

Antelope Class

Reading and GHASP

Term 6, Week 7 learning - 13.7.20

Within this learning guide, there are grammar, spelling and handwriting activities, in addition to a reading comprehension task, for you to have a go at.

Again, please keep sending work to antelopes@bratton.wilts.sch.uk, every few days or at the end of the week.
Thank you, Miss McMillan and Mrs Smith.

Reading

THE WEATHER

Those people who work outside or at sea have always been affected by the weather. So it isn't surprising that we have tried in different ways to forecast sunshine, rain, fog or snow. This is especially true for our British Isles, here on the edge of the Atlantic. There have been many attempts to predict the weather, from using seaweed to computers.



1. Whose work is likely to be affected by bad weather?

2. Why might we in the British Isles be interested in the weather forecast?

3. Name **two** ways that people have tried to predict the weather.

Many governments now provide forecasts, warnings and advice to the public in order to protect life and property and help people running businesses. Not only will severe weather ruin your family picnic, thunderstorms can cause damage to property, power cuts, flooding and problems with transport.

1. By providing weather forecasts, how do governments help people?

2. As well as spoiling your day out, what other damage might storms cause?

WEIRD AND WONDERFUL TRADITIONS

Long before the computer age, there were rhymes about the weather.

*If in the sky
you see cliffs and towers,
it won't be long
before there are showers*

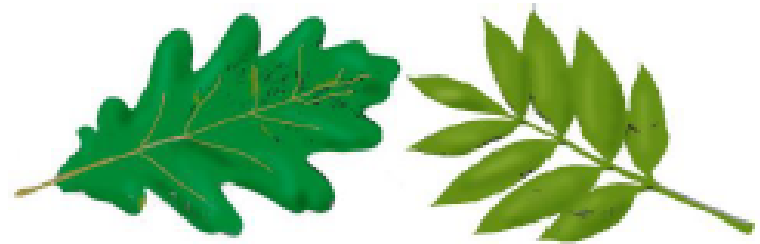


This can be quite accurate. When clouds stretch up like cliffs and towers, it's a sign that the air is not very settled, leading to wet weather and sometimes thunder.

1. If you see clouds that look like castles and towers, what does it say about the air? _____
2. What kind of weather might you expect? _____

Oak before ash, we're in for a splash.

Ash before oak, we're in for a soak.



Will leaves appear on oak trees before ash trees, or the other way around? This is supposed to predict the amount of rain we can expect: small splash or a huge soak.

It's a great rhyme, and, if it's said often enough, people might believe it.

Unfortunately, there is no scientific evidence for it at all.

1. Which part of oak and ash trees are supposed to predict the weather?

2. Even if it's not true, what might make people believe it?

Answers

THE WEATHER

Those people who work outside or at sea have always been affected by the weather. So it isn't surprising that we have tried in different ways to forecast sunshine, rain, fog or snow. This is especially true for our British Isles, here on the edge of the Atlantic. There have been many attempts to predict the weather, from using seaweed to computers.



1. Whose work is likely to be affected by bad weather?

People who work outside or at sea.

2. Why might we in the British Isles be interested in the weather forecast?

The British Isles are on the edge of the Atlantic.

3. Name **two** ways that people have tried to predict the weather.

seaweed and computers

Many governments now provide forecasts, warnings and advice to the public in order to protect life and property and help people running businesses. Not only will severe weather ruin your family picnic, thunderstorms can cause damage to property, power cuts, flooding and problems with transport.

1. By providing weather forecasts, how do governments help people?

By protecting life and property and helping people running businesses.

2. As well as spoiling your day out, what other damage might storms cause?

Damage to property, power cuts, flooding and problems with transport.

Answers

WEIRD AND WONDERFUL TRADITIONS

Long before the computer age, there were rhymes about the weather.

*If in the sky
you see cliffs and towers,
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This can be quite accurate. When clouds stretch up like cliffs and towers, it's a sign that the air is not very settled, leading to wet weather and sometimes thunder.

1. If you see clouds that look like castles and towers, what does it say about the air? _____
The air is not very settled.
2. What kind of weather might you expect? _____
Wet weather and sometimes thunder.

*Oak before ash, we're in for a splash.
Ash before oak, we're in for a soak.*



Will leaves appear on oak trees before ash trees, or the other way around? This is supposed to predict the amount of rain we can expect: small splash or a huge soak. It's a great rhyme, and, if it's said often enough, people might believe it. Unfortunately, there is no scientific evidence for it at all.

1. Which part of oak and ash trees are supposed to predict the weather?
_____ *Leaves – which ones appear first?*
2. Even if it's not true, what might make people believe it?
_____ *If the rhyme is said often enough, they might believe it.*

Spellings

Activity 1: Below are some spellings. I would like you to practise the relevant list of words. Use the strategies on the following slide. Look up any words you do not know the meaning of, and put each word into a sentence.

Activity 2: Ask someone to help you by reading the word. Without looking at the spellings, write down the word on paper to see if you spell it correctly.
Practise any words you get incorrect.

Y4 SPELLINGS

- Grammar
- Fruit
- Forwards
- Forward
- February
- Favourite
- Famous
- Extreme
- Experiment
- Experience

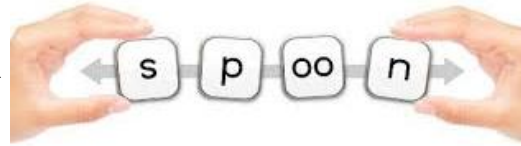
Y5 SPELLINGS

- Especially
- Equipped
- Equipment
- Environment
- Embarrass
- Disastrous
- Dictionary
- Develop
- Determined
- Desperate

Spelling strategies:

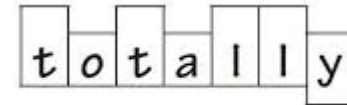
- Look, say, cover, write, check

- Segmentation strategy →



- Quick write – write as many words as possible in a certain time.

- Drawing around the word to show the shape.

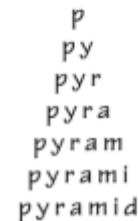


- Drawing an image around the word. →



- Words without vowels. E.g. field = f ld

- Pyramid words →

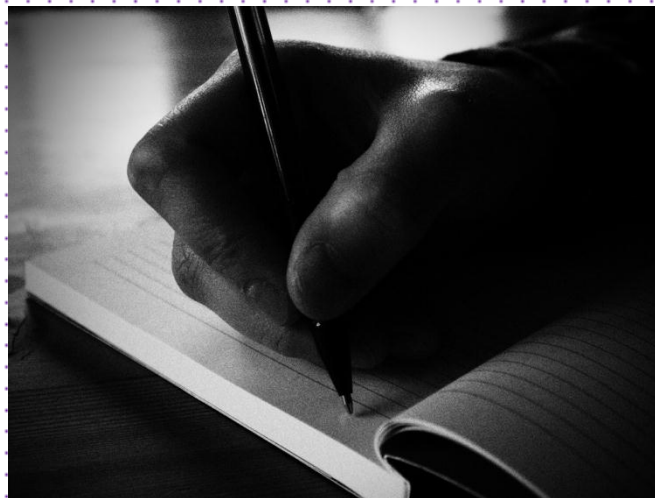


- Rainbow writing

Grammar

Prefix and root words.

To use their knowledge of the prefixes- mis, non, ex, co and anti, to generate new words from root words.



What is a prefix?

A prefix is a group of letters that is added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.

It is similar to a suffix, which is added to the end of a word.

Prefixes are added to a root word, a word that makes sense on its own but can also have prefixes and suffixes added to it.

For example, the verb 'take' can be made into 'mistake' with a prefix and 'taking' with a suffix.

Non

Meaning: not or the opposite of.

Examples: nonsense, non-resident, nonfiction.

Ex

Meaning: out, out of or away.

Examples: exclude, exhale, extend, export, extend.

Co

Meaning: together or with.

Examples: cooperate, co-writer, cofounder

Anti

Meaning: against

Examples: anticlockwise, antiseptic, antisocial

Mis

- **Meaning:** wrong or false

Examples: mistake, misread, misplace

Now, have a go at the activity on the next slide.
Match the prefixes, you have looked at, with
the
correct root word.

Activity: Match the prefix with the root word so they make new words. Check that they make sense.

Look up any of the words you are unsure of.

Prefixes

- mis
- non
- ex
- co
- anti

Root words

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| • behave | • writer | • it | • stop |
| • starter | • clockwise | • fortune | • fire |
| • claim | • place | • inform | • read |
| • star | • cursion | • ternal | • hear |
| • dote | • violent | • operate | • sense |
| • fiction | • incidence | • Septic | |
| • drip | • biotic | • plode | |
| • port | • freeze | • stick | |
| • terior | • change | • pel | |
| • ile | | • count | |

Activity: Match the prefix with the root word **answers**

Prefixes

- mis
- non
- ex
- co
- anti

Root words

- misbehave
- nonstarter
- exclaim
- co-star
- antidote
- nonfiction
- Anti-drip
- export
- exterior
- exile
- exit
- cowriter
- Anti-clockwise
- misplace
- excursion
- Non-violent
- coincidence
- antibiotic
- Anti-freeze
- exchange
- misfortune
- misinform
- external
- cooperate
- antiseptic
- explode
- Non-stick
- expel
- miscount
- non-stop
- misfire
- misread
- mishear
- nonsense

Handwriting

Months of the Year

Write out the months of the year in the correct order:



September	February	December	June	October	January
May	July	March	April	November	August

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Copy this well-known poem to help you remember how many days are in each month:

30 days has September, _____
April, June and November. _____
All the rest have 31, _____
Except February alone, _____
And this has 28 days clear, _____
But 29 in each Leap Year. _____

Copy this useful information neatly:

There are 12 months in a year.

There are 52 weeks in a year.

There are 365 days in a year,

And 366 days in a Leap Year.

Here are some problems for you to solve:

If 27th September is a Thursday, what day is 1st October?

In a Leap Year, what date is the day after tomorrow if today is Sunday 28th February?
