

Maths

- This week's theme on [White Rose Maths](#) is tenths and hundredths. Have a look at the daily teaching videos and have a go at the activities.
- If you want to extend your learning even further, check out [BBC Bitesize](#) daily maths activities!
- Also, let's all log on to [Times Tables Rockstars](#) – let's getting rocking! I'll be checking again this week to see who has stepped up to the challenge ☺ - make me proud! **This week on Times Tables Rockstars I want you to try and set your fastest studio time.** Remember to play in studio mode to do this.

Science (Investigate)

Can you investigate ways that you can help the plants and wildlife in your back garden?

Think about:

- Animals that visit/live in your back garden – what do they need to survive and how could attract new animals to visit?
- Plants that grow there – what are they called? Are they planted in the correct place? Could you add new plants that would attract new animals to visit?
- You – what plants and animals would you like to see thriving in your back garden?

Year 4

Home Learning Project

Week Beginning: 08.06.2020

Theme: Nature

If you have any work that you are really proud of, email it to helen.clarke@danebank.tameside.sch.uk to show one of the teachers!

Art and Design (Create)

Can you paint using natural materials?

Have a go at creating your own paintbrushes and tools for painting using grasses, leaves, stems and flowers from your garden or from a walk that you been on! Use [this website](#) to get you started and possible inspire you with other nature-based artwork and crafts.

Perhaps create a picture of one (or more) of the plants and animals that would like in your garden, from your science work!

PSHCE/Music

Can you listen to these songs and think about how nature has inspired the composer?

How do the songs mimic (is similar to) nature?

Which songs did you enjoy listening to?

I enjoyed Flight of the Bumblebee and La Mer ☺!

English

This week why not try the daily English lessons on [BBC Bitesize](#)! There is an English lesson everyday, which often have a lovely video to watch and several follow up activities, they do not need to be printed!

If you are looking for some reading inspiration, why not have a look at [Love Reading 4 Kids](#). Here you can read extracts of books that you might want to buy and even read/listen to some of the books for FREE!

Geography (Explore)

Can you compare local nature to the nature of a different environment?

Compare the wildlife, plant life and weather in your local area to those of a different environment, somewhere else in the world – try to choose somewhere extremely different. For example, a desert, the Arctic or a rainforest.

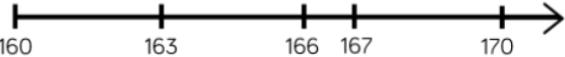
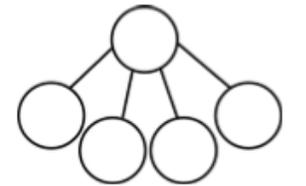
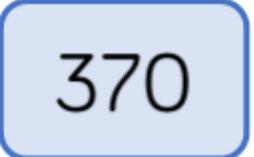
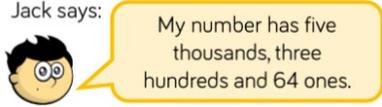
Perhaps you could present your findings as a colourful collage with text boxes to explain ideas or even, more mathematically, in a Venn diagram (similar to this below).

Adaptations



Year 1 Home Learning Project – Maths

Week Beginning: 08.06.2020

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<p>Say whether each number on the number line is closer to 160 or 170.</p>  <p>10 ... 163, 166, 167</p>	<p>Say whether each number on the number line is closer to 500 or 600.</p>  <p>100 ... 535, 556, 568</p>	<p>What is the value of the underlined digit?</p> <p>69<u>8</u>3 <u>9</u>021 <u>7</u>89 657<u>0</u></p> <p>Then show how each number can be partitioned as an addition e.g. $3457 = 3000 + 400 + 50 + 7$</p>	<p>Represent the number below in two different ways using a part-whole model.</p>  	<p>Complete the statements.</p> <p>$1,985 > \underline{\quad}$ $4,203 < 4,000 + \underline{\quad} + 4$</p> <p>Can you find more than one possibility?</p>
<p>A whole number is rounded to 370 What could the number be? Write down all the possible answers.</p> 	<p>Always, Sometimes, Never</p> <p>Explain your reasons for each statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number with a five in the tens column rounds up to the nearest hundred. A number with a five in the ones column rounds up to the nearest hundred. A number with a five in the hundreds column rounds up to the nearest hundred. 	<p>Create four 4-digit numbers to fit the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tens digit is 3. The hundreds digit is two more than the ones digit. The four digits have a total of 12. 	<p>Jack says: </p> <p>Amir says: </p> <p>Who has the largest number? Explain your answer.</p>	<p>Use the digit cards 1 to 5 to complete these comparisons:</p> <p>$564 \square < \square 73 \square$ $2 \square 38 > 23 \square 5$</p> <p>You can only use each digit once!</p>

Year 4 Home Learning Project – English

Week Beginning: 08.06.2020

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Activities				Extended write
Practise adding prefixes and suffixes to root words using the games on Spelling Frame .	Eerie nouns and adjectives in Super stories – click here to play the game.	Have a go at editing and improving a newspaper! Click here to begin!	Practise spelling some of the Y3/4 Tricky words using the Look, Cover, Write, Check game.	Design a persuasive leaflet!
Reading and Comprehension				Look back at your science work, from page 1, and design a leaflet/poster advertising how to support the wildlife to thrive in your back garden.
<u>Read:</u> https://www.businessinsider.com/the-se-7-animals-have-crazy-adaptations-to-help-them-to-survive-in-their-habitats-2016-7?r=US&IR=T&fbclid=IwAR0skZ1BUvDx1f0kD9r2hGktpNRRJ9nV2_jwW1V6OhVCp5zdiq4EqTG8sKY	<u>Read:</u> https://www.liverpoolecho.co.uk/news/liverpool-news/watch-dolphins-swimming-liverpool-bay-7140074	<u>Read:</u> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XPB1DSXAr5o Listen to the story – The Brilliant Deep - being read, then answer the questions below.	Read the text about Garden Birds on the next page.	Think about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What you will advise people to do? • How you will persuade them to plant certain plants and attract animals to visit their gardens? • If you are making a statement, back it up with a reason to support your idea. • Choose your words and vocabulary carefully – ensuring that there is variety!
How does the kangaroo rat get water without ever drinking? What type of fish can blend into their surroundings? Where would you find the scent glands on an Okapi? What do Alaskan Wood Frogs do to protect themselves from their cold environment? Red Challenge: From what you have read, what are some of the benefits of different creatures adapting to their environments?	Who spotted the dolphin? Why was he travelling in the water? What time were they spotted? Where did Katrin believe the dolphins could be coming from? Red Challenge: Find evidence which suggests that Bottlenose dolphins can survive in many different habitats.	Where did Ken’s father work? What change did Ken notice on the coral reefs? What type of corals are legally protected? Where did Ken grow up? What was the name of the underwater explorer Ken admired? Red Challenge: Choose two words to describe what kind of person Ken is. Find an event or idea within the text to support each of the words you have chosen.	Then answer the questions on page 5.	

Why do Birds Matter?

Birds are just there to look pretty and sound nice, right? Wrong! Birds are vital for the ecological harmony of the environment.



Birds contribute to the diversity of plant life through pollination and seed dispersal. They disperse seeds within their droppings, by catching them on their feathers and by dropping them from their beaks while flying. This means seeds get to travel to different places and grow elsewhere.



Birds control insect outbreaks and create important nesting areas for other species. Many birds, such as dunnocks, blue tits and blackbirds, eat insects. Without these insect-eating birds, we could be overrun with minibeasts. Also, their nests provide suitable habitats for insects, particularly the nests of sparrows, jackdaws and pigeons.

Many birds, such as carrion crows and magpies, help rid the world of disease through scavenger 'clean-up' services. Without these birds eating the carcasses of other animals' kills, diseases could be more easily spread.

The Decline of Common Garden Birds

In the UK, there are a wide variety of garden birds. The most common species are the sparrow and starling. However, starlings, famous for their winter 'murmurations' (where hundreds of birds swoop together in the sky), have seen a steady decline in numbers. The loss of starlings has been linked to the lack of traditional, established farming pastures. Experts believe that intensively farmed land makes it more difficult for them to find their favourite food – crane-fly larvae.

House sparrows have experienced a rapid decline in the last few years, particularly in urban and suburban environments. The causes remain largely unknown with everything from cats to air pollution being blamed. Fortunately, last year, there was an increase in house sparrows reported through an RSPB nationwide survey.



Urban Environment
Cities and towns.



Suburban Environment
Residential areas, less densely populated than urban areas

The Rise of Less Common Garden Birds

There has been an increase in some species that are not commonly seen in back gardens, such as fieldfares and jays. Fieldfares are large, colourful thrushes that stand very upright and move forward with purposeful hops. The reason for this increase seems to be freezing winters forcing fieldfares to leave the countryside and look for food in gardens.

At the beginning of 2016, there was an increase in sightings of long-tailed tits and goldcrests. This is likely to be due to warmer winters so more of these tiny birds survive.

Migration

Some birds migrate from the UK during the winter months and return later in the year when the weather becomes warmer. Swifts and swallows migrate to Africa, covering a staggering 200 miles per day.



During their journey, they face a number of dangers including starvation, exhaustion, storms and predators.

Few predators can catch a swallow in flight, but some sparrowhawks have been known to do this. Swallows can be quite threatening to other birds and have been known to 'mob' crows and magpies.



Resident British Birds



One of the most common birds in British gardens is the robin. With its bright red breast, it is a cheerful bird to spot, especially in the winter months. Robins sing all year round. Despite looking cute, they are hugely territorial and will quickly see off intruders.

Magpies are another common sight. Their chattering cackle can be frequently heard and the flash of black and white plumage is easily recognisable. Known for being scavengers, thieves and aggressive characters, they are not well-liked. However, they are important insect controllers and clear up carcasses when necessary.



Questions

1. Summarise what the general theme of the second paragraph is about.

2. Give two examples of how birds affect the insect population.

3. What benefit do carrion crows offer?

4. What are murmurations?

5. Why has there been a decline in the number of starlings?

6. Which word has been used that means the number of house sparrows has gone down very quickly?

7. Has there been any positive news about sparrows? If so, what?

8. Why have fieldfares been seen more frequently in gardens?

9. Choose one of the dangers that faces migrating birds, and explain why you think it could be a danger.

