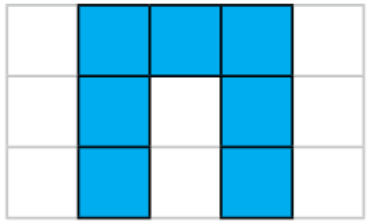
Monday 31st March

a

Work out the perimeter of this shape which has been drawn on 1cm squared paper.



_____

b

1.3m – ☐ = 95cm

1.1 litres – ☐ = 450ml

c

Jamie has £61.75. He spends £28.92. How much money does he have left?

_____

d

Write the name spelled out using these coordinates:

(5,1), (4,2), (0,1), (2,5)

_____

(1,2), (4,3), (5,0), (2,2)

_____

e

$\frac{2}{10} + \frac{3}{100} = \frac{\quad}{100} = 0.23$

$\frac{8}{10} + \frac{\quad}{100} = \frac{85}{100} = 0.85$

f

With this fact in mind, 14 – 8 = 6, write a related fact with the answer 6000.

_____

_____

g

There are 144 people who went swimming at the local leisure centre on Saturday morning.

Four ninths were male.

How many were female?

_____

h

In one year at a caravan site, 3218 caravans and 5219 motorhomes stayed for one night. How many more motorhomes stayed than caravans?

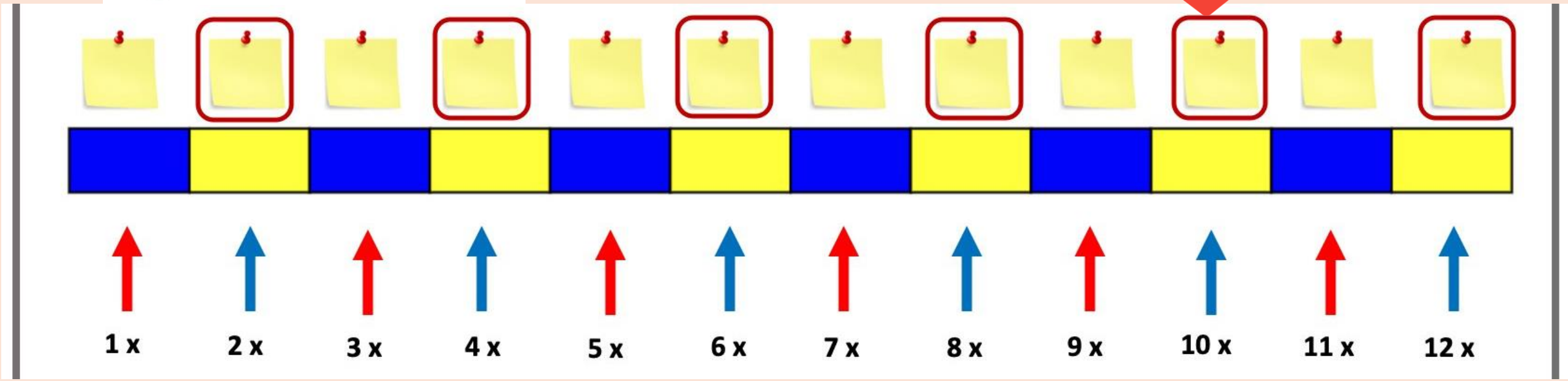
_____

Is it your day for TTRS?

31.03.25

TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.

Counting stick: x8



31.03.25

TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.

3 in 3

1. 365 ÷ 3 =

2. $\frac{3}{4}$ = 0.____

3. 3/8 of 112 =

Ch – write the factor pairs of 24.

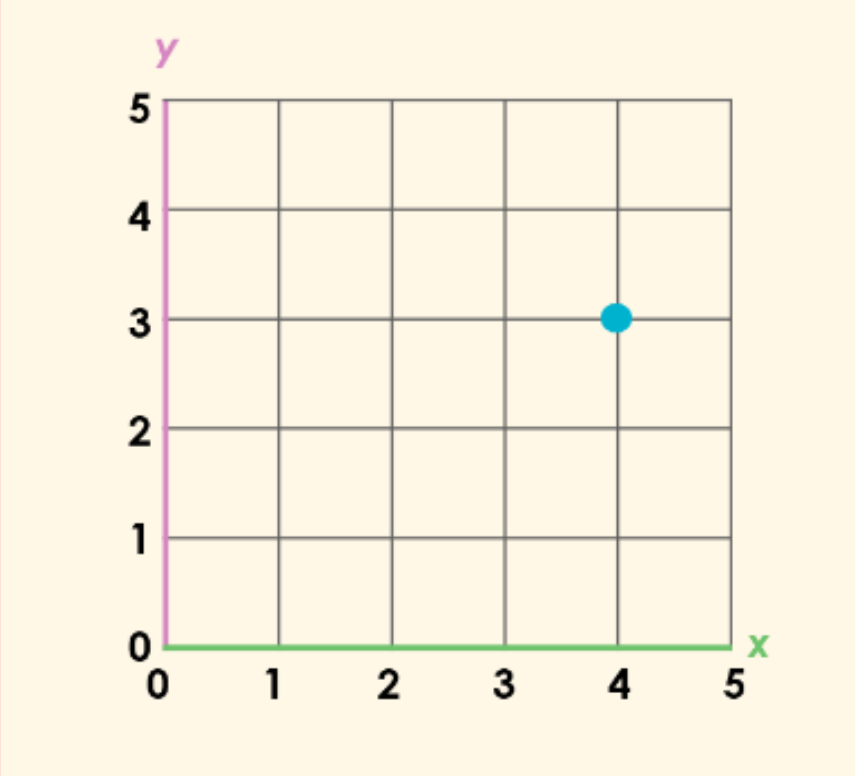
31.03.25

TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.

31.03.25

TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.

We use pairs of coordinates to describe the exact position of a point where two lines meet on a grid.



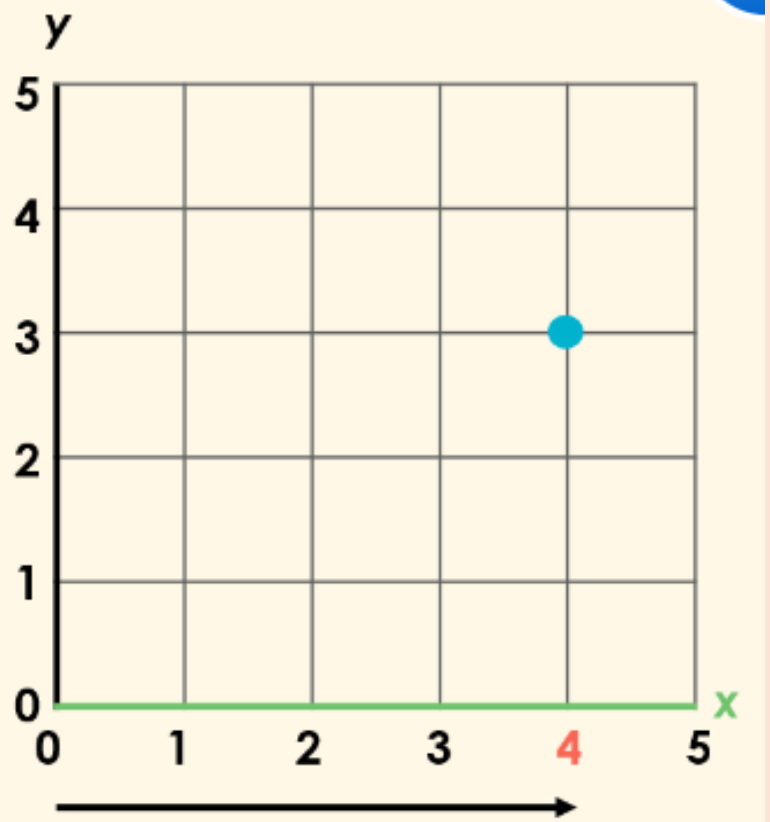
31.03.25

TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.

When we write a pair of coordinates, we start by looking at the numbers along the x-axis first.

along the x-axis first.

We stop once we reach the vertical line that the point is positioned on.



Here, we have stopped at the number 4 on the *x*-axis.
We can write it down as the first part of our coordinate.

(4, __)

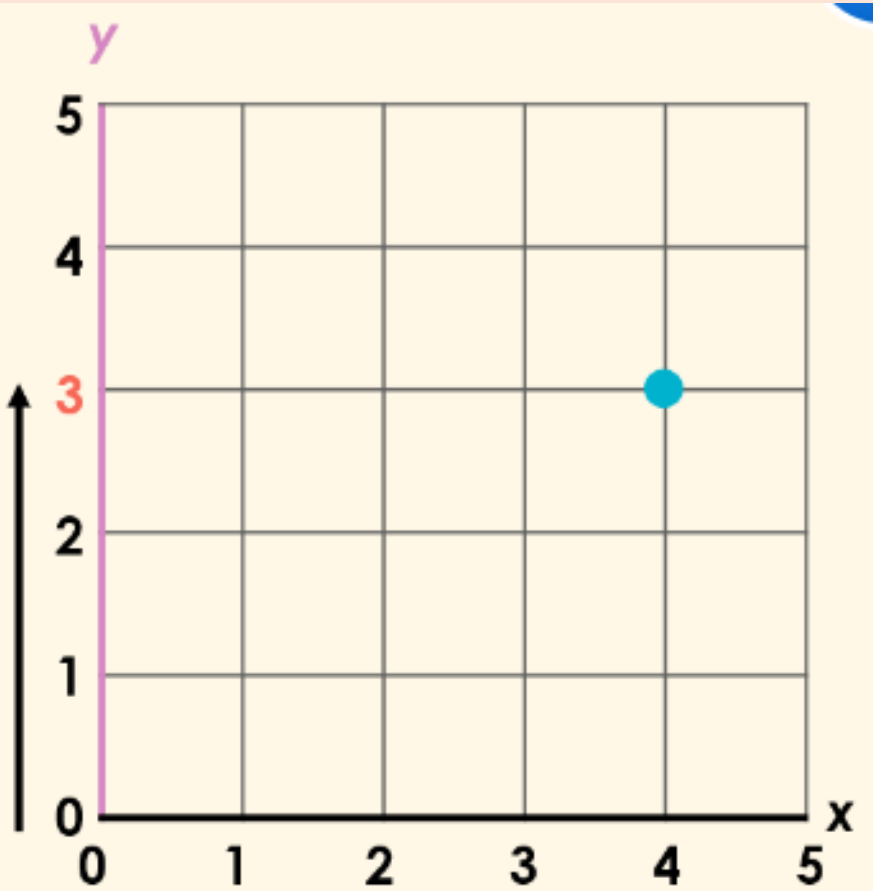
31.03.25

TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.

Next we look at the numbers on the y-axis.

We start looking from 0 and keep moving up the vertical line until we get to the horizontal line that the point is positioned on.

This time, we stop at the number 3.



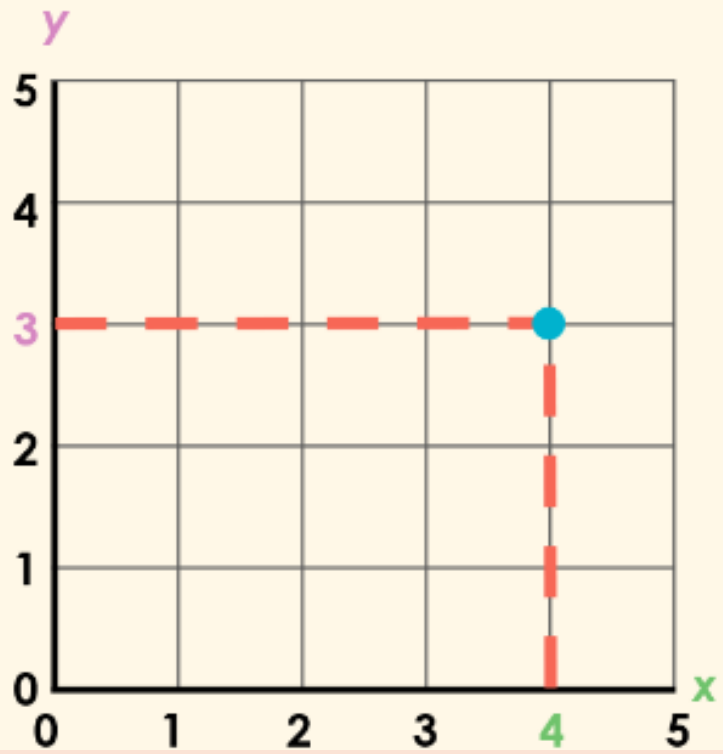
31.03.25
TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.

Now we use the numbers that we have found on the axes to create a pair of coordinates.

Coordinates always come in pairs because the first number describes the position on the *x*-axis, and the second number describes the position on the *y*-axis.

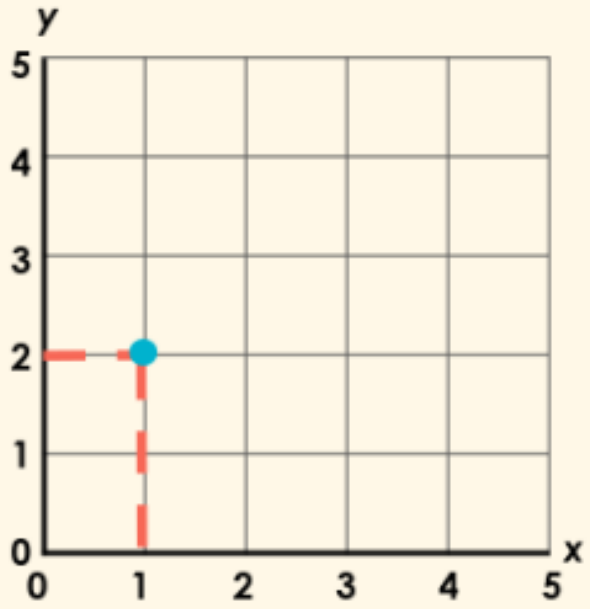
Coordinates are written inside brackets and are separated by a comma, as shown below.

(4, 3)

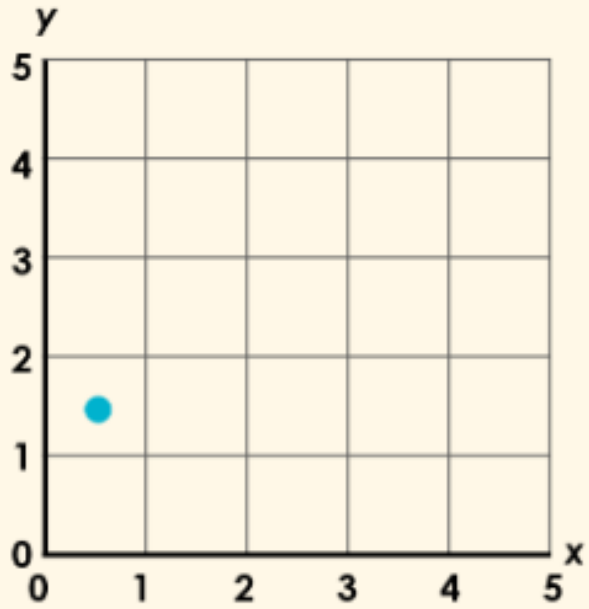


31.03.25
TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.

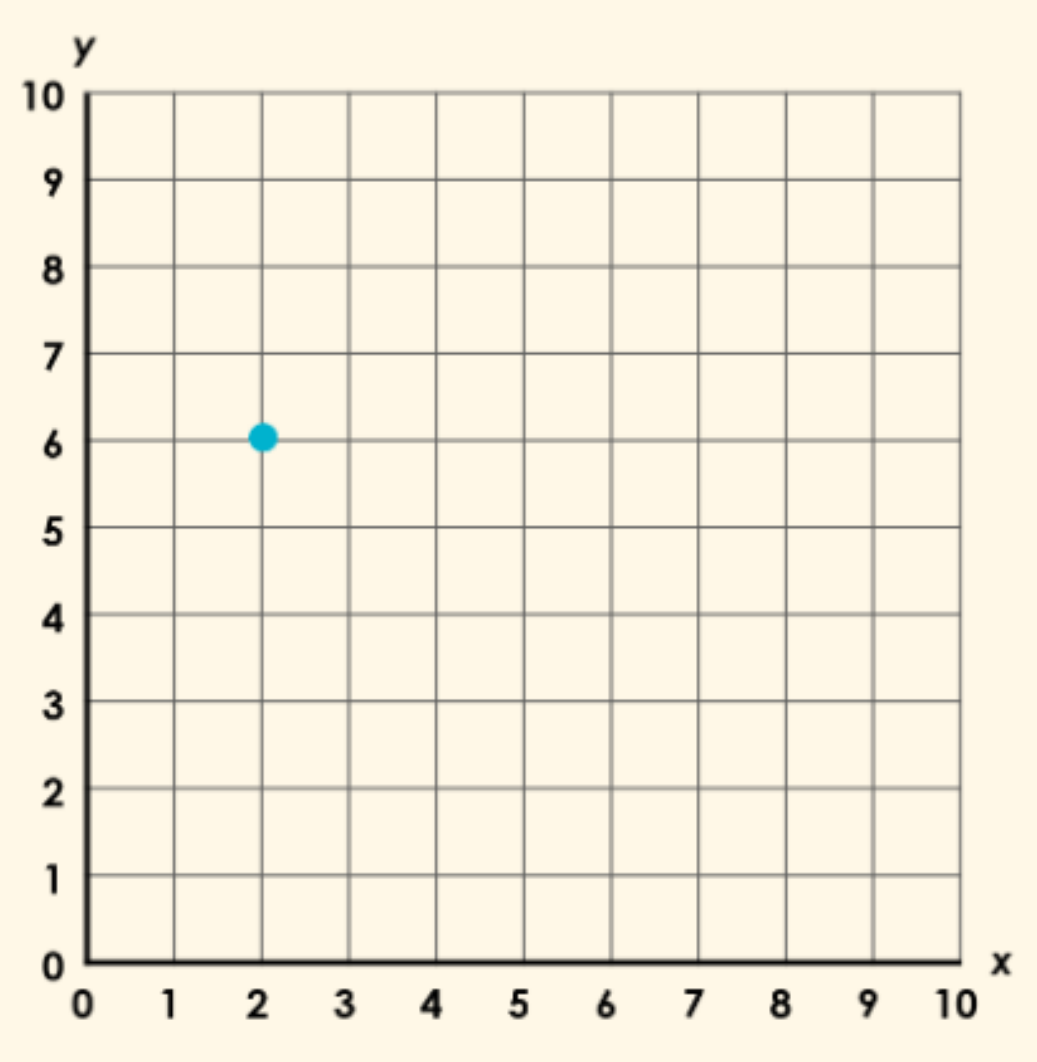
Coordinates are always positioned where two lines meet on a grid.
We cannot have a correct coordinate if the point is in the middle of a square, as this means that it is not touching two lines that meet.



(1 , 2)



31.03.25
TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.



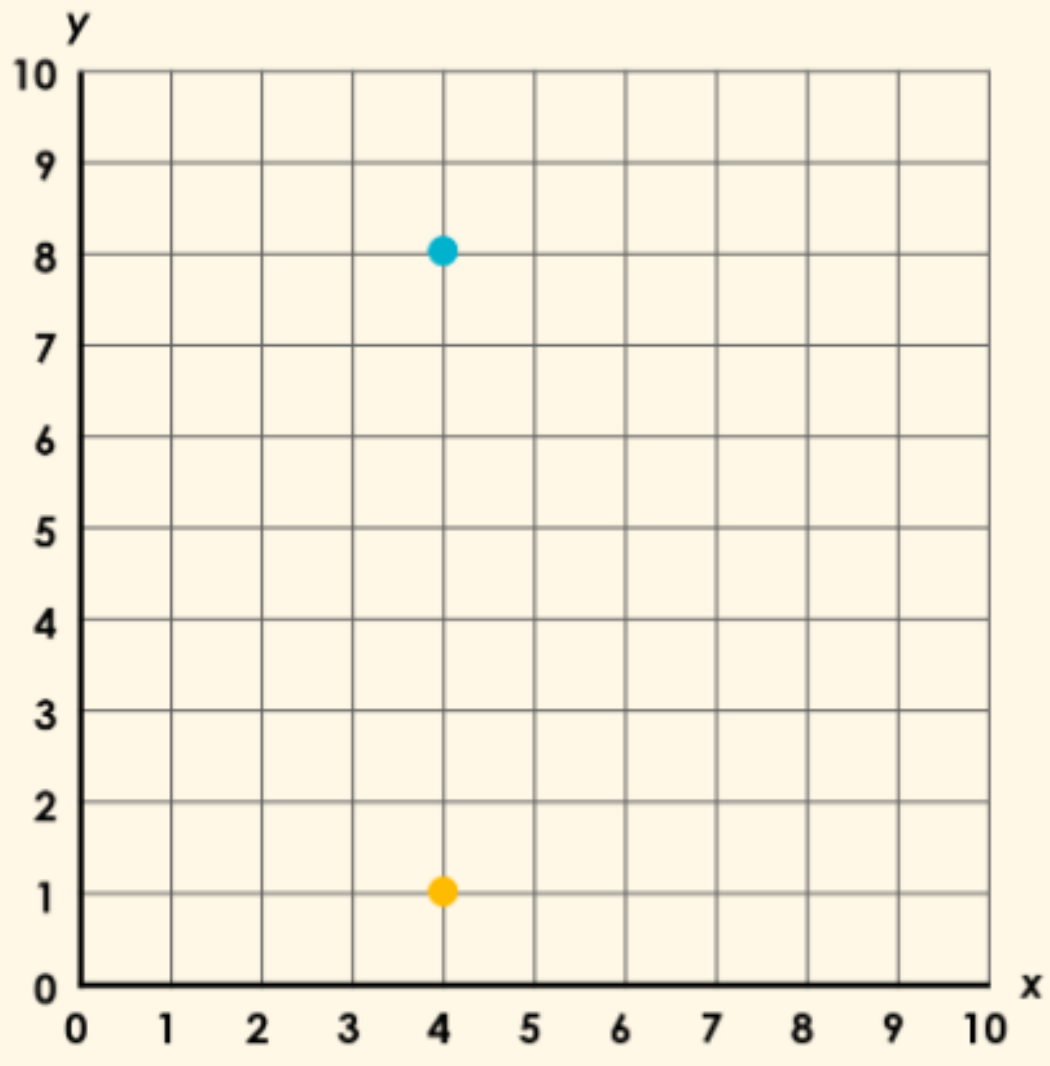
Partner Talk

Using what we have learnt, can you work out the coordinates on this grid?

Remember x-axis first then y-axis.

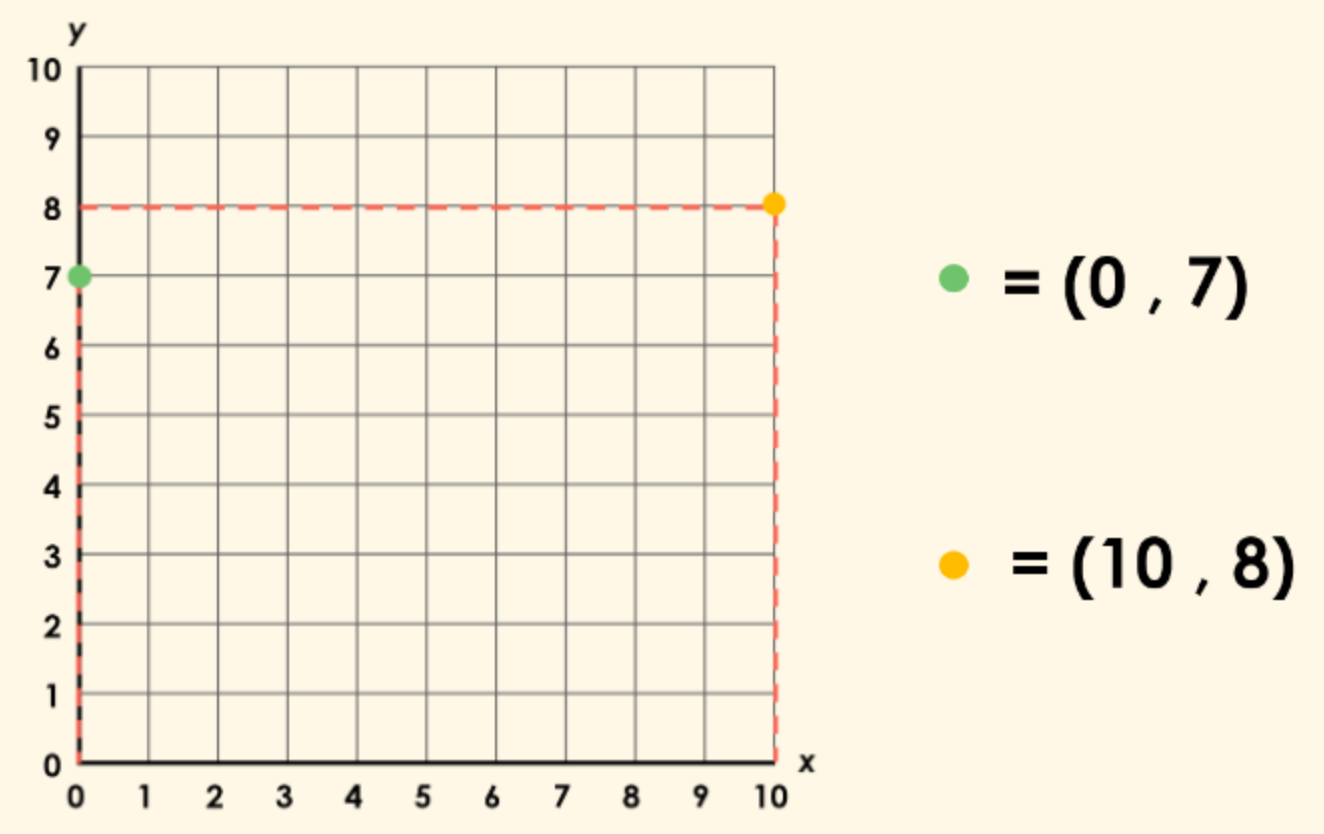
(____,____)

31.03.25
TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.



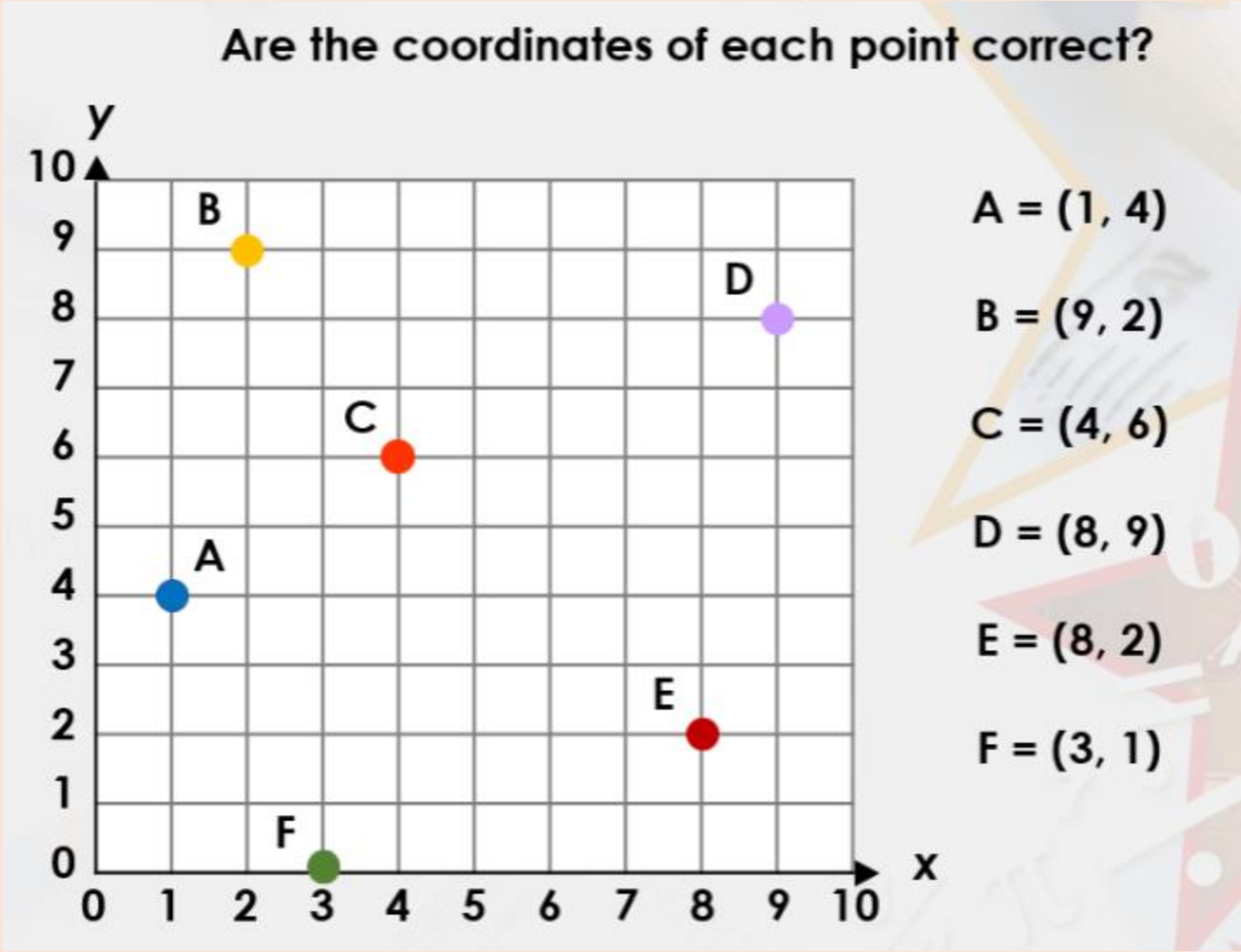
True or false?
The coordinates below will share a value because they are on the same line.

31.03.25
TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.

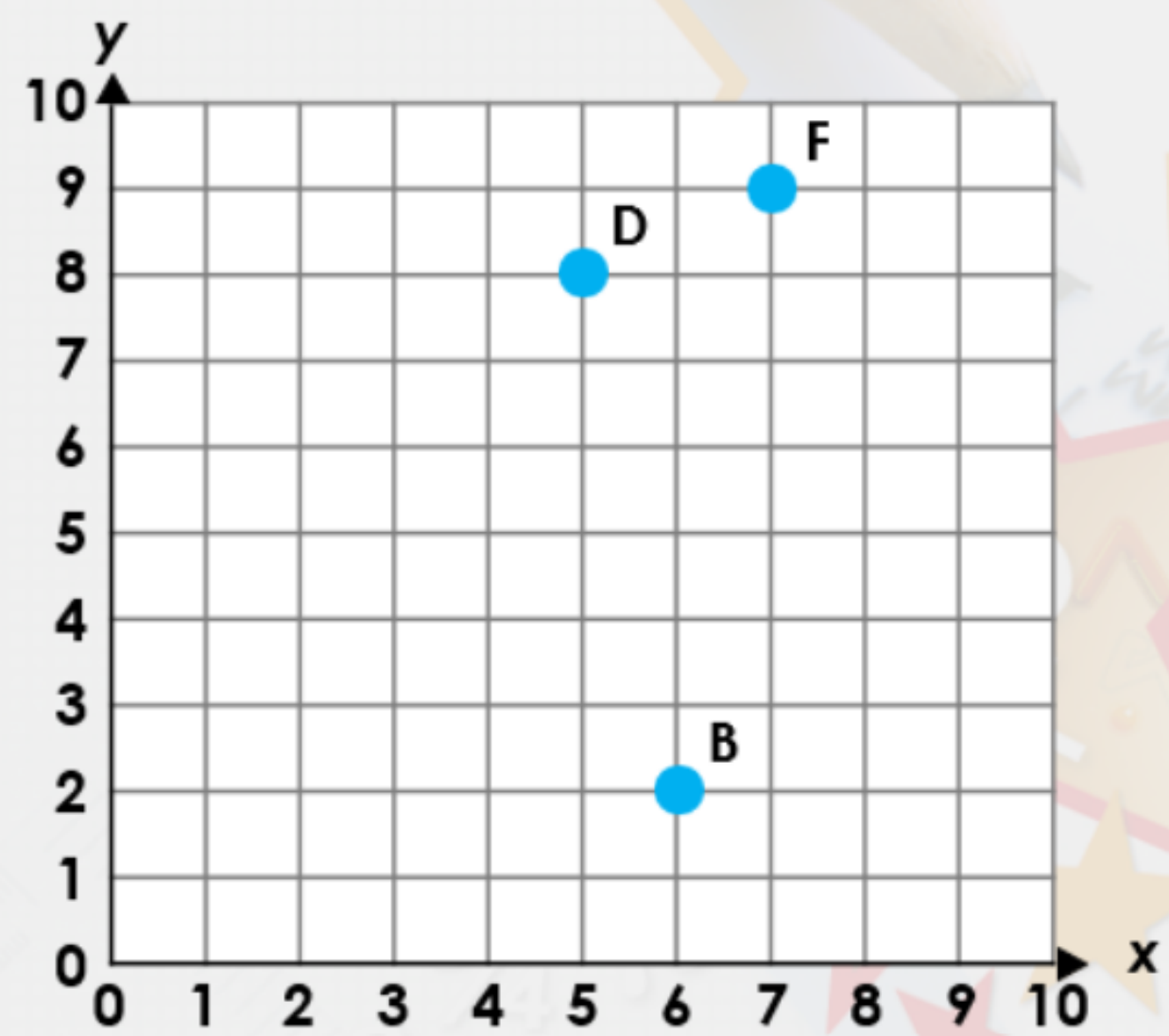


Sometimes, points can also fall on the outside edge of a grid. When this happens, we can still write their coordinates.

31.03.25
TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.



31.03.25
TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.



What are the coordinates for point...

B = (____, ____)

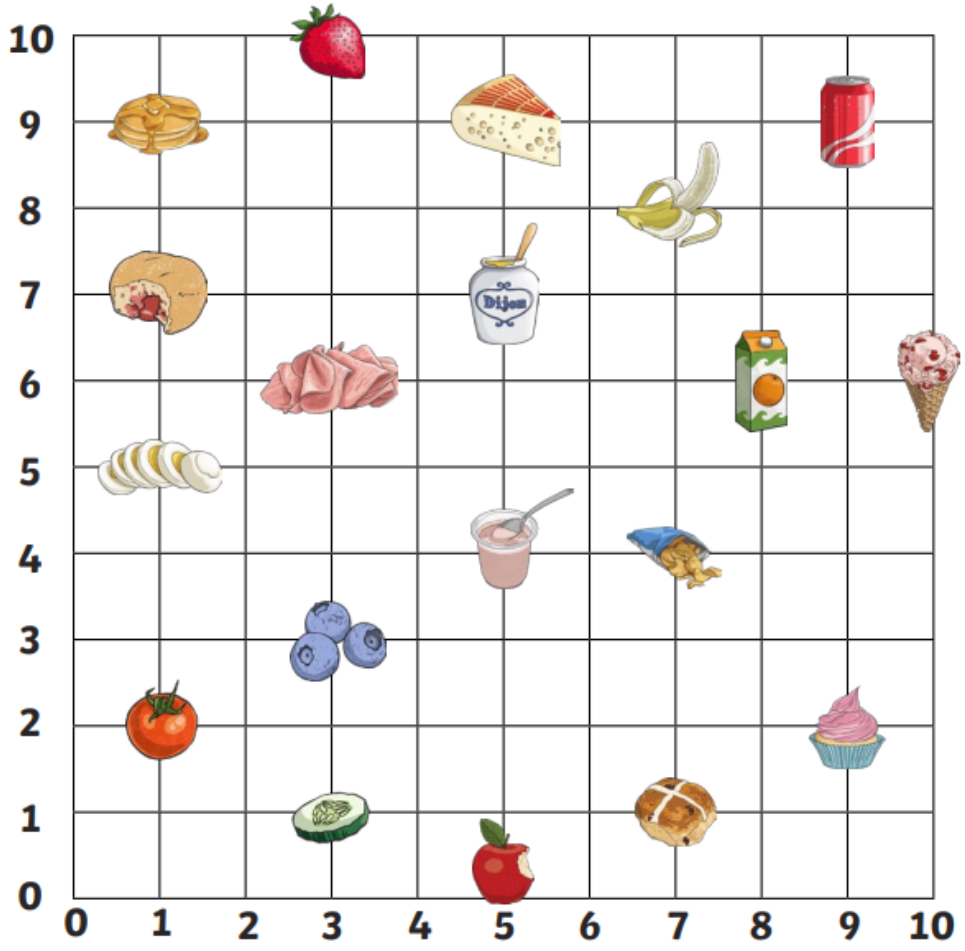
D = (____, ____)

F = (____, ____)

31.03.25
TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.

Independent

What food and drink is at the following coordinates?



(1,9) = _____

(1,5) = _____

(10,6) = _____

(9,9) = _____

(5,4) = _____

(7,4) = _____

(9,2) = _____

(3,10) = _____

(5,9) = _____

(7,1) = _____

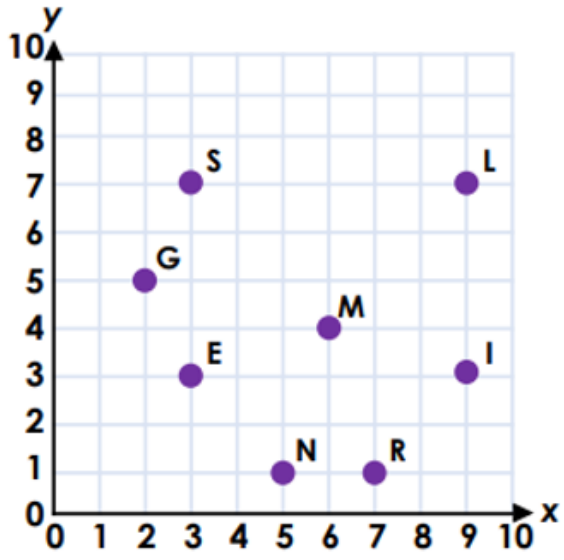
pancakes	strawberry	cheese	cola
doughnut	banana	orange juice	ham
mustard	ice cream	eggs	yoghurt
blueberries	tomato	cupcake	cucumber
apple	hot cross bun	crisps	

31.03.25
TBAT: describe positions on a 2D grid.

Challenge

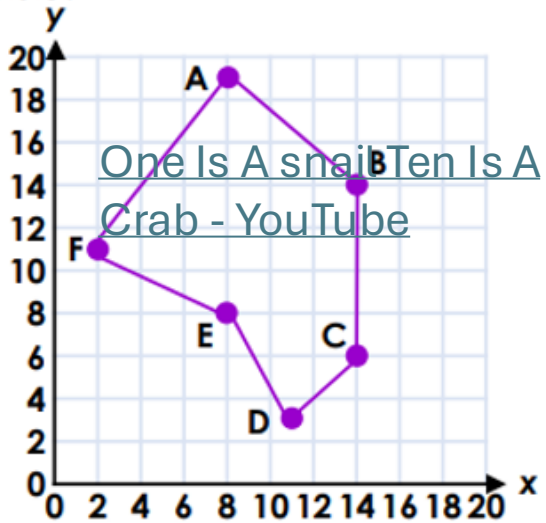
Find the coordinates in order. What word do the letters spell?

(7, 1) (3, 3) (9, 3) (2, 5) (5, 1)



Mastery

Sally has written the coordinates for a hexagon. Correct any mistakes she has made.



One Is A snail Ten Is A Crab - YouTube

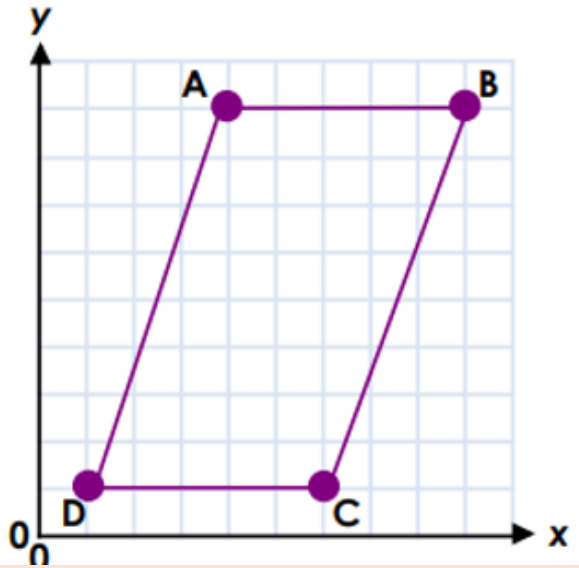
A = (8, 18) B = (14, 14) C = (6, 14)

D = (3, 11) E = (8, 8) F = (2, 11)

Mastery with greater depth

B = (45, 45) D = (5, 5)

Use this information to work out the coordinates of points A and C.



Monday 31st March

T.B.A.T. retrieve key information from a text.

1. What are the two priorities of jungle survival?

2. Find and copy a phrase that the author uses to show that the jungle can be deadly.

3. Why do you think the guide advises to build a shelter before darkness falls?

To survive in the jungle, one of the world's harshest and most inhospitable places, your two priorities are clear: water and shelter. Without these, you won't make it a single night.

Deep within the jungle, sources of fresh water are hard to come by. Keep an eye out for any fallen leaves which have caught pools of rainwater and drink them straight away. You need to drink around 10 litres of water a day to stay alive in this raging heat.

Before darkness falls, build a shelter high up off the ground to avoid tigers and other predators overnight. Banana leaves make an excellent shelter from the rain and vines will hold together your hammock while you sleep.

Monday 31st March

T.B.A.T. retrieve key information from a text.

What is a vertebrate?

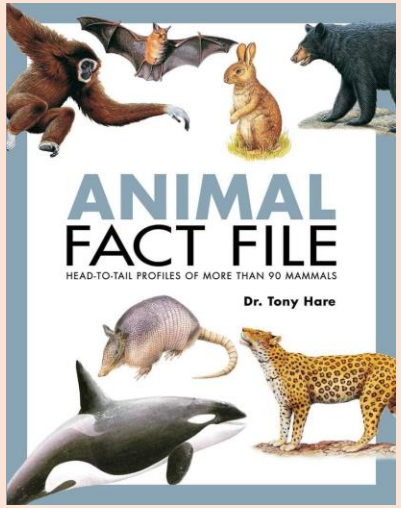
What is an invertebrate?

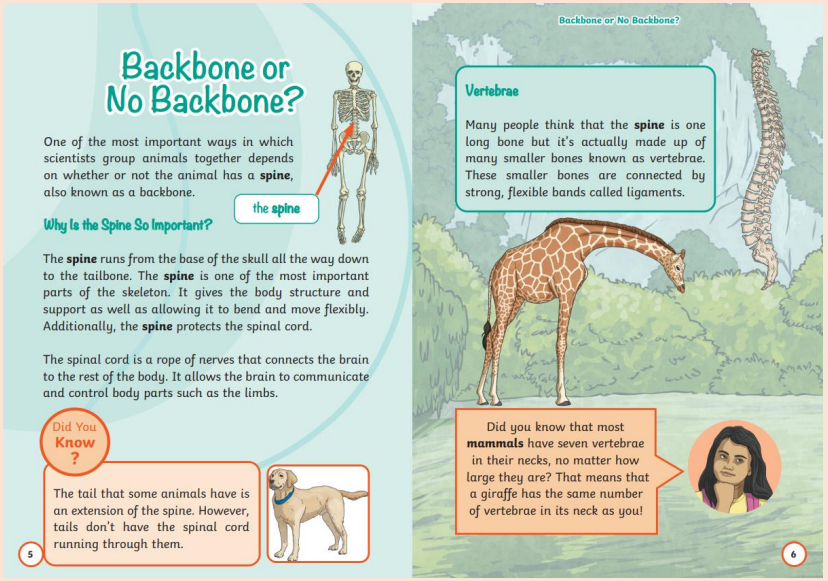
Monday 31st March

T.B.A.T. retrieve key information from a text.

Discuss:

What makes a **good** fact file?





Monday 31st March

T.B.A.T. retrieve key information from a text.

Title

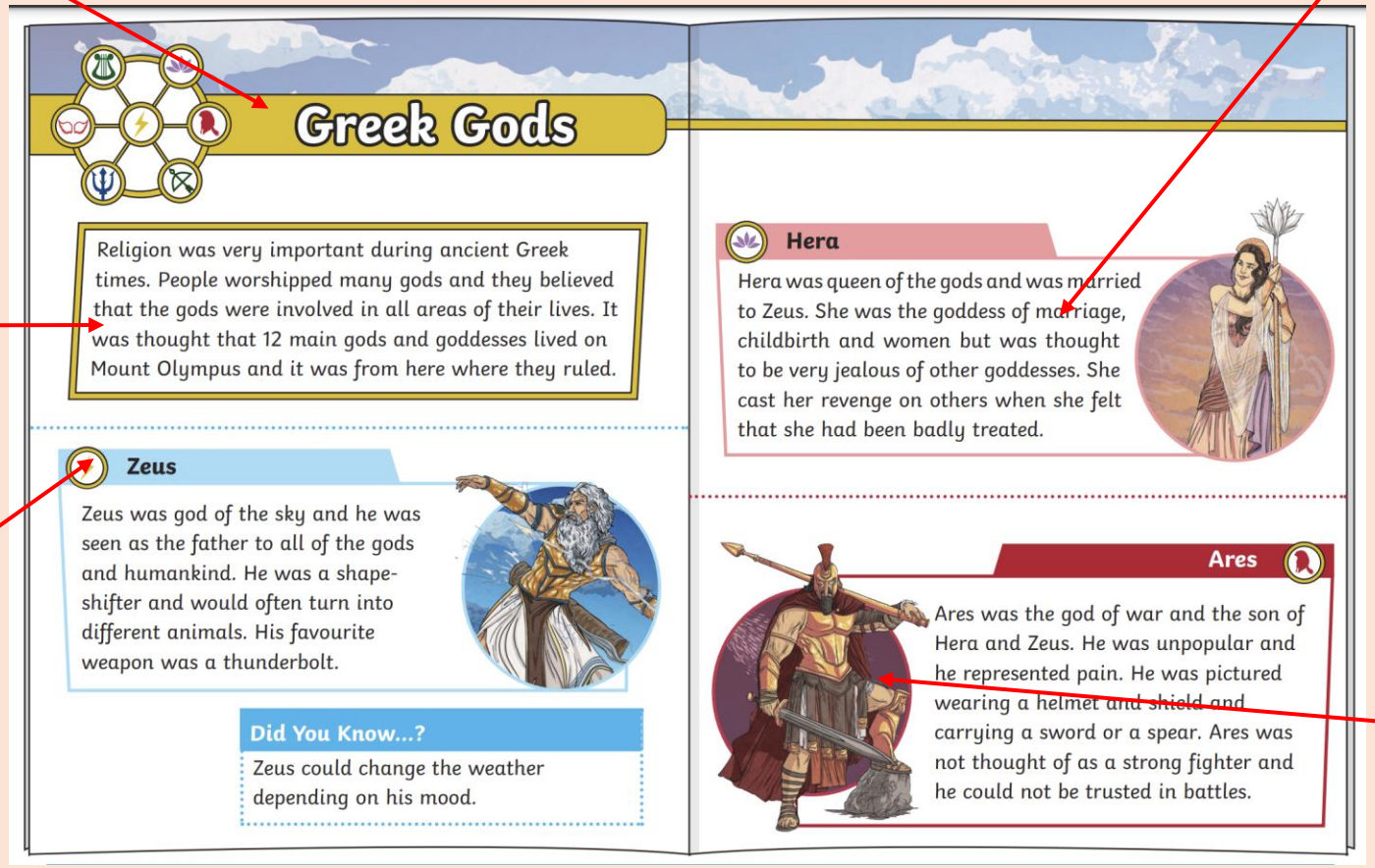
Begin the report with a proper title so your reader knows **what you are writing about**.

Introduction

Now you need an introduction. This is a sentence or two that **summarises** what your report is about.

Sub-headings

Next, you will need sub-headings to break up your **information into paragraphs**. These act like little titles.



Greek Gods

Religion was very important during ancient Greek times. People worshipped many gods and they believed that the gods were involved in all areas of their lives. It was thought that 12 main gods and goddesses lived on Mount Olympus and it was from here where they ruled.

Zeus

Zeus was god of the sky and he was seen as the father to all of the gods and humankind. He was a shape-shifter and would often turn into different animals. His favourite weapon was a thunderbolt.

Did You Know...?

Zeus could change the weather depending on his mood.

Hera

Hera was queen of the gods and was married to Zeus. She was the goddess of marriage, childbirth and women but was thought to be very jealous of other goddesses. She cast her revenge on others when she felt that she had been badly treated.

Ares

Ares was the god of war and the son of Hera and Zeus. He was unpopular and he represented pain. He was pictured wearing a helmet and shield and carrying a sword or a spear. Ares was not thought of as a strong fighter and he could not be trusted in battles.

Paragraphs

Then you need clear, detailed paragraphs, in your own words under each heading. Remember this is **factual writing**, so do not include your opinion and the language should be **formal.**

Illustrations

Lastly, think about adding pictures to help **support** your paragraphs.

Monday 31st March

T.B.A.T. retrieve key information from a text.

Read the information text and pick out the **key facts** to include on your table.

Backbone or No Backbone?

One of the most important ways in which scientists group animals together depends on whether or not the animal has a **spine**, also known as a backbone.

Why Is the Spine So Important?

The **spine** runs from the base of the skull all the way down to the tailbone. The **spine** is one of the most important parts of the skeleton. It gives the body structure and support as well as allowing it to bend and move flexibly. Additionally, the **spine** protects the spinal cord.

The spinal cord is a rope of nerves that connects the brain to the rest of the body. It allows the brain to communicate and control body parts such as the limbs.

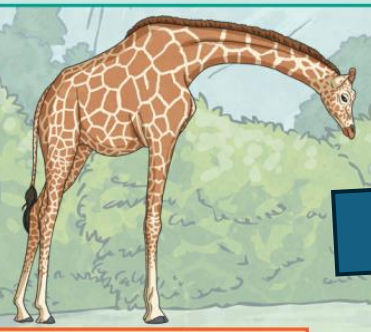
Did You **Know** ?

The tail that some animals have is an extension of the spine. However, tails don't have the spinal cord running through them.

5

Vertebrae

Many people think that the **spine** is one long bone but it's actually made up of many smaller bones known as vertebrae. These smaller bones are connected by strong, flexible bands called ligaments.



Did you know that most **mammals** have seven vertebrae in their necks, no matter how large they are? That means that a giraffe has the same number of vertebrae in its neck as you!

Vertebrates	Invertebrates

Monday 31st March

Q: How has the Amazon river shaped the land?

What is the purpose of the **upper course** of a river?

What is the purpose of the **lower course** of a river?

Name two major rivers and where they are found.

Monday 31st March
Q: How has the Amazon river shaped the land?

Bend - A meander is another name for a bend in a river.

Deposition - the laying down of sediment carried by wind, flowing water, the sea or ice.

Erosion - the process in which earthen materials are worn away and transported by natural forces such as wind or water.

Oxbow lake - the remains of the bend in the river.

Straight - extending or moving uniformly in one direction only; without a curve or bend.

Knowledge quiz 1.8

1. Rivers play an important part in the water cycle.

true **false**

2. Which of these is not a course of a river?

upper course **second course** **middle course** **lower course**

3. Where does a river end?

at the foot **at the hand** **at the mouth** **at the head**

4. Which of these is another word for rain?

condensation **groundwater** **evaporation** **precipitation**

5. Which river is the largest in the world by volume?

Nile **Amazon** **Rhine** **Congo**

Knowledge quiz 1.8

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Nile **Amazon** **Rhine** **Congo**

Lesson 9: Lesson statement

In this lesson, we will learn how the course of rivers can change over time.

The key term in this lesson is **meander**. A meander is a curve in a river's course.

Lesson 9: Key term

How has the Amazon River shaped the land?

Key knowledge

- A river does not travel in straight lines—it meanders across the land.
- Rivers cause erosion of the land.
- A river deposits the rock and soil it has eroded.
- Erosion and deposition create the meanders of a river.
- Meanders can form oxbow lakes.

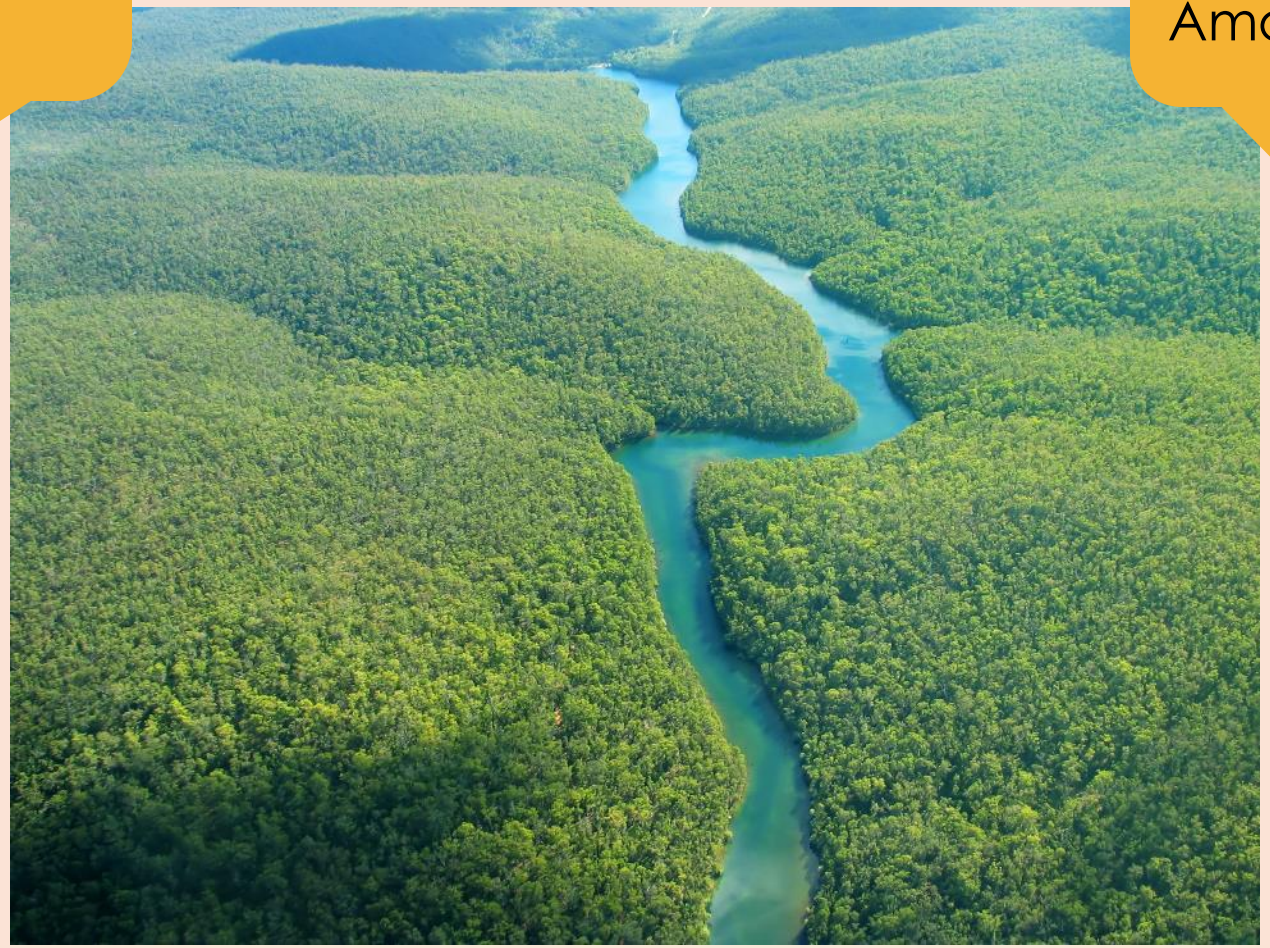
Key vocabulary

- bend
- deposition
- erosion
- oxbow lake
- straight

Lesson 9: Key knowledge

Lesson 9: Talk task

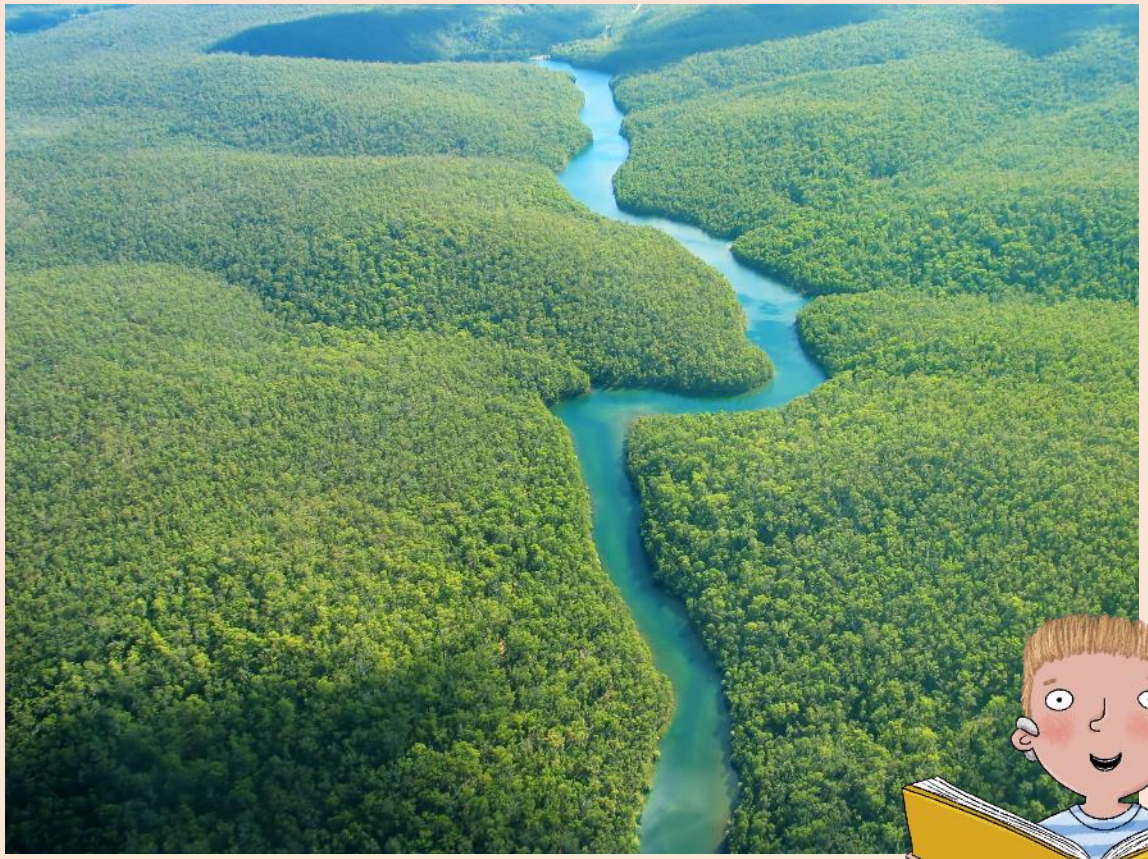
Which words would you use to describe how it moves across the land?



This photograph shows the Amazon River.

How are meanders formed?

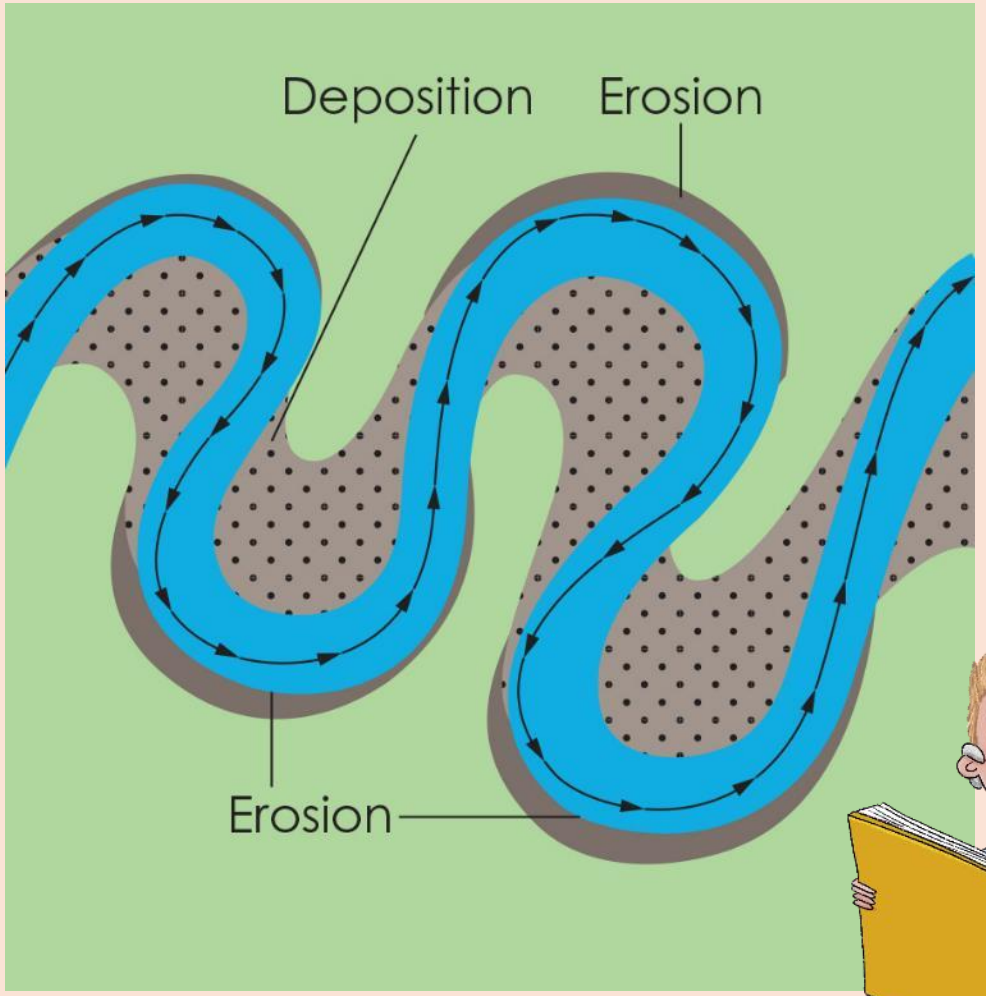
A **meander** is the curve or **bend** in a river, where the water has eroded the land and deposited that land in a new place.



Lesson 9: Read

How are meanders formed?

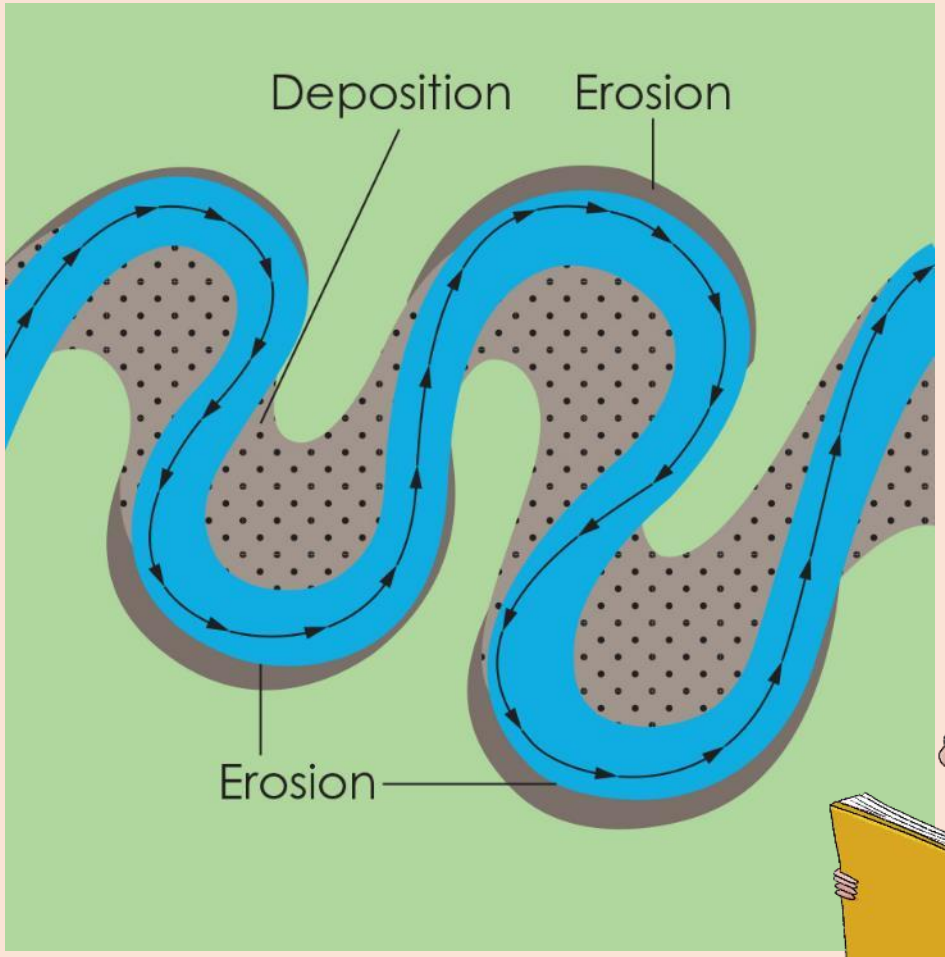
The flow of water in a river causes the land to break away and erode. There is more **erosion** where the rock or soil is softer, which means that the river channel becomes wider. The eroded land is then 'dropped off' or deposited by the water in a new place, and this place gets narrower than it was before.



Lesson 9: Read

How are meanders formed?

Erosion and **deposition** happen all the time. The faster flowing water erodes the land to the outside of a meander and the material is deposited on the inside of the meander. This means both the shape of the river and the shape of the land are always changing.



Lesson 9: Read

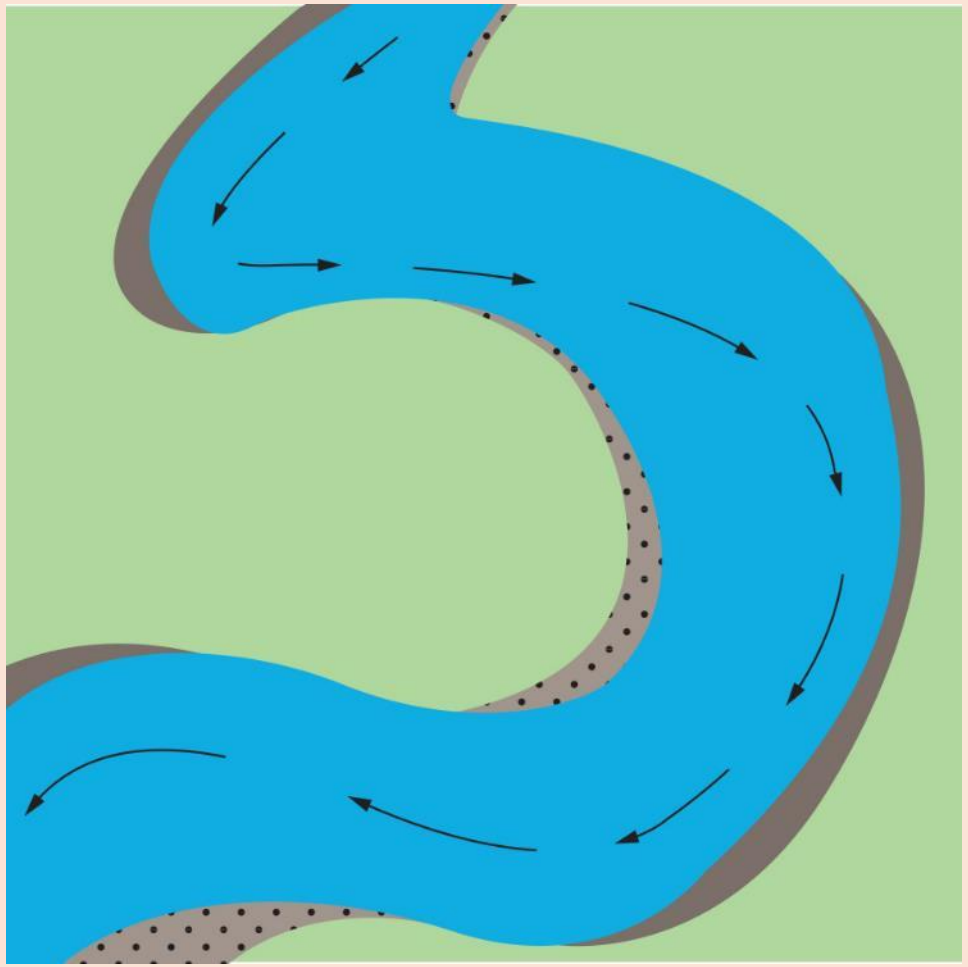
Define the following words.

Meanders: **The curve or bend in a river where the water has eroded the land and deposited that land in a new place.**

Erosion: **The process by which rock is moved from one place to another (by wind, water, and so on).**

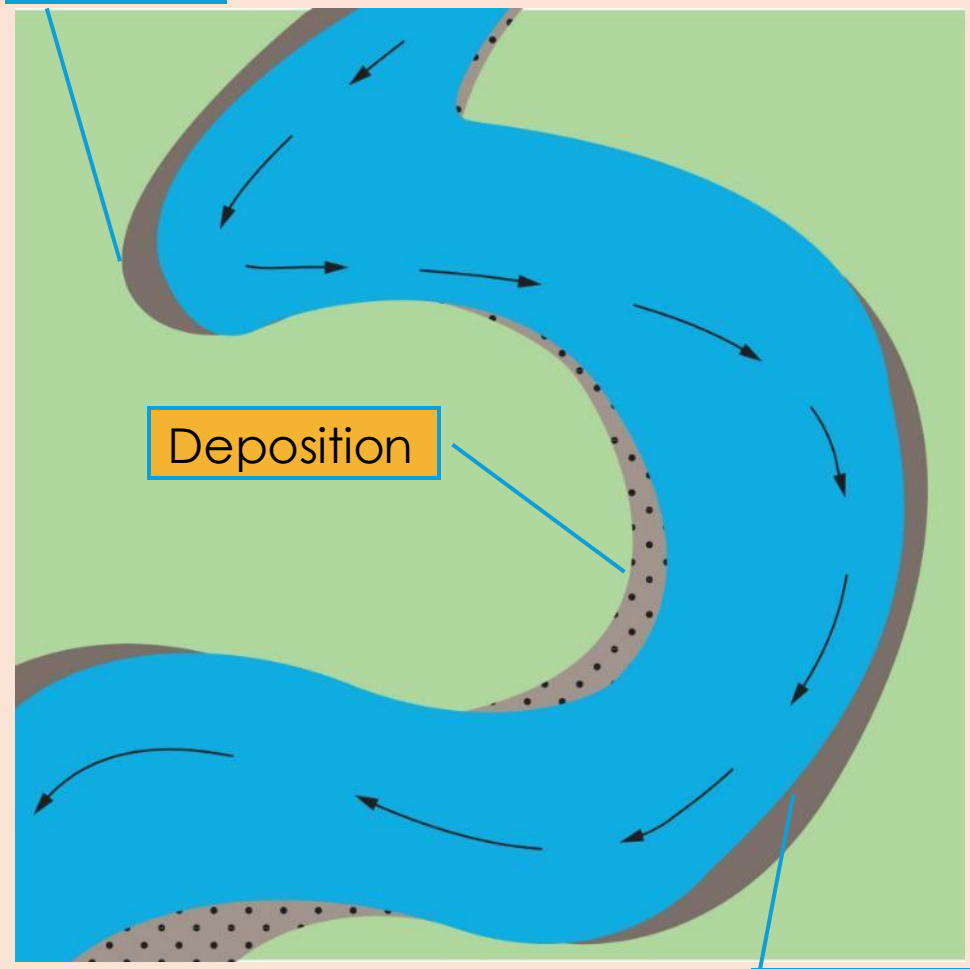
Deposition: **The process of depositing something, e.g. rivers deposit sediment.**

Label the erosion and deposition on the image. Then explain what is happening.



Lesson 9: Retrieval

Label the erosion and deposition on the image. Then explain what is happening.



The flow of water causes the land to break away and erode. The faster flowing water erodes the land to the outside of a meander and the material is deposited on the inside of the meander.

Lesson 9: Retrieval

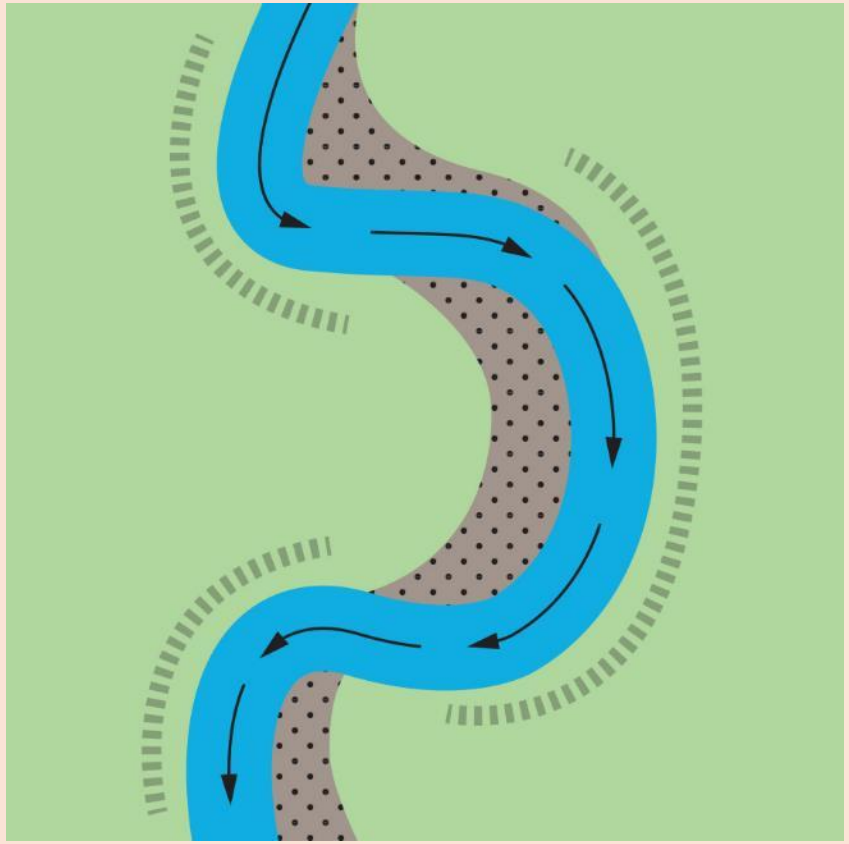
How are oxbow lakes formed?

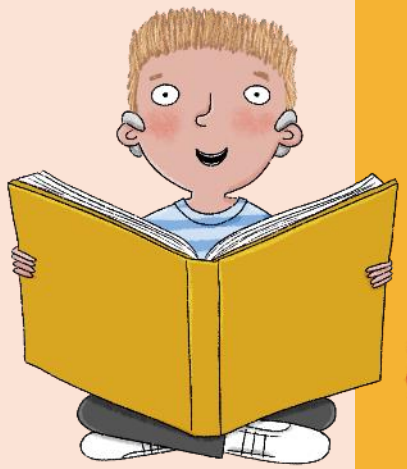
An **oxbow lake** is a u-shaped lake which was once a meander of a river. Due to constant erosion and deposition, the meander gets narrower and narrower before it is eventually cut off from the river. The river then flows **straight** ahead instead of bending around. In this photograph there are two oxbow lakes which were once meanders of the river. Can you see them?

Lesson 9: Read

How are oxbow lakes formed?

1. The river erodes the land on the outside of the bend and deposits the land on the inside of the bend.

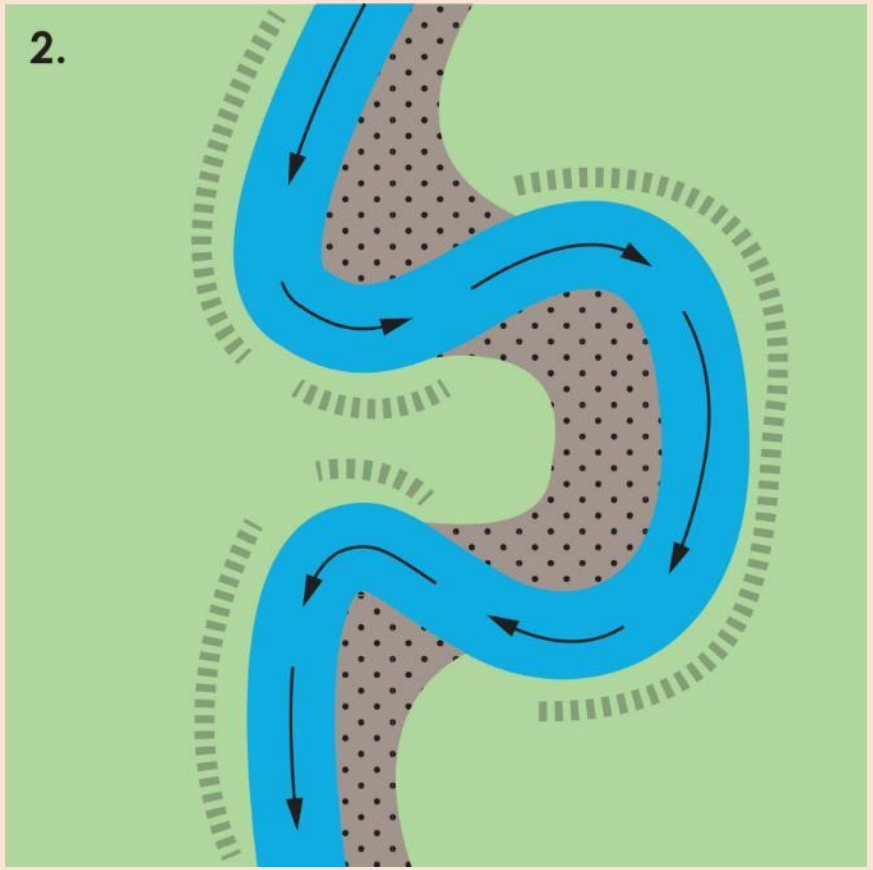




Lesson 9: Read

How are oxbow lakes formed?

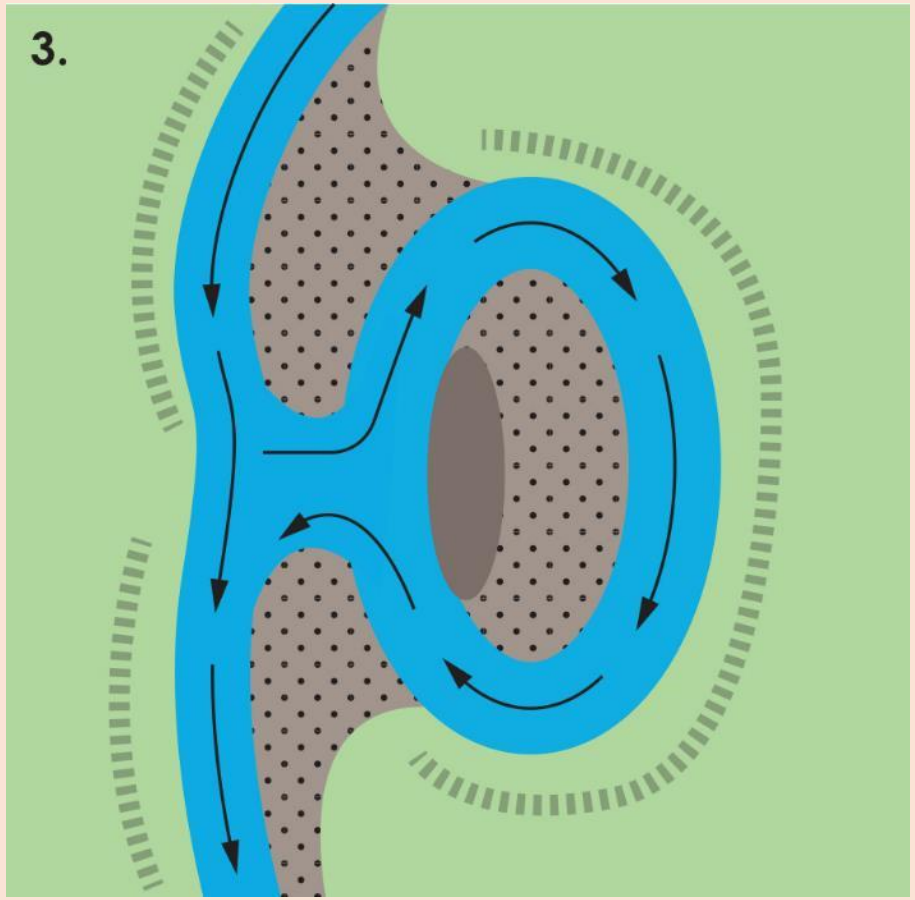
2. Over time, the space between the two outside of the meander bends gets narrower.



Lesson 9: Read

How are oxbow lakes formed?

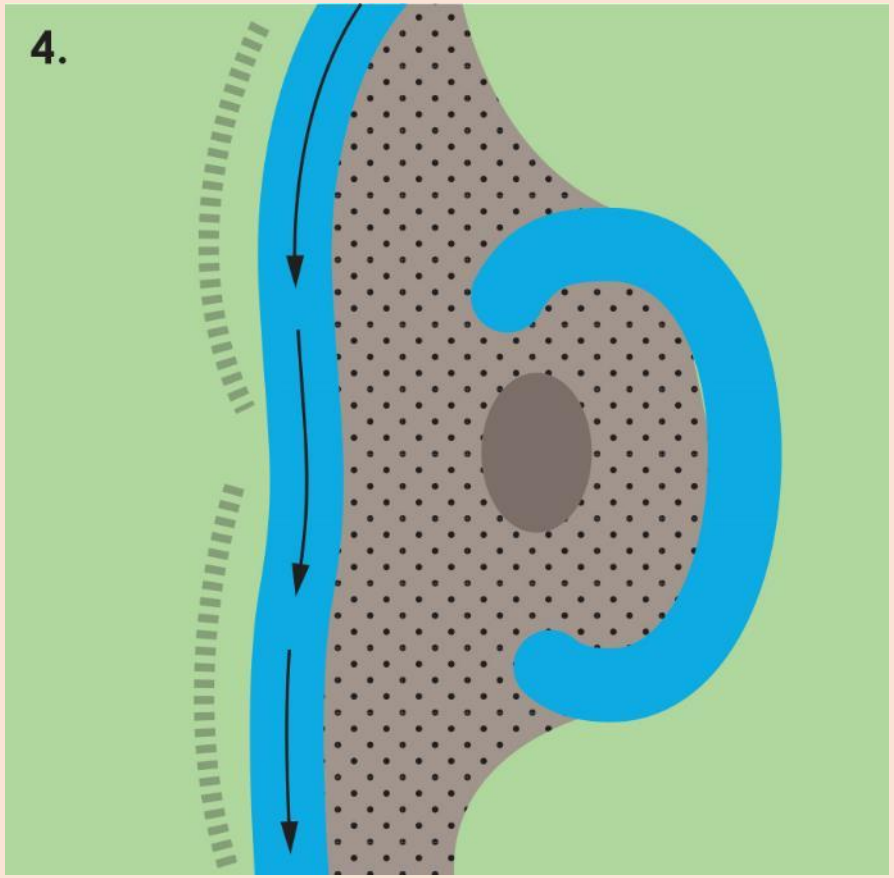
3. When the gap gets very narrow, the river breaks through and flows over it.



Lesson 9: Read

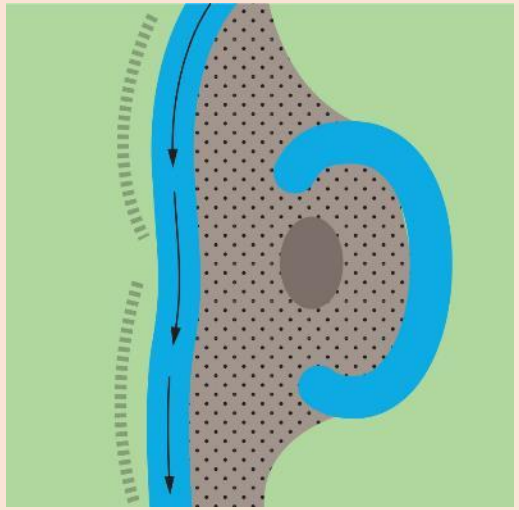
How are oxbow lakes formed?

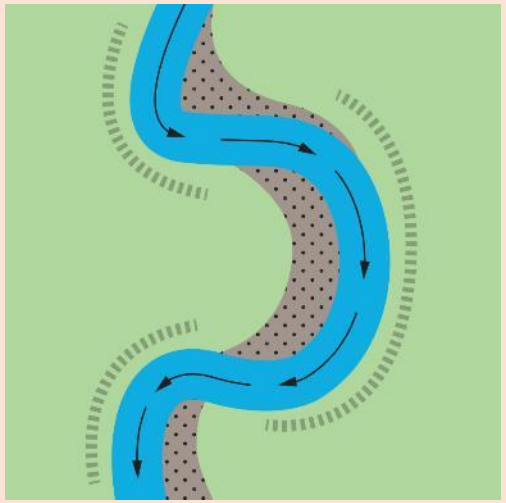
4. A river will always take the quickest route and eventually stops going around the meander and takes the straight path.

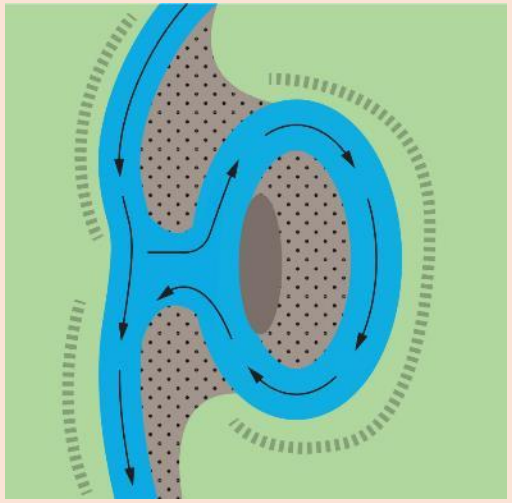


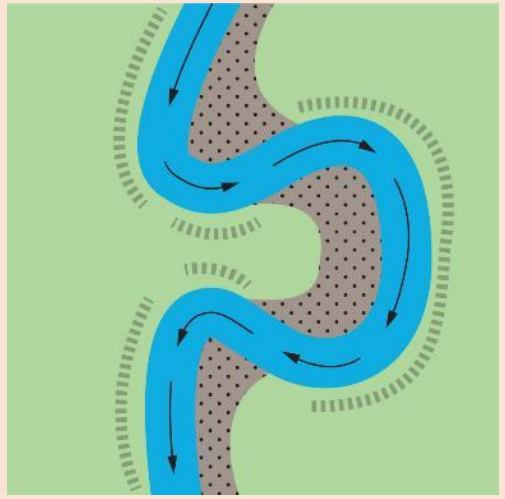
Lesson 9: Read

Order the stages in the process of forming oxbow lakes. Write what is happening at each stage.









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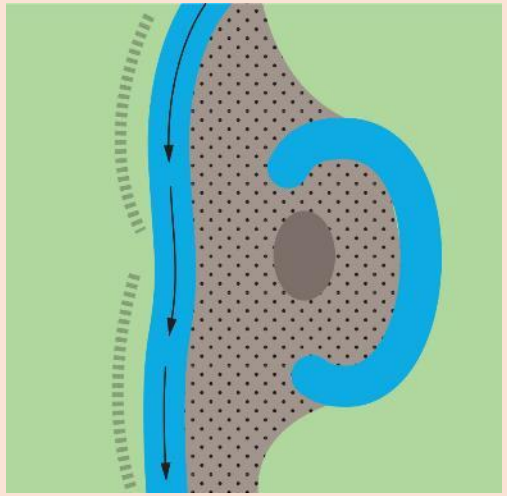
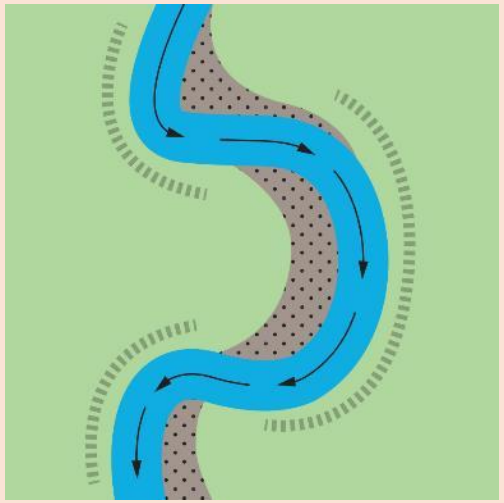
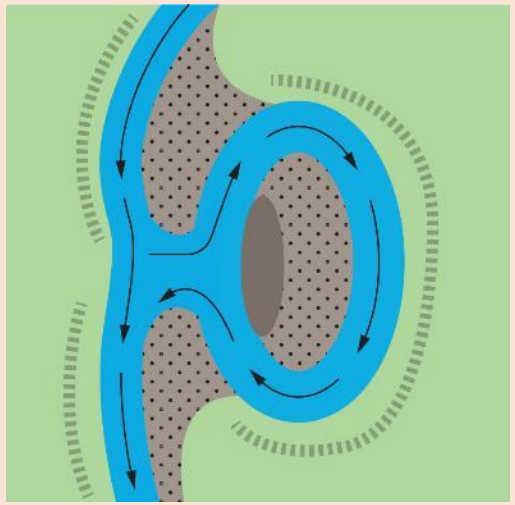


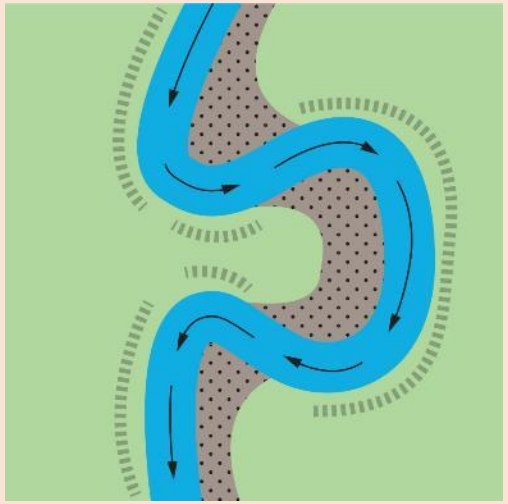
4. A river will always take the quickest route and eventually stops going around the meander and takes the straight path.



1. The river erodes the land on the outside of the bend and deposits the land on the inside of the bend.



3. When the gap gets very narrow, the river breaks through and flows over it.



2. Over time, the space between the two outside of the meander bends gets narrower.

Lesson 9: Retrieval

Monday 31st March
Q: How has the Amazon river shaped the land?

Exit questions

1. What is a **meander?**

2. What causes **oxbow lakes?**

Challenge

Summarise in 5 sentences what has happened to the Amazon river to help it shape the land.