

Good morning! As today is Earth Day, most of the activities will focus on looking after our planet!

Please find today's learning tasks below.

The table below explains the tasks and you will find the resources underneath. Your child will know which challenge they usually access in each subject and which task will be appropriate for them.

Unless otherwise specified, please complete the tasks in either your Home Learning book or on a word document.

Year group: 4		Date: 22/4/20	
	Challenge 1	Challenge 2	Challenge 3
English	<p>Today we are celebrating Earth Day!</p> <p>Read the PowerPoint 'Earth Day 2020' in the week 3 folder on the school website to learn more about this special day. You can also watch this video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PePymheJcbc</p> <p>Then, write about and draw 5 ways you can help the earth using the template provided. Try to include some complex sentences too!</p>	<p>Today we are celebrating Earth Day!</p> <p>Read the PowerPoint 'Earth Day 2020' in the week 3 folder on the school website to learn more about this special day.</p> <p>Your task is to write an acrostic poem about Earth Day using the template provided. In an acrostic poem, the first letter of each line spells out a word https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4mmn39/articles/ztdvw6fj)</p> <p>Make sure you plan your poem first by jotting down key words about our planet. Some have been done for you.</p>	
Maths	Use the bus shelter method to divide these 3 digit numbers. There is a video at the top of your challenge page to remind you.	Use the bus shelter method to divide these 3 digit numbers and solve the division problem.	Use the bus shelter method to solve these division problems.
Reading	Read the information about tigers and answer the comprehension questions.	Choose one of the rainforest animal reports to read. After, complete the fact file sheet about your rainforest animal.	
Topic	<p>Today's subject focus is DT. Your task is to create something using waste packaging!</p> <p>This is a great way to recycle materials you no longer need, such as cardboard tubes, boxes and plastic bottles. There are lots of amazing ideas for you below, or you can make something else of your choosing. If you do not have any materials, you could complete the house craft below.</p> <p>Be sure to send your teacher your finished product – extra dojos for creativity!</p>		

English – Challenge 1

Video about using subordinating conjunctions (because, although, while, after, before, when, so that, even though, as) to write a complex sentence:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zqk37p3>



5 Ways I Can Help Our Earth

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

English – Challenge 2 and 3

Acrostic Poem Plan

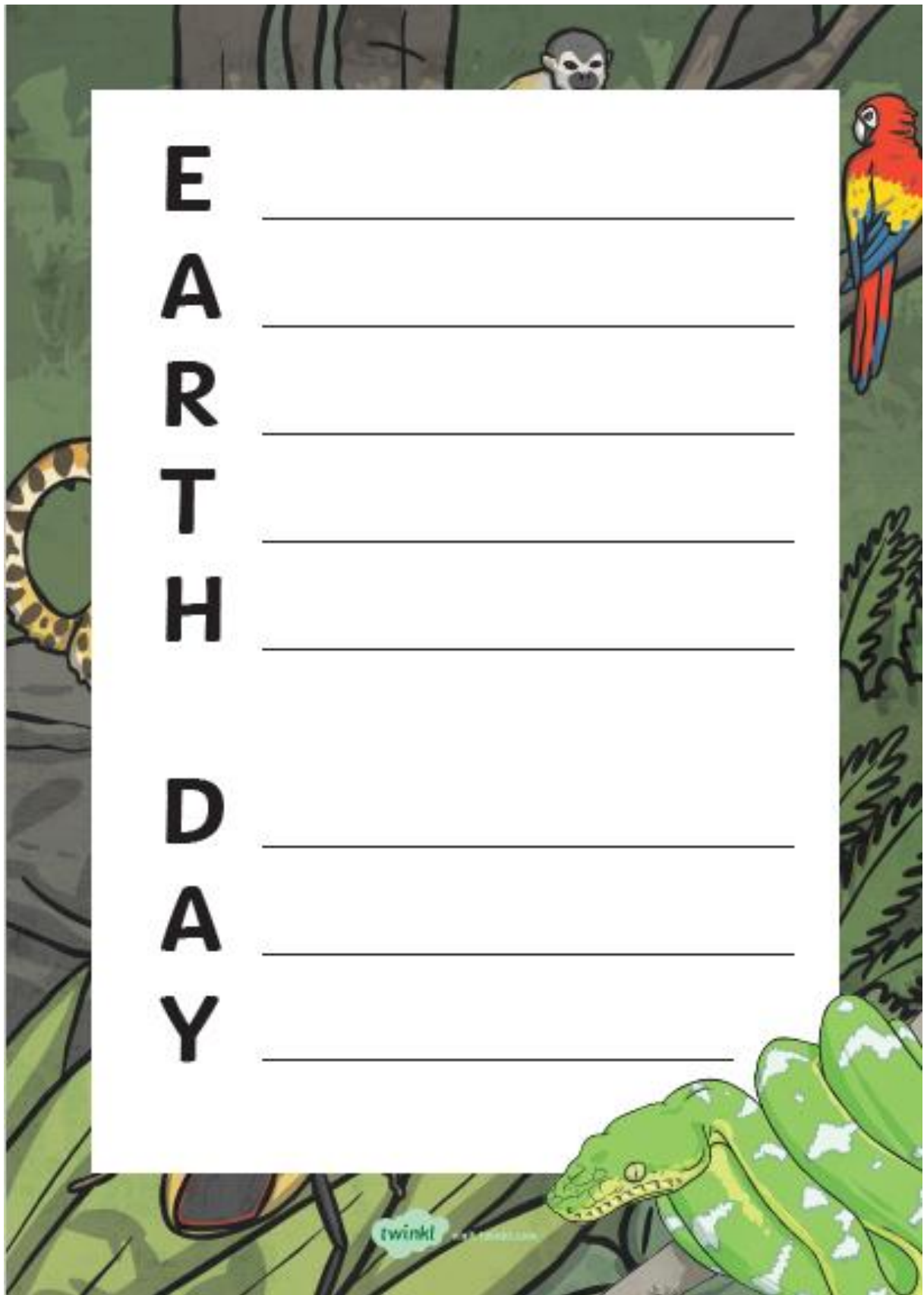
To help you write your poem about the Earth and how we can look after it, jot down key words and phrases you might want to use in each of these categories. Some examples have been done for you.

Remember – the first letter of each line should begin with one of the letters in EARTH DAY, but you can use other words too.

Words to describe our planet	amazing enchanting hopeful tender enormous
Nature	endangered species habitats animals trees rainforest
How we can help our planet	recycle reuse work together educate drive less

The template for your poem is on the next page.

English – Challenge 2 and 3 Poem Template



Maths – Challenge 1

You can watch this video to remind you how to divide using the bus shelter method:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=9&v=gAd85C4uWqw&feature=emb_logo

1.						
2	4	2				

2.						
3	3	6				

3.						
4	8	4	4			

4.						
2	2	4	8			

5.						
4	4	8	0			

6.						
3	6	0	3			

Task 2

These problems involve some 'exchanging', so you will need to carry any spare ones into the next column.

7.						
5	6	5	5			

8.						
3	4	5	9			

9.						
4	4	5	6			

Maths – Challenge 2

You can watch this video to remind you how to divide using the bus shelter method:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=9&v=gAd85C4uWqw&feature=emb_logo

1.							
2	3	4	8				

2.							
4	5	6	8				

3.							
3	6	1	2				

4.							
5	7	5	5				

5.							
3	4	7	1				

6.							
6	4	2	6				

Task 2

Use the bus shelter method to solve the following problem:

Which of these division problems will have a remainder in the answer?

a) $492 \div 4$

b) $357 \div 2$

c) $642 \div 3$

Maths – Challenge 3



You can watch this video to remind you how to divide using the bus shelter method:

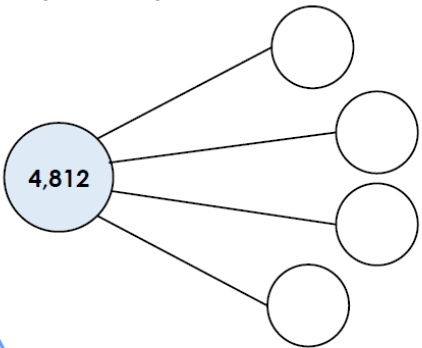

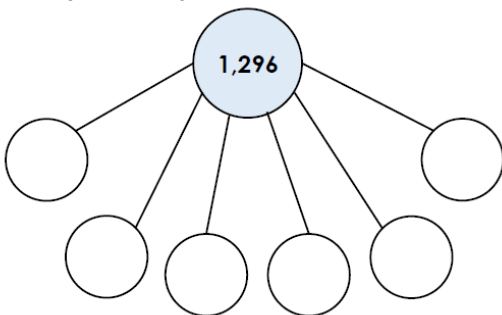

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=9&v=gAd85C4uWqw&feature=emb_logo

$2 \overline{) 556}$	$3 \overline{) 384}$	$3 \overline{) 672}$
$6 \overline{) 876}$	$9 \overline{) 918}$	$7 \overline{) 805}$
$2 \overline{) 160}$	$7 \overline{) 721}$	$3 \overline{) 843}$

Task 2

Hint: You can use division to find the answer.

<p>6a. Find the value of A.</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center; background-color: #e0f0ff;">2,648</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> </tr> </table> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div>  </div> <div>5 VF</div> </div>	2,648				A	A	A	A	<p>6b. Find the value of B.</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center; background-color: #e0f0ff;">1,284</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> </tr> </table> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div>  </div> <div>5 VF</div> </div>	1,284						B	B	B	B	B	B
2,648																					
A	A	A	A																		
1,284																					
B	B	B	B	B	B																

<p>8a. The missing numbers are all equal. Complete the part whole model.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px;">  </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div>  </div> <div>5 VF</div> </div>	<p>8b. The missing numbers are all equal. Complete the part whole model.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px;">  </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div>  </div> <div>5 VF</div> </div>
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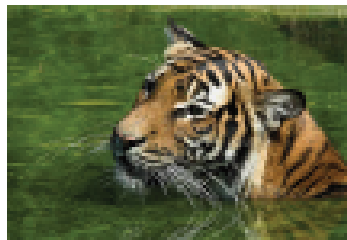
Reading – Challenge 1

Tigers

What Do Tigers Look Like?

Tigers are mammals. They are the biggest of the big cat family. Most tigers have orange fur with black stripes on their body. Some tigers have black or white fur with light brown stripes. The stripes help to camouflage the tigers when they are hunting for their prey. The markings on every tiger are different, a bit like human fingerprints.

They have long legs to help them run fast and sharp claws to catch and kill their food. They also have a very long tail.



Painting of a tiger (oil on canvas) - painted under one of the corners. Ben on

Did You Know...?

Unlike other cats, tigers love water and are fantastic swimmers.

Where Do Tigers Live?

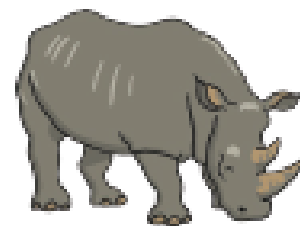
Tigers that live in the wild live in Asia. Some live in the cold parts of the north, others live in the south where it is hotter. Tigers live in different types of forests. They like to live and hunt on their own and mark their territory by scratching marks on trees with their powerful claws.

Sadly, tiger habitats are being destroyed and people hunt them for their fur. This means tigers are now endangered. Most are living in captivity, in places like a zoo or wildlife sanctuaries, to protect them.



What Do Tigers Eat?

Tigers are carnivorous (they only eat meat). They like to hunt for food at night. They silently stalk their prey and then pounce, biting it with their strong, sharp teeth. Tigers eat pigs, rhinos, deer, cows and horses, as well as other smaller animals.



Reading - Challenge 1 Questions

Questions

1. What do tigers have on their fur?

2. Complete the sentence:

The markings on every tiger are different, a bit like human _____.

3. Where do tigers that live in the wild live? Tick one.

- ☐ Africa
- ☐ America
- ☐ Asia

4. What do tigers like to do that other big cats do not? Tick one.

- ☐ sun bathe
- ☐ swim
- ☐ sleep

5. What do tigers eat? Write down two examples.

_____ and _____.

6. Why are most tigers living in captivity?

List 3 other facts you've learnt about tigers:

1. _____

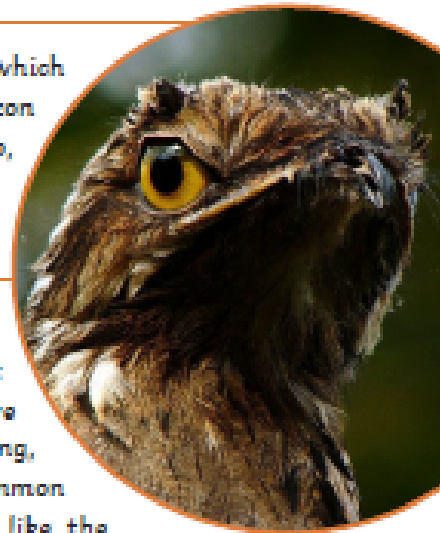
2. _____

3. _____

Reading – Challenge 2 and 3

Potoo

Potoos are a noisy, strange-looking bird, which can often be found in the canopy of the Amazon rainforest. There are several types of potoo, including the common potoo, the great potoo and the long-tailed potoo.



These birds are nocturnal so are mainly active at night. They spend their days perched upright on trees or branches. They make a distinctive squawking sound, which can sound quite haunting, and they are at their loudest at night. The common potoo's song has been described as sounding like the words, 'poor me, poor me, alone'.

Appearance

Potoos have huge, gaping mouths and large eyes. Their feathers are brown, grey and black, which is perfect for the bird to camouflage among tree trunks and bark. Often, potoos can be found perching vertically, blending into their surroundings with an appearance resembling a broken tree branch.

Diet

The potoo mostly eats bugs and insects, including grasshoppers, moths and beetles. They use their huge eyes for spotting flying insects in the dark and their wide mouth for capturing them and swallowing them whole.

Habitat

Potoos can be found in humid forests in Central and South America. They live in the high branches of trees, camouflaged among the tree bark.

Interesting Facts

- The potoo lays a single egg but generally does not build a nest for it. Instead, the egg is held in a nook or on a stump of a tree branch.
- Both the male and female potoos take turns to incubate the egg before it hatches.

Reading - Challenge 2 and 3

rainforest calling

Sloth

Sloths are known for being particularly slow-moving creatures; all of their movements are careful and deliberate. They are mostly nocturnal and spend up to 90% of their time hanging upside down. Sloths have fairly poor vision and hearing so they rely on a strong sense of smell and touch.



Appearance

Species of sloths are divided into two families: two-toed sloths and three-toed sloths. Both of these species share similar appearance characteristics, including thick fur, rounded heads, flat snouts and stumpy tails. As they spend so much of their time hanging from branches, they have long curved claws to help with grip. Typically, they are between 60cm and 80cm in size, weighing anything between 2kg to 10kg.

As they move so little, they often have algae growing on their fur. Their fur provides the algae with a place to grow and the green colouring from the algae provides camouflage for the sloth. What's more, with insects feeding on the algae, it makes the sloth's whole body like a mini jungle habitat of its own!

Diet

Some sloth species eat nothing but leaves, while others also eat fruit, insects and even small lizards. No other mammal digests its food as slowly as the sloth. It can take up to a whole month to digest a single leaf. In fact, the slow movements of the sloth are mainly because of their leaf-based diet, which is low in energy and creates a slow metabolism.

Habitat

Sloths are mostly found in Central and South American rainforests and they mainly live among the branches of trees. They eat, sleep and even give birth while hanging from the branches.

Interesting Facts

- The sloth moves at an average speed of approximately two to four metres per minute.
- Sloths are surprisingly good swimmers and can swim about three or four times quicker than they can move on land. They are also able to hold their breath for long periods (even more than half an hour) while under water.

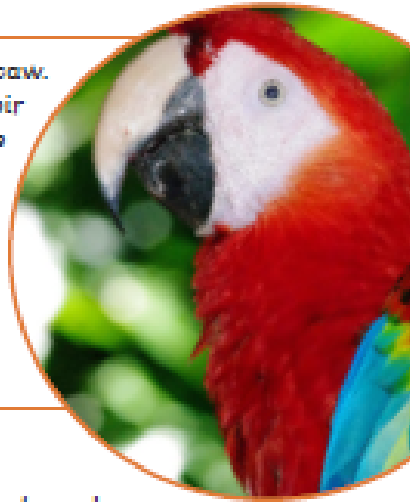
Reading – Challenge 2 and 3

Reading – Challenge 2 and 3

Scarlet Macaw

The scarlet macaw is one of several species of macaw. The macaws are distinguishable thanks to their differing colours of plumage. Other species include the blue-and-yellow macaw, the great green macaw and the red-fronted macaw. There are at least 17 known species altogether.

Most macaws are intelligent, social birds which often gather together in flocks of ten or more. They make a very loud, throaty squawking noise.



Appearance

Despite their name, scarlet macaws are multicoloured: predominantly red, yellow and blue. Their bodies are between 80cm and 90cm long; around half of this is made up of their long, pointed tail feathers. Their average weight is around 1kg and they have large, powerful beaks that can crack open nuts. They also use their dry, scaly tongue to eat.

Diet

They mostly eat fruit and seeds or nuts, but can also eat insects. During the day, they will fly huge distances to gather food to eat – when flying, they can reach speeds of up to 35 miles per hour! Some macaws have even been seen eating clay or soft soil from riverbanks.

Habitat

Flocks of macaws tend to sleep near each other in the trees at night. They thrive in the tropical, humid atmosphere of the rainforest and can usually be found in either the emergent or canopy layers of the forest.

Interesting Facts

- Macaws can live up to 40-50 years old.
- Scarlet macaws are now considered endangered, primarily due to their capture as exotic pets and to the increasing loss of their natural habitat.

Reading – Challenge 2 and 3 Task

Rainforest Animal Fact File

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Image of my animal	Introduction

Appearance

Habitat

Diet

Interesting Facts
●
●

Topic – All challenges



Construct a bug hotel!

Create a cosy place for all the creepy crawlies to hang out. Cut a two-litre plastic bottle into two cylinders, then stuff it with sticks, pine cones, bark, or any other natural material. Make sure to pack the organic material tightly. Then loop a piece of twine or yarn around the two cylinders and hang your bug hotel from a tree branch or fence.

Create a hanging planter!

Large plastic bottles become beautiful hanging planters in this green-living and green-thumb project. A great way to make a gorgeous hanging garden.

https://youtu.be/9zx_QcApUug



Grow your own egg box tree!

Grab an egg box or two and some paint to make this beautiful piece of artwork.

Paint a tree trunk onto a piece of card.

Paint the egg boxes green. You could even add some blossom to your tree leaves.

Stick the egg boxes using PVA or cellotape to the piece of card.

You've had fun and recycled at the same time!

More activities on the next page!

Topic – All challenges



Be creative and design your own bag

Plastic bags take hundreds of years to decompose in landfill sites. Recycle them by creating your own design over them. You could reuse these as a bag for your next shopping trip.

You can either paint on your plastic bag, use chalk on a paper bag or glue different materials onto either.

The design is completely up to you!

Get organised with old cans!

If you have any old tin cans. Recycle and upcycle them to create some cool organising pots for all your crayons and pencils.

All you need to do is paint them with your favourite colour. If you choose to recycle multiple cans, you can glue these together (or tie with string) to create multiple pencil pots.



Design elf houses!

Recycle plastic bottles to create elf houses.

Cut the bottom and the top off a plastic bottle. Paint with two separate colours of your choice. Create flowers, tree and plants out of different materials or collect from your daily walk to decorate the houses.

The lights are made from light up tea lights (you don't have to include these if you don't have them).





Topic – All challenges

Earth Day House



Handy Hint

Remember to write your responses before making your house.

<p>Earth Day</p>  <p>Wednesday 22nd April 2020</p>	<p>This Wednesday for Earth Day I will...</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Switch off to Join the Future</p> 	<p>It is important to look after the Earth because...</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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