



Maths Shed Assignments: <https://play.edshed.com>  
 Assignments: 5 x table (mixed addition & subtraction)

1

**Fractions – Counting in halves**

Watch the Espresso video below.  
[https://central.espresso.co.uk/espresso/primary\\_uk/subject/module/video/item884861/grade1/module883167/index.html?source=search-all-all-all-all&source-keywords=counting%20in%20halves](https://central.espresso.co.uk/espresso/primary_uk/subject/module/video/item884861/grade1/module883167/index.html?source=search-all-all-all-all&source-keywords=counting%20in%20halves)

It is important that you understand that 2 halves make a whole.

So  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

If you add another  $\frac{1}{2}$

$1 + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$

then add another  $\frac{1}{2}$

$1 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$

Now have a go at the worksheets below.

2

**Fractions - Finding a quarter  $\frac{1}{4}$**

Watch the following Espresso films.  
[https://central.espresso.co.uk/espresso/primary\\_uk/subject/module/video/item883169/grade1/module883167/index.html](https://central.espresso.co.uk/espresso/primary_uk/subject/module/video/item883169/grade1/module883167/index.html)  
 and  
[https://central.espresso.co.uk/espresso/primary\\_uk/subject/module/video/item883347/grade1/module883167/index.html](https://central.espresso.co.uk/espresso/primary_uk/subject/module/video/item883347/grade1/module883167/index.html)

**Plan a teddy bears picnic**

You will need to collect 4 teddies or toys for the picnic (or you could plan the picnic for your family).

Collect the items which you will then share between 4. You could substitute the food with other items.

- 20 raisins
- 12 cherry tomatoes
- 4 plates
- 4 cups
- 1 bottle of water
- 1 chocolate bar
- 4 sandwiches

Write down what each teddy had for their picnic

Have you tried any of the Maths games on Karate Cats? Have a look at the **Fractions** games on here.  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/games/embed/karate-cats-2?exitGameUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fbbc.co.uk%2Fbitesize%2Farticles%2Fzf4sscw>

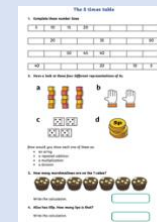
3

**Times Tables – 5 times table**

Practice counting forwards and backwards in 5's.  
 What do you notice about the pattern of numbers as you count?  
 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, etc.  
 60, 55, 50, 45, etc.

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

Complete the worksheet attached.



Lots of you enjoyed beating your parents at the 2 x table game last week. I thought you might enjoy doing the same with the 5 x table.

4

**Times Tables – 5 times table**

Keep practicing the 5 x table. I though you might enjoy watching this again.  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers/ks1-maths-the-5-times-table/zhbm47h>

Once you feel confident about your 5 times table, try these challenges.

First challenge  
 There are 3 statements. Talk about which you agree with and which you don't agree with. You could use practical equipment to help. Make sure you write down the calculations to show your understanding.

Second challenge  
 Write the related calculations for these problems. Count in 5s to help you.

A

**Geography – Physical Features and Human Features**

Geography can be divided into 2 main areas;

1. **Physical Geography** is the study of the Earth's natural features.

- beach
- cliff
- coast
- forest
- hill
- mountain
- sea
- ocean
- river
- soil
- valley
- vegetation
- season
- weather

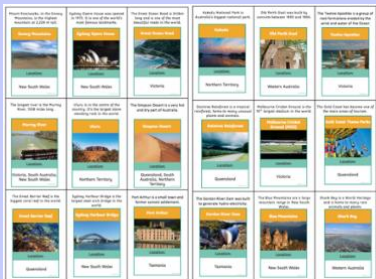
2. **Human Geography** is the study of the impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world.

- city
- town
- village
- factory
- farm
- house
- office
- port
- harbour
- shop
- bridge

Physical Features are those that have occurred naturally. Human features are those that have been created by humans

Cut out the attached set of cards. Each shows a photograph and some information about different locations in Australia. Talk about what you see and read and then separate them into 2 sets:

**Physical features & Human Features**



B

**Geography – Physical Features and Human Features**

**Activity 1**

Now you understand a little more about Physical Features and Human Features I want you to look around where you live. Think about either:

- your home
- your village
- your town

Make 2 lists with all of the:

- Physical features you can see.
- Human features you can see.

**Activity 2**

Draw a map which shows all the physical and human features you have seen.

Look at the example map below. Could you include a key like the one shown?



C

**SCIENCE – Observing Seeds**

This Espresso video explains how seeds spread. [https://central.espresso.co.uk/espresso/primary\\_uk/subject/module/video/item1236913/grade1/module1197183/index.html?source=search-all-KS1-all-all&source-keywords=seeds](https://central.espresso.co.uk/espresso/primary_uk/subject/module/video/item1236913/grade1/module1197183/index.html?source=search-all-KS1-all-all&source-keywords=seeds)

Seeds are part of a plant. Some seeds grown inside fruit and vegetables. Seeds grow to make new plants. When the plants are small they are called seedlings.

I would like you to collect some seeds to observe. Ask your family if they have any seeds at home for planting? These could be for flowers, fruit or vegetables. You could also collect some seeds from the food you are eating. Next time someone is eating or cooking fruit or vegetables, have a look to see if they have seeds. See how many different seeds you can collect.

- Where are the seeds? (some are inside and some are outside.)
- What do they look like?
- Can you see any similarities or differences?
- Are all the seeds the same size?

Look at the different seeds you have found. Choose 2 different seeds and complete the attached sheet. Take care when doing your drawing of the seed. Look at the shape and colour.



If you planted your sunflower seed last week, have a look at it. Has anything happened? What has changed?

**A**

**Design & Technology - Sydney Harbour Bridge**

One very famous Human Features of Australia is **Sydney Harbour Bridge**. It is the world's tallest steel arch bridge and is a famous landmark. Sydney Harbour Bridge was opened in 1932.



You can cross the bridge by rail, car, bus, bicycle and walk. You can even take a tour to climb up the bridge to see the incredible view over Sydney Harbour.



**Challenge:**

I would like you to design and build a bridge. You can use whatever you choose, e.g. paper, card, Lego or any other material.

It can be as big or small as you choose BUT it must be strong enough to drive a toy car over.

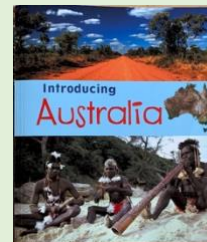
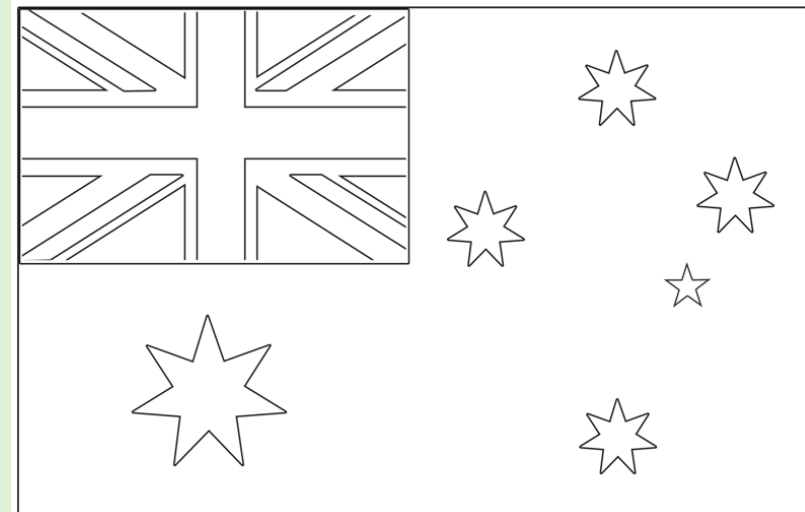
Email me a photo of your bridge. I would love to see what you build.

**B**

**Geography – Australian Flag**

Create the Australian flag. First you will need to research the correct colours of the flag.

You could use the template attached and colour in using pencils, felt tips, crayons or paint; create a collage using bits cut out from a magazine or using things found in nature. You don't have to use the template if you can think of another way for example using fabric.



If you want to read more about Australia, this non-fiction book **Introducing Australia** is available to read free.

[https://readon.myon.co.uk/reader/index.html?a=incon\\_iaus\\_f13](https://readon.myon.co.uk/reader/index.html?a=incon_iaus_f13)

Below are the spelling lists you will find as your EdShed assignments this week.

Spelling Shed Assignments: <https://play.edshed.com>

As well as practicing spellings on EdShed, you could try some of these activities to help learn your spellings.

Topic Words

Words with /s/ sound spelled with a c

seeds  
flower  
sun  
water  
plant  
grow  
tree  
bulb  
sleep  
sunflower

race  
ice  
cell  
city  
fancy  
lace  
space  
circle  
circus  
rice

Strategies for Learning Spellings

Parents: In year 2, the types of spellings and spelling patterns that children are expected to know continues to increase. As well as further 'common exception words' (words that don't follow the usual rules but are used regularly), there is a whole series of spelling patterns and rules for children to learn. Teachers often find that getting children to learn spellings is one thing, but then getting them to use them in their everyday writing is another. All the more reason why children should practise their spellings in different ways and then be given the chance to use them in their writing. In addition, when a new spelling rule has been taught, children need to learn how to apply that rule to all words, not just a list they have been given to learn at home. If you wish to boost your child's spelling ability even further, encourage them to read, as exposure to lots of words will lead to a better understanding of spelling.

Here are some ideas for different ways to learn your spellings at home. Try one or two different ones each week and see which ones work best for you.

Keep Copying

Write your words out three times each. Use different colours if you want to.

spelling  
spelling  
spelling

Make the Headlines

Cut letters out of newspapers or magazines and stick them onto paper to make the words in your list.



Build a Pyramid

Make a pyramid using the letters in your words.

W  
wo  
wor  
word  
words

Create with Colour

Write your words with each letter in a different colour, or write them with all the vowels in blue and all the consonants in red.

spelling  
spelling

Capital Idea

Write your words three times, each in capital letters.

SPELLING  
SPELLING  
SPELLING

Learn Your ABC

Write your words in alphabetical order, then rewrite them in order of the second letter, third letter and so on.

my  
words  
spelling  
spelling  
words  
my

Take a Test

Ask someone at home to test you by reading each word as you write it down. To make it more of a challenge, set a time limit, for example 20 seconds per word.

1. my
2. spelling
3. words

Picture This

Include each of your words in a funny picture that makes you think of the word.



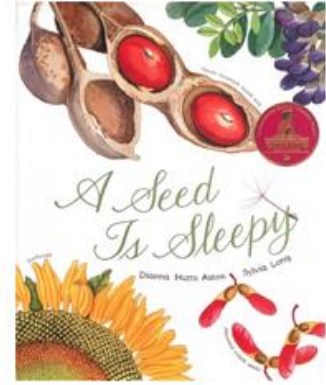
Build a Sentence

Write each of your words in a sentence. See if you can build your sentences into a story.

One day a huge spelling monster came to my town and ate all the words!

# A seed is sleepy

by Dianna Hutts Aston    Illustrated by Sylvia Long



Pg. 1-2

## ***A seed is sleepy.***

It lies there, tucked inside its flower, on its cone, or beneath the soil. Snug. Still.

Pg. 3-4

## ***A seed is secretive.***

It does not reveal itself too quickly.

Most seeds sleep through a season or two, waiting for warmer temperatures of spring. But some take their time. Ten years might pass before the bright red-orange seed of the Texas mountain laurel shows its purple blooms.

Pg. 5-6

## ***A seed is fruitful.***

Ninety percent of the plants on Earth are flowering plants. Flowering plants produce fruits – fruits of all shapes and textures that keep the seeds cozy until they have found the right place to grow.

Pg. 7-8

## ***A seed is naked.***

Who would guess that a seed as small as a freckle would grow into the world's tallest tree? Only ten percent of redwood trees begin as seeds, though. Most redwood trees spring from existing trees.

Yes, naked!

Scientists call gymnosperms – seeds that aren't clothed in fruits – naked seeds. Most naked seeds hide themselves on the scales of cones until they're ready to make a dash for the ground.

Pg. 9-10

## ***Seeds come in many sizes.***

The orchid seed is the smallest of all. There might be a million seeds in one pod! The seed of the coco de mer palm is the largest. It can weigh up to 60 pounds.

Pg. 11-12

## ***A seed is adventurous.***

It must strike out on its own, in search of a less crowded place to put down roots. A parachute of fine, silky hairs can take a dandelion seed 100 miles from its parent plant.

Pg. 13-14

Drift seeds float on ocean currents, from one shore to another.

They have enough air inside to help them float, and their thick, protective shells keep out seawater.

Pg. 15-16

***A seed is inventive.***

To find a spot to grow, a seed might leap from its pod, or cling to a child's shoestring, or tumble through a bear's belly. A seed hopes to land where there is plenty of sunlight, soil, and water.

Pg. 17-18

***A seed is generous.***

It gives the baby plant an embryo, a seed coat to keep it warm.

The embryo's first meal comes from its seed leaves, or cotyledons. Seeds with one seed leaf, like corn, are called monocots. Seeds with two seed leaves, like beans, are called dicots.

Pg. 19-20

***Some seeds are ancient.***

Not all seeds are eager to germinate. Some have lain dormant, or slept undisturbed, for more than a thousand years.

The oldest known seed to sprout came from an extinct date palm tree. After it was unearthed from a long-ago king's mountaintop palace in Israel, a scientist planted. Four weeks later, it sprouted!

Pg. 21-22

***A seed is thirsty and hungry.***

Once a seed has shed its coat, it drinks in the rain, the dew, and yesterday's icicles. It feasts on minerals in the soil.

Part of the seed, the root, feels the tug of gravity and digs down deep.

Another part of the seed, the shoot, is sensitive to light, so it reaches for the sun.

Pg. 23-24

***A seed is clever.***

Plants make their own food through a process called photosynthesis. Inside plant leaves are cells containing chemicals that absorb sunlight. Light gives them the energy they need to turn water and carbon dioxide – a gas in the air – into food.

It knows to seek the sunlight..... to push itself up, up, up through the soil. But wait awhile before that happens.

Pg. 25-28

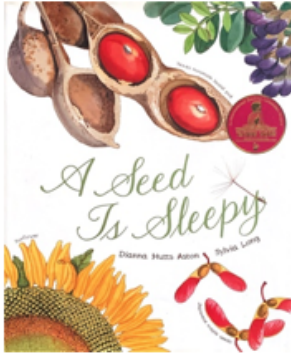
***A seed is sleepy.***

But only until it has found a place in the sun and it has had its breakfast and a drink of water.

Then a seed is....

awake!





## A seed is sleepy

By Dianna Hutts Aston    Illustrated by Sylvia Long

### **On page 2**

A seed is sleepy.

It lies there, tucked inside its flower, on its cone, or beneath the soil. Snug. Still.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1.           | A root word is a word or part of a word that we use to make other words.<br>What root word do you see in 'sleepy'? |
| <br><br><br> |  |

- |              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 2.           | What does 'sleepy' mean? |
| <br><br><br> |                          |

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 3.           | The author uses other words and phrases on this page to tell us that the seed is sleepy?<br>Highlight or underline them. |
| <br><br><br> |  |

It lies there, tucked inside its flower, on its cone, or beneath the soil. Snug. Still.

### **On page 3**

A seed is secretive.

It does not reveal itself too quickly.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 4.           | What root word do you see in the word 'secretive'? |
| <br><br><br> |  |

- |              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 5.           | What does 'secret' mean? |
| <br><br><br> |                          |

6. What do you think it means when someone or something is 'secretive'?

**On pages 11-12**

A seed is adventurous.

It must strike out on its own, in search of a less crowded place to put down roots.

7. Which adjective does the author use to describe the seed on this page?

8. What root word do you see in the word 'adventurous'?

9. What does it mean to be 'adventurous'?

10. Either listen again to the story, or look through the text attached. Look carefully at the heading for each page that begins with 'A seed is.....'  
What other adjectives does the author use to describe the seed?

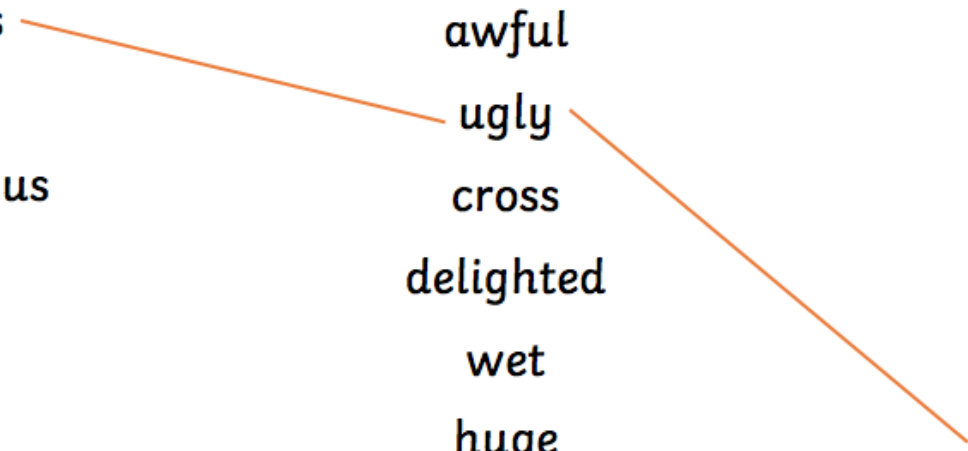
## Synonyms

Find **3 synonyms** for each of the following words and write them in the boxes.

fast			
slow			
cold			
hot			
old			
young			

Can you match the word to its synonyms?

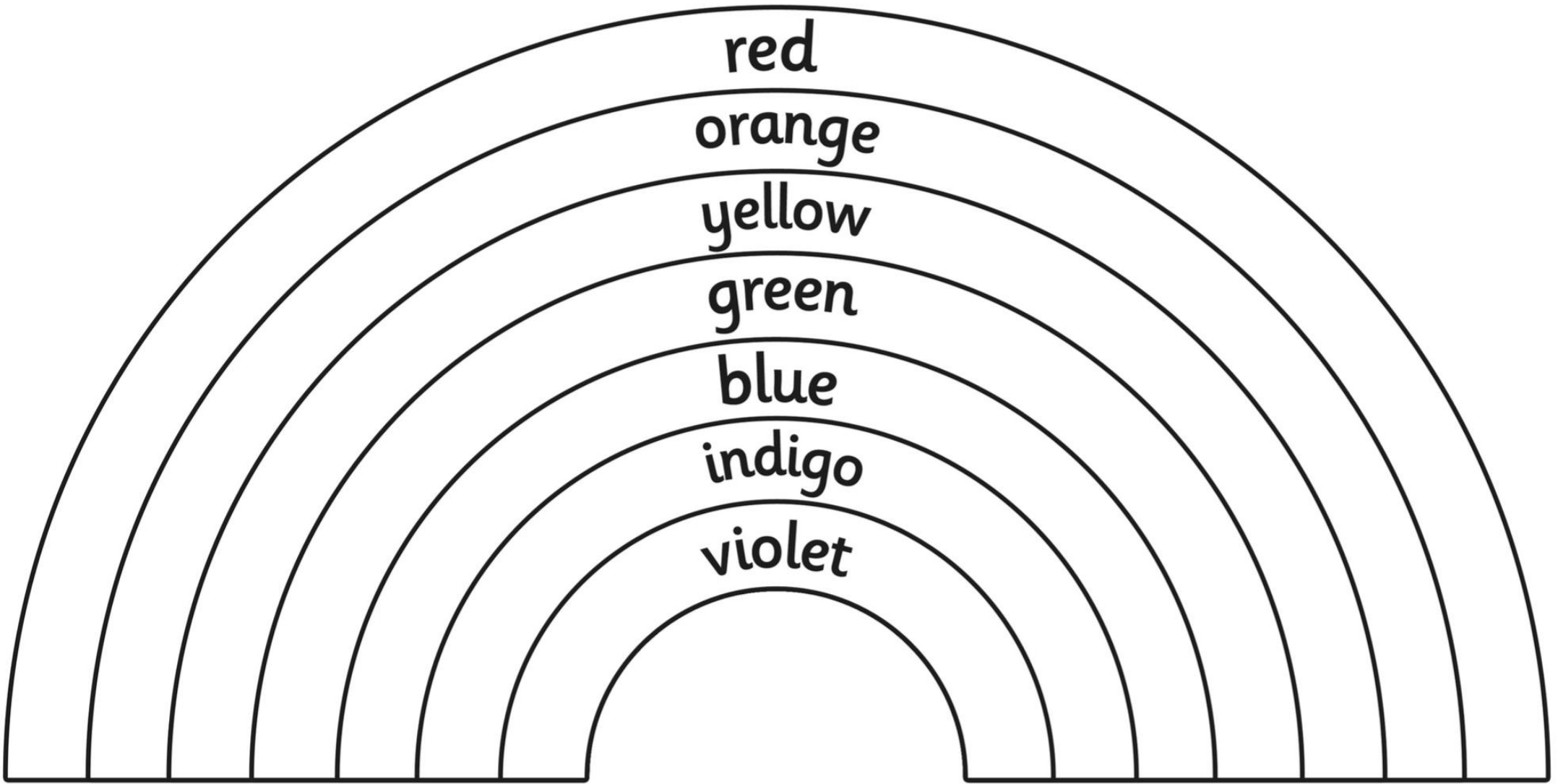
hideous      awful      drenched  
nasty      ugly      gigantic  
enormous      cross      furious  
angry      delighted      horrible  
happy      wet      joyful  
soaked      huge      repulsive



Complete these sentences using different synonyms for good.  
e.g. I think that chocolate tastes **great**.

1. My dad is a \_\_\_\_\_ cook.
2. I am \_\_\_\_\_ at dancing.
3. My best friend is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I would really like to be \_\_\_\_\_ at football.

# The Rainbow



red

orange

yellow

green

blue

indigo

violet

## Missing Punctuation

If you look carefully you will see that I have missed out all the punctuation in the following sentences. Copy them into your book, but remember to add the missing capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks.

1. a seed is sleepy
2. ninety percent of the plants on Earth are flowering plants
3. who would guess that a tiny seed could grow into a tall tree
4. the seed drinks up the rain
5. how clever the seed is
6. drift seeds float on ocean currents
7. what seed is the smallest
8. some seeds are ancient
9. the seed knows to seek the sunlight
10. what an amazing number of seeds in one sunflower

Now try to write your own sentences about The Sleepy Seed, using a variety of punctuation.

# My Book Review

Title: .....

Author: .....

Illustrator: .....

Rate the book by colouring the stars.



Book Genre: (fiction/ non-fiction / poetry. ....

What was this book about? .....

.....

.....

.....

What was your favourite part of this book and why? .....

.....

.....

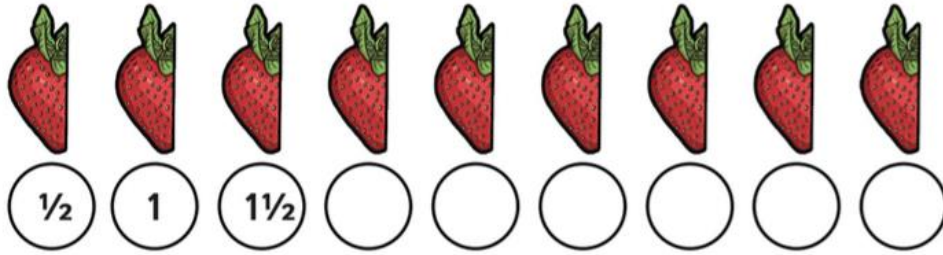
.....

Draw a picture of your favourite part of the book.

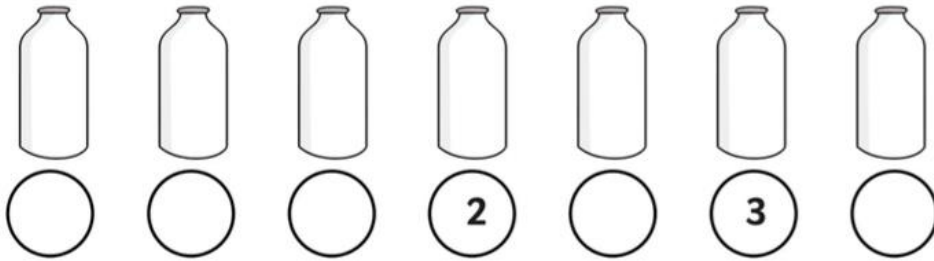
A large, empty rounded rectangle with a black border, intended for drawing a picture of the favorite part of the book.

# Counting in Halves

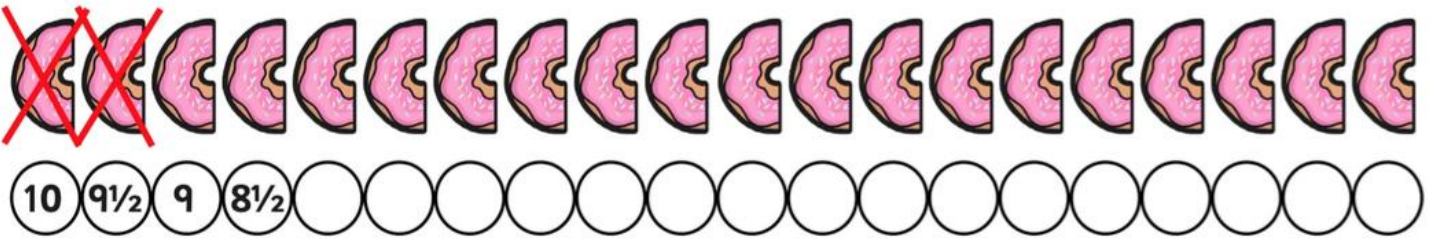
1. How many strawberries are there altogether? Can you count them in halves and fill in the missing numbers?



2. Each bottle has  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of milk in it. How many pints of milk are there altogether? Can you count them in halves and fill in the missing numbers?



3. I have 10 donuts. I have cut them all in half and eat 6 halves. Can you cross out the donuts I eat and count back to show how many are left each time?

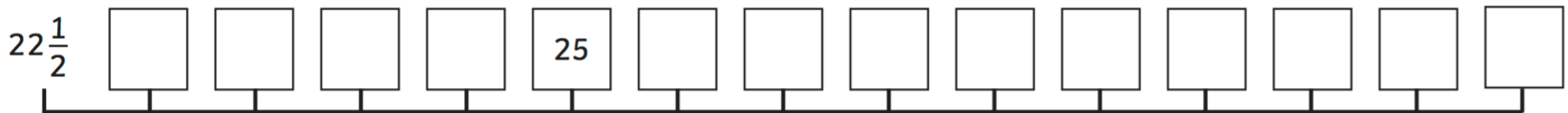
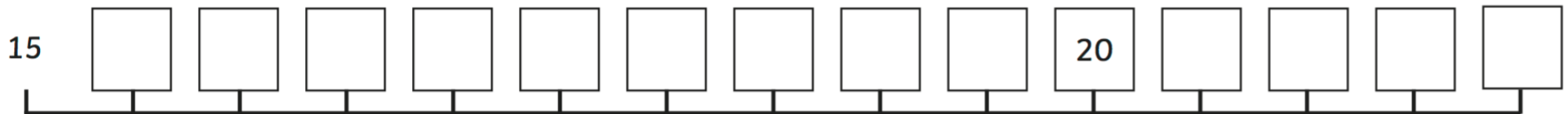
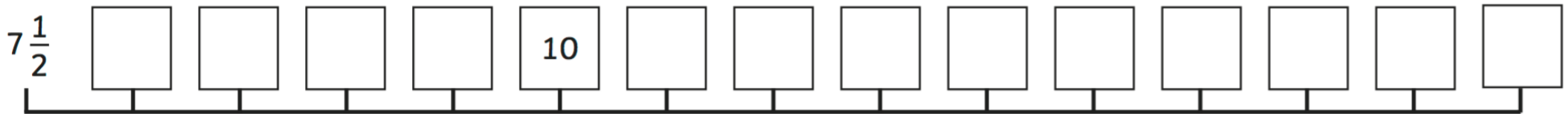
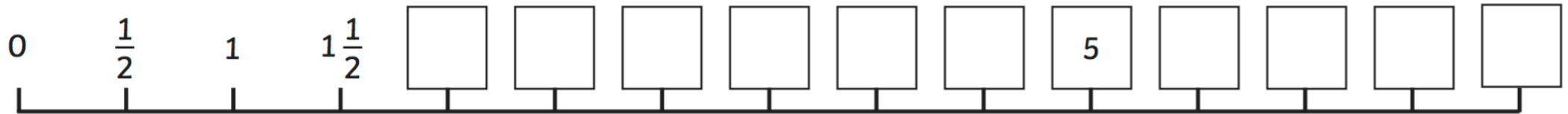


4. Rebecca Rabbit can hop  $\frac{1}{2}$  metre each time she hops. She takes 11 hops. How far has she travelled?



# Counting in Fractions - Halves

Count up the number line and fill in the missing fractions or whole numbers.



# The 5 times table

1. Complete these number lines

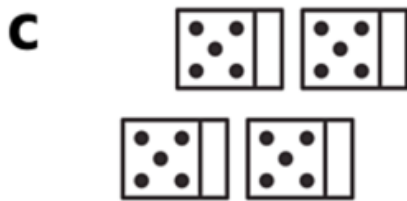
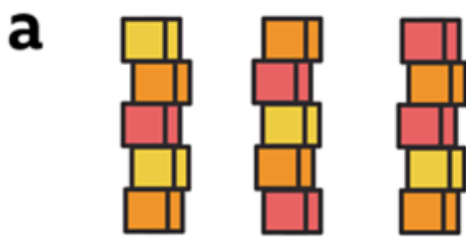
5	10	15	20				
---	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

	20			35			50
--	----	--	--	----	--	--	----

		50	45	40			
--	--	----	----	----	--	--	--

40				20		10	5
----	--	--	--	----	--	----	---

2. Have a look at these four different representations of 5s.



How would you show each one of these as:

- an array
- a repeated addition
- a multiplication
- a division

3. How many marshmallows are on the 7 cakes?



Write the calculation.

4. Alice has 50p. How many 5ps is that?

Write the calculation.

# 5 Times Table Jungle Race

Multiply the numbers on the track. Write them down as you go.  
Use a timer to see how long it takes you to get to the bananas!

The track is a U-shaped path with the following numbers in its segments:

- Top-left: 5, 3, 1
- Left side: 2, 10
- Bottom-left: 4, 7, 6, 1
- Bottom: 2
- Right side: 9, 5, 8, 4
- Top-right: 10, 7, 3, 6

A central green leaf contains the text **x5**. A monkey is positioned at the **START** line on a branch. A bunch of bananas is at the end of the track.

## The 5 Times Table



Aman

$$0 \times 5 = 5$$



Jin

$5 \times 3 = 15$  is the same as  $15 = 5 \times 3$ .



Alice

All the multiples of 5 have 0 or 5 ones.

Do you agree with the children?  
Explain your answer.

## The 5 Times Table



At the café, all hot chocolate toppings are 5p.



Alice chose cream, a flake and strawberry sauce.  
Aman asked for marshmallows, fudge, cream and nuts.  
Jin had all the toppings.

Write a calculation for each child to show how much each of them spent.

Alice's mum spent 25p on toppings.

Aman's dad spent 30p on toppings.

Jin's Grandma spent 10p on toppings.



**How many toppings did they each have?  
Write a calculation for each adult.**

**What toppings would you have?  
Work out the cost.**

Mount Kosciuszko, in the Snowy Mountains, is the Highest mountain at 2,228 m tall.

### Snowy Mountains



Location:

New South Wales

twinkl.com

Sydney Opera House was opened in 1973. It is one of the world's most famous landmarks.

### Sydney Opera House



Location:

New South Wales

twinkl.com

The Great Ocean Road is 243km long and is one of the most beautiful roads in the world.

### Great Ocean Road



Location:

Victoria

twinkl.com

The longest river is the Murray River, 1558 miles long.

### Murray River



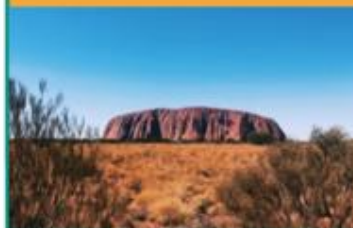
Location:

Victoria, South Australia,  
New South Wales

twinkl.com

Uluru is in the centre of the country. It's the largest alone standing rock in the world.

### Uluru



Location:

Northern Territory

twinkl.com

The Simpson Desert is a very hot and dry part of Australia.

### Simpson Desert



Location:

Queensland, South  
Australia, Northern  
Territory

twinkl.com

The Great Barrier Reef is the biggest coral reef in the world.

### Great Barrier Reef



Location:

Queensland

twinkl.com

Sydney Harbour Bridge is the largest steel arch bridge in the world.

### Sydney Harbour Bridge



Location:

New South Wales

twinkl.com

Port Arthur is a small town and former convict settlement.

### Port Arthur



Location:

Tasmania

twinkl.com

Kakadu National Park is Australia's biggest national park.

### Kakadu



Location:

Northern Territory

twinkl.com

Old Perth Gaol was built by convicts between 1855 and 1856.

### Old Perth Gaol



Location:

Western Australia

twinkl.com

The Twelve Apostles is a group of rock formations eroded by the wind and water of the Ocean

### Twelve Apostles



Location:

Victoria

twinkl.com

Daintree Rainforest is a tropical rainforest, home to many unusual plants and animals.

### Daintree Rainforest



Location:

Queensland

twinkl.com

Melbourne Cricket Ground is the 10<sup>th</sup> largest stadium in the world.

### Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG)



Location:

Victoria

twinkl.com

The Gold Coast has become one of the main areas of tourism.

### Gold Coast Theme Parks



Location:

Queensland

twinkl.com

The Gordon River Dam was built to generate hydro-electricity.

### Gordon River Dam



Location:

Tasmania

twinkl.com

The Blue Mountains are a large mountain range in New South Wales.

### Blue Mountains



Location:

New South Wales

twinkl.com

Shark Bay is a World Heritage and is home to many rare animals and plants.

### Shark Bay



Location:

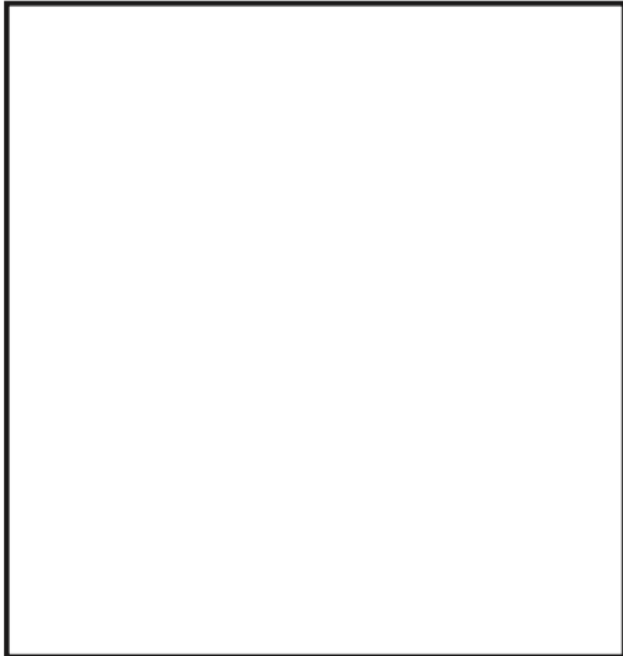
Western Australia

twinkl.com

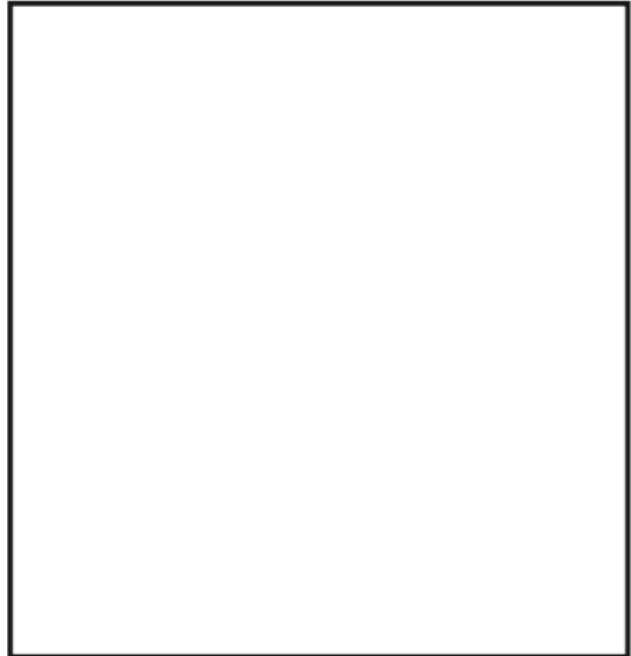


Draw a detailed picture of *two* seeds.  
Look at the shape, colour and any patterns on it.

Seed 1



Seed 2



Look at your two seeds.

Write down 2 similarities.

•

---

---

•

---

---

Write down 2 differences.

•

---

---

•

---

---



