

CORPUS CHRISTI CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL
HOME LEARNING GUIDE

WEEK BEGINNING: 01.06.20

YEAR GROUP: 4

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
English Every day, revise 10 spellings from the Yr 3 & 4 word lists below using the look, cover & write method. https://tinyurl.com/yahwhk9k	Complete the BBC Bitesize daily lesson about suffixes https://tinyurl.com/ybejc8ez Or complete Activity 1 below writing a poem about your bedroom	Complete the BBC Bitesize daily lesson about brackets https://tinyurl.com/ybejc8ez Or complete the Activity 2 below about fronted adverbials	Complete the BBC Bitesize daily lesson about using apostrophes for contractions https://tinyurl.com/ybejc8ez Or complete the Activity 3 below	Complete the BBC Bitesize daily lesson about apostrophes for possession https://tinyurl.com/ybejc8ez Or complete the Activity 4 below	Complete the BBC Bitesize daily lesson about inference. https://tinyurl.com/ybejc8ez
Maths	Complete the BBC Bitesize lesson for 01.06.20 about adding fractions https://tinyurl.com/ybejc8ez Or complete activity 1 below	Complete the BBC Bitesize lesson for 02.06.20 about fractions on a number line https://tinyurl.com/ybejc8ez Or complete activity 2 below	Complete the BBC Bitesize lesson for 03.06.20 about unit fractions of amounts https://tinyurl.com/ybejc8ez Or complete activity 3 below	Complete the BBC Bitesize lesson for 04.06.20 about non-unit fractions of amounts https://tinyurl.com/ybejc8ez Or complete activity 4 below.	Complete the BBC Bitesize lesson for 05.06.20 https://tinyurl.com/ybejc8ez
Science	Animals & their teeth. This week we'll learn about why animals have very different teeth. Hopefully you'll have noticed at some point that your mouth is different to a fish, cat or dog's mouth... Buy why? This video will help explain – so will the sheets below in case you cannot access the video. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zn22pv4/articles/z846gdm Once you've learnt about teeth, have a go at completing the worksheet below.				
RE	Pentecost is the festival that marks the birth of the Christian Church by the power of the Holy Spirit. It is celebrated 50 days after Easter. Read Acts of Apostles 2:1-15. What are the events that take place here? Can you put them in order of importance & significance – You decided what that order is. Explain why you chose Number 1 and Number 2.				
Topic	Ask your adults to keep the packaging from the next meal they (or you) cook. Which ingredient has travelled the furthest to your plate? How many different countries and continents have produced your food? How do you think the ingredients got to Portsmouth? Once you've done this, can you find out what the most popular food export is from each country that helped feed you?				
Staying Active Challenge	Try to complete some daily exercise. If you can't get outside or run out with ideas, try 'PE with Joe' on Youtube https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ Or an online dance lesson with Oti Mabuse from Strictly Come Dancing https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC58aowNEXHHnfIR_5YtP4g				
Creative Challenge	Can you turn a snack into a piece of art? Try to plan ahead a bit so you don't end of wasting food. Here are a few ideas.				

English 1: Write a short poem about your bedroom. Focus on a variety of your senses.

There is an example below.

Write a poem about your bedroom.

Imagine you are sitting on your bed.
What can you see, hear, touch and smell?
How do you feel?

From my bed I can:
See piles and piles of printing paper,
Hear the steady ticking of my wall clock,
Smell a sock that should have gone in the wash yesterday,
Touch the crisp cotton sheets beneath me,
Feel at home.



where	when	how
Above the clouds,	Soon,	Without a sound,
Outside,	Yesterday,	As quick as a flash,
Back at the house,	Immediately,	Without warning,
Nearby,	In the morning,	Happily,
In the distance,	Just then,	Courageously,
Far away,	Later,	Unexpectedly,

English 2: Write a sentence starting with each of these adverbial phrases. To challenge yourself more, try to make them all spooky.

Ensure you remember the comma!

English 3: We can create contractions using apostrophes.

Look at the example and have a go at completing the sentences.

Write them out in full sentences in your neatest handwriting.

For example:

do not → don^o t → don't

Using apostrophes

Can you rewrite these sentences and use an apostrophe to contract the underlined words?

- He would not stop shouting.
.....
- 'I am really cross with you!' shouted mum.
.....
- He is looking very pleased with himself.
.....
- I would have had a house point if I had remembered to do my homework.
.....
- Barbara can not reach the top shelf.
.....

English 4: Apostrophes are also used to show ownership.

Here are a couple of examples:

Mr. Kennedy's new haircut is fabulous.

The dog's growl was terrifying.

Pick the correct word and write out the complete sentence in your neatest handwriting.

1. _____ bike has a red frame and blue wheels.	Jim's	Jims
2. My family went to _____ house for dinner.	Marys	Mary's
3. All the _____ shoes went missing.	boys	boys'
4. Yesterday, _____ school held a concert in the new hall.	Thomas'	Thomas
5. The trainer stepped over the _____ cage.	cat's	cats
6. _____ class went on an excursion to the museum.	Dennis	Dennis'
7. Mrs _____ daughter entered the crowded room.	Walker's	Walkers
8. The _____ teacher sat on a massive rock.	girls	girls'
9. My _____ father is a window cleaner.	friends	friend's
10. A _____ skeleton is made of cartilage, not bone.	sharks	shark's

Maths Activity 1: Adding fractions

1) $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{\quad}{5}$

2) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{4}{6} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

3) $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{\quad}{7}$

4) $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{\quad}{8}$

5) $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} =$

6) $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{7}{10} =$

7) $\frac{2}{9} + \frac{5}{9} =$

8) $\frac{6}{11} + \frac{3}{11} =$

9) $\frac{7}{20} + \frac{13}{20} =$

10) $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{7} =$

11) $\frac{11}{20} + \frac{3}{20} =$

12) $\frac{5}{12} + \frac{7}{12} =$

13) $\frac{4}{15} + \frac{4}{15} =$

14) $\frac{6}{25} + \frac{11}{25} =$

Maths activity 2: Subtracting fractions

1) $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{\quad}{5}$

2) $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{3}$

3) $\frac{5}{7} - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{\quad}{7}$

4) $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{4}{8} = \frac{\quad}{8}$

5) $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{\quad}{5}$

6) $\frac{8}{10} - \frac{7}{10} = \frac{\quad}{10}$

7) $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{5}{9} =$

8) $\frac{8}{11} - \frac{3}{11} =$

9) $\frac{16}{20} - \frac{13}{20} =$

10) $\frac{6}{7} - \frac{4}{7} =$

11) $\frac{11}{20} - \frac{4}{20} =$

12) $\frac{11}{12} - \frac{6}{12} =$

13) $\frac{13}{15} - \frac{9}{15} =$

14) $\frac{14}{25} - \frac{11}{25} =$

Activity 3: Part a) Find the fractions of these numbers.

Fractions of amounts Part A

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 18?
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 18 is | 2. Find $\frac{1}{11}$ of 22?
$\frac{1}{11}$ of 22 is |
| 3. Find $\frac{1}{12}$ of 60? | 4. What is $\frac{1}{8}$ of 5? |
| 5. Find $\frac{1}{5}$ of 5? | 6. What is $\frac{1}{9}$ of 36? |
| 7. What is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 30? | 8. Find $\frac{1}{100}$ of 40? |
| 9. Find $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5? | 10. What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10? |
| 11. What is $\frac{1}{6}$ of 90? | 12. Find $\frac{1}{20}$ of 5? |
| 13. Find $\frac{1}{3}$ of 15? | 14. What is $\frac{1}{7}$ of 49? |
| 15. What is $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70? | 16. Find $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1? |

Part b) Read this & then find the fraction amounts

$\frac{2}{5}$ of 45 = 18

When you're solving calculations like this where the fraction has more than one as a numerator, it's often easiest to find one fifth of the total amount, and then double the answer to find two fifths.

$\frac{1}{5}$ of 45 = 9

$9 \times 2 = 18$

BACK

$\frac{3}{8}$ of 32	$\frac{2}{3}$ of 21	$\frac{2}{7}$ of 35
$\frac{4}{7}$ of 63	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 28	$\frac{5}{8}$ of 64
$\frac{2}{3}$ of 27	$\frac{7}{12}$ of 48	$\frac{3}{8}$ of 40
$\frac{4}{9}$ of 72	$\frac{5}{6}$ of 24	$\frac{5}{9}$ of 99

Activity 4: Try to solve these word & reasoning problems involving fractions

Harry eats one quarter of the cake and Jack eats two quarters. What fraction of the cake do they eat all together?	Ellen watched a ladybird in the yard. It crawled $\frac{2}{5}$ of an inch, then rested for a bit, and then crawled $\frac{2}{5}$ of an inch more. How far did the ladybug crawl in all?
Neela ate $\frac{4}{7}$ of the bag of sweets while Poppy only ate $\frac{1}{7}$. What fraction of the bag of sweets was left over?	A bucket was filled with $\frac{7}{8}$ of a gallon. Ian poured $\frac{2}{8}$ away. What fraction was left?
Holly had one whole cake cut into 8 slices. She gave 4 slices away to Mollie and then her sneaky dog stole a slice. What fraction did she have left?	$\frac{2}{6}$ of the class like football and $\frac{1}{6}$ like basketball. What fraction of the class do not like either football or basketball?

Alex is adding fractions.

$$\frac{3}{9} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{5}{18}$$



Is she correct? Explain why.

How many different ways can you find to solve the calculation?

$$\frac{\square}{\square} + \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{11}{9}$$

Science: Info sheet: Why do you think these animals have these teeth:

Is That Mammal a Carnivore, Herbivore or Omnivore?

by Guy Belleranti

A mammal can be a carnivore (meat eater), herbivore (plant eater) or omnivore (meat and plant eater). By looking at the teeth, eye position and feet you can usually identify which of the three it is.

First let's look at teeth. If the mammal has long, sharp canine teeth next to the front (incisor) teeth and also has sharp cheek teeth (carnissials) it is a carnivore. The canines are for seizing and stabbing prey. The carnassials help cut up meat in the mouth.

If the mammal has either blunt canines or no canines, and has big flat side and back teeth (premolars and molars) it is a herbivore. Herbivores use their molars for crushing and grinding plants.

But what about herbivores that do have large front teeth? Beavers, for example, have huge front incisors. And river hippos have two huge lower canines. Well, beavers use their incisors for chewing through bark, branches and even trees. And hippos use their canine tusks for defense and fighting, not for chewing. But both beavers and hippos have large flat molars that they use for grinding up plant matter.

If the mammal has a variety of all kinds of teeth (canines, incisors, premolars and molars) it is an omnivore. It has a variety of teeth because it eats a variety of foods, both meat and plants.



What kind of teeth do you think this deer has?



How are the fox's teeth different from a deer's?



How are a beaver's teeth similar to a fox's? How are they similar to a deer's?

Task 1 - Complete the sheet by filling in the boxes.

Animals and their teeth

Picture and description of animal's teeth	Why they have these kind of teeth
	
	
 This is a dog. It has long canines meat and short incisors. It has molars at the back.	A dog is an omnivore. It eats lots of meat and some vegetables. It needs its canines to rip meat. It needs incisors to snip food and molars to chew.
	
	

Task 2 – Why do you think these animals have the teeth they do. Be as specific as you can in your answer



Zebra



Penguin



Beaver



Piranha



Alligator



Tiger