

Rowan Class Learning Journey

Maths, Term 1

Happiness, Progress, Success!



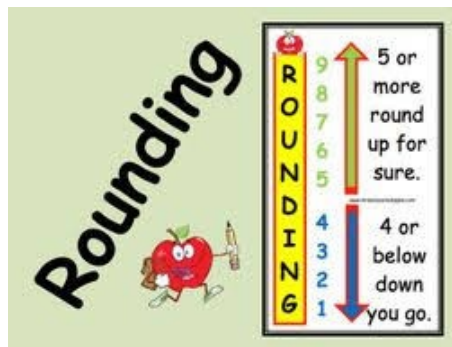
Collaboration Creativity Independence Resilience Reflection

Maths:

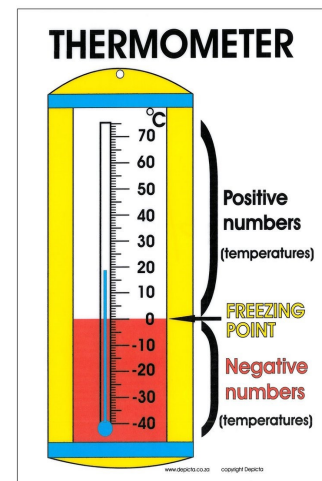
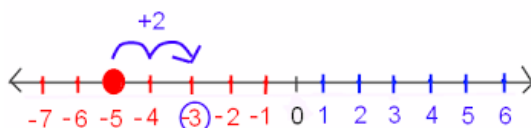
- read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit

10,000,000s	1,000,000s	100,000s	10,000s	1000s	100s	10s	1
10 millions	millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
8	7	5	3	1	4	6	9
eighty seven million, five hundred thirty one thousand, four hundred sixty nine							

- round any whole or decimal number to a required degree of accuracy



- use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero



- use simple formulae

Simple Formulae

In each of these formulae, calculate the value of y when $x=6$ and of x when $y = 6$.

Formula	$x = 6$	$y = 6$
$y = x + 2$	$y = 8$	$x = 4$
$y = 2x - 4$	$y = 8$	$x = 5$
$y = 3 + 3x$	$y = 21$	$x = 1$
$2y = x + 8$	$y = 7$	$x = 4$

Challenge a partner to find different values of y or x when using different values. Try your own formulae.

What is a formula?

A formula is a rule linking two or more **variables** (things that can change).

Formulae are usually used to calculate in **real-life scenarios** and can be written in words or using algebra.

To work out area of a triangle, we multiply the base by the height, then divide by 2. The **variables** are **area**, **height** and **base**, as these change depending on the size of the triangle.

A word formula:
Area = (Base × Height) ÷ 2

An algebraic formula:

Replace words with letters: $A = (B \times H) \div 2$	Write in proper algebraic form: $A = \frac{BH}{2}$
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Algebraic formulae are just shortened word formulae.

Maths

- generate and describe linear number sequences

Which number is missing from this sequence?

22, 32, __, 52, 62, 72

38	43	45	42
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Arithmetic Sequence

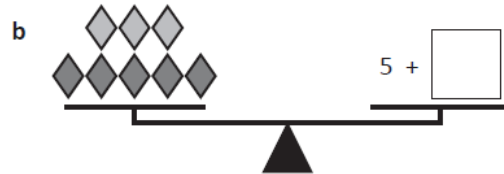
An arithmetic sequence has a common difference.
The formula for the n^{th} term is

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

where a_n = n^{th} term of the sequence
 a = first term of the sequence
 d = common difference

- express missing number problems algebraically

Make these scales balance by adding the missing value:



Algebra - Bar Method

$5b + 7 = 17$

b	b	b	b	b	7
17					

$5b = 10$ -7

b	b	b	b	b
10				

$b = 2$ ÷5

b
2

Find so that $125 \div 5 = \span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 30px; vertical-align: middle;">.$

Find so that $\span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 30px; height: 30px; vertical-align: middle;"> $\times 5 = 125$.$

- find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns

Satisfy an Equation with Two Unknowns

Sometimes equations will have two unknown numbers.

$$a + b = 25$$

In an equation with two unknown numbers, there may be more than one way to satisfy the equation.

$24 + 1 = 25$	$10 + 15 = 25$	$20 + 5 = 25$
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Rowan Class Learning Journey

English, Term 1

Happiness, Progress, Success!



Collaboration Creativity Independence Resilience Reflection

- I can make the correct choices between the past and present tense in my writing

Present Tense	Past Tense
Today I am painting a picture	Yesterday I ainted a picture
Mum takes Ella breakfast in bed	Mum took Ella breakfast in bed
The sun is shining	The sun was shining
Azif gives out the paint pots	Azif gave out the pain pots

- I can use capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences.

A capital letter is used at the beginning of a sentence. It is also used to mark a proper noun.

On Saturday morning, Sarah travelled to Scotland with her family.

A full stop is used to mark the end of a sentence.

An exclamation mark is used to mark an exclamation sentence, usually beginning with how or what.

What a beautiful picture you've drawn!

How wonderful the weather is today!

A question mark is used to mark the end of a question, which always starts with a question word.

Do you like art?

How did you solve the problem?

What are you going to watch at the cinema?

- I can use commas to separate items in a list.

Archie the hamster eats seeds, nuts and dried fruit every day.

The museum shop sells posters, mugs and badges.

English

- I can use apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns

Words	Contraction
Did not	Didn't
I will	I'll
You have	You've
It is	It's
I am	I'm
Can not	Can't

Those are Jim's books.

Lucy's bag is green and blue.

I am going round Dee's house.

- I can identify and name the four word classes

A **noun** is a person a place or a thing— *table, Tim, Hadlow, apple, kitchen*

An **adjective** describes a noun— *beautiful, stretchy, gold, tall, kind*

A **verb** is an action/ doing word— *walking, swim, stopped, write, ran*

An **adverb** describes or changes a verb— *quickly, silently, carefully, softly, gently.*

An expanded noun phrase is a sentence that includes a **noun** and at least one **adjective**— I ate the **yummy, cold ice cream.**

- I can identify and use a range of sentence types.

There is a pony in the field.

One day, Ali decided to make a toy robot.

Pack away your paints now.

Wait for the seeds to grow.

Statements are sentences which tell you something. They usually end with a full stop.

Commands are sentences that tell you to do something, They are found in instructions but can also be urgent or angry. They can be very short.

Questions are sentences that ask you something. They end with a question mark.

Exclamations are full sentences starting with 'What' or 'How' . It includes a verb and ends with an exclamation mark.

Are we going swimming?

What would you like for dinner?

What an interesting painting!

How kind of you to buy me a gift!