

Class 5 Homework

Week 1

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 1

Mark

1. **Rewrite these nouns as adjectives.**

   a) success = _____

   b) protection = _____

   c) action = _____

2. **Circle the correct modal verb in the sentence.**

   You (might / should) visit a dentist twice a year.

3. **Which prefix can be added to all of these words?**

   _____rail _____logue _____chrome

4. **What is the grammatical term for the underlined words in the sentence below?**

   The children let out **a loud shriek** when they heard who was coming.

   _____

5. **Circle the word which has used an apostrophe for omission.**

   Toby's party is this weekend, but I'm not sure if we can attend or not.

6. **Write a suitable pronoun to complete the sentence.**

   Mum was angry with Julia: _____ had forgotten to do her homework

7. **Tick to show what type of sentence is written below.**

   How kind you are for offering to take my shopping!

   statement ☐ question ☐ command ☐ exclamation ☐

Week One

Task 1

Work out the equivalent fractions.

a) $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square}{12}$

b) $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{\square}{10}$

c) $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{8}{\square}$

Task 2

Convert these improper fractions and mixed numbers

a) $\frac{12}{3} =$ ☐

b) $4\frac{2}{5} =$ ☐

c) $\frac{8}{5} =$ ☐

d) $2\frac{7}{8} =$ ☐

Task 3

Complete these calculations

0.65+_____=1

3.15+_____=5

Task 4

What is the value of 9 in each number?

39.08

☐

401.79

☐

92.7

☐

3.94

☐

5.09

☐

Task 5

Answer the multiplication questions

1) 3,935 x 4 = _____

2) Martin earns £1,260 a month. His wife earns twice as much. How much does Martin's wife earn? _____

3) 28 x 33 = _____

Task 6

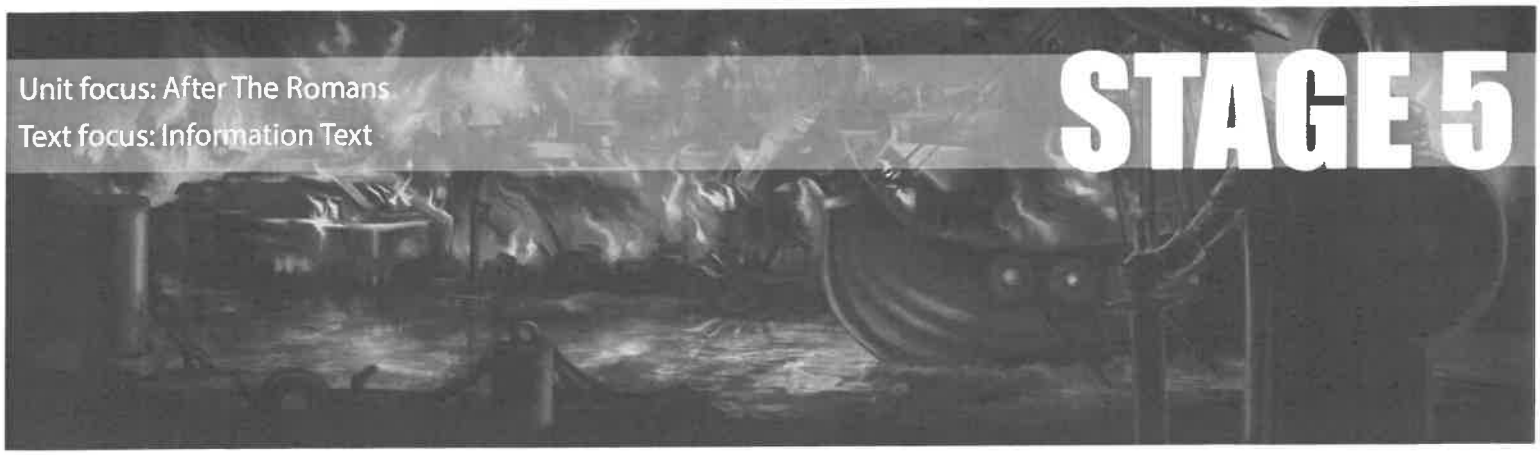
Answer the multiplication questions

1) 6,832 ÷ 4 = _____

2) Complete the missing gaps in this calculations:

	8		2
7	5	8	9	

1	$\frac{2}{4}$ of 28 = ☐	◯	19	4.06 × 10 = ☐	◯
2	52 × 10 = ☐	◯	20	16 + 60.4 = ☐	◯
3	☐ = $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{6}{20} + \frac{3}{10}$	◯	21	$\frac{4}{5}$ of 35 = ☐	◯
4	390 ÷ 5 = ☐	◯	22	55.7 ÷ 10 = ☐	◯
5	22 × 59 = ☐	◯	23	90^2 = ☐	◯
6	139 ÷ 1 = ☐	◯	24	40 × 40 = ☐	◯
7	7.06 + 4.7 = ☐	◯	25	4900 ÷ 70 = ☐	◯
8	$\frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$ = ☐	◯	26	5^3 = ☐	◯
9	$\frac{2}{4}$ × 32 = ☐	◯	27	$\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 = ☐	◯
10	☐ × 5 = 3325	◯	28	600 × 2 = ☐	◯
11	10 × 54.16 = ☐	◯	29	2400 ÷ 60 = ☐	◯
12	3.9 + 0.1 = ☐	◯	30	41 ÷ 5 = ☐	◯
13	800000 − 8000 = ☐	◯	31	4 × 2 × 9 = ☐	◯
14	8933 + 9945 = ☐	◯	32	$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{9}$ = ☐	◯
15	4 × 8 = ☐	◯	33	2.95 + 0.4 = ☐	◯
16	13.65 − 7.12 = ☐	◯	34	$\frac{2}{9} = \frac{?}{63}$, ? = ☐	◯
17	☐ = 176 − 80	◯	35	$\frac{1}{9}$ of ☐ = 8	◯
18	488 × 77 = ☐	◯	36	$\frac{73}{100}$ = ☐ %	◯



Viking Invasion

Picture a scene on the east coast of England somewhere around 790 CE. You're an Anglo-Saxon king who's spent his life fighting for the supremacy of his kingdom against invaders on your own soil. Whether they are Angles, Saxons or Jutes, you've kept them at bay. You've taken on the Christian faith and convinced your people to do the same. Everything is beginning to look rosy when, out of nowhere, a new enemy appears on the horizon.

The Northmen from Scandinavia were feared across Europe. They were skilled farmers, excellent fighters and, most notably, fearsome sailors. We refer to them as the Vikings now, but back then, they were known as the Northmen, Norsemen or the Danes. Whatever you wanted to call them, you had to hope that it was from a great distance. If a Viking was at your backdoor, it was too late!

The first Viking attack on England came in 793 CE. They destroyed a monastery on the island of Lindisfarne, which is also known as the Holy Island. It sits just off the coast of Northumbria in the north of England and quickly became a Viking stronghold. This was followed by attacks on other monasteries at Jarrow and Iona.

Attacking monasteries just as England was converting to Christianity earned the Viking army the nickname "The Great Heathen Army". Heathens are people who defy a religion, so the name certainly fits.

Each summer, the Vikings would return to English shores and wage wars against the Anglo-Saxon kings and the Church. The main army migrated to England in 865 CE. Around that time, King Alfred of Wessex, an Anglo-Saxon king, had reached an agreement with the Viking leaders. In exchange for the north of England, they agreed to leave him and the rest of England alone. The area to the north was to be called Danelaw and placed under Viking rule.

Of course, peace agreements have a habit of not lasting very long, and this one was no exception. When Alfred died, the other Anglo-Saxon kings decided that they didn't agree with his agreement, so they went to war with the Vikings to take back the north of England.

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In 954, the Vikings were ruled by a man named Eric Bloodaxe. He was a fierce and merciless leader who ruled the area known as Jorvik. Today, the name has changed slightly to York. The Anglo-Saxons went to war with him that year, and he was killed in battle. The other Viking leaders quickly relented and agreed to fall under the rule of the English king.

That wasn't the end of the fighting, though. In the 11th century, England was ruled by a man named Ethelred the Unready. Most people, including the Vikings, thought he was a weak king. He tried to pay the Vikings lots of gold to stay away, but they opted to take his gold and invade anyway. Ethelred responded by getting his soldiers to slaughter Viking families in the Danelaw.

King Sweyn of Denmark was the king of the Vikings and was obviously annoyed by this. He invaded England, kicked Ethelred out to France, and put his son Cnut in charge of England. The Vikings remained in charge until just before the invasion of William the Conqueror in 1066.

VOCABULARY FOCUS

1. Find and copy a phrase from the first paragraph that invites the reader to imagine something.
2. Find and copy a phrase from the first paragraph that means you have avoided a battle with somebody.
3. Which word in the text means "moved to"?
4. Find and copy a word that means "gave up" or "conceded".
5. Write a synonym for the word "opted" based on the context of the word in the text.

VIPERS QUESTIONS

I	Why do you think Lindisfarne earned its alternative name?
R	What was the Viking name for York?
S	Who took the throne immediately after Ethelred?
S	How did Ethelred annoy the Vikings?
R	Who reached an agreement with the Vikings to give them the Danelaw?

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Week 2

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 2

Mark

1. **Identify the type of noun in the sentence.**

The farmer moved his **herd** of cows to a different field.

concrete noun ☐
abstract noun ☐
collective noun ☐

☐

2. **Write down the antonyms to these words.**

a) false = _____ **b)** lend = _____

c) outskirts = _____ **d)** push = _____

☐

3. **Complete the sentence with an appropriate conjunction.**

We wanted to go for a picnic, _____ it had just started to rain.

☐

4. **Place the brackets in the correct place to indicate parenthesis.**

Joshua our neighbour is going travelling next year.

☐

5. **Circle all the modal verbs in the sentence.**

May I come with you to the theatre or should I stay here to look after the pets?

☐

6. **Insert the correct relative pronoun to complete the sentence.**

My hairdresser, _____ is called Shona, has cut my hair for more than ten years.

☐

7. **Read the sentences. Tick to show whether they are past progressive or present progressive tense.**

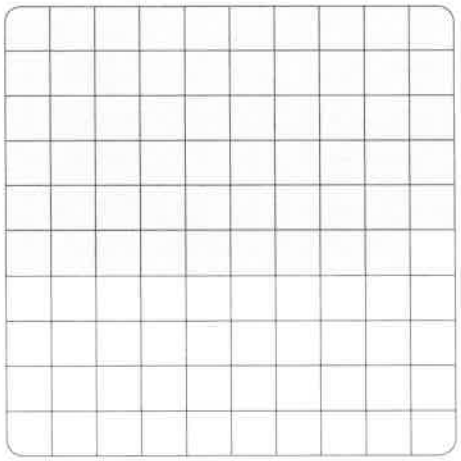
	past progressive	present progressive
They were going to the shopping centre.	☐	☐
I am considering of cutting my hair off.	☐	☐
Juni was dancing to the music.	☐	☐

☐

Week Two

Task 1

Write the decimal and fraction shown in the hundred square



Task 2

Write the mixed number under each improper fraction

$\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{8}{5}$ $\frac{10}{5}$ $\frac{12}{5}$ $\frac{14}{5}$ $\frac{16}{5}$

Task 3

Round the decimals to the nearest whole number

1) 3.3 =

2) 7.8 =

3) 5.56 =

Task 4

Order the decimals in ascending order

2.78	
2.87	
7.28	
8.72	
8.27	

Task 5

Write the fractions as decimals

6 thousandths =

35/1000 =

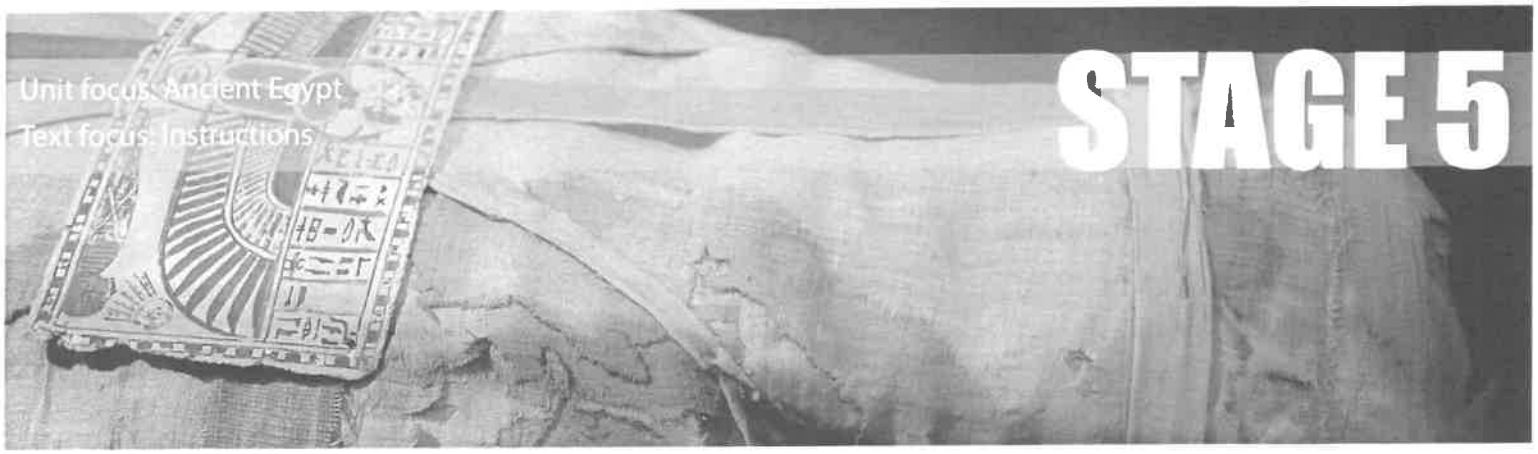
66 thousands =

Task 6

Find the value of A in this calculation

		6	3	5	4
x					A
	2	5	4	1	6

1	$\frac{2}{10}$ of $70 =$ ☐	◯	19	$6.97 \times 10 =$ ☐	◯
2	$62 \times 10 =$ ☐	◯	20	$45 + 10.5 =$ ☐	◯
3	☐ $= \frac{2}{12} + \frac{9}{18} + \frac{3}{18}$	◯	21	$\frac{2}{5}$ of $40 =$ ☐	◯
4	$360 \div 5 =$ ☐	◯	22	$21.2 \div 10 =$ ☐	◯
5	$77 \times 11 =$ ☐	◯	23	$40^2 =$ ☐	◯
6	$0 \times 693 =$ ☐	◯	24	$80 \times 80 =$ ☐	◯
7	$2.63 + 8.6 =$ ☐	◯	25	$2400 \div 80 =$ ☐	◯
8	$\frac{4}{6} - \frac{3}{6} =$ ☐	◯	26	$5^3 =$ ☐	◯
9	$\frac{9}{10} \times 90 =$ ☐	◯	27	$2\frac{3}{7} \times 4 =$ ☐	◯
10	☐ $\times 4 = 3284$	◯	28	$500 \times 5 =$ ☐	◯
11	$10 \times 71.93 =$ ☐	◯	29	$4900 \div 70 =$ ☐	◯
12	$1.8 + 0.2 =$ ☐	◯	30	$73 \div 5 =$ ☐	◯
13	$200000 - 2000 =$ ☐	◯	31	$2 \times 3 \times 3 =$ ☐	◯
14	$36187 + 7902 =$ ☐	◯	32	$\frac{6}{7} - \frac{11}{14} =$ ☐	◯
15	$5 \times 3 =$ ☐	◯	33	$3.74 + 1.4 =$ ☐	◯
16	$10.1 - 8.42 =$ ☐	◯	34	$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{?}{18}, ? =$ ☐	◯
17	☐ $= 382 - 90$	◯	35	$\frac{1}{6}$ of ☐ $= 6$	◯
18	$915 \times 57 =$ ☐	◯	36	$\frac{89}{100} =$ ☐ %	◯



How To Make A Mummy

Do you want to make a mummy? Firstly, you're going to need a dead person. It helps if they are royal or very wealthy: they're the only ones with enough money to afford the process. Once you've got your deceased pharaoh, it's time to get started.

The first step is to give that body a good wash. Wine and water from the River Nile are the embalmer's preferred choice. Once it's nice and clean, make a cut along the side of the body and take out all those important organs. It's probably a good idea to put them somewhere safe; you'll be needing them later.

Okay, I won't lie to you. The next bit is the worst. You will need a special hook small enough to fit up a nostril. Push it up into the skull and wiggle it around a lot. This should scramble the brain and allow you to retrieve it piece by piece. Don't worry, us Ancient Egyptians believe that the brain is a pretty useless organ.

Hopefully, your pharaoh should be feeling pretty gutted about now (did you see what I did there?). Pick up the liver, lungs, intestines and stomach (you did keep them, I hope!) and give them a good clean. Place them carefully into the set of **canopic** jars, making sure to put them in the correct ones. Give the heart a wash and place it back into the body. Anubis will need that to weigh their soul.

Grab your bucket of **natron** (a special Ancient Egyptian salt) and ram as much of it into the body as you can. Try not to leave any space at all in there. This bit can be quite messy! The **natron** should soak up all of the moisture. It's probably best to leave it 40 days or so to do its job.

Once your pharaoh has fully dried out, scoop the **natron** back out (throw it away, it's horrible on chips) and fill the body back up with spices and old strips of cloth. You don't want it to lose its shape.

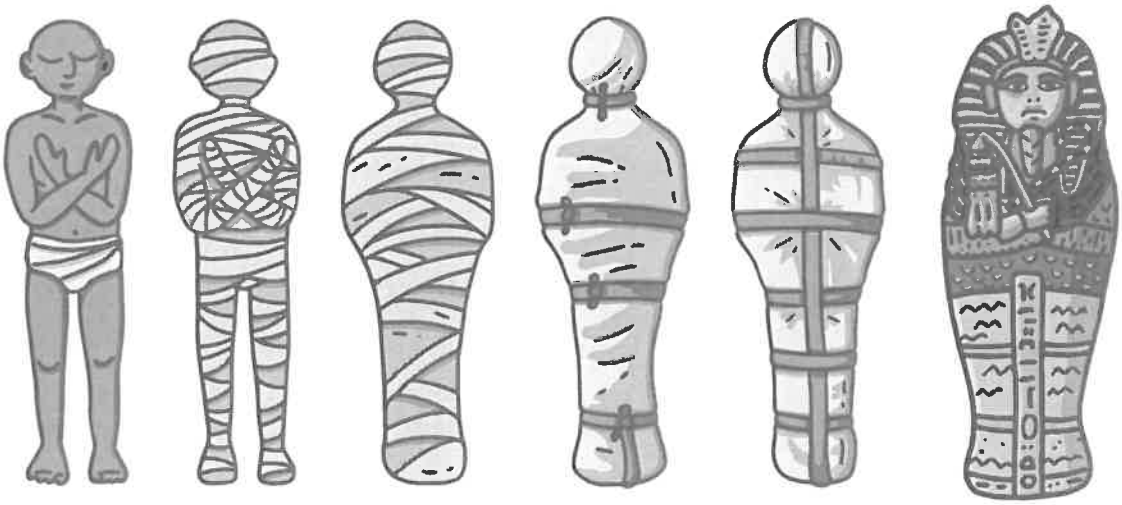
Finally, grab some strips of your finest linen and wrap the body as tightly

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as you can. If the person was really popular, and you haven't already stolen them, weave some of their jewellery and precious stones into the fabric. Once it's wrapped, put your mummy in a coffin. If you have time, place that coffin into anther one. Next stop, the tomb!

More Mummy Fun:

You can make your own **natron** with a mixture of table salt and bicarbonate of soda. Try using this to mummify a tomato. It works best if you scoop out the inside of the tomato first and rub the whole thing down with alcohol hand sanitizer. Pack it tightly with **natron** and check on it after 40 days.



SUMMARY FOCUS

1. **What do you need before you can make a mummy?**
2. **What should you do to the organs before placing them in the canopic jars?**
3. **Explain why you need to keep the organs safe when you've removed them.**
4. **What is it important to do to a tomato before you pack it with natron?**
5. **When should you remove the natron from your mummy?**

VIPERS QUESTIONS

I	Why is it important that the person you are mummifying had money?
V	Find a word or phrase that means the same as having a lot of money.
E	What do you think it means when it says "if you haven't already stolen them" about the person's jewels?
V	Why has the author made a joke about the pharaoh being "gutted"?
E	What effect does the use of chatty language and contractions have on you as a reader?

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Week 3

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 3

Mark

1. **Circle all the nouns in the sentence.**

Ruby and Ben went for a walk on the beach at sunset.

2. **Complete the sentence so that it is written in the past progressive tense.**

My sisters _____ in the front row for my ballet show.

3. **Tick to show which sentence is grammatically accurate.**

I does my homework whilst my brother played the piano. ☐
I did my homework whilst my brother playing the piano. ☐
I did my homework whilst my brother played the piano. ☐
I done my homework whilst my brother plays the piano. ☐

4. **What type of word is underlined in the sentence below?**

That **huge** rain cloud looks like it is ready to burst!

noun ☐ verb ☐ adjective ☐ adverb ☐

5. **Underline the relative clause in the sentence.**

The bus, which was due to stop off in Birmingham, had run out of petrol.

6. **Rewrite this sentence putting the adverbial at the end of the sentence.**

On Tuesdays, Dale goes to the local swimming pool.

_____

7. **What is the grammatical term for the underlined words in the sentence below?**

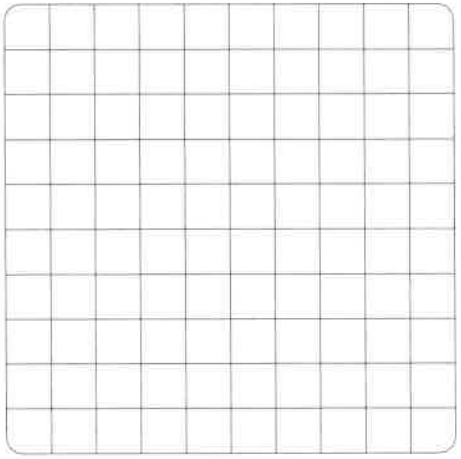
Next, add **a spoonful of jam** to the sauce.

_____

Week Three

Task 1

Shade in 45%



Task 3

Use < > or = to compare the decimals

1) 0.5 _____ 0.05

2) 36.56 _____ 36.65

3) 2.1 _____ 2.10

Task 4

Find the fraction of these amounts

$\frac{1}{5}$ of 40 _____

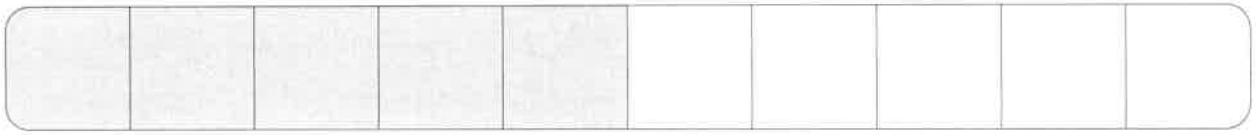
$\frac{2}{5}$ of 40 _____

$\frac{3}{5}$ of 40 _____

$\frac{4}{5}$ of 40 _____

Task 2

What fraction, decimal and percentage of this diagram have been shaded?



Fraction =

Decimal =

Percentage =

Task 5

"2.1 is the same as 21%"
True or false? Explain why.

Task 6

Answer these word problems

1) Bananas come in bunches of 5. The supermarket had a delivery of 1036 bunches. How many bananas does the supermarket have altogether?

2) If the total number of bananas are split into crates of 10, how many crates are needed?

1	$\frac{2}{5}$ of $30 =$ ☐	◯	19	$7.37 \times 100 =$ ☐	◯
2	$7 \times 10 =$ ☐	◯	20	$24 + 60.6 =$ ☐	◯
3	☐ $= \frac{2}{7} + \frac{6}{21} + \frac{2}{7}$	◯	21	$\frac{3}{5}$ of $20 =$ ☐	◯
4	$168 \div 7 =$ ☐	◯	22	$37.8 \div 10 =$ ☐	◯
5	$73 \times 44 =$ ☐	◯	23	$50^2 =$ ☐	◯
6	$108 \div 1 =$ ☐	◯	24	$40 \times 30 =$ ☐	◯
7	$9.83 + 3.6 =$ ☐	◯	25	$7200 \div 90 =$ ☐	◯
8	$\frac{7}{11} - \frac{2}{11} =$ ☐	◯	26	$4^3 =$ ☐	◯
9	$\frac{4}{10} \times 50 =$ ☐	◯	27	$\frac{5}{7} \times 3 =$ ☐	◯
10	☐ $\times 9 = 4788$	◯	28	$500 \times 5 =$ ☐	◯
11	$10 \times 91.77 =$ ☐	◯	29	$1200 \div 40 =$ ☐	◯
12	$2.6 + 0.4 =$ ☐	◯	30	$57 \div 5 =$ ☐	◯
13	$40000 - 40 =$ ☐	◯	31	$5 \times 3 \times 3 =$ ☐	◯
14	$48440 + 9999 =$ ☐	◯	32	$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{15} =$ ☐	◯
15	$4 \times 8 =$ ☐	◯	33	$5.71 + 3.7 =$ ☐	◯
16	$11.37 - 9.66 =$ ☐	◯	34	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{?}{4}, ? =$ ☐	◯
17	☐ $= 249 - 80$	◯	35	$\frac{1}{9}$ of ☐ $= 9$	◯
18	$769 \times 18 =$ ☐	◯	36	$\frac{27}{100} =$ ☐ %	◯



Robin Hood

Robin Hood is one of the most well-known English legends, famous around the world for his archery, theft from the rich and derring-do attitude. The first known reference to the character seems to be from the late 1300s, but nobody knows whether the tales were based on a real character or somebody entirely fictional.

That first reference was in a poem called Piers Plowman by a poet named William Langland. The idea of a heroic character who fought against the king and his rich cronies was very appealing. England at that time was ruled over by various violent kings and was embroiled in the Crusades. They were a series of wars where English and European knights made a pilgrimage to the Holy Lands to try to retake Jerusalem from the Turks. The poorest people in society were suffering greatly from famine and violence from the king's men, so a hero was desperately needed.

Whatever the reason was, the tales of Robin Hood grew, and by the 1500s, he was famous. Christians celebrated May Day with plays that were all about Robin Hood and treated him with almost as much importance as their religious leaders.

If he did exist, we have very little information about who Robin Hood was or where he grew up. A Scottish historian called John Major wrote about Robin Hood in 1521. He said that the hero was born somewhere around 1160 and was active as an outlaw while King Richard I was on the throne. He was the first person to write down the idea that Robin and his men only stole from the rich. Interestingly, he said that Robin wouldn't give money to the poor; instead, he stopped the rich from taking more from them.

One of the key parts of the legend of Robin Hood is his hideout in Sherwood Forest. This wasn't a coincidence. Back then, dark and deep forests covered large areas of England, but only the King and his men could hunt and use them. Any peasants entering the forest were at risk of being hunted themselves. The idea of Robin and his men cocking a snook at the monarch by living freely amongst the trees would have been incredibly exciting.

Most of Robin's famous allies - Little John, Will Scarlet and Maid Marian, for instance - were added to the legends over time.

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Various criminals have been found in the records from that time with names like Robehod and Rabunhod, which may well be the way that his name was written in a time when consistent spelling was optional. On the other hand, they might just be a coincidence, and the idea of Robin Hood was based on several men who were famous at the time. Then again, he may just be somebody entirely fictional, created to give the people of England hope at a time when they needed it.

RETRIEVAL FOCUS

1. When did Robin Hood first appear in stories?
2. Who wrote about him stealing from the rich for the first time?
3. Give the name of one of Robin's well-known friends.
4. What were the names of the criminals who might have inspired the stories of Robin Hood?
5. Which day was celebrated with stories of Robin and his men?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

S hy was the idea of Robin living in the woods important?

V What are people short of during a "famine"?

V Using the context of the text, what do you think the phrase "cocking a snook" means?

I Why might people have liked the idea of somebody robbing from the rich?

V Find and copy a phrase that means "completely made up".

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Week 4

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 4

Mark

1. **Circle the correct modal verb in the sentence.**

Jameel (would / will) be coming to our house at the weekend.

2. **Complete the sentence with an appropriate subordinate clause.**

Tina still wanted a cake, even though _____.

3. **Tick to show what type of sentence is written below.**

That was what you wanted, wasn't it?

statement ☐ question ☐ command ☐ exclamation ☐

4. **Write these words in their contracted form.**

a) you have = _____

b) did not = _____

c) he would = _____

5. **Circle all the nouns in the sentence.**

My brother wanted to watch a different television programme to me so he went into the other room.

6. **Rewrite this sentence with the correct punctuation.**

is there a film showing tonight asked katrina

_____

7. **Complete the sentence with an appropriate conjunction.**

Priya was nervous _____ she was due to take her driving test later that day.

Week Four

Task 1

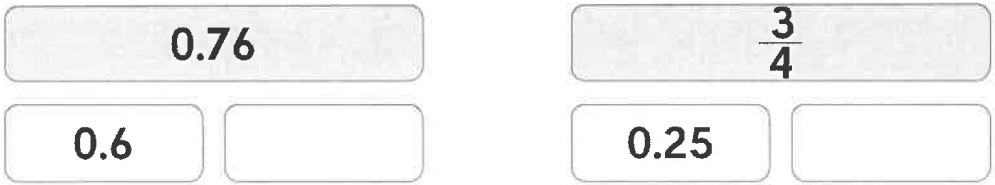
Complete the calculations

$30 \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ or $\square$

$80 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ or $\square$

Task 2

Complete the missing numbers in the bar models



Task 3

Add these mixed numbers

$3\frac{4}{5} + 1\frac{5}{10} =$

$1\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{4}{6} =$

Task 4

Find the fraction of these amounts

$\frac{3}{4}$ of 20 = _____

$\frac{1}{3}$ of 18 = _____

$\frac{3}{5}$ of 15 = _____

Task 5

Put these fractions and mixed numbers in ascending order

$1\frac{7}{10}$ _____

$1\frac{3}{5}$ _____

$\frac{15}{20}$ _____

$\frac{11}{10}$ _____

Task 6

Answer these word problems

$\frac{12}{5} -$ _____ $= \frac{7}{5}$

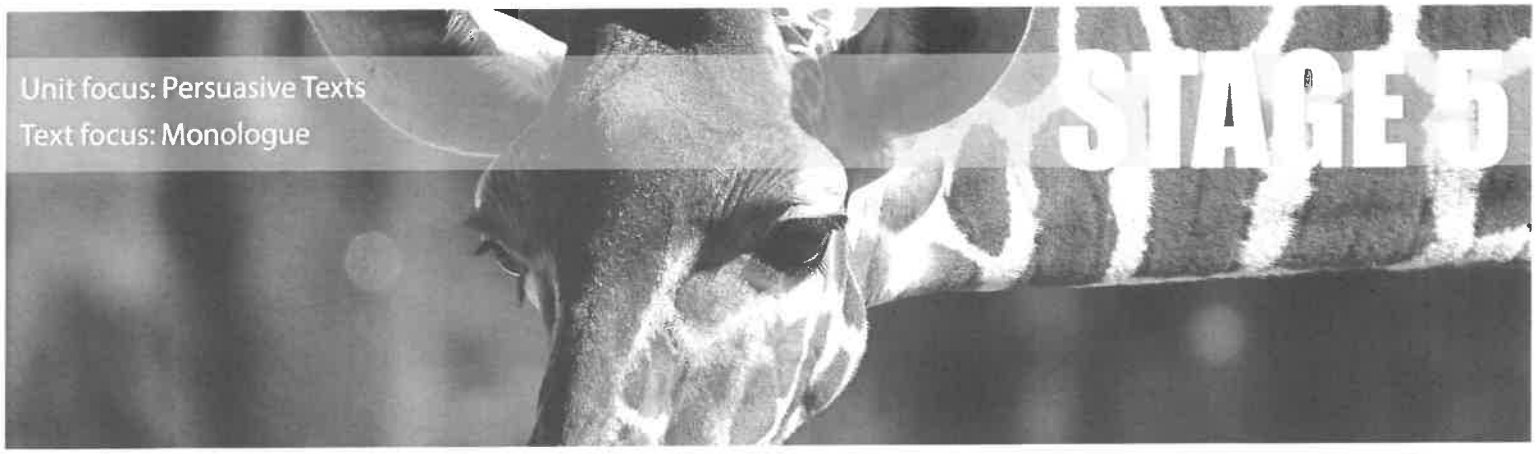
$\frac{3}{9} + \frac{4}{9} =$ _____

$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} =$ _____ = _____

$\frac{11}{12} - \frac{2}{6} =$ _____

$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{8}{10} =$ _____ = _____

1	$\frac{4}{5}$ of $50 =$ ☐	◯	19	$2.35 \times 100 =$ ☐	◯
2	$50 \times 10 =$ ☐	◯	20	$18 + 60.2 =$ ☐	◯
3	$\frac{2}{16} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{10}{16} =$ ☐	◯	21	$\frac{8}{10}$ of $70 =$ ☐	◯
4	$648 \div 8 =$ ☐	◯	22	$46.3 \div 10 =$ ☐	◯
5	$86 \times 66 =$ ☐	◯	23	$20^2 =$ ☐	◯
6	$0 \times 244 =$ ☐	◯	24	$30 \times 80 =$ ☐	◯
7	$5.83 + 1.3 =$ ☐	◯	25	$2800 \div 70 =$ ☐	◯
8	$\frac{4}{8} - \frac{3}{8} =$ ☐	◯	26	$5^3 =$ ☐	◯
9	$\frac{3}{10} \times 90 =$ ☐	◯	27	$2\frac{3}{5} \times 2 =$ ☐	◯
10	☐ $\times 4 = 3188$	◯	28	$500 \times 6 =$ ☐	◯
11	$10 \times 33.66 =$ ☐	◯	29	$4200 \div 60 =$ ☐	◯
12	$5.8 + 0.6 =$ ☐	◯	30	$54 \div 5 =$ ☐	◯
13	$3000 - 30 =$ ☐	◯	31	$2 \times 5 \times 8 =$ ☐	◯
14	$76173 + 4961 =$ ☐	◯	32	$\frac{2}{5} - \frac{4}{15} =$ ☐	◯
15	$7 \times 7 =$ ☐	◯	33	$6.09 + 1.4 =$ ☐	◯
16	$12.04 - 3.89 =$ ☐	◯	34	$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{?}{10}, ? =$ ☐	◯
17	$117 - 40 =$ ☐	◯	35	$\frac{1}{6}$ of ☐ $= 5$	◯
18	$585 \times 84 =$ ☐	◯	36	$\frac{39}{100} =$ ☐ %	◯



Should Animals Be Kept In Zoos?

Should animals be kept in zoos? Our teacher asked us that question last week, and I'm still not sure how I feel about it.

I visited the zoo a while ago, and it wasn't exactly what you'd call thrilling. The tiger was asleep, the alligator didn't bother to come out of its water and don't get me started on the rhinos. But, I did notice that each animal had a display outside of its enclosure that gave information about their habitat, diet and country of origin. There was also a scale that showed how endangered they are in the wild. So many of the animals were classified as vulnerable, endangered or, even worse: critically endangered. How have we got to a point where so many amazing creatures are at risk? Surely, everybody can see how unacceptable that is?

One of the things that lots of zoos do well is to create breeding programmes for these animals. That seems like a great reason for keeping them open and for making them a home for some of the most endangered animals. These places seem to be one of the only chances these animals have. Imagine if we'd had these places when the dodo was alive, or the woolly rhino or the giant ground sloth. Would the woolly mammoth still be stomping around today if there had been a zoo to help breed them?

On the other hand, there are places out there that aren't concerned about animal welfare at all. All they are bothered about is making money. I've seen them on the news, with animals trapped in tiny cages or bare enclosures. What can we do about these places? Is it education? If they are told how to do it properly, will they? Or don't they care?

Sure, zoos are better now than they once were. In fact, one of the vary last dodos on Earth died in a zoo in the 17th century. Animals are still mistreated across the world in places that don't care enough. This is a good argument for closing them all down. But you have to ask yourself, what chance do the animals have in the wild, if we do that?

There is a strong argument that the money which zoos spend would be far more effective if it was spent on conservation in the animal's own countries of origin. We might be better conserving tigers in Siberia than we are in a zoo, in England. On the other hand, most of the money that zoos spend comes from people

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paying to visit these animals. If the animals go, will the money disappear as well?

I suppose that there are definitely good arguments against keeping animals in captivity, especially those that aren't endangered in the wild. However, there are equally good points that support using zoos (the good ones, at least) as part of our conservation efforts. In a perfect world, we'd all learn to respect and conserve habitats and the existence of each and every species of living creature would be prioritised. Then, zoos wouldn't be needed at all.

INFERENCE FOCUS

1. Does the author have a clear opinion on whether animals should be kept in zoos?
2. What made the author's visit to the zoo less exciting?
3. What is the author's opinion of zoos from the past?
4. Why might it not be necessary to keep animals in zoos if they aren't endangered?
5. Why might it have been a positive if better zoos were around in the past?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

R	When did the last dodo in captivity die?
V	Find a synoym for exciting in the text.
S	What are the author's main reasons that support keeping animals in zoos?
R	Find a phrase that suggests money might have more of an impact if it was spent elsewhere.
P	If you could add one animal to a zoo to make sure it was safe forever, what would it be? Why?

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Week 5

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 5

Mark

1. **Circle the correct modal verbs in the sentence.**

It can take about thirty minutes to get there but if you walk quickly it will take twenty minutes.

2. **Which prefix can be added to all of these words?**

_____hear _____take _____judge

3. **Write a suitable pronoun to complete the sentence.**

My brother is only little so I have to look after _____ when my mum is out.

4. **Place the dashes in the correct place to indicate parenthesis.**

The car a small, black one was being chased by the police van.

5. **Rewrite these nouns as adjectives.**

a) creation = _____

b) beauty = _____

c) sadness = _____

6. **Complete the sentence so that it is written in the past progressive tense.**

The café owner _____ cakes for the next day.

7. **Insert the correct relative pronoun to complete the sentence.**

Canberra, _____ is the capital of Australia, is located near the west coast.

Week Five

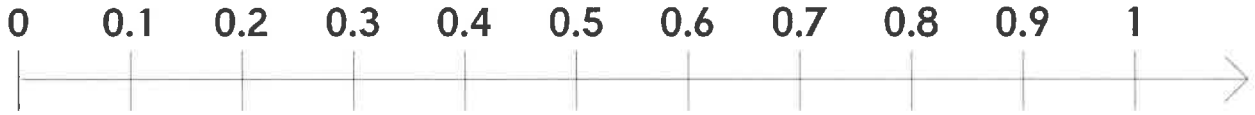
Task 1

Complete the missing gaps in the table showing how children get to school

	Year 5	Year 6	Total
Walk	15		23
Car		4	9
Cycle	7		
Total			60

Task 2

Draw arrows and label the following numbers on the number line: 0.2, 0.35, 0.75, 1.1



Task 3

1) What is $\frac{3}{20}$ as a decimal?

2) What is $\frac{20}{50}$ as a decimal?

Task 4

Complete the table

Fraction	percentage
$\frac{1}{2}$	
$\frac{1}{4}$	
$\frac{1}{10}$	
$\frac{1}{5}$	

Task 5

" 6 ones and 2 hundredths is 6.2 as a decimal."
Do you agree? Why?

Task 6

Answer these word problems

1) What percentage of the bar has been shaded?



2) Sam has £2 to spend. She spends 50% on sweets and 75p on a drink. How much money does she have left?

1	$\frac{2}{4}$ of $16 =$ ☐	◯	19	$8.28 \times 100 =$ ☐	◯
2	$93 \times 10 =$ ☐	◯	20	$13 + 30.7 =$ ☐	◯
3	☐ $= \frac{2}{18} + \frac{3}{9} + \frac{2}{18}$	◯	21	$\frac{3}{5}$ of $45 =$ ☐	◯
4	$420 \div 7 =$ ☐	◯	22	$16.6 \div 10 =$ ☐	◯
5	$97 \times 89 =$ ☐	◯	23	$60^2 =$ ☐	◯
6	$1 \times 359 =$ ☐	◯	24	$40 \times 30 =$ ☐	◯
7	$5.02 + 6.7 =$ ☐	◯	25	$1400 \div 70 =$ ☐	◯
8	$\frac{3}{9} - \frac{2}{9} =$ ☐	◯	26	$5^3 =$ ☐	◯
9	$\frac{3}{5} \times 50 =$ ☐	◯	27	$\frac{1}{8} \times 5 =$ ☐	◯
10	☐ $\times 8 = 3848$	◯	28	$600 \times 7 =$ ☐	◯
11	$10 \times 26.85 =$ ☐	◯	29	$1200 \div 30 =$ ☐	◯
12	$5.3 + 0.7 =$ ☐	◯	30	$48 \div 5 =$ ☐	◯
13	$500000 - 5000 =$ ☐	◯	31	$6 \times 2 \times 4 =$ ☐	◯
14	$13928 + 2838 =$ ☐	◯	32	$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{7}{12} =$ ☐	◯
15	$3 \times 5 =$ ☐	◯	33	$6.73 + 5.3 =$ ☐	◯
16	$12.35 - 4.29 =$ ☐	◯	34	$\frac{7}{8} = \frac{?}{56}, ? =$ ☐	◯
17	$448 - 70 =$ ☐	◯	35	$\frac{1}{6}$ of ☐ $= 5$	◯
18	$236 \times 95 =$ ☐	◯	36	$\frac{69}{100} =$ ☐ %	◯



Who's In Charge?

The UK has a complicated political system with various layers of power and decision-making. So who is actually in charge of the country and how does it all work?

The Monarch?

The UK is a monarchy, meaning that the reigning king or queen is the head of state. Despite the grand title, the monarch has fairly limited authority and their role is largely ceremonial. They represent the country as a figurehead. This could include hosting important foreign guests or attending events to represent the nation. The monarch also has a symbolic role in parliament and in theory has to give their approval for new laws. However, none of the decisions are actually theirs to make and the monarch has not refused to approve a new law in over 300 years. It's not all bad news though: the crown does own all swans, dolphins and whales in British waters!

The Prime Minister?

The Prime Minister (PM) is the leader of the government and he or she decides on government policy – the plans that the government will aim to implement. They appoint ministers who will then be responsible for a particular department such as defence or transport under their leadership. The exception is that some areas of governance are now 'devolved'. This means that there are now elected bodies in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland who have their own powers to make decisions in key areas such as education or health. Moreover, some matters are decided at a local level by an elected local council or parish council.

The prime minister's power to make decisions for the nation rests on the fact that they are the leader of the biggest party. This is called holding a 'majority'. In theory therefore, the PM can depend on their MP's support in bringing in the laws they want. However, their power can be fragile. If the government has a 'slim' majority (they only

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have a few more MPs then a rival party), they may have difficulty getting the votes they need to pass their laws through parliament. If they lose the support of MPs in their own party, they could find themselves in the difficult position of having their plans repeatedly turned down.

The Electorate?

Ultimately, the PM only has power as long as the electorate (the British people eligible to vote) choose to vote for their party. At an election, voters choose the MP who they feel will best represent them. Each MP belongs to a political party. The candidate with the most votes in each constituency is elected to parliament and is meant to represent the views of the people in that area. The leader of the party which has the most MPs is then the Prime Minister. As such, in a democracy (such as the UK), the people have the power, at least once every five years, to decide who sits in parliament and runs the country.

SUMMARY FOCUS

1. Summarise the role of the monarch.
2. How is the prime minister of the UK chosen?
3. Summarise in your own words what a 'slim majority' is and why it might cause problems to a prime minister.
4. Who do you think is in charge of the UK? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

VIPERS QUESTIONS

I	What evidence is there that the monarch doesn't interfere with politics?
V	Find a word in the section on the Prime Minister which means 'carry out'.
V	What does appoint mean?
I	What evidence is there to suggest that MPs aren't always loyal to their party?
R	How often are elections held in the UK?

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Week 6

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 6

Mark

1. **Circle the determiners in the sentence.**

Jamie jumped into the swimming pool but he forgot to take a deep breath beforehand.

2. **Place the brackets in the correct place to indicate parenthesis.**

The River Trent located in Nottinghamshire is the third-longest river in the UK.

3. **What is the grammatical term for the underlined words in the sentence below?**

The fountain in the middle of the town was built in 1798.

4. **Underline the relative clause in the sentence.**

Devon, where our holiday house is located, is about four hours away.

5. **Identify the type of noun in the sentence.**

There was a lot of **anger** in the man's eyes.

- concrete noun ☐
- abstract noun ☐
- collective noun ☐

6. **Read the sentences. Tick to show whether they are past progressive or present progressive tense.**

	past progressive	present progressive
You are making the wrong decision.	☐	☐
They were joking with their friends.	☐	☐
Rachel is hoping to meet her idol.	☐	☐

7. **Underline the preposition in the sentence.**

The children sat around the camp fire and sang songs together.

Week Six

Task 1

Complete the table

Number	x 100	x 1000
0.45		
0.021		
3.67		
42.9		

Task 2

Draw arrows and label the following numbers on the number line: 12.2, 12.6, 12.75



Task 3

Here are James' scores for a spelling test

1) 69 %

2) 17/20

In which test did he score better?

Task 4

Make 1

1	
0.25	

1	
	0.66

Task 5

Circle the amounts that are equivalent to 60%

$\frac{60}{100}$ $\frac{6}{100}$ 0.06

$\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{3}{50}$ 0.6

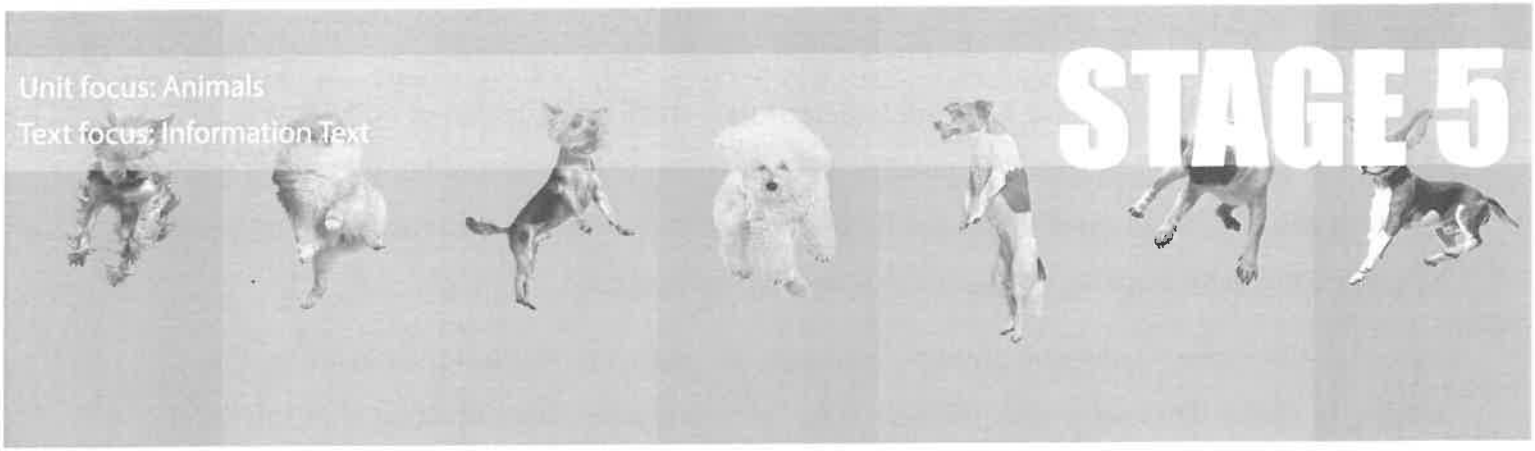
Task 6

Answer these word problems

1) Jamie had £10 to spend. He spent £3.44 on a sandwich, 89p on a chocolate bar and £1.20 on a drink. How much change does he get?

2) A plant grows 0.32cm every day. How much will it have grown in 5 days?

1	$\frac{2}{4}$ of $40 =$ ☐	◯	19	$1.09 \times 10 =$ ☐	◯
2	$23 \times 10 =$ ☐	◯	20	$22 + 50.8 =$ ☐	◯
3	☐ $= \frac{2}{12} + \frac{6}{18} + \frac{6}{18}$	◯	21	$\frac{3}{4}$ of $28 =$ ☐	◯
4	$378 \div 9 =$ ☐	◯	22	$22.1 \div 10 =$ ☐	◯
5	$43 \times 39 =$ ☐	◯	23	$30^2 =$ ☐	◯
6	$532 \div 1 =$ ☐	◯	24	$80 \times 40 =$ ☐	◯
7	$2.95 + 6.6 =$ ☐	◯	25	$7200 \div 90 =$ ☐	◯
8	$\frac{2}{10} - \frac{1}{10} =$ ☐	◯	26	$1^3 =$ ☐	◯
9	$\frac{4}{5} \times 25 =$ ☐	◯	27	$2\frac{2}{9} \times 4 =$ ☐	◯
10	☐ $\times 8 = 6048$	◯	28	$700 \times 4 =$ ☐	◯
11	$10 \times 81.52 =$ ☐	◯	29	$2100 \div 30 =$ ☐	◯
12	$8.8 + 0.4 =$ ☐	◯	30	$51 \div 5 =$ ☐	◯
13	$60000 - 60 =$ ☐	◯	31	$8 \times 4 \times 3 =$ ☐	◯
14	$60999 + 4699 =$ ☐	◯	32	$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{15} =$ ☐	◯
15	$6 \times 9 =$ ☐	◯	33	$7.39 + 8.3 =$ ☐	◯
16	$4.8 - 2.76 =$ ☐	◯	34	$\frac{6}{7} = \frac{?}{42}, ? =$ ☐	◯
17	☐ $= 512 - 60$	◯	35	$\frac{1}{8}$ of ☐ $= 8$	◯
18	$325 \times 42 =$ ☐	◯	36	$\frac{23}{100} =$ ☐ %	◯



Canine Life Savers

Dogs have been called man's best friend and for many dog owners, their four-legged friend is more than a pet: it's a member of the family, a comfort and a companion. However, for those with certain medical conditions or disabilities, assistance dogs can be a lifeline enabling them to live independent, safe lives.

For those with sight loss, having a guide dog can help open up the world around them. Dogs assist them in navigating their environment, avoiding obstacles and feeling more confident. Puppies are carefully assessed for their suitability and then trained over a period of many months before being matched with a suitable owner. After all, if a dog is easily distracted, quickly spooked or unmotivated, they will not be suitable for the role. Dogs can also be trained as hearing dogs for those who are deaf. They help alert their owner to important sounds such as alarm clocks or doorbells but also those which might save their life such as fire alarms and other warning sounds. Those with physical disabilities can also benefit from having a canine sidekick to help with physical tasks such as opening doors, helping with shopping or laundry and getting dressed. Not only do they help with day to day tasks for their human, they tidy up their own toys and put their own bowl in the sink when they have eaten: now that is a well-trained dog!

As well as being their owner's eyes, ears or hands, dogs are of course known for their amazing sense of smell and this can help in ways you may not expect. Believe it or not, dogs can use their sensitive noses to detect certain illnesses before the symptoms manifest themselves. Medical alert dogs can be used for those with uncontrolled type 1 diabetes for example. This condition occurs when the body cannot control the level of sugar in the blood and can be life-threatening. Talented dogs can be trained to sniff out signs of low blood sugar and alert the person that they need to take action. They can bring the essential medical supplies and also get help in an emergency. Other dogs assist those who suffer from seizures due to epilepsy. Though seizures affect people in different ways, some seizures can result in a person losing control over their body or becoming unconscious with little warning. Dogs can help an epileptic in many ways. Some appear to sense

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when a person is about to have a seizure (whether they smell an early sign or notice some slight changes in behaviour is unclear); some dogs are trained to get help when their owner has a seizure either by pressing an alarm or alerting someone; other dogs will protect someone during a seizure by preventing them from hitting the floor or hurting themselves.

As well as dogs which serve and protect a single owner, there are medical trials involving dogs helping to detect illnesses or diseases before doctors or tests can. Bio-detection dogs can smell certain types of cancer or bacteria for example to help with early diagnosis and treatment. Saving lives and changing lives is all in a day's work for these superheroes.

RETRIEVAL FOCUS

1. Why might a young dog be rejected for guide dog training?
2. In what ways could a dog be a lifesaver for someone who is deaf?
3. What is type 1 diabetes?
4. How can a dog help someone during a seizure?
5. In what ways can bio-detection dogs help with early diagnosis?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

V	Which word means 'finding the way?'
V	What does 'manifest' mean in this context?
E	What alternatives has the writer used to avoid repetition of 'dog'?
E	How can we tell that the way dogs detect seizures is somewhat mysterious?
S	Summarise the ways in which dogs help people lead independent lives.

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Week 7

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 7

Mark

1. **Circle all the nouns in the sentence.**

It takes less than two hours to fly from London to Paris on an aeroplane.

2. **Tick to show what type of sentence is written below.**

My phone battery is about to die so I won't be able to contact you.

statement ☐ question ☐ command ☐ exclamation ☐

3. **Tick to show which sentence is grammatically accurate.**

If you knows the answer, wrote it on the paper. ☐
If you knowing the answer, write it on the paper. ☐
If you knew the answer, writing it on the paper. ☐
If you know the answer, write it on the paper. ☐

4. **What type of word is underlined in the sentence below?**

You have done very **well** in your tests this week!

noun ☐ verb ☐ adjective ☐ adverb ☐

5. **Circle the word which has used an apostrophe for omission.**

The monster's roar has frightened the children so much that they've all hidden behind the sofa.

6. **Rewrite this sentence putting the adverbial at the end of the sentence.**

Without warning, the bus suddenly stopped.

_____

7. **Complete the sentence with an appropriate conjunction.**

_____ I was the youngest person there, I was the most mature.

Week Seven

Task 1

Complete the table

Number	÷ 100	÷ 1000
26.5		
324.9		
0.71		
1125.7		

Task 2

Draw arrows and label the following numbers on the number line: 12.62, 12.65, 12.68



Task 3

Find the pattern in this decimal sequence

4.13, 4.43, 4.73, 5.03, 5.33

Task 4

Make 1

50% of 60 = _____

25% of 60 = _____

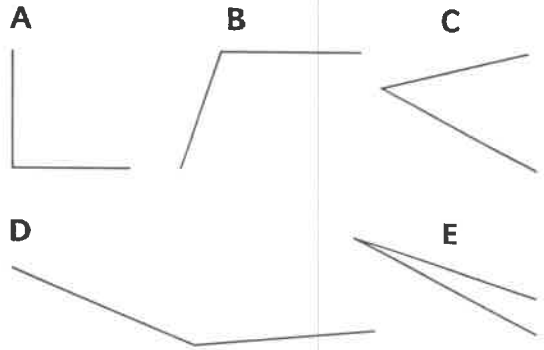
10% of 60 = _____

20% of 60 = _____

75% of 60 = _____

Task 5

Order these angles from smallest to largest



Task 6

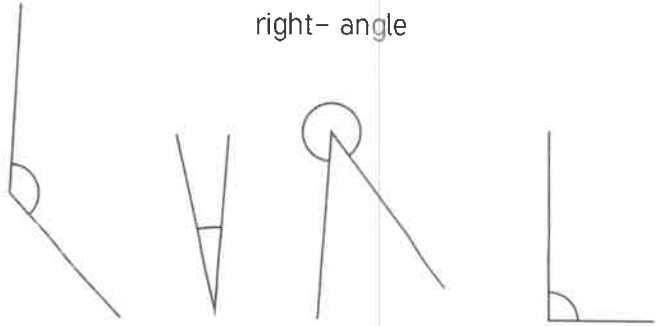
Match each angle with its type

acute

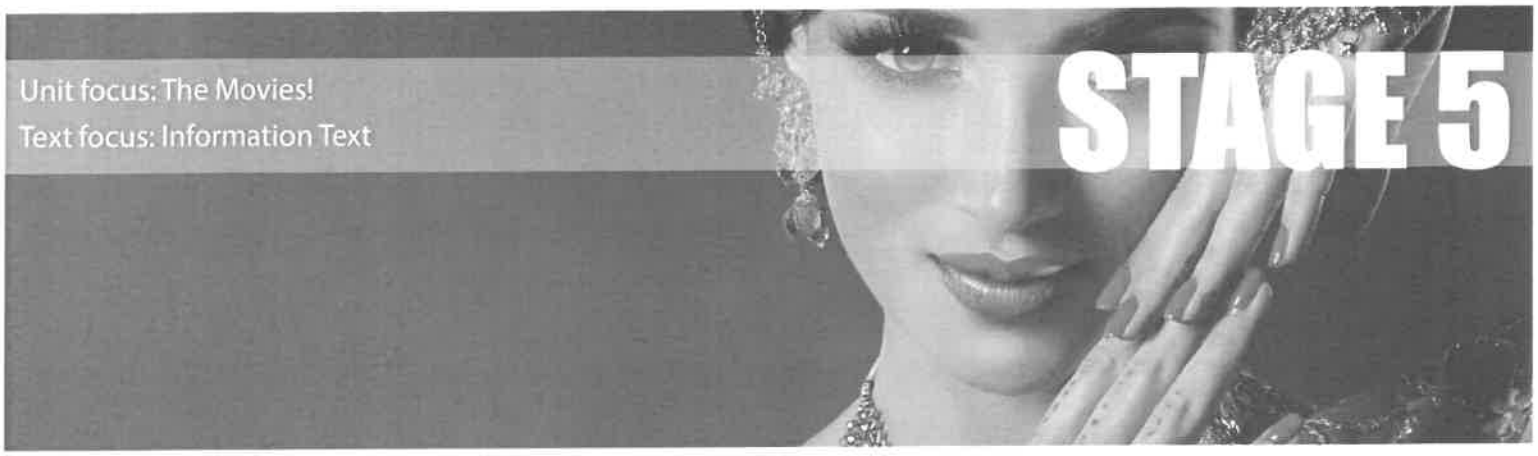
obtuse

reflex

right- angle



1	$\frac{3}{5}$ of $40 =$ ☐	◯	19	$2.92 \times 100 =$ ☐	◯
2	$24 \times 10 =$ ☐	◯	20	$34 + 20.6 =$ ☐	◯
3	☐ $= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{8} + \frac{2}{8}$	◯	21	$\frac{7}{10}$ of $50 =$ ☐	◯
4	$345 \div 5 =$ ☐	◯	22	$31.4 \div 10 =$ ☐	◯
5	$54 \times 78 =$ ☐	◯	23	$30^2 =$ ☐	◯
6	$949 \div 1 =$ ☐	◯	24	$40 \times 50 =$ ☐	◯
7	$6.07 + 8.9 =$ ☐	◯	25	$2400 \div 60 =$ ☐	◯
8	$\frac{6}{7} - \frac{4}{7} =$ ☐	◯	26	$10^3 =$ ☐	◯
9	$\frac{3}{10} \times 80 =$ ☐	◯	27	$3\frac{2}{3} \times 4 =$ ☐	◯
10	☐ $\times 7 = 4515$	◯	28	$700 \times 2 =$ ☐	◯
11	$10 \times 14.56 =$ ☐	◯	29	$1400 \div 20 =$ ☐	◯
12	$7.4 + 0.8 =$ ☐	◯	30	$54 \div 5 =$ ☐	◯
13	$90000 - 90 =$ ☐	◯	31	$5 \times 5 \times 2 =$ ☐	◯
14	$59840 + 8828 =$ ☐	◯	32	$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9} =$ ☐	◯
15	$6 \times 7 =$ ☐	◯	33	$3.58 + 9.3 =$ ☐	◯
16	$7.28 - 5.53 =$ ☐	◯	34	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{?}{6}, ? =$ ☐	◯
17	$512 - 80 =$ ☐	◯	35	$\frac{1}{3}$ of ☐ $= 7$	◯
18	$994 \times 63 =$ ☐	◯	36	$\frac{81}{100} =$ ☐ %	◯



Bollywood!

Hollywood isn't the only movie powerhouse in the world. The Hindi language movie industry in India, nicknamed Bollywood, is one of the most popular and successful in the world.

There is a misconception that Bollywood refers to all Indian cinema, but this is wrong. The term originally came from the place names Bombay and Hollywood and so only referred to films that were recorded in the Hindi language. Modern Bollywood films might use different soundtracks or subtitles so that they can be watched in different languages.

One of the most recognisable traits of many Bollywood movies is their colour, energy, music and vibrant dancing. The stories are usually filled with arguments, revenge and drama. For this reason, they are often called Masala movies - Masala means "spice" in Hindi, and these films are definitely full of that!

Many Bollywood actors go on to appear in lots of films. The current record holder is Shakti Kapoor. Since he began acting in 1977, he has appeared in over 700 films, often as the villain or funnyman. Throughout his career, he has made millions of dollars and is a celebrity around the world.

When you look at the numbers, it is perhaps Bollywood that should be considered the home of movies, not Hollywood. Bollywood began producing movies in 1899, 11 years before Hollywood. Despite this, Bollywood didn't release the first film with sound until Alam Ara in the early 1930s, five years after Hollywood.

Each year, Bollywood releases around 1,000 movies, compared to Hollywood's 500. Hollywood films are watched by around 2.6 billion viewers worldwide, which is a lot of people. However, Bollywood films are watched by over 3 billion!

On the other hand, Hollywood makes a lot more money than Bollywood. In 2018,

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Hollywood made $50.9 billion in revenue. Bollywood wasn't even second in the list - it came in third with $2.83 billion. Cinema of China was the second most profitable with $12.8 billion.

The highest-grossing (gross is the term for how much money a film makes) Bollywood film of all time was a 2016 film called Dangal. It was a sports biography and made over $311 million worldwide. Conversely, the highest-grossing Hollywood film was Avatar, released in 2009. That made over $2.8 billion worldwide.

So, if you are a film company looking to make money, then perhaps Hollywood is the place to go. However, if you are a fan of colourful, dramatic and entertaining films by the handful, then you should definitely check out a Bollywood production.

RETRIEVAL FOCUS

1. Which produces the most films each year: Hollywood or Bollywood?
2. When was the first film shot in Bollywood?
3. Which film industry made the second most money in 2018?
4. What is the name of the most successful Bollywood film?
5. Who has starred in the most Bollywood films?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

S Why are Bollywood films sometimes called Masala films?

V What is a "trait"?

V Complete the sentence using a word from the text: When a character wants to get their own back on somebody, it is called _____.

V Write a definition for "conversely".

S Summarise how Bollywood and Hollywood compare with each other.

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Week 8

Weekly SPaG Check

Week 8

Mark

1. **Draw the correct punctuation needed for each sentence.**

You're from India, aren't you ____

What a horrible hairstyle that dog has ____

What did you end up choosing for dinner ____

2. **What is the grammatical term for the underlined words in the sentence below?**

Lisa cut **a large piece of cake** for her guest.

_____

3. **Write down the antonyms to these words.**

a) dull = _____ **b)** happiness = _____

c) cheap = _____ **d)** more = _____

4. **Circle the correct modal verb in the sentence.**

I (can / must) remember to go and feed my neighbour's cat whilst they are on holiday.

5. **Place the dashes in the correct place to indicate parenthesis.**

Chloe my older sister is about to start university.

6. **Write a suitable pronoun to complete the sentence.**

The rubbish bin was overflowing so I had to take _____ outside.

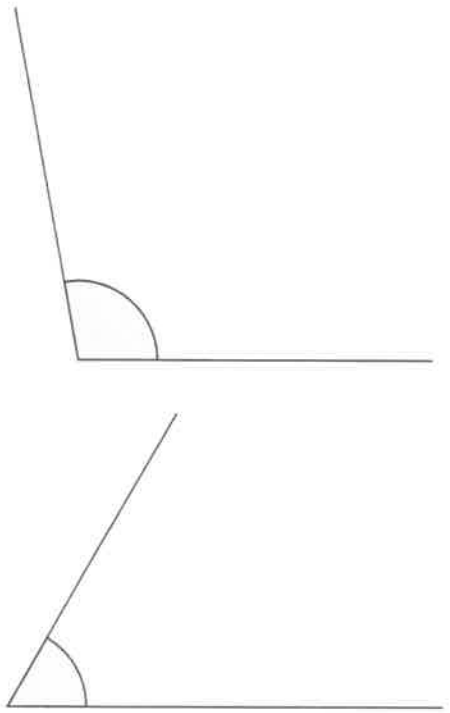
7. **Place the commas in the correct place in the sentence.**

The cake options were carrot orange lemon or chocolate.

Week Eight

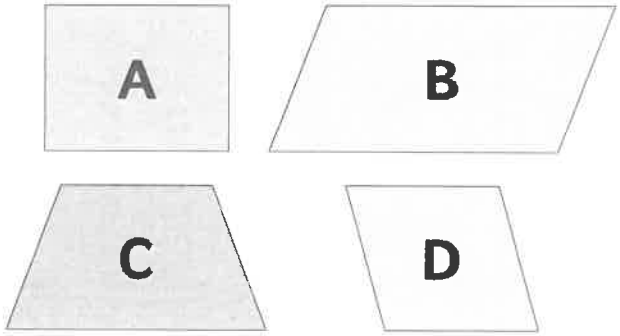
Task 1

Use a protractor to measure these angles



Task 2

Name these quadrilaterals



A = _____

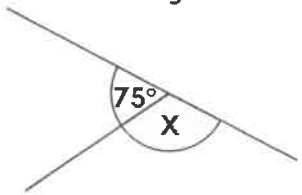
B = _____

C = _____

D = _____

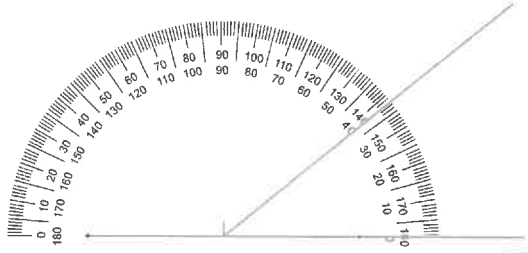
Task 3

Find angle x



Task 4

What does this angle measure?



Task 5

"0.51 + 0.4 = 0.614"
Do you agree? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Task 6

Answer these questions about triangles

1) Which triangle has two equal sides?

_____

2) Which triangle has a 90° angle?

_____

3) What is the name of the triangle with three equal angles?

_____

4) Which triangle has no equal sides or angles?

_____

1	$\frac{2}{5}$ of 20 = $\square$	◯	19	$9.32 \times 100 =$ $\square$	◯
2	$11 \times 10 =$ $\square$	◯	20	$33 + 40.7 =$ $\square$	◯
3	$\square = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{4}{7}$	◯	21	$\frac{2}{5}$ of 45 = $\square$	◯
4	$525 \div 7 =$ $\square$	◯	22	$21.7 \div 10 =$ $\square$	◯
5	$37 \times 59 =$ $\square$	◯	23	$60^2 =$ $\square$	◯
6	$1 \times 943 =$ $\square$	◯	24	$60 \times 90 =$ $\square$	◯
7	$1.08 + 7.2 =$ $\square$	◯	25	$800 \div 20 =$ $\square$	◯
8	$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} =$ $\square$	◯	26	$3^3 =$ $\square$	◯
9	$\frac{3}{4} \times 36 =$ $\square$	◯	27	$\frac{3}{7} \times 3 =$ $\square$	◯
10	$\square \times 8 = 3088$	◯	28	$300 \times 6 =$ $\square$	◯
11	$10 \times 21.28 =$ $\square$	◯	29	$1500 \div 30 =$ $\square$	◯
12	$2.7 + 0.5 =$ $\square$	◯	30	$22 \div 5 =$ $\square$	◯
13	$500000 - 500 =$ $\square$	◯	31	$4 \times 8 \times 4 =$ $\square$	◯
14	$41491 + 5638 =$ $\square$	◯	32	$\frac{7}{9} - \frac{11}{36} =$ $\square$	◯
15	$9 \times 3 =$ $\square$	◯	33	$1.24 + 3.4 =$ $\square$	◯
16	$13.94 - 6.73 =$ $\square$	◯	34	$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{?}{27}, ? =$ $\square$	◯
17	$275 - 90 =$ $\square$	◯	35	$\frac{1}{6}$ of $\square$ = 8	◯
18	$416 \times 98 =$ $\square$	◯	36	$\frac{53}{100} =$ $\square$ %	◯



Diary entry—day thirty (I think).

Today, we ran out of chocolate. Morale is at an all-time low. Kenzie has spent the morning crying, and John has taken himself off to the river to search for help again. I think he likes the solitude. We still have a few day's of rations left, if I'm any judge. I have to keep a close eye on them as Kenzie would eat it all in one meal if I let her.

I'm struggling to sleep, still. Whenever I close my eyes, I'm taken back to the moment before the plane crashed. I can still hear the tortured screaming of the metal as it twisted against the trees, and the feeling of my heart racing and terror gripping me as branch after branch whipped past my head. We owe our lives to John and his amazing skills as a pilot. Without him, we surely wouldn't have survived. We still might not.

We found a little bit more of the map yesterday. Combining it with the rest, I think I have a better idea of where we came down. We are somewhere south of Manaus. We flew for maybe half an hour southeast before the engines gave way just over the main Amazon River. We are camped a hundred yards or so along the bank. If anybody finds these diaries, please try to find us. It may be too late to save us, but our families need to know what happened.

Our water system is still working well. It was one of Kenzie's best ideas; to be honest, it's been her only idea. I'm a bit fed up of being the only strong woman here. I know she's been through a lot, losing her husband in the war and all that, but she wanted to join us on the expedition. I must send her out to check the traps. We desperately need some more food. The traps have been empty for days, now. She may as well check the perimeter for signs of larger animals while she is out there. I'll get her to do that this afternoon. We saw a jaguar prowling around near the river a few days ago; we don't need that in the camp. Especially now we've run out of matches.

All being well, I'll be able to write again in a few days. If not, I hope somebody finds these diaries and lets our families know that we loved them and that we're sorry.

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VOCABULARY FOCUS

1. What does the phrase "likes the solitude" tell you about John?
2. Find and copy a phrase that personifies part of the plane.
3. Highlight a word in the text that tells the reader Jennifer added the map piece to other pieces.
4. What is an "expedition"?
5. Copy a phrase that tells you Jennifer is hoping nothing goes wrong.

VIPERS QUESTIONS

I	What evidence is there that Jennifer has lost track of time.
I	How did they end up lost in the rainforest?
I	Why was Kenzie finding it difficult?
R	How far along the banks of the river are they?
S	Why are they in trouble?

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