

Monday 30<sup>th</sup> March

## Writing



**'GIVE ME THE CITY  
OVER THE COUNTRYSIDE  
ANY DAY: URBAN  
AREAS HAVE EVERYTHING  
AND ARE FAR SUPERIOR  
TO THE EMPTY  
COUNTRYSIDE.'**

**Sun, sand and sea? No thank you: I'd rather feel the blood pumping through my veins.**

I understand the idea of why people love beach holidays: it is an enticing thought to be sipping ice-cold drinks, whilst reclining on a sun lounger, before sliding into the refreshing turquoise sea to cool off. To look in the mirror, after two weeks lying in the sun, and see a clear-eyed, healthy-looking, bronzed complexion looking back at me is a lovely idea. To sit and do nothing except watch the world go by? It de-stresses me just to think about it.

Unfortunately, the reality of such a holiday is very very different. Firstly, sun loungers are horrible: they are uncomfortable and the plastic gets so hot you could fry an egg on it! Lying on one in the baking heat with sunscreen dripping into my eyes is NOT my idea of a good time thank you very much! And I never return from the Mediterranean looking brown and healthy: I look like I've been baked in an oven at 220 degrees. Sitting doing nothing for two weeks? Boring, boring, boring.

I would much rather be....

### **LO: To create new adjectives using hyphens**

As you can see above, hyphens were used to create compound adjectives to describe the writier: *clear-eyed* and *healthy-looking*. Today, we will be practising making our own compound adjectives and planning some for our magazine articles.

**Task 1: Look at the picture below. Use it to write as many compound adjectives as you can. Be as creative as possible!**



Put your adjectives into sentences

e.g. The runner finished his lung-bustingly-difficult training session.

Her painting was awe-inspiringly good.

The gasp-inducing guitarist amazed his literature-loving sister with a song.

You could try:

**Adjective + noun e.g poor-quality trousers**

**Adjective + -ing verb e.g. football-loving girl**

**Adjective + -ed verb e.g. short-sighted little mole.**

**Noun + -ing verb e.g. mouth-watering food**

**You might create new 'adverbs' using an -ing verb + 'ly'**

**And then:**

**noun + your new adverb**

**e.g leg-breakingly dangerous tackle**

If you can use all these different constructions then great, but don't worry too much about all these terms if you can't get your head around them all

. The most important thing is to be as creative as possible: try to have fun with language!

**Task 2: Think about what you are going to write for your city versus countryside article.**

**Brainstorm lots of compound adjectives that you might use in your article to make your arguments:**

**e.g. lung-fillingly-horrible pollution-filled streets**

**In the country, I am a clear-lunged and happy-hearted soul.**

### Reading

**LO: To create a glossary**

Look back at the words you didn't understand yesterday (or might have trouble defining in your own words).

- 1. Using a dictionary or online: write a definition**
- 2. Write which type of word it is e.g. noun, adverb etc.**
- 3. Write word in your own sentence. Remember if it is a verb, to write different sentences for different tenses.**

**e.g**

**I walk to the shops to buy groceries.**

**I walked to the shop on Tuesday but they had no toilet roll again.**

**Walking to the shops regularly is good for physical and mental health.**

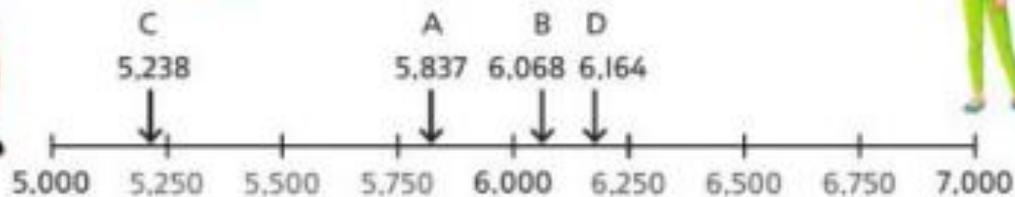


## Share

a)

I can work out the scale on the number line. There are four intervals for each 1,000. Each interval is  $1,000 \div 4 = 250$ .

I can estimate the position of each number. 5,837 is closer to 5,750 than to 6,000.



b)

I am going to round each number to the nearest 1,000. I need to check the hundreds digit.

I can round each number by looking at the number line.



City A: 5,837 rounds up to 6,000.

City B: 6,068 rounds down to 6,000.

City C: 5,238 rounds down to 5,000.

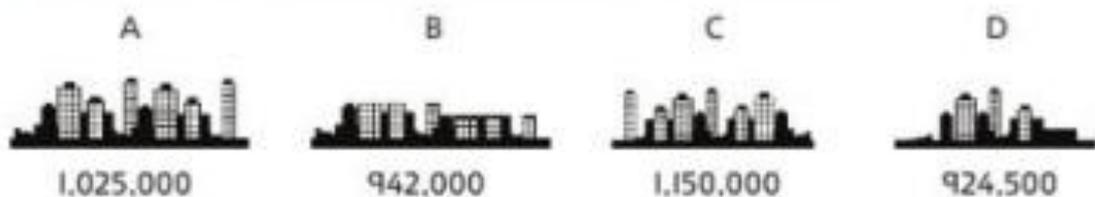
City D: 6,164 rounds down to 6,000.

The distance from Paris to cities A, B and D rounds to 6,000 km.

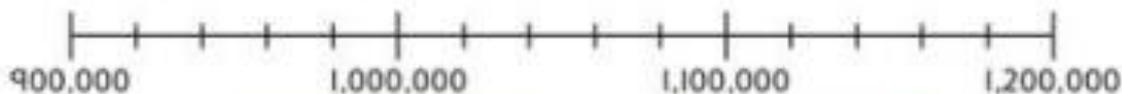


## Think together

1 The approximate population of four cities is shown here.



Where will each number be positioned on this number line?



I wonder what intervals the number line is going up in.

Do you think that the next interval after 900,000 is 900,000?



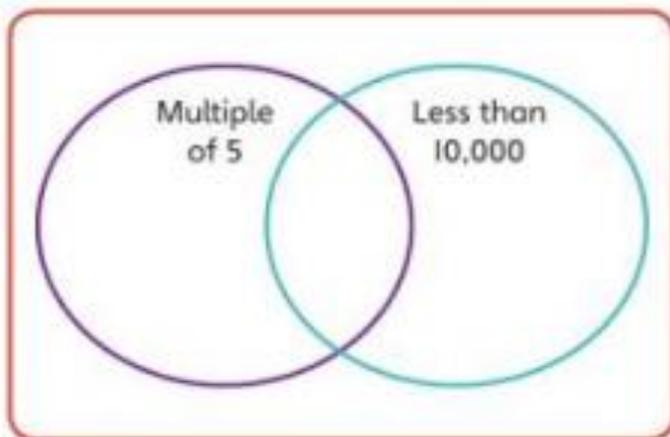
2 The populations of the cities in question 1 are compared. Complete the statements to make them true.

- a)  $942,000 > \square$   
b)  $924,500 < \square < 1,025,000$

You can use the number line from question 1 to help you.



- 3 Put each number in the correct place in the sorting circles.



6,551	4,000
12,750	500
10,001	20,615

- 4 Luis makes three different 4-digit numbers using these cards. He places each number in a different section on the number line.

CHALLENGE



- He places an odd number in section B. It rounds up to the nearest 1,000.
- The number in section D is a multiple of 10 but not a multiple of 50.
- The last number has an even number of hundreds.

I wonder if I can find more than one solution to this problem.

Find three numbers that Luis could have made.



Power Maths Book- 45, 46, 47