

Rowan Class Learning Journey

Maths, Term 2

Happiness, Progress, Success!



Collaboration Creativity Independence Resilience Reflection

Maths:

Calculation:

- Can I multiply numbers with a formal written method?

Short Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r}
 237 \\
 \times 4 \\
 \hline
 948 \\
 12 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Long Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r}
 391 \\
 \times 39 \\
 \hline
 3519 \\
 11730 \\
 \hline
 15249
 \end{array}$$

First we multiply each of the digits 391 by 9.

$9 \times 1 = 9$
 $9 \times 9 = 81$ (put the 1 down; carry the 8)
 $9 \times 3 = 27$
 $27 + (\text{carried}) 8 = 35$

Now we multiply each of the digits 391 by 3. Because it is actually 30, not 3, we put a zero down first.

$3 \times 1 = 3$
 $3 \times 9 = 27$ (put the 7 down and carry the 2)
 $3 \times 3 = 9$ (plus the 2 which makes 11)

Last of all, we add the results of our calculations to get the answer.

$$3519 + 11730 = 15249$$

- Can I divide numbers with a formal written method?

Short Division

$$142 \div 4 = 35.5$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 035.5 \\
 4 \overline{) 142.0} \\
 \underline{4} \\
 07 \\
 \underline{07} \\
 00 \\
 \underline{00} \\
 00 \\
 \underline{00} \\
 00
 \end{array}$$

r2
 $2/4 = 1/2 = 0.5$

Long Division

The Steps To Long Division



- Divide**- the number inside the house with the number outside of the house
- Multiply**- the number outside of the house by the number on top of the house
- Subtract**- the number inside the house from the number below the inside number
- Check**- to make sure the difference (the answer to a subtraction problem) is smaller than the number outside the house
- Bring Down**- the next number in the dividend to add to the ones place in your sum
- Repeat**- all the steps as many times as needed

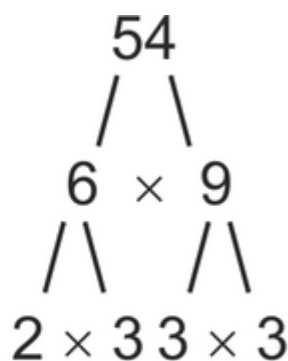
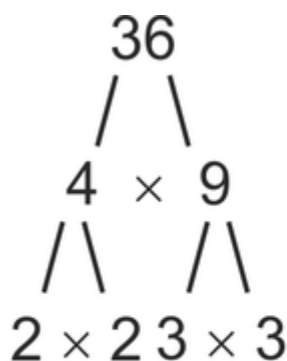
$$\begin{array}{r}
 2191 \\
 4 \overline{) 8764} \\
 \underline{8} \\
 07 \\
 \underline{04} \\
 36 \\
 \underline{36} \\
 00 \\
 \underline{00} \\
 00
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 21 \\
 216 \overline{) 4536} \\
 \underline{432} \\
 216 \\
 \underline{216} \\
 00
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 17 \text{ r } 19 \\
 31 \overline{) 546} \\
 \underline{31} \\
 236 \\
 \underline{217} \\
 19
 \end{array}$$

Maths

- Can I identify common factors/multiples?



$$36 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \quad 54 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3$$

- Can I identify prime numbers?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

- Can I extend my reasoning skills?

Pascal says that any net made with six squares can be folded to make a cube.

- Do you agree with him?
- Explain your reasoning.



- I am going to buy some 11p stamps and some 17p stamps.
- I want to spend exactly 95p. Write this as a symbol sentence and find whole number values that satisfy your sentence.

- Now tell me how many of each stamp I should buy.



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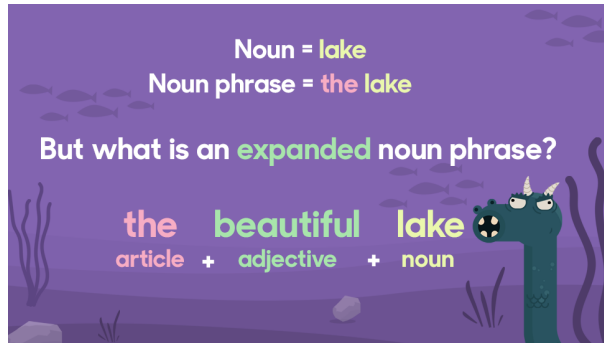
English, Term 1

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.

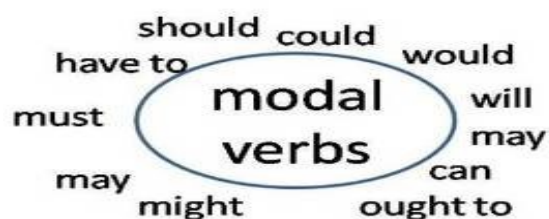
Jess was going to a fancy dress party.
She was dressed as Batman.

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



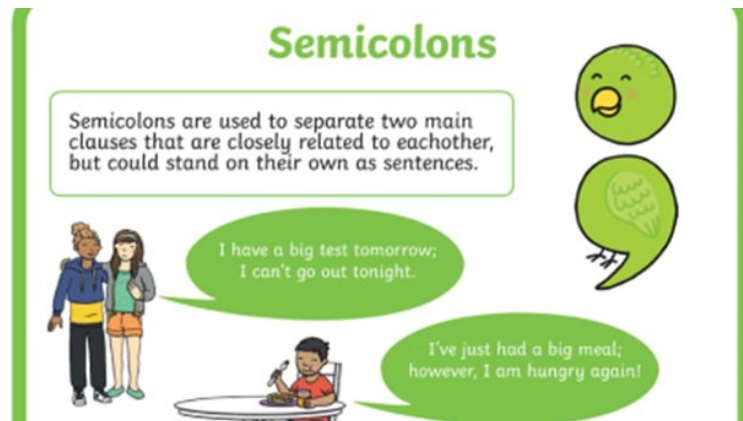
English

- 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

