



Year 5 Homework Autumn 1st Week 4: 21.9.26

Please find below three English tasks and three Mathematics tasks for children to complete for their homework this week. Our recommendation is that children complete Task 1 for English and Maths on Tuesday, Task 2 for both on Wednesday and Task 3 for both on Thursday. This short, frequent style of homework will support children to consolidate their learning. Please find the answers below. The expectation is that children mark alongside parents/carers or self-mark.

Children are to hand in their homework by Friday morning, alongside their reading record.

Please provide your child with a small puzzle book or colouring book to use in indoor break.

English		
Task 1: Grammar and punctuation	Task 2: Reading comprehension	Task 3: Spellings
<u>LI: To identify adjectives and adverbs.</u> Add adjectives to these sentences. 1) The necklace was hidden in the chest. 2) When the cup was found, the thief was hiding nearby. Add adverbs to these sentences:	<u>LI: To use skimming and scanning to locate facts</u> <u>Modern Crime and Punishment</u> Today, every country has laws to keep people safe. Crime happens when someone breaks the law. The police investigate crimes and collect evidence, such as fingerprints, CCTV and witness statements. If someone is suspected of a crime, they may be arrested. A person accused of a crime is not automatically considered guilty. They have	Please practice the spellings below and the x3 and x6 tables facts for a test on Friday. century centuries question questions half halves sandwiches dictionaries categories competitions



3), the thief disappeared.

4) "Find me the thief and bring him or her to me," said the King.

Write a sentence using these adverbs. Remember to include a comma after the adverb if you place the adverb at the start of the sentence (fronted adverbial)

5) accidentally

6) happily

7) greedily

8) harshly

9) legally

10) unusually

the right to have their case heard fairly in court. During a trial, evidence is presented and examined. A jury decides if the defendant is guilty and a judge decides the sentence. If they are found guilty, they may receive a fine, a community sentence or a prison sentence.

Punishment can protect the public and discourage people from committing crimes. It can also help offenders change their behaviour and stop them from committing another crime.

1) Why do countries have laws?

2) What sorts of evidence do the police collect when they investigate a crime?
Give three examples.

3) Who decides if a defendant is guilty or innocent?

4) Who decides the punishment?

5) What is the purpose of punishment?

6) **Compare and contrast** what crime and punishment is like in modern times to Roman and Anglo-Saxon Times. How



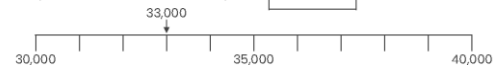
are they different and how are they the same?

Mathematics

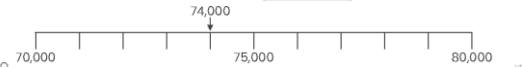
Task 1:
Fluency

1b. Round the numbers to the nearest 10,000, using each number line to help.

A. 33,000 rounded to the nearest 10,000 is .



B. 74,000 rounded to the nearest 10,000 is .



3b. Use the place value grid to round 67,231 to the nearest:

T	Th	Th	H	T	O
6	7	2	3	1	

A. 100

T	Th	Th	H	T	O
6	7	2	3	1	

B. 1,000

T	Th	Th	H	T	O
6	7	2	3	1	

C. 10,000

Task 2:
Varied Fluency

3a. Complete the table, rounding the number of visitors to each museum. Some have been done for you.

Museum	Visitors	Nearest 1,000	Nearest 10,000	Nearest 100,000
Lakeside	428,617	429,000		
Oakwood	351,940		350,000	
Ferngate	263,082			300,000

Task 3:
Reasoning

2a. Freya is rounding each of these numbers to the nearest 10,000

57,400

62,750

54,300

Which number is the odd one out? Prove it.

Homework answers:



Grammar and Punctuation

Answers will vary.

Comprehension

- 1) To keep people safe
 - 2) fingerprints, CCTV and witness statements
 - 3) jury
 - 4) the judge
 - 5) protect the public; discourage other people from committing crimes; help offenders to change their behaviour;
- 6) Answers will vary but may include: eg Laws are designed to keep people safe. Punishment is used to deter others. In Roman and Saxon Times punishment was severe. Execution was used. Nowadays we have a modern police force. We use evidence such as fingerprints or CCTV footage.

Maths

Fluency

1a. A. 60,000; B. 90,000

3a. A. 46,400; B. 46,000; C. 50,000

Varied Fluency

3a. Lakeside: 429,000; 430,000; 400,000.

Oakwood: 352,000; 350,000; 400,000.

Ferngate: 263,000; 260,000; 300,000.



Reasoning

2a. The odd one out is 54,300. It rounds to 50,000 to the nearest 10,000, while 57,400 and 62,750 both round to 60,000.