

Home learning pack: Week beginning Monday 15th June

Hi Year 3/4

It has been lovely to see some of your work being sent in over the past 2 weeks and it has been even nicer talking to some of you on the phone! We miss you lots and cannot wait to see you... whenever that may be!

Here is the next work pack that is to last you for 2 weeks, it is linked with our topic 'Blue Abyss'. Remember to have a go at everything, but if you are really stuck you can contact Miss Guildford on class dojo for some help. Also don't forget to read regularly and practice your times tables.

Miss Guildford and Mrs Thackray will be calling again to see how you are and if you need any help, remember that we will be calling from a private number.

Don't forget that if you go onto the school website/class dojo these activities will be uploaded daily, along with a new chapter from our story 'The Boy Who Grew Dragons'

Below are some useful websites where you can do these things if you can access the internet:

www.myon.co.uk

On this website you can read J.K Rowling's book 'The Ickabog' <https://www.theickabog.com/read-the-story/>

Joe Wicks Daily workouts:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MXb1nU9T4ZQ&list=RDCMUCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYlRfn6rYQ&start_radio=1&t=1

Times tables games:

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

<https://www.timestables.co.uk/multiplication-tables-check/>

We miss you lots and really can't wait to see you again, but for now just make sure you stay safe!

Don't forget... you know where we are if you need any help.

From

Year 3/4 staff









	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1	English: Reading: Stolen trophies	English: Reading: Hotel Chill	English: Reading: A play about pirates	English: Reading: Fingerprints	English: Reading: Under the Sea
	Read these texts and answer the questions. Before you answer the question underline any words that you don't understand and find out what they mean. Remember what the tricks we learnt to help us with words you don't understand: You could use a dictionary/ look the word up online, you could ask someone at home if they know what it means or you could reread the text and try and use clues from what else is written in that sentence to help you work it out.				
	Maths: Using pounds and pence	Maths: Ordering money	Maths: Estimating money	Maths: Using the four operations with money	Maths: Using the four operations with money: Reasoning and problem solving
	Geography: The water cycle Use the information from the slides to help you label the diagram.	PE: Design your own work out. Think about different exercises you could get people to do to help keep them fit. You can either write down your work out or you could record yourself doing it.	Design and Technology: Submarines: Cornelius Drebbel Look at pictures of different submarines and design your own. Think about the key parts a submarine has and label these parts on your own design.	Science: <u>Classification keys</u> A classification key is a way of organising characteristics of living things. Carefully read the information about what they are and what they look like and have a go at creating your own.	PSHE: Money rollercoaster game: Think about what you did last week in PSHE- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where does money come from? What do we need money for? How do we get money? Play the game and learn about what money is spent on and how you can save money.
2	English: Read the poem Sea.....Creatures by Wes Magee. Go through the poem and pick out any words that you don't understand- can you find out what they mean? (If you are struggling you can message me on Class Dojo)	English: Read the poem Sea...Creatures by Wes Magee again, now practise and perform the poem- if you can record it and send it to Miss Guildford on Class dojo.	English: This poem has rhyming couplets in it. Can you find them and underline them? Once you have found them can you find your own rhyming words?	English: Make a list of as many sea creatures as you can think of and adjectives that you could use to describe them. https://owlcation.com/stem/sea-animals-list Here is a website with lots of sea creatures on them if you need a bit of help.	English: Now you have a list of creatures and adjectives use them to create your own sea creatures poem. Think about how Wes Magee has set out his poem/ the shape of it. When you have finished it can you write it up in your neatest handwriting?
	Maths Hours, minutes, seconds	Maths Years, months, weeks, days	Maths Analogue to digital- 12 hours	Maths Analogue to digital 24 hour	Maths Analogue to digital 24 hour
	Geography The water cycle Use what you learnt last week to explain what each part of the water cycle is.	PE: Joe Wicks workout. You can either follow the workout on YouTube or you can use the work out cards. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=png9xGaRvGE	Religious Education: Hindu beliefs- what is Puja? Read the text all about Puja and answer the questions.	Science: Water cycle investigation Read the instructions and create your own water cycle.	Design and technology: Be an inventor! Cornelius Drebbel was the inventor of the first successful submarine. Now you can become an inventor and create something that could be used in the ocean.

Helpful tip!

£1 = 100p

To write an amount like £1 and 25pence you would write £1.25 or
335p = £3.35

A. What do the coins in each box add up to? Use £ or p for each total.

		
1.	2.	3.
		
4.	5.	6.

C. Circle all the boxes that contain **more** than £1.

	Show your working out here
<p>Some children are converting 1206 p into pounds.</p> <p>Who is correct?</p> <div data-bbox="156 479 316 568"></div> <div data-bbox="416 499 662 542">$1206 \text{ p} = \text{£}12.6$</div> <p>Whitney</p> <div data-bbox="185 687 450 730">$1206 \text{ p} = \text{£}12.06$</div> <div data-bbox="571 663 699 792"></div> <p>Rosie</p> <div data-bbox="185 864 296 954"></div> <div data-bbox="405 873 671 916">$1206 \text{ p} = \text{£}120.6$</div> <p>Teddy</p> <p>What have the others done wrong?</p>	
<p>Eva has these coins:</p> <div data-bbox="124 1191 245 1312"></div> <div data-bbox="301 1218 405 1312"></div> <div data-bbox="429 1182 533 1285"></div> <div data-bbox="580 1155 724 1258"></div> <div data-bbox="156 1330 261 1429"></div> <div data-bbox="277 1330 341 1397"></div> <div data-bbox="389 1330 493 1429"></div> <div data-bbox="525 1308 644 1429"></div> <p>She picks three coins at a time. Decide whether the statements will be always, sometimes or never true.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She can make a total which ends in 2 • She can make an odd amount. • She can make an amount greater than £6 • She can make a total which is a multiple of 5 pence <p>Can you think of your own always, sometimes, never statements?</p>	

Mystery trophy hunter strikes again

Silver trophies thought to be worth around £1000 have been stolen from Heythorpe School in Middle Bracton. This is the fourth school in the county to have been broken into and to lose its precious sports trophies.

"It's heart-breaking," headteacher Ms Humberstone said. "Some of the trophies are 50 years old but the children are more upset about our newest trophies. Last term, the football team won the local schools' tournament for the first time in the school's history and we were all especially proud of this cup."

Police believed they had caught

the culprits on arrival at the scene but the suspects turned out to be two Year 7 children who had decided to begin the investigation themselves. They hid themselves away when the real detectives arrived.

"It's very important that the public don't try to do our job," Detective Rachel Shelley said. "As it was, we were still able to collect the evidence we needed- but the children's cocoa powder did not help."

Fingerprints taken at the scene correspond with those at three other schools but unfortunately, they match none on police files.

2. Underline the words on the left in the text then match them to their meaning. (Remember to use the text to help you to understand it)

scene

people responsible for a crime

culprit

Person who might be responsible for a crime

suspects

match exactly or closely

correspond

The place where something has happened

3. Re-read the news report and answer the questions.

a) How much are the stolen trophies worth?

b) How old are the oldest trophies?

c) Who were the suspects and what were they actually doing?

d) Why is it important that the public do not try to investigate the crimes themselves?

e) How do we know that the same thieves are responsible for all the trophy thefts?

f) Why can't the police use the fingerprints from the crime scene to find the criminals?

g) How many schools, in total, do we know have lost trophies to these thieves?

4. Think back to the information about the fingerprints and the detective story.

a) Where was one of the suspects hiding?

b) What were the suspects doing with cocoa powder?

The Water Cycle



What is the water cycle?

The water cycle is the name we give to describe the way water moves throughout planet Earth. The water cycle has two other names:

The hydrological cycle

The H₂O cycle



How does the water move in a cycle?

The water cycle has four main parts. These are the steps the water goes through when it's moving through the Earth:

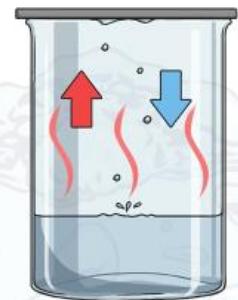
1. Evaporation
2. Condensation
3. Precipitation
4. Accumulation



Evaporation

This happens when bodies of water like lakes, rivers, and oceans heat up. When the water becomes hot, it forms vapours that go into the air.

You might have seen evaporation if you've ever boiled water. The water heats up and then the steam rises from the water!



Condensation

This is the opposite of evaporation. Condensation happens when the vapour in the air gets cold.

When the vapour gets cold, it gets transformed back into a liquid form; this is what makes clouds!



Precipitation

Precipitation happens when the water that went up into the sky gets released. Depending on the temperature, the water comes down as liquid or solid.

Rain: when the water comes down as a liquid.

Snow: when the water comes down as a solid.



Accumulation

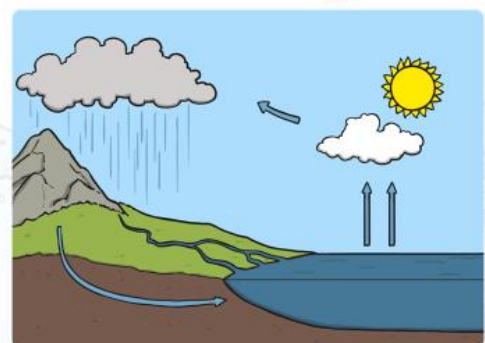
This happens when the water collects in one place and forms a river, lake, or any other body of water!

Question: What do you think happens after the water accumulates?

Answer: Evaporation



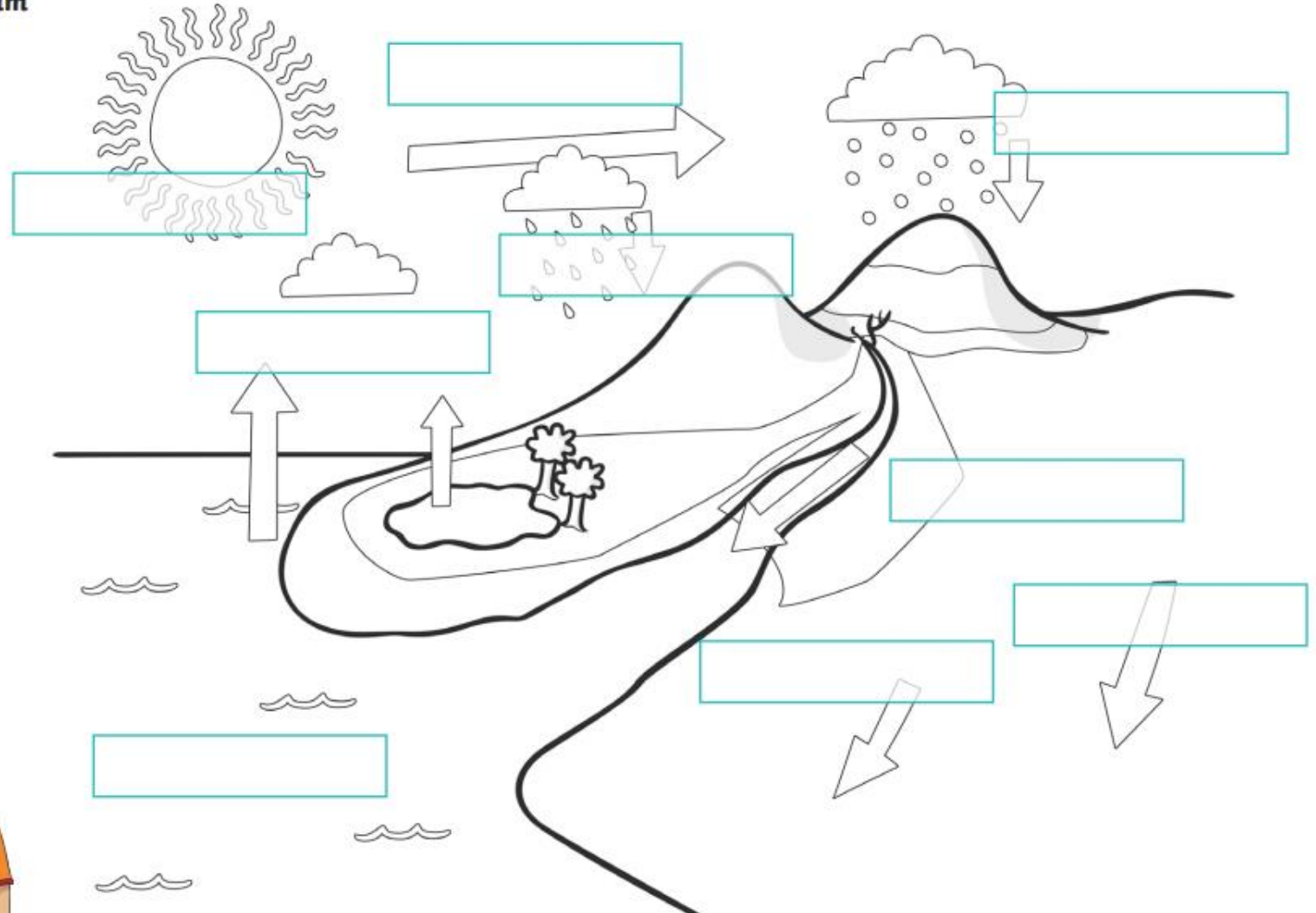
The Water Cycle



The Water Cycle

Label the water cycle diagram using these words:

- sun
- wind
- rain
- snow
- rivers and streams
- groundwater
- ground run off
- sea
- evaporation



Tuesday 16th June- ordering money

Helpful tip

100p=£1.00

Ascending means smallest to biggest.

Descending means biggest to smallest.

1. Write the amounts of money as **pounds** and add in the correct symbol in between to compare them:

- a) £3.50 345p b) 78p £7.08 c) 120p £0.22
- d) 456p £4.60 e) 2306p £23.06 f) 2008p £20.88

2. Write the amounts of money as **pence** and add in the correct symbol in between to compare them:

- a) £0.60 6p b) 88p £0.88 c) 127p £0.27
- d) 353p £5.33 e) 1399p £139.00 f) 8001p £8.10

3. Write these amounts of money as **pounds** and put them in **ascending** order:

£3.50 345p £3.05 430p

120p £0.22 112p £11.20

456p £4.60 4006p £46.50

2367p £23.06 3444p £26.03






4. Write these amounts of money as **pence** and put them in **descending** order.

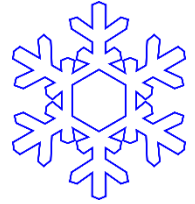
£5.50 545p £4.05 504p

620p £0.26 612p £60.20

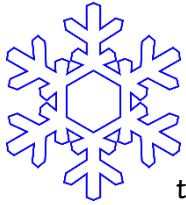
156p £1.60 1000p £10.50

4467p £44.06 4406p £6.04

	Show your working out here
<p>Teddy, Dora and Jack are buying toys.</p> <div><div>I have £5.43</div><div> Teddy</div></div> <div><div> Dora</div><div>I have 534p</div></div> <div><div>I have more money than Dora but less than Teddy.</div><div> Jack</div></div> <p>How much money could Jack have? Is there only one answer?</p>	
<p>What would you rather have, five 50p coins or twelve 20p coins? Explain your answer fully.</p> <div></div>	
<p>Amir has these digits cards.</p> <div><div>4</div><div>6</div><div>3</div><div>2</div></div> <p>He uses them to fill the frame below:</p> <div>£ <div></div> . <div></div> <div></div></div> <p>He makes a total that is more than three pounds but less than six pounds.</p> <p>How many amounts can he make?</p> <p>Order your amounts in ascending order.</p>	

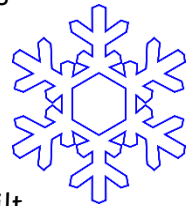


Hotel Chill is a unique place to stay- unique in both design *and* in time, because it is different every single year! We rebuild our hotel every winter, so it is never quite the same.



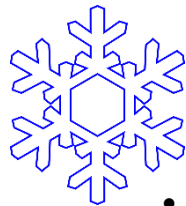
A frozen palace

In Hotel Chill, the sparkling chandeliers are made out of ice, all the furniture is beautifully crafted out of ice and even the glasses you drink from will be made out of ice. Yet do not fear the cold! Enter into the chilly and majestic beauty of Hotel Chill and you will be given a royal welcome full of Scandinavian warmth. The glittering bedrooms have ice walls that, like every wall in the hotel, are one metre thick to keep out the Arctic winds. Wrapped in high-tech, lightweight cosy bedding, you will sleep snug after adventures out on the sleds with the huskies or an evening watching the mysterious northern lights.



A paradise for the Ice Queen

This is the real winter wonderland. Two hundred metres north of the Arctic Circle, the unspoilt wilderness and frozen lakes will take away your breath and your worries.



To crown the whole experience, your stay can include:

- Dog-sledding with our gorgeous huskies
- Snowmobile tours across the wild and wonderful snowy landscapes
- Ice-sculpting workshops with our talented hotel artists
- Watching the magical dance of aurora borealis in our northern skies.

Glossary

Arctic Circle: the line on a map that marks where the Arctic begins.

Aurora borealis: (See northern lights)

Chandelier: a decorative light fitting

Huskies: husky dogs; strong dogs with thick fur

Majestic: royal

Northern lights: a natural light display in northern skies; also called the aurora borealis

Scandinavian: from Scandinavia, a region with northern Europe containing Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland

Wilderness: a wild landscape

1. Tick the main idea in the description of Hotel Chill
 - The history of the construction.
 - The safety features of the construction.
 - Who lives in the construction.
 - The way the construction looks and feels.
2. Underline the words in the text that made you choose that answer.
3. What is the main building material used to build Hotel Chill?

4. Why do they rebuild Hotel Chill every year?

5. What two things about Hotel Chill are not cold?

6. Match the words and phrases from the text that have the same or a similar meaning.

Northern lights

different every single year

Unique

snug

Sparkling

aurora borealis

Cosy

magical

Mysterious

glittering

7. Underline any language in the text that has a link to royalty.

8. Why do you think the advert uses language like this?

9. What do you think it means to 'crown the whole experience'?

Helpful tip







Remember what we have learnt before about rounding.


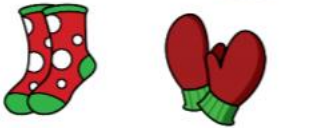
0-4 we round down

5-9 we round up

When rounding money look at the tenths column (the column after the decimal point) e.g £1.**7**5 This digit is 7 so we would round it up to the next pound. £1.75 to the nearest pound would be £2.00.

Calculate the cost of each item by rounding to the required degree of accuracy.

Item	Cost	Rounding the cost	Calculating the total cost
	2 burgers and chips at £2.49 each.	How much does this cost, to the nearest: a. pound?	
	Cinema ticket for two people at £4.25 each.	How much does this cost, to the nearest: a. pound?	
	Two pairs of trainers at £34.99	How much do these cost, to the nearest: a. pound? b. ten pounds?	
	Six coke cans at 98p each	How much do these cost, to the nearest: a. pound? b. ten pounds?	
	Three sandwiches at £2.28 each	How much do these cost, to the nearest: pound?	
	2 reading books at £3.99 each	How much do these cost to the nearest pound?	

	Show your working out here
<div></div> <p>Three children buy toys. Can you work out who buys what? Tommy buys a toy which rounds to £5 but gets change from £5 Amir buys two toys which total approximately £25 Eva's toy costs 5 p more than the number the cost rounds to.</p> <p>If you had £30, what combinations could you buy and what change would you approximately get?</p>	
<p>Mo buys some socks and gloves. He estimates how much he'll spend.</p> <p>$£4 + £5 = £9$</p> <div></div> <p>What could the actual price of the socks and gloves have been?</p> <p>Mo has £12 He says he has enough money to buy three pairs of socks.</p> <p>Do you agree? Explain why.</p>	

A play about pirates

Cast:

Parrot: the ship's chatty, feathered mascot

Sam: a child-pirate (girl or boy)

Ben: a grey-bearded pirate

Pretty Polly: wise woman of the white cliffs

Captain: the pirate leader (man or woman)

A Knight in armour (a non- speaking part)



Scene 1

On the deck of the pirate ship

Parrot: Pieces of eight!

Sam: Four and four.

Parrot: Pieces of eight!

Sam: Two and two and two and two.

Ben: Sam! Why are you hooting like an owl?

Sam: I'm not. Parrot is testing me on fractions.

Ben: Oh! Are you still on Stage One? I'm on Stage Three.

Captain: Stop showing off, Ben. You're a lot older.

Ben: Not a lot. I just look old because there's so much grey in my beard. That and the eyepatch. It makes me look over 50.

Captain: You are over 50.

Ben: I am? When did that happen?

Captain: Last week. Surely you remember the cake with all the candles. IT set fire to the sail...

Ben: (Shaking his head.) No. It's my age. I forget things, you see...

Captain: Do you even remember when we're going?

(Ben shakes his head)

Parrot: To Pretty Polly!

Captain: Do you remember now that Parrot's reminded you?

(Ben shakes his head.)

Parrot: Oh, really! Captain, why do you let him stay?

Captain: Mostly, it's just because he makes very good pancakes.

Parrot: I don't like them. They don't have seeds in them.



Sam: You shouldn't be so fussy. They're fantastic pancakes!

Ben: Thank you.

Remember

Genre describes the style of something.
For examples a play could be:

A comedy (funny), a tragedy (sad), a
romance (a love story)

1. Tick the genre of this play about pirates.

- ☐ Comedy
- ☐ Tragedy
- ☐ Romance

2. Underline anything the parrot says that is surprising.

3. Write 3 things that we know about Ben.

- -----
- -----
- -----

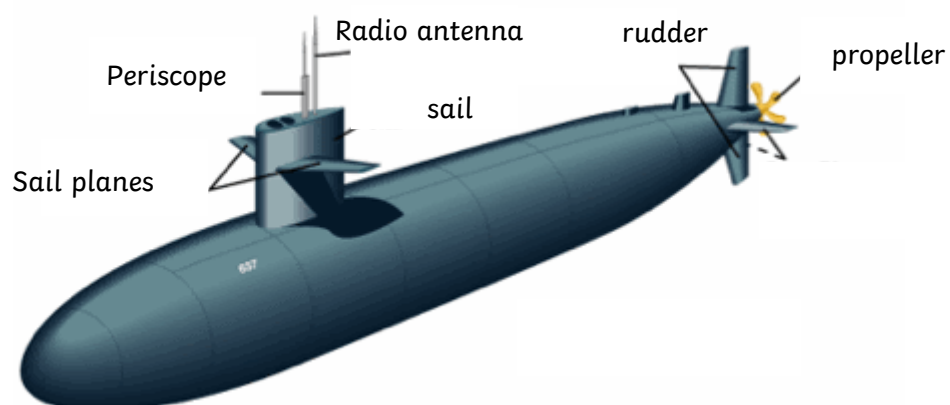
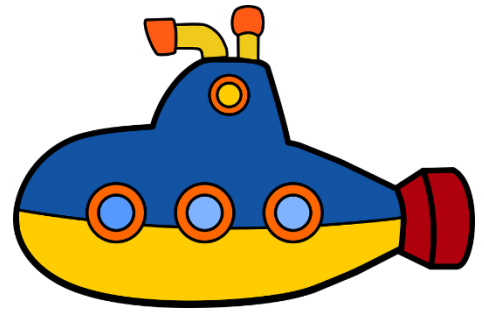
4. How old is Ben?

5. Where are they going? How do you know? Use a sentence from the text to support your answer.

Submarine quiz

Use what you learnt last week to answer these questions

1. Who invented the first working submarine?
2. What was the submarine designed by David Bushnell called?
3. What is a submarine?



Now you have seen some submarines design your own. What do you think it should look like? What parts does it need to have?

When you have designed the submarine you need to label it. Use the word bank to help you label the parts.

Propeller

Rudder

Sail

Periscope

Sail

Sail planes

Radio antenna

Can you give your
submarine a
name?



Thursday 18th June- Money: Using the four operations



60p



87p



23p



£1.00

1. Bill wants to buy sun cream and a towel. How much will it cost?
2. Sarah would like sunglasses and a bucket and spade. How much money does she need?
3. What is the difference in price between the sunglasses and the sun cream?
4. If Laura buys a bucket and spade and pays with £1.00, how much change will she get?
5. How much would it cost to buy all of these things at the seaside?
6. Sally buys a pair of sunglasses and a towel, she has a £2 coin. How much change will she get?
7. How much would it cost to buy 5 towels?
8. How much are 3 bucket and spades?
10. Bob and Sally are going to buy a bottle of sun cream together, how much money do they need each?

Fingerprints

You probably already know that your fingerprints are unique. No one else has fingerprints exactly like yours- even if you have an identical twin. Your fingers had their own unique fingerprints before you were even born and they will never change.

Fingerprints are sorted into three pattern-groups:



The most common pattern is a sort of loop called the 'ulnar loop'.

Police and fingerprints

Fingerprints have been used by the police to crack crimes since about 1900. The first criminal who was convicted using fingerprint evidence was a man called Harry Jackson in 1902. He left his prints on the windowsill of a house in London from where he stole some billiard balls.

Fingerprint evidence is collected from a crime scene in different ways by:

- Photographing the fingerprints
- Using LED lights to make invisible fingerprints visible so they can be photographed
- Using very fine powder which sticks to the print which is then lifted on a clear tape.

The fingerprints collected from a crime scene are compared to ones in police files. Only the fingerprints of people who have committed a crime are on police records.

A fingerprint only tells the police investigators that someone was at a place. It can't tell detectives, for example, when someone was there.

Glossary

Identical- exactly the same

Billiard Balls- balls used in billiards- a game a bit like snooker

Criminal- someone who breaks the law

Police records- the information the police keep about criminals.

1. Find the words on the left in the text and underline them, then match the words to their meaning.

Unique	people responsible for investigating crimes
Committed	someone investigating something
Convicted	information to prove something is true
Evidence	found to be guilty
Investigators	carried out
Detectives	the only one of its kind

2. What are the three pattern- groups of fingerprints?

3. If you were in a room where a crime had been committed, where would you look for fingerprints?

4. Think of some more questions you could ask to find out more about fingerprints.

5. When did police start using fingerprints to find criminals?

6. Who was the first criminal convicted using fingerprint evidence?



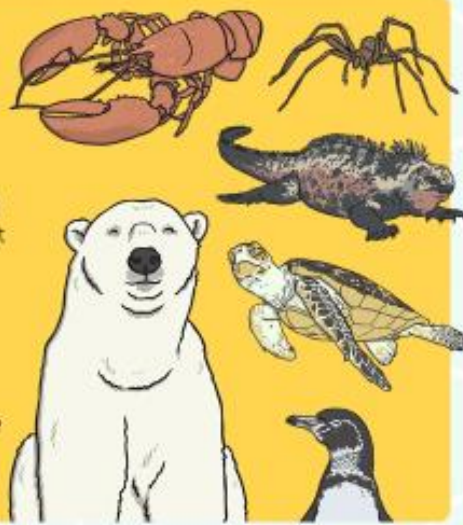
Characteristics

Today we are going to create our own branching keys to identify living things by looking at their characteristics.

The characteristics of a living thing are what make it similar or different to other living things.

All species of living thing have a unique set of characteristics.

Species with similar characteristics are put into groups. This is how we classify living things.



Characteristics



These are some of the characteristics of the domestic cat:

Has whiskers

Has four legs

Has fur

Is a carnivore

Has a tail



These are **not** characteristics of the species:

Is awake

Is cute

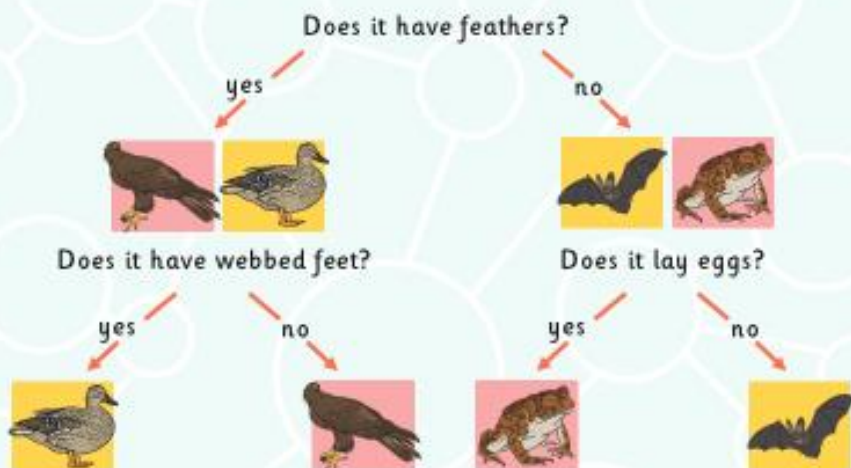
Likes milk

Is a baby

Plays with string

Why not?

Classification Keys



Record which living thing has each characteristic by putting a tick or a cross in the table. Write your own questions in the last four boxes of the table.

	blue whale	octopus	shark	seahorse	crab	dolphin	sea turtle	clownfish
Does it have legs?								
Does it have a shell?								
Does it breathe air?								

Now you have thought about these questions create your own classification key.

	Show your working out here												
<p>A class has £100 to spend on books.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0; background-color: #e6f2e6;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Book Prices</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hardback = £8 Paperback = £4</p> </div> <p>How many books could they buy for £100? How many different ways can this be done?</p>													
<p>Dexter buys a teddy bear for £6.00, a board game for £4.00, a CD for £5.50 and a box of chocolates for £2.50 He has some discount vouchers. He can either get £10.00 off or pay half price for his items. Which voucher would save him more? Explain your thinking.</p>													
<p>Here is Dora's receipt.</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse; width: 200px;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Receipt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sandwich</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orange juice</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crisps</td> <td>60 p</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Use the information to complete the receipt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sandwich costs £2.15 more than the crisps. The orange juice is the same price as the crisps and banana together. The banana is half the price of the crisps. 	Receipt		Sandwich		Orange juice		Crisps	60 p	Banana		TOTAL		
Receipt													
Sandwich													
Orange juice													
Crisps	60 p												
Banana													
TOTAL													

Under the Sea

Humpback whale



Type: mammal

Diet: omnivore

Lifespan in wild: 50 years

Size: 19m

Weight: 36000kg

Top speed: 27 km/h

Humpback whales were nearly made extinct by hunting but now about 80000 of them roam the seas!

Tiger shark



Type: fish

Diet: carnivore

Lifespan in wild: 40 years

Size: 5m

Weight: 87kg

Top speed: 60 km/h

Seahorse



Type: fish

Diet: omnivore

Lifespan in wild: 4 years

Size: 35.5cm

Weight: 200g

Top speed: 150 cm/h

Although it is the female seahorse that lays eggs, she passes them to the male seahorse who carries them in a pouch until the young are born.

Giant Pacific Octopus



Type: invertebrate

Diet: carnivore

Lifespan in wild: 5 years

Size: 9m

Weight: 71kg

Top speed: 40 km/h

These are very clever creatures and in tests, they have learned to open jars and solve mazes.

Green turtle



Type: reptile

Diet: herbivore

Lifespan in wild: 80 years

Size: 152cm

Weight: 160kg

Top speed: 56 km/h

Female green turtles lay

Box jellyfish



Type: invertebrate

Diet: carnivore

Lifespan in wild: 1 year

Size: 3m

Weight: 2kg

Top speed: 7.4 km/h

The venom of the box jellyfish is the deadliest in the world.

Glossary

- Carnivore: an animal that feeds on other animals
- Extinct: when there are none of a type of animal left alive.
- Gill: part of a fish to allow them to get oxygen from water.
- Herbivore: an animal that feeds on plants.
- Invertebrate: an animal without a backbone.
- Mammal: a vertebrate: gives birth to live young; it feeds its young with milk.
- Omnivore: an animal that eats both plants and animals.

Glossary

- Venom: a poison that some animals make.
- Vertebrate: an animal with a backbone.
- Reptile: a vertebrate, usually with dry, scaly skin and lays eggs.

1. Match the abbreviations to the words

cm	kilogram
kg	kilometres per hour
km/h	metre
m	centimetre

2. Circle true or false for the statements below.

Humpback whales lay eggs. True/false

Box jellyfish eat animals. True/false

A tiger shark is a fish. True/false

Humpback whales are extinct. True/false

Green turtles eat plants and animals. True/false

Humpback whales live longer than tiger sharks. True/false

A Giant Pacific Octopus is faster than a green turtle. True/false

A Giant Pacific Octopus might be able to open a jar. True/false

Seahorses are a type of fish. True/false

Male seahorses lay eggs. True/false

3. Fill in the gaps in these sentences

A Giant Pacific Octopus eats_____

A Giant Pacific Octopus lives longer than _____

A Giant Pacific Octopus is not as fast as _____

Write another sentence about one or more of the sea creatures:

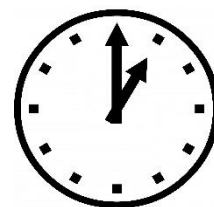
4. Which animal makes venom? _____

5. Which animal was in danger of becoming extinct? _____

6. What is a carnivore? _____

7. What is a reptile? _____





Use information on the poster to help you answer these questions.

. Fill in the gaps.

Hours	Minutes
1 hour	
	120
2 hours 30 minutes	
	180
3 hours 30 minutes	

Fill in the gaps.

Minutes	Seconds
half a minute	
	90
3 minutes	
	240
4 minutes 30 seconds	

Which children were quicker in week 2?

Name	Week 1	Week 2
Jay	1 minute	30 seconds
Tim	180 seconds	1 minute 30 seconds
Aya	3 minutes 30 seconds	240 seconds

Which child was quicker in week 1?

Name	Week 1	Week 2
Bo	1 hour 30 minutes	120 minutes
Esa	180 minutes	2 hours
Ivan	5 hours	300 minutes

Use <, > or = to make the statement correct.

2 minutes 90 seconds

Use <, > or = to make the statement correct.

1 hour 30 minutes 150 minutes



Time

60 seconds = 1 minute

60 minutes = 1 hour

24 hours = 1 day

7 days = 1 week

365 days = 1 year

52 weeks = 1 year

10 years = 1 decade

100 years = 1 century

1000 years = 1 millennium



Show your working out here

Jack takes part in a sponsored silence.

He says,



If I am silent for five hours at 10p per minute, I will raise £50

Do you agree with Jack?
Explain why you agree or disagree.

Dora says,



To convert hours to minutes, I multiply the number of hours by 60

Is she correct? Can you explain why?

Five friends run a race.
Their times are shown in the table.

Name	Time
Eva	114 seconds
Dexter	199 seconds
Teddy	100 seconds
Whitney	202 seconds
Ron	119 seconds

Which child finished the race the closest to two minutes?

What was the difference between the fastest time and the slowest time?
Give your answer in minutes and seconds.

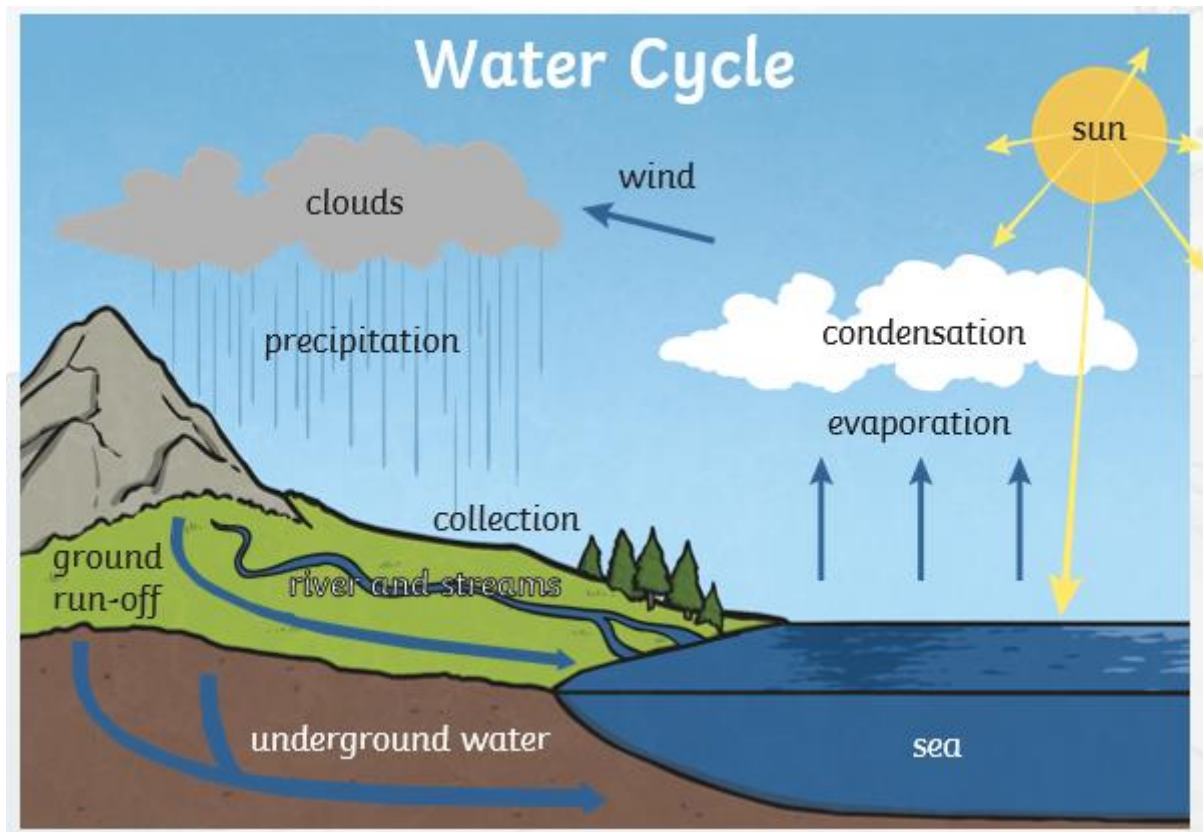
Monday 22nd June: English- Sea...Creatures by Wes Magee

Read the poem and underline any words that you don't understand.

Can you find out what they mean?

Sea.....Creatures

Dolphins.....leapers,
king crabs.....creepers,
starfish.....clingers,
stingrays.....stingers,
sharks.....attackers,
swordfish.....hackers,
salmon.....swimmers,
flying fish.....skimmers,
great whites.....biters,
anglerfish.....lighters,
spoon worms.....slitherers,
shrimps.....ditherers,
lobsters.....snappers,
electric eels.....zappers,
barracudas.....stalkers,
mudskippers.....walkers,
tiger sharks....robbers,
seahorses.....bobbars,
bouncing fish.....bouncers,
sea anemones.....pouncers,
blue whales.....gushers,
octopi.....crushers,
giant squid.....reachers,
see.....sea creatures.



Use what you already know to explain what these key words mean:

Precipitation_____

Condensation: _____

Evaporation_ _____

Ground run-off:_____

Tuesday 23rd June- Time- Years, months, weeks and days

1. Use a calendar to help you complete these sentences.

- There are _____ months in a year.
- There are _____ days in February.
- _____ months have 30 days and _____ months have 31 days.
- There are _____ days in a year and _____ days in a leap year.

2.

Number of days	Number of weeks
	5
49	
	12
14	
	9

3. Sally is 7 years and 2 months old.

Macey is 85 months old.

Who is the oldest?

Show your working out.

4. How many years are there in a decade? _____

5. How many days are in 2 years? _____

6. How many days in a fortnight? _____

7. How many months are in 5 years? _____

Show your working out here

Amir, Rosie and Jack describe when their birthdays are.

Amir says,



My birthday is in exactly two weeks.

Rosie says,



My birthday is in exactly 2 months.

Jack says,



My birthday is in 35 days.

Use the clues to work out when their birthdays are if today is the 8th June.

Always, sometimes, never?

There are 730 days in two years.

True or false?

- 3 days > 72 hours.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ years = 29 months
- 11 weeks 4 days < 10 weeks 14 days

Joe Wicks: Active 8-Minute Workout

Walkouts

1. Start standing tall.
2. Place both hands on the floor and walk them out into a press-up position.
3. Tap each shoulder with the opposite hand one at a time.
4. Walk your hands back and stand up tall.

You can take out the shoulder-taps to make this less challenging.



Joe Wicks: Active 8-Minute Workout 3

Running on the Spot

1. Run as fast as you can on the spot.
2. Remember to pump your arms as you are running.

Try pressing the turbo button for the last 10 seconds.



Joe Wicks: Active 8-Minute Workout 3

In and Outs

1. Start in a press-up position.
2. Walk one foot in and then the other.
3. Walk one foot back out and then the other.

If your upper body starts to get tired, stop and shake out your arms for a few seconds.



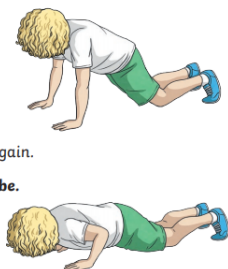
Joe Wicks: Active 8-Minute Workout 3

Box Push-Ups

1. Start with your arms straight and your hands and knees on the floor.
2. Lower your upper body down towards the floor by bending your arms.
3. Straighten your arms to bring your upper body back up again.

**The lower you get to the floor, the harder this exercise will be.
How many can you do in 35 seconds?**

You will feel this in your arms and upper body!



Joe Wicks: Active 8-Minute Workout 3

Lateral Squats

1. Start with your feet a bit wider than shoulder-width apart.
2. Squat.
3. Take a step to the right, staying low and squat again.
4. If there's space, repeat this - going the same way a few times.
5. Then squat and step to the left a few times.

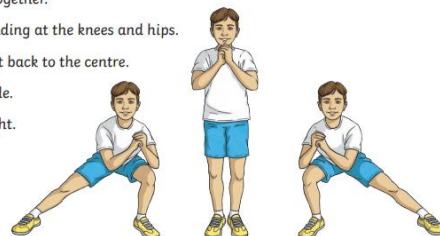
**Remember to keep low and to have a straight back.
This exercise will strengthen your quadriceps.**



Joe Wicks: Active 8-Minute Workout 3

Side Lunges

1. Start with your feet together.
2. Lunge to one side, bending at the knees and hips.
3. Step your lunging foot back to the centre.
4. Lunge to the other side.
5. Keep your back straight.

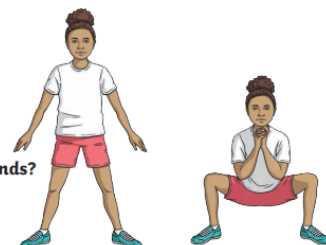


Joe Wicks: Active 8-Minute Workout 3

Sumo Squats

1. Turn your feet out and start in a wide stance.
2. Squat down really low into a sumo position and back up again.
3. Push through your heels and drive upwards to stand up tall.
4. Remember to keep a straight back.

Can you hold the sumo position for the last 5 seconds?



Joe Wicks: Active 8-Minute Workout 3

Running and Punching

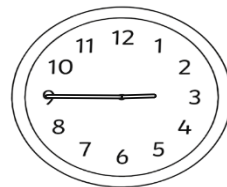
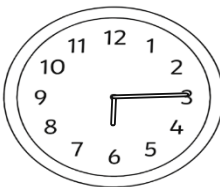
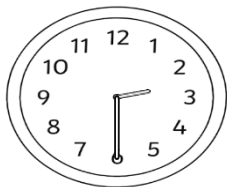
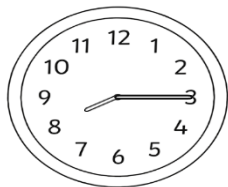
1. Run on the spot with forward punches.
2. Use opposite arms and legs: when your left knee is raised, punch with your right fist.
3. Bring your knees up high.

How quickly can you go? Try sprinting for the final 10 seconds.

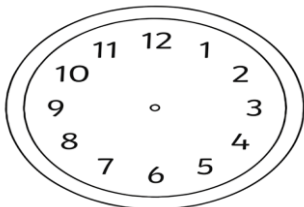


Wednesday 24th June- Time: Analogue to digital- 12 hours

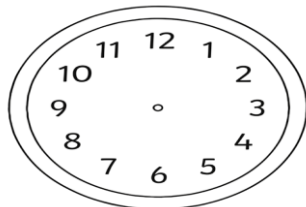
1. What time is showing on these clock faces? Write the time using the digital clock.



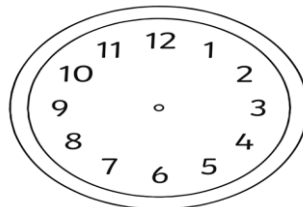
2. Draw the hands on the clock face to show the times shown on the digital clocks.



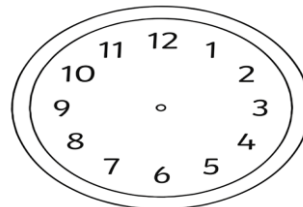
04:15



09:30



11:45



12:15

3. Match these clocks with the correct time.



12:45







11:00



7:30



5:15

	Show your working out here										
<p>Annie converts the analogue time to digital format. Here is her answer.</p> <div></div> <p>Explain what Annie has done wrong. What should the digital time be?</p>											
<div></div> <p>On a 12 hour digital clock, how many times will the time be read the same forwards and backwards?</p>											
<p>Jack arrives at the train station at the time shown in the morning.</p> <p>Which trains could he catch?</p> <div></div> <table><tr><th>Destination</th><th>Departs</th></tr><tr><td>York</td><td>07 : 10 a.m.</td></tr><tr><td>New Pudsey</td><td>09 : 25 a.m.</td></tr><tr><td>Bramley</td><td>09 : 42 a.m.</td></tr><tr><td>Leeds</td><td>10 : 03 a.m.</td></tr></table> <p>How long will Jack have to wait for each train?</p>	Destination	Departs	York	07 : 10 a.m.	New Pudsey	09 : 25 a.m.	Bramley	09 : 42 a.m.	Leeds	10 : 03 a.m.	
Destination	Departs										
York	07 : 10 a.m.										
New Pudsey	09 : 25 a.m.										
Bramley	09 : 42 a.m.										
Leeds	10 : 03 a.m.										

Sea.....Creatures

Dolphins.....leapers,
king crabs.....creepers,
starfish.....clingers,
stingrays.....stingers,
sharks.....attackers,
swordfish.....hackers,
salmon.....swimmers,
flying fish.....skimmers,
great whites.....biters,
anglerfish.....lighters,
spoon worms.....slitherers,
shrimps.....ditherers,
lobsters.....snappers,
electric eels.....zappers,
barracudas.....stalkers,
mudskippers.....walkers,
tiger sharks....robbers,
seahorses.....bobbars,
bouncing fish.....bouncers,
sea anemones.....pouncers,
blue whales.....gushers,
octopi.....crushers,
giant squid.....reachers,
see.....sea creatures.

Underline the words that rhyme.

Can you think of your own rhyming words?

How many rhyming words can you think of that rhyme with these words?

Fish

Sea

Swim

Shark

What is Puja? Read this text and then answer the questions

Many Hindus worship one or more of the deities (gods and goddesses), but it doesn't matter which as they are all seen as different forms of the one supreme god, Brahman. Hindu worship is known as puja and involves praying to images of deities (murtis) and making offerings to them.



Most Hindu homes have a holy shrine where puja takes place. Puja is a daily routine, which is carried out at least once and is a way of welcoming God into the home. Some shrines are decorated and others are quite simplistic. They can also vary in size.



Before puja begins, everyone removes their shoes as a sign of respect. Worshippers chant prayers (mantras) and the name of their favourite gods or goddesses then offerings such as fruit, incense, water and flowers are made. Once puja has finished, the food, which is offered to the deities to be blessed, is then shared out and eaten. This blessed food is known as prashad.



'Aum' is the name given to the Hindu religious symbol and is also chanted by worshippers.

Each shrine contains a puja tray which holds important items:

- Bell – The worshippers ring the bell to let God know that they are ready for puja;
- Incense and holder – The incense burns and gives off a pleasant smell;
- Diva lamp – The lamp is lit to remind everyone that God is with them;
- Water containers and spoon – To show respect, water is offered to the gods on a spoon;
- Kum kum powder – Hindu worshippers use it to mark their foreheads as a sign of respect to the gods. They also mark the foreheads of the gods on their shrine.



Puja can also take place at a Hindu temple known as a mandir. Family puja in the home is similar to puja in the temple. Each temple is usually dedicated to a specific god but contains shrines for several different gods to which offerings can be made. Worshippers sit near to the main shrine whilst the priest chants. Puja is led by the temple priest known as the pujari. Hindus can choose to worship at the temple, or at home, during special religious festivals.

Answer the questions below in full sentences.

1. What is a murti?

2. How often is puja carried out in the home?

3. How can shrines in Hindu homes vary?

4. What is the significance of removing shoes before puja?

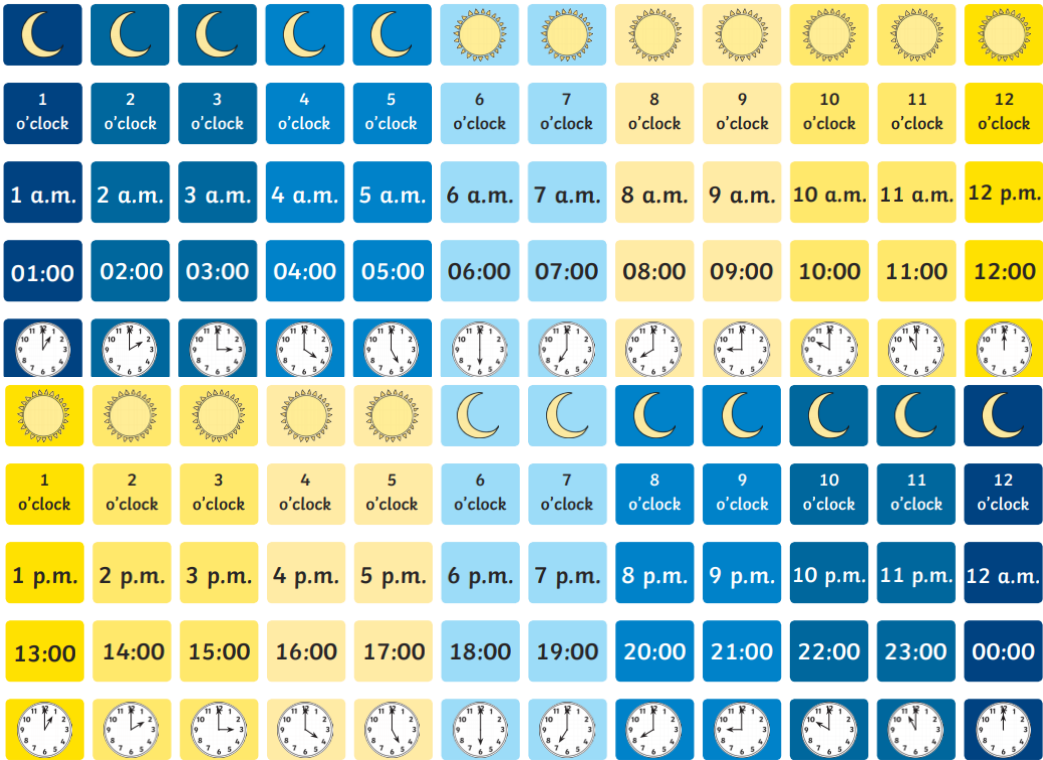
5. Give three examples of possible offerings.

6. Explain 'Aum'.

7. What is the significance of the bell, diva lamp and water during puja?

8. Give one similarity and one difference between puja in the home and at the temple.

Thursday 25th June- Maths: Time- Analogue to digital- 24 hours



Helpful tip....
Use this table to help you understand 24 hour clocks.

Time in Words	24 Hour Clock	12 Hour Clock	Analogue
seven o'clock in the evening	19:00	7:00p.m.	
		11:00a.m.	
	14:15		
		8:20p.m	
midday			
		6:40p.m.	

Make a water cycle model

You'll need

A plastic bowl (mixing bowl size)
Cling film
A mug
String
Water



How to make a water cycle model

(It is best to do this outside in a sunny place.)

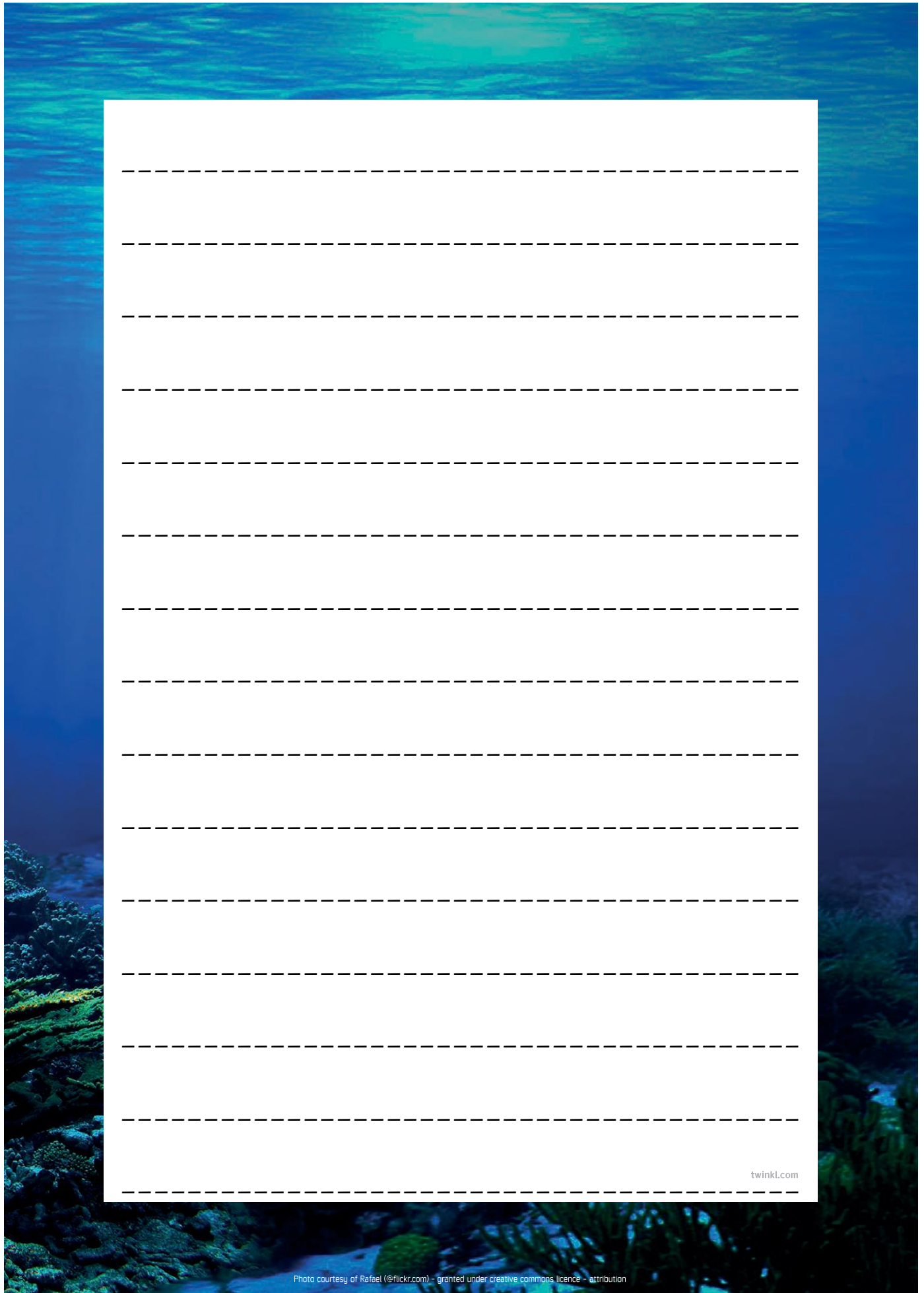
1. Place the mug in the bottom of the bowl
2. Add water around the mug so that it come up to 2/3rd of the mug – if you can draw on the bowl mark where the water level is.
3. Cover the bowl tightly in cling film and fasten in place with the string.
4. Watch what happens!



How does the model work?

You should find that you can see condensation drops of water on the top of the cling film and that the water level have lowered proving that evaporation has taken place. The condensation droplets are the clouds. They will be dripping back into the bowl but you should find that some of the water is now in the cup (your mountains) demonstrating precipitation!

Friday 26th June- English: Write up your own poem



twinkl.com

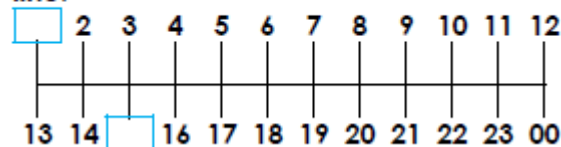
Friday 26th June: Design technology

Create your own invention that could be used in the ocean. It doesn't have to be a submarine or boat but something that anyone could use whilst in the ocean.

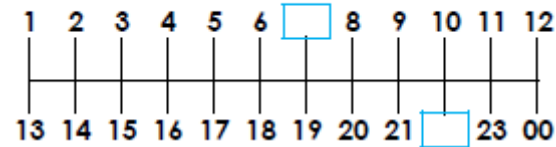
When you have drawn and labelled your invention write a paragraph about what it does.



Fill in the gaps on this 24-hour number line.



Fill in the gaps on this 24-hour number line.



Which 24-hour time matches the time on the analogue clock?



09:15

15:45

Which 24-hour time matches the time on the analogue clock?



19:15

03:30

If a clock shows this time, the time could be 18:30; true or false?



If a clock shows this time, the time could be 19:00; true or false?



12-Hour Time	24-Hour Time
1:00 a.m.	
2:00 a.m.	
3:00 a.m.	
4:00 a.m.	
5:00 a.m.	
6:00 a.m.	

12-Hour Time	24-Hour Time
12:00 p.m.	
1:00 p.m.	
2:00 p.m.	
3:00 p.m.	
4:00 p.m.	
5:00 p.m.	