Easter homework

Set: Monday 23rd March
Due: Monday 13th April

Please complete the following:

1. Spelling sheet

2. Reading comprehension – **Swimming the English Channel**

3. Maths – **daily questions**

Spelling Shed @ Home Name: _____

Stage 6 - Lesson 21: Challenge Words

achieve	disastrous	foreign	interfere	secretary
bargain	controversy	nuisance	temperature	programme

Write this week's words onto the correct syllable map.

_ _ _ | _ _ _ _

_ | _ _ _ _ _ _

_ _ | _ _ _ | _ _ _ _

_ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _

_ _ _ | _ _ _ _ _ _

_ _ _ | _ _ | _ _ _ | _

_ _ _ | _ _ | _ _ _ _ _

_ _ _ | _ _ _ | _ | _ _ _ _

_ _ _ | _ _ _ _

_ _ _ | _ _ _ | _ _ _ | _ _

Which words should complete these sentences?

The house was rebuilt after a bargain fire.

_____

I wish my friend wouldn't nuisance in my life.

_____

I always go that shop for a temperature.

_____

She had worked hard to programme success.

_____

Write the word that matches the definition.

Something annoying.

_____

Relating to another country.

_____

A show on the radio or TV.

_____

An office worker.

_____

A measure of how hot or cold it is.

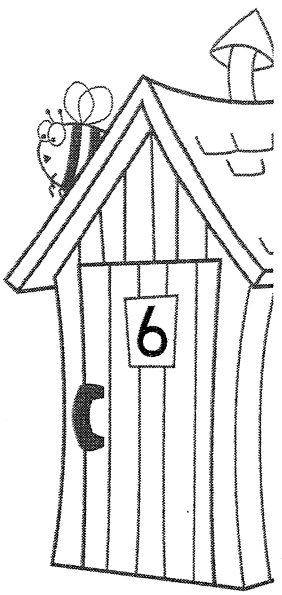
_____

Something that causes arguments.

_____

Sort this week's words according to the number of syllables.

1 or 2	3 or 4



How confident are you with this week's words?

Homework – Due 13th April

Swimming the English Channel

from Dover in England to Calais in France

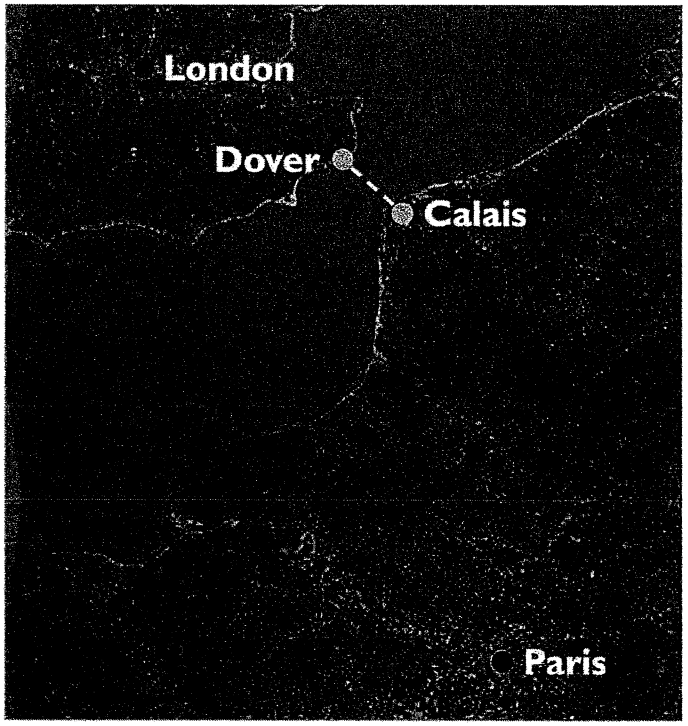
The first Channel swimmer

On a foggy August afternoon in 1875, a lone swimmer dived from Admiralty Pier in Dover into the cold waters of the English Channel. Nearly twenty-two hours later, the exhausted man staggered onto French soil at Calais and became an instant hero. Captain Matthew Webb had become the first person to swim across the English Channel.

Captain Matthew Webb

Twenty-seven-year-old Webb was a merchant seaman from Shropshire. He had always been a powerful swimmer and, hearing of J.B. Thompson's failed attempt to swim the Channel in 1872, he was inspired to give up his job and train as a long-distance swimmer. Webb's first attempt had to be abandoned due to bad weather, but he returned to the icy Channel waters two weeks later.

Many of the hardships that Matthew Webb had to deal with during his pioneering swim are still faced by modern-day Channel swimmers. In fact, some of his methods for dealing with these hardships are still used today. Webb coated himself in oil for protection against the cold and jellyfish stings. He was also accompanied by boats so his friends could protect and feed him. It must be said, however, that the ale, brandy and beef tea they supplied are not standard for today's cross-Channel swimmers!



Frequently asked questions

Q: How cold is the water?

A: The water temperature can range from 12°C to 18°C. Most people would consider water below 20°C too cold for swimming.

Q: How far is it from England to France?

A: The direct distance from Dover to Cape Gris Nez near Calais is approximately 21 miles, but a swimmer always swims further than that due to the movement of tides.

Q: How long does it take to swim across the Channel?

A: How fast do you swim? The faster you are, the more direct your swim will be. A slower swimmer will not only take longer but will have to swim further because of the tides and currents. Swimmers also have to plan stops for feeding. The fastest recorded crossing is 7 hours; the slowest is nearly 29 hours. An average swimmer doing two miles per hour would be in the water for up to 16 hours, but a stronger swimmer may take only 10 hours.

Q: Will you succeed if you train hard?

A: Preparation for a Channel swim involves months of training in very cold ocean water. But even this does not guarantee success. Fewer people have swum the English Channel than have climbed Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain! Some hazards of the swim include hypothermia (dangerous loss of body heat), seasickness and jellyfish. Unforeseen obstacles like rubbish floating in the sea can also cause problems no matter how hard you train.

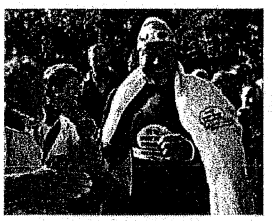
Q: Why do people swim the English Channel?

A: That isn't a question with a single answer! The motivations for such a venture are as varied as the swimmers. Some people do it for glory, some to raise money for charity, but most do it to challenge themselves and for the satisfaction of being one of a select few to achieve this feat.

Safe to swim?

The French and UK coastguards are responsible for search and rescue operations in the English Channel. The French authorities outlawed swimming from France to England in 1993 for safety reasons. Then in 2010 the deputy director of the French coastguard, Jean-Christophe Burvingt, said he was in favour of a complete ban on swimming in either direction. He pointed out that the swim uses the same stretch of water as 500 vessels each day. Critics compare the swim to crossing a motorway on foot; supporters say the swim is well regulated and comparatively safe.

Celebrity swimmer



The author, comedian and actor, David Walliams, says that he was never sporty at school but he did enjoy swimming.

While preparing for his Channel swim, Walliams didn't miss a single training session in nine months. He knew that more than 90 per cent of people who attempt the swim fail. Walliams took 10 hours and 34 minutes to cross the Channel. His swim raised more than £1 million in donations for the charity Sport Relief.

Questions 15–28 are about *Swimming the English Channel* (pages 6–7)

15 *Nearly twenty-two hours later, the exhausted man staggered onto French soil at Calais and became an instant hero.*

Find and **copy two** different words from the sentence above that show how tired Matthew Webb was.

1. _____

2. _____

1 mark

16 What event made Matthew Webb want to swim the English Channel?

_____

_____

1 mark

17 Look at the paragraph beginning: *Twenty-seven-year-old Webb...*

Find and **copy one** word from this paragraph that is closest in meaning to 'motivated'.

_____

1 mark

18 Using information from the text, put a tick in the correct box to show whether each statement is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
Matthew Webb's first attempt to swim the English Channel was not successful.		
The first successful swim of the English Channel was in 1872.		
J.B. Thompson and Matthew Webb swam the English Channel in 1875.		
Matthew Webb took twenty hours to swim the English Channel.		

2 marks

19 Name **two** of the hardships that Matthew Webb faced in swimming the English Channel and explain how he dealt with them.

1. Hardship: _____

How he dealt with it: _____

_____

2. Hardship: _____

How he dealt with it: _____

_____

2 marks

20 **Find** and **copy** a group of words that tells you that the drinks of ale, brandy and beef tea given to Matthew Webb would be considered unusual today.

_____

1 mark

21 Why do slow Channel swimmers swim further than faster swimmers?

_____

1 mark

22 Look at the section headed: ***Frequently asked questions***.

How long did the fastest swim across the Channel take?

_____

1 mark

23 Look at the section headed: ***Frequently asked questions***.

Put a tick in the correct box to show whether each of the following statements is a **fact** or an **opinion**.

	Fact	**Opinion**
The temperature of the water in the Channel can range from 12°C to 18°C.		
Water with a temperature of 18°C is too cold to swim in.		
The direct distance across the Channel is approximately 21 miles.		
Faster swimmers do not swim as many miles across the Channel.		

2 marks

24 In what year did the French authorities make it illegal for people to swim from France to England?

_____

1 mark

25 Look at the section headed: ***Safe to swim?***

Find and **copy one** word which shows that swimming the Channel is illegal in France.

_____

1 mark

26 David Walliams was determined to be successful in his attempt to swim the English Channel.

Give **one** piece of evidence from the text which shows this.

_____

_____

1 mark

27 Which of the following would be the most suitable summary of the whole text?

Tick **one**.

The Life of David Walliams ☐

A Sporting Challenge ☐

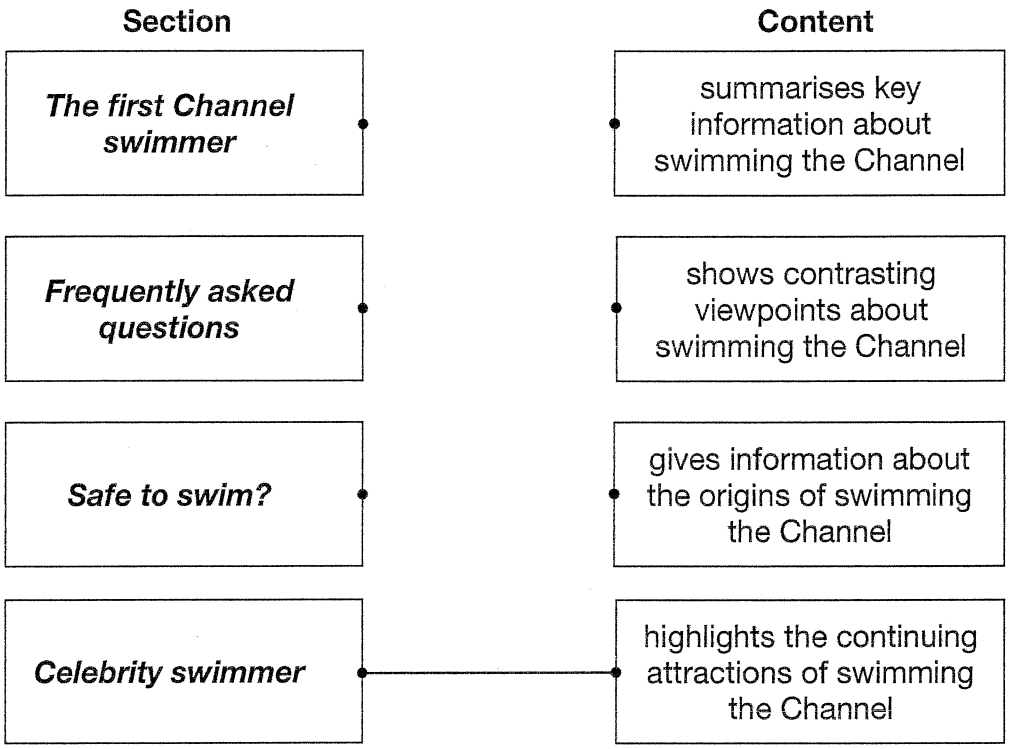
Sailing the Channel ☐

Training for Survival ☐

1 mark

28 Draw lines to match each section to its main content.

One has been done for you.



1 mark

Day 1
4 operation check

128.05 – 12.38	323.6 + 356.78	345 x 26	378 ÷ 18

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{20}$ $\frac{1}{40}$

Use three of these fraction cards to complete the sum below.

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

1 mark

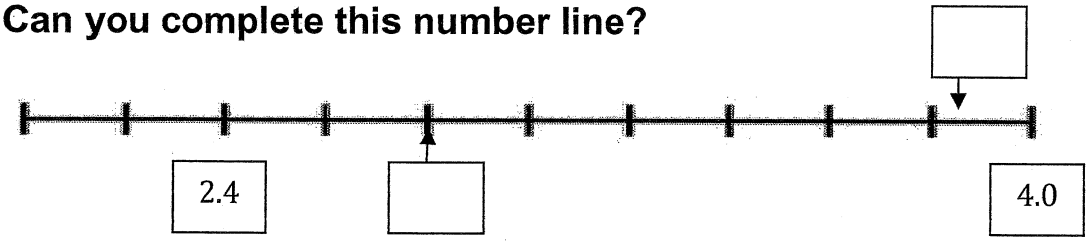
(tip – convert to a common denominator)

Convert these fractions into decimals and percentages:

e.g. ¼ = 0.25 = 25%

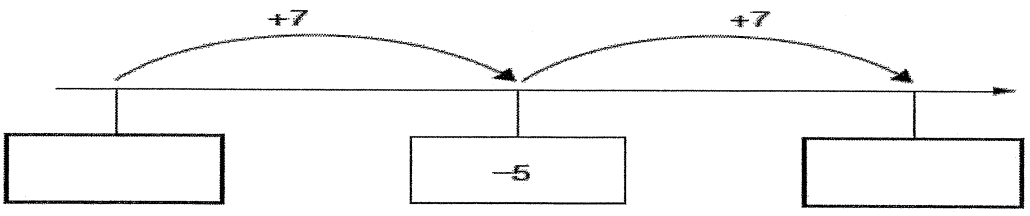
$\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{3}{4}$ = $\frac{1}{5}$ = $\frac{7}{10}$ =

Can you complete this number line?



Here is part of a number line.

Write the missing numbers in the boxes.



Day 2
4 operation check

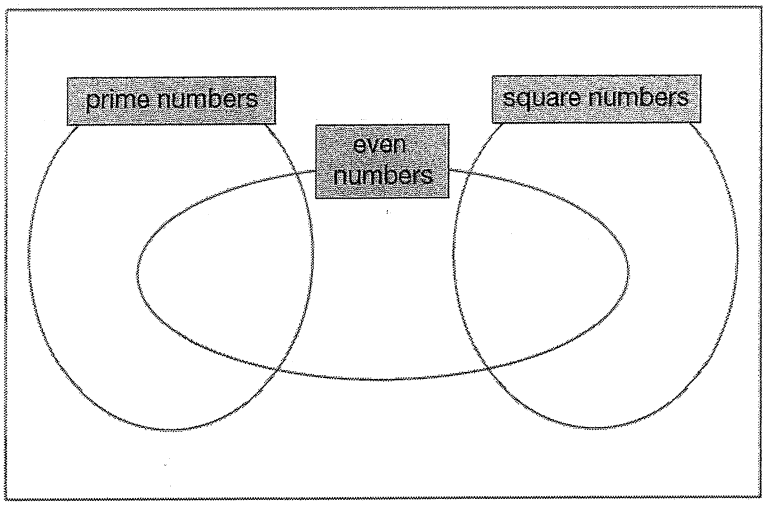
7943.76 – 4523.8	67,883.63 + 3,856.7	1572 x 37	1,118 ÷ 26

1^2	1 × 1	1
2^2		4
3^2	3 × 3	
	4 × 4	16
5^2		
		36
	7 × 7	
8^2		
10^2		100

1^3	1 × 1 × 1	1
2^3	2 × 2 × 2	
3^3		27
	4 × 4 × 4	64
5^3	5 × 5 × 5	
6^3	6 × 6× 6	
		343
8^3		512
	9 × 9 × 9	729
10^3		

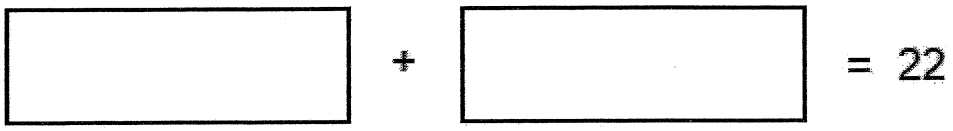
Write each number in its correct place on the diagram.

16 17 18 19



A **square** number and a **prime** number have a total of 22

What are the two numbers?



square number prime number

Here is a diagram for sorting numbers.

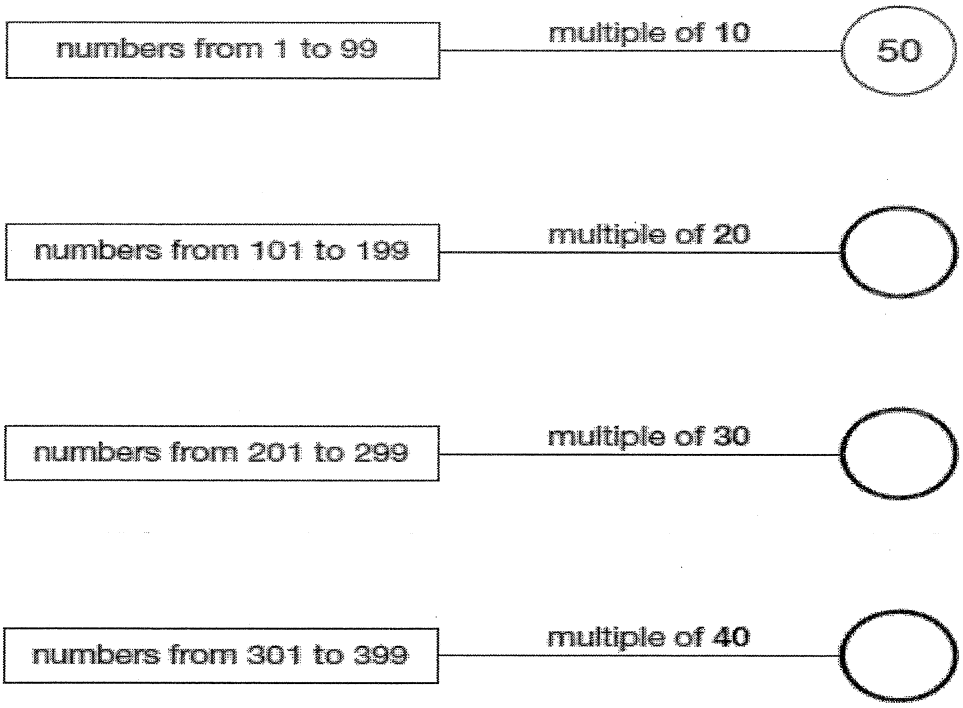
Write **one number** in each box.

One is done for you.

	multiple of 5	**not** a multiple of 5
multiple of 3	30	
not a multiple of 3		

In the circles, write a multiple that belongs to each set.

One has been done for you.



Day 3
4 operation check

382.34 – 95.871	9,654.6 + 25,526.78	685 x 79	4,116 ÷ 42

Calculate the percentage in the grid below?

	1%	10%	50%	3%	5%	20%	40%	15%	25%	23%
300										
800										
1400										

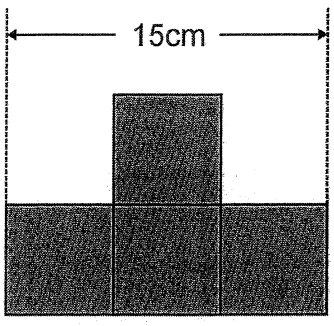
20% = 8
40% = _____

30% = 9
70% = _____

15% = 24
50% = _____

25% = 15
100% = _____

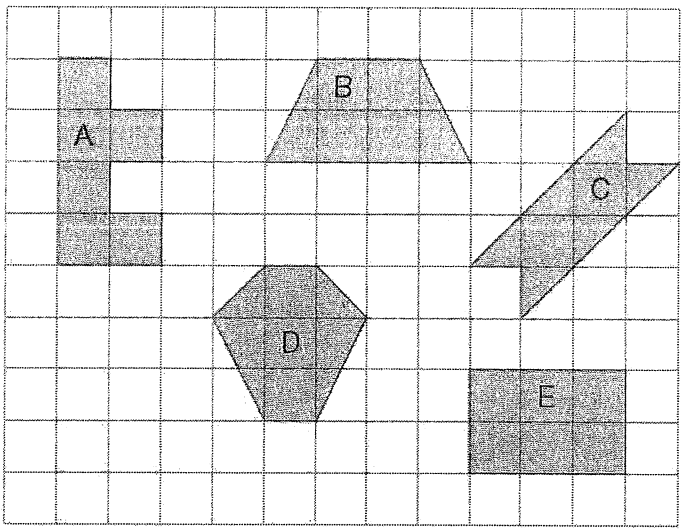
This shape is made from 4 shaded squares.



Not actual size

Calculate the perimeter of the shape.

Here are some shapes on a 1cm square grid (not to scale)



What is the **perimeter** of shape A?

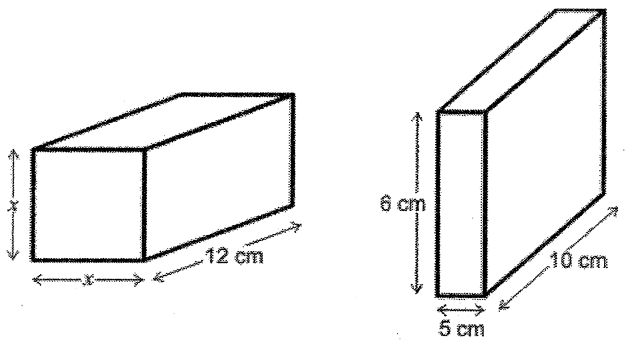
cm

Write the letter of the shape that has the **smallest area**.

The two cuboids have the same volume.

Calculate the length x.

(Not to scale)



Show your method

cm

2 marks

Day 4

184 ÷ 8 = 23

$$8\overline{)1^{1}8^{2}4}\quad 23$$

547 ÷ 23 =

$$23\overline{)5\ 4\ ^{8}7}\quad 2\ 3\ r18$$

547 ÷ 23 = 23 r18

2,123 x 7 = 14,861

124 x 26 = 3224

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\,2\,4 \\ \times\ \ 2\,6 \\ \hline 7^{1}4^{2}4 \\ +2\,4\,8\,0 \\ \hline 3\,2\,2\,4 \\ 1\ 1 \end{array}$$

(6x124)

(20x124)

168 ÷ 3 =	3,589 x 7 =
285÷ 15 =	1,690 ÷ 65 =
148 x 4 =	736 x 89 =
258 x 26 =	8 x 4,726 =
256 ÷ 4 =	8,342 ÷ 86 =
800 ÷ 32 =	3,465 ÷ 77 =
7,228 x 8 =	7,228 x 8 =
294 x 7 =	9,786 x 87 =
1,080 ÷ 24 =	7,921 ÷ 89 =
4,128 x 56 =	47,065 x 79 =

BODMAS

Order of Operations

Brackets

Orders

Division

Multiplication

Addition

Subtraction

1. $7 \times (8 - 3)$ = ☐
2. $7 + 9 \times 2$ = ☐
3. $10 \div (6 - 4)$ = ☐
4. $12 \div (7 - 4)$ = ☐
5. $(8 + 9) + 6^2$ = ☐
6. $(21 - 9) \times 2$ = ☐
7. $8 \times 3 + 6$ = ☐
8. $3 \times (15 - 9)$ = ☐
9. $6^3 - (35 + 12)$ = ☐
10. $(14 + 21) \div 5$ = ☐

Day 5

Calculate the mean average of the numbers below:

Mean

The mean is the average or norm.

Add up all of the values to find a total.

Divide the total by the number of values you added together.

E.g. 8, 7 and 9

8 + 7 + 9 = 24

24 ÷ 3 = 8

1.	9, 7, 8, 8	
2.	8, 7, 9, 8	
3.	1, 2, 7, 6	
4.	2, 3, 9, 2	
5.	4, 9, 4, 7	
6.	5, 5, 8, 6	
7.	7, 1, 10, 2	
8.	3, 1, 8, 8	
9.	9, 7, 6, 2, 3	
10.	7, 10, 6, 5, 7	

Multiply the following numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 to complete the table.

	x 10	x 100	x 1000
5.7			
23.02			
0.92			
0.306			
24.67			

Divide the following numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 to complete the table.

	÷ 10	÷ 100	÷ 1000
43			
219			
703			
64.8			
2560			