6 Weeks of 3 in 3 new year 4 pupils

Commissioned by The PiXL Club Ltd.
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Week 1 - text

Why are Roman numerals written the way they are? It probably won't surprise you to learn that no one really knows, but here are two popular ideas. Which do you believe? One is that they represent notches on a stick and the person doing the counting would make a second cut when the fifth item was reached. This became the symbol V. At ten, a further two notches were cut, forming X, and so on. Another idea is that V stands for the angle made by the thumb and little finger of your hand. The X of ten is made when you put the heels of your palms together.

Week 1 - questions

1. Find and copy one word from the first sentence that means '**numbers**'.

_____

2. According to the text, where did people make notches when counting?

_____

3. What did they do when the fifth item was counted?

_____

Week 2 - text

Why are Roman numerals written the way they are? It probably won't surprise you to learn that no one really knows, but here are two popular ideas. Which do you believe? One is that they represent notches on a stick and the person doing the counting would make a second cut when the fifth item was reached. This became the symbol V. At ten, a further two notches were cut, forming X, and so on. Another idea is that V stands for the angle made by the thumb and little finger of your hand. The X of ten is made when you put the heels of your palms together.

Week 2 - questions

1. Which word is closest in meaning to **notches**? **Tick one.**

stick	☐	Roman	☐
number	☐	cut	☐

2. What did people do when they counted the tenth item?

_____

3. Which **two** parts of the hand made the symbol for 5?

_____

_____

Week 3 - text

Science is about looking at the world and asking questions about it. Whether you find the answers to those questions depends upon how well you test your ideas. Once you have something interesting to ask, you need to predict what you think the answer will be. You then need to plan an experiment that tests your ideas fairly. That means that you have to consider all the possible reasons why something might happen. You should then find a way to separate all those other factors and keep them constant. That will mean that any change you see can only have one explanation.

Week 3 - questions

1. According to the text, what does science look at?

_____

2. According to the text, what does finding *the answers to those questions* depend upon?

_____

3. What does the word **constant** mean? **Tick one.**

fixed	☐	changing	☐
question	☐	world	☐

Week 4 - text

Science is about looking at the world and asking questions about it. Whether you find the answers to those questions depends upon how well you test your ideas. Once you have something interesting to ask, you need to predict what you think the answer will be. You then need to plan an experiment that tests your ideas fairly. That means that you have to consider all the possible reasons why something might happen. You should then find a way to separate all those other factors and keep them constant. That will mean that any change you see can only have one explanation.

Week 4 - questions

1. In what way should the experiment test your ideas?

_____

2. What is the **first** thing you should do once you have found something interesting to ask?

_____

3. Which phrase is closest in meaning to **consider**? **Tick one.**

talk about	☐	look up	☐
think about	☐	write about	☐

Week 5 - text

If you like reading books, then you have much to thank William Caxton for. He didn't invent printing, but he was the first person to set up a printing press in England in 1472. Before this, people had to copy out books and documents by hand. This was a very skilled and difficult task. It also took a lot of time, which made it expensive. Printing meant that books could be produced more cheaply and in greater numbers. It was a major step forward in getting the country reading. We can only imagine what he would have thought of today's word processors and printers.

Week 5 - questions

1. According to the article, why might you want to thank William Caxton?

_____

2. When did he set up the first printing press in England?

_____

3. How did people make books and documents before printing?

_____

Week 6 - text

If you like reading books, then you have much to thank William Caxton for. He didn't invent printing, but he was the first person to set up a printing press in England in 1472. Before this, people had to copy out books and documents by hand. This was a very skilled and difficult task. It also took a lot of time, which made it expensive. Printing meant that books could be produced more cheaply and in greater numbers. It was a major step forward in getting the country reading. We can only imagine what he would have thought of today's word processors and printers.

Week 6 - questions

1. There were problems with writing books and documents by hand. Name **two** of these problems.

a) _____ b) _____

2. Name **one** of the advantages of printing books.

_____

3. Which word is closest in meaning to **produce**? **Tick one.**

print	☐	make	☐
date	☐	expensive	☐