

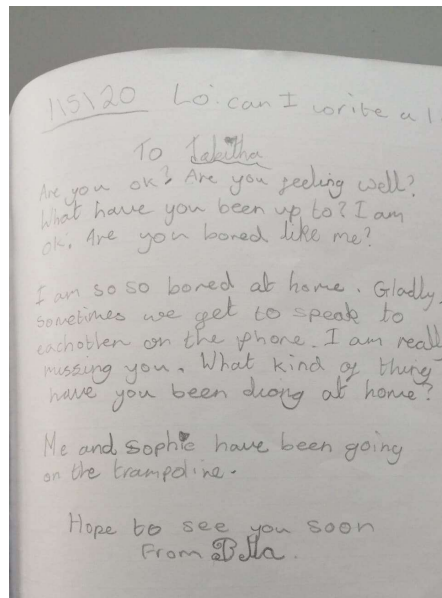
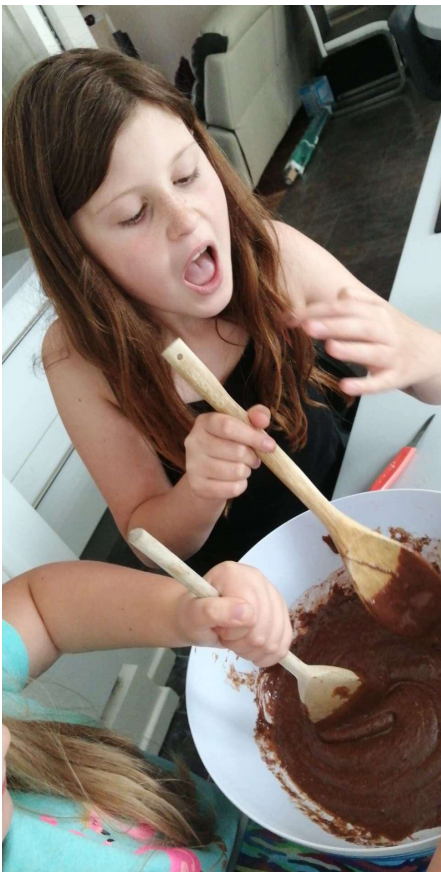
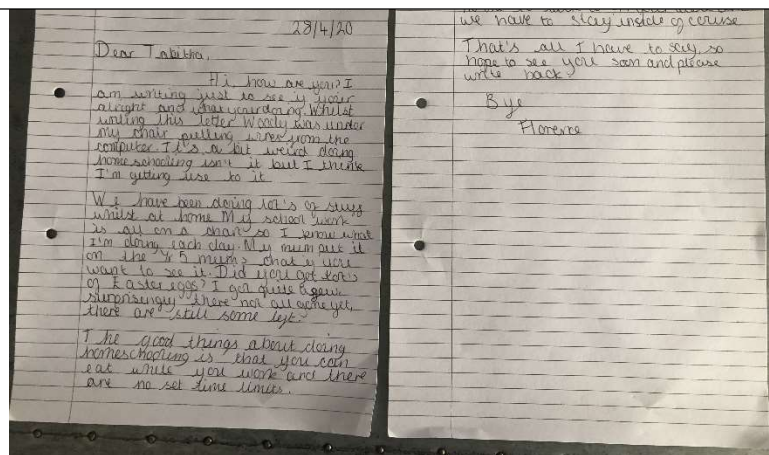
Oak class

I hope that you are all keeping well and as always it has been lovely to receive emails from you again this week. So many of you have been baking!

Mrs Cox.



Florence making the dinner. I hope your chicken pie was delicious. What a lovely idea to write a letter to a school friend. Hopefully we'll all be able to see each other again soon.



Bella and her sister doing some baking – something chocolaty! Hope it tasted yummy. Another lovely letter to a school friend. How lucky you all are to have such lovely friends who want to keep in touch.



Amazing heart shaped cake Alfie. Watch out Paul Hollywood! That bug hotel is nearly as tall as you! Hope you get lots of visitors.



Isabelle's been busy. She has also been planting in pots for the garden and been on a bike ride. Here she is busy doing her home learning. Amazing drawings Isabelle, I wish I could draw as well as that.

Problem Solving

1 A rectangle is cut into two pieces.

The area of B is $\frac{40}{100}$ of the area of the rectangle.

The area of A is 36 cm² greater than the area of B.

What is the length of the rectangle?

2 The area of B is 40% of the area of the rectangle.

A is cut in half to make shape C and D.

The area of B is 8 cm² greater than the area of C and D.

What is the area of the whole rectangle?

3 Tommy is getting a taxi home.

The taxi company charges at the following rate.

Taxi Fares	
First 5 mins	£3.80
Next 5 mins	£3.10
Every following minute	40p

The taxi leaves school at 3:47 p.m.

It arrives at Tommy's home at 16:04.

How much does the fare cost?

4 Eva is getting a taxi home.

The taxi company charges at the following rate. 61p per km.

Taxi Fares	
First 3 km	£3.80
Next 5 km	£3.10
Every following km	40p

This is her journey home.

How much does the fare cost?

Angles in special quadrilaterals

1 Work out the sum of the angles in each shape.

2 What do the diagrams illustrate about the sum of the angles in a quadrilateral?

3 Two isosceles triangles are joined to form a kite.

4 Work out the size of the unknown angles.

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I've received lots of photos of Lucy's home learning this week – lots of writing and spelling but here is her maths. Well done Lucy you are working really hard.

Jump to it

What is a trampoline?

A trampoline is a device consisting of a pair of heavy, strong fabric stretched between a steel frame using many coiled springs. People bounce on trampolines for recreational and competitive purposes.

Tricks for fun

- Tuck jumps
- Front flips
- Back flips
- Side flips
- Back drop
- Knee drop
- Time for a spin
- Hand springs
- Monkey back flip
- Stomach bounces

Who invented the trampoline?

George Nissen and Larry Griswold built the first trampoline in 1936 to show case his idea he went to the middle of central park with the trampoline and a kangaroo to bounce on the trampoline with him.

Amazing facts

- Highest trampoline bounce was 22 feet.
- The largest trampoline was 63 000 square feet, however it was several trampolines put together.
- The record for most back flips in a minwite is 49.

Viking place names

England

Comberton, Whitby, Selby, Scunthorpe, Grimsby, Derby, Grimethorpe, Rugby.

Kirby's home learning. His fact file is on trampolining. Did you know the trampoline was invented in 1936? Well done for finding some Viking place names Kirby and I love that you have put them on a map.