Tuesday 14th July
Daily activities

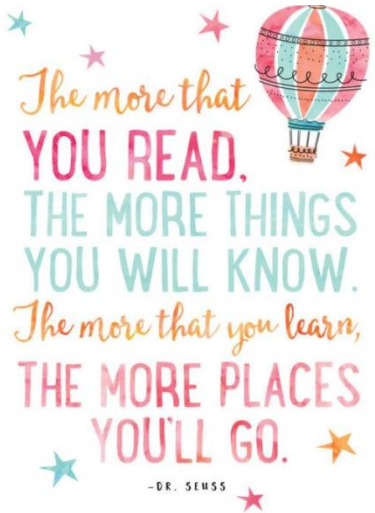
Reading at home

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!

Revision-just checking you still can…

English

W.A.L.T: edit writing, with a particular focus on punctuating direct speech.

- Today's tasks 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 very similar so we do not want you to do all three-our expectation is that you try and complete one.
- 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 out the text (a good opportunity to practise your handwriting) and add in the missing punctuation.
- On the following slides, there are some learning reminders/helpful hints-which you've seen before-you may need to look back at them to help you complete your worksheet.
- As always, answers can be found at the end of this presentation (no cheating though!) The missing punctuation has been inserted and is slightly bolder than the original text but you'll need to check carefully. If possible, you may wish to print out the answers to the 3 star activity as it needs rotating to make it easier to mark.

“Inverted Commas”

Beginning and End

Keep your inverted commas at the beginning and the end of the words being spoken.

“Stop!” I said.

New Speaker, New Line

Start a new line whenever someone new speaks.

“How are you doing today?” asked Henry.

“I’m great!” said Ashton.

Capital Letter

Begin what is spoken with a capital letter!

“What an amazing day!” he announced.

Different Names

Inverted Commas are also called:

Speech Marks

Quotation Marks

Commas

Remember to add commas.

Ashton whispered, “Be quiet!”

“Goodbye,” said Jules.

Punctuation

Make sure your speech is correctly punctuated!

“There are times, I feel, that you are a little cold,” I said.

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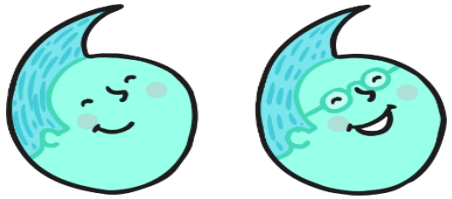


Inverted Commas

The most important rule in punctuating direct speech is that all words spoken must be enclosed by inverted commas.

In British English, a single inverted comma may be used:
‘Get off my bridge.’

However a double inverted comma may also be used:
“Get off my bridge.”

Whichever style you choose, use it consistently across a text.

Punctuation Inside Inverted Commas

All commas, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks must also be enclosed by inverted commas.

For example:

‘That grass looks delicious,’ said the smallest Billy Goat Gruff.

‘Hey, goat!’ shouted the troll. ‘You are not allowed to cross my bridge.’

‘How can we get to the other side?’ asked the Biggest Goat Gruff.

NOT: ‘Get off my bridge ’ ! shouted the troll.

Commas

Commas are another important tool to help the reader separate direct speech from the rest of the text.

Where direct speech precedes a verb, and does not end in a question mark or exclamation mark, a comma must be used.

For example:

'We need to get to the other side,' moaned the goats.

'Those goats are always disturbing my sleep,' muttered the troll.

Commas

Where the direct speech before a verb ends in a question mark or exclamation mark however, this punctuation **replaces** the comma.

For example:

'Who goes there?' shouted the troll. ✓

NOT:

'Who goes there?,' shouted the troll. ✗

Commas

Where the direct speech **follows** a verb, a comma must be used after the verb to indicate that direct speech is about to begin.

Note: in this context, the direct speech must always begin with a capital letter.

For example:

The smallest Billy Goat Gruff said, 'I'll go first.'

The Troll shouted, 'Who goes there?'

The biggest Billy Goat Gruff shouted, 'Oh no you won't!'

Punctuation Inside Inverted Commas

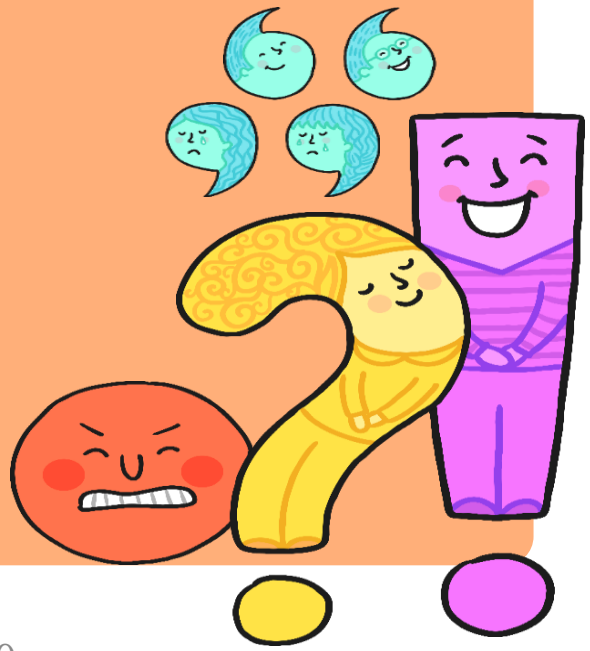
In addition, where the direct speech follows the verb, a full stop, exclamation mark or question mark **must** be used inside the inverted commas to signal the end of the speech.

For example:

The smallest Billy Goat Gruff said, 'I'll go first.'

The Troll shouted, 'Who goes there?'

The biggest goat shouted, 'Oh no you won't!'



Punctuating 'Split' Direct Speech

If the direct speech is **one** sentence broken up by information about who is speaking, you need a **comma** (or a question mark or exclamation mark) to end the first piece of speech and **another comma before the concluding part of the sentence** (before the inverted comma or commas).

For example:

'I'm light and quiet,' said the smallest Billy Goat Gruff, 'so I'll go first.'

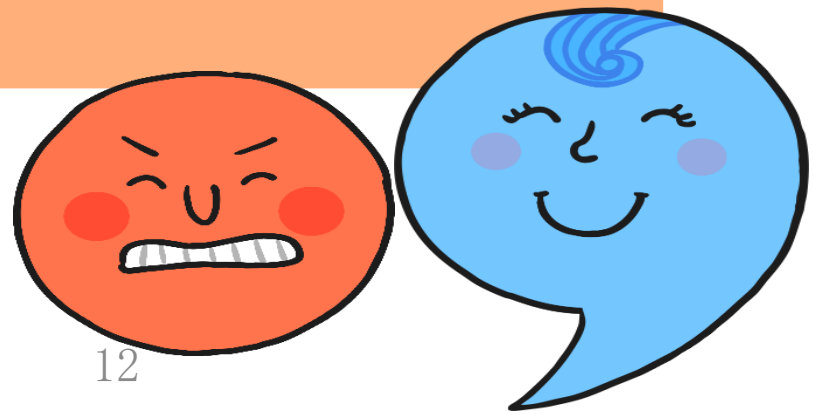
In this context, use a **lower case letter** to start the second part of the direct speech.

Punctuating 'Split' Direct Speech

If the direct speech is two discrete sentences separated by information about who is speaking, you need a **comma** (or a question mark or exclamation mark) to end the first piece of speech and **full stop after the information about the speaker.** The second sentence then begins with a capital letter.

For example:

'You're right,' agreed the Biggest Billy Goat Gruff. 'We can't let the Troll beat us.'



New Speaker, New Line

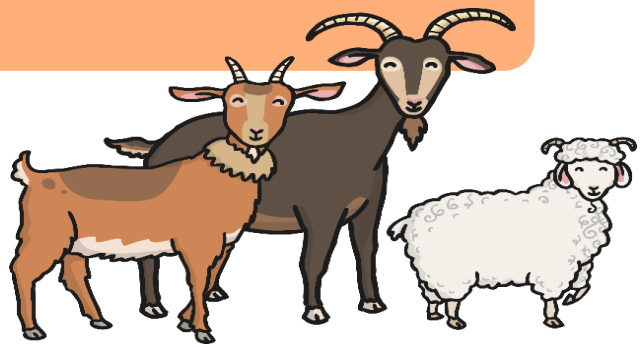
If the direct speech in a text involves more than one speaker, a new line must be used for each new speaker. This helps the reader to follow what is being said.

For example:

'We can't let him win! He's just a grumpy troll!' said the smallest Billy Goat Gruff.

'You're right,' agreed the biggest Billy Goat Gruff.

The medium-sized Billy Goat Gruff said, 'So what shall we do?'



I can punctuate direct speech.

Someone has removed all the inverted commas and full stops from the extract below.
Can you improve it by adding the correct punctuation?

Use these punctuation marks:

“ ”	.
Inverted commas	Full stop

Any sign of ghosts? Charlie called from the stairway behind her

Not unless they're hiding beneath all this dirt

Eh? Charlie poked his head around the door Ah-chooo His sneeze sent a mini ash cloud rolling across the walls It's empty! he said

He bustled past her, striding out into the middle of the room Thick shafts of bright yellow sunshine flooded through large skylights

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I can punctuate direct speech.

Someone has removed all of the punctuation from the extract below. Can you improve it by adding the correct punctuation?

Use these punctuation marks:

?	!	,	“ ”	.
Question mark	Exclamation mark	Comma	Inverted commas	Full stop

Any sign of ghosts Charlie called from the stairway behind her

Not unless they’re hiding beneath all this dirt

Eh Charlie poked his head around the door Ah-chooo His sneeze sent a mini ash cloud rolling across the walls It’s empty he said

He bustled past her striding out into the middle of the room Thick shafts of bright yellow sunshine flooded through large skylights

How can this room be empty Unlike Tilda Charlie had hoped to find piles of junk and bric-a-brac that he could sell online The rest of the house was filled with clutter This doesn’t make sense

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I can punctuate direct speech.

Someone has removed all of the punctuation from the extract below. Can you improve it by adding the correct punctuation?

Use these punctuation marks:

?	!	,	“ ”	.
Question mark	Exclamation mark	Comma	Inverted commas	Full stop

Don't forget to start a new line for each new speaker! **You will need to rewrite the extract.**

<u>You'll find the text that needs editing on the following slide.</u>

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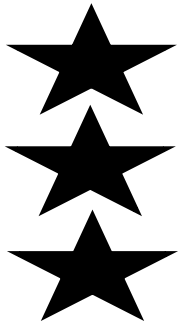
Any sign of ghosts Charlie called from the stairway behind her Not unless they're hiding beneath all this dirt Eh Charlie poked his head around the door Ah-chooo His sneeze sent a mini ash cloud rolling across the walls It's empty he said He bustled past her striding out into the middle of the room Thick shafts of bright yellow sunshine flooded through large skylights How can this room be empty Unlike Tilda Charlie had hoped to find piles of junk and bric-a-brac that he could sell online The rest of the house was filled with clutter This doesn't make sense Tilda shrugged as she moved to explore an empty space in the farthest corner of the attic There were no signs that the room had ever been used Maybe the stairs were too steep for Professor Howe Are you kidding Mum said Professor Howe was only in his early forties Charlie reminded her and he was a treasure hunter remember I doubt he'd let a single set of stairs stand in his way



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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 x 12 the same as 6 x 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: ☐ x 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 x 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!**	

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

Keep going! The more you practise; the quicker you'll get.

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. -<u>that is absolutely fine too!</u>

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

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 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) 19 x 6 =
2) 2 – 2 thirds =
3) ¼ of 84 =
4) ____ = 4,834 + 2,925
5) Double "seven ninths."
6) 3 x 3 x 3 x 3 =
7) 108 ÷ 9 =
8) 8,845 – 797 =
9) 4,002 + 1231 =
10) ____ = 6 x 6 x 6

Extension

11) 7070 ÷ 7 =
12) 6,863 – 5,893 =
13) 9 thirds + 9 thirds + 9 thirds =
14) 45 ÷ 1000 =
15) 234 x 7 =
16) 2100 ÷ 7 =
17) 2 sixths of 96 =
18) 666 x 9 = 9000 - ____
19) 89 hundredths - _____ = 0.33
20) 39 hundredths + _____ = 0.59

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.

•On the slides that follow this one, you will 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.

•Remember to use RISE strategies and recognise what you already know-are there any key words you can use to help you? Have you identified key information by underlining or highlighting it?

•Remember when calculating with decimal numbers, you must remember the decimal point is fixed and should be in the answer too. We would expect you to use column methods if you can't work out in your head. Remember 'lots of' means X or repeated addition e.g. 3 lots of £1.20 could be £1.20 X 3 or £1.20 + £1.20 + £1.20.

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

Claude's Café.

Choc Ice £ 1.00

Apple 50p

Chocolate Bar £1.20

Cupcake £1.25 each.

Packet of Sweets £0.60

Hot Chocolate Drink 80p

<u>Use the menu to find the prices of:</u>

A) Two choc ices and an apple.

B) Three apples and a packet of sweets.

C) Two hot chocolate drinks and two cupcakes.

D) How much <u>change</u> would you have from £2 if you bought a cupcake and an apple?

E) How much <u>change</u> would you have from £5 if you bought two choc ices and a packet of sweets?

F) Three customers bought four chocolate bars and shared the cost equally between them. How much did they pay each?

G) How much more expensive is a cupcake than an apple?

H) Eric bought 6 apples. How many choc ices could he have bought with the same money instead?

I) How much would it cost to buy one of everything?

J) How much change would you get if you bought one of everything and you paid with a £10 note?

Claude's Café.

Choc Ice £ 1.40

Apple 70p

Chocolate Bar £1.40

Cupcake £1.35 each.

Packet of Sweets £0.70

Hot Chocolate Drink 95p

<u>Use the menu to find the prices of:</u>

A) Two choc ices and an apple.

B) Three apples and a packet of sweets.

C) Two hot chocolate drinks and two cupcakes.

D) How much <u>change</u> would you have from £3 if you bought a cupcake and an apple?

E) How much change would you have from £5 if you bought two choc ices and a packet of sweets?

F) Seven customers bought four chocolate bars and shared the cost equally between them. How much did they pay each?

G) How much more expensive is a cupcake than an apple?

H) Eric bought 6 apples. How many choc ices could he have bought with the same money instead?

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J) How much change would you get if you bought one of everything and you paid with a £10 note?

Claude's Café.

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Apple 70p

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Packet of Sweets £0.68

Hot Chocolate Drink 95p

<u>Use the menu to find the prices of:</u>

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G) How much more expensive is a cupcake than an apple?

H) Eric bought 6 apples. How many hot chocolate drinks could he have bought for that same amount of money?

I) Freda bought packets of sweets up to the total of the price of 3 chocolate bars. For the same amount of money, how many packets of sweets could she buy?

J) How much would it cost to buy one of everything?

K) How much change would you get if you bought one of everything and you paid with a £10 note?

Answers

Missing Punctuation **Answers**

I can punctuate direct speech.

Someone has removed all the inverted commas and full stops from the extract below.
Can you improve it by adding the correct punctuation?

Use these punctuation marks:

“ ”	.
Inverted commas	Full stop

“Any sign of ghosts?” Charlie called from the stairway behind her.

“Not unless they’re hiding beneath all this dirt.”

“Eh?”Charlie poked his head around the door. “Ah-chooo!”His sneeze sent a mini ash cloud rolling across the walls. “It’s empty!” he said.

He bustled past her, striding out into the middle of the room. Thick shafts of bright yellow sunshine flooded through large skylights.

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Missing Punctuation **Answers**

I can punctuate direct speech.

Someone has removed all of the punctuation from the extract below.
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Use these punctuation marks:

?	!	,	“ ”	.
Question mark	Exclamation mark	Comma	Inverted commas	Full stop

“Any sign of ghosts?” Charlie called from the stairway behind her.

“Not unless they’re hiding beneath all this dirt.”

“Eh?” Charlie poked his head around the door. “Ah-chooo!” His sneeze sent a mini ash cloud rolling across the walls. “It’s empty!” he said.

He bustled past her, striding out into the middle of the room. Thick shafts of bright yellow sunshine flooded through large skylights.

“How can this room be empty?” Unlike Tilda, Charlie had hoped to find piles of junk and bric-a-brac that he could sell online. “The rest of the house was filled with clutter. This doesn’t make sense.”

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"Any sign of ghosts?" Charlie called from the stairway behind her.

"Not unless they're hiding beneath all this dirt."

"Eh?" Charlie poked his head around the door. "Ah-chooo!" His sneeze sent a mini ash cloud rolling across the walls. "It's empty!" he said.

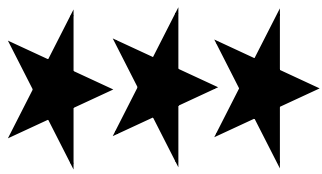
He bustled past her, striding out into the middle of the room. Thick shafts of bright yellow sunshine flooded through large skylights.

"How can this room be empty?" Unlike Tilda, Charlie had hoped to find piles of junk and bric-a-brac that he could sell online. "The rest of the house was filled with clutter. This doesn't make sense."

Tilda shrugged as she moved to explore an empty space in the farthest corner of the attic.There were no signs that the room had ever been used.

"Maybe the stairs were too steep for Professor Howe ."

"Are you kidding? Mum said Professor Howe was only in his early forties," Charlie reminded her, "and he was a treasure hunter, remember? I doubt he'd let a single set of stairs stand in his way."



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10-4-10

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1) 19 x 6 = 114
2) 2 – 2 thirds = 1 and one third.
3) ¼ of 84 = 21
4) _7759_ = 4,834 + 2,925
5) Double "seven ninths." 14 ninths or 1 and 5 ninths
6) 3 x 3 x 3 x 3 = 81 [(9 x 9)]
7) 108 ÷ 9 = 12
8) 8,845 – 797 = 8048
9) 4,002 + 1231 = 5233
10) _216_ = 6 x 6 x 6 [36 x 6.]

Extension

11) 7070 ÷ 7 = 1010
12) 6,863 – 5,893 = 1024
13) 9 thirds + 9 thirds + 9 thirds = 9, or 27 thirds.
14) 45 ÷ 1000 = 0.045
15) 234 x 7 = 1638
16) 2100 ÷ 7 = 300
17) 2 sixths of 96 = 2 sixths = 1 third, so "96 ÷ 3" = **32**
18) 666 x 9 = 9000 - 3006 [5,994 = 9000 - 3006]
19) 89 hundredths - _0.56_ =0.33 [56 hundredths]
20) 39 hundredths + _0.20_ = 0.59 [20 hundredths or 2 tenths.]

Claude's Café.

Choc Ice £ 1.00

Apple 50p

Chocolate Bar £1.20

Cupcake £1.25 each.

Packet of Sweets £0.60

Hot Chocolate Drink 80p

Use the menu to find the prices of:

A) Two choc ices and an apple. £2.50

B) Three apples and a packet of sweets. £2.10

C) Two hot chocolate drinks and two cupcakes. £4.10

D) How much change would you have from £2 if you bought a cupcake and an apple? £0.25

E) How much change would you have from £5 if you bought two choc ices and a packet of sweets? £2.40

F) Three customers bought four chocolate bars and shared the cost equally between them. How much did they pay each? £1.60

G) How much more expensive is a cupcake than an apple? £0.75

H) Eric bought 6 apples. How many choc ices could he have bought with the same money instead? **3**

I) How much would it cost to buy one of everything? £5.35

J) How much change would you get if you bought one of everything and you paid with a £10 note? £4.65

Claude's Café.

Choc Ice £ 1.40

Apple 70p

Chocolate Bar £1.40

Cupcake £1.35 each.

Packet of Sweets £0.70

Hot Chocolate Drink 95p

<u>Use the menu to find the prices of:</u>

A) Two choc ices and an apple. £3.50

B) Three apples and a packet of sweets. £2.80

C) Two hot chocolate drinks and two cupcakes. £4.60

D) How much <u>change</u> would you have from £3 if you bought a cupcake and an apple? £0.95

E) How much change would you have from £5 if you bought two choc ices and a packet of sweets? £1.50

F) Seven customers bought four chocolate bars and shared the cost equally between them. How much did they pay each? £0.80 or 80p.

G) How much more expensive is a cupcake than an apple? £0.65

H) Eric bought 6 apples. How many choc ices could he have bought with the same money instead? **3**

I) Freda bought packets of sweets to the total of the price of 3 chocolate bars. How many packets of sweets did she buy? **6**

J) How much would it cost to buy one of everything? £6.50

K) How much change would you get if you bought one of everything and you paid with a £10 note? £3.50

Claude's Café.

Choc Ice £ 1.35

Apple 70p

Chocolate Bar £1.35

Cupcake £1.35 each. Packet of Sweets £0.68

Hot Chocolate Drink 95p

<u>Use the menu to find the prices of:</u>

A) Two choc ices and an apple. £3.40

B) Three apples and a packet of sweets. £2.78

C) Two hot chocolate drinks and two cupcakes. £4.60

D) How much change would you have from £3 if you bought a cupcake and an apple? £0.95

E) How much change would you have from £5 if you bought two choc ices and a packet of sweets? £1.62

F) Three customers bought four chocolate bars and shared the cost equally between them. How much did they pay each? £1.80

G) How much more expensive is a cupcake than an apple? £0.65

H) Eric bought 6 apples. How many hot chocolate drinks could he have bought for that same amount of money? 4 (with 40p left.)

I) Freda bought packets of sweets up to the total of the price of 3 chocolate bars. How many packets of sweets could she buy? 5 (with 65p remaining.)

J) How much would it cost to buy one of everything? £6.38

K) How much change would you get if you bought one of everything and you paid with a £10 note? £3.62