

St Denys Primary School



Y4 Home Learning

Summer (1) 2020

Week 1

**Creativity, Choice, Challenge
Achievement for All**

Welcome back Class-4-tastic!



A big smiley hello from your teachers!

We hope that this finds you all safe and well. We are looking forward to getting back in touch with you all this week and hearing from you via Class Dojo. We are sure you will have lots to share with us.

As school is still closed for most of us, you will need please to carry on with the fantastic job you have already been doing of learning at home. This new booklet should help you with activities and ideas for learning *this first week* of the new term.

This week we have themed our learning around...drum roll...the natural world with some help from Steve Backshall, some friendly (ish) wolves, mini beasts and some particularly tricky to spell... 2D shapes.

We have given you 5 each of English, Maths and Spelling activities, along with some Topic ideas. You could choose to do one of each, each school day, or to focus on one area of learning per day – you and your families will be able to work out the best approach for you.

Whilst we are not expecting you to replicate school at home, it will be important that we all try to do some work each school day to keep our skills up.

As your teachers, we think each school day, you should:

- Practise your times tables in whatever way you choose for at least 15 minutes.
- Practise your spellings in whatever way you choose for at least 15 minutes.
- Read for at least 30 minutes. This could be a story book or a non-fiction book, or a newspaper / magazine like The Week Junior.
- Spend at least 45 minutes on a focused English / Maths task.
- There are also some TOPIC ideas in this booklet that you could try out as independent work. These topic activities could even be done with a brother or sister (we're sure Ron Reciprocity would help out too). Or, you may have an area of interest/ project you would like to investigate and organise yourself.

We hope that you enjoy the activities we have prepared for you. Try your best (CX%) and remember we are here if you need help.

We look forward to hearing from you via Class Dojo on our usual days.

Ms. Bandey & Mrs. Andrews

Activity 1:**Learn about wolves with Steve Backshall!**

- Watch this video clip with Steve Backshall to learn about Grey Wolves!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pi3KPf1LuLM>

Once you have watched the video see if you can make some notes/jottings of 3-5 facts that you remember from the video.



- Now watch the video clip again but this time listen out carefully for the answers to these questions:

1. How much more powerful is a wolf bite than a German Shepherd police-dog?
2. How much more powerful is a wolf's sense of smell than ours?
3. How far away can wolves hear another's howl?

Activity 2:

**Challenge yourself with a reading comprehension all about wolves.
(Find it at the end of the booklet.)**

Activity 3:

**Create a wolf fact file!
(More information about this at the end of the booklet.)**

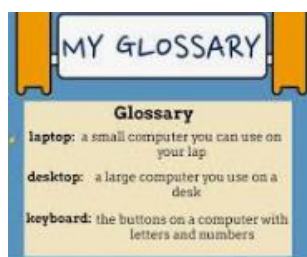
Activity 4:

Make your own visual glossary to explain some technical wolf vocabulary.

During these activities you will have read some new and interesting technical vocabulary. Can you make a picture glossary to explain some wolf words?

Words you could use = scent, howl, territory, off-spring, communicate
OR read back through the wolf reports to find your own.

E.g. **off-spring** = Off-spring is the term used to describe an animal's young (or a person's child). THEN add your illustration to explain.

Activity 5:

**Can you rehearse and perform a poem about a mysterious (wolfy) visitor to the park?
(Find the poem at the end of the booklet.)**



Week 1 Spellings

Session 1: Choose your spelling level for this week, or which spellings you are going to 'mix and match' (be honest about which one will be the right challenge for you – ideally you want to be learning about 5-8 new spellings this week). Get someone to test you on the whole list and work out which ones from the list you will really need to focus on (remember to aim to learn about 5 - 8).

Session 2: Complete Look, Cover, Write, Check for your focus spellings (5-8 words you chose yesterday).

Session 3: Write your focus spelling words in sentences to show you understand what they mean.

Session 4: Use Pyramids (adding one letter at a time to your word) or Rainbow Writing (write each spelling in at least 5 different colours) to practice your focus spellings.

Session 5: Test! Ask someone to test you on your spelling words. How many did you learn this week?

Level 1

Stone

Alone

Moan

Foam

Grown

Town

Bold

Told

Folded

Could

Would

Small

Waterfall

Basketball

Football

Level 2

Library

Thought

Beautiful

Grateful

Greatest

Faintest

Gorgeous

Enormous

Height

Weight

Probably

Possible

Century

Circuit

Centre

Level 3

Suitable

Capable

Credible

Eligible

Hospitable

Programme

Occasionally

Environment

Photograph

Principle

Presence

Optimistic

Phenomenon

Professional

Independent

Activity 1:

Draw as many different **2D shapes** as you can think of.

How many can you name?

Label them.

Find out the names for any you aren't sure of.

(The glossary at the end might help you)

Activity 2:

Create your own **2D shape animal** – an animal drawn using 2D shapes.

How many different shapes can you use?

Label each of the shapes you have used.

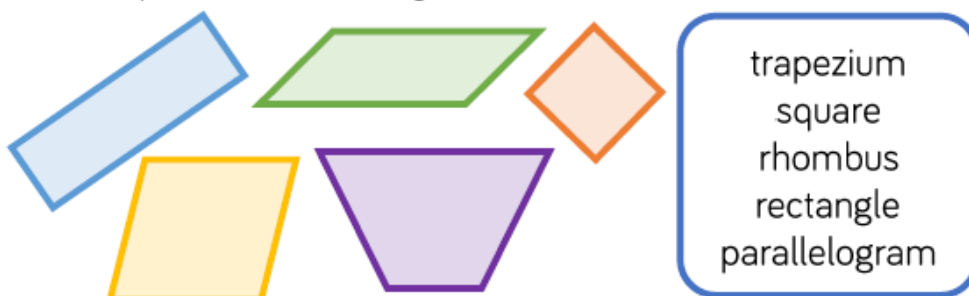
Activity 3:

Explain what the words **parallel** and **perpendicular** mean (the glossary at the back can help).

Draw a picture of a house, using lots of straight lines. Colour all the sets of parallel lines red, and all the perpendicular lines blue.

Activity 4:

Label the quadrilaterals using the word bank.



Use the criteria to describe the shapes.



four sides

2 pairs of parallel sides

four equal sides

polygon

1 pair of parallel sides

4 right angles

Which criteria can be used more than once?

Which shapes share the same criteria?

Draw and label:

- a rhombus.
- a parallelogram.
- 3 different trapeziums

What is a quadrilateral?

Activity 5:

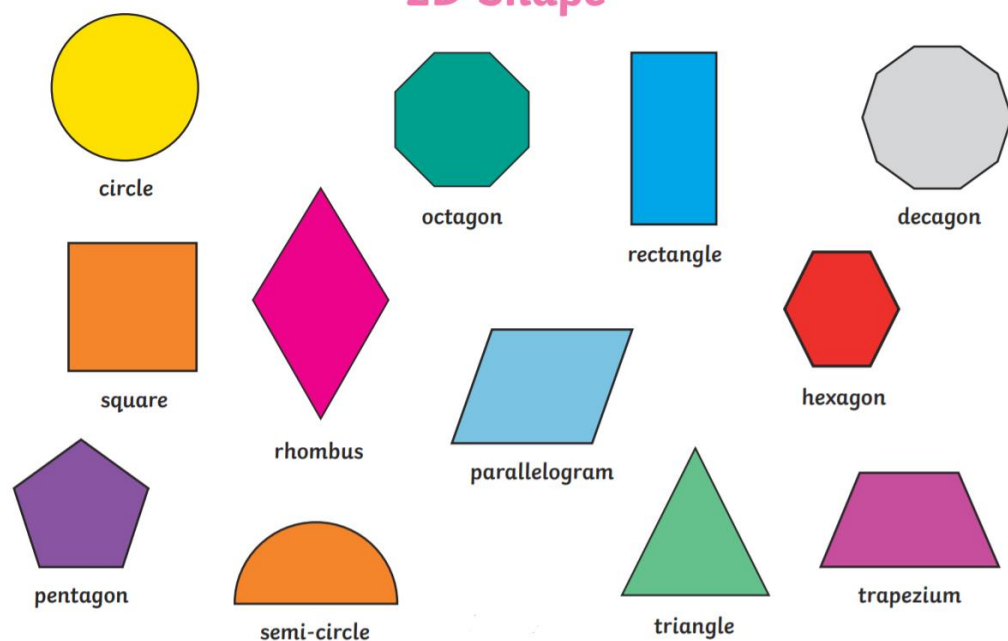
Complete each of the boxes in the table with a different quadrilateral.

	4 equal sides	2 pairs of equal sides	1 pair of parallel sides
4 right angles			
No right angles			

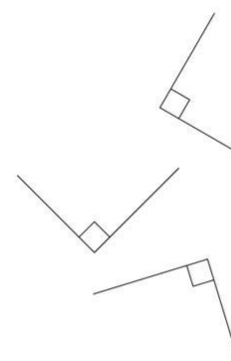
Which box cannot be completed?
Explain why.

Glossary

2D Shape



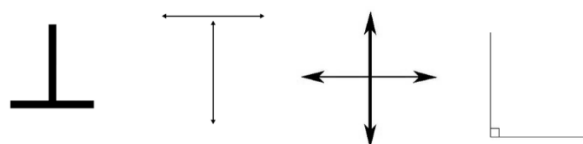
Right angle – an angle of 90° , for example the corner of a piece of paper



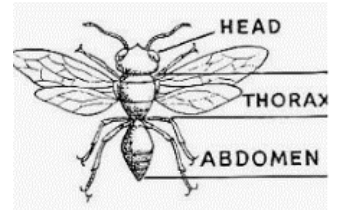
Parallel lines – straight lines that always remain the same distance apart



Perpendicular lines – straight lines that meet or cross at a right angle



Either draw or print an image of a minibeast and label its body parts. Make sure you research what each part of its body is/does.



What signs of new life can you see?



Complete a detailed sketch of some blossom, a flower or unfurling new leaves.




Create an information leaflet about an animal of your choice.

Include awesome facts about the animal, its habitat, where it comes from, the food it eats etc.

Google how to make a **bug hotel**. See if you can create a space outside using some rocks/ sticks/ fir cones etc that would create a habitat for minibeasts. Who will be your first guest?

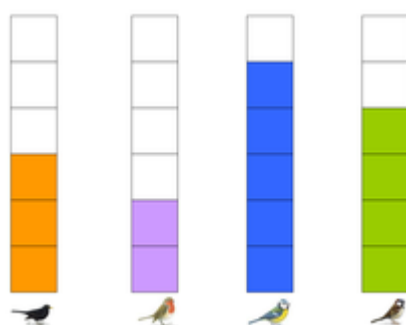


Complete a wildlife survey

Record the different wildlife you see by looking  out of a window or door for a set period of time.

Can you identify each different creature (including different types of birds)?

How will you present your findings – in a table, a graph, a pictogram?



Look, Say, Cover, Write and Check!

Tick the columns as you follow the instructions from left to right. Make sure you spell the words in the 'write' column. If you spell the word incorrectly, write it again in the correction column.

[illegible]

Look, Say, Cover, Write and Check!

Tick the columns as you follow the instructions from left to right. Make sure you spell the words in the 'write' column. If you spell the word incorrectly, write it again in the correction column.

[illegible]



You will need a grown up to help you read and/or check your answers with this activity.

- Decide which Wolf Report is the right level of challenge for you. Wolf Report 1 is a good level of challenge for Yr4, Wolf Report 2 is even more challenging!
- Now, carefully read the report and take your time to answer the questions.
- Remember to skim and scan the text, you may want to use a pen to highlight information.
- How will you record your answers? Using beautiful handwriting and appropriate punctuation of course! However, after you may also decide to use a voice recorder on a phone or maybe video yourself presenting the answers on your own wildlife programme...you decide.

Wolf Report 1 Questions

These questions are about Wolves Appearance

How long are adult wolves?

What are they measured to and from?

What was the weight of the heaviest wolf recorded?

What colours can wolf fur be?

These questions are about Wolves Life

What is the name for a group of wolves?

What is the largest size of a pack of wolves?

What are two names for young wolves?

How far can a wolf run in a day?

These questions are about Wolves Diet

What do wolves mainly eat?

What type of animals do wolves stalk?

Which wolves feed first?

What do their sharp teeth help wolves to do?

Wolf Report 1

Appearance

Adult wolves are usually 1.4 to 1.8 metres in length from nose to tail. Wolves living in the far north tend to be larger than those living further south. As adults they may weigh typically between 23 to 50 kilograms. The heaviest wolf recorded weighed 86 kilograms.

Wolves usually measure 65–97 centimetres at the shoulder. Wolves have fur made up of two layers. The top layer is resistant to dirt, and the under layer is water resistant. The colour of their fur can be any combination of grey, white, red, brown, and black.



Diet

Wolves are carnivores and eat mostly medium to large size hoofed animals, but they will also eat smaller animals. Some wolves have been seen eating salmon, seals, beached whales, lizards, snakes and birds. Wolves usually stalk old or sick animals, but they do not always catch what they stalk. They may go days without food. Sometimes only one out of twelve hunts are successful. But the way they eat stays the same. The alpha male and female feed first. Then the other members feed. Sometimes (especially if the prey they have killed is large) wolves may store food and come back that day to feed on it. Wolves have very sharp teeth which helps them tear large chunks of meat from a dead animal. Wolves will also swallow food and then bring it back up for pups to eat.

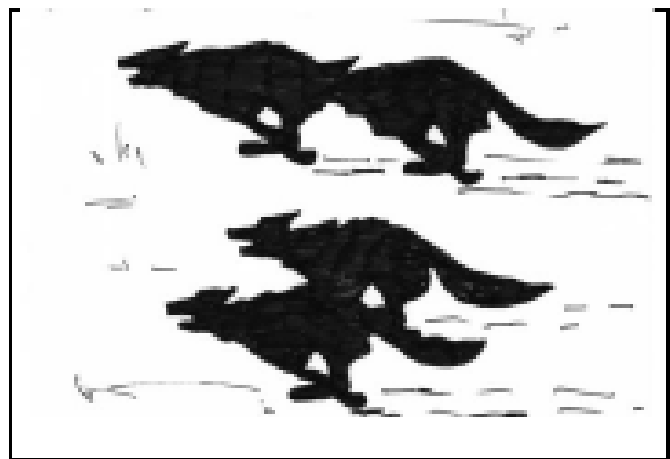
Life

Wolves live in groups called "packs". They hunt in packs. The members of the pack are usually family members, often just the parents and offspring. Wolves that are not family may join if they do not have a pack of their own. Packs are usually up to twelve wolves, but they can be as small as two or as large as twenty-five. The leaders are called the parent male and the parent female. Their territory is marked by scent and howling; they will fight any intruders. Young wolves are called 'pups' or 'whelps'. Adult females usually give birth to five or six pups in a litter.

Wolves make a noise called a howl. They howl to communicate with each other from long distances and to mark the edges of their territory. Wolves have a complicated body language.

Wolves can run very fast and far. A wolf can run 20–30 miles in a day.

Grey wolves can live six to eight years. They can live in captivity for up to 17 years.



Wolf Report 2

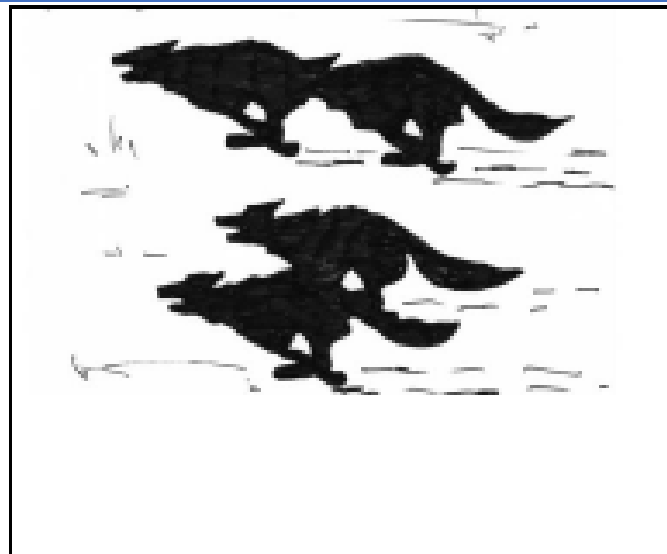
The grey wolf is the largest existing member of the Canidae family, apart from some large breeds of domestic dog. Grey wolf weight and size can vary greatly worldwide, with the large wolves of Alaska and Canada sometimes weighing 3–6 times more than their Middle Eastern and South Asian cousins. On average, adult wolves measure 105–160 cm in length and 80–85 cm in shoulder height. The tail measures 29–50 cm in length. The ears are 90–110 mm in height, and the hind feet are 220–250 mm. The mean body mass of the extant grey wolf is 40 kg with the smallest specimen recorded at 12 kg and the largest at 79.4 kg.

Compared to its closest wild cousins (the coyote and golden jackal), the grey wolf is larger and heavier, with a broader snout, shorter ears, a shorter torso and longer tail. It is a slender, powerfully built animal with a large, deeply descending ribcage, a sloping back and a heavily muscled neck. The wolf's legs are moderately longer than those of other canids, which enables the animal to move swiftly, and allows it to overcome the deep snow that covers most of its geographical range.

The ears are relatively small and triangular. Females tend to have narrower muzzles and foreheads, thinner necks, slightly shorter legs and less massive shoulders than males. The grey wolf usually carries its head at the same level as the back, raising it only when alert. It usually travels at a loping pace, placing its paws one directly in front of the other.



This gait allows the wolf to cover great distances. The grey wolf has a running gait of km/h 34–43 mph, can leap 5 m horizontally in a single bound, and can maintain rapid pursuit for at least 20 minutes.



The grey wolf's head is large and heavy, with a wide forehead, strong jaws and a long, blunt muzzle. The skull averages 230–280 mm in length, and 130–150 mm wide. The teeth are heavy and large, being better suited to crushing bone than those of other extant canids, though not as specialised as those found in hyenas. Its molars have a flat chewing surface. The grey wolf's jaws can exert a crushing pressure of perhaps 10,340 kPa (1,500 psi) compared to 5,200 kPa for a German shepherd. This force is sufficient to break open most bones.

The grey wolf has very dense and fluffy winter fur, with short underfur and long, coarse guard hairs. Most of the underfur and some of the guard hairs are shed in the spring and grow back in the autumn period. The longest hairs occur on the back, particularly on the front quarters and neck. Especially long hairs are on the shoulders, and almost form a crest on the upper part of the neck. The hairs on the cheeks are elongated and form tufts. The ears are covered in short hairs, which strongly project from the fur.

The winter fur is highly resistant to cold; wolves in northern climates can rest comfortably in open areas at -40° by placing their muzzles between the rear legs and covering their faces with their tail.

Wolf fur provides better insulation than dog fur and does not collect ice when warm breath is condensed against it. In warm climates, the fur is coarser and scarcer than in northern wolves. Female wolves tend to have smoother furred limbs than males, and generally develop the smoothest overall coats as they age. Older wolves generally have more white hairs in the tip of the tail, along the nose and on the forehead.



Coat colour ranges from almost pure white through various shades of blond, cream, and ochre to greys, browns, and blacks. Black specimens are more common in North America than in Eurasia, with about half the wolves in Yellowstone National Park being black.

Wolf Report 2 Questions

What makes wolves a distinctive member of their family?

How could someone distinguish between a grey wolf and a golden jackal?

Would you describe a wolf as slender? Why/why not?

What could you tell about a wolf if you saw its head raised?

How is a wolf's gait suited to its behaviour?

How is a wolf's jaw suited to its diet?

Why do you think that a wolf's underfur is shed?

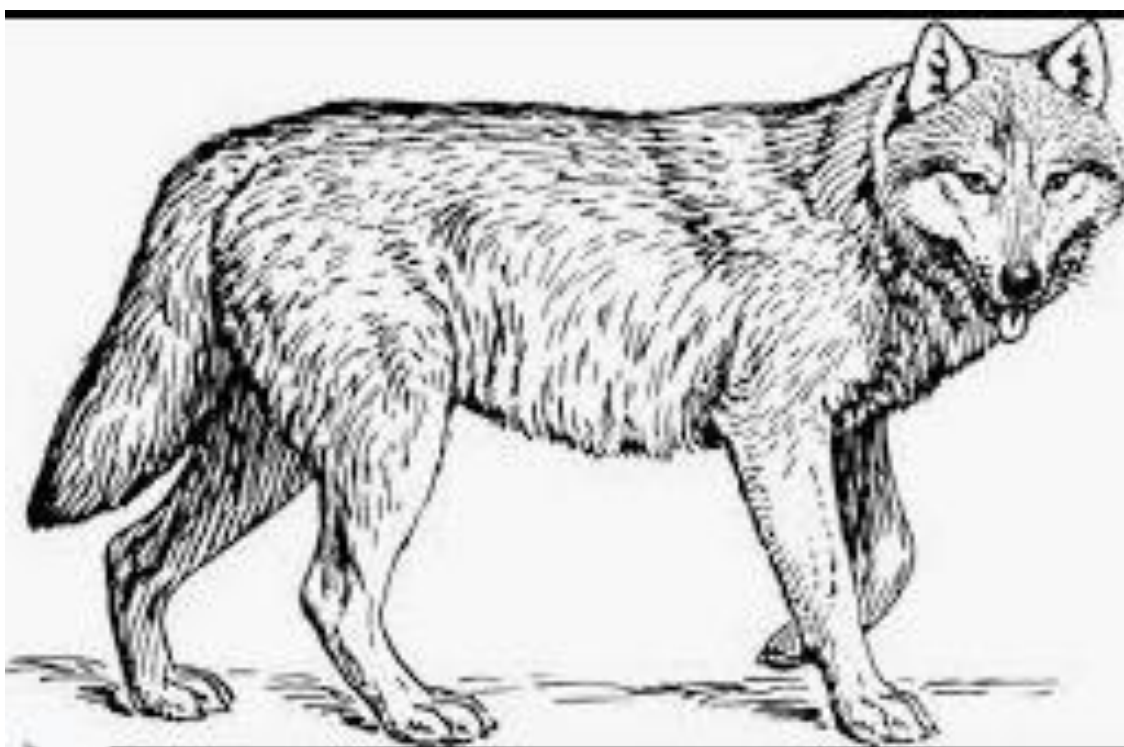
What does it mean to describe the hairs on a wolf's cheeks as elongated?

How might someone spot an older wolf in a pack? How might they identify a female?

Where might you be most likely to see a black coloured wolf?

Independent

- You now know quite a lot about wolves, especially grey ones!
- Cut out this picture of a grey wolf and stick it onto a new piece of A4/ into your work book/ onto a fancy piece of larger paper you may have at home.
- Use information given to you in the previous activities to write some facts about wolves to make your own wolf FACT FILE.
- It's up to you how you set your work out. You may want to use some sub-headings to organise facts into paragraphs or make it more like a poster with your facts in boxes...you decide...just make sure it is eye-catching!



Activity 5

Reading and performing a Wolf Poem!

Independent

- Read this super eerie poem written by Richard Edwards.

A wolf in the park

Is there a wolf,
A wolf in the park,
A wolf who wakes when the night gets dark,
Is there a wolf in the park?

Is there a wolf,
A wolf who creeps
From his hidden den while the city sleeps?
Is there a wolf in the park?

Is there a wolf,
Whose nightly track
Circles the park fence, zigzags back?
Is there a wolf in the park?

Is there a wolf,
Who pads his way
Between the tables of the closed café,
Is there a wolf in the park?

Is there a wolf,
A wolf whose bite
Left those feathers by the pond last night,
Is there a wolf in the park?

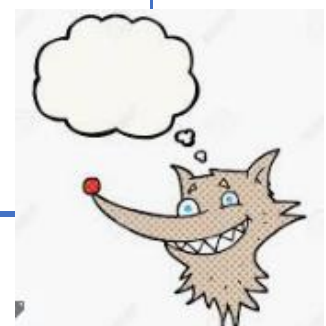
Is there a wolf?
No one knows,
But I've heard a howl when the full moon glows . . .
Is there a wolf in the park?

by Richard Edwards

Try rehearsing it by reading it aloud. Put plenty of expression in! It's really rather a creepy poem full of clues and questions to make us wonder if there really is a wolf in the park. How will you use your voice to create tension? Will you read loudly or quietly? Can you pause at the commas? What about the '...'?

Could you perform it to your family at home? - did you spook them? Maybe you could perform it as a video call to someone in your wider family? We'd love to see any videos on Class Dojo!

Maybe you could write and add your own verses...let's hope there are no wolves in Riverside park though...



÷ Division ÷

÷ One

1 ÷ 1 = 1
2 ÷ 1 = 2
3 ÷ 1 = 3
4 ÷ 1 = 4
5 ÷ 1 = 5
6 ÷ 1 = 6
7 ÷ 1 = 7
8 ÷ 1 = 8
9 ÷ 1 = 9
10 ÷ 1 = 10
11 ÷ 1 = 11
12 ÷ 1 = 12

÷ Five

5 ÷ 5 = 1
10 ÷ 5 = 2
15 ÷ 5 = 3
20 ÷ 5 = 4
25 ÷ 5 = 5
30 ÷ 5 = 6
35 ÷ 5 = 7
40 ÷ 5 = 8
45 ÷ 5 = 9
50 ÷ 5 = 10
55 ÷ 5 = 11
60 ÷ 5 = 12

÷ Nine

9 ÷ 9 = 1
18 ÷ 9 = 2
27 ÷ 9 = 3
36 ÷ 9 = 4
45 ÷ 9 = 5
54 ÷ 9 = 6
63 ÷ 9 = 7
72 ÷ 9 = 8
81 ÷ 9 = 9
90 ÷ 9 = 10
99 ÷ 9 = 11
108 ÷ 9 = 12

÷ Two

2 ÷ 2 = 1
4 ÷ 2 = 2
6 ÷ 2 = 3
8 ÷ 2 = 4
10 ÷ 2 = 5
12 ÷ 2 = 6
14 ÷ 2 = 7
16 ÷ 2 = 8
18 ÷ 2 = 9
20 ÷ 2 = 10
22 ÷ 2 = 11
24 ÷ 2 = 12

÷ Six

6 ÷ 6 = 1
12 ÷ 6 = 2
18 ÷ 6 = 3
24 ÷ 6 = 4
30 ÷ 6 = 5
36 ÷ 6 = 6
42 ÷ 6 = 7
48 ÷ 6 = 8
54 ÷ 6 = 9
60 ÷ 6 = 10
66 ÷ 6 = 11
72 ÷ 6 = 12

÷ Ten

10 ÷ 10 = 1
20 ÷ 10 = 2
30 ÷ 10 = 3
40 ÷ 10 = 4
50 ÷ 10 = 5
60 ÷ 10 = 6
70 ÷ 10 = 7
80 ÷ 10 = 8
90 ÷ 10 = 9
100 ÷ 10 = 10
110 ÷ 10 = 11
120 ÷ 10 = 12

÷ Three

3 ÷ 3 = 1
6 ÷ 3 = 2
9 ÷ 3 = 3
12 ÷ 3 = 4
15 ÷ 3 = 5
18 ÷ 3 = 6
21 ÷ 3 = 7
24 ÷ 3 = 8
27 ÷ 3 = 9
30 ÷ 3 = 10
33 ÷ 3 = 11
36 ÷ 3 = 12

÷ Seven

7 ÷ 7 = 1
14 ÷ 7 = 2
21 ÷ 7 = 3
28 ÷ 7 = 4
35 ÷ 7 = 5
42 ÷ 7 = 6
49 ÷ 7 = 7
56 ÷ 7 = 8
63 ÷ 7 = 9
70 ÷ 7 = 10
77 ÷ 7 = 11
84 ÷ 7 = 12

÷ Eleven

11 ÷ 11 = 1
22 ÷ 11 = 2
33 ÷ 11 = 3
44 ÷ 11 = 4
55 ÷ 11 = 5
66 ÷ 11 = 6
77 ÷ 11 = 7
88 ÷ 11 = 8
99 ÷ 11 = 9
110 ÷ 11 = 10
121 ÷ 11 = 11
132 ÷ 11 = 12

÷ Four

4 ÷ 4 = 1
8 ÷ 4 = 2
12 ÷ 4 = 3
16 ÷ 4 = 4
20 ÷ 4 = 5
24 ÷ 4 = 6
28 ÷ 4 = 7
32 ÷ 4 = 8
36 ÷ 4 = 9
40 ÷ 4 = 10
44 ÷ 4 = 11
48 ÷ 4 = 12

÷ Eight

8 ÷ 8 = 1
16 ÷ 8 = 2
24 ÷ 8 = 3
32 ÷ 8 = 4
40 ÷ 8 = 5
48 ÷ 8 = 6
56 ÷ 8 = 7
64 ÷ 8 = 8
72 ÷ 8 = 9
80 ÷ 8 = 10
88 ÷ 8 = 11
96 ÷ 8 = 12

÷ Twelve

12 ÷ 12 = 1
24 ÷ 12 = 2
36 ÷ 12 = 3
48 ÷ 12 = 4
60 ÷ 12 = 5
72 ÷ 12 = 6
84 ÷ 12 = 7
96 ÷ 12 = 8
108 ÷ 12 = 9
120 ÷ 12 = 10
132 ÷ 12 = 11
144 ÷ 12 = 12

1x

1 x 1 = 1
2 x 1 = 2
3 x 1 = 3
4 x 1 = 4
5 x 1 = 5
6 x 1 = 6
7 x 1 = 7
8 x 1 = 8
9 x 1 = 9
10 x 1 = 10
11 x 1 = 11
12 x 1 = 12

2x

1 x 2 = 2
2 x 2 = 4
3 x 2 = 6
4 x 2 = 8
5 x 2 = 10
6 x 2 = 12
7 x 2 = 14
8 x 2 = 16
9 x 2 = 18
10 x 2 = 20
11 x 2 = 22
12 x 2 = 24

3x

1 x 3 = 3
2 x 3 = 6
3 x 3 = 9
4 x 3 = 12
5 x 3 = 15
6 x 3 = 18
7 x 3 = 21
8 x 3 = 24
9 x 3 = 27
10 x 3 = 30
11 x 3 = 33
12 x 3 = 36

4x

1 x 4 = 4
2 x 4 = 8
3 x 4 = 12
4 x 4 = 16
5 x 4 = 20
6 x 4 = 24
7 x 4 = 28
8 x 4 = 32
9 x 4 = 36
10 x 4 = 40
11 x 4 = 44
12 x 4 = 48

5x

1 x 5 = 5
2 x 5 = 10
3 x 5 = 15
4 x 5 = 20
5 x 5 = 25
6 x 5 = 30
7 x 5 = 35
8 x 5 = 40
9 x 5 = 45
10 x 5 = 50
11 x 5 = 55
12 x 5 = 60

6x

1 x 6 = 6
2 x 6 = 12
3 x 6 = 18
4 x 6 = 24
5 x 6 = 30
6 x 6 = 36
7 x 6 = 42
8 x 6 = 48
9 x 6 = 54
10 x 6 = 60
11 x 6 = 66
12 x 6 = 72

7x

1 x 7 = 7
2 x 7 = 14
3 x 7 = 21
4 x 7 = 28
5 x 7 = 35
6 x 7 = 42
7 x 7 = 49
8 x 7 = 56
9 x 7 = 63
10 x 7 = 70
11 x 7 = 77
12 x 7 = 84

8x

1 x 8 = 8
2 x 8 = 16
3 x 8 = 24
4 x 8 = 32
5 x 8 = 40
6 x 8 = 48
7 x 8 = 56
8 x 8 = 64
9 x 8 = 72
10 x 8 = 80
11 x 8 = 88
12 x 8 = 96

9x

1 x 9 = 9
2 x 9 = 18
3 x 9 = 27
4 x 9 = 36
5 x 9 = 45
6 x 9 = 54
7 x 9 = 63
8 x 9 = 72
9 x 9 = 81
10 x 9 = 90
11 x 9 = 99
12 x 9 = 108

10x

1 x 10 = 10
2 x 10 = 20
3 x 10 = 30
4 x 10 = 40
5 x 10 = 50
6 x 10 = 60
7 x 10 = 70
8 x 10 = 80
9 x 10 = 90
10 x 10 = 100
11 x 10 = 110
12 x 10 = 120

11x

1 x 11 = 11
2 x 11 = 22
3 x 11 = 33
4 x 11 = 44
5 x 11 = 55
6 x 11 = 66
7 x 11 = 77
8 x 11 = 88
9 x 11 = 99
10 x 11 = 110
11 x 11 = 121
12 x 11 = 132

12x

1 x 12 = 12
2 x 12 = 24
3 x 12 = 36
4 x 12 = 48
5 x 12 = 60
6 x 12 = 72
7 x 12 = 84
8 x 12 = 96
9 x 12 = 108
10 x 12 = 120
11 x 12 = 132
12 x 12 = 144