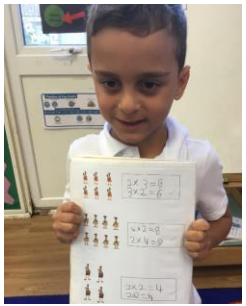
St Mary's C of E Primary School

"Love one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one another." John 13:34

This half term, we have taken part in a special 'Maths In The Movies' week. We explored the mathematics that can come from some of our favourite movies.

As a school, we decided to use the movie Chicken Run, we solved problems and had to complete challenges linked to the movie. Each year group were set appropriate tasks and worked in teams to demonstrate a breath of mathematical knowledge.



In EYFS, the children focussed on positional language. They watched a clip of the chickens escaping from the farmyard, linked this to the book 'Rosie's Walk' by Pat Hutchins and set up an obstacle course in P.E. During our escape, we went '**across** the farmyard,' '**around** the pond,' '**over** the haystack,' '**through** the fence' and '**under** the beehives.'

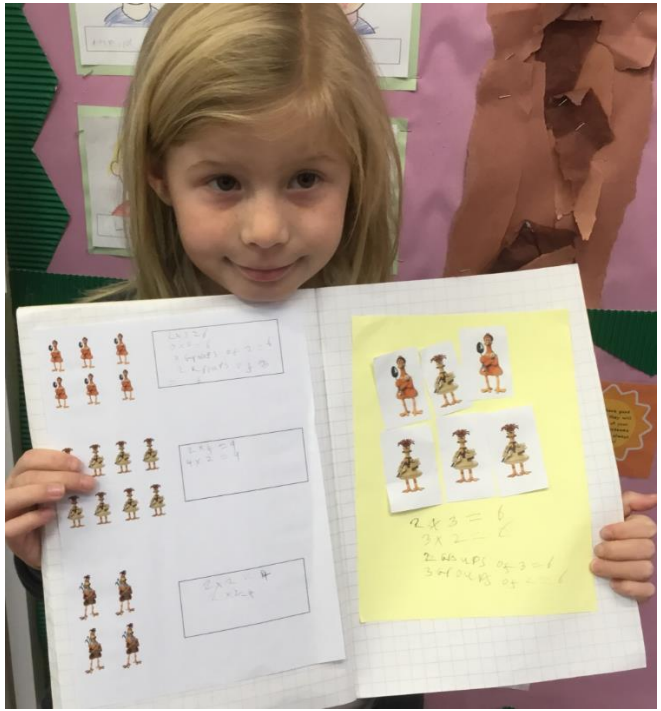
Year 1 also watched "The Great Escape" clip from Chicken Run. They discussed how else they could try and escape other than digging underneath the fence. The children decided the chickens should train and try to jump and fly!

They did some flying practice; measuring how far they could jump. They also practised ordinal numbers by jumping the fence in the right order and lining themselves up.

Finally, the class had some egg and spoon races; awarding ordinal number rosettes and saying the position they had finished in the race!

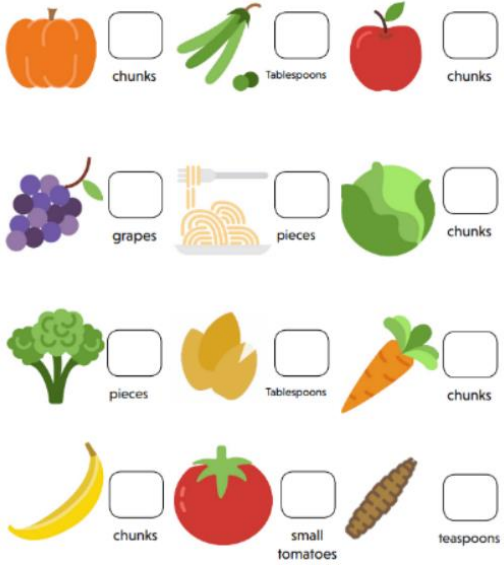
"eggscellent FUN" was had by all our Year 1 chickens. We hope we will avoid being turned into Chicken Pie!

Year 2 are learning their 2 and 5 times table. They made arrays showing these times tables using characters from Chicken Run. They then wrote the times tables for different arrays.



Year 3 We watched a clip of Chicken Run and then completed some problem - solving activities in pairs.

Chickens need to eat the right foods to stay healthy, we had to find the calculation cards to work out what amount of each treat we should feed them. All the calculations linked with the column addition and subtraction learning we had just been learning how to do.



400-152 pieces of broccoli

117+23 teaspoons of mealworms

246+125 chunks of banana

346-291 chunks pumpkin

Year 4 watched a clip where the farmers were counting the chickens at 'Role Call' and then used a systematic approach to solve their problem.

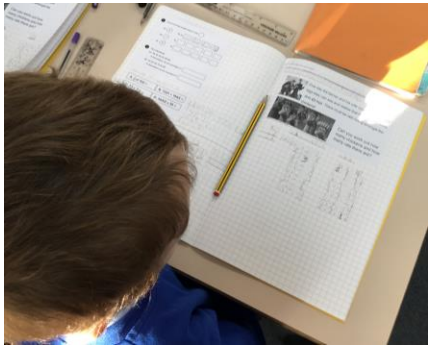
The children used x 2 and x 4 tables to help with working out combinations of animals and numbers of legs. The sheets of chickens and rats were for any children who wanted to cut out and count heads and legs that way.

They also did a bit of work on x 6 tables thinking about boxes of eggs.

One day the farmer and his wife count the heads and legs they can see and realise that there are 14 heads and 40 legs. There must be rats hiding amongst the chickens!

Can you work out how many chickens and how many rats there are?

Golden Challenge: Make up your own chicken and rat story



Year 5 had fun solving multi-step word problems that included addition, subtraction and multiplication based in the movie, Chicken Run.

CHICKEN RUN

1. Mr and Mrs Tweedy are building another chicken shed.

They have a perimeter of 7 meters by 4 meters.

a) What is the total area of the new chicken shed?

b) What would the total area be if they built a shed that was double the size?

2. Here are two number cards with the number of chicken egg laid over 3 years.

600

The sum of the two numbers is 2645

What is the difference between the two numbers?

3. Rocky has £600 to spend on office equipment.

He buys 12 pencils, 30 rulers and 26 pens.

How much money does he have left?

4. Help Bunty complete the multiplication grid.

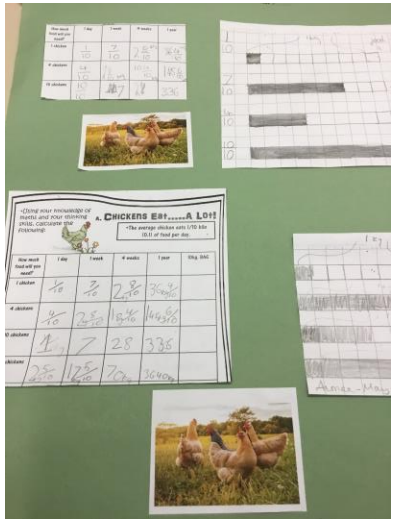
X	3	5	6	2
8				16
9				
12				
4	12			

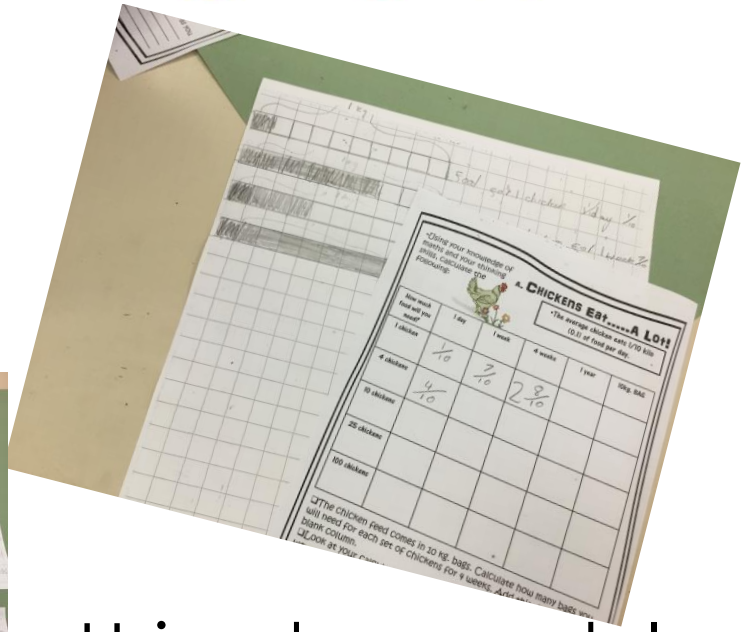
5. Help Mrs Tweedy complete the algebraic equations.

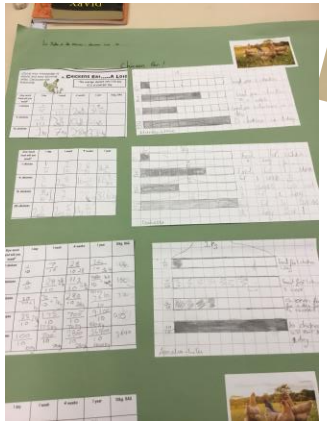
a = 4 b = 3 c = 2

a + b	7	a + 2b + 3c	
a + c		2b	

Year 6 are working on fractions at the moment. So we used the film Chicken Run to solve how much food chickens eat writing the answers as fractions.







We had to add and multiply fractions to find the amounts of food eaten.

Using bar models