Tuesday 7th July
Daily activities

If we'd all have been in school as normal, we would have taken part in a Key Stage 2 sports day, which I know many of you would have thoroughly enjoyed-especially those of you that are sporty or super competitive or both! Throughout this week's home learning you will find an <u>optional</u> activity which has a sporty theme-enjoy!

Have you had chance to take part in the Virtual Sports Day which Stuart, Charlie and James (Your Sport) have organised? If not, why not get involved this week? The rules, instructional videos, record sheets and certificate can be found by following this link: http://www.howleygrange.co.uk/page/detail/virtual-sports-day

Activity 5 + 6, Balance Left + Right Foot

This activity measures balance on both your left and right leg. Find a space on a flat surface and lift a leg off the floor and see how long you can balance on one leg for. You need a score for both left and right.

Bronze– 10 seconds

Silver – 45 seconds

Gold – 1 minute 30 +

Activity 7, Jumping Jacks

A jumping jack is a physical jumping exercise performed by jumping to a position with the legs spread wide and the hands going overhead. Then returning to a position with your feet together and arms at your sides.

Bronze - 20 Jumping jacks
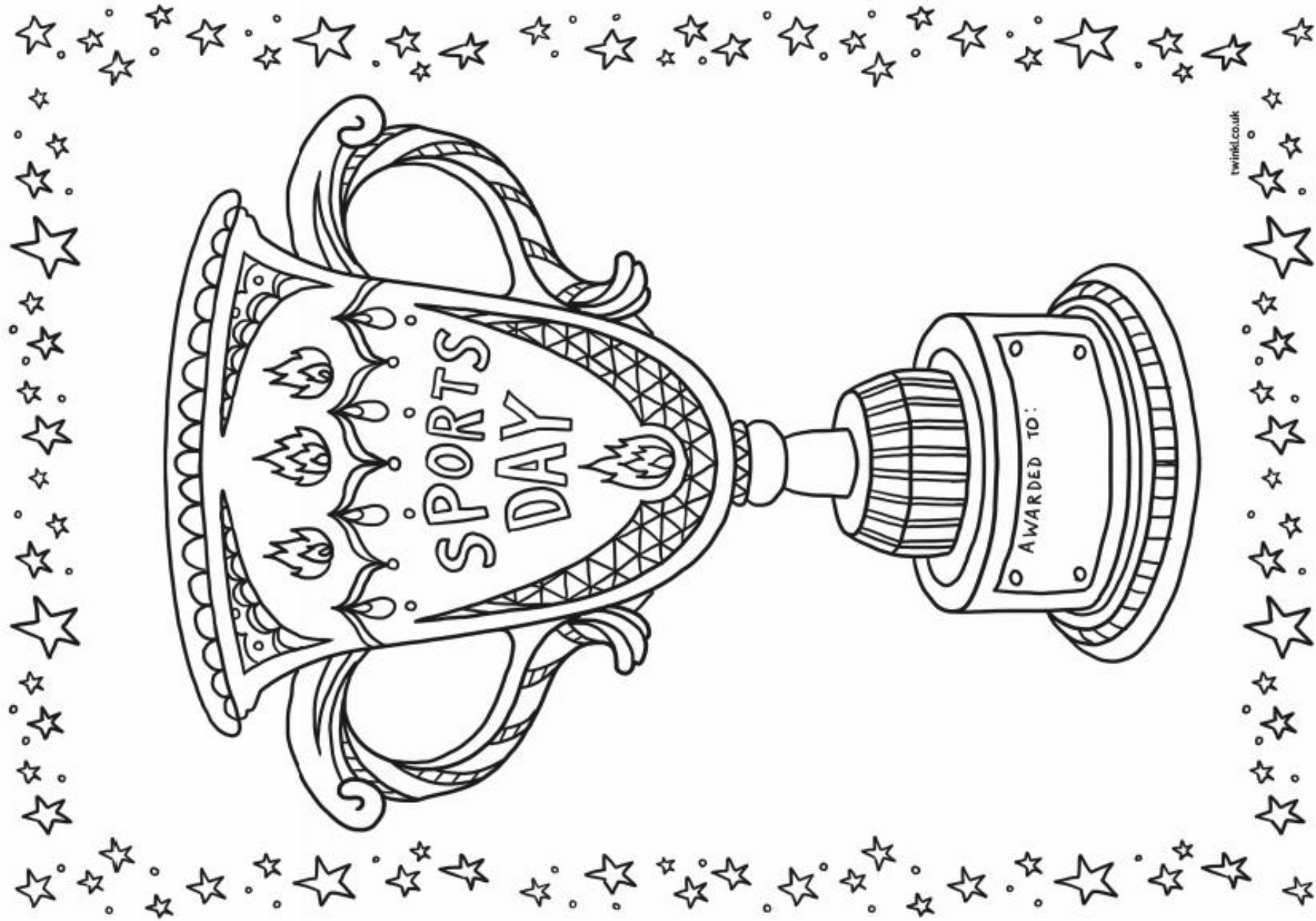
Silver - 50 Jumping jacks

Gold - 100 Jumping jacks

Some of the teachers will also be taking part so watch this space...

Optional 'sporty' extra

SPORTS DAY

AWARDED TO:

Reading at home

You should still be aiming to read for **at least 20 minutes everyday**.

If you're running out of reading material at home, there are lots of books that you can read or listen to online for free! Two websites we would recommend to do this are: https://readon.myon.co.uk/ and https://stories.audible.com/start-listen

Remember, you can now take Accelerated Reader quizzes from home by using this link Howley Grange Renaissance at home and logging on as usual using your username and password.

To check that the book you are reading has a quiz, you can check it using on Accelerated Reader Bookfinder. It's okay to read books which haven't got a quiz – just keep a record of what you have read.

Keep reading and exploring new worlds and adventures!
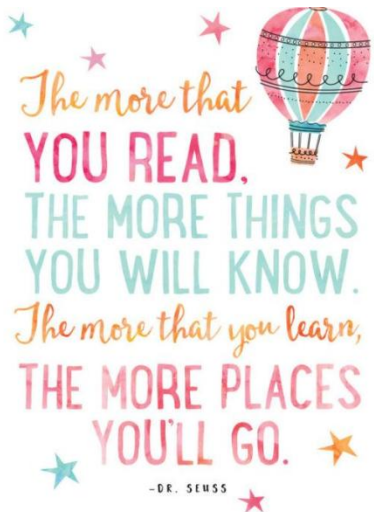
English

W.A.L.T: apply our knowledge of Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar.

- On slides 11, 12 and 13 there are some SPaG revision mats for you to have a go at to check that you still understand some of the concepts you've learned so far.

- They are starred-attempt the star which you usually start on in English-if you're finding it too easy or too hard you can always choose a different starred sheet.

- The worksheets are <u>very</u> similar so we <u>do not </u>want you to do all three-our expectation is that you try and complete <u>one.</u>

- You may choose to print it out (if that is an option available to you) and write on the sheet or alternatively, you may write down the answers in your English homework book or on paper that you have at home. Even if you print it out, you may still need to write extended answers on paper instead of squashing them up.

- On the following slides there are some learning reminders/helpful hints which you may need to look back at to help you complete your worksheet-<u>you do not need to print them-they have not been designed to be printed.</u>

- As always, answers can be found at the end of this presentation (no cheating though!)

Adverb

Adverbs describe a verb, adjective, another adverb or a whole sentence and usually end in 'ly'.

Examples:
She laughed loudly.
We are always told to eat healthily.

Adjective

Adjectives describe a noun.

Examples:
The cheese was rather smelly!
The pancakes were hot and delicious.

Verb

Verbs can be action words, e.g. dancing, to think or said. They can also show a state of being, e.g. is, am, was or were. Every sentence needs to include a verb.

Examples:
She ran to school.
They had a really good time talking to each other.

Conjunction

Conjunctions join sentences or clauses.

Examples:
The sweets were sour but tasty.
I used my banknote because I had no change.

Pronoun

Pronouns take the place of a noun.

Examples:
I bought a pet tortoise.
She played football every week.

Noun

Nouns are people, places, things or animals.

Examples:
My teacher wears a tie in school every day.

Proper Noun

Proper nouns are the names of specific people, things and places. They always start with a capital letter.

Examples:
I am going to Germany with Alice on Friday.

Determiner

Determiners tell you whether something is known or unknown.

Example:
I put the spoon down on a table.
That team has some big players.

Preposition

Prepositions are **where** or **when** something is in relation to something else. Usually followed by a **noun**.

Examples:

He looks ~~inside~~ the box that was ~~beside~~ the door.

Fronted Adverbial

A word, phrase or clause placed at the beginning of a sentence to give more information about the action in the main clause. They must be followed by a comma: Like a speeding bullet, Before lunch, Beyond the mountains,

fronted adverbial

In the **morning,** **the** **excited**

determiner | noun | verb | preposition | adjective

family **were** **going** **on** **their**

co-ordinating conjunction

holiday **so** **they** **went** **to**

adverb | pronoun

bed **early.**

fronted adverbial

Menacingly, **the** **savage**

adverb | determiner | adjective

beast **lurked** **in** **the** **shadows**

noun | pronoun | verb | preposition

but **no one** **noticed.**

co-ordinating conjunction

Their

Their is a possessive determiner.
It shows that something belongs to one person or more than one person.

There

There refers to a place or position.

they're

They're is a contraction of 'they are'.

To

To is a preposition.
It is used with a destination or verb to show direction.

2wo Two

Two is the number 2.

Too

Too is an adverb.
It means the same as 'in addition to', 'also' or to show an excess of something.

wear

'wear' is a verb.
It used for something that is on someone as clothing, decoration or protection.
It can also be used for something that is being damaged over time.

where

'where' can be used as an adverb or a conjunction.
It is used to ask questions about a location or to mention the place something is happening.

were

'were' is a verb.
It is the plural past tense form of the verb 'be'.

twinkl
visit twinkl.com

Remember: homophones/near homophones are words which sound the same/similar but have different meanings and different spellings.

10

a

Add the correct pronoun to the sentence:

Rita loved walking on the beach because _____ loved to explore in the caves.

b

Look at the pairs of words within the brackets. Circle the correct word to fit the sentence:

(They/There) was a sudden rainstorm so the children ran inside for (their/there) coats.

c

Circle the TWO determiners in this sentence.

The dog barked at a cat.

d

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled up an adjective that he uses to describe his favourite teacher. Can you help him to unjumble it?

rgican

e

Change these adjectives into adverbs. The first one is done for you.

happy – happily

sleepy – _____

messy – _____

f

Underline the fronted adverbial in this sentence:

With much enthusiasm, the children made a gigantic sandcastle.

a

Add the correct pronouns to the sentence:

Rita heard a grunting noise from inside the cave, which made _____ shudder. There was definitely something inside _____.

b

Look at the choices of words within the brackets. Circle the correct word to fit the sentence:

(They/There) was a sudden rainstorm so the children ran inside for (their/there) coats. They decided that they might need umbrellas (two/to/too).

c

Circle the THREE determiners in this sentence.

The two dogs barked at a cat.

d

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled two adjectives that he uses to describe his favourite teacher. Can you help him to unjumble them?

rgican

yldreifn

e

Change these adjectives into adverbs.

sleepy – _____

messy – _____

simple – _____

f

Re-arrange this sentence so that it has a fronted adverbial. Don't forget the correct punctuation.

The children made a gigantic sandcastle with much enthusiasm.

a

Add the correct pronouns to the sentence:

Rita heard a grunting noise from inside the cave, which made _____ shudder. There was definitely something inside _____.

Now write another sentence to carry on the story with an example of a different pronoun. Circle the pronoun you have used.

b

Look at the choices of words within the brackets. Circle the correct word to fit the sentence:

(They/There) was a sudden rainstorm so the children ran inside for (their/there) coats. They decided that they might need umbrellas (two/to/too), which (where/were) hung up in the hallway.

c

Circle ALL the determiners in this sentence.

The two dogs barked at a cat, which ran down an alley.

d

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled two adjectives that he uses to describe his favourite teacher. All the letters from the two words are muddled together. Can you help him to unjumble them?

rficadylnreign

e

Change these adjectives into adverbs.

frantic – _____

messy – _____

simple – _____

f

Write a sentence about this scene that has a fronted adverbial. Don't forget the correct punctuation.

Maths

JULY MATHS MASTERS

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Have fun doing a Maths question a day!		1 One quarter of a number is 15, what was the original number?	2 How many faces does a triangular prism have? Can you accurately draw one?	3 What is 12,376 rounded to the nearest 10? Nearest 100?	4 49 + 46 = 815. Is this right? Why?	5 What is half of 90? How does this help find half of 900?
6 What are the factors of 36?	7 Is 3 × 12 the same as 6 × 6? How do you know?	8 What is today's date in Roman Numerals?	9 What is 2.7 + 1.1? How did you work it out?	10 What is double 42? So what is double 4200?	11 What do you call an 7-sided shape? Can you draw one?	12 How many ways can you make £1.13?
13 How many months have 31 days? Which months are there?	14 Write these numbers in words: 11,542 1,761	15 List all the multiples of 7 between 30 and 70.	16 How many lines of symmetry does a regular octagon have?	17 What's bigger: 120 – 45 or 110 - 45? How do you know?	18 If I have £10 and I spent £5.43 and then £1.78, how much change do I have?	19 What is three quarters of 60? Can you draw it to help?
20 Describe how to find the missing number in this calculation: □ × 7 = 770	21 What is the area of a rectangle that measures 3m by 7m?	22 What's longer – 34m or 340cm? How do you know?	23 What numbers can you make with the digits 5, 4, 1, 8?	24 What number is missing in the sequence? How do you know? 30, 60, ___, 120.	25 Put these numbers in descending order: 789, 978, 987, 798, 879.	26 What time does this clock say?
27 What is 41 + 64? What other sums can you write which give the same answer?	28 What is the total of 67, 34, 19, 70?	29 If s divided by 3 is 12, what is the value of s? How do you know?	30 Calculate 5 × 12. Write other calculations which give the same product	31 **TRICKY QUESTION:** How many minutes from 9:15am to 3:15pm?	**Challenge yourself to talk to the people at home and show off what you know!**	

Another battle between 4GA and 4EW starts today at 11A.M. Remember you can play in any game type and the band (4EW OR 4GA) with the most collective correct answers when the battle finishes on the 14.07.2020 is the winner! We each want our classes to win! The race is on!!

We understand that you may not be able to get involved online and are practising your tables in other ways e.g. completing paper booklets, chanting them, saying them as you go up the stairs etc. -that is absolutely fine too!

But if you are able to get involved, we'd love as many of you to do so as possible.

Have you played in Studio yet?
If yes, what's your current rock status? What's your current studio speed?

Keep going! Aim for the top 10 on that leader board next week.

Have you had chance to play in Garage yet?

Remember, every question you get right is 10 coins for your class!
4EW v 4GA: which class will win?

We understand that you may not be able to get involved online and are practising your tables in other ways e.g. completing paper booklets, chanting them, saying them as you go up the stairs etc. -that is absolutely fine too!

But if you are able to get involved, we'd love as many of you to do so as possible.

GARAGE
Teacher Set

STUDIO
12 x 12
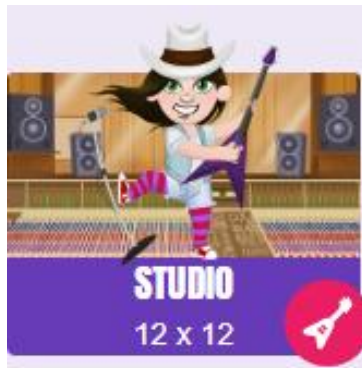
Aim to spend 15 minutes each day practising your times tables and associated division facts- we don't mind how you do it but we don't want you to forget them as they will help you for the rest of your lives!

10-4-10

Complete in the same way as we do in school. Aim to complete as many questions as you can in 10 minutes. Miss them out if you're spending too long thinking about how to tackle them. You do not need to write the question. Only show your workings if you need to. You should use the squares in your Maths homework book as this will help you set out any written methods.

10 – 4 – 10 Standard Questions		Extension Questions	
1	1000 less than 1900.	11	A train travels at 78 miles per hour. How far does it travel in 3 hours?
2	72 Apples are shared equally into bags of 12. How many bags are needed?	12	17 ducks each lay 3 eggs. How many eggs is that altogether?
3	3 x 5 x 8	13	45 x 10 = 500- ____
4	____ x 12= 60	14	An alien has 7 arms. How many arms would 21 similar aliens have?
5	What is half of 100 ÷ 5?	15	What needs to be subtracted from the calculation 9 x 8 to leave 50?
6	8.5 + ___= 10	16	3 – two thirds=
7	341 x 1=	17	Multiply the number of days in one whole week by the number of hours in a day.
8	8 x 70 =	18	An astronaut takes 3 pieces of fruit for every day of a 3 week voyage to the moon and back. How many pieces of fruit is that?
9	98 x 0=	19	Three children have 75 marbles between them. If one child has 21 marbles and the other two children have the same amount of marbles as each other, how many marbles do they have each?
10	5,687 + 982=	20	How much bigger is 8 x 8 than 7 x 7?

W.A.L.T: round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000.

• Today, we're building upon what we did yesterday-if you didn't get around to doing yesterday's maths-you should go back to yesterday's presentation first.

• Read the slides that follow this one. There will be things for you to think about on each slide-Mr Pepper has put the maths into a situation which you may be able to relate to.

• Once you have read the slides, you will then find a worksheet for you to have a go at. The tasks are starred. Start with the task that has the star you often start on, in maths, and then you can always continue on if you feel confident but **do not** pressure yourself to. You may wish to print out the worksheet or alternatively you could jot down the answers on paper that you have.

• As you're used to by now, the answers are at the end of today's presentation-no cheating though!

The same cinema model idea applies today, but we're going to focus on rounding to the nearest 100. (Our cinema is going to have to be pretty big!)

If all of the answers yesterday (when we rounded to the nearest 10) ended with a single zero, then think what today's answers are all going to look like!

The same cinema model idea applies today, but we're going to focus on rounding to the nearest 100. (Our cinema is going to have to be pretty big!)

If all of the answers yesterday (when we rounded to the nearest 10) ended with a single zero, then think what today's answers are all going to look like!

- Lets focus on the exits to our cinema more than every single seat, and lets focus on the seats where one person moves to the left, and the next person moves to the right.

- My first thought is about the number 5. Number 5 is a key number when rounding.

0   5   10
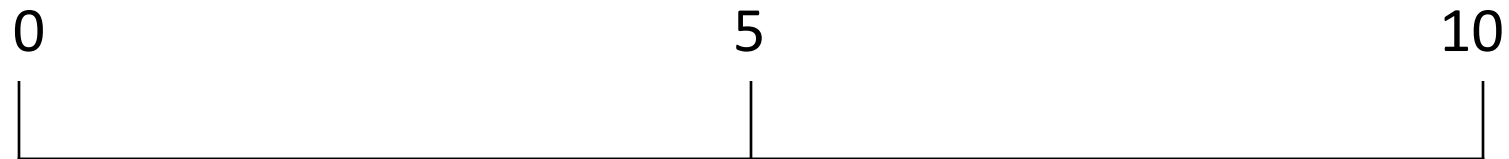
- When rounding to ten, numbers up to 5 but not including 5 go down to zero.

- 5 is the smallest number that round up to ten.

- Now that we're rounding to the nearest hundred, the middle number is 50. (There's still that special 5.)

0   50   100
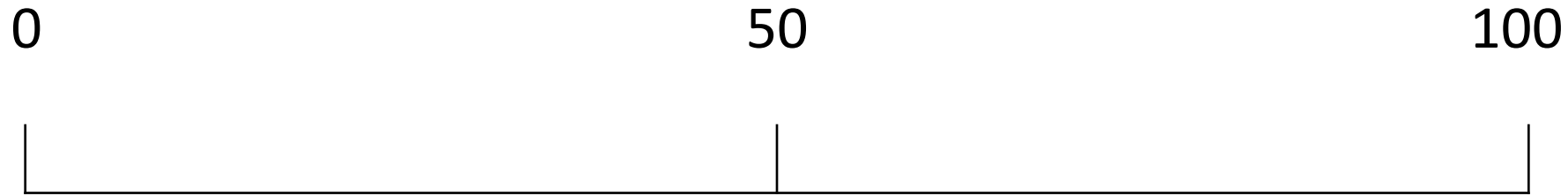
- When rounding to 100, numbers up to 50 but not including 50 go down to zero.
- 50 is the smallest number that rounds up to one hundred.

- There's little more teaching here, other than for you to go back and spot the "5, 50" middle number pattern if you haven't already.
- The next slide is a picture of this again, a little like the cinema but with less detail of every seat, just the important numbers.
- Notice that the numbers are rounding "TO THE NEAREST 100, NOT JUST TO 100." (I've known some children round every number to 100 or 0. Try not to do this! ☺

Here's the cinema idea for rounding to the nearest 100. Numbers ending in 49 move to the left, and numbers 50 or bigger move to the right.
Numbers that end in 00 stay where they are as they are already a multiple of 100.
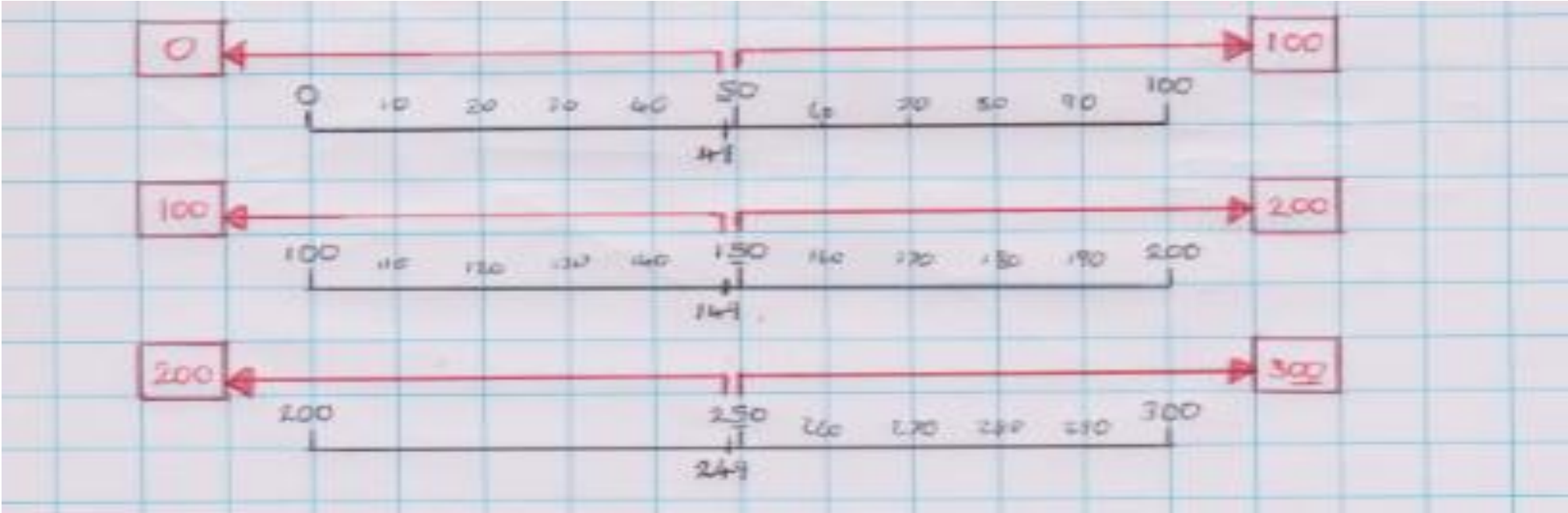
Here's the cinema with all of the chairs in one long row again. (Silly for a cinema, I know.)
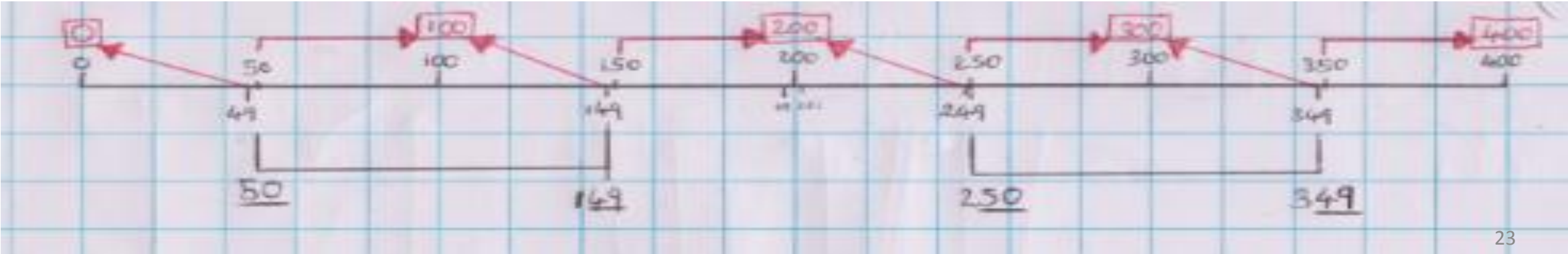
Notice now that we have the patterns that:

- Numbers that end in 1 to 49 move to the nearest multiple of 100 to the left.

- Numbers that end in 50 to 99 move to the nearest multiple of 100 to the right.

- Numbers that already end in 00 stay where they are.

The same rules apply when rounding to any given number.

W.I.L.F:

▸ Use your knowledge of place value.

▸ Find the digit that is in the place you are being asked to round to. (Label the columns).

▸ Look at the digit one place to the right of the number you are being asked to round to.

▸ If the number is **5** or **more** the number is rounded up.

▸ If the number is **less than 5**, the number is rounded down.

An example:

▸ Round the number 134 to the nearest 100.

▸ Underline the digit that is in the column we are being asked to round to. <u>1</u>34

▸ Circle the digit one place to the right, this is the one that tells us if it has be rounded up or down. 1<u>(3)</u>4

▸ Does the number need to be rounded up or down? What is the number when rounded?

3 is less than 5 so the number is rounded

100 (the one hundred stays the same and the number in the circle and the rest become 0's)
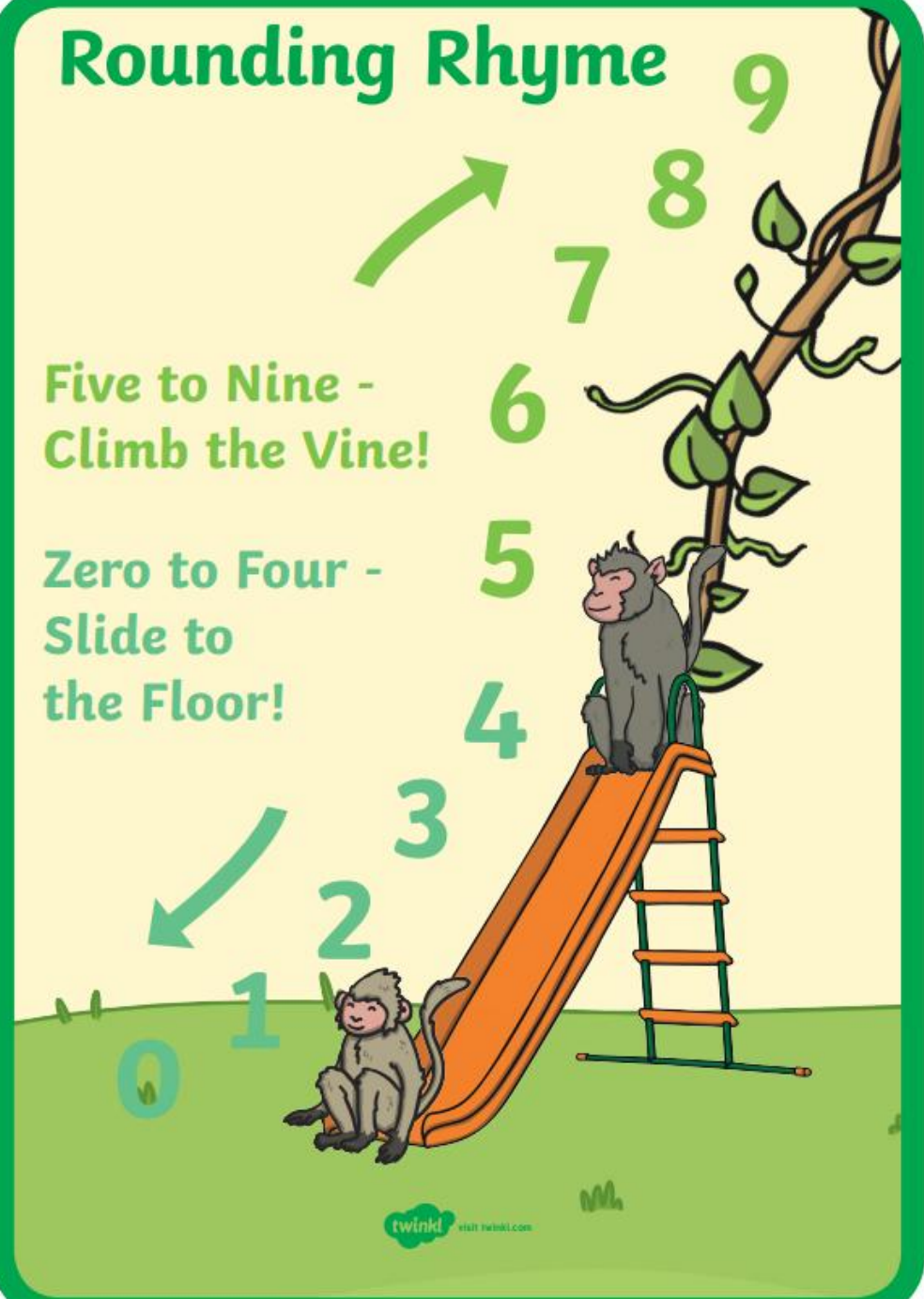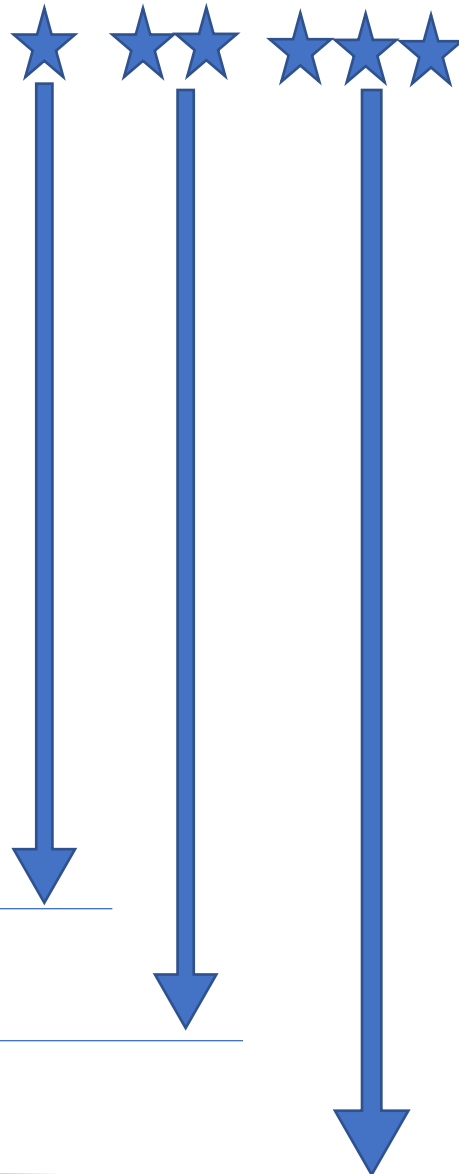
Have a go at rounding these numbers to the nearest 100.
(to the nearest multiple of 100.)

A	3	rounds to	
B	10	rounds to	
C	40	rounds to	
D	50	rounds to	
E	49	rounds to	
G	99	rounds to	
H	148	rounds to	
I	241	rounds to	
J	177	rounds to	
K	250	rounds to	
L	385	rounds to	
M	777	rounds to	
N	951	rounds to	
O	1011	rounds to	
P	1901	rounds to	
Q	3549	rounds to	
R	9960	rounds to	

★★★

S) Rounding to the nearest 100, what is the largest number that will round to 300? _____

T) Rounding to the nearest 100, what is the smallest number that will round to 300?

_____

Answers

Year 4 Summer Term 2 SPaG Mat 1 **Answers** ①

a
Add the correct pronoun to the sentence:

Rita loved walking on the beach because **she** loved to explore in the caves.

b
Look at the pairs of words within the brackets. Circle the correct word to fit the sentence:

(They,/**There**) was a sudden rainstorm so the children ran inside for (**their**/there) coats.

c
Circle the TWO determiners in this sentence.

(The) dog barked at (a) cat.

d
Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled up an adjective that he uses to describe his favourite teacher. Can you help him to unjumble it?

rgican

caring

e
Change these adjectives into adverbs. The first one is done for you.

happy – happily

sleepy – **sleepily**

messy – **messily**

f
Section 6
Underline the fronted adverbial in this sentence:

With much enthusiasm, the children made a gigantic sandcastle.

Year 4 Summer Term 2 SPaG Mat **Answers**

a

Add the correct pronouns to the sentence:

Rita heard a grunting noise from inside the cave, which made **her** shudder. There was definitely something inside **it**.

b

Look at the choices of words within the brackets. Circle the correct word to fit the sentence:

(They/(There)) was a sudden rainstorm so the children ran inside for ((their)/there) coats. They decided that they might need umbrellas (two/to/(too)).

c

Circle the THREE determiners in this sentence.

(The)(two) dogs barked at(a)cat.

d

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled two adjectives that he uses to describe his favourite teacher. Can you help him to unjumble them?

rgican
caring

yldreifn
friendly

e

Change these adjectives into adverbs.

sleepy – **sleepily**

messy – **messily**

simple – **simply**

f

Re-arrange this sentence so that it has a fronted adverbial. Don't forget the correct punctuation.

The children made a gigantic sandcastle with much enthusiasm.

With much enthusiasm, the children made a gigantic sandcastle.

Year 4 Summer Term 2 SPaG Mat **Answers**

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a

Add the correct pronouns to the sentence:

Rita heard a grunting noise from inside the cave, which made **her** shudder. There was definitely something inside **it**.

Now write another sentence to carry on the story with an example of a different pronoun. Circle the pronoun you have used.

Accept any sentence with another example of a pronoun, e.g. Bravely, (she) tip-toed towards the noise.

---

b

Look at the choices of words within the brackets. Circle the correct word to fit the sentence:

(They/(There)) was a sudden rainstorm so the children ran inside for ((their)/there) coats. They decided that they might need umbrellas (two/to/(too)), which (where/(were)) hung up in the hallway.

---

c

Circle ALL the determiners in this sentence.

(The)(two) dogs barked at(a)cat, which ran down(an)alley.

---

d

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled two adjectives that he uses to describe his favourite teacher. All the letters from the two words are muddled together. Can you help him to unjumble them?

rficadylnreign

caring

friendly

---

c

Change these adjectives into adverbs.

frantic – **frantically**

messy – **messily**

simple – **simply**

---

f

Write a sentence about this scene that has a fronted adverbial. Don't forget the correct punctuation.

Accept any sensible sentence with a fronted adverbial marked with a comma, e.g.

**With much enthusiasm, the children made a gigantic sandcastle.**

10-4-10 Answers

	Standard 10-4-10.			Extension questions:	
1	1000 less than 1900.	900	11	A train travels at 78 miles per hour. How far does it travel in 3 hours?	234 miles. 3 x 70 = 210, and 3 x 8 = 24, so 210 + 24 = 234.
2	72 Apples are shared equally into bags of 12. How many bags are needed?	6 x 12 = 72. 72 ÷ 12 = 6.	12	17 ducks each lay 3 eggs. How many eggs is that altogether?	51 eggs. (3 x 10) + (3 x 7) = 30 + 21 = 51.
3	3 x 5 x 8	120	13	45 x 10 = 500- ____	50. 45 x 10 = 450 500-450= 50.
4	____ x 12= 60	5	14	An alien has 7 arms. How many arms would 21 similar aliens have?	7 x 21 = 147.
5	What is half of 100 ÷ 5?	100 ÷ 5 = 20. 20 ÷ 2 = 10.	15	What needs to be subtracted from the calculation 9 x 8 to leave 50?	22
6	8.5 + ___= 10	1.5	16	3 – two thirds=	7 thirds or 3 whole ones and 1 third.
7	341 x 1=	341	17	Multiply the number of days in one whole week by the number of hours in a day.	7 x 24 = 168. (If you did school days, the 5 x 24 = 120.)
8	8 x 70 =	7 x 8 = 56, so 70 x 8 = 560. Or you could have used short multiplication.	18	An astronaut takes 3 pieces of fruit for every day of a 3 week voyage to the moon and back. How many pieces of fruit is that?	3 x 21 = 63.
9	98 x 0=	0	19	Three children have 75 marbles between them. If one child has 21 marbles and the other two children have the same amount of marbles as each other, how many marbles do they have each?	75 – 21 = 54. 50 ÷ 2 = 25, 4 ÷ 2 = 2, 25 + 2 = 27. Check → 27 + 27 + 21 = 75.
10	5,687 + 982=	6,669	20	How much bigger is 8 x 8 than 7 x 7?	8 x 8 = 64. 7 x 7 = 49. 64 – 49 = 15.

34

Have a go at rounding these numbers to the nearest 100.
(to the nearest multiple of 100.)

A	3	rounds to	0
B	10	rounds to	0
C	40	rounds to	0
D	50	rounds to	100
E	49	rounds to	0
G	99	rounds to	100
H	148	rounds to	100
I	241	rounds to	200
J	177	rounds to	200
K	250	rounds to	300
L	385	rounds to	400
M	777	rounds to	800
N	951	rounds to	1000
O	1011	rounds to	1000
P	1901	rounds to	1900
Q	3549	rounds to	3500
R	9960	rounds to	10,000
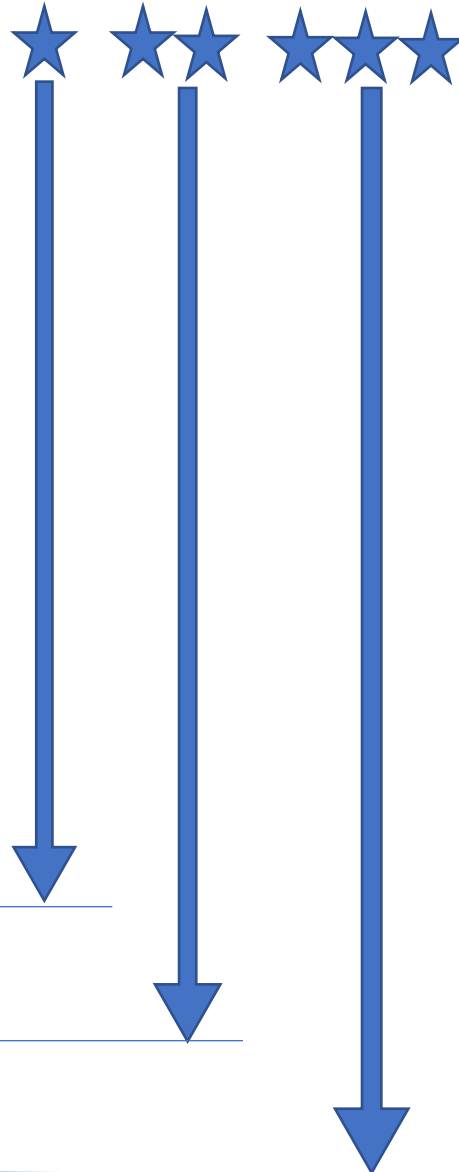
S) Rounding to the nearest 100, what is the largest number that will round to 300?   349

T) Rounding to the nearest 100, what is the smallest number that will round to 300?

     250