Rowan Class Learning Journey

Maths, Term 4

Happiness, Progress, Success!

Collaboration Creativity Independence Resilience Reflection

Maths:

- **Can I recognise, draw and describe 2D shapes?**
- **Can I describe and build 3D shapes?**
- **Can I measure angles accurately?**
- **Can I find missing angles on a straight line, in a triangle, around a point and in a quadrilateral?**

Opposite = Facing each other

Adjacent = Next to each other

2D Shapes

Equal = The same

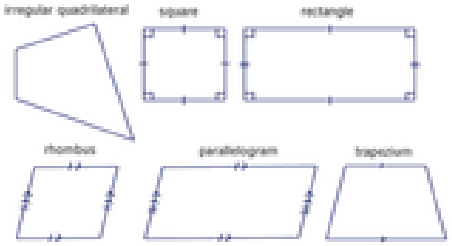
Vertices = corners

Parallel = Never getting closer or further away.

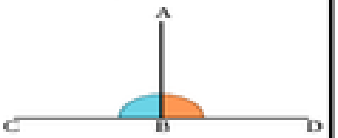
Regular = all sides and angles are the same.

Regular hexagon

Types of quadrilateral



Perpendicular



At right angles to each other

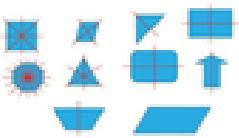
Irregular = all sides and angles are NOT the same

Irregular hexagon

Types of triangle

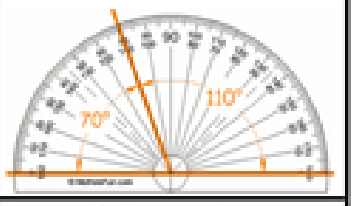
Inside angles always add up to 180°

Lines of symmetry



The same either side of the mirror line.

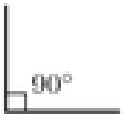
Protractor = Used for measuring angles.



Acute angle

Smaller than 90°

Right angles



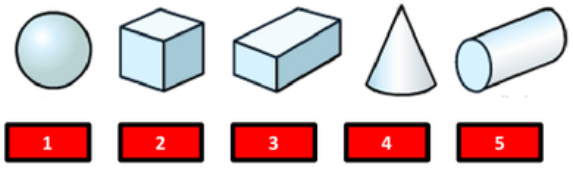
Obtuse angles

Bigger than 90°

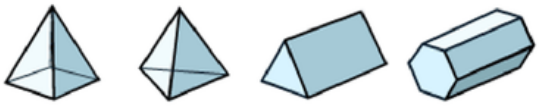
Reflex angles

Bigger than 180°

How many 3D shapes can you name?



1 2 3 4 5



6 7 8 9

Cone

Hexagonal prism

Cube

Triangular based pyramid

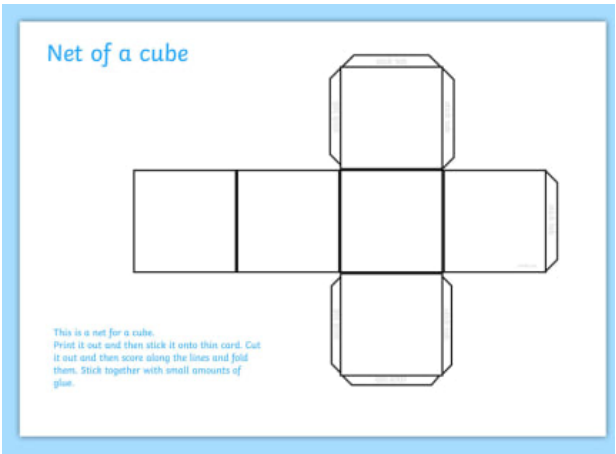
Cuboid

Triangular prism

Sphere

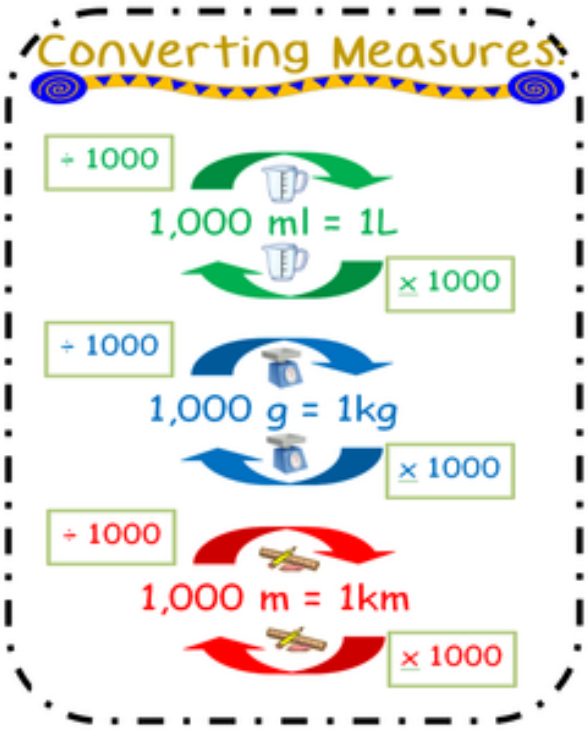
Cylinder

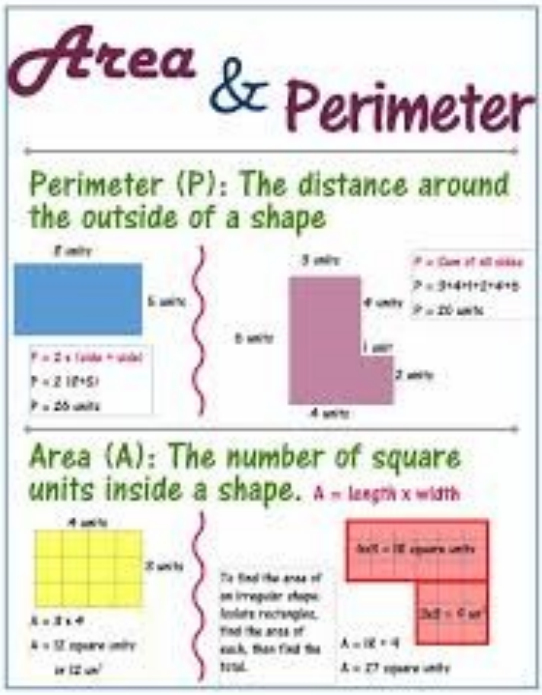
Square based pyramid

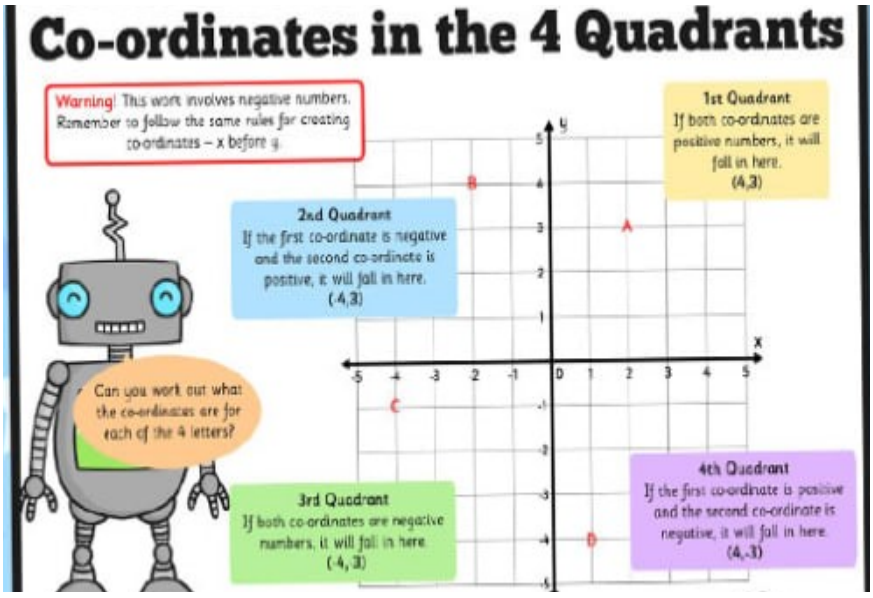


Maths

- **Can I convert units of measure?**
- **Can I calculate the perimeter, area and volume of shapes?**
- **Can I plot coordinates on a four quadrant grid?**
- **Can I interpret and construct bar charts, pie charts and scatter graphs?**

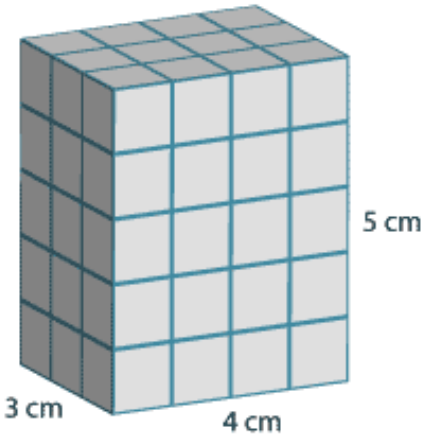




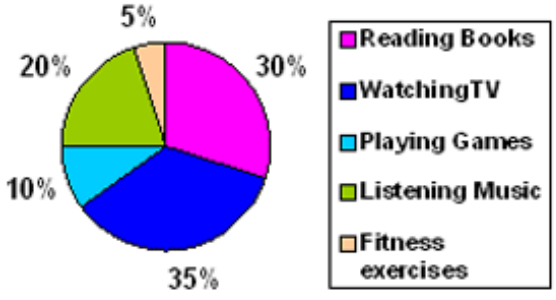


Calculate the volume:

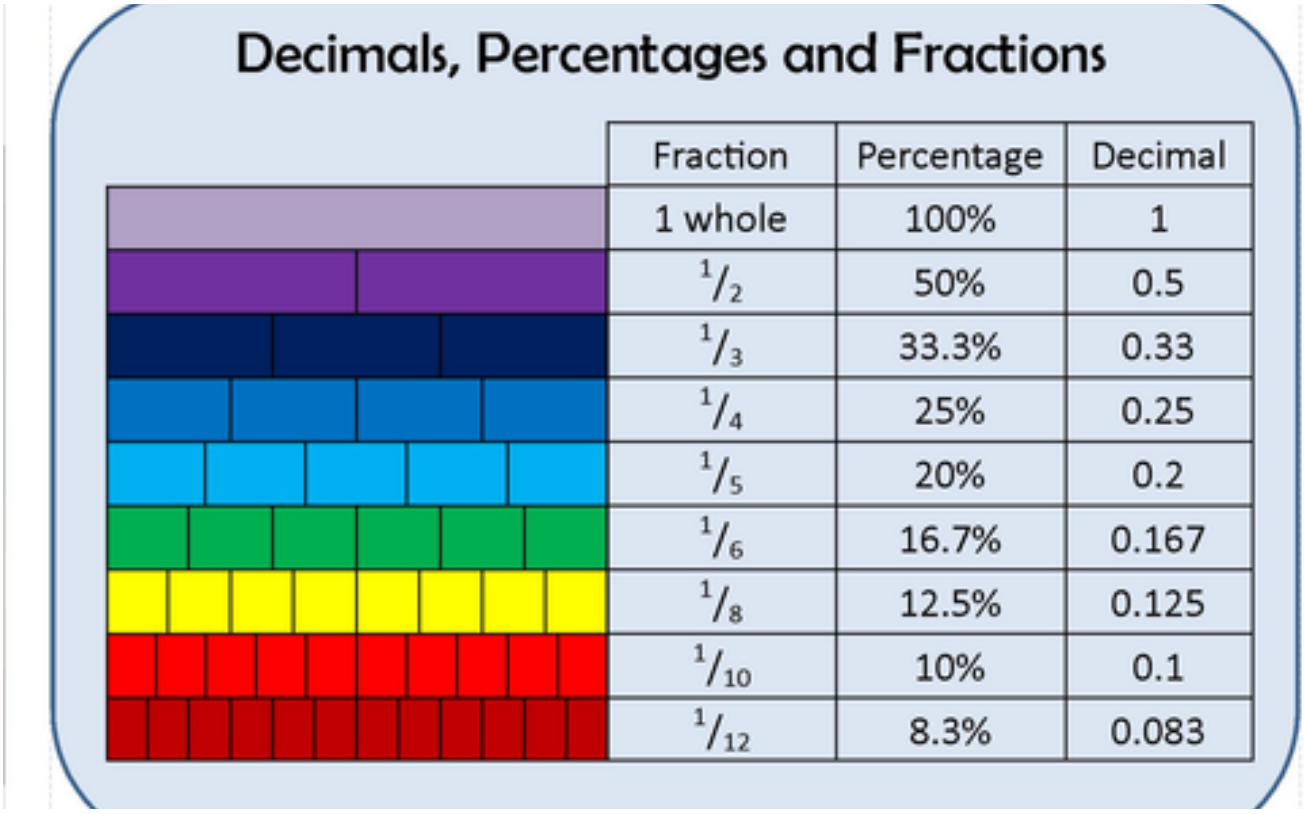
3 x 4 x 5 =



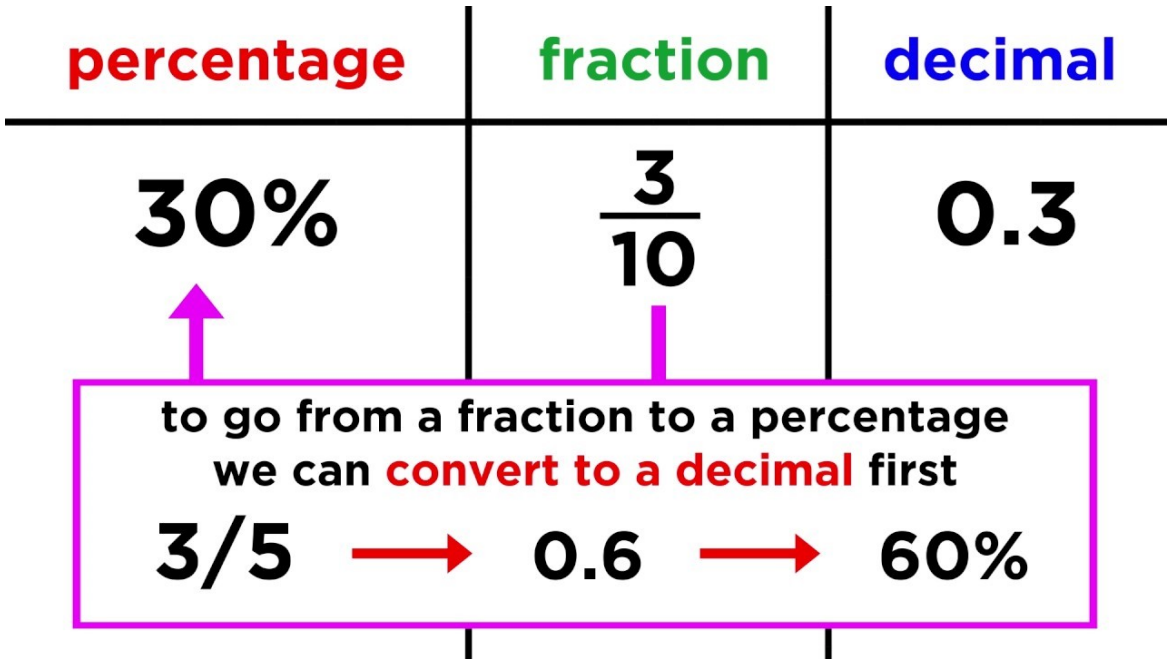
Think about your revision targets and use your new workbooks!



- Can I understand the relationship between fractions, decimals and percentages?
- Can I use equivalent facts?



Take your time and think the problem through, check your answer—does it make sense?



Rowan Class Learning Journey

English, Term 1

Happiness, Progress, Success!

Collaboration Creativity Independence Resilience Reflection

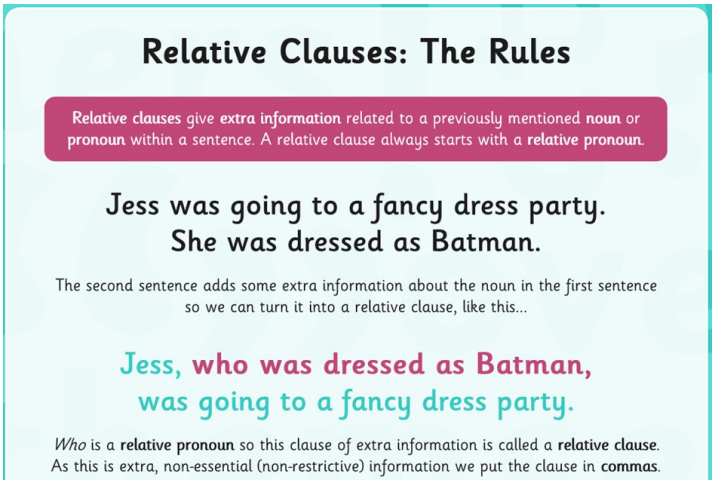
- Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely

- Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing including subjunctive forms

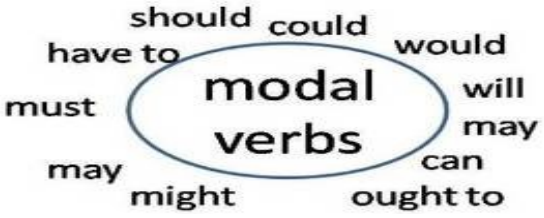
The subjunctive is a verb form or mood used to express things that could or should happen. It is used to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands or suggestions. For example:

If I were you I'd accept.
I suggested that he face up to the bully.
It is vital that she attend the meeting.
I wish I were able to fly.
I suggest you take a rain coat with you.
I demand that they be counted again!

- Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with and implied/ omitted relative pronoun



- Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility



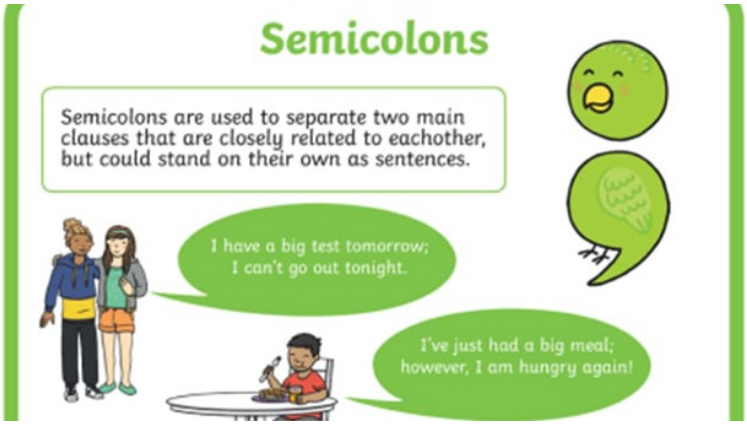
English

- Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence

PASSIVE VERB TENSES

	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present Simple	He **delivers** the letters.	The letters **are delivered**.
Past Simple	He **delivered** the letters.	The letters **were delivered**.
Future Simple	He **will deliver** the letters.	The letters **will be delivered**.
Present Continuous	He **is delivering** the letters.	The letters **are being delivered**.
Past Continuous	He **was delivering** the letters.	The letters **were being delivered**.
Going to	He **is going to deliver** the letters.	The letters **are going to be delivered**.
Present Perfect	He **has delivered** the letters.	The letters **have been delivered**.
Past Perfect	He **had delivered** the letters.	The letters **had been delivered**.
Infinitive	He **has to deliver** the letters.	The letters **have to be delivered**.
Modals	He **must deliver** the letters.	The letters **must be delivered**.

- Using a wide range of punctuation to add clarity and expression



- Use a dictionary and thesaurus to extend vocabulary choices and ensure accurate spelling