

Marlborough Primary Academy

Home Learning
Class 4/5B

Week beginning 01/06/2020

SCHOOL SCHOOL	Marlborough Primary Academy	Cla 4/5
Daily activities – 5 a-day	/!	
1) TTRockstars – 2	20 minutes	This v
2) Morning maths	En	
3) Independent R	eading – 30 minutes	
4) Spelling – 20 m	ninutes	
5) P.E. – Joe Wick	s workout	
Or Lean use hundredt	MATHS	STEM:
O: I can use hundredt Here's how it works:	ins to make a whole.	Our top

40/100 + 60/100 = 100/100 = 1

0.01 = 1/100

0.10 = 10/100

0.4 + 0.6 = 1

There are 100 hundredths in a whole.

Class 4/5B	Home Learning	Date 01/06/20
	ENGLISH: Reading	
This week our topic is wildlife on our doorstep. Enjoy reading the text and answering the questions.		
STEM: Creative (Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths)		
Our topic this term is going to be all about plants and is called: What is a flower for? Today, find an interesting flower and try to sketch it as accurately as you can. Look carefully at the flower- what can you see? Draw every part of the flower with as much		

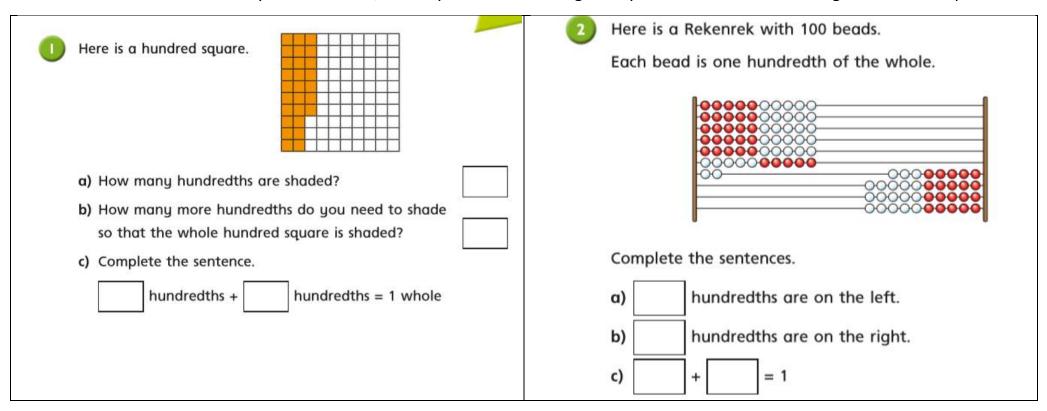
detail as you can.

Solve these problems using written or mental methods.

2560 ÷ 10 =	18 + ? = 100	385 – ? = 379
Round 38.9 to the nearest 1	16 x 3 x 2 =	? ÷ 5 = 14

Maths challenge sheet: Monday

Start with the box on the left. If you can do that, then try the box on the right! If you can't send me a message to ask for help.



Doorstep Wildlife

Even if you live in a busy town or city, wildlife will be all around you, you just have to look to find it! If you search hard enough, you will probably find signs of **urban** creatures in your street, on your school playing field, through your window, at the park or in any busy, built-up space. Let's take a closer look at just some of the animals and birds that manage to survive in our towns and cities...

Foxes

There are around 33,000 foxes living in urban areas in the UK. They are mammals, about the size of a small dog, with red fur and bushy tails. They are the most common wild carnivore found in our towns and cities mainly because they eat almost anything, including:

 food from dustbins. bird tables and

earthworms;

compost heaps;

beetles:

wild mammals;

• fruit.

birds:

Foxes are mostly **nocturnal** animals but they are often seen in urban areas during the day. Sadly, many foxes are killed each year on busy roads.



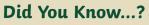
Hedgehogs

Hedgehogs can be found in almost all urban areas of the UK, except some areas of Scotland. The spiky mammals live in nests under hedges, where lots of insects and other invertebrates can be found. The hedgehog is often called the 'gardener's friend' as it loves eating small creatures, such as caterpillars, slugs and snails, which can often damage garden plants. Hedgehogs have sharp quills on their back. When they feel threatened, they contract two large muscles in their back. This causes these quills to straighten out. At the same time, the hedgehog also curls up into a ball, tucking its face and legs into its belly. This protects it from potential danger. Sadly, the number of

hedgehogs has gone down a lot in the last 60 years. It is thought

that there are just one million hedgehogs left

in the UK.



You should never feed hedgehogs milk as it can cause them to become very sick. Instead, try and give them fresh water in a shallow bowl along with tinned dog or cat food.





Pigeons

Pigeons are stout-bodied birds of the Columbidae family and are likely to be one of the most common birds within the UK. They have a cooing call, which is a very familiar sound within most busy cities and town centres. They often eat food from pavements and litter bins, as well as eating insects, seeds and food from bird feeders in urban gardens. Pigeons are often called **vermin** because many people believe that:

they spread illness;

 they damage houses and buildings;

 their droppings (poo) are not nice to look at. Some cities have even tried to lower the number of pigeons by destroying nesting sites, removing pigeon eggs from nests and emptying litter bins more often.

Glossary

carnivore An animal that eats

other creatures.

invertebrate An animal without a backbone.

nocturnal A creature that is active at

night (and may sleep during

daylight hours).

urban A word to describe something

that manages to survive in a busy place like a city or town.

vermin An animal that causes harm or

damage or is difficult to control.



Over the last 30 years, the number of some urban animals has fallen because:

- there are fewer gardens, parks and fields where they can live and find food;
- patches of grass and gardens are now not connected so they find it difficult and dangerous to move around.

If you have any outdoor space or a garden, you could try to help urban animals by:

- making and hanging a simple bird feeder;
- · making holes in fences;
- planting flowers and plants.



Questions

1.	Which animal is the most common wild carnivore found in our towns and cities? Tick one.			
	○ hedgehog			
	O pigeon			
	O fox			
	O badger			
2.	Draw three lines to match the urban animal to	the correct fact.		
	hedgehogs	sometimes eat from pavements and litter bins		
	pigeons	are about the size of a small dog		
	foxes	• live in nests under hedges		
2	Find there this was that wincome unimbt out			
٥.	. Find three things that pigeons might eat.			
	•			
	•			
	•			
4.	Find and copy a word from the Foxes section of the text that means to eat meat .			
5.	Fill in the missing words in this sentence.			
	Pigeons have a call, which is a very familiar sound within most busy			
	and town centres			
6.	How would making holes in fences help urban wildlife?			



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7.	Why are hedgehogs called the 'gardener's friend' ?
8.	Who do you think the author has written the text for?



Doorstep Wildlife

Even if you live in a busy town or city, wildlife will be all around you as it manages to survive pretty much everywhere; you just have to look to find it! If you search hard enough, you will probably find signs of urban creatures in your street, on your school playing field, through your window, at the park or in any busy, built-up space. Let's take a closer look at just some of the animals and birds that manage to survive in our towns and cities...

Foxes

It is estimated that there are around 33,000 foxes (mammals with reddish orange fur and bushy tails) living in and around urban areas in the UK. They are the most common wild carnivore found in our towns and cities and have adapted brilliantly to life in busy surroundings. They eat a wide and varied diet, which includes food stolen from dustbins, bird tables and compost heaps, as well as wild mammals, birds, earthworms, beetles and fruit. Foxes are mostly nocturnal animals but they are often seen in urban areas during the day. Unfortunately, many foxes are sadly killed on the roads each year in the UK.



Hedgehogs

Hedgehogs can be found in almost all urban areas of the UK, except some areas of Scotland. The spiky mammals live in nests under hedges, where lots of insects and other invertebrates can be found. Unlike foxes and pigeons, hedgehogs are well-liked in the UK and are often called the 'gardener's friend' as they love eating creatures such as caterpillars, slugs and snails, which can often be very damaging to garden plants. Hedgehogs have sharp quills on their back. When they feel threatened, they contract two large muscles in their back. This causes these quills to straighten out. At the same time, the hedgehog also curls up into a ball, tucking its face and legs into its belly. This protects it from potential danger. Sadly, it is estimated that just one million

hedgehogs are left in the UK, which is a 97% decrease since the 1950s.

Did You Know...?

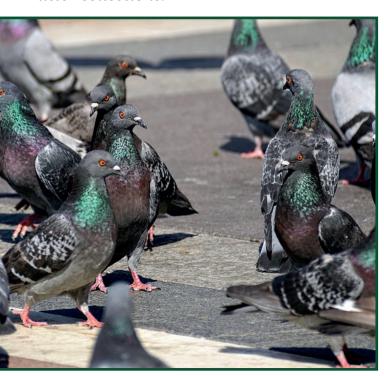
Thinking it is good for them, people often leave bread and milk out in their gardens for urban hedgehogs to snack on. However, actually you should never feed hedgehogs milk as it can cause them to become terribly ill. Instead, try and provide them with plain, fresh water in a shallow bowl along with tinned dog or cat food.





Pigeons

Pigeons are one of the most common birds within the UK. Their cooing calls are a very familiar sound within most cities and town centres. They survive by eating dropped food and litter, as well as insects, seeds and food from bird feeders in urban gardens. Pigeons are often considered to be **vermin**, with many people believing that they carry disease, damage property and pollute urban areas with their droppings. Some city councils have even tried to reduce the number of pigeons by destroying nesting sites, removing pigeon eggs from nests and introducing more regular litter collections.



Glossary

carnivore An animal that eats

other creatures.

invertebrate An animal without a backbone.

nocturnal A creature that is active at

night (and may sleep during

daylight hours).

vermin An animal that causes harm or

damage or is difficult to control.

How Can We Help Urban Wildlife to Survive?

Over the last few decades, the number of many urban animals has dropped, which is due mainly to the reduced numbers of gardens, parks and open green spaces. It is now much more dangerous for urban animals to find food and move from place to place than it was 50 years ago... but you can help them!

If you have any outdoor space or a garden, you could try to help urban animals by:

- making and hanging a simple bird feeder;
- · making holes in fences;
- planting flowers and plants.





Questions

1.	Which animal is the most co	mmon wild carnivore found in the UK? Tick one.
	hedgehogpigeonfoxbadger	
2. Draw three lines to match the urban animal to the correct fact.		
	hedgehogs	cause pollution in town and city centres with their droppings
	pigeons	sometimes eat wild mammals and birds
	foxes	like to live in places where there are lots of invertebrates
3.	In the UK, how many hedgel	rogs are in the wild now?
4.	Find and copy one word fron changed.	n the Foxes section of the text which means the same as
5.	Fill in the missing words in t	his sentence.
	Their call	s are a very familiar sound within most and
	town centres.	
6.	Why do councils want to cor	ntrol the number of pigeons in towns and cities?

7.	Why are hedgehogs well-liked in the UK?		
3.	Which of these animals would you most like to see? Why?		
9.	Why has the author included a glossary? Choose one other word to include and write a definition for it.		





Marlborough Primary Academy

Class 4/5B

Home Learning

Date

02/06/20

ENGLISH: Vocabulary

Daily activities – 5 a-day!

- 1) TTRockstars 20 minutes
- 2) Morning maths 15 minutes
- 3) Independent Reading 30 minutes
- 4) Spelling 20 minutes
- 5) P.E. Joe Wicks workout

Don't forget to share your work in your portfolio.

Imagine the girl was lost in a forest.

Can you add adverbs to my sentences below to make them better? (Adverbs: tell us how, where or when something happened. They often end with ly- quickly, carefully)

The girl was frightened. ______, she looked around at the surrounding forest. She began to walk ______ along the path, pausing _____ to take a sip of water from her canteen.

From the distance ahead, she heard a scream. The

sound echoed _____ through the forest.

MATHS Division LO: I can use hundredths to make a whole

Try to complete the missing number problems.

Remember

0.5 = 50 hundredths.

So 0.5 + 0.12 = 0.62

I like to add in the zero to fill the hundredths column. It makes adding 0.1s and 0.01s much easier.

0.50 + 0.12 = 0.62

STEM:

Flowers usually grow in the soil.

But what is soil? Try the simple experiment on the next sheet to investigate.

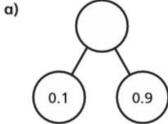
Solve these problems using written or mental methods.

430 ÷ 10 =	? + 15 = 20 + 14	9193 – 257 =
Round 946 to the nearest 10	4 X ? X 5 = 120	640 ÷ 5 =

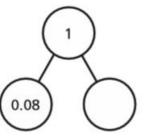
Maths challenge sheet: Tuesday

Start with the box on the left. If you can do that, then try the box on the right! If you can't send me a message to ask for help.

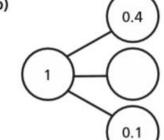
Complete the part-whole models.



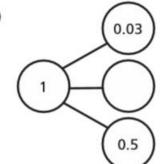
c)



b)



d)



Fill in the missing numbers.

f)
$$+ 0.04 + 0.5 = 1$$



Fill an empty jar about three quarters full of water.

Collect some soil and put it into the jar with the water. Now leave it overnight.

Tomorrow look carefully at the jar.

Hopefully you'll be able to see different layers of the different things in soil.

From top to bottom you might see:

humus (rotting bits of plants)

Cloudy water

Clay

Silt

Sand

Gravel

You could draw a picture of your discovery.



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Date 03/06/20

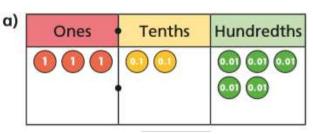
Daily activities – 5 a-day!

- 1) TTRockstars 20 minutes
- 2) Morning maths 15 minutes
- 3) Independent Reading 30 minutes
- 4) Spelling 20 minutes
- 5) P.E. Joe Wicks workout

MATHS LO: I can write decimals

The skill today is writing decimals.

Example:



There are 3 ones, 2 tenths and 5 hundredths so the number is 3.25

ENGLISH: Grammar Sick sentences!

These sentences are 'sick' and need help to get better.

Can you help?

The girl was in a forest.

It was a bit scary.

The trees were big and tall she couldn't see much sky
She started to walk along the path?

Copy each sentence and then write out your own healthy version. How will you make these sentences better?

STEM: Flowers are part of plants.

Each part does a different job.

Leaves are used to collect the sun's energy by photosynthesis.

Leaves can also be very beautiful.

Collect some leaves and try making a leaf rubbing.

ut the leaves on a flat surface under a sheet of paper and rub over

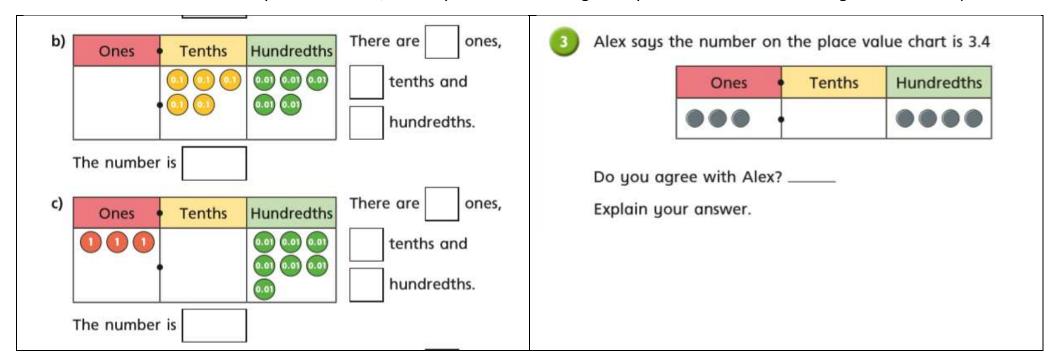
the top with a crayon or coloured pencil.

Solve these problems using written or mental methods.

Round 3.82 to the nearest 1 = 4 Round 3.19 to the nearest multiple of 1.	74 + 75 + 76 =	671 – 499 =
67 x 100 =	120 x 5 =	816 ÷ 3 =

Maths challenge sheet: Wednesday

Start with the box on the left. If you can do that, then try the box on the right! If you can't send me a message to ask for help.





Marlborough Primary Academy

Class 4/5B

Home Learning

Date

04/06/20

Daily	, activities –	5 2-0	lavl
Dally	/ activities –	3 a-c	ıay:

- 1) TTRockstars 20 minutes
- 2) Morning maths 15 minutes
- 3) Independent Reading 30 minutes
- 4) Spelling 20 minutes
- 5) P.E. Joe Wicks workout

English: Writing Preparation

Tomorrow you're going to write your own lost in the forest story.

It starts like this:

Hours and hours had passed, and she hadn't seen a soul. The scent of the pine sap and earthy moss made her feel sleepy. She felt as if she could close her eyes and sleep for a thousand years.

The trunks around her, like a dense army of pine trees threatened her from every side. There was only one path forward, and she took it, not knowing what awaited her in the distance...

MATHS

LO: I can write decimals

Try and work out these part-whole models. Remember when dealing with tenths and hundredths, add in the place holder for the hundredths to make it easier to add them up.

So....

0.2 + 0.09 becomes 0.20 + 0.09.

If you get stuck, send me a message.

STEM:

We use plants for all sorts of things. The most obvious is we eat them! But there are many other uses for plants.

Make a poster to show some of the different uses for plants.

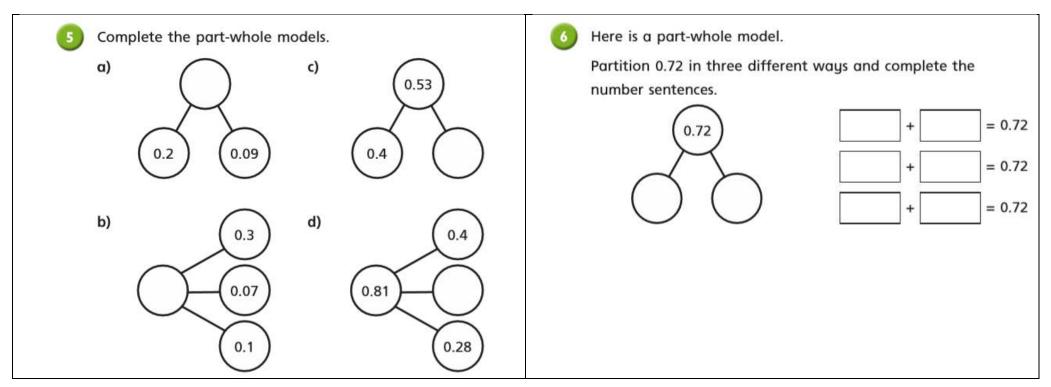
What is the most unusual use you can find?

Solve these problems using written or mental methods.

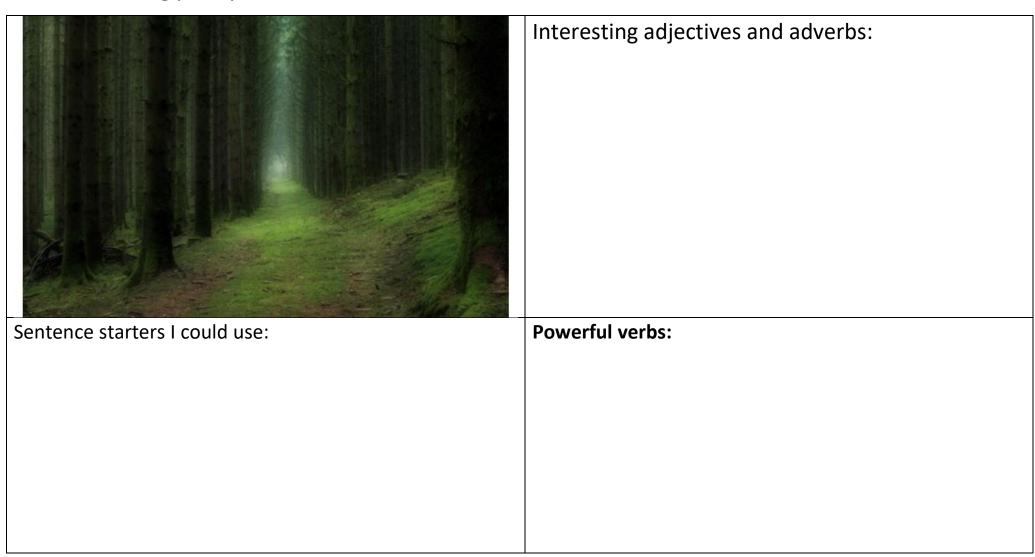
? ÷ 100 = 12	2248 + 1593 =	842 – 399 =
? ÷ 5 = 12	9 x 17 =	Round 3,455 to the nearest 1000

Maths challenge sheet: Thursday

Start with the box on the left. If you can do that, then try the box on the right! If you can't send me a message to ask for help.



ENGLISH: writing prompt sheet.



-110
THE CHOOL
Daily activities – 5 a-
1) TTRockstars
2) Morning ma
3) Independer
4) Spelling – 2
5) P.E. – Joe W

Class **Home Learning** 4/5B

Date

05/06/20

-day!

- 20 minutes
- aths 15 minutes
- nt Reading 30 minutes
- 0 minutes
- Vicks workout

ENGLISH WRITING

Your job today is to write an interesting story about a girl lost in a forest. What will happen to her? Who might she meet? How did she get there? Will she escape?

It's up to you. Use your planning sheet from yesterday and enjoy writing a mysterious story.

There is a story start for you to use to get you going. It is on the next page.

MATHS LO: I can use place value to solve problems.

Comparing the numbers in this problem is tricky...

...until you add the place holder into the hundredths place on 0.4 and 0.2

When you see that they are 0.40 and 0.20 it should be a little easier.

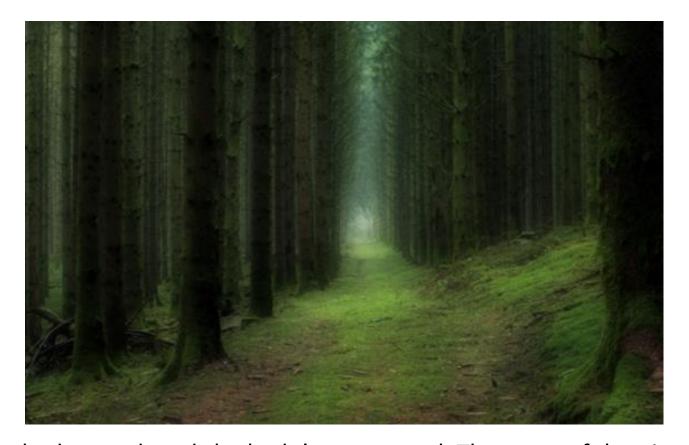
Still tricky but easier!

STEM: Design yourself the perfect garden.

Draw a plan view garden. (Plan view means from above looking down) Include the plants you'd like to grow. (Trees, vegetables, fruit, flowers, bushes) Will there be a place to make a den? Will there be furniture to sit on? Will you have a fountain or pond? Label your plan and share it to your portfolio.

Solve these problems using written or mental methods.

56 ÷ 10	12 + ? + 58 = 100	? – 365 = 845
Round 84 to the nearest 10	700 x 4 =	656 ÷ 4 =



Hours and hours had passed, and she hadn't seen a soul. The scent of the pine sap and earthy moss made her feel sleepy. She felt as if she could close her eyes and sleep for a thousand years.

The trunks around her, like a dense army of pine trees threatened her from every side. There was only one path forward, and she took it, not knowing what awaited her in the distance...

Maths challenge sheet: Friday

Start with the box on the left. If you can do that, then try the box on the right! If you can't send me a message to ask for help.

