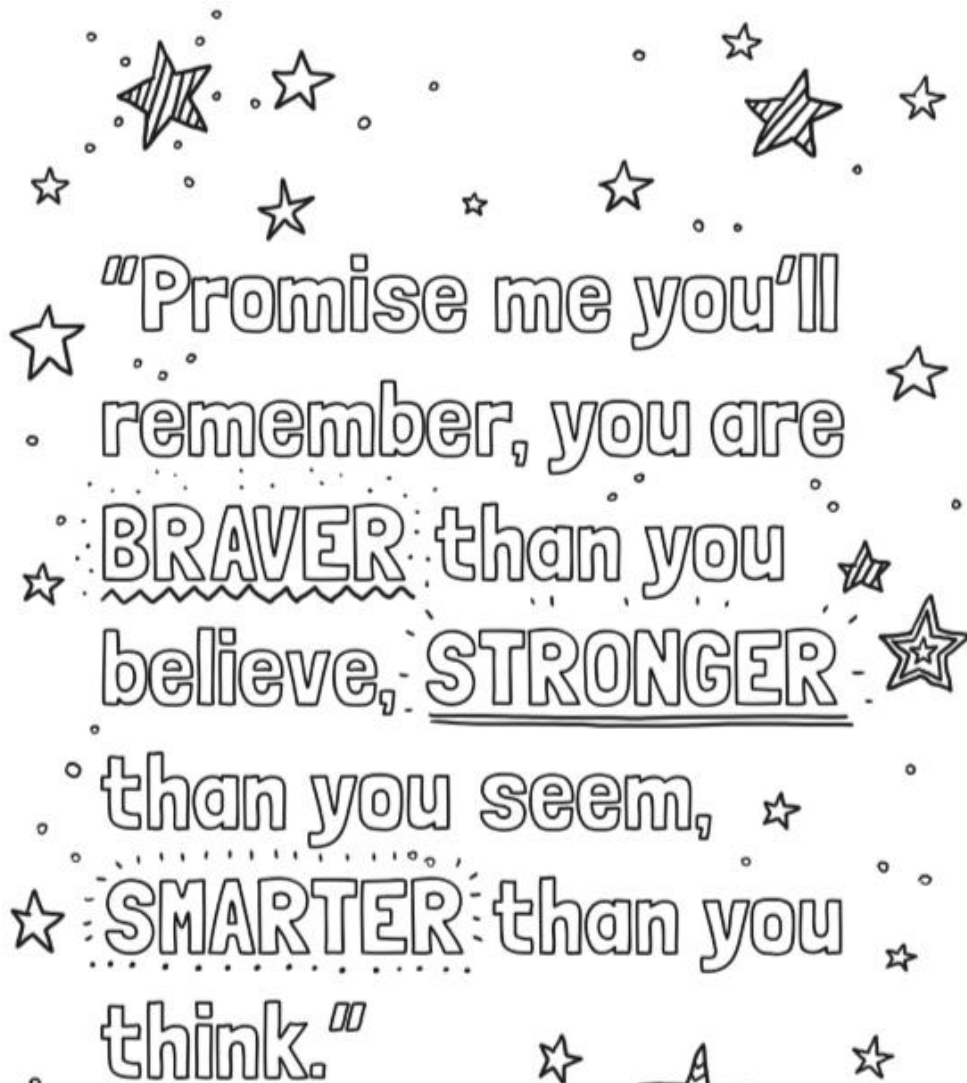# Wednesday 17th June 2020
Please refer to Monday's power point for the 'everyday' activities.

- Remember that we are not using White Rose videos at the moment as we have completed the fractions lessons.
- I love a bit of colouring so here is a quote to colour from Christopher Robin.

"Promise me you'll remember, you are BRAVER than you believe, STRONGER than you seem, SMARTER than you think."

–Christopher Robin

Maths !

- **First** complete the ten in ten arithmetic questions, I know that a lot of the time I put more questions on!
- **Grown ups** – as explained on the first slide we are out of videos so we are using a combination of Classroom secrets and White Rose resources.
- **Children** – as we have run out of videos we are going to use some of the classroom secrets power points as your introduction to lessons.
- This week is all about TIME! Some children will find this concept quite tricky, others who sometimes find Maths really tricky may find it quite easy – it sometimes happens with the Maths topics.
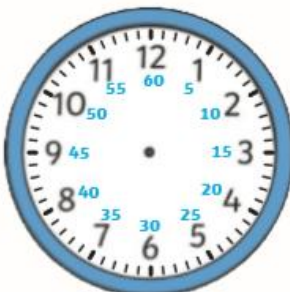- If you have a watch it would be a good idea to wear it each day, having a watch on makes it so much easier to practice telling the time.
- **Finally** check your answers and correct any mistakes, just like we do in class. You can even use a pink and green pen if you want to. (Bonus points if you find a mistake!)
- **Maths this week**
- Monday – time – five minutes – power point and practical
- Tuesday –time – five minutes – clock sheets
- <mark>Wednesday – Roman Numerals</mark>
- Thursday –time – five minutes problem solving
- Friday – challenge day!

Recap / reminder
Time facts to remember – you need to know these off by heart.

- 1 minute = 60 seconds
- 60 minutes = 1 hour
- 24 hours = 1 day   48 hours = 2 days
- 7 days = 1 week   14 days = a fortnight
- 4 weeks = 1 month
- 12 months = 1 year
- 10 years = 1 decade

Time

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

12-hour time

24-hour time

Roman numerals

analogue

digital

hours

minutes

seconds

o'clock

half past

quarter past

quarter to

midday

midnight

noon

Analogue and Digital Clocks

Minute Hand
The long hand points to the minutes past or the minutes to the hour.

Hour Hand
The short hand points to the hour. If this hand is pointing between hours, it is either past the earlier hour or to the later hour.

12:00
twelve o'clock

12:15
quarter past twelve

12:30
half past twelve

12:45
quarter to one

Time and Roman Numerals

Hours, Minutes and Seconds

There are **60 seconds** in an minute.

There are **60 minutes** in an hour.

15 in 15. I'm trying to find different mental maths formats so you don't get bored of the same thing everyday.
Today we are practicing our column addition skills. Remember to always start with the ONES and we carry to the LEFT. Remember the song 'To the left to the left'

Addition Drill

15 Problems

1)	734	2)	529	3)	870
	+ 286		+ 642		+ 232

4)	976	5)	782	6)	246
	+ 540		+ 157		+ 359

7)	528	8)	898	9)	817
	+ 197		+ 500		+ 718

10)	678	11)	365	12)	420
	+ 912		+ 265		+ 649

13)	743	14)	998	15)	725
	+ 189		+ 670		+ 358

15 in 15 answers

Addition Drill

15 Problems

1) $\begin{array}{r} 734 \\ +\ 286 \\ \hline 1020 \end{array}$

2) $\begin{array}{r} 529 \\ +\ 642 \\ \hline 1171 \end{array}$

3) $\begin{array}{r} 870 \\ +\ 232 \\ \hline 1102 \end{array}$

4) $\begin{array}{r} 976 \\ +\ 540 \\ \hline 1516 \end{array}$

5) $\begin{array}{r} 782 \\ +\ 157 \\ \hline 939 \end{array}$

6) $\begin{array}{r} 246 \\ +\ 359 \\ \hline 605 \end{array}$

7) $\begin{array}{r} 528 \\ +\ 197 \\ \hline 725 \end{array}$

8) $\begin{array}{r} 898 \\ +\ 500 \\ \hline 1398 \end{array}$

9) $\begin{array}{r} 817 \\ +\ 718 \\ \hline 1535 \end{array}$

10) $\begin{array}{r} 678 \\ +\ 912 \\ \hline 1590 \end{array}$

11) $\begin{array}{r} 365 \\ +\ 265 \\ \hline 630 \end{array}$

12) $\begin{array}{r} 420 \\ +\ 649 \\ \hline 1069 \end{array}$

13) $\begin{array}{r} 743 \\ +\ 189 \\ \hline 932 \end{array}$

14) $\begin{array}{r} 998 \\ +\ 670 \\ \hline 1668 \end{array}$

15) $\begin{array}{r} 725 \\ +\ 358 \\ \hline 1083 \end{array}$

In year three we need to tell the time on clocks using Roman Numerals. So today we are having a lesson on what Roman Numerals actually are and how to use them. Don't worry, we only need to learn up to 12.

Roman Numerals

Can you count by only using letters?

I	1	XXX	30
II	2	XL	40
III	3	L	50
IV	4	LX	60
V	5	LXX	70
VI	6	LXXX	80
VII	7	XC	90
VIII	8	C	100
IX	9	D	500
X	10	M	1,000
XX	20	MD	1,500
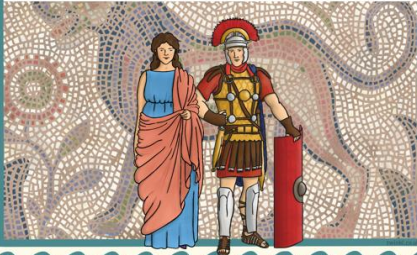
Roman Numerals

Roman numerals have survived for thousands of years and are still used today.

Roman numerals can be found on clocks, watches, sun dials, film dates, book chapters and numbering, as bullet points and as the titles of Kings, Queens or Popes.

Roman Numerals use 7 different letters to indicate numbers. Os (zeros) are not used. Bigger numbers are made by combining the letters in different ways.

The letters used are:

I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100
D	500
M	1000

We will be looking at the numbers up to 12, which only use a combination of 3 letters. Which letters can you see? Can you see any patterns?

Roman Numeral	Number
I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
IX	9
X	10
XI	11
XII	12

The main letters here are:

I, V and X

I represents **1** (or counting in 1s)

V represents **5**

X represents **10**

Roman Numeral	Number
I	1
II	2
III	3
IV	4
V	5
VI	6
VII	7
VIII	8
IX	9
X	10
XI	11
XII	12

I represents **1** (or counting in 1s)

V represents **5**

X represents **10**

How would you make the number 6 in Roman numerals?

How would you write the number 7?

How would you write the number 9?

If a smaller number symbol is followed by a larger number symbol you must subtract the small number from the large one.

For example:

$9 = 10 - 1 = $ **IX**

$4 = 5 - 1 = $ **IV**

Number List	
I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100
D	500
M	1000

If the larger number symbol is followed by a smaller number symbol you must add the two together. You also add if the two symbols are the same.

For example:

XI $= 10 + 1 = 11$

VIII $= 5 + 3 = 8$

XII $= 10 + 2 = 12$

Number List	
I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100
D	500
M	1000

The activities on the following pages get a bit trickier as they go on, but not much. Have fun working out the codes whilst practicing your Roman Numerals.

Roman Numeral Quantities

Titus is making a Roman stew called pottage. The quantities on this list of ingredients are written in Roman numerals, but Titus finds them hard to understand. Can you tell him how much of each item he needs?

Carrots	II
Potatoes	V
Leeks	X
Chunks of beef	VII
Onions	V
Tomatoes	IX
Cloves of garlic	I
Handfuls of corn	III
Mint leaves	VI

Questions:

1. How many carrots are needed?
2. How many handfuls of corn are needed?
3. How many cloves of garlic are needed?
4. How many mint leaves are needed?
5. How many tomatoes are needed?
6. How many potatoes are needed?
7. How many onions are needed?
8. How many leeks are needed?
9. How many chunks of beef are needed?

Roman Numeral Secret Codes

a	I
e	II
i	III
o	IV
u	V
t	VI
h	VII
f	VIII
g	IX
m	X
n	XI
s	XII

This secret code is written in the numbers you are used to. Use the corresponding Roman numerals to help you decipher the code.

6 7 2   10 4 5 12 2   1 6 2   6 7 2   8 1 6.

9 4   8 1 12 6   8 3 12 7 2 12!

6 7 2   12 5 11   3 12   9 1 12.

6 7 2   10 4 4 11   7 1 12   1   7 1 6.

Now think of some of your own for your partner.

Can you use the secret code to write a message to your grown ups or sibling?

Roman Numeral Secret Codes

a	I
e	II
i	III
o	IV
u	V
t	VI
h	VII
f	VIII
g	IX
m	X
n	XI
s	XII

This secret code is written in the numbers you are used to. Use the corresponding Roman numerals to help you decipher the code.

10 1 6 7 12   3 12   8 5 11.

3   9 4 6   1   6 1 11   3 11   6 7 2   12 5 11.

6 7 2   12 6 1 9 2   3 12   12 2 6.

3   1 10   11 4 6   12 7 4 5 6 3 11 9!

Now think of some of your own for your partner.

Tomorrow we are looking at the time on Roman Numeral clocks. The numbers are in the same place, just written as Roman Numerals.

Roman Numeral sums – these use numbers up to 20. Can you write your own Roman Numeral sums for a sibling or grown up to complete?

Adding Denarius - Roman Coins

twinkl

Name: .... Date: ....

Add up the Roman coins and write the answers in Roman numbers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX

XII + V =   XIX + I =

III + IX =   X + VII =

XV + IV =   IV + XVI =

II + X =   I + XVII =

XVII + II =   IV + VI =

VI + VII =   IX + XI =

Advanced Roman Numerals

XII + IV =

twinkl

Roman Numeral code answers

Roman Numeral Quantities

Questions:

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

Roman Numeral Secret Codes!

The mouse ate the fat.

Go fast fishes!

The sun is gas.

The moon has a hat.

Roman Numeral Secret Codes!

Maths is fun.

I got a tan in the sun.

The stage is set.

I am not shouting!

Wednesday English : Reading Comprehension

Read the following non-chronological report about teeth and answer the questions on the next slide.

Name: .... Date:...

Read the following non-chronological report about teeth.

Open Wide!

Teeth under the spotlight:

Teeth! We are all born with them and most of us still have them throughout our lives. But for a few people, looking after their teeth properly is just too much trouble. Perhaps they have bad habits or they are frightened of the dentist. In this report, we will look down the throat of some of the disasters that dentist drill down into every day of the week. Is there a way to prevent this decaying situation?

Drilling down to the root of the problem:

One of the most common problems dentists have told us about is when their patients do not look after their teeth properly. Most people probably know that you should brush your teeth twice a day. However, you have to brush them properly. Dentists, who try hard to teach their patients how to brush, often see the results of bad brushing habits. A patient who brushes too hard will damage their gums and also wear down the enamel on their teeth – the rock-solid white coating on each tooth. Those who use an old toothbrush, and people who don't spend enough time brushing, may fail to clean their teeth properly. This can cause many problems.

Filling you in on tooth disease:

Even though teeth are made from the strongest substance in the human body (enamel), damage can happen over long periods of time. If teeth are not cleaned, and cleaned thoroughly, plaque forms on their surfaces. Plaque, a sticky substance, is a build-up of microorganisms that feed on the left-over food. These tiny creatures leave behind acids which then cause tiny holes, called cavities, in the teeth. Eventually the damage worsens, causing teeth to crumble and decay. When a dentist spots these holes, one answer may be to fill them (by painful drilling and filling) or to extract the tooth completely. Once an adult tooth is lost, another one will not grow to replace it. This can leave an unsightly gap, or the hole may need to be closed with an expensive false tooth. So, the message coming out of our mouths is loud and clear:

Look after your teeth!

Non-chronological report – teeth comprehension

Use the report to answer the following questions.

1. Here is a section of text from the first paragraph. <u>Underline</u> a pun that the writer has used to add humour.

   In this report, we will look down the throat of some of the disasters that dentist drill down into every day of the week. Is there a way to prevent this decaying situation?

2. What reasons does the author give for people not looking after their teeth? Tick two.

   ☐ People are too busy to go to the dentist.   ☐ People have got into bad habits.

   ☐ People enjoy going to the dentist.   ☐ Dentist will drill down into their teeth.

   ☐ People are scared of the dentist.

3. Read the second paragraph. Some people brush their teeth twice a day, but they still have problems with their teeth? Explain why.

   ....

   ....

   ....

4. Find and explain the meaning of 'plaque'.

   ....

   ....

5. What are 'cavities'? What two things may happen if a dentist discovers them?

   ....

   ....

   ....

6. Read the third paragraph. What is it mainly about? Tick one:

   ☐ False teeth.   ☐ Dentists enjoy giving fillings.

   ☐ Removing bad teeth because of decay.   ☐ How teeth can become damaged over time by plaque.

   ☐ Looking after your teeth.

1. Here is a section of text from the first paragraph. <u>Underline</u> a pun that the writer has used to add humour.

   *In this report, we will look **<u>down the throat</u>** of some of the disasters that dentist **<u>drill down</u>** into every day of the week. Is there a way to prevent this **<u>decaying</u>** situation?*

2. What reasons does the author give for people not looking after their teeth. Tick two.

   People enjoy going to the dentist.
   People have got into bad habits.

3. Read the second paragraph. Some people brush their teeth twice a day, but they still have problems with their teeth? Explain why:

   People may not brush their teeth correctly – they may brush too hard damaging their gums and wearing down the enamel on their teeth. They may also be using an old tooth brush or failing to brush their teeth for long enough.

4. Find and explain the meaning of 'plaque'.

   Plaque is a sticky substance which is the result of a build-up of microorganisms that feed on left-over food when teeth are not brushed correctly.

5. What are 'cavities'? What two things may happen if a dentist discovers them?

   Cavities are tiny holes which form in the teeth. They can be drilled and filled or, in severe cases, they may be removed.

6. Read the third paragraph. What is it mainly about? Tick one:

   Looking after your teeth.

Optional extras

Create a poster that could be displayed in your local dentist to tell children all about their teeth and how to take care of them.
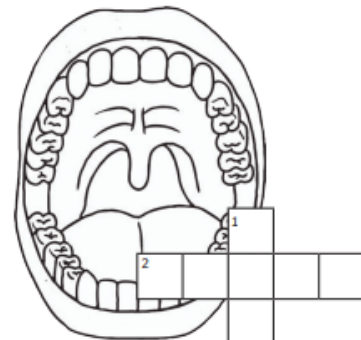
Or

Complete the crossword below using the knowledge gained from al the reading and information you have looked at this week.

An Amazing Fact a Day

All About Teeth
Use the clues to fill in and solve the puzzle below.

Across
2. Teeth used for grinding and chewing. (5)
4. A liquid found in the mouth. (6)
5. A type of tooth used for ripping and tearing. (6)
7. This person checks your teeth. (7)
9. The dentist might put one of these in a tooth, which has a hole. (7)
11. A type of molar tooth right at the back of the mouth and are often the last teeth to appear. (6)
12. Your first set of teeth - you have 20. (4)

Down
1. A layer of bacteria on your teeth - it can lead to decay. (6)
3. Very small, form plaque and live in your mouth. (8)
6. Type of tooth used for biting and cutting. (6)
8. A hole in a tooth. (6)
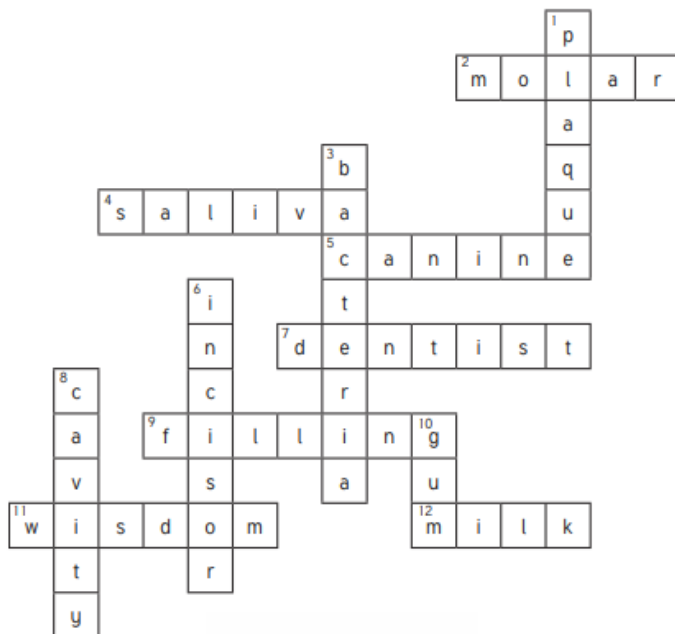10. This is pink and surrounds the bottom part of the tooth. (3)
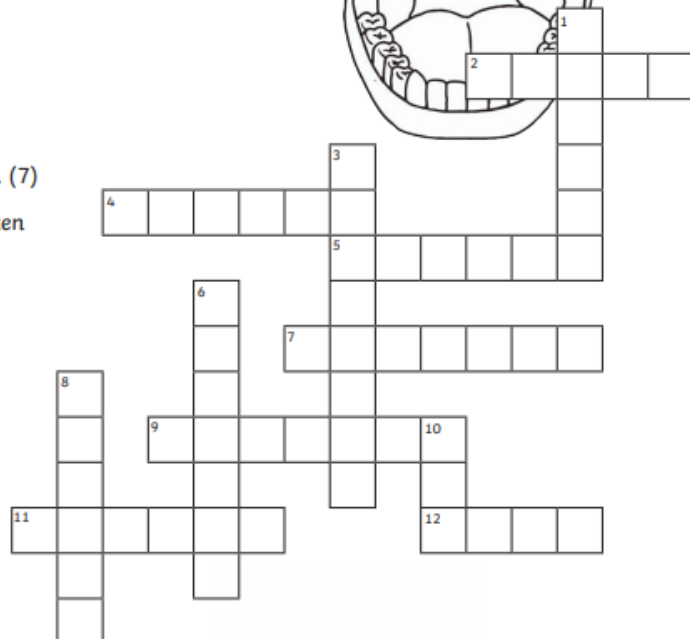
All About Teeth **Answers**

Across

2. molar
4. saliva
5. canine
7. dentist
9. filling
11. wisdom
12. milk

Down

1. plaque
3. bacteria
6. incisor
8. cavity
10. gum

								p	
						m	o	l	a	r
								a	
				b				q	
s	a	l	i	v	a			u	
				c	a	n	i	n	e
	i			t					
	n		d	e	n	t	i	s	t
c		c		r					
a	f	i	l	l	i	n	g		
v		s		a		u			
w	i	s	d	o	m	m	i	l	k
t		r							
y									

It's Well being Wednesday!

- This week, can you think about all of the different mindful and well being activities that we have looked at over the past few weeks?

- Then draw or write them in the speech bubble. You can then save this to use when you need to relax or take some time out.