

Academy Closure - July 2021

Please remember to submit all completed learning to the Remote Learning account of the Academy, the email address is:

- Remote-Learning@twapa.co.uk

Year 3 & 4 Work English

Lesson 1

Handwriting practice – rewrite the paragraph in their neatest handwriting.

Mr Moon fed a baboon a piece of special blue fruit. The baboon took one bite of the special blue fruit and then threw it at another baboon. Naughty baboon thought Mr Moon. As he turned around, Mr Moon saw Jack Haddow chewing a piece of special blue fruit, which is just for the baboons. Silly Jack Haddow thought Mr Moon.

Title: Inverted Commas or Speech Marks

LO: I can use speech marks in my writing.

Read through slides on Inverted Commas slides doc for Thursday 29th
Access BBC bitesize page on inverted commas and watch video clip, read page and attempt task: [How to use inverted commas - BBC Bitesize](#)

Complete Spot the Missing Speech Marks worksheet, referring back to power point/BBC bitesize if needed.

Lesson 2

Handwriting practice – rewrite the paragraph in their neatest handwriting.

“Sir, can I feed the baboon?” asked Jack

“Unfortunately, not today Jack!” explained Mr Moon.

“It’s my turn!” shouted Willow

“Yeah! It’s her turn, Jack!” Squawked Ella. Jack felt like he was getting ganged up on and he didn’t like it. Why are them two always mean to me he wondered.

Title: Inverted Commas

LO: I can use speech marks to make my writing interesting.

Work through Inverted Commas on BBC bitesize again if needed.

Complete Said is Dead worksheet using the grave stone for some ideas to use instead of ‘said’.
Complete Comic Strip Speech worksheet, using the ideas from Said is Dead worksheet to improve the sentences.

Lesson 3

Handwriting practice – rewrite the paragraph in their neatest handwriting.

The monkey in the enclosure had soft, brown fur that look really nice to stroke. Whereas, the baboon had tuff, scruffy fur that looked knotted and not very nice to touch. The baboon however, had a big, bright red bottom that you could see for miles and miles.

Title: Adjectives

LO: I can understand why and how we use adjectives.

Watch interactive video clip and complete tasks as and when instructed: [Lesson: To use adjectives | Teacher Hub | Oak National Academy \(thenational.academy\)](#)

<p>Reporting Clause</p> <p>Include in your sentences information about who is speaking and even how they are speaking. This is called the reporting clause.</p> <p>"There are times, I feel, that you are a little cold," I said.</p> <p>“ ”</p>	<p>Punctuation</p> <p>Make sure your speech is correctly punctuated. This includes a piece of punctuation before closing the inverted commas.</p> <p>"There are times, I feel, that you are a little cold," I said.</p> <p>“ ”</p>
<p>Beginning and End</p> <p>Keep your speech marks at the beginning and the end of the words being spoken.</p> <p>"Lower please!" I said.</p> <p>“ ”</p>	<p>Capital Letters</p> <p>Begin the direct speech with a capital letter.</p> <p>"What an amazing day!" he announced.</p> <p>“ ”</p>
<p>New Speaker, New Line</p> <p>Start a new line whenever someone new speaks.</p> <p>"How are you doing today?" asked Henry. "I'm great!" said Ashton.</p> <p>“ ”</p>	<p>Different Names</p> <p>Inverted commas can also be called:</p> <p>Speech marks Quotation marks</p> <p>“ ”</p>

Year 3 & 4 Work Maths

Lesson 1

Title: Subtracting Lengths.

LO: I can subtract the lengths of different objects.

Children to have a go at answering the questions on 3rd slide first.

Remind children that:

10mm = 1cm, 20mm = 2cm...

100cm = 1m, 200cm = 2m...

To find the difference, subtract the smaller number from the larger number. The result is the difference.

Children should use column subtraction.

Children must be told that to subtract lengths, the units (mm, cm, m) must be the same.

Example: $1\text{m } 30\text{cm} - 120\text{cm} = ?$

$(100\text{cm} + 30\text{cm}) - 120\text{cm} = ?$

$(130\text{cm}) - 120\text{cm} = 10\text{cm}$

Work through slide 6 on power point and then answer question 1 on worksheet. You must pay attention to the units (mm, cm, m) being used!

Continue to work through the power point slides following the instructions of when to complete the questions on the worksheet.

Follow the link and complete the lesson <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/spring-week-8-measurement-length-and-perimeter/>

Lesson 2

Title: Recapping Length.

LO: I can demonstrate my knowledge of length.

Remind children that:

$10\text{mm} = 1\text{cm}$, $20\text{mm} = 2\text{cm}$...

$100\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$, $200\text{cm} = 2\text{m}$...

Remind children to use column addition/subtraction.

To find the difference, subtract the smaller number from the larger number. The result is the difference.

Children must be told that to add/subtract lengths, the units (mm, cm, m) must be the same.

Example: $1\text{m } 20\text{cm} + 130\text{cm} = ?$

$(100\text{cm} + 20\text{cm}) + 130\text{cm} = ?$

$(120\text{cm}) + 130\text{cm} = 250\text{cm}$

Complete work sheet Recapping Length. Convert lengths to the same unit for a clearer understanding of any question.

Lesson 3

Title: Adding and Subtracting

LO: I can add and subtract 1s.

Follow the link and complete the lesson.

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/week-8-number-addition-subtraction/>

Lesson 2 worksheets

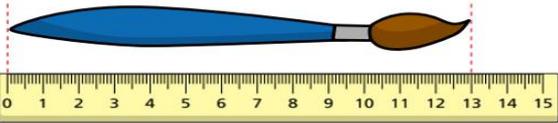
What is the length of each line?

a)  cm

b)  cm

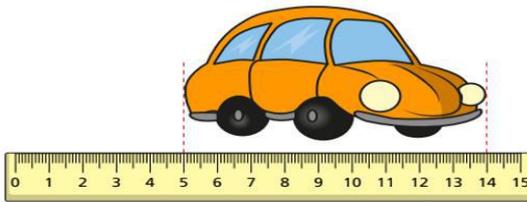
c)  cm

How long is the paintbrush?



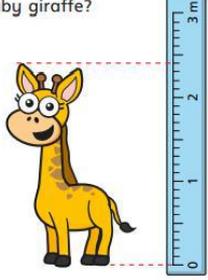
The paintbrush is cm long.

How long is the toy car?



The toy car is cm long.

How tall is the baby giraffe?



The baby giraffe is m and cm tall.

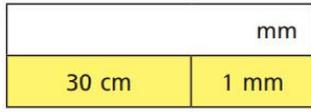
Complete the table to show equivalent lengths and continue the pattern.

cm	m and cm
310 cm	3 m and 10 cm
320 cm	m and cm
330 cm	m and cm
cm	3 m and 40 cm
cm	3 m and 50 cm
cm	m and cm
cm	m and cm

Complete the bar models.

a) 

b) 

c) 

d) 

Write <, > or = to compare the lengths.

a) 60 mm ○ 6 cm c) 5 cm ○ 45 mm

b) 1 m 50 cm ○ 115 cm d) 100 mm ○ 1 m

160 cm

shortest

950 mm

1m 50 mm

200 cm

1 m 25 cm

longest

KS2 Science

Mirrors and Reflection

When light from an object is reflected by a surface, it changes direction. It bounces off the surface at the same angle as it hits it.

Smooth, shiny surfaces such as mirrors and polished metals reflect light well. Dull and dark surfaces such as dark fabrics do not reflect light well.

LO: To explain what a reflection is

All	know what a reflection is
Most	understand how a periscope works

Connect

- How do humans see?
- How does light travel?
- What is a periscope?
- Why are mirrors useful?

Complete the quiz and watch the tutorial on reflection.

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-is-reflection-and-how-can-we-use-it-6mt3qd>

Complete the following tasks:

- Write down as many objects that show your reflection clearly.

KS2 Lesson 2

A source of light makes light. The Sun and other stars, fires, torches, and lamps all make their own light and so are examples of sources of light.

Some animals, such as fireflies and glow-worms, are light sources. They make their own light to attract mates.

Shadows

LO: To explain what a shadow is

All	know what a shadow is
Most	describe the shape of shadows
Some	explain the sizes of shadows

Answer the following questions:

- What is a shadow?
- What do shadows caused by the sun, look like midday?
- What do shadows caused by the sun, look like at 5pm?
- How does light travel?

Complete the quiz and watch the tutorial on shadows.

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-is-light-and-where-does-it-come-from-6rv3je>

Wider Learning

The BBC Bitesize Light and Dark web page has lots of video clips and ideas on light, reflection and shadows.

This website contains useful animations of how shadows change, and includes a statistics activity involving noticing patterns.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z6fnvcw>