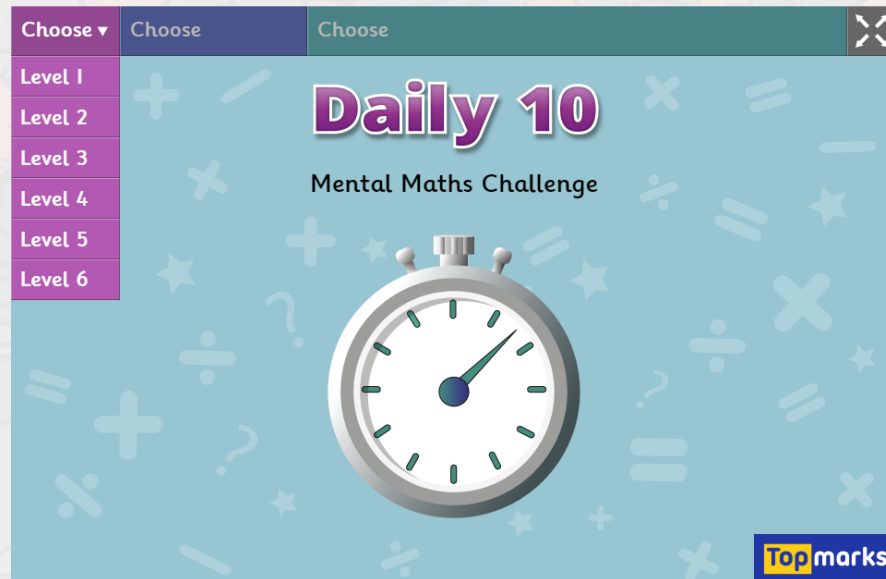
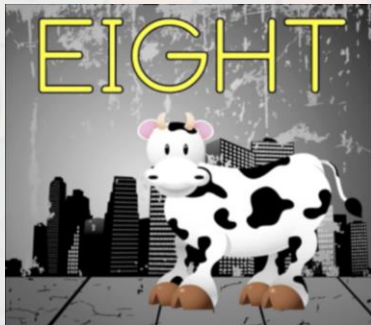


# Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> February 2021

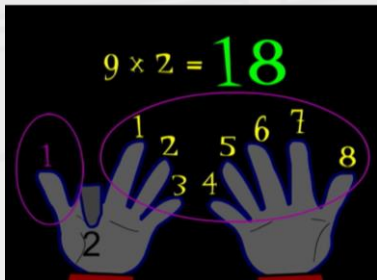


Click the picture above and practice Level 4 or 5.

# Times Table Songs



Counting by 8's



9's fact song



# Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021

## Maths

Spend 20 minutes on TTRS (garage and soundcheck)

L.I. To subtract fractions.

Follow all of the steps on this link (Click on the picture):

The printable activity is also on the school website.



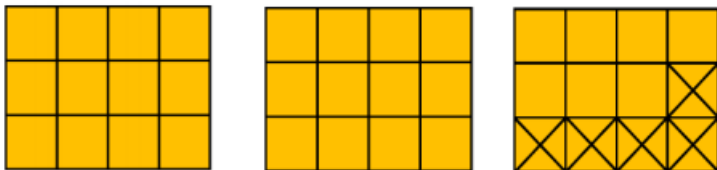
## Subtracting Fractions



# Challenge yourself further...

Example

$$3 - \frac{5}{12} = 2 \frac{7}{12}$$



$$3 - \frac{\square}{9} = 2 \frac{4}{9}$$

Use the challenge activity on  
the website



shutterstock.com • 316127591

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!



SPAG



# SPELLING

science

scene

discipline

fascinate

crescent

ascent

scent

descent

scissors



# Year 4 Spring Term 2 Mat 3 SPaG

3



Add a sensible subordinate clause to this sentence:

Cameron gazed longingly through the window

a

Tick the sentence that uses the apostrophes correctly:

- ☐ The boy's and girl's put on their winter coat's and boot's.
- ☐ All of the girls' coats were hanging on the pegs.
- ☐ All of the boy's boots were very wet from the snow

b

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.

Yesterday, I went on an exciting advenshure into the mysterious forest.

While trekking through the undergrowth, I spotted a rare creecture as it disappeared into its hole.



e

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

The greedy penguin ate five mackerel and an octopus.

Now write a sentence that uses the determiner 'an'.

d

Put ticks in the correct boxes:

	expanded noun phrase	main clause	subordinate clause
after we had eaten lunch			
the rickety bridge over the lake			

c

Can you add suitable prepositions to these sentences?

My mischievous dog ran \_\_\_\_\_ our gate.

Suddenly, she darted \_\_\_\_\_ the busy road.

f

LITERACY

# Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021

## Literacy

LI: Using varied sentences about a setting

Complex  
sentence

Expanded  
noun  
phrase



Simile

metaphor

Onomatopoeia

Fronted  
Adverbials

Conjunctions



# Detailed Description & Expanded Noun Phrases

Detailed description - give the reader a picture in their mind using your well-chosen adjectives!

- The scruffy man let his worn coat hang off his slumped shoulders.
- The worn, torn jacket hung lifelessly off the old, unkempt man.
- Scruffy, torn trousers and an emaciated frame suggested a life of neglect.
- The worn, unkempt jacket hung lifelessly off the old, dishevelled man.

# Metaphor

Metaphor - Saying an object or person is something else, without the use of the word 'like' or 'as'.

E.g.

- The man was a mighty lion.
- The man was a vulture. He preyed on the misfortunes of others.
- The sea was a hungry dog.
- Sauce-pan eyes glared at him.

# Complex Sentence

E.g.

- The man, in the red coat, ran down the hill after his dog.
- Although they suffered a crushing 10-0 defeat, the school football team celebrated.
- The girls entered the forest, despite their fear, and forged ahead until they reached the stream and safety.
- Joanne Kathleen Rowling, the elder of two daughters, was born in Gloucestershire in 1965.



# Conjunctions (ISAWAWABUB & FANBOYS)

E.g.

- Luke went to the fair although he didn't really want to go.
- I wanted to go out with Paul, however I had no funds!
- Despite the weather, the sailors still put to sea.
- Meanwhile Jim had exited the building and was on his way.
- Also try: **while, nevertheless, since, until**



Oxymoron - a figure of speech which uses contradictory (opposite) ideas.

E.g.

- Cruel kindness
- Deafening silence
- Awfully nice
- Bittersweet
- Accidentally on purpose
- Controlled chaos
- Living dead
- Alone in a crowd
- Delicious agony
- Luminous black
- Darkness visible
- Sad smile

# Onomatopoeia - sound words

E.g.

- Here come the penguins. Splish, splash, splosh!
- The fly buzzed past.
- Thwock! The arrows flew.
- The rocks clattered and crashed as they tumbled down the side of the mountain.





Pathetic Fallacy - Using weather to foreshadow something which is going to happen. Bad weather = something bad is going to happen.

E.g.

- Dark thunder clouds rolled down the valley.
- The air grew still and heavy as the black crows began to circle.
- The moon looked down on the scene and wept in pity.

Rain clouds wept and the thunder raged at what it knew was to come.



Personification - giving human characteristics to something which is not human

E.g.

- The wind sang.
- The trees whispered the secrets of winter.
- The naked trees bent double in the fierce easterly wind.



# Senses – use your senses to add more to the description

E.g.

- The air smelt of wood smoke and my ears were filled with the sound of squawking birds circling above.
- Wafts of salt-laden air were in her nostrils as the skittering sand on her feet led her to the edge of the cool, calming waves.



# Simile - comparing two things using 'like' or 'as'

E.g.

- The winter breeze was as cold as ice.
- His sword cut through the tree like a wizard's wand through the air.
- With eyes like street lamps and jaws like an oven door.
- The snow lay like a soft, white shawl on the mountain.
- The dog's teeth was as sharp as razors.
- The snow lay like a soft, white shawl on the mountain.

As loud as a foghorn, the man bellowed.



## Opening variety - start your sentences in different and varied ways.

E.g.

- Although the team were usually victorious, today they suffered a humiliating defeat. (*Starting with a connective*)
- Sat proudly on top of the mouth-watering trifle was the freshly picked cherry (*Starting with where or when*)
- Carefully, cautiously, the innocuous thief clambered through the open window on the first floor. (*Starting with an adverb*)
- Clambering through the trees, the adventurous monkey collected his bananas. (*Starting with a verb*)

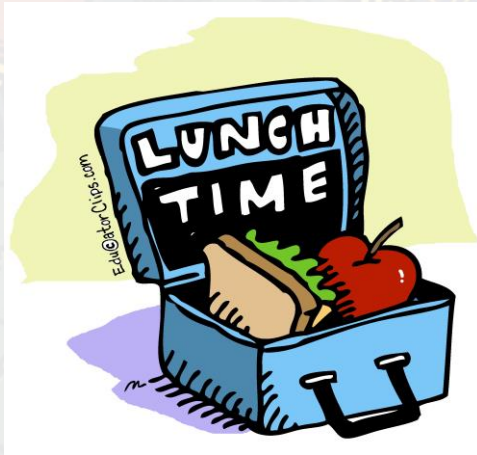
# Writing about your setting

Today we want to look at writing strong sentences to help our setting description

Use the images and adjectives yesterday to write at least 6 sentences each using a different style of sentence on the previous slides.

Write the sentences over/around your image from yesterday if you can or on a new page (Colour code with types of sentence)





Then

# Reading Time!



Metch 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



The background is a vibrant, stylized illustration of a traditional Chinese street scene at night. A long, straight path made of light-colored stone tiles leads from the foreground into the distance. On either side of the path, there are traditional Chinese buildings with dark roofs and walls. Numerous red lanterns hang from the buildings and are strung across the street. In the background, colorful fireworks are exploding in the dark night sky. The overall atmosphere is festive and celebratory.

# Classifying Animals



# CLASSIFICATION

Scientists think that there are 7.77 million species of animals in the world, living on the land, in the sky and in the sea.

We have discovered and named about 1.4 million of these...which means that over 6 million species of animal are yet to be discovered!



We have already discovered:  
**5500** species of mammal  
**10 400** species of bird  
**10 000** species of reptile  
**7300** species of amphibian  
**33 000** species of fish  
**1 305 000** kinds of invertebrate  
Which kind of creature are we?



# CLASSIFICATION

When scientists discover a new animal, they give it a name and record everything they know about it.



What kind of information do you think they will record?

# CLASSIFICATION

*Hadogenes troglodytes*  
(Peters, 1861)

Latin name

Who discovered it and when

## **Common names:**

Often known as South African rock scorpion or the flat rock scorpion.

## **Distribution:**

Africa (Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe).

## **Habitat:**

Lives in dry bushveld habitats in rocky areas.

## **Appearance:**

These scorpions have very elongated, flattened bodies and powerful claws.

## **Venom:**

This species has a mild venom. It will rarely sting, and usually defends itself by using the powerful claws.





# CLASSIFICATION

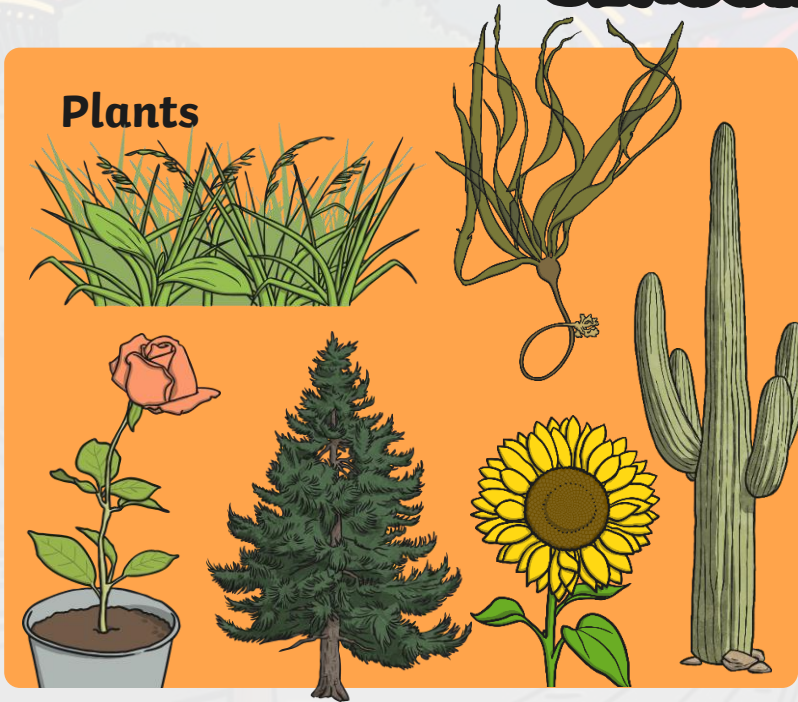
With so many living things to make records of, and so many yet to discover, it is important that we have a system to organise and make sense of the information we have about them.

We organise living things into groups based on their similarities and differences, so that we can learn more about what makes each species unique. The differences between living things is sometimes called **variation**.



# CLASSIFICATION

## Plants



## Animals

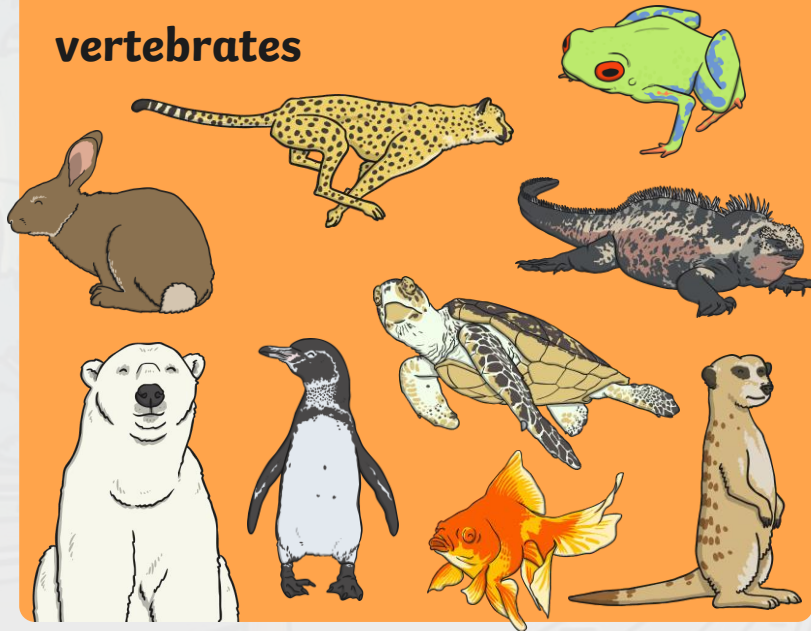


It is easy to sort most of the living things we can see in the world into two groups: plants and animals.

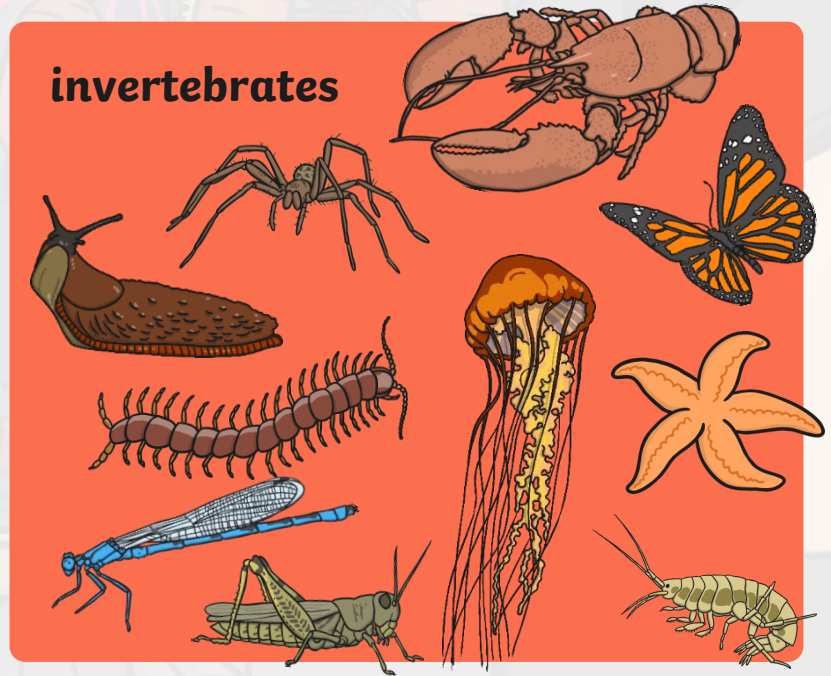
Plants and animals share life processes, but they do them very differently. Can you remember some of the differences between plants and animals?

# ANIMAL GROUPS

## vertebrates



## invertebrates

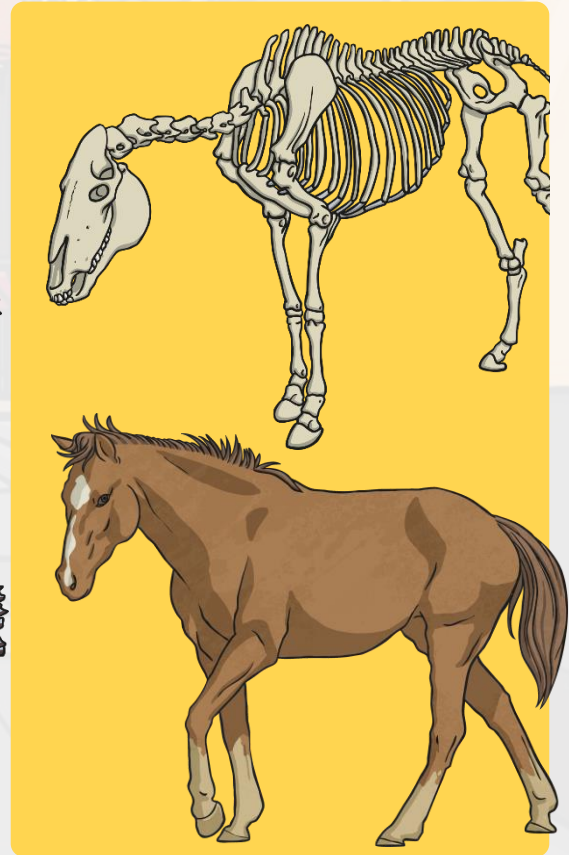
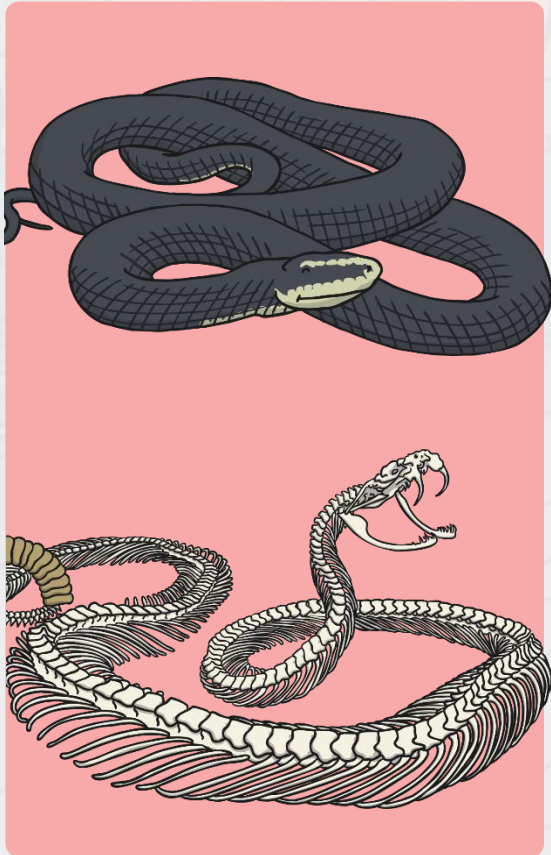


When looking at animals, scientists usually split them into two groups: **vertebrates** (animals **with** a backbone) and **invertebrates** (animals **without** a backbone).



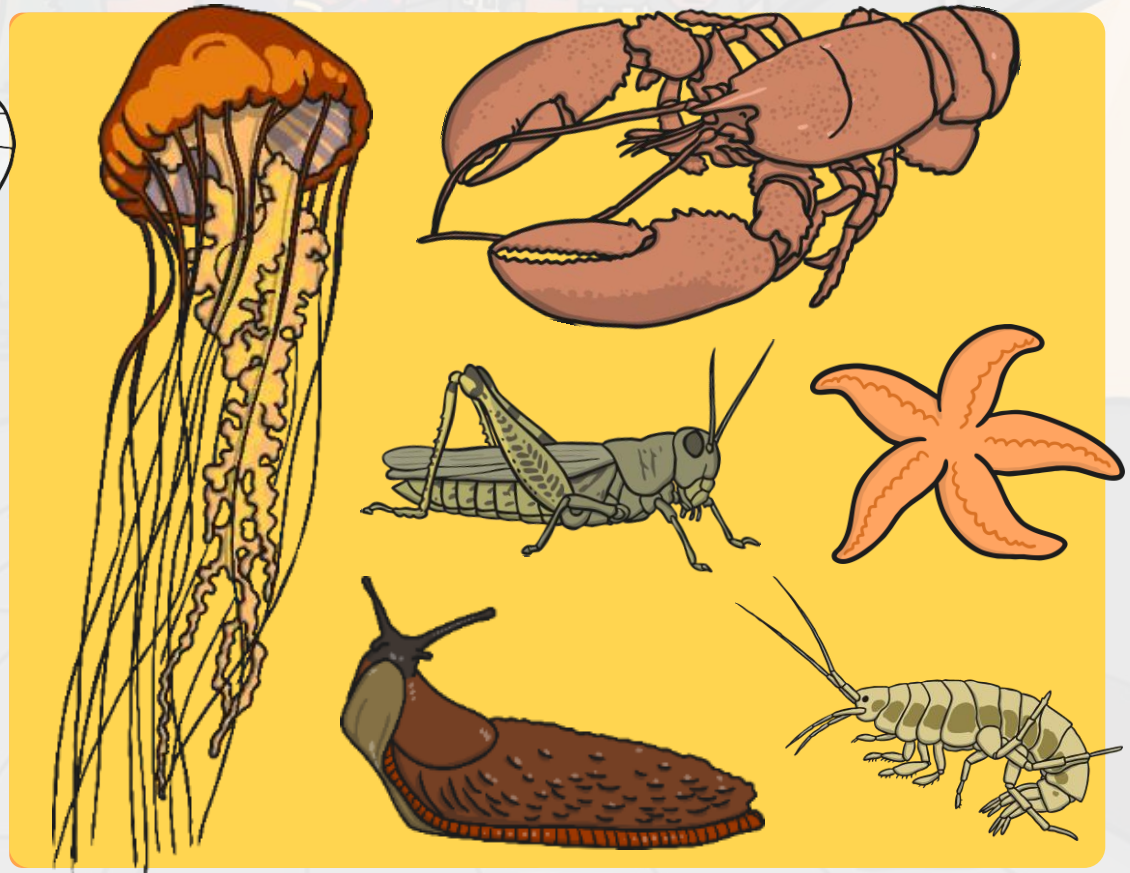
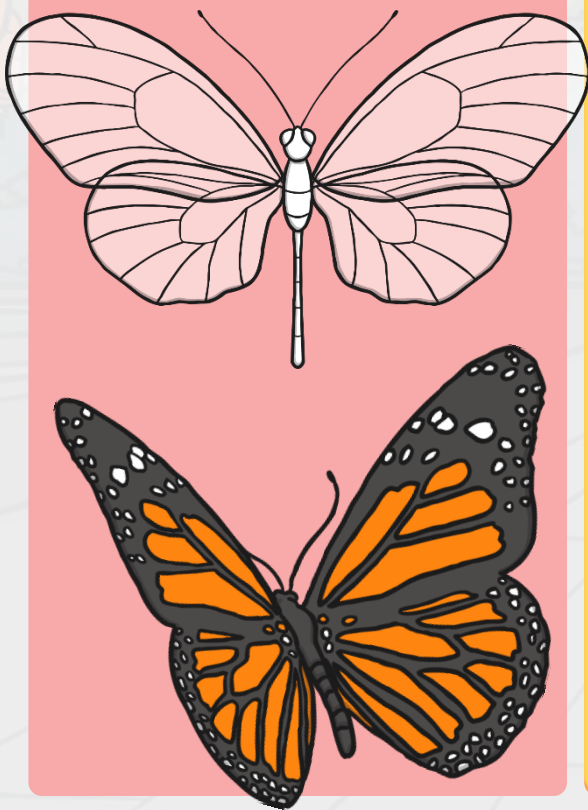
# ANIMAL GROUPS: VERTEBRATES

Vertebrates are animals with a backbone. They have a hard skeleton made of bone. It holds their body up and gives them shape.



# ANIMAL GROUPS: INVERTEBRATES

Invertebrates do not have a backbone, or a skeleton made of bones. Many have a hard shell outside their bodies to protect them. Others have soft, flexible bodies.



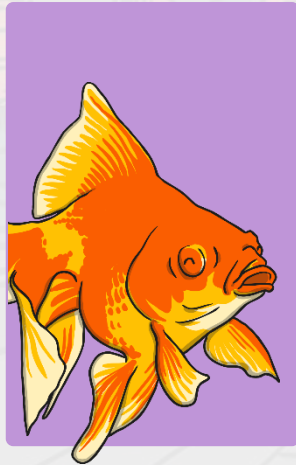


# ANIMAL GROUPS

Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups:



mammal



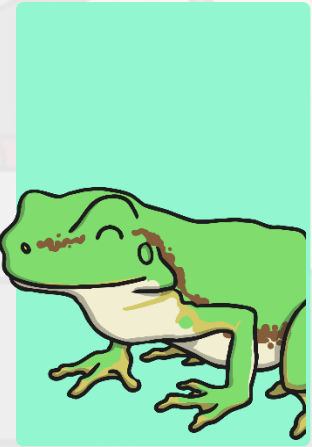
fish



reptile



bird



amphibian



# MAMMALS

Mammals have warm blood, and have hair or fur on their bodies.  
Mammal babies are born alive.

The mothers feed their babies milk.

What do animals of this kind have in common?

Can you think of any differences between them?



human



rhinoceros  
(rhino)



cat



sheep

# AMPHIBIANS

Amphibians live on land  
and in water.

They are cold-blooded.

They have gills when  
they are young.

They have smooth skin.

They lay their eggs in  
water.

What do animals of this  
kind have in common?

Can you think of any  
differences between  
them?



salamander



toad



frog

# BIRDS

Birds have a beak, wings,  
feathers and 2 legs.  
They lay eggs on land.  
They have warm blood.

What do animals of this  
kind have in common?  
Can you think of any  
differences between  
them?



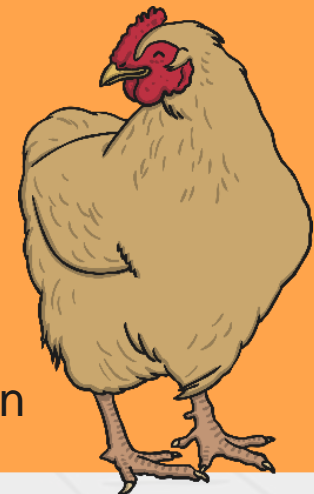
peacock



penguin



owl



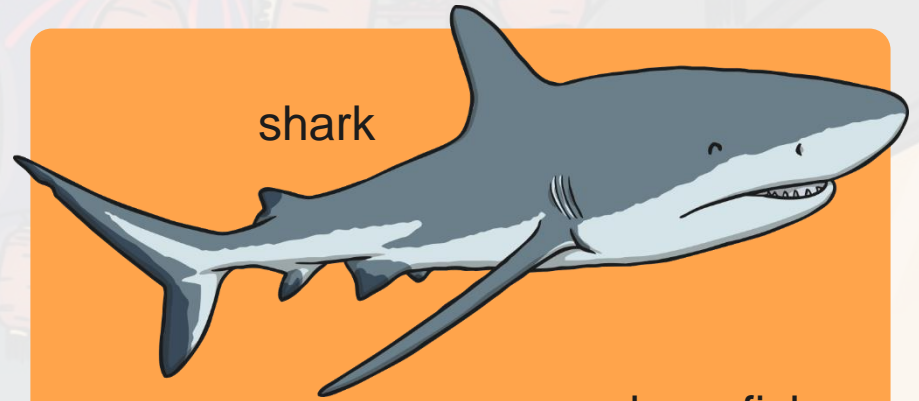
chicken



# FISH

Fish live in water.  
They have fins instead of  
legs and gills instead of  
lungs.  
They lay their eggs in  
water.  
They have cold blood and  
scaly skin.

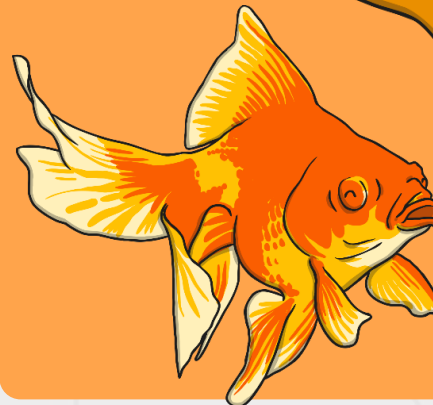
What do animals of this  
kind have in common?  
Can you think of any  
differences between  
them?



shark



clown fish



goldfish

# REPTILES

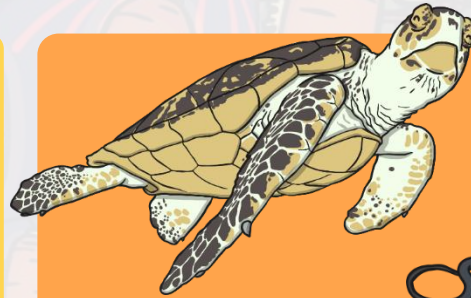
Some reptiles live on land, and some in water. They have lungs that breathe air.

They have scales and are cold-blooded.

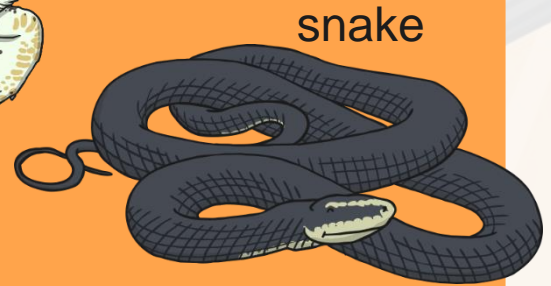
They lay their eggs on land.

What do animals of this kind have in common?

Can you think of any differences between them?



turtle



snake

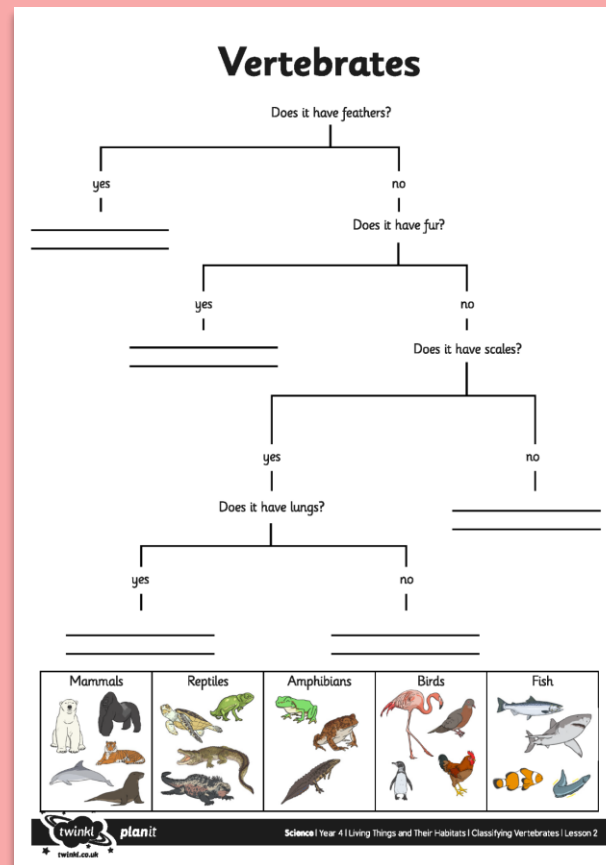


lizard



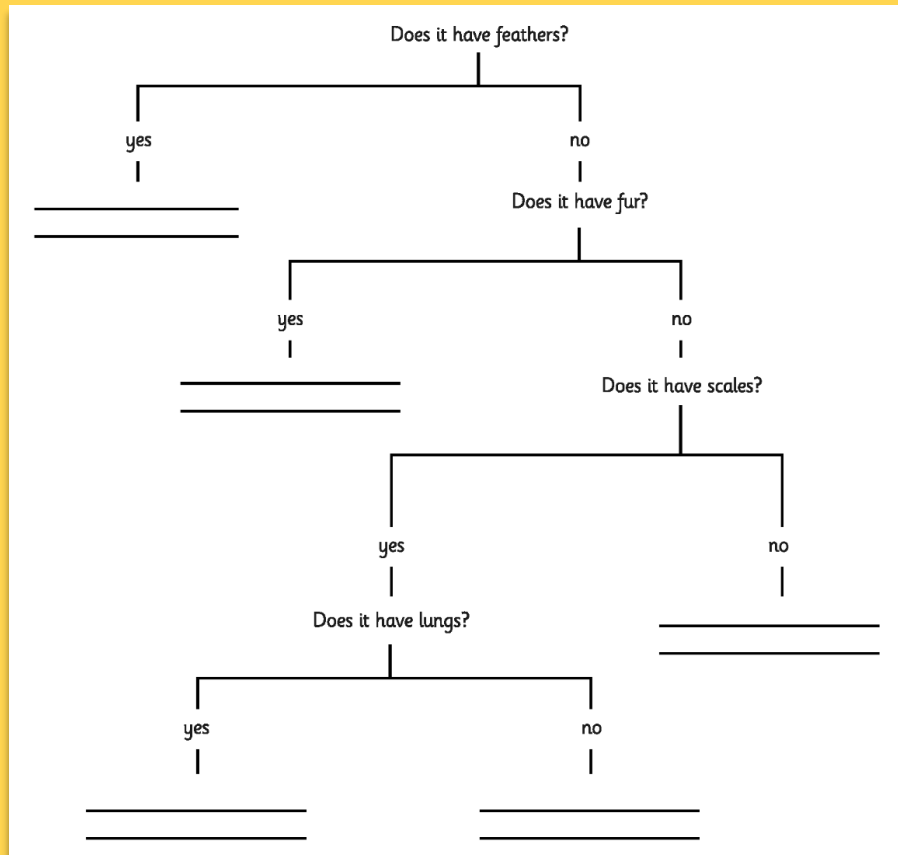
alligator

# VERTEBRATES ACTIVITY SHEET





# CLASSIFICATION KEYS



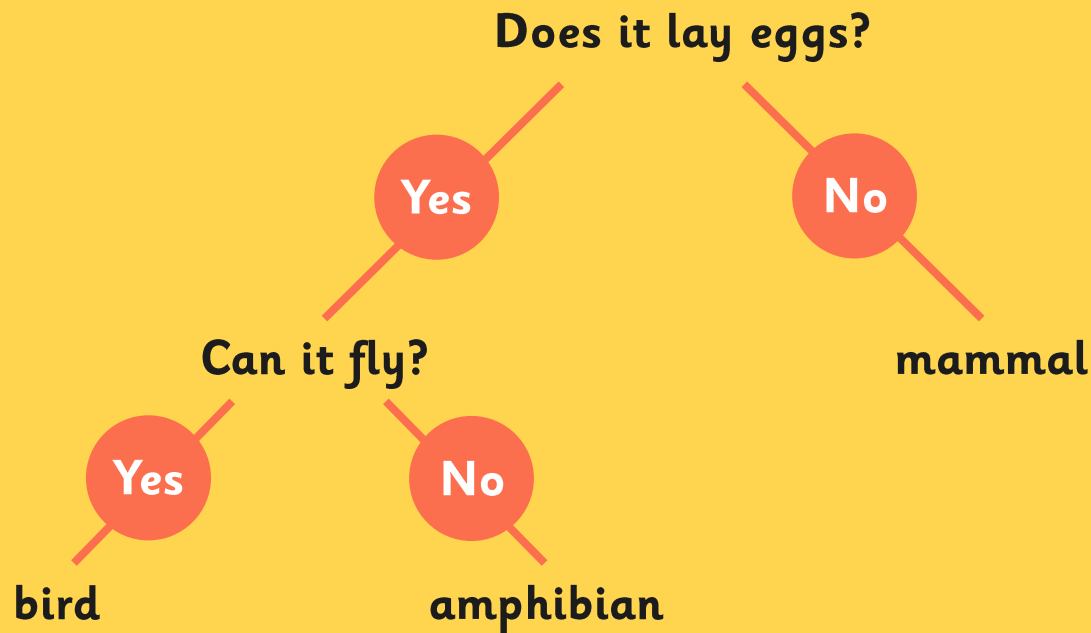
The activity you have just done uses a kind of classification key.

Classification keys are a way of identifying living things through a series of questions based on their similarities and differences.

For example: 'Does it lay eggs?'

# CLASSIFICATION KEYS

Each question has a yes or no answer and leads you one step closer to the name of a living thing.



# CLASSIFICATION KEYS

The questions start out very general at the beginning of the key as they help you sort the animals into broad groups.

**Does it lay eggs?**

**Yes**

**No**

bird

mammal

**Does it have a long, thin beak?**

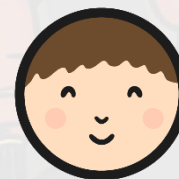
**Yes**

**No**





# CLASSIFICATION KEYS



Have a go at making up your own questions for a classification key.

