

Learning From Home

Term 4
Week 1

Stage 2
Thurs - Fri

Thursday

Elements of the Fantasy Genre



What is the fantasy genre?

The fantasy genre is a type of fiction. Fantasy stories are imaginative, which means they are entirely made up. These stories will include events that could not happen in real life. Authors write fantasy stories to entertain the reader.



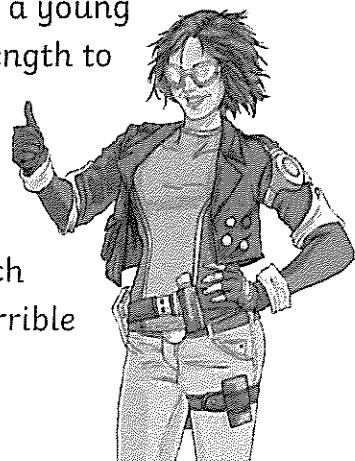
The Magic

Magic is often included in the fantasy genre. Creatures or characters can have special powers and will learn how to use their powers. Sometimes it is an object that is magical, like a precious gem, cup, wand or sword. The item could be linked to the creature or character who uses it.

The Characters

There are often different types of characters in the fantasy genre.

- **The hero (male) or heroine (female)** is the main character. They are considered the 'good' character. The reader supports and gets behind this character. The reader wants the main character to win against the villain of the story. Generally, the main character will be a young boy or girl. They are kind and gentle with the strength to work hard to overcome the problem.
- **The villain** is thought of as the 'bad' character. He or she is the one who is causing the problem. They tend to be described as being ugly, which matches their nature. They can be bossy and horrible to others.



- The **side-kick** is essential to the story and helps the hero or heroine reach their goal. This character shows true friendship and is often very funny!
- **Other characters**, like mythical creatures, dragons, elves and unicorns, are often in fantasy stories. Sometimes they help the hero or heroine on their journey and have special powers, like being able to talk.

The Quest (or Journey)

The hero or heroine will need to go on a quest, adventure or journey in a fantasy story. It is linked to the problem or conflict that needs to be overcome by the main character.

The lead/main character will go on a journey facing a difficult time as they search for something valuable, like a special potion in a secret cave.

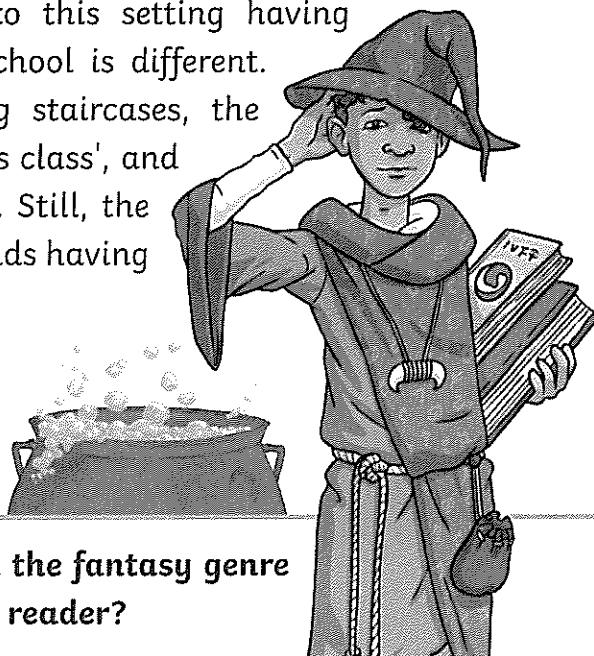
The main character's personality will change during the journey. At the beginning of the story, the hero or heroine may start as shy and nervous. By the end of the quest, the central character overcomes the problem, and they are brave and confident.

The Setting

The setting, in the fantasy genre, can be an imaginative place, an outdoor setting like the woods or somewhere familiar to the reader, like a school.

The setting in Harry Potter is an excellent example of a fantasy setting, being a school. Most readers can relate to this setting having experienced it themselves, but this school is different.

It has talking portraits and moving staircases, the subjects are very different, like 'potions class', and the teachers are witches and wizards. Still, the reader can relate to Harry and his friends having to do homework!



Can you think of other examples in the fantasy genre where the setting is familiar to the reader?

Examples of fantasy stories:

Harry Potter

by J.K. Rowling

The Chronicles of Narnia

by C.S. Lewis

Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

by Roald Dahl

Peter Pan

by J. M. Barrie

Princess Bride

by William Goldman



Please note: the listed books above are not endorsed by Twinkl, they are simply examples of how the fantasy genre can be used when teaching this topic.

Questions

1. What is a fantasy genre?

- A type of non-fiction
- A type of fiction
- Factual
- Real-life experiences

2. Fiction means 'something that's invented or untrue'. (true / false)

3. Fill in the gaps.

The fantasy _____ is a type of _____. Fantasy stories are _____, which means they are entirely made up. These _____ will include _____ that could not happen in real _____.

4. List the main four elements of fantasy. One has been done for you.

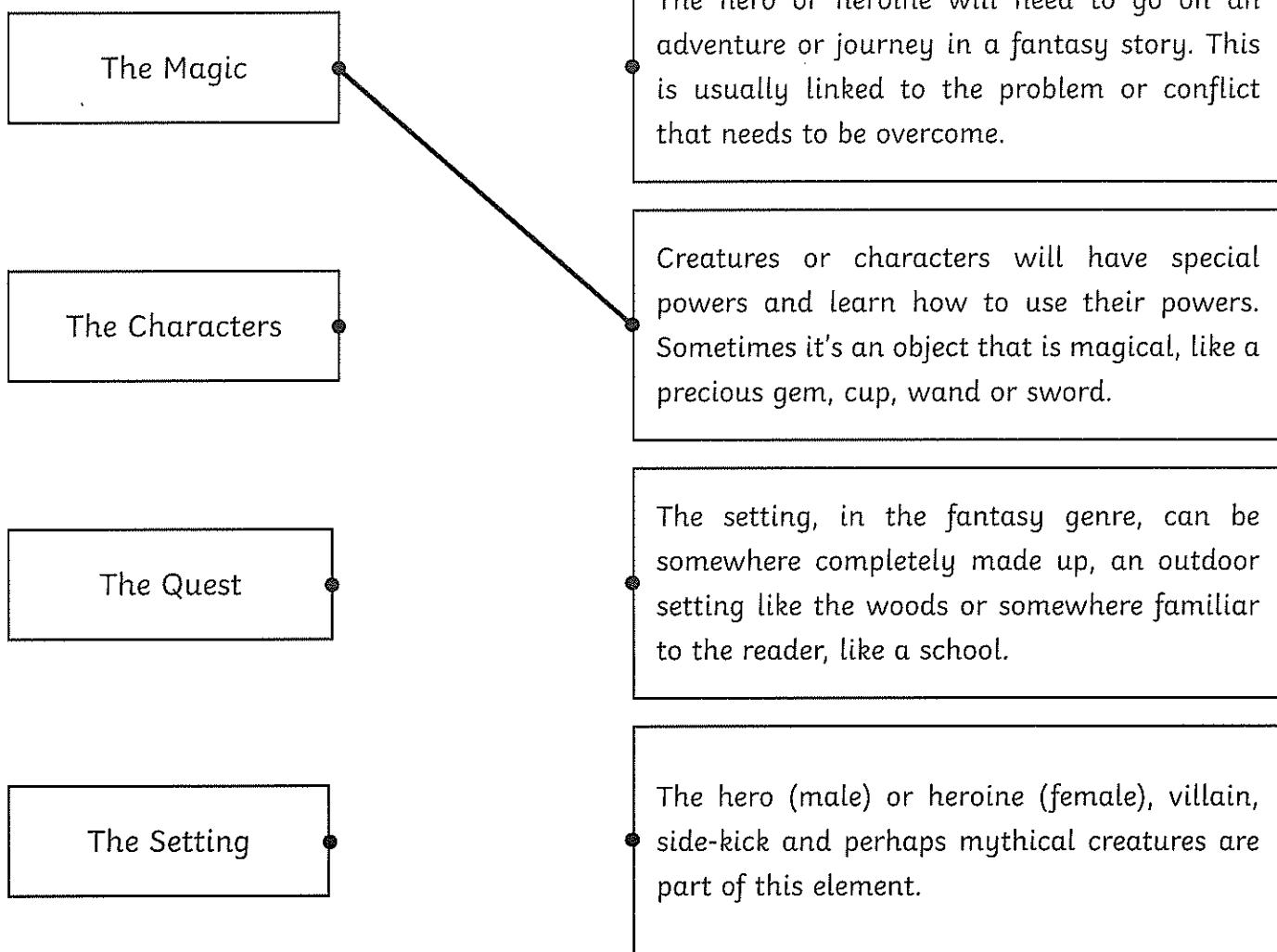
1. The Magic

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
-

5. Why is the villain usually 'described as being ugly'?

6. Look at the paragraph under The Quest that starts with 'The main character's personality...' Find one trait word used to describe the personality of the main character.

7. Draw three lines to match each element to its description. One has been done for you.

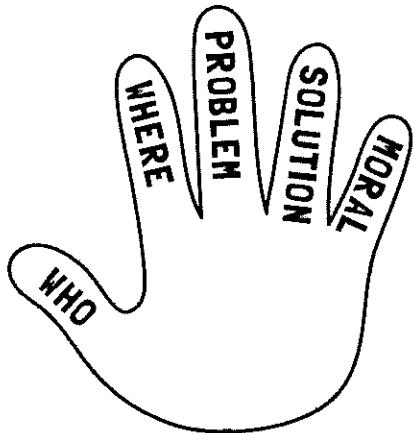


8. Why is Harry Potter's school an excellent example of a familiar setting in the fantasy genre?

Name _____

Date _____

Five Finger Summary



Who is in the story?

Where does the story take place?

Title

Problem

Solution

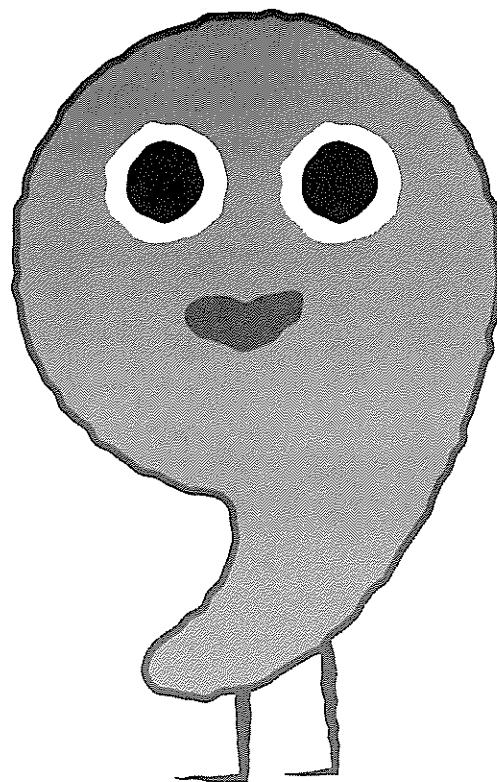
Moral

Comma

A comma separates items in a list
and shows a break in a sentence.

Every time you see a comma,
you must take a little rest!

Before bed each night, I brush
my teeth, I put on my pyjamas
and then I read a book.

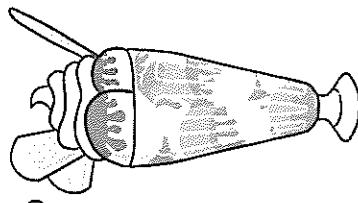


Using Commas

Commas should be

1. To separate items or adjectives in a list.

For example:



His favourites puddings were apple pie, rhubarb crumble and ice cream.

Monika wore a red, blue, purple and white jumper.

Note: A comma is not normally used before the final item in a list.

It is, however, acceptable to use a comma before the final item if it could otherwise cause confusion.

For example:

His favourite puddings were apple pie, rhubarb crumble, and jelly and ice cream.

The use of the final comma indicates that 'jelly and ice cream' is considered a single item.

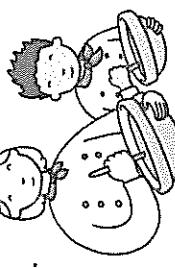
Commas should be

2. Before these conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so to separate two independent clauses.

For example:

She was a fantastic cook, but she would never be as good as her mother.

He had a toothache, so he rang the dentist.



Commas should be used:

3. To separate a fronted adverbial from the rest of the sentence

For example:

Given the terrible weather conditions, the crew of the yacht were lucky to complete the race.

As the last ray of sun disappeared, Yasmine crept silently out of the house.

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Commas should be used:

4. To indicate parenthesis

Parenthesis in a sentence adds information and can be removed without changing the meaning.

For example:

Milan, the cleverest boy in the class, was often late for school.

CBBC, which is based in Manchester, is a popular children's TV channel.

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Commas should be used:

5. To separate direct speech from the rest of a sentence

For example:

"Martina," called Mum, "it's time to leave for school."

"Stop right there," the man commanded. "This is private property."

Commas should be used:

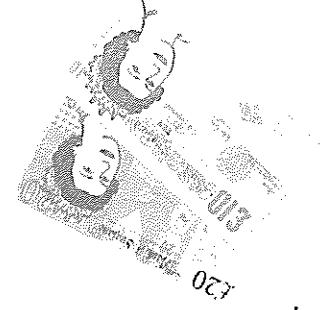
A comma is not always needed in direct speech if another punctuation mark is used to separate the speech from the rest of the sentence.

For example:

"Give me the money!" he snarled.
"Where have you been?" asked Dad.

NOT

"Give me the money!" he snarled.
"Where have you been?" asked Dad.



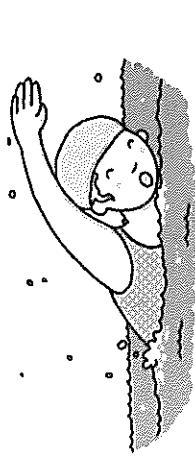
© Nuffield Foundation

Commas should be used:

6. To separate main and subordinate clauses

While you're waiting, you can read a magazine.

Although I love football, swimming is my favourite sport.



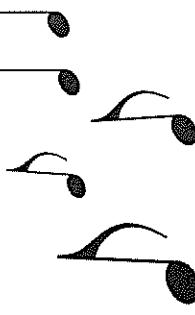
Commas should be used:

7. To separate elements in a sentence that express contrast

For example:

He thought the building was enormous, but ugly.

She enjoyed the music in the show, not the acting.



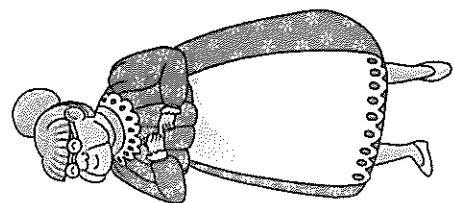
Commas should be used:

6. To separate dates, years, towns etc.

For example:

I grew up in Kentish Town, North London.

My gran was born on March 25th, 1942.



5 times table

Name: _____

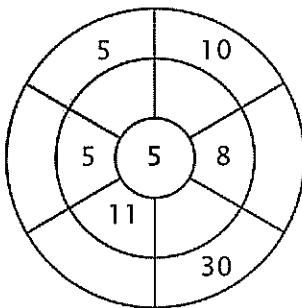
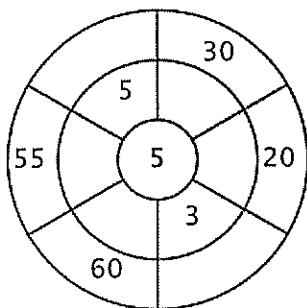
Exercise 1:

Color in all of the boxes that are the solutions of this time table.

15	10	60	25	50
10	60	40	35	20
45	30	30	48	4
6	40	17	25	55
1	54	37	22	23

Exercise 2:

Complete the circle by multiplying the number in the center by the middle ring to get the outer numbers.



Exercise 3:

Fill in the correct product.

a) $5 \times 4 =$ _____

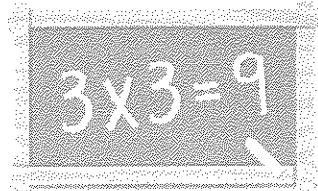
b) $5 \times 11 =$ _____

c) $5 \times 9 =$ _____

d) $5 \times 8 =$ _____

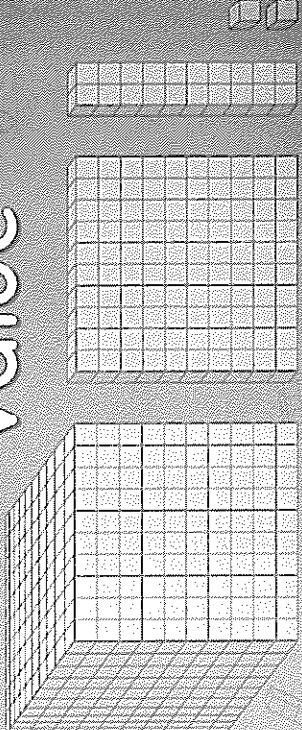
e) $5 \times 7 =$ _____

f) $5 \times 6 =$ _____



For more worksheets, games and exercises:
www.timetables.com

Exploring 4-Digit Place Value



What is Place Value?

Whenever we work with numbers, we work with place value.
The two ideas go together like ice cream and chocolate sauce...
movies and popcorn, weekends and sleep-ins! But...

What is place value?
Why is it important?

How does it help numbers to make sense?

Share your ideas of what place value is and how it works.



Defining Place Value

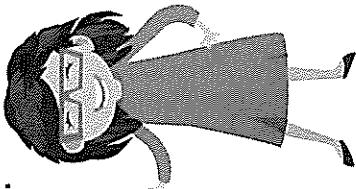
Numbers are made from digits - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and !
When we create numbers using these digits, every digit has a place. Each place within a number has a value.

Each digit in its place gives a number its overall value.

Our numbers use a place value system based on groups of
This means that each place value column is ten times larger
than the column before.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones/Units

10 x 1 Hundred 10 x 1 ten 10 x 1 unit



Applying Place Value to Number

How do we place each digit correctly when writing a number?

Saying the number aloud can help us to do this.

e.g. 3722 (three thousand, seven hundred and twenty-two)

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones/Units
3	7	2	2



Zero as a Place Holder

What if a number has no hundreds? No tens? No units?

We use a zero as a 'place holder' in the number to show that

e.g. 6099 (six thousand and ninety-nine)

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones/Units
6	0	9	9



From Words to Numbers - Activity

Say each number aloud, then add it to the place value chart.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
5	6	1	
7	2	0	
9	5	0	
9	2	3	



From Words to Numbers - Answer

five thousand, six hundred and nineteen

two hundred and eight

seven thousand five hundred

sixty-three

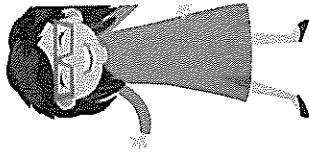
nine thousand, two hundred and thirty

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
5	6	1	
7	2	0	
9	5	0	
9	2	3	



What is Partitioning?

When working with numbers, especially larger numbers, it can be very helpful to break the number down into smaller parts. Breaking a number down using place value can help us to see each smaller part that the larger number is made from.



The process of breaking a number into smaller parts is called partitioning.

Using a Numeral Expander

A numeral expander is designed to bend and fold. This makes it possible to explore the value of the number as a whole (not just the place value of each digit). Here are some examples:

8	2	4	6	ones
8	2	4	tens	6 ones
8	2	hundreds	4 tens	6 ones

How else could you show the value of 8246?

What is Expanded Notation?

We have learned that larger numbers can be broken into smaller parts through the process of partitioning.

Another method we can use to identify the value of each digit in a number is to write the number in expanded form.

The process of writing a number to show the value of each digit is called **expanded form** or **expanded notation**.



Using a Numeral Expander

A numeral expander is a helpful tool to use when partitioning numbers by place value. An open numeral expander can show the place value of each digit in the larger number.

8	thousands
2	hundreds
4	tens

The numeral expander shows that the number 8246 has 8 thousands, 2 hundreds, 4 tens and 6 ones.



Using Expanded Notation

Here is an example of writing a number in its expanded form.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones/Units
4	2	3	4
1000	100	10	
1000	100	10	
1000		10	
1000			



$$4234 = 4000 + 200 + 30 + 4$$

4234 can be broken into:
4 thousands
2 hundreds
3 tens
4 ones/units

Place Value to 4 Digits

Number	Words	Expanded Form	Picture
	<input type="text"/> thousands <input type="text"/> hundreds <input type="text"/> tens <input type="text"/> ones	$1000 + 500 + 90 + 7$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	
	2 thousands 5 hundreds 7 tens 3 ones	$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} +$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	
1574	<input type="text"/> thousands <input type="text"/> hundreds <input type="text"/> tens <input type="text"/> ones	$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} +$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	
2635	<input type="text"/> thousands <input type="text"/> hundreds <input type="text"/> tens <input type="text"/> ones	$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} +$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	
7354	<input type="text"/> thousands <input type="text"/> hundreds <input type="text"/> tens <input type="text"/> ones	$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} +$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	
	<input type="text"/> thousands <input type="text"/> hundreds <input type="text"/> tens <input type="text"/> ones	$2000 + 600 + 40 + 3$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	
	5 thousands 5 hundreds 5 tens 5 ones	$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} +$ $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	

Ordering 4-Digit Numbers

2156	1211	5369	1456	5786	2191	6819	1126	9105	8888
2415	2399	1365	9499	5876	9091	5010	6151	8527	3013

Compare and order the numbers above, from smallest to largest.



Largest

Smallest

Reps

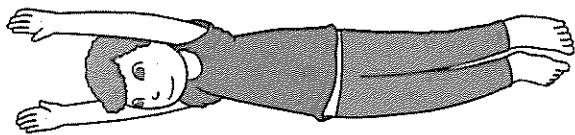
1

2

3

4

5



PE Warm-Ups

Jog on the spot for the count of 5, then do 3 jumps, raising your arms up to the ceiling.

Reps

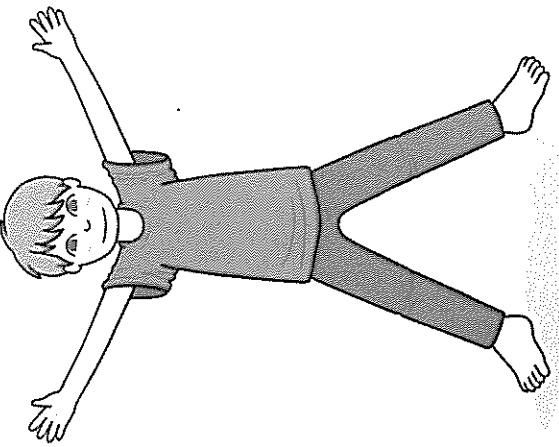
1

2

3

4

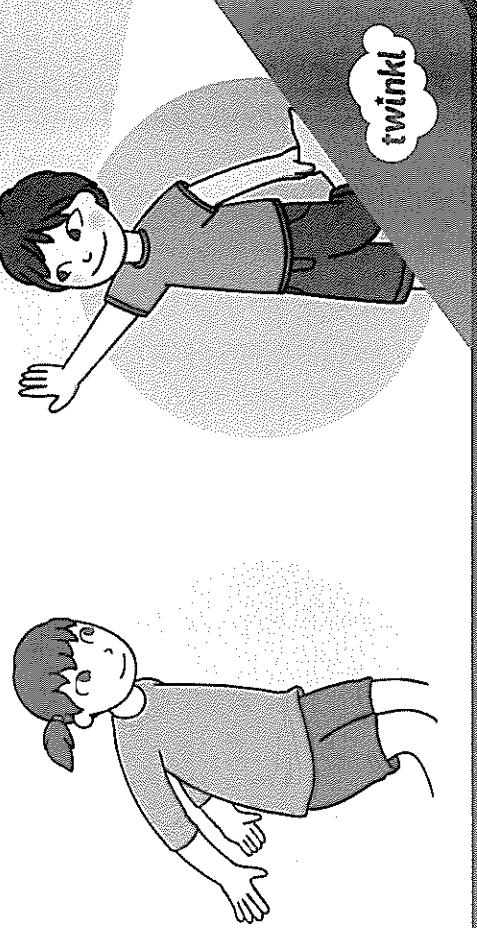
5



PE Warm-Ups

Do 5 jumping jacks.

PE Warm-Ups



Reps

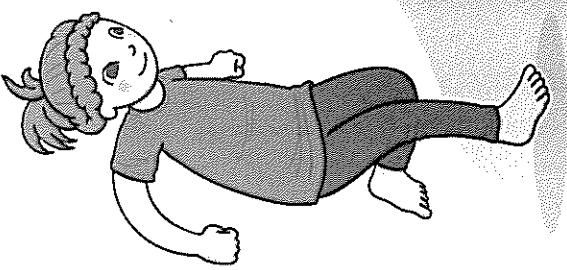
1

2

3

4

5



PE Warm-Ups

Hop and travel on your right foot for the count of 5. Change direction. Hop and travel on your left foot for the count of 5.

Reps

1

2

3

4

5



Travel with high knees for
the count of 5.

PE Warm-Ups

Reps

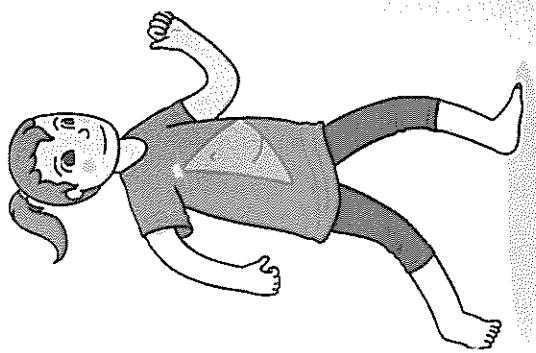
1

2

3

4

5



Run for the count of 5, then
sidestep for the count of 5.
Change direction.

PE Warm-Ups

Reps

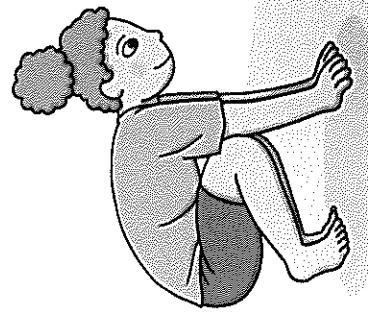
1

2

3

4

5



Bunny hop for the count of 5,
then jog on the spot for the
count of 5.

PE Warm-Ups

Friday

The Hunt

Some words to practice before reading the passage:

small, come, opened, read, water, clue, more, only, own, alone, could, hidden, split, shocked, shrubs, river, rushing, bush

It is Sunday. On Sundays, Sam spends the day with his Pop.

Today, Pop and Sam are going to the park. On the way there, Pop says to Sam, "Today you are going to go on a hunt, but I cannot go with you. You must do this on your own." Pop passes a small card to Sam and says to him, "You must find what has been hidden in the big, red box. Good luck, Sam."

Sam opens the card and reads, "Find the spot where the water is split." It was the clue to start him on his hunt. He stops to think, then asks, "What does that mean, Pop?"

But Pop was not there.

In fact, as Sam looks up he is shocked to find that he is not in the park. He sees trees, shrubs and more trees, as well as a river rushing by.

He is in the bush.

And he is alone.

Sam can see what he needs to do. To get back to the park, and to Pop, he must find out what is in the big red box.

But first, he must find it.



Comprehension Questions for 'The Hunt'

1. What did Pop give to Sam? _____

2. What adjectives are used to describe the box? _____

3. What does Sam need to do to finish the hunt? _____

4. How do you think Sam felt when he realised he was no longer in the park with Pop
but in the bush all on his own? _____

5. Can you solve the clue? Where might you go to find 'where the water splits'?

6. Now that Sam is alone in the bush, what do you predict might happen next?

Name _____

Date _____

Summarising a Text

Title: _____

Main Idea

Three Important Words from Main Idea

Three Important Details in Text:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

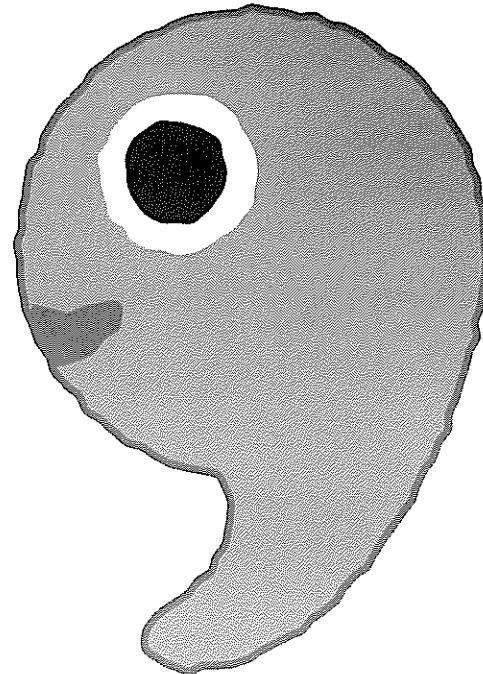
Summary of Text in ONE Sentence (Use your own Words)



Apostrophe

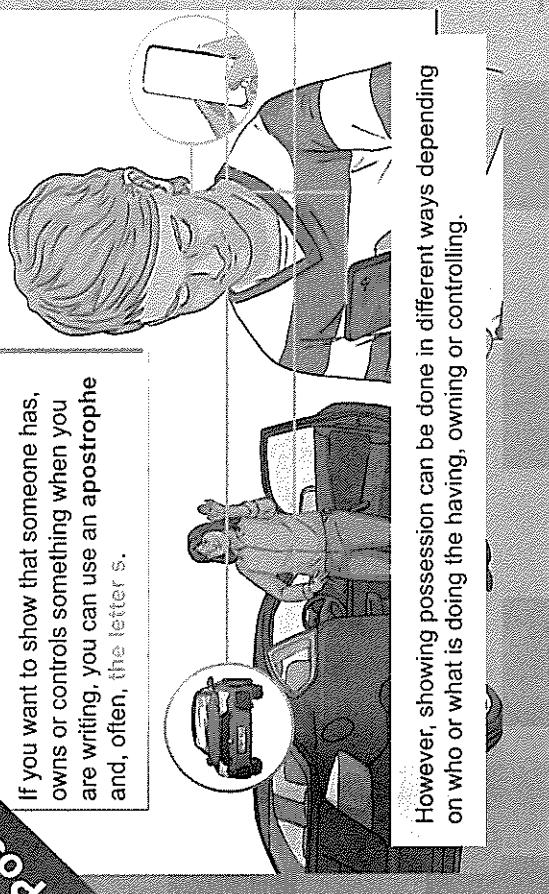
An apostrophe is used to show possession and to replace the missing letters in contractions.

Molly's cat doesn't like eating fish.



What is Possession?

Possession means that you have, own or control something.



If you want to show that someone has, owns or controls something when you are writing, you can use an apostrophe and, often, the letter s.

However, showing possession can be done in different ways depending on who or what is doing the having, owning or controlling.



Using the Possessive Apostrophe

Singular possession means that only one person, animal or thing has, owns or controls something.

For example, if one girl owns a bike, it is the girl's bike.

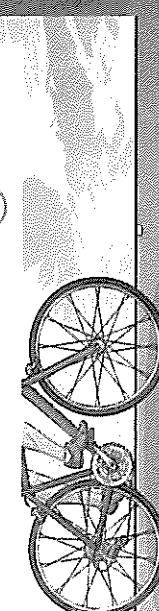
the car's door The door belongs to one car.

an apple's pips The pips belong to one apple.

Maya's backpack The backpack belongs only to Maya.

followed by the letter 's'

(s)



Singular Possession

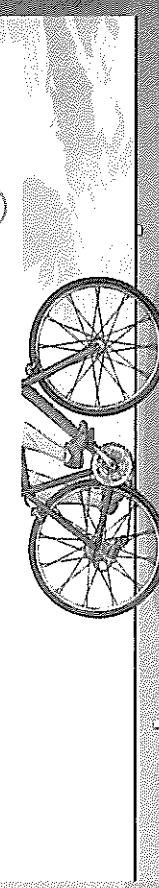
Sometimes, the singular nouns that have, own or control something are already words that end with the letter s.

the class's teacher

To show that something belongs to a singular noun that already ends with an s, you should usually add...

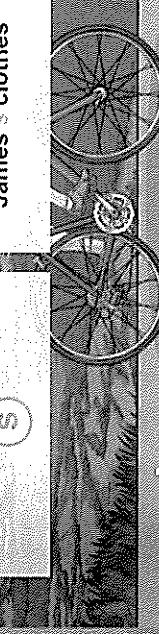
an apostrophe

(f)



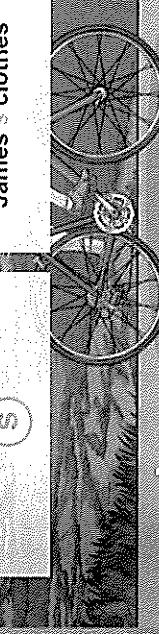
the princess's dress

(s)



James's clothes

(s)



The teacher belongs to one class.

The dress belongs to one princess.

The clothes belong only to James.

Singular Possession

Sometimes, people choose not to use the extra s after the apostrophe to show possession.

This can be the case if the word is old or traditional, e.g.



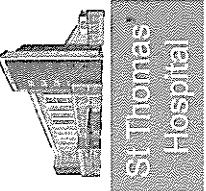
This can be the case if the word would sound unusual if you added an extra s, e.g.



Jas's
mice

St Thomas'
Hospital

This can be the case if it is a specific place who do not use the extra s in their own name, e.g.



A plural noun is irregular when it changes its spelling to show that there is more than one.

a child

the
children

one foot

two feet

one sheep

two sheep

the
samurai

the
samurais

lots of mice's whiskers
The whiskers belong to multiple mice.

the teeth's enamel
The enamel belongs to many teeth.

Plural Possession

Plural possession means that more than one person, animal or thing has, owns or controls something.

For example, if two boys own one bike between them, it is the boys' bike.

the cars' lights
two apples' juice
some teachers' lessons

The lights belong to multiple cars.

The juice belongs to both of the apples.

The lessons belong to multiple teachers.



To show that something belongs to a plural noun, we usually add...
an apostrophe

after the s that is already there

Here are some examples of plural possession...

the ponies'

The ponies' diet is mostly grass.

the loaves'

The loaves' glaze is so shiny.

Two of the
volcanoes'

summits are visible in the photo.

The houses'

chimneys are all made from brick.

The boys'

costumes attracted a lot of

Reveal All Answers

5

Irregular Plurals

Irregular plurals are nouns that change their spelling when they become plural.

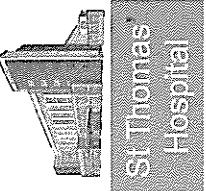
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Jas's
mice

St Thomas'
Hospital

This can be the case if it is a specific place who do not use the extra s in their own name, e.g.



A plural noun is irregular when it changes its spelling to show that there is more than one.

a child

the
children

one foot

two feet

one sheep

two sheep

the
samurai

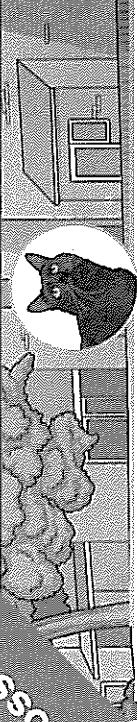
the
samurais

lots of mice's whiskers
The whiskers belong to multiple mice.

the teeth's enamel
The enamel belongs to many teeth.

5

When do cats need an apostrophe?



The word 'cats' has
an apostrophe in it.
Yes

Is there more than one cat?
No

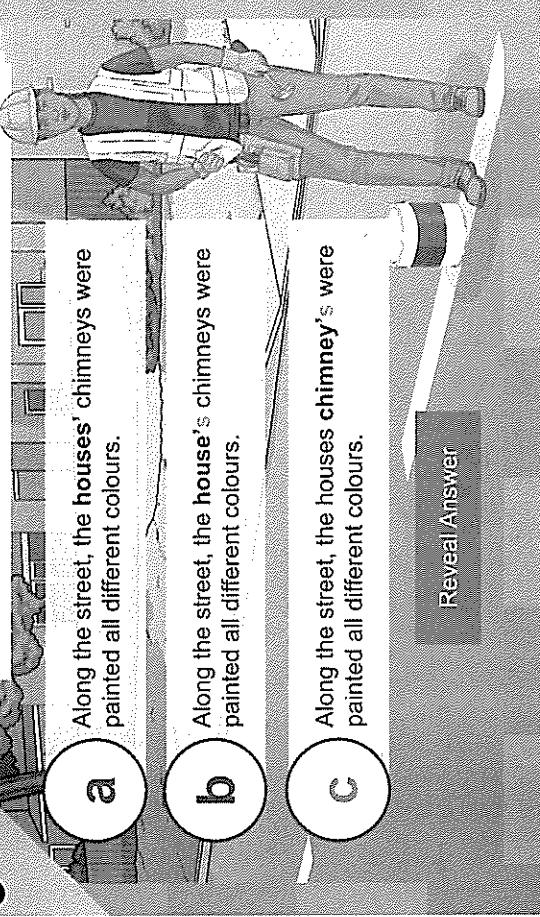
Is the next word something
that belongs to the cats?
No

No apostrophe
needed!
Yes

Apostrophe needed after the
letter 's.
e.g. The cat's hats were
very cool in the 1920s.

Questions

Which sentence shows the apostrophe put into the
correct place to show possession?

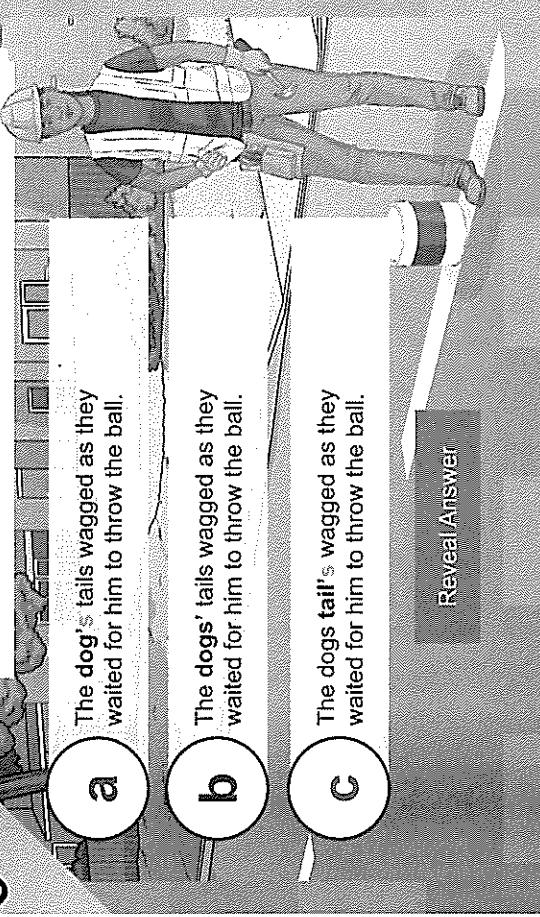


- a** Along the street, the houses' chimneys were painted all different colours.
- b** Along the street, the house's chimneys were painted all different colours.
- c** Along the street, the houses chimney's were painted all different colours.

Reveal Answer

Questions

Which sentence shows the apostrophe put into the
correct place to show possession?

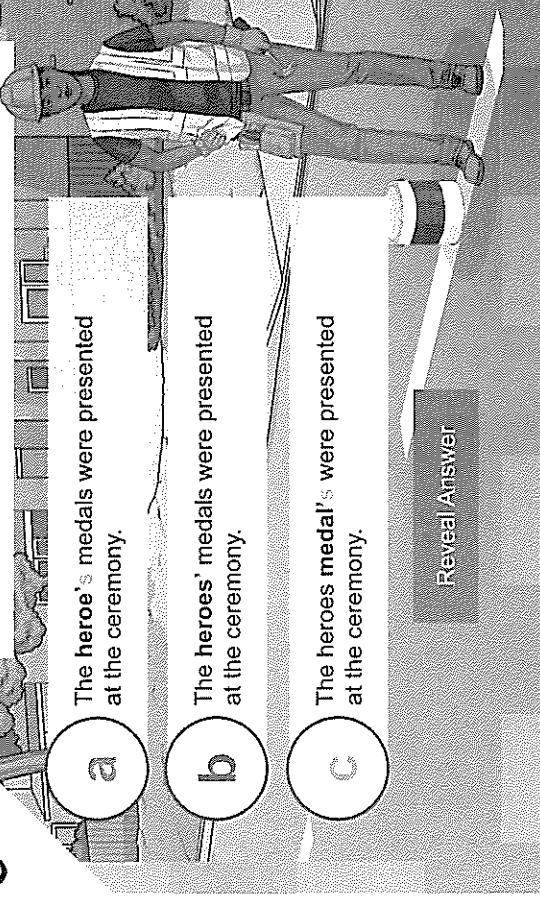


- a** The dog's tails wagged as they waited for him to throw the ball.
- b** The dogs' tails wagged as they waited for him to throw the ball.
- c** The dogs tail's wagged as they waited for him to throw the ball.

Reveal Answer

Questions

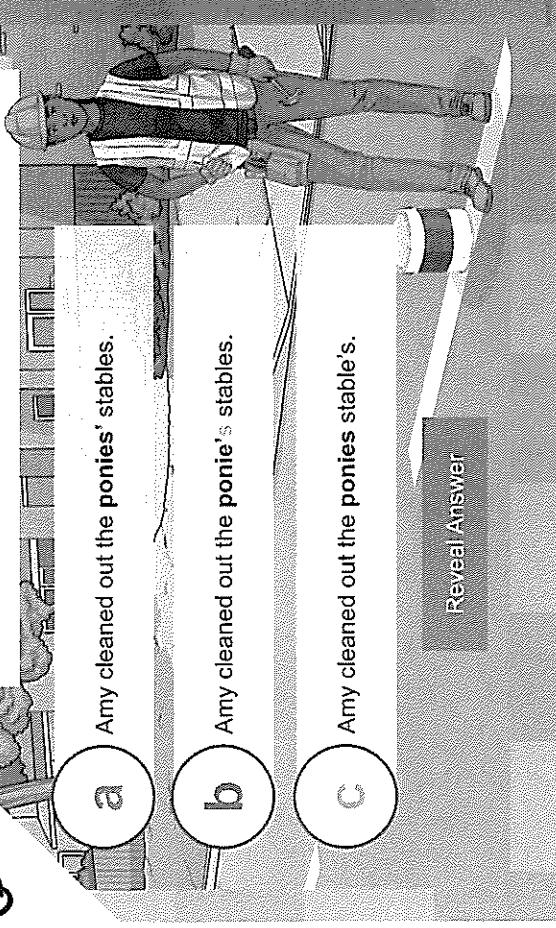
Which sentence shows the apostrophe put into the
correct place to show possession?



- a** The hero's medals were presented at the ceremony.
- b** The heroes' medals were presented at the ceremony.
- c** The heroes medal's were presented at the ceremony.

Reveal Answer

Which sentence shows the apostrophe put into the correct place to show possession?



A girl in a stable with ponies.

a Amy cleaned out the **ponies'** stables.

b Amy cleaned out the **ponie's** stables.

c Amy cleaned out the **ponies** stable's.

Reveal Answer



Possessive Apostrophes

I know when I need to use an apostrophe to show possession.

I can use possessive apostrophes correctly.



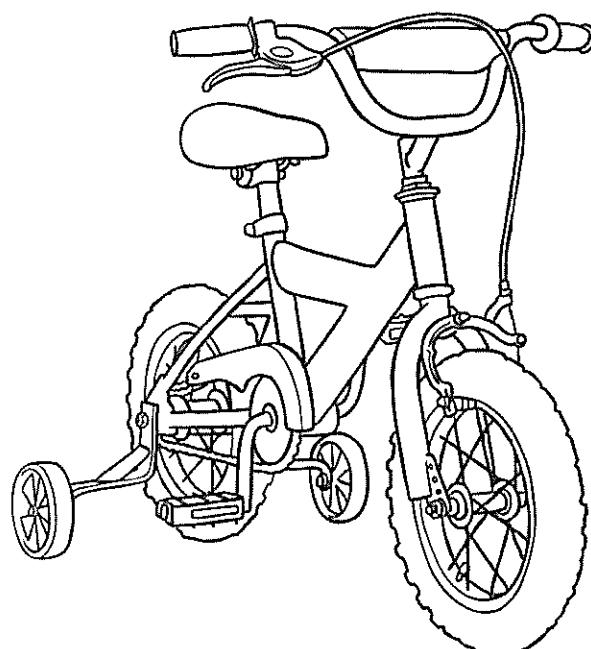
1. Rewrite each sentence below so it includes an apostrophe to show possession.
The first one has been done for you.

- a) Conor is looking at the bike which belongs to Isla.

Conor is looking at Isla's bike.

- b) The long, warm coat which belongs to Martin is hanging up in the hall.

- c) These are the parents that belong to Lucy.





Possessive Apostrophes

2. Look at the pictures. Can you write a sentence to describe each using an apostrophe to show possession? The first one has been done for you.

a)



Rachel

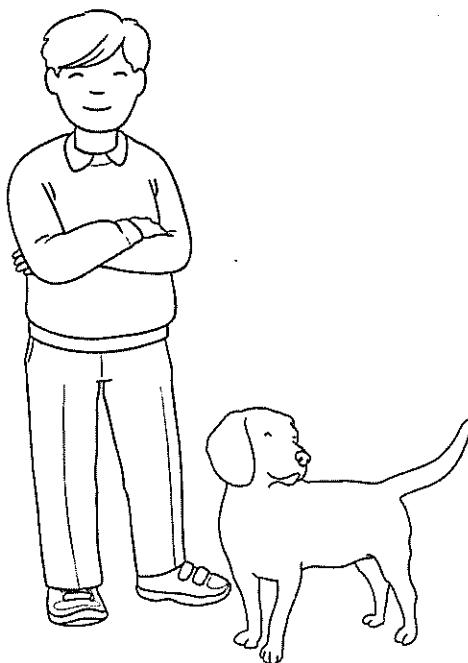
This is Rachel's toy train.

b)



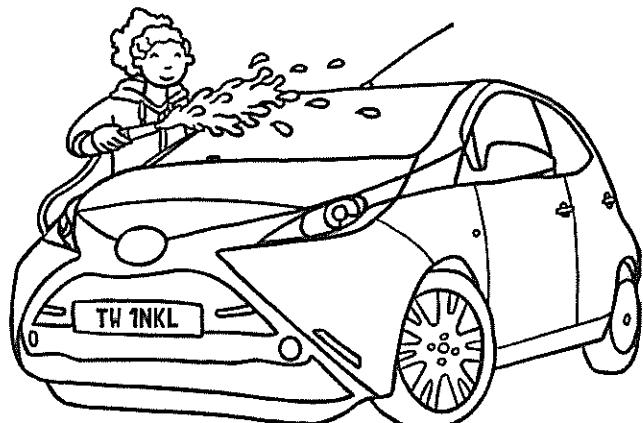
Sophia

d)



Lok

c)



Laiba

10 times table

Name: _____

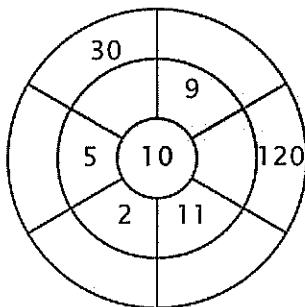
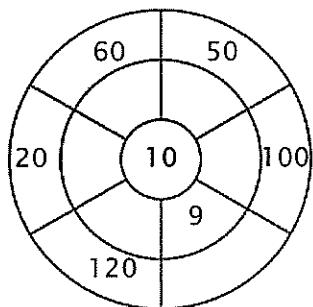
Exercise 1:

Color in all of the boxes that are the solutions of this time table.

20	70	142	50	20
33	22	36	60	45
84	95	67	90	90
70	120	100	10	40
110	56	80	30	30

Exercise 2:

Complete the circle by multiplying the number in the center by the middle ring to get the outer numbers.



Exercise 3:

Fill in the correct product.

a) $10 \times 3 =$ _____

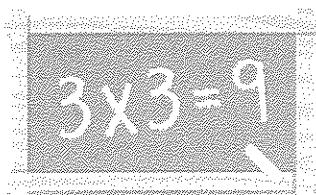
b) $10 \times 8 =$ _____

c) $10 \times 12 =$ _____

d) $10 \times 7 =$ _____

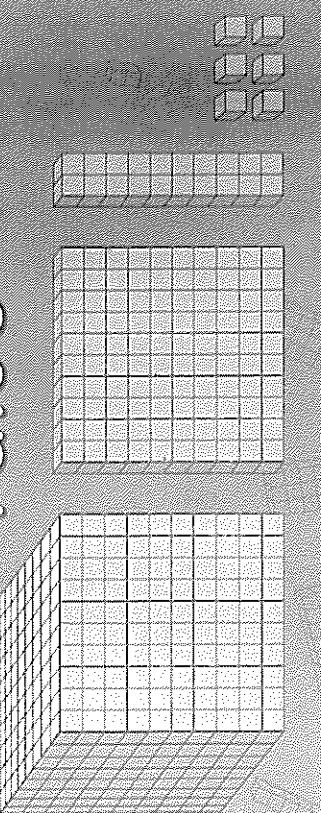
e) $10 \times 1 =$ _____

f) $10 \times 4 =$ _____



For more worksheets, games and exercises:
www.timestables.com

Exploring 4-Digit Place Value



What is Rounding?

Sometimes, we just want numbers to be easy and simple! One method of simplifying numbers is rounding. Rounding number makes the number easier to work with, but keeps value of the number close to what it originally was.



Simplifying a number to make it easier to work with is called rounding.

Rounding Down to the Nearest 1

1. Find the tens column. Circle the digit.
2. Look at the digit in the units place. Underline it.
3. If the digit in the units place is a **1, 2, 3 or 4**, the number will be rounded down. The digit in the tens place will stay the same and the digit in the units place will change to a **0**.

63 → **60**



Rounding Up to the Nearest 10

1. Find the tens column. Circle the digit.
2. Look at the digit in the units place. Underline it.
3. If the digit in the units place is a **5, 6, 7, 8 or 9**, the number will be rounded up. The digit in the tens place will increase by 1 and the digit in the units place will change to a **0**.

67 → **70**



Rounding Down to the Nearest 10

Rounding Up to the Nearest 10

- Find the hundreds column. Circle the digit.
- Look at the digit in the tens place. Underline it.
- If the digit in the tens place is a **1, 2, 3 or 4**, the number will be rounded down. The digit in the hundreds place will stay the same and the tens and units digits will change to a 0

213 → 200

Rounding to 10 - Activity

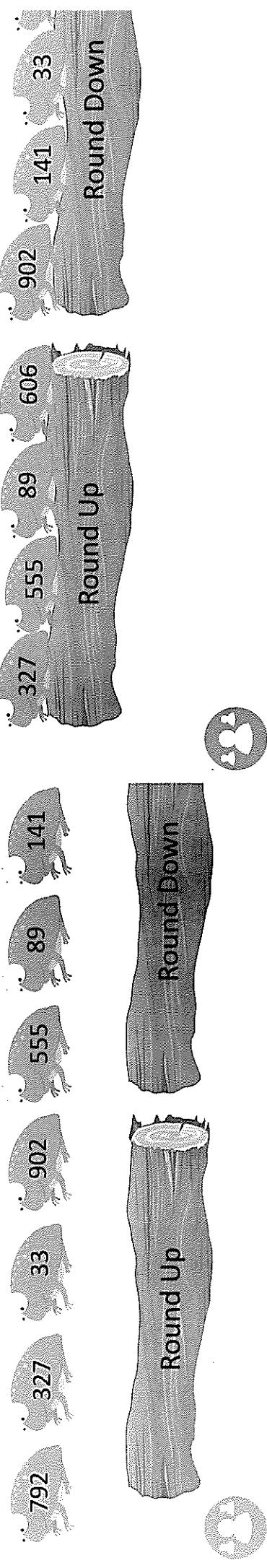
Should these numbers round up or down to the nearest 10?
Move the speckled frogs so they are sitting on the correct log.

- Find the hundreds column. Circle the digit.
- Look at the digit in the tens place. Underline it.
- If the digit in the tens place is a **5, 6, 7, 8 or 9**, the number will be rounded up. The digit in the hundreds place will increase by one and the tens and units digits will change to a 0

276 → 300

Rounding to 10 - Answers

Did the speckled frogs find their logs?



Name

Date



ROUNDING TO THE NEAREST 10, 100 & 1000 SHEET 2

Complete the table below.

NUMBER	NEAREST 10	NEAREST 100	NEAREST 1000
327	330		
192	190	200	
853			1000
769			
407			
250			
1436			
1825			
2413			
3179			
5734			
6952			
4577			
9552			



Free Math Sheets, Math Games and Math Help



Kite Window Decoration Art Activity

Use this art activity when learning about the Basant Kite Festival in Pakistan and India.

What you need:

- kite template (provided in this resource)
- clear sticky contact
- colourful tissue paper
- colourful streamers
- scissors
- sticky tape

Method

1. Choose a kite template. Cut out the black border of the kite, both on the outside and the inside. This will leave you with a hollow kite frame.
2. Choose three different colours of tissue paper and cut out small squares. These will be used inside the hollow frame to create the main part of the kite.
3. Cut out a piece of clear sticky contact. Stick the kite frame down on the sticky side.
4. Cover the inside of the kite frame with your colourful squares of tissue paper. Make sure the whole inside of the kite frame is covered.
5. Stick another piece of clear sticky contact (sticky side down) onto the kite. This will create a clear film on both sides of your kite. Cut any excess clear sticky contact away from the outside of your kite.
6. Choose two streamer colours. Cut seven pieces, each 30 cm in length, to create the bottom part of the kite. Use sticky tape to stick the streamers onto the back side of your kite. Alternate the colours.
7. Hang your kite on a window and enjoy!

