

Teacher Guidance:

We write one **half** like this:

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

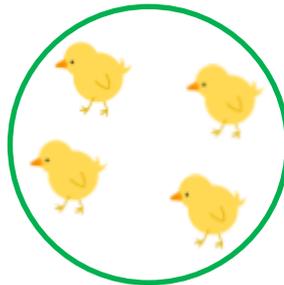
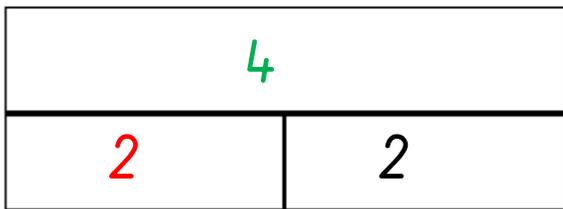
Numerator
The amount we use.

Denominator
The amount of equal parts.

This means that we need 2 equal parts when finding half of something.

We can also find fractions of a number of objects.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of 4 chicks = 2



How to solve:

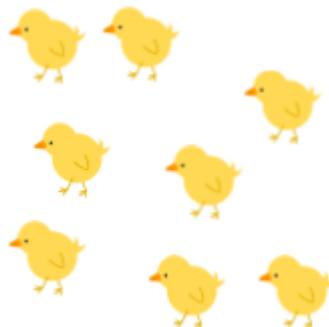
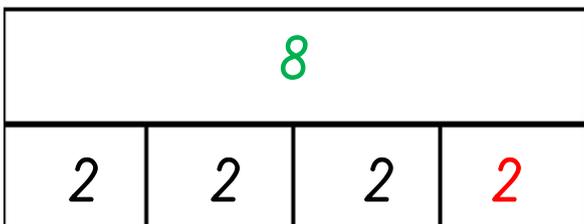
There are 4 chicks. This is the **whole**. So we are finding half of 4.

Then, we look at the denominator. The denominator is 2, so we know that we need 2 equal parts.

After that, we split the chicks between these equal parts. Leaving 2 in each part.

Finally, we count how many chicks are in 1 part because this is the **numerator**. This is half of 4.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 8 chicks = 2

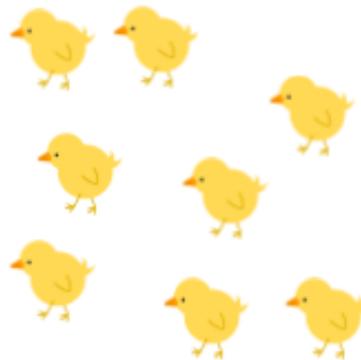


We do the same process, but the **denominator** has changed.

Instead of 2 parts, there are 4 parts because we are finding a **quarter**.

Your turn:

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 chicks = _____

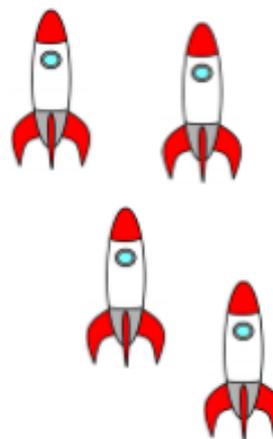


8	

2. $\frac{1}{2}$ of _____ astronauts = _____



3. $\frac{1}{4}$ of _____ rockets = _____



4. $\frac{1}{4}$ of _____ stars = _____



Monday - English

What are time adverbials? What do they tell us?



Time adverbials tell us _____ something happened.

Examples of time adverbials:

- A. I went shopping *yesterday*, and I bought some bread.
- B. *First*, I woke up and *after that* I brushed my teeth.
- C. *Before* I went to bed, I had a bath.

Identify and underline the *time adverbials* in these sentences:

1. Tomorrow, I am going swimming with my family.
2. I am having pasta for dinner on Wednesday.
3. After I played, I washed my hands.
4. I watched TV at 7 o'clock, then I read my book.
5. First I played with my dog, after that I was tired.

Challenge: Write some sentences about what you did at the weekend.

Make sure you include *time adverbials* in your sentences and

underline them!

Science:

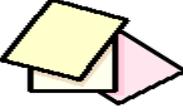
Materials are what things are made of

Properties describe the material. They tell us more about it.

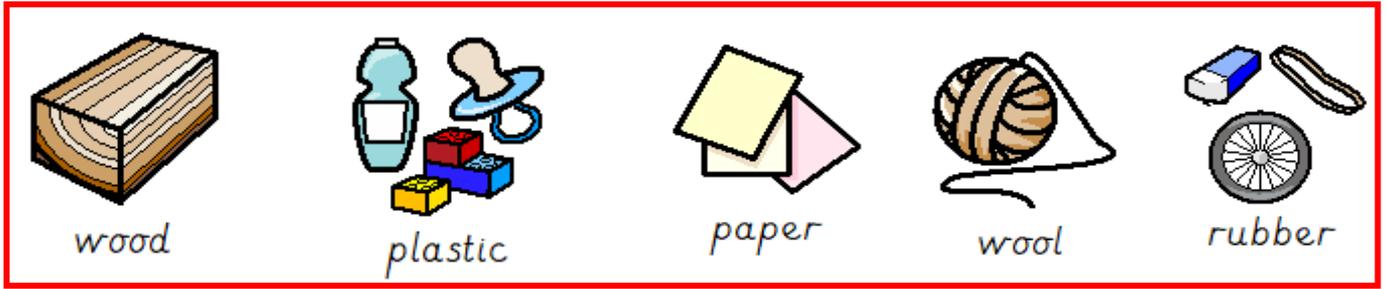
Materials have properties. For example glass is fragile and can be broken easily.

Examples of properties:

A grid of eight property cards, each with an icon and a label. The cards are arranged in two rows of four. The first row contains: 'fragile' (a cracked circle), 'soft' (a hand pressing a surface), 'hard' (a hand pushing against a surface), and 'strong' (a scale). The second row contains: 'waterproof' (a water droplet on a surface), 'flexible' (a bent wire), 'rigid' (a solid block), and 'transparent' (a diamond shape with 'ABCD' inside). Arrows point from text labels to specific cards: 'It breaks easily' points to 'fragile', 'Water can't get through it.' points to 'waterproof', 'It is bendy.' points to 'flexible', and 'You can see through it.' points to 'transparent'.

Material	Properties
 wood	
 plastic	
 wool	
 paper	
 rubber	

Science



We are going to test the properties of one of these materials.
Choose one of these materials that you can find in your house or garden.

Instructions:

1. First, write the **name of your material** in the first box.
2. Next, pick up your material.
3. Then, test if it can be bent. Put a tick or a cross in the box. This will tell you if the material is flexible.
4. After that, try the rest. Test if the material can be stretched, squashed or twisted.

Material	Can it be bent? 	Can it be stretched? 	Can it be squashed? 	Can it be twisted? 
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If you want to, you can try this with other materials too!

Creative Task

Monday

Draw or create a plant and then label it.

You can be as creative as you want, you can draw a flower or use materials that you have in your house like paint, paper, fabric or real flowers.

Then you are going to label your flower and label the:

- Roots
- Stem
- Leaves
- Flower

Remember, you can send a picture of your flowers to your teacher's emails. We love to see what you are up to!

Have fun!

Plant Parts

