

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: 6/7/20	
	Challenge 1	Challenge 2	Challenge 3
English	<p>For the next few days, we will be continuing with our work on the legend of Sir Gawain and the Green Knight. You might want to re-watch the first 3 episodes if you need a reminder.</p> <p>Today, watch episode 4: https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/english-ks2-sir-gawain-and-the-green-knight-ep4/zf9bwty and then watch half of episode 5, up to where Sir Gawain meets the Green Knight: https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/english-ks2-sir-gawain-and-the-green-knight-ep5/zr786v4</p> <p>Write a description of the Green Knight, using similes and metaphors as well as good adjectives and different sentence types. He is very green – think of all the green things you could compare him to!</p>		
	Use the sentence starters below to describe the Green Knight and then write some of your own.	Use this opening sentence to help you start your description of the Green Knight.	
Maths	<p>Bar charts</p> <p>Watch the video to help you remember how to interpret data on bar charts https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z28jxnb</p> <p>Complete the reading bar chart problems below. Choose the correct challenge for you.</p>		
Reading	Complete the 'All about elephants' reading comprehension below for your challenge		
Topic	<p>Whilst at home, you have learnt about the stages of the water cycle (evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection). https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkgg87h/articles/z3wpp39</p>		

Your task is to create a water cycle model using the instructions below. You will need a large bowl, a yoghurt pot, some clingfilm and some coins (and some sunshine – fingers crossed!) Once you have made your model, put it in a sunny windowsill and leave it for a few days. After a few days, you should see some water appear in the yoghurt pot. This will show what happens in the real water cycle.

English – Challenge 1



The Green Knight is an enormous beast.

His long, bushy beard is as green as _____.

He has a _____, _____ nose and his eyes are like _____.

His gigantic, strong hands are the size of _____.

The Green Knight is as tall as _____.

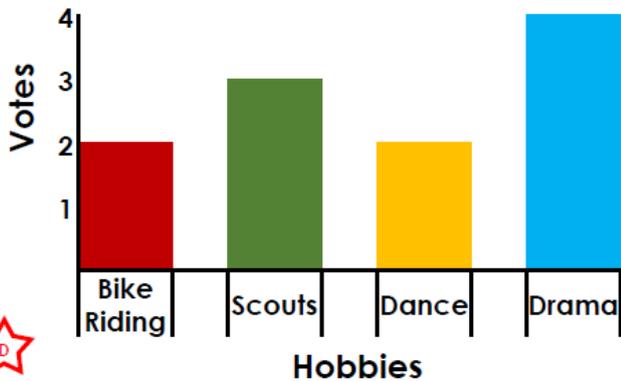
English – Challenge 2 and 3



The Green Knight is a monstrous, mammoth beast. His lengthy, bushy beard is as green as _____.

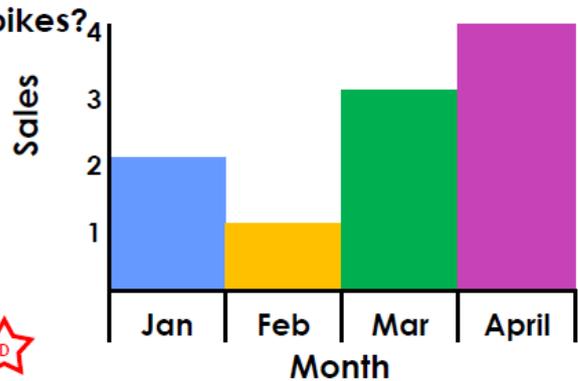
Maths – Challenge 1

4a. Look at the bar chart: *Y4 Hobbies*
Which hobby is most popular?



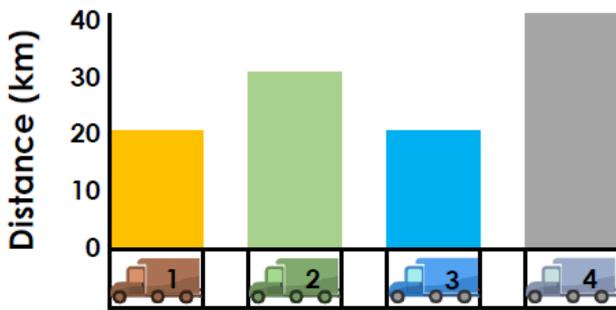
VF

4b. Look at the bar chart: *Bikes Sold*
Which month did they sell the least bikes?



VF

5a. Look at this bar graph:
Distance Travelled



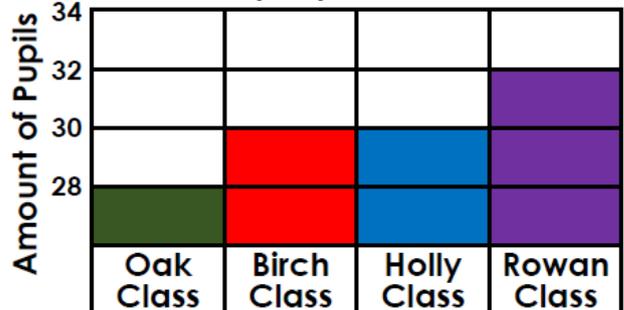
Fill in the blanks in the table below.

Truck 1	Truck 2	Truck 3	Truck 4
		20km	



VF

5b. Look at this block graph:
Pupils per class



Fill in the blanks in the table below.

Oak	Birch	Holly	Rowan
	30		



V

1a. A toy shop are keeping track of how many toys they sell each month.

The staff are thinking how to collect the information.



Ali

I think a tally chart beside the till would be the best way.

I want to use a bar chart, with a different colour for each toy.



Lea

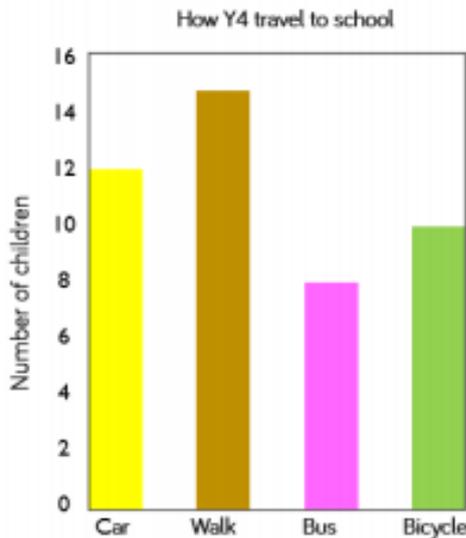


Who do you agree with and why?

R

Maths – Challenge 2

Complete the table using the information in the bar chart.



Transport	Number of children
Car	
Walk	
Bus	
Bicycle	

What is the most/least popular way to get to school?

How many children walk to school?

■ – 20 house points

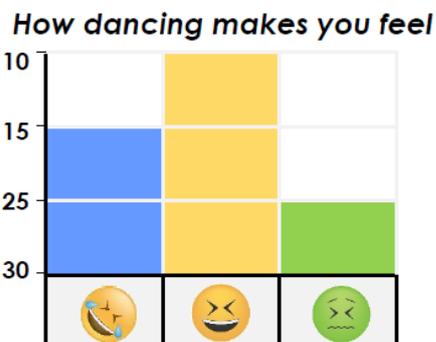
Team	Number of house points
Sycamore	5
Oak	4
Beech	6
Ash	5

1. Which team has the most house points?

2. How many house points do Sycamore have?

3. How many house points do Beech have?

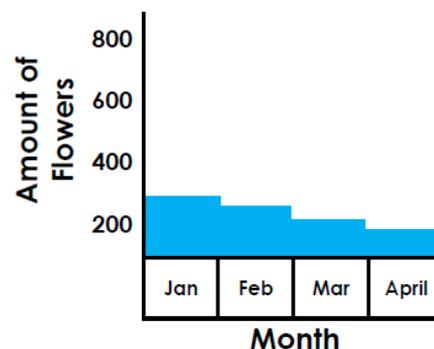
6a. Miss Khan says this block chart is not easy to interpret.



Find 2 ways you could improve the chart.



6b. Mr Mullaney says this bar chart is not easy to interpret.

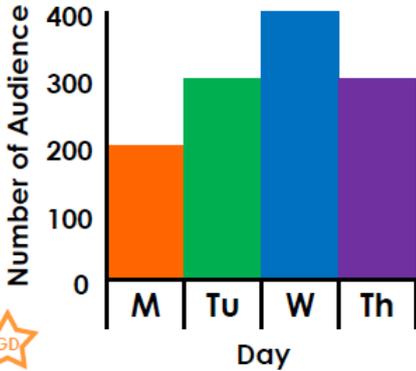


Find 2 ways you could improve the chart.



Maths – Challenge 3

12a. Look at the bar chart:
Audience Members



A. How many people were in the audience on Wednesday?

B. Which days had more than 250 people in the audience?



12b. Look at the tally chart: **Votes Cast**

4pm – 5pm	
5pm – 6pm	
6pm – 7pm	

A. How many people voted before 5pm?

B. How else could you present this information?



7a. The council want to know how many children are in year 3 in the 25 schools in the area.

They are deciding how to present the information.



Sophia

A tally chart would be best.

A table of numbers would be the best.



Si



Who do you agree with and why?

R

7b. There is a traffic survey on the main road to assess the amount of traffic at peak times and lunch time.

How should they record the information?



Josie

I'm going to use a pictogram.

I think a bar chart would be best.



Dion



Who do you agree with and why?

R

Maths – Challenge 3 (continued)

Halifax City Football Club sold the following number of Season Tickets:

- Male Adults – 6,382
- Female Adults – 5,850
- Boys – 3,209
- Girls – 5,057

Would you use a bar chart, table or pictogram to represent this data?
Explain why.

Here is some information about the number of tickets sold for a concert.

Day	Number of tickets sold
Monday	55
Tuesday	30
Wednesday	45
Thursday	75
Friday	85

Jamie starts to create a bar chart to represent the number of concert tickets sold during the week.



What advice would you give Jamie about the scale he has chosen?

What would be a better scale to use?

Reading – Challenge 1

All About Elephants

Elephants are the largest of all land mammals on Earth.

They have long trunks and large ears and are an impressive sight across Africa and areas of Asia.

Elephants are known for being clever and can even recognise themselves in a mirror.



Elephant Herds

Female elephants and their calves live in large groups called herds. These herds are usually led by the oldest and largest female. Incredibly, people have even seen herds of over 100 African savannah elephants.

African Elephants

African elephants are the largest **species** of elephant and can be found in lots of different parts of Africa. All African elephants grow tusks. They use these tusks to do lots of different things, such as lifting things and digging holes.

There are two different types of African elephant. They are called the savannah elephant and the forest elephant.

The savannah elephant is the biggest type of elephant and can also be called the bush elephant. They spend most of their day eating grass and other plants.

The forest elephant is smaller and can be found in wooded rainforests. As they live in rainforests that have lots of trees, it can be difficult to count how many forest elephants are living in one area. Researchers count the number of elephant droppings instead of counting the number of elephants! They then use this to help them to **estimate** how many elephants are living nearby.

Did You Know..?

Baby African elephants have baby tusks just like humans have baby teeth.



Asian Elephants

Asian elephants are smaller than African elephants. They can be identified by the shape of their ears, which are smaller and rounder than those of African elephants.

There are several different types of Asian elephant. The largest of these is the Sri Lankan elephant.

Reading – Challenge 1 continued

Did You Know..?

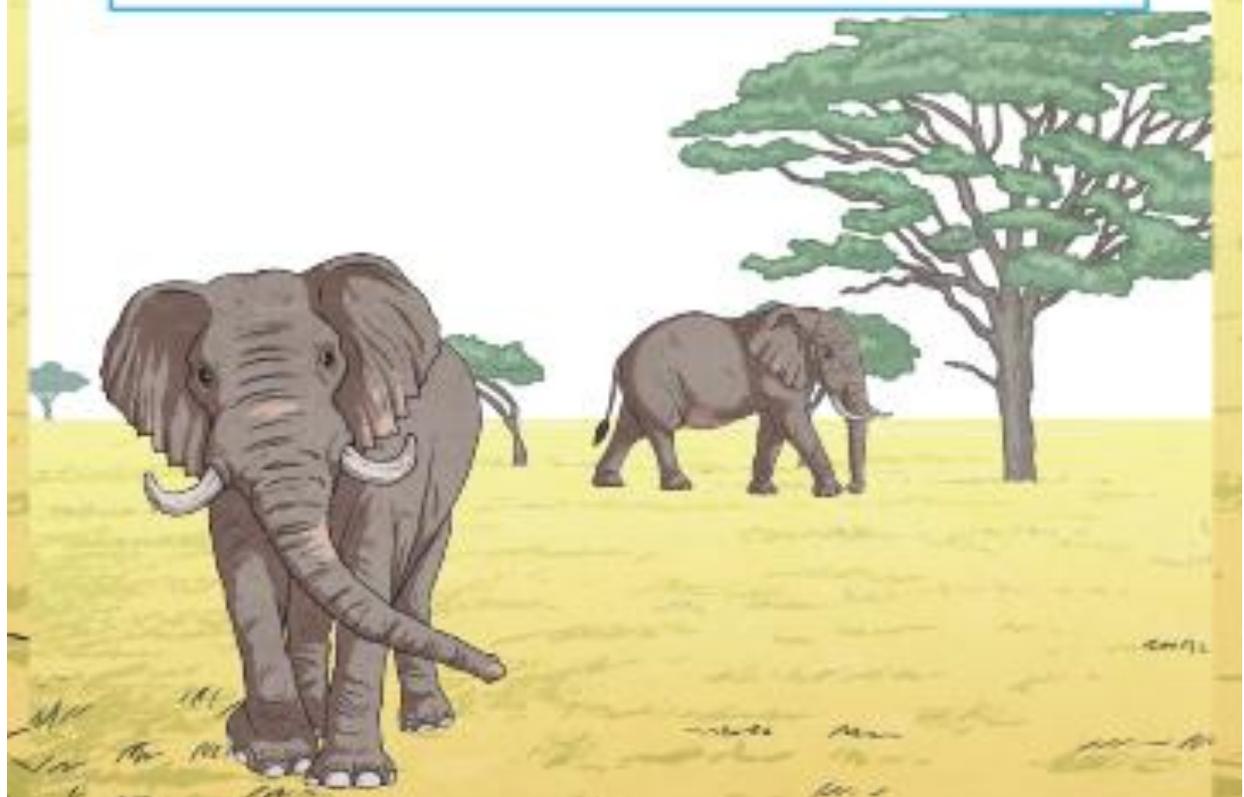
Asian elephants make big footprints. When they're filled with rainwater, these footprints can become tiny ponds for frogs and their tadpoles.

Over the years, elephants have faced different threats. Today, African elephant populations are slowly increasing but Asian elephant populations are decreasing. Many countries have now put laws in place to help to protect these amazing creatures.

Glossary

estimate: To roughly count the number of something.

species: A group of living things that are very similar.



Reading – Challenge 1 continued

Questions

1. What might you find inside an Asian elephant's footprint? Tick one.

- a goldfish
- a tadpole
- nothing
- an eel

2. Draw **four** lines and complete each sentence.

The savannah elephant...	is the largest type of Asian elephant.
The forest elephant...	can be difficult to count.
Baby African elephants...	is also known as the bush elephant.
The Sri Lankan elephant...	have baby tusks.

3. Which of these statements is **not** true? Tick one.

- The savannah elephant is the largest type of elephant.
- The forest elephant can be found in wooded rainforests.
- There is only one type of Asian elephant.
- All African elephants grow tusks.

4. Where can you find wild elephants? Tick **two**.

- Africa
- Antarctica
- Asia
- Europe

Reading – Challenge 1 continued

5. Why might it be difficult to find out how many forest elephants are living in one area?

6. Look at the first paragraph.

Find and copy one word that means the same as 'spot'.

7. Do you think that people should protect elephants? Explain your answer.

Reading – Challenge 2

All About Elephants

Elephants are the largest of all land mammals on Earth. With their long trunks and large ears, they are an impressive sight across Africa and areas of Asia. Elephants are known for being clever and are one of only a handful of animals that can recognise themselves in a mirror.

Elephant Herds

Elephants live in large groups that are made up of female elephants and their calves. These herds are usually led by the oldest and largest female who is called the matriarch. Incredibly, herds of over 100 African savannah elephants have been spotted.



African Elephants

African elephants are the largest species of elephant. All African elephants grow tusks which they use for lots of different tasks, including lifting objects and defending themselves. If they can't find water available nearby, elephants have also been known to dig a hole with their tusks to find water underground.

There are two different types of African elephants. They are called the savannah elephant and the forest elephant. Both can be found in different parts of Africa.

The savannah elephant is the largest type and can be found living in grassy plains and bushlands. They can also be called the bush elephant. Savannah elephants mainly eat grass but have also been known to eat other plants and fruit.

The forest elephant is smaller and can be found in wooded rainforests. Unlike savannah elephants, who can be counted easily in open areas, it is difficult to know how many forest elephants are living in a specific area. Instead, researchers often count the number of droppings to estimate how many forest elephants there are.



Reading – Challenge 2 continued

Asian Elephants

Asian elephants are smaller than African elephants and can be found in different parts of Asia. Unlike African elephants, female Asian elephants don't have any tusks. These types of elephants can be identified by the shape of their ears, which are smaller than those of African elephants.



There are several different types of Asian elephant. These include the Sri Lankan elephant, the Indian elephant and the Sumatran elephant. The largest of these is the Sri Lankan elephant. Amazingly, some studies have found that Asian elephant footprints can make an excellent home for frogs and their tadpoles when they're filled with rainwater.

Over the years, elephants have faced a variety of different threats that have led to the number of wild elephants decreasing. While African elephant populations are now slowly increasing, Asian elephant populations are decreasing and they are endangered. Wanting to protect these magnificent creatures, many countries have now put laws in place to help to keep them safe.



Reading – Challenge 2 continued

Questions

1. Why might an African elephant dig a hole using its tusk? Tick one.

- to help it to lift something
- to help it to defend itself
- to bury a piece of food
- to try and find water

2. Where can the savannah elephant be found? Tick one.

- on grassy plains
- in wooded rainforests
- in parts of Asia
- in mountains

3. Draw **four** lines and complete each sentence.

Savannah elephants...	are a type of Asian elephant.
Forest elephants...	have been seen in herds of over 100 elephants.
African elephant populations...	are now slowly increasing.
Sumatran elephants...	can be found in wooded rainforests.

4. Look at the last paragraph.

Which word tells you that the author likes elephants? Tick one.

- variety
- increasing
- magnificent
- creatures

Reading – Challenge 2 continued

5. What surprising thing might you find inside an Asian elephant's footprint?

6. Fill in the missing words.

The _____ elephant is the _____ type of elephant.

7. Explain the difference between African elephants and Asian elephants.

8. Which type of elephant would you most like to see in the wild? Explain your answer.

Reading – Challenge 3

All About Elephants



Elephants are the largest of all land mammals on Earth. With their lengthy trunks and sizeable ears, they are a distinctive sight in savannahs and rainforests across Africa and areas of Asia. Elephants are known for being clever and are one of only a handful of animals that can recognise themselves in a mirror. In addition, elephants have a famously impressive memory and can remember where different water sources are as they walk across huge distances.

Elephant Herds

Elephants live in large groups called herds. These herds are made up of female elephants and their calves and are typically led by a matriarch. Usually, the matriarch is the oldest and largest female elephant. Incredibly, herds of over 100 African savannah elephants have been spotted in the wild.

African Elephants

African elephants are the largest and heaviest species of elephant. Both male and female African elephants grow tusks which they use for a number of tasks, including lifting and gathering objects and defending themselves. If an elephant can't find any water nearby, they have also been known to dig a hole with their tusks to find water underground.

There are two different types of African elephants: these are the savannah elephant and the forest elephant. Both species of elephant can be found in different parts of Africa.

The savannah elephant, also known as the bush elephant, is the largest of all elephants and can be found in grassy plains and bushlands throughout Africa. Savannah elephants mainly eat grass but have also been known to eat other plants and fruit. On average, an elephant can spend up to 18 hours a day eating.



Smaller than the savannah elephant, the forest elephant can be found in wooded rainforests. Being among thick trees makes forest elephants more difficult to count than savannah elephants, who can be easily spotted on the vast plains. To keep an eye on their population, researchers often count the number of droppings to estimate how many forest elephants are in a specific area.

Reading – Challenge 3 continued

Asian Elephants

Asian elephants are smaller than African elephants and can be found in different parts of Asia. Unlike African elephants, Asian elephant herds are typically smaller and usually contain around six to seven female elephants. Female Asian elephants don't develop tusks. Asian elephants can be identified by the shape of their ears which are smaller than those of African elephants.

There are several different types of Asian elephant. These include the Sri Lankan elephant, the Indian elephant and the Sumatran elephant. The Sri Lankan elephant is the largest and darkest of all Asian elephants. Amazingly, some studies have found that, when filled with rainwater, Asian elephant footprints can make an excellent home for frogs and their tadpoles.



Historically, elephants have faced a variety of different threats that have led to their numbers declining in the wild. While African elephant populations are now slowly increasing, Asian elephant populations are still in decline and they are classed as endangered. To try and increase the number of elephants in the wild, many countries have now put laws in place to help to protect these magnificent creatures and their habitats.



Reading – Challenge 3 continued

ALL ABOUT ELEPHANTS

Questions

1. ... they are a distinctive sight in savannahs and rainforests across Africa and areas of Asia. Which of the following definitions is closest in meaning to the word 'distinctive'? Tick one.

- unimpressive
- unique
- smelly
- enormous

2. Which of the following is the largest type of elephant? Tick one.

- the forest elephant
- the Sumatran elephant
- the savannah elephant
- the Indian elephant

3. Look at the paragraph beginning **Smaller than the savannah elephant...** Find and copy one word which means the same as 'large'.

4. On average, how many hours a day can an elephant spend eating?

5. What happens to an Asian elephant's footprint for it to become a home for frogs?

6. Do you think that the author of this text likes elephants? Explain your answer.

Reading – Challenge 3 continued

7. Explain how the layout of the text helps you to understand the information.

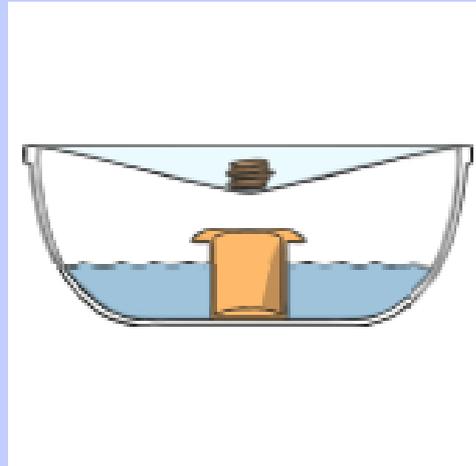
8. Summarise what you have learnt about elephants using 25 words or fewer.

Topic

Model Water Cycle Experiment

You will need:

- A large bowl
- A small yoghurt pot/plastic cup
- Clingfilm
- Water
- Small weight/a few coins
- Sunny window sill



What to do:

1. Take the large bowl and fill it with several centimetres of water.
2. Place your small pot in the centre of the bowl of water, making sure not to get any water inside it.
3. Cover the large bowl with clingfilm and fasten this down securely to the side of the bowl.
4. Put a weight on top of the clingfilm, over the centre of the small pot to push the clingfilm down into it slightly.
5. Place your experiment on a warm sunny window sill and leave for a few days.

What Happens?

You should find that the heat of the sun evaporates the water, which rises, condenses on the cool plastic, and falls into the small container. This is a small version of what happens in the real water cycle.