

Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> April

**Mr Pattacake and the Space Mission- Continued from Wednesday**

**Stephanie Baudet**

He wrote down: Sausages, lamb chops, chips, salad, baked beans, fish, ham, cheese, and lots of vegetables.



He then put: oranges, bananas, pears, plums and strawberries. Then he went off in his little yellow van to buy the food and pack them all in a box ready to go on board the spaceship. Treacle insisted on taking his bed, his bowl, some of his dry food and some cat treats. At last the day of the launch arrived.

Mr Pattacake and Treacle reported to the Space Centre and were given their spacesuits. They were shiny silver and like overalls, that zipped up the front. Mr Pattacake was shown how to use the special toilet on the spacecraft, while Treacle was given a nappy to wear.

What an insult! He sat, looking comical in his little spacesuit with the zip open at the front, shaking his head. This was too much for a cat's dignity. He would definitely NOT wear a nappy as if he were a baby. 'I know you are good at using your litter tray, Treacle,' said Mr Pattacake, trying to reassure him. 'But in space there is no gravity. Things don't fall down.'

But Treacle still sat stubbornly, his ears flattened in annoyance, and his tail swishing. Except there was a problem there, too. There was no hole in the back of his spacesuit, so his poor tail was squashed, with no swishing room. It was all too much!



## Reading Mission

30 mins

Children to read or be supported to read 'Mr Pattacake and the Space Mission'. The text is continued from yesterday's extract so you may want to go back and read that if you missed it.

**After, they can answer these questions. These can be verbal answers or they could be written down or typed. Suggested answers are in red.**

1. What fruits does Mr Pattacake want to take to space? **Oranges, bananas, pears, plums, strawberries.**
2. What colour is Mr Pattacake's van? **Yellow**
3. What does Treacle want to take to space? **His bed, his bowl, some of his dry food and some cat treats.**
4. What were Mr Pattacake and Treacle given at the Space Centre? **Spacesuits.**
5. Which word tells the reader that Treacle looked funny in his little spacesuit? **Comical**
6. Why does Treacle have to wear a nappy? **Because there is no gravity in space so he won't be able to use his litter train. Things don't fall down.**
7. Why couldn't Treacle swish his tail? **There was no hole in the back of his spacesuit so his tail was squashed.**
8. Which group of words suggest that Treacle might not make it into space? **'It was all too much!'**

## Writing Mission

30 mins

Remind yourself of the planet you designed yesterday. Today's mission is to write to persuade space tourist to visit this newly discovered planet. Imagine there are lots of other planets that these people can visit. Why should they come to yours?

Use the following to help you:

### What Is a Persuasive Text?

#### What is a persuasive text?

A persuasive text is a text which argues a point of view, to convince the reader to agree with the author.



#### What's in a persuasive text?

**Opening statement:** Introduce your point of view.

**Arguments:** State your point of view and reasons for each argument.

**Conclusion:** Summarise your arguments and repeat your point of view.

# Organisation

## How is a persuasive text organised?

A persuasive text is organised into paragraphs to make it easier to read.

## What's in a persuasive text?

### Opening paragraph:

Include opening statement and a list of arguments.

### Main body paragraphs:

Include one argument in each paragraph.  
Support your argument with two reasons.

### Concluding paragraph:

Summarise your arguments and restate your point of view.



# Features

When writing persuasive text, always use facts.  
It gives evidence and proof to your arguments.

Give a reasonable argument to get the reader  
interested and on your side.

Interest the reader by using interesting, strong and emotive words.

Simple sentences help the reader to understand your arguments.

Persuasive writing is about informing the reader about a subject and  
convincing them to agree with you. Choose a topic you believe in.

These sentence openers could be useful to support you in your writing.

## Persuasive Writing

### Introductions

I think...  
For this reason...  
I feel that...  
I am sure that...  
It is certain...  
I am writing to...  
Of course...  
In the same way...  
On the other hand...  
In this situation...

### Making your point

Firstly, secondly,  
thirdly...  
Furthermore...  
In addition...  
Also...  
Finally...  
Likewise...  
Besides...  
Again...  
Moreover...  
Similarly...  
Surely...  
Certainly...  
Specifically...  
If...then...  
because...

### Details

For example...  
In fact...  
For instance...  
As evidence...  
In support of this...  
**Endings**  
For these reasons...  
As you can see...  
In other words...  
On the whole...  
In short...  
Without a doubt...  
In brief...  
Undoubtedly...

### Other Words

reasons  
arguments  
for  
against  
unfair  
pros  
cons



<p>Maths Mission 30 mins</p>	<p>Your mission today is to solve the following worded division problems. You may be able to recall multiplication facts to solve the calculation in your head. You may be able to count up in the number you are dividing by to find out how many times it goes into the number. Or you may want to draw circles and share dots between the circles to find the answer.</p> <p>The answers are in red for the adults.</p> <p>Spend 10 minutes recalling your 4, 6, 7 and 8 times tables (You can use your yellow book to find the tables we have sent home in the past). Remember that knowing your times tables can help you solve division calculations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A teacher asks some children to organise a box of 37 hoops by hanging them in fours on hooks. How many hooks are needed?  <math>37 \div 4 = 9 \text{ r } 1</math>  <math>9 \times 4 = 36</math> so I will have one hoop left over that needs to hang alone on a hook. Therefore I will need 10 hooks.</li> <li>2. In a classroom there are 8 desks. A pack of 35 sets of sticky notes needs sharing equally among the desks. How many sets of sticky notes are on each desk? How many are left over?  <math>35 \div 8 = 4 \text{ r } 3</math>  <math>8 \times 4 = 32</math>  <math>35 - 32 = 3</math>  Each table has 4 sets of sticky notes and there are 3 sets left over.</li> <li>3. A group of 57 dancers are organised into groups of 7. How many full groups of 7 can be made? How many dancers are not in a group?  <math>57 \div 7 = 8 \text{ r } 1</math>  <math>7 \times 8 = 56</math>  <math>57 - 56 = 1</math>  There are 8 full groups. 1 dancer is not in a group.</li> <li>4. Bananas are sold in packs of 8. How many complete packs of 8 can be made from 79 bananas? How many bananas are left?  <math>79 \div 8 = 9 \text{ r } 7</math>  <math>9 \times 8 = 72</math>  <math>79 - 72 = 7</math>  9 complete packs can be made. There are 7 bananas left.</li> </ol>
<p>Topic Mission Ideas for the week.</p>	<p>Your topic missions this week is based on the theme 'Space'. You can choose 1 or more of the ideas below depending on what interests you. It would be great if you could email some of the photos of your topic work. If not you can bring it to school when we are back.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Create your own rocket/space ship to get you to the moon. You will need to design your rocket thinking about what you are going to use to make the different parts. Look through your recycling box and label the different parts with the material you are going to use. Here are some ideas to get you thinking:</li> </ol>



2)

Choose a planet to research and create a poster/leaflet to show others what you have learnt. Remember you will want your poster or leaflet to interest the reader so include pictures, catchy titles, fun facts and make it colourful.



3)

Design and make a moon rover. Rovers are a kind of car like spacecraft that are used to explore the surface of other worlds. Here is a link to how to build a rubber-band-powered rover that can scramble across the room. Or you could design your own. <https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/edu/learn/project/make-a-cardboard-rover/>

4) Make some planet cookies. You can make a whole solar system from your kitchen! <https://www.bbcgoodfood.com/recipes/planet-cookies>



### Ingredients

100g unsalted butter, softened

100g golden caster sugar

1 egg, lightly beaten

1 tsp vanilla extract

280g plain flour, plus extra for dusting

250g royal icing sugar

red, blue, green, yellow, orange and black gel food colouring

caramel flavouring (for brown colour)

gold edible glitter (optional)

1. Heat oven to 190C/170C fan/gas 5. Line a baking sheet with baking parchment. Using an electric whisk, beat the butter and sugar together in a large mixing bowl until pale and fluffy. Gradually beat in the egg and vanilla extract.

2. Stir in the flour, then knead the mixture briefly to make a dough. Divide the dough in half. One half can now be frozen or chilled to make another batch of biscuits. On a floured work surface, roll out the remaining dough to the thickness of a £1 coin. Using plain round biscuit cutters, cut out the following size biscuits: 1 x 8cm, 2x7cm, 4x6cm, 2x5cm and 1x3.5cm.

3. Carefully transfer the biscuits to the prepared baking sheet and bake for 10-12 mins until pale golden brown. Leave them on the baking sheet for 5 mins, then transfer to a wire rack to cool completely.

4. Mix the icing sugar with 2-3 tbsp water to make a smooth, spreadable icing – it shouldn't be too runny.

5. Add food colouring to create desired colours and decorate biscuits to look like different planets.

.See website for full decorating instructions.