## Link to the Home Learning Section of the school website, where all the resources for the activities can be found:

https://www.st-marycray.bromley.sch.uk/page/?title=Home+Learning\&pid=290
Additionally, all maths resources can also be accessed here:
https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/vear-4/

|  | Maths | Reading | Writing | Foundation | Art |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Monday } \\ & 11.05 .20 \end{aligned}$ | Multiplication check Keep up to date with your times tables! You can find the activity sheet on the school website in the Home learning section. | Layers of the Rainforest Have a go at this reading comprehension. You can find it in the Year 4 home learning section of the website. | Happiness Poem Have a go at creating your own happiness poem. You can use the template in the Year 4 Home learning section if you would like! | Design your own planet <br> Use the internet to help you think about what properties your planet might have! There is a resource sheet to help you in the Year 4 home learning section of the website. | Step by step elephant Follow the instructions in the Year 4 Home learning section to draw your own elephant! |
| Tuesday $12.05 .20$ | Multiply 2 digits by 1 digit <br> You can find the worksheet and the answers on the Year 4 Home Learning page. | White Rhino <br> Read the White Rhino fa learning section of the w own fact sheet/leaflet a include pictures? You co additional information in | t file in the Year 4 Home bsite and create your out them. Can you ld use google to include your leaflet. | Baking <br> Why not try making some muffins? I have attached a recipe for you on the website, but you could try anything! The BBC website is a good place to start. | Create your own binoculars Instructions are in the Year 4 Home learning section. You can use cling film instead of coloured cellophane! |
| Wednesday $13.05 .20$ | Multiply 3 digits by 1 digit <br> You can find the worksheet and the answers on the Year 4 Home Learning page. | Plastic pollution Do some research on plastic pollution. Then, speak to members of your family about it, using the resource | Spellings <br> You can find sets 1-11 in the Year 4 home learning section on the school website. Get an adult or a sibling to test | Wellness jar <br> Write down things down that you are looking forward to. Get members of your family to join in! Then, | Egg Carton Craft Use egg cartons from your home to create some flower art! Resource sheet is in the Year 4 Home learning |


|  |  | sheet on the Year 4 Home learning section. Can you use all of the words suggested? | you. If you are feeling brave and finish, try the next set up! | decorate a jar and put all of those things in. You can pull them out as a reminder if you are feeling glum! | section. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thursday 14.05.20 | Divide 2 digits by 1 digit You can find the worksheet and the answers on the Year 4 Home Learning page. | Morse Code <br> Morse code is a form of communication that was popular in the $20^{\text {th }}$ century. Have a go at decoding and creating your own Morse code messages! Resource sheet in the Year 4 Home learning section. | Write a book review Read a book of your choice and write a review! You can find the template on the school website. | Being responsible <br> Think about ways in which we can help our family. Perhaps you and your siblings can make a timetable of ways in which you can take responsibility around the house, i.e. tidying your bedroom, laying the table, hoovering the hallway. | Tower Building Can you design a tower that can hold an apple on top of it without falling over? Perhaps it can be turned into a family competition: Who can build the tallest and sturdiest tower? |
| Friday $15.05 .20$ | Divide 3 digits by 1 digit You can find the worksheet and the answers on the Year 4 Home Learning page. | Free reading Enjoy a book of your choice today! | Handwriting <br> Using the suffix-ous! You can find the resource sheet in the Year 4 home learning section. | My Week <br> Now is your chance to reflect on how your week has been. You can find the resource sheet in the Year 4 home learning section. | Card Making <br> Think of somebody special that you have not seen in a while. Spend some time making a card for them to let them know you are thinking of them. This could be shared over video call, or sent to them in the post! |

## Ultimate Times Table Challenge

Name:
Time:

| $1 \times 1=$ | $11 \times 12=$ | $10 \times 12=$ | $3 \times 5=$ | $1 \times 9=$ | $7 \times 1=$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \times 5=$ | $1 \times 2=$ | $2 \times 5=$ | $4 \times 1=$ | $2 \times 9=$ | $4 \times 5=$ |
| $3 \times 1=$ | $3 \times 3=$ | $9 \times 12=$ | $3 \times 7=$ | $6 \times 1=$ | $3 \times 11=$ |
| $1 \times 4=$ | $4 \times 3=$ | $1 \times 3=$ | $11 \times 7=$ | $4 \times 9=$ | $3 \times 9=$ |
| $5 \times 1=$ | $8 \times 9=$ | $5 \times 5=$ | $8 \times 12=$ | $2 \times 7=$ | $5 \times 11=$ |
| $10 \times 3=$ | $6 \times 3=$ | $1 \times 11=$ | $2 \times 11=$ | $11 \times 11=$ | $1 \times 7=$ |
| $5 \times 3=$ | $9 \times 7=$ | $7 \times 5=$ | $7 \times 7=$ | $7 \times 9=$ | $10 \times 5=$ |
| $8 \times 1=$ | $10 \times 1=$ | $5 \times 7=$ | $6 \times 5=$ | $3 \times 8=$ | $8 \times 11=$ |
| $9 \times 1=$ | $9 \times 3=$ | $3 \times 10=$ | $9 \times 9=$ | $4 \times 7=$ | $8 \times 7=$ |
| $11 \times 9=$ | $6 \times 8=$ | $6 \times 11=$ | $10 \times 7=$ | $10 \times 9=$ | $10 \times 11=$ |
| $11 \times 1=$ | $11 \times 3=$ | $11 \times 5=$ | $2 \times 3=$ | $4 \times 11=$ | $8 \times 5=$ |
| $12 \times 5=$ | $12 \times 12=$ | $5 \times 4=$ | $12 \times 7=$ | $12 \times 9=$ | $12 \times 11=$ |
| $2 \times 1=$ | $8 \times 3=$ | $6 \times 7=$ | $1 \times 12=$ | $1 \times 10=$ | $7 \times 3=$ |
| $2 \times 2=$ | $9 \times 11=$ | $2 \times 6=$ | $2 \times 8=$ | $2 \times 12=$ | $7 \times 6=$ |
| $11 \times 4=$ | $3 \times 4=$ | $5 \times 9=$ | $12 \times 2=$ | $2 \times 4=$ | $1 \times 6=$ |
| $4 \times 2=$ | $4 \times 4=$ | $4 \times 6=$ | $6 \times 9=$ | $4 \times 10=$ | $9 \times 5=$ |
| $5 \times 2=$ | $10 \times 2=$ | $12 \times 1=$ | $5 \times 8=$ | $3 \times 6=$ | $7 \times 11=$ |
| $7 \times 4=$ | $6 \times 4=$ | $6 \times 6=$ | $12 \times 3=$ | $6 \times 2=$ | $8 \times 4=$ |
| $7 \times 2=$ | $9 \times 2=$ | $2 \times 10=$ | $5 \times 10=$ | $1 \times 8=$ | $5 \times 6=$ |
| $7 \times 8=$ | $6 \times 10=$ | $12 \times 10=$ | $12 \times 4=$ | $8 \times 10=$ | $8 \times 2=$ |
| $10 \times 4=$ | $9 \times 4=$ | $3 \times 12=$ | $9 \times 8=$ | $12 \times 8=$ | $8 \times 6=$ |
| $11 \times 6=$ | $9 \times 6=$ | $10 \times 6=$ | $3 \times 2=$ | $4 \times 12=$ | $9 \times 10=$ |
| $11 \times 2=$ | $6 \times 12=$ | $5 \times 12=$ | $11 \times 8=$ | $11 \times 10=$ | $8 \times 8=$ |
| $7 \times 12=$ | $10 \times 10=$ | $12 \times 6=$ | $7 \times 10=$ | $4 \times 8=$ | $10 \times 8=$ |

## Ultimate Times Table Challenge Answers

| $1 \times 1=1$ | $11 \times 12=132$ | $10 \times 12=120$ | $3 \times 5=15$ | $1 \times 9=9$ | $7 \times 1=7$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \times 5=5$ | $1 \times 2=2$ | $2 \times 5=10$ | $4 \times 1=4$ | $2 \times 9=18$ | $4 \times 5=20$ |
| $3 \times 1=3$ | $3 \times 3=9$ | $9 \times 12=108$ | $3 \times 7=21$ | $6 \times 1=6$ | $3 \times 11=33$ |
| $1 \times 4=4$ | $4 \times 3=12$ | $1 \times 3=3$ | $11 \times 7=77$ | $4 \times 9=36$ | $3 \times 9=27$ |
| $5 \times 1=5$ | $8 \times 9=72$ | $5 \times 5=\mathbf{2 5}$ | $8 \times 12=96$ | $2 \times 7=14$ | $5 \times 11=55$ |
| $10 \times 3=30$ | $6 \times 3=18$ | $1 \times 11=11$ | $2 \times 11=22$ | $11 \times 11=121$ | $1 \times 7=7$ |
| $5 \times 3=15$ | $9 \times 7=63$ | $7 \times 5=35$ | $7 \times 7=49$ | $7 \times 9=63$ | $10 \times 5=50$ |
| $8 \times 1=8$ | $10 \times 1=10$ | $5 \times 7=35$ | $6 \times 5=30$ | $3 \times 8=24$ | $8 \times 11=88$ |
| $9 \times 1=9$ | $9 \times 3=27$ | $3 \times 10=30$ | $9 \times 9=81$ | $4 \times 7=28$ | $8 \times 7=56$ |
| $11 \times 9=99$ | $6 \times 8=48$ | $6 \times 11=66$ | $10 \times 7=70$ | $10 \times 9=90$ | $10 \times 11=110$ |
| $11 \times 1=11$ | $11 \times 3=33$ | $11 \times 5=55$ | $2 \times 3=6$ | $4 \times 11=44$ | $8 \times 5=40$ |
| $12 \times 5=60$ | $12 \times 12=144$ | $5 \times 4=\mathbf{2 0}$ | $12 \times 7=84$ | $12 \times 9=108$ | $12 \times 11=132$ |
| $2 \times 1=2$ | $8 \times 3=24$ | $6 \times 7=42$ | $1 \times 12=12$ | $1 \times 10=10$ | $7 \times 3=21$ |
| $2 \times 2=4$ | $9 \times 11=99$ | $2 \times 6=12$ | $2 \times 8=16$ | $2 \times 12=24$ | $7 \times 6=42$ |
| $11 \times 4=44$ | $3 \times 4=12$ | $5 \times 9=45$ | $12 \times 2=24$ | $2 \times 4=8$ | $1 \times 6=6$ |
| $4 \times 2=8$ | $4 \times 4=16$ | $4 \times 6=24$ | $6 \times 9=54$ | $4 \times 10=40$ | $9 \times 5=45$ |
| $5 \times 2=10$ | $10 \times 2=20$ | $12 \times 1=12$ | $5 \times 8=40$ | $3 \times 6=18$ | $7 \times 11=77$ |
| $7 \times 4=28$ | $6 \times 4=24$ | $6 \times 6=36$ | $12 \times 3=36$ | $6 \times 2=12$ | $8 \times 4=32$ |
| $7 \times 2=14$ | $9 \times 2=18$ | $2 \times 10=20$ | $5 \times 10=50$ | $1 \times 8=8$ | $5 \times 6=30$ |
| $7 \times 8=56$ | $6 \times 10=60$ | $12 \times 10=120$ | $12 \times 4=48$ | $8 \times 10=80$ | $8 \times 2=16$ |
| $10 \times 4=40$ | $9 \times 4=36$ | $3 \times 12=36$ | $9 \times 8=72$ | $12 \times 8=96$ | $8 \times 6=48$ |
| $11 \times 6=66$ | $9 \times 6=54$ | $10 \times 6=60$ | $3 \times 2=6$ | $4 \times 12=48$ | $9 \times 10=90$ |
| $11 \times 2=22$ | $6 \times 12=72$ | $5 \times 12=60$ | $11 \times 8=88$ | $11 \times 10=110$ | $8 \times 8=64$ |
| $7 \times 12=84$ | $10 \times 10=100$ | $12 \times 6=72$ | $7 \times 10=70$ | $4 \times 8=32$ | $10 \times 8=80$ |

## Layers of the Rainforest

8 Tropical rainforests are made up of distinct layers.
19 The forest floor is very hot and humid and little grows 31 there. This part of the rainforest gets less than $2 \%$ of the 43 sun's light. It is covered in a thin layer of fallen leaves 47 which rot away quickly.

57 Next are the shrub layer and the understory - a dark 68 place, where lots of insects, frogs and snakes can be found 77 amongst the few plants which don't need much sunlight.

87 Above this is the canopy, where most trees stop growing 98 and where up to $90 \%$ of rainforest creatures can be found.
111 This sunny area, rich in fruit and seeds, can be as high as
116 thirty metres off the ground.
125 Finally, the few giant trees that thrust themselves above
134 the dense canopy layer are called the emergent layer.


## Quick Questions

1. In which layer can most rainforest animals be found?
$\qquad$

2. 'The few giant trees that thrust themselves above the dense canopy layer...'
What do you think dense means in this sentence?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

3. How is the forest floor different to the canopy? Give two reasons.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
4. Why don't animals live on the forest floor?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Layers of the Rainforest

## Answers

8 Tropical rainforests are made up of distinct layers.
19 The forest floor is very hot and humid and little grows 31 there. This part of the rainforest gets less than $2 \%$ of the 43 sun's light. It is covered in a thin layer of fallen leaves 47 which rot away quickly.

57 Next are the shrub layer and the understory - a dark 68 place, where lots of insects, frogs and snakes can be found 77 amongst the few plants which don't need much sunlight.

87 Above this is the canopy, where most trees stop growing 98 and where up to $90 \%$ of rainforest creatures can be found.
111 This sunny area, rich in fruit and seeds, can be as high as
116 thirty metres off the ground.
125 Finally, the few giant trees that thrust themselves above 134 the dense canopy layer are called the emergent layer.



1. In which layer can most rainforest animals be found?
Accept: (the) Canopy.
2. 'The few giant trees that thrust themselves above the dense canopy layer...'

What do you think dense means in this sentence?
Accept any answer which states that dense is thick, full or tightly packed.
3. How is the forest floor different to the canopy?

Give two reasons.
Accept any two accurate differences as stated in the text, e.g. little grows on the forest floor and lots grow in the canopy.

4. Why don't animals live on the forest floor?

Accept any explanation regarding it being inhospitable, e.g. 'Animals would have no fruit or seeds to keep them alive because hardly anything grows on the forest floor.'

## Positive Thinking

Happiness Is...
Focusing on what makes us happy can help us to be positive thinkers. Think about what makes you happy and write your ideas in a list to create a poem.


溪棌 Design a Planet 资
You have discovered a brand＇new planet！Complete an astronaut report to send to Mission Control about what you have found．


Name of Planet： $\qquad$


Other information： $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Surface

Materials： $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Signs of life（water，oxygen）：
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


How to Draw an Elephant

(2)

Rosie works out $4 \times 37$ using a written method.


Talk about Rosie's method with a partner.
Use Rosie's method to work out $6 \times 28$


Dani uses a different written method to work out $8 \times 42$


Talk about Dani's method with a partner.

Use Dani's method to work out $3 \times 27$


Use a written method to complete the multiplications.
a) $38 \times 6=$

c) $45 \times 9=\square$

b) $71 \times 3=\square$
d) $52 \times 5=$

e) $29 \times 8=$ $\qquad$
f) $17 \times 4=$ $\qquad$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

5) Class 4 is selling tickets for a play.

Tickets cost $£ 5$ per person.
56 tickets have been sold so far.
How much money has Class 4 collected?
$\square$
6) Rosie buys 8 bunches of flowers. Each bunch has 17 flowers. How many flowers does she have altogether?
(2)

Rosie works out $4 \times 37$ using a written method.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | $H$ | T | O |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2 | 8 |  |  | $(7$ | $x$ | $4)$ |  |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 0 |  | $(3$ | 0 | $x$ | $4)$ |  |
|  |  | 1 | 4 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Talk about Rosie's method with a partner.
Use Rosie's method to work out $6 \times 28$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 2 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\times$ |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | 8 |  |  | $(8 \times 6)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 |  | 2 | 0 |  |  | (0)6) |  |  |  |  |  | 68 |  |
|  | 1 | 16 | 6 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Dani uses a different written method to work out $8 \times 42$


Talk about Dani's method with a partner.

Use Dani's method to work out $3 \times 27$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  | 2 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\times$ | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 8 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 81 |  |  |  |

4. Use a written method to complete the multiplications
a) $38 \times 6=228$
c) $45 \times 9=405$

b) $71 \times 3=213$
d) $52 \times 5=260$

e) $29 \times 8=232$
f) $17 \times 4=$
68

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

5) Class 4 is selling tickets for a play.

Tickets cost $£ 5$ per person.
56 tickets have been sold so far.
How much money has Class 4 collected?
6) Rosie buys 8 bunches of flowers. Each bunch has 17 flowers. How many flowers does she have altogether?

## Facing Extinction: The Northern White Rhino

Planet Earth is home to five different species of rhinoceros, who are found in the wild in either Africa or Asia. They are:

- The white rhino
- The black rhino
- The Sumatran rhino
- The Javan rhino
- The Indian rhino, which is also known as the greater one-horned rhino



## About Rhinos

Rhinos are herbivores, which means the only eat plants. They are the secondlargest land mammal in the world; the largest is the elephant. They can weigh up to $2,500 \mathrm{~kg}$, which is the same as thirty adult humans. They are named after the great horns which stick out from their snouts.

Scientists believe that around 500,000 rhinos roamed across Europe, Africa and Asia at the beginning of the 1900s. However, this number is now a lot smaller; only around 30,000 are alive today around the world and very few live outside of national parks and protected reserves.

## Conservation Status

Each type of animals around the world is given a conservation status rating. The different conservation status ratings are:

| Extinct | Extinct in <br> the Wild | Critically <br> Endangered | Endangered | Vulnerable | Near <br> Threatened | Least Concern |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Did You Know...?

The word 'rhinoceros' literally means 'nose-horned' in Greek.


The different species of rhinoceros fall under these ratings:

| Species of <br> Rhino | Javan <br> Rhino | Sumatran <br> Rhino | Black <br> Rhino | Indian <br> Rhino | White <br> Rhino |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conservation <br> Status | Critically <br> Endangered | Critically <br> Endangered | Critically <br> Endangered | Vulnerable | Near <br> Threatened |
| Number <br> Alive | Approx. 67 | 100 | $5,040-$ <br> 5,458 | $3,500+$ | $19,666-$ <br> 21,085 |

As a whole, the white rhino looks like the least endangered type of rhinoceros but the southern white rhino is less endangered than the northern white rhino.

|  | Southern White Rhino | Northern White Rhino |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conservation <br> Status | Near Threatened | Critically Endangered <br> Possibly Extinct in the Wild |
| Number Alive | Around 20,000 left <br> in the wild. | Only two are known to exist. |

Lots of southern white rhinos live happily in protected sanctuaries across Africa. However, the northern white rhino is thought to be extinct in the wild, with the only two known rhinos living in captivity.

和
WAKE
UP
ANO
SAVE OUR RHINO

## Northern White Rhinos

Until recently, there were three northern white rhinos. They were all kept at the Ol Pejeta Conservancy in Kenya. They were looked after by a team of vets and protected from poachers by security guards.

| Name | Sudan | Najin | Fatu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | 45 | 28 | 18 |
| Sex | Male | Female | Female |
| Place of Birth | Sudan, Africa | Born in captivity | Born in captivity |

Sadly, on 19th March 2018, the last male of the group, Sudan, became poorly and had to be put to sleep. With no male northern white rhinos alive in the world, there is little chance of any new norther white rhinos being born. This means that they could become extinct before the year 2050.

Scientists are working hard to find a way of stopping the northern white rhinos becoming extinct but time could be running out for one of the most extraordinary creatures on our planet.

## Glossary

captivity: When an animal is kept somewhere and not allowed to leave, e.g. a zoo or a nature reserve.
conservation status: A title which says how likely a group of animals is to become extinct based on the number of them which still exist and the change in that number over time.
endangered: In danger of being harmed or lost.
extinct: No examples alive anymore.

## - Mranamha.

## Facing Extinction: The Northern White Rhino

Planet Earth is home to five incredible species of rhinoceros, who live in Africa and the tropical rainforests and swamps of Asia. They are:

- The white rhino
- The black rhino
- The Sumatran rhino
- The Javan rhino
- The Indian rhino, commonly known as the greater one-horned rhino



## About the Species

These magnificent herbivores are the second-largest land mammal in the world after the elephant. They are known to weigh up to $2,500 \mathrm{~kg}$, which is the same as thirty adult humans. They are named after the great horns which stick out from their snouts, as the word 'rhinoceros' literally translates from Greek as 'nose-horned'.

Despite their names, both black and white rhinoceroses are grey. Their difference is not their colour - it is the shape of their lip. The black rhino has a pointed upper lip suited to eating leaves and berries from trees, whilst the white rhino has a squared lip which helps it to graze.

Rhinoceroses once roamed freely across Europe, Africa and Asia and there were estimated to be 500,000 of them alive at the beginning of the 20th century. However, this number has dwindled to approximately 30,000 globally, with very few surviving outside of national parks and protected reserves.

## Conservation Status

All known animals worldwide are grouped according to their conservation status. This means the number of them which still exist and their likelihood of becoming extinct in the near future. The different groups of conservation status are:

| Extinct | Extinct in <br> the Wild | Critically <br> Endangered | Endangered | Vulnerable | Near <br> Threatened | Least Concern |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Worst
Best

The different species of rhinoceros are classified:

| Species of <br> Rhino | Javan <br> Rhino | Sumatran <br> Rhino | Black <br> Rhino | Indian <br> Rhino | White <br> Rhino |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conservation <br> Status | Critically <br> Endangered | Critically <br> Endangered | Critically <br> Endangered | Vulnerable | Near <br> Threatened |
| Number <br> Alive | Approx. 67 | 100 | $5,040-$ <br> 5,458 | $3,500+$ | $19,666-$ <br> 21,085 |

At first, it may appear that the white rhino is the least endangered species of rhinoceros but this is not completely true. Within the white rhino species are two different types: the southern white rhino and the northern white rhino. Although they are very similar in name and appearance, the conservation status of these two groups could not be further apart:

| Conservation <br> Status | Near Threatened | Critically Endangered <br> Possibly Extinct in the Wild |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number Alive | Approximately 20,000 <br> southern white rhinos <br> remaining in the wild. | Only two northern white <br> rhinos are known to exist <br> worldwide |

## Threats to White Rhinos

Although they were once thought to be extinct, southern white rhinos now live happily in protected sanctuaries across Africa. However, the northern white rhino is thought to be entirely extinct in the wild, with the only two known rhinos living in captivity.

The number of northern white rhinos has reduced because of to two significant factors:

- Habitat destruction. The natural home of rhinos in Africa and Asia is being destroyed so that towns and cities can be built.
- Poaching. Hundreds of rhinos are killed by poachers every year so that their horns can be sold.


## Northern White Rhinos

Until recently, the last three northern white rhinos were kept at the Ol Pejeta Conservancy in Kenya. They were looked after by a specialist team of vets and protected from poachers by armed security guards.

| Name | Sudan | Najin | Fatu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | 45 | 28 | 18 |
| Sex | Male | Female | Female |
| Place of Birth | Sudan, Africa | Born in captivity | Born in captivity |

Unfortunately, on 19th March 2018, the last male of the group, Sudan, became poorly. He had to be put to sleep to end his suffering. With no male northern white rhinos alive worldwide, there is little chance of any new off-spring. This means that the northern white rhinoceros could become extinct entirely before the year 2050.

Although scientists are working hard to find a way of creating a future generation of northern white rhinos, time could be running out for one of the most majestic and extraordinary creatures on our planet.

## Glossary

captivity: When an animal is kept somewhere and not allowed to leave, e.g. a zoo or a nature reserve.
endangered: In danger of being harmed or lost.
species: A set of animals or plants which have similar characteristics to each other.

## - MMaluma.

## Facing Extinction: The Northern White Rhino

Planet Earth is home to five incredible species of rhinoceros, namely the white rhino and the black rhino, which live in Africa, and the Sumatran rhino, Javan rhino and Indian (commonly known as the greater one-horned) rhino, which all live within the tropical rainforests and swamps of Asia.

These magnificent herbivores, which are known to weigh up to $2,500 \mathrm{~kg}$ (the equivalent of thirty adult humans), are named after the great horns which protrude from their snouts, with the word 'rhinoceros' translating from its Greek origins as 'nose-horned'. They are the second-largest land mammal in the world after the
 elephant.

Interestingly, both black and white rhinoceroses are grey, despite their names. Their difference comes not from the colour of their skin but from the shape of their lip; the black rhino has a pointed upper lip suited to retrieving leaves and berries from trees, whilst the white rhino has a squared lip more suitable for grazing.

Once roaming freely across Europe, Africa and Asia, the estimated 500,000 rhinos alive at the beginning of the 20th century have now significantly dwindled to approximately 30,000 globally, with very few surviving outside of national parks and protected reserves.

All known animals worldwide are classified according to their conservation status - the number of the species which still exist and their likelihood of becoming extinct in the near future. The scale of classification of conservation status is:

| Extinct | Extinct in <br> the Wild | Critically <br> Endangered | Endangered | Vulnerable | Near <br> Threatened | Least Concern |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Worst

Scenario
Best Scenario

The different species of rhinoceros are classified:

| Species of <br> Rhino | Javan <br> Rhino | Sumatran <br> Rhino | Black <br> Rhino | Indian <br> Rhino | White <br> Rhino |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conservation <br> Status | Critically <br> Endangered | Critically <br> Endangered | Critically <br> Endangered | Vulnerable | Near <br> Threatened |
| Number <br> Alive | Approx. 67 | 100 | $5,040-$ <br> 5,458 | $3,500+$ | $19,666-$ <br> 21,085 |

Although, at first glance, it may appear that the white rhino is the least endangered species of rhinoceros, this is not strictly accurate. Within the white rhino species are two sub-species of rhinoceros: the southern white rhino and the northern white rhino. Although very similar in both name and appearance, the conservation status of these two sub-species could not be further apart:

| Southern White Rhino | Northern White Rhino |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conservation <br> Status | Near Threatened | Critically Endangered <br> Possibly Extinct in the Wild |
| Number Alive | Approximately 20,000 <br> southern white rhinos <br> remaining in the wild. | Only two northern white <br> rhinos are known to exist <br> worldwide |

Once thought to be completely extinct, southern white rhinos now thrive in protected sanctuaries across Africa and make up the majority of all rhinos worldwide. However, the northern white rhino is thought to be entirely extinct in the wild, with the only two known surviving rhinos kept in captivity.

The steep decline in the number of northern white rhinos is due to two significant factors:

- Habitat destruction. The natural home of rhinos in Africa and Asia is being destroyed so that towns and cities can be built.
- Poaching. Hundreds of rhinos are needlessly killed by poachers every year so that their horns can be sold.

Until recently, the last three northern white rhinos on Earth resided at the Ol Pejeta Conservancy in Kenya, looked after by a specialist veterinary team and protected from poachers by armed security guards.

| Name | Sudan | Najin | Fatu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | 45 | 28 | 18 |
| Sex | Male (bull) | Female (cow) | Female (cow) |
| Place of Birth | Sudan, Africa | Born in captivity | Born in captivity |

Unfortunately, on 19th March 2018, the last male of the sub-species, Sudan, became poorly and was put to sleep to end his suffering. With no northern white bulls alive worldwide, chances of any new off-spring within the sub-species are incredibly slim - meaning that the northern white rhinoceros could become extinct entirely before the


SAVE OUR RHINO year 2050.

Although scientists work tirelessly in an attempt to discover ways of ensuring a future generation of northern white rhino, time could be running out for one of the most majestic and extraordinary creatures on our planet.


## Blueberry and Banana Muffins

This recipe makes 12 muffins.

You will need an adult to help you make these muffins.

Ingredients:

- 180 g oats
- 2 bananas
- 2 eggs
- 2 teaspoons of vanilla extract
- 2 teaspoons of baking powder
- 2 handfuls of blueberries


## Method

1. First, ask an adult to heat the oven to $180^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / 160^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ fan/gas mark 4.
2. After washing your hands, put 12 muffin cases in a muffin tin.
3. In a large mixing bowl, mash the bananas.
4. Crack the eggs into the bowl and whisk with a fork.
5. Stir in the vanilla essence and the baking powder.
6. Next, stir in the oats.
7. Ask an adult to halve the blueberries and then you can squish them.
8. Add the blueberries to the mixture in the bowl and stir well.
9. Spoon the mixture into the muffin cases.
10. Ask an adult to put them in the oven to bake for 18 minutes.
11. When they're ready, ask an adult to take them out of the oven and leave to cool.

## Craft Binoculars

This craft activity is a great way to enhance and support a unit on senses. It is a fun way for children to focus on the sense of sight whilst practicing creativity and fine motor skills.

You Will Need:

- Cardboard tubes
- Coloured cellophane
- String
- Materials to decorate
- Stapler


## Method:

1. Give children two cardboard tubes to decorate.
2. Once decorated, attach coloured cellophane to one end of each tube.
3. Staple the tubes together.
4. Attach string to complete.


## Multiply 3-digits by 1-digit

(1) Filip uses a place value chart to help him multiply a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number.

| Hundreds | Tens | Ones |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 100 | 10 | 1 |
| 100 | 10 | 1 |
| 100 | 10 | 1 |

a) What multiplication is Filip working out?
$\square$

b) What is the answer to Filip's multiplication? $\square$
(2) Use place value counters to complete the multiplications.

a) $3 \times 213=$ $\square$
d) $6 \times 106=$ $\square$
b) $4 \times 216=$ $\square$
e) $4 \times 209=$ $\square$
c) $5 \times 106=$ $\square$
f) $317 \times 3=$ $\square$
(3)

Complete the multiplication.
Use the place value chart to help you.


4
Complete the multiplications.
a)

b)

c)

d) $163 \times 5$


## e) $3 \times 240$

f) $7 \times 131$

(5) A lorry driver travels 156 km per day.

How many kilometres will the lorry driver have travelled after 3 days?
b) Use a written method to work out $5 \times 245$
(7)

There are 7 year groups in a school.
There are 112 children in each year group.
How many children are there in the whole school?
(8) A banana weighs 140 g

A pineapple weighs 345 g


Bag A contains 8 bananas and bag $B$ contains 3 pineapples.
Which bag weighs more and by how much?
Show your working.

Bag $\qquad$ weighs $\square$ g more than bag $\qquad$ -.
a) Who is correct? Circle your answer.
Ron
Teddy
both
neither
(1) Filip uses a place value chart to help him multiply a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number.

| Hundreds | Tens | Ones |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 100 | 10 | 1 |
| 100 | 10 | 1 |
| 100 | 10 | 1 |

a) What multiplication is Filip working out?

$$
124 \times 3
$$

b) What is the answer to Filip's multiplication?
2) Use place value counters to complete the multiplications.

a) $3 \times 213=639$
b) $4 \times 216=864$
c) $5 \times 106=530$
d) $6 \times 106=636$
e) $4 \times 209=836$
f) $317 \times 3=951$
(3) Complete the multiplication.

Use the place value chart to help you.

(4) Complete the multiplications.
a)

b)

c)

d) $163 \times 5$

e) $3 \times 240$
f) $7 \times 131$

(5) A lorry driver travels 156 km per day.

How many kilometres will the lorry driver have travelled after 3 days?
b) Use a written method to work out $5 \times 245$
(7) There are 7 year groups in a school.

There are 112 children in each year group.
How many children are there in the whole school?
(8) A banana weighs 140 g

A pineapple weighs 345 g


Bag A contains 8 bananas and bag $B$ contains 3 pineapples.
Which bag weighs more and by how much?
Show your working.

a) Who is correct? Circle your answer.

Ron
Teddy
both
neither

## Plastic Pollution

Talk to your partner or within your group about plastic pollution for two minutes. While you are talking, you will be given points for every word you use accurately. You can only earn the points once for each word! However, points will be deducted for the use of any words from the banned column.

Are you an expert speaker about plastic pollution?


## You will need:

- an egg carton
- poster paints or felt tips
- white glue
- glue spreader
- a plate for the glue
- scissors
paper, scrap of material, beads, small pom-poms, or sweet wrappers



## What To Do:



Using scissors, carefully cut the egg carton into individual egg cases.


With a pen or pencil, draw four evenly spaced, large $V$ shapes on the inside of each egg case.


Carefully cut out the $V$ shape from each egg case.

Using scissors, carefully cut the points into a rounded shape. Each point should be a petal.


Using poster paints, paint the egg cases all over. If you don't have paints, you can colour them using felt tips.


When the paint is dry, use the glue to stick two egg cases together. Take care to position them so that the petals are not lined up in front of one another.


Now, make your pollen for the inside of your flower. This can be made using buttons or pom-poms or by scrunching up small pieces of material, paper or sweet wrappers.


Finally, glue your pollen to the inside of the egg case.

## Egg Carton Flowers

## You will need:

- an egg carton
- poster paints or felt tips
- white glue
- glue spreader
- a plate for the glue
- scissors
- pen or pencil
- buttons, coloured paper, scrap of material, beads, small pom-poms, or sweet wrappers




## Step 1

Using scissors, carefully cut the egg carton into individual egg cases.


With a pen or pencil, draw four evenly spaced, large V shapes on the inside of each egg case.


Carefully cut out the $V$ shape from each egg case.


Step 4
Using scissors, carefully cut the points into a rounded shape. Each point should be a petal.


Using poster paints, paint the egg cases all over. If you don't have paints, you can colour them using felt tips.


Step 6
When the paint is dry, use the glue to stick two egg cases together. Take care to position them so that the petals are not lined up in front of one another.


Step 7
Now, make your pollen for the inside of your flower. This can be made using buttons or pom-poms or by scrunching up small pieces of material, paper or sweet wrappers.


Finally, glue your pollen to the inside of the egg case.
(2) Complete the divisions.
a) $47 \div 3=$ $\square$
e) $49 \div 6=$ $\square$
b) $26 \div 5=$ $\square$
f) $47 \div 4=$ $\square$
c) $89 \div 4=$ $\square$
g) $74 \div 3=$ $\square$
d) $32 \div 5=$ $\square$
h) $81 \div 7=$ $\square$
(3) Complete the divisions.
a) Talk about Whitney's method with a partner.
b) Why is there one counter left over?
c) Complete the division.
$\square$
d) Use place value counters to complete the divisions.
$\square$
$\square$
What do you notice?


Whitney is working out $49 \div 4$ using a place value chart.

| Tens | Ones |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10 | 1 |
| 10 | 1 |
| 10 | 1 |
| 10 | 1 |

$37 \div 4=\square$
$38 \div 4=\square$
$39 \div 4=\square$
$48 \div 3=\square$
$49 \div 3=\square$
b) $70 \div 5=$ $\square$
d) $92 \div 4=$ $\square$

$91 \div 4=$ $\square$
$90 \div 4=\square$
$89 \div 4=$

$88 \div 4=\square$

Dora has been working out some divisions.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 72 \div 4=18 \\
& 73 \div 4=18 r 1 \\
& 74 \div 4=18 \mathrm{r} 2 \\
& 75 \div 4=18 \mathrm{r} 3
\end{aligned}
$$



I know without
working it out that $76 \div 4$
must be 18 r 4
a) Why does Dora think this?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
b) Explain why Dora is wrong
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
5. Eggs come in boxes of 6

Annie has 75 eggs.
She wants to know how many boxes she can fill.
a) Complete the division to work it out.

b) What does the remainder represent? Talk about it with a partner.
c) Complete the sentence.

Annie can fill $\square$ boxes with $\square$ eggs left over.

Jack has these bulbs.


Equal numbers of each bulb are put into 4 tubs.
How many of each bulb will be in each tub?

Daffodils $\square$ Tulips $\square$ Crocuses $\square$
How many of each bulb will be left over?

Daffodils $\square$ Tulips $\square$ Crocuses $\square$
How many tubs could Jack use so that there are no bulbs left over?
(2) Complete the divisions.
a) $47 \div 3=15 r^{2}$
b) $26 \div 5=5 r 1$
c) $89 \div 4=22 r 1$
d) $32 \div 5=6 r 2$
e) $49 \div 6=8 r 1$
f) $47 \div 4=11 r 3$
g) $74 \div 3=24$ r2
h) $81 \div 7=11 \times 4$
(3) Complete the divisions.
a) $36 \div 4=9$ $37 \div 4=9 r 1$

$$
38 \div 4=9 r 2
$$

$$
39 \div 4=9 r 3
$$

$$
40 \div 4=10
$$

c) $45 \div 3=15$
$46 \div 3=|5 r|$
$47 \div 3=15 r 2$
$48 \div 3=16$
$49 \div 3=|6 r|$
b) $70 \div 5=14$
$71 \div 5=14 r 1$

$$
72 \div 5=14 r 2
$$

$$
73 \div 5=14 r 3
$$

$$
74 \div 5=14 r 4
$$

d) $92 \div 4=23$
$91 \div 4=22 r 3$
$90 \div 4=22 r 2$
$89 \div 4=22 r 1$
$88 \div 4=22$
c) Complete the division.
$49 \div 4=|2 r|$

4
Dora has been working out some divisions.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 72 \div 4=18 \\
& 73 \div 4=18 r 1 \\
& 74 \div 4=18 r 2 \\
& 75 \div 4=18 r 3
\end{aligned}
$$



I know without working it out that $76 \div 4$ must be 18 r4
a) Why does Dora think this?

She has spotted a pattern
b) Explain why Dora is wrong

You con't have a remoinder of 4
when dividing by 4
5. Eggs come in boxes of 6

Annie has 75 eggs.
She wants to know how many boxes she can fill.
a) Complete the division to work it out.

b) What does the remainder represent? Talk about it with a partner.
c) Complete the sentence.

Annie can fill 12 boxes with 3 eggs left over.

6 Jack has these bulbs.


Equal numbers of each bulb are put into 4 tubs.
How many of each bulb will be in each tub?

Daffodils $\square$ Tulips $\square$ Crocuses24

How many of each bulb will be left over?

Daffodils $\square$ Tulips $\square$ Crocuses


How many tubs could Jack use so that there are no bulbs left over?

## Morse Code

Morse code is a way to send messages without using words. The code has its own alphabet made up of short and long sounds or flashes of light. Use the Morse code alphabet to translate the messages below.


| $2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $-0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\bullet-0 \quad \bullet \bullet-$ | $\bullet \bullet$ | - - - |  | $\bullet$ - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Use the Morse code alphabet to write this sentence in code.
L
I
L
Y
I
S
T
E
N
Y
E
A
R
S
0
L
D

Use basic circuit equipment (including a buzzer or light bulb) to share a message with a partner. Each dot is a short sound or flick of light and each dash is a longer sound or pulse of light.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Morse Code Answers

## 1．SAM IS FROM LONDON

2．FILEY IS IN YORKSHIRE
3．ALBERT IS A GERMAN SPY

| $\bullet$－－ | － 0 | －＊ | － 0 － |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L | I | L | Y |  |
| $\bullet \bullet$ | －－－ |  |  |  |
| I | S |  |  |  |
| － | － | －0 |  |  |
| T | E | N |  |  |
| －0－ー | － | －－ | $\bullet$－ 0 | －－－ |
| Y | E | A | R | S |
| ーーー | $\bullet$－－ | －＊ |  |  |
| 0 | L | D |  |  |






## Book Review

Event 1 $\qquad$

Setting
Character


Name
Personality $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Physical Appearance $\qquad$
$\qquad$
How I feel about this character and why: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ draw how you felt!

Jack is working out $844 \div 4$ using a place value chart.

| $H$ | T | O |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(100)$ | 10 | 1 |
| 100$)$ | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | 1 |  |
| $(100)$ | 10 | 1 |
| 100$)$ | 100 | 1 |

a) Talk about Jack's method with a partner.
b) Complete the division.

$$
844 \div 4=\square
$$

(2) Use Jack's method to work out these divisions.
a) $525 \div 5=$ $\square$
c) $840 \div 8=$ $\square$
b) $636 \div 6=$ $\square$
d) $903 \div 3=$ $\square$

3
Eva is working out $844 \div 4$ using a part-whole model.

$844 \div 4=$
Complete Eva's method.
4. A ball of string is 848 cm long.

It is cut into 4 equal pieces.
What is the length of one piece of string?
$\square$Whitney is using flexible partitioning to divide a 3-digit number.


Could Whitney have partitioned her number another way?
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Use Whitney's method to work out these divisions.
a) $585 \div 5=$ $\square$
c) $648 \div 4=$ $\square$
b) $672 \div 6=$ $\square$
d) $847 \div 7=$ $\square$
(6) Complete the part-whole models and divisions.

$168 \div 4=$ $\square$
$169 \div 4=$ $\square$

What is the same and what is different about the calculations? Talk about it with a partner.
(7) Complete the divisions.
a) $258 \div 6=$ $\square$
$\square$
b) $623 \div 5=$ $\square$
d) $824 \div 3=$ $\square$

8 Eva has a piece of ribbon.
The ribbon measures 839 cm long.
How much ribbon would be left over if she cuts it into:
a) 4 equal pieces

b) 6 equal pieces
$\square$
c) 8 equal pieces

Can Eva cut the ribbon into equal pieces with no ribbon left over?

Explain your answer.
9) Use 15 counters and a place value chart
a) Make a number that is divisible by 3
b) Make a number that has a remainder of 1 when divided by 3
c) Make a number that has a remainder of 2 when divided by 3

Create your own problem like this for a partner.

Jack is working out $844 \div 4$ using a place value chart.

| $H$ | $T$ | $O$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(100)$ | 10 | 0 |
| $(100)$ | 100 | 10 |
| 100$)$ | 1 |  |
| $(100)$ | 1 |  |
| $(100)$ | 10 | 1 |

a) Talk about Jack's method with a partner.
b) Complete the division.

$$
844 \div 4=21
$$

2) Use Jack's method to work out these divisions.
a) $525 \div 5=105$
b) $636 \div 6=106$
c) $840 \div 8=105$
d) $903 \div 3=301$
(3)

Eva is working out $844 \div 4$ using a part-whole model.


Complete Eva's method.
$844 \div 4=$

```
211
```

4) A ball of string is 848 cm long.

It is cut into 4 equal pieces.
What is the length of one piece of string?Whitney is using flexible partitioning to divide a 3-digit number.


Could Whitney have partitioned her number another way?
© White Rose Maths 2019

Use Whitney's method to work out these divisions.
a) $585 \div 5=117$
c) $648 \div 4=$

b) $672 \div 6=112$
d) $847 \div 7=121$
6) Complete the part-whole models and divisions.

$168 \div 4=$ $\square$
What is the same and what is different about the calculations? Talk about it with a partner.
(7) Complete the divisions.
a) $258 \div 6=43$ $\square$ c) $864 \div 4=216$
b) $623 \div 5=124 r 3$
d) $824 \div 3=274 r 2$
8
Eva has a piece of ribbon

The ribbon measures 839 cm long.
How much ribbon would be left over if she cuts it into:
a) 4 equal pieces

```
3cm
```

b) 6 equal pieces

```
5cm
```

c) 8 equal pieces

## 7 cm

Can Eva cut the ribbon into equal pieces with no ribbon left over?

Explain your answer.

$$
169 \div 4=42 r 1
$$

9) Use 15 counters and a place value chart.
a) Make a number that is divisible by 3
b) Make a number that has a remainder of 1 when divided by 3
c) Make a number that has a remainder of 2 when divided by 3

Create your own problem like this for a partner.

# Adding the Suffix -ous (No Definitive Root Word) 

Practise your weekly spelling words using cursive handwriting.

## tremendous

## enormous

jealous

## serious

## hideous

## fabulous

## curious

## anvious

## obvious

## gorgeows



