

## Diary dates

**PE days: Thursday (outside) and Friday (inside)**

**Spelling test: Thursday**

**Homework/reading diaries: Friday**

## Maths

During maths lessons, we will learn how to:

- Convert fractions into decimals
- Divide one-digit numbers by 10
- Divide 2-digit numbers by 10
- Show 100ths as fractions and decimals
  - Compare decimals
- Round decimals to the nearest whole number
  - Write money using decimals
- Compare, estimate and calculate with money
- Convert between analogue and digital times
- Convert to and from the 24 hour clock

**This term's times table focus: revision of all times tables in preparation for the Multiplication Check.**

## Art

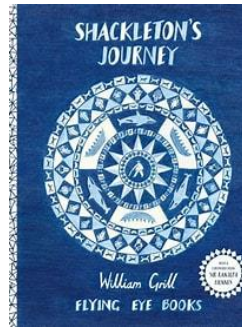
We will study the work of Bridget Riley. We will create patterns, develop use of colour, and create art work by weaving different materials.

## 4GE newsletter - Summer 1

### English

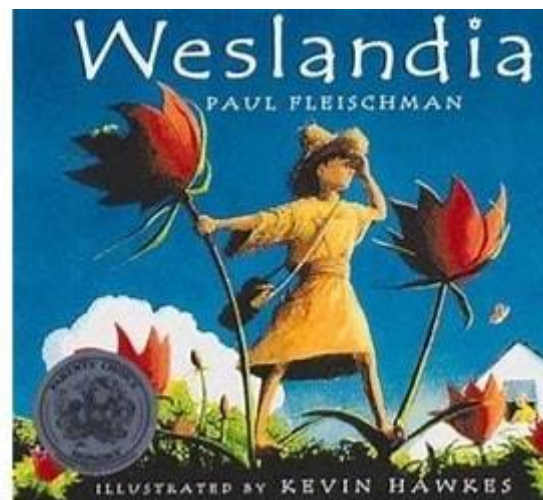
#### Historical recount - Shackleton's journey

- Organisational features of recounts such as an instruction, chronological structure and clear sequencing.
- Describing events clearly with detail drawn from historical sources.
- Expanded noun phrases to describe.
- Conjunctions to show cause, contrast and sequence.
- Fronted adverbials followed by commas.
  - Paragraphs to organise content.



#### Innovated narrative - Weslandia

- Range of sentence types within a narrative.
- Describe settings and characters.
  - Use of consistent tense.
- Create settings, characters and plot.
  - Use Standard English.
- Speech punctuated with inverted commas.



## Geography

We will answer the following questions during our geography lessons:

- How can our food choices impact the environment?
- What does it mean to trade responsibly?
  - How do we get our chocolate?
  - Where does our food come from?
- Are our school dinners locally sourced?
- Is it better to buy local or imported food?

## Science

### Classification and changing habitats

- Grouping living things: vertebrates and invertebrates
  - Grouping living things: plants
    - Classification keys
- Habitats and seasonal change
  - Human impacts on habitats
  - Natural changes to habitats

## PSHE

During PSHE lessons, we will focus on:

- Setting goals
- Describing key actions needed to achieve goals
- Identifying any help needed to achieve goals
  - Staying safe outside the home

# Decimals

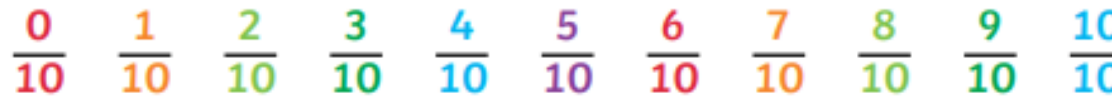
# Knowledge Organiser

## Key Vocabulary

## Tenths and Hundredths

## Fraction and Decimal Equivalents

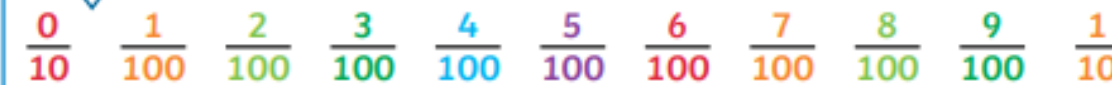
tenths



hundredths



decimal tenths



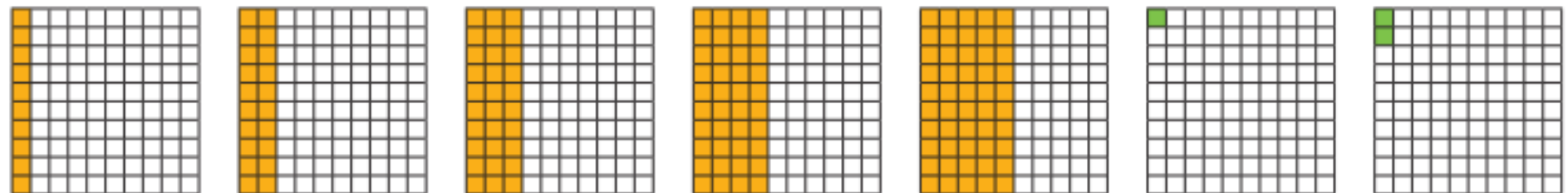
decimal hundredths



decimal equivalents

## Tenth and Hundredth Decimal Equivalents

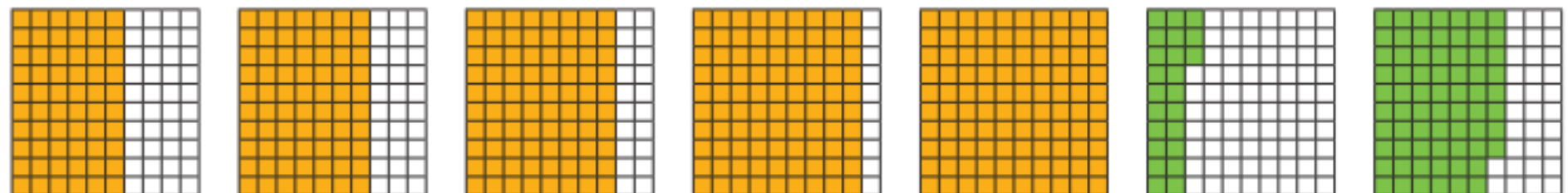
part-whole model



rounding

$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1$    
  $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{20}{100} = 0.2$    
  $\frac{3}{10} = \frac{30}{100} = 0.3$    
  $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4$    
  $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{50}{100} = 0.5$    
  $\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$    
  $\frac{2}{100} = 0.02$









decimal point



place value

$\frac{6}{10} = \frac{60}{100} = 0.6$    
  $\frac{7}{10} = \frac{70}{100} = 0.7$    
  $\frac{8}{10} = \frac{80}{100} = 0.8$    
  $\frac{9}{10} = \frac{90}{100} = 0.9$    
  $\frac{10}{10} = \frac{100}{100} = 1$    
  $\frac{23}{100} = 0.23$    
  $\frac{68}{100} = 0.68$

Key Vocabulary
amount
change
combinations
estimate
decimal
pence
penny
pounds
round
value
convert

UK Coins							
							
<b>£0.01</b>	<b>£0.02</b>	<b>£0.05</b>	<b>£0.10</b>	<b>£0.20</b>	<b>£0.50</b>	<b>£1.00</b>	<b>£2.00</b>
one penny coin	two pence coin	five pence coin	ten pence coin	twenty pence coin	fifty pence coin	one pound coin	two pound coin

UK Notes			
			
<b>£5</b>	<b>£10</b>	<b>£20</b>	<b>£50</b>
five pound note	ten pound note	twenty pound note	fifty pound note

Pounds and Pence		
		463 = £4.63
<b>£3 and 25 pence</b>	<b>£52 and 13 pence</b>	705p = £7.05
<b>£3.25</b>	<b>£52.13</b>	92p = £0.92

Key Vocabulary

Analogue and Digital Clocks

12-hour time

24-hour time

Roman numerals

analogue

digital

hours

minutes

seconds

o'clock

half past

quarter past

quarter to

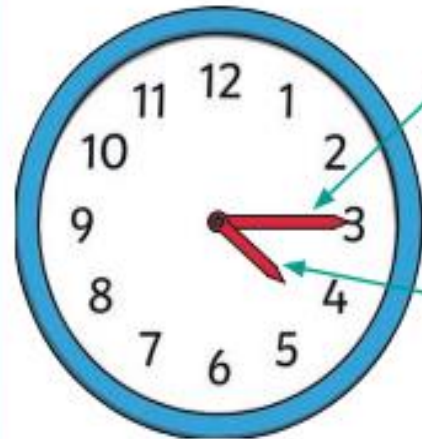
midday

midnight

noon

a.m.

p.m.



**Minute Hand**

The long hand points to the minutes past the hour.

**Hour Hand**

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



twelve o'clock



quarter past twelve

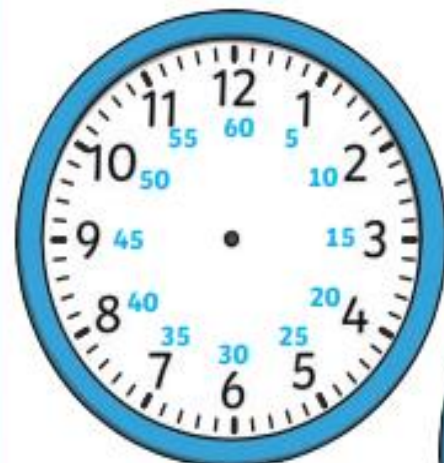


half past twelve



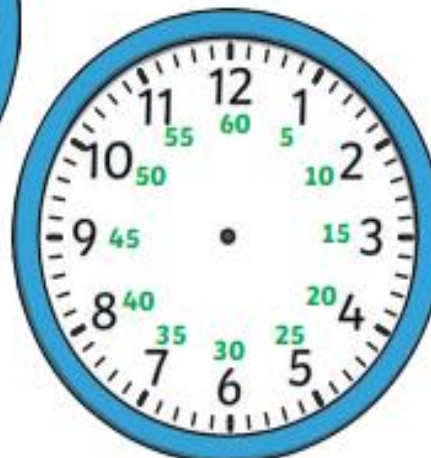
quarter to one

Durations of Time



There are **60 seconds** in a minute.

There are **60 minutes** in an hour.



There are **24 hours** in a day

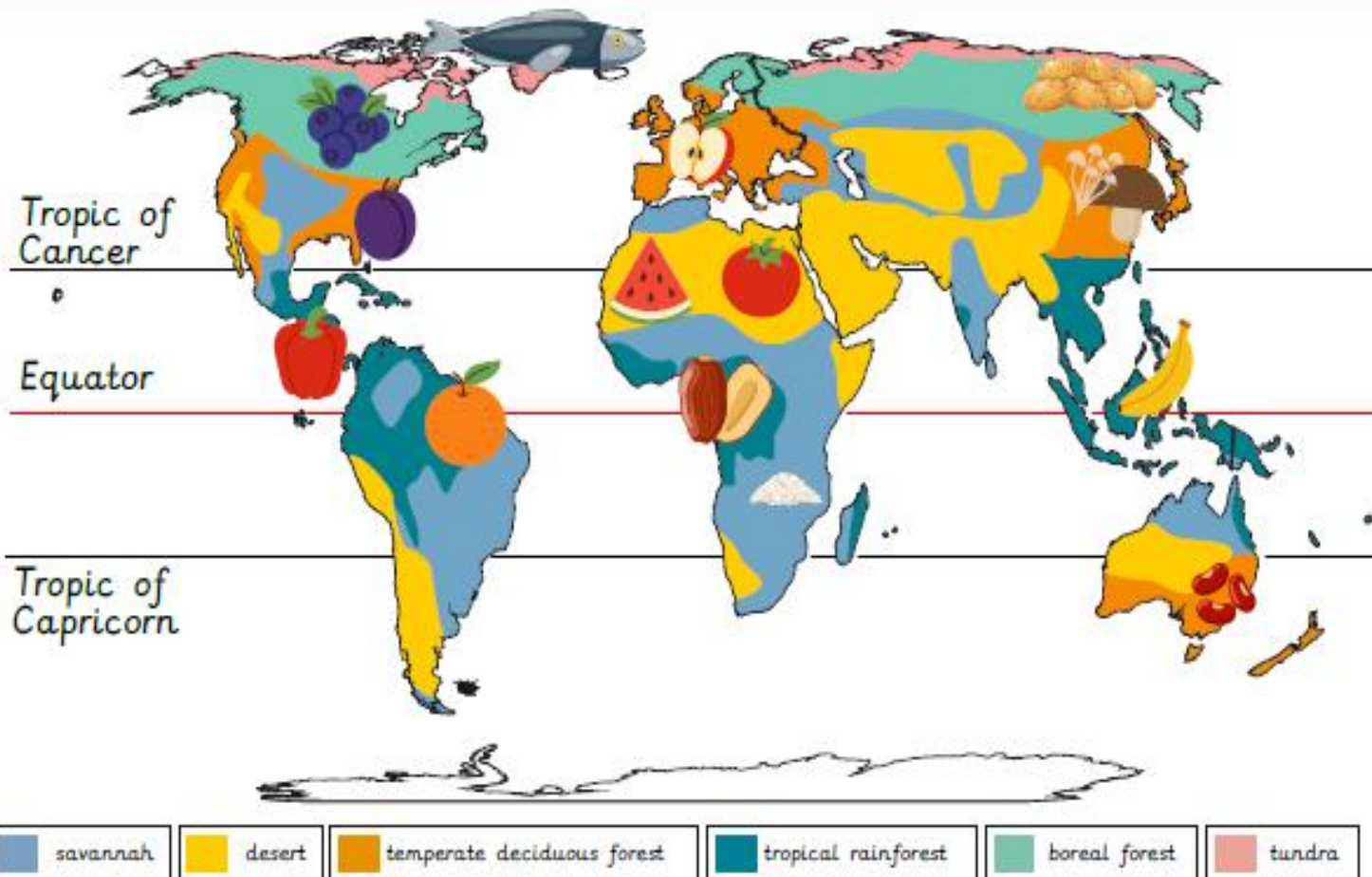
There are **7 days** in a week.



There are **12 months** in a year.



## Map of biomes



Different foods require different conditions, such as temperature, rainfall, type of soil and amount of sunlight. Therefore, each biome's unique conditions mean that only certain foods can grow there.



Energy used to grind wheat and bake bread can produce greenhouse gases.

Meat contributes around 14.5 % of greenhouse gas emissions.



## Advantages of buying local food:

- Reduces food miles.
- Provides people with fresh seasonal food.
- Creates jobs in the local community.

## Disadvantages of buying local food:

- May mean greenhouses are used to grow food out of season.
- May be more expensive if farmers sell independently.
- Means food may go bad more quickly if grown without pesticides.





## Geography - Where does our food come from?

food miles	The distance food has travelled to reach you.
import	An item brought in from a different country.
consume	To buy or use.
trade	The buying and selling of goods or services.
cooperative	A group of people working together who share ideas and income.
responsible trade	A process to ensure workers have a voice, can get the best deal for their product and work in safe conditions.
seasonal food	Food which is best eaten in a particular season.
sustainability	A way of doing something that does not harm the environment.
source	A place where something can be originally found.

### Advantages of importing food:

- Helps support communities in developing countries.
- Provides people with a wider variety of food.
- Creates relationships with other countries.

### Disadvantages of importing food:

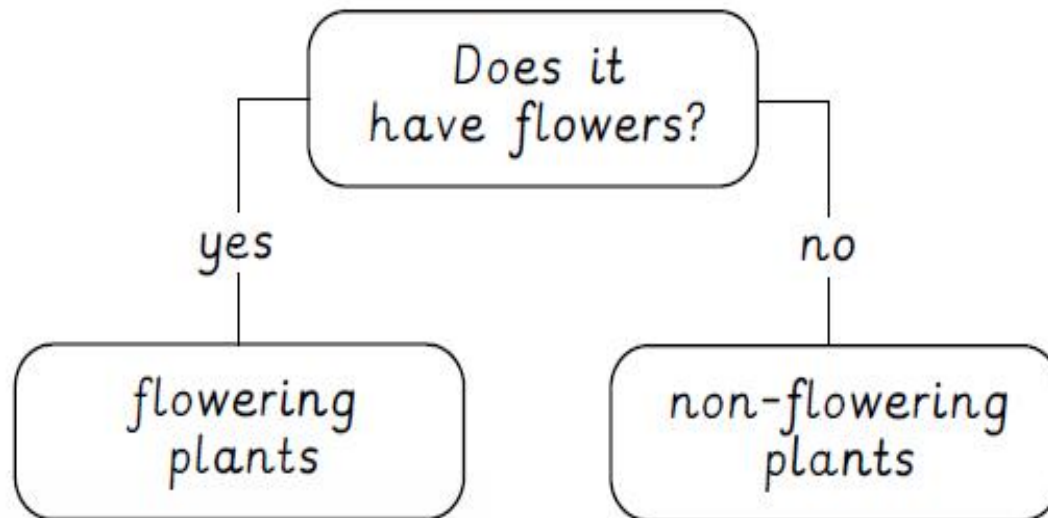
- May encourage deforestation to produce enough food.
- Increases food miles.
- Can sometimes be more expensive if produced through a responsible trade organisation.



### Trading responsibly:

- Helps workers to get the best deal they can for their product.
- Protects workers against changes in the price of their product and natural disasters.
- Helps farmers share ideas.
- Gives communities extra money to spend on whatever they need.
- Aims to preserve natural habitats and support the climate.

Living things can be sorted and identified with a tool called a **classification key**, which uses a series of yes/no questions:



**Taxonomists** are scientists who sort, group, identify and name living things.

### Habitats can change because of negative human impacts:





- Plastic pollution is building up in our seas, hurting animals that get trapped in or ingest it.
- Climate change, caused by human activities, is heating up the Earth, disrupting habitats and affecting species survival.
- Coral bleaching, resulting from increased sea temperatures, makes it difficult for coral and the animals that live there to survive.
- Deforestation involves cutting down large areas of forest, destroying the habitats of many plants and animals.

### Habitats can change due to natural disasters:

- Earthquakes can make mountains change shape. They can also cause volcanoes to erupt, destroy animals' shelters and uproot plants.
- Wildfires can destroy large areas, burning all the plants. This can cause animals to die or lose their homes.
- Floods can make plants waterlogged or uproot them. They can wash away soil, destroy animals' shelters and cause animals to drown. Floods can also spread disease.

Living things can be **classified** into different **groups** according to their shared **characteristics**:






Animals **without backbones** are classified as **invertebrates**. They include the following groups:

worms	snails and slugs	insects	spiders
			



**Conservationists** are scientists who protect and restore habitats. They are working to reverse negative human impacts.

Animals **with backbones** are classified as **vertebrates**. They include the following groups:

fish	amphibians	reptiles	birds	mammals
				

Conservationists help by:

- Studying nature.
- Protecting and restoring habitats.
- Cleaning up pollution.
- Fighting climate change.
- Helping endangered species.
- Making laws and rules to protect the environment.
- Educating others about the environment.