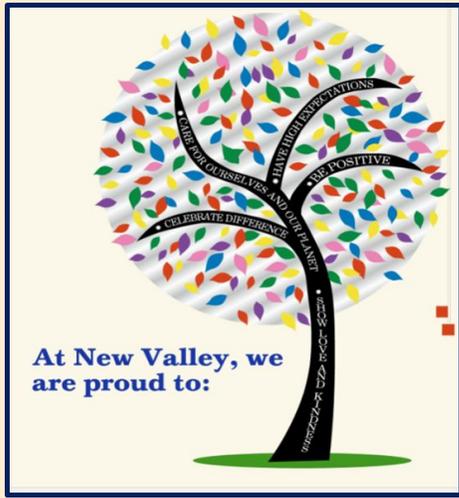


Year 4 Maple Class

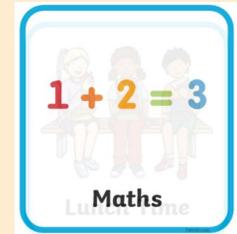
Tuesday 19th January 2021



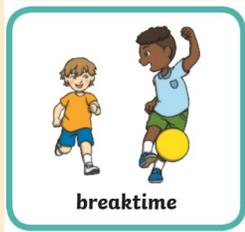
Please check your emails for your Times Tables Rock Stars Logins and start practising those Times Tables!



9:00- 10:00

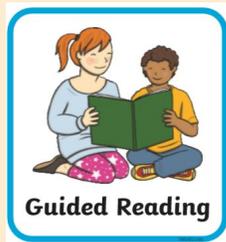


10:00- 10:15



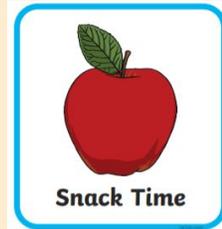
breaktime

10:15- 10:45



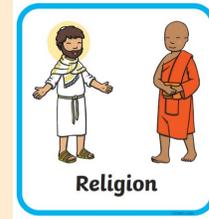
Guided Reading

10:45-11:00



Snack Time

11:00-12:00



Religion

12:00-1:00



Spelling

1:00-2:00



Lunch Time

2:00-3:00



Writing



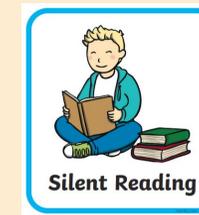
SPaG



Dance and Movement

Remember to take some time out to do some exercise or dancing between your learning time!

Mistakes are proof that you are trying.



Silent Reading

Use the link sent out at the beginning of the week for Teams!

English

L.O Use subordinating conjunctions

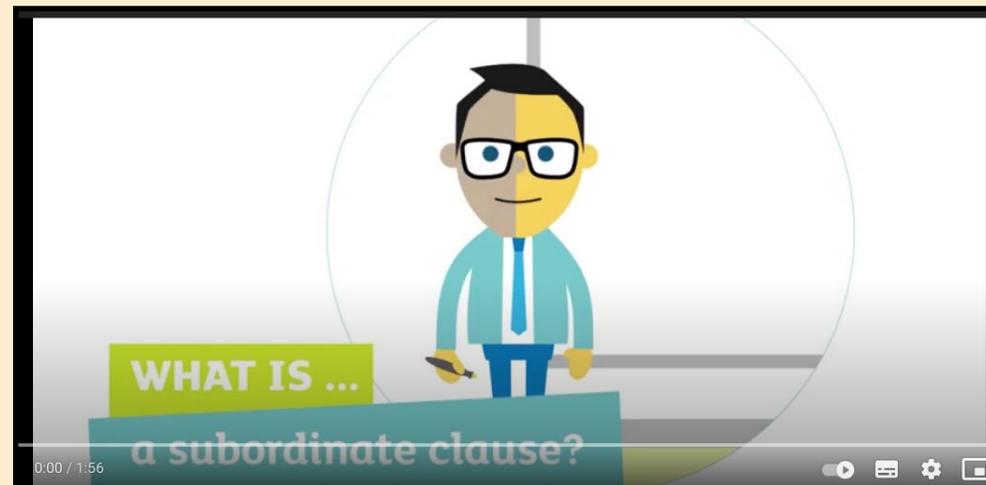
What is a subordinating conjunction?

A **subordinating conjunction** is a word that connects or joins a main clause with a **subordinate clause**.

A **subordinate clause** is a clause that does not make sense on its own. It must have a main clause connected to it, in order for the sentence to make sense.

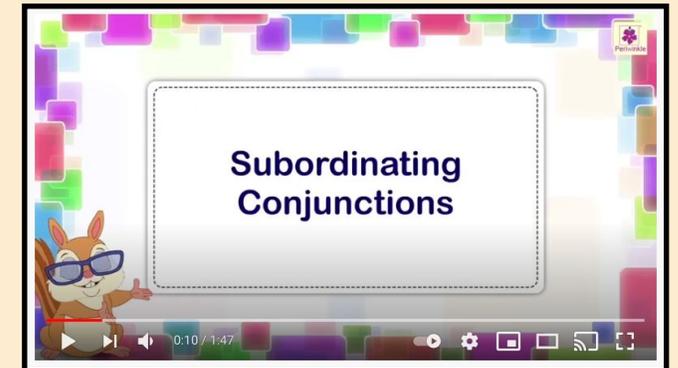
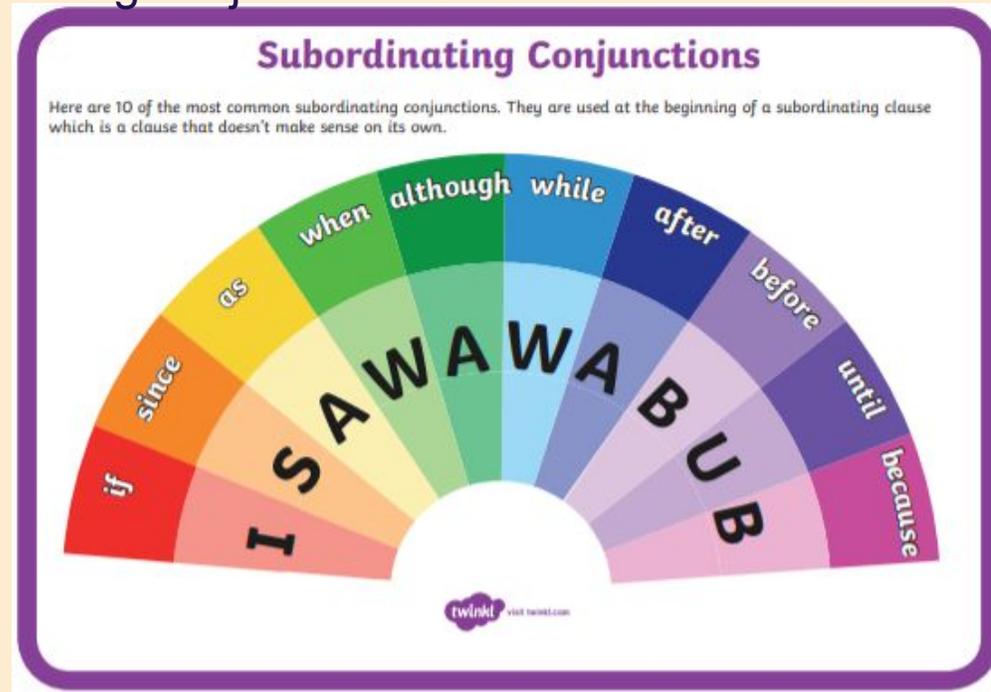
Watch the following clip about **subordinate clauses** (only watch up to 1:23- don't worry about relative clauses for now!):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BT1HhMcB8aw>



What are subordinating conjunctions?

A subordinating conjunction connects a main clause with a subordinate clause. Here are the subordinating conjunctions we can use:



We can use the acronym I Saw A Wabub to help us remember the subordinating conjunctions. Here is a helpful video that explains subordinating conjunctions:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3lUI-HheqRk>

Subordinating conjunctions are used for a variety of reasons: Today we will be focusing on the following **subordinating conjunctions**:

if

since

as

when

because

If- Giving a condition or a comparison E.g. You will be as brave and mighty as Jalal if you explore the outside world.

Since- Giving a reason (a little like using because!) E.g. Your father threatened Elder Paw since he believes he is too weak and frail to be a good leader.

As- Giving a reason (a little like using because) E.g. You will have to continue the legacy of Jalal as the others do not believe in the ancient tales.

When- An adverb of time E.g. Quietly, make your way to the cat flap when no one is looking.

Because- Giving a reason E.g. It's up to you to listen to Elder Paw's warning because no one else believes him.

Task: Write out the following sentences and select the correct subordinating conjunction to join the main clause with the subordinate clause.

if

since

as

when

because

You believe Elder Paw _____ you saw the stranger and the two cats.

The tales of Jalal will be forgotten _____ you do not follow his example and show bravery.

There was an argument _____ the stranger visited the Contessa many years ago.

You must protect your family _____ no one else will.

Your father threatened Elder Paw _____ he wants to be the head of the family _____ he feels he will make a better leader.

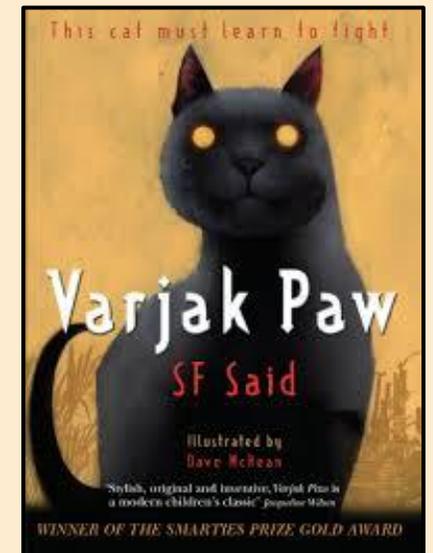
I	S	A	W	A	W	A	B	U	B
if	since	as	when	although	while	after	before	until	because

Challenge Task: Write a speech bubble with advice you would give to Varjak Paw. Write in the second person using pronouns such as you, your, yourself and underline the subordinating conjunctions in your sentence. Write at least six sentences, using a variety of subordinating conjunctions.

E.g

It is your duty to follow in the footsteps of your ancestor Jalal as this is what a true Mesopotamian Blue would do. It is time for you to venture outside because it is no longer safe to live in the Contessa's house. You must protect your family since you love them very dearly.

I	S	A	W	A	W	A	B	U	B
if	since	as	when	although	while	after	before	until	because



Chapter One

Elder Paw was telling the tales of Jala- the warrior cat, Varjak Paw enjoyed hearing the stories.

Unlike the rest of the litter, he has yellow eyes (the sign of danger) and wants to explore the outside world.



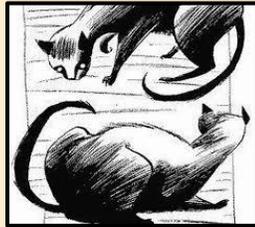
Grammatical Skills:

Main Clause
Multi Clausal Sentences
Coordinating Conjunctions
Simple Past Tense
Regular and Irregular Verbs
First Person Narrative
Second Person Narrative
Adjectives to describe feelings
Noun Phrases
Similes
Subordinate Clauses
Subordinating Conjunctions

English Working Wall

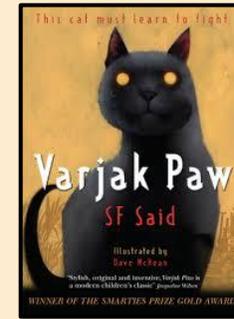
Chapter Two

A strange man has entered the house with two, peculiar black cats. The Contessa's room is empty and know one knows where she is. Varjak warns the family but nobody believes him. Elder Paw calls an urgent Family Council Meeting.



Chapter Three

Elder Paw warns the family about the stranger- he is not to be trusted for he remembers the stranger once had a bitter argument with the Contessa. He believes the Contessa is dead. The family of Mesopotamian Blues must leave and go into the outside worlds. Father rages and threatens Elder Paw explaining he will be leading the family from now on.



Extended Writing:

Last week:
Diary Writing

This week:
Letter of Persuasion

Chapter Four

Do not read it yet!!!!



Helpful Resources:



Subordinating Conjunctions	
I	if
S	since
A	as
W	when
A	although
W	while
A	after
B	before
U	until
B	because

Divide 2-digits by 1-digit (2)

- 1 Whitney is working out $49 \div 4$ using a place value chart.

Tens	Ones
40	1 1
10	1 1
10	1 1
10	1 1

1

- a) Talk about Whitney's method with a partner.
b) Why is there one counter left over?

- c) Complete the division.

$49 \div 4 = \square$

- d) Use place value counters to complete the divisions.

$50 \div 4 = \square$

$51 \div 4 = \square$

What do you notice?

- 2 Complete the divisions.

a) $47 \div 3 = \square$

b) $26 \div 5 = \square$

c) $89 \div 4 = \square$

d) $32 \div 5 = \square$

e) $49 \div 6 = \square$

f) $47 \div 4 = \square$

g) $74 \div 3 = \square$

h) $81 \div 7 = \square$

- 3 Complete the divisions.

a) $36 \div 4 = \square$

$37 \div 4 = \square$

$38 \div 4 = \square$

$39 \div 4 = \square$

$40 \div 4 = \square$

c) $45 \div 3 = \square$

$46 \div 3 = \square$

$47 \div 3 = \square$

$48 \div 3 = \square$

$49 \div 3 = \square$

b) $70 \div 5 = \square$

$71 \div 5 = \square$

$72 \div 5 = \square$

$73 \div 5 = \square$

$74 \div 5 = \square$

d) $92 \div 4 = \square$

$91 \div 4 = \square$

$90 \div 4 = \square$

$89 \div 4 = \square$

$88 \div 4 = \square$

- 4 Dora has been working out some divisions.

$$\begin{aligned}72 \div 4 &= 18 \\73 \div 4 &= 18 \text{ r}1 \\74 \div 4 &= 18 \text{ r}2 \\75 \div 4 &= 18 \text{ r}3\end{aligned}$$



I know without working it out that $76 \div 4$ must be $18 \text{ r}4$

- a) Why does Dora think this?

- b) Explain why Dora is wrong.

- 5 Eggs come in boxes of 6

Annie has 75 eggs.

She wants to know how many boxes she can fill.



- a) Complete the division to work it out.

$$\square \div \square = \square \text{ r} \square$$

- b) What does the remainder represent?

Talk about it with a partner.

- c) Complete the sentence.

Annie can fill boxes with eggs left over.

- 6 Jack has these bulbs.

	Daffodils 49
	Tulips 63
	Crocuses 98

Equal numbers of each bulb are put into 4 tubs.

How many of each bulb will be in each tub?

Daffodils Tulips Crocuses

How many of each bulb will be left over?

Daffodils Tulips Crocuses

How many tubs could Jack use so that there are no bulbs left over?