

Oak Class Learning Journey

Maths, Term 5

Happiness, Progress, Success!

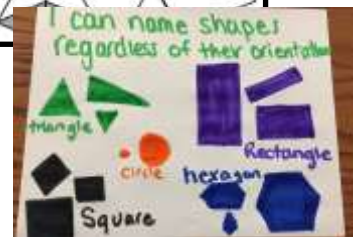
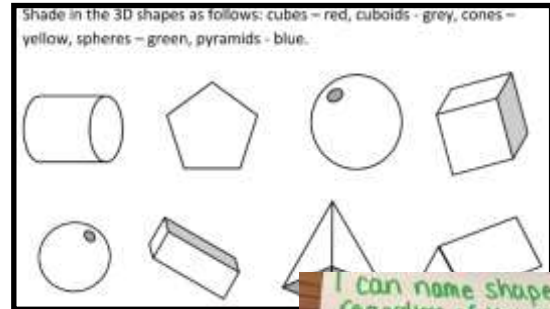


Collaboration Creativity Independence Resilience Reflection

Maths

- I can draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them.

Drawing 2 dimensional shapes			
Name	Trace the shape	Join the dots	Try yourself
_____			_____
_____			_____
_____			_____
_____			_____



- I can recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn.

Properties of Shapes Recognising Turns

A turn is to rotate about a point.
A turn can be described as a quarter-turn, half-turn, three-quarter turn or a complete turn.
A turn can be completed clockwise and anticlockwise.

Clockwise		Anticlockwise	
	$\frac{1}{4}$ turn 1 right angle quarter-turn clockwise 90°		$\frac{1}{4}$ turn 1 right angle quarter-turn anticlockwise 90°
	$\frac{1}{2}$ turn 2 right angles half-turn clockwise 180°		$\frac{1}{2}$ turn 2 right angles half-turn anticlockwise 180°
	$\frac{3}{4}$ turn 3 right angles three-quarter turn clockwise 270°		$\frac{3}{4}$ turn 3 right angles three-quarter turn anticlockwise 270°
	1 turn 4 right angles complete turn clockwise 360°		1 turn 4 right angles complete turn anticlockwise 360°

- I can identify right angles and which angles are greater than or less than a right angle.

Look at these different angles:

Right Angle - a square 90°

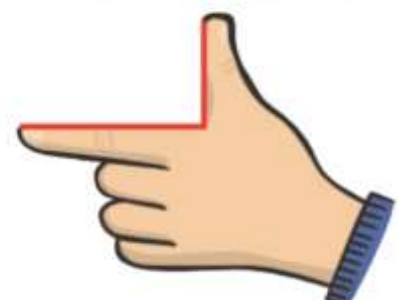
Obtuse Angle - is greater than a right angle

Acute Angle - is smaller than a right angle

Write the type of angle:

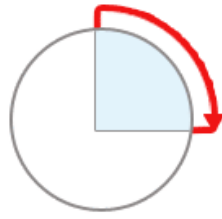
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Right Angle Finders

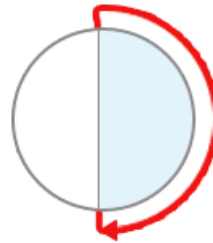


Maths

- I can recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn.



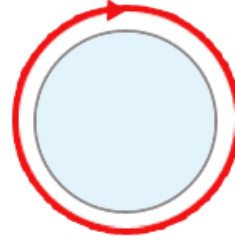
1 right angle
quarter turn
90°



2 right angles
2 quarter turns or half turn
180°







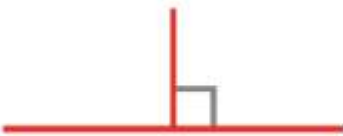

3 right angles
3 quarter turns
270°



4 right angles
4 quarter turns or full turn
360°

- I can identify horizontal and vertical lines; and identify pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines in shapes.

Types of Line

<p>verticals</p>  <p>Straight line up and down</p>	<p>horizontal</p>  <p>Straight line left and right</p>
<p>diagonal</p>  <p>Straight line corner to corner</p>	<p>parallel</p>  <p>Lines that will never meet</p>
<p>perpendicular</p>  <p>At a right angle (90°)</p>	<p>vertex</p>  <p>The highest point, corner, angle</p>

Maths

- I can measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); and volume/capacity (l/ml).

Length



millimetre (mm)
centimetre (cm)
metre (m)

1 metre = 100 centimetres

1 centimetre = 10 millimetres

Mass



gram (g)
kilogram (kg)

1 kilogram = 1000 grams

Capacity



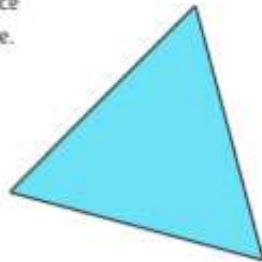
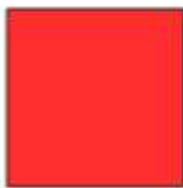
millilitre (ml)
centilitre (cl)
litre (l)

1 litre = 1000 millilitres

- I can measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes.

Finding the Perimeter

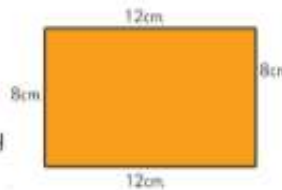
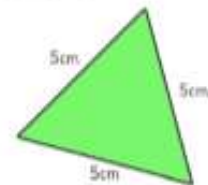
The **perimeter** is the total distance around the outside of a 2D shape.



To find the perimeter of any shape with straight sides, simply add together the length of all the sides.

Finding the Perimeter

The perimeter of this triangle is:
 $5\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} = 15\text{cm}$



The perimeter of this rectangle is:
 $12\text{cm} + 12\text{cm} + 8\text{cm} + 8\text{cm} = 40\text{cm}$

- I can add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p.

Currency

1 pound = 100 pence



Change with a Number Line

How could you calculate the change from £1 on a number line?



Find the total of: £10 and 35 p and £4 and 25 p.



Add the pounds then add the pence.

Maths

- I can tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks.

Telling the Time

O'Clock
A new hour begins when the minute hand points to 12.

Quarter To
45 minutes into the hour and 15 minutes before a new hour begins.

Half Past
30 minutes into the hour. 30 is half of 60.

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

Quarter Past
15 minutes into the hour. 15 is one quarter of 60.

Hour Hand
The short hand points to the hour. If this hand is pointing in between hours, it is the earlier hour of the two.

24 Hour Hours

This clock and table show the corresponding hours on a 24 hour clock.

0:00 = 12:00 AM	12:00 = 12:00 PM
1:00 = 1:00 AM	1:00 = 1:00 PM
2:00 = 2:00 AM	2:00 = 2:00 PM
3:00 = 3:00 AM	3:00 = 3:00 PM
4:00 = 4:00 AM	4:00 = 4:00 PM
5:00 = 5:00 AM	5:00 = 5:00 PM
6:00 = 6:00 AM	6:00 = 6:00 PM
7:00 = 7:00 AM	7:00 = 7:00 PM
8:00 = 8:00 AM	8:00 = 8:00 PM
9:00 = 9:00 AM	9:00 = 9:00 PM
10:00 = 10:00 AM	10:00 = 10:00 PM
11:00 = 11:00 AM	11:00 = 11:00 PM
12:00 = 12:00 AM	12:00 = 12:00 PM

Midnight is referred to as both 00:00 and 24:00

- I can estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours.

digital clock

analogue clock

- I know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year.

1 minute

60 seconds

30 days has September, April, June and November.

All the rest have 31 days except February alone,
which has 28 days clear,
and 29 each leap year.

- I can compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks].

Destination	Journey A	Journey B	Journey C
London	10:20	11:30	16:40
Derby	12:20		18:00
Sheffield	12:40	13:10	18:30

Order Events

Mariam wants to compare the time she spends doing different activities. Here are the start and end times for some of her activities. Order from shortest to longest.

Activity	Start Time	End Time	
Maths	11:20 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	Shortest
Tennis	12:45 p.m.	1:20 p.m.	
Reading	2:40 p.m.	3:25 p.m.	
Cooking	5:40 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	
football	7:10 p.m.	8:05 p.m.	

- Journey B takes 1 hour to get from London to Derby. What time do you arrive at Derby? -----

Oak Class Learning Journey

English, Term 3

Happiness, Progress, Success!



Collaboration Creativity Independence Resilience Reflection

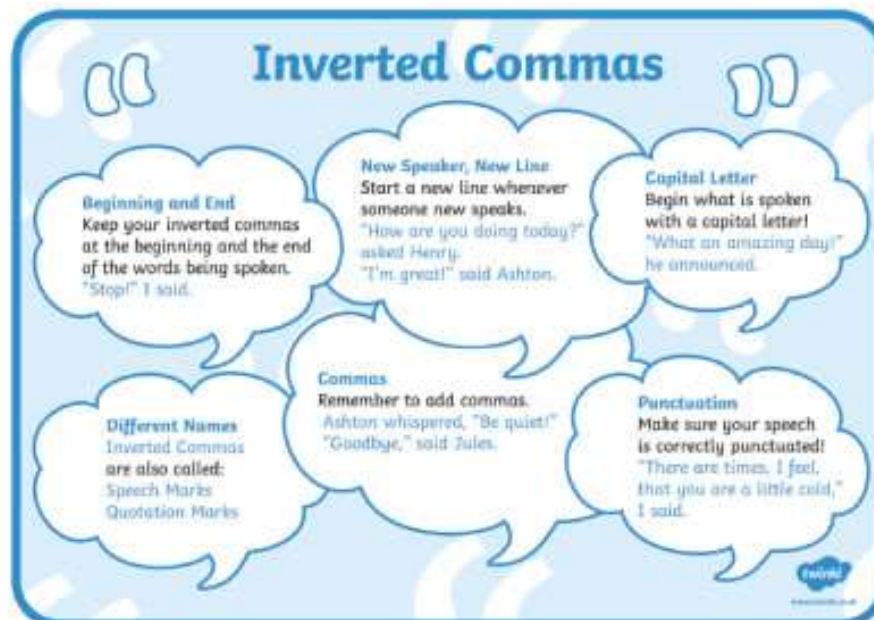
- I can extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions.

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		
<i>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.</i>		
conjunctions	adverbs	prepositions
<i>when</i>	<i>then</i>	<i>before</i>
<i>before</i>	<i>next</i>	<i>after</i>
<i>while</i>	<i>soon</i>	<i>during</i>
<i>so</i>	<i>always</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>because</i>	<i>yesterday</i>	<i>because of</i>
<i>since</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>above</i>
<i>where</i>	<i>eventually</i>	<i>below</i>
<i>later</i>	<i>later</i>	<i>under</i>
<i>unless</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>through</i>
<i>until</i>	<i>therefore</i>	
	<i>frequently</i>	

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

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