

Literacy

**Core Targets for all Writing:**

- With increasing independence, spell all commonly used words correctly by applying prior knowledge of spelling rules and strategies - LIT 2-21a
- With increasing independence and accuracy, spell less commonly used and technical words - LIT 2-21a
- Confidently and accurately use a wide range of punctuation - LIT 2-22a
- With increasing confidence, use more complex sentence structures - LIT 2-22a
- Accurately use paragraphs to separate ideas/events - LIT 2-22a
- Use a wide variety of conjunctions/connectives to link ideas and join sentences - LIT 2-22a
- With increasing accuracy and independence proof read and edit writing - LIT 2-23a
- Use linked, legible handwriting to present work attractively using appropriate forms of layout - LIT 2-24a

**Recount Writing**

The purpose of recount writing is to retell events. They tell us about something that has happened. They use first person in a personal recount and third person in an impersonal account. · Understand the Purpose and Audience (who and why they are writing)

- A title to capture the reader's attention and tell what the recount is about
- An opening paragraph with a more detailed summary of the main happenings
- Select important main events and organise these in a chronological order
- These events to be organised into paragraphs (with sub-headings to categorise information where appropriate)
- Use direct speech where appropriate
- A paragraph with concluding statements and an evaluate comment or summary
- Graphics/photos/illustrations to engage the reader and provide them with further information about the event

Complete these sentences using the correct homophone.

1. "Look at the beautiful rainbow over there!" gasped Lydia.
2. The one with the white fence is their house.
3. Do you think they're hiding?
4. Put the book over there on the shelf.
5. Their bus was running late.
6. The cold wind made their teeth chatter.
7. Could they be in there?
8. Blue Smarties are the best; they're my favourites.
9. Ava and Lucas put their hands up at the same time.
10. Are you sure they're not real?
11. The new teacher got their books in a muddle.
12. I went there last summer too!
13. Is there a doctor anywhere near?

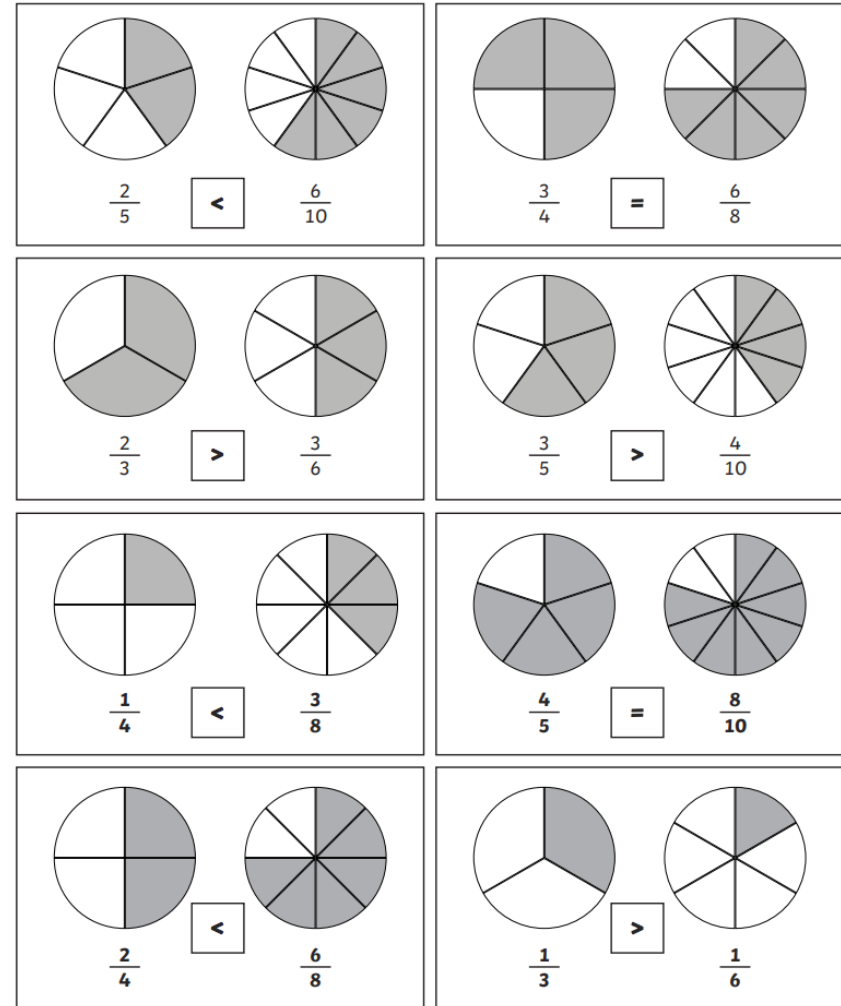
Numeracy

## Ultimate Times Table Challenge **Answers**

$1 \times 1 = 1$	$11 \times 12 = 132$	$10 \times 12 = 120$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$1 \times 9 = 9$	$7 \times 1 = 7$
$1 \times 5 = 5$	$1 \times 2 = 2$	$2 \times 5 = 10$	$4 \times 1 = 4$	$2 \times 9 = 18$	$4 \times 5 = 20$
$3 \times 1 = 3$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$9 \times 12 = 108$	$3 \times 7 = 21$	$6 \times 1 = 6$	$3 \times 11 = 33$
$1 \times 4 = 4$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$1 \times 3 = 3$	$11 \times 7 = 77$	$4 \times 9 = 36$	$3 \times 9 = 27$
$5 \times 1 = 5$	$8 \times 9 = 72$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$8 \times 12 = 96$	$2 \times 7 = 14$	$5 \times 11 = 55$
$10 \times 3 = 30$	$6 \times 3 = 18$	$1 \times 11 = 11$	$2 \times 11 = 22$	$11 \times 11 = 121$	$1 \times 7 = 7$
$5 \times 3 = 15$	$9 \times 7 = 63$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$7 \times 7 = 49$	$7 \times 9 = 63$	$10 \times 5 = 50$
$8 \times 1 = 8$	$10 \times 1 = 10$	$5 \times 7 = 35$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$8 \times 11 = 88$
$9 \times 1 = 9$	$9 \times 3 = 27$	$3 \times 10 = 30$	$9 \times 9 = 81$	$4 \times 7 = 28$	$8 \times 7 = 56$
$11 \times 9 = 99$	$6 \times 8 = 48$	$6 \times 11 = 66$	$10 \times 7 = 70$	$10 \times 9 = 90$	$10 \times 11 = 110$
$11 \times 1 = 11$	$11 \times 3 = 33$	$11 \times 5 = 55$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$4 \times 11 = 44$	$8 \times 5 = 40$
$12 \times 5 = 60$	$12 \times 12 = 144$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$12 \times 7 = 84$	$12 \times 9 = 108$	$12 \times 11 = 132$
$2 \times 1 = 2$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$6 \times 7 = 42$	$1 \times 12 = 12$	$1 \times 10 = 10$	$7 \times 3 = 21$
$2 \times 2 = 4$	$9 \times 11 = 99$	$2 \times 6 = 12$	$2 \times 8 = 16$	$2 \times 12 = 24$	$7 \times 6 = 42$
$11 \times 4 = 44$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$5 \times 9 = 45$	$12 \times 2 = 24$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$1 \times 6 = 6$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$6 \times 9 = 54$	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$9 \times 5 = 45$
$5 \times 2 = 10$	$10 \times 2 = 20$	$12 \times 1 = 12$	$5 \times 8 = 40$	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$7 \times 11 = 77$
$7 \times 4 = 28$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$6 \times 6 = 36$	$12 \times 3 = 36$	$6 \times 2 = 12$	$8 \times 4 = 32$
$7 \times 2 = 14$	$9 \times 2 = 18$	$2 \times 10 = 20$	$5 \times 10 = 50$	$1 \times 8 = 8$	$5 \times 6 = 30$
$7 \times 8 = 56$	$6 \times 10 = 60$	$12 \times 10 = 120$	$12 \times 4 = 48$	$8 \times 10 = 80$	$8 \times 2 = 16$
$10 \times 4 = 40$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$3 \times 12 = 36$	$9 \times 8 = 72$	$12 \times 8 = 96$	$8 \times 6 = 48$
$11 \times 6 = 66$	$9 \times 6 = 54$	$10 \times 6 = 60$	$3 \times 2 = 6$	$4 \times 12 = 48$	$9 \times 10 = 90$
$11 \times 2 = 22$	$6 \times 12 = 72$	$5 \times 12 = 60$	$11 \times 8 = 88$	$11 \times 10 = 110$	$8 \times 8 = 64$
$7 \times 12 = 84$	$10 \times 10 = 100$	$12 \times 6 = 72$	$7 \times 10 = 70$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$10 \times 8 = 80$



## Comparing and Ordering Fractions **Answers**



## Problem Solving

### 2 George has a box of counters.

- For every 2 red counters there are 5 blue ones.
- George removes 36 blue counters from the box.
- There are now the same amount of red and blue counters.

How many red counters were in the box at the start? **24 red counters.**

### 3 Mr Patel writes a number on the board.

- Leon finds  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the number.
- Sophie finds  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the number.
- Leon's number is 7 more than Sophie's.

What is the number Mr Patel started with? This bar model may help you.

21			21		
7	7	7	7	7	7

**Mr Patel started with 42**

