



**Maths – Set the timer to see how quickly you can answer the following questions! They are all mental calculations and should require no written methods. Ready, set, go!**

1)  $2 \times 8 = \square$

16)  $4 \times 80 = \square$

31)  $4 \times 0.2 = \square$

2)  $80 \div \square = 4$

17)  $6 \times 110 = \square$

32)  $5 \times 8 = \square$

3)  $9 \times 0.4 = \square$

18)  $160 \div 80 = \square$

33)  $30 \times 2 = \square$

4)  $990 \div 90 = \square$

19)  $270 \div \square = 90$

34)  $21 \div 7 = \square$

5)  $0.6 \times 12 = \square$

20)  $0.6 \times \square = 3$

35)  $0.6 \div 2 = \square$

6)  $360 \div 40 = \square$

21)  $15 \div 5 = \square$

36)  $5 \times \square = 500$

7)  $6 \div \square = 0.6$

22)  $80 \times 6 = \square$

37)  $800 \div 8 = \square$

8)  $0.7 \times 11 = \square$

23)  $8 \div 4 = \square$

38)  $0.9 \times 3 = \square$

9)  $400 \div 50 = \square$

24)  $6 \times 50 = \square$

39)  $4.5 \div 5 = \square$

10)  $10 \times 0.2 = \square$

25)  $1.5 \div 0.3 = \square$

40)  $9 \times 70 = \square$

11)  $900 \div 90 = \square$

26)  $6 \times 40 = \square$

41)  $\square \times 8 = 5.6$

12)  $0.8 \times 12 = \square$

27)  $2.1 \div 7 = \square$

42)  $200 \div 4 = \square$

13)  $10 \div 1 = \square$

28)  $12 \times 50 = \square$

43)  $80 \div 8 = \square$

14)  $7 \times 9 = \square$

29)  $49 \div 7 = \square$

44)  $11 \times 20 = \square$

15)  $5.6 \div 7 = \square$

30)  $1.5 \div 5 = \square$

45)  $5 \times 4 = \square$

1. 16	16. 320	31. 0.8
2. 20	17. 660	32. 40
3. 3.6	18. 2	33. 60
4. 11	19. 30	34. 3
5. 7.2	20. 5	35. 0.3
6. 9	21. 3	36. 100
7. 10	22. 480	37. 100
8. 7.7	23. 2	38. 2.7
9. 8	24. 300	39. 0.9
10. 2	25. 5	40. 630
11. 10	26. 240	41. 0.7
12. 9.6	27. 0.3	42. 50
13. 0	28. 600	43. 10
14. 63	29. 7	44. 220
15. 0.8	30. 0.3	45. 20

**English – Today, we are going to look at the formation of nouns from verbs. We have looked at this during our SPaG sessions in school. For example:**

**The \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre was crowded with people. (enter)**

**Answer: entrance.**

1. The room echoed with the **laughter** of children. (laugh)
2. The **marriage** took place at St. Peter's Church. (marry)
3. The work of our NHS and other key workers, fills us with **admiration**. (admire)
4. A fierce **argument** ensued between two angry people. (argue)
5. The **ascent** of Everest was a notable feat. (ascend)
6. The children's **behaviour** in assembly was excellent. (behave)
7. The **rebellion** was led by one of the Generals. (rebel)
8. The **appearance** of the two teams was greeted by loud cheering. (appear)
9. The **receipt** of a long letter from home, made the soldier very happy. (receive)

**Now see if you can make up some of your own for someone at home to answer! Can you think of any particularly tricky ones? As an extra challenge, you may want to see if you can think of any verbs which have been formed from nouns.**

**Foundations Subject – Science – During this Summer Term, one of our Science topics is Electricity. Today, I would like you to carry out some research into five famous scientists who are all linked with Electricity. See if you can find out how! You can present your work however you like. I am looking forward to seeing what you have found out when we get back to school 😊.**

**Benjamin Franklin – He was the first person to study electricity in depth. One of his most important findings was proving that lightning was electrical. Up until this point, it had been thought of differently. He flew a kite during a storm, to which he had attached a key. When the kite was indeed hit by lightning, he felt electric sparks from the key. DO NOT TRY THIS AT HOME! WHAT WOULD THE PEOPLE FROM THE SAFETY CAROUSEL HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THIS? He was also the first to store electricity and knew that it consisted of both positive and negative charges.**

**Alessandro Volta – He invented the first battery which was known as the 'voltaic pile' as it was made of layers of zinc and copper which was either combined with sulphuric acid or saltwater brine to create an electric current. Volata's name was also the basis for the following words: Voltage (the electric force that causes free electrons to move from one atom to another) and Volt (the unit of measurement for voltage - 'V').**

**Michael Faraday – He used Volta’s discoveries and was able to make an electric current move by using a magnet inside a wired coil. He was able to build an electric motor and a generator!**

**Thomas Edison – He invented the modern lightbulb. While lightbulbs were not a new idea, he did improve on the previous designs which were not useful as they did not stay lit for very long.**

**Lewis Latimer – He worked for Thomas Edison and invented a filament (the metal part that you can see in lightbulbs, through which the electric current passes) which enabled Edison’s lightbulb to stay lit for a long time.**

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