Weekly Word List

Please pre-test me on all of the words.

List 1: chef, chic, chute, chaise, chalet, machine, chiffon, crotchet

List 2: chateau, brochure, parachute, chivalry, ricochet, machining, charade

List 3: chauffeuring, echelon, pistachio, chauvinist, chaperone

Word Lists

List 1	List 2	List 3
chef	crotchet	parachute
chic	chiffon	ricochet
chute	machine	chivalry
chaise	chateau	brochure
chalet	brochure	chateau
machine	parachute	chauffeuring
chiffon	chivalry	echelon
crotchet	ricochet	pistachio
	machining	chauvinist
	charade	chaperone

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. Then, highlight the "Sh" sound in your words.

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

Tuesday Activities:

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

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Forwards and Backwards – Write your words forward and then backwards.

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

Wednesday Activities:

Picture Words – Choose five words and draw pictures.

Phone Number Words – Write your words in a list. Then, make a phone number out of your word.

	ABC	DEF
1	**2**	**3**
GHI	JKL	MNO
4	**5**	**6**
PQRS	TUV	WXYZ
7	**8**	**9**
*	**0**	**#**

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

Wood Words – Choose six words and write them like planks of wood.

Write your words in Graffiti Writing

GRAFFITI WALL SPELLING

Name: _____

Write your spelling words on the wall in graffiti

Friday: LCWC and Test

Look - Cover – Write - Check

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Test

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

# Comprehension PowerPoint Slides – Main Idea

Comprehension – Main Idea

Main Idea

- To summarise, we need to look at the main topic of the text.
- To do this, we need to find out the Main Idea of the text.

Main Idea
Tells what the story is mostly about.
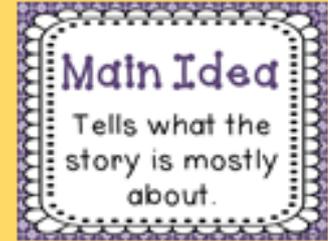
Main Idea

- Next we need to look at the clues that support the main idea.
- The poster gives us some good tips to help us to organise our ideas.

Main Idea Clues
1. As yourself "what is the selection mostly about?"
2. Look at the title
3. Look at the pictures
4. Sometimes the main idea is in the first or last sentence
5. Look for clue words that are used repeatedly
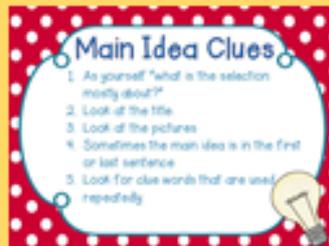
Main Idea

Let's take a look.

For example:
When you are organising your information you can highlight the sentence with the main idea as well as the supporting details.

Frogs belong to a group of animals called amphibians.

Amphibian means that frogs live on land and in water.

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

Frogs are cold blooded which means that their bodies are the same temperature as the air or water around them.

Main Idea

Each part goes together to make a paragraph and it would look like this:

What are Frogs ?

Frogs are animals called amphibians. Amphibian means that frogs live on land and in water. Frogs are cold-blooded which means that their bodies are the same temperature as the air or water around them. When frogs are cold they will lay in the sun to warm up and when they get too warm they will go into the water to cool off.

Main Idea

Writing a paragraph is like putting a puzzle together. You need a main idea and the other important pieces to make the puzzle complete.

Main Idea — Frogs are animals called amphibians.

Supporting Detail 1 — Amphibian means that frogs live on land and in water.

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

Frogs are cold-blooded which means that their bodies are the same temperature as the air or water around them.

Supporting Detail 3

Supporting Detail 2

Let's have a go together

What do frogs look like?

Frogs come in all shapes, patterns, colours and sizes. They have two bulging eyes that can see 360° around. This helps them to keep look out for predators. 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 the jaw.

Main Idea – Frogs come in all shapes, patterns, colours and sizes.

Detail 1 – They have bulging eyes that can see 360° around. This helps them to keep look out for predators.

Detail 2 – 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.

Detail 3 – 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 the jaw.

Your Turn!!

Read through the text on *Do Frogs have enemies?* and complete the Main Idea Puzzle.

Comprehension – Main Idea Puzzle

Comprehension Reading – Do Frogs have enemies?

Frogs have to watch out for all kinds of enemies in the wild. There are a wide variety of frog predators. Animals that eat frogs include lizards, snakes, birds, and some other small animals. Even under water frogs can't be safe from some fish, swimming mammals, and even diving birds. Frogs even have to watch out for other hungry frogs. Frogs in the environment are a sign of well-balanced ecosystem. The biggest enemy of the frog is pollution caused by people.

<u>Comprehension – Main Idea Puzzle</u>
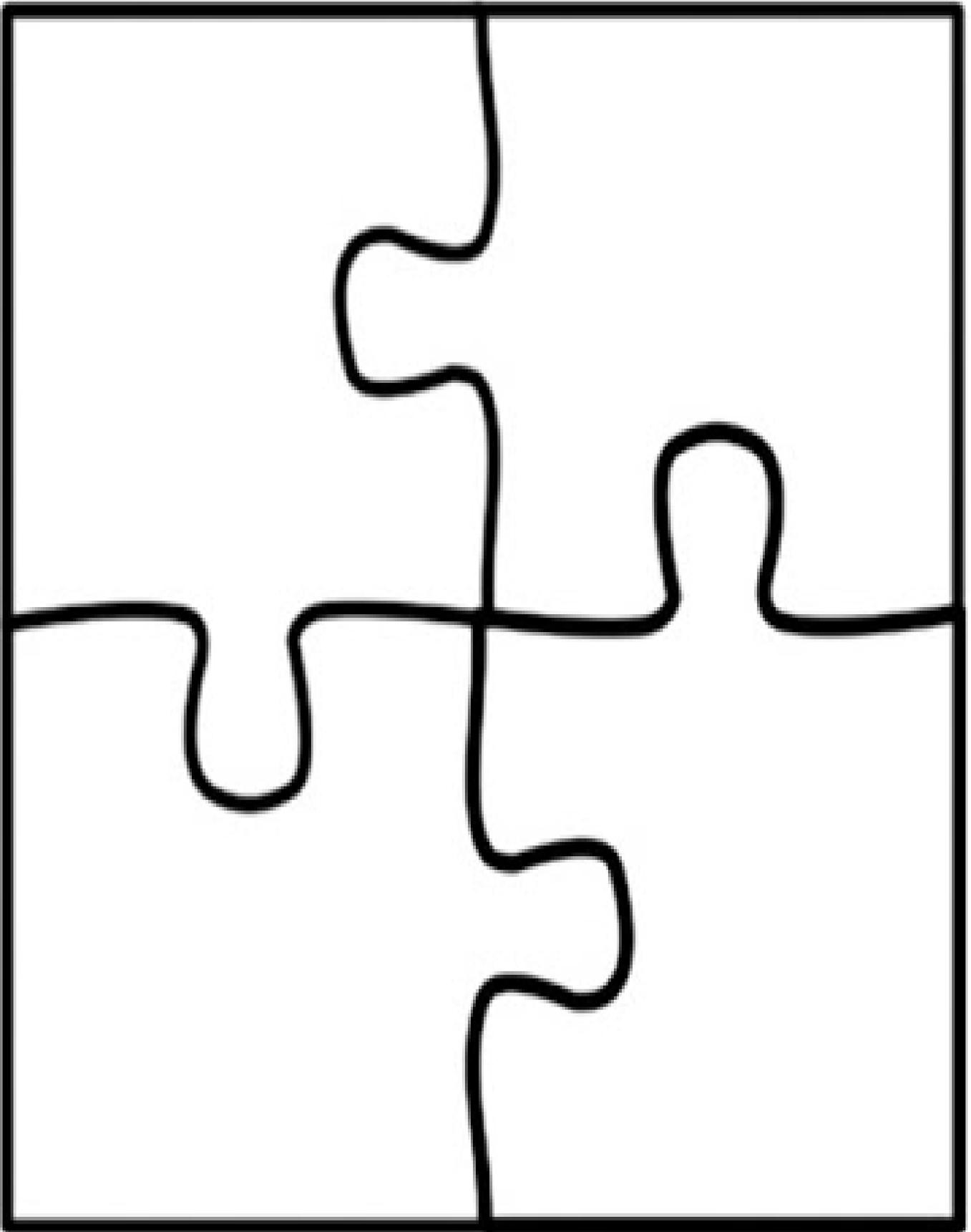
Grammar PowerPoint Slides – Paragraphs

Grammar – Paragraphs

Writing in Paragraphs

- When writing formally, it is important to write in paragraphs.
- Paragraphs help to organise bundles of information with a topic sentence to inform the reader about what that section of the text will be about.

- For example, if the author was writing about Dogs, the first paragraph might be about classifying what a Dog is. Then, the second paragraph might be about what do Dogs eat. Lastly, the final paragraph might be about where do dogs live?

Parts of a Paragraphs

TOPIC SENTENCE: This sentence tells the reader the main idea, or what the paragraph will be about.

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.
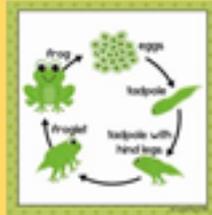
Parts of a Paragraphs

SUPPORTING SENTENCE ONE: This sentence gives specific details relating to the main idea.

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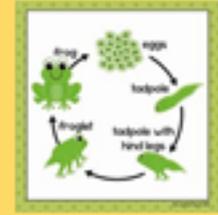
Parts of a Paragraphs

SUPPORTING SENTENCE TWO: This sentence gives another specific details relating to the main idea.

Tadpoles then change into tadpoles with hind legs. After that, the tadpole becomes a froglet when it has both front and back legs, as well as its tail.
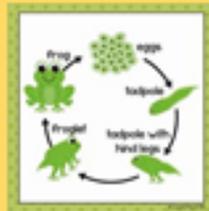
Parts of a Paragraphs

SUPPORTING SENTENCE THREE: This sentence gives more specific details relating to the main idea.

Last of all, the froglet develops into a frog, with strong legs and no tail. By between 12 to 16 weeks, depending on water and food supply, the frog has completed the full growth cycle.

Parts of a Paragraphs

CONCLUDING SENTENCE: This sentence refers to the topic sentence and sums up the main idea of the paragraph.

Frogs must then live close to land and water to stay healthy.
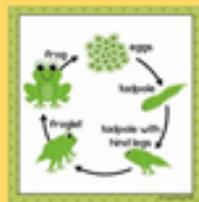
Your Turn!!

Activity: Read through the information on What do frogs eat? Sequence the paragraph from topic sentence to concluding sentence.

Grammar – What do Frogs eat?

Small to medium sized frogs eat insects such as flies, mosquitoes, moths and dragonflies.

Frogs are carnivores, which means that they will eat meat.

Some large frogs will even eat small snakes, mice, baby turtles, and even other smaller frogs!

Most frogs will starve before they eat a dead insect or animal.

Larger frogs will eat larger insects like grasshoppers and worms.

Grammar – Paragraph Sort

TOPIC SENTENCE	
SUPPORTING DETAIL ONE	
SUPPORTING DETAIL TWO	
SUPPORTING DETAIL THREE	
CONCLUDING SENTENCE	

Informative Writing – Penguins

Emperor Penguins have a distinctive body. Emperor Penguins have four layers of feathers and are waterproof. They keep the penguins warm in the extreme cold. Their flippers are small, but strong. They are used to swim through the water. Emperor Penguins can grow up to 130cm tall.

Emperor penguins are found in Antarctica. Emperor Penguins can survive temperatures as low as -60°C (that's more than 3 times colder than a freezer).

Penguins are flightless birds. One type of penguin, is the Emperor Penguin. Emperor Penguins are the largest and heaviest of all penguins. They are carnivores, which means they eat meat. Emperor penguins usually eat silverfish, fish, shrimp and krill.

Around the start of winter in Antarctica (April) the Emperor penguins begin their breeding cycle. The female Emperor Penguin usually lays an egg around June. She passes the egg to the male before setting off on a journey to the ocean. The male Emperor Penguins balance their egg on their feet and covering it with feathered skin, called a 'brood pouch'. It takes two months for the eggs to hatch.

Emperor Penguins

Emperor Penguins are social animals and live in groups called colonies. They can stay under water for about 15 minutes.

Writing – How to write an information report PowerPoint Slides

How to write an Information Report

What is an Information Report?

- Information Reports are used to present information about something. They generally describe the entire class of things, whether natural or constructed; mammals, the planets, rocks, plants, computers, countries of a region, transport, and so on.

Grammatical Features of Information Texts

Information Texts contain –
- Technical Terms
- Paragraphs
- Present tense
- Generic Category
- Cause and Effect Connectives

GRAMMAR

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.

Technical Term

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.

Generic Category

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.

Fact 1: Strong Interest

Paragraphs

Structure of Informative Writing: Description

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

Present Tense

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

Fact 2: Medium Fact

Structure of Informative Writing: Description

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

Cause and effect connectives

Fact 3: Strongest Fact

Turtles lay their eggs on land. Some turtles lay their eggs in the 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.

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

Your Turn!!!

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

Writing – Sequencing an Information Report

TITLE	
STRONG FACT	
MEDIUM FACT	
STRONGEST FACT	
CONCLUSION	

Brainstorming Task - SHARKS

FACT 1	
FACT 2	
FACT 3	
FACT 4	
FACT 5	
FACT 6	
FACT 7	
FACT 8	
FACT 9	
FAC T 10	

Caitlin Nye Term 2 Week 4 18/5/2020

Writing – Fact File Animals Worksheet

Fact File – Animals

Classification

Size and Appearance

Topic

Habitat and Lifestyle

Diet and Eating Habits

Informative Writing Scaffold Worksheet

Title

Introduction –Classification

Strong Interest Fact 1

Medium Interest Fact 2

Strongest Interest Fact 3

Thunderstorms - Editing

Add editing marks to text. There are 20 errors.

A thunderstom is a storm with Thunder and Lightning There is ofen heavy rain during a thunderstorm?

Thunderstorm's happen when warm, moist air quickly mooves upwards. This causes Clouds to form and creates gusty winds heavy rain and some-times hail.

the loud sound that "thunder" makes caused by the heat of the lightning that happens befour you hear the thunder. sometimes the sound of thunder can last for severel seconds. This is because the thunder echos around the ground mountains, hills and building's.

Editing Marks:	
Capital letter	≡
End punctuation	⊙ ! ?
Insert a word	⋏
Change to lower case	/ l.c.
Take something out	℗
Check spelling	SP ⬭
New paragraph	¶

Rewrite the text correctly:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Monday: Number of the Day

4085

- Write it in words.
- 5 less.
- 20 more.
- Add 79.

- Round to the nearest 10.
- Complete the pattern, add 6: 4085, ___, ____, ____.
- Divisible by 5?
- Times by 100.

Wednesday: Number of the Day

3786

- Write it in words.
- 126 less.
- 80 more.
- Add 40.

- Round to the nearest 10.
- Complete the pattern, add 21: 3786, ___, ____, ____.
- Divisible by 10?
- Half it.

Thursday: Number of the Day

78 543

- Write it in words.
- 342 less.
- 34 more.
- Add 15.

- Round to the nearest 100.
- Complete the pattern, add 45: 78 543 ____, ____, ____.
- Divide by 100.
- Half it.

Year 4 Maths: Pre-Assessment

1. Arrange these numbers in **ascending** (smallest to largest) order:

5678	5621	5645	5690	5767

   a. _____   d._____

   b. _____   e._____

   c. _____

2. Arrange these numbers in **descending** (largest to smallest) order:

4532	4678	4351	4234	4796

   a. _____   d._____

   b. _____   e._____

   c. _____

3. Partition 3425 into its place value parts.

   3425 = _____+ _____+ _____+_____

4. Partition 480 into its place value parts.

     480 = _____+ _____+ _____

5. Round 378 to the nearest **hundred** _____.

6. Round 63 to the nearest **ten** _____.

7. What is the <u>place value</u> of the underlined digit? 45<u>6</u>7

  _____

8. What is the <u>place value</u> of the underlined digit? <u>7</u>290

  _____

9. What is the <u>place value </u>of the underlined digit? <u>1</u>0 224

  _____

10. Which number is **larger**? 7685 or 5643. _____

11. Which number is **smaller**? 5453 or 9867 _____

12. Count <u>forwards</u> by **10** starting at:

   394 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

13. Count <u>forwards</u> by **100** starting at:

   567 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

14. Count <u>backwards</u> by **10** starting at:

   248 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

15. Count <u>backwards</u> by **10** starting at:

   613 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

16. Write 6384 in words:

   _____

   _____

   _____

17. Write nine-thousand, three hundred and twenty-seven in numerals. _____

18.

   Use the **greater than** > or **less than** < symbol to make these statements true.

   a) 636 ☐ 889   b) 985 ☐ 410

   c) 1009 ☐ 10 009   d) 808 ☐ 880

Year 5/6 Maths: Pre-Assessment

1. Arrange the numbers into **ascending** (smallest to largest) order:

| 435,095 | 545,670 | 897,654 | 235,985 | 790,231 |

a._____   d._____

b._____   e._____

c._____

2. Arrange the numbers in to **descending** (largest to smallest) order:

| 652,098 | 132,312 | 189,800 | 543,789 | 346,890 |

a._____   d._____

b._____   e._____

c._____

3. Compare the two numbers:

   4531   7689

4. Compare the two numbers:

   98,987   87,234

5. What is the <u>place value</u> of zero in 2,3**0**4,342? _____

6. Round 2456 to the nearest **hundred** _____

7. Partition 10,984 into its parts.

   10,984 = _____ + _____+ _____ + _____

8. Write 34, 890 in expanded notation:

_____+ _____ + _____ + _____+ _____

9. Give the place value of each bold number.

   a. 3456**7** _____

b. **4**433 _____

c. 23**9** _____

d. 23**5** 567 _____

10.   What is the place value of **6** in 36 901?

_____

11.   Write 6384 in words:

_____

_____

_____

12.   Write nine-thousand, three hundred and twenty-seven in numerals. _____

13.   Count <u>forwards</u> by **100** starting at:

567 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

14.   Count <u>backwards</u> by **10** starting at:

248 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

15.   Count <u>backwards</u> by **100** starting at:

12 248 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

16.   Count <u>forwards</u> by **10** starting at:

94 567 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Maths – Ordering 6-digit Numbers Year 5/6

| 251 156 | 191 211 | 523 169 | 141 156 | 580 786 | 271 191 | 637 819 | 119 126 | 921 005 |
| 267 145 | 213 399 | 153 165 | 911 499 | 588 976 | 957 091 | 591 010 | 690 111 | 855 127 |

Compare and order the numbers above, from smallest to largest.

Smallest
Largest

Maths – Ordering 3,4, 5 Digit Numbers Year 4

342	11 345	4287	60 131	563	55 661	5732	9420	10 099	1342
999	2732	104	65 778	91 237	40 001	3521	88 832	27 320	942

Compare and order the numbers above, from smallest to largest.

largest

smallest

Maths – Place Value Partitioning PowerPoint Slides

Place Value – Partitioning

What is Place Value?

Place value is the value of each digit in each number.

THOUSANDS	HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
3	5	6	7

TENS OF THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
2	3	4	9	0

Review of Place Value

- Let's have a look at the number 45 739.

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 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.

45 739

$5 \times 1000 = 5000$
$3 \times 10 = 30$
$4 \times 10\,000 = 40\,000$
$9 \times 1 = 9$
$7 \times 100 = 700$

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

What is Partitioning?

Partitioning is recognising the digit in it's place holder and then splitting the number into it's place value components.

54 709

The 4 is in the thousands column.
The 0 is in the tens column.
The 9 is in the ones column.
The 5 is in the tens of thousands column.
The 7 is in the hundreds column.

How do you partition a number?

There are a few different ways to partition a number.

Method 1:

I have partitioned 265 by their place value: hundreds, tens and ones.

265 = 200 + 60 + 5

How do you partition a number?

Method 2:

I have partitioned 265 by splitting the hundreds digit into 100 and combing the 60 of the tens column with the remaining 100 to make 160. Then the 5 ones.

265 = 100 + 160 + 5

How do you partition a number?

Method 3:

I have partitioned 265 by keeping the 200 together and removing 10 from the tens column to make 50. Then, I add the left over 10 to the 5 to make 15.

265 = 200 + 50 + 15
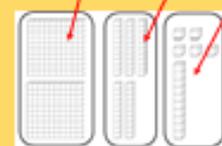
Your Turn!!

Activity 1: Complete the Complex Partitioning Worksheet.

Activity 2: Complete the Partitioning Worksheet

Maths – Complex Partitioning Worksheet

7.		
447 =	447 =	447 =
8.		
621 =	621 =	621 =
9.		
845 =	845 =	845 =
10.		
717 =	717 =	717 =

Maths – Partitioning Worksheet

Number	Draw (Thousands, Hundreds, Tens, Ones)	Partition
2389		

Number	Draw (Thousands, Hundreds, Tens, Ones)	Partition
8564		

Number	Draw (Thousands, Hundreds, Tens, Ones)	Partition
5678		

Number	Draw (Tens of thousands, Thousands, Hundreds, Tens, Ones)	Partition
34 567		

Number	Draw (Tens of thousands, Thousands, Hundreds, Tens, Ones)	Partition
98 861		

Maths – Place Value Revision Worksheet 1

In the numbers, state the value and the position of the underlined digits.

Number:	Value:	Place Value Position:
34 5̲67		
67̲ 394		
219̲		
8̲6 475		
77 23̲1		
23.56̲		
456.8̲9		
12̲8.9		
3̲ 530 345		
5 68̲7 609		
87̲.6		
567.9̲0		

Maths – Place Value Revision Worksheet 2

What is the <u>value</u> of the digit **8** in the following numbers?

84 345		238 237	
936 840		56 438	

What is the <u>position</u> of the digit **8** in the following numbers?

84 345		238 237	
936 840		56 438	

What is the <u>value</u> of the digit **9** in the following numbers?

89 785		45.93	
976 456		54.79	

What is the <u>position</u> of the digit **9** in the following numbers?

|			
89 785		45.93	
976 456		54.79	

History – Personal, Community and Social Celebrations
Year 4

Personal, Community and School Celebrations

Cut and paste the following celebrations under their correct headings.

surprise birthday party	Christmas carols in the park
grand opening of a new shop	World Teachers' Day
local writers' festival	end of school term
new baby	Grandparent's Day
Book Week parade	a cousin's wedding
community fun run	school fete

Personal, Community and School Celebrations Table
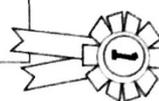
Personal Celebrations	Community Celebrations

School Celebrations

Maths – Reading and Writing 6-Digit Numbers Worksheet Year 5/6

Six-hundred and ninety-one thousand, eight-hundred and forty-two.

Five-hundred and sixty thousand, one-hundred and twenty-one.

One-hundred and seventy-one thousand, nine-hundred and thirty.

Seven-hundred and ninety-two thousand, eight hundred and seventy-six.

Four-hundred and one thousand, and forty-one.

Three-hundred and forty one thousand, three hundred and fourteen.

Nine-hundred and twenty seven thousand, eight-hundred and ninety one.

Two-hundred and eighty-one thousand, eight-hundred and nineteen.

691 842	281 819
560 121	341 314
792 876	401 041
927 891	171 930

Maths – Reading and Writing 6-Digit Numbers Worksheet Year 5/6

Word Form	Numerical Norm

Maths – Reading and Writing 4-Digit Numbers Worksheet Year 4

Two-thousand, eight-hundred and seventeen.

Three-thousand, four hundred and fifty-six.

Four-thousand and fourteen.

One-thousand, seven-hundred and nineteen.

Six-hundred, nine-hundred and eighteen.

Five-thousand, six-hundred and one.

Nine-thousand, two-hundred and seventy-eight.

Seven-thousand, nine-hundred and twenty-six.

6918	2817
5601	3456
7926	4014
9278	1719

Maths – Reading and Writing 4-Digit Numbers Worksheet Year 4

Word Form	Numerical Norm