Weekly Word List

Please pre-test me on all of the words.

List 1: ouch, count, loud, scout, bound, round

List 2: famous, nervous, enormous, dangerous, vicious, generous, jealous, numerous, curious, fabulous

List 3: cacophonous, miscellaneous, precocious, ravenous, victorious

Word Lists

List 1
ouch
count
loud
scout
bound
round

List 2
enormous
dangerous
famous
nervous
vicious
generous
jealous
numerous
curious
fabulous

List 3
dangerous
generous
enormous
generous
numerous
cacophonous
miscellaneous
precocious
ravenous
victorious

The first 5 words I get incorrect will be my family words for the week.

Pre-Test	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Pre-Test	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	

Monday Activity:

Write out your words in a list and then highlight the "ou" sound in your words.

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Tuesday Activities:

Coloured Words: Write each letter of your words in a different colour.

Write your words in Bubble Writing

Wednesday Activity:

Create a find-a-word using your words. Give it to a family member to complete.

http://puzzlemaker.discoveryeducation.com/WordSearchSetupForm.asp

Thursday Activities:

Meaningful Sentences – Write your words out in a list. Then, choose four words and write a meaningful sentence.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Word Endings:

Write out your words in a list. Can you add any of these ending to your spelling words to make meaningful words?
Ing, est, ful, ed, er

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Friday: LCWC and Test

Look - Cover – Write - Check

Test

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Maths – Subtracting Fractions with Common Multiples PowerPoint Slides Year 5/6

Subtracting Fractions with Common Multiples

Year 5/6

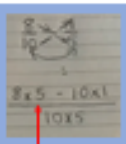
A Quick Review: What is a Multiple?

A multiple is the result of multiplying a number by an integer (a whole number).

Examples:
- 12 is a multiple of 3, because 3 × 4 = 12
- −6 is a multiple of 3, because 3 × −2 = −6
- But 7 is NOT a multiple of 3

Subtracting Fractions

$\frac{8}{10} - \frac{1}{5} =$



Fraction Bar

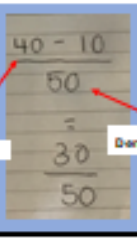
First Step:
- Multiply the 8 by the 5. Then, multiply the 10 by 1. Lastly, multiply the 10 by 5. Make sure to put in the fraction bar.

Rules for Subtracting Fractions
- If the denominators are different then a common denominator needs to be found. To do this, multiply the denominator and numerator of each fraction by the opposite denominator.

Subtraction $\frac{A}{B} - \frac{C}{D} = \frac{AD}{BD} - \frac{BC}{BD} = \frac{AD-BC}{BD}$

Subtracting Fractions

$\frac{8}{10} - \frac{1}{5} =$



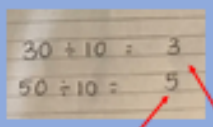
Numerator

Denominator

Second Step:
- The numerator should be 8 x 5 = 40 and 10 x 1= 10. Because we subtracting the fraction the numerator should be 40 – 10 = 30.
- The denominator should be 50 because 10 x 5 = 5.
- Then, your fraction should be $\frac{30}{50}$.

Subtracting Fractions

$\frac{8}{10} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$



Denominator

Numerator

Third Step:
- The next step is to find a common factor between 30 and 50.
- The common factor between the two numbers is 10.
- We then divide 30 by 10 which equals 3.
- Then divide 50 by 10 which is 5.
- The answer then is $\frac{3}{5}$

Your Turn!!!

Activity: Year 5/6 please complete the Subtract Fractions with Denominators that are Multiples

Maths – Subtracting Fractions with Common Multiples Worksheet Year 5/6

Subtract the following fractions. You will need to convert the fractions so they all have the same denominator.

1. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

   $\frac{\quad}{6} - \frac{\quad}{6} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

2. $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

   $\frac{\quad}{8} - \frac{\quad}{8} = \frac{\quad}{8}$

3. $\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

   $\frac{\quad}{24} - \frac{\quad}{24} = \frac{\quad}{24}$

4. $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

   $\frac{\quad}{12} - \frac{\quad}{12} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

5. $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

   $\frac{\quad}{30} - \frac{\quad}{30} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

6. $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{6}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

   $\frac{\quad}{20} - \frac{\quad}{20} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

7. $\frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

   $\frac{\quad}{\quad} - \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

8. $\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

   $\frac{\quad}{\quad} - \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

9. $\frac{11}{12} - \frac{3}{6} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

   $\frac{\quad}{\quad} - \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

10. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

    $\frac{\quad}{\quad} - \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Maths – Year 4: Equivalent Fractions PowerPoint Slides

Revision of Fractions

- A fraction is a part of a whole. It is that simple!
- The top number is called the numerator. This tells you how many pieces of the whole you have.
- The bottom number is called the denominator. This tells you how many pieces make up the whole.
- The line in the middle of the fraction is called the fraction bar, or the vinculum.

one piece out of three

$\frac{1}{3}$ ← numerator / denominator

Unit Fractions

- A unit fraction is any fraction with a numerator of 1. Unit fractions represent one piece of a whole.
- One half, one third and one quarter are all examples of unit fractions.
- When ordering unit fractions from smallest to largest (or vice versa), there is one simple rule to help you.

The larger the denominator, the smaller the unit fraction.

Equivalent Fractions

- Equivalent fractions are fractions which have the same value, even though they may be written differently.
- One half, two quarters and four eighths are equivalent fractions. They are different ways of expressing the same value.
- To find a fraction that is equivalent to another fraction, there is one simple rule to help you.

Make equivalent fractions by multiplying or dividing both the numerator and the denominator by the same number.

Making Equivalent Fractions

Let's use these squares to demonstrate this rule.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of a square = $\frac{2}{4}$ of a square = $\frac{4}{8}$ of a square

$$\frac{1}{2} \overset{\times 2}{=} \frac{2}{4} \overset{\times 2}{=} \frac{4}{8}$$

Making Equivalent Fractions

As a class, label these equivalent fractions.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of a bar = $\frac{1}{2}$ of a bar

$$\frac{2 \div 2}{6 \div 2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Making Equivalent Fractions - Review

Use multiplication or division to create three equivalent fractions for each of the fractions shown in the images below.

Reducing Fractions to Lowest Terms

As a class, reduce this fraction to its lowest terms.

$\frac{12}{18}$

$\frac{2}{3}$

$$\frac{12 \div 6}{18 \div 6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Do 12 and 18 share any factors other than 1?

The factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12.

The factors of 18 are 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 18.

The numbers 12 and 18 share the common factors of 2, 3 and 6.

We can reduce this fraction to its lowest terms by diving both the numerator and the denominator by 6 (the highest common factor).

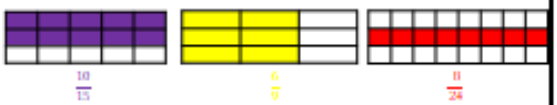
Lowest Terms

- We now know that fractions of the same value can be written in different ways e.g. $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.
- Fractions should be written in the simplest possible way. To do this, you must reduce the fraction to its 'lowest terms' using the highest common factor of the numerator and denominator.
- To identify if a fraction is written in its lowest terms, there is one simple rule to help you.

A fraction is written in its lowest terms when the numerator and the denominator have no common factors other than 1.

Lowest Terms - Review

Reduce these fractions to their lowest terms by dividing the numerator and denominator by the greatest common factor.



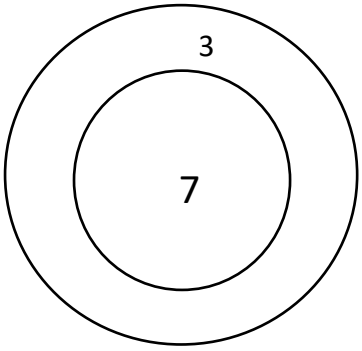
$\frac{10}{15}$ $\frac{6}{9}$ $\frac{11}{24}$

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Maths - Problem Solving Tasks

- Maddie has a dart board - the outer ring scores 3 points and the inner ring scores 7 points. Maddie has three darts.

1. What scores can Maddie get?
2. What possible totals can Maddie get if she uses any of the four operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division? E.g. if she scores 3 sevens, then she could get 7x7x7, or she might get 7x7+7, or 7-7x7 . . .



Solve the following problem. Please show your working out:

1.

2.

- Pizza Place has three tables of the same size. The Chicken N Chips bar has four of the same tables and can seat 24 people altogether.

1. How many people can Pizza Place seat?

- One third of the seats at Chicken N Chips are empty and a half of the places at Pizza Places are empty.

2. If 18 more people want to eat out, is there room for them at the two restaurants?

Solve the following problem. Please show your working out:

1.

2.

Extension Question:

Are you brave enough to accept the challenge?

- The Joe's Pizza Palace has three tables. The biggest one seats three times as many people as the smallest one. The middle-sized table seats twice as many people as the smallest.
- On Tuesday night ¾ of the seats were taken. Then 12 more people arrived. Unfortunately, there were only enough seats for half of them. How many people can sit at the smallest table?

Solve the following problem. Please show your working out:

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Writing – Fact or Opinion PowerPoint Slides

Fact or Opinion

Informative Writing and Facts

- Last term when we looked at persuasive writing. This involved us giving an opinion on something.
- Informative Writing requires us to provide factual information about a particular topic.
- Therefore, it is important to know what the difference between facts and opinions are.

Facts

- A FACT is a true statement that you can prove.
- A FACT is something that actually happened and can be proven true.
- A FACT is something that can be observed.
- A FACT is something that is verifiable and has data to support it.

Examples:

- Historical facts
- Scientific facts
- Dates
- Numbers
- Photographs
- Records

facts

Fact

A FACT is a true statement that you can prove.

Key Words:
Dates
Numbers
Science
Historical
Events
Non-Fiction

Opinions

- An OPINION is someone's idea or feeling about something.
- An OPINION can be argued against.
- Someone might not agree with your OPINION.

Examples:

- Subjectively
- Probably
- Good/Bad

opinion

An OPINION is someone's idea or feeling about something.

Key Words:
Prefer
Think
Feel
Believe
-er words
-est words

opinions

A Follow Up on Opinions

- Everyone is entitled to their opinion and you cannot tell another person that their opinion is wrong unless you have definite proof.
- An opinion only becomes fact if you have written evidence, reliable data and visual proof.
- Opinions are important because they develop our conversation skills, listening skills and our ability to have a discussion. It forces us to explain why we believe that.

Remember

1. It's good to have opinions
2. It's important to state why you have your opinion
3. It is important to respect the opinions of others

SHARE IDEAS AND OPINIONS

Let's have a go

- Look at the statements about Turtles.
- Using your knowledge of Facts and Opinions decide whether the statements are Facts or Opinions.

Let's have a go

Turtles have a hard shell – Fact.

We know that Turtles have hard shells from photographs and documentaries.

Turtles are very cute – Opinion.

This is an opinion. It is based upon your idea or feeling. Lastly, it is subjective.

Your Turn!!!

- Read through the passages on Elephants and the Country Scotland. Highlight all the facts in red and all the opinions in blue.

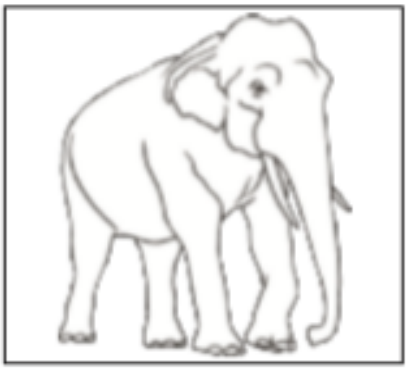
Fact or Opinion

Underline all of the facts in one colour and the opinions in another.

Passage One

Elephants are incredible creatures to study because they are the largest mammals on land. The African elephant is bigger than the Asian elephant and therefore more interesting.

Elephants are herbivores, eating food such as bark, grasses, fruit and roots. These creatures use their trunks to pick up food and put it into their mouths. Sometimes, elephants will eat over 130kg of food per day so they are thought of as very greedy creatures!



The most fascinating part of an elephant is their trunk. Apart from using their trunk to eat, they also use their trunks to smell, breathe, drink and spray themselves with water.

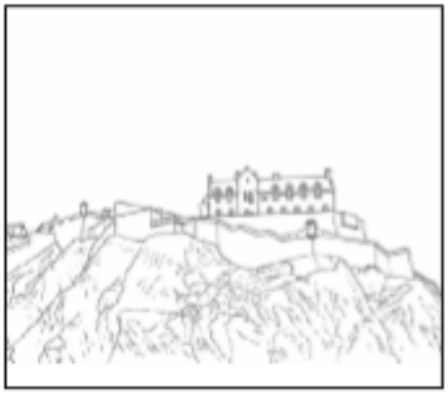
Despite not being very pretty creatures, elephants are known to be very sensitive as there is evidence that they mourn when their friends or family die.

Passage Two

Scotland is the best place in the world to go on holiday. Scotland has a very varied landscape to explore and a long history, which means there are numerous castles to visit.

The Scottish coastline stretches for over 13,000km; there are beautiful beaches and ugly cliffs. The coast provides a home for much wildlife in addition to being the place where many people make their living.

Scotland is home to several mountain ranges. The highest mountain in Scotland is Ben Nevis which is part of the Grampian Mountain Range. In Scotland, mountains over 3000ft are called Munros. There are over 282 Munros in Scotland and many people call climbing one of these mountains, 'Munro bagging'. It is one of the most fun pastimes!



Of all of the castles in Scotland, the one you must go and see is Edinburgh Castle. Parts of the castle date all the way back to the 12th century and it has been added to over the centuries. The most incredible part of the castle is that it is home to the Honours of Scotland: these amazing jewels are also known as the Crown Jewels of Scotland. Edinburgh Castle is also the focal point of Edinburgh's Hogmanay celebrations with fireworks lighting up the castle at midnight.

Scotland really is a place you must visit!

Grammar – Technical Terms PowerPoint Slides

Technical Terms in Informative Writing

Informative Writing

- An information text gives facts about a non-fiction topic.
- For example, you may be writing about frogs.

Why are Technical Terms important in Informative Writing?

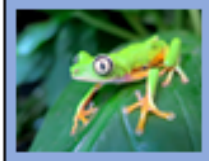
Technical Terms are an important part of informative writing. For example, Technical Terms:

1. Assist the audience or reader with more understanding about a particular topic.
2. Explains how an object works.
3. They outline the information about how to complete a task.
4. Describes a particular event in History, or an aspect of Science or Geography.

Examples

If you are writing about frogs, consider the technical terms you may use to inform your audience about frogs.

For example:
Frogs are amphibious which means two-lives.
Frogs are cold-blooded which means their bodies are the same as the temperature of the water and air around them.
Frogs can hear using big round ears on the sides of their head called a tympanum.



A Common Mistake

A common mistake in informative writing is forgetting to use technical terms to enhance your writing.

Remember that the purpose of informative writing is to give facts about a particular topic. Technical Terms assist in developing your informative writing.

Your Turn!!!

Please read through the passage and highlight the Technical Terms about frogs. Then, look up what those words mean in the dictionary or online and write out their meanings.

Frogs

Frogs belong to a group of animals called amphibians. Amphibian means two lives. Frogs are cold-blooded.

When they are cold, frogs will lay in the sun to warm up and when they get too warm, they will go into the water to cool their bodies off.

Frogs begin their lives as tadpoles that are hatched in the water from tiny jelly-covered eggs. The mother frog will lay thousands of eggs at one time.

Tadpoles are born with gills, just like a fish, so that they can breathe underwater. They have a big head a long tail and they are a favourite food to fish and water beetles.

Frogs need to be around areas with a water source to reproduce, but other than that, they are found on every continent except Antarctica and in almost every environment.
Frogs have very special skin. It not only covers their bodies but they drink and breathe through it too. Frogs also get oxygen through their skin. To help keep its skin moist frogs secrete a mucus.
Some frogs have tongues that are long and sticky that can be used to catch bugs. Most frogs have a rim of very small teeth around the upper edge of tthe jaw.
They also have strong, long, webbed hind feet that are adapted for leaping and swimming.
Frogs can hear using big round ears on the sides of their head called a tympanum. Male frogs make sounds by squeezing their lungs with their nostrils and mouth shut.

Frogs in the environment are a sign of a well-balanced ecosystem. The biggest enemy of the frog is pollution caused by people.

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Frogs: Technical Terms

Term:	Meaning:

Comprehension – Thin and Thick Questions PowerPoint

Thin and Thick Questions

Questioning

- Questioning is important because it helps the reader to clarify their understanding of the text.
- Questioning enables the reader to develop their knowledge because the text might not always have obvious answers. As a result, we try to answer the questions ourselves.

Thin Questions

- Thin Questions are questions that have answers right there in the text. Thin Questions;

1. Are easy to answer
2. Can find answers right in the text
3. Typically have only one answer.

Thin Questions

Thin Questions are easy to answer. Typically answers to:

- Who?
- What?
- Where?
- When?
- How many?
- Yes/No.

Let's have a go!

The Tour de France

Thin Questions:

- ☐ What is the Tour de France?
- ☐ Where is the Tour de France?
- ☐ Who was the first British rider to win the Tour de France?
- ☐ How many countries broadcast the race over the world?
- ☐ Who was the first winner of the Tour de France?

Thick Questions

- Thick Questions require the reader to think and search for the answers. Thick Questions;

1. Harder to answer
2. Need to think and use background knowledge
3. Need to use evidence from the text
4. Many answers to the same question

Thick Questions

Thick Questions are harder to answer. Typically answers to:

- Why?
- How come?
- How did?
- What if?
- What does the author mean?
- What would happen?.
- What might happen?
- I wonder?

Let's have a go!

The Tour de France

Thick Questions:

- ☐ Why is the Tour de France the most hardest cycling race?
- ☐ I wonder what sports were popular in France during the 19th century?
- ☐ I wonder who was the oldest ever winner of the Tour de France?
- ☐ How did the Tour de France begin?
- ☐ How did the Tour de France become more popular?

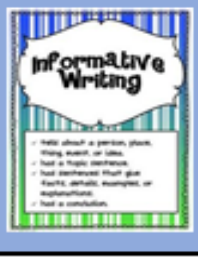
Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Informative Writing Structure – Thin and Thick Questions PowerPoint

Structure of Informative Writing

A Quick Review of Informative Writing

- Informative writing classifies, describes and gives factual information about people, animals, things, historical periods or phenomena.
- Informative writing includes reports, emails, factual recounts, descriptions, documentaries and explanations.



Structure of Informative Writing: Title

- Title – This is the main idea of the text.

Turtles

Structure of Informative Writing: Introduction

- Introduction – This is a general statement about the subject of the text. It may also classify the subject as part of a particular group.

Introduction

Turtles are reptiles. They are cold-blooded, so they need sunlight to keep them warm and active.

Structure of Informative Writing: Description

- Description – This is a series of factual paragraphs about the subject. These should describe the subject's characteristics.

Fact 1:
Strong Interest

Turtles have a hard shell on their back. This protects them from their enemies. Some turtles can even hide their heads inside their shells if they are being attacked!

Structure of Informative Writing: Description

- Description – This is a series of factual paragraphs about the subject. These should describe the subject's characteristics.

Fact 2:
Medium Fact

Most turtles eat plants that grow in the water. Some turtles also like to eat meat. These turtles eat small insects, snails and worms.

Structure of Informative Writing: Description

- Description – This is a series of factual paragraphs about the subject. These should describe the subject's characteristics.

Fact 3:
Strongest Fact

Turtles lay their eggs on land. Some turtles lay their eggs in sand, then leave the eggs to hatch on their own. When they hatch, the baby turtles scramble down into the water. They have to be quick so that they don't get eaten by larger animals.

Structure of Informative Writing: Conclusion

- Conclusion – This is a concluding statement about the subject of the text. It may also summarise they key features of the subject.

Conclusion

Many species of turtles are endangered, which means they are at risk of extinction. Humans must work to protect these beautiful creatures.

Your Turn!!!

- Activity: Organise the Informative Writing about Owls in order from the Title to the Conclusion.

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Informative Writing Structure - Owls

There are more than 200 different species of owls. Owls can be found all over the world. Except in Antarctica.

Owls are carnivores, which means that they eat meat. They hunt insects, small mammals and other small birds during the night.

Owls

Owls have forward-facing eyes and a hooded beak. As they do not have teeth, they use their sharp beak to help them tear apart their food. They also have powerful claws which help them to catch their prey. The colour of an owl's feathers can be brown, grey, white and black. The mix of colours provides a nice camouflage for the owl in their environment.

Owls are known as birds of prey. They are nocturnal, which means they sleep during the day and hunt at night.

Owls most commonly lay between three and four eggs. They are white and round. The eggs do not hatch at the same time. The life span of an owl is approximately twenty years.

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Comprehension Activity – Thin and Thick Questions

Text Name: _____

Thin Questions	Thick Questions

Soccer - Editing

Add editing marks to text. There are 20 errors.

Soccor (or football) is considered the worlds most popular sport. in soccer, there are to teams of eleven players It is played on a large grass feild with a goal each end.

The obgect of the game is to get the Soccer Ball into the opposing teams gaol. players cannot touch the ball with there hands (with the exception of the goalie. They can only kick knee or head ball

One of the reesons soccer is so popular is that it only takes a ball and a flat open area to play?

Editing Marks:	
Capital letter	
End punctuation	
Insert a word	
Change to lower case	
Take something out	
Check spelling	
New paragraph	

Rewrite the text correctly:

Maths – Ordering Fractions Worksheet Year 4

Working with Decimals — Questions

Name _____ **Date** _____

Working with Decimals

(1) Write <, > or = to compare the decimals.

(a) 1.2 ___ 1.1

(b) 3.54 ___ 3.55

(c) 12.9 ___ 12.92

(d) 8.5 ___ 8.62

(e) 4.3 ___ 4.30

(f) 6.619 ___ 5.619

(g) 1.255 ___ 1.256

(h) 12.86 ___ 12.88

(i) 9.88 ___ 9.999

(j) 7.03 ___ 7.3

(k) 19.98 ___ 19.99

(l) 16.88 ___ 16.08

(m) 3.54 ___ 3.55

(n) 44.2 ___ 44.21

(o) 22.605 ___ 22.650

(2) Write these decimals in ascending order.

(a) 1.75, 5.75. 1.78, 1.7 _____

(b) 1.11, 1.1, 1.101, 1.01 _____

(c) 4.3, 4.44, 4.34, 4.43 _____

(d) 0.12, 0.01, 0.001, 0.1 _____

(e) 2.7, 3.7, 7.3, 7.2, 7.02 _____

(f) 7.2, 6.4, 6.3, 6.49, 7, 6.5 _____

(3) Write these decimals in descending order.

(a) 7.6, 6.6, 8.6, 5.6, 9.6 _____

(b) 4.3, 4.44, 4.6, 4.21, 4.2 _____

(c) 3.3, 3.2, 3.21, 3.10, 3 _____

(d) 9.9, 9.99, 9.89, 9.09, 9 _____

(e) 5.5, 5.55, 5.49, 5.4 _____

(f) 0.8, 0.5, 0.08, 0.18 _____

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Maths – Percentages, Fractions and Decimals Match-Up Year 5/6

Cut out the percentages, fractions and decimals and match them up in a table.

0.25	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
75%	0.8	20%
$\frac{100}{100}$	33.33%	$\frac{1}{4}$
50%	0.2	$\frac{4}{5}$
0.1	25%	0.75
100%	0.333...	$\frac{1}{10}$
$\frac{1}{5}$	80%	0.5
$\frac{3}{4}$	1	10%

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Maths - Adding and Subtracting Fractions with Common Multiples Worksheet
Year 5/6

Answer the questions by finding a common denominator.

Remember to simplify your answers.

a) $\frac{3}{14} + \frac{3}{7} =$

b) $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{10} =$

c) $\frac{7}{18} + \frac{1}{6} =$

d) $\frac{11}{12} - \frac{1}{4} =$

e) $\frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{3} =$

f) $\frac{6}{16} - \frac{3}{8} =$

g) $\frac{16}{21} + \frac{3}{7} =$

h) $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} =$

i) $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{3} =$

j) $\frac{17}{20} - \frac{6}{10} =$

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Monday: Number of the Day

834

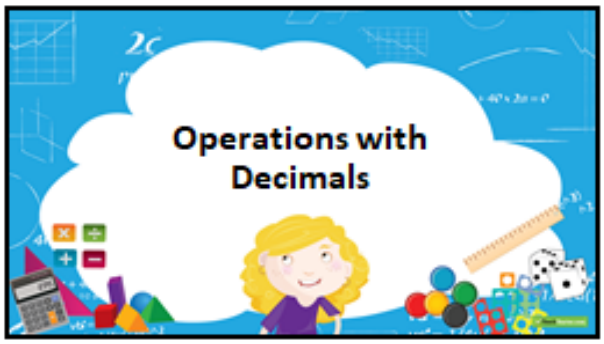
- Write it in words
- Add 10
- Takeaway 15
- Subtract 23
- Round to the nearest 100
- Next even number
- Complete the pattern, add 4: ____, ____, _____.
- Double it
- Half it.

Thursday: Number of the Day

1356

In words –
87 more –
123 less –
Add 37 –
Round to the Nearest 100 –
Next Odd Number –
Complete the number pattern, add 76: 1356 __, __, __.
Times 100 –
Divide by 2 –

Maths – Operations with Decimals PowerPoint Year 5/6



Revision of Decimals

- A decimal is a number which contains a decimal point. Decimal numbers may be less than or greater than 0.
- The decimal point is used to separate the whole numbers (the units, tens and hundreds) from the fractions (the tenths, hundredths and thousandths). For this reason, it is always placed between the units column and the tenths column.

whole number → 23.6 ← fraction (six tenths)

decimal point

Revision of Place Value

- When writing whole numbers, each digit holds a place. This place represents the value of that digit within the number.
- When writing decimal fractions, place value is equally important. The place represents the value of the fraction within the decimal.

283

0.283

Adding and Subtracting Decimals

- To add and subtract decimals, follow these steps:

1) Write down all the decimal numbers, one underneath the other. Make sure that all the decimal points are aligned.
2) If any of the place value columns are empty in any of the numbers, add in a zero to act as a place holder.
3) In the space where you are going to write your answer, place the decimal point in line with all the others.
4) Add or subtract the decimals.

- Let's take a look at two different examples of adding and subtracting decimals.

Adding and Subtracting Decimals – Example 1

Add the following numbers: $23\frac{14}{100}$, $8\frac{63}{1000}$ and $64\frac{2}{10}$.

Write down the decimal numbers, keeping the decimal points in a line. →

23.140
8.063
+ 64.200

Add zero to act as a place holder in any empty columns in the numbers.

Place the decimal point in the answer, in line with the others. →

95.403 ← Add the decimals.

Adding and Subtracting Decimals – Example 2

Subtract $9\frac{17}{100}$ from $81\frac{639}{1000}$.

Write down the decimal numbers, keeping the decimal points in a line. →

81.639
- 9.170

Add zero to act as a place holder in any empty columns in the numbers. ←

Place the decimal point in the answer, in line with the others. →

72.469 ← Subtract the decimals.

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Maths – Adding and Subtracting Decimals Worksheet Year 5/6

Adding and Subtracting Decimals — Questions

Name _____ **Date** _____

Adding and Subtracting Decimals

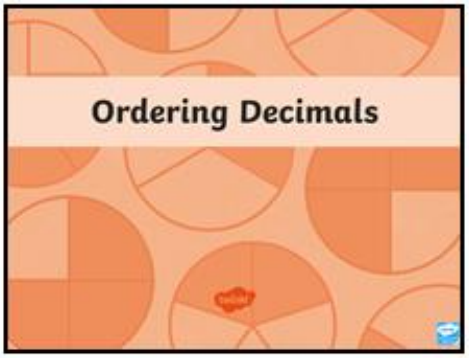
(1) Calculate the answers to these sums.

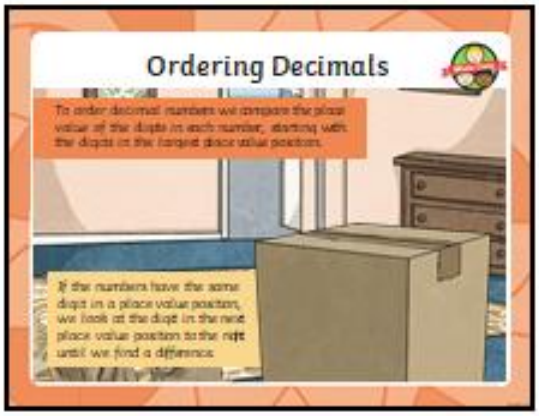
(a)	0.7 + 0.2 =	(h)	9.9 + 0.1 =	(o)	15.0 - 5.5 =
(b)	2.2 - 2.1 =	(i)	3.6 - 2.5 =	(p)	20.3 - 12.4 =
(c)	4.0 + 1.2 =	(j)	5.7 + 0.3 =	(q)	3.7 + 3.7 =
(d)	0.5 - 0.2 =	(k)	10.6 + 1.5 =	(r)	8.3 - 2.6 =
(e)	1.5 - 1.2 =	(l)	6.7 - 0.5 =	(s)	2.325 + 3.505 =
(f)	9.9 + 1.0 =	(m)	1.2 - 0.7 =	(t)	6.798 - 4.527 =
(g)	5.12 + 5.05 =	(n)	10.2 - 0.5 =	(u)	12.7007 + 5.5304 =

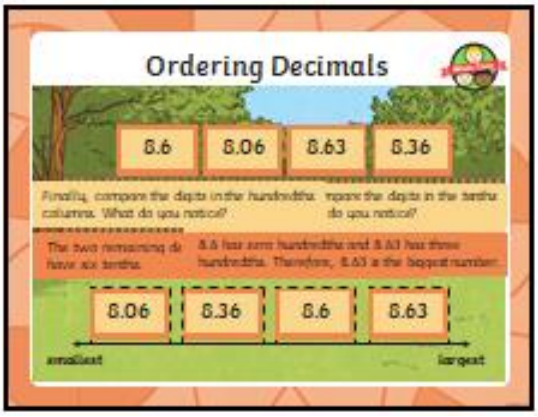
MATHS

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

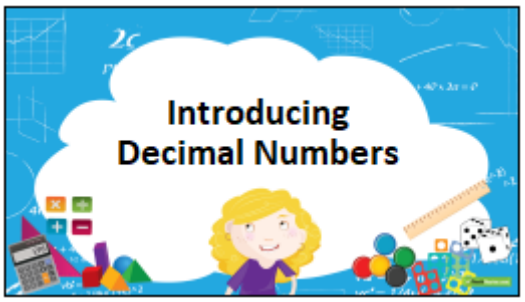
Year 4: Ordering Decimals







Year 4: Introducing Decimals



Decimal Numbers in Everyday Life

She is 7.5 years old.

She is 1.23 m tall.

She has $7.65 in her piggy bank.

He is 8.5 years old.

He is 1.28 m tall.

He has $3.40 in his piggy bank.

She lives 2.25 km from school. This is Joanna.

This is Joshua. He lives 1.75 km from school.

What do the numbers on this slide have in common?

Decimal Numbers in Everyday Life

- Decimal numbers are all around us. They are so common in our everyday lives that we may not even realise when we are using them! Some decimal numbers include:
  - amounts of money
  - temperatures
  - distances
  - masses
  - times.
- Can you think of any others?

Why Do We Need Decimal Numbers?

Sometimes, whole numbers are just not precise enough to meet our needs. For example, what might happen if...

... a grocer wanted to charge between $2 and $3 for her bananas?

... the temperature for the day fell between 37°C and 38°C?

... a carpenter wanted timber between 1 metre and 2 metres?

... a sprinter finished a race between 8 seconds and 9 seconds?

... a baby weighed between 3 kilograms and 4 kilograms?

Can you think of any other examples like this?

What is a Decimal Number?

- A decimal number is another way of writing a number which contains a fraction.
- Decimal numbers may be less than or greater than 1.0
- The decimal point is used to separate the whole numbers from the fractions. It is always placed between the units column and the tenths column.

whole number — fraction (six tenths)

23.6

decimal point

Place Value in Decimal Numbers

- When writing decimal numbers, each digit holds a place. This place represents the value of that digit within the number.
- If there are any whole numbers in the decimal, these belong on the left-hand side of the decimal place. Any fractions, or parts of a whole, belong on the right-hand side of the decimal place.

whole numbers — fractions

Place Value in Decimal Numbers - Tenths and Hundredths

- The first column on the right-hand side of the decimal point is the tenths column. The tenths column is ten times smaller than the units column.
- The second column on the right-hand side of the decimal point is the hundredths column. The hundredths column is ten times smaller than the tenths column.

6.28

units — tenths — hundredths

Writing Fractions as Decimals - Tenths

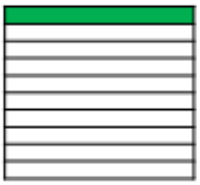
This square represents one whole.

The whole has been divided into ten equal parts.

Another way of saying this is that the square has been divided into ten tenths.

$\frac{10}{10} = 1$ whole

Writing Fractions as Decimals - Tenths



This coloured bar represents one tenth of the whole square.

As a fraction, this is written as $\frac{1}{10}$.

As a decimal, this is written as 0.1.

Maths – Equivalent Fractions Wall Year 4

Fractions and Decimals - Worksheets

Name _____ **Date** _____

Equivalent Fractions Wall

$\frac{1}{1}$										One Whole
$\frac{1}{2}$					$\frac{1}{2}$					Halves
$\frac{1}{3}$			$\frac{1}{3}$			$\frac{1}{3}$				Thirds
$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$				Quarters
$\frac{1}{5}$		$\frac{1}{5}$		$\frac{1}{5}$		$\frac{1}{5}$		$\frac{1}{5}$		Fifths
$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		Sixths
$\frac{1}{7}$		$\frac{1}{7}$		$\frac{1}{7}$		$\frac{1}{7}$		$\frac{1}{7}$		Sevenths
$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		Eighths
$\frac{1}{9}$		$\frac{1}{9}$		$\frac{1}{9}$		$\frac{1}{9}$		$\frac{1}{9}$		Ninths
$\frac{1}{10}$		$\frac{1}{10}$		$\frac{1}{10}$		$\frac{1}{10}$		$\frac{1}{10}$		Tenths

NUMBER AND ALGEBRA

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Maths – Fractions and Decimals Worksheet Year 4

Fractions and Decimals - Worksheet

Name _____ **Date** _____

(5) Use the fraction wall to order these fractions from smallest to largest.

$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

(6) Use the fraction wall to compare the following pairs of fractions.
Use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs to make each statement true.

a) $\frac{2}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{6}{7}$ ☐ $\frac{5}{6}$ c) $\frac{8}{9}$ ☐ $\frac{10}{10}$

(7) Choose two rows from the fraction wall that contain equivalent fractions.
Divide each of the rows below into the correct number of boxes.
Colour and label one equivalent fraction.

NUMBER AND ALGEBRA

Maths – Equivalent Fractions Worksheet Year 4

Fractions and Decimals - Worksheet

Name _____ **Date** _____

Equivalent Fractions Wall - Questions

(1) Use a red pencil to colour in one half of the 'halves' row.
Use the fraction wall to find the fractions that are the same size as one half.
Colour them red, then record them in the blank spaces below.

one half = _____ quarters = _____ sixths = _____ eighths = _____ tenths

(2) Use a green pencil to colour in one third of the 'thirds' row.
Use the fraction wall to find the fractions that are the same size as one third.
Colour them green, then record them in the blank spaces below.

one third = _____ sixths = _____ ninths

(3) Use a blue pencil to colour in one quarter of the 'quarters' row.
Use the fraction wall to find the fraction that is the same size as one quarter.
Colour it blue, then record it in the blank space below.

one quarter = _____ eighths

(4) Use a yellow pencil to colour in one fifth of the 'fifths' row.
Use the fraction wall to find the fraction that is the same size as one fifth.
Colour it yellow, then record it in the blank space below.

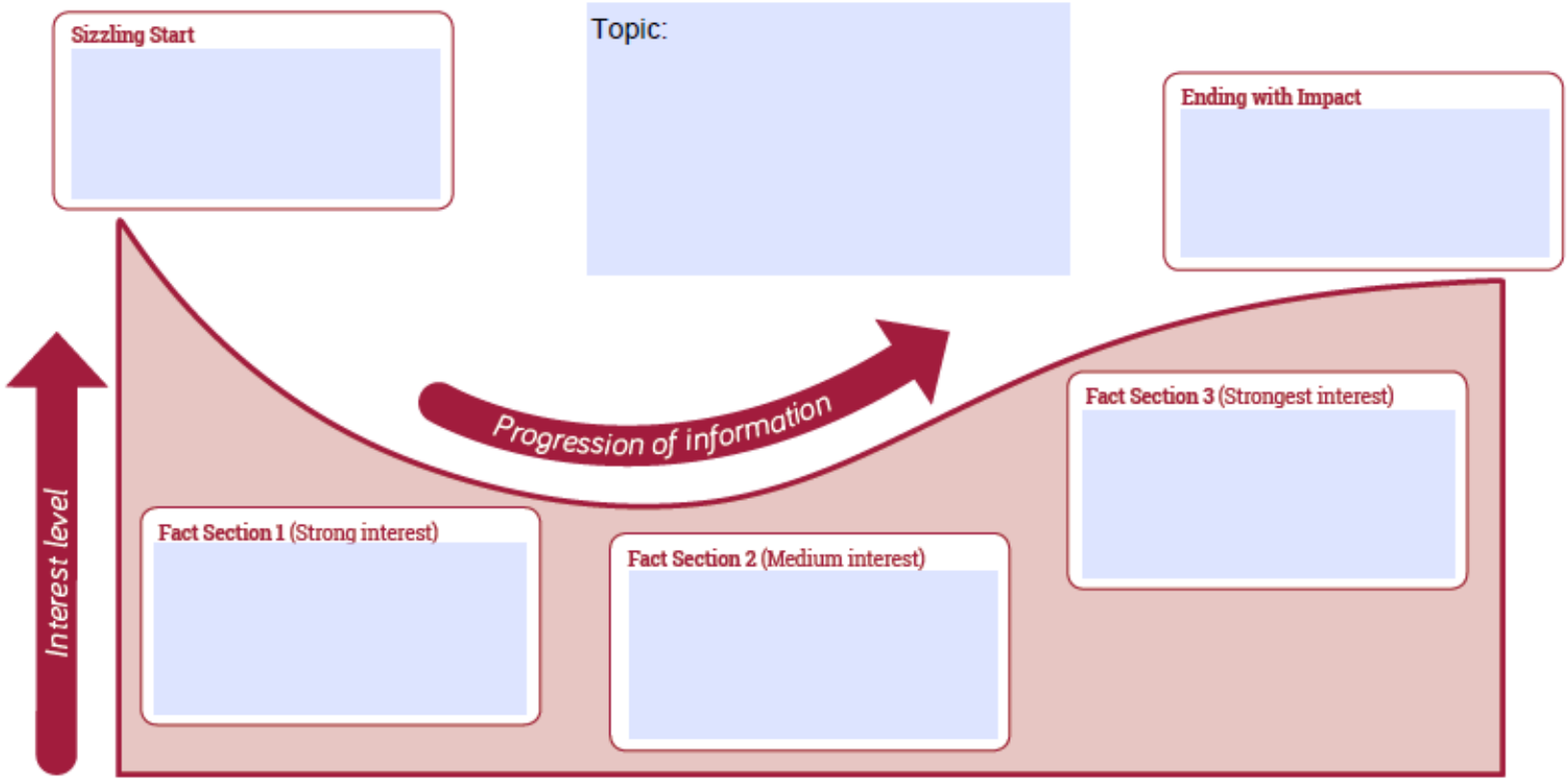
one fifth = _____ tenths

NUMBER AND ALGEBRA

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 2 4/5/20

Informative Writing Graph



Maths – Representing Tenths Year 4

Fractions and Decimals - Worksheet

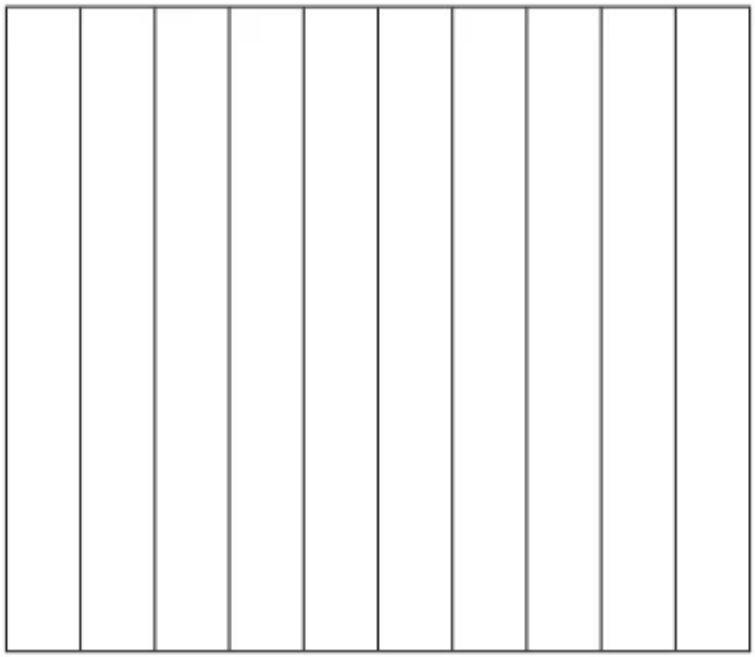
Name _____ Date _____

Representing Tenths

Choose a number between 1 and 10.

Colour in your chosen number of bars on the grid below.

Underneath the grid, record the fraction you have created in both words and numbers.



_____ out of one ten

_____ tenths

_____ / 10

0. _____

NUMBER AND ALGEBRA

TeachStarter.com

Healthy Eating

Eating healthy food is boring and junk food is more interesting.

Eating healthy food is more expensive than eating junk food.

Eating healthy can make you feel physically better.

Cooking your own healthy food brings your family closer together.

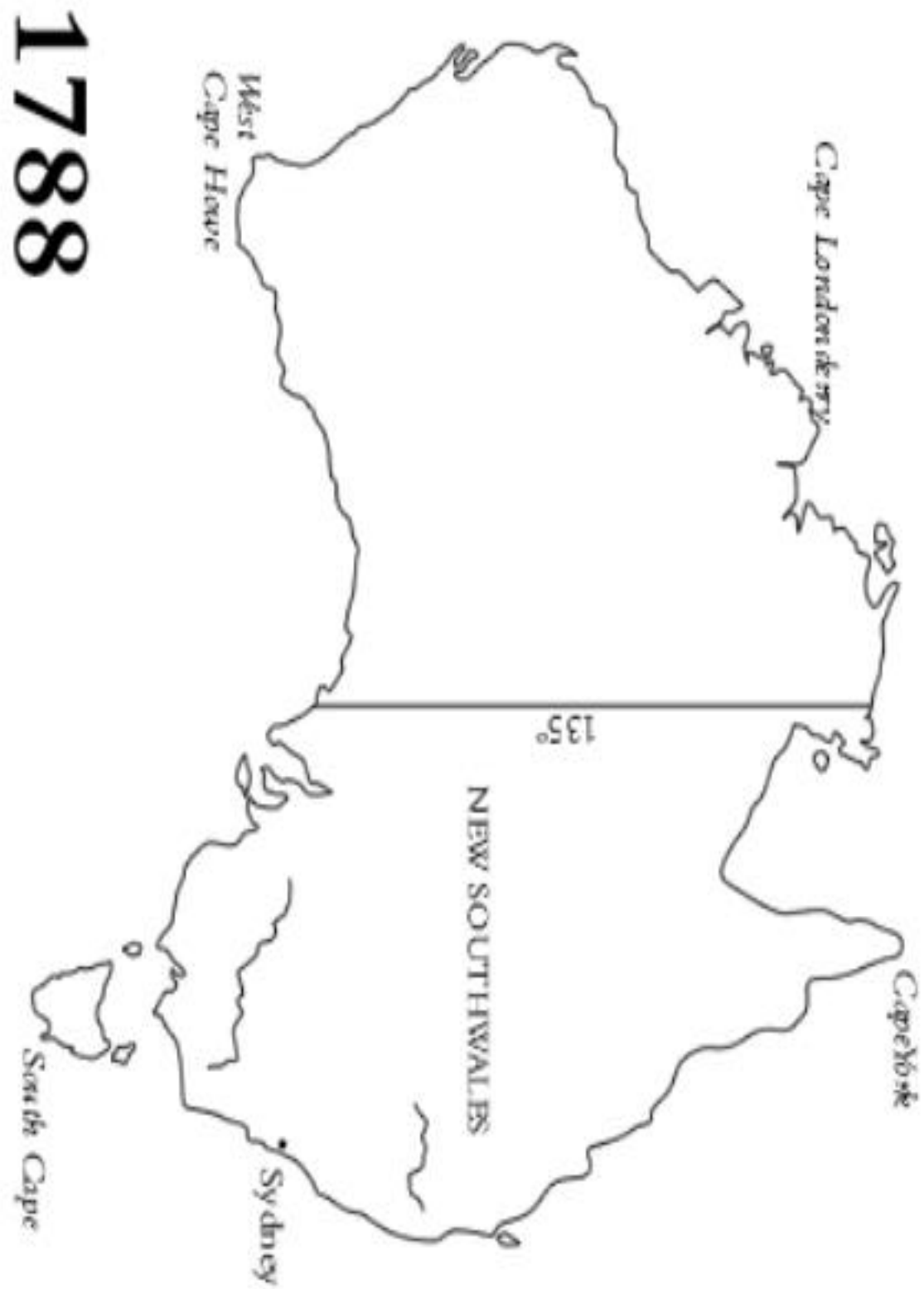
Eating healthy is important for your health. Combining healthy eating with exercise can reduce the likelihood of heart disease, high blood pressure and diabetes.

Eating healthy food can decrease the likelihood of debilitating illnesses which can shorten lives.

Science – Types of Energy

Movement: describes the displacement of an object in time and space.	Electrical: describes the displacement of electrons around a closed circuit.
Light: describes electro-magnetic radiation that is detected by the retina in the eye.	Heat: describes the speed at which particles in matter vibrate. The hotter something is, the more energy its particles have and the more vigorously they vibrate.
Microwaves: describes electromagnetic radiation of high frequency and short wave length that can cause particles such as water molecules to vibrate faster.	Sound: describes waves of pressure travelling through solids, liquids or gases that our ears perceive as sound.
Elastic: describes how certain materials stretch when they are pulled (have opposing forces applied), and store the applied energy. They have the ability to then spring back to their original shape, transforming stored energy to movement energy.	Gravitational: describes how any object near Earth that is not restrained in any way, will drop towards the Earth's centre. Gravitational energy, as it is used here, is a measure relative to position. A book on a high shelf is said to have more 'gravitational' energy than one on a low shelf, since when it falls from the shelf the higher one will gain more movement energy as it falls.
Chemical: describes the fact that all chemicals have a certain amount of energy in the bonds that hold the atoms together. For example, complex carbohydrates and fats have high energy bonds that animals and plants break down to release energy.	Nuclear: describes the energy released when the nuclei of atoms are split (fission) and/or combined (fusion). The Sun is a site of nuclear fusion where hydrogen atom nuclei fuse to form a helium atom nucleus, releasing radiations of many types, including light, heat waves and ultraviolet radiations, that are so energetic they can burn skin and/or damage DNA.

History – Year 5/6



Celebrations and Commemorations in Australia

ANZAC Day

'ANZAC' stands for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. ANZAC Day is held on April 25 every year. It is one of Australia's most important national occasions. It marks the anniversary of the first major military action fought by Australian and New Zealand forces during the First World War. The forces landed at Gallipoli, meeting fierce resistance from the Ottoman Turkish defenders. Today, ANZAC Day remembers all servicemen and women who have served our country in wars. Commemorative services are held at dawn across the nation. Later in the day, former servicemen and women take part in marches through the major cities.

National Sorry Day

National Sorry Day is an annual event that has been held in Australia on May 26, since 1998. The day is to remember and commemorate the mistreatment of Australia's indigenous population. During the 20th century, Australian government policy resulted in Aboriginal children being separated from their families, in the interest of turning them into white Australians. On this day, various National Sorry Day activities and events take place. Some of these include reconciliation walks, street marches, speeches from community leaders and Sorry Day flag-raising events. Many school children take part in the National Sorry Day activities; which include essay competitions, lighting candles for those who were taken away from their families and communities, and inviting local indigenous elders to speak.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Australian Celebrations and Commemorations - Comprehension Task

Read the fact sheets on celebrations and commemorations in Australia.
Answer the questions below.

1. What does ANZAC stand for?

_____

_____

2. When is ANZAC Day celebrated?

_____

_____

3. Why do Australians observe ANZAC Day?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. What events occur on ANZAC Day?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____