#### Wednesday 20th November Morning Challenge



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Finish the morning challenge and receive: 1st = 3 dojos 2nd = 2 dojos 3rd – 1 dojo

# Wednesday 20th November TBAT: spell words with ous/ious.

Where **'ous'** is added to a <u>root word</u>, normal rules for adding vowel suffixes.

E.g. **'e'** at the end of a root word is often removed.

The 'ee' sound before 'ous' is often spelt 'i'.

famous enormous humorous

ser<u>ious</u> glor<u>ious</u> prev<u>ious</u>

NOTE: If the <u>root word</u> ends in **'our'**, this is usually changed to **'or'** when **'ous'** is added.

# Wednesday 20th November TBAT: spell words with ous/ious.

Which words have an obvious <u>root word</u>?

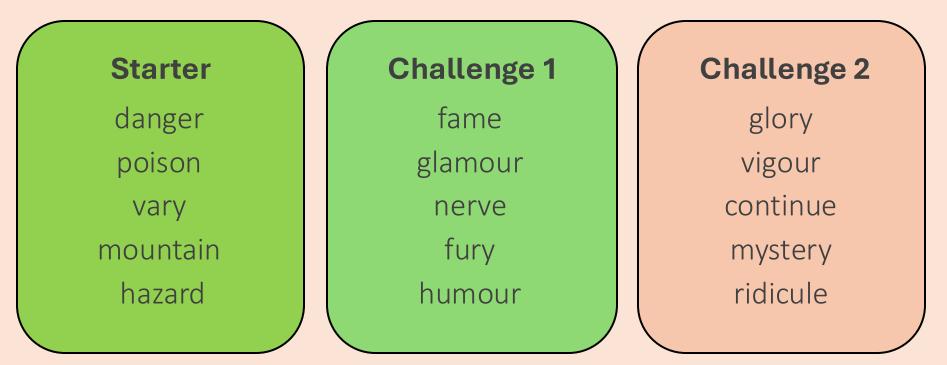
Has the <u>root word</u> changed? How? Why?

poison <b>ous</b>	cur <u>i</u> ous	gener <b>ous</b>
obv <u>i</u> ous	vigor <b>ous</b>	glamor <b>ous</b>
nervous	continu <b>ous</b>	var <u>i</u> ous

THINK: Which words had root words ending in 'our'? How have they changed when 'ous' was added?

# Wednesday 20th November TBAT: spell words with ous/ious.

Add 'ous'. Watch out: the root word may need to change!



**THINK:** Which other words ending in **'ous'** can you think of that **don't** have an obvious <u>root word</u>?

# <u>Wednesday 20th November</u> TBAT: spell words with ous/ious.

'ous' famous dangerous enormous numerous nervous humorous continuous generous tremendous glamorous ridiculous marvellous vigorous jealous

**'ious'** various serious previous obvious furious mysterious

**Exceptions** Some words with the 'ee' sound before 'ous' at the end are spelt 'eous'.

> hideous courteous spontaneous

#### **Other exceptions**

The 'e' at the end of a root word must be kept if the root word ends in a 'soft' 'g' ('j' sound).

> gor<u>ge</u>ous coura<u>ge</u>ous outra<u>ge</u>ous

The '<u>i</u>ous' ending at the end of 'religious' makes sense when linked to the root word 'religion'.

> Be aware of 'disastrous' (<u>not</u> 'disast<u>er</u>ous').

#### 20.11.24

# TBAT: read scales to the nearest 100 ml and estimate

<u>capacities.</u>

# Counting stick: x7





49 ÷ 7 =	35 ÷ 7 =
63 ÷ 7 =	70 ÷ 7 =
7 ÷ 7 =	21 ÷ 7 =
56 ÷ 7 =	77 ÷ 7 =
28 ÷ 7 =	42 ÷ 7 =
84 ÷ 7 =	14 ÷ 7 =
63 ÷ 7 =	35 ÷ 7 =
77 ÷ 7 =	49 ÷ 7 =
21 ÷ 7 =	56 ÷ 7 =
84 ÷ 7 =	7 ÷ 7 =



#### 20.11.24

# TBAT: read scales to the nearest 100 ml and estimate capacities. 3 in 3

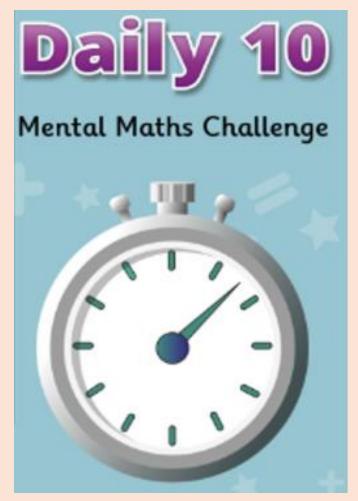
- 1. 38 = \_\_\_\_ ÷ 10
- 2. <sup>3</sup>⁄<sub>4</sub> of 40 =
- 3. What are the **three** missing numbers

#### represented by the letters?

x	4	8	А
2	8	16	6
5	20	В	15
10	С	80	30

Challenge  $3/6 = \frac{1}{2}$ . True or false? Prove it.

# 20.11.24 TBAT: read scales to the nearest 100 ml and estimate capacities. Daily 10



### 20.11.24

<u>TBAT: read scales to the nearest 100 ml and estimate</u> <u>capacities.</u>

Put these capacities in **ascending** order.

## 1 litre 1/2 litre 100 ml 0.3 litres 700 ml

<u>20.11.24</u> <u>TBAT: read scales to the nearest 100 ml and estimate capacities.</u>

# Convert the following amounts.

2.5 l = \_\_\_\_ ml

 $1400 \, ml = \___ l$ 

# 1.4l > 2000ml. True or false? Prove it.

#### 20.11.24

# TBAT: read scales to the nearest 100 ml and estimate capacities.

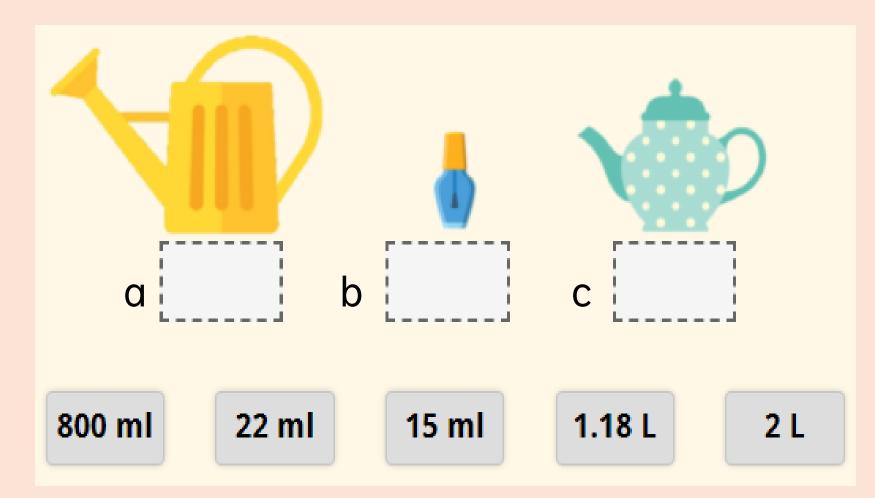
When we estimate the capacity of a container, we first need to decide on a suitable measurement.



What units of measure should we use to estimate the capacity of the containers shown?

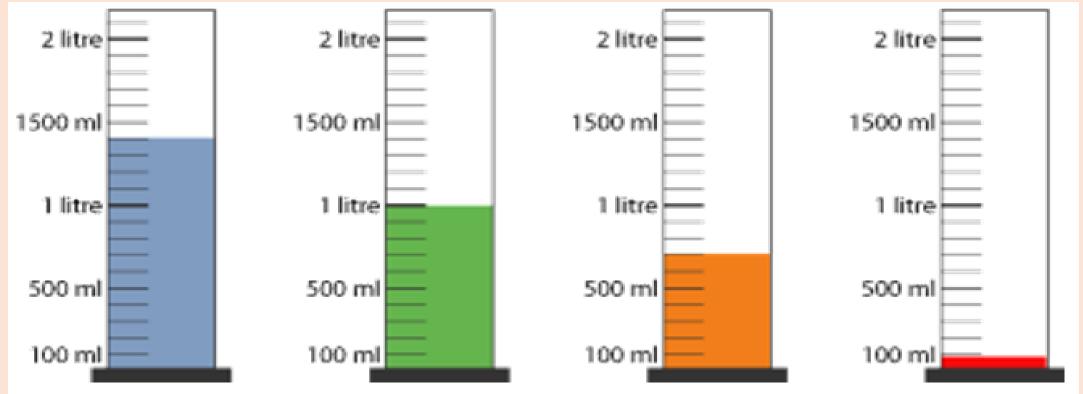
# <u>16.11.23</u> <u>TBAT: read scales to the nearest 100 ml and estimate</u> <u>capacities.</u>

Match each approximate capacity to the most appropriate container.



### <u>16.11.23</u> <u>TBAT: read scales to the nearest 100 ml and estimate capacities.</u>

What is the volume of liquid in each container?

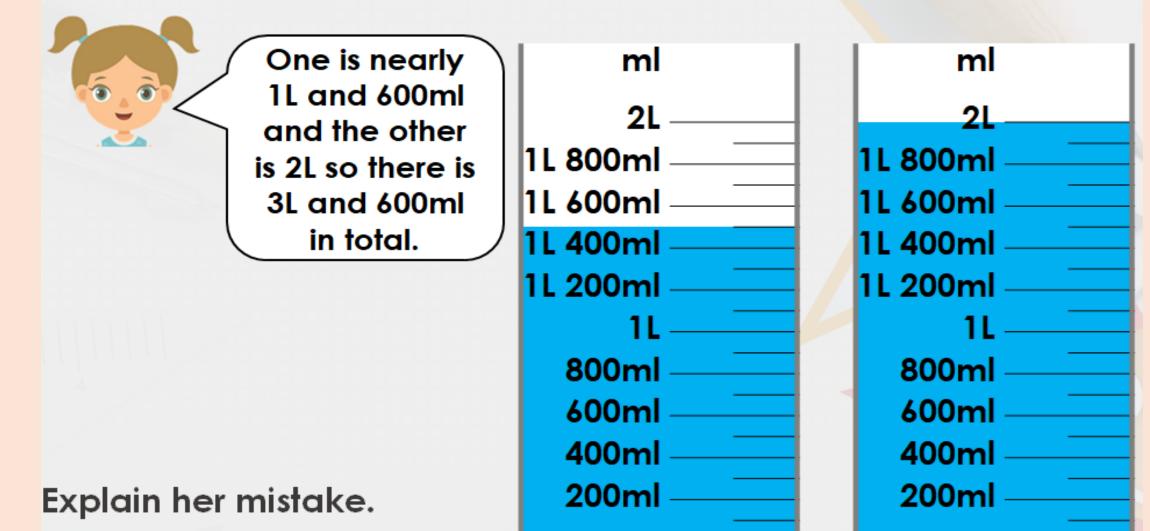


What is the total volume of all containers?

16.11.23

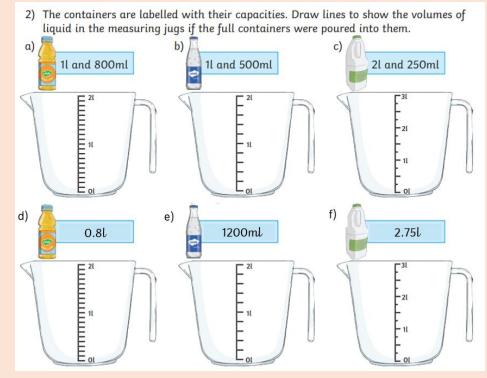
## TBAT: read scales to the nearest 100 ml and estimate capacities.

Maisie is measuring water. She says,



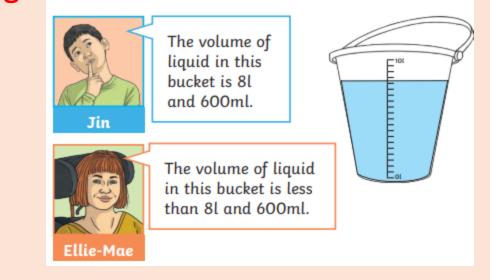
## 16.11.23

## TBAT: read scales to the nearest 100 ml and estimate capacities.



RP: Jess has a bottle of flavoured water that is 2l when full. She pours a quarter into one cup and a quarter into another. She says she has 500ml left. Is she correct? Explain your answer. Challenge

**b)** Who is correct? Explain your reasoning.



#### **Mastery Challenge**

Sam has a litre bottle of water. She estimates that she'll have around 200ml left after she has had a drink. Do you agree with her? Explain why.

# <u>16.11.23</u> TBAT: read scales to the nearest 100 ml and estimate capacities.

#### Mastery with greater depth

450ml Oml	500ml Oml	
Container A	Container B	Container C
Henry says, "My container has more than a quarter of a litre in it." 1) Match the correct container to each c	Rafe says, "My container is half full." child.	Aria says, "My container has 100ml less in it than Rafe's."
Aria	Rafe	Henry
2) Two more children, Jessica and Maso with 1l 250ml in it. What clues could		with 450ml of water in it. Mason has a jug ?

# <u>3 in 3</u>

- 1. Find and copy alliteration that has been used in the text.
- 2. Find and copy the adjective to describe the rock pools.
- 3. Find and copy an adverb that has been used.
- What impression do we get of the cafe? Why?

# The Seastle

9 A warm, yellow sunrise peeps above the horizon and
18 beams down onto the golden beach. The waves of
25 foamy seawater roll rhythmically towards the shore
34 and then kiss it gently before retreating. The softened
44 waves creep across the sand as lost shells and pebbles
48 tumble in the surf.

56 Shrieking seagulls circle overhead and swoop down to
64 scavenge for scraps, snatching them from each other
74 like rowdy toddlers. A multitude of aromas fill the air.
84 The salty sea air mingles with the scent of morning
92 coffee and pastries, wafting from a tumbledown cafe.

101 Shallow rock pools are busy with scuttling crabs and
109 miniscule fish hide beneath the floating seaweed. Tiny
117 clusters of white barnacles cling to rocks that
125 reflect on the water in the dawn light.

#### What is a setting?

A setting is where and when the story takes place. An author will use descriptive language to describe the setting to the reader.

Read the two descriptions below. Which description do you think is better and why?

I was sitting on the top deck of the boat at <u>night time</u>. It was <u>really cold</u>.

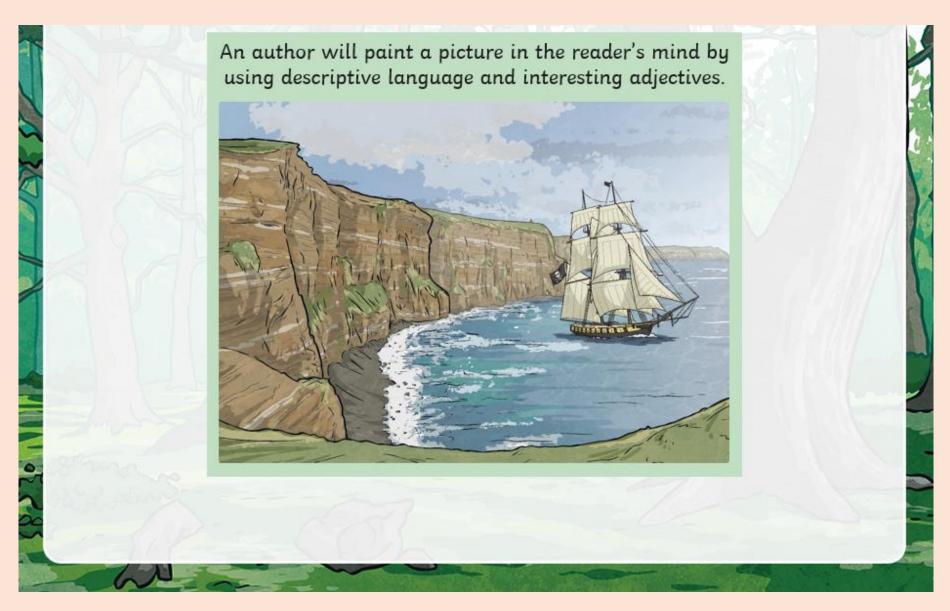
#### OR

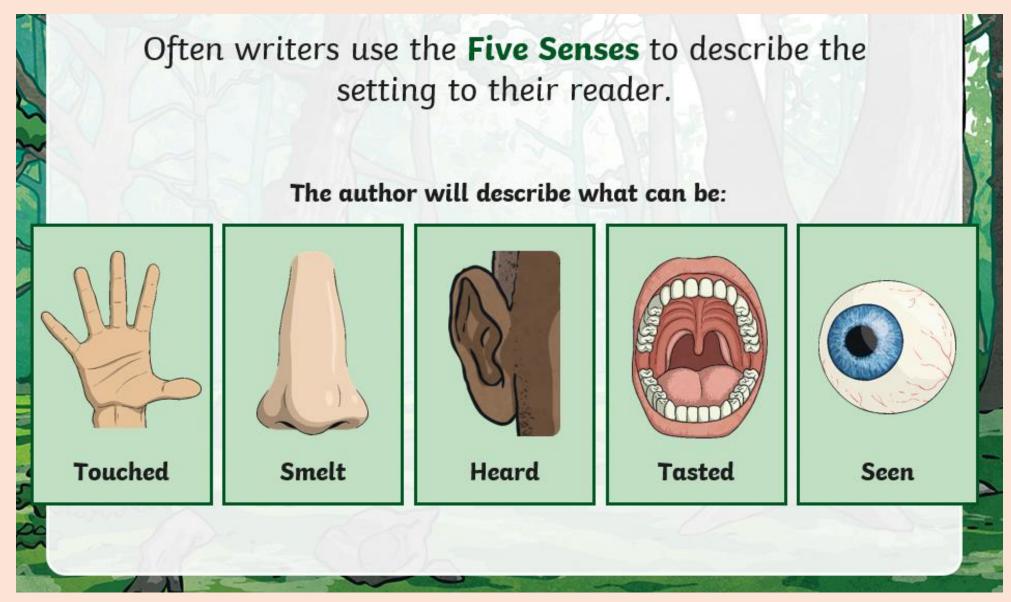
The icy cold air took my breath away as I opened the door to begin my climb to the top deck of the boat. Sitting on the freezing cold deck chair I pulled on my thick woolen blanket. I looked towards the dark sky and started to count the stars. It was going to be a long cold wait.

#### Why do I need to write a descriptive setting? A descriptive setting helps to build the reader's interest. It allows the reader to start to build a picture in their mind of what is happening. The large white house on the corner of Edmond Street had been empty for as long as I could remember. The tall gates, which were once black, had lost most of their paint and were slowly rusting away. Inside the gates, weeds crawled over every surface revealing more signs of neglect.

Where is this story set?

What words does the author use to interest the reader?





# What is a setting? - BBC Bitesize

- Can you improve the following sentences to make the reader imagine the
- image in their own mind:
- The sun was shining.
- The grass was green.
- There was a wall.



## Wednesday 20th November

# TBAT: know the features of a setting description.

Examples of Effective Phrases	What Can It Do?	How Can I Describe It?	What Can I Describe?
The rustling leaves sang a soothing melod	bend	abundant	bark
The fusiting leaves song a soothing meloa	creep	chirping	berries
	govern	creaking	birds
sun-dappled secrets being uncovered	groan	damp	brambles
	jut	decaying	branches
	perch	earthy	deer
scampered and scurried through a	protrude	fallen	fallen leaves
labyrinth of roots and fallen foliage	rise	gloomy	ferns
	rustle	humming	foxes
The haunting shadows of branches dance	scamper	impenetrable	ground
across the floor	scrabble	peaceful	insects
	scramble	rotting	ivy
	scurry	rough	mice
holding its majestic crown of leaves high	settle	serene	moss
	shuffle	shady	pine cones
	slouch	silent	spiders
	stumble	stagnant	squirrels
	sway	sun-dappled	thickets
	twist	tangled	trees
	weave	tranquil	trunks
	whisper	whistling	undergrowth

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Sights ancient angular bright bustling cluttered crowded dazzling disappointing dusty empty enormous fashionable glistening gloomy grim hectic impressive luxurious miniscule misshapen rounded spotless unkempt wonderful	Sounds banging buzzing discordant gurgling grating howling loud low-level melodic muttering noisy quiet raucous ringing rustling scratching screeching screeching scuffling silent tapping thumping tuneful wailing whispering	Smellscleanhomelyclinicalmouth-dampmouth-deliciousperfumeddustyperfumeddustysickeningcarthysickeningfloralfreshfreshungantifuratinfamiliarfruityunsual	Sensations bumpy cool damp forceful freezing gentle hard itchy jagged loose pleasant rough slippery smooth soaking soft sticky stifling sweltering tickly tight uncomfortable unpleasant wobbly	Feelings amazed anxious ashamed calm confident curious disappointed eager excited exhilarated furious impressed lazy lonely miserable nauseated nervous overawed overjoyed proud reluctant serene terrified underwhelmed

Look at the following setting description. Use a key to highlight the different features.

Personification Simile Preposition See/hear/feel/smell/taste Powerful adjectives

Write a sentence using at least two features from your checklist.

The house was shrouded in a pale mist that leaked from its cracked panels and splintered beams. With every cloud of swirling vapour, the house seemed to be breathing deeply, like a dragon with smoking nostrils. Outside, clumps of rotten leaves clung to the base of the house and a few withered hands clawed out of the dirt and up the wall. The door was open and, just inside, three pumpkins watched menacingly, their eyes aglow as they laughed a mechanical, high-pitched cackle.

The lights of the fair beamed directly down onto Alex as she stood on the doorstep. She shook herself firmly. Reassuring herself with the knowledge that she knew the layout of the haunted house like the back of her hand, she took the first step inside. Wednesday 20th November

TBAT: describe how images can be changed for different uses.

# What does cropping an image mean?

What do changing the composition of an image mean?

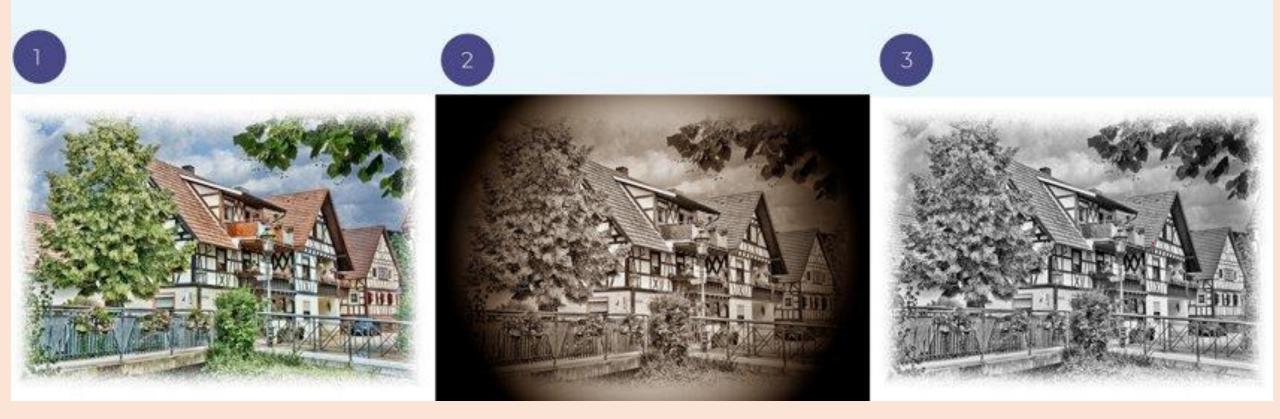
Explain why somebody might want to crop and change the composition of an image.

How are these two images of Little Red Riding Hood different?





#### How are these images different?



#### Editing image colours and effects



Original

Black and white

Brightness and contrast







Hue and saturation

Sepia

Vignette









Wednesday 20th November

TBAT: describe how images can be changed for different uses.

Independent Task

- 1. Log in to your Chromebook.
- 2. Open Teams and find your assignment.
- 3. Edit **one** picture first, then the other.
- 5. Explain **why** you have chosen to edit this way and write down which tools you used.