Thursday 19th March
Reading Booster

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;
And charging along like troops in a battle,
All through the meadows the horses and cattle
All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.

Here is a child who clambers and scrambles,
All by himself and gathering brambles;
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;
And there is the green for stringing the daisies!
Here is a cart run away in the road
Lumping along with man and load;
And here is a mill and there is a river:
Each a glimpse and gone for ever!

1. Why does the author compare the train to fairies and witches?
_____

2. Which verbs in verse 1 tell us that the train is moving quickly? Write two.
_____

3. Find and copy a simile from the first verse.
_____

4. What two animals are in the meadows?
_____

5. The child 'clambers and scrambles'. Can you think of another word for clambers?
_____

6. What are 'brambles'? Use a dictionary to help you if you need to.
_____

7. What is on the runaway cart?

10 min SATS Buster

Times Tables

2×0.4	0.16×1.8
1×0.1 **B2**	1.1×1.3
4×0.1 **B3**	1.2×1.2

19.03.26

TBAT: find the area of parallelograms and triangles.
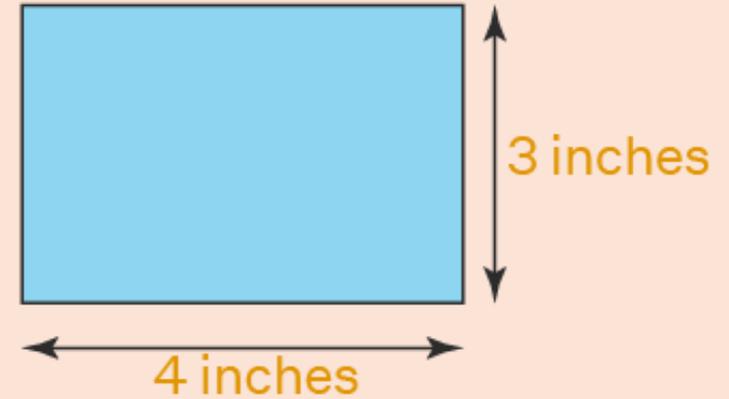
1. 2,398 x 45 =

2. _____ = 456 ÷ 10

3. 945 ÷ 15 =

Challenge - Ben says 1.4 x 1,000 is the same as 14 x 100. Do you agree? Yes or No. Explain your answer.
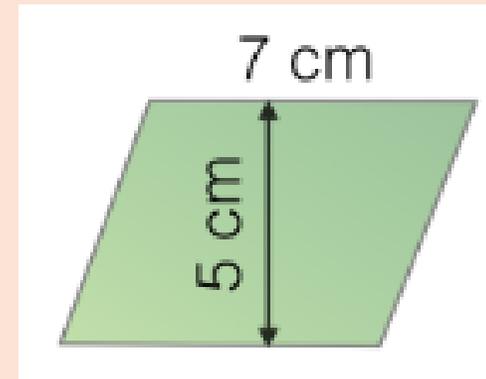
19.03.26
TBAT: find the area of parallelograms and triangles.

Explain to your partner how to find the area of a rectangle. Use vocabulary: length and width.
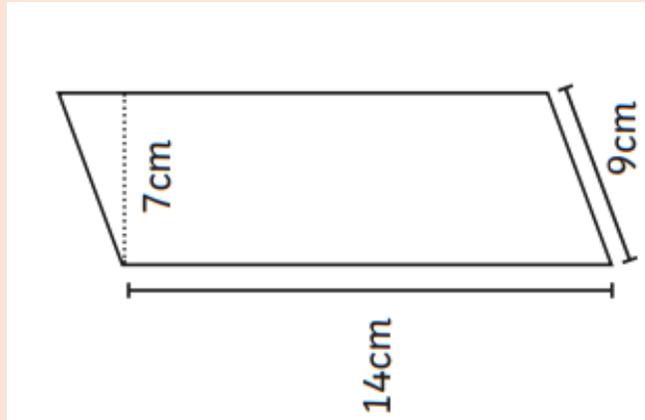

3 inches

4 inches

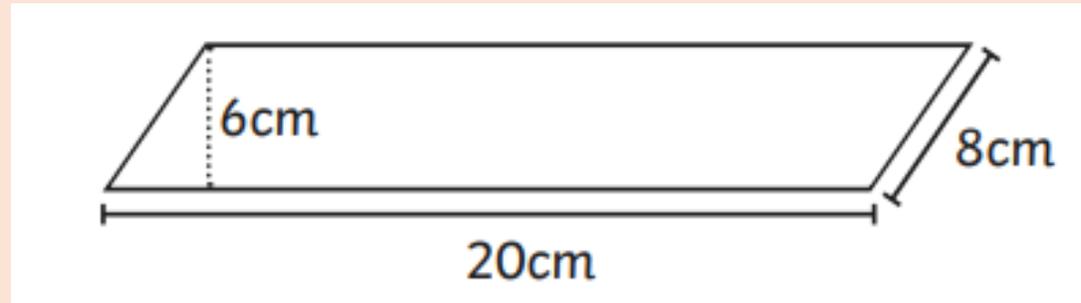**Explain to your partner how to find the area of a parallelogram. Use the vocabulary base and height.**

7 cm

5 cm

19.03.26
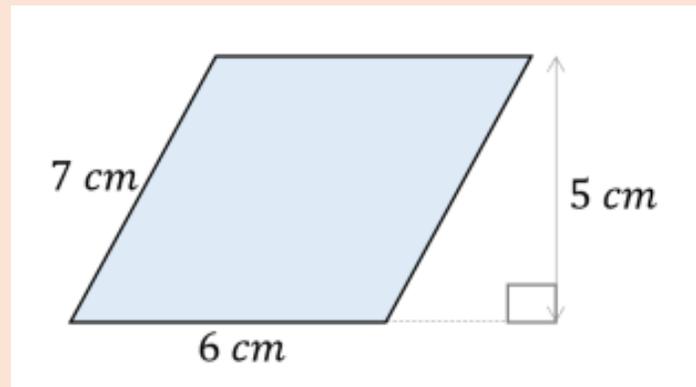## TBAT: find the area of parallelograms and triangles.

Model –

7cm
9cm
14cm

Partner work –

6cm
8cm
20cm

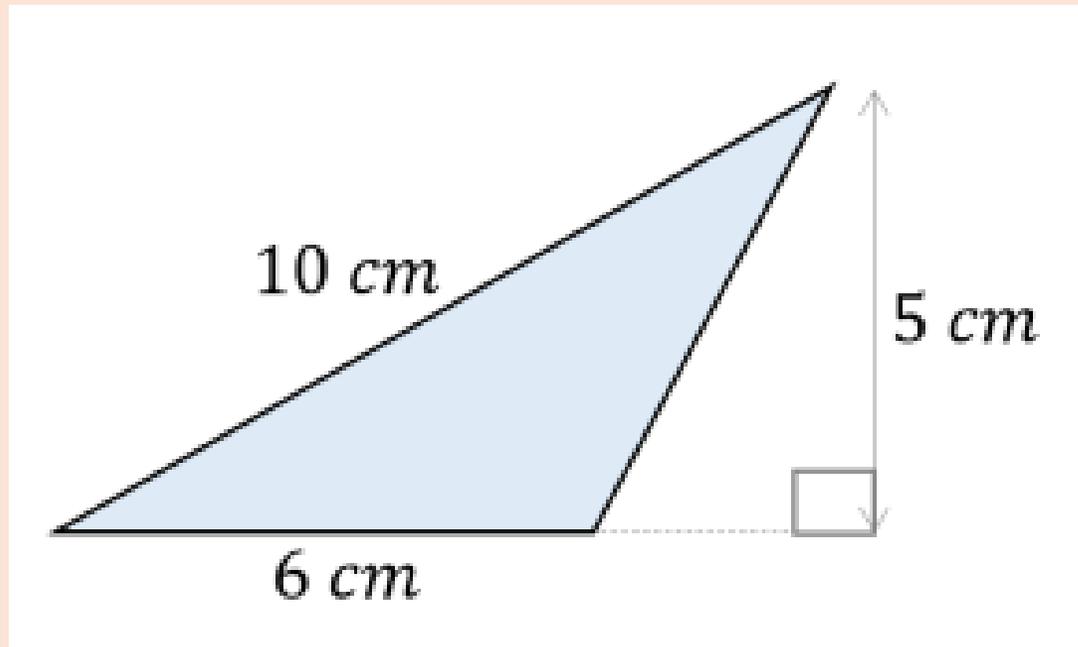**Independent -**

7 cm
5 cm
6 cm

Challenge - How do you find the area of a triangle?

19.03.26
TBAT: find the area of parallelograms and triangles.
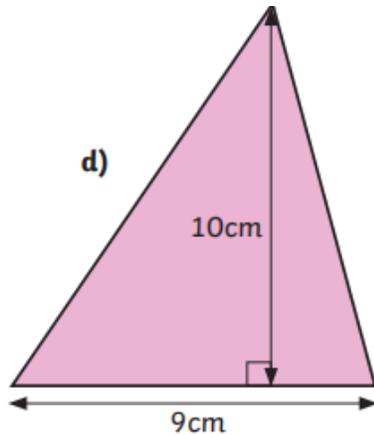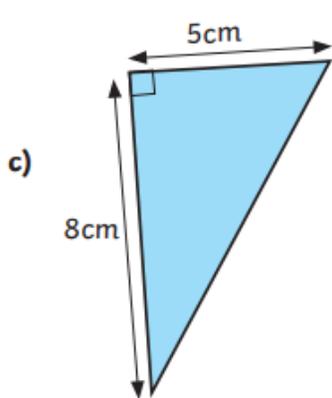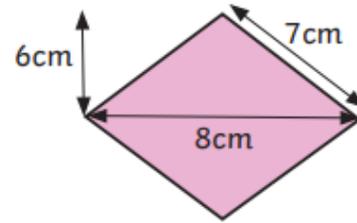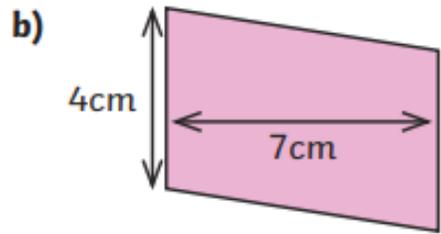
Find the area of this triangle.

Challenge - Why do you think we divide the area of the triangle by 2?

a)

3cm

6cm

b)

4cm

7cm

c)

5cm

8cm

d)

10cm

9cm

Reasoning -

Calculate the total area of each shape.

6cm

3cm   5cm

7cm

6cm

8cm
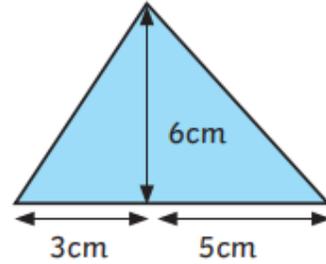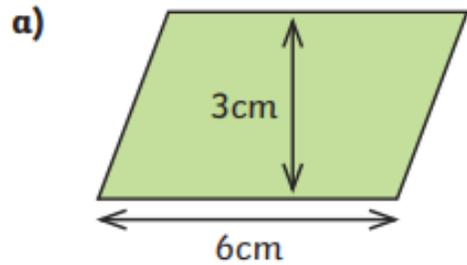
Challenge -

Is each statement true or false?
Explain your reasoning.

15cm

11cm
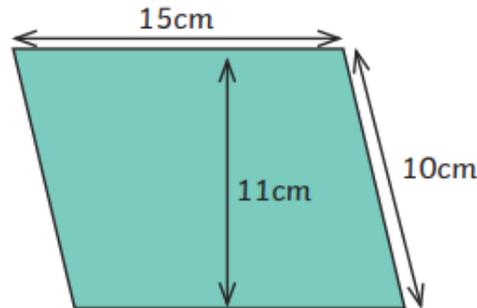
10cm

A   The base is 15cm long.

B   The perpendicular height is 10cm.

C   The area is 150cm2.

Mastery Challenge -

Emily thinks that both of these triangles have the same area. Do you agree? Prove it.

3cm

9cm   14cm

B

4cm

A
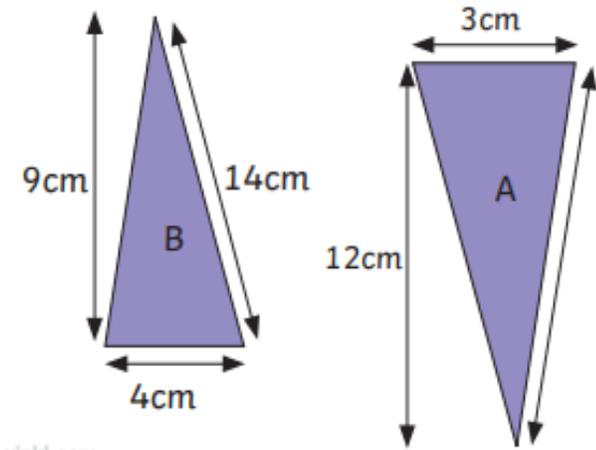
12cm

Mastery with Greater Depth -

The area of A is a multiple of 5.
The area of B is half the area of A.
Shapes A and B both have a base of 12cm each.

What could the perpendicular height of each shape be? Find three possible answers.

A

B
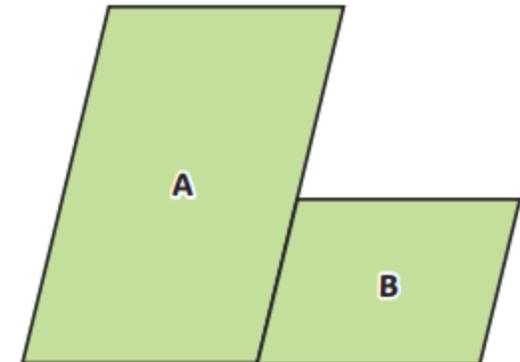
Thursday 19th March
TBAT: use persuasive devices.

Insert a pair of **brackets** in the correct place in the sentence below.

The highest mountain in Great Britain is Ben Nevis 1,344 metres in Scotland.

Circle the two words that are **synonyms** in the passage below.

The café serves delicious snacks and cakes until noon.

After midday, you can also order hot lunches, sandwiches or soup.

Which one **prefix** can be added to all three words below to make their antonyms?
Write the prefix in the box.

secure

active

complete

Thursday 19th March
TBAT: use persuasive devices.

Conscience Alley

Should children have been evacuated during the war?

Explain reason for your answer.

Thursday 19th March
TBAT: use persuasive devices.

Strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree.

The lighthouse in Budmouth Point must be erased to stop the German bombers.

In your groups explain your reasoning.

Debate – Should the lighthouse be erased?

Someone act as the coast guard and someone act as Olive.

Thursday 19th March
TBAT: use persuasive devices.

Modality is used to indicate the degree to which something is certain, possible or improbable. Using high modality words in persuasive writing is a great way to convince your reader that your point of view is the correct one!

I am certain that erasing the lighthouse will make no difference to the Germans who can use other landmarks to navigate.

Can you think of your own sentence?

Thursday 19th March
TBAT: use persuasive devices.

Exaggeration is a common technique used in persuasive writing, such as newspaper articles, to get points across to the reader and evoke a more emotional response. The writer intentionally uses exaggeration to make the reader consider the size of the issue!

Which of these sentences are exaggeration?

- Homework is the sole reason why children become bored with learning.

- Teachers assign homework for no other reason than to make children's lives miserable.

- Homework is a set of tasks to be completed at home for revision purposes.

You will not just be destroying the lighthouse, you will be destroying a loving and happy home – potentially ruining a life.

Can you think of your own example of exaggeration?

Thursday 19th March
TBAT: use persuasive devices.

Facts are used to support your argument in a persuasive letter. Facts make the text seem authoritative, accurate and therefore believable.

In fact, so far this year already seven boats have been wrecked and sunk on this coastline – even with the use of the lighthouse!

Can you think of your own factual sentence?

Rhetorical questions speak directly to the reader, allowing them a moment to pause and think about the question. This engages the reader as they are being addressed directly.

Would you like to be evicted from your ancestral home at such a time of war and uncertainty?

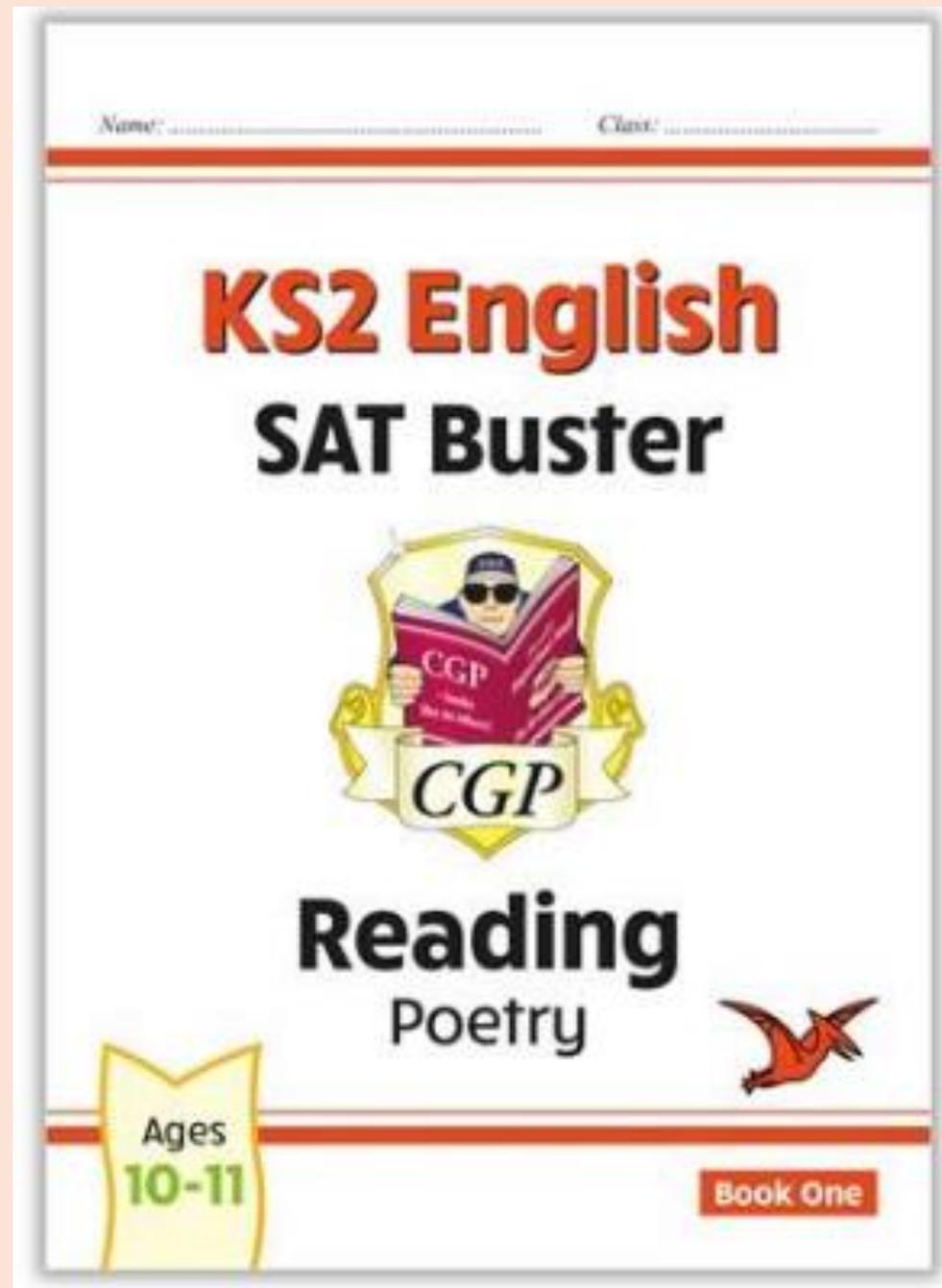Can you think of your own rhetorical question?

Challenge – Use each persuasive device we have looked at today to write a paragraph for your letter to the ministry of defence.

Thursday 19th March
Reading Intervention **PM**

Poetry

The Lost Dog

CGP Books

Thursday 19th March
GPS Intervention **PM**

CGP Books

10minute test

Book 2