## WPS Flexible Learning Grid - Year 4 Term 4 , Week 4

At Werribee Primary School we understand that every family is different and every family has their own routines, so our home learning planning is structured in such a way that parents/carers/families have flexibility to adjust their child/children's learning from day to day. Schedules are provided as a timetable/guide to assist you in managing your day. Students are free to contact classroom teachers on Class Dojo if they have any questions regarding their learning tasks. Parents can also contact teachers about Learning Tasks through Class Dojo Messages. Teachers' responses will be during working hours.

| YEAR 4 TERM 4 WEEK 4 - EXAMPLE WEEKLY TIMETABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IITERACY <br> (30 mins) | LITERACY <br> (30 mins) | BREAK | NUMERACY <br> (30-45 min) | BREAK | ADDITIONAL LEARNING (30-45 min) |
| MONDAY | Reading | Writing |  | Maths |  | Specialists lessons will be taken at school |
| TUESDAY BACK AT SCHOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WEDNESDAY BACK AT SCHOOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| THURSDAY | Reading | Writing |  | Maths |  | Specialists lessons will be taken at school |
| FRIDAY | Reading | Writing |  | Maths |  | Specialists lessons will be taken at school |

**The highlighted sessions are what needs to be submitted to your teacher for feedback. All tasks must be uploaded on the required day.

- Literacy activities that take a total of about 45-60 minutes
- Numeracy activities of about 30-45 minutes
- Additional curriculum/learning areas i.e. Specialists, of about 90 minutes.
- Physical Education of about 30 minutes

| LITERACY |  | NUMERACY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading - Writing |  | Number - Fractions \& Decimals |
| Monday: READING <br> Learning Focus: Thinking Within the Text - <br> In the next few lessons you will be preparing for your reading assessment. You will show us your skills decoding words and comprehending the text. This week the teacher will use 1 text to model the answers to the questions. You will be using a different text. It will be the same one all week for you. <br> Let's talk about the questions. When you think within the text you think about the information that the author has stated in the text. When you are answering these type of questions, the answers are 'right there'(in the book) Our focus question is Summarise the important events in the story. The key words are summarise and important events. <br> How do we summarise and how do we determine the important events? <br> When we summarise, we give a recap of the story, but we only include the important things that happened that affected the story. <br> The other important thing to remember when we write a summary is that we have to write it in full sentences. <br> Read or listen to the text Fancy Nancy https://www.getepic.com/app/read/59690 <br> Here is a teacher modelled example. <br> Question- Summarise the important events in the story. <br> Summarise comprehension <br> Task:Read and listen to the text Who's Shoes? | Monday: WRITING Upload your full debate draft Learning Focus: Writing a conclusion Today you will be writing your conclusion to your debate. There are three different elements in the structure of a conclusion. The debate checklist is as follows; <br> In the conclusion you will finish off your debate as strongly as you started. You will essentially give similar reasons as you did in the introduction but you will word them differently. Let's see how we can do this using the teacher modelled example. <br> Step 1: look at your introduction. What are the two reasons you gave? Write them down so you know them. <br> Step 2: Start your conclusion by saying In conclusion. Re state your opinion on the issue- Write those two reasons again but word them in a different way. <br> Step 3: Restate the reasons-Give some of the reasons in a different way again <br> Step 4:Leave the reader thinking-Ask a question that leaves them thinking about your point of view. <br> Let's go back and look at the teacher's introduction and go through the steps. <br> *Upload your entire piece including Introduction, Body Paragraph 1, Body Paragraph 2 and Conclusions. We will be using this upload on Tuesday \& Wednesday. <br> Teacher modelled example of introduction | Monday: MATHS <br> Learning Focus: Money Pre Test <br> EssentialAssessment ${ }^{\text {ww }}$ <br> Assessment and Curriculum made easy <br> https://www.essentialassessment.com.au/student/ <br> Task: Please complete the Money Pre Test that has been set for you. Remember that you must not have any help during this test - you just need to do your best. <br> Start the pre-test by clicking 'Number and Algebra' and then click "Money and Financial Mathematics". <br> If you finish quickly, spend 15 minutes working on Sunset Maths or your Fractions goals in My Numeracy. |



## Energy Drinks Should Be Banned For Children!

By the Year 4 Teachers
Have you ever experienced a sugar rush? Have you ever felt your heart beat madly, felt fidgety and hyperactive with too much caffeine in your system? Have you ever felt the 'flat' feeling that occurs when the sugar rush has passed? Energy drinks will create these symptoms in children - in you! Energy drinks should be banned because they have too much sugar, too much caffeine and too many other chemicals which are bad for growing children.

## Two reasons:

1- Energy drinks will cause rapid heart beat, hyperactivity and give kids too much caffeine
2- Energy drinks should be banned because they have too much sugar and chemicals and are very bad for growing kids

Read the conclusion
Teacher modelled conclusion.pdf

Task: Now write your conclusion using the following steps;
Step 1: Look at your introduction. What are the two reasons you give? Write them down so you know them.

Step 2: Start your conclusion by saying In conclusion.
Re state your opinion on the issue- Write those two reasons again but word them in a different way.

Step 3: Restate the reasons-Give some of the reasons in a different way again

Step 4:Leave the reader thinking-Ask a question that leaves them thinking about your point of view.
debate checklist

| Tuesday: | Tuesday: <br> Children are onsite today | Tuesday: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wednesday: | Wednesday: <br> Children are onsite today | Wednesday |
| Thursday: READING <br> Learning Focus: Beyond the Text <br> Often the author will write a story and have a deeper message that they would like to share with their readers. A good author will try to have their story connect with whoever is reading it. As a reader we tend to make text-to-self connections to connect with the characters or events that are happening in the story. <br> TEXT TO SELF <br> A connection between the text and your life or experiences. <br> Today's Focus Question: How does the message make you feel about your own life? (text-to-self connection) | Thursday: WRITING <br> Learning Focus: Debate language and techniques <br> Yesterday we looked at the techniques of rhetorical questions, call to action and bandwagon to improve our debates. <br> Today we are going to look at word choice. You need to use strong, emotive words (something that gives you a feeling or idea) either positive or negative, in your work to make people care about what you have written. <br> In the debate checklist, they give the example " The turtles are choking and gasping for air as they float lifeless in the ocean. This is appalling." The words choking, gasping, lifeless and appalling make you feel very angry about the turtles' situation and make you want to do something about <br> it. You will need to reread your work again and see if you have used strong, emotive words. <br> See the teachers' example. <br> Debate teacher example, Week 4 <br> Task: Reread your debate and add some strong emotive words to it. Remember, you need emotive words but too many is not good either. <br> See below for examples | Thursday: MATHS <br> Learning Focus: Decimals <br> All of you know about place value using whole numbers. For example, $325=3$ hundreds and 2 tens and 5 ones. But, you also have values that are smaller than ones. Look at this number - 325.1 The dot in between the 5 and 1 is called a decimal point. The 1 that comes after the decimal point is called a tenth. <br> Look at this number-325.16 The 6 is the second number after the decimal point and it is in the hundredths place. <br> Click on this link to help you learn more. <br> Introduction to decimals <br> Task: Your task is to demonstrate your understanding of tenths and hundredths but completing the worksheet Representing tenths and hundredths. <br> Please note: If you can't print the worksheets, rule up 4 squares divided into tenths, but only rule up 1 square divided into hundredths. |

## Teacher modelled Text: Fancy Nancy

In the story 'Fancy Nancy' the message is about family unconditional love. Nancy's mother, father and sister accept all her fanciness. They even join in to support Nancy by dressing up super fancy. This is shown on pg. 17 when Mum Dad and Sissy go eat pizza and ice-cream. I can relate to the text because my family accepts me for who I am. I like to dress up as video game characters and go to conventions. My parents support me by helping me dress up and taking me to the video game conventions.

Task: Today you will be thinking about how the message makes you feel about your own life? (text-to-self connection) Using the same book over the week, it's time for you to answer the focus question. Use the teacher example to help guide your work.

## Who's Shoes?

https://library.sunshineonline.com.au/books/book/?bid=2 10003\&/s=learning-space-3

## Friday: Reading <br> Learning Focus: About the Text

Today you are learning about genres. A GENRE is just a fancy name for books that share a certain style, form or content.

## Friday: Writing <br> Learning Focus: Back up + Statistics.

Resource: debate checklist
There are many features that are included in texts that create strong debates. Today we will be looking at 'Backup' (Statistics + Expert Opinion) . Having statistics or expert opinions in your piece will strengthen your argument, bring awareness to your argument and will make the reader feel that they cannot argue with factual information.
Genres are broken into sub categories because of the features and elements the author uses in their book.

Let's take a look at the different types of genres: Reading Genres
There are two main types of reading material: fiction and nonfiction. Under those two main types there are smaller sub-categories, called "genres".

## Friday: Maths

Learning Focus: Converting Decimals into Fractions

Yesterday you learnt that the place value can be extended to tenths and hundredths. These are the numbers after the decimal point.

## Eg. 3.45

$\mathbf{3}$ is our whole number because it is before the decimal point 4 is the first number after the decimal point which makes it tenths.
5 is the second number after the decimal point which makes it hundredths.

Today you will be learning how to convert decimals into fractions. It is important to remember which number represents what on the place value system.

Today's Focus Question: What is the genre of this book? How do you know?

## Teacher modelled Text: Fancy Nancy

The story 'Fancy Nancy' is realistic fiction. I know this because Nancy, Mum, Dad and Sister are fictional (made up) characters but seem like people we know. The events in the story could/do occur in everyday life. For example, dressing up fancy and going out to a restaurant to eat or even accidentally spilling food all over your clothes. Both the plot and settings are believable, realistic and vivid.

Task: Answer the following question: What is the genre of this book? How do you know?

You will continue to use the book: Who's Shoes?

## Use the teacher modelled answer to help guide your

 paragraph.Teacher Example: You will notice that the writing in green is new information. The bold is an expert opinion that was already in the paragraph. You do not need to rewrite your entire paragraph, you are just adding new factual information to make it stronger.

## 'Energy Drinks should be banned for Children'

Energy drinks can cause many health problems such as overdose, toxication, heart problems, blood pressure, liver problems, and teeth decay! Expert Joel Ving explains how a study was conducted in NZ and found that excessive amounts of caffeine that is found in energy drinks can cause fast heart rate, insomnia, and anxiety. On the other hand, one positive thing about energy drinks is has the ability to provide you stronger concentration for a brief period of time, however its negative effects on children and teenagers are much more severe. The study also showed that "just one energy drink" is enough to make most kids experience some side effects, including mild ones like irritability or upset stomach. Furthermore, there was a report in the U.S that 5,126 people contracted poisonings from energy drinks. Most concerning was that greater than $40 \%$ of those were involving children! (new information)

Task: Today you will be editing both your debate paragraphs (1+2). You must include relevant 'backup' to strengthen your work.

Let's begin by watching Converting Decimals into Fractions Video

Task: Complete the following worksheet to test your new knowledge on converting decimals into fractions!

## Worksheet: Worksheet Link

## Extension:

Now that you know how to convert decimals into fractions, what about the opposite? Turning Fractions into decimals.

Firstly watch the video then answer the worksheet: Converting Fractions into Decimals

Worksheet: Extension Worksheet Link
*You may use a calculator to help divide your questions if you are having trouble.

## Prodigy: https://play.prodigygame.com/

Sunshine online: www.sunshineonline.com.au
Epic: https://www.getepic.com/
ABC Education: https://education.abc.net.au/
Code.Org: https://code.org/

