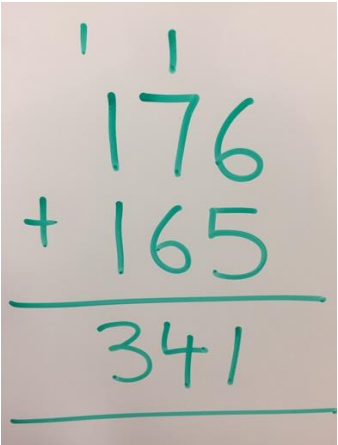


TERM 2, WEEK 5 2017 – Parent Overview

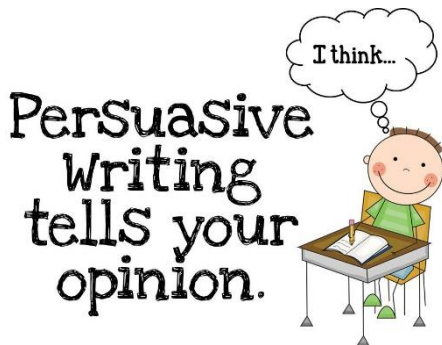
This week, Monday 15th May – Friday 19th May, Grade 4 students will be focusing on the following topics:

MATHS

Our focus is on teaching the students a variety of mental and written strategies for solving addition problems within the real-life context of money. Some of the strategies that will be touched on over the next couple of weeks are demonstrated below. **All examples are for the question \$176 + \$165.** In class, students will work through a range of three and four digit whole numbers and will work with decimals to hundredths (i.e. dollars and cents)

Split Strategy (Tens & Ones)	Bridging to nearest 10/100/\$1 (More efficient jump strategy)	Traditional Algorithm
<p><u>Add the hundreds together:</u> 100 + 100 = 200</p> <p><u>Add the tens together:</u> 70 + 60 = 130</p> <p><u>Add the ones together:</u> 6 + 5 = 11</p> <p><u>Add all answers together:</u> 200 + 130 + 11 = 341</p> <p>More efficient method:</p> <p><u>Add hundreds of smaller number to larger number:</u> 176 + 100 = 276</p> <p><u>Add tens of smaller number to previous result:</u> 276 + 60 = 336</p> <p><u>Add ones of smaller number to previous result:</u> 336 + 5 = 341</p>	<p>Find the 'number pair' which will turn one number into the next hundred. For example; 176 + 24 = 200</p> <p>This 24 has already been added to 176. It can therefore come off the 165.</p> <p>165 – 24 = 141</p> <p>141 more needs to be added to 200 (176 + 24) to give us our final answer.</p> <p>200 + 141 = 341</p>	

WRITING



We are continuing to write persuasive texts, using a range of persuasive devices to persuade an audience. Some examples of persuasive devices are below.

Whilst going through the writing process (planning, drafting, editing, revising and publishing) for persuasive writing, students will also be working on their individual writing goal. Please ask students about their individual goal and encourage them to practice it during the specified homework tasks and any other informal writing that is completed at home.

Technique

Flattery - complimenting your audience.

Opinion - a personal viewpoint often presented as if fact.

Examples

A person of your intelligence deserves much better than this.

In my view, this is the best thing to have ever happened.

Technique	Examples
Hyperbole - exaggerated language used for effect.	It is simply out of this world – stunning!
Personal pronouns - ‘I’, ‘you’ and ‘we’.	You are the key to this entire idea succeeding - we will be with you all the way. I can’t thank you enough!
Imperative command - instructional language.	Get on board and join us!
Triples/groups of 3 - three points to support an argument.	Safer streets means comfort, reassurance and peace of mind for you, your family and your friends .
Emotive language - vocabulary to make the audience/reader feel a particular emotion.	There are thousands of animals at the mercy of our selfishness and disregard for kindness.
Statistics and figures - factual data used in a persuasive way.	80% of people agreed that this would change their community for the better.
Rhetorical question - a question which implies its own answer.	Who doesn’t want success?

READING



Making connections. Your child will be focusing on one of the goals below. Please discuss your child’s goal with them and allow them to practice during their home reading.

