

**Reading**

## The Lion and the Mouse



One day, a proud lion was asleep in the wood, his great head resting on his paws. A timid mouse came upon him unexpectedly, and in her fright and haste to get away, ran across the lion's nose.

Roused from his nap, the lion laid his huge paw angrily on the tiny creature, ready to gobble her up.

"Spare me!" begged the poor mouse. "Please let me go and someday I will surely repay you!" The lion was amused to think that a mouse could ever help. But he was generous and finally let the mouse go.

Some days later, whilst stalking his prey in the forest, the lion was caught in a hunter's net. Unable to free himself, he filled the forest with his angry roaring. The mouse knew the voice and quickly found the lion struggling in his net.



Running to one of the great ropes that bound him, she gnawed it until it parted and soon, the lion was free. "You laughed when I said I would repay you," said the mouse. "Now you see that even a mouse can help a lion."

**A kindness is never wasted.**

1. The first line of the story is:

'One day, a proud lion was asleep in the wood, his great head resting on his paws.'

Which words in this sentence are adjectives?

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2. Why did the lion want to kill the mouse? Tick one.

- She had woken him from his nap.
- He didn't like mice.
- He wasn't a very nice lion.

3. Why did the mouse go to help the lion?

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4. At the beginning of the story, the mouse is described as timid. In your opinion, is the mouse still timid at the end of the story? Why do you think this?

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5. The moral of the story is 'A kindness is never wasted.' What else can we learn from the story?

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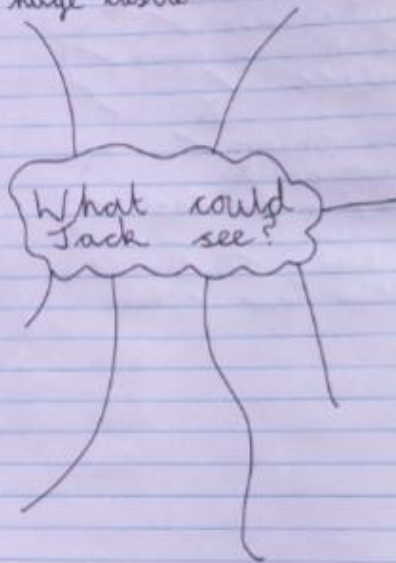
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### **Writing**

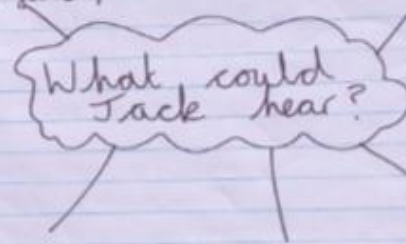
Today, we are going to be collecting ideas for a setting description, using our senses; see, smell, hear. We are going to be using the image below and put ourselves in Jack's position. You must use your imagination and knowledge of the story Jack and the Beanstalk (if you can't remember this story watch a youtube clip of the story). You will need to draw three brainstorm and write as many ideas as you can for each of the senses. I have included an example for each brainstorm. Remember to use adjectives (describing words).



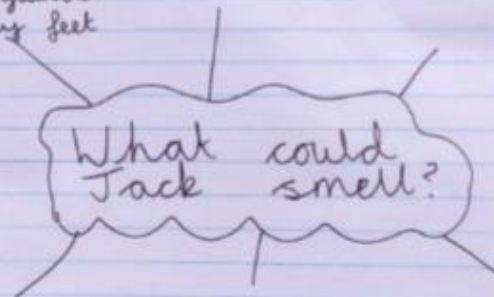
a huge castle



loud footsteps.



The giant's  
cheesy feet



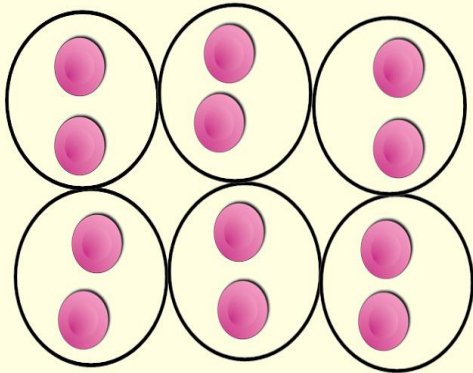
### **Maths**

Today, we are going to show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot.

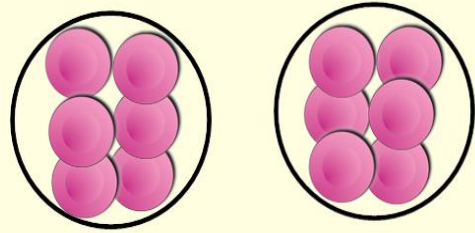
If you have some card or paper, cut it up into small squares to make yourself 20 counters. If not, you can use drawings of counters instead.

Using your counters, work out which sums you can answer and put a cross next to the sums you can't. For example:

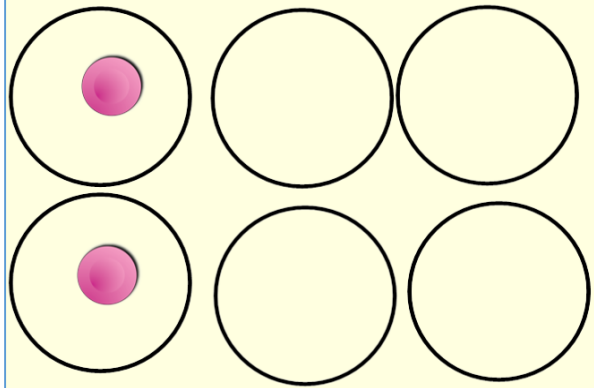
$$6 \times 2 = 12 \quad \checkmark$$



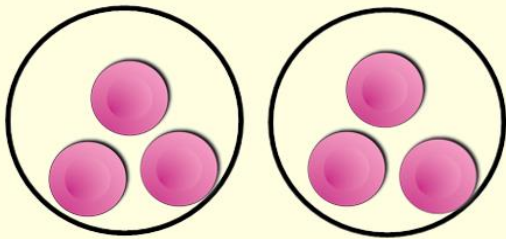
$$2 \times 6 = 12 \quad \checkmark$$



$$2 \div 6 = \times$$



$$6 \div 2 = 3 \quad \checkmark$$



$8 \times 2 =$

$2 \times 8 =$

$8 \div 2 =$

$2 \div 8 =$

$10 \times 2 =$

$2 \times 10 =$

$2 \div 10 =$

$10 \div 2 =$

Now have a go at answering these questions using mental methods for multiplication and division, For example:

$4 \times 2 = 8$  (4 groups of 2 – 4 fingers up and count in 2's)

$2 \times 4 = 8$  (2 groups of 4 – 2 fingers up and count in 4's)

$4 \div 2 = 2$  (count in 2's until you land on 4)

$2 \div 4 = \times$  (count in 4's until you land on 2)

$12 \times 2 =$

$2 \times 12 =$

$12 \div 2 =$

$2 \div 12 =$

$10 \times 5 =$

$5 \times 10 =$

$5 \div 10 =$



$10 \div 5 =$

# Prove it!



Independent

Use the numbers below to write multiplication and division sentences.

10, 8, 80

# THINKING



Resilient

Using drawings, convince me that

$3 \times 4 =$

Is the same as

$4 \times 3 =$

# EXPLAINING



Independent

Ria has 5 boxes of 10 crayons. Jack has 10 boxes of 5 crayons. Who has more crayons? Prove it and explain your reasoning.



Independent

# SOLVING



Resilient

If you know

$7 \times 3 = 21$  then you can make another three number sentences about these numbers.

Always, sometimes, never?

### **Practice spelling the words:**

Most

Only

Both

Old

Cold

Gold

Hold

Told

Spelling Common Exception Words. These words always have tricky parts to them that I have highlighted in red. Sound out the words and you will see what letters (graphemes) are representing the tricky sounds (phonemes).

Spend ten minutes practicing and then get someone to test you. Can you put the words into sentences?