



Year Group: Year 4

Day 1 Home Learning:



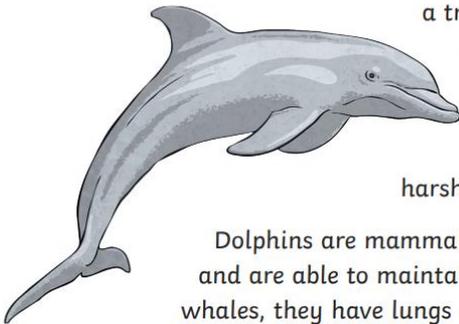
Activity	Subject	Activity Instructions
1	Art	<p>Shading and blending colour – Rainbow</p> <p>Grab some coloured pencils or pens and try to blend the colours into each other to create a smooth fade between each colour</p> <p>Remember the correct order:-</p> <p>Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet</p> <p>Mr Crown explains this activity on this Youtube video: https://youtu.be/BnYfAx9qvaY</p>
2	Reading	<p>Comprehension – Dolphins</p> <p>Read the attached text and answer the questions as fully as you can.</p> <p>Particularly concentrate on the final question summarising the work in as few words as possible.</p> <p>Mr Crown explains this activity on this Youtube video: https://youtu.be/rpAv683noHs</p>
3	Maths	<p>Number: Codebreaking</p> <p>Become detectives!</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none">Using the codes, can you work out the hidden words? Work out what the missing number is using the inverse operation, find the matching letter and write it in to break the code!Create your own code breaker, can you crack your own code? You may even like to test out your code breaker on somebody that you know. Make up your own questions and ensure the answer equals a letter. Use a mixture of calculations e.g., subtraction/division/fractions, and the missing number could be anywhere in the question.

My Rainbow – Blend colours to create a smooth change in colour.

Dolphins

What Do Dolphins Look Like?

A dolphin is a marine animal that is part of the whale family. Dolphins have smooth, rubbery skin and are usually a mixture of black, white and grey in colour. They have two fins on their sides, a triangular fin on their back and a tail.



A dolphin's tail is horizontal unlike fish. Like other whales, they have an insulating layer of fat under the skin called blubber to protect them in the harsh cold of the freezing seas.

Dolphins are mammals, not fish, so they are warm-blooded and are able to maintain their body temperature. Like other whales, they have lungs and breathe through a single nostril called the blowhole which is located on the top of their head.

Where Do Dolphins Live?

Dolphins live in the world's seas, oceans and rivers. They like to be with other dolphins, living together in groups called pods. In the wild, bottlenose dolphin pods are formed based on age and family relationships. This could be mothers and their newborns or most recent offspring, a mix of male and female young dolphins and adult males either alone or in pairs. Dusky dolphins, commonly found off the coast of New Zealand, have been known to create superpods of over a thousand dolphins, due to being so well fed. Some dolphin pods like to live in coastal areas while others choose to live in shallow waters away from the coast or further out to sea.



Dolphins

Hunting Behaviour

Bottlenose dolphins are unique hunters - they hunt their prey by swimming around fish in large circles while beating their tails down hard to stir up the shallow silt (sea floor), making the water murky. The lead dolphin continues to do this, making the circle smaller and smaller, eventually trapping the fish like in a net. As the fish leap out of the circle to escape, the other dolphins catch them in their mouths.



A bottlenose dolphin can jump out of the water as high as 4.9 metres from the surface and can flip over onto their back, belly or side. This is known as breaching. They breach for many reasons, including to let other dolphins know there is food nearby.



Comprehension Questions

1. What family does the dolphin belong to? Tick one.

- seal
 otter
 whale
 shark

2. Find and copy one word that means keeping warm.

3. Draw **four** lines to complete each sentence.

Dolphins are mammals, not fish, so they	are formed based on age and family relationships.
Like other whales, they	have been known to create superpods of over a thousand dolphins, due to being so well fed.
In the wild, bottlenose dolphin pods	have lungs and breathe through a single nostril called the blowhole which is located on the top of their head.
Dusky dolphins, commonly found off the coast of New Zealand,	are warm-blooded and are able to maintain their body temperature.

4. Number the events from **1-5** to show the order in which they occur in the **Hunting Behaviour** section. The first one has been done for you.

	They beat their tail down hard to stir up the shallow silt.
	Other dolphins catch the fish in their mouth.
1	Bottlenose dolphins hunt their prey by swimming around fish in large circles.
	The water changes to become murky.
	The bottlenose dolphin makes the circle smaller and smaller to trap the fish like in a net.

5. What is the name of the action that dolphins perform as they jump out of the water and flip over onto their back, belly or side? Tick one.

- breach
 splash
 spin
 beach

6. Fill in the missing words.

A bottlenose dolphin can jump out of the water as high as 4.9 _____ from the surface and can flip over onto their back, _____ or side.

7. Summarise what you have learnt about dolphins using 25 words or fewer.

CODEBREAKER

Using the number is:

Can you work out the hidden words? Work out what the missing inverse operation, find the matching letter and write it in to break the code!



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
U	V	W	X	Y	Z				
70	71	72	73	74	75				

For example...

$\boxed{57} - 15 = 42$ $\boxed{54} - 24 = 30$ $\boxed{61} - 11 = 50$ $\boxed{61} - 1 = 60$ $\boxed{64} - 23 = 41$
H **E** **L** **L** **O**

Your turn!

☆	$\square - 10 = 48$?	$\square - 36 = 28$	☆
	$\square = 13 - 50$		$\square - 58 = 7$	
☆	$\square = 29 - 42$?	$\square - 28 = 26$	
	$\square - 34 = 20$		$\square - 19 = 48$	☆
☆	$\square - 39 = 28$?	$\square - 25 = 25$	
	$\square = 42 - 26$		$\square - 32 = 37$	☆
	$\square - 15 = 39$?	$\square - 29 = 29$	
			$\square - 45 = 19$	☆
			$\square - 47 = 16$	

What are the hidden words?

What do these words mean?

CODEBREAKER

Create your own code breaker, can you crack your own code? You may even like to test out your code breaker on somebody that you know. Make up your own questions and ensure the answer equals a letter. Use a mixture of calculations e.g., subtraction/division/fractions, and the missing number could be anywhere in the question.



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X	Y	Z				

Decide on your words or message and record the questions below.

The Angry Bird



Questions to think about

- What does the expression "if looks would kill" mean?
- What do you think the bird is angry about?
- What kind of bird is it?
- Do you think birds have feelings like humans?
- What different colours can you see in the bird's feathers?

Activity 1 – using colour

Think of as many words you could use to describe the colour black in more detail e.g. jet, soot

Use those words to create some descriptive sentences e.g.

The bird's coat was as black as soot.

Extension - Can you think of some different ways to describe the blue on the bird's chest feathers?

– You could link these to your previous sentences e.g.

The bird was clothed in a coat of soot and a fine ocean-blue shirt.



Choose your favourite idea and write a short paragraph from the bird's perspective - you should explained what has made you cross and what you plan to do about it?

What could have made this bird so annoyed?

PSHE: A Personal Weather Report

Unexpected changes can make us feel confused and anxious!

An excellent way of getting our minds to calm down and focus on how we feel is to think of our emotions as being like the weather. It can help us get in control of our emotions and understand them better.

1. Choose four emotions that you often feel, then think about what triggers those emotions.
2. Next, think about which type of weather would represent these emotions.



3. Look at an example weather report below.

This is Dev's weather report.

He has chosen four emotions, thought about what triggers those emotions for him and thought about the type of weather that best fits each emotion.

There is no right or wrong, as it is your own personal weather report, and we are all different.

Joy – when I am playing with my dog

Jealousy – when my little sister gets something new

Nervous – when I have to speak in front of the class

Excited – the night before my birthday



4. It is now your turn to create your own personal weather report. It may be that your usual daily routine has changed today, therefore, you may want to illustrate how that made you feel? Which different emotions are you feeling today? Or you may wish to write about the different emotions you feel on an ordinary day.

Personal weather report:



Linking our emotions and moods to types of weather can be a great way to focus on how we are feeling in the present. If we have linked feeling angry to a storm inside our heads, then we can focus on that storm and imagine it moving away, or losing power, as we start to manage our emotions. If we have linked feeling anxious to fog, then we can focus on that fog and imagine it clearing or thinning, as we start to control our emotions.

Think of four different emotions you often feel and consider what sort of thing makes you feel that way. Then, think of a type of weather that could represent that emotion and create a symbol to represent that type of weather. Use each box for a different type of emotion.