

Oak Class Learning Journey

Maths, Term 3

Happiness, Progress, Success!

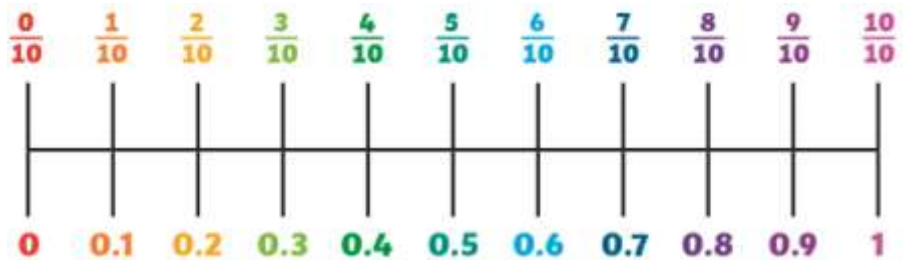


Collaboration Creativity Independence Resilience Reflection

Maths

- I can count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10.

Trying to remember the names of each part of the fraction is tricky, so here is one way to learn it.



- I can recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators.

There are 5 apples so we are using fifths which makes **Domino the denominator 5**.

Three fifths of the apples are green. $\frac{3}{5}$

Two fifths of the apples are red. $\frac{2}{5}$

Nico the numerator is **5** and Domino the denominator is **6**

$\frac{5}{6}$

- I can recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators.

Fractions on a Number Line

What fractions are represented by these number lines?

Fractions of Rectangles

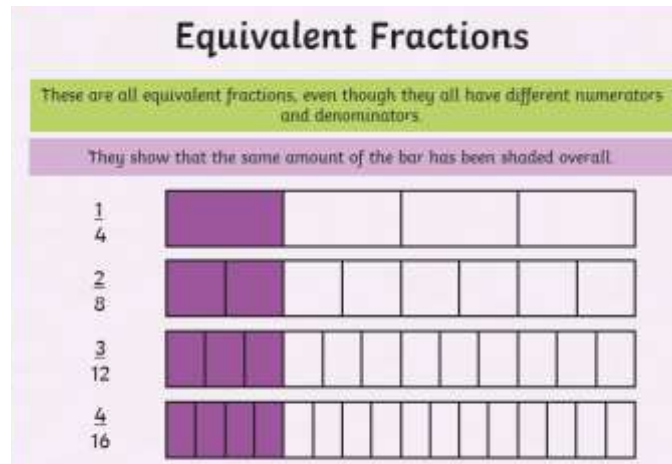
Ruby has a sheet of square paper. Her teacher asks her to draw a rectangle and shade $\frac{3}{8}$ of it.

The number at the **bottom** of the fraction (**denominator**) is the number of squares in the whole rectangle.

The number at the **top** of the fraction (**numerator**) is the number of shaded squares.

Maths

- I can recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators.



- I can add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole.

When Two Fractions Have the Same Denominator

If the two fractions in the calculation have the same denominator, the denominator will stay the same.

Then all you need to do is simply add or subtract the numerators to find the sum of the fractions.

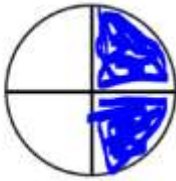
$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{8} - \frac{2}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$$

- I can compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators.


COMPARING FRACTIONS

Colour correctly and write < or > in the box.

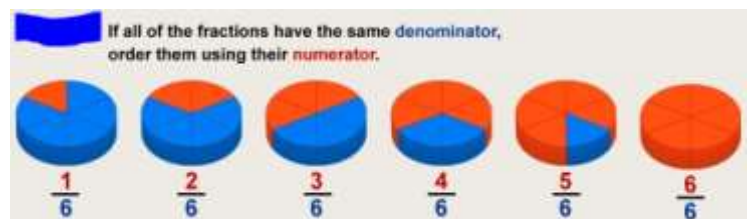


$\frac{2}{4}$




>



$\frac{1}{4}$



- I can solve problems that involve fractions and decimals

<p>1. Billy ate $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pizza and Bob ate $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pizza. Who ate the most?</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>	<p>2. Philomena had $\frac{1}{2}$ of her chocolate bar remaining and Daphne had $\frac{1}{4}$. Who had most left?</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>	<p>3. What comes next? One tenth, two tenths, ...</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div>
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Oak Class Learning Journey

English, Term 3

Happiness, Progress, Success!



Collaboration Creativity Independence Resilience Reflection

- I can extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions.

Joining Clauses

Clauses can be joined with:

- Coordinating conjunctions** (join two independent clauses)
- AKA "FANBOYS" for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
- Subordinating conjunctions** (join dependent clause to independent clause)
Some examples:
- if, since, because, with, when, whether, while

- I can use and punctuate direct speech.



- I can indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns.



English

- I can use fronted adverbials and use commas correctly after them.

'Fronted' adverbials are 'fronted' because they have been moved to the front of the sentence, before the verb. In other words, fronted adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows.

Before the sun came up, he ate his breakfast.
All night long, she danced.
As fast as he could, the rabbit hopped.
Under the clock, he stood and waited.
By the train station, we met.

- I can use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause

Using Conjunctions, Adverbs and Prepositions - to express time, place and cause		
Conjunctions link words and phrases together. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives and clauses. Prepositions describe location, place and time. Remember that some words can appear in more than one column because they can belong to more than one word class.		
conjunctions	adverbs	prepositions
when	then	before
before	next	after
while	soon	during
so	always	in
because	yesterday	because of
since	here	above
where	eventually	below
later	later	under
unless	now	through
until	therefore	
	frequently	

- I can choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition.

NOUN	PRONOUN
Name of a person, place, thing or idea. Examples: Daniel, London, table, hope - Mary uses a blue <i>pen</i> for her notes.	A pronoun is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition. Examples: I, you, it, we, us, them, those - I want <i>her</i> to dance with <i>me</i> .

- I can use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.

Making the Present Perfect Tense

A little extra word...

- Present perfect** tense uses the **auxiliary** verb **HAVE** before the main verb.
- Use '**have**' for I / you / we / they.
- Use '**has**' for he / she / it.

- My friend Kshaan has lived in this town for five years.
- We have been best friends all that time.