## Y5 Autumn Term Quick Starts

	Divide by 10	Divide by 100	Divide by 1000
3748			
3928			
34			
477			

# Y5 Autumn Term Quick Starts

	Divide by	Divide by	Divide by 1000
	10	100	
2837			
4293			
4958			
334			

6394 ÷ 13 =	7432 + 43.94 =	89 - 18.47=	145 x 76 =
10 % of 9400 _	10% of 890	40% of 450 2	25% of 5000
	1/5 of 40 2/4 of 16 _	5/7 of 42	<del></del>

# Y5 Autumn Term Quick Starts

	Divide by	Divide by	Divide by 1000
	10	100	
3948			
2934			
453			
493			

6334 ÷ 14 =	3448 + 15.95 =	89 - 13.44 =	_ 147 × 56 =
10 % of 3500 _	10% of 2560	70% of 230	25% of 1000
	1/6 of 24 2/5 of 50	3/6 of 48	

### Y5 Autumn Term Quick Starts

	Divide by 10	Divide by 100	Divide by 1000
3894			
242			
2345			
23			

5682÷ 12 = \_\_\_\_\_ 9454 + 15.26 = \_\_\_\_ 56 - 6.47 = \_\_\_\_ 364 x 73 = \_\_\_\_ 10 % of 3700 \_\_\_\_ 10% of 890 \_\_\_\_ 60% of 840 \_\_\_\_ 50% of 9000 \_\_\_\_ 1/3 of 27 \_\_\_\_ 5/6 of 54 \_\_\_\_ 5/7 of 49 \_\_\_\_

## Y5 Autumn Term Quick Starts

	Divide by	Divide by	Divide by 1000
	10	100	
7483			
453			
3567			
645			

2394 ÷ 13 = \_\_\_\_\_ 2295 + 23.49 = \_\_\_\_ 85 - 13.46 = \_\_\_\_ 313 x 24 = \_\_\_\_ 10 % of 8600 \_\_\_\_ 10% of 360 \_\_\_\_ 80% of 660 \_\_\_\_ 50% of 7000 \_\_\_\_ 1/2 of 90 \_\_\_\_ 2/12 of 60 \_\_\_\_ 5/7 of 77 \_\_\_\_

## Y5 Autumn Term Quick Starts

	Divide by	Divide by	Divide by 1000
	10	100	
3844			
3442			
8667			
234			

4345 ÷ 14 = \_\_\_\_\_ 354 + 25.59 = \_\_\_\_ 89 - 13.23 = \_\_\_\_ 165 x 25 = \_\_\_\_ 10 % of 9600 \_\_\_\_ 10% of 4990 \_\_\_\_ 60% of 370 \_\_\_\_ 50% of 1000 \_\_\_\_ 6/8 of 64 \_\_\_\_ 3/7 of 49 \_\_\_\_ 7/8 of 32 \_\_\_\_

Writing Task:
Write a report about an area of interest to you. Include an introduction, two para-
graphs and a conclusions

Research Task:
Your Science topic next term is plants. Research and write about the different parts of
a flowering plant.

# The Moon

Do you ever look at the Moon at night? Do you wonder what it would be like to visit the moon? Read on to find out more...

#### Moon and Sun

The Moon shines very brightly, but it does not make its own light. It reflects the light of the Sun. When the Sun comes up for our daytime, it appears that the Moon goes away, but it doesn't. It's just harder to see because the sky is so bright. Sometimes, if you look carefully, you can see the Moon in the sky during the day.

#### Orbit

The Moon is the only thing that naturally goes around (orbits) the Earth – anything that does this is called a satellite. It takes the Moon about 28 days to go around the Earth once, we call this a lunar month.

The phases of the Moon depend on its position in relation to the Sun and Earth.

As the Moon makes its way around the Earth, we see the bright parts of the

Moon's surface at different angles. These are called the

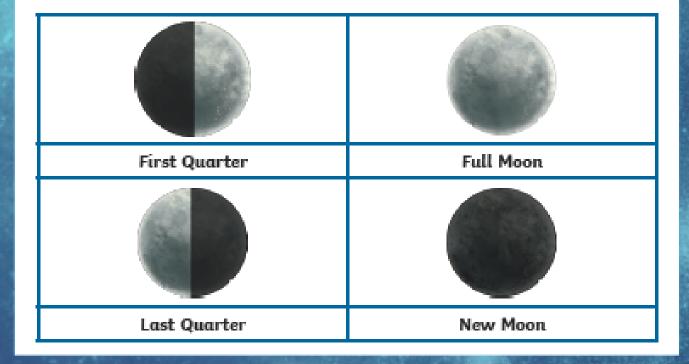
'phases' of the Moon.

### Did You Know ...?

We only ever see the same side of the Moon. This is called the 'near side'.

## Moon Phases

The phases of the Moon depend on its position in relation to the Sun and Earth. As the Moon makes its way around the Earth, we see the bright parts of the Moon's surface at different angles. These are called the 'phases' of the Moon. Some of these phases include:



# The Moon



#### Moon Facts

- Day temperature: 107°C
- Night temperature: -153°C
- Distance from Earth: 238 857 miles (384 403km)
- Diameter (from one side to the other): 2160 miles (3476km)
- Length of Day: 708 hours

#### What Is It Like on The Moon?

The Moon is very hot during the day but very cold at night. The surface of the Moon features a huge number of craters (large holes) that have been created after being hit by comets and asteroids. The Moon has many mountains. The tallest is Mons Huygens which is 4700 metres tall; half the height of Mount Everest.

The Moon does not have an atmosphere like Earth does and therefore it is not possible to breathe on the moon without a special suit and tanks containing oxygen. The moon is also a very dry place and was thought to be completely without water. However, about a decade ago, traces of water were discovered. Some people now believe that humans may one day be able to live on the Moon.

Only 12 people have ever walked on the Moon. The first person was Neil Armstrong on 20th July 1969. When he first walked on the Moon, he famously said, 'That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind'. There were two other men on the mission: Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin and Michael Collins. They were part of a mission to the moon called Apollo 11. It took them just over three days to get there from Earth.

You may have seen a film of people walking on the Moon and they bounce along. This is because the Moon's gravity is not as strong as the Earth's so people take longer to come back down when they go up in the air.

# Questions

1. Fill in the missing words: When the \_\_\_\_\_\_ comes up for our daytime, it appears that the \_\_\_\_\_ goes away, but it doesn't. It's just harder to see because the \_\_\_\_\_\_ is so bright. 2. On average, how cold does it get on the Moon at night? Tick one. ○ 107°C ○ 708°C O -153°C O 153℃ 3. What is the diameter of the Moon in kilometres? 4. Find and copy a word which means to go around something. 5. How many days does a lunar month take? Tick one.  $\bigcirc$  30 O 28  $O_{31}$ O 29 6. Explain what happens to the Moon in the daytime. 7. In your own words, describe what it is like on the Moon. Explain why astronauts appear to bounce when they are walking on the Moon.

### <u>SPAG</u>

A determiner is a word that goes before a noun and identifies it in further detail.

Circle all the determiners
The boy had a wonderful toy car.
Stoneferry   Primary school does not have a big field.
The man's hair was very long, so my uncle cut it using a pair of the clippers he owns.
Write some sentences of your own. Circle the determiners in them.