

Garfield's Literacy Handy Hints for Parents:

Text Types:

<p>Discussion Writing (Balanced Argument): This writing describes more than two opposing points of view. Must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Introduction describing the issue, ✓ One paragraph for each statement for and against, ✓ Bullet points/numbered lists, ✓ Conclusion. <p>Examples of vocabulary: therefore, however, nevertheless, opposing, on the other hand.</p>	<p>Persuasive Texts: This writing tries to convince the reader to think or act in a certain way. Must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Introduction describing the position, ✓ Paragraphs describing for and against, ✓ Supporting facts/evidence, ✓ Statement of opinions, ✓ Conclusion. <p>Examples of vocabulary: Don't you agree that, surely you can see that, as a result.</p>
<p>Instruction Texts: This writing tells the reader how to make/do something. Must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A title, 'How to...' ✓ A list of what is needed, ✓ A series of sequences steps, ✓ Hazard warning or advice, ✓ Diagram if necessary. <p>Examples of vocabulary: firstly, secondly, imperative/bossy verbs (eg stir, fold, throw).</p>	<p>Non-Chronological Reports: This writing describes the way things are, or were historically. Must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A title, ✓ An opening statement to introduce the topic, ✓ Logical sequenced paragraphs, ✓ Details, descriptions and facts. <p>Examples of vocabulary: one interesting fact, many people think that, an interesting aspect of.</p>
<p>Explanation Texts: This writing explains how or why something happened, or how something works. Must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A title, ✓ An opening paragraph introducing topic, ✓ Subheadings for new paragraphs, ✓ Description in time order. <p>Examples of vocabulary: as a result, in order to, this is because, interestingly, subsequently.</p>	<p>Letters of Complaint: This writing retells events, shares a point of view and tries to persuade the reader. Must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ An opening introductory paragraph, ✓ Paragraphs describing the complaint and why it is a problem, ✓ A paragraph outlining what action you want to take place. ✓ Addresses, Dear, Date, Yours Sincerely. <p>Examples of vocabulary: consequently, unfortunately, appalling, outrageous, miserable.</p>
<p>Recounts – Newspaper Reports: This writing retells events and describes what has happened in the recent past. Must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Headline, byline, subheadings, ✓ General opening statement – summarise, ✓ 5Ws: Who, what, when, where, why, ✓ Quotes, sources, unbiased, factual writing, ✓ Photograph and caption, ✓ Final summarising statement. <p>Include: names, ages and occupation of all sources, relevant and interesting facts.</p>	<p>Recounts – Chronological Reports: This writing retells events and describes what has happened in the past. Must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ General opening statement, ✓ Relevant information (who, what etc), ✓ Paragraphs in correct time order, ✓ Final summarising statement. <p>Examples of vocabulary: Firstly, Secondly, it was not long before, prior, to sum up, within moments.</p>

Other Useful information:

- Similes: describes something by saying it is like something else. E.g. the moon shone like silver.
- Metaphor: describes something by suggesting that they were a completely different thing. E.g. the moon was a ghostly galleon, tossed upon the cloudy seas.
- Onomatopoeia: the use of words that sound like what they are. E.g. splash, boom.
- Personification: an object is described as if it were a person. E.g. the trees danced in the breeze.

Garfield's Numeracy Handy Hints for Parents:

A free on line maths dictionary can be found at:

<http://ictmagic.sharedby.co/share/qz4BoY>

<p><u>Fractions, decimals, percentages and ratio</u> Numerator- top number of a fraction, telling us how many parts out of the total Denominator- bottom number of a fraction which tells us the number of equal parts something has been divided into. Improper fraction- also known as top heavy. The numerator is more than the denominator. Equivalent- the same as Percentage- out of a hundred (%) Quotient- the number of times one number can be divided into another e.g. 10 divided by 5 = 2 so the quotient is 2.</p>	<p><u>Properties of number and number sequences</u> Integer- a whole number, including 0, positive and negative numbers. Consecutive- something that follows on after another e.g. 4, 5, 6, 7 are consecutive numbers and 32, 34, 36 are consecutive even numbers. Formula- a quick way of writing down a rule e.g. the formula for finding the area of a rectangle is $a=l \times b$. a= area of rectangle, l=length, b=breadth (width). Factor- a whole number that will divide exactly into another whole number e.g. 3 is a factor of 12. Prime number- whole numbers which only divide by itself and 1 e.g. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19. Prime factor- a factor which is also a prime number e.g. 3 is a prime factor of 21. The prime factors of 20 are 2, 2 and 5 ($2 \times 2 \times 5 = 20$)</p>
<p><u>Calculations</u> Inverse- opposite. The inverse of addition is subtraction and the inverse of multiplication is division. Recurring- repeating. A recurring decimal can never be worked out exactly and has a repeating pattern of numbers e.g. $1/3$ is 0.333333 (forever) but we write 0.3.</p>	<p><u>Handling data</u> Statistics- a collection of facts and figures. Distribution- the spread of information. Pictogram- a graph which uses pictures or symbols to show information. Frequency table- shows how often something happens or how common it is. Random- something chosen by chance e.g. picking a marble out of a bag without looking. Average- mean, median or mode of data.</p>
<p><u>Measures, shape and space</u> Metric- we measure things today using metric units, they are based on the metre for length, litre for capacity and gram for mass. You need to know how many g in kg, cm in m, ml in L etc. Imperial- used to be used in Britain instead of metric system but we still use some e.g. inches, miles, stone, pints. Approximately- not an exact answer. Perimeter- the distance all the way round the edge of something. Circumference- the distance all the way round a circle. Radius- the distance from the centre of a circle to an edge. Parallel lines- lines that are the same distance apart from each other all the way along their length (think of train tracks). Capacity- the amount something will hold e.g. the amount of water in a bottle (measured in ml, L, pts)</p>	<p>Mean- the average amount found by adding the numbers in a list and dividing by the amount of numbers. E.g. find the mean of 4, 1, 3, 2, 10 so add $4+1+3+2+10=20$ then 20 divided by 5 = 4. The mean is 4. Median- the middle number in an ordered set (a type of average) e.g. find the median of 8, 5, 5, 6, 10 so order and find the middle: 5, 5, 6, 8, 10. The median is 6. Mode- a number that occurs most often (a type of average). E.g. find the mode of 9, 2, 4, 5, 2, 3, 9, 1, 6 so the modes are 2 and 9. Range- the difference between the highest and lowest number e.g. the range of 3, 8, 6, 2, 6, 15, 12 is 13 because the highest number (15) take away the lowest (2) is 13.</p>
<p>Centilitre (cl)- a measure of capacity ($100\text{cl} = 1\text{L}$) Concentric- these circles are concentric, they have the same centre. Congruent- exactly the same shape and size as one another.</p>	<p><u>Measures, shape and space (continued)</u> Intersecting- lines that cross each other. Vertex (plural is vertices)- a corner or tip. Concave- curving inwards, like a hollow. Convex-the opposite of concave, it curves like the outside of a dome. Translation (in maths)-moving a shape in a certain way: up, down, left, right or diagonally but the shape must be congruent.</p>

