



6 Weeks of 3 in 3 new year 4 pupils

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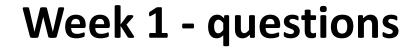


Week 1 - text



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.







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?

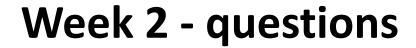


Week 2 - text



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.







1. Which word is clos	sest in meaning to no t	tches? 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 do	es science lool	<pre>c at?</pre>		_
2. According to the	text, what do	es finding <i>the</i> (answers to th	ose questions depe	end upon?
3. What does the wo	ord constant	mean? Tick on	e.		_
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 th	ne experiment test your i	deas?	
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	

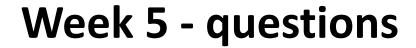


Week 5 - text



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.







1. According to the article, why might you want to thank William Caxt	on?
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 prob	lems with writing	books and documents by ha	and. Name two of	these problems.
a)		b)		
2. Name one of the	advantages of pr	inting books.		
3. Which word is clo	osest in meaning	to produce? Tick one.		
print		make		
date		expensive		