



Maths: Multiplication and Division

Complete the calculation.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1000		10 10	1 1 1
1000		10 10	1 1 1
1000		10 10	1 1 1

	Th	H	T	O
	1	0	2	3
x				3

A)

Complete the calculation to work out 23×14

		2	3
x		1	4
		9	2
	2	3	0

(23×4)

(23×10)

Use this method to calculate:

34×26

58×15

72×35

B)

Amir has multiplied 47 by 36



		4	7
x		3	6
	2	8	2
	1	4	1
	3	2	3

Farmer Ron has a field that measures 53 m long and 25 m wide.

Farmer Annie has a field that measures 52 m long and 26 m wide.

Alex says,



Amir is wrong because the answer should be 1,692 not 323

Dora thinks that they will have the same area because the numbers have only changed by one digit each.

Do you agree? Prove it.

Who is correct?

C) What mistake has been made?

D)

English

Spelling- Silent Letters

Use the look, say cover, write check method (see resources) to practise your spellings.

Watch the video to help you too.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/english-ks2-wonderful-words-silent-letters/zh4hf4j>

Can you come up with a way to remember these silent letters? Create a poster to teach someone else your methods. Use some of the ideas from the video. For example: To remember the **t** in the word whis**t**le create a crazy sentence!

Whis**T**le before you fasten up the cas**T**le and at bedtime use the bris**T**le of a this**T**le to wres**T**le out the gris**T**le!

For this week's spellings...

we are looking at words with silent letters.



doubt



lamb



debt



thumb



solemn



autumn



column



knight



knuckle



knot



Foundation Subject –

RE- Christianity: What can we learn about the Christian faith through studying the lives of the Northern Saints?

Read the sentences below and work out the answers. Check their meanings by reading them back to yourself. Now copy out the text in your very best handwriting! Illustrate it by copying the St Cuthbert's Cross.

Who were the Northern Saints?

The Romans occupied _____ for 470 years. They made peace with the local tribes (or beat them in _____) and so they ruled most of England and Wales. To help keep their empire safe, they built roads, towns, fortresses and _____. However, when they left, the different _____ began fighting amongst themselves, and other raiders, invaders and settlers arrived from mainland Europe. _____ from Western Europe settled in large numbers. Britain had been a mix of religions, including Christianity, but that ended as the Anglo-Saxons took control and brought their own _____ with them.



However, thanks to Saint _____ (who was British), Christianity had spread across Ireland – and Irish monks decided to do their best to spread their faith across Britain again. Columba made his base on the island of _____, near the coast of Scotland. From there, more monks journeyed across _____ – and then Northern England. Sometimes, they met _____ – and sometimes, they received help.

Over the next few hundred years, Northern England became increasingly _____ again, although it was a complicated story. Saints like Oswald, Aidan, Cuthbert, Wilfred, Hilda and Caedmon all had a part to play. That's why they are still _____ by many people – and many places are named after them.

Britain gods Christian tribes Saxons Iona remembered

Scotland Hadrian's Wall resistance battle Patrick