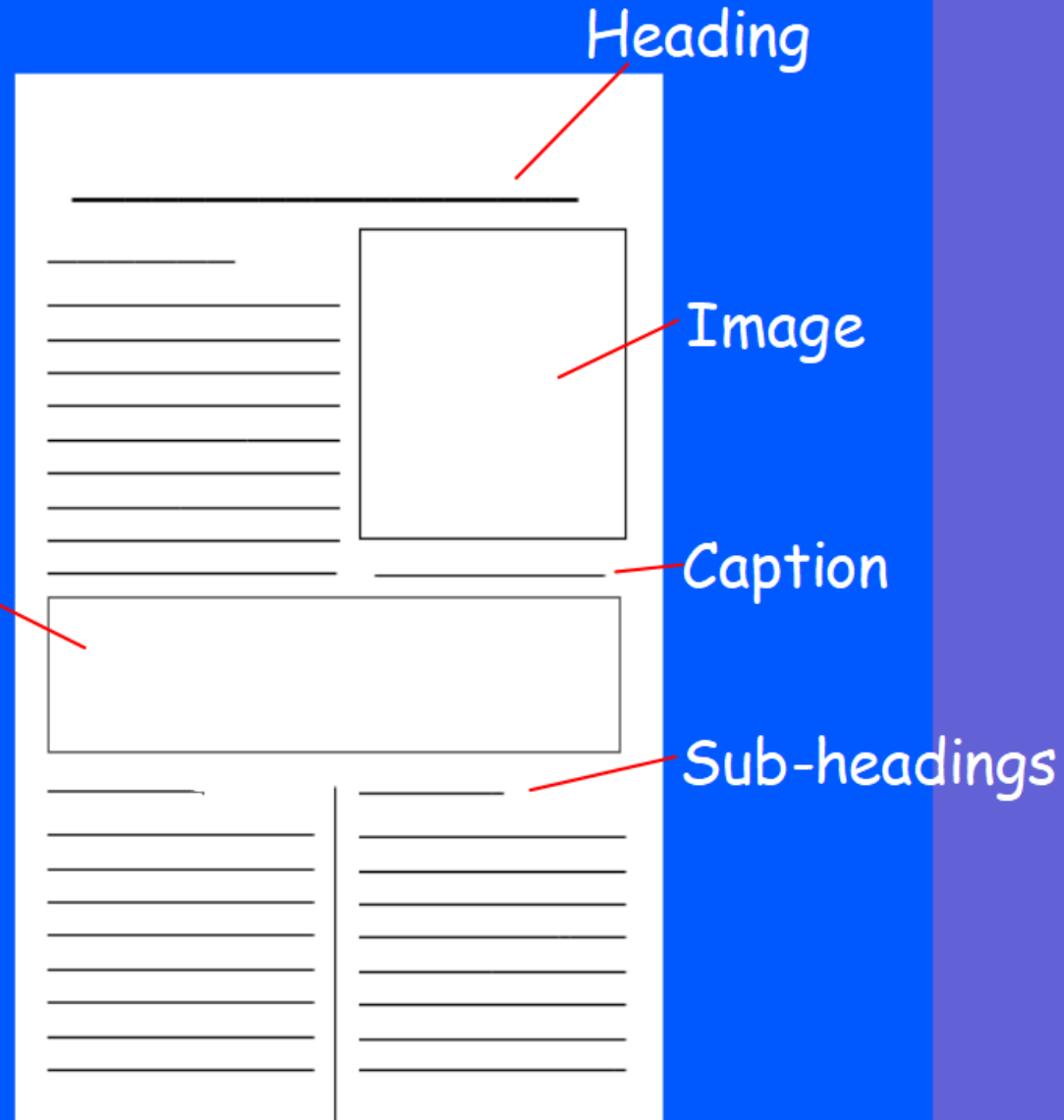
Use the sheet given.



Use the sheet given.

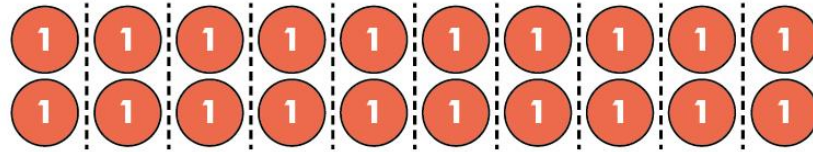


Create your own.



Dividing 2 digits by 10

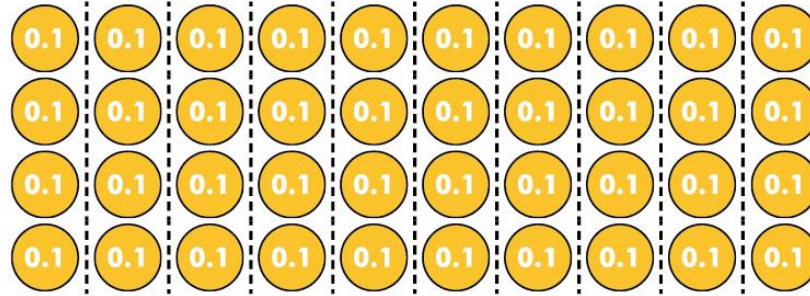
- I** a) The array shows 20 shared between 10



Complete the calculation.

$$20 \div 10 = \square$$

- I** b) The array shows 4 shared between 10



Complete the calculation.

$$4 \div 10 = \square$$

- c) Complete the calculation.

$$24 \div 10 = \square$$

Compare answers with a partner.





2

a) Draw counters to represent 30 on the place value chart.

Tens	Ones	Tenths

Complete the division.

$$30 \div 10 = \square$$

Draw counters to show your answer on the place value chart.

Tens	Ones	Tenths





2

b) Draw counters to show 35 on the place value chart.

Tens	Ones	Tenths

Complete the division.

$$35 \div 10 = \square$$

Draw counters to show your answer on the place value chart.

Tens	Ones	Tenths





2 c) What do you notice about your answers in parts a) and b)?

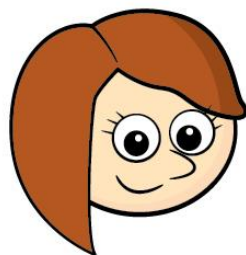
d) Complete the sentence.

When dividing by 10, you move the counters



place to the _____.

3



You can't share
13 between 10 because 13 is
not a multiple of 10

Do you agree with Rosie? _____

Explain your answer.

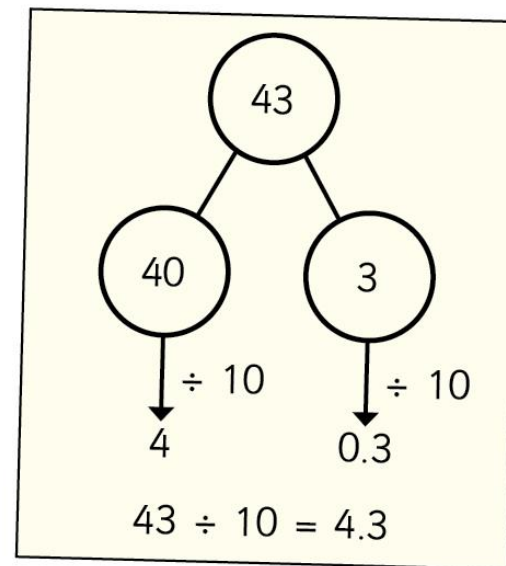


4 Dexter is calculating $43 \div 10$

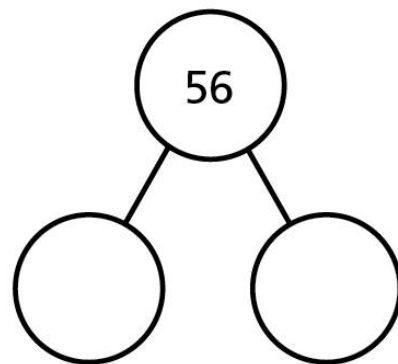
Here are Dexter's workings.

a) Talk to a partner about why Dexter's method works.

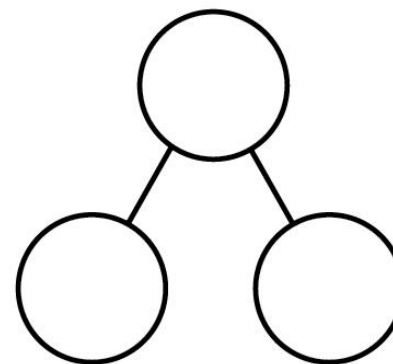
b) Use Dexter's method to complete the divisions.



$$56 \div 10 = \square$$



$$71 \div 10 = \square$$





5

Complete the divisions.

a) $37 \div 10 = \square$

e) $80 \div 10 = \square$

b) $11 \div 10 = \square$

f) $\square = 29 \div 10$

c) $48 \div 10 = \square$

g) $\square \div 10 = 6.3$

d) $99 \div 10 = \square$

h) $3.9 = \square \div 10$



6 This Gattegno chart shows the number 37

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09

a)

I need to move
the counters one place
to the left, so
 $37 \div 10 = 26$



Do you agree with Teddy? _____

Explain your answer.

b) How can you use a Gattegno chart to divide by 10?



- 1 a) The array shows 20 shared between 10



Complete the calculation.

$$20 \div 10 = \square$$

- b) The array shows 4 shared between 10



Complete the calculation.

$$4 \div 10 = \square$$

- c) Complete the calculation.

$$24 \div 10 = \square$$

Compare answers with a partner.

2

Tens	Ones	Tenths

- a) Draw counters to represent 30 on the place value chart.

Complete the division.

$$30 \div 10 = \square$$

Draw counters to show your answer on the place value chart.

- b) Draw counters to show 35 on the place value chart.

Complete the division. $35 \div 10 = \square$

Draw counters to show your answer on the place value chart.

- c) What do you notice about your answers in parts a) and b)?

- d) Complete the sentence.

When dividing by 10, you move the counters \square place to the _____.

3



You can't share 13 between 10 because 13 is not a multiple of 10

Do you agree with Rosie?

Explain your answer.

4

Dexter is calculating $43 \div 10$

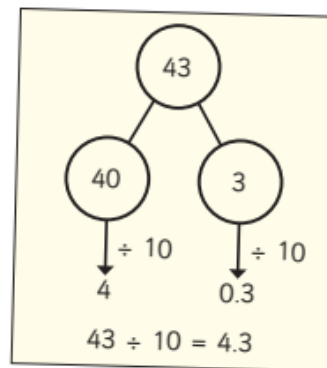
Here are Dexter's workings.

- a) Talk to a partner about why Dexter's method works.

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$$56 \div 10 = \square$$

$$71 \div 10 = \square$$



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- a)

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Explain your answer.

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Tuesday 22nd March 2022

I understand Viking settlements and homes.



[http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.
uk/viking/settle.html](http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/viking/settle.html)

Tuesday 22nd March 2022

I understand Viking homes



Make notes with your partner.



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztyr9j6/articles/ztqbr82>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QuyLf4GPIdE>

<https://www.imagininghistory.co.uk/post/viking-longhouses>

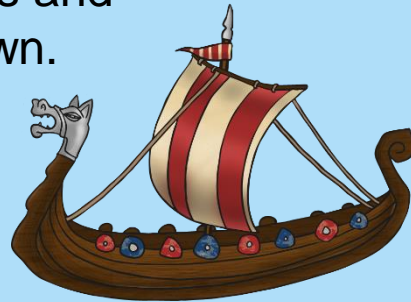


Who Were the Vikings?

The Vikings were a group of people from modern-day Denmark, Norway and Sweden, who began to settle in Britain during the eighth century.

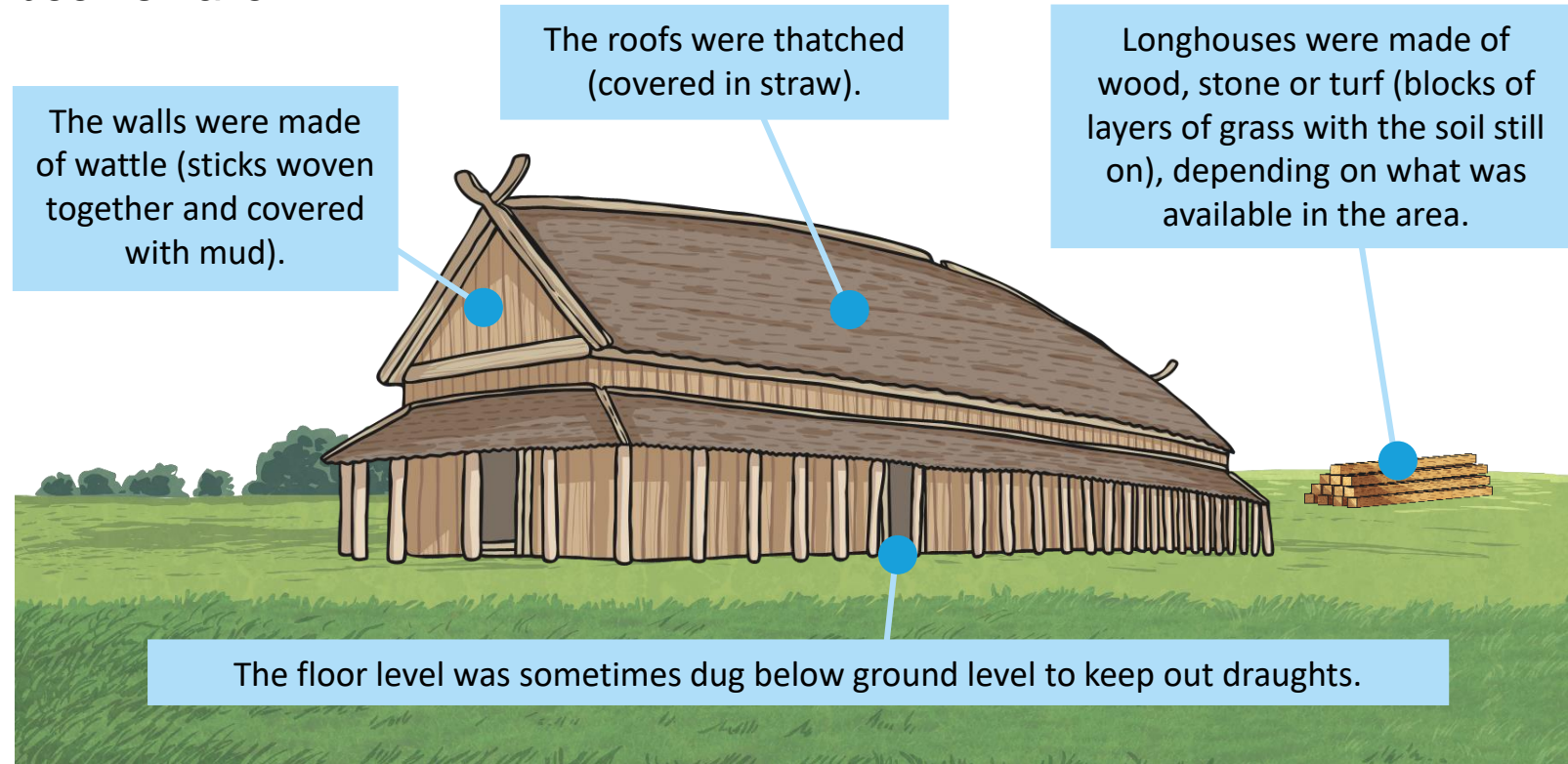
The Vikings first landed in Britain in AD 793 when they raided a monastery in Lindisfarne, in the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria.

They travelled in longships which were narrow ships made of wood. They went to different places to claim resources and land as their own.



Viking Longhouses

Vikings lived in narrow houses called longhouses. Longhouses were often found in the countryside. Viking houses in cities such as York would have been smaller.



Inside a Longhouse

The inside of a longhouse must have been noisy and smelly!

At one end of the longhouse, there would have been a barn area. A family's animals would be kept there to protect them from cattle thieves and to shelter them from the cold winter weather.

Crops could also have been stored in the barn area.



Photo courtesy of Carrotflower Productions International (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

The Centre of a Longhouse

In the centre of a longhouse, there would have been a fire. This fire provided heating, lighting and it was used to cook food too.

There were no chimneys or windows so the house would be quite smoky.

The fire would be lit constantly.



Furniture in a Longhouse

Benches would have been built into the walls of a longhouse.

These benches would have been used for sitting on during the day and sleeping on at night.

A loom would also be found inside a longhouse. It would be used for weaving.



Reconstructions of Viking Longhouses

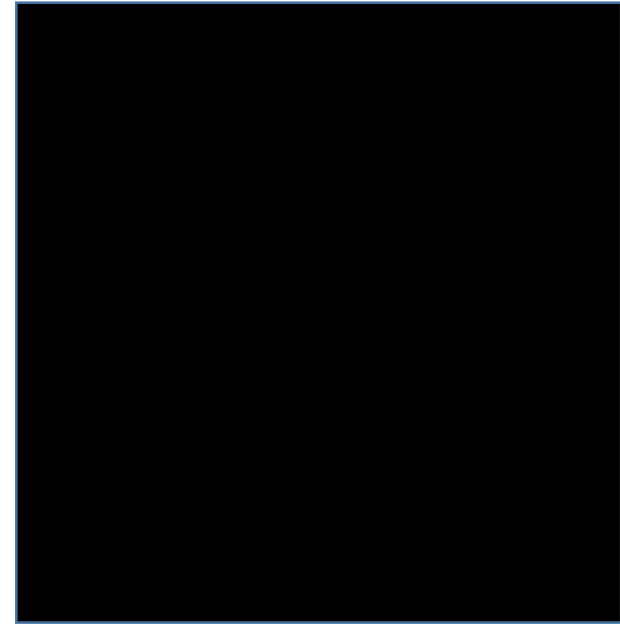
Here are two modern reconstructions of Viking longhouses.



All
about
a
Viking Long House



How it is built



A wooden frame is constructed.
Most Viking homes were just one room, a long box shape.
This room was shared by all the family and sometimes their animals.



Why is this
done?

The uprights are put
on a stone.



Why is a
hole left
in the
roof?

Walls

Wattle: Sticks woven around upright posts

Daub: Mud, manure, clay, and grass/hay mixed with water until it is a thick mixture, which is then smeared on the wattle to close the gaps



Timber- Wooden planks over lap to keep out the wind. The gaps were filled with mud.





Roof

The roof is made of straw or thatch or reeds a type of grass.

It keeps out the wind and rain.

The roof is very sloped so the rain and snow slides off.

The roof over hangs the walls so they are cool and dry.

There was no chimney so the smoke from the open fire drifted out through the roof.



Doors and Windows



The only light came from oil lamps or the fire.

What is your door made of?



There was only one small wooden door in the house.



How many windows are in your home?

It was dark inside because they only had a small window or none at all. The window was covered with an animal skin or wooden shutters.

Inside the long house



A cauldron was hung over the fire to cook the food.



Oil lamps



The fire in the center of the room gave out light and heat.



The smoke filled the room and eventually drifted up to the hole in the roof



Inside the long house



The floor was soil or stones.
They had no carpets, so some Vikings placed rushes, leaves and grass on the floor.

Benches for sitting or sleeping on were around the walls.
They were made from wood and straw and when the Vikings went to bed they covered themselves with animal skins, fur or cloths for warmth or comfort.
Beds were only used in the wealthier houses

When it was day they used the bench as a chair to sit on.
They didn't have a table or chairs.





**There was no furniture in the longhouse.
Items were hung from the walls or beams.**



**Even the animals were kept indoors
at one end of the longhouse.**



Storage



**Cists or Chests were used to
store things in. They were
carved and made of wood.**

Tuesday 22nd March 2022

I understand Viking homes



Draw and label a Viking home.
Explain underneath how a Viking and modern day home are different.
Which would you prefer to live in...why?

