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/year-4/

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

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

Number Correct:

т	ime	
	lille	•

Previous Score:



1 × 1 =	11 × 12 =	10 × 12 =	3 × 5 =	1 × 9 =	7 × 1 =
1 × 5 =	1 × 2 =	2 × 5 =	4 × 1 =	2 × 9 =	4 × 5 =
3 × 1 =	3 × 3 =	9 × 12 =	3 × 7 =	6 × 1 =	3 × 11 =
1 × 4 =	4 × 3 =	1 × 3 =	11 × 7 =	4 × 9 =	3 × 9 =
5 × 1 =	8 × 9 =	5 × 5 =	8 × 12 =	2 × 7 =	5 × 11 =
10 × 3 =	6 × 3 =	1 × 11 =	2 × 11 =	11 × 11 =	1 × 7 =
5 × 3 =	9 × 7 =	7 × 5 =	7 × 7 =	7 × 9 =	10 × 5 =
8 × 1 =	10 × 1 =	5 × 7 =	6 × 5 =	3 × 8 =	8 × 11 =
9 × 1 =	9 × 3 =	3 × 10 =	9 × 9 =	4 × 7 =	8 × 7 =
11 × 9 =	6 × 8 =	6 × 11 =	10 × 7 =	10 × 9 =	10 × 11 =
11 × 1 =	11 × 3 =	11 × 5 =	2 × 3 =	4 × 11 =	8 × 5 =
12 × 5 =	12 × 12 =	5 × 4 =	12 × 7 =	12 × 9 =	12 × 11 =
2 × 1 =	8 × 3 =	6 × 7 =	1 × 12 =	1 × 10 =	7 × 3 =
2 × 2 =	9 × 11 =	2 × 6 =	2 × 8 =	2 × 12 =	7 × 6 =
11 × 4 =	3 × 4 =	5 × 9 =	12 × 2 =	2 × 4 =	1 × 6 =
4 × 2 =	4 × 4 =	4 × 6 =	6 × 9 =	4 × 10 =	9 × 5 =
5 × 2 =	10 × 2 =	12 × 1 =	5 × 8 =	3 × 6 =	7 × 11 =
7 × 4 =	6 × 4 =	6 × 6 =	12 × 3 =	6 × 2 =	8 × 4 =
7 × 2 =	9 × 2 =	2 × 10 =	5 × 10 =	1 × 8 =	5 × 6 =
7 × 8 =	6 × 10 =	12 × 10 =	12 × 4 =	8 × 10 =	8 × 2 =
10 × 4 =	9 × 4 =	3 × 12 =	9 × 8 =	12 × 8 =	8 × 6 =
11 × 6 =	9 × 6 =	10 × 6 =	3 × 2 =	4 × 12 =	9 × 10 =
11 × 2 =	6 × 12 =	5 × 12 =	11 × 8 =	11 × 10 =	8 × 8 =
7 × 12 =	10 × 10 =	12 × 6 =	7 × 10 =	4 × 8 =	10 × 8 =





Ultimate Times Table Challenge Answers

1 × 1 = 1	11 × 12 = 132	10 × 12 = 120	3 × 5 = 15	1 × 9 = 9	7 × 1 = 7
1 × 5 = 5	1 × 2 = 2	2 × 5 = 10	4 × <u>1</u> = 4	2 × 9 = 18	4 × 5 = 20
3 × 1 = 3	3 × 3 = 9	9 × 12 = 108	3 × 7 = 21	6 × 1 = 6	3 × 11 = 33
1 × 4 = 4	4 × 3 = 12	1 × 3 = 3	11 × 7 = 77	4 × 9 = 36	3 × 9 = 27
5 × 1 = 5	8 × 9 = 72	5 × 5 = 25	8 × 12 = 96	2 × 7 = 14	5 × 11 = 55
10 × 3 = 30	6 × 3 = 18	1 × 11 = 11	2 × 11 = 22	11 × 11 = 121	1 × 7 = 7
5 × 3 = 15	9 × 7 = 63	7 × 5 = 35	7 × 7 = 49	7 × 9 = 63	10 × 5 = 50
8 × 1 = 8	10 × 1 = 10	5 × 7 = 35	6 × 5 = 30	3 × 8 = 24	8 × 11 = 88
9 × 1 = 9	9 × 3 = 27	3 × 10 = 30	9 × 9 = 81	4 × 7 = 28	8 × 7 = 56
11 × 9 = 99	6 × 8 = 48	6 × 11 = 66	10 × 7 = 70	10 × 9 = 90	10 × 11 = 110
11 × 1 = 11	11 × 3 = 33	11 × 5 = 55	2 × 3 = 6	4 × 11 = 44	8 × 5 = 40
12 × 5 = 60	12 × 12 = 144	5 × 4 = 20	12 × 7 = 84	12 × 9 = 108	12 × 11 = 132
2 × 1 = 2	8 × 3 = 24	6 × 7 = 42	1 × 12 = 12	1 × 10 = 10	7 × 3 = 21
2 × 2 = 4	9 × 11 = 99	2 × 6 = 12	2 × 8 = 16	2 × 12 = 24	7 × 6 = 42
11 × 4 = 44	3 × 4 = 12	5 × 9 = 45	12 × 2 = 24	2 × 4 = 8	1 × 6 = 6
4 × 2 = 8	4 × 4 = 16	4 × 6 = 24	6 × 9 = 54	4 × 10 = 40	9 × 5 = 45
5 × 2 = 10	10 × 2 = 20	12 × 1 = 12	5 × 8 = 40	3 × 6 = 18	7 × 11 = 77
7 × 4 = 28	6 × 4 = 24	6 × 6 = 36	12 × 3 = 36	6 × 2 = 12	8 × 4 = 32
7 × 2 = 14	9 × 2 = 18	2 × 10 = 20	5 × 10 = 50	1 × 8 = 8	5 × 6 = 30
7 × 8 = 56	6 × 10 = 60	12 × 10 = 120	12 × 4 = 48	8 × 10 = 80	8 × 2 = 16
10 × 4 = 40	9 × 4 = 36	3 × 12 = 36	9 × 8 = 72	12 × 8 = 96	8 × 6 = 48
11 × 6 = 66	9 × 6 = 54	10 × 6 = 60	3 × 2 = 6	4 × 12 = 48	9 × 10 = 90
11 × 2 = 22	6 × 12 = 72	5 × 12 = 60	11 × 8 = 88	11 × 10 = 110	8 × 8 = 64
7 × 12 = 84	10 × 10 = 100	12 × 6 = 72	7 × 10 = 70	4 × 8 = 32	10 × 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 above134 the dense canopy layer are called the emergent layer.







Quick Questions



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



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



3. How is the forest floor different to the canopy? Give two reasons.



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





Layers of the Rainforest

8 Tropical rainforests are made up of distinct layers.

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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
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116 thirty metres off the ground.

125 Finally, the few giant trees that thrust themselves above134 the dense canopy layer are called the emergent layer.



Answers



 In which layer can most rainforest animals be found?

Accept: (the) Canopy.



. '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.



- 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.

	Happiness Is	
C		
		A-2.
MIG (WM G		<





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

	Name of Planet:	
Key Facts		Surface
Colour:		Materials:
Size:		
Number of moons:		Signs of life (water, oxygen):
Inhabitants		
(People Who Live There)		
		En la
	Other information:	
[]		





How to Draw an Elephant

















Multiply 2-digits by 1-digit



2

Rosie works out 4×37 using a written method.

	Н	Т	0					
		3	7					
×			4					
		2	8		(7	х	4)	
	1	2	0	(3	0	х	4)	
	1	4	8					
		•	-					

Talk about Rosie's method with a partner.

Use Rosie's method to work out 6×28



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



Talk about Dani's method with a partner.

Brett uses a place value chart to work out 5×32



Talk about Brett's method with a partner.

Complete the multiplication.

5 × 32 =

Use Brett's method to work out 6 × 34



Т	0	
4	2	
	8	
3	6	
1		









Use a written method to complete the multiplications.





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?

5

6 Rosie buys 8 bunches of flowers. Each bunch has 17 flowers. How many flowers does she have altogether?







Multiply 2-digits by 1-digit



2

Rosie works out 4×37 using a written method.

	Н	Т	0					
		3	7					
×			4					
		2	8		(7	Х	4)	
	1	2	0	(3	0	Х	4)	
	1	4	8					

Talk about Rosie's method with a partner.

Use Rosie's method to work out 6×28



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

	Н	Т	0	
		4	2	
×			8	
	3	3	6	
		1		

Talk about Dani's method with a partner.

Brett uses a place value chart to work out 5×32



Talk about Brett's method with a partner.

Complete the multiplication.

5 × 32 = 160

Use Brett's method to work out 6 × 34











Use a written method to complete the multiplications.





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?

5

6 Rosie buys 8 bunches of flowers. Each bunch has 17 flowers. How many flowers does she have altogether?

17 × 4 = 68								





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





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 2,500kg, 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 the Wild	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near Threatened	Least Concern
Worst						Best
Did Y	'ou Know	?				

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

twinkl





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

The different species of rhinoceros fall under these ratings:

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 Status	Near Threatened	Critically Endangered Possibly Extinct in the Wild	
Number Alive	Around 20,000 left 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**.





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

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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.

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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 2,500kg, 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 the Wild	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near Threatened	Least Concern
Ó.	Worst		·				Best
twink	P ++			Page 1 of	3		



Facing Extinction: The Northern White Rhino

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

The different species of rhinoceros are classified:

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:

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

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species: A set of animals or plants which have similar characteristics to each other.





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 2,500kg (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 the Wild	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near Threatened	Least Concern	
							L

Worst Scenario

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Best Scenario



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

The different species of rhinoceros are classified:

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 Status	Near Threatened	Critically Endangered Possibly Extinct in the Wild
Number Alive	Approximately 20,000 southern white rhinos remaining in the wild.	Only two northern white rhinos are known to exist 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	Age 45		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 year 2050.

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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.





This recipe makes 12 muffins.

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

Ingredients:

- 180g 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°C/160°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

Rose Maths 3

White

Complete the multiplication.

Use the place value chart to help you.



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

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
100	10 10	
100	10 10	
100	10 10	

a) What multiplication is Filip working out?



b) What is the answer to Filip's multiplication?

Use place value counters to complete the multiplications.



Complete the multiplications. a) Т 0 Н 2 1 7 4 х b)





	Н	Т	0	
	2	1	5	
×			3	

c)					
		Н	Т	0	
		1	0	8	
	×			6	

d) 163 × 5

e) 3 × 240

f) 7 × 131







A lorry driver travels 156 km per day.

How many kilometres will the lorry driver have travelled after 3 days?



Which bag weighs more and by how much? Show your working.



g more than bag _____. __ weighs Bag ____









Multiply 3-digits by 1-digit

3

White Rose Maths

Complete the multiplication.

Use the place value chart to help you.



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

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
100	10 10	
100	10 10	
100	10 10	

a) What multiplication is Filip working out?



b) What is the answer to Filip's multiplication?



Use place value counters to complete the multiplications.







951 **f)** 317 × 3 =







	Н	Т	0	
	2	1	5	
×			3	
	6	4	5	
		1		



d) 163 × 5



e) 3 × 240

f) 7 × 131



	Η	Т	б	
	1	3	1	
x			7	
	ဗိ	1	E	
	2			



A lorry driver travels 156 km per day.

How many kilometres will the lorry driver have travelled after 3 days?



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? A banana weighs 140 g A pineapple weighs 345 g

> Which bag weighs more and by how much? Show your working.









Plastic Pollution

Speak

Expert

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?

	1 point •	2 points ••	3 points ···	-1 point	Colour your total score on the thermometer:			
	ocean	degrade	microbead	like	26+ A true expert!			
	rivers	recycle	toxic	erm	³⁰ ²⁵ ²⁰ ¹⁶⁻²⁵ A great lecturer on the subject!			
D	wildlife	reduce	microscopic	I think	10-1 5-1 0-5 More work required!			
1	tangled	hazard	contaminate	well				
D ANAL	rubbish	starvation	ingest	you know				
25	twinkl visit twinkl.com							
				Ø				

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



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
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- 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.









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







Step 5

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.



















Dora has been working out some divisions.

 $72 \div 4 = 18$ 73 ÷ 4 = 18 r1 74 ÷ 4 = 18 r2 75 ÷ 4 = 18 r3 I know without working it out that $76 \div 4$ 0

must be 18 r4

a) Why does Dora think this?

b) Explain why Dora is wrong.

Eggs come in boxes of 6

Annie has 75 eggs.



a) Complete the division to work it out.





eggs left over.

Crocuses





















$$92 \div 4 = 23$$

$$91 \div 4 = 22r3$$

$$90 \div 4 = 22r2$$

$$89 \div 4 = 22r1$$

$$88 \div 4 = 22$$





Dora has been working out some divisions.

 $72 \div 4 = 18$ 73 ÷ 4 = 18 r1 74 ÷ 4 = 18 r2 75 ÷ 4 = 18 r3 I know without working it out that $76 \div 4$

must be 18 r4

a) Why does Dora think this?

 $\mathbf{O}\mathbf{O}$

She has spotted a pattern

b) Explain why Dora is wrong.

You	can't han	e a remainder	of 4
when	dividing	by 4	
	J	J	

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.





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.







Morse Code



Use the Morse code alphabet to write this sentence in code.

L	I	L	Y		I	S		Т	E	Ν
Y	E	А	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.







Morse Code Answers

- 1. SAM IS FROM LONDON
- 2. FILEY IS IN YORKSHIRE
- 3. ALBERT IS A GERMAN SPY

•-••	••	•-••		
L	Ι	L	Y	
••	•••			
I	S			
-	•	-•		
Т	E	Ν		
	•	•	•-•	•••
Y	E	А	R	S
	•-••	-••		
0	L	D		







Book Review

		Book Title		
My book cover	Author Illustrator Genre (tick as many as ap o fiction o fiction o non-fiction o fantasy o humour o other	oply to your book) o scary o fairy tale o adventure o sports	o animal story o biography o historical o mystery	
Event 1	Setting	C	haracter	
Event 2	picture of the setting	Name	4	
Cause	ect	Physical A	ppearance	
My Star Rating	This book made me feel	How I feel and why: _ draw how you fo	about this character	





Divide 3-digits by 1-digit



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





Use Jack's method to work out these divisions.



c) 840 ÷ 8 =





White R©se Maths Eva is working out 844 ÷ 4 using a part-whole model. 844 800 40 4 ÷4 ÷ 4 ÷ 4 Complete Eva's method. 844 ÷ 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. 856 800 40 16 ÷4 ÷ 4 ÷ 4 200

Could Whitney have partitioned her number another way?







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Divide 3-digits by 1-digit

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

Use Jack's method to work out these divisions.

Could Whitney have partitioned her number another way?

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ing. It over if she cuts it into:	
3 cm	
5 cm	
ual pieces	
Ilue chart. ible by 3 remainder of 1 when	
remainder of 2 when	
this for a partner.	\bigcirc

Adding the Suffix -ous (No Definitive Root Word)

Practise your weekly spelling words using cursive handwriting.

