

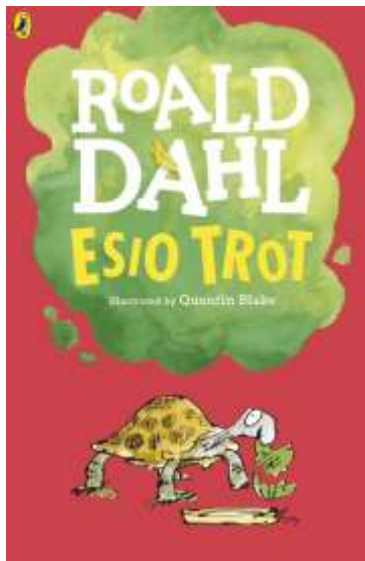
Hub B Year 4 Home Learning

19th April 2021

Reading

Day 1

Using the front cover and blurb, can you make a prediction about this text?



Mr Hoppy really loves his neighbour Mrs Silver, and Mrs Silver really loves her tortoise, Alfie. One day Mrs Silver asks Mr Hoppy how to make Alfie grow, and suddenly Mr Hoppy knows the way to win her heart. With the help of a magical spell and some cabbage leaves, can Mr Hoppy be happy at last?

Use these sentence stems to help you:

I wonder if...

I predict that...

I think that...

I bet that...

I imagine...

I think * will happen...

I think I will learn...

I think it will be set out...

The next part will be about...

Day 2



Selfie

Using the text, put a tick in the correct box to show whether the statement is true or false.

	True	False
Mr Hoppy loved to grow flowers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr Hoppy lived in large house.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr Hoppy had secret love.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr Hoppy lived on his own.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Can you make a prediction about what you think will happen next?

I predict that....

Who do you think Mr Hoppy's second love is?

I think Mr Hoppy's second love is...



Day 3:

Read the text, stopping at different points to predict what you think is going to happen next.

- What evidence from the text supports your ideas?
- What might happen next and what evidence is there?

Use these sentence stems to help you:

I wonder if...

I predict that...

I think that...

I bet that...

I imagine...

I think * will happen...

I think I will learn...

I think it will be set out...

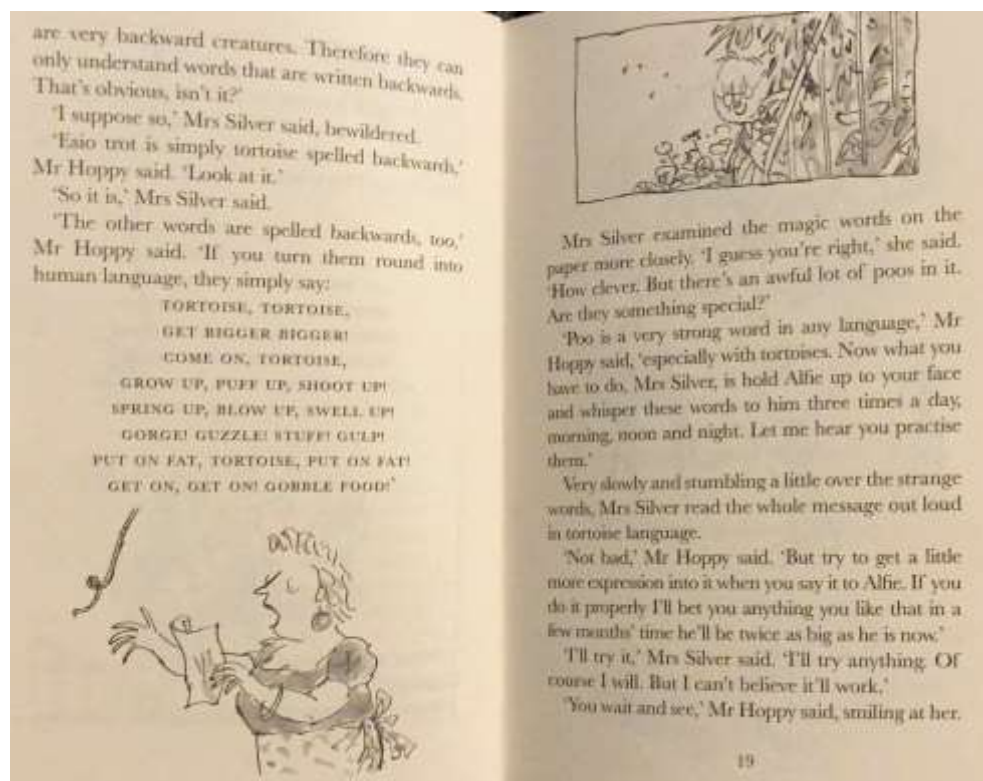
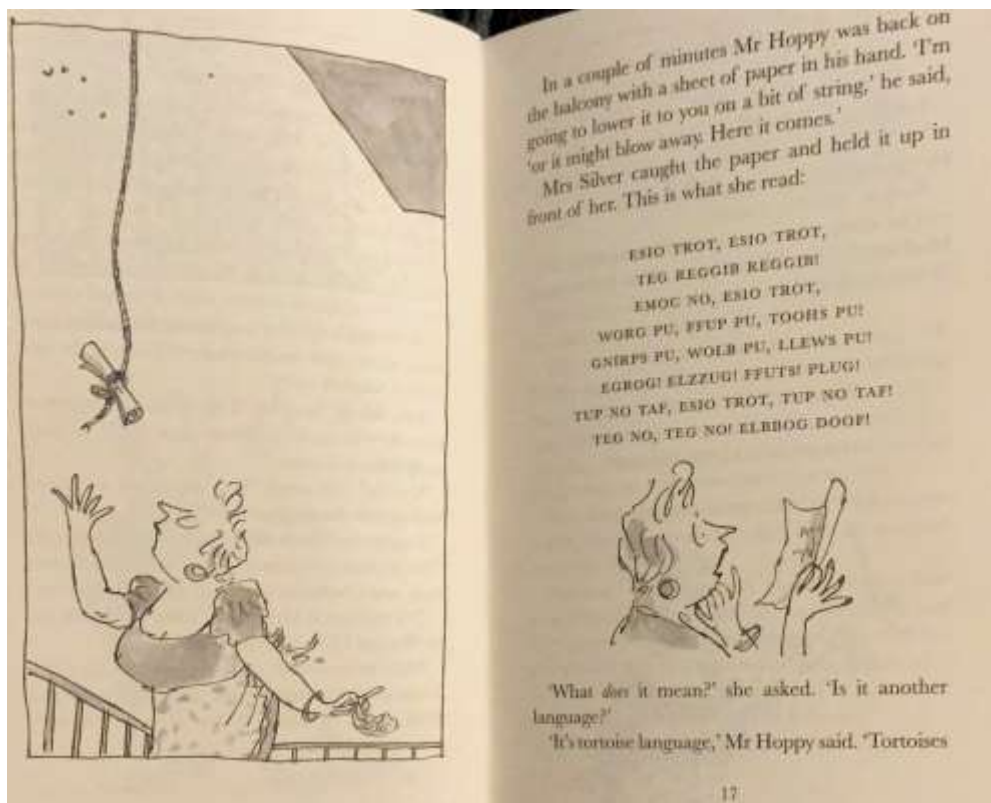
The next part will be about...



Day 4

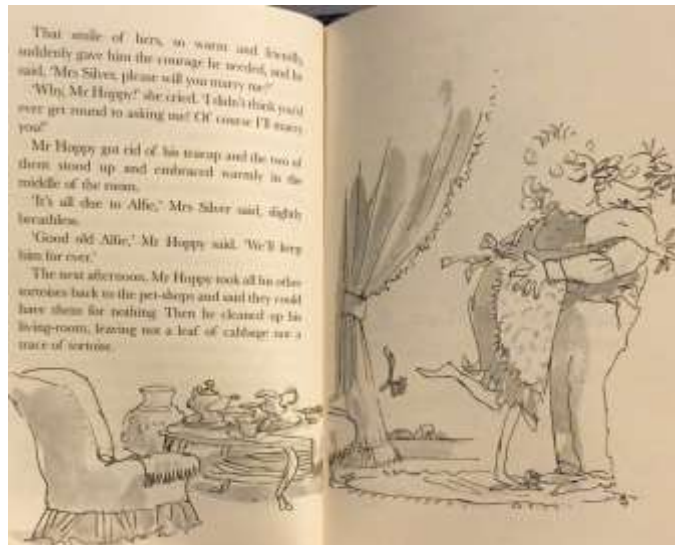
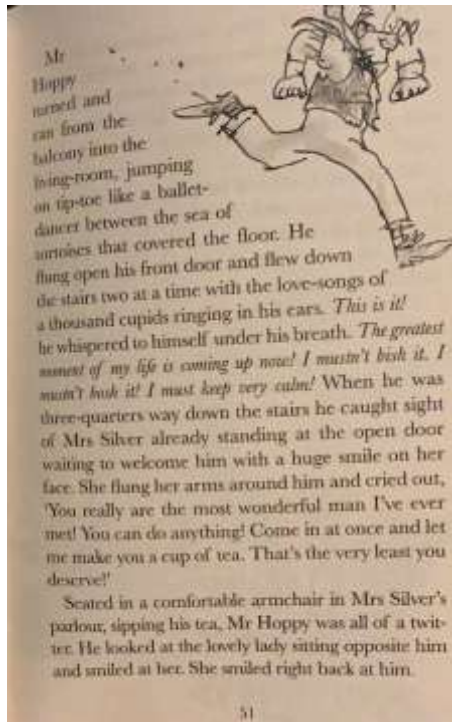
Read the text, stopping at different points and summarising the key events so far.
Highlighting/underlining the key words to help sequence and summarise.

- Which bits could you leave out without changing the story?
- What is the main idea of this paragraph?
- What are the key details?



Day 5

Big Picture



Inference

1. How was Mr Hoppy feeling as he came down the stairs? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
2. Was Mrs Silver happy to see Mr Hoppy? How do you know?
3. What do you think Mrs Silver meant when she said **"I didn't think you'd ever get round to asking me!..."**

Clarifying

4. Which word tells us that Instagram recognises that people under 13 could be using the app?

Summarising

5. What is the key theme of this story?

Maths


Lesson 1:

Year 4
Time


White Rose Maths

Name _____


1 Match the analogue and digital clocks that show the same time.



15 : 00



12 : 15



03 : 12


☐
2 marks


2 Complete the table.

Month	Number of Days
March	
November	
	28 or 29

3 Jack sets off to the shop at twenty past nine. He arrives at the shop 35 minutes later.

Draw the times on the clock faces.


Sets off


Arrives

☐
2 marks

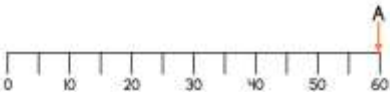
4 Draw arrows to match the statements to the correct position on the number line. One has been done for you.

A
Seconds
in a
minute

B
Minutes
in half
an hour

C
Hours in
a day

D
Months
in a
year



☐
3 marks

5 Circle the times that match the time shown on the digital clock.

17 : 45

quarter to six
in the evening

5:45 p.m.

5:45 a.m.

7:45 p.m.

☐
2 marks

6 A machine makes one gadget every 20 seconds.

How many gadgets does it make in 5 minutes?

_____ gadgets

7 Tim and Jemima both walk 12 kilometres.

Tim takes 4 hours and 10 minutes.

Jemima takes 270 minutes.

Who takes the longest?

Tim

Jemima

How much longer?

☐
1 mark

☐
1 mark

☐
1 mark

Circle how confident you feel with time.

1
Not
confident

2

3

4

5
Very
confident

Lesson 2:

LI: To recognise intervals of time within the hour

Context: Fluency

- **Identify** the hour hand on the analogue clock
- **Identify** the minute hand on the analogue clock
- **State** the given time.



Key Vocabulary:

Hour, Minute, Second, O'Clock, Quarter To, Quarter Past, Half Past, Digital, Analogue

1. Using the hour and minute hands, identify the times below on each analogue clock.



8 O'Clock



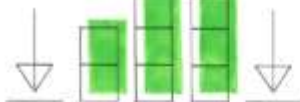
Quarter Past 8



Half Past 8



Quarter To 9



EXTEND THE SEQUENCE

What time would come after Quarter to 9?

It would be O'Clock

What time would come before 8 O'Clock?

It would be...

2. What times are the clocks below showing?



Lesson 3:

LI: To tell the time to the nearest 5 minutes

Context: Fluency

- **Identify** the hour hand on the analogue clock
- **Identify** the minute hand on the analogue clock
- **State** the time



Key Vocabulary:

Hour, Minute, Second, O'Clock, Quarter To, Quarter Past, Half Past, Digital, Analogue

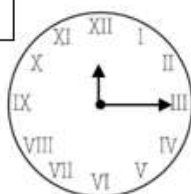
1. State the time on the clocks below.



2. Can you match the times below to the clocks?

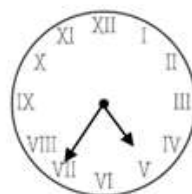
25 past 1

A



quarter past 12

B



25 to 6

C



20 to 7

D



Lesson 4:

LI: To tell the time to the nearest minute

Context: Fluency

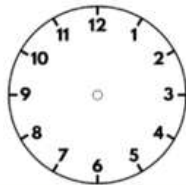
- **Identify** the hour hand on the analogue clock
- **Identify** the minute hand on the analogue clock
- **State** the time



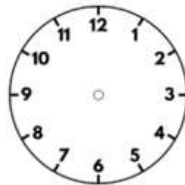
1. What is the exact time?



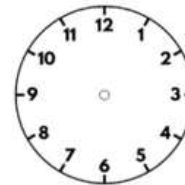
2. Draw the hands on the clock for the following times



Four minutes to 4



24 minutes to 8



24 minutes past 8

3. Look at the statement below. What time is it? Can you write the time in words?



The hour hand is pointing to XI
the minute hand is pointing to XII

Lesson 5:

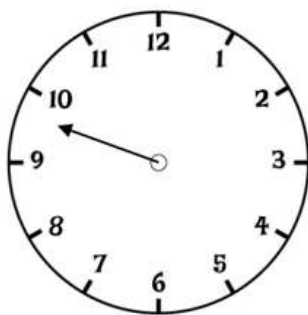
LI: To solve questions and justify with reasoning

Context: Reasoning

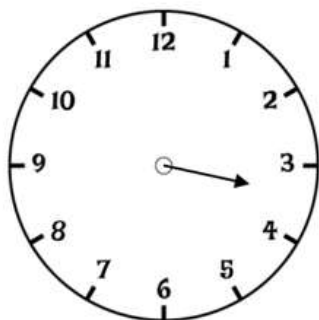
- **Identify** key information within the question
- **Solve** the problem
- **Provide** an explanation for your answer.



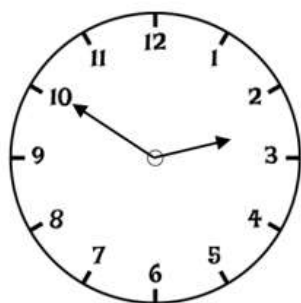
1. The clock has lost its hour hand; what time could it be?



2. The clock has lost its minute hand; what time could it be?



3. Look at the clock at statements below. Who do you agree with? Explain why.



Lola

The clock shows ten minutes to 3

The hour hand is not quite pointing to the 3, so it must be ten to 2



James

English

Lesson 1

LI - To **discuss** whether all living things have feelings/emotions

- **Discuss** what a living thing is and how they feel
- **Consider** how humans can treat animals
- **Reflect** on the importance of treating animals with respect



Reflection:

What is your opinion on having animals on display in enclosures in places like zoos?

In my opinion, I think it is... to keep animals in enclosures because...

Lesson 2

LI - To **investigate** a real event.

- § To **analyse** an event and develop opinions.
- § To **develop** opinions for or against captivity.
- § To **generate** and **record** questions in books.



Reflection:

Generate questions that you would ask Ivan if you could communicate with him like the other animals in the story.



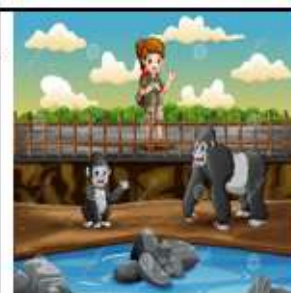
Use a variety of sentence starters:

Lesson 3

LI – To **empathise** with the emotions of a character.

STS:

- To **experience** an environment and scenario of another character.
- To **empathise** with another character.
- To **generate** responses in role as a character.



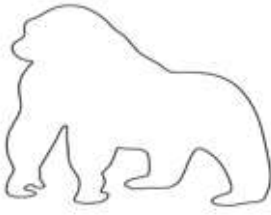

Today we placed ourselves in an “enclosure” to try and understand and empathise with the emotions of animals kept in captivity, such as the main character Ivan.

Reflection:


When in role as Ivan, how did it feel being ogled by the spectators? Why?

In my opinion, I think that animals **should** **or** **should not** be kept in captivity for spectators to see because...

Lesson 4 - (Google: stereotype definition)

LI – To challenge a stereotype.	
STS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To define the word stereotype. - To discuss the stereotypes surrounding gorillas. - To compare the stereotype with the nature of the character Ivan. 	
Reflection: <p>What is a stereotype?</p> <p>A stereotype is when...</p> <p>Why is it important that we do not stereotype in life?</p> <p>It is important to not stereotype people because...</p> 	

Lesson 5

LI – To empathise with the emotions of a character.	
STS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To experience an environment and scenario of another character. • To empathise with another character. • To generate responses in role as a character. 	
<p>Today we created a conscious alley to try and understand the reasons for and against captivity. Those who played the role of Ivan would either be persuaded to stay or leave their enclosures by the people in the alley who are “spectators”.</p>	
Reflection: <p>What advice would you give to Ivan to either stay or leave the zoo enclosure?</p>	

Global

Lesson 1

To research and acquire knowledge

Context: Food origins

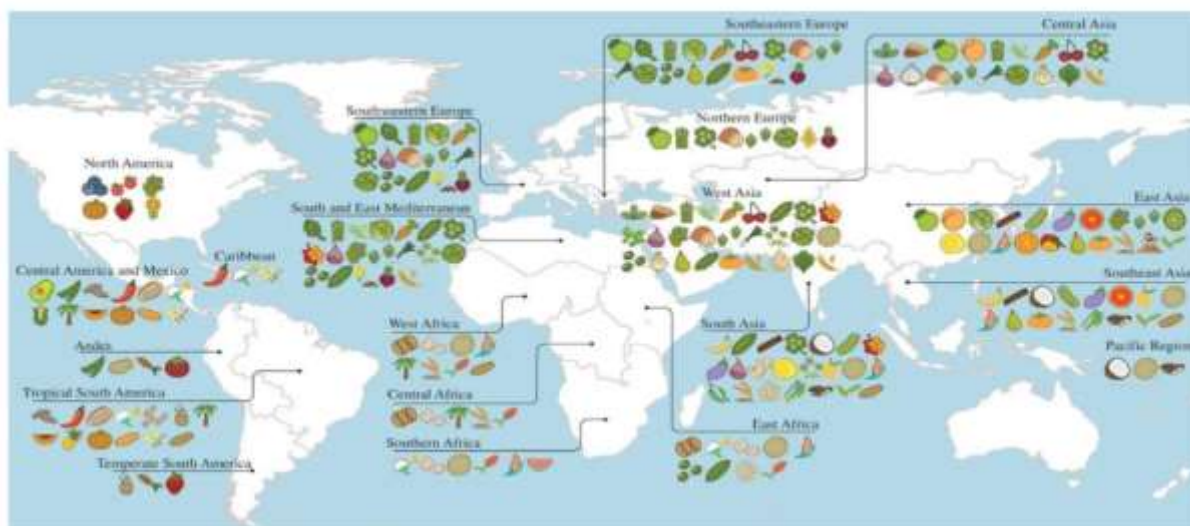
Today, we will be investigating the country of origin for a range of produce and the climate the food grows in.



Task

Select produce from the world map below and note down its country of origin. Can you find out how the food is transported and the total distance (**'food miles'**) the food travels before it arrives on our plates? Complete the table below and work out the total food miles the produce travels.

<https://www.foodmiles.com/>



<u>Food</u>	<u>Country of origin</u>	<u>Distance</u>	<u>Transport</u>

Local and Seasonally

By choosing locally grown produce, you can drastically cut the food miles that you consume. Additionally, buying produce that is in season increases the chances that it is grown closer to home. To reduce the food mile impact even further, consider starting your own garden in your backyard. By growing your own produce, you can cut food miles from more than 1000 miles down to a couple yards. Also, you will have more control over the chemicals and pesticides that are on your food and can eat healthier overall.

If growing your own fruits and vegetables is not an option, consider supporting the local farmers in your area instead. You can often purchase fresh fruits and vegetables from farmers' markets and roadside stands. In addition to reducing your food mileage by purchasing locally grown produce, you will often notice a significant increase in the quality of the fruits and vegetables purchased locally.

Reducing your food mileage consumption, even by a little bit, can have a large impact on the environment. If everyone chose to purchase locally grown food instead of imported food, there would be a significant drop in greenhouse gasses emitted and overall oil consumption due to food transportation. Even a small change can help the environment.

Reflection



What if you were to only buy foods grown in season?

What benefits would there be?

The benefits of buying produce in season are...

How could you reduce your food miles?

To reduce food miles, I could ...

Key Vocabulary: food miles, climate, seasonal, import/export, transport, countries

Lesson 2

L1: To summarise a planting activity

Context: Planting



Did you know that you can actually grow new plants from common food scraps that are so often destined for the garbage or compost bin? The stems, butts and seeds from many common fruits and vegetables can be turned into a fresh new crop if you plant them in soil and give them water and sunlight. If you don't have plant pots you can also use empty egg shells, plastic cups or empty yoghurt pots to plant your seeds in.

Garlic is one of the easiest foods to grow from kitchen scraps—simply take cloves and place them pointy-side up in the ground, 4-6 inches apart. Plant them outside in fall before the first frost and enjoy fresh garlic the following year. Plant them inside in a container any other time and enjoy garlic greens, but not a full head of garlic.



Green Onions - If you're only using the green part of the onions, retain the white part with a small amount of pale green and place it in water on a sunny windowsill. Refresh the water regularly and use green portions as they grow, or transplant into a pot with soil for more extended use.



Save the seeds from your next bell or hot pepper. Plant them directly into soil, and water them regularly. Once a new plant emerges, transplant it to a larger container or outdoors, where it will thrive best in direct light and warm temperatures.



Simply plant the seeds from your store-bought tomato into a small pot, keep well-watered on a windowsill, and wait for a new plant to emerge. Once the plant reaches several inches tall, transplant it to a larger pot-or outside once the threat of frost has passed.

If you have access to these resources, then have a go at planting. If you are unable to do the planting activity, then make connections with what you already know about planting seeds, or use the information provided above and in the video link below. Your task is to use the pictures below to summarise how to plant seeds.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z9f87hv>

Task

Summarise the planting activity using the following images and openers to help you:

			
First,	Next,	Then,	Finally,

Can you give a top tip for growing your own produce?

A top tip for growing your own produce is ...

Reflection:

What produce would have been grown in Anglo-Saxon times?

Produce grown in Anglo-Saxon times were ...



Use these websites to explore Anglo Saxon farming

· <https://primaryfacts.com/8064/anglosaxon-farming-facts-about-agriculture/>

· <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxs bcdm/articles/zq2m6sg>

Alternatively, research using the extract from below:

- Early Anglo-Saxon farmers used a primitive type of plough. It dug furrows using a metal blade pulled by up to 8 oxen.
- Cabbages, peas, parsnips and carrots were common vegetables in Anglo-Saxon Britain, and fields were divided into long strips. Blackberries, apples and raspberries were the most common fruits of the time.
- Saxon animals were smaller than they are today, and did not provide as much meat. Sheep were only about 70 cm high, and cows were just over a metre in height.

Science

This week's science is linked to lesson 2 in our History learning. As well as planting seeds outside, plant a seed inside in sunlight and in a dark cupboard. Predict which one you think will be the best condition for the plant to grow.

LI: To **observe** changes to plants in different **habitats** over **time**.

STS:

- **Predict** the best condition for plants.
- **Carry** out a **fair test**.
- **Identify** links to **Anglo Saxon** farmers.
- **Discuss** ways to **record** results.



The Big Question



How does the condition influence the growth of the plants?

I predict that the _____ will be the best condition for the plant to grow because...

Today I planted my own seeds to grow and observe over the half term outside, inside the house and in a dark cupboard. Over the half term, I will observe the plants weekly to see whether my prediction was correct.

Plant observation

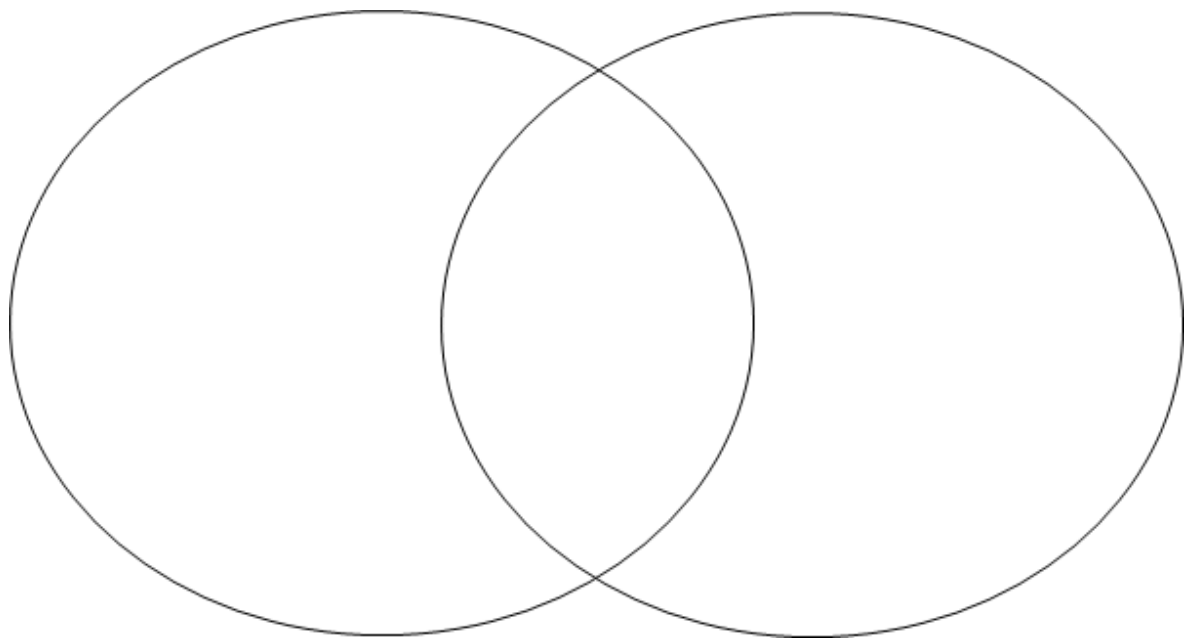
	<u>Week 1</u>	<u>Week 2</u>	<u>Week 3</u>	<u>Week 4</u>	<u>Week 5</u>	<u>Week 6</u>
<u>Outside</u>						
<u>Inside</u>						
<u>Dark</u> <u>cupboa</u> <u>rd</u>						

RE

LI: To compare religious beliefs about the creation of the world.
Context: Christianity and Judaism.

STS:

- Watch the creation story.
- Discuss Adam and Eve's responsibilities.
- Compare and contrast both religions.

**Christianity****Judaism**

Can you think back on prior learning and compare the two religions: Christianity and Judaism. How are they the same? How are they different?



We will be thinking about how the world was created and different beliefs. Can you have a look at the video below and see how Christians and Jewish religions believe the world was created.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Fi9YBvB8ZQ>

Think about:

What were the responsibilities given to Adam and Eve?

How might they have felt?

Task 2:

Look at the images of the animals.

Can you recognise them?

Do you know their names?

Where in the world do the animals live?



Reflection:

What are the beliefs of the world's creation for Christians and Jewish religions?

Can you summarise the Adam and Eve story in 20 words?

[In 20 words...](#)

Art

LI: To compose an [observational](#) drawing.

Select an image. Then, stick on 1 side of a double page and section it into 6 parts with pencil and ruler. Then will mirror the 6-part grid on the second page of the double page which you will then draw your observational drawing. See example below:

