



Question 1

Calculate the mean of these data sets.

a) 1 4 4 4 2 3 4 5 1

b) 8 5 13 6 25 10 8 5

c) 31 29 20 24 25 36 38



Question 2

Name	Time to run 100 m (seconds)	Time to run 100 m hurdles (seconds)	Time for 100 m sack race (seconds)
Elizabeth	20	28	31
Kyra	19	28	32
Omar	22	32	29
Sarah	20	31	47
Yasser	23	27	29
Rownel	21	29	33
Liman	25	34	49
Mariam	24	30	28

- a) What is the average time for each race?
- b) What is the average time for each person to complete all three races? Give your answer to the nearest second.



Question 3

Three numbers have a mean of 10.

All three numbers are different.

What could the three numbers be?



Question 4

The mean of four numbers is 6.

What is the missing value?

3

5

9



Question 5

Janiya buys 2 adult tickets and 2 child tickets for the theme park.

Adult tickets cost £45 each. Children's tickets cost £27 each.

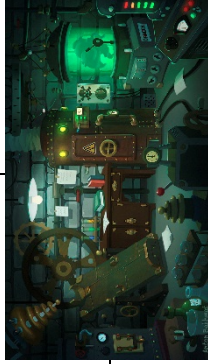
What is the mean cost of the tickets?

Reading – Making Predictions about Frankenstein

This half term we are studying a retelling of the literary classic, Frankenstein. This is a story that asks the reader to consider the right and wrong choices of the scientist, Victor Frankenstein.

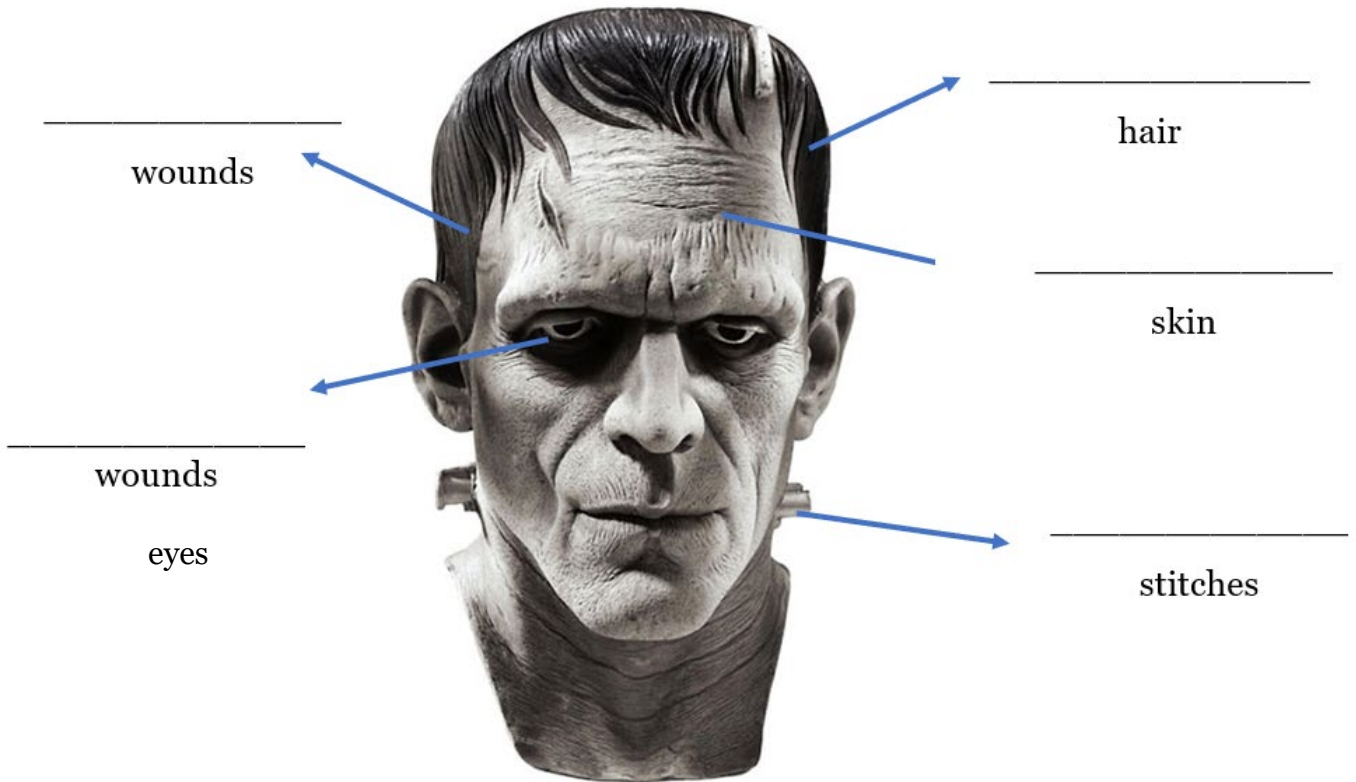
Use the prompts below to make predicts and gather your existing knowledge about our new text.

<p>What kind of personality might Frankenstein have?</p>	<p>How would you describe Frankenstein's appearance?</p>	<p>What kind of person would be found in this setting?</p>	<p>What sounds would you hear in this setting?</p>
<p>What do you already know about Frankenstein?</p>	<p>Would you describe him as a monster? Why or why not?</p>	<p>What kinds of things would happen in this setting?</p>	<p>What do you already know about scientific laboratories?</p>



Writing – Similes for Frankenstein

Warm Up: Select two powerful adjectives to describe the character from our new text, Frankenstein



Main Lesson: Write similes to describe each physical appearance of the character, highlight the unusual characteristics of Frankenstein.

Use a semi colon to extend your simile to include two independent clauses, whilst linking the main idea.

SEMICOLON RULES

WHEN TO USE A SEMICOLON?

- To make the gap between two sentences smaller**
 - Let's go to the library to study; it's the only place where I can fully concentrate.
- To introduce a new complete sentence with words such as however, nevertheless, therefore, for example, etc.**
 - Lucy doesn't pay enough attention to her university studies; for

e.g. He had several bloody metallic stitches across its forehead and neck; they looked as though they were tearing at his skin.



Write 5 did you know facts about Adolf Hitler.

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How did Hitler's actions lead to war?

After Hitler became Führer, he believed in creating a new greater Germany, where only a "pure" German race would live. He called this the "Aryan" race. Still angry at the Treaty of Versailles, Hitler was keen to take back what had been taken from Germany. In the mid-1930s, he secretly began rebuilding the German army, navy and airforce. After signing alliances with Italy and Japan against the Soviet Union (Russia), Hitler sent troops to occupy Austria in 1938. Austria welcomed Hitler. Hitler openly went against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, however the United States and Soviet Union were concentrated on internal politics at the time, and neither France nor Britain wanted to confront Hitler's actions.



Neville Chamberlain was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from May 28th, 1937, to May 10th, 1940. He believed in a policy of '**appeasement**' which meant that if Hitler's demands were reasonable then they could be met, and he would be satisfied. On three occasions in September 1938, Chamberlain went to Germany to try and prevent the outbreak of war. Hitler demanded that Czechoslovakia give up the Sudetenland to Germany because most of the population were German. Chamberlain first promised Hitler all the areas where more than 50% of the population were German. Czechoslovakia was not part of these discussions and did not want to give Hitler the Sudetenland. By the Munich Agreement on 30th September, Chamberlain and Premier Édouard Daladier of France agreed to give Hitler all the Sudetenland. When Chamberlain returned to Britain, he held up a piece of white paper and stated, "peace for our time."



What two things did Hitler do that went directly against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

What was the aim of the policy of appeasement?

What did Hitler want from Czechoslovakia and why?



Why was the positioning of the Sudetenland important?

Giving Hitler the Sudetenland left Czechoslovakia defenseless. On 15th March 1939, German troops marched into Czechoslovakia. This proved that Hitler was not really interested in the German population of the Sudetenland and that he only wanted that land so he could easily invade Czechoslovakia. Chamberlain realized that Hitler could not be trusted and guaranteed that Britain would defend Poland if Germany invaded.





Should Chamberlain have given Hitler the Sudetenland?



Why did Neville Chamberlain try to appease Hitler?

There are many reasons why Chamberlain tried to appease Hitler. The devastation of the First World War left a lasting impression on the British people. No-one wanted another war and the British people wanted to maintain peace. Chamberlain also felt that another war could destroy civilization. At the time, Hitler's complaints, especially about the Treaty of Versailles seemed reasonable. It was well known that the terms had been harsh on Germany and some regretted the choices made. As well as seeming reasonable, people also liked Hitler. In 1938, he was described as 'Man of the Year' in the American magazine 'Time' as many people admired him.

Chamberlain was also fearful of the Soviet Union (Russia) **expansion** and hoped that Germany would act as a barrier between them. Without the British Army ready for war, Chamberlain could not have defended Britain from Russia or helped Czechoslovakia.



What three reasons do you think were good reasons to try and appease Hitler?

Reason 1	
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