

## Homework

These are your overviews of what needs to be practised **daily at home** (5-10 minutes each) throughout Year 5.

### Reading

- 👉 Make sure that you are filling in your reading record **at least 3 times a week**.
- 👉 This is **your job**, not your parents'.
- 👉 I am asking you **what you think** of the book you are reading, e.g. *I thought this part was exciting, because when the flood came, all the dragons had to cling on to the roots of the trees.*
- 👉 And which **new words** you have found – ask your parents, use a dictionary, look on line, ask me (Mr Fisk).

### Year 5 Spellings

*(keep practising the Year 3&4 ones if you need to)*

Each week, we're going to focus on words that fit the spelling patterns we're doing in class, any ones we're repeatedly getting incorrect in our writing, and spellings from the list below.

The best way to learn them is to pick four spellings and practise those, then when you've got those add in a couple more. When you've got those as well, stop doing the original four and add in a couple more and keep going like that. But, every week or so test yourself on the previous ones – can you still remember them? If you can, carry on; if not just pop them back in again.

accompany	awkward	category	desperate	explanation	harass
according	business	cemetery	determined	especially	hindrance
achieve	bargain	critic	disastrous	experiment	immediate
aggressive	bruise	community	equipped	experience	knowledge
ancient	curiosity	communicate	embarrass	familiar	occupy
apparent	controversy	competition	environment	forty	occur
attached	convenience	conscience	equipment	foreign	possession
available	correspond	conscious	exaggerate	frequently	separate
amateur	criticise	definite	excellent	government	temperature
average	disappear	dictionary	existence	guarantee	weight

## Maths: Key Instant Recall Facts (KIRFs)

Key Instant Recall Fact	Important question	Helpful Hint
<b>Times tables</b> and the related division facts	Can you answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions? E.g. $7 \times \bigcirc = 28$ or $\bigcirc \div 6 = 7$	If you are ready, I will challenge you with related facts, e.g. $600 \times 7 = 4200$ , or $0.6 \times 7 = 4.2$
Finding <b>factor pairs</b> of numbers <i>(based on your ability to do times tables)</i>	Are you using 'factor' and 'multiple' the right way round?	'Factor bugs' Tiny factor <b>Massive multiple</b>
<b>Square numbers</b> up to $12^2$ and their <b>square roots</b> <i>(based on your ability to do times tables)</i>	Do you understand that the indices ('power of' number) mean that's how many times you multiply the number by itself?	'Factor bugs' with a 'tail' (an odd number of factors) $5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$ , so $5^2 = 25$ $2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ , so $2^3 = 8$ Square root is the inverse (opposite) of square number: $3^2 = 9$ , so the (square root) $\sqrt{9}$ is 3
<b>Prime numbers</b> up to 30 <i>(based on your ability to do times tables)</i>	Which numbers aren't in the times tables (aside from $1 \times \dots$ )	Write out the numbers to 30 (or above if you want to). Cross out all the numbers that appear in the times tables, aside from $1 \times \dots$ . What are you left with?
<b>Converting metric units</b> , e.g. $1\text{m} = 1000\text{mm}$	Do you know how many... ...mm = 1cm? ...cm = 1m? ...m = 1km? ...g = kg? ...ml = L? Move on to more challenging numbers, e.g. $2547\text{g} = 2.547\text{kg}$	'milli' means: chopped up into 1000 little bits 'kilo' means 1000 bits together 'cent' means 100 (like in Euros or Dollars)
<b>Decimal number bonds</b> to 1 and 10	What would I add to 0.3 to make 1? What would I add to 8.7 to make 10?	This builds on knowledge of number bonds to 10, then 2-digit number bonds to 100, so if you're not as confident, practise those first quickly.

*If there is anything I can help with, please talk to me about it – Mr Fisk ☺.*