

CPC HOMEWORK: WEEK 12



OWLS SPELLINGS

- Literacy Words
- grammar * pronoun
- library * punctuation
- sentence * conjunction
- verb * because
- adverb * also
- noun

FALCONS SPELLINGS

ous/ice endings Which word classes are these words in?

- disastrous * prejudice
- marvellous * sacrifice
- mischievous * service
- adventurous * justice
- enormous * invoice
- fabulous * armistice



OWLS MATHS: DIVISION WORD PROBLEMS

- James had thirteen cakes and four plates to put them on. He wanted the same number of cakes on each plate. Could she do that? Explain your answer.
- Miss Collier gave thirty-six stickers to five children. How many did they get each?
- There were twenty four pens in a pot and three children to share them. How many did they get each?
- There was 100g of plasticine and the children needed 20g each. How many children could have some?
- There was 50ml of medicine in a bottle. One teaspoon can hold 5ml. How many teaspoons of medicine can you pour out of the bottle?
- There were 10 books on the bottom shelf, 30 books on the middle shelf and three books on the top shelf. How many books would be on each shelf if they were all shared out evenly?

FALCONS MATHS: WORD PROBLEMS

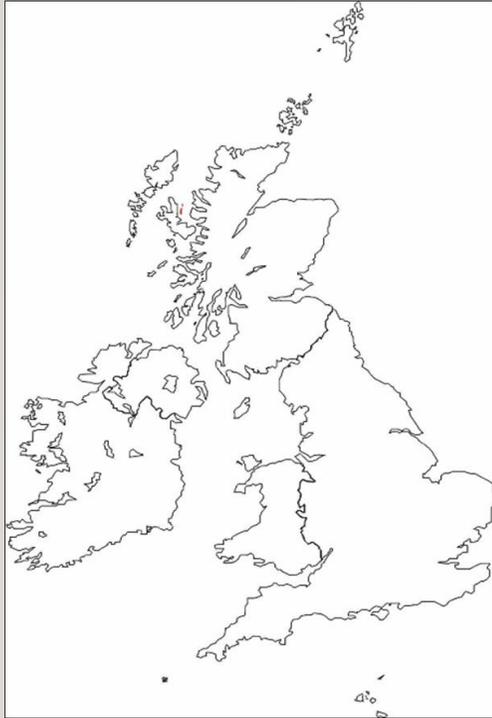
- I woke up at 7:15 and left for school at 8:22. How long did it take me to get ready?
- I began to read my book at 19:47 and finished the book at 20:03. How long was I reading for?
- I started my homework at 17:36 and completed it by 18:02. How long did it take me?
- I began watching a TV programme at 9:30 and it finished 34 minutes later. What time did it end?
- I began cooking my fairy cakes at 15:32 and it took me 45 minutes to cook and clear up. What time did I finish?
- I went to my 48 minute swimming lesson at 10:28. What time did it end?

- I began practising to play my recorder at 14:30. I practised for 59 minutes. What time did I finish?
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- The 75 minute football match began at 13:22. What time did it end?
- The 27 minute assembly began at 10:10. Playtime lasted for 20 minutes. What time did the next lesson begin?
- The children began their 55 minute Maths lesson at 09:10. Straight after that they had 25 minute music lesson. What time did both lessons end?

Analogue	24 Hour
3:50 pm	
2:33 pm	
	17:38
	03:45
	00:15
8:50 am	
9:25 pm	
11:45 pm	
	00:00

OWLS GEOGRAPHY: MAP OF THE UK



- Label and colour the four countries.
- Label the seas.

Challenge:

Label a river in each country.

Label a range of hills or mountains in each country.

OWLS GEOGRAPHY: UK FACTS AND QUESTIONS

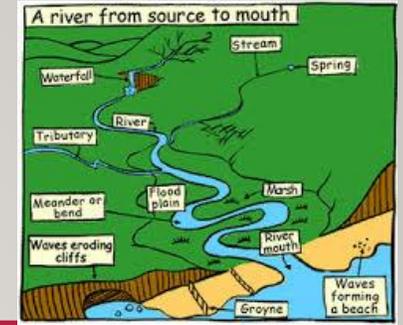
- The United Kingdom (UK) is made up of 4 countries.
 - The four countries are Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
 - The British Isles is the name given to the two large islands and many smaller ones. The large islands are the United Kingdom and The Republic of Ireland.
 - Great Britain is famous for fish and chips.
 - The North Sea, the Irish Sea, the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean surround the British Isles.
- Questions
 - 1. Which 4 countries make up Great Britain?
 - 2. Name a 'sea' near the United Kingdom.
 - 3. Name an 'ocean' near the Republic of Ireland.
 - 4. What is the English Channel?

FALCONS GEOGRAPHY: JOURNEY OF A RIVER COMPREHENSION

Moving water has energy. The faster it moves the more energy it has. Rivers have energy, and they can wear things down, move things and carry them along as they flow. We call this the work of the river. The faster a river flows, the more energy it has and the more work it can do. Streams and rivers alter the landscape by redistributing material through the three processes of erosion, transportation and deposition.

The start of a river is its source, which could be melting snow or ice, a spring (water bubbling out of the ground), a lake or a bog. The source of a river is usually in upland areas such as mountains or hills. Small streams flow downhill from the source and join other streams until they form the main river of a river system. The streams are the tributaries of the main river. In upland areas, water in streams and rivers is very fast-flowing, cutting and eroding the land to form valleys, and features such as waterfalls.





- Where two streams join, or a stream joins a river, this is called a confluence. When the ground becomes flatter, the river slows down and starts to swing from side to side (meandering), making large bends (meanders). Sometimes, these large bends become cut off from the main river, and ox bow lakes are formed.
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- The end of a river, where it flows into the sea or sometimes a lake, is called its mouth. The area where the river meets the sea (the tidal part of the river) is called the estuary. A delta may be formed near the mouth of the river, if the land is very flat and the river is very slow-flowing and carrying a lot of sediment.

WHAT DOES ALL MOVING WATER HAVE IN IT?

COMPLETE:

THE FASTER THE RIVER FLOWS, THE MORE _____.

WHAT DO WE CALL THE BEGINNING OF THE RIVER?

WHERE DOES THE SOURCE COME FROM?

WHERE WOULD WE USUALLY FIND THE SOURCE OF A RIVER? WHY?

HOW DO STREAMS AND RIVERS CHANGE THE LANDSCAPE?

HOW DO SMALL STREAMS BECOME PART OF THE RIVER?

WHAT DO WE CALL THESE SMALL STREAMS THAT BECOME PART OF A RIVER?

WHERE DO RIVERS FLOW VERY FAST?

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN FAST-FLOWING WATER PASSES?

WHAT IS A CONFLUENCE?

WHY DO RIVERS START FLOWING SLOWLY?



FALCONS: RIVERS WEBQUEST

Use these websites:

- http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/riversandcoasts/rivers/whatis_river/index.shtml
- <http://www.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/Homework/Grivers.html>

and answer the following questions:

- What is the bottom of a river called?
- What does flowing water have?
- Most what are built along major rivers?
- Rivers have three courses. What are these three courses called?
- Explain the following five words: confluence, delta, flood plain, meander, tributary