Hello Year 4,

So the last week of term has arrived. Woohooo!
It seems like such a long time since we've seen many of you, but it also seems like time has flown! We continue to miss those of you not in school tremendously. As always, we hope you and your families are continuing to stay safe and well and we can't wait until we are reunited-once we've all had a rest-countdown for September is well and truly on!

This week's home learning is the same format as you're used to by now-it consists of English, maths and PSHE. You will have some daily tasks, which you can work on in any order but remember to work just as neatly and just as hard as you would at school. Answers can be found at the end of the presentation (no cheating though!) so that you can self-mark.
The message we're continuing to send to you all, including your adults, is: do what you can, when you can. It is really important that if your adults are telling you do some home learning that you have a go as it will keep your mind busy; make sure you don't forget anything you've already worked so hard to learn and it will also make it easier when you come back to school.

If you run out of things to do, you can do things that interest you or that you like to do as well as make time to relax! Please be kind to yourselves and each other. If you're desperate for more structured activities, you could always look back at the previous presentations and do anything you didn't get round to or build on what you did as well as visit websites such as: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/levels/zbr9wmn or https://classroom.thenational.academy/subjects-by-year/year-4 where you'll continue to find lessons which you can engage with.

Your adults should have received a parent mail by now explaining the following-but just in case they haven't-if you haven't already sent in some of your favourite pieces of work (via the school email address: info@howley.dudley.sch.uk or directly to the office) we would love to see some of what you've been up to, if you don't send it before the summer holidays you can bring it in in September, if you wish but there is absolutely no pressure to do so.

We want you all to know that although we don't get to see and teach many of you every day...we are still thinking about you and miss you lots. Stay positive and keep smiling.

Best wishes,
Miss Adams, Miss Williams, Mr Guest, Mr Pepper (as he's done the maths again) & Mrs Layton-Boffey.

P.S. Keep a look out for some of the staff having a go at the Virtual Sports Day in school! If it doesn't make it to the website and a screen in your house-don't worry- we'll try and show you all in September! We had such fun and I'm sure you saw us not taking ourselves too seriously and laughing with each other-so important right now. Miss Lewis said that I (Miss Williams) looked like an aeroplane coming into land (when I was doing the one leg balance)-she's so right! The Your Sport team did such a fantastic job of organising it-I'm sure you'll agree? Have you had a go yet? If not, do it this week and don't forget to keep a record of what you did and which level you achieved-bronze, silver or gold?

Monday 13th July

Daily activities

<u>Reading at home-UPDATE!</u>

Whilst you have been learning from home, you have been able to access free books online using myON which is linked to our Accelerated Reader scheme. These books can still be accessed for free but you will now need our school login details to do this. After reading a book, you can then click on the 'Take AR Quiz' option and login to your account using your usual Accelerated Reader username and password.

Our myON login details are:

Go to myon.co.uk and enter:
    a. **School Name:** Howley Grange Primary School *(type the first few letters and select from the drop-down menu)*
    b. **Username:** howley136student
    c. **Password:** read
Click on the **Sign In** button, select a book, and start reading!

This message has also been sent as a parentmail and there is a pdf attached to that, which explains how to choose books using myON. If you have any problems with myOn or questions about Accelerated Reader you can contact Mrs Graham using the school email.
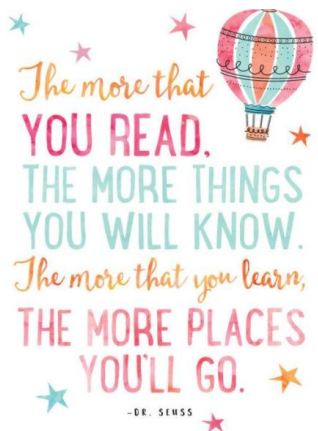
Reading at home

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/ (See update on the previous slide as there is new information on how to access) 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.
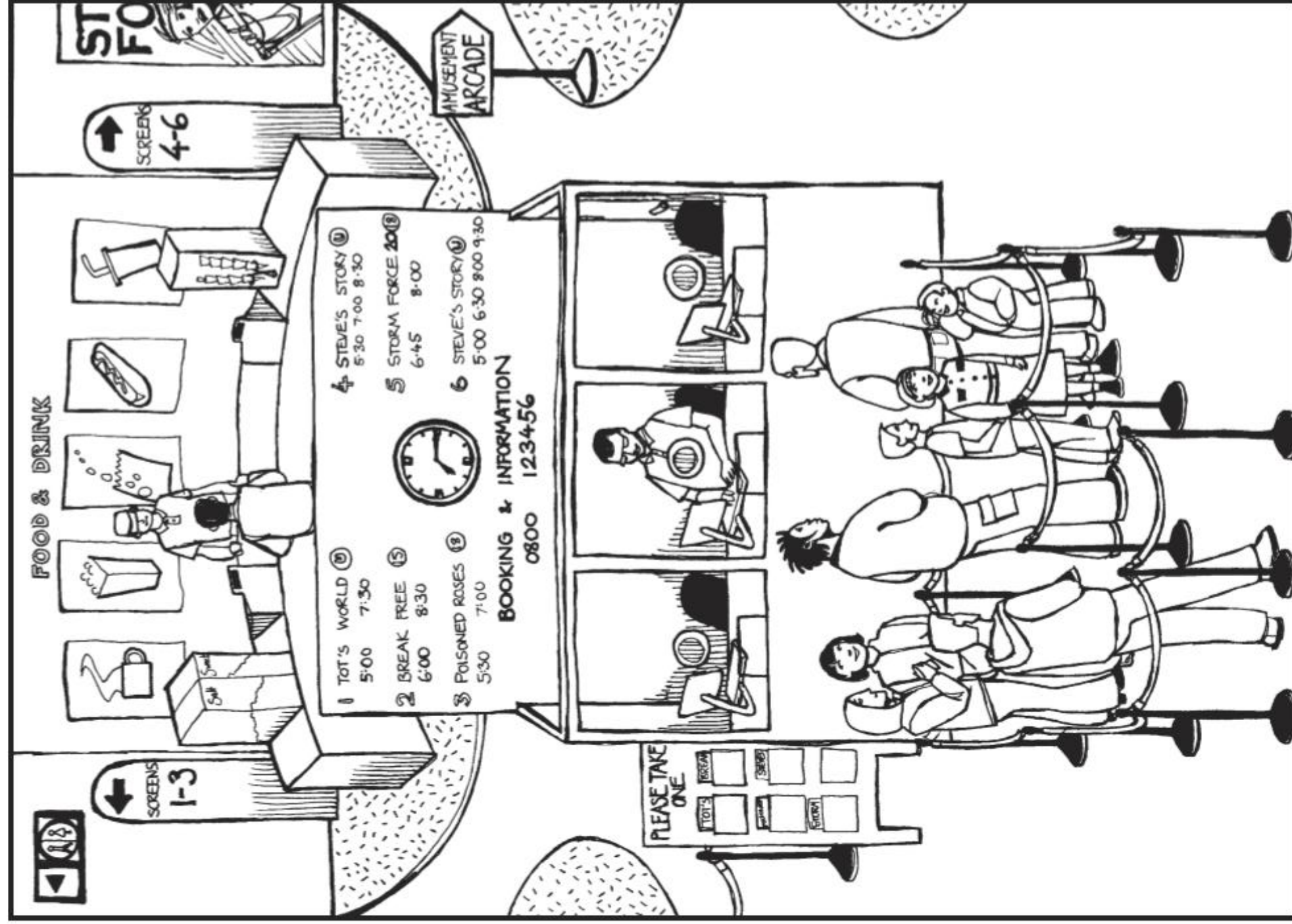
Keep reading and exploring new worlds and adventures!

English

W.A.L.T: explain our understanding of what we have read.

- If you're often 1 star, in English, or you have attempted the comprehension: 'Chapter 6: Rumbled by Romans' taken from story History Hackers: Roman Rescue' and found it too tricky, try this instead.

- Look carefully at the picture on the following slide (you don't have to print it out-but can and can colour it if you want to) and answer the questions that follow it. If printing is an option for you-I recommend you print it so that you can rotate it instead of twisting your head to see it on screen.

- **We don't expect you all to do this. We know some of you will be familiar with them as you've done them in school before and it's mainly those children that have done them before that we'd like to do it.**

4. The cinema

The Cinema-Questions

4. The cinema

A. Questions

1. How many screens are there?
   - Are there 4 screens? ☐
   - Are there 5 screens? ☐
   - Are there 6 screens? ☐

2. What is showning on Screen 2?
   - Is it 'Brook Tree'? ☐
   - Is it 'Break Free'? ☐
   - Is it 'Born Free'? ☐

3. What time is it?
   - Is it 7 o'clock? ☐
   - Is it 7.15 pm? ☐
   - Is it 7.15 am? ☐

4. When is the next showing of the film on Screen 4?
   - Is it 6.00? ☐
   - Is it 7.30? ☐
   - Is it 8.30? ☐

5. Could the children go to the film on Screen 1?
   - Yes ☐
   - No ☐

6. Which film is on the poster?
   - Is it 'Tots' World'? ☐
   - Is it 'Steve's Story'? ☐
   - Is it 'Storm Force 20'? ☐

7. Which film is shown most often?
   - Is it 'Steve's Story'? ☐
   - Is it 'Storm Force 20'? ☐
   - Is it 'Poisoned Roses'? ☐

8. What food could you buy at the cinema?
   - Could you buy sandwiches? ☐
   - Could you buy hot dogs? ☐
   - Could you buy bananas? ☐

9. Which films can only be seen by people over 18?
   - Tot's World ☐
   - Steve's Story ☐
   - Break Free ☐
   - Storm Force 20 ☐
   - Poisoned Roses ☐

Reading Vipers

Vocabulary
Infer
Predict
Explain
Retrieve
Sequence or Summarise

W.A.L.T: explain our understanding of what we have read.

W.I.L.F:

- Read Chapter 6: Rumbled by Romans (from the story History Hackers: Roman Rescue) on the following slides and answer the questions to show you understand the text.

- Remember you **can** look back at the text and scan it to find your answers-you **do not** need to answer the questions from memory.

- You do not need to print out the text unless you wish to read it using a tracker or highlight it.

- **As we're not there to discuss the story, if you are not comfortable with mystery, suspense or magic in stories and find them frightening-we suggest avoiding the story and doing the comprehension based on the picture: The Cinema (slide 7)-this is absolutely fine.**

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10

Chapter 6
Rumbled by Romans

Charlie had expected his skull to crash against Roman wall, yet now he found himself lying on his back staring at a clear blue sky.

Stranger still, the park, which had been filled with milling tourists and happy picnickers just moments before, was now nowhere to be seen.

Instead, Charlie was alone behind the wall, beyond which sat a large and impressive stone fortress, not the ruin he had seen seconds earlier.

His throat felt dry and rougher than sandpaper as he picked up the two coins he'd thrown moments earlier. As he climbed to his feet, he tucked the coins and the ring into his sock for safekeeping. Now stretching up onto his tiptoes, he peered over the wall towards the fortress.

The stone building looked familiar, especially the position of its angled walls. Yet everything else about the stone fortress looked wrong. It seemed new! And that wasn't the only thing that seemed out of place. The group of Roman soldiers gathered by the door definitely shouldn't have been there.

Charlie ducked back behind the wall, hardly daring to breathe. Had he really just seen Roman soldiers?

A second glance confirmed that he had, yet these men looked nothing like the badly-dressed tour guides that he was used to seeing. This group looked like the real thing, bulging with threatening muscles, dressed head to foot in full iron and leather armour, and carrying huge swords and javelins.

Charlie pressed himself flat against the stonework, suddenly feeling a mix of terror and excitement. After all, if he had just seen Roman soldiers, that could only mean one thing: he really had managed to travel back in time.

Now fizzing with curiosity, Charlie scanned his surroundings. York as he knew it had vanished. Instead, he was sitting in what appeared to be a farmer's meadow and a short distance away sat a small cluster of cone-shaped huts. Brown smoke snaked from the tip of thickly-thatched roofs and the walls looked like they were made from woven wood and dirt.

That wasn't the only difference. This version of York was so quiet. There was no rumble of car engines, no mobile phones chirping, nor a single siren or vehicle alarm. In fact, the loudest sound Charlie could hear was the tweet of songbirds coming from a nearby hedgerow.

Yet what Charlie noticed most of all were the smells. No longer filled with the aroma of vehicle fumes and city litter, this version of York stank more like a farmyard with a major case of blocked drains.

In an instant, none of that mattered any more. Instead, Charlie's attention was seized by the sounds of jeering and shouting coming from behind the wall.

Summoning as much courage as he could, he slowly poked his head back over the wall and peered back towards the fortress.

The troop of Roman soldiers had now split into two groups. Nearest the fortress, a dozen Romans hacked and parried with their swords and javelins, clearly practising a series of well-rehearsed battle moves. Charlie wondered how the Romans had ever been defeated; this lot would scare the life out of even the toughest WWE wrestlers.

Much closer to him was a second cluster of soldiers. These were every bit as muscular and just as heavily

armed, but far more terrifying because right now, they were looking straight at Charlie Hacker.

The largest and most intimidating of the soldiers used the glinting tip of his javelin to point towards the wall.

"Hey! Peasant! What do you think you're doing there?"

Charlie quickly ducked back behind the wall, but it was too late; the clattering of armour and scuffing of boots told him that the soldiers were heading his way. And stomach-churning instinct told him that these were definitely not tour guides.

Thinking quickly and still gripping one of the coins in his fist, Charlie found what he hoped was the area of wall he'd travelled through. As the sound of onrushing soldiers became louder, he threw himself at the stone.

When skin and bone hits something as solid as stone, there's only one winner – and it wasn't Charlie. He could feel his muscles already beginning to bruise as he landed in a heap. Although still dazed, he realised why the portal hadn't worked. The 'magical' doorway was on the other side of this wall – and that's where the Roman soldiers were. He was hoping he still had time to clamber over the wall and slip back through the portal when a powerfully-thrown javelin landed beside him.

One half of his brain screamed at him to run. The other half urged him to stay still, telling him that none of this was real, and that he was perfectly safe. Unfortunately, Charlie believed the wrong half.

"I've gorrim!" growled a voice as shovel-sized hands snatched Charlie's shirt.

Finally feeling in control of his limbs, Charlie spun away, twisting for all he was worth as the collar of his father's cheap shirt slipped from the man's grasp.

Another soldier lunged towards him, fingers outstretched, tearing a huge hole through his mother's winter tights. More hands grabbed hold of Charlie's arms, lifting him into the air. He could smell the soldiers' stale sweat and hear their angry grunts as he was dragged over the stone wall like some kind of hunting trophy.

His brief journey ended painfully as he was slammed onto the ground. Large feet wearing even larger

sandals kicked and stamped, sending Charlie rolling across the ground.

Any minute now, a pair of unfriendly hands would seize him by the hair or by the throat. He closed his eyes and screamed, desperately trying to avoid the blows by rolling over and over until he reached the wall.

If any of you would like to finish reading this story: History Hackers: Roman Rescue. Ask your adults to make contact with school via the school email address or via the office and I can arrange for it to be shared electronically with you.

Questions

R/I	Where did Charlie put the coins and ring and why did he put them there? (page 42-slide 11)
I/E	Explain why Charlie was feeling a mixture of terror and excitement. (page 44-slide12)
R/E	How is this new version of York, Charlie finds himself in, different to the old version of York? (pages 44 and 45-slide 12)
R	What do you learn about the smell in the new version of York? (page 45-slide 12)
V	What does jeering mean? (page 45-slide 12)
R	Why were the second cluster of soldiers more terrifying than the first ones Charlie had seen? (pages 45 and 46-slides 12 and 13)
R	What did the largest and most intimidating soldier call Charlie? (pages 46-slide 13)
R/E	What did Charlie do to try and avoid the soldiers? (pages 46-slide 13)
V	On page 47, it says: "I've gorrim!" rewrite this speech in standard English. (page 47-slide 13)
P	Predict what you think is going to happen in Chapter 7.

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: $\square \times 7 = 770$	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!**	

17

18

Year 4 competitions-last week's results on the following slide.

It's fantastic to see so many of you played in Studio last week! The leader board remains unchanged this week!
The fastest 10 children are listed below-it's tight at the top!
Massive well done to all the children in this week's top 10-don't stop practising-your friends are chasing your spot (even if we're not publishing it on our website anymore). The more you practise, the quicker you'll get!

Current position	Initials	Class
1	MW	4GA
2	LB	4EW
3	OB	4EW
4	SB	4GA
5	NS	4EW
6	AA	4GA
7	SE	4EW
8	VK	4GA
9	SR	4GA
10	MS	4EW

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 don't 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.

EXTENSION

1) 259 + 500 =

2) 200 less than 471 =

3) ____ = 9 x 12

4) 75 ÷ 5 =

5) 3,401 + 768 =

6) 3,176 – 434 =

7) 5 x 3 x 12 =

8) __ ÷ 9 = 9

9) ____ + 3,146 = 6,736

10) 3,232 + 2,878 =

11) 7,000 = _____ + 6,259

12) 7 x 41 =

13) _____ + 4,998 = 9,000

14) 8,547 rounded to the nearest 10 =

15) 8,547 rounded to the nearest 100 =

16) 8,547 rounded to the nearest 1000 =

17) 180 ÷ 2 = 5 x ___

18) 9, 000 – 4,002 =

19) 39 ÷ 13 = ____ ÷ 12

20) 0.04 x _____ = 40

21

Revision-just checking you still can...

W.A.L.T: solve problems involving money.

- Today, we're revisiting money (which you may have been exposed to during previous home learning) and using our knowledge to solve problems.

- Read the slides that follow this one-they should jog your memory-feel free to jot things down in response to them but you don't have 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!

UK Coins.

- It's important for you to know the value of the coins that we use in the UK. Say or quickly write the coins that we use in order from smallest to largest? Will you remember all of them?

- The coins that you say or write will appear on the next slide, just as a recap.

And in order:

| 1p | 2p | 5p | 10p | 20p | 50p | 100p | 200p |

More recap…

- In all of the work that you have done on times tables, multiplying by 10 and 100, and decimals, these should now be linked into your mind as being the key to conversion between pounds and pence.

- If 100p = £1, the what do you do to 100 (pence) to make it into 1 (pound) ?

- The answer is, to divide by 100.

- Conversely, to make £1 into pence, you must multiply by 100.

- **Think simply,** that if you had a £1 coin, that is the same monetary value as having 100 pennies.) It's easy to get these mixed up otherwise because it seems strange to multiply to get a smaller denomination or unit.

- We use different coins because it is practically easier to carry a £1 coin than 100 pennies for every pound that you want to carry.

Representing money values

- You should also be familiar with values looking differently but possibly being the same. For example:

- £1 = £1.00 = 100p = 100 pence = 100 pennies.

- These five different "notations" are all worth the same value.

- Also note, that the "£" comes before the number, whereas the "p" or "pence" or "pennies" comes after the number, and we do not use both, unless we are writing a value in words.

Money problems:

- When paying for items, we do not always pay the exact amount. We can't pay under as we won't have given enough so we have to pay more and then get back the extra money that we paid but did not need to pay. This is called the "change."

- If an item costs 60p, but we only have a pound coin, we give over the pound coin, and receive the item in return, and the difference between the price of the item (60p) and the amount that we paid (£1 or 100p) which is 40p. The way in which we receive the 40p can vary. **Can you think which different combination of coins the shop keeper might give us to give us 40p change?**

- Here, the £1 coin is translated into 100p, then has 60p subtracted from it, or, the £1 is translated into £1.00 and has £0.60 subtracted from it. Again the answer could be written as: 40p, £0.40, or 40 pence or 40 pennies.

- Problems involving money also involve combinations of all of the four operations and conversion of £ to pence or vice versa. Have a go at as many of the problems (on the starred sheet which you usually start on- in maths) as you can.

Worded money problems. All operations (+, -, X, ÷)

A. 4 pineapples cost £2.00 Calculate the cost of **1** pineapple.

B. A bag of 5 lemons costs £1 and a bag of 4 oranges costs £1.00 How much **more** does one orange cost than one lemon?

£1

£1.00

Helpful Hints:
Work out how much one lemon and one orange costs first (100 ÷ ___ = ___)
Remember £1 and £1.00 is the same as 100p.

C. These are the prices of cheese in a shop.

Mina buys 100g of Cheddar cheese and 100g of Edam cheese.

How much does she pay altogether?

Cheddar cheese
82p for 100 grams

Edam cheese
66p for 100 grams

Cottage cheese
45p for 100 grams

Number of lemons or oranges in the bag goes here!

A. 4 pineapples cost £3.00 Calculate the cost of **1** pineapple.

B. A bag of 5 lemons costs £1 and a bag of 4 oranges costs £2.00. How much **more** does one orange cost than one lemon?

£1

£2.00

C. 100 people go to the school concert. They pay £1.20 each. How much ticket money is collected?

D. Programmes for the concert cost 10p each. Selling programmes raises £14.00. How many programmes are sold?

E.

These are the prices of cheese in a shop.

Mina buys 100g of Cheddar cheese and 200g of Edam cheese.

How much does she pay altogether?

Cheddar cheese
82p for 100 grams

Edam cheese
66p for 100 grams

Cottage cheese
45p for 100 grams

Helpful Hints:
Work out how much one lemon and one orange costs first (100 ÷ ___ = ___)
Remember £1 and £1.00 is the same as 100p.

Number of lemons or oranges in the bag goes here!

29

★★★ Worded money problems. All operations (+, -, X, ÷)

A. 4 pineapples cost £3.40 Calculate the cost of **1** pineapple.

B. A bag of 5 lemons costs £1 and a bag of 4 oranges costs £1.80. How much **more** does one orange cost than one lemon?

£1   £1.80

C. 200 people go to the school concert. They pay £1.20 each. How much ticket money is collected?

D.

These are the prices of cheese in a shop.

Mina buys **200g** of Cheddar cheese and **150g** of Edam cheese.

How much does she pay altogether?

| Cheddar cheese 82p for 100 grams |
| Edam cheese 66p for 100 grams |
| Cottage cheese 45p for 100 grams |

PSHE

Mindful Monday

1. Mindful Eating

You can do this with an orange, an apple — or even something as tiny as a raisin. The idea is to really pay attention to what you are eating.
Let's say you decide to do mindful eating with an orange. Your job is to eat the orange slowly, without rushing. You can do this mindful eating exercise with your eyes open or closed.

1. Start by holding your orange. Roll it in your hand. Notice how it feels.

2. Hold the orange near your nose. What does it smell like? Take a whiff of the bittersweet smell of the orange peel.

3. If you have your eyes open, notice how the orange looks. Pay attention to whether the skin is smooth or bumpy. If you hold it firmly, is it squishy?

4. Slowly peel your orange, paying attention to how it feels in your fingers. Notice the juiciness, and whether the inside of the orange smells different from the outside.

5. Is your mouth watering? Go ahead and taste your orange. Notice how it feels on your tongue, and against your teeth. Notice the flavour, the texture, and the juiciness as you chew each piece slowly. Take your time as you chew, taste, smell, and feel each bite of your orange.

2. Mindful Breathing

With this exercise, you focus your attention on breathing. You want to pay attention to your breath in an easy way — on purpose, but not forced.

1. Sit up in a comfortable way. Close your eyes.

2. Notice your breathing as you inhale and exhale normally. Just pay attention to your breath as it goes in and out. Can you feel the place where the air tickles your nostrils?

3. Pay attention to how the breath gently moves your body. Can you notice your belly or your chest moving as you breathe?

4. Sit for a few minutes, just paying attention to your gentle breathing. See how relaxed you can feel just sitting, breathing in and out.

5. When your mind starts to wander and think about something else, gently guide your attention back to your breathing.

3. Mindful Walking

This exercise is about paying attention to how your body moves as you walk slowly.

1. To start, pick up one foot and take a step forward, in slow motion. Pay attention to how you naturally keep your balance.

2. Now walk in slow motion, step by step. Notice how your arms and legs and feet move. Pay attention to how your knees bend and straighten, as you lift one foot and then the other, nice and slow.

3. Breathe in and out, in time with your steps. See if you can keep your attention focused on walking slowly, step by step, as you relax and breathe.

4. Whenever your mind wanders, gently guide it back to your s-l-o-w motion moving. Keep breathing, in and out, as you enjoy moving in slow motion.

Answers

The Cinema-Answers

1. 6   2. Break Free   3. 7.15 pm   4. 8.30   5. Yes   6. Storm Force 20
7. Steve's Story   8. Hot dogs   9. Poisoned Roses and Storm Force 20

Answers

R/I	**Where did Charlie put the coins and ring and why did he put them there? (page 42-slide 11)** In his sock to keep them safe.
I/E	**Explain why Charlie was feeling a mixture of terror and excitement. (page 44-slide12)** He was terrified as he didn't know what the Roman soldiers would do but he was excited as it meant he'd travelled back in time and had seen actual Roman soldiers.
R/E	**How is this new version of York, Charlie finds himself, in different to the old version of York? (pages 44 and 45-slide 12)** He finds himself in what appears to be a farmer's meadow; it is quieter-no vehicles, sirens, mobile phones chirping etc.; it smells different-instead of city litter and car fumes it smells like a farmyard.
R	**What do you learn about the smell in the new version of York? (page 45-slide 12)** It smells different; like a farmyard with a major case of blocked drains.
V	**What does jeering mean? (page 45-slide 12)** Making rude or mocking remarks, typically in a loud voice.
R	**Why were the second cluster of soldiers more terrifying than the first ones Charlie had seen? (pages 45 and 46-slides 12 and 13)** They were closer to him (still as muscular and as heavily armed) and they were looking straight at him.
R	**What did the largest and most intimidating soldier call Charlie? (pages 46-slide 13)** A peasant!
R/E	**What did Charlie do to try and avoid the soldiers? (pages 46-slide 13)** He threw himself at the wall in an attempt to travel back through it.
V	**On page 47, it says: "I've gorrim!" rewrite this speech in standard English. (page 47-slide 13)** "I have got him!" gorrim is slang for got him.
P	**Predict what you think is going to happen in Chapter 7.** Your own predictions-there are no right or wrong answers here.

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 don't 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.

1) 259 + 500 = 759
2) 200 less than 471 = 271
3) __108__ = 9 x 12
4) 75 ÷ 5 = 15
5) 3,401 + 768 = 4,169
6) 3176 – 434 = 2,742
7) 5 x 3 x 12 = 180
8) __81__ ÷ 9 = 9
9) __3590__ + 3,146 = 6,736
10) 3,122 + 2,878 = 6000

EXTENSION

11) 7,000 = __741__ + 6,259
12) 7 x 41 = 287
13) __4,002__ + 4,998 = 9,000
14) 8,547 rounded to the nearest 10 = 8,550
15) 8,547 rounded to the nearest 100 = 8,500
16) 8,547 rounded to the nearest 1000 = 9,000
17) 180 ÷ 2 = 5 x __18__
18) 9, 000 – 4,002 = 4,998
19) 39 ÷ 13 = __36__ ÷ 12 (Tricky!)
20) 0.04 x __1,000__ = 40

Worded money problems. All operations (+, -, X, ÷)

A. 4 pineapples cost £2.00 Calculate the cost of **1** pineapple.   50p

B. A bag of 5 lemons costs £1 and a bag of 4 oranges costs £1.00 How much **more** does one orange cost than one lemon?

1 lemon costs 20p (100p ÷ 5 = 20p)
1 orange costs 25p (100p ÷ 4 = 25p)
25p – 20p = 5p.

C.

These are the prices of cheese in a shop.

Mina buys 100g of Cheddar cheese and 100g of Edam cheese.

How much does she pay altogether?

Cheddar cheese
82p for 100 grams

Edam cheese
66p for 100 grams

Cottage cheese
45p for 100 grams

82p Cheddar + 66p Edam = £1.48 Total.

£0.82 (Cheddar) + £0.66 (Edam) = £1.48 Total.

★★ Worded money problems. All operations (+, -, X, ÷)

A. 4 pineapples cost £3.00 Calculate the cost of **1** pineapple.   75p

B. A bag of 5 lemons costs £1 and a bag of 4 oranges costs £2.00 How much **more** does one orange cost than one lemon?

1 lemon costs 20p (100p ÷ 5 = 20p).
1 orange costs 50p (200p ÷ 4 = 50p)
50p – 20p = 30p.

C. 100 people go to the school concert. They pay £1.20 each. How much ticket money is collected? £120

D. Programmes for the concert cost 10p each. Selling programmes raises £14.00. How many programmes are sold?   140 programmes.

E.
These are the prices of cheese in a shop.

Mina buys 100g of Cheddar cheese and 200g of Edam cheese.

How much does she pay altogether?

Cheddar cheese
82p for 100 grams

Edam cheese
66p for 100 grams

Cottage cheese
45p for 100 grams

82p Cheddar +   82p +
2x66p (£1.32) Edam   132p
= £2.14.   214p

40

⭐⭐⭐ Worded money problems. All operations (+, -, X, ÷)

A. 4 pineapples cost £3.40 Calculate the cost of **1** pineapple.   85p or £0.85.

B. A bag of 5 lemons costs £1 and a bag of 4 oranges costs £1.80. How much **more** does one orange cost than one lemon?

Lemons = 20p each (100p ÷ 5 = 20p)
Oranges = 45p each (180p ÷ 4 = 45p)
... 45p – 20p =**25p**

C. 200 people go to the school concert. They pay £1.20 each. How much ticket money is collected? £240

D.

These are the prices of cheese in a shop.

Mina buys **200g** of Cheddar cheese and **150g** of Edam cheese.

How much does she pay altogether?

| Cheddar cheese |
| 82p for 100 grams |

| Edam cheese |
| 66p for 100 grams |

| Cottage cheese |
| 45p for 100 grams |

82p x 2 = 164p cheddar
66p + 33p (half of 66p)= 99p Edam
164p + 99p = 263p or **£2.63**.