

Wednesday 24th February 2021



Click the picture above and practice Level 4 or 5.

Times Table Songs



Counting by 6's



NUMBEROCK 12s

Wednesday 24th February 2021

Maths

Spend 20 minutes on TTRS (garage and soundcheck)

L.I. To solve equivalent fraction problems

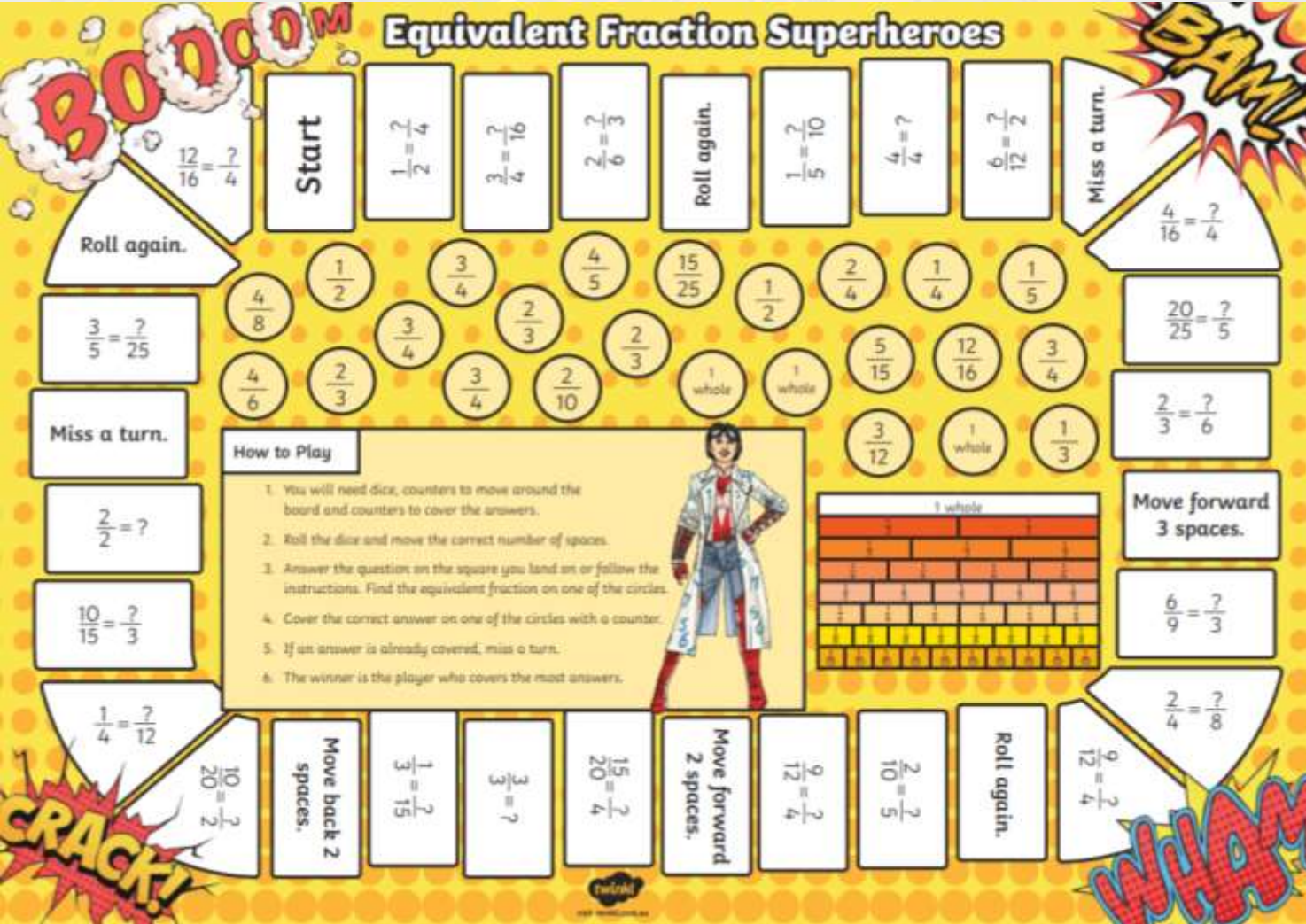
Watch the following links:

[How to find equivalent fractions.](#)

[White Rose learning video](#)

Have fun playing the Equivalent Fraction board game (On the school website):

BOOOOM! **Equivalent Fraction Superheroes** **BAM!**

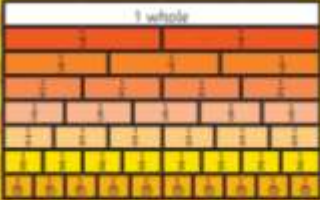


The board game features a central path of squares with various math problems and instructions. The path starts at a 'Start' square with $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$. It then goes through squares with $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$, 'Roll again.', $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{4}{4} = ?$, $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{2}{2}$, 'Miss a turn.', $\frac{4}{16} = \frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{20}{25} = \frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$, 'Move forward 3 spaces.', $\frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$, 'Move forward 2 spaces.', $\frac{9}{12} = \frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$, 'Roll again.', $\frac{9}{12} = \frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$, and ends at a 'CRACK!' square with $\frac{10}{15} = \frac{2}{3}$. There are also 'Miss a turn.' and 'Roll again.' instructions scattered throughout. A 'How to Play' section is located in the center, and a '1 whole' bar is shown on the right.

How to Play

1. You will need dice, counters to move around the board and counters to cover the answers.
2. Roll the dice and move the correct number of spaces.
3. Answer the question on the square you land on or follow the instructions. Find the equivalent fraction on one of the circles.
4. Cover the correct answer on one of the circles with a counter.
5. If an answer is already covered, miss a turn.
6. The winner is the player who covers the most answers.

1 whole

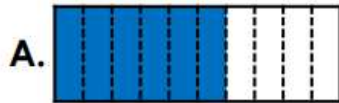


CRACK! **WHAM!**

twinkl 10773828

Challenge yourself further...

5a. Which of the shaded and written fractions below are equivalent?



B. $\frac{3}{5}$

C. $\frac{6}{10}$



Explain how you know.



Use the Classroom Secrets challenges on the school website (The higher the question, the harder they are)

7a. Freya is investigating equivalent fractions. She says,



$\frac{2}{6}$ is equivalent to $\frac{6}{15}$.

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

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

Is she correct? Explain your answer.





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Have a drink and a piece of fruit/biscuit!



We usually spend 15 mins jogging our daily mile circuit of the playground – if you have a garden can you work out how many laps that would be?

If you don't have space for laps if you can get outside for 15 mins for fresh air that would be great!

LITERACY



Wednesday 24th February 2021

Literacy

LI: Good and Bad Examples of Oral Presentations

Watch the videos below and have a go at completing the tasks.
Watch them in this order.

[Oral Presentation Skills](#)

[Bad Presentation](#)

[Good Presentation](#)

SPAG

Year 4 Spring Term 1 SPaG Mat 3

3



a

Write a sentence about these children that contains a conjunction and a preposition. Underline them.

Put an apostrophe in the correct place in this sentence:

The boys outfits were ready for the party.



b

Add the correct possessive pronoun to these sentences:

It's Matthew's new football - it's _____.

It's Mr and Mrs. Hazim's house - it's _____.

c

List two more ambitious adjectives to use instead of:

ugly

e

Mr Whoops has made TWO clumsy spelling mistakes in his sentence. Can you underline them and correct them? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Cobras are a species of poisonous snake.

Mount Vesuvius is a dangerous volcano in Italy.

f

Circle the **THREE** determiners in these sentences:

The three ducklings followed Mummy Duck.

After we have been to the cinema, we are going to get a burger.

d



Then

Reading Time!



Mitch Point
Language School

After lunch – 30 mins DEAR time – read your reading book to yourself.
If an adult is there you could read aloud to them for 5 mins



SCIENCE

A central graphic featuring the word "SCIENCE" in large, bold, white letters with a black outline. Above the text are icons for a DNA double helix, a microscope, and several colorful stars. Below the text are icons for a molecular structure, a beaker with blue liquid, and the chemical formula $E=mc^2$, also surrounded by colorful stars.





Grouping Living Things

Life Processes

What do all these things have in common?



Life Processes

All of these images are of living things. Sometimes we call them '**organisms**'.

Even though they might be very different from each other, all of these organisms share certain characteristics. All living things do certain things to stay alive. These are called **life processes**.

All animals, including humans, do these things. Plants do too, although they do them in different ways.

We can remember life processes by thinking about Mrs Gren.



Life Processes

Movement
Respiration
Sensitivity

Growth
Reproduction
Excretion
Nutrition

MRS GREN



Life Processes

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.



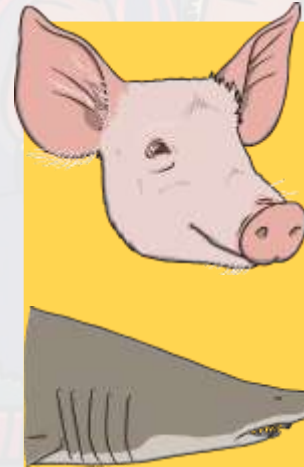
A sunflower
moves to turn
its face towards
the sun.

Life Processes

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.



Life Processes

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!

Life Processes

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.

Life Processes

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.

Life Processes

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.

Life Processes

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.

Life Processes

All living organisms share these characteristics. This is how we know they are alive!

Living things have lots of other similarities, and many differences too. We can use these similarities and differences to sort the living things into groups.



Grouping Living Things



Think of a way we could sort these organisms into two groups.



Grouping 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

Grouping Living Things



Here, an organism cannot be both an animal and a plant, so it can not be in both groups at the same time.



plants



animals

Grouping Living Things



This is called a Venn Diagram. Where does a cactus go in this diagram? How about a polar bear?



How is this diagram different to the previous diagram?

Grouping Living Things



This is a Carroll Diagram. Can you name an animal to go in each section of this diagram?

	Lives in water	Lives on land
Has legs	Crab Sea otter	Horse Spider
Does not have legs	Whale Fish	Snake Worm

Could you put a plant in this diagram? What about a dandelion? Or seaweed?

Criteria



We have asked some questions to sort our living things into groups so far.

We sometimes call these criteria, which means a rule that we use to decide something.

Plant or animal.

Lives in the desert or does not live in the desert.

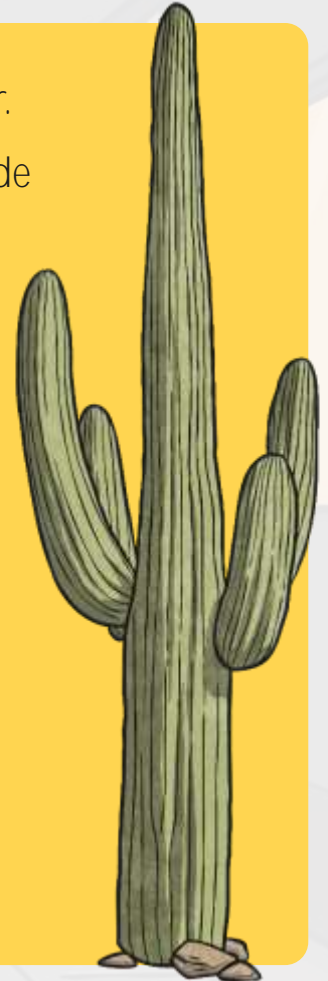
Has legs or does not have legs.

Lives on the land or lives in the water.

Today, you are going to be sorting animals.

Think of different groups that you could sort animals into.

Think of as many different groups as you can.



Criteria



What
criteria did
you think
of?



Grouping Animals



You are going to group animals in a variety of ways, using some criteria that have been chosen for you, and some that you choose yourself.

Grouping Animals

Get out the animals and sort them into the groups below.

	lays eggs	does not lay eggs
birds		
not birds		

think planet Download this activity from our free website: www.thinkplanet.com

think planet Download this activity from our free website: www.thinkplanet.com

Sorting into Three Groups

Venn diagrams can be used to sort lots of groups of animals.

Where would a turtle go on this diagram?

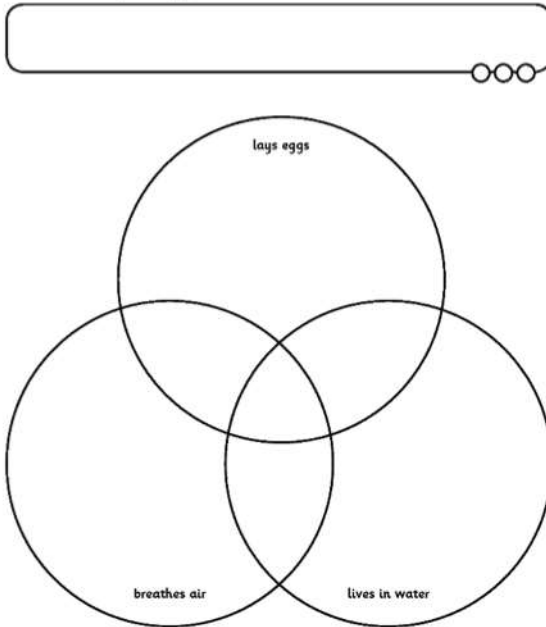
Where would a cat go?



Sorting into Three Groups



Grouping Animals Extension



<p>whale</p> <p>Lives in water Gives birth Breathes air</p>	<p>salmon</p> <p>Lives in water Lays eggs Breathes through gills</p>	<p>brown crab</p> <p>Lives in water Lays eggs Breathes through gills</p>
<p>dolphin</p> <p>Lives in water Gives birth Breathes air</p>	<p>snake</p> <p>Lives on land Lays eggs Breathes air</p>	<p>crocodile</p> <p>Lives in water Lays eggs Breathes air</p>
<p>shark</p> <p>Lives in water Gives birth Breathes through gills</p>	<p>chameleon</p> <p>Lives on land Lays eggs Breathes air</p>	<p>giant tortoise</p> <p>Lives on land Lays eggs Breathes air</p>
<p>sea turtle</p> <p>Lives in water Lays eggs Breathes air</p>	<p>octopus</p> <p>Lives in water Lays eggs Breathes through gills</p>	<p>polar bear</p> <p>Lives on land Gives birth Breathes air</p>

Grouping Animals Quiz



Grouping Animals Quiz

Use your Grouping Animals Extension Activity Sheet to answer the following questions.

1. Which animals lay eggs and breathe air?

2. How many animals lay eggs, live in water and breathe air?

3. Name the animals that live on land.

4. How many animals live in water and breathe air?

5. Name the animals that do not breathe air.

6. Name three other animals that would go in the same group as the polar bear?

7. What kind of animal are the organisms that breathe air, live in water and do not lay eggs?

Pepples Fish Mammals

8. Bonus question: Give a reason why there is an empty group.



Science / Year 4 / Living Things and Their Features / Grouping Living Things / Lesson 1

Grouping Animals Quiz



1. Which animals lay eggs and breathe air?

snake

giant tortoise

chameleon

crocodile

sea turtle

Grouping Animals Quiz



5. Name the animals that do not breathe air.

brown crab

salmon

octopus

shark



Grouping Animals Quiz



Well Done!

