WITH www.twinki.co.uk

temperature vegetable sufficient thorough sincerely stomach suggest variety pronunciation symbol twelfth soldier system vehicle yacht programme mischievous recommend profession restaurant recognise prejudice signature privilege secretary immediately physical opportunity shoulder sacrifice relevant ananb rhythm New Curriculum Spelling List Years 5 and 6 rhyme parliament marvellous individual neighbour necessary language interrupt lightning persuade interfere nuisance leisure occupy muscle occur explanation government exaggerate equipment frequently immediate especially guarantee equipped hindrance excellent existence familiar foreign identity harass forty accommodate communicate equip environment competition convenience controversy community correspond determined conscience dictionary embarrass disastrous conscious desperate curiosity definite develop criticise accompany aggressive appreciate committee according apparent available awkward attached cemetery amateur bargain category average achieve ancient bruise

# SPELLING MENU

1. ABC Order	2. Word Parts	3. Other Handed	4. Vowel Spotlight
Write all of your spelling words in alphabetical (ABC) order.	Write your words. Then use a coloured pencil to divide the words into syllables. e.g. jumping caterpillar	Write each word 5 times, switching the hand you write it with each time. Say the word as you spell it.	Write your words using one colour for the vowels and another colour for the consonants.  (vowels: a, e, i, o, u)
5. Use Technology	6. Pyramid Words	7."Ransom" Words	8. Rainbow Words
Type out your spelling words on the computer. Try to use at least 4 different fonts.	s sp spe spel spell spelli	"Write" your words by cutting letters out of a newspaper or magazine and gluing the letters on a piece of paper to spell your words.	Write your spelling words with coloured pencils. Make each letter a different colour.
	s p e t t i n s p e t t i n g (or make them boat shaped, star, smiley face, etc.)	alowied, E	A STATE OF THE STA
9. Scrambled Words	10. Silly Sentences	11. Prefixes and Suffixes	12. Word Search
Write your words. Then write them again with the letters mixed up. Can you unscramble them again the next day? e.g. watch - cwhta	Write 3 or more sentences that use all your spelling words.	Underline the prefixes and suffixes in the words you are learning. Make sure you know what they mean. e.g. <u>im</u> portant happi <u>ness</u>	Create your own word search with your spellings. Show the answers to your puzzle in a different colour.
13. Flashcards	14. Picture & a Story	15. Words without Vowels	16. Train Words
Make and practice with flashcards. Put the word on one side and definition (meaning) on the other.	Draw a picture defining each word. Write a sentence about your picture using the word.	Write all of your words replacing vowels with a line. Go back and see if you can fill in the vowels. e.g. qstn = question	Write the entire list end-to-end as one long word. Write each new word in a different colour. e.g. trainbackstop
17. Write a Story, Poem or Song with Words	18. Bubble Letters	19. Words Within Words	20. Picture words
Write a story using all your spelling words. Underline the words you used.	Write your spelling words out in bubble writing.	Write each spelling word and then write at least 2 words made from that word. e.g. catch - cat, hat	Draw a picture and hide your spelling words in the picture.

## SPELLING MENU

#### 21. Question/Answers

Write questions with half of your spelling words.



Then use the other half to answer the questions. Underline the words you used.

#### 22. Riddles

Write a riddle for each of your words. Don't forget to answer them.

e.g. I am grey. I have a trunk and big ears. Answer: elephant.



#### 23. Crossword Puzzle

Make a crossword puzzle with your spelling. Show the answers to your puzzle.



#### 24. Rhyming Words

Write your spelling words out with a rhyming word next to them. Remember that words do not need to have the same spelling pattern to rhyme.
e.g. men and again

#### 25. Homophones

Can you find any homophones which go with your spelling words? What do they mean? e.g. wear and where, to, too and two their, there and they're

#### 26. Writing Race

Set a timer for 2 minutes. See how many times you can write each word perfectly during that time.



#### 27. Code Words

Come up with a code for each letter of the alphabet and then write each word in code.

e.g. a = □ b = ♦ c = ♦

#### 28 Word Classes

Sort your spelling words into word classes - nouns, verbs, adjectives etc.
Be careful - some words can be used in more than one category e.g. swimming.

#### 29. Synonyms



Find at least 2 synonyms for each of your spelling words.

#### 30. Antonyms

Find an antonym (opposite) for each of your spelling words.



#### 31. Joker

Write jokes containing each of your spelling words.



#### 32. Backwards Words

Write your spelling words forwards and then backwards. Remember to write neatly!

BACKWARDS

#### 33. X Words

Write 2 words with one letter in common so that they cross over each other.

e.g. b r c h e e s e

d

#### 34. Acrostic Poem

Write an acrostic poem for your spelling words. See if you can stick to a theme when writing.
e.g. sun

Sun shines brightly
Up in the sky
Nice and warm on my face

#### 35. Scrabble

In a game of Scrabble, each letter is worth a certain number of points. Write your words and then add the total of the letters. Which of your spelling words has the highest total value?



#### INDEPENDENT READING ACTIVITIES

Pick a descriptive word from the text, write it down and use a thesaurus to write down five synonyms and antonyms for that word.

Re-read a chapter - pick out 10 words that you feel are powerful words and that you could use in your own writing.

How does the story hook you in at the beginning? Make a list of words or phrases that you feel are effective in making you want to read on.

Draw and label a character or a setting from a description in the book.

Choose a descriptive passage and make a list of examples of vivid imagery – similes, metaphors, alliteration, powerful verbs, adjectives and adverbs etc

Choose a key moment in the book and change the event. Re-write the following chapter.

Re-write a chapter as a playscript.

Think of 5 questions you would like to ask one of the characters. Then write their answers as if you were that character.

List the words and phrases used to create an atmosphere, such as 'scary' or 'spookiness' 'tension' 'relaxed' etc

Write about what a character might be thinking or feeling at different stages of the story. You could write it in the first person or in a speech bubble.

Predict what might happen when you are part way through a book. Write your prediction in the form of a story plan in boxes.

Write about a memory or experience of your own that is similar to something you have read in your book.

Make a list of questions you ask yourself as you read.

Before you finish the book, write down your predictions for the ending. After you finish, look back and check the accuracy of your prediction.

Write an interview or conversation between you and the main character of your book. Be sure you write detailed responses for the character.

Which character in your book are you most like? Explain your answer.

Which character in your book are you least like? Explain your answer.

Which character in your book would you most like to be? Explain your answer. Finish this idea: "I love the way the author..." Be complete and give examples to support your opinion.

How did the book make you feel? Explain.

Who else should read your book and why? Who shouldn't read your book and why?

Write a letter to someone telling them about your book and your opinion of it.

Write a telephone answering machine message for a character in your book.

Construct a time line to fit your story. Include all the main events.

What book will you read next and why?

Compare this book to another / others by the same author. What is similar about them and what is different?

Write a book review for a book you have / have not enjoyed.

Write your own blurb for a book you have read.

Design a cover for a book you have read.

Draw a cartoon strip of the main events from the book.

Write several different possible outcomes for your book.

Write a newspaper article for one of the events in your book.

Write a diary entry for one of the characters in your book.

Write a letter to a problem page as if you were one of the characters in your book. Then write a response.

Write a summary of a book you have read that sums up the main events.

Dear author... write a letter to the author of your book. Tell them your opinion of their book and ask them any questions that you would want answering about the book or about what it is like to be an author.

Re-write a part of your book from a different character's point of view.

Write a telephone conversation between two characters from the book.

## **Prefixes**

-in

inactive incapable incredible inaccurate inoperative

-im

immature immobile impossible impatient impolite

## **Spelling – Prefixes**

ir-

irregular irrational irresponsible irresistible

il-

illegal illiterate illegible illogical

non- (meaning not)

non-stick non-stop nonsense non-fiction non-drip

anti- (meaning against)

antidote antibiotic antifreeze antiseptic anti-clockwise

## Art Movements in the 19th and 20th Century

<u>Impressionism</u>	Impressionism is a style of painting that began in France in the 1800s.
Artists include: Degas, Monet, Renoir, Van Gogh.	Unlike artists before them, they often painted outdoors, using subjects such as trees, oceans and fields. They also placed more importance on the backgrounds of paintings.
	The style was called Impressionism because the artists were not painting a realistic picture, but using short brush strokes and applying paint thickly to create an impression of a subject.
<u>Pointillism</u>	Pointillism began in the mid 1800s as a reaction to the popularity of Impressionism.
Artists include: Seurat, Signac, Luce.	Using this technique, tiny dots of pure colour are applied to a canvas. The patterns that form with the tiny dots build up to create an image.
	Modern day television screens use the same technique – tiny pixels form to create an image.
Fauvism	Fauvism took place in the early 20th century (around 1905 – 1910)
Artists include: Matisse, Darain.	This movement is known for its strong colours, simplified shapes and un-blended brushwork. Objects and subjects were painted to look flat and were sometimes even outlined in black.
Cubism	This new approach to representing reality started in 1907.
Artists include: Picasso, Braque.	Cubist artists used bold, block colours and strong black lines. They often combined different angles of subjects together in the same painting. This made it appear unusual and fragmented. Geometric shapes were often used together to create a subject.
Surrealism	Surrealism was founded in 1924, shortly after the First World War.
Artists include: Klee, Dali, Margritte.	These artists wanted to free their monds and didn't want their paintings to make sense. As a result, they often expressed dreams and the unreal in their work.

## **Examples of Famous Works**

## Impressionism

Artists include: Degas, Monet, Renoir, Van Gogh.







## Pointillism

Artists include: Seurat, Signac, Luce.







## **Fauvism**

Artists include: Matisse, Darain.







#### Cubism

Artists include: Picasso, Braque.









### Surrealism

Artists include: Klee, Dali, Margritte.







Name

Date



## 4-DIGIT SUBTRACTION SHEET 1

Have a go at these subtraction problems with regrouping.





Name

Date

## 3

### 4-DIGIT ADDITION SHEET 1



