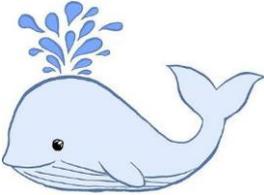


HOME LEARNING

Try to complete all of the tasks below. You can do them in any order that you choose (except the P.E task - do that every day!). Remember to write neatly and date your work.

1. <u>Topic</u>	2. <u>Topic</u>	3. <u>Topic</u>	4. <u>Topic</u>
<p>Research a European country and write a postcard as though you have been on holiday there.</p> <p>Write about the human and physical features you saw.</p> <p>You could choose from: France, Greece, Portugal, Sweden or any other European country.</p> <p>See the attached template below.</p>	<p>Make a model of an Anglo Saxon village.</p> <p><u>Example:</u></p>  <p>See the attached link to remind you about Anglo Saxon villages.</p>	<p>(Year 3)</p> <p>Use the attached framework to write a persuasive text about the most important thing that the Romans brought to London.</p> <p>(Year 4)</p> <p>Draw your own version of a map of Africa.</p> <p>Try to include physical features such as: Sahara desert, Sehel, Savannah, Kalahari desert and tropical rainforest.</p> <p>Use this link to help you: https://www.mapsofworld.com/physical-map/africa.htm</p>	<p>(Year 3)</p> <p>Research and write a set of rules for “How to Save the Rainforest”.</p> <p>You might want to turn these rules into a protest poster.</p> <p><u>Example:</u></p>  <p>(Year 4)</p> <p>Make a model of a Viking longship.</p> <p>You could use paper, cardboard or</p>

			<p>any spare materials you have.</p> <p><u>Example:</u></p> 
<p>5. <u>English</u></p> <p>Write your own myth that explains “How The Toucan Got Their Colours”.</p>  <p>(Year 4)</p> <p>Write your own myth that explains “How The Whale Got its Blubber”.</p> 	<p>6. <u>English</u></p> <p>Complete the activities on direct speech.</p>	<p>7. <u>Reading</u></p> <p>Complete the attached reading comprehension activities.</p>	<p>8. <u>Reading</u></p> <p>Write a letter to the author of your reading book, telling them your thoughts and opinions on the book.</p> 

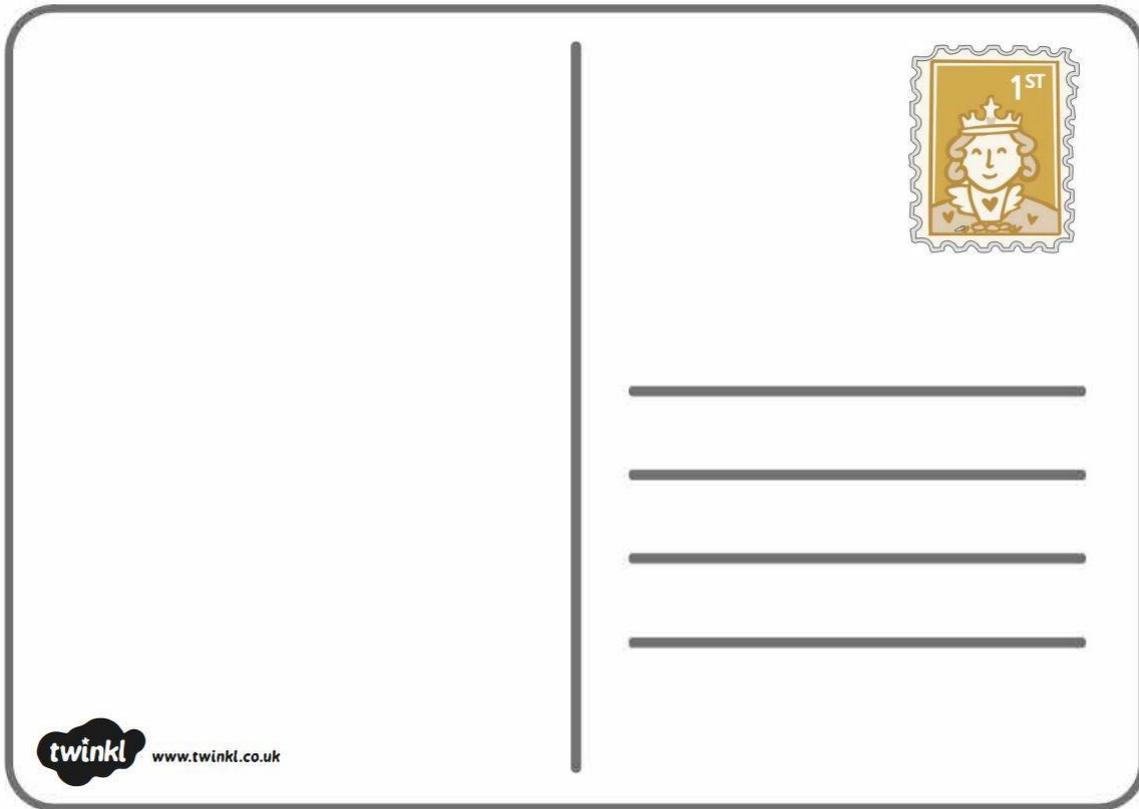
<p>9. <u>Maths</u></p> <p>Complete the attached fractions activities.</p>	<p>10. <u>Maths</u></p> <p>(Year 3)</p> <p>Use this link to practice your times tables:</p> <p>https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button</p> <p>Also find a times tables test attached for extra practice!</p> <p>(Year 4)</p> <p>Log onto Times Tables Rockstars and keep at your gigs! You can also practice on hit the button:</p> <p>https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button</p> <p>Also find a times tables test attached for extra practice!</p>	<p>11. <u>Maths</u></p> <p>(Year 3)</p> <p>Complete the Colour By Numbers maths sheets.</p> <p>(Year 4)</p> <p>Complete the word problems at the back of this home learning pack!</p>	<p>12. <u>Maths</u></p> <p>Make a board game based on word questions that use all 4 operations (addition, subtraction, division and multiplication).</p> <p><u>Example:</u></p> 
<p>13. <u>Design Technology</u></p> <p>Design a healthy recipe and make it for your family.</p> <p>Record your recipe in your book!</p>	<p>14. <u>Design Technology</u></p> <p>Using items in your recycling bin make the highest tower possible. Get creative!</p>	<p>15. <u>Art</u></p> <p>Do some plant rubbings. You will have to pick some plants (just a few), place them under a sheet of paper and colour over them with a pencil or crayon.</p>	<p>16. <u>Art</u></p> <p>Answer the attached reflection questions on the artworks provided.</p>

	<p>Example:</p> 	<p>Example:</p> 	
<p>17. <u>Science</u></p> <p>Create a poster that sorts living and non-living things.</p> <p>(Year 4)</p> <p>You could also include some prey, predators and producers!</p> <p>Example:</p> 	<p>18. <u>Science</u></p> <p>Think of something that you want to discover or learn some more about and use Encyclopedia Britannica to research it. It could be to do with animals, space, planets, light, sound...anything to do with science!</p> <p>Link: https://www.britannica.com/</p>	<p>19. <u>Music</u></p> <p>Listen to Vivaldi's Four Seasons and try and to identify which season is being represented at which time.</p> <p>Write the seasons in the order you think in your book.</p> <p>Links for listening and learning some more: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g1hEszuZ4lo https://cityoflondonsonfonia.wordpress.com/2015/03/05/vivaldi-s-four-seasons-a-kids-guide/</p>	<p>20. <u>Physical Education</u></p> <p>Complete one activity from the attached fitness challenge each day.</p>

- Remember to practice spellings and times tables every night as usual.
- You have also been given two reading books so you can read every night too as usual.
- Remember to check Sam Learning as well for more online homework.

Topic

1. Modern European Postcard Template

A template for a postcard with rounded corners. A vertical line on the right side separates the address area from the message area. In the top right corner of the message area, there is a postage stamp illustration of a crowned figure with the text '1ST' in the top right corner. Below the stamp are four horizontal lines for writing. In the bottom left corner, there is a 'twinkl' logo and the website address 'www.twinkl.co.uk'.

twinkl www.twinkl.co.uk



A large rectangular box with rounded corners, containing seven horizontal lines for writing. In the bottom left corner of the box, there is a logo for 'twinkl' and the website address 'www.twinkl.co.uk'.

2. Model Anglo Saxon Village

Information on Anglo Saxon villages:

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/anglo-saxons/>



3. Persuasive Writing Template (Year 3)

Main Idea/Title:

Introduction

Argument 1

Argument 2

Argument 3

Conclusion

English

6. Direct Speech Activities

Comic Strip Speech

Using Inverted Commas to Show Direct Speech

Look at the comic strip speech bubbles below. Change each speech bubble into a speech sentence with inverted commas. The first has been done for you.



Hold on tight! I'll save you!

The superhero flew through the air and shouted,
"Hold on tight! I'll save you!"

Hold on tight! I'll save you!
I will protect the castle
from the dragon!



I wonder how I solve this
problem.

Take out your books and
write the date please.





I wonder what treasures
I'll find in the sunken ship?



Be the Teacher

Using Inverted Commas for Direct Speech

Mr White is marking the children's work in his class. They have been written using direct speech to write sentences. Help Mr White by circling the mistakes in *each* example below and then write it out correctly.

1. "We're very proud of him", said Jayden"s parents.

2. "Tm Looking for *a* dragon, " said Pete. Have you seen him

3. "the only tired I was, was tired of giving in," said Rosa.

4. "What is it?" asked Hansel. "A house made of sweets," Gretel replied.

5. *The* dentist said "Open wide!"

Spot the Missing Speech Marks

Using Inverted Commas to Show Direct Speech

Look at the sentences below. Each one is missing inverted commas. Insert inverted commas around the direct speech in each sentence below.

1. What's for dinner dad? Joan asked her dad.
2. *The* witch looked at her sisters and asked, When **will we** three meet again?
3. *The* mouse looked at *the* fox and quivered, Please don't eat me.
4. I'm stuck! declared Sam as he held up his hand.
Can you help me please?
5. Goal! shouted *the* boy as the ball hit the back of the net.
6. John, can you hold this? asked Alice.
7. Off with her head! shouted *the* Queen of Hearts.
8. *The* policeman asked, Can I see your license please?



Reading

7. Reading Comprehension Activities

Carnival

There are many festivals and celebrations around the world throughout the year. However, carnival is one of the most famous and flamboyant festivities. Many carnivals *take* place in the build-up to the religious season of Lent. Lent happens during the six *weeks* before Easter Sunday, when people prepare for the death and resurrection of Jesus. Therefore, the majority of carnivals *take* place during February. Lent is *a* time when, traditionally, people give up something that they will find difficult. This could be *a* type of food or a bad habit that they want to try to stop.

Carnivals differ from place to place as many areas focus on their own traditions and pastimes and are often heavily influenced by the culture of their country. In most countries, carnival is often characterized by masks, flamboyant costumes, music and colourful floats and parades. Some carnivals have special trinkets or symbols. In New Orleans, they have sweet and very colourful cakes called King Cakes as a symbol of their carnival (Mardi Gras).



Carnival

The most famous and largest carnival in the world takes place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Carnival in Brazil is not just *a* fun celebration, but *a* chance to experience the diverse culture of the country. Brazil is often referred to as *a* 'melting-pot' of culture. There are many European, African and American influences in Brazilian society. Carnival epitomises the Brazilian way of life and their way of thinking. There are many parties, which take place throughout the day and during the night, celebrating the songs, music and dances, typical of Brazilian culture. The most popular form of music and dancing *at* the Rio carnival is samba, a style unique to Brazil, which is often played on drums with traditional dancing. The 'Sambodromo' is an avenue especially made to host carnival in **Rio**. Every year, thousands of people go to this area to celebrate carnival, including over 500,000 foreign visitors!



Although carnival is linked to religious faith and traditions, it is a time of fun, excess and flamboyance, enjoyed by millions across the world.

Carnivals in Europe

There are several carnivals in Europe, for example:

Cadiz is where the largest Spanish carnival takes place. It is heavily influenced by local traditions along with current and political events. In Rio, there are parades and floats with lots of music.

Nice, in France, is a carnival that is heavily influenced by Catholic traditions. People indulge in lots of rich food in the build up to Lent. One of the most popular street celebrations is the Battle of the Flowers, where there are lots of floats and costumes, brimming with plants and flowers.

Cologne is the principal carnival city in Germany. The carnival season actually begins in November here and culminates the week before (and including) Shrove Tuesday. There are lots of parades and people dress up - even *at* work and school. It is one of Germany's most important cultural events.



Carnival

Questions

1. a) When do most carnivals *take place*?

- b) Why do you think this time of year is chosen?

2. What does the word flamboyant mean?

3. Where do they celebrate Mardi. Gras and what is an important symbol of this carnival?

4. Why do you think Brazil is sometimes referred to as *a 'melting-pot'* of culture?

5. Why is carnival so important to Brazil?

6. What is different about carnival season in Germany and most other countries?

7. Why do you think carnivals are so popular across the world and attract so many visitors?

8. Why do you think people give something up for Lent?

9. The text says that carnivals are often characterised by *masks*, flamboyant costumes, music and colourful floats and parades. What does this mean?

10. Imagine you have attended *a* carnival. Describe in three paragraphs, what you have seen, heard and experienced. Use as much detail as possible.

The Football Association Challenge

The Cup Final

Cup Final facts

- *The match* is widely known as just the **Cup Final**.
- It is the Last match *in the* **Football Association (FA) Challenge Cup**.
- It has about **86 000** spectators and millions of TV viewers.
- *The trophy* (winner's cup) is only on loan to *the* winning side.
- It is the oldest cup competition in the world, first played in *the* **1871 - 72** season.

Who Can Enter?

The Challenge Cup competition is open *to* any club in the top ten Levels of the English Football League. Once clubs *have* registered *to* play, *the* tournament is organised *in*.to 12 randomly drawn rounds, followed by *the* semi-finals and finals. The *higher* ranked teams join *the* competition in later rounds when some of the lower ranked teams have been knocked out.

What Do the Winners Receive?

The winners of the final match receive *the* Football Association Cup, the FA Cup. It comes in *three* parts; *the* base, the cup and a lid. Over the years, there have been two designs of trophy and five cups have been made. *The* first cup, known as the 'Little tin idol', was stolen in 1895 and never returned. An exact replica was made and used until 1910. From 1911, *a* new design was made. In 1992, another copy was made as *the* cup was wearing out from being handled, and another replacement was made in 2014. *The* cup is presented *at the* end of the match, giving the engraver just five minutes to engrave the winning team on the silver band on *the* base. The cup has ribbons from both teams decorating it during *the* final. The loser's ribbon is removed before the presentation. *Each* club in the final match is given 30 winners or runners-up medals. These are given to players, staff and officials.



The Football Association Challenge

Fantastic Final Facts

Most wins:

Arsenal and Manchester United (12)

Most appearances in a final:

Arsenal (20)

Most defeats:

Everton (8)

Biggest winning margin:

6 goals (Bury v Derby County, 6-0)

Most goals in a final:

7 goals (Blackburn Rovers v Sheffield Wednesday, 6-1 and Blackpool v Bolton Wanderers, 4-3.)

Most appearances without losing:

Wanderers (5)

Most appearances without winning:

Leicester City (4)

Youngest FA Cup finalist:

Curtis Weston of Millwall (17 years 119 days.)

Oldest FA Cup finalist:

Billy Hampson of Newcastle United (41 years and 257 days.)

Did You Know?

- *The* first winners of the cup in 1872 were Wanderers, who also won it the following year.
 - *The* Challenge Cup was suspended in 1915 - 1919 because of the First World War.
 - In 1923, the final was played at the newly opened Wembley Stadium.
 - *The* Challenge Cup was suspended again between 1939 - 1945 because of the Second World War.
-





The Football Association Challenge: The Cup Final

Questions

1. What competition ends *in* the Cup Final?

2. What year was the Cup Final first played?

3. *Give a reason* why the top ranked teams join the competition in round three.

4. **Find** and **copy** *a* word that means that the teams were recorded to play in the competition.

5. Put the following information in the order it is found in the text. The first one has been done for you.

An exact replica was made.

The losers ribbon is removed before the presentation.

The 'little tin idol', was stolen.

The cup was wearing out from being handled.

6. Make your choice from the answers below.

a. Which team has had the most appearances in. *a* final?

Stafford

Wigan

Arsenal

Wanderers



b. How old was the youngest FA Cup finalist?

41 years 257 days

17 years 119 days

17 years 257 days

41 years 119 days

c. Which club has had the most FA Cup wins?

Everton

Arsenal

Manchester United and Arsenal

Manchester United

7. Why was the FA Cup suspended during the First and Second World Wars?

8. In what years did Wanderers win the FA Cup?

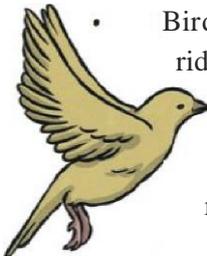
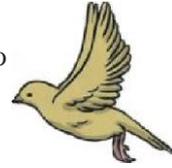
9. How is the information text organised? List two ways.

10. Do you think it is better to watch *a* football match in the stadium, or *at* home? Explain your opinion.

Garden Birds

Why do Birds Matter?

- They help plant life by scattering seeds. This means *that* seeds get to travel to different places and grow in other places.
- They control insect growth. Many birds eat insects. Without birds eating them, there would be a dangerously high number of insects.



- Birds, like magpies and crows, eat dead animals. This gets rid of *the* rotting animals which could cause diseases.

Numbers of Common Garden Birds

There *has* been a big drop in the number of starlings. The reason could be *that* farming *has* made it more difficult for

them to find their favourite food - the crane fly larvae.

The number of house sparrows has also dropped. This could be because of cats, or air pollution due to more cars being used. Fortunately, last year, there was an increase in house sparrows reported through an RSPB survey.

There *has* also been an increase in less well-known birds, like fieldfares. One reason for seeing

more fieldfares in gardens seems to be *the* cold weather that has made them leave the countryside and look for food in gardens.



RSPB

The Royal Society

for *the* Protection of Birds - a charity that protects British birds.

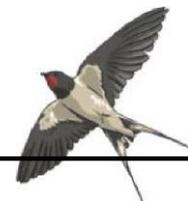
Migration



Some birds migrate from *the* UK during the winter months and return when the weather becomes warmer.

Swifts and swallows migrate to Africa.

They can fly 200 miles every day.



- Many die from starvation, exhaustion and storms.

At *the* beginning of 2016, there were more sightings of long-tailed tits and goldcrests. A warmer winter meant more of these tiny birds survived.

Resident British Birds



Robins:

- have a bright red breast;
- are very aggressive and will defend their territory;
- sing all year round;
- can be seen in British gardens all year round.

Magpies:

- have a loud, chattering cackle;
- can be easily seen with their white feathers;
- are important insect controllers;
- hunt for leftover food and dead animals.





Questions

1. Why is it *a* good thing that birds help scatter seeds?

2. What would happen if birds did not eat insects?

3. Name one bird that eats dead animals.

4. What is a starling's favourite food?

5. Give one reason why there are fewer house sparrows around.

6. What do the RSPB do?

7. Why are fieldfares having to leave the countryside?

8. Why are there more long-tailed tits and goldcrest birds around?

9. How far can migrating birds fly ₀₁₁ one day?

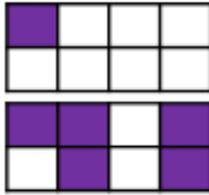
10. Which word has been used that means robins can get angry with other birds?

11. Write two facts about magpies.

Maths

9. Fractions Activities

Complete the sentences to describe the images.



___ out of ___ equal parts are shaded.

 of the shape is shaded.

Shade $\frac{1}{5}$ of the circle.  Shade $\frac{3}{5}$ of the circle 

Circle $\frac{1}{5}$ of the beanbags.



Circle $\frac{3}{5}$ of the beanbags.



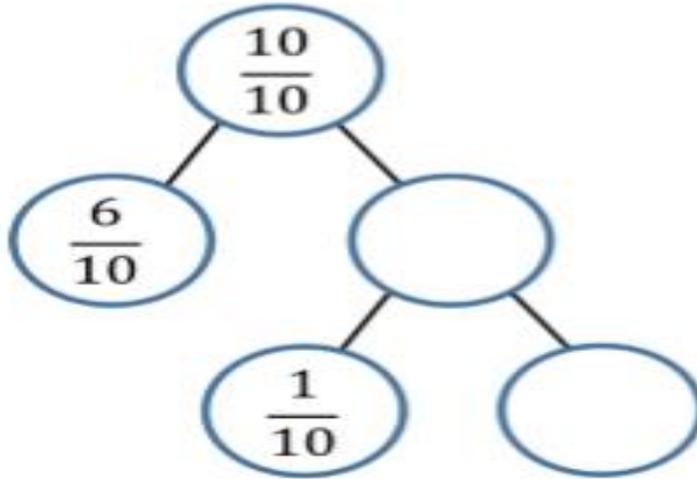
What's the same and what's different about $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$?

Complete the sentences.

A unit fraction always has a numerator of ____
 A non-unit fraction has a numerator that is ____ than ____
 An example of a unit fraction is ____
 An example of a non-unit fraction is ____

Can you draw a unit fraction and a non-unit fraction with the same denominator?

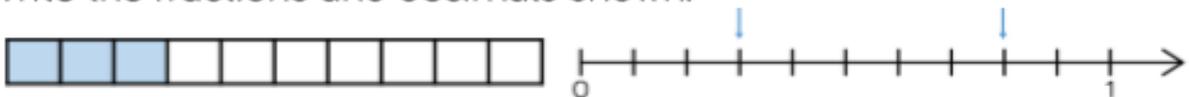
Fill in the missing values.
Explain how you got your answers.



Complete the table.

Image	Words	Fraction	Decimal
	One tenth	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1
	Nine tenths		

Write the fractions and decimals shown.



Here is a decimal written in a place value grid.

Ones	Tenths
0	8

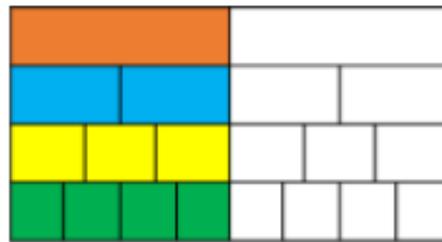
Can you represent this decimal pictorially?

Can you write the decimal as a fraction?

- Use two strips of equal sized paper.
Fold one strip into quarters and the other into eighths.
Place the quarters on top of the eighths and lift up one quarter;
how many eighths can you see?
How many eighths are equivalent to one quarter?
Which other equivalent fractions can you find?

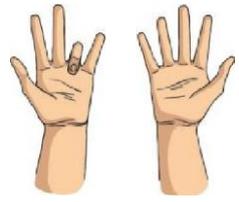
- Using squared paper, investigate equivalent fractions using equal parts e.g. $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{?}{8}$
Start by drawing a bar 8 squares long.
Underneath, compare the same length bar split into four equal parts.

- How many fractions that are equivalent to one half can you see on the fraction wall?



Draw extra rows to show other equivalent fractions.

Helpful hint: Drawing diagrams may help you.

<p>1. Billy ate $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pizza and Bob ate half of a pizza. Who ate the most?</p> 	<p>2. What comes next? One tenth, two tenths, ...</p> 

<p>3. A running track is $\frac{1}{4}$ of <i>a</i> km long. How far would <i>a</i> runner go if he ran round the track 4 times?</p> 	<p>4. Hamza chopped up <i>a</i> pineapple and gave $\frac{1}{2}$ to his mum. He also ate half himself. How much was left to give to his dad?</p> 	<p>5. Miriam's dad offered <i>a</i> choice for her pocket money - have $\frac{1}{4}$ of £5 or $\frac{1}{2}$ of £5. Which should she choose?</p> 

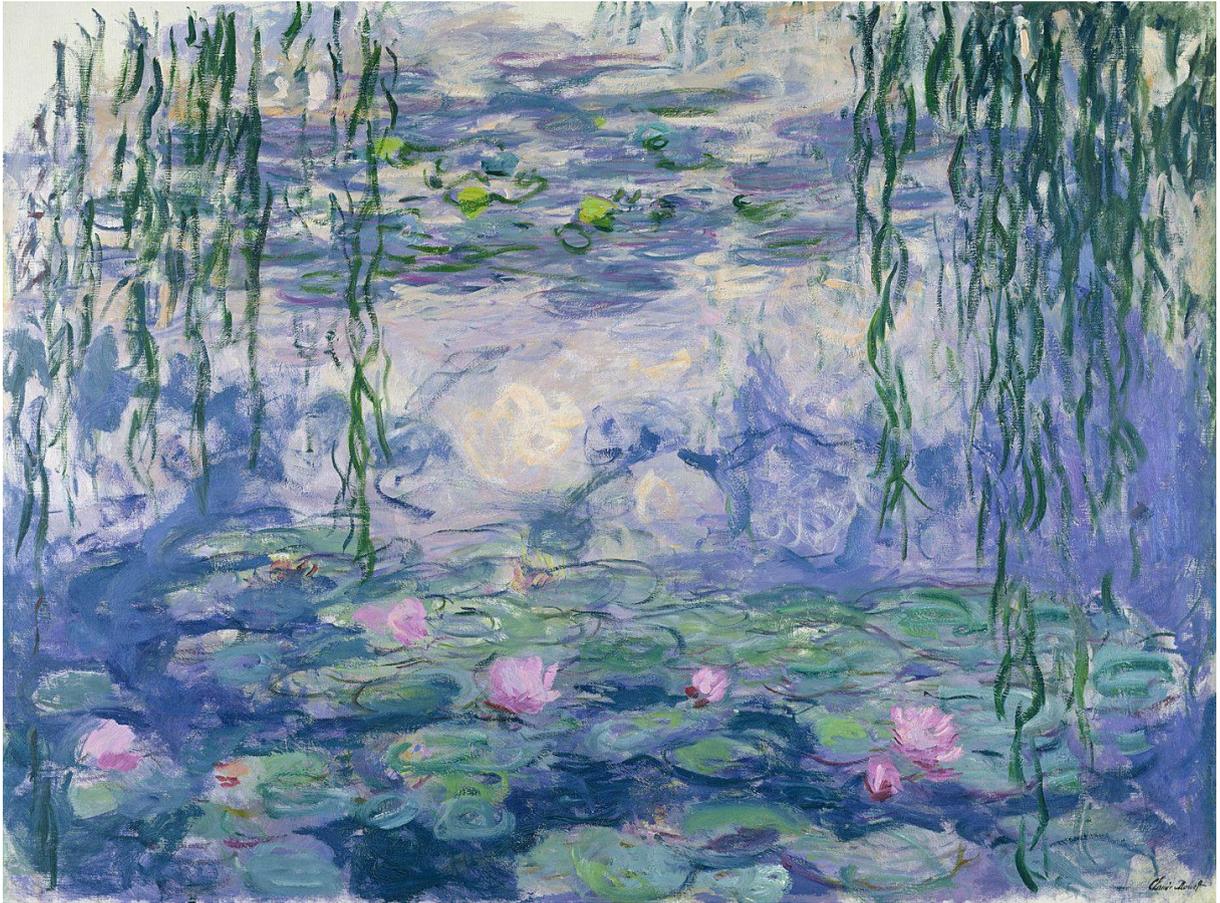


Maths

10. Times table practice

Art

16. Art Reflection Questions



Look at the above artwork by Claude Monet and answer the questions below.

1. What is your first reaction to this artwork?
2. Describe the lines.
3. Describe the colours.
4. Do your feelings about this artwork change over time?
5. What is mysterious about this artwork?
6. How do you think the artist made this artwork?
7. Do you like this artwork -justify your answer.



Physical Education

20. Fitness Challenges

Exercises	First Attempt	Second Attempt	Third Attempt
Plank Did you do the plank for the full minute? Yes or no?			
Burpees How many in 1 minute?			
Sit Ups How many in 1 minute?			
Shuttle Runs How many in 1 minute?			
Squats How many in 1 minute?			
Star Jumps How many in 1 minute?			
Lunges How many in 1 minute?			
Press Ups How many in 1 minute?			
Wall Throws How many in 1 minute?			
Side Reaches How many in 1 minute?			
Tricep Dips How many in 1 minute?			