

Week Beginning 18th May

	READING /SPELLINGS	LITERACY	NUMERACY	TOPICAL WORK
MONDAY	Spelling List Spelling Activity READING 25mins	Fairtrade Comprehension	Mental Arithmetic Test	Monday's Sentinus Challenge - See News Items
TUESDAY		Prepositions - PowerPoint & Task 1	MATHS TASK 1	WAU/LITERACY Write/Record your own TV Commercial
WEDNESDAY		Complete a test paper from your pack	MATHS TASK 2	Wednesday's Sentinus Challenge - See News Items
THURSDAY		Prepositions Task 2	MATHS TASK 3	Make your own Fairtrade Map
FRIDAY	Spelling Check Up Friday Maths Check up Sheet	Prepositions Task 3	MATHS TASK 4	Friday's Sentinus Challenge - See News Items

****MAKE SURE TO KEEP LEARNING YOUR YEAR 6 TRANSFER REVISION BOOK. TAKE A PAGE A DAY AND LEARN THE FACTS. THIS WILL REALLY HELP YOU IN YOUR TRANSFER WORK.**

REMEMBER It is not necessary to print off everything. Where possible you can use your tablet or laptop and record your work in your exercise book.

Numeracy Focus - Percentages and finding a percentage of an amount

Literacy Focus - Prepositions, Writing or recording an advert

WAU Focus - Fairtrade

Task 1

Revise the Fraction, Decimal & Percentage Game from previous Week. Play the two games below with an adult -

Ball pass *ball or object for passing* Children stand in a circle and you stand in the middle. Call out a decimal, e.g. 0.4, and pass the ball to a child. They say the equivalent percentage, i.e. 40%, as they pass the ball back to you. Repeat, moving to the child to their right. Continue until you have gone round the whole circle. Children can then work in groups, taking turns to be the person in the middle.

Ping pong Play with the whole class to start with. Call out a decimal and have children answer with the equivalent percentage. Try giving some simple fractions for children to answer with the equivalent percentage or vice versa. Children can then work as a pair and take turns to answer each other.

Watch the video using the link below:

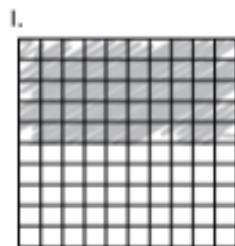
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JeVSmq1Nrpw>

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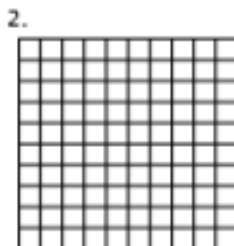
Name

Percentages

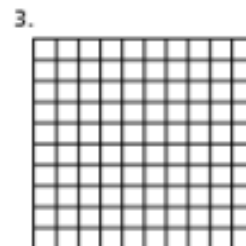
Colour each grid to match the fraction. Write the number of hundredths and the percentage.



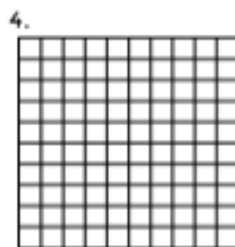
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{50}{100} = 50\%$$



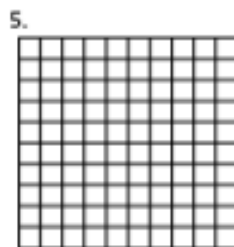
$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{100} = \underline{\quad}\%$$



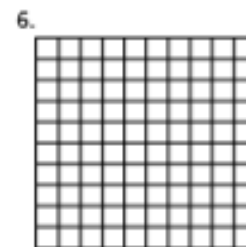
$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{100} = \underline{\quad}\%$$



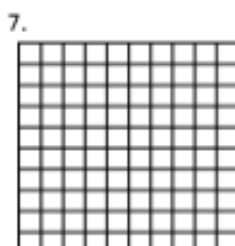
$$\frac{7}{10} = \frac{\quad}{100} = \underline{\quad}\%$$



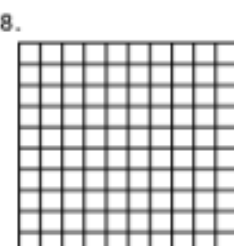
$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \underline{\quad}\%$$



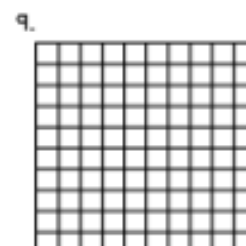
$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \underline{\quad}\%$$



$$\frac{3}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \underline{\quad}\%$$



$$\frac{10}{20} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \underline{\quad}\%$$



$$\frac{10}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \underline{\quad}\%$$

Fractions and decimals as percentages

Write each fraction or decimal as a percentage.

1. $\frac{3}{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

2. $\frac{9}{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

3. $\frac{11}{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

4. $\frac{1}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

5. $\frac{1}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

6. $\frac{35}{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

7. $\frac{3}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

8. $\frac{3}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

9. $\frac{74}{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

10. $\frac{1}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

11. $\frac{2}{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

12. $\frac{1}{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

13. $\frac{1}{50} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

14. $\frac{4}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

15. $0.5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

16. $0.25 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

17. $0.75 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

18. $0.20 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

19. $\frac{49}{50} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

20. $0.99 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \%$

Challenge and further investigation

In this activity children are concerned with the relative sizes of fractions, decimal fractions, and percentages, but not their exact position on a number line. To compare any two values they have to reason mathematically.

Spirals *APM 363, calculator (optional)*

Children draw a large spiral on a sheet of paper and label one end 0 and the other 1.

They write each of the numbers in the grid in order on the spiral.

0.8	10%	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.34567
68%	0.7	95%	61%	0.999999
0.5	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{5}{9}$	0.000001
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	38%	0.56	22%

Percentage search Ask children to collect items, food or clothing labels or newspaper or magazine cuttings that involve percentages, e.g. 10% less fat, 95% cotton, and to stick them into their learning logs. Ask them to write the percentages as decimals and as fractions in their simplest form, e.g. $95\% = \frac{19}{20} = 0.95$.

Pattern colouring *squared paper* Give children a 10×10 piece of squared paper. Ask them to colour the paper using up to five colours to make a pattern. They should only colour whole squares. Children then write statements about what fraction, decimal and percentage of their pattern is each colour, e.g. 0.25 , $\frac{25}{100}$ and 25% of this pattern is red.

TASK 2 Extension:

Finding a percentage of an Amount -

E.g. 25% of 150 convert the percent to a fraction

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 150 \text{ is the same as } 150 \div 4 = 30$$

40% of 200 convert the percent to a fraction

$$\frac{4}{100} \text{ or } \frac{2}{5} \quad 200 \div 5 \text{ to find one fifth} = 50$$

so two fifths would = $50 \times 2 = 100$

Now try these:

Finding 50%, 25% and 10% of Amounts

Find 50% of the following amounts:

1. 50% of 6 = ____

2. 50% of 10 = ____

3. 50% of 8 = ____

4. 50% of 16 = ____

5. 50% of 22 = ____

6. 50% of 30 = ____

Find 25% of the following amounts:

7. 25% of 8 = ____

8. 25% of 12 = ____

9. 25% of 20 = ____

10. 25% of 24 = ____

11. 25% of 28 = ____

12. 25% of 40 = ____

Find 10% of the following amounts:

13. 10% of 20 = ____

14. 10% of 40 = ____

15. 10% of 35 = ____

16. 10% of 42 = ____

17. 10% of 22 = ____

18. 10% of 18 = ____

TASK 3 Now Try Some Harder Ones:

Second Level • PPM 107 – FDP2.15

Name

Percentages

Complete the calculations.



- 10% of £80 = _____
- 1% of £400 = _____
- 100% of £60 = _____
- 50% of £80 = _____
- 25% of £100 = _____
- 20% of £60 = _____
- 10% of £110 = _____
- 50% of £30 = _____
- 50% of £300 = _____
- 25% of £200 = _____
- 5% of £600 = _____
- 75% of £32 = _____
- 20% of £150 = _____
- 25% of £210 = _____
- 40% of £80 = _____
- 5% of £900 = _____
- 80% of £1 = _____
- 90% of £2 = _____
- 60% of £5 = _____
- 40% of £3 = _____

Finding Percentages of Amounts

Twinkl Department Store Sale!

For one day only, we've cut the prices of all our stock for Twinkl Loyalty Card owners! Each item is now only a percentage of its full price. The loyalty card next to each item shows the percentage of the full price that the item costs in the sale.

Work out the sale price for each item in the shop.

1.



75% of price =

2.



80% of price =

3.



65% of price =

4.



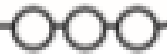
15% of price =

TASK 4



Finding Percentages

I can calculate percentages of quantities.



Calculate the percentages. Show your working out.

1. 10% of 50

2. 10% of 180

3. 20% of 120

4. 30% of 60

5. 5% of 80

6. 5% of £160

7. 15% of 80

8. 15% of £160

9. 25% of 200

10. 65% of 500

LITERACY FOCUS - PREPOSITIONS

Watch the PowerPoint on Prepositions in Slide Show Mode and Complete the quiz

TASK 1 - Now complete the exercise below:

Prepositions

Underline the preposition in each of the following sentences and write it on the line.

1. The cat was sitting on the chair.

2. There was a banana in the fruit bowl.

3. A dog sat under the kitchen table.

4. A little girl was standing beside a tree.

5. There was a yellow ball in front of the sofa.

6. I was standing behind the counter.

7. A toy doll was between two toy soldiers.

8. The sleepy cat was asleep inside its kennel.

9. The brown dog stood outside its kennel.

10. There was a cup next to a glass.

Task 2

Missing Prepositions

The sentences below are all missing a preposition. Choose a preposition from the box below to complete each sentence so it makes sense.

on	in honour of	inside	at	Due to
under	across	In summer	before	through

1. "Dinner's ready!" said dad as he placed the pizza _____ the table.
2. Daniel always goes to breakfast club _____ school starts.
3. You have a doctor's appointment _____ 4 o'clock.
4. _____ the horrible weather, the BBQ was cancelled.
5. _____, we went on holiday to Greece.
6. Lucy hid _____ the wardrobe when they played hide and seek.
7. Ben finally found his missing toy; it was _____ his bed the whole time.
8. They held a party _____ the Queen's Jubilee.
9. Courtney had to squeeze _____ the crowd of people to get to her friends.
10. Michaela, my best friend, lives in a house _____ the road from mine.

Task 3

Below is a description of a messy bedroom. Underline all the prepositional phrases in the text. There are eleven altogether – can you spot them all?



Daniel's bedroom was a terrible mess! It looked like a tornado had passed through it and turned everything upside-down! Across the floor, toys were scattered and Daniel's favourite superhero toy had been thrown under the bed. A pile of old magazines were precariously stacked behind the bedroom door, waiting to be knocked over. By his bed, a small table stood, covered in empty sweet wrappers and an old drink carton. Feeling horrified, Daniel's mum hadn't entered the room for several days due to the mess. Behind the wardrobe doors, piles of unfolded and dirty clothes lay sorewed up waiting to be sorted. 'I want this bedroom cleaned by tomorrow,' demanded his mum. Daniel walked into his room and lay on his bed.

'I'll do it first thing in the morning,' he thought to himself.

A Messy Bedroom

Now it's your turn. In the box below, draw or glue a picture of your bedroom. Then write a description of your bedroom which includes prepositional phrases. Underline or highlight each prepositional phrase as you write. Tip: Use the prepositions in the box to help you write your phrases.

on	
in	
beside	
behind	
between	
across	
through	
next to	
below	
under	
by	
near to	

WAU / LITERACY:

1. Last week you had to create a new cereal or chocolate bar. This week I want you to write a tv commercial for your new product.

Watch the PowerPoint on Persuasive Writing in Slide Show mode to help you. You can either write your tv commercial or record it on iMovie or whatever recording facility is on your tablet/laptop.



By Turlough P6



2. Fairtrade -

Make your own Fairtrade map - Locate the countries where each product grows on the map. Illustrate your map with pictures of the products cut out from magazines or drawn by you.

To complete this activity, you need to make two decisions...

Firstly decide what you will use for your world – this could be a globe, an atlas, a wall map (flat or on the wall) or for the more ambitious a world map made out of masking tape on the floor or on the table.

Secondly, choose how to represent the fair trade products – you could draw them, use real fruit, cut them out of this worksheet, mould them out of plasticine or even make them out of marzipan then eat them afterwards!

Product	Appearance	Top Producing Countries	Special Conditions Required
bananas		India/Uganda/ China	Steady warmth without extremes of temperature. Steady moisture in the air and in the ground.
coffee		Brazil/Vietnam/ Colombia/ Indonesia	Rainy season and a dry season. Warmth. High altitude.
tea		China/India/ Kenya	Can grow in lots of conditions. Prefers distinct seasons with rainfall during growing season but does not like long winters.
pineapples		Phillipines/Brazil/ Thailand	High percentage of sunny warm days with cooler nights.
cocoa		Ivory Coast/ Indonesia/Ghana	Warm countries close to the Equator, reliable year round rainfall.
honey		China/Turkey/ India	Honey bees have adapted to conditions all over the world.
sugar		Brazil/India/China	Tropical and subtropical climates. Lengthy rainy seasons.
mangoes		India/China/ Thailand	Tropical lowlands near the Equator. Long dry season, short wet season.

Questions

1. What do you notice about where the countries are?
2. Are there some countries which seem to produce more than others?
3. Where does the Fairtrade produce you bought from the supermarket come from? Can you find it on the map?

World Map



Fairtrade

What Does Fairtrade Mean?

What is fair? Is it fair that some people have more than others? Where you are born can affect how wealthy or poor you are. In lots of poor countries, people grow crops to make money. However, too often, people will not give them a fair price for their products. They cannot make any money unless they are given a fair price. Fairtrade is about making the world fairer. It is about giving a fair price for things that we buy. Without a fair price, people do not have money for essentials such as clothes and food.

Did You Know...?

Only one in three bananas sold in the UK is Fairtrade.



How Does Fairtrade Help?

Fairtrade helps to ensure that better prices are paid for crops. Better working conditions

are provided so workers are treated well and families can afford to pay for their children to go to school.



Fairtrade also keeps farming sustainable so that crops can be grown year after year.



Fairtrade Products Around the World

Bananas

Many bananas come from the Ecuador.

78% of banana sellers in Ecuador said their standard of living had improved since joining Fairtrade.



Chocolate

Fairtrade helps farmers in Africa by guaranteeing minimum prices for cocoa beans. Certain supermarkets and shops are dedicated to providing Fairtrade chocolate.



Coffee

When Fairtrade coffee is bought, farmers can provide a better quality of life for their families. They are also able to grow better quality beans.



Sugar

Around 80% of sugar comes from sugar cane. It is grown by millions of farmers in developing countries. The price that many farmers receive for their sugar cane often fails to cover their costs.



Questions

1. Find and copy one word that means rich.

2. Farmers cannot make money unless... Tick one.

- they are given things for free.
- they are given a fair price.
- they are given lots of money.

3. In the sentence: Fairtrade also keeps farming **sustainable** so that crops can be grown year after year.

What does sustainable mean?

4. What does Fairtrade guarantee for cocoa bean farmers in Africa?

5. How many bananas sold in the UK are Fairtrade? Tick one.

- two in three
- all of them
- one in three

6. Why is it important to buy Fairtrade products? Explain in your own words.
