Learning Grid for Year 4/5

Week Commencing – 15.6.20

Work to be completed in home learning books

The Oak National Academy lessons can be accessed here: https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom

	1	2	3	4	5
Spelling	Spelling task 1	Spelling task 3	Spelling task 3	Spelling task 4	Spelling task 5
Reading	Reading comprehension 1	Reading comprehension 2	Reading comprehension 3	Read a non fiction book and create a poster using the information you found out.	Choose a book and redesign the front cover. Remember to include the key information.
Writing	Write a sentence that uses every single letter in the alphabet.	Write a biography of somebody you admire. Remember to include many facts.	Create a wanted posted for your favourite character.	Describe the picture. Remember to use your senses	Write an adventure story set in the picture from task 4.
Maths	Complete lesson 1 for the maths curriculum that you follow. Answers will be posted to seesaw.	Complete lesson 2 for the maths curriculum that you follow. Answers will be posted to seesaw.	Complete lesson 3 for the maths curriculum that you follow. Answers will be posted to seesaw.	Complete lesson 4 for the maths curriculum that you follow. Answers will be posted to seesaw.	Can you set a new high score on Timetable Rockstars? Can you set a new high on Mangahigh?
Challenges	Create a picture of your ideal sports day. How many events would you have?	Create a 'how to' video.	Create a still life drawing of something in your home.	Create a scavenger hunt for someone in your household.	Research and create a homemade lava lamp/ Create your own science experiment.

Look and say	Look, say and write	Cover and write	Check and write again
calendar			
caught			
centre			
century			
certain			

Fill in the missing word.

1. The criminal was _____ red-handed.

2. They have opened a new shop in the town _____.

3. "I am _____ that it was you," said the teacher.

4. Write your important dates on the _____.

5. We are currently in the 21st _____.

<u>Spelling task 2</u>

Look and say	Look, say and write	Cover and write	Check and write again
accommodate			
accompany			
according			
achieve			
aggressive			

Fill in the missing word.

1. I am able to _____ 3 people in the car.

2. Would you _____ me to the theatre?

3. We always _____ our best at school.

4. _____ to my mum, I am good at making cups of tea.

5. My rash is very _____.

Look and say	Look, say and write	Cover and write	Check and write again
calendar			
caught			
centre			
century			
certain			

Fill in the missing word.

1. The criminal was _____ red-handed.

2. They have opened a new shop in the town _____.

3. "I am _____ that it was you," said the teacher.

4. Write your important dates on the _____.

5. We are currently in the 21st _____.

Look and say	Look, say and write	Cover and write	Check and write again
thought			
through			
various			
weight			
woman			

Fill in the missing word.

1. Victoria _____ she had put it in her bag but it wasn't there.

2. There are _____ artists on the compilation CD.

3. Sophie looked _____ the window.

4. What is the _____ of your suitcase?

5. Jeremy searched the crowd for the _____ who had dropped her purse.

Spelling task 5
Create a wordsearch using the words from task 1-4
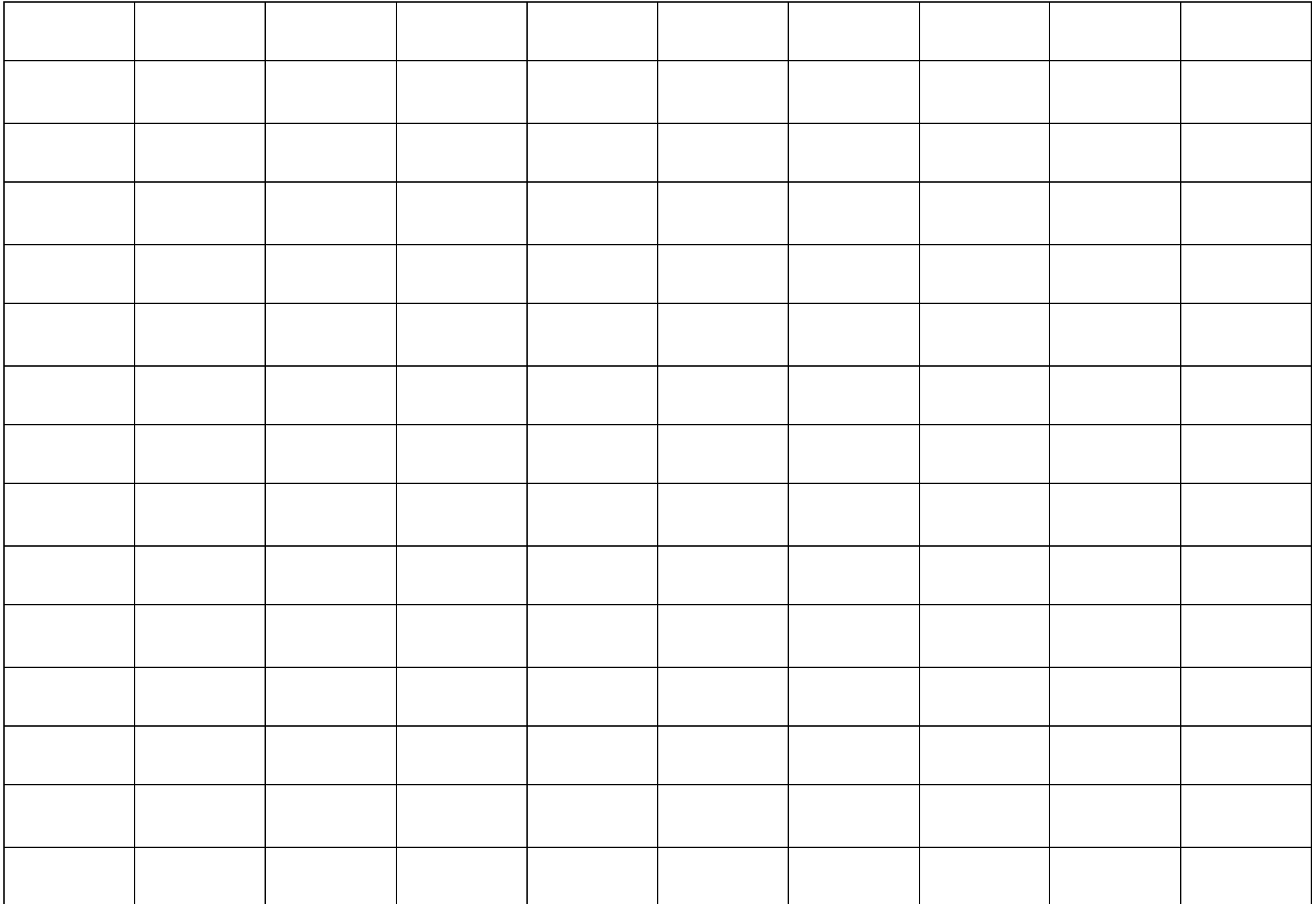
"Will you be quiet!" screamed Ralph, as he tirelessly attempted to get some sleep following his camping weekend. Putting his pillow over his head, he screwed up his eyes and tried again. The sound appeared to become fainter and more muffled, but Ralph still could not get to sleep. As Max played his beloved instrument – a gloss scarlet guitar - downstairs, Ralph could hear the high pitch sounds of the strings vibrating through the floor of his bedroom. The untuned noise of the instrument below became louder as he removed the pillow from his head. "All I want to do is sleep!" he bellowed downstairs as he jumped out of bed and ran to the door. "I wish you would just be quiet!" Suddenly, the vibrations grew stronger and the sound became louder as the tune danced towards him. Everything around Ralph began to blur. As his eyes focused, the surroundings became larger and larger, until Ralph was no bigger than an ant! "Greetings, fair traveller!" said a voice from behind. Ralph spun around in a daze, wondering what was happening. "Wha...what's happened to me? Where am I?" Ralph questioned

"Welcome, Ralph! Mr Bell at your service! Alexander Bell. I'm here to take you on a journey, and... maybe help that brain of yours to switch off and sleep. Follow me!" Puzzled and perplexed, Ralph jumped aboard the disc-shaped vehicle, sitting next to Alexander. "Mr Bell, what are we doing?" enquired Ralph. "Please, call me Alex," he replied. "We are going on a journey. A journey of discovery! We, Ralph, are travelling to the inner ear!" Soaring up towards Max, Ralph noticed the air was moving. "Those are soundwaves: invisible vibrations of air created when the strings of Max's guitar are plucked," stated Alex. Jumping into the soundwaves, they shot towards the ear. As they approached, Ralph questioned, "Why do ears have those curved folds shaped like a 'C'?" "Ah! The pinna or the outer ear!" answered Alex. "These folds of cartilage are shaped like this to funnel soundwaves into the middle ear." Swirling around the pinna, they swiftly entered the ear canal. "Eurgh! Alex, what is all this sticky stuff seeping down the walls of the ear canal?" Ralph asked. "Ear wax!" exclaimed Alex. "This yellowish, waxy substance may look unattractive, but it has an extremely important job. The ear wax actually cleans your ear, as well as protecting the skin of the ear from damage; however, the most important job it has is to keep out nasty bacteria, fungi, water, and even insects." "Ooh..." replied Ralph, as they zoomed on down the canal towards the inner ear. "What is that up ahead? It looks like a drum." "Correct! That is the ear drum. These soundwaves we are riding are hitting the stretched skin of the ear drum, causing it to vibrate. But we must be quiet here, Ralph, the ear drum is thin and extremely sensitive to sound."

'Ossicle...Ossicle...Ossicle...Ossicle..." came the faint rhythm of sound as the drum vibrated. Moving forwards, passing through the ear drum, Ralph and Alex were faced with three tiny bones, working together in unison to the beat of the ear drum. "These are the ossicles, also known as the hammer, anvil and stirrup," stated Alex. Ralph gazed around in amazement as the soundwaves vibrated past him, heading towards the brain. "The journey isn't over yet, Ralph. Let's go," whispered Alex as they vibrated along with the soundwaves towards a curled structure. "I didn't know we had a snail in our ear. How amazing is that?" shrieked Ralph. "Ssshhh, Ralph! That's not a snail, it's the cochlea - a small curled tube filled with fluid. The vibrations from the ossicles create waves in the cochlea." "What are those tiny hairs I see?" enquired Ralph. "I'm glad you asked," replied Alex, "Those tiny hairs line the cochlea and the vibrations in the

fluid move the hairs, sending nerve signals to the brain. Your brain receives these nerve signals and interprets them as sound." "How amazing is that! Who would have known hearing sound was so complex? I still don't know how this will help me to sleep though, Alex," sighed Ralph. "Ah...well that is simple. If you really want to sleep, Ralph, block out the soundwaves," stated Alex. "Block out soundwaves? But how?" Ralph asked as they shot out of the inner ear, through the middle ear and back through the outer ear. "Ear plugs! Give them a try and you'll sleep as sound as a baby." Placing the foam ear plugs into his ear canal, Ralph climbed into bed, closed his eyes and lay down. "These will never work...." he yawned, just before he slipped into a peaceful sleep...

Statement	True	False
Ralph became taller as his surroundings grew smaller.		
Alexander Bell was displeased to find himself with Ralph.		
Alexander Bell had a mission in mind.		
Ralph was scared to see he had shrunk.		

○ Use the numbers 1-5 to order the events as they appear throughout the story.

Ralph went on a journey through the ear. ○

Ralph met Alexander Bell. ○

Ralph used ear plugs to help him sleep. ○

Ralph shouted at Max to be quiet. ○

Ralph's surroundings grew larger and the sounds, louder. ○

Comprehension 2

Once upon a time, there lived a shepherd and his daughter. One day as the girl sat spinning, the king came riding by. "What fine wool you spin!" he said.

"Oh!" That's nothing," boasted the shepherd. "My daughter is so clever that she can even spin straw into gold."
"Straw into gold!" cried the king. Bring her at once to the royal palace! If she can spin straw into gold I shall make her my queen."

That night the king led the girl into a small room filled with straw.
"Spin this straw into gold by morning," he commanded. Then he locked the door and went away.

 The shepherd's daughter began to cry, because she knew she could not spin straw into gold. Then suddenly she heard a sound, and a little man appeared.

"I can spin straw into gold," said the little man. "Give me your necklace and I will do it for you."
"Oh thank you, thank you!" said the girl. The little man took the necklace and he began to spin.

By morning the room was full of glittering gold. When the king saw the gold he was amazed. "Tonight you must spin even more!" he commanded.

That night the king led the girl into a large room filled with straw.
"Spin this straw into gold by morning," he commanded. Then he locked the door and went away.

The shepherd's daughter cried and cried but soon the little man appeared again.
 "I can spin straw into gold," said the little man. "Give me your scarf and I will do it for you."
"Oh thank you, thank you!" said the girl.

The little man took the scarf and he began to spin.
By morning the room was full of glittering gold. When the king saw the gold he was astonished. "Tonight you must spin even more!" he commanded.

That night the king led the girl into an enormous room filled with straw.
"Spin this straw into gold by morning," he commanded, "and you shall be my queen." Then he locked the door and went away.

Once more the little man appeared.

"I can spin even this much straw into gold," he said.

"What will you give me this time?"

"I have nothing left," sobbed the girl.

"Well then," said the little man, " you must promise to give me your first born child."

Sadly the girl gave her promise.

1. What can the girl spin?

_____

2. Where did the girl go to?

_____

3. Why did she sob?

_____

4. What did the girl give the man?

_____

5. Which words describe how the king reacted when he saw the gold?

_____

6. What does the girl promise to give the man?

_____

Who discovered Tutankhamun's Tomb?

The tomb of Egypt's boy-king Tutankhamun was discovered by Howard Carter.

What was Howard Carter's job?

He was an archaeologist from England working in Egypt. He wanted to find out about the people who lived in Egypt in ancient times.

By 1922, other Archaeologists thought they had found all the tombs but Carter worked out that there was one still left - the tomb of Tutankhamen.

Carter had worked in Egypt for 31 years before he found King Tutankhamun's tomb.

Who paid the bills for looking for the tomb?

Lord Carnarvon was a wealthy Englishman who was interested in Ancient Egypt. He gave the money to pay the bills for Howard Carter's work in Egypt.

They searched for Tutankhamun's tomb, in the hot dusty Valley of the Kings, for five years without finding anything.

Lord Carnarvon ended up paying a lot of money to find the tomb.

Lord Carnarvon, after spending a million pounds, was giving up hope of ever finding Tutankhamun's tomb, but Carter persuaded him to carry on funding for one more years digging, beginning in Autumn 1922.

November 1922 On November 1, 1922, Carter began his final season working in the Valley of the Kings, by having his workers excavate the workmen's huts at the base of the tomb of Rameses VI.

Saturday, November 4.
First steps of tomb found.

On the morning of November 4th, 1922, a waterboy hit a strange rock with his heel as he tried to make a place to set jars of water. The sand around the rock was cleared revealing that the rock was infact a step. Everyone was so excited as they knew that most tombs in the valley had stairways cutting into the rock. They began to clear the area of sand and gradually uncovered another step, then another, and another until a flight of steps was cleared.

Sunday, November 5.

The steps led down to what looked like the top part of a door .... a sealed door made of brick and plaster.

How did Carter know that the tomb belonged to a king?

Carter knew they were in luck when he noticed that the plaster coating on the stone doorway was embedded with a special stamp that **was only used on royal tombs.** This meant that the door would lead to the tomb of a very important person.

Extract from Howard Carter's Diary:

"'Towards sunset we had cleared down to the level of the 12th step, which was sufficient to expose a large part of the upper portion of a plastered and sealed doorway. Here before us was sufficient evidence to show that it really was an entrance to a tomb, and by the seals, to all outward appearances that it was intact."

To protect the find Carter ordered his workmen to cover the steps. He didn't want anyone else to find the tomb.

As anxious as he was to enter the tomb, Carter decided to wait for Carnarvon to arrive from England, so he too could witness the opening of the tomb. He sent a telegram to Lord Carnarvon telling him of the find and asking him to come to Egypt.

Long Wait!

It was nearly three weeks after finding the first step that Carter was able to proceed. On November 23rd, Lord Carnarvon and his daughter, Lady Evelyn Herbert, arrived in Luxor.

The following day, the workers had again cleared the staircase, now exposing all 16 of its steps and the full face of the sealed doorway.

Bad News!

Lord Carnarvon with his daughter Evelyn, and Howard Carter (right), on the top step of the entrance to Tutankhamun's tomb

Now that the door was fully exposed, to their dismay, they noticed that the upper left of the doorway had been broken through, probably by tomb robbers, and resealed. Carter was very nervous that the tomb would be empty after all.

Saturday, November 25

Opened first door.

A corridor filled with rubble

On the morning of November 25th, the sealed doorway was photographed and the seals noted. Then the door was removed.

A passageway emerged from the darkness, filled to the top with limestone rubble. Upon closer examination, Carter could tell that the tomb robbers had dug a hole through the upper left section of the passageway.

The hole had been refilled with larger, darker rocks than those used for the rest of the fill. Carter was very disappointed and afraid that this might mean the tomb had been robbed.

Sunday, November 26

Opened second doorway leading into the antechamber.

Howard Carter's description upon opening the door to the antechamber:

"With trembling hands I made a tiny breach in the upper left-hand corner. Darkness showed that whatever lay beyond was empty, and not filled like the passage we had just cleared...

I inserted the candle and peered in, Lord Carnarvon and Lady Evelyn standing anxiously beside me to hear the verdict. At first I could see nothing, the hot air escaping from the chamber causing the candle flames to flicker, but presently, as my eyes grew accustomed to the light, details of the room within emerged slowly from the mist ....

..... *strange animals, statues and gold - everywhere the glint of gold.* For the moment - an eternity it must have seemed to the others standing by - I was struck dumb with amazement.

When Lord Carnarvon, unable to stand the suspense any longer, inquired anxiously, '*Can you see anything?*' it was all I could do to get out the words, "*Yes, wonderful things.*"

Tutankhamun comprehension questions

1.   Who paid for the search for Tutankhamun's tomb?

Howard Carter

Lady Evelyn Herbert

Lord Carnarvon

2.   What was Howard Carter's job?

Researcher [ ]

Archaeologist [ ]

Writer [ ]

3.   When did they finally open the first door of the tomb?

Autumn 1922 [ ]   November 4th [ ]

November 25th [ ]   November 26th [ ]

4.   **Find and copy** the sentence that says what Carter saw in the tomb.

....

5.   Complete the table to show whether the sentences are true or false.

	True (T) or False (F)
A waterboy discovered the first step.	T
Lord Carnarvon saw the treasures first.	
They had searched for 5 years.	
Carter excavated in the Valley of the Kings.	
The tomb was found in the Autumn of 1912.	

6.   Here is some information about Tutankhamun's tomb. Look at the headings in the reading booklet.

Make up your own heading that could go with this information.

All sorts of treasures were found in Tutankhamun's tomb. As well as his mummified body they also found many items of furniture such as beds, chairs and tables. Huge golden statues and boxes filled with jewellery were found piled high in the tomb.

7.   Look at page 3.
      Why do you think Carter waited for Carnarvon to be there until he opened the tomb?

……..

……..

8.   'Here before us was sufficient evidence to show that it really was an entrance to a tomb, and by the seals, to all outward appearances that it was intact.'
      Why would it be good news that the seal was intact?

……..

……..

9.   Decide which person these statements are about. One has been done for you.

	Howard Carter	Lord Carnarvon
Paid for the excavation		✔
Had a daughter called Lady Evelyn Herbert		
Sent a telegram		
Asked, 'Can you see anything?'		
Worked in Egypt for 31 years		

10.   Why do you think Carter was nervous when he discovered the door seal was broken?

....

11.   How did Lord Carnarvon find out about the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb?

....

12.   How many steps were there leading down to the tomb?

....

13. Howard Carter's description upon opening the door to the antechamber:
     "**With trembling hands** I made a tiny breach in the upper left-hand corner.
     Why do you think Carter's hands were trembling?

....

....

14. Would you have liked to have been there when Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered?
     Tick **one**

Yes [ ]   No [ ]   Yes and No [ ]

     Explain your answer **using details from the text**.

....

....

....

                                                                                                              (2 marks)

15. Put these events in order. One has been done for you.

Carter sees 'wonderful things'.	
Carter begins his final season searching for the tomb.	1
Carter sent a telegram to Lord Carnarvon.	
The waterboy discovers the step.	
They discover the door intact.	

WANTED!

Name:_____

Height: _____   Weight: _____

Hair: _____   Eyes: _____

Wanted for: _____

_____

_____

Often found: _____

_____

_____

Special talents: _____

_____

If found, contact: _____

Pounds and pence

1 How much money is there?

[ ] p   £ [ ]

What is the same and what is different?

2

a) Complete the statements.

There is [ ] pounds.

There is [ ] pence.

There is £ [ ] and [ ] p.

There is £ [ ]

b) Draw money so that there are fewer coins but the same total amount.

3 Match the amounts that are equal.

Fill in the missing digits.

460p	£___ and ___p	£4.62
420p	£4 and 62p	£4.06
____p	£4 and 6p	£4.20
462p	£4 and 20p	£___ . ___
426p	£4 and 26p	£4.60

4 Match the person to the correct amount.

Ron — I have a note and some coins.

Rosie — I have more than Ron.

Jack — I have the most money.

5 Amir has a note in his pocket.

Annie has three coins in her pocket.

Amir must have more money than Annie.

Do you agree with Dora? _____

Explain your answer.

_____

_____

6 Kim has four coins.

- The coins add to a multiple of 10
- The total amount is more than £1
- All the coins are silver.
- The total is less than £1.50

a) Which four coins could Kim have?

_____

b) How many different combinations can you find?

7 Mo has this money.

Decide whether Mo's statements are true (T) or false (F).

Circle your answer and give a reason for your choice.

a) You can make an amount greater than £11   T   F

_____

b) You can make exactly £1.50 using three coins.   T   F

_____

c) You can make exactly £2.02 using four coins.   T   F

_____

d) You can make exactly £6.11   T   F

_____

Ordering money

1 What is the value of the digit 2 in these amounts?

a) 524p _____

b) £24 and 50p _____

c) £54.02 _____

d) 5,240p _____

e) £42.54 _____

f) 2,544p _____

2 Write <, > or = to compare each pair of amounts.

a)

b)

c) How did you compare the amounts?

3 Draw three coins in each box to make the statements correct.

| £26.70 | < | |

| £26.70 | > | |

| £26.70 | = | |

Is there more than one way to make each statement correct?

4 Write <, > or = to compare the amounts.

a) 743p ◯ 734p

b) £37.40 ◯ £37.04

c) £3.74 ◯ 734p

d) £40.07 ◯ 4,003p

e) 4,037p ◯ £40.37

f) 7,304p ◯ £73.40

5 a) Write the amounts in ascending order.

270p   2,007p   2,700p   720p   7,020p

_____

b) Write the amounts in descending order.

£4.65   £46.50   £6.45   £45.60   £46.05

_____

c) Write the amounts in ascending order.

£21.89   1,289p   8,291p   £82.19   9,128p

_____

d) Write the amounts in descending order.

£5.05   550p   5,500p   £50.50   £55.05

_____

6 Huan has three different silver coins in his hand.

What amounts could he have?

Write them in ascending order.

_____

7 Teddy has £6.55 and Annie has 673p.

Dexter has more money than Teddy, but less than Annie.

I only have one copper coin.   Dexter

a) How much money could Dexter have?   £ ☐

b) What different amounts can you find?

8 What could the missing amount of money be?

369p < £ ☐☐ . ☐☐ < £16.63

Use the digit cards to complete the inequality.

| 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
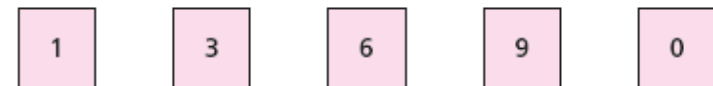
Use each digit card once only.

You do not need to use every card.

Compare answers with a partner. How many different answers can you find?

Estimating money

1 **a)** Complete the number line.

£2   £2.50   £3
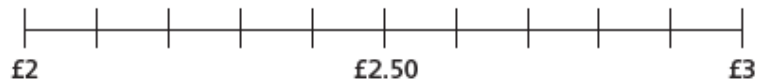
b) Circle the amounts that round to £3

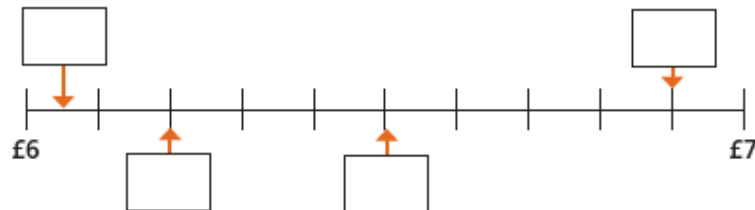**c)** What do you notice about the amounts that round to £2 and the amounts that round to £3?
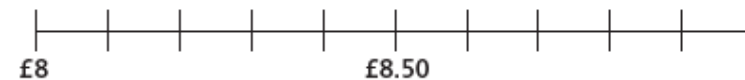
2 Here are some amounts of money.

£6.90   £6.20   £6.50   £6.05

a) Use the amounts to label the number line.

£6   £7

b) Sort the amounts into the table.

Rounds to £6	Rounds to £7

3 **a)** Draw arrows to estimate where each amount is on the number line.

£8.60   £9.00   £8.45   £8.89

£8   £8.50

Which amounts were difficult to place on the number line?

b) Which amounts round to £9?

_____

4 **a)** Write an estimate for each of the missing amounts.

£12   £13
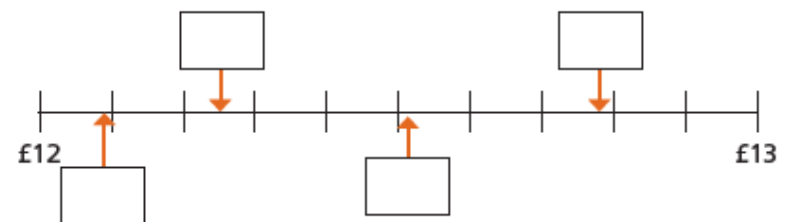
b) Which amounts round to £12?

_____

5 Eva buys a book for £4.85 and a pen for £2.70

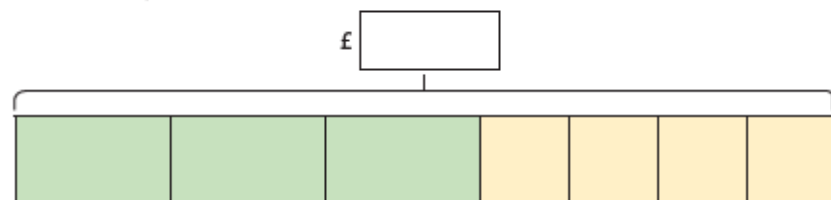The total will be approximately £6 because £4 plus £2 is £6

What would be a more accurate estimate for Eva to make?

_____

Explain your answer.

6 A football costs £5.65 and cones cost £1.49 each.

Alex wants to buy three footballs and four cones for the football team.

a) Round the amounts and complete the bar model to estimate the total cost.

£ [____]

b) Alex has this much money.

Does Alex have enough money?

Talk about it with a partner.

7 Ron and Rosie have bought these items.

£6.89

£6.15

£12.40

£7.50

£15.99

£2.10

Ron

Rosie

Round each amount to find an approximate total.

Write <, > or = to compare Ron and Rosie's totals.

Rosie's total   Ron's total

[____]   ◯   [____]

8 Filip is thinking of an amount of money.

- The amount rounds to £22 to the nearest pound.
- In the pence, there is an even amount of ones and an odd amount of tens.
- In the pence, the tens digit is less than the ones digit.

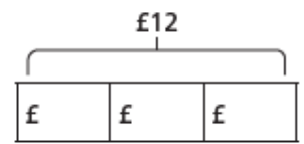What amounts could Filip be thinking of?
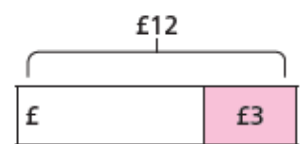
_____

Compare answers with a partner.

Four operations
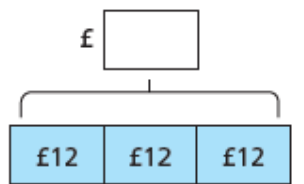
1 **a)** Match the problems to the bar models.

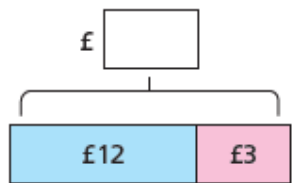Nijah has £12. Her mum gives her £3 more. How much does she have now?

£12

| £ | £ | £ |

Nijah has £12. She buys a book for £3. How much does she have now?

£12

| £ | £3 |

Nijah has £12. She shares it between 3 of her friends. How much does each friend get?

£ [ ]

| £12 | £12 | £12 |

Nijah has £12. Her friend has 3 times as much. How much does her friend have?
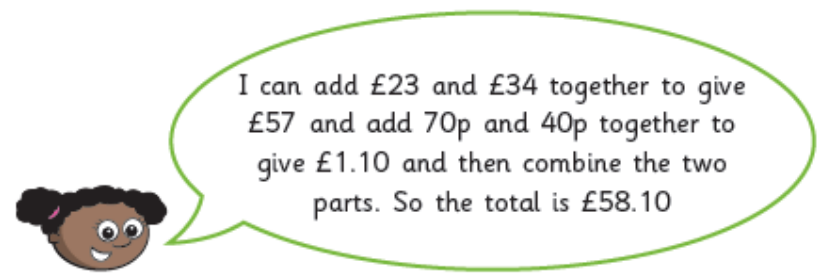
£ [ ]

| £12 | £3 |

b) Complete the bar models.

2 A child's ticket to the cinema costs £4.50 and an adult's ticket costs £7.95

Dexter wants to know how much more an adult's ticket costs than a child's ticket.

I just need to add £7.95 to £4.50 to find out how much more.
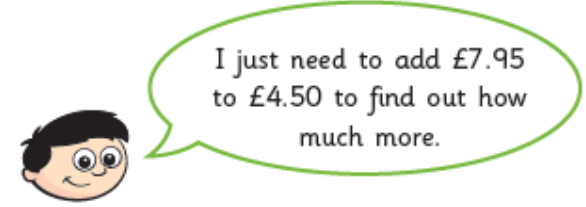
Do you agree with Dexter? _____

Explain your answer.

3 Whitney is finding the total of £23.70 and £34.40

I can add £23 and £34 together to give £57 and add 70p and 40p together to give £1.10 and then combine the two parts. So the total is £58.10
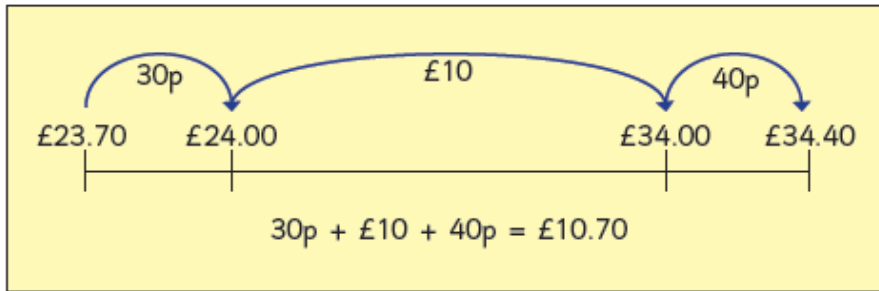
Use Whitney's method to complete the additions.

a) £8.60 + £7.80 = [ ]

b) £11.80 + £9.25 = [ ]

4 Teddy uses a number line to find the difference between £23.70 and £34.40

30p   £10   40p

£23.70   £24.00   £34.00   £34.40

30p + £10 + 40p = £10.70

Use Teddy's method to help you complete the sentences.

a) The difference between £17.30 and £32.45 is [ ]

b) The difference between £42.11 and £22.65 is [ ]

5 A shop sells these items.

£5.40   £9.10   £21.99   £3.60

a) Scott buys some marbles, a book and a cap.

He pays with a £20 note.

How much change does he get?

£ [ ]

b) Esther buys three sets of headphones.

She has a voucher for £5 off the total.

How much does Esther need to pay?

£ [ ]

c) Dani buys a cap and some marbles.

Tom buys a book.

How much more does Dani spend than Tom?

£ [ ]

6 The board shows the cost of different rides at a theme park.
Some of the prices are missing.

Use the clues to work out the missing prices.

- Frenzy costs one quarter of the price of Galaxy.

- Speedster costs double the price of Up 'n' Down.

- The combined cost of Galaxy and Up 'n' Down is £17.20

Up 'n' Down £ [ ]

Speedster   £ [ ]

Galaxy   £12.80

Frenzy   £ [ ]

Subtracting decimals with the same number of decimal places

1 Use a place value chart and counters to help you complete the subtractions.

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
10	1 1 1 1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01

a) $14.83 - 12.12 =$ ☐

c) $14.83 - 12.92 =$ ☐

b) $14.83 - 12.14 =$ ☐

d) $14.83 - 12.94 =$ ☐

e) Which calculation was easier? Talk about it with a partner.

f) What happens when you don't have enough counters in a column to take away?

_____

_____

2 Complete the sentences.

1 ten can be exchanged for ☐ ones.

1 one can be exchanged for ☐ tenths.

1 tenth can be exchanged for 10 _____.

3 Annie is calculating $2.42 - 1.17$ using the column method.

She uses a place value chart to help her.

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
1 1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01

```
    2 . ³4̶ ¹2
  - 1 . 1  7
  ─────────
    1 . 2  5
```

How does the place value chart support the column method?

Talk about it with a partner.

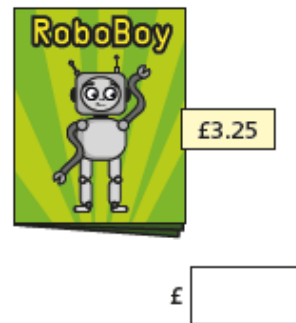**4** Complete the column subtractions.

a)
```
    5 . 6  4
  - 3 . 1  2
  ─────────
```

c)
```
    8 . 0  9
  - 3 . 8  1
  ─────────
```

b)
```
    5 . 6  4
  - 3 . 1  5
  ─────────
```

d)
```
    1  2 . 0  2
  - 1  1 . 3  8
  ───────────
```

5 Whitney has £8.52

She buys this comic.

How much money does she have left?

RoboBoy

£3.25

£ ____

6 Here are some items for sale in a shop.

£2.27   £9.10   £4.91   £1.09

a) How much more does a scarf cost than a bag of marbles?

£ ____

b) Esther has £15.31

She buys a pair of headphones and a bag of marbles.

How much money does she have left?

£ ____

c) Tom has £7.01

He buys one item and has £5.92 left.

What did he buy?

Tom bought _____.

7 Ron and Dora are doing a sponsored walk.

Ron walks 3.12 miles.

Dora walks 5.49 miles.

How much further does Dora walk than Ron?

Dora walks ____ miles further than Ron.

8 Tommy has three pieces of string.

- The first piece is 0.78 m long.
- The second piece is 0.24 m shorter than the first piece.
- The third piece is 0.07 m shorter than the second piece.

What is the total length of all three pieces of string?

Give your answer in metres and centimetres.

____ m and ____ cm

9 A, B and C are points on a number line.

A   B   C
118.76   159.72   186.34

100   200

How much greater is the difference between A and C than the difference between B and C?

____

Compare methods with a partner.

Subtracting decimals with a different number of decimal places

1 Use the place value chart to help you work out the subtractions.

Ones	•	Tenths	Hundredths

a)
```
  5 • 3  6
- 1 • 2
_____
    •
```

c)
```
  5 • 3  6
- 3 • 8
_____
    •
```

b)
```
  5 • 3  6
- 3 • 5
_____
    •
```

d)
```
  5 • 3  6
- 4 • 7
_____
    •
```

2 Alex is using counters to help her work out 4.7 − 1.35

I can't do this as I don't have any hundredths counters.

Do you agree with Alex? _____

Talk about it with a partner.

3 Complete the subtractions.

a)
```
  2 • 3  6
- 1 • 4
_____
    •
```

c)
```
    7 • 3
- 1 • 1  5
_____
    •
```

b)
```
  6 • 1  5
- 3 • 8
_____
    •
```

d)
```
  2  4 • 4
-    3 • 1  2
_____
      •
```

4 Use the column method to work out the subtractions.
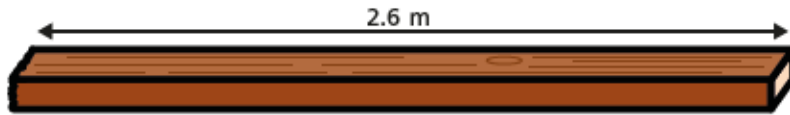
a) 13.59 − 1.82

c) 5.6 − 1.39

b) 73.84 − 9.2

d) 18.2 − 3.64

0

5 A plank of wood measures 2.6 m.

A carpenter cuts a piece of wood from the plank that is 0.52 m long.

2.6 m

a) What is the length of the remaining plank?

□ m

b) The carpenter cuts a second piece of wood from the plank.

She now has 0.3 m of the plank remaining.

What is the length of the second piece of wood that she cut?

□ m

6 The mass of a bag of marbles is 54.3 g.

These two marbles are removed from the bag. 7.2 g 14.54 g

What is the mass of the bag of marbles now?

□ g

7 Work out the missing digits.

__3.4 – 2.5__ = 10.81

8 Use the column method to work out the subtractions.

a) 14 – 2.7

d) 26 – 3.91

b) 8 – 3.65

e) 25 – 3.842

c) 20 – 2.85

f) 90 – 0.821

Multiplying decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000

1 Complete the multiplications.

a)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths
		3	•	7	

$3.7 \times 10 =$

b)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths
	1	4	•	5	

$14.5 \times 10 =$

c)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths
		1	•	5	8

$1.58 \times 10 =$

d)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths
	1	3	•	0	6

$13.06 \times 10 =$

What do you notice when you multiply a number by 10?

2 Complete the multiplications.

a) $1.7 \times 10 =$

b) $1.75 \times 10 =$

c) $1.73 \times 10 =$

d) $13.4 \times 10 =$

e) $10 \times 13.04 =$

f) $130.4 \times 10 =$

3 Complete the multiplications.

a)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths
		4	•	1	

$4.1 \times 100 =$

b)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths
		4	•	1	5

$4.15 \times 100 =$

c)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths
	1	4	•	5	

$14.5 \times 100 =$

d)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths
		4	•	0	5

$4.05 \times 100 =$

What do you notice when you multiply a number by 100?

4 Complete the calculations.

a) $7.2 \times 100 =$

b) $3.4 \times 100 =$

c) $19.5 \times 100 =$

d) $1.89 \times 100 =$

e) $73.57 \times 100 =$

f) $1.317 \times 100 =$

5 Amir has multiplied 3.8 by 1,000

The answer is 3.8000

a) What mistake has Amir made?

_____

_____

b) Work out the correct answer.   3.8 × 1,000 = ☐

6 Complete the multiplications.

a) 4.7 × 10 = ☐   c) 5.84 × 10 = ☐

4.7 × 100 = ☐   5.84 × 100 = ☐

4.7 × 1,000 = ☐   5.84 × 1,000 = ☐

b) 19.3 × 10 = ☐   d) 18.06 × 10 = ☐

19.3 × 100 = ☐   100 × 18.06 = ☐

1,000 × 19.3 = ☐   18.06 × 1,000 = ☐

How did you work out the answers? Talk to a partner.

7 Complete the calculations.

a) 7.7 × ☐ = 770   e) 8.032 × ☐ = 80.32

b) ☐ × 10 = 1,950   f) ☐ × 18.3 = 1,830

c) 11.5 × ☐ = 115   g) 195.32 × ☐ = 1,953.2

d) ☐ × 11.5 = 11,500   h) ☐ × 1,000 = 7,200

8 Tommy is 1.4 m tall.

A tree is 10 times as tall as Tommy.

A building is 100 times as tall as Tommy.

a) How tall is the tree?   ☐ m

b) How much taller is the building than the tree?

☐ m

9 Match the multiplications to the descriptions.

| × 10 × 10 | | multiply by 10 |

| × 10 × 10 × 10 | | |

| × 100 × 10 | | multiply by 100 |

| × 10 × 100 | | |

| × 10 × 1 | | multiply by 1,000 |

Dividing decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000

1 Complete the divisions.

a)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths
		5	•		

$5 \div 10 =$ ☐

b)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths
	1	5	•		

$15 \div 10 =$ ☐

c)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths
		3	•	8	

$3.8 \div 10 =$ ☐

d)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths
	1	3	•	8	

$13.8 \div 10 =$ ☐

What do you notice when you divide a number by 10?

2 Complete the calculations.

a) $7 \div 10 =$ ☐

b) $7.8 \div 10 =$ ☐

c) $7.86 \div 10 =$ ☐

d) $16 \div 10 =$ ☐

e) $16.4 \div 10 =$ ☐

f) $16.48 \div 10 =$ ☐

3 Complete the divisions.

a)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths	Thths
	1	7	•			

$17 \div 100 =$ ☐

b)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths	Thths
		9	•	4		

$9.4 \div 100 =$ ☐

c)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths	Thths
2	7	6	•			

$276 \div 100 =$ ☐

d)

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths	Thths
	3	2	•	5		

$32.5 \div 100 =$ ☐

What do you notice when you divide a number by 100?

4 Complete the divisions.

a) $7 \div 100 =$ ☐

$7.2 \div 100 =$ ☐

$7.25 \div 100 =$ ☐

b) $109 \div 100 =$ ☐

$10.9 \div 100 =$ ☐

$10.95 \div 100 =$ ☐

5 Use a place value chart to work out 136 ÷ 1,000

H	T	O	•	Tths	Hths	Thths
1	3	6	•			

Complete the calculation.

136 ÷ 1,000 = ☐

Talk to a partner about your method.

6 Use your knowledge of measure to work out the answers.

a) What is the mass of the box in kilograms?

☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐   2,340 g

b) What is the height of the sunflower in metres?

☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐   235 cm

c) What is the amount of juice in litres?

☐ ÷ ☐ = ☐   380 ml

7 Complete the calculations.

a) 147 ÷ 10 = ☐   c) 3,200 ÷ 10 = ☐

147 ÷ 100 = ☐   3,200 ÷ 100 = ☐

147 ÷ 1,000 = ☐   3,200 ÷ 1,000 = ☐

b) 21 ÷ 10 = ☐   d) 5,006 ÷ 10 = ☐

21 ÷ 100 = ☐   5,006 ÷ 100 = ☐

21 ÷ 1,000 = ☐   5,006 ÷ 1,000 = ☐

8 Complete the divisions.

a) 83 ÷ ☐ = 0.83   e) 1,799 ÷ ☐ = 17.99

b) ☐ ÷ 10 = 0.95   f) ☐ ÷ 100 = 11.8

c) ☐ ÷ 10 = 3.9   g) 178 ÷ ☐ = 17.8

d) 68 ÷ ☐ = 0.068   h) 3.18 ÷ ☐ = 0.318