

# 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?

<b>Opposite</b> = Facing each other  <b>Adjacent</b> = Next to each other	<b>2D Shapes</b>		<b>Parallel</b> = Never getting closer or further away.  
	<b>Equal</b> = The same	<b>Vertices</b> = corners  	
<b>Regular</b> = all sides and angles are the same.   Regular hexagon	<b>Types of quadrilateral</b>  		<b>Perpendicular</b>   At right angles to each other
	<b>Irregular</b> = all sides and angles are NOT the same   Irregular hexagon	<b>Types of triangle</b>   Inside angles always add up to 180°	<b>Lines of symmetry</b>   The same either side of the mirror line.
<b>Acute angle</b>  Smaller than 90°  	<b>Right angles</b>  	<b>Obtuse angles</b>  Bigger than 90°  	<b>Reflex angles</b>  Bigger than 180°  

### How many 3D shapes can you name?

1

2

3

4

5

Cone

Hexagonal prism

Cube

Triangular based pyramid

Cuboid

Triangular prism

Sphere

Cylinder

Square based pyramid

6

7

8

9


#### Net of a cube


This is a net for a cube. Print it out and then stick it onto this card. Cut it out and then score along the lines and fold them. Stick together with small amounts of glue.


## 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?

### Converting Measures

**÷ 1000**   $1,000 \text{ ml} = 1\text{L}$  **× 1000**

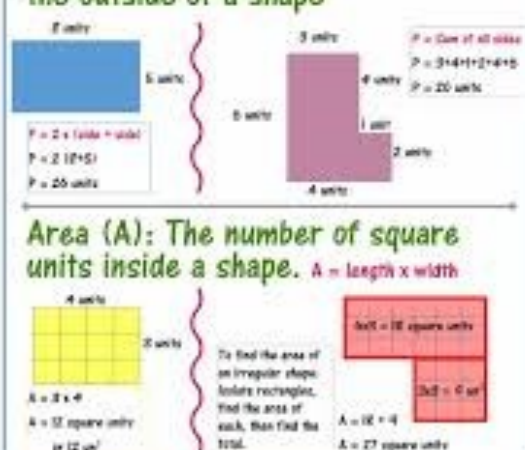
**÷ 1000**   $1,000 \text{ g} = 1\text{kg}$  **× 1000**

**÷ 1000**   $1,000 \text{ m} = 1\text{km}$  **× 1000**

### Area & Perimeter

**Perimeter (P):** The distance around the outside of a shape

**Area (A):** The number of square units inside a shape.  $A = \text{length} \times \text{width}$

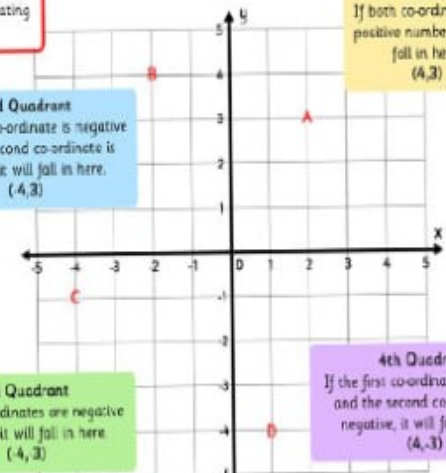


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## Co-ordinates in the 4 Quadrants

**Warning!** This work involves negative numbers. Remember to follow the same rules for creating co-ordinates – x before y.



**1st Quadrant**  
If both co-ordinates are positive numbers, it will fall in here. (4,3)

**2nd Quadrant**  
If the first co-ordinate is negative and the second co-ordinate is positive, it will fall in here. (-4,3)

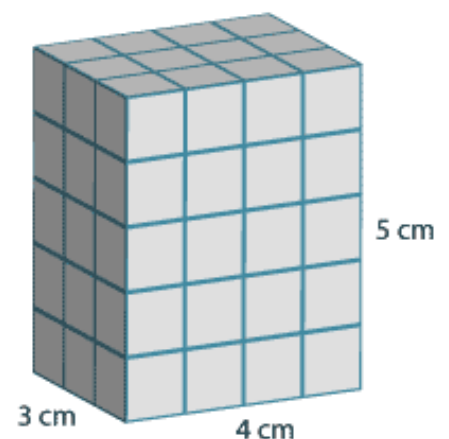
**3rd Quadrant**  
If both co-ordinates are negative numbers, it will fall in here. (-4,-3)

**4th Quadrant**  
If the first co-ordinate is positive and the second co-ordinate is negative, it will fall in here. (4,-3)

Can you work out what the co-ordinates are for each of the 4 letters?

Calculate the volume:

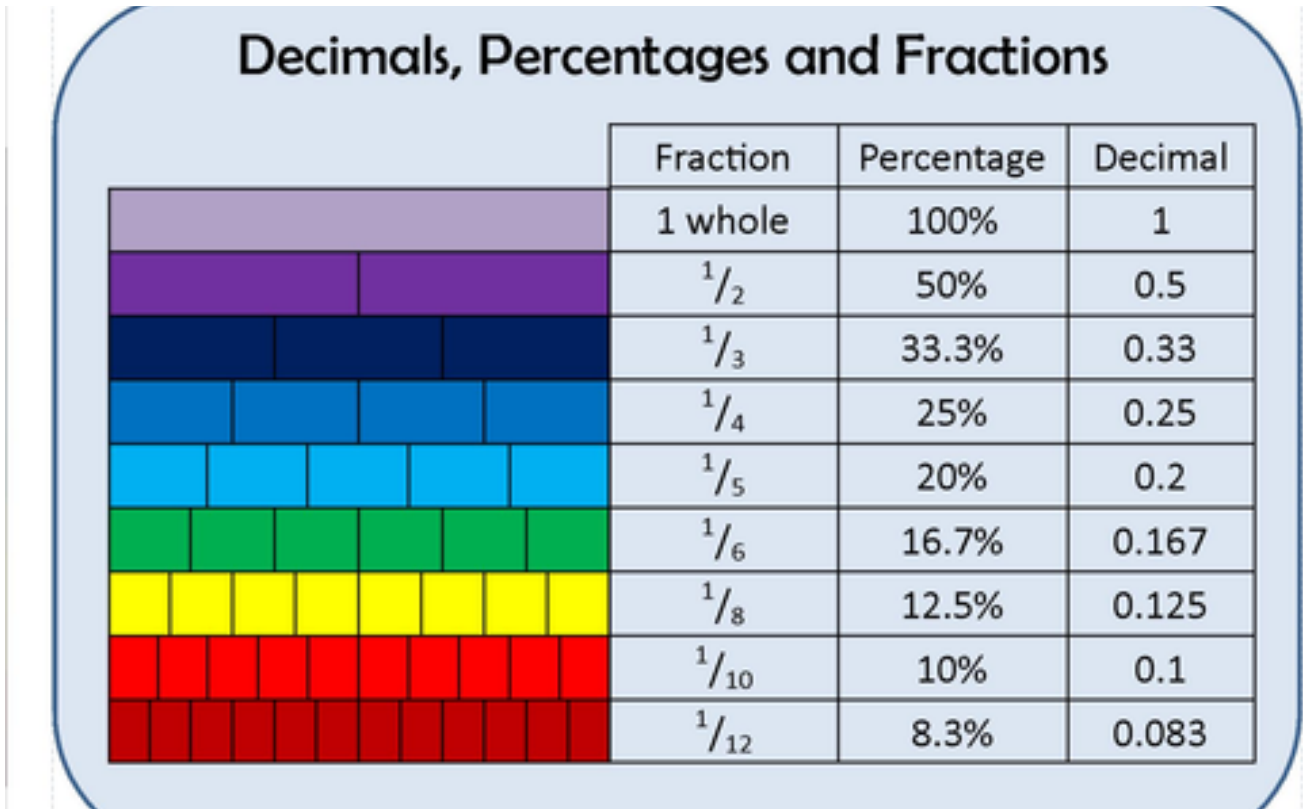
$$3 \times 4 \times 5 =$$



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?

percentage	fraction	decimal
<b>30%</b>	$\frac{3}{10}$	<b>0.3</b>
↑	↑	
<p>to go from a fraction to a percentage we can <b>convert to a decimal</b> first</p> <p><math>\frac{3}{5} \rightarrow 0.6 \rightarrow 60\%</math></p>		

# Rowan Class Learning Journey

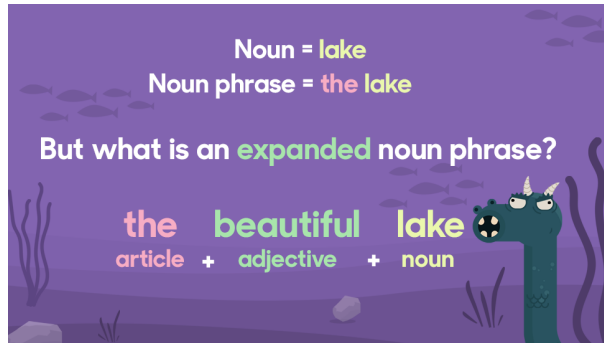
## English, Term 1

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

**Relative Clauses: The Rules**

Relative clauses give extra information related to a previously mentioned noun or pronoun within a sentence. A relative clause always starts with a relative pronoun.

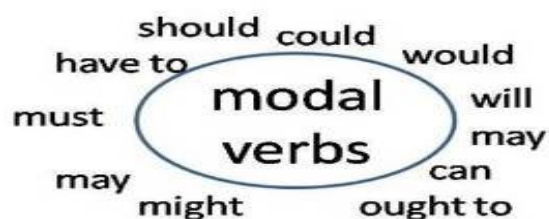
Jess was going to a fancy dress party.  
She was dressed as Batman.

The second sentence adds some extra information about the noun in the first sentence so we can turn it into a relative clause, like this...

Jess, who was dressed as Batman, was going to a fancy dress party.

Who is a relative pronoun so this clause of extra information is called a relative clause. As this is extra, non-essential (non-restrictive) information we put the clause in commas.

- Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility



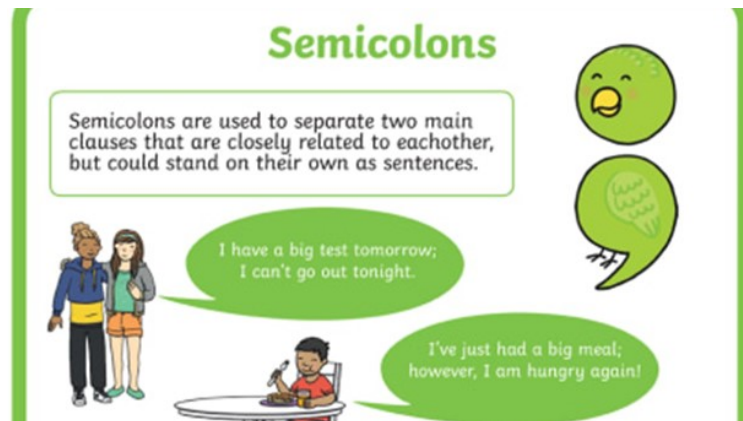
**English**

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

**PASSIVE VERB TENSES**

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

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



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

**Alternative Vocabulary**

A wonderful collection of winning words

Instead of good	Instead of bad	Instead of happy	Instead of sad
excellent amazing wonderful pleasant super outstanding fantastic terrific splendid marvellous exceptional brilliant	terrible awful lousy unpleasant dreadful nasty horrendous disagreeable wretched horrible wicked evil	ecstatic cheerful pleased elated thrilled overjoyed delighted joyful content glad jovial amused	unhappy gloomy tearful upset downcast sombre depressed down sorrowful forlorn miserable glum

