

Daily Learning Task 1

Year 5



Maths

Focus: Rounding to the nearest 10, 100, 1000

Can you remember the rules for rounding numbers?

1, 2, 3 and 4 round down to the one before. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, round up to the next in line. 1.

Watch the video: <https://vimeo.com/452571114> 2.

Next, complete the worksheets! Extra: can you create a poster or video to explain rounding to someone younger?

Remember to visit Corbett Maths:

<https://corbettmathsprimary.com/5-a-day/>

Scroll down to the current date and complete the Bronze and Silver for the date.

Then click on the ANSWER link here

<https://corbettmathsprimary.com/5-a-day/>

and you can check and mark your work.

English

Focus: Word classes – nouns verbs and adjectives

There are 8 main word classes. Can you remember them? Today, we are going to focus on 3 different ones:

1. Nouns

A noun is a naming word. It can name a place, person, thing or feeling.

Common nouns are the easy nouns to remember.
For example, simple naming words like table, boat, man.

They are used to name **everyday things and kinds of people**.



Proper nouns

Proper nouns are used to name particular people and places.
A proper noun always begins with a capital letter.

Examples

Names - Jim, Betty, Mr Smith
Days of the week - Monday
Months of the year - April
Significant events -
Easter or Christmas

Collective nouns

Collective nouns describe a group or collection of people or things.

Examples

army, bunch, team, swarm, flock

Abstract nouns

Abstract nouns describe things that cannot actually be seen, heard, smelt, felt or tasted.

Examples

sleep, honesty, boredom,
freedom, power, love, anger

2. Verbs

Verbs are 'action' or 'doing' words. They describe what is taking place. In the example below, the **subject (noun)** in the sentence is doing the **action (verb)** and the **object (noun)** is having the verb done to them.

Examples

Mr Pansini **threw** the ball towards **me**.

Threw is the **verb**. It is the past tense of **throw**.



A sentence needs **a verb** in order for it to make sense. Without a verb, it is a phrase.



3. Adjectives

- Adjectives are describing words. They describe and add detail about the noun/s in a sentence.

- Adjectives are usually **before** the noun
e.g. **stunning** sunset

but they can also come **after** the noun.
e.g. The sunset was **stunning**.



You can use adjectives in pairs or lists for impact too.
You need to separate lists of adjectives with commas.

e.g. The **dynamic, enchanting** girl finally graced us with her presence.

Now that you have recapped these word classes, complete the English activities.

Other

Focus: Spanish

Think about the topics we have covered so far in class. Can you create a revision poster FULL of key vocabulary? You could even do this as a powerpoint if you wanted. You may want to remind yourself of some key words – use Google to help you!

Ongoing tasks

Reading Bug Club: <https://www.activelearnprimary.co.uk/login?c=0>

TT Rockstars <https://play.ttrockstars.com/auth/school/student>

Spelling Shed: https://www.edshed.com/engb/login?return_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.spellingshed.com%2Fen-gb%2F

Prodigy Maths: <https://sso.prodigygame.com/login?rid=55b8bff8-6ee9-4876-8a74-048e4ab944f5>