



Age Range: Y3/4

Weekly Maths Tasks Aim to do 1 per day as well as your weekly learning on [Maths Shed](https://www.mathshed.com/)
<https://www.mathshed.com/>

Weekly Reading Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)

- YEAR 3: Watch the White Rose Week 2 (not Summer week 2) Lesson 5 and Summer week 1 Lessons 1, 2 and 3. 'Equivalent fractions 1, 2 and 3' and 'Compare Fractions' . Then, fill in the worksheets.
<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/>
- YEAR 4: Watch White Rose Week 2 (Not Summer week 2) Lessons 2, 3 and 5. 'Hundredths', 'Hundredths and Decimals' and 'Divide one or two digits by 100'. Then, fill in the worksheets.
<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-4/>
- Use this website to answer the questions under the 'Time' heading. If you are not sure, click the button 'Learn with an example'. For free, you can answer 10 questions per day.
<https://uk.ixl.com/math/year-3>
<https://uk.ixl.com/math/year-4>
- Ask your child to time how long it takes in seconds to do everyday tasks such as brush their teeth. Then ask them to multiply that number by the amount of times they do that task per day. How long is that in minutes? How many minutes is that over a week?
- Go and look in your sock drawer. How many pairs of socks do you have? What different colours of socks do you own? How many of them are patterned? How many of them are plain? Are there any other ways that you could put your socks into categories? Using this information express your sock draw in fractions, e.g. $\frac{1}{4}$ of my socks are patterned $\frac{1}{2}$ of my socks are white.. When you have finished, make sure all of your socks are back in pairs in your drawer!
- Design 3 different types of jumpers and 3 different types of trousers/ leggings. How many combinations of outfits can you make? What if you add 3 different types of shoes too? How many combinations would you have now?



- You could share a story together. This could be a chapter book where you read and discuss a chapter a day.
- Listen to your child read and encourage them to read with expression. Ask them to create a book review or write a summary of what they have read.
- Read the 'Pet care of a dog' piece of writing attached below and answer the questions about it. There are two versions attached: one more suitable for Year 3 children and one more suited to Year 4 children.
- Log in to [Read Theory](https://readtheory.org/auth/login) and complete 3 comprehension tasks. Your child has an individual login for this.
<https://readtheory.org/auth/login>
- Read 'How the World Began' a Samoan myth using Oxford Owl (free account sign up needed).

https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/api/digital_books/1278.html

After reading, answer these questions in full sentences:

- What adjectives were used to describe the sea?
- On page 39, what alliteration was used to describe how Tagaloa looked before calling for land?
- What words tell you that Tagaloa was pleased with the land he created?
- On page 42 and 43, why have some words been written differently?
- What does the word 'hasty' mean?

Weekly Spelling Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)	Weekly Writing Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practise the Year 3/4 Common Exception words. http://www.crosslee.manchester.sch.uk/serve_file/253974 Practise your spelling on Spelling Shed. https://www.spellingshed.com/en-gb <p>Spelling Shed for Year 3: Group 1 - Stage 3 week 28, sc sounds. Group 2 - Stage 2 week 2.14, adding -es Group 3 - Stage 1 - week 1.28 - ou sounds</p> <p>Spelling shed for Year 4 : Group 4 - The -phon and -sign word families Group 2 - Words with spelling 'a' after 'w' and 'qu'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alphabetical order: List each letter of the alphabet and ask your child to think of an animal or an animal related word that corresponds with each letter. Choose 5 Common Exception words and practise spelling them using two of the new Spelling menu strategies attached. Improve your spelling by learning about spelling rules with this video: https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers/ks2-english-spelling-rules-with-the-super-movers-crew/zb9njhv 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a diary entry of what has happened to you in the past day/week. You may wish to use the Purple Mash 2Do template to help you. Write an information text (non-chronological report) about an animal of your choice. A list of features has been provided below to help you. Write a description of a fictional animal that has just been discovered. Think about what it looks like, where it lives and what it eats. Draw a picture to show what this new creature is like. Use the image from Pobble (below) and choose from 'Story Starter', 'Question Time' or 'Perfect Picture'. You may wish to do more than one. Write a haiku poem about an animal that you have researched this week. Use the YouTube video to help you create one (or more!). https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=hkiTLxIQhdw

Learning Project - to be done throughout the week

Remember to complete your **Purple Mash** activities as well. <https://www.purplemash.com/sch/standrewskt11>

The project this week aims to provide opportunities for your child to learn more about key animals they are interested in. Learning may focus on exploring the physical aspects of an animal, their habitat, categorising animals etc.

- Let's Wonder:**

Create fact files about deadly predators. Draw pictures of the predators and label them with information you find out. Where does the predator live? Why does it live there? What does it eat? How does it capture its prey? What special qualities do these predators have? Make a **food chain** to demonstrate why a predator is at the top of the chain. You could make a set of top trump cards using the information you found out.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=MUKs9o1s8h8>



- Let's Create:**

Explore the artist **Franz Marc**. Find out who he was and what type of artist he was. What did he like to create pictures of? Look at some of his paintings online. Then choose an animal to draw and add colour to, in a similar style to his. What do you think of his paintings? Did you like your finished piece of artwork? Why?/Why not?

https://www.google.com/search?q=franz+marc&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKEwimf3w5pfoAhUYahoKHR7yBWMQ2-cCeqQIABAA&og=franz+marc&gs_l=img.3..0i67j0i0i67j2i0i0i67j0i0i67j2i0.236257.239749..240032...0.0..0.156.888.7j3.....0....1..qws-wiz-img.c-N7IIEkKQ&ei=y6trXuOHFJjUaZ7kl5gG&bih=615&biw=1262&rlz=1C1RUCY_enGB687GB688&safe=strict&hl=en



- Be Active:**

Get out into the garden and make a bug hotel. Go on a mini beast hunt and record what you find. If you find any minibeasts you haven't seen before, try and find information about it online. What can you

find out about these amazing creatures?

Yoga https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC5ulZ2KOZZeQDQo_Gsi_qbQ

Joe Wicks <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d3LPrl0v-w>

Go Noodle <https://family.gonoodle.com/featured-in-school>

Just dance

https://www.google.com/search?q=just+dance+for+children&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwWjrJDU3MT0AhXEshEKHXdCDDeAQ_AUoA3oECACQBQ&biw=1094&bih=455



At school, we use Real PE to help teach our lessons. This can also be accessed at home with many active games and videos. Click the pink KS2 button and use these login details:

The website address is: **home.jasmineactive.com**

Parent email: parent@standrewsc-6.com

Password: standrewsc

- **Time to Talk:**

Find out which animals are your family members' favourites and why. Have a family debate about whether zoos should exist? Discuss whether you agree/disagree and why? Do your family members have a different opinion to you? Why not debate whether animals should be kept as pets?



- **Understanding Others and Appreciating Differences:**

Which animals are considered to be sacred around the world and why? Who admires cows? Lions? Wolves? Which animals were important to the Egyptians and why? [Sacred Animals](#)

<https://spiritualray.com/most-worshiped-animals-around-world>



Additional learning resources parents may wish to engage with

Vocabulary Ninja - This gives you a word of the day with synonyms and antonyms as well. Why not try to add a new word to your vocabulary each day! <https://www.vocabularyninja.co.uk/word-of-the-day.html>

Classroom Secrets Learning Packs - These packs are split into different year groups and include activities linked to reading, writing, maths and practical ideas you can do around the home.

<https://classroomsecrets.co.uk/free-home-learning-packs/>




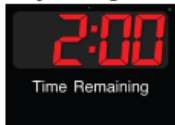




Twinkl - to access these resources click on the link and sign up using your own email address and creating your own password. Use the offer code UKTWINKLHELPS.

https://www.twinkl.co.uk/offer/UKTWINKLHELPS?utm_source=promo&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=England_coronavirus_schools_email&utm_content=offer_link

Headteacherchat - This is a blog that has links to various learning platforms. Lots of these are free to access. <https://www.headteacherchat.com/post/corona-virus-free-resources-for-teachers-and-schools>

St Andrew's Primary Learning Projects

SPELLING MENU

<p>21. Question/Answers</p> <p>Write questions with half of your spelling words. Then use the other half to answer the questions. Underline the words you used.</p> 	<p>22. Riddles</p> <p>Write a riddle for each of your words. Don't forget to answer them.</p> <p>e.g. I am grey. I have a trunk and big ears. Answer: elephant.</p> 	<p>23. Crossword Puzzle</p> <p>Make a crossword puzzle with your spelling. Show the answers to your puzzle.</p> 	<p>24. Rhyming Words</p> <p>Write your spelling words out with a rhyming word next to them. Remember that words do not need to have the same spelling pattern to rhyme.</p> <p>e.g. men and again</p>
<p>25. Homophones</p> <p>Can you find any homophones which go with your spelling words? What do they mean?</p> <p>e.g. wear and where, to, too and two their, there and they're</p>	<p>26. Writing Race</p> <p>Set a timer for 2 minutes. See how many times you can write each word perfectly during that time.</p> 	<p>27. Code Words</p> <p>Come up with a code for each letter of the alphabet and then write each word in code.</p> <p>e.g. a = □ b = ♦ c = ♣</p>	<p>28 Word Classes</p> <p>Sort your spelling words into word classes - nouns, verbs, adjectives etc. Be careful - some words can be used in more than one category e.g. swimming.</p>
<p>29. Synonyms</p>  <p>Find at least 2 synonyms for each of your spelling words.</p>	<p>30. Antonyms</p> <p>Find an antonym (opposite) for each of your spelling words.</p> 	<p>31. Joker</p> <p>Write jokes containing each of your spelling words.</p> 	<p>32. Backwards Words</p> <p>Write your spelling words forwards and then backwards. Remember to write neatly!</p> <p>ƆƆᴉꞞᴉꞞ</p>
<p>33. X Words</p> <p>Write 2 words with one letter in common so that they cross over each other.</p> <p>e.g. b r cheese a d</p>	<p>34. Acrostic Poem</p> <p>Write an acrostic poem for your spelling words. See if you can stick to a theme when writing.</p> <p>e.g. sun</p> <p>Sun shines brightly Up in the sky Nice and warm on my face</p>	<p>35. Scrabble</p> <p>In a game of Scrabble, each letter is worth a certain number of points. Write your words and then add the total of the letters. Which of your spelling words has the highest total value?</p> 	

What is a syllable?

Syllables are chunks or beats of sound.

play



one syllable

happy



two syllables

experiment



four syllables

Haiku Rules

Summer is over,
Days are getting shorter now,
Soon it's time for school.



5-7-5

Cars are so speedy,
Zipping by just like rockets.
When can I drive one?



Each haiku has only three lines.

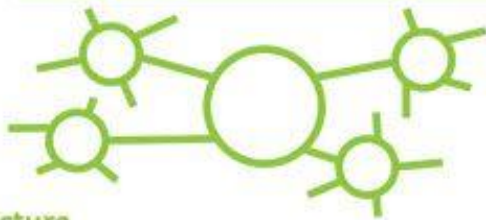
The lines follow a pattern of syllables:

Haiku poetry is traditional in Japan.

Haiku are often written about nature or the seasons, but they don't have to be!



Non-chronological report



Structure

- An opening, general classification, e.g. *Sparrows are birds.*
- A number of paragraphs about different aspects of the subject – these could be arranged in any order.
- A detailed description of the chosen topic, using relevant technical vocabulary.
- Conclusion - this may refer back to some of the main points.

Language Features

- Present tense (unless historical).
- Use words which generalise, e.g. *sparrows not sam the sparrow.*
- Factual descriptions.
- Technical vocabulary that is relevant to the subject.
- Formal, impersonal language written in the third person.
- Gives clear information.

Examples of non-chronological reports:
school reports, factfiles on animals.





Perfect picture!

- ▶ Imagine Brian gave the biscuits to a different animal. Can you draw what they would look like before and after?

Story starter!

Brian had often bought things from the market that had turned out to be the most outrageous, disappointing fakes.

He had presumed that the magic biscuits would have been exactly the same. How wrong he had been...

Question time!

- ▶ What had happened when Brian fed the biscuits to his dogs?
- ▶ How quickly did they grow to this size do you think?
- ▶ Did Brian give the biscuits to anything/anyone else?
- ▶ Have the creatures stopped growing?
- ▶ How will Brian keep them as pets?
- ▶ What are the benefits/problems with having such enormous pets?
- ▶ Is there a way for Brian to restore his animals to their original size?

Pet Care of a Dog

Dogs are hugely popular pets. In fact, there are eight and a half million dogs being kept as pets in the UK.



Food and drink

Dogs need a good diet of meat and plant-based foods. They need one meal a day. They have sharp teeth for tearing meat, and molars for grinding.

They need fresh, clean water to keep them healthy.

Environment

Dogs need a comfortable and quiet environment to sleep in peace.

Dogs need a place where they can go if they are frightened. Some dogs get more scared than others and need somewhere to feel safe.

Dog behaviour

Dogs are clever and playful. They need to be exercised and have toys to play with. Different breeds of dog have different skills, which you need to consider when looking after them. Some will want longer walks; others will prefer more time spent playing!



Did You Know?

The fastest recorded speed for a greyhound dog was 42 miles per hour!



Pet Care of a Dog

Changes in behaviour

When a dog is licking its lips with their ears back and not looking at the owner, it might be feeling worried.



This dog is lying down, with its ears flat, showing its teeth and it has its tail down between its legs. This dog could be feeling unhappy or angry.

Dangers to dogs

Dogs are interested in everything, and they need to be watched to make sure they are always safe.

These things are poisonous for a dog:

- chocolate
- raisins
- grapes
- sultanas

Helpful dogs

Some dogs can be trained to be assistance dogs. They are trained to help people who might be blind, deaf or in a wheelchair. They help around the house and in shops. Some dogs can be trained to find dangers, like explosive and drugs. Some can even detect illnesses like cancer.



Questions

1. How many dogs are kept as pets in the UK?

2. What do dogs have to help them eat meat?

3. Which two adjectives describe the type of environment dogs need to be able to sleep well?

4. Why might some dogs need a safe place to go to?

5. Name three activities that dogs need to be able to do to stay happy and healthy.

6. Describe two things an unhappy or angry dog might do.

7. Why should you not give a dog raisins or grapes?

8. Name two jobs that dogs could be trained to do to help people.

Answers

1. How many dogs are kept as pets in the UK?

There are eight and a half million dogs kept as pets in the UK.

2. What do dogs have to help them eat meat?

Dogs have sharp teeth to help them eat meat.

3. Which two adjectives describe the type of environment dogs need to be able to sleep well?

Two adjectives which describe the type of environment dogs need to be able to sleep in peace, are 'comfortable and quiet'.

4. Why might some dogs need a safe place to go to?

Some dogs might need a safe place to go because they might get frightened/ scared.

5. Name three activities that dogs need to be able to do to stay happy and healthy.

A dog needs to be able to: play, fetch, run and jump to stay happy and healthy. (Accept any three.)

6. Describe two things an unhappy or angry dog might do.

An unhappy or angry dog might lie down, with its ears flat, showing its teeth and it has its tail down between its legs. (Accept any two.)

Pet Care of a Dog Answers

7. Why should you not give a dog raisins or grapes?

You should not give a dog raisins or grapes because they are poisonous to dogs.

8. Name two jobs that dogs could be trained to do to help people.

Pupil's own response based on helping disabled people in the house and shops, find explosives, drugs and detect illnesses like cancer.

Pet Care of a Dog

Dogs are hugely popular pets. In fact, there are eight and a half million dogs being kept as pets in the UK alone.

They are known as 'man's best friend', but how should dogs be cared for and what do we actually know about them?

Food and drink

Dogs need a well-balanced diet of meat and plant-based foods. They need one meal a day, unless the vet gives different advice for your type of dog. Their teeth are well-developed, with sharp teeth for tearing meat and molars for grinding other foods.

They must be able to get to clean, fresh water at all times, or else they would become very poorly.

Environment

Dogs need a comfortable, clean and quiet environment to sleep, undisturbed.

Dogs need a place where they can go if they are frightened. They have different personalities, and rescue dogs might have had bad experiences, so some get scared more easily than others.



Did You Know?
Dogs descend from the wolf!



Dog behaviour

Dogs are intelligent, playful animals, and need to be exercised and have toys to play with. There are 400 different breeds of dog, and each breed has different traits particular to its breed. Some are bred to be small and fast, to find rabbits down their burrows; others are big and strong, bred for pulling things. From herding to hunting, retrieving and tracking, dogs have instincts, meaning they need to be able to play, fetch, run and jump to stay happy and healthy.



Did You Know?

Dogs can hear sounds four times quieter than humans can hear!

Changes in behaviour

A dog which is licking their lips with their ears back, and not looking at you, might be feeling worried.

A dog which is lying down, cowering with their ears flat, showing their teeth and their tail down between their legs, could be feeling unhappy or angry.



Training a dog

Dogs need to be given treats when they have done something well. They should not be shouted at, as they won't understand this behaviour. They need regular, clear instructions.

Questions

1. How do we know dogs are a popular pet in the UK?

2. Describe what and how you would feed a dog.

3. Name two factors which might contribute to why some dogs might get scared.

4. What might a dachshund have the right characteristics for, and why?

5. Imagine you are a vet. An owner brings their dog in and says the dog keeps looking around, lies down a lot and is licking its lips more than usual. What might be wrong with it and how do you know?

6. Which two points in the section Training a Dog do you think are the most important, and why?

7. What word has the author used which means that dogs are interested in things?

Answers

1. How do we know dogs are a popular pet in the UK?

We know that dogs are a popular pet in the UK because there are eight and a half million dogs kept as pets.

2. Describe what and how you would feed a dog.

Dogs need food which is meat and plant based. They need one meal a day, unless a vet has said they need feeding differently.

3. Name two factors which might contribute to why some dogs might get scared.

Two factors which might contribute to why some dogs get more scared than others, is that they have different personalities and if they have been a rescue dog, they might have been badly treated before.

4. What might a dachshund have the right characteristics for, and why?

A dachshund might have the right characteristics to be a hunting dog, because they are small and could fit down a rabbit burrow.

5. Imagine you are a vet. An owner brings their dog in and says the dog keeps looking

around, lies down a lot and is licking its lips more than usual. What might be wrong with it and how do you know?

I think the dog might be worried about something, because licking their lips a lot, looking away or around, and lying down, are signs of being worried.

6. Which two points in the section Training a Dog, do you think are the most important, and why?

Pupil's own response.

7. What word has the author used, which means that dogs are interested in things?

The word the author has used which means dogs are interested in things, is 'curious'.