Good Morning Year 4s!

I hope you had a great start to this term yesterday. I know that it was probably hard to get back into work mode, I know I found my early morning a big shock! Thank you to everyone who shared what they'd been up to yesterday, I saw some fab timelines.
Remember to keep trying your best, you're all doing a grand job.
Don't forget to let me know what you get up to today: r.mison@allsaintsprimary.org.

Tuesday 2nd June

PE: Joe Wicks will be doing his usual session at 9am.

Maths: Today's activities include:
- Multiplication Grid.
- Magic Ten.
- Multiplying a 3 digit number by a 1 digit number activity.
- Maths Watch activity - https://vle.mathswatch.co.uk/
- Practise your times tables on Times Table Rockstars for 15 minutes.

English: Today's activities include:
- Write a couple of sentences in your diary about what you've been doing today.
- Subheading activity.
- Identifying facts activity.

Reading and Vocabulary: Today's activities include:
- Spelling – Look back at the words you practising in handwriting yesterday. These are our spellings for this week. Today, use a dictionary to find the meanings.
- Read for 30 minutes. – You could login to Rising Stars, I have added some more books.
- I have attached link for our class book again: https://youtu.be/s5djoAtBLYg

RE: We are continuing with our exploration of the Kingdom of God. Today, we are exploring the significance of a statue in Poland.
Today's activities:
- Information about 'Christ the King'
- Puzzle Activity.

Science: Today's activities:
- Exploring Madagascan animals and the work of Gerald Durrell.
- Flora and Fauna sorting activity.

Have a brilliant day!
Best Wishes,
Mr Mison ☺

Spelling - Tuesday 2nd June

Use a dictionary to find a definition for each of this week's spellings.

breath	
breathe	
build	
busy	
business	
calendar	
caught	
centre	
century	
certain	

English – Tuesday 2nd June

Today we are going to explore the structure of a non-chronological report (information text). We will be breaking this down into steps to think about how facts are used in this style of writing.

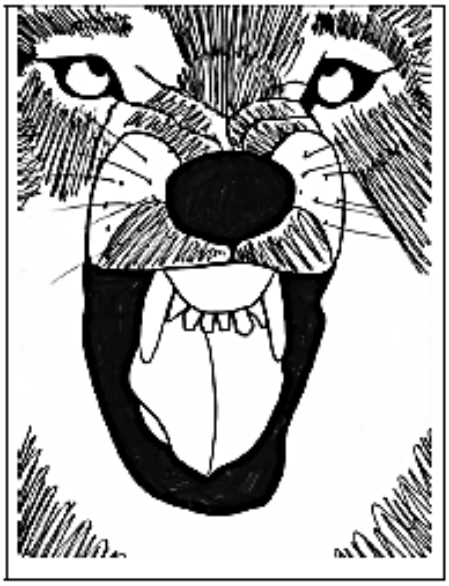
Subheadings.

What is a subheading?

A subheading (or subtitle) is a title for a part of your writing. It usually tells us what the following part of the writing is going to be about. For example if you were writing about your holiday and one day you went to the beach you might use the subheading 'beach trip'.

Read the following piece of writing on wolves. Each paragraph is telling the reader a different fact about wolves. Try to come up with a subheading for each paragraph.

Grey Wolf Report



The grey wolf is a member of the dog or canine family. They are a territorial, social and predatory animal. Their Latin name is Canis lupus.

The grey wolf inhabits the wilderness and remote areas of Eurasia and North America. They can live in a variety of habitats and may be found in deserts, grasslands, forests and artic tundras.

The grey wolf can appear similar to other types of wolf. Like the red wolf though, it is distinguished by its larger size and less pointed features, particularly on the ears and muzzle. Its fur is long and bushy and is mainly mottle grey in colour.

The grey wolf is large, powerful and heavy. Its body is designed so that it can cover long distances and it can move very quickly when it is hunting. It has very strong teeth that are sufficient to break open most bones. Its fur is highly resistant to cold and provides better insulation than dog fur.

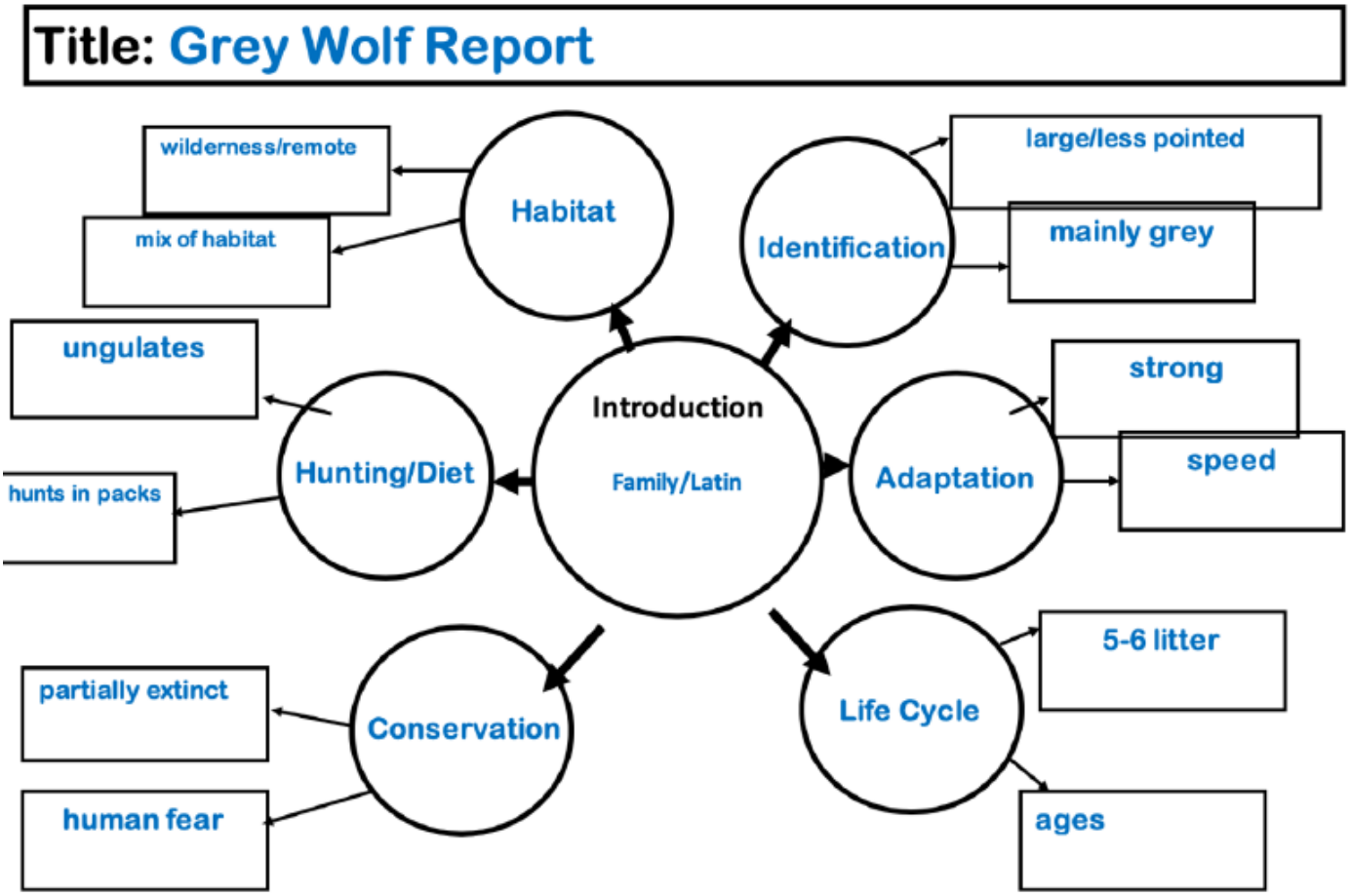
Wolves are carnivores and mainly eat large, hooved mammals (ungulates). It specialises in preying on vulnerable individuals of large prey. It will hunt in packs or individually. Grey wolves locate their prey through scent and then conceal themselves as they approach. They try to intimidate their prey into running and then chase it (to wear it out) before catching and eating it.

Wolf pups are born in the spring. On average a litter will consist of 5-6 pupils. Female

wolves give birth in dens. Pups first leave the leave the den after 3 weeks. After six weeks they are agile enough to escape from danger. By the autumn they are mature enough to accompany adults on hunts for large prey. Wolves tend to live together in groups called 'packs'. Most wolves live about seven years.

The Wolf is now extinct in much of Western Europe, in Mexico and in the United States. This is mainly because of the actions of humans who fear wolves' attacks on their livestock. Wolves are an important predator and their presence in the environment can help the health of other animals and plants.

Now look at this diagram. Try matching each of the bubbles to the paragraphs you have just read through. Write a number next to each paragraph to match them.



This diagram is going to help us with our next activity. Have a read of this non-chronological report on wolves (you're going to become a wolf expert!). When you have read through the text, look carefully at the facts in each part of the writing and write them into the right box of the diagram.

Arctic Wolf Report

The Arctic wolf (Canis lupus arctos), also known as the white wolf or polar wolf, is a subspecies of grey wolf.

It inhabits the Queen Elizabeth Islands in the Arctic from Melville Island to Ellesmere Island.

The Arctic wolf can be distinguished from the grey wolf by its smaller size, its white coat, its narrower head and its larger carnassial teeth.

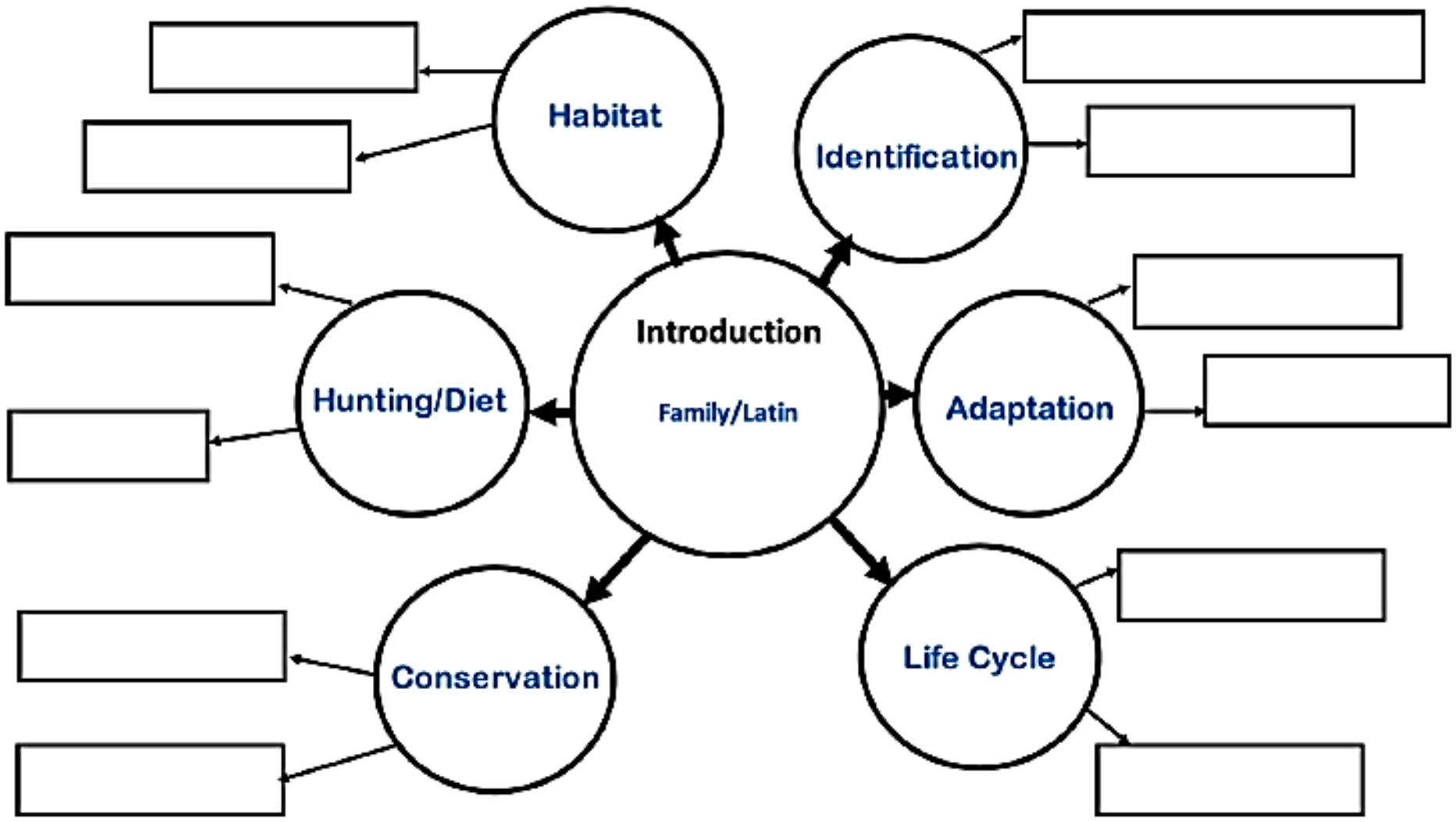
The Arctic Wolf is adapted to its cold surrounding. It has white fur which allows it to blend into its surrounding. It preserves heat by having much smaller more-rounded ears and it has a shorter muzzle and shorter legs than other wolves. They are bulkier than grey wolves. Some males grow as heavy as 80kg.

In the wild, Arctic wolves primarily prey on muskoxen and Arctic hares. They have also been found to prey on lemmings, caribou, Arctic foxes and beetles. Arctic wolves hunt in packs. They roam large areas to find their prey up to and beyond 2600km2. They will follow migrating caribou in the winter. Polar bears are rarely encountered by wolves, though there are two records of wolf packs killing polar bear cubs.

Arctic Wolves use rock outcroppings and caves for dens as the ground can be too cold to dig. The mother gives birth to 2 or 3 pups in late May or Early June about a month later than Grey Wolves. The wolf pups stay with their mother for two years. The average lifespan of an Arctic Wolf is between 7 and 10 years.

The Arctic Wolf is classed as 'Least Concern' as its population is stable. It does face threats of endangerment. In 1997, there was a decline in the Arctic wolf population due to harmful weather conditions during the summers for four years. The recovery of the Arctic Wolf population came when summer weather conditions returned to normal.

Title: Arctic Wolf



Maths – Tuesday 2nd June.

Multiplication Grid

x	5	7	3	2	6	10	4	12	50	37
3										
5										
2										
8										
6										
10										
12										
4										
9										
7										

Magic Ten:

1) How many 3s in 42?

2) 7 × 4 =

3) 7,420 + 866 =

4) 58p + 83p + 48p = £_____

5) 8 × 6 × 3 =

6) 3,000 – 452 =

7) $\frac{2}{9}$ of 108 =

8) _____ = 42 × 6

9) £1.00 – 84p =

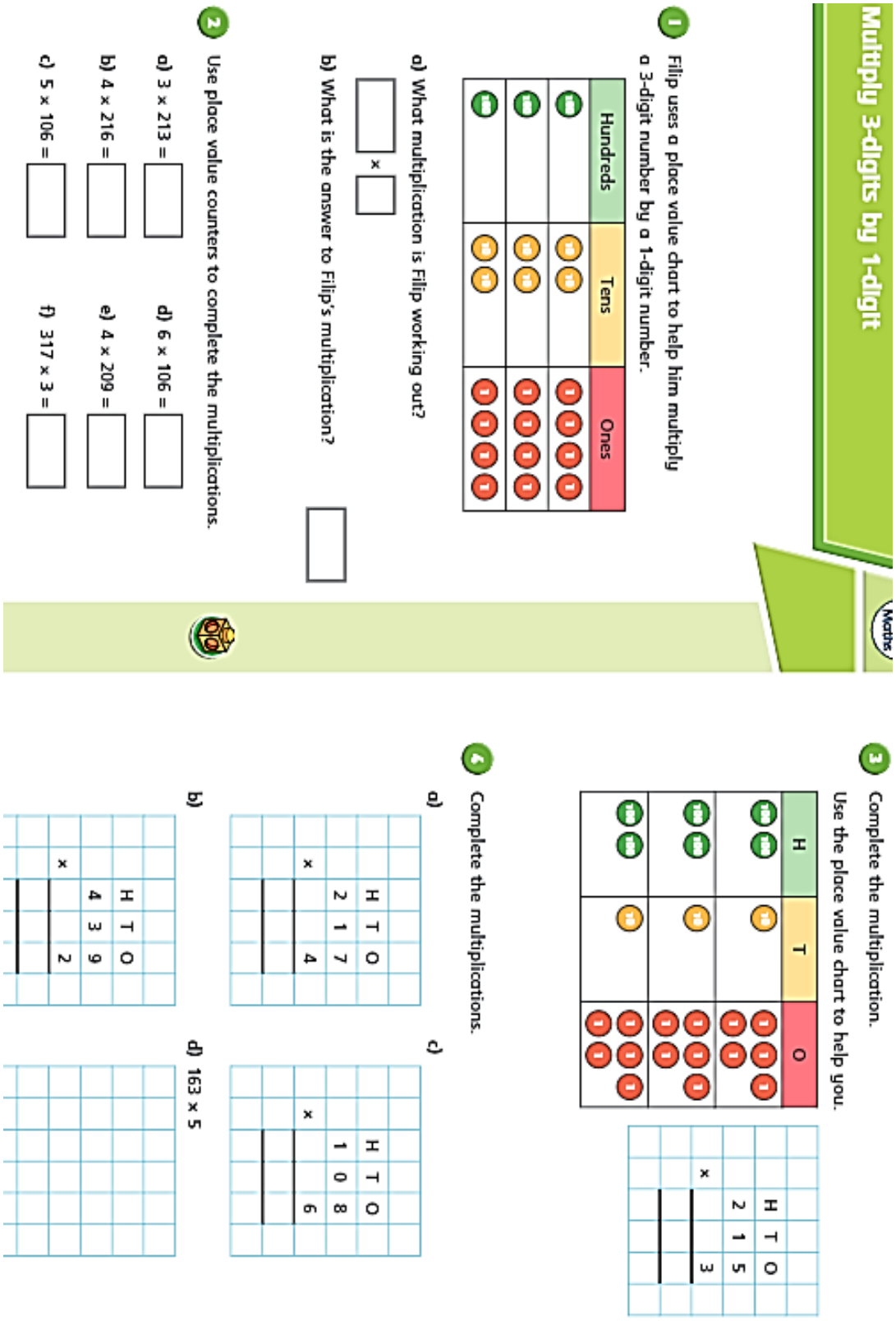
10) 84__ + __40 = 987

Multiplying a 3 digit number by a 1 digit number.

Yesterday, we explored some of our methods of multiplication. Hopefully none of these were really new and you chose your favourite method. Today's Maths work will use these similar methods to multiply slightly larger number. Just be careful with your place value.

Have a go at this activity first, using your method if needed. There is a video on the website if you need some extra support understanding.
https://vle.mathswatch.co.uk/

Now you've completed that activity, have a go at this worksheet.



Multiply 3-digits by 1-digit

1 Filip uses a place value chart to help him multiply a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
100 100 100	10 10	1 1 1 1
100 100 100	10 10	1 1 1 1
100 100 100	10 10	1 1 1 1
100 100 100	10 10	1 1 1 1

a) What multiplication is Filip working out?

[ ] × [ ]

b) What is the answer to Filip's multiplication?

[ ]

2 Use place value counters to complete the multiplications.

a) 3 × 213 = [ ]

b) 4 × 216 = [ ]

c) 5 × 106 = [ ]

d) 6 × 106 = [ ]

e) 4 × 209 = [ ]

f) 317 × 3 = [ ]

3 Complete the multiplication.

Use the place value chart to help you.

H	T	O
100 100	10	1 1 1 1 1
100 100	10	1 1 1 1 1
100 100	10	1 1 1 1 1
100 100	10	1 1 1 1 1

	H	T	O
		2	1	5
×			3

4 Complete the multiplications.

a)

	H	T	O
		2	1	7
×			4

b)

	H	T	O
		4	3	9
×			2

c)

	H	T	O
		1	0	8
×			6

d) 163 × 5

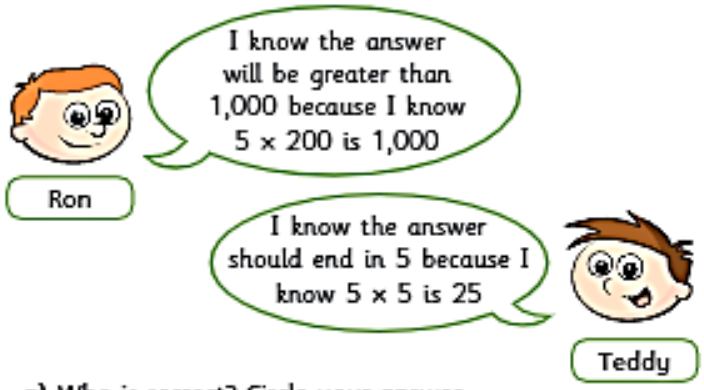
e) 3 × 240

f) 7 × 131

5 A lorry driver travels 156 km per day.

How many kilometres will the lorry driver have travelled after 3 days?

6 Ron and Teddy are working out 5 × 245



a) Who is correct? Circle your answer.

Ron Teddy both neither

b) Use a written method to work out 5 × 245

7 There are 7 year groups in a school.

There are 112 children in each year group.

How many children are there in the whole school?

8 A banana weighs 140 g

A pineapple weighs 345 g

Bag A contains 8 bananas and bag B contains 3 pineapples.

Which bag weighs more and by how much?

Show your working.

Bag _____ weighs ☐ g more than bag _____.

Answers

x	5	7	3	2	6	10	4	12	50	37
3	15	21	9	6	18	30	12	36	150	111
5	25	35	15	10	30	50	20	60	250	185
2	10	14	6	4	12	20	8	24	100	74
8	40	56	24	16	48	80	32	96	400	296
6	30	42	18	12	36	60	24	72	300	222
10	50	70	30	20	60	100	40	120	500	370
12	60	84	36	24	72	120	48	144	600	444
4	20	28	12	8	24	40	16	48	200	148
9	45	63	27	18	54	90	36	108	450	333
7	35	49	21	14	42	70	28	84	350	259

1) 14
2) 28
3) 8,286
4) £1.89
5) 144
6) 2,548
7) 24
8) 252
9) 16p
10) 847 + 140

Multiply 3-digits by 1-digit

1 Filip uses a place value chart to help him multiply a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
100	10 10	1 1 1 1
100	10 10	1 1 1 1
100	10 10	1 1 1 1

a) What multiplication is Filip working out?

124 × 3

b) What is the answer to Filip's multiplication? 372

2 Use place value counters to complete the multiplications.

a) 3 × 213 = 639
b) 4 × 216 = 864
c) 5 × 106 = 530
d) 6 × 106 = 636
e) 4 × 209 = 836
f) 317 × 3 = 951

3 Complete the multiplication.

Use the place value chart to help you.

H	T	O
100 100	10	1 1 1 1 1
100 100	10	1 1 1 1 1
100 100	10	1 1 1 1 1

	H	T	O
	2	1	5
×			3
	6	4	5
		1	

4 Complete the multiplications.

a)

	H	T	O
	2	1	7
×			4
	8	6	8
		2	

c)

	H	T	O
	1	0	8
×			6
	6	4	8
		4	

b)

	H	T	O
	4	3	9
×			2
	8	7	8
		1	

d) 163 × 5

	H	T	O
	1	6	3
X			5
	8	1	5
	3	1	

e) 3 × 240

	H	T	O
	2	4	0
×			3
	7	2	0
	1		

f) 7 × 131

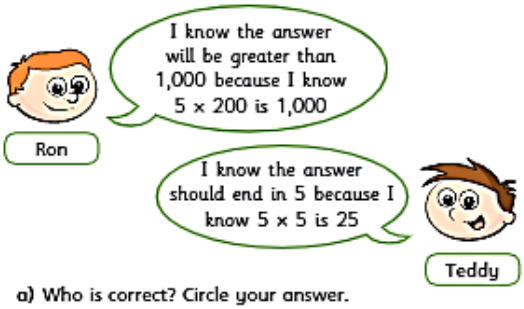
	H	T	O
	1	3	1
×			7
	9	1	7
	2		

5 A lorry driver travels 156 km per day.

How many kilometres will the lorry driver have travelled after 3 days?

468km

6 Ron and Teddy are working out 5 × 245



a) Who is correct? Circle your answer.

Ron Teddy both neither

b) Use a written method to work out 5 × 245

1,225

7 There are 7 year groups in a school.

There are 112 children in each year group.

How many children are there in the whole school?

784

8 A banana weighs 140 g

A pineapple weighs 345 g

Bag A contains 8 bananas and bag B contains 3 pineapples.

Which bag weighs more and by how much?
Show your working.

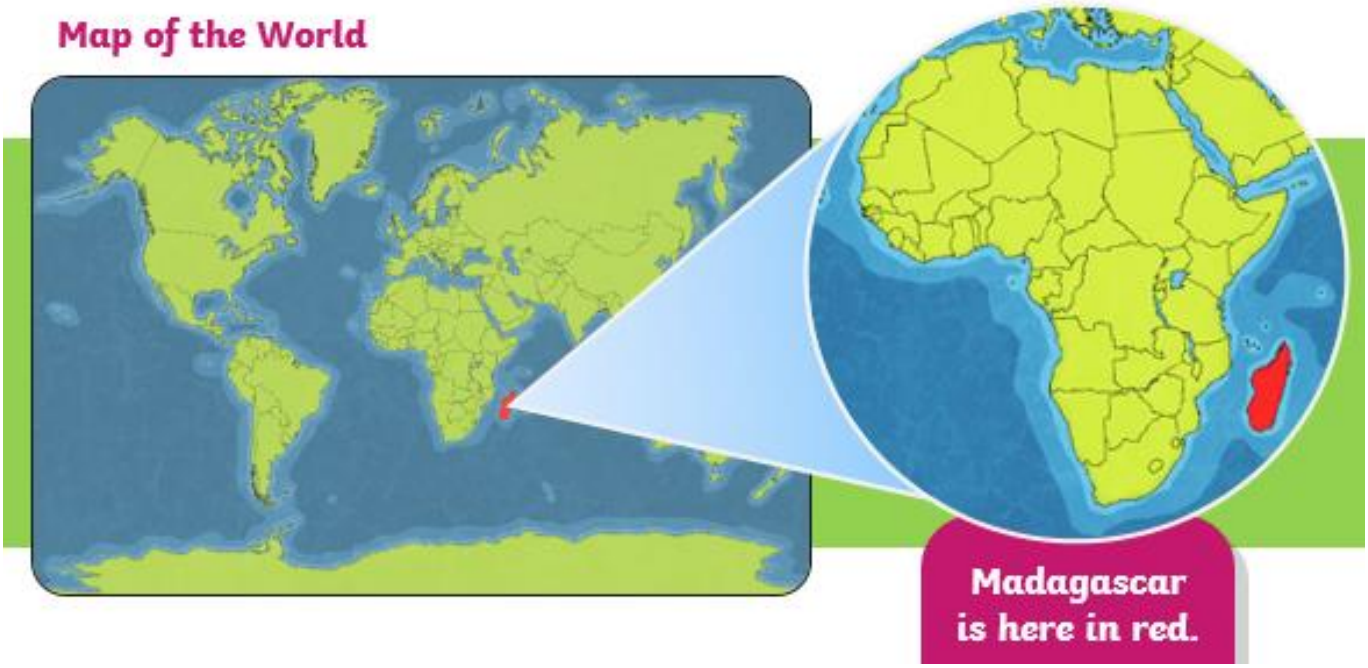
Bag A weighs 85 g more than bag B.

Science – Tuesday 2nd June

Have a look through the following pages about Madagascar and the work of Gerald Durrell.

Madagascar

Map of the World



Madagascar is here in red.

Madagascar

Madagascar is an island that lies approximately 400km off the south-east coast of Africa.

This island formed around 160 million years ago, and is the fourth largest island in the world.

Madagascar has several different landscapes and geographical areas.

Where are the tropical forests in Madagascar?

What is the beige area like?

Madagascar

Madagascar has been an island for many millions of years. The plants and animals found in the forests of Madagascar have evolved and changed differently from living things on other land masses such as Africa or India.

This means that Madagascar is home to many plants and animals that are found nowhere else on Earth. As many as 90% of the living things on Madagascar are thought to be endemic - this means that they are unique to Madagascar.

Madagascar

These species of plants and animals are only found on Madagascar.

Darwin's orchid

Grandidier's baobab tree

aye-aye

fossa

panther chameleon

lemur

Conservation

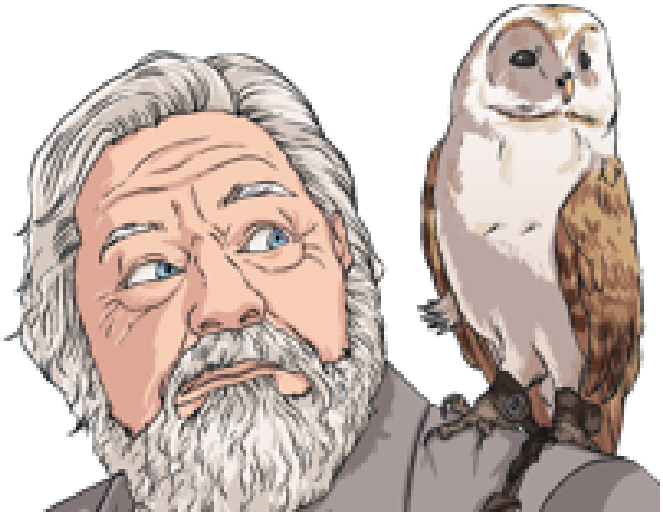
Unfortunately, many of the plants and animals that live on Madagascar are becoming endangered. This means that they are at risk of becoming extinct.

Some scientists and conservationists have set up conservation areas to try to save these animals.

A conservationist is a person who works to protect and care for the environment and living things.

Gerald Durrell was a conservationist who worked hard to save Madagascar's unique plants and animals.

But what dangers do the living things on Madagascar face?



Deforestation

Many people who live in Madagascar rely on farming for their food and their livelihood.

In order to make space for fields, people cut down the trees in the tropical forests. This is known as deforestation.

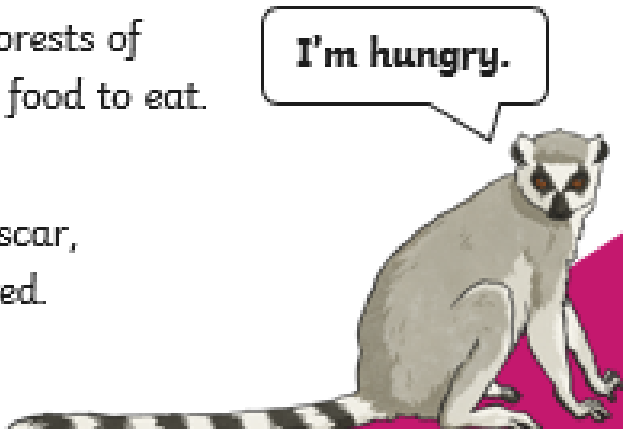
The people use a technique called 'slash and burn'. First, trees are cut down for wood use. Small trees are planted in their place. A few years later, these trees are cut down to make charcoal. The next year, the plot of land is burned, and a crop of grass is planted.

Explaining Dangers

When the trees of Madagascar's forests are cut down and burnt, this causes the soil to drain away into rivers and lakes when it rains. This is called soil erosion. Nutrients in the soil are washed away too, so any soil left behind is very poor and plants and trees will not grow back.

This is leading to something called desertification in Madagascar. This means that the areas of the rainforest that are deforested will not grow back, and are turning into deserts.

The animals and plants that live in the forests of Madagascar will have no habitat and no food to eat. They are in danger of dying out.



Around 20 species of animals in Madagascar, including lemurs, are critically endangered. This means that these species are in imminent danger of extinction.

Gerald Durrell and Conservation

- Gerald Durrell was born in India in 1925, and was an English conservationist.
- He worked hard to conserve the endangered species of Madagascar.
- Gerald Durrell founded the Durrell Wildlife Trust and the Jersey Zoo, which is now called the Durrell Wildlife Park.
- He set up his own zoo in 1959 especially to look after endangered animals from around the world.
- He made several expeditions all over the world to find endangered animals and bring them back to his Wildlife Park in Jersey, where he cared for them and set up breeding programmes so that these species could successfully have young.

Gerald Durrell and Conservation

Once Gerald had a base for his animals and his work, he founded the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust to run international conservation programmes.

He also opened a training centre at the Wildlife Park, to teach scientists about conservation. Over a thousand biologists and conservationists have attended training at the Durrell Training Institute.

In 1990, the Durrell Wildlife Trust established their conservation programme in Madagascar.

Gerald Durrell and Conservation

After Gerald Durrell's death in 1995, the Durrell Trust continued to work in Madagascar, and the Durrell Conservation programme in Madagascar is now the Trust's largest programme in the world.

The Durrell Trust runs eight main conservation sites in Madagascar, and they work with local people to develop more sustainable farming methods.

The Durrell Trust focuses on the most endangered species on the island, including the aye-aye, lemurs, the angonoka tortoise and the Madagascar pochard (a species of duck).

Cut out the pictures of the Madagascan living things and sort them into groups. When you have finished, give each group a label.

Stick Label Here	Stick Label Here
Stick Label Here	Stick Label Here

Reptiles	Birds
Plants	Mammals

Why not check out some more of Madagascar's animals:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vtfp27g2_mk

Tuesday 2nd June – RE

Sam's friend, Ania, at school comes from Poland. Sam told her all about the crown competition because she went to church too, at the Catholic church. Ania said she knew about a huge crown. She brought him in a picture. 'I've seen it', she said.

'Christ the King' is a 33m statue with a golden crown erected In 2010 in Świebodzin, a small town in Western Poland. It is taller than the famous statue of Christ the Redeemer in Rio de Janeiro.

Watch this clip of the statue being erected: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-GVxOt9HmXE)

On the next page is an image of the famous statue. It's a bit muddled up, can you cut out the pieces and put them into the right order?

When you've finished, consider these questions. (You might want to talk about them or write down answers).

Why do you think people put the statue up? What questions would you ask them about what they have called their statue? Why do you think it isn't it just called 'Jesus'? Record your questions and any possible answers.