

Weekly Word List

Please pre-test me on all of the words.

List 1: snail, fail, drain, braid, pain, stain,

List 2: painful, afraid, complain, complaint, contain, aimless, mermaid

List 3: bandaid, entertainment, sustainable, faithfully, ascertain

Word Lists

List 1
snail
fail
drain
braid
pain
stain
painful
aimless
abstain
afraid

List 2
painful
afraid
braid
complain
complaint
contain
aimless
mermaid
abstain
drain

List 3
complain
complaint
contain
aimless
bandaid
abstain
entertainment
sustainable
faithfully
ascertain

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:

Alphabetical Order

Put your word list in Alphabetical Order.

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

Tuesday Activities:

Write out your words. Then, highlight the ai sound in your words.

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

Write out your words. Then, tally all the vowels in your words.

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

Wednesday Activity:

Create a crossword puzzle using your words. Give it to a family member to complete.

<http://puzzlemaker.discoveryeducation.com/CrissCrossSetupForm.asp>

Thursday Activities:

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

Grouping Words: Group your words into adjectives, nouns and verbs.

<u>Verbs:</u>	<u>Nouns:</u>	<u>Adjectives:</u>

Friday: LCWC and Test

Look - Cover - Write - Check

Test

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

Grammar - Word Origins PowerPoint Slides

Grammar – Word Origins

The English Language

- English is a pretty funny language.
 - In the English language, there are many words that English speakers use that come from other languages such as German, French, Latin or Arabic.
- Let's take a look at some examples.
- The origin of the word 'aqua' is Latin. It means 'water'.
 - The origin of the word 'tannis' is old French for 'take or receive'.
 - The word 'transport' actually has two origins. 'Trans' is Latin for across and 'port' is Latin for carry.



Quick History of English

- English is the largest language by number of speakers.
- English was first spoken in Medieval England.
- Modern English has been spreading around the world since the 17th Century – since the worldwide influence of Britain.
- More people speak English as a second language than those who speak it as a first language!



Word Origins

- The Technical Term for Word Origins is etymology.
- Etymology means the way in which words have changed throughout history.
- The origin of the word 'Etymology' comes from the Old French word 'etimologie', which means 'true'.

Let's take a look at the word transport.



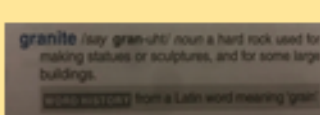
Finding Word Origins

1. Dictionary

When you look up a word in the dictionary, the word origin should be located underneath the meaning of the word.

2. The Internet

Type your word into the search bar, followed by word origin. Your word with it's word origin will appear.



Your Turn!!

Activity:

Please complete the Words and their Origins worksheet. Look up each word and match the word origin and meaning with the word.

Words and Their Origins	
sandwich	algebra
rugby	guitar
marathon	abacus
perilous	luncheon
penguin	opus

In 1756, John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, was a British politician. He was a member of the House of Commons. He was a member of the House of Commons. He was a member of the House of Commons.

Algebra is a branch of mathematics. It is a branch of mathematics. It is a branch of mathematics. It is a branch of mathematics. It is a branch of mathematics.

Rugby is a team sport. It is a team sport. It is a team sport. It is a team sport. It is a team sport.

The guitar is a musical instrument. It is a musical instrument. It is a musical instrument. It is a musical instrument. It is a musical instrument.

The marathon is a long-distance running competition. It is a long-distance running competition. It is a long-distance running competition. It is a long-distance running competition. It is a long-distance running competition.

The abacus is a type of column. It is a type of column. It is a type of column. It is a type of column. It is a type of column.

Perilous is a word that means dangerous. It is a word that means dangerous. It is a word that means dangerous. It is a word that means dangerous. It is a word that means dangerous.

Luncheon is a meal. It is a meal. It is a meal. It is a meal. It is a meal.

Penguin is a type of bird. It is a type of bird. It is a type of bird. It is a type of bird. It is a type of bird.

Opus is a work of art. It is a work of art. It is a work of art. It is a work of art. It is a work of art.

Grammar – Word Origins Worksheet

sandwich

alfresco

rugby

guitar

marathon

abacus

pavlova

lamington

penguin

aqua

A word for an instrument with a waisted body and four strings originating in Spain in the 16th century.

A Latin word meaning water.

A snack named after the Earl of Sandwich, who was too busy to eat a proper meal.

A meringue-based dessert named after a Russian ballerina.

Named after the governor of Queensland, Baron Lamington, this is a cube of sponge cake coated in chocolate and desiccated coconut.

Originating in Greece, it is a device used to calculate by moving balls or beads on a rod.

A long race named after a place in ancient Greece.

Named after a school in England, it is a game where you run with a ball.

A compound word of two Welsh words which mean "head" and "white".

An Italian word meaning to be in the open air.

Deep-sea Diving - Editing

Add editing marks to text. There are 20 errors.

the deep-see diver looked nervously at the ocean around him One by one, waves crashed into the side of his rocking boat. in a few seconds, he was going to have to enter these dangerus waters. He anxiously put on his goggles flippers and oxyjen mask he dived into the frezing waters below and hoped for the best.

he felt the icy water cover him like a blanket. Rainbow fish darted in and out of the coral For a few minutes he feeled calm and happy. Sudenly, a giant shark apeared out of nowhere the diver swam furiously back towards his boat. He decided never to dive in this part of the oshean ever again

Editing Marks:

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

Rewrite the text correctly:

Comprehension Reading

The Gunpowder Plot

The Gunpowder Plot

The aim of The Gunpowder Plot, which took three years of planning, was to blow up the king of England, Members of Parliament and many important people that ran the country at that time.

So why did a group of thirteen men want to cause such destruction?

How the Plan Came to Be

In 1604, England was ruled by King James I. He was a Protestant but his mother had been a Catholic. For many years, Catholics had been badly treated in England; so when a king whose mother had been Catholic was crowned, the Catholics hoped he would be a little kinder towards them. In fact, he was no better and he passed new laws against Catholics. People began to feel very angry about King James I ruling England.

In February of that year, a man called Robert Catesby met with two other Catholics in London. Catesby told them of his idea. His plan was to get rid of the people that he thought were harming the Catholic religion.

Gathering the Plotters

One of the plotters, who was called Thomas Wintour, travelled to Flanders in Belgium. Flanders was ruled by Spain at the time. Wintour went to ask their Spanish leader if they would help with the plot as the plotters would need money for the plan to work. Spain had been a rival of England for years but at that time there was peace between the two countries. Spain wanted this peace to continue so refused to help.



While Wintour was in Flanders, he met Guy Fawkes. Fawkes was in the military and was an explosives expert. He was a Catholic, who also hated the king. He agreed to help and so the two men sailed back to England together.

That night, Wintour and Fawkes met with Catesby and two other men in the Duck and Drake pub in London. They all swore an oath of secrecy.

Planning

Thomas Percy, who was another plotter, arranged to rent a house very near the House of Lords. This meant the plotters could dig a tunnel from his house right underneath the building.

Percy then managed to rent a vault, which was like a cellar, right under the House of Lords. This meant they no longer had to dig a tunnel. Instead, Guy Fawkes began hiding the barrels of gunpowder in the vault at night.

The Anonymous Letter

On 5th November, Lord Montague was due to attend the opening of parliament, but he received an anonymous letter warning him not to go to the ceremony.

The king was shown the letter, who immediately ordered an investigation. The House of Lords was searched and there in the vault was Guy Fawkes with 36 barrels of gunpowder!

anonymous - The person who wrote the letter did not put their name on it.

The End of the Plot

Most of the other plotters escaped to the Midlands. Catesby, Percy and the Wright brothers were killed in a gunfight. The rest were captured and taken to the Tower of London. They were later executed.

Fawkes was arrested and questioned under extreme torture. It took two days for him to eventually confess, and give the names of the other men involved. He was also executed.



Comprehension Activity - Thin and Thick Questions

Text Name: _____



Thin Questions

Thick Questions

Brainstorming Task - DINOSAURS

FACT 1	
FACT 2	
FACT 3	
FACT 4	

FACT 5	
FACT 6	
FACT 7	
FACT 8	
FACT 9	
FACT 10	

Brainstorming Task - CARS

FACT 1	
FACT 2	
FACT 3	
FACT 4	

FACT 5	
FACT 6	
FACT 7	
FACT 8	
FACT 9	
FACT 10	

Informative Writing - Introduction

Topic - _____

Informative Writing Introductions

Instructions:

- Read through the informative writing introductions
- Write the positives and negatives of each introduction
- Rank them from 1 to 3

Consider:

- Does it get your attention straight-away?
- Does it have complete sentences?
- Does it use technical terms?
- Does it introduce the topic to the reader?

- Does it have full stops and capital letters?

owls are carnivores. They hunt insects, small mammals and other small birds during the night

The iPad was the first popular mobile tablet of its kind it was designed specifically for people who required a machine that was bigger than a smartphone, but smaller than a laptop.

What is slimy, sometimes green and lives near water? Frogs of course! Frogs belong to a group of animals called amphibians. Amphibian means two lives. Frogs are cold-blooded which means 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.

Informative Writing Introductions

1

2

3

Maths - Improper Fractions PowerPoint Slides

Converting Improper Fractions to Mixed Numerals

What is an Improper Fraction?

- An improper fraction is a fraction in which the numerator is larger than the denominator.

$$\frac{19}{6}$$

$$\frac{175}{147}$$

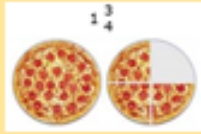
$$\frac{23}{2}$$



What is a Mixed Numeral?

- A Mixed Numeral is one that combines a whole number and a fraction.

$$1\frac{2}{6} \quad 2\frac{1}{3}$$



Where in the world would we find a Mixed Numeral?

- Recipes
- Concrete Mixture
- Sawing

Could I have $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres of fabric?

Banana Bread	
3 bananas	
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter	
$\frac{2}{3}$ cup sugar	
1 egg	
$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla	
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking soda	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour	

How do we turn an Improper Fraction into a Mixed Numeral?

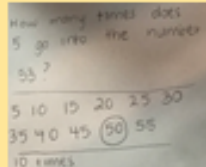
First Step:

- Look at the denominator and the numerator.
- Can the denominator be divided into the numerator?

$$\frac{53}{5} = 10\frac{3}{5}$$

Numerator

Denominator



This is the whole number of your Mixed Numeral.

How do we turn an Improper Fraction into a Mixed Numeral?

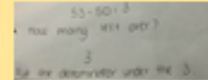
Second Step:

- Then, subtract $53 - 50 = 3$.
- Put the 3 as your numerator.

$$\frac{53}{5} = 10\frac{3}{5}$$

Whole Number

Numerator



How do we turn an Improper Fraction into a Mixed Numeral?

Third Step:

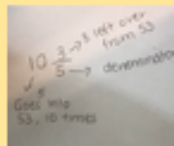
- The 5 becomes the denominator of your Mixed Numeral as this was your original denominator.

$$\frac{53}{5} = 10\frac{3}{5}$$

Whole Number

Numerator

Denominator



Your Turn!!!

Activity:
Select 10 Improper Fraction activity cards and solve them. Please show your working out.

$\frac{24}{4}$	$\frac{53}{5}$	$\frac{27}{6}$
$\frac{28}{3}$	$\frac{66}{10}$	$\frac{15}{2}$
$\frac{37}{9}$	$\frac{14}{3}$	$\frac{20}{7}$
$\frac{33}{5}$	$\frac{75}{12}$	$\frac{43}{5}$

Maths - Improper Fractions Activity Cards


$$\frac{24}{4}$$

A fraction card with a blue polka-dot border. The fraction 24 over 4 is written in large black numbers. A small green logo is in the bottom right corner.


$$\frac{53}{5}$$

A fraction card with a blue polka-dot border. The fraction 53 over 5 is written in large black numbers. A small green logo is in the bottom right corner.


$$\frac{27}{6}$$

A fraction card with a blue polka-dot border. The fraction 27 over 6 is written in large black numbers. A small green logo is in the bottom right corner.


$$\frac{28}{3}$$

A fraction card with a blue polka-dot border. The fraction 28 over 3 is written in large black numbers. A small green logo is in the bottom right corner.


$$\frac{66}{10}$$

A fraction card with a blue polka-dot border. The fraction 66 over 10 is written in large black numbers. A small green logo is in the bottom right corner.


$$\frac{15}{2}$$

A fraction card with a blue polka-dot border. The fraction 15 over 2 is written in large black numbers. A small green logo is in the bottom right corner.


$$\frac{37}{9}$$

A fraction card with a blue polka-dot border. The fraction 37 over 9 is written in large black numbers. A small green logo is in the bottom right corner.


$$\frac{14}{3}$$

A fraction card with a blue polka-dot border. The fraction 14 over 3 is written in large black numbers. A small green logo is in the bottom right corner.


$$\frac{20}{7}$$

A fraction card with a blue polka-dot border. The fraction 20 over 7 is written in large black numbers. A small green logo is in the bottom right corner.


$$\frac{33}{5}$$

A fraction card with a blue polka-dot border. The fraction 33 over 5 is written in large black numbers. A small green logo is in the bottom right corner.


$$\frac{75}{12}$$

A fraction card with a blue polka-dot border. The fraction 75 over 12 is written in large black numbers. A small green logo is in the bottom right corner.


$$\frac{43}{5}$$

A fraction card with a blue polka-dot border. The fraction 43 over 5 is written in large black numbers. A small green logo is in the bottom right corner.

Monday: Number of the Day

222

- Write it in words
- 10 less
- Add 15
- Round to the nearest 100
- Add 116
- Odd or Even?

- Complete the pattern, add 9: _____, _____, _____.
 - Double it
 - Half it.
 - List some factors
 - Divisible by 3?
- Extension Question:
- Find $\frac{1}{10}$

Thursday: Number of the Day

3786

- Write it in words
- 10 less
- Add 15
- Round to the nearest 100
- Add 120
- Odd or Even?

- Complete the pattern, add 9: _____, _____, _____.
 - Double it
 - Half it.
 - List some factors
 - Divisible by 3?
- Extension Question:
- Find $\frac{1}{10}$

Comparing Fractions

Year 4

A Quick Review: What is a Multiple?

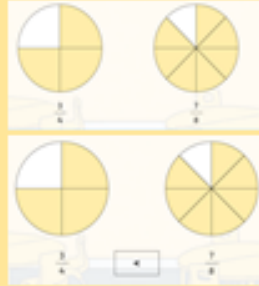
- A multiple is the result of multiplying a number by an integer (a whole number).

Examples:

- 12 is a multiple of 3, because $3 \times 4 = 12$
- -6 is a multiple of 3, because $3 \times -2 = -6$
- But 7 is NOT a multiple of 3

Comparing Fractions

Both of these circles have been split into multiples of 4 therefore we can compare them.



Comparing Fractions

5 and 15 are both multiples of 5. Therefore, we can compare the.



Comparing Fractions

To compare these two fractions, you must look at what has changed in the denominator, e.g. $4 \times 3 = 12$



Therefore, if the numerator has changed in the same way, the fractions would be equal, e.g. $1 \times 3 = 3$



Remember the Rule: Whatever you do to the denominator, you must do the same to the numerator.

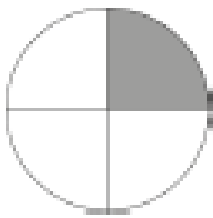
Comparing Fractions

Activity:
Complete the Comparing Fractions worksheet.



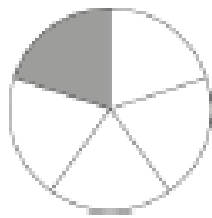
Maths - Comparing Fractions Year 4

Shade correctly and write <, > or = to compare the fractions.

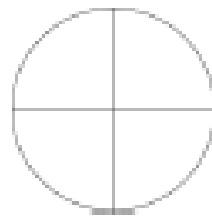


$$\frac{1}{4}$$

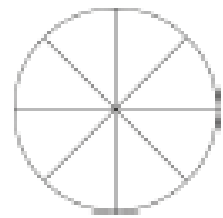
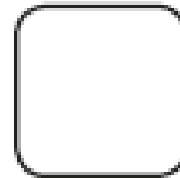
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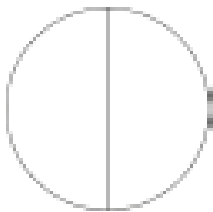
$$\frac{1}{5}$$



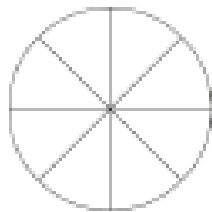
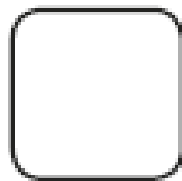
$$\frac{2}{4}$$



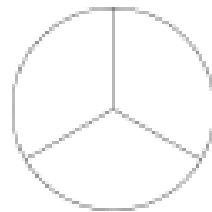
$$\frac{6}{8}$$



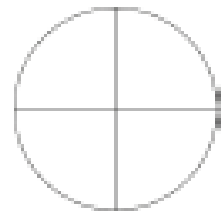
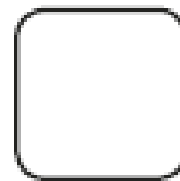
$$\frac{1}{2}$$



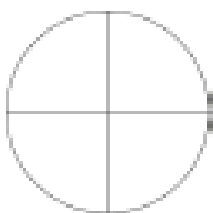
$$\frac{5}{8}$$



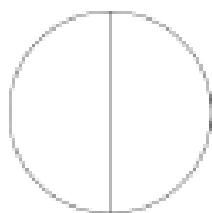
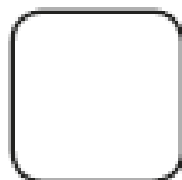
$$\frac{2}{3}$$



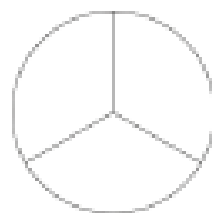
$$\frac{2}{4}$$



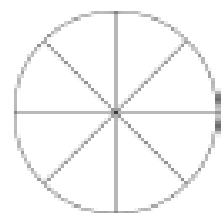
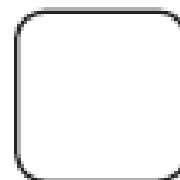
$$\frac{2}{4}$$



$$\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\frac{1}{3}$$



$$\frac{3}{8}$$

Maths - Finding Equivalent Fractions Year 4

LO: I can write the equivalent fraction.

Write 3 equivalent fractions to each of these fractions.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ =	9. $\frac{1}{6}$ =
2. $\frac{1}{3}$ =	10. $\frac{11}{12}$ =
3. $\frac{3}{4}$ =	11. $\frac{1}{5}$ =
4. $\frac{4}{5}$ =	12. $\frac{1}{4}$ =
5. $\frac{2}{3}$ =	13. $\frac{5}{12}$ =
6. $\frac{5}{6}$ =	14. $\frac{1}{10}$ =
7. $\frac{3}{10}$ =	15. $\frac{2}{5}$ =
8. $\frac{7}{8}$ =	16. $\frac{1}{8}$ =

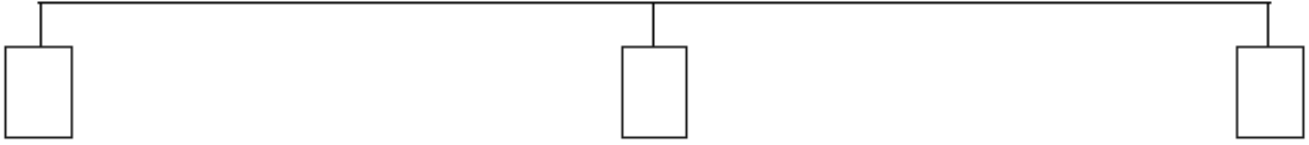
Maths - Fractions as Numbers Year 4

I can use fractions in number lines.

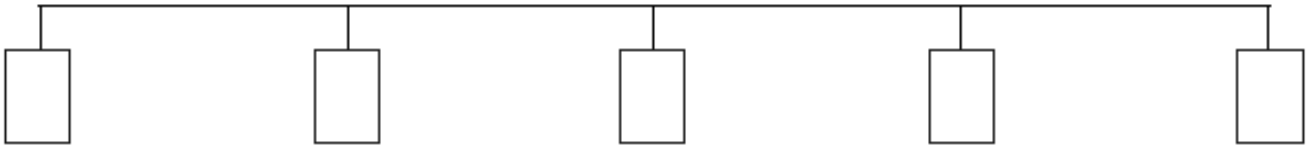


Fill in the spaces to make number lines for the fractions shown.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$



2. $\frac{1}{4}$



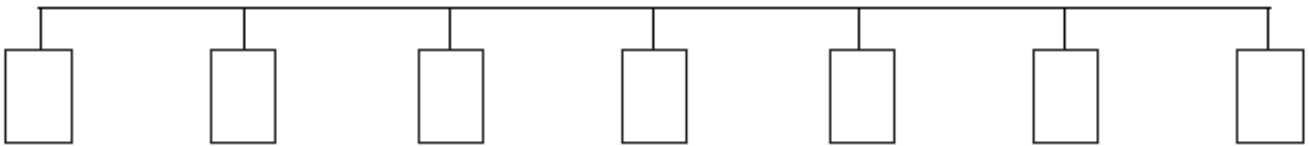
3. $\frac{1}{5}$



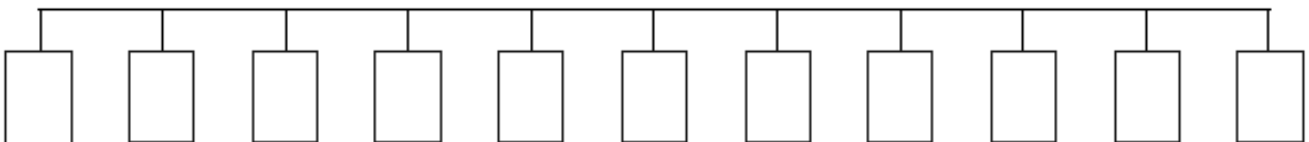
4. $\frac{1}{3}$



5. $\frac{1}{6}$



6. $\frac{1}{10}$



Maths - Ordering Decimals PowerPoint Slides Year 5/6

Ordering Decimals

Year 5/6

Review of Place Value

- Let's have a look at number without a decimal point in it to start with.

45 739

The 5 is in the thousands column.

The 3 is in the tens column.

The 9 is in the ones column.

The 4 is in the tens of thousands column.

The 7 is in the hundreds column.

Review of Place Value

- Base 10 Model

- As you move left along the number, each digit in it's column is ten times greater than the digit before.

- We use multiplication to solve this.

$$5 \times 1000 = 5000$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

45 739

$$4 \times 10\,000 = 40\,000$$

$$9 \times 1 = 9$$

$$7 \times 100 = 700$$

$$40\,000 + 5000 + 700 + 30 + 9 = 45739$$

What is a Decimal?

- A decimal is a fraction written in a special form.
- Instead of writing $\frac{1}{2}$ for example, you can express the fraction as the decimal 0.5, where the zero is in the ones place and the five is in the tenths place.
- Decimal comes from the Latin word decimus, meaning tenth, from the root word decem, or 10.

Review of Place Value

- Let's have a look at number with a decimal point in it to start with.

38.21

The 8 is in the ones column.

The 1 is in the hundredths column.

The 3 is in the tens column.

The 2 is in tenths column.

Review of Place Value

- Base 10 Model

- As you move right along the number, each digit in it's column is ten times smaller than the digit before.

- We use division to solve this.

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$8 \times 1 = 8$$

38.21

$$\frac{1}{100}$$

$$\frac{2}{10}$$

Ordering Decimals

- To order decimal numbers we compare the place value of the digits in each number, starting with the digits in the largest place value position.

8.6 8.06 8.63 8.36

- If the numbers have the same digit in a place value position, we look at the digit in the next place value position to the right until we find a difference.

Ordering Decimals

- Compare the digits in the tenths column.

- Finally, we compare the digit in the hundredths column.

8.06 8.36 8.6 8.63

Your Turn!!

Activity: Please complete Ordering Decimals up to 3 Decimal Places Worksheet 1 and 2

Maths - Ordering Decimals up to 3 Decimal Places Year

5/6 - Worksheet 1

I can order decimals with up to 3 decimal places.

Order the following decimal numbers from smallest to largest.

1. 0.086 0.011 0.012 0.099 0.046

--	--	--	--	--

2. 0.055 0.022 0.076 0.028 0.088

--	--	--	--	--

3. 0.032 0.083 0.046 0.06 0.069

--	--	--	--	--

4. 0.065 0.059 0.02 0.06 0.046

--	--	--	--	--

5. 0.099 0.04 0.097 0.051 0.08

--	--	--	--	--

6. 0.083 0.055 0.053 0.047 0.059

--	--	--	--	--

7. 0.023 0.088 0.033 0.058 0.077

--	--	--	--	--

8. 0.041 0.04 0.026 0.018 0.068

--	--	--	--	--

9. 0.065 0.092 0.086 0.097 0.039

--	--	--	--	--

10. 0.025 0.013 0.046 0.053 0.084

--	--	--	--	--

Maths - Ordering Decimals up to 3 Decimal Places Year

5/6 - Worksheet 2

11. 0.064 0.049 0.069 0.021 0.097

--	--	--	--	--

12. 0.037 0.092 0.072 0.053 0.07

--	--	--	--	--

13. 0.069 0.026 0.016 0.061 0.079

--	--	--	--	--

14. 0.098 0.068 0.029 0.093 0.011

--	--	--	--	--

15. 0.04 0.046 0.064 0.043 0.092

--	--	--	--	--

16. 0.034 0.018 0.025 0.031 0.09

--	--	--	--	--

17. 0.017 0.079 0.019 0.044 0.026

--	--	--	--	--

18. 0.092 0.031 0.029 0.054 0.06

--	--	--	--	--

19. 0.043 0.044 0.016 0.025 0.014

--	--	--	--	--

20. 0.037 0.026 0.098 0.064 0.023

--	--	--	--	--

Maths – Comparing and Ordering Fractions PowerPoint

Slides Year 5/6

Comparing and Ordering Fractions

Year 5/6

A Quick Review: What is a Multiple?

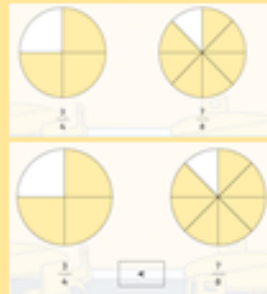
• A multiple is the result of multiplying a number by an integer (a whole number).

Examples:

- 12 is a multiple of 3, because $3 \times 4 = 12$
- -6 is a multiple of 3, because $3 \times -2 = -6$
- But 7 is NOT a multiple of 3

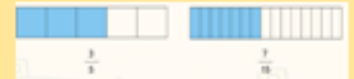
Comparing Fractions

Both of these circles have been split into multiples of 4 therefore we can compare them.



Comparing Fractions

5 and 15 are both multiples of 5. Therefore, we can compare the.



Comparing Fractions

To compare these two fractions, you must look at what has changed in the denominator, e.g. $4 \times 3 = 12$



Therefore, if the numerator has changed in the same way, the fractions would be equal, e.g. $1 \times 3 = 3$



Remember the Rule: Whatever you do to the denominator, you must do the same to the numerator.

Ordering Fractions

1. The denominator in each of these fractions is a multiple of 4, therefore we can compare and order them.

$$\frac{4}{8} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{5}{8}$$

2. First, change all the fractions so they can have the same denominator.

$$\frac{4}{8} \quad \frac{2}{8} \quad \frac{6}{8} \quad \frac{5}{8}$$

Ordering Fractions

3. Then write them in order from smallest to largest. Remember to write them in their original form.

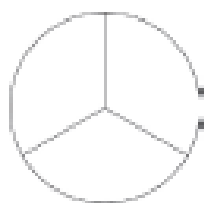
$$\frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{4}{8} \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

Your Turn!!

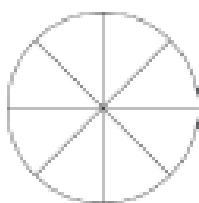
Activity:
Complete the Comparing Fractions Worksheet and the Ordering Fractions.

Maths - Comparing Fractions Year 5/6

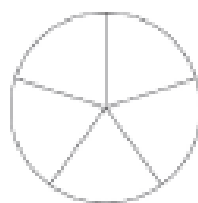
Shade correctly and write $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare the fractions.



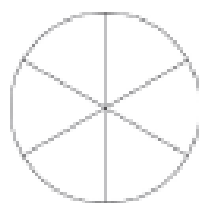
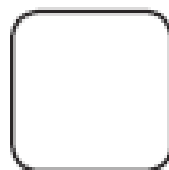
$$\frac{1}{3}$$



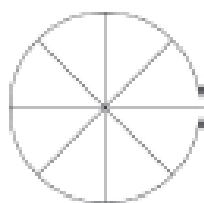
$$\frac{3}{8}$$



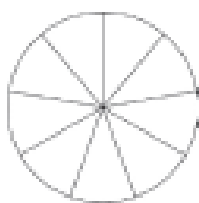
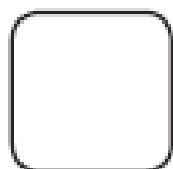
$$\frac{1}{5}$$



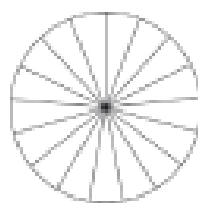
$$\frac{2}{6}$$



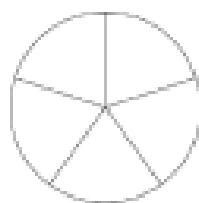
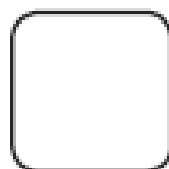
$$\frac{6}{8}$$



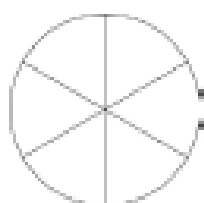
$$\frac{7}{9}$$



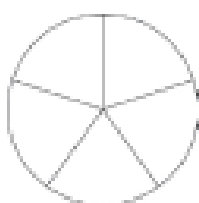
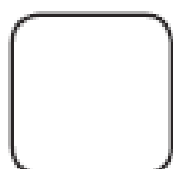
$$\frac{12}{17}$$



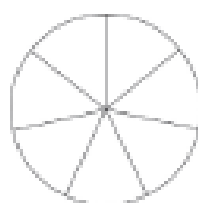
$$\frac{3}{5}$$



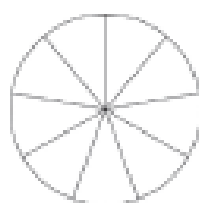
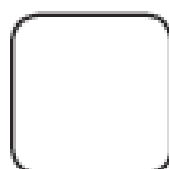
$$\frac{4}{6}$$



$$\frac{3}{5}$$



$$\frac{1}{7}$$



$$\frac{2}{9}$$

Maths - Ordering Fractions Year 5/6

LO: Order fractions where the denominators are multiples.

Order these fractions from smallest to largest. You may wish to write the fractions with a common denominator.

1.

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{7}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{12}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{12}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{12}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{12}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{12}$$

—	—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---	---

Smallest

Largest

2.

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{8}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{8}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{8}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{8}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{8}$$

—	—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---	---

Smallest

Largest

3.

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{7}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{10}$$

$$\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{10}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{10}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{10}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{10}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{10}$$

—	—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---	---

Smallest

Largest

twinkl.co.uk

Maths - Introducing Decimal Numbers Year 4

Why Do We Need Decimal Numbers?

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

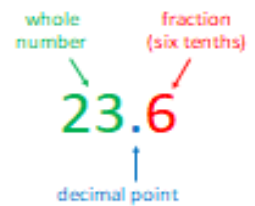
- ... a grocer wanted to charge between \$2 and \$3 for her bananas?
- ... the temperature for the day fell between 37°C and 38°C?
- ... a carpenter wanted timber between 1 metre and 2 metres?

- ... 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.



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.



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.



Writing Fractions as Decimals - Tenths

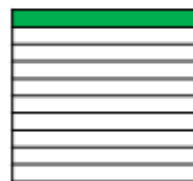


This square represents one whole. The whole has been divided into ten equal parts.

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

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

Writing Fractions as Decimals - Tenths

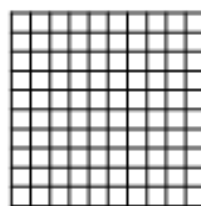


This coloured bar represents **one tenth** of the whole square.

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

As a decimal, this is written as **0.1**.

Writing Fractions as Decimals - Hundredths

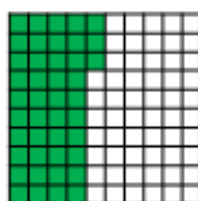


This square represents one whole. The whole has been divided into one hundred equal parts.

Another way of saying this is that the square has been divided into one hundred hundredths.

$$\frac{100}{100} = 1 \text{ whole}$$

Writing Fractions as Decimals - Hundredths



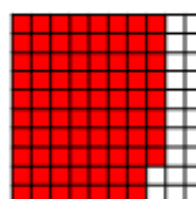
These coloured squares represent **forty-three hundredths** of the whole square.

As a fraction, this is written as $\frac{43}{100}$.

As a decimal, this is written as **0.43**.

Writing Hundredths as Decimals - Example

What fraction does the coloured section represent?
How is this written as a decimal?



The coloured section represents **seventy-eight hundredths** of the whole.

As a fraction, this is written as $\frac{78}{100}$.

As a decimal, this is written as **0.78**.

Maths - Representing Hundredths Worksheet Year 4

Fractions and Decimals - Worksheet

Name _____

Date _____

Representing Hundredths

Choose a number between 10 and 100.

Make a pattern on the hundredths grid below by colouring in your chosen number of squares.

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

_____ out of one hundred

_____ hundredths

_____ / 100

0. _____



Maths – Adding and Subtracting Fractions Word Problems Year 5/6

Answer each of the following word problems involving fractions.

You will need to use both addition and subtraction.

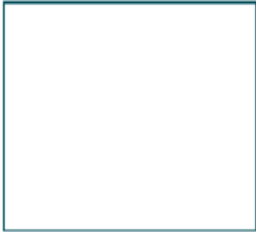
Word Problem	Working Out and Answer
1. Christina ate three eighths of her grandmother's blueberry pie. Her brother, Christopher, ate two more eighths. How much of the pie was left for their grandmother?	
2. Lola had four fifths of a chocolate bar. Her brother didn't have any, so Lola gave him two of her fifths. How many fifths of the chocolate bar did Lola have left?	
3. Mika watched three quarters of an hour of television before school. When she came home, she watched half an hour. She then watched a quarter of an hour before bed. How much television did Mika watch?	
4. Joshua had three friends over for a movie night. They had pizza for dinner. Each person ate two thirds of a pizza. How much pizza was eaten all together? If they ordered three pizzas, how much was left over?	

Year 4 Maths - Assessment

E	D	C	B	A
0-1	2-4	5-6	7-8	9-10

1. For each of the following diagrams draw: (1 mark)

a) quarters



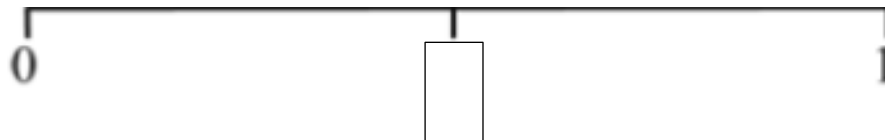
b) thirds



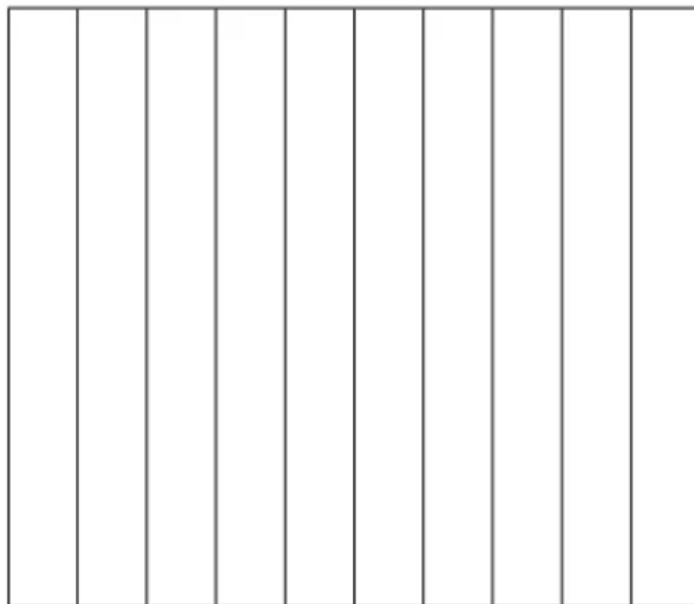
c) eighths



2. Fill in the missing fraction on the number line. (1 mark)



3. Colour in 6 tenths on the grid below. (1 mark)



_____ out of one ten

_____ tenths

_____ / 10

0. _____

4. Arrange these decimals in **ascending** order: (1 mark)

56.78	56.21	56.45	56.90	57.67
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

a. _____

d. _____

b. _____

e. _____

c. _____

5. Arrange these numbers in **descending** order: (1 mark)

45.32	46.78	43.51	42.34	47.96
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

a. _____

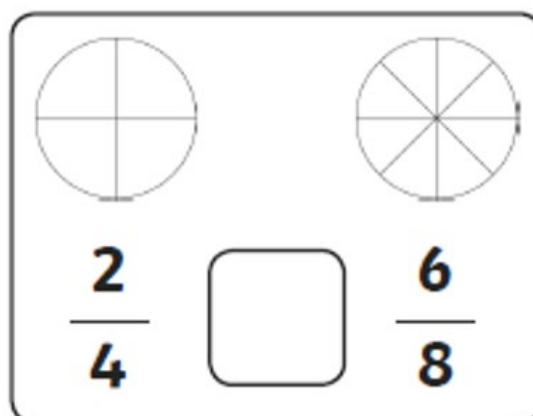
d. _____

b. _____

e. _____

c. _____

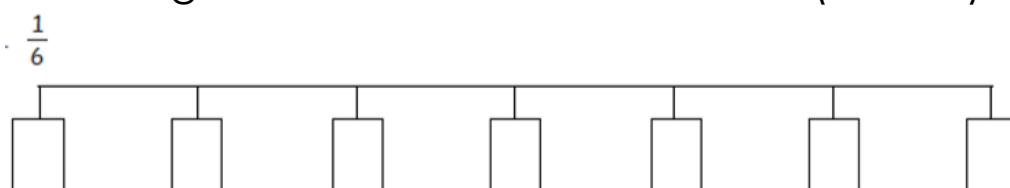
6. Compare these fractions. (1 mark)



7. Write three equivalent fractions for each of these fractions. (1 mark)

$\frac{1}{2}$	=	—	=	—	=	—
---------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

8. Fill in the missing fractions on the number line. (1 mark)



9. Convert the improper fraction $\frac{43}{5}$ into a mixed numeral. (1 mark)

Please show your working out.

10. Convert the improper fraction $\frac{27}{6}$ into a mixed numeral. (1 mark)

Please show your working out.

Year 5/6 Maths - Assessment

E	D	C	B	A
0-1	2-4	5-6	7-8	9-10

1. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{4} =$ _____ (1 mark)

2. $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6} =$ _____ (1 mark)

3. $\frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{3} =$ _____ (1 mark)

4. $\frac{11}{12} - \frac{1}{4} =$ _____ (1 mark)

5. Arrange these decimal numbers **ascending** order: (1 mark)

5.678	5.621	5.645	5.690	5.767
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

d. _____

d. _____

e. _____

e. _____

f. _____

6. Arrange these numbers in **descending** order: (1 mark)

4.532	4.678	4.351	4.234	4.796
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

d. _____

d. _____

e. _____

e. _____

f. _____

7. $0.2 + 1.4 =$ _____ (1 mark)

8. $3.45 - 2.34 =$ _____ (1 mark)

9. Convert the improper fraction $\frac{53}{3}$ into a mixed numeral. (1 mark)

Please show your working out.

10. Convert the improper fraction $\frac{75}{12}$ into a mixed numeral. (1 mark)

Please show your working out.

History - Christmas in the Southern Hemisphere Year 4

Christmas in the Southern Hemisphere



Australia

Christmas in Australia takes place during the summer school holidays. The weather is hot, so people often spend the day trying to keep cool!

Leading up to Christmas, Australians hang wreaths on their front doors. People also decorate their houses and gardens with Christmas trees and Christmas lights. Many families like to attend a Christmas carol concert, or have parties with their friends.

In Australia, Santa Claus visits on Christmas Eve and leaves presents for the children. On Christmas Day, families spend time opening gifts, sharing food and relaxing.

Some families choose to serve traditional meals. These include roast meats (such as ham and turkey), vegetables and boiled fruit pudding. Others choose to hold barbecues, have picnics in the park, or serve cold meat and seafood. A popular Christmas dessert in Australia is pavlova – a soft meringue cake topped with whipped cream and fresh fruit.



Brazil

Christmas in Brazil is during the summer time. It is very hot, so many people like to go to the beach throughout the Christmas period.

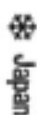
As Christmas approaches, homes in Brazil are decorated with flowers. Christmas trees are put up and are decorated with glass balls, plastic balls and lights. Taking part in Secret Santa, also known as an 'Anigo Secreto' (secret friend) is popular in Brazil at Christmas time. Small, secret gifts are given throughout December. Then, on Christmas Day, people reveal who their 'Anigo Secreto' was!

Instead of Santa Claus, Father Noel or Papai Noel is the gift bringer in Brazil. The most popular Christmas carol in Brazil is 'Noite Feliz' (Silent Night).

On Christmas Day, the foods that are eaten include pork, turkey, ham, salads and fresh dried fruits. Everything is served with rice cooked with raisins. In southern parts of Brazil, desserts include strudel (a cake containing dried fruits and marmalade) and panettone (a sweet bread).



Christmas in the Northern Hemisphere



Japan

Christmas in Japan falls during the winter months. It may even snow in some parts of the country.

Only one per cent of Japanese are Christians, so Christmas is not a religious celebration. Therefore, Christmas Day is not a national holiday – schools and businesses are still open. The Japanese mostly celebrate Christmas on Christmas Eve. For them, it is a time to spread happiness around the country.

As Christmas is not related to the birth of Jesus, will not see houses in Japan decorated with nativity scenes or religious symbols. All you will see are Christmas trees decorated with bangles, tinsel and Christmas lights. In Japan, Hoteiosha, a Buddhist monk, is the gift giver for children on Christmas Eve.

The most popular food in Japan on Christmas Eve is Fried chicken from Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC). It is their busiest time of the year! The traditional Christmas cake is a sponge cake, decorated with strawberries and cream.



France

Christmas in France falls in one of the coldest months of the year. The weather is wet and there is a small chance of snow.

Nearly every French home at Christmas time displays a crèche (nativity scene), which is the focus for the Christmas celebration. The crèche often includes little clay figures called santons (little saints). Some families also decorate a Christmas tree with stars and tinsel.

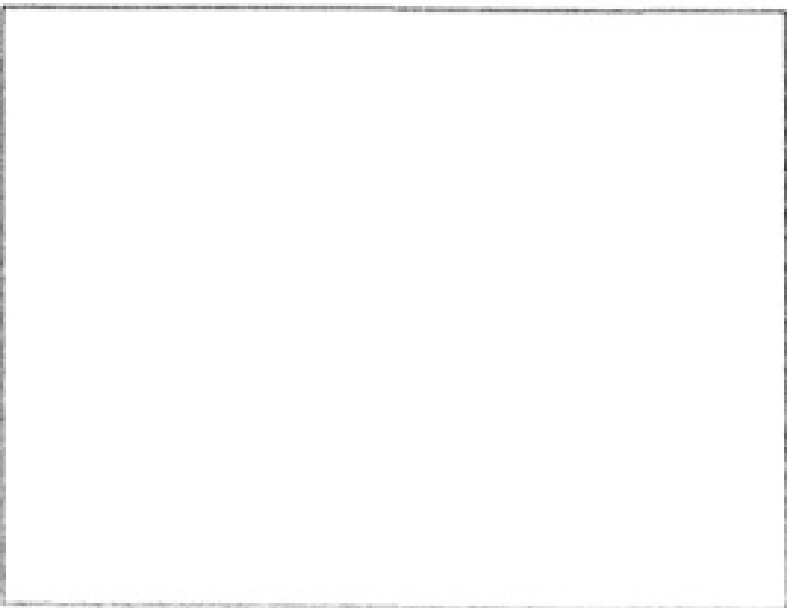
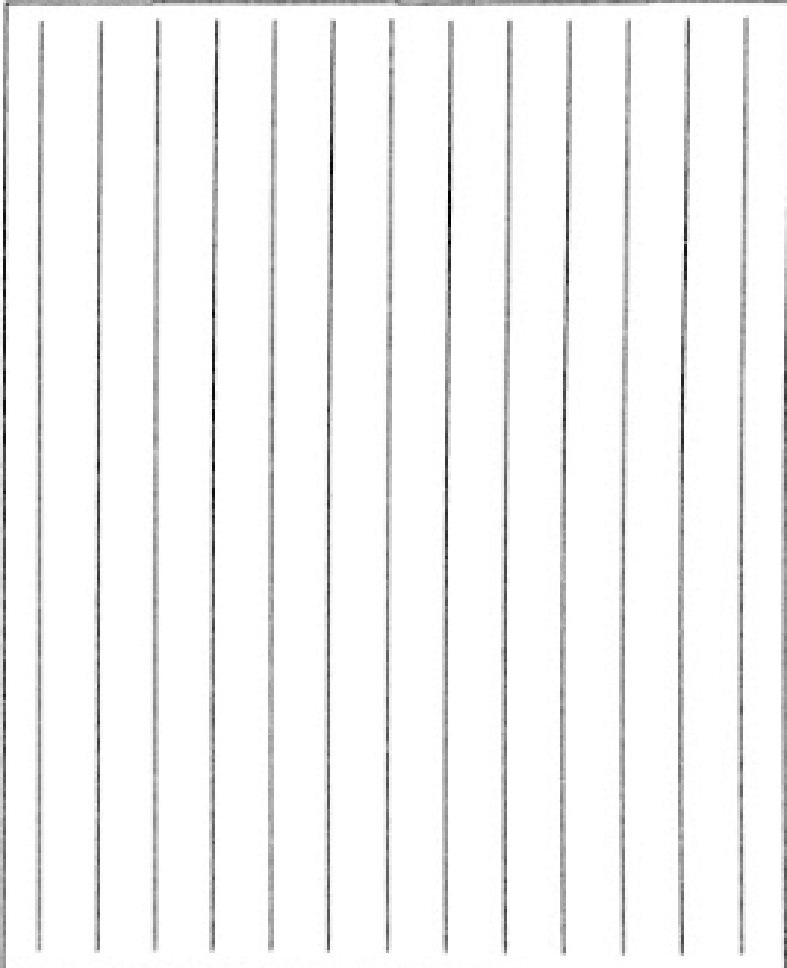
On Christmas Eve, children leave their shoes by the fireplace to be filled with gifts from Pere Noel (Santa Claus). In the morning, they also find sweets, fruit, nuts and small toys hung on the tree.

The main Christmas meal, called 'repas', is often eaten on Christmas Eve after people have attended the midnight church service. Christmas dinner includes roast turkey with chestnuts or roast goose, oysters, lobster, venison and cheeses. For dessert, bûche de Noël (a chocolate sponge cake log) is normally eaten.



History - Christmas around the World Year 4

Imagine you are sending a postcard from the opposite side of the world during Christmas time.
Draw a picture and write a short paragraph about what it is like celebrating Christmas in the opposite hemisphere.

	
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Science - Information for Families Year 5/6

Information note for families

Name: _____ Date: _____

Introducing the 'Auditing appliances' task

This term, the class is exploring energy as part of the *Essential energy* unit. Students are encouraged to look at what electricity is used for in the home. They are encouraged to look at appliances in and around the home and identify what the electricity is used for, for example, to heat something, to make something move, or to produce light or sound. Some examples of appliances might be:

- a hot water heater
- a cooling system
- cooking appliances.

If you have past electricity bills, this might be helpful for students to see when spikes of energy usage occur in the home.

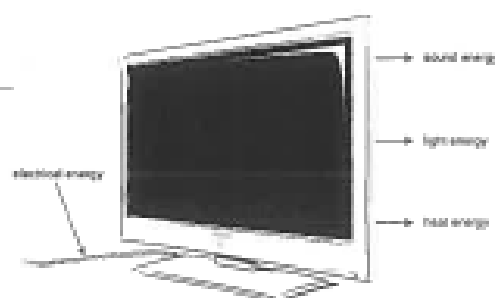
Students are asked to record the information on the resource sheet 'Auditing appliances', along with an estimation of how often the appliance is used in a standard week. Students are also encouraged to try to determine how many watts the appliance uses. This information is often recorded on the appliance, or they can find this information in the 'Energy usage guide' or online.

Students might record other information, for example:

- make a chart or booklet of drawings of appliances that use energy, and include labels and descriptions of what the machines are used for and what types of energy they require
- take photos of the appliances, and include labels and descriptions of what the appliances are used for and what types of energy they use.

Students will be asked to share their observations with their classmates on

Class teacher



Resource sheet 3

Science - Auditing Appliances Year 5/6

PrimaryConnections[®]
Linking science with literacy

Essential energy

Auditing appliances

Name: _____ Date: _____

Appliance	What is the electricity used for?	How many hours is it used per week?	How many watts does it use?

Resource sheet 6

History - From Colonies to States 5/6

AC History Units

www.achistoryunits.edu.au

Developed by the History
Teachers' Association
of Australia



From colonies to states: maps



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11

History - From Colonies to States 5/6

AC History Units

Developed by the History Teachers' Association of Australia

From colonies to states – descriptions

Match each of the following descriptions to the correct map. Write the number of the correct description next to the map.

1. The first British settlement at Sydney Cove in 1788 was a convict colony. The eastern half of Australia was named New South Wales in 1804.
2. Hobart was a settlement made in Van Diemen's Land. It became a separate colony in 1825 and Van Diemen's Land was renamed Tasmania in 1856.
3. The first colony was established in Western Australia at Swan River in 1829. Western Australia became a separate colony in 1890, with Perth as its capital.
4. The colony of South Australia was established in 1836. It became self-governing in 1857, with Adelaide as its capital.
5. Victoria became a separate colony in 1851, with Melbourne as its capital.
6. In 1824 a convict settlement was established at Moreton Bay on the Brisbane River. It became the colony of Queensland in 1859, with Brisbane as its capital.