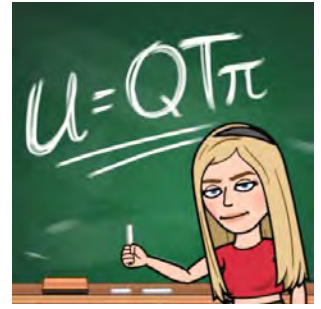


Tuesday 9th February 2021  
Year 4  
Maths



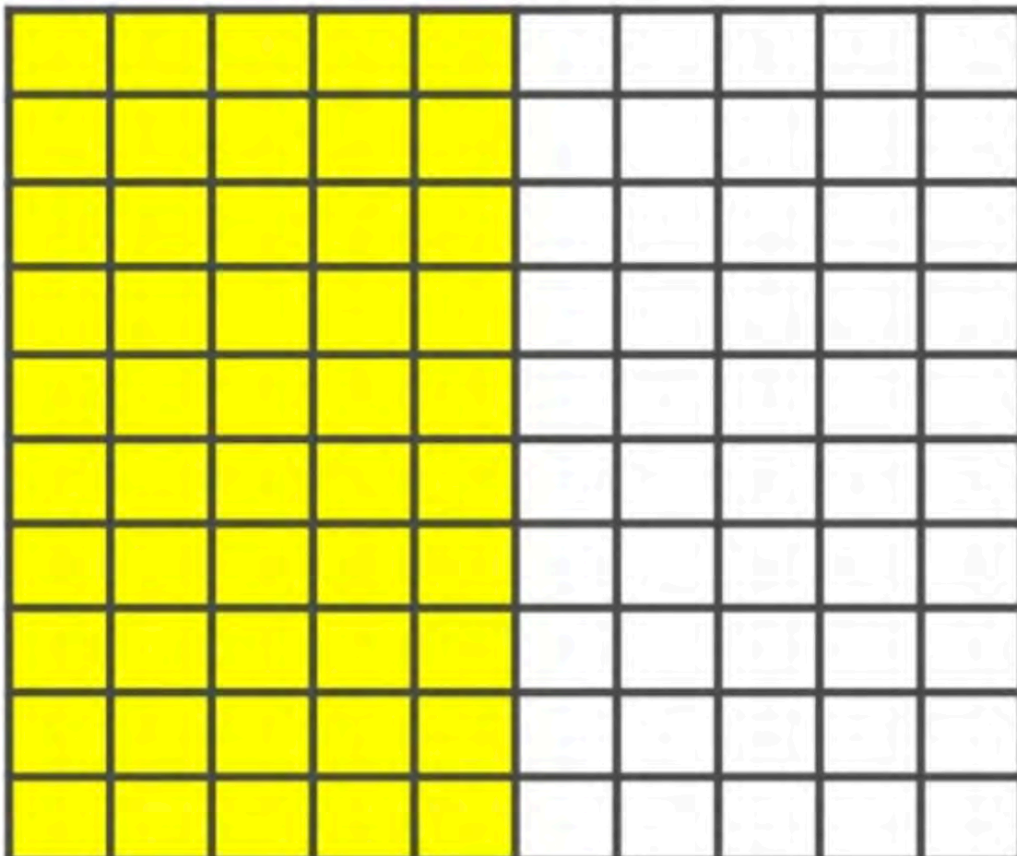
Match the fractions with their equivalent decimals.

0.2      0.7       $\frac{5}{10}$       0.8       $\frac{7}{10}$

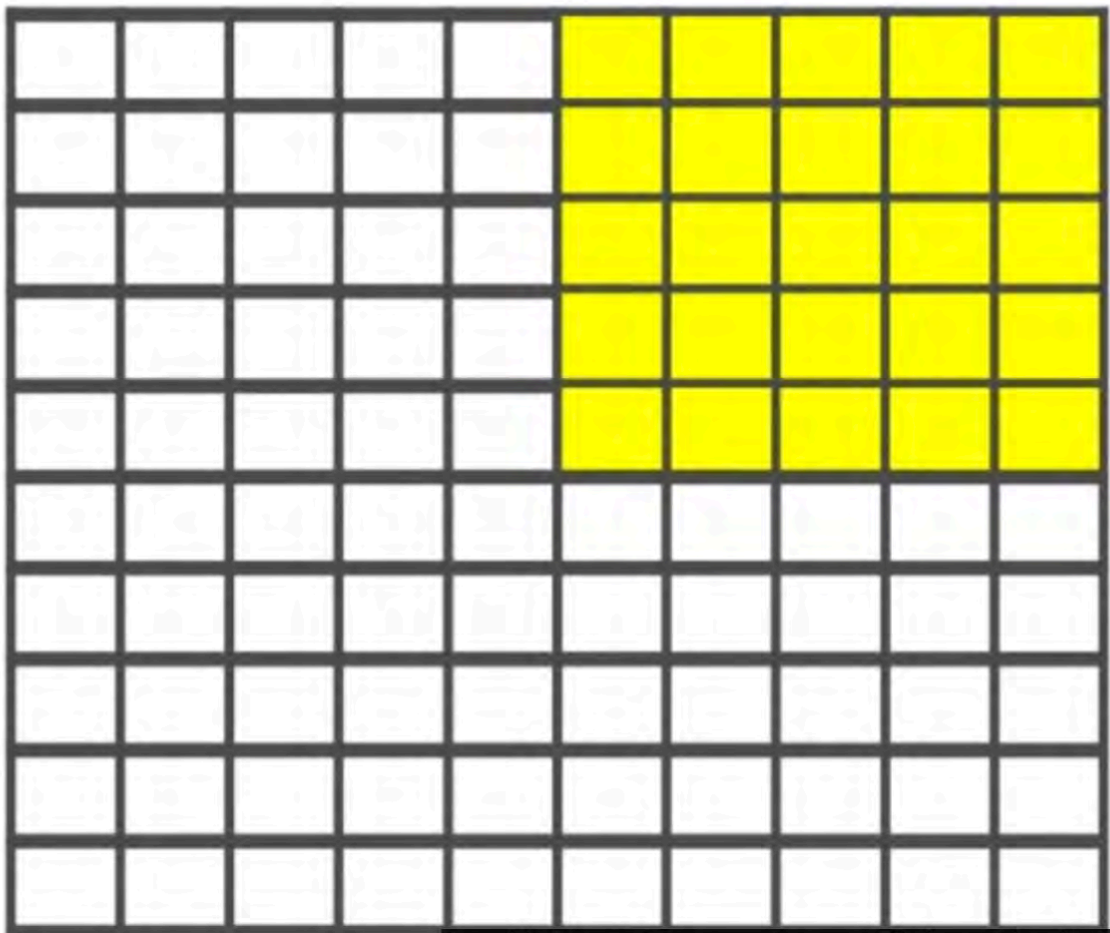
$\frac{4}{10}$        $\frac{9}{10}$       0.5      0.4      0.9

$\frac{2}{10}$        $\frac{8}{10}$

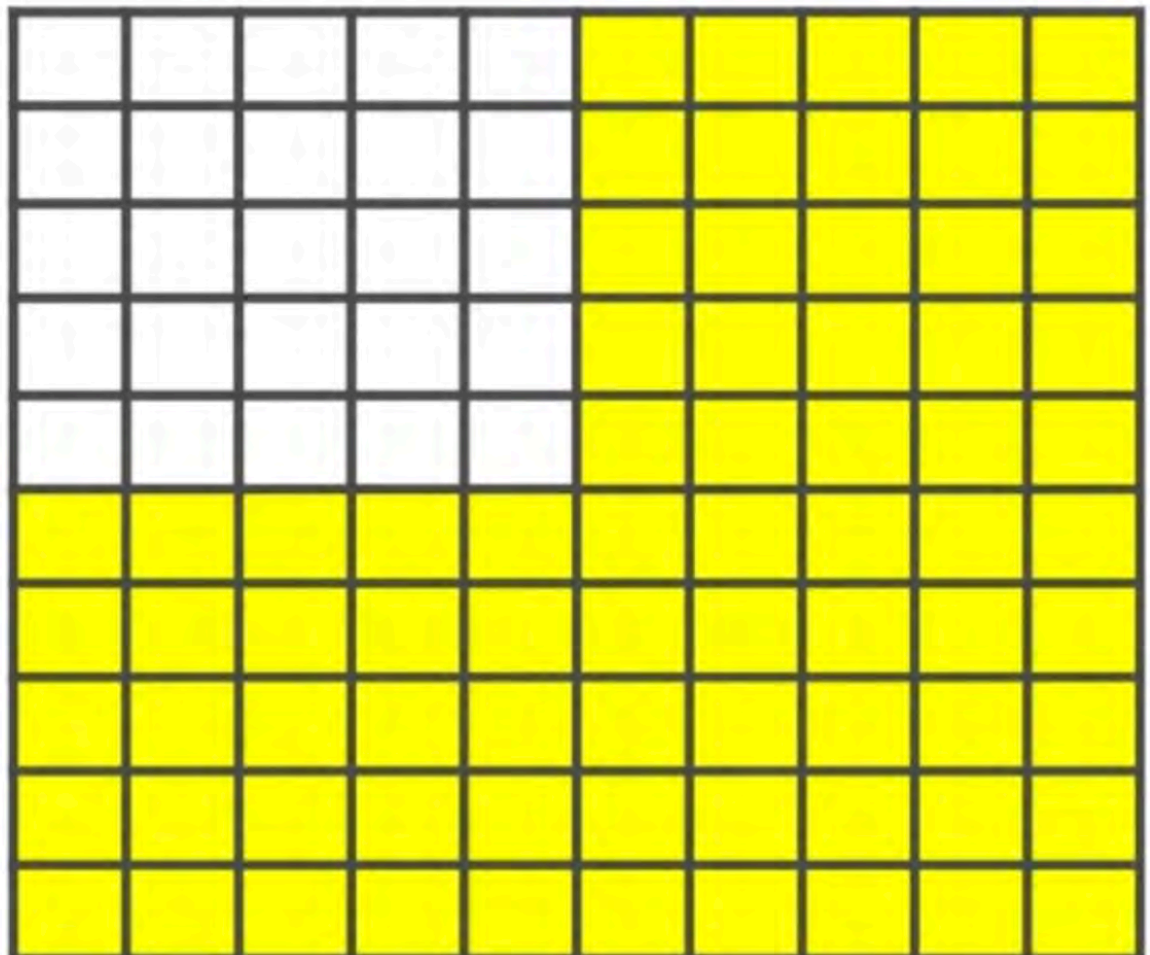
Which fraction does is represented?



Which fraction does is represented?



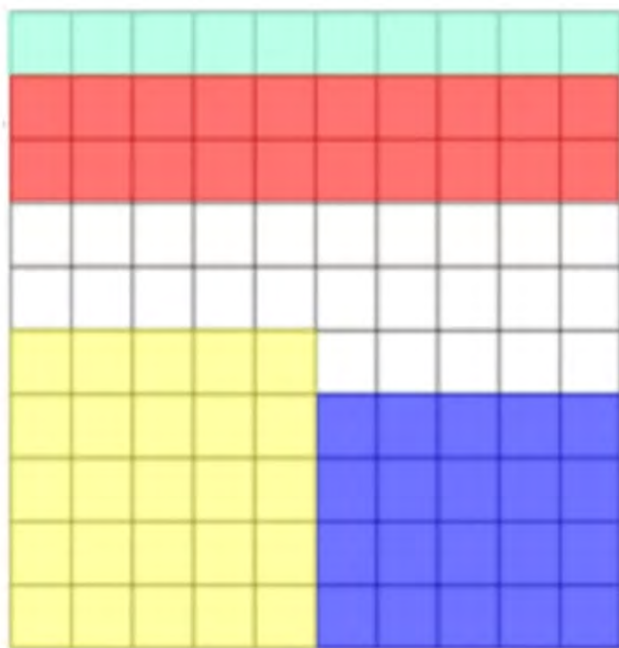
Which fraction does is represented?



Find and circle the pairs of equivalent fractions that are next to each other

1.3	1.5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1.2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2.5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2.12
$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1.75	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.75	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2.2	0.7
1.14	1.4	$1\frac{3}{4}$	1.34	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.7	1.25	$\frac{1}{4}$
1.25	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.14	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1.4
1	1.1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1.5	0.2	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.4	$1\frac{3}{4}$
0.2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.2	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	0.25	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1.3
$1\frac{3}{4}$	0.5	0.75	0.2	0.1	3.4	3.75	$\frac{3}{4}$

Which fractions and decimals are shaded?



Fraction

Decimal



## Reading



### Rivers

#### What you are going to read:

Rivers come from channels of fresh water and flow downhill from high to low ground. There are over 20,000 rivers in Britain. They flow through landscapes and places where people live (settlements). A map can tell you much more about a river than a photograph can. The people who make maps are called mapmakers. Maps have colours, lines and shapes to mark the position of the river features. The most useful maps to find out about Britain's river landscapes are called ordnance survey maps. The water in the river comes from the water in the sky (precipitation). This is a four-step process and it gets recycled. The start of the river is called the source of the river.

Step one: Write the date  
Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> February 2021

Step two: Read and answer the questions below

Questions:

- 1) How many rivers are there in Britain? Pg1
- 2) Find three points why a Map can tell you much more than a photograph. Pg1
- 3) What two things do maps have that mark river features? Pg1
- 4) What are the Six different types of Maps? Pg2
- 5) What is the most useful map to use to find out about Britain's river landscapes called? Pg2
- 6) What makes rivers part of the water cycle Pg3
- 7) What are the four main sources of rivers? Pg4

Top Tip

Remember capital letters, full stops and always answer in full sentences!

Vocab:

Settlement- a group of people live e.g. towns.

Mapmakers- people who create maps.

Ordnance survey maps – river landscape maps.

Precipitation- water falling from the sky

Source – starting point of the river.

Step three:

Re read pages 3 and 4 focus on punctuation.



# Mapping rivers

**Rivers are channels of fresh water that flow downhill from high ground to low ground, often pouring into the sea. There are around 20,000 rivers in Britain, which flow through many types of landscape and settlement.**

## Maps and photographs

- A map can tell you much more about a river than a photograph.
- A photograph of a river is complicated and shows a lot of details, which are difficult to interpret. A map of a river is a simple picture, seen from above. It highlights important information about the river.
- A photograph may just show you what a river looks like, while a map helps you to answer questions, such as: "How has the river changed the land?" or "How do people use the river?"
- Photographs of rivers all have a similar style, while maps can be drawn in many ways to show different kinds of information.

## MAPS AND RIVERS

Maps show us where rivers flow and how they are used. They don't show things that move around, such as boats or people, just the things that are there all the time. It's impossible to mark everything on a map, so mapmakers choose the most important features of the river. Maps use colours, lines and special shapes called symbols to mark the positions of river features. Look at the key on the side of a map to find out what the colours, lines and symbols mean.

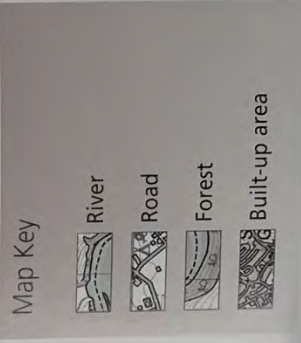


## MAPS OF BRITAIN

There are many types of map, such as landscape maps, road maps, weather maps, tourist maps, world maps and maps of shopping centres. Books of maps are called atlases. You can look up places in an atlas index and find the square on the map where the place is located. (See pages 14/15 for more about finding places on maps.)

The most useful maps for finding out about Britain's river landscapes are Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, like the one opposite. This book shows you how to understand OS maps and other maps, and how they can reveal the features of rivers.

On a map, north is usually at the top, south is at the bottom, west is on the left and east is on the right. To help you remember this, make up a rhyme going clockwise around the compass, such as, "Never Enjoy Slimy Waffles".



↑ This is the River Dart, winding its way through the countryside of South Devon, in the south west of Britain. Compare the shape of the river on the photograph with the river on the map. South is at the top of the photo but at the bottom of the map. The viewpoint is marked on the map with an arrow showing the direction.



# Rivers and the water cycle

The water in rivers comes from precipitation, such as rain, that falls from the sky. This makes rivers part of the water cycle, which is the movement of water from the sky to the land or sea and back to the sky again. The water cycle has no beginning and no end. It keeps recycling all the water so the amount of water on the Earth always stays the same.



↓ The River Mawddach in North Wales flows into the sea.



## LOOK AT THE DIAGRAM AND PHOTO (LEFT)

- 1 Precipitation falls from clouds and collects in rivers, lakes and oceans.
- 2 Water at the surface of rivers, lakes and oceans warms up in the Sun. Some of it turns into an invisible gas called water vapour and disappears into the air. This is called evaporation.
- 3 The evaporated water rises up into the air, cools down and turns back into tiny drops of liquid water. This is called condensation.
- 4 The condensed water droplets collect together to make clouds. When the water droplets become too large and heavy to hang in the sky, they fall from the clouds as precipitation. Water collects in the river, ready to begin the cycle all over again.

- Where are some of the parts of the water cycle happening in the photograph?

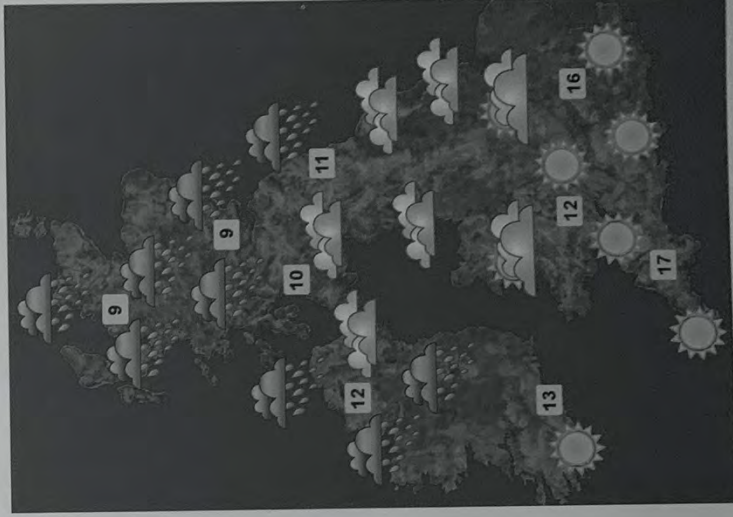
## TAKING IT FURTHER

Look on the Internet to find out the source of five British rivers. They can be local rivers in your own area, or large rivers such as the Trent, the Severn, the Mersey, the Tweed or the Thames.

- On a weather map, the landscape is not so important. The main features are the symbols used to show features of the weather, such as rain, snow, clouds and sunshine. The numbers indicate the temperature in different areas.

## Where rivers start

- Rivers begin from rainfall. They always flow downhill from a starting point, called the source. There are four main sources of rivers:
- 1) A natural hollow in the land where water collects.
  - 2) A marsh or a lake.
  - 3) The end of a melting glacier (a river of ice).
  - 4) Underground water that gushes out onto the surface as a spring.





## Writing



Step one: Write the date and underline.

Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> February 2021

Step two: Write our learning objective and underline.  
To be able to find similes for characteristics of an animal.

Step three: Recap on what is a simile poem  
Simile poems are poems that are built around an extended simile or a series of similes.

This is my simile poem of a Rhino:

### Indian Rhino

The Indian rhino is gray like the skies in Delhi during winter  
Gray like a few hairs growing on my head  
Gray like a pencil lead.  
His ears are like cups rotating to collect sound  
His legs are like stumps left from trees fallen to the ground  
With skin like armor, he looks suited for a fight  
His horn, his weapon, as sharp as a knife  
The Indian Rhino... as tough as a tank in the forest  
still wild, as endangered as the last M&M of a hungry child.





Step four: You are going to pick ONE animal out of these six:



Jaguar



Poison Dart frog



Macaw



Toucan



Sloth



Parana

Step five: You need to find similes about your animal that go with these six characteristics

1. Size
2. Colour
3. Moves
4. Personality
5. Looks/texture
6. Strength

Example:

The staring Poison Dart Frog as small as a mouse.

The colourful Macaw as expansive as a fan.

The beautiful Jaguar is as deadly as pack of lions

The sloth is as slow as a tortuous.

The Parana has teeth as sharp as an icicle.

Challenge

See if you can find more than one of the same characteristics as I have done in my poem above.

How creative can YOU be?



## How can we classify plants?

Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We can classify plants as flowering plants</li> <li>We can classify plants as non-flowering plants</li> <li>Flowering plants include grasses</li> <li>Non-flowering plants include ferns, mosses and conifers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>flowering</li> <li>non-flowering</li> <li>grasses</li> <li>mosses</li> <li>ferns</li> <li>conifers</li> </ul>



### Knowledge Quiz 3.5

1. Animals with a backbone are called:

invertebrate

animals

vertebrate

vehicles

2. Animals without a backbone are called:

invertebrate

animals

vertebrate

vehicles

3. Something which eats something else is called a:

consumer

plant

producer

tree

4. A group of organisms with similar characteristics are called:

friends

family

species

dogs

5. To help us find out what an organism is we can use a \_\_\_\_\_ key:

classification

grouping

ordering

picture



What can you see in these images?  
Do the plants have flowers?  
Do all plants have flowers?



How can we classify plants?

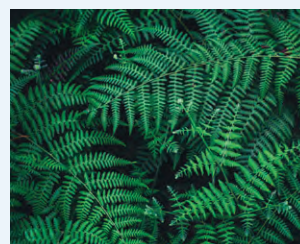
There are **two** ways of grouping plants:

1. **Flowering plants**
2. **Non-flowering plants**

**Flowering plants** are plants that produce flowers and fruits as part of their life cycle. This group includes grasses.



**Non-flowering plants** do not produce flowers and fruits but do still reproduce. This group includes mosses, ferns and conifers.



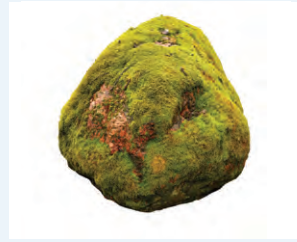
**Grasses** are a type of flowering plant but they **do not produce petals** to attract insects like other flowering plants do. Flowers on grasses are known as florets. These florets produce pollen grains which are carried in the wind and then pollinate other grasses.



## Characteristics of non-flowering plants

### Mosses:

- Produces spores to reproduce
- Has no real stem structure
- Has no real leaf structure
- Has no real root structure
- They are usually small and low.



### Ferns:

- Produces spores to reproduce
- Has stem structure
- Has leaf structure
- Has root structure
- Size: can be large and tall

### Conifers:

- Produces cones to reproduce
- Cones are either male or female
- Has stem structure
- Has leaf structure
- Has root structure



List three characteristics that conifers and ferns have in common:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

List two places where you might see moss growing:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_



Investigate what plants are in your area.  
Can you find the three common UK plants shown?

Can you identify others that you find according to their characteristics?  
Are they flowering or non-flowering? Collect a sample of leaves if it is safe to do so.



Hawthorn

Moss

Thistle

Hawthorn	Moss	Thistle



Use this space to create leaf rubbings.  
Remember to write the name of the plant beside the leaf.



**Working together, plan out and draw a classification key to show the differences between some of the plants you found in your area.**



# PSHE

## Managing setbacks and mistakes.

### Step one:

What is a set back?

What is a mistake?

Write down what you think they are?

Write down how it makes you feel?

Step two: Watch this video. The link is also on Db  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/pshe-ks2-growth-mindset-what-is-a-good-mistake/zd9c6v4>

Which student would you want to be and why?

In life there is always going to be set backs and  
you are always going to make mistakes

In Bentworth we celebrate mistakes because we  
learn from them.

Step three: Create a poster of the things that will help you to overcome your set back and mistakes. Here are a few examples

