

Remote Learning – Class 4

Thursday 18th November 2021

18.11.21

Maths

Divide by 100

- Today in Maths we are looking at dividing by 100.
- To understand more about dividing by 100 please watch the video using the link below.
- Video is 'Divide by 100'.
- Link: <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-4/week-10-number-multiplication-division/>

1) 1 hundred = _____ ones

1 _____ = 100 tens

2) £1 = _____ × 1 p

£10 = _____ × 1 p

3) $\frac{1}{10}$ of 800 = 800 ÷ _____

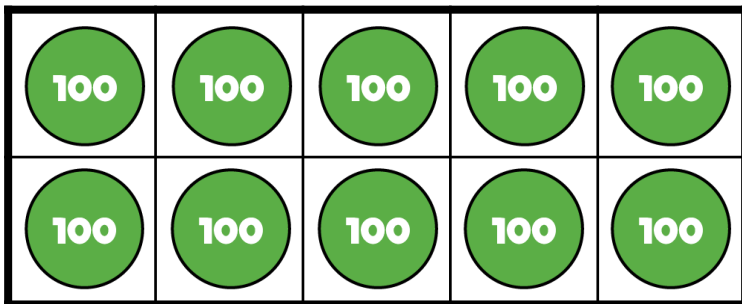
$\frac{1}{100}$ of 800 = 800 ÷ _____

1) 1 hundred = 100 ones
1 thousand = 100 tens

2) £1 = 100 × 1 p
£10 = 1,000 × 1 p

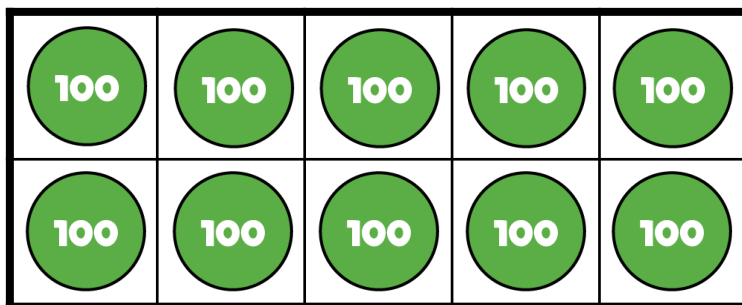
3) $\frac{1}{10}$ of 800 = 800 ÷ 10

$\frac{1}{100}$ of 800 = 800 ÷ 100



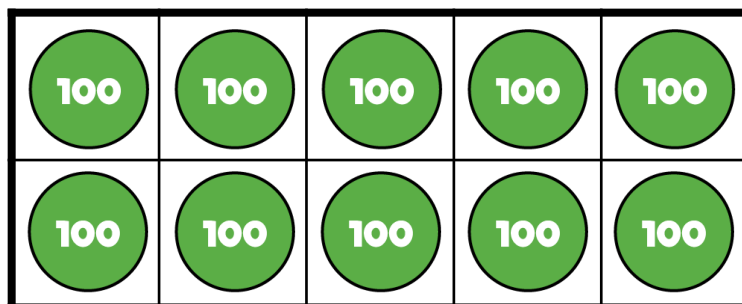
$$300 \div 100 = \underline{3}$$

300 = 3 groups of 100



$$700 \div 100 = \underline{7}$$

700 = 7 groups of 100



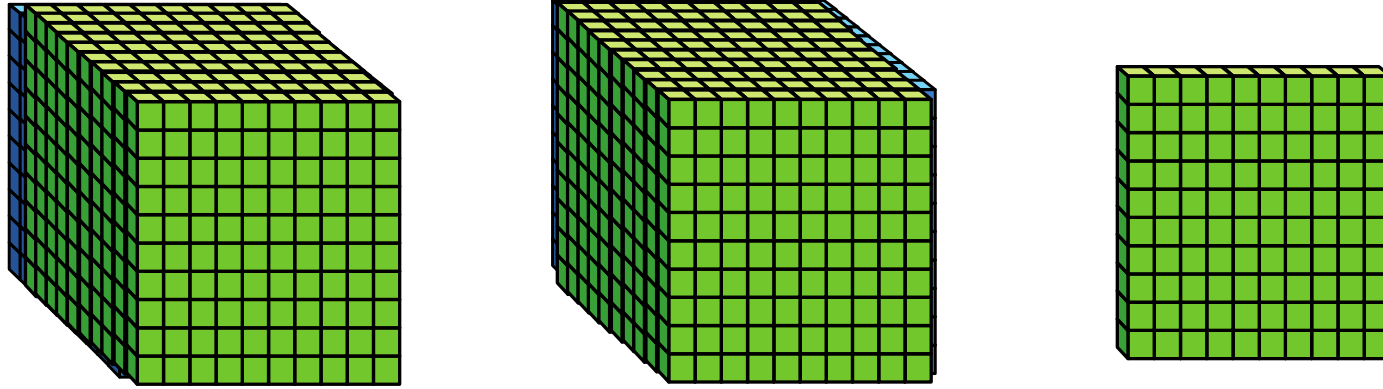
$$1,000 \div 100 = \underline{10}$$

1,000 = 10 groups of 100

$$3,000 \div 100 = \underline{30}$$

3,000 = 30 groups of 100

$$2,100 \div 100 = \underline{21}$$



$2,100 = 2 \text{ thousands} + 1 \text{ hundred}$

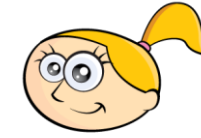
$1 \text{ thousand} = 10 \text{ hundreds}$

$2 \text{ thousands} = 20 \text{ hundreds}$

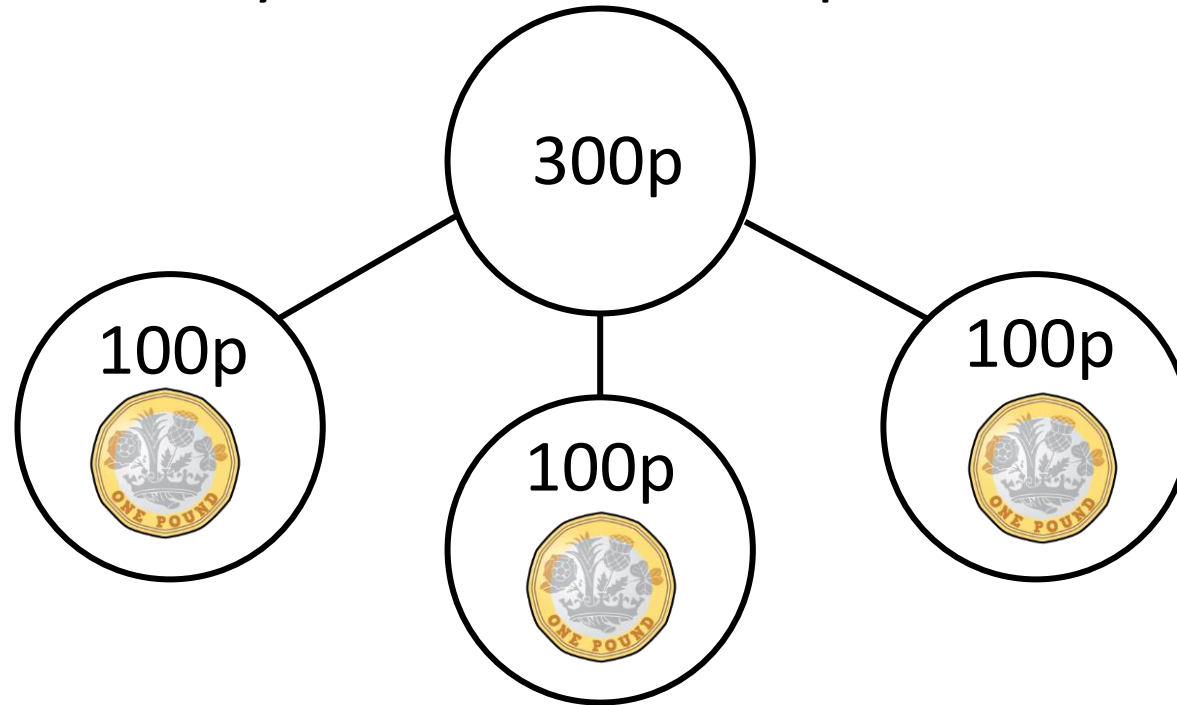
There are 21 hundreds altogether.

$2,100 = 21 \text{ groups of } 100$

Eva has three hundred 1p coins.

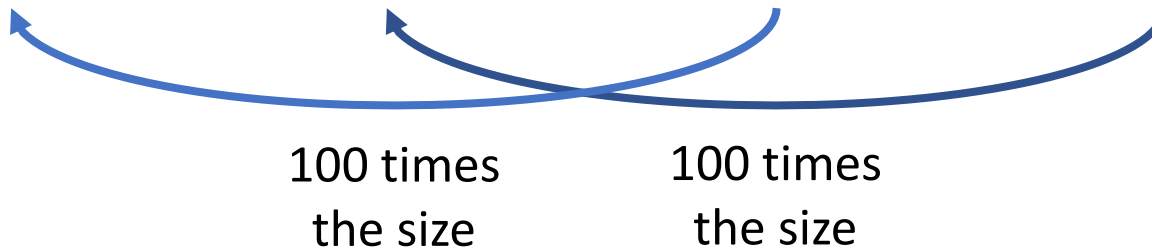


How many £1 coins is this equal to? 3

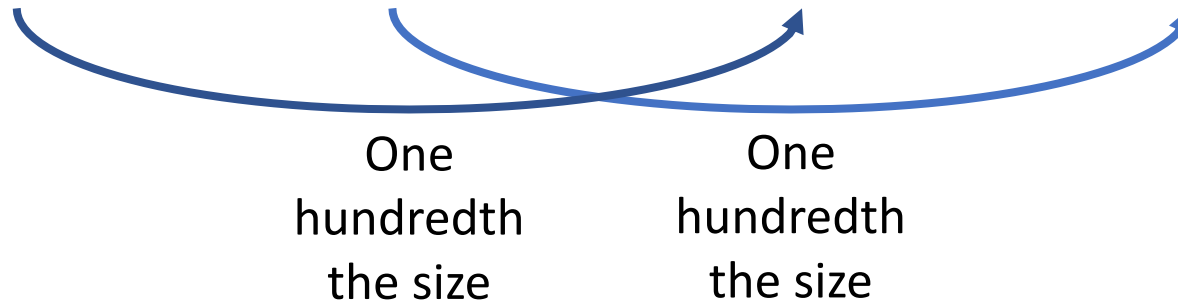


$$300 \div 100 = 3$$

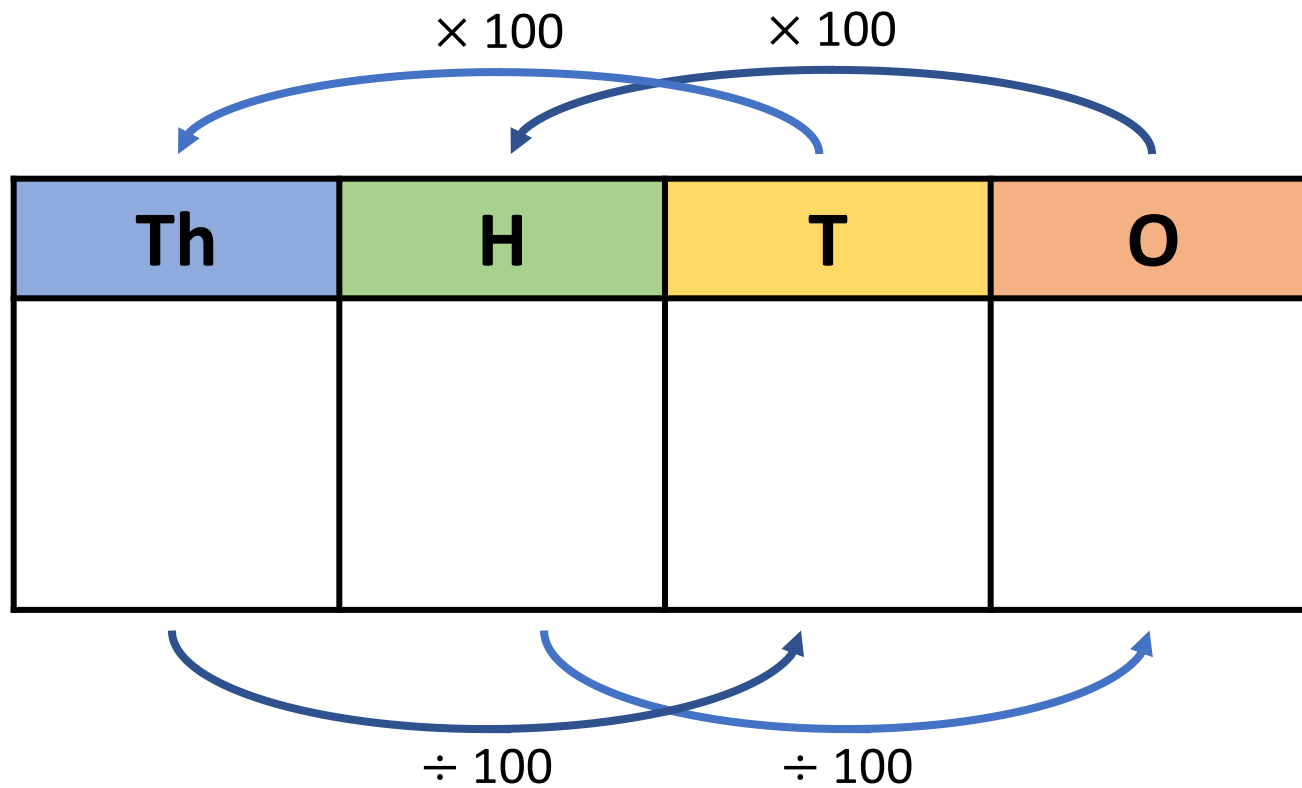
Th	H	T	O

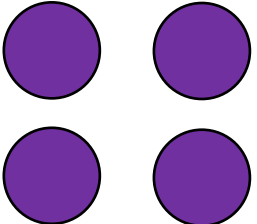
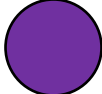


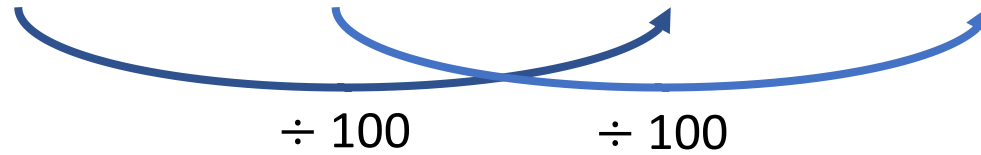
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To find one hundredth, we divide by 100

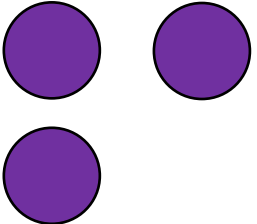
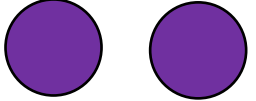


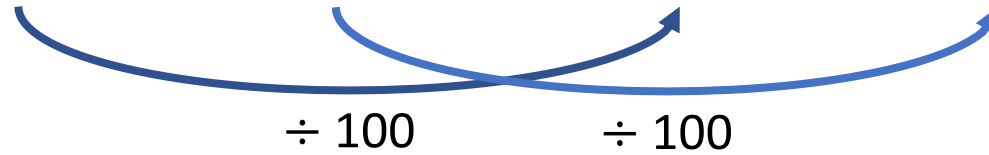
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$$4,100 \div 100 = 41$$

41 is one hundredth the size of 4,100

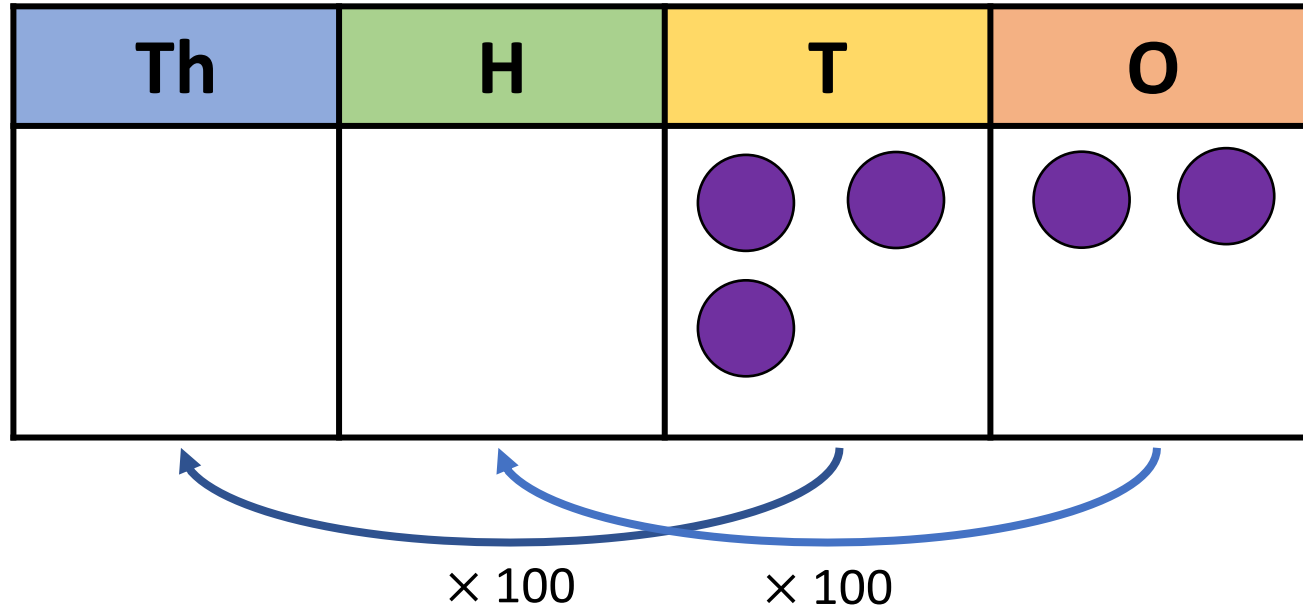
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$$\underline{32} \times 100 = 3,200$$

$$3,200 \div 100 = 32$$

32 is one hundredth the size of 3,200



$$\underline{32} \times 100 = 3,200$$

$$3,200 \div 100 = 32$$

32 is one hundredth the size of 3,200

3,200 is one hundred times the size of 32

Divide by 100

- 1 There are 400 pins altogether.
The pins are packed in jars of 100
How many jars are there?



- 2 Complete the calculations.

a) $700 \div 100 =$

d) $7,000 \div 100 =$

b) $800 \div 100 =$

e) $8,000 \div 100 =$

c) $200 \div 100 =$

f) $= 2,000 \div 100$

- 3 a) Teddy makes 2,300 using base 10



I will make
groups of 100



Complete the sentences.

$2,300 = 2$ thousands + hundreds

1 thousand = hundreds

2 thousands = hundreds

Teddy has hundreds altogether.

$2,300 \div 100 =$

- b) Make 3,700 using base 10

Complete the sentences.

$3,700 = 3$ thousands + hundreds

3 thousands = hundreds

There are hundreds altogether.

$3,700 \div 100 =$

- 4 One hundred 1p coins is equal to £1

- a) Dexter has seven hundred 1p coins.

How many £1 coins is this equal to?

- b) Aisha has seven thousand 1p coins.

How many £1 coins is this equal to?

- c) Jack has 170 1p coins.

He says, "This is the same as £17"

Is Jack correct? _____

How do you know?

- 5 Complete the number sentences.

a) $40 \div 10 = \square$	b) $80 \div 10 = \square$
$400 \div 10 = \square$	$800 \div 10 = \square$
$400 \div 100 = \square$	$800 \div 100 = \square$
$4,000 \div 100 = \square$	$8,000 \div 100 = \square$

What patterns can you see?

- 6 Complete the calculations.

a) $100 \times \square = 1,200$	d) $\square \div 100 = 35$
b) $6,200 \div 100 = \square$	e) $\square = 35 \text{ hundreds} \div 100$
c) $100 \times \square = 5,200$	f) $96 = \square \text{ hundreds} \div 100$

- 7 Eva and Tommy collect gems in a computer game.

Each gem is worth 100 points.

At the end of the game, Eva has 4,300 points and Tommy has 800 points.

How many gems did they collect in total?



How did you work this out?



- 8 Use the digit cards to fill in the gaps.

You may use each digit card once only.

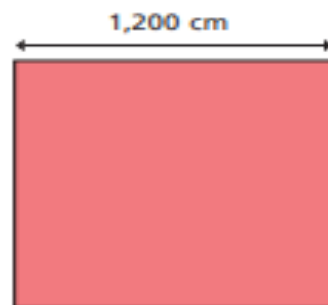


$$3_ \times 100 = _,400$$

$$6,_00 \div 100 = _2$$

$$_,500 = 10 \times _0 \times 55$$

- 9 The side length of a square is 1,200 cm.



- a) What is the perimeter of the square in metres?

- b) A rectangle has the same perimeter.

What could the length and width of the rectangle be?

length = width =

Name: _____

1. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	13. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	25. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$	37. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	49. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$
2. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$	14. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	26. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$	38. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	50. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$
3. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	15. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	27. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	39. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	51. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$
4. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	16. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	28. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$	40. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	52. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$
5. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$	17. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	29. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	41. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	53. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$
6. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	18. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$	30. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$	42. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$	54. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$
7. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	19. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	31. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	43. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	55. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
8. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	20. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	32. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	44. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$	56. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$
9. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	21. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	33. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	45. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$	57. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$
10. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	22. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	34. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	46. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	58. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$
11. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	23. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	35. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$	47. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	59. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$
12. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	24. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	36. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	48. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	60. $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Time taken:
(7 minutes
30secs)

Score:

/60



Literacy

Newspaper Headlines

What Are Headlines?

Headlines are found in different forms - in print newspapers, on radio and TV news and on Internet news sites.

They are the main title of the news stories.



Where/when do you hear/see headlines in the TV news?

What do newspaper headlines look like?

What's the Purpose of Headlines?

In the **media industry**, people say that headlines “tell and sell.”



What does ‘tell and sell’ mean?
Have a chat and then compare your results.



‘tell’ = telling people what the news story is about.
‘sell’ = making people read, watch, click or listen to the news story.



What does ‘tell and sell’ mean when we talk about radio or TV news headlines?
Have a chat and then compare your results.



To make you stay watching the news so you don’t turn over.
They act like a contents page for the programme.

Print Newspaper Headlines

Newspaper headlines need to be:

- Eye-catching
- A title for the news story
- Short and snappy

Try It

Below are 5 explanations of news stories. Your job is to write the headline for them.

1. A boy finds a stash of gold Roman coins in the local park.
2. A girl from your local area is chosen for the Team GB Gymnastic team at the 2020 Olympics.
3. A giraffe escapes from a zoo and makes it down the road into the supermarket car park.
4. 500 dogs and their owners do a 5km run and raise thousands for charity.
5. A bridge in a local town falls into the river causing chaos for the town.

Continue It

Why not read your headlines out in the style of TV news headlines or even create TV news reports about these stories? [This](#) might help!

Puntastic! ▶

Look at these newspaper headlines containing puns. Can you match the headline to the story?

Often, print newspaper headlines contain **puns** to catch your eye and make you read on. Puns are mainly found in **tabloid** newspapers.



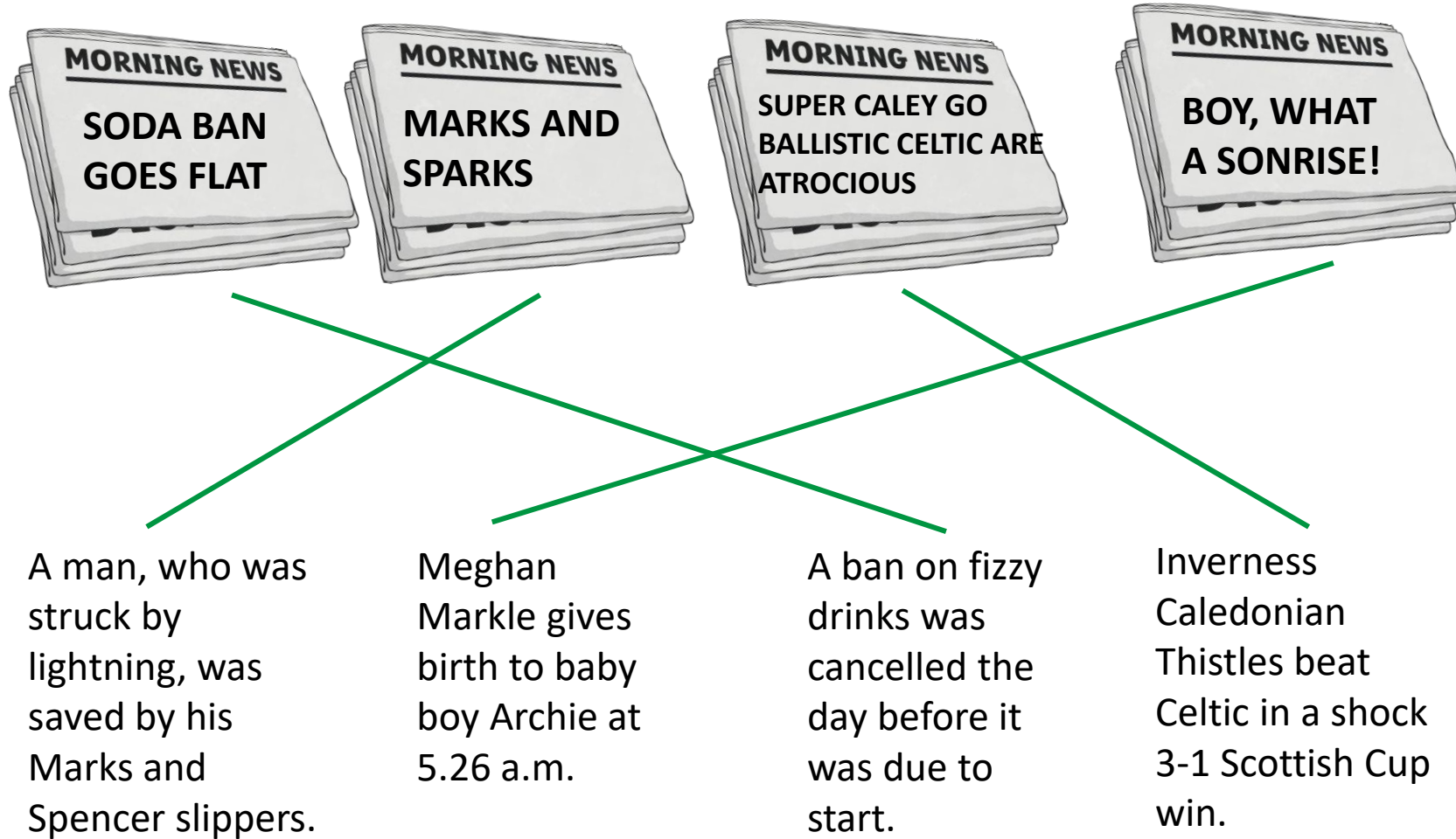
A man, who was struck by lightning, was saved by his Marks and Spencer slippers.

Meghan Markle gives birth to baby boy Archie at 5.26 a.m.

A ban on fizzy drinks was cancelled the day before it was due to start.

Inverness Caledonian Thistles beat Celtic in a shock 3-1 Scottish Cup win.

Puntastic!



Puntastic!

Try It

Look at these headlines - notice how the pun works and imagine a news story that would go with it based on the puns. There's no right or wrong answer!



Continue It

Why not create TV news reports about these stories?

[This](#) might help!

Glossary

Media Industry The world of work and business for TV, radio and newspapers.

Puns Play on words, using how words sound to swap words around to be funny or clever.

Puntastic A pun itself - a play on words for 'fantastic'.
Means: fantastic punning.

Tabloid The smaller size of newspapers. UK tabloids include *The Sun*, *The Mirror*, *The Star*, *Daily Mail*, *Daily Express* and *Morning Star* and *The National* and *Daily Record in Scotland*.

Broadsheet The larger size of newspapers. Currently, there is only one UK 'broadsheet' – the Daily Telegraph. UK broadsheets include *The Times*, *The Telegraph*, *The Guardian*, *The Independent* and *The Financial Times* and *The Scotsman* and *The Herald in Scotland*. They are also known as 'quality' newspapers because they deal mainly with serious issues and have high standards of dealing with the news.

Newspaper Headlines

Look at these stories. Now think of catchy headlines for them:

1.

The Sheffield United football team played against Wednesday and won 5-0 in a great game. The crowd was really loud as Jamie scored 2 goals, one after the other.



2.

A hurricane disaster happened yesterday, in Florida. The death toll has reached 200 and there are still more to be confirmed. Families have had their homes ruined.



3.

A mother and son were reunited last night in a police station. The son had been missing for months, ever since he had gone to Thailand for a 2 week holiday.



4.

An obese dog was found stuck in a fence, unable to pull its plump body through the gap as it tried to chase after a rabbit. Firemen came to the rescue and cut the fence to free it.



PSHE

Changes



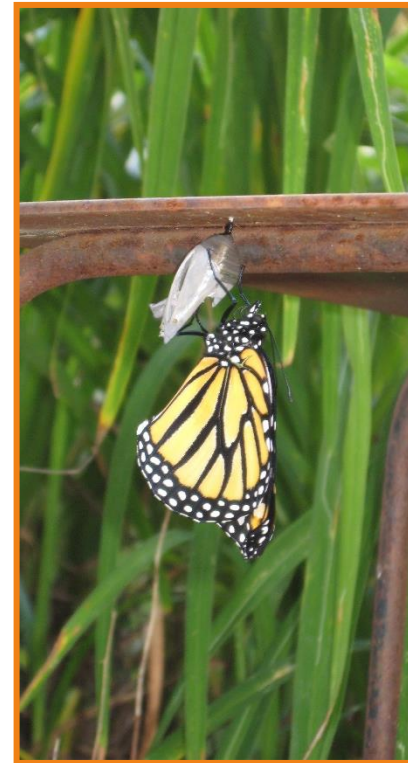
How does it feel
when big changes
happen in our
lives?



How can we
cope with these
feelings?

Spot the Link

What do these pictures have in common?



Changes



Think of changes that a child your age might have experienced.

You might base this on personal experience.



Types of Change

Look at all the changes you thought of. Did you get any of these?

moving
house

moving
bedroom

bedroom getting
redecorated

changing
school

changing
class

starting
school dinners

getting a new baby
brother or sister

an older sibling
leaving home

a friend
moving away

making new friends

getting a new
pet

parents splitting up

getting a new
step-parent

a family member
or friend dying

getting new
neighbours

getting a
new car

selling or giving away all
your old toys

joining a club

getting ill or injured

getting a new
haircut or glasses

changing groups

a parent starting a
new job

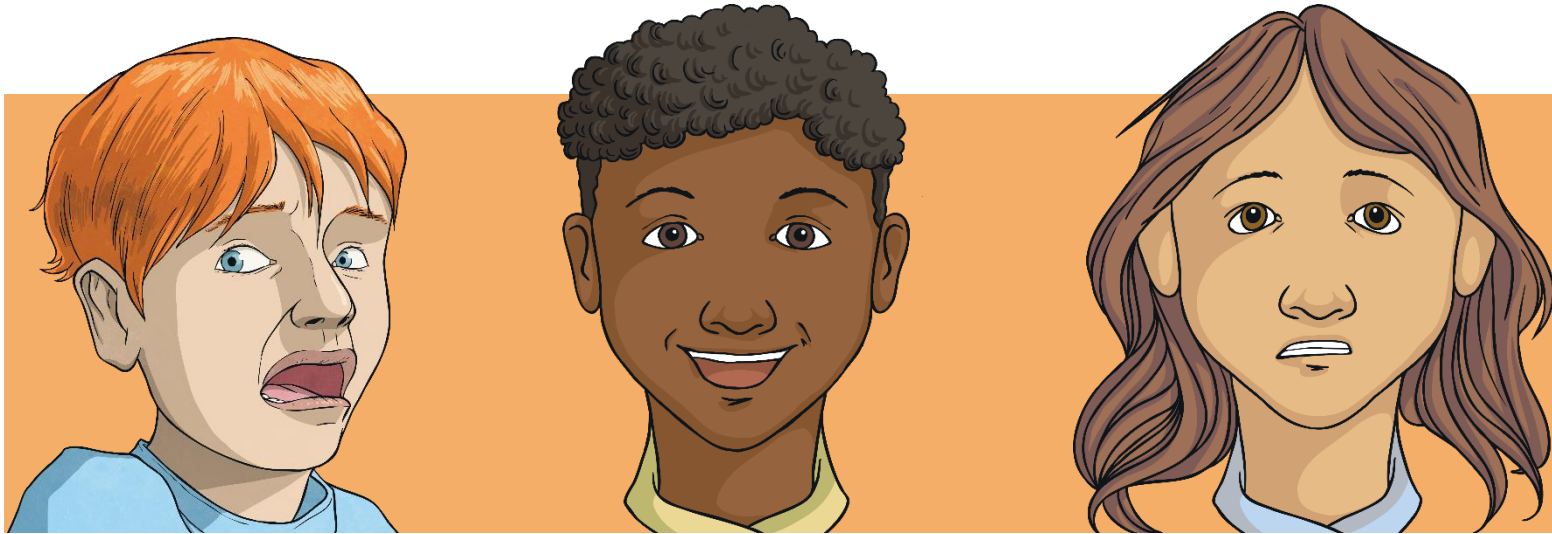
a pet dying

a family member
getting ill or injured

a parent losing
their job

Coping with Change

What emotions did you note down that might be linked to these different changes?



Coping with Change



Now, let's think about those emotions that are not so nice to feel...

Sadness, anger, worry, fear, loneliness, jealousy. Some changes can make us feel these emotions and that can be really hard to deal with.

It's very normal to feel these sorts of emotions and it's OK to feel this way.

But you wouldn't want to feel like this for long, so it's good to have some strategies for coping with these sorts of emotions.

Let's see what you can do to help with difficult emotions.

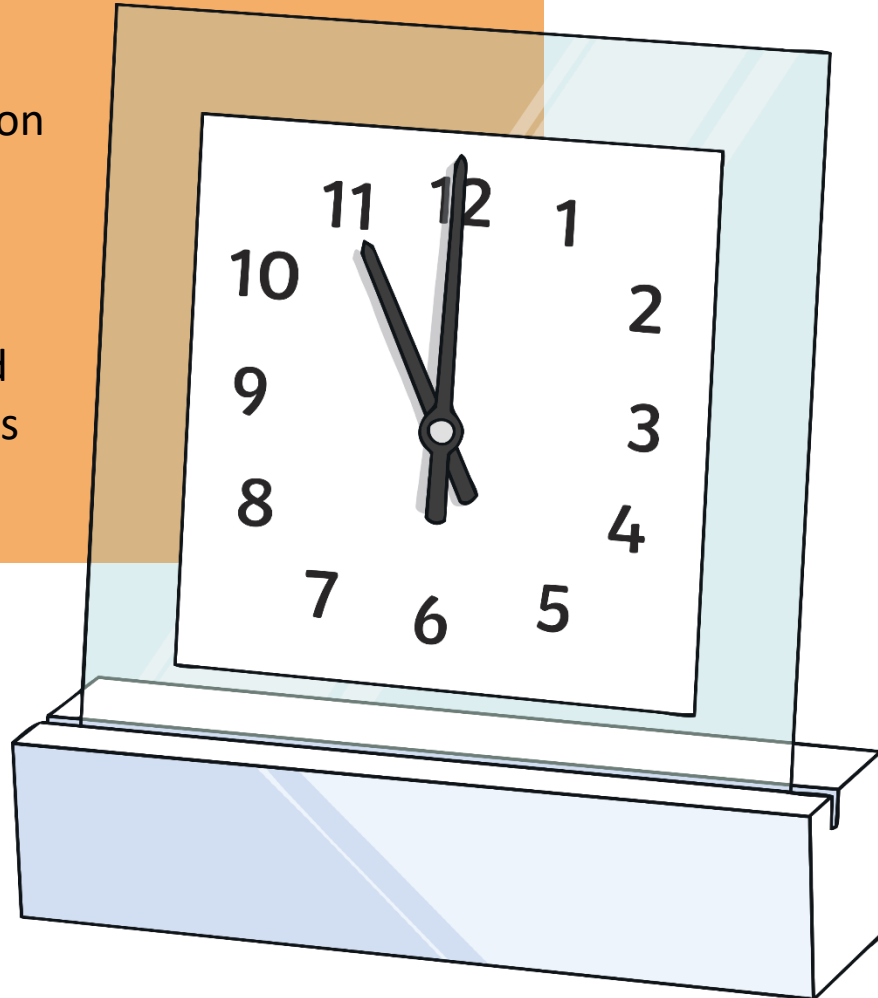
Coping with Change



The first thing to remember is that whatever is changing now won't go on forever and you will get used to the change over time.

People say time is a great healer and it's true – things tend to get better as time goes on.

Which sorts of change could time help with?

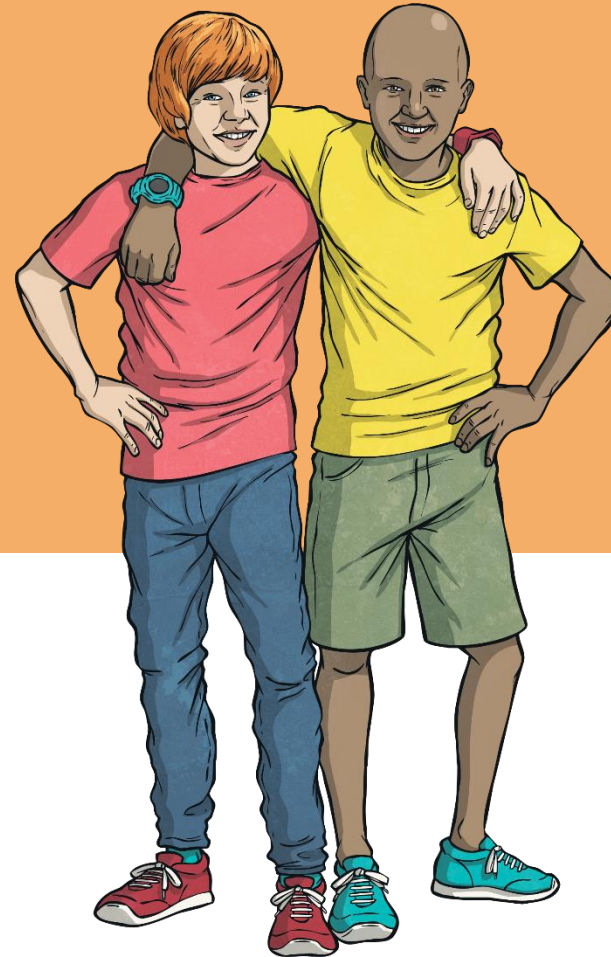


Coping with Change



Friends can often help us out when we're having a tough time. Our friends care about us and are often good listeners.

It could even be that a friend has been through the same kind of change and understands how you're feeling.



Which sorts of change could friends help with?

Coping with Change



Sometimes writing your feelings down can help get them out and stop them from getting bottled up inside.

You could write them down in a notebook, a diary or in a letter to someone.

**Which sorts of change
could writing your
feelings down help with?**

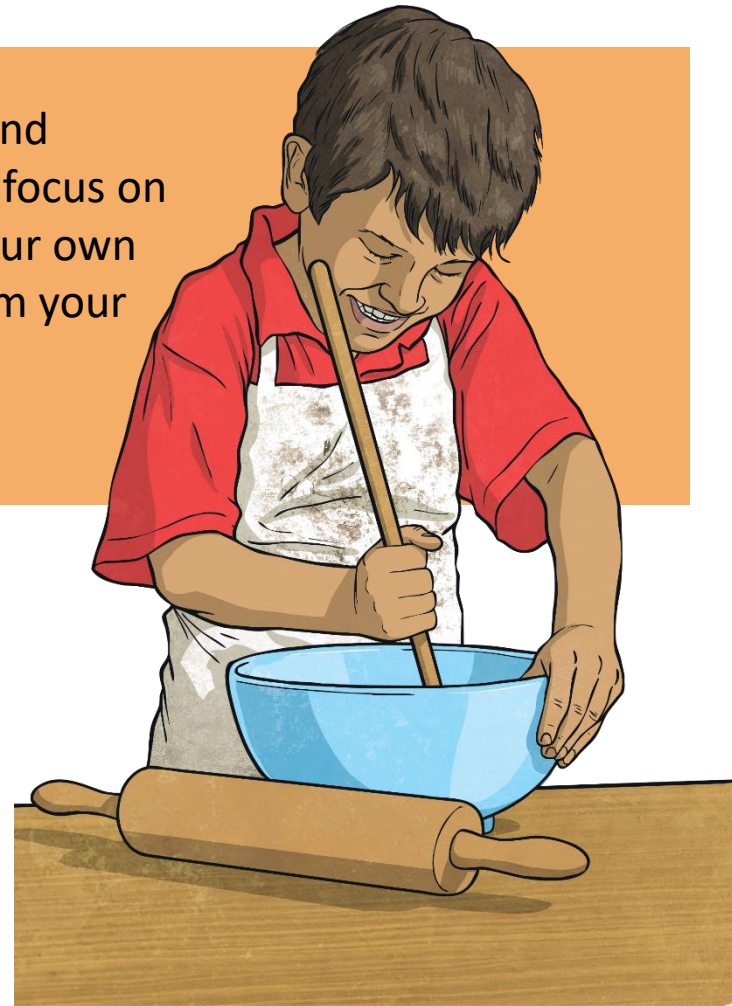


Coping with Change

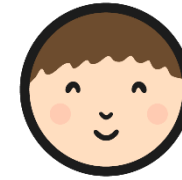


When your head feels too full of thoughts and feelings that are getting you down, you can focus on something you really enjoy – perhaps on your own or perhaps with others – to distract you from your difficult feelings and keep you busy.


Which sorts of change could keeping busy help with?



A Story of Change




Choose one of the scenarios on the **Stories of Change Activity Sheet** and create a storyboard, or comic strip, to show the story in pictures. You can add speech bubbles and captions if you like.




Sophia has been very poorly and has missed a lot of school. She has had some medical treatment that has made her lose her hair, so she looks very different. It is time for Sophia to go back to school, but she has mixed feelings. She is pleased to be getting back to normal and didn't like being in the hospital. She is looking forward to seeing all her friends, too. But she is worried about all the school work she has missed and is nervous about how she will react to the way the other children will react to her.

Dennis is starting at a new school, having just moved into the area. The school is really big, unlike the one he used to go to. He is going into Year 4 and doesn't know anyone at the school, so he is a bit worried that the other children won't like him. He is worried that the other children won't like him.



CJ is about to become a big brother. His mum and step-dad are having a baby together and it's due in a few weeks. CJ has had to change bedrooms, to make room for the new baby. His mum and step-dad have been so busy getting things ready that they haven't been spending as much time with him and he feels a bit angry about that. He is jealous that the baby is more important than him and it's not even here yet! He is worried that when the baby is here, he'll get no time at all with his mum and that there will be no one to help him with his homework.



Changes

On this story board, you are going to illustrate the Story of Change that you have chosen from the list. You might add captions and speech bubbles to help tell the story and show how the characters are feeling and what they are doing. You need to show what strategy they use to help cope with the difficult change they are experiencing in the last box.

This resource is help in line with the Learning Outcomes and Core Themes outlined in the PSHE Association's *Essential Skills for Life*.

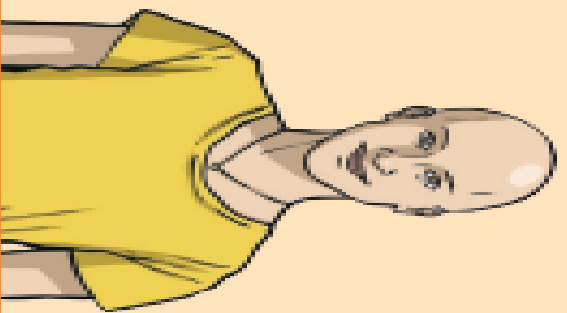
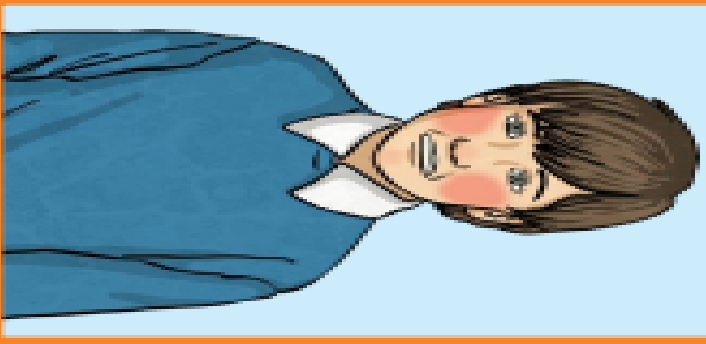


PSHE and Citizenship | UKS2 | Health and Wellbeing | Think Positive | Changes | Lesson 3

visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)



Dennis is starting at a new school, having just moved into the area. The school is really big, unlike the one he used to go to. He is going into Year 4 and doesn't know anyone at the school. Dennis' dad bought his new uniform and it's a bit too big, so he thinks he looks silly and is worried that the other children might make fun of him. He thinks of his old school and misses his friends there. He really liked his old teacher too and wonders what his new one will be like. He's also worried about the work being too hard, having no one to play with at playtime and not knowing where the toilets are. He feels really overwhelmed.



Sophia has been very poorly and has missed a lot of school. She has had some medical treatment that has made her lose her hair, so she looks very different. It is time for Sophia to go back to school, but she has mixed feelings. She is pleased to be getting back to normal and didn't like being in the hospital. She is looking forward to seeing all her friends too but she is worried about all the school work she has missed and is nervous about how people will react to the way she looks.

CJ is about to become a big brother. His mum and step-dad are having a baby together and it's due in a few weeks. CJ has had to change bedrooms, to make room for the new baby. His mum and step-dad have been so busy getting things ready that they haven't been spending as much time with him and he feels a bit angry about that. He is jealous that the baby is more important than him and it's not even here yet! He is worried that when the baby is here, he'll get no time at all with his mum and that there will be no one to help him with his homework.



Carly is feeling extremely sad. Her dog, Delilah, has had to be put down at the vets. Delilah was very old and the vet said she was very poorly. Delilah had been around for Carly's whole life and the two of them were like best friends. Delilah always slept on Carly's bed, played games with Carly and they loved going for walks together – whatever the weather. The house feels empty and strange now that Delilah isn't around. Carly can't imagine ever feeling happy again.



Toni's mum has got a new job. She is pleased for her mum, as it's the job she really wanted. Lots of things are going to change now though and Toni is a bit nervous. Toni has to start going to a childminder before and after school. She is going to miss mum picking her up. She is worried that the other children the childminder looks after won't like her. She's also a really fussy eater and now she is going to have to have her tea at the childminder's house. Toni will have to get up earlier in the morning, so mum can get to work and that means going to bed earlier. Going to bed earlier means less time reading with mum and that's one of her favourite times.



Harrison's older brother is moving out to go to university. It is going to feel really different without him around. His brother did a lot of the work around the house, to help mum and used to take him to football at the weekends. Harrison loved spending time with his big brother after school. They often played on the Xbox or kicked a ball around in the garden. They were like best friends and he's going to really miss him when he moves out.



Changes Storyboard

On this storyboard, you are going to illustrate the Story of Change that you have chosen from the list. You might add captions and speech bubbles to help tell the story and show how the characters are feeling and what they are doing. You need to show what strategy they use to help cope with the difficult change they are experiencing in the last box.

The storyboard consists of four rectangular panels arranged in a 2x2 grid. The top-left panel is the largest and contains two parallel diagonal lines sloping from the top-left towards the bottom-right. The top-right, bottom-left, and bottom-right panels are of equal size and are empty.