

Home Learning Pack Year 4

Week commencing 20th May 2020

Dear Year 4,

We hope that you and your families are all well and safe. The Year 4 teachers are all still missing you very much and thinking about you every day. We still don't know exactly how long it will be before we see you again but things will get back to normal and the most important thing is that you mustn't worry.

We hope that you have been able to keep up with your exercise diaries and have even drawn some pictures. You can now exercise for longer and more often outside so do take advantage of this in a safe way. Always ask your parents if you can go outside and tell them where you will be and who with. There are a great many forms of exercise you can do and many things to find on the internet. You might want to follow Joe Wickes or learn a new skill on You Tube. Just be careful and do it in a safe place. You might just want to relax and listen to the birds sing. Can you identify them? Can you identify any butterflies you see?

We hope that you have been able to use your brain power also. Have you remembered to use Spelling Shed, Times Table Rockstars, Purple Mash and Bug Club? Hopefully, you have been able to do some of the work in the fantastic learning packs that have been put together for you by the Year 4 team and we hope that you enjoy this one. You can also use the packs from other year groups if they interest you or are better suited in terms of the level of work.

We know there are many other online learning sites and we would encourage you to use whichever you are interested in because in a way this is your chance to learn whatever YOU want! Please just make sure you tell an adult what sites you are using so that you have their permission. Remember always be safe online!

Hopefully, you and your brothers and sisters are getting on well together. If you are older, remember to be patient with younger siblings and to help them if you can. Can you teach them something? Can you play with them? Make sure you share what you have with them also, especially thinking of tablets, computers and other electronic devices! Have you helped your parents with some of the jobs around the house? Are you keeping your bedroom tidy? It helps your parents so much if you can take responsibility for the simple easy jobs and around the house.

We do advise that you try to have a good routine during this time. This would include:

- Having regular bedtimes and waking up/breakfast times.
- Try not to stay in your pyjamas once you have got up.
- Have regular meal times where you can eat together and talk. Don't be afraid to ask questions.
- Turn off your screens at least an hour before bed so that you rest and sleep properly - it doesn't help any of us if we are tired and grumpy in the mornings.

We are missing your smiley faces very much and will hopefully see you all again before too long. Stay safe, happy and well! Remember, all of the teachers are here for you if you need us. You can contact us via Purple Mash or you can email us at homelearning@greenlane.ngfl.ac.uk.


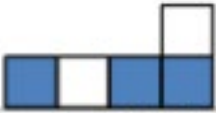
Love from,
Mrs Forbes, Miss Parkin, Mrs Wakelin and Mr Evans

Just like we do at school, why don't you try to do some morning arithmetic activities each day? Ask a grown up to set you some questions each morning. Here is an example sheet to remind you what type of questions we do.

Remember, in year 4 you will probably need to do the working out on the page and that you may need to **exchange**.

1a) $2837 + 3709 =$	1b) $9004 - 2837 =$
1c) $38.5 + 83.4 =$	1d) $86.3 - 27.4 =$
1e) $3588 \div 6 =$	1f) 637×3
Use a calculator to check your answers.	

Here is a mental maths test for you to do on Friday, just like we do at school.

1)	$500 + 4 + 70$	
2)	Half of 30	
3)	What is this triangle called?	
4)	$30 - 16$	
5)	What is the value of the digit 7 in the number 1726	
6)	Double 14	
7)	5×6	
8)	Write down all the odd numbers from the list below 42, 37, 21, 26, 38, 63	
9)	Round 67 to the nearest 10.	
10)	What number comes halfway between 30 and 50?	
11)	How many FIVES make 30p?	
12)	The time is 4:30pm. What will the time be in half an hour?	
13)	How much money is 3 TENS and 3 FIVES?	
14)	What fraction of this shape is shaded?	
15)	I am facing north. I turn 2 half turns. Which way am I facing now?	
16)	How many cm in 7 metres?	

Place Value

At the beginning of the year, we did a lot of work on place value. Here are some questions to help you to remember the things we learned:

1. Counting in 1000s

1 How many sweets are there?



Write your answer in numerals and words.

There are sweets.

There are _____ sweets.

2 Class 4B are collecting pennies in jars.
Each jar contains 1,000 pennies.



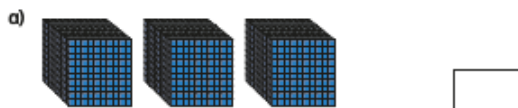
How many pennies are there in total?

Write your answer in numerals and words.

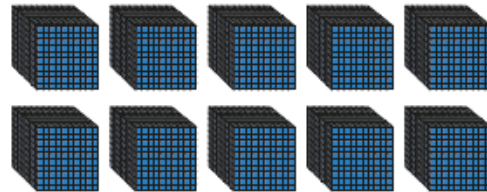
There are pennies.

There are _____ pennies.

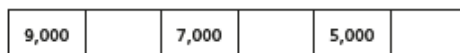
3 What numbers are represented?



4 Circle 9,000



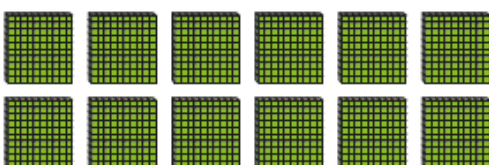
5 Complete the number tracks.



6 Eva starts from zero and counts up in 1,000s.
Circle all the numbers that she says.

5,000 6,000 1,500 3,999
1,000 10,000 15,000 700

8 Circle 1,000



9



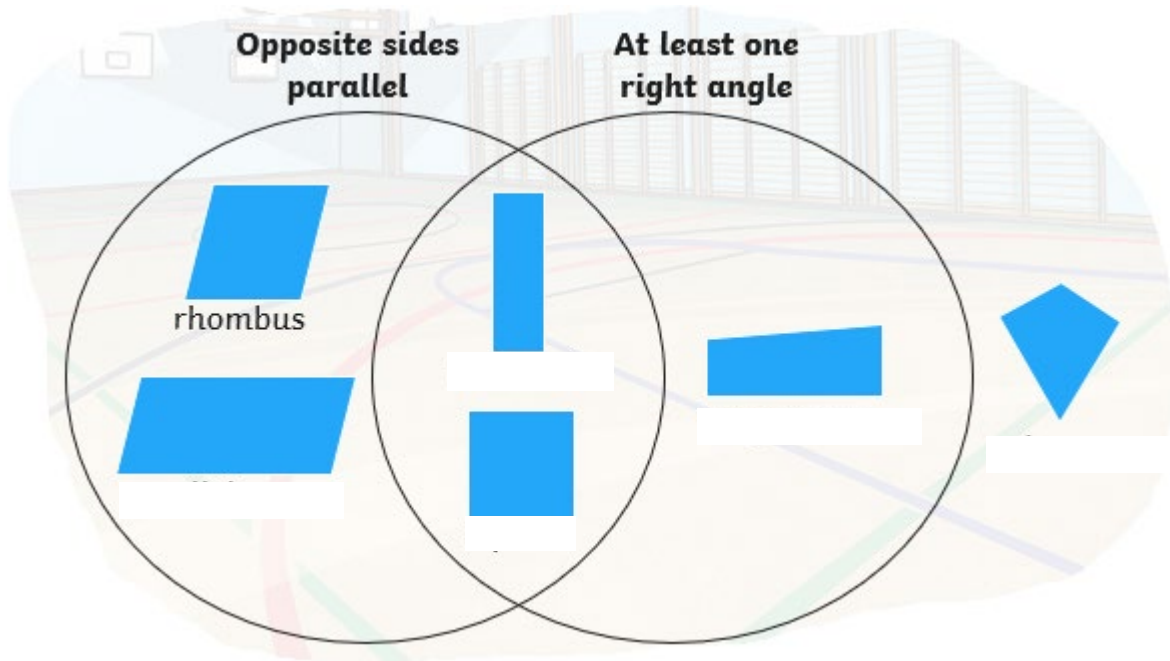
If I count in thousands from zero, I will always say an even number.

Is Rosie correct?

How do you know?

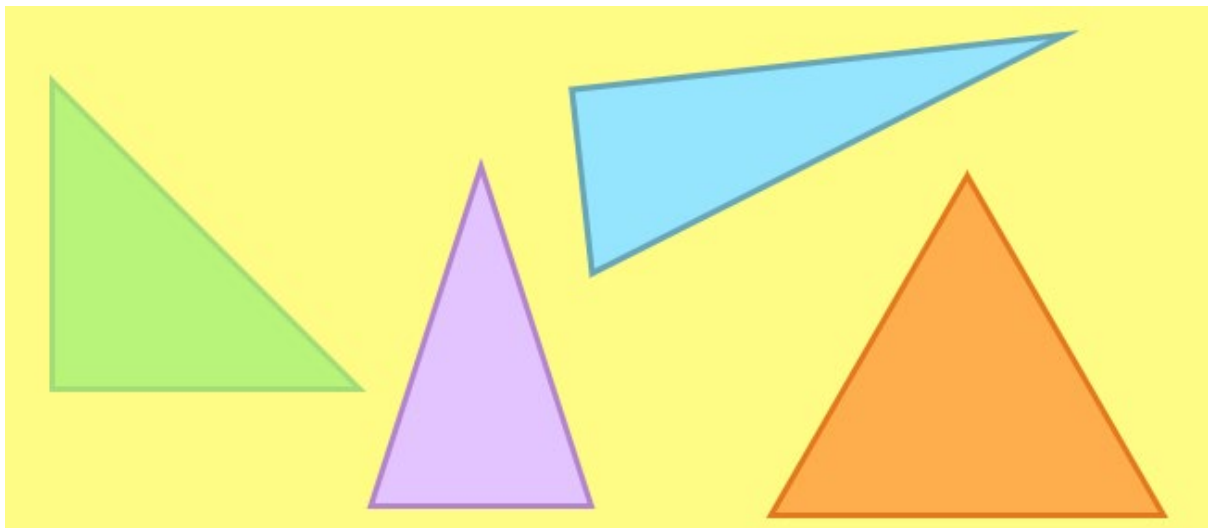
Shape

In the last pack, we looked at quadrilaterals. Can you tell an adult in your house what a quadrilateral is? Look at the Venn diagram below – can you finish labelling the shapes?



This time, we will look at triangles.

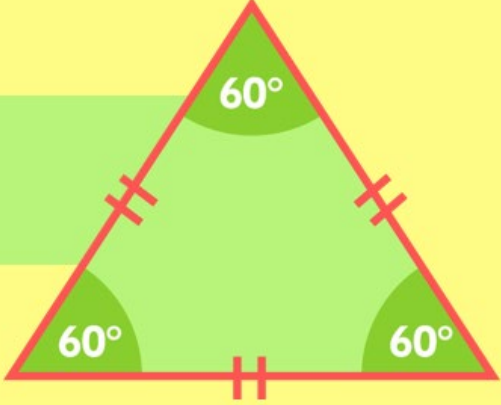
Look at this picture of some different triangles. Talk to someone at home about what you can see that is different about the triangles and what is the same:



Here are the triangles we will be learning about, with their properties.

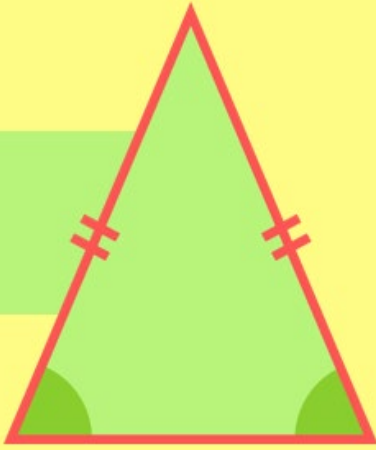
This is an equilateral triangle.
It has 3 sides the same length and 3 equal angles.

- 3 equal sides
- 3 equal angles (60°)



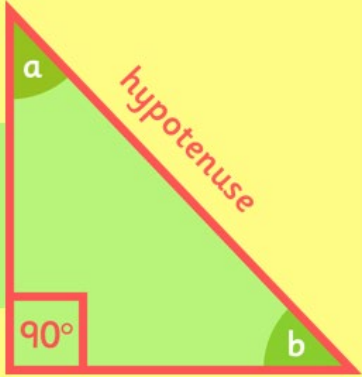
This is an isosceles triangle.
It has 2 sides the same length and 2 equal angles.

- 2 equal sides
- 2 equal angles



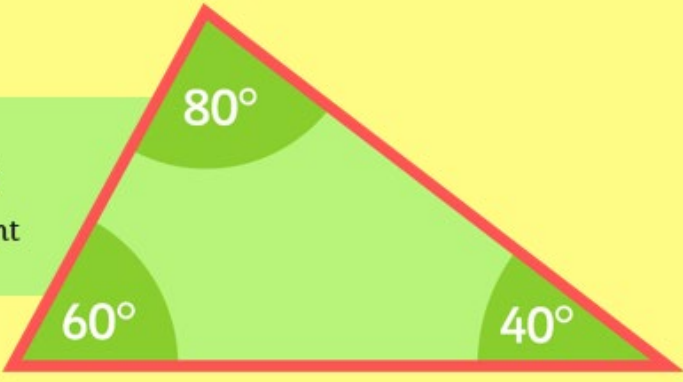
This is a right-angled triangle.
One angle is always a right angle.

- One angle is a right angle (90°)
- Two other angles add up to 90°
- The longest side is called the hypotenuse



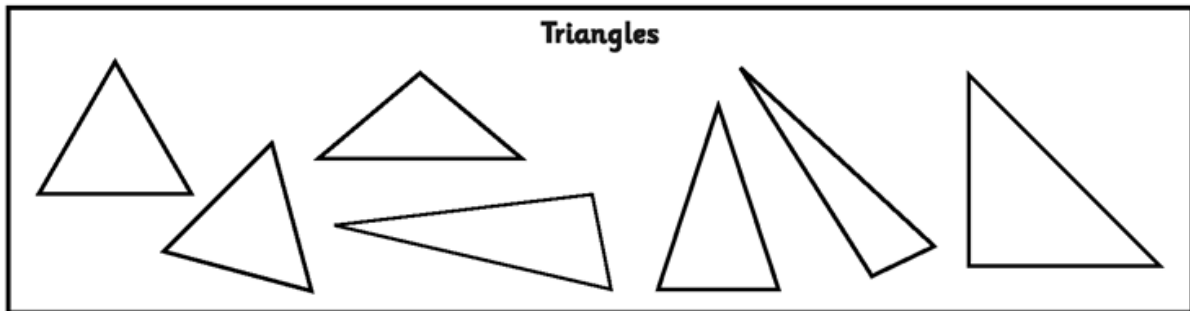
This is a scalene triangle.
All 3 angles are different and all 3 sides are different lengths.

- All sides are different
- All angles are different

A scalene triangle is shown with a red outline and a light green fill. The interior angles are labeled as 80°, 60°, and 40°. The triangle is positioned on a yellow background. To the left of the triangle, there is a light green box containing two bullet points: '• All sides are different' and '• All angles are different'. Above the triangle, there is a light green box containing the text 'This is a scalene triangle. All 3 angles are different and all 3 sides are different lengths.'

Read the facts about the triangles and then complete the worksheet on the next page WITHOUT LOOKING AT THESE FACTS. When you have finished the activity, check if you were correct.

Sort the triangles into the correct box and write a mathematical fact for each triangle.



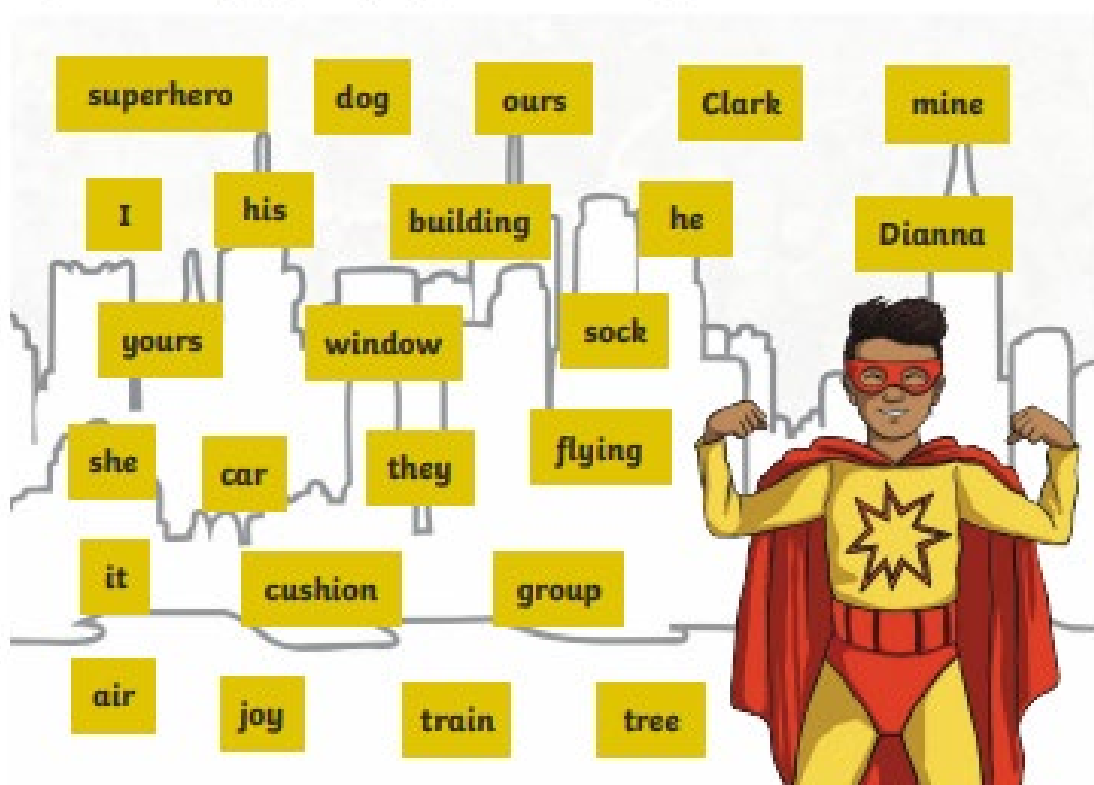
<p>Equilateral triangles</p> <p>Fact:</p>	<p>Right angled triangles</p> <p>Fact:</p>
<p>Isosceles triangles</p> <p>Fact:</p>	<p>Scalene triangles</p> <p>Fact:</p>

Every day, BBC Bitesize have an English activity on their daily learning page. Why not have a look each day? You could always try the learning from earlier year groups to remind yourself of work that you have done before.

Before we left school, we began to work on pronouns. Complete these tasks to help you remember all about pronouns; what they are and when they are used.

Pronoun Hunt

Grammar Boy is on the hunt! Pronouns have been replacing nouns throughout the city. Please help Grammar Boy by spotting the pronouns and circling them.



Now, choose 2 of the pronouns and use them in a sentence.

Repetitive nouns

Remember, the job of a pronoun is to replace the noun so that we don't keep repeating the nouns. Look at the sentences below:

The dog ate the food because the dog was hungry. Feeling tired, the dog then went to lie down in the dog's bed.

The noun phrase "the dog" has been used too many times so it doesn't sound right. Once the reader knows who we are talking about, we can replace some of the nouns with pronouns to avoid repetition.

The dog ate the food because **he** was hungry. Feeling tired, **he** then went to lie down in **his** bed.

Now, look at the following sentences. Underline the repeated noun or noun phrase in each sentence and then replace it with the correct pronoun.

1. Jessica was running late for school so Jessica went on Jessica's bike to get there on time.

2. The mouse was foraging for food when the mouse saw a fox. The mouse then rushed into the mouse's hole before the mouse was caught.

3. The lion shook the lion's mane as the lion walked along the rock.

4. Jack and Jill went up the hill with Jack and Jill's pail to fetch some water. Jack and Jill's mum had sent Jack and Jill because she needed water to cook with.


For each sentence below, circle the pronoun and underline the noun (or noun phrase) that it replaces. An example has been done to help you.



















When Harry put his rabbit down, (it) hopped away.

1. Some people don't like mince pies because they have dried fruit in.
 2. On Thursdays, we have PE so it is my favourite day.
 3. "Rachel can do it herself," said Mum.
 4. The talent show judge was smiling because he really enjoyed the act.
 5. The lady pointed at the juicy apples on the market stall and said, "I'll take four of those."
 6. The dragon flew through the air with his scaly skin and long, dark wings.
 7. Somebody ate the bear's porridge and broke their chair; it was Goldilocks.
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In Science, our topic is all about Living Things


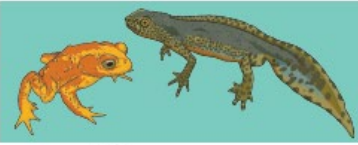







Here is the knowledge organiser with both parts.

Living Things and Their Habitats		Year 4																						
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Changes to an environment can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an environment can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some examples of things that can change an environment .	Natural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • earthquakes • storms • floods • droughts • wildfires • the seasons 	Human-Made <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deforestation • pollution • urbanisation • the introduction of new animal or plant species to an environment • creating new nature reserves 																						
Plants and animals rely on the environment to give them everything they need. Therefore, when habitats change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.																								

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This week, we are going to look at some ways that scientists group living things. This is called **classification**. We use the **characteristics** (some things about them) of the living thing to identify and then sort all the same things together. You have learned about these different groups previously; can you remember any before you look at the information?

Animal Groups

		
<p>Mammals: warm-blooded, hair or fur, give birth to live young.</p>	<p>Amphibians: cold-blooded, moist skin, lay eggs.</p>	<p>Reptiles: cold-blooded, have scales, lay eggs.</p>
		
<p>Birds: warm-blooded, have beaks, feathers and wings, lay eggs.</p>	<p>Insects: cold-blooded, two antennae, six legs.</p>	<p>Fish: cold-blooded, live in water, most lay eggs.</p>
		
<p>Arthropod: cold-blooded, invertebrate, segmented bodies.</p>		<p>Molluscs: cold-blooded, tentacles or a muscular foot to move, lay eggs.</p>

You should also remember that plants are living things. This pack will help you to think about what we mean when we say “living things”.

First of all, talk to someone in your house about what all the things in this picture have in common. Perhaps you could make a mind map?



Even though the things in the last picture were all quite different, they all do certain things to stay alive; these are called **life processes**.

<p>There are 7 life processes and we can remember them by putting all of their first letters together to make a name:</p>	<p>MRS GREN</p> 	<p>Movement Respiration Sensitivity</p> <p>Growth Reproduction Excretion Nutrition</p>
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Movement
All living things move.


Animals move around to get from place to place.

Plants grow and turn towards the light.





A hare runs to escape from danger.



A sunflower moves to turn its face towards the sun.

Respiration
All living things respire.


Plants and animals both use oxygen gas from the air to turn their food into energy. This is called **respiration**.





Land animals breathe oxygen through their mouths or noses. Sea creatures breathe oxygen dissolved in the water through their gills. Both types of creature then use this oxygen in their body for **respiration**.

Plants both respire and photosynthesise. While photosynthesis happens when the plant is in light, plants respire by taking in oxygen and giving out carbon dioxide during darkness.



Sensitivity

All living things are sensitive.

Every living thing can detect changes in their surroundings.



Animals use their senses to see, hear, taste, touch and smell the world around them.



Plants can also detect changes in the environment. This mimosa plant curls up when you touch it!

Growth

All living things grow.

Seeds grow into plants.

Animals grow from babies to adults.



This ocean mola started life as an egg not much bigger than a full stop. It will grow to weigh about 1000 kg - this is the same size as a large bull!



Bamboo can grow up to 3cm every hour.

Reproduction

All living things reproduce.

Animals have young.

Plants produce seeds from which more plants grow.



Animals lay eggs or give birth to live young.



Most plants reproduce by forming seeds.

Excretion

All living things excrete.

Waste products are removed from the body.

Both plants and animals have to get rid of excess gas and water.





Animals excrete waste through urine and faeces.



Leftover gases and water leave plants from their leaves.

Nutrition

All living things need nutrition.

Food is eaten to provide energy to live.

Green plants make their own food using sunlight.





Animals may be carnivores, herbivores or omnivores.




Green plants make their own food using the energy from the sun.


We can use some of the characteristics to group living things:

Here the organisms have been sorted into two groups. We have used a diagram to represent these groups.

Can an organism be in both groups at the same time?

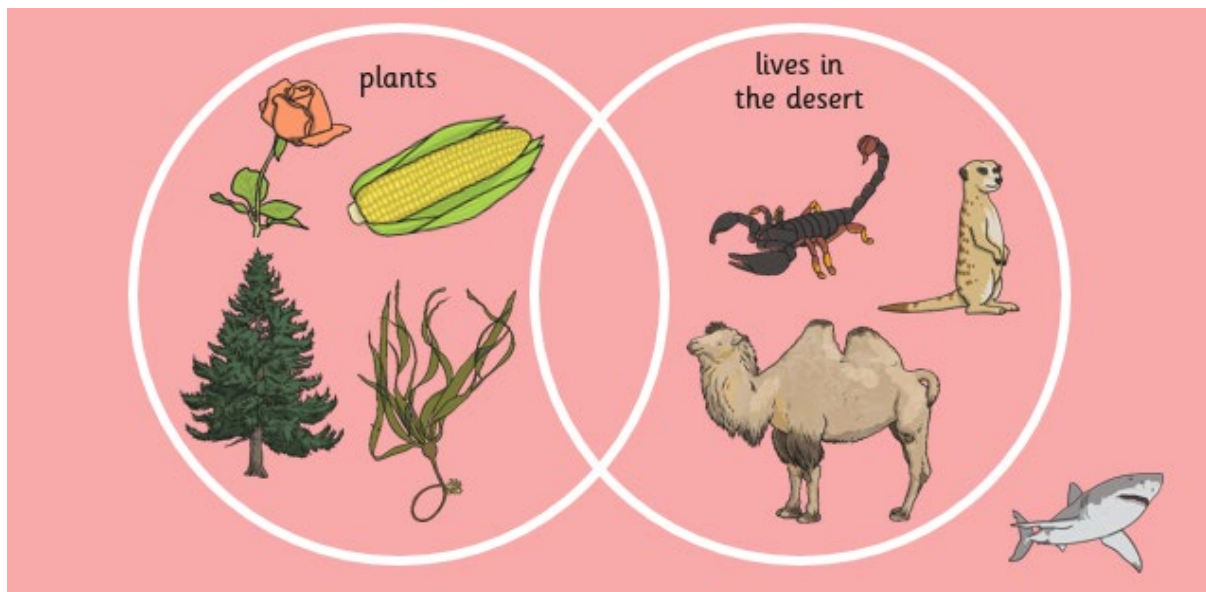


plants



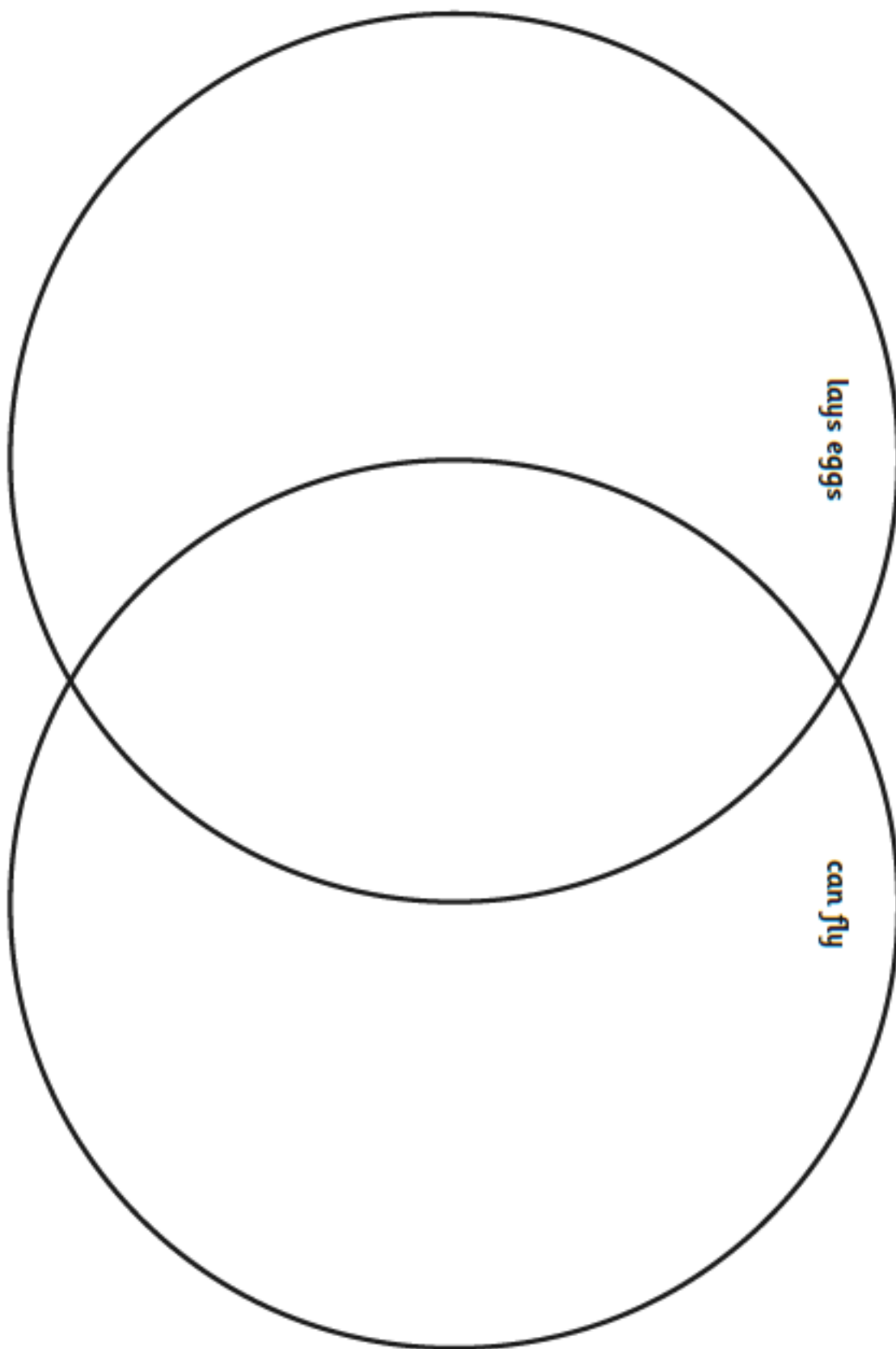
animals

In the last picture, a living thing cannot be both a plant and an animal. Depending on the characteristic you use to sort living things, sometimes things can go in two categories at the same time. Then we use a Venn diagram:



Talk to someone at home about the diagram. Can you explain why each thing is in which section? Tell them where a cactus and a polar bear would go in the diagram, and why. (Note to grown-ups, there is an explanation of Venn diagrams at the back of this pack).

Now you can have a go at sorting some living things using two different sorting techniques. The first one is a Venn diagram and the second is called a Carroll diagram. At the back of this pack are some animal pictures for you to cut out which you can then arrange in the diagrams on the following pages.



	lays eggs	does not lay eggs
birds		
not birds		

We have linked this week's reading to some different creatures you might have found in your garden...

Minibeasts

Minibeasts are animals which can be found in many different environments. They are able to live in water, in the soil and in small cracks and openings. In the United Kingdom, there are well over 30,000 different kind of minibeast, such as stag beetles, caterpillars and snails. They can look very different. Some minibeasts, like butterflies, are able to fly, whereas others, like earthworms, move underground. There are species like caterpillars and millipedes that have longer bodies and a large number of legs, and live mostly on leaves.



In the Garden

Gardens hold many different species of minibeast. Bees are often found around flowers in gardens and local parks. They are important as they collect pollen to make honey and by moving from flower to flower, they help more flowers grow. If a garden has a hedge around it, you might be able to find a stag beetle underneath. These are the largest insects in Britain, and can grow up to 7cm long. They have a hard outer shell and very large jaws that look like the antlers on a deer's head. Not all beetles are this big. Most of the beetles that make a home in gardens are very small. Most beetles like to live in old, rotting leaves or bark so that they are not easily seen.

In Ponds and Rivers

Other habitats where minibeasts can be found in great quantities and variety are in ponds and rivers. There are creatures that live in or near water that are like the animals found in gardens. Leeches are very similar to slugs. They have soft, stretchy bodies but live their lives in swamps and rivers. Lots of minibeasts start as larvae (babies) in water and when they are fully-grown, they are able to fly or live on land. Insects like dragonflies and mayflies grow from larva into large, four-winged insects, which live on the reeds and grasses that surround the water.

Staying Alive

Most minibeasts do not have a skeleton like humans; they have a shell on the outside of their bodies to protect them. However, some minibeasts' bodies are only soft. These animals often try to hide or blend in with the plants around them so that they are not seen. The bodies of slugs are completely soft and birds and other predators can easily eat them. Snails carry a hard shell on their backs and are able to pull back into this shell if they feel threatened. Though it is not very popular in the UK, snails are eaten by people in some countries in the world.

Questions:

Answer in full sentences.

1. How many different species of minibeast are found in the United Kingdom?

2. Name two features of millipedes.

3. How did stag beetles get their name?

4. How are the skeletons of most minibeasts different from humans?

5. What is a habitat?

6. What name is given to baby insects?

7. How do snails react if they are scared?

This week's history is about World War 2. It is a wartime recipe. When you have answered the questions and understand the recipe fully, why not ask a grown up to help you to make it?

A Wartime Recipe

During the Second World War, rationing (particularly of eggs and sugar) meant that creative bakers had to find ways to adapt recipes to allow them to still enjoy tea and cake at this difficult time.

Honey Cakes

Ingredients:

- 6 ounces self-raising flour
- 2 teaspoons honey
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces margarine
- 1 level teaspoon cinnamon



Method:

1. Beat sugar and margarine until it becomes a soft, creamy consistency.
2. Sieve flour and cinnamon; add it to the mixture.
3. Mix with a wooden spoon to bind the mixture together; knead with fingers until the dough becomes soft.
4. Roll between floured palms into 16 balls.
5. Place the dough on a lightly greased baking tray, flattening the rolls slightly.
6. Bake in a medium oven for about 15 mins.

Enjoy your delicious honey cakes!

Questions:

1. How many honey cakes would this recipe make?

2. Which word means the same as change?

3. Why was this a difficult time?

4. Why does the author describe the bakers as creative?

As part of our “Who am I?” topic, we are going to look at famous artists who have done portraits and self-portraits. This pack will look at Giuseppe Arcimboldo (who you studied in year 3).

- Giuseppe Arcimboldo was born in Milan, Italy in 1526 or 1527.
- His father was an artist.
- When he was in his early twenties, Giuseppe Arcimboldo designed stained glass and painted frescoes.
- In 1562, Arcimboldo was made the portraitist to Ferdinand I. He served at the Habsburg Court in Vienna.
- He later fulfilled the same role for Maximilian II and Rudolf II in the court in Prague.
- During his life, Giuseppe Arcimboldo produced many works of art on religious subjects, but he is most well-known for his portraits of people made up of fruit, vegetables and other objects from nature.



From a distance, these portraits look like regular portraits of human beings, but up close it is obvious that they are constructed from cleverly painted objects. The paintings are as much still life as they are portraits.

Can you make a self-portrait collage using unusual items? Perhaps it could be things that you find when you are out for a walk or things from around the house? You could take a photo and share your work with us.

When you are at home all the time, it is really important to look after yourself both mentally and physically. Here are some ideas of how you might do that:

Physical

There are many different things available online that you can use to help you do some exercise. Go to Google and type in “PE for kids” and a great selection will come up. Remember to ask a grown up to help you choose a safe website to choose from.

If you don’t have access to a computer, you can make up your own exercise. Create an exercise circuit where you have to do each activity for 30 seconds or a minute. You could include: jogging on the spot, star jumps, skipping, hopping, high knees... the list is endless. Why not get your family involved? Let us know what you have been doing!

Mental

I hope that you have tried some of the suggestions from the last pack. The Linking Network have shared this lovely activity that you could complete.



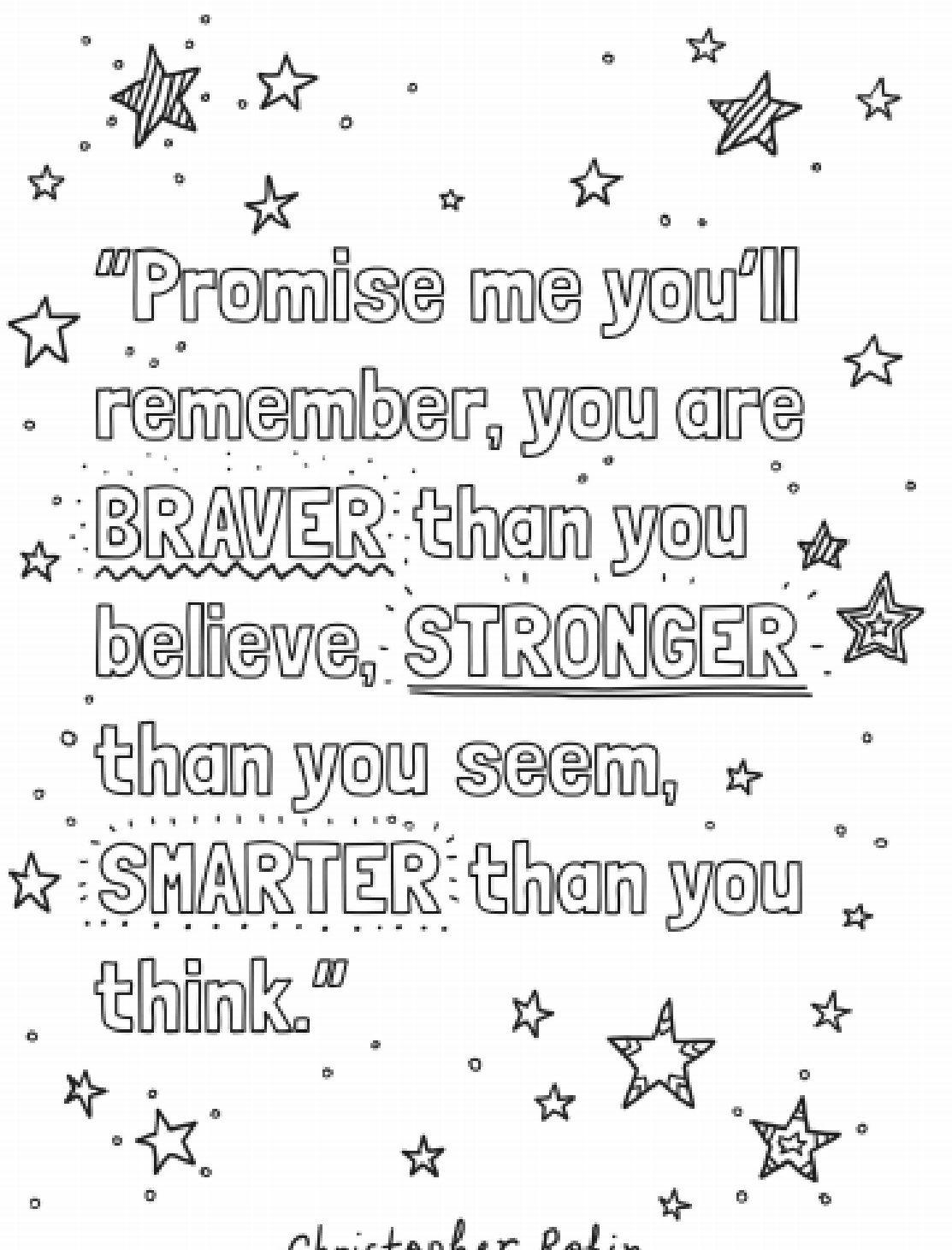
Create a Rainbow Mobile



	<p>You will need</p> <p>Paper or card.</p> <p>Scissors and a pencil</p> <p>Paint, felt pens or crayons, string or ribbon.</p>				<p>Create rainbow strips on card or paper. Use paint, felt pens, crayon or a combination of the different media.</p> <p>Draw around a plate and create a spiral.</p> <p>Cut out your spiral.</p>
	<p>Hang your rainbow mobile anywhere or with anything- rainbows are so beautiful!</p> <p>Use any spare rainbow paper to create important words or a mobile to sway in the breeze.</p>				

On the next few pages are some colouring sheets for you to do. Colour carefully, perhaps choosing a different colour for each section.





"Promise me you'll
remember, you are
BRAVER than you
believe, **STRONGER**
than you seem,
SMARTER than you
think."

-Christopher Robin

There's

no

PLACE

like

HOME

- L. Frank Baum

Guide to maths vocabulary

In the Year 4 National Curriculum, children are taught to use **column addition** and **column subtraction** to add and subtract 4-digit numbers (including decimal numbers in contexts such as money). The focus of the curriculum is that children will become 'masters' of this method and should be able to apply this method to a range of problems and situations. Therefore, the range of activities in this book will help your child develop their **fluency**, **reasoning** and **problem solving** when using **column addition** and **column subtraction**.

The Column Method

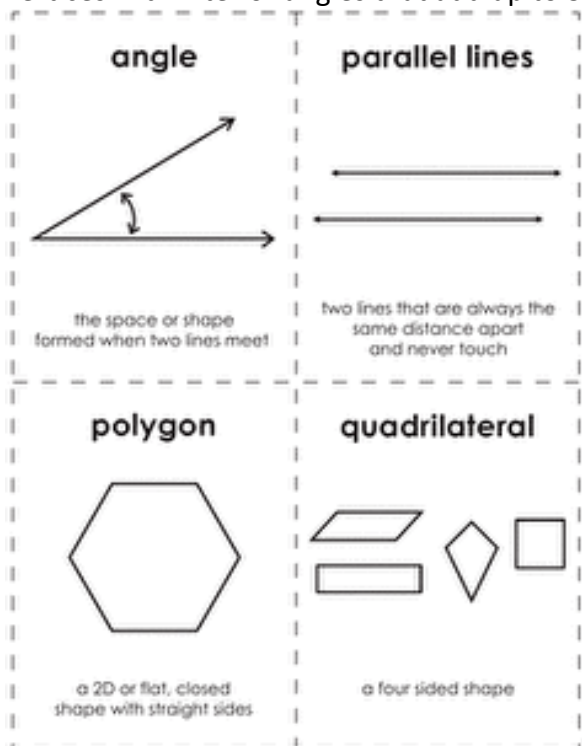
The column method of addition and subtraction is so called because it sets the numbers out into columns based on their place value, e.g. **Hundreds, Tens, Ones**, tenths etc. (**Note:** If your child isn't secure with place value, it is best to go over this before completing column addition and subtraction.) To begin this method, we always start by adding or subtracting the numbers in the right column and then work along to the left, adding or subtracting the numbers in that column.

When using column subtraction, the **largest number (whole)** is always placed above the **smaller number (part)**. Also, you must always subtract the digit below from the number above; this is sometimes a common misconception with children as they sometimes calculate the difference between the two numbers.

Borrowing vs Exchanging: During school, you were probably taught to 'borrow' from the next column if you couldn't subtract the bottom number from the top number in a column. However, the current term used is **exchanging** for this procedure.

Shape vocabulary

'Quadrilateral' means four sides. 'Quad' means four and 'lateral' means sides. A quadrilateral is a 2D shape that is closed with four straight sides. Quadrilaterals have four vertices with interior angles that add up to 360° .



Guide to grammar vocabulary

A Parent's Guide to Pronouns

In Year 4, children are taught to use pronouns to avoid repetition within their sentences and paragraphs. This booklet will help your child understand what noun repetition is and why we use pronouns within writing to make it more cohesive. Use this guide to support your child's understanding of pronouns when completing this booklet.

Pronouns: Pronouns are words that are used to replace a noun or a noun phrase. Without pronouns, spoken and written English would be very repetitive. For example:

Steven likes to play football. It is **his** favourite sport.

In the second sentence, pronouns are used to avoid repetition. 'It' refers to football and 'his' is a possessive pronoun referring to Steven. Please see the table below for a further explanation of the different types of pronouns.

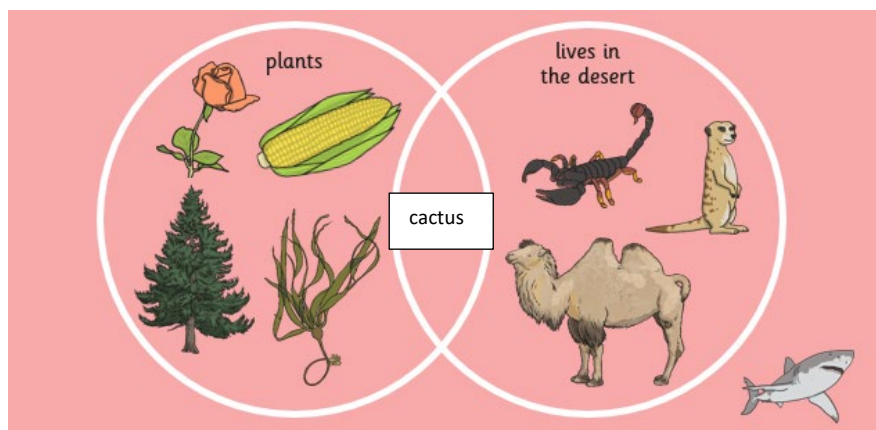
Personal Pronouns	These represent people, places and things.	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they (subject) me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them (object)	She gave him a piano lesson.
Possessive Pronouns	These show ownership and replace possessive noun phrases.	mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs	The piano is his .
Relative Pronouns	These link one part of a sentence to another by introducing a relative clause that describes an earlier noun or pronoun.	who, whom, whose, which, that, what	Jack is the person who plays the piano.

Guide to science vocabulary

A Venn diagram (named after mathematician John Venn in 1880) is a method used to sort items into groups.



Venn diagrams explained: How to interpret them

These diagrams are usually presented as two or three circles overlapping, with the overlapping sections containing items that fit into both (or all, if three circles overlap) groups. Items which don't belong to either/any group are placed on the outside of the circles.



In this diagram, the in the “plants” section do not live in the desert but a cactus doe. This means it would do in the middle section, which could be labelled “Plants that live in the desert”. The shark is outside of the diagram because it neither lives in the desert or is a plant. The polar bear would also be outside of the diagram.

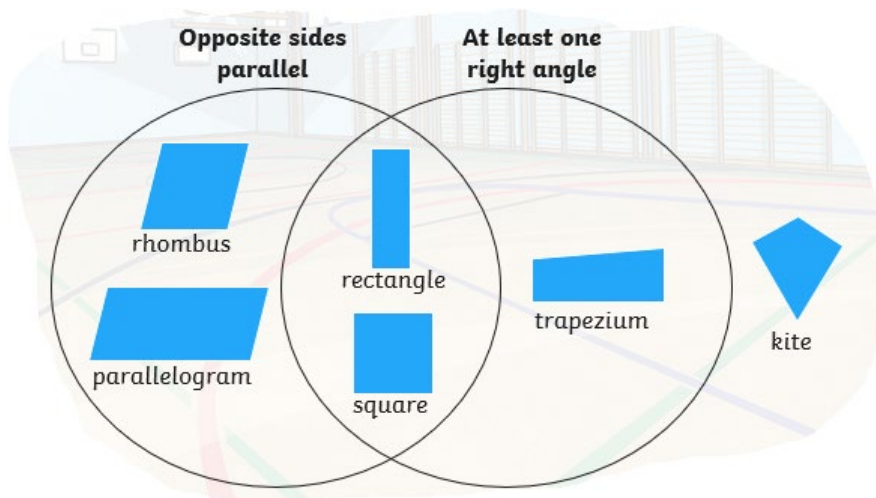
Mental Maths Answers

1)	$500 + 4 + 70$	574
2)	Half of 30	15
3)	What is this triangle called? 	right angle triangle or right triange
4)	$30 - 16$	14
5)	What is the value of the digit 7 in the number 1726	700
6)	Double 14	28
7)	5×6	30
8)	Write down all the odd numbers from the list below 42, 37, 21, 26, 38, 63	37, 21, 63
9)	Round 67 to the nearest 10.	70
10)	What number comes halfway between 30 and 50?	40
11)	How many FIVES make 30p?	6
12)	The time is 4:30pm. What will the time be in half an hour?	5:00pm
13)	How much money is 3 TENS and 3 FIVES?	45p
14)	What fraction of this shape is shaded? 	$\frac{3}{5}$
15)	I am facing north. I turn 2 half turns. Which way am I facing now?	north
16)	How many cm in 7 metres?	700


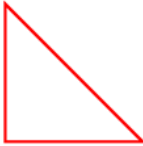
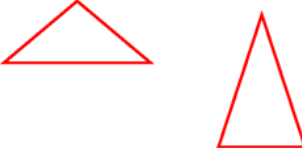
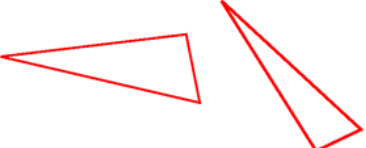
Place Value Answers

Question	Answer														
1	5,000 Five thousand														
2	7,000 Seven thousand														
3	a) 3,000 b) 8,000														
4	Any 9 of the thousand blocks circled.														
5	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>2,000</td> <td>3,000</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>6,000</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9,000</td> <td>8,000</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>6,000</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>4,000</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	
2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000									
9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	4,000										
6	5,000 6,000 1,000 10,000 15,000														
7	2 thousand or 2,000 10 hundreds are equal to 1 thousand so 20 hundreds are equal to 2 thousands or 2,000														
8	Any 10 of hundred blocks circled.														
9	Rosie is correct. 1,000 is divisible by 2 without leaving a remainder so any 1,000 is an even number.														

Quadrilaterals



Triangles

<p>Equilateral Triangles</p>  <p>Fact: They have 3 equal sides, they have 3 equal angles.</p>	<p>Right-Angled Triangles</p>  <p>Fact: One of its angles is 90°.</p>
<p>Isosceles Triangles</p>  <p>Fact: 2 of their sides are equal, 2 of their angles are equal.</p>	<p>Scalene Triangles</p>  <p>Fact: All 3 of their sides and angles are different.</p>

English

Grammar Boy's Pronoun Hunt.

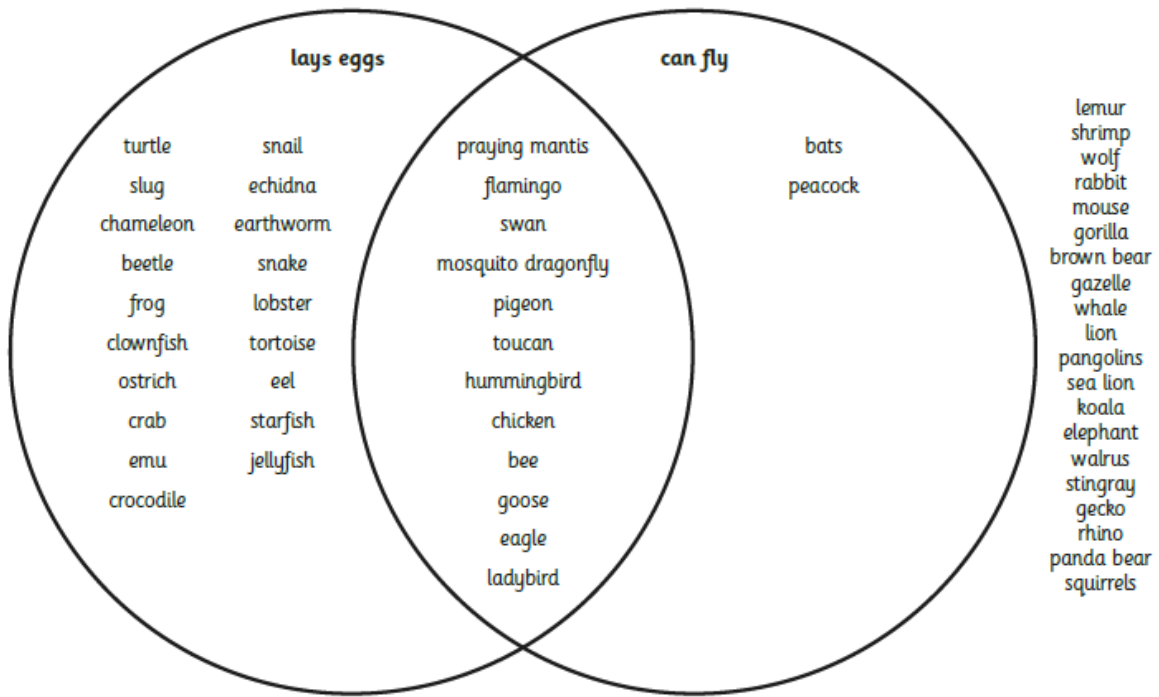
- | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|
| 1. I | 4. ours | 7. she |
| 2. he | 5. mine | 8. it |
| 3. his | 6. yours | 9. they |

Repetitive nouns

- Jessica was running late for school so Jessica went on Jessica's bike to get there on time.
Jessica was running late for school so she went on her bike to get there on time.
 - The mouse was foraging for food when the mouse saw a fox. The mouse then rushed into the mouse's hole before the mouse was caught.
The mouse was foraging for food when he/she saw a fox. He/She/ It rushed into his/her/its hole before he/she/it was caught.
 - The lion shook the lion's mane as the lion walked along the rock.
The lion shook his/her/its mane as he/she/it walked along the rock.
 - Jack and Jill went up the hill with Jack and Jill's pail to fetch some water. Jack and Jill's mum had sent Jack and Jill because she needed water to cook with.
Jack and Jill went up the hill with their pail of water. Their mum had sent them because she needed water to cook with.
- Some people don't like mince pies because they have dried fruit in.
 - On Thursdays, we have PE so it is my favourite day.
 - "Rachel can do it herself" said mum.
 - The talent show judge was smiling because he really enjoyed the act.
 - The lady pointed at the juicy apples on the market stall and said, "I'll take four of those."
 - The dragon flew through the air with his scaly skin and long, dark wings.
 - Somebody ate the bear's porridge and broke their chair; it was Goldilocks.

Science

Grouping Animals **Answers**



	lays eggs	does not lay eggs
birds	flamingo swan pigeon toucan hummingbird chicken goose eagle	peacock
not birds	praying mantis mosquito dragonfly bee ladybird	lemur shrimp wolf rabbit mouse gorilla brown bear gazelle whale lion pangolins sea lion koala elephant walrus stingray gecko rhino panda bear squirrels bat

Questions about Minibeasts

Answers

1. How many different species of minibeast are found in the United Kingdom?

There are over 30,000 different species in the United Kingdom.

2. Name two features of millipedes.

Millipedes have long bodies and many legs.

3. How did stag beetles get their name?

Stage beetles got their name as they have long jaws like the antlers of a deer.

4. How are the skeletons of most minibeasts different from humans?

Humans have a skeleton on the inside of their bodies; insects have a shell on the outside.

5. What is a habitat?

A habitat is where an insect / minibeast / other animal lives.

6. What name is given to baby insects?

Baby insects are known as larvae.

7. How do snails react if they are scared?

If a snail is scared, it hides back into its shell.

A War Time Recipe Answers

1. How many Honey Cakes would this recipe make?

Accept: 16

2. Which word means the same as 'change'?

















































Accept: 'adapt'

3. Why was this a difficult time?

Accept reference to the Second World War and specifically rationing – lack of food (especially the treats) would be very hard for people.

4. Why does the author describe bakers as 'creative'?

Accept any reasonable explanation of the fact that they were able to change recipes to still taste 'delicious' despite some of the usual ingredients (sugar and eggs) being hard to come by.

goose	turtle	lemur	praying mantis	bat	shrimp
					
wolf	swan	slug	flamingo	mosquito	dragonfly
					
pigeon	mouse	chameleon	toucan	frog	ostrich
					
beetle	hummingbird	gorilla	snail	rabbit	earthworm
					
brown bear	snake	tortoise	chicken	eel	gazelle
					
whale	lion	pangolin	bee	sea lion	eagle
					
koala	elephant	ladybird	jellyfish	starfish	lobster
					
clownfish	crocodile	echidna	walrus	stingray	gecko
					
rhino	panda bear	emu	crab	squirrel	peacock
