

Multiplication Superheroes



The evil Maths Minion must be defeated.
Help the superheroes find the right path to defeat him!



Follow the path which contains numbers that are multiples of 10

10	35	65	55	75	70	20
80	20	30	40	40	100	75



Follow the path which contains numbers that are multiples of 5

10	35	41	67	55	70	20
23	20	30	20	85	43	54



Follow the path which contains numbers that are multiples of 2

13	35	46	60	54	77	20
22	28	34	27	86	42	50



Multiplication Superheroes

10 times table

$1 \times 10 = 10$
 $2 \times 10 = 20$
 $3 \times 10 = 30$
 $4 \times 10 = 40$
 $5 \times 10 = 50$
 $6 \times 10 = 60$
 $7 \times 10 = 70$
 $8 \times 10 = 80$
 $9 \times 10 = 90$
 $10 \times 10 = 100$
 $11 \times 10 = 110$
 $12 \times 10 = 120$

5 times table

$1 \times 5 = 5$
 $2 \times 5 = 10$
 $3 \times 5 = 15$
 $4 \times 5 = 20$
 $5 \times 5 = 25$
 $6 \times 5 = 30$
 $7 \times 5 = 35$
 $8 \times 5 = 40$
 $9 \times 5 = 45$
 $10 \times 5 = 50$
 $11 \times 5 = 55$
 $12 \times 5 = 60$

2 times table

$1 \times 2 = 2$
 $2 \times 2 = 4$
 $3 \times 2 = 6$
 $4 \times 2 = 8$
 $5 \times 2 = 10$
 $6 \times 2 = 12$
 $7 \times 2 = 14$
 $8 \times 2 = 16$
 $9 \times 2 = 18$
 $10 \times 2 = 20$
 $11 \times 2 = 22$
 $12 \times 2 = 24$



Follow the path which contains numbers that are multiples of both 10 and 2

10	35	60	50	40	77	25
80	20	30	45	46	100	70



Follow the path which contains numbers that are multiples of both 5 and 2

10	40	45	68	54	38	25
24	20	30	50	100	40	10



Remember: numbers that are multiples of 2 are all even. That means they have an even number in the units / ones column.

Quick!
The evil Maths Minion is escaping!



Multiplication Superheroes

Help our superheroes cross the rope bridge by completing the number sequences. Fill in the missing gaps.



□ — □ — □ — 30 — □ — □ — □ — 60 — □



□ — □ — 20 — □ — □ — □ — 35 — □ — □ — □



□ — □ — 6 — □ — □ — □ — 12 — □ — □ — □



□ — □ — □ — □ — □ — □ — □ — 55 — □ — □



□ — □ — □ — □ — 26 — □ — □ — □ — □

Multiplication and Division Superheroes

Multiplication and Division are the opposite of each other.

Let's look at an example:

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

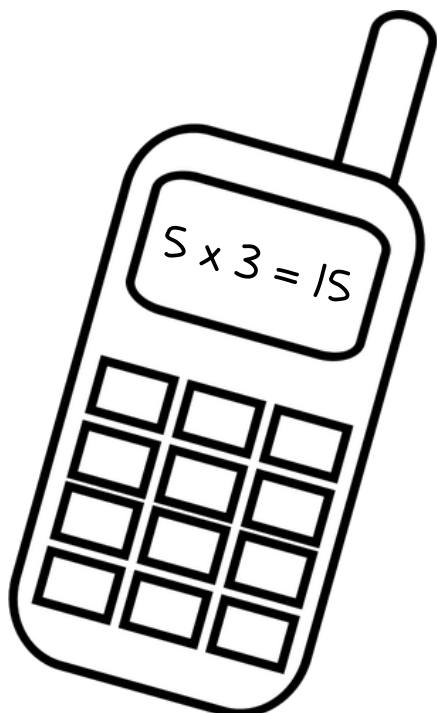
If we use the answer and divide it by one of the other numbers, look at the answer number...what do you notice?

$$20 \div 5 = 4$$

What is the other division sum we can do using the same numbers?

$$20 \div 4 = 5$$

Help the superheroes crack these codes. What are the opposite, division sums we could write?



$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

$$15 \div 5 = 3$$

The two division sums use the same numbers that are in the multiplication sum

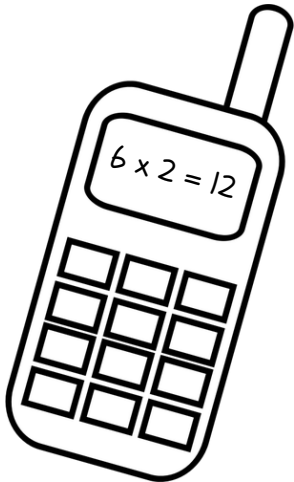


Multiplication and Division Superheroes

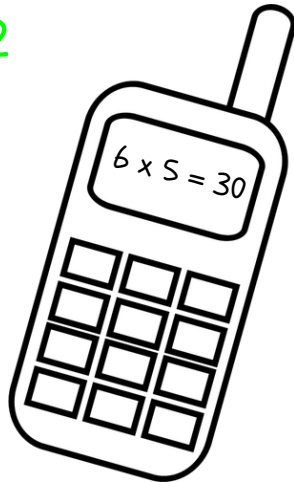
Multiplication and Division are the opposite of each other.

Look at the sum and then write down two sums that use the same numbers but are division sums.

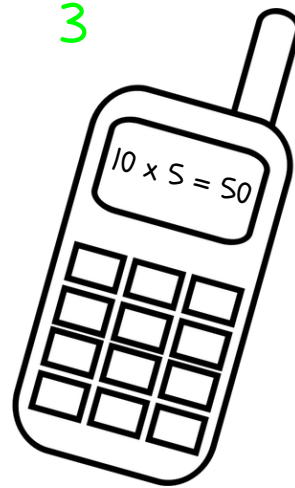
1



2

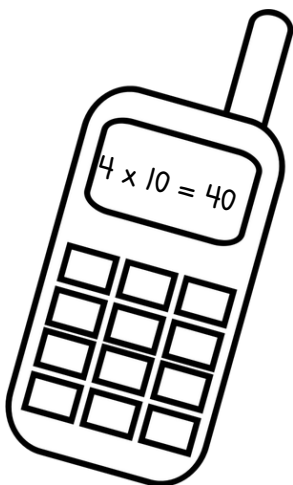


3

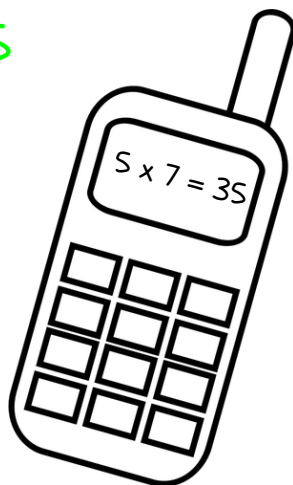




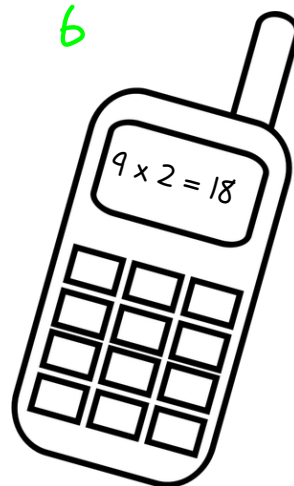
4



5



6





Multiplication and Division Superheroes

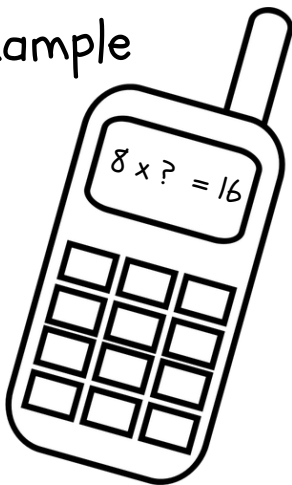
DANGER!
Take care with
number 4 and 5!

Multiplication and Division are the opposite of each other.

Look at the sums and see if you can work out the missing numbers and then write the opposite (inverse) sums beneath.



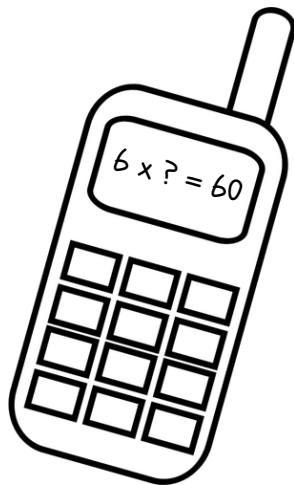
Example



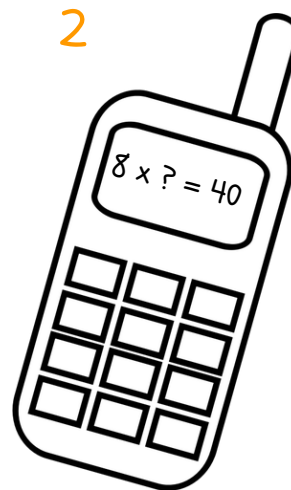
 $16 \div 8 = 2$

 $16 \div 2 = 8$

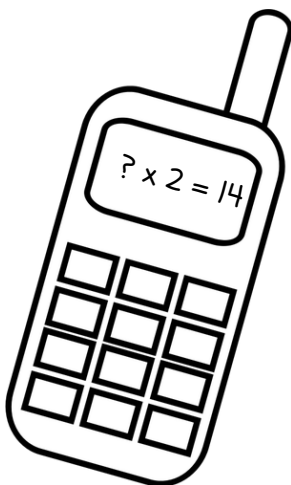
1



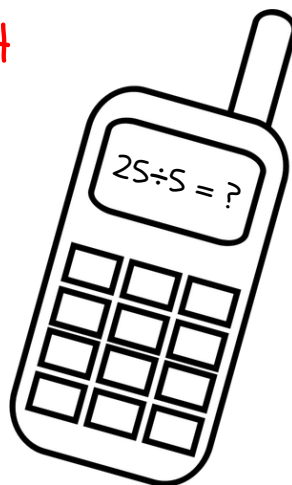
2



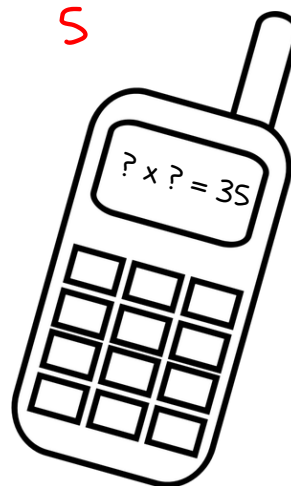
3



4



5





Count in 2s, 5s, 10s

1a. Lila is counting forwards in 5s.

If I start at 20, I will say 22.



Is she correct? Prove it.



R

Count in 2s, 5s, 10s

1b. Jude is counting forwards in 2s.

If I start at 2, I will say 10.



Is he correct? Prove it.



R

2a. Find your way through the maze by counting forwards through multiples of 10.

Start →	30	40	50	85	
	28	35	60	70	→ Finish
	90	100	22	34	
	29	58	86	51	



PS

2b. Find your way through the maze by counting forwards through multiples of 5.

Start →	10	15	20	25	
	5	10	37	30	→ Finish
	16	12	25	62	
	48	45	22	24	



PS

3a. Jaylin says the following numbers:

14, 16, 18, 20, 22



What number will he say next? Explain how you know.



R

3b. Anya says the following numbers:

50, 60, 70, 80, 90



What number will she say next? Explain how you know.



R

Count in 2s, 5s, 10s

4a. Larissa is counting backwards in 2s.



If I start at 38, I will say 30.

Is she correct? Prove it.



R

Count in 2s, 5s, 10s

4b. James is counting forwards in 10s.



If I start at 12, I will say 20.

Is he correct? Prove it.



R

5a. Find your way through the maze by counting backwards through multiples of 5.

Start →	45	40	92	80
	28	35	30	100
	91	19	25	20
	33	47	87	15
				→ Finish



PS

5b. Find your way through the maze by counting forwards through multiples of 2.

Start →	12	35	92	77
	14	16	37	36
	75	18	25	91
	33	20	22	24
				→ Finish



PS

6a. Thomas says the following numbers:

39, forty-nine, 59, sixty-nine, 79



What number will he say next? Explain how you know.



R

6b. Rayne says the following numbers:

ninety-five, 90, eighty-five, 80, 75



What number will she say next? Explain how you know.



R

Answers to Count in 2's, 5's and 10's

Developing

1a. She is incorrect because 22 is a multiple of 2.

2a. 30, 40, 50, 60, 70

3a. 24 because he is counting forwards in 2s.

Expected

4a. She is correct because 30 is a multiple of 2.

5a. 45, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15

6a. 89 because he is counting forwards in 10s.

Developing

1b. He is correct because 10 is a multiple of 2.

2b. 10, 15, 20, 25, 30

3b. 100 because she is counting forwards in 10s.

Expected

4b. He is incorrect because $12 + 10 = 22$

5b. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24

6b. 70 because she is counting backwards in 5s.

Extension maths

These activities are extra if your child has managed to independently work through the other daily activities.

You are more than welcome to sit with them and discuss the questions as they attempt them, as this can help consolidate their thinking and reasoning.

1. Put these numbers in order from smallest to largest.

- A. two tens and seven ones
- B. four tens and five ones
- C. three tens and nine ones
- D. eight tens and four ones
- E. six tens and two ones
- F. two tens and eight ones
- G. zero tens and nine ones
- H. seven tens and one one
- I. six tens and six ones
- J. eight tens and zero ones

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Choose numbers from above to complete this statement:

	>		=	45	<		<		>	
--	---	--	---	----	---	--	---	--	---	--

2. Find the gold, silver and bronze medal winners of sports day by adding up the points each class got for each event. The class with the most points at the end of the day wins!

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Relay race	18	29	25	24	29	22
Capture the flag	28	21	21	23	24	19
Dance-off	29	19	24	21	17	25
Egg and spoon race	16	28	25	20	26	23
Total Points:						

Which class won the gold medal?

Which classes won silver and bronze?

How many more points did Year 2 get than Year 4?

Extension maths

Answers

1. Put these numbers in order from smallest to largest.

A. two tens and seven ones

F. two tens and eight ones

B. four tens and five ones

G. zero tens and nine ones

C. three tens and nine ones

H. seven tens and one one

D. eight tens and four ones

I. six tens and six ones

E. six tens and two ones

J. eight tens and zero ones

G

A

F

C

B

E

I

H

J

D

Choose numbers from above to complete this statement:

D (84)

>

B (45)

=

45

<

H (71)

<

J (80)

>

I (66)

2. Find the gold, silver and bronze medal winners of sports day by adding up the points each class got for each event. The class with the most points at the end of the day wins!

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Relay race	18	29	25	24	29	22
Capture the flag	28	21	21	23	24	19
Dance-off	29	19	24	21	17	25
Egg and spoon race	16	28	25	20	26	23
Total Points:	91	97	95	88	96	89

Which class won the gold medal?

Year 2

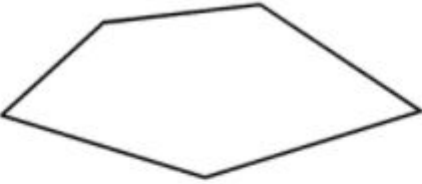

Which classes won silver and bronze?

Silver: Year 5, Bronze: Year 3

How many more points did Year 2 get than Year 4?

9

Mental Maths

1)	$5 + 7$	
2)	Half of 10	
3)	How many sides? 	
4)	$12 - 5$	
5)	Write down the number one hundred and eighty-two	
6)	$40 + 6$	
7)	Double 8	
8)	5×3	
9)	What is the next number? 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, ____	
10)	What is the value of the digit 5 in the number 57?	
11)	How many TENS make 40p?	
12)	A football costs £10. How much do 3 footballs cost?	
13)	How many minutes in an hour?	
14)	What is 10 more than 23?	
15)	How much money? 	p
16)	I am facing north. I turn a half-turn. What direction am I facing now?	

Madeline



In an old house in Paris
that was covered in vines

Lived twelve little girls in two
straight lines
in two straight lines they broke
their bread
and brushed their teeth
and went to bed

They smiled at the good
and frowned at the bad

And sometimes they were very
sad

They left the house at half past
nine,
in two straight lines
in rain or shine -
the smallest one was Madeline

She was not afraid of mice
She loved winter, snow and ice

To the tiger on the zoo
Madeline just said, "Pooh, pooh,"

And nobody knew so well
how to frighten Miss Clavel

In the middle of the night
Miss Clavel turned on her light
and said, "Something is not quite
right!"



Little Madeline sat in bed,
cried and cried; her eyes were red.

And soon after Doctor Cohn
came, he rushed out to the
phone
and he dialled: DAN-don-ten-six-
"Nurse," he said "it's an appendix!"

Everybody had to cry -
not a single eye was dry
Madeline was in his arm
in a blanket, safe and warm

In a car with a red light
they drove out into the night

Madeline woke two hours
later, in a room with flowers.

Madeline soon ate and drank.
On her bed, there was a crank,
and a crack on the ceiling that
had a habit
of sometimes looking like a
rabbit.

Outside were birds, trees and
sky-
and so ten days passed quickly
by.

Madeline



One fine morning miss Clavel
said-
"Isn't this a fine-
day to visit
Madeline."

VISITORS FROM TWO TO FOUR
read a sign outside her door.
Tiptoeing with solemn face,
with some flowers and a vase,

In the walked and then said
"Ahhh,"
when they saw the toys and
candy
and the dolls house from Papa.

But the biggest surprise by far -
on her stomach
was a scar!

*"Good-by", they said, " we'll come
again,"
and the little girls left in the rain.*

*They went home and broke their
bread,
brushed their
and went to bed*

In the middle of the night
Miss Clavel turned on her light
and said, "Something is not
right!"

And afraid of a disaster
Miss Clavel ran fast
and faster
And said, "Please children do -
tell me what is troubling you?"

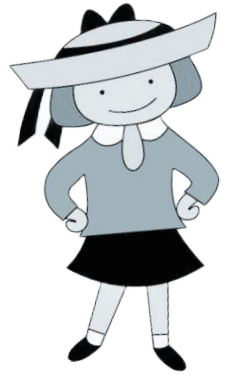
And all the little girls cried, " Boo
how,
we want to have our appendix
out, too!"

"Good night little girls -
Thank the Lord you are well!
Now go to sleep!
said Miss Clavel.

And she turned out the light-
and closed the door-
and that's all there is-
there isn't any more.



Madeline



Be a detective



Watch the flip through of the story and then have a go at answering the questions. You can use the video to help you if you get stuck.

1. Where does Madeline live?
2. Describe at least three things that Madeline and her friends do.
3. How is Madeline different from the other girls?
4. What wakes Miss Clavel the first time?
5. Why do all the girls cry when they come back from hospital?

Bonus questions: What do you think?

1. What words would you use to describe Madeline? Can you think of at least three?
2. Would you like to have Madeline as a friend? Explain why you would or why you would not.



Madeline



Text to self



Now you have read the story, made it your own and maybe watched the video as well, let's look at the story, character and plot.

Is there anything in the story that you can relate to? Anything that you have experienced before?

Have you been to any of the places mentioned in the story? France? Paris?

Have you been to a school?

Have you been to the zoo?

Have you frowned when people do naughty things?

Have you been to hospital before?

Think about the story and characters and see if you can pick out anything you have experienced before.

Text to text



Does the story Madeline remind you of any other books that you have read that have similar themes or things that happen in them?

Do you know a book about school?

Do you know a book where someone becomes poorly?

Do you know a book that is set in another country?

Do you know a book about an adventurous girl?



Madeline



Text to self



Text to text





Tell us about things you have experienced that also happen in the story of Madeline and any books that have similar things / characters in them.

Madeline



Role on the wall



What do you know about the main character, Madeline?
Write words or phrases that describe what you think Madeline is like and what we know about her..



Now write a paragraph about Madeline.
What can you tell us about her?
Remember full stops and capital letters.

Handwriting practice area with ten horizontal lines for writing.



Madeline



Persuasive writing



Madeline attends a school in Paris, France.
Do you think it is the same kind of school to your school?
What do you think is the same and what is different?

I would like you to think about what is great about your school
and try to convince Madeline to come to your school instead.

Make a list of the great things about your school.



What do you know about the main character, Madeline?
Write words or phrases that describe what you think Madeline is like.

Informal letter to Madeline

The diagram shows a piece of paper with a wavy top and bottom edge, representing a letter. It is set against a light orange background. The letter's content is as follows:

15 Your Road,
Your Town,
Your County.
AU44 6NE

24th September, 2000

Dear Jimmy,

This is where the content of your letter goes. You can write as if you're talking to your friend. You can even use slang.
Don't forget you still need to write in paragraphs.

Love,

Sarah

Annotations (in blue boxes with arrows pointing to the letter's parts):

- Top right: "Your address in the top right-hand corner of the page." (points to the address)
- Left side, top: "There's no need to put the other person's address in an informal letter." (points to the left margin)
- Left side, middle: "The name of the person you are writing to." (points to "Dear Jimmy,")
- Right side, middle: "The date is written here." (points to "24th September, 2000")
- Left side, bottom: "How you sign off depends on how you feel about the person. It could be: Yours truly, Yours, Love, Best Wishes." (points to "Love,")
- Left side, bottom: "Your name." (points to "Sarah")

Madeline



Persuasive writing



Writing a letter to Madeline

Let us now write a letter to Madeline to try and convince her to come to our school.



What do you know about the main character, Madeline?
Write words or phrases that describe what you think Madeline is like.

Science

Animal fact file



Create an animal fact file for one of the Invertebrates or Vertebrates you looked at last lesson.

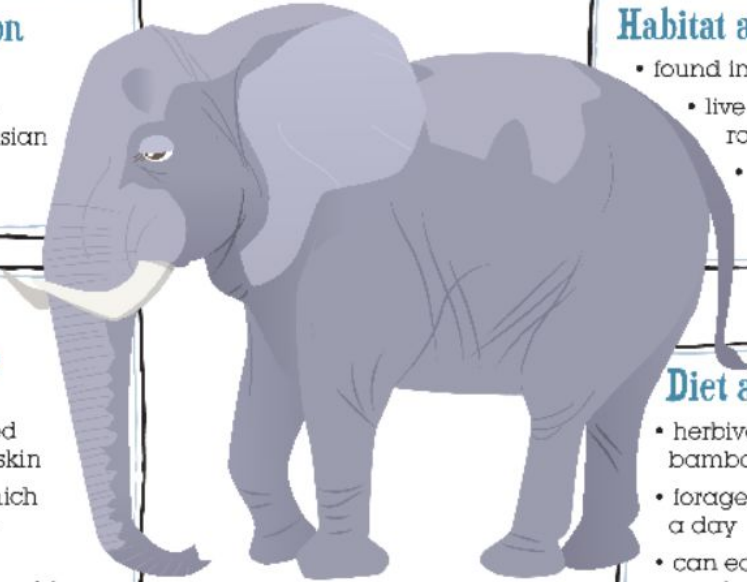
Here is an example:

Vertebrate

I have chosen an elephant. An elephant has a backbone and is a mammal.

They are vertebrates.

Fact File - Elephants



Classification

- mammals
- two species – African and Asian
- lifespan of 50-70 years

Habitat and Lifestyle

- found in Africa and Asia
- live in grasslands, rainforests and deserts
- stay in groups called herds, led by the oldest female

Size and Appearance

- large, bulky bodies covered in thick, grey skin
- large ears which help regulate temperature

Diet and Eating Habits

- herbivores – eat leaves, twigs, bamboo and roots
- forage for around 16 hours a day
- can eat 150 kg (300 lb) of food

Science
Animal fact file



R.E.

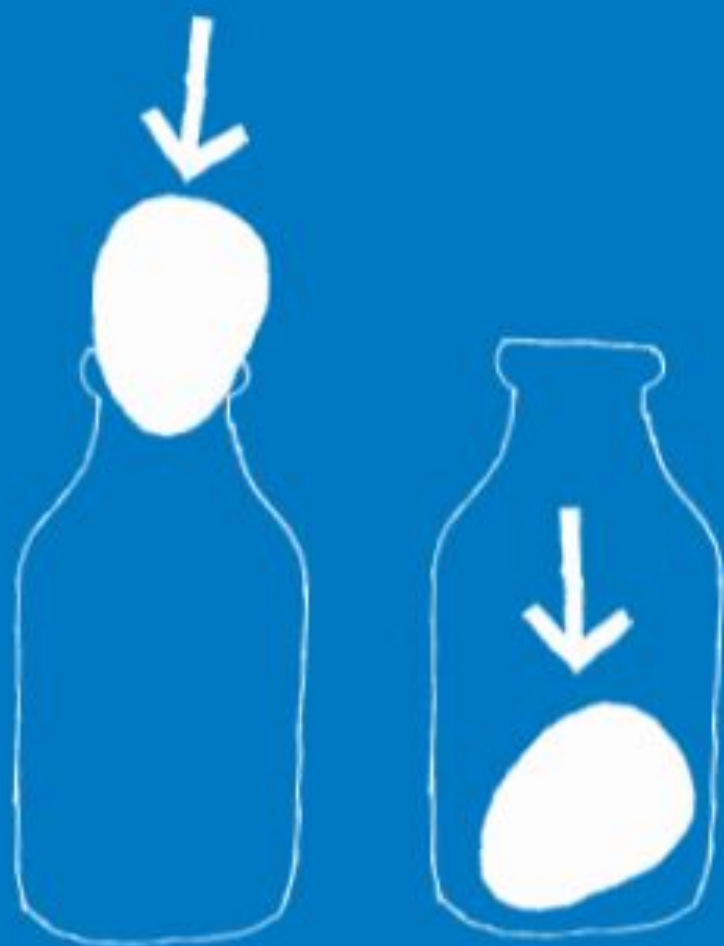
A special place for Christians



Why is the church a special place for Christians?
What events or 'rites of passage' happen in a church?
How does it make you feel when you visit a church?



CHANGING STATES



CHANGING STATES

Designed by Charles,
Design engineer at Dyson

The brief

Make an egg fit into a bottle without breaking it.

The method

1. Submerge the egg in a glass of vinegar for two days: the shell will become rubbery.
2. Heat the bottle in hot water – remember to use gloves or a tea towel when handling it.
3. Rest the egg on the neck of the bottle.
4. As the air inside the bottle cools down, it will contract and suck the egg down.

Top tip

Try lubricating the egg with cooking oil or washing up liquid.

Materials

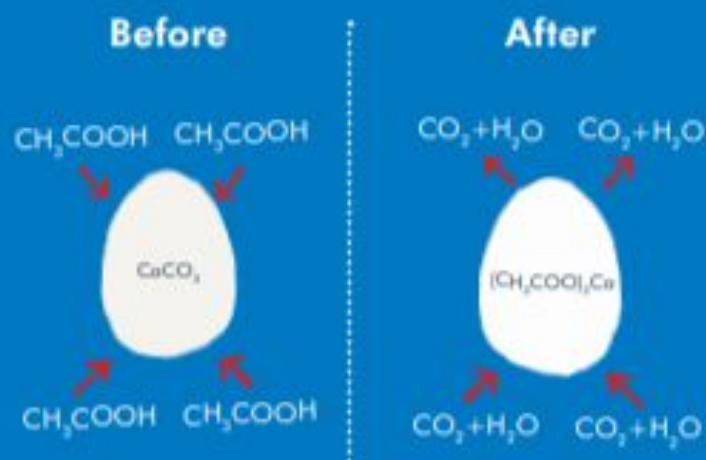
- An uncooked egg
- A pan of boiling water (with adult supervision)
- A glass of vinegar
- A wide-mouthed glass bottle



How does it work?

Eggs are rich in protein. When heat is applied, chemical bonds within the protein molecules are broken, and new bonds are formed between adjacent molecules. This creates a network of inter-connected proteins which causes the egg to go hard.

Vinegar contains acetic acid (CH_3COOH) that dissolves the calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) shell but leaves behind the egg's springy membrane.



Reflections



How has your week been?

Five empty circles arranged horizontally, intended for students to write their reflections.

Think about the three school values of
Love, Hope and Justice

Can you think of anything that has happened over the last few weeks, either at home or that you have heard of that would come under these three values?

What hopes do you have for the coming weeks or months?

Who has shown they care and how?

Who has shown fairness and honesty, maybe in your household?

Spellings

To understand that most words with two syllables that end in the l sound are spelt with –le

rattle

purple

simple

handle

triangle

little

middle

jungle

battle

bubble