

Monday 8th June

Reading

David Attenborough

Sir David Attenborough is a world-famous British film-maker and naturalist. This means he is a scientist who studies animals and their behaviour. For over 60 years, he has written and presented many TV programmes to help viewers learn more about the natural world.

His Early Life

Sir David Attenborough was born in London on 8th May 1926. This is the same year that Queen Elizabeth II was born! He was the middle of three brothers. His older brother, Richard, was an actor who appeared in many films.



"David Attenborough at Great Barrier Reef" by Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is licensed under CC BY 4.0

As a child, Attenborough loved to collect fossils, stones and other natural objects. At 11 years old, he collected and sold newts from a local pond to a university nearby. In 1945, when he was 19 years old, he went to Cambridge University to study geology and zoology. He learnt lots about rocks, animals and the environment.

Television

In 1952, Attenborough started to work for television even though many people did not own a TV. In fact, he himself did not have a TV at home!

His first programme was called 'Animal Patterns'. On the show, zookeepers brought real animals from London Zoo into the studio.

Then, Attenborough talked to the viewers about their camouflage and behaviour.

One of his most famous documentaries was shown on TV in 1979. It was called 'Life on Earth', and it was a show which was well-loved and very successful. It has been shown on TV channels in many countries across the world. Since then, he has written and presented many more programmes. For example, over 250 episodes of 'Wildlife on One' were shown from 1977 to 2005 (28 years!). More recently, Attenborough has shown many people the dangers of plastic pollution to our environment.

Did You Know...?

Sir David Attenborough has more than ten plants and animals that are named after him! One of these is a carnivorous plant called *Nepenthes attenboroughii* which feeds on animals such as rats!

1. Who is Sir David Attenborough? Tick one

- He is a British racing driver.
- He is an actor who has appeared in many films.
- He is a popular and famous British film-maker and naturalist.

2. What did Sir David Attenborough enjoying doing as a child?

3. Look at the His Early Life section. Write numbers from 1 to 4 to put the statements in the correct order.

Statement	Number
He went to university.	
He was born in London in 1926.	
He collected fossils, stones and other objects.	
He sold newts to a university.	

4. Look at the Television section. Find and copy a word which means what animals use to blend into their habitat so that they can hide.

5. Look at the Did You Know...? section. Fill in the missing words.

Sir David Attenborough has _____ than ten plants and _____ that are named after _____!

Writing

For our writing sessions this week, we are going to be doing lots of activities based on this image and story starter taken from Jack in the Beanstalk.

Today, I would like you to read the short story starter and then complete the question time activity by answering all questions in full sentences and explaining your ideas too.



Story starter!

Jack had been climbing for most of the morning. Step after slippery step, he had made his way up to the top of the beanstalk. Several times, when the wind picked up, he had feared he might lose his footing and fall to his death. He had dared to look down on one occasion, seeing that his house was the size of an ant far below.

Now that he had finally reached his goal and clambered up to the land of the giants, Jack had no idea what to do next.

'FEE, FI, FO, FUM...'" a voice as loud as a foghorn boomed out from high above him. Jack took a deep breath...



Question time!

- ▶ Has the giant seen Jack?
- ▶ How might Jack feel at this moment?
- ▶ Would you rather be the giant or Jack?
- ▶ Would you rather be a giant in a land of humans, or a human in a land of giants?
- ▶ What/who else lives in the land of the giants?
- ▶ Why do giants live apart from humans?

Maths

Today we are going to be looking at odd and even numbers and completing lots of activities.

Odd numbers always end in 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Even numbers always end in 0, 2, 4, 6, 8

Therefore, you can identify if any number is odd or even just by looking at the 'ones' in the number. Also, any even number can be divided equally by 2!

Odd and Even Numbers

Click the odd numbers to turn them blue. Leave the even numbers grey.

Talk to your helper about what patterns you notice.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Look at the 'ones' digit of all the odd numbers. What do you notice?

Look at the 'ones' digit of all the even numbers. What do you notice?

Tick the odd numbers:

72 34 21 79 125 108 80

Tick the even numbers:

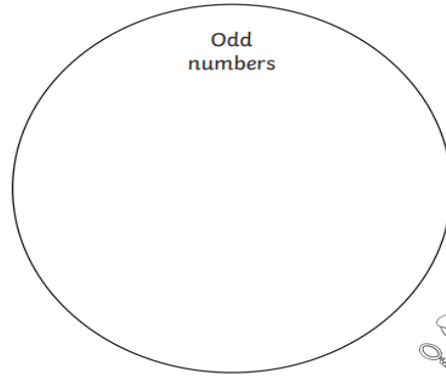
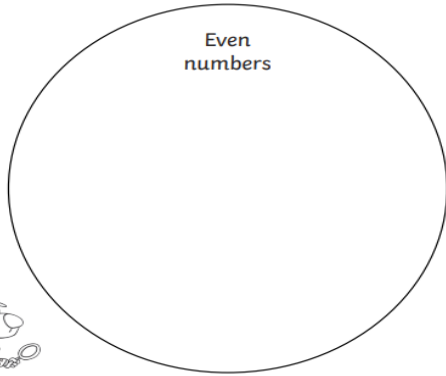
88 22 50 21 342 233 44

Saira has 25 pencils. Her teacher has asked her to divide them between two pots. Saira says, 'I won't be able to do it.' Is she right? Explain why.

Odd and Even Numbers

Look at the numbers. Put all the even numbers and odd numbers in the correct circle.

16	4	5	8	13	21	7	22	10	23
2	15	20	16	33	17	19	79	90	54
97	66	78	43	55	42	39	82	81	67



Complete the multiplications for these times tables. Circle all of the even number answers in blue and the odd number answers in red. What patterns do you notice with the answers for the different times tables?

Always, sometimes, never true?

If you add two odd numbers to an even number, the total will be even.

Always Sometimes Never

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Always, sometimes, never true?

If you add three odd numbers together you will always get an odd number.

Always Sometimes Never

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Always, sometimes, never true?

If you add 2 even numbers together you will always get an odd number.

Always Sometimes Never

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True or false? Prove it.

If you **double** an **even** number, you will **always** get an **even** number.

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True or false? Prove it.


If we add 2 even numbers we get an even number **BUT** if we add 3 even numbers together we get an odd number.



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True or false? Prove it.

If we add 2 odd numbers we get an even number **BUT** if we add 3 odd numbers together we get an odd number.



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$8 \times 10 =$	$8 \times 5 =$
$9 \times 10 =$	$9 \times 3 =$
$10 \times 10 =$	$10 \times 3 =$
$11 \times 10 =$	$11 \times 3 =$
$12 \times 10 =$	$12 \times 3 =$

Practice spelling the words:

Door

Floor

Poor

Great

Break

Steak

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?