Tuesday 8th March

Independent Reading:

Read a book of your choice for 20 minutes (or more!). Then, choose at least one of these activities to complete:

- Find the adjectives. Write 5 sentences using some of the adjectives you have found.
- Fiction- write any phrases that were 'gripping' and made you want to read on.
  Non-fiction- write any facts you have learnt.
- Choose a character from the book and draw them.
- Fiction- Write 2 questions you would like to ask the character.
  Non-fiction- Write 2 questions you would like to find out.

Comprehension:

Watch this clip from A Perfect Plant- Kilauea Volcano Eruption
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L4qDgsyFw7M

How many active volcanoes are there on Earth?

What is the name of the world's most active volcano?

Where in the world would you find the world's most active volcano?

Sir David Attenborough says that the magma, "Bursts out through fractures in the Earth's crust." Which of these is a synonym for the word 'fractures'? Dentures   Ruptures   Mixtures   Tortures

Extension: Pause at 1.22. Why is this a shocking image?

If you do not have access to laptop/internet, complete the comprehension on tsunamis.

Tsunamis

The word tsunami comes from Japan and means 'harbour wave', 'tsu' meaning harbour and 'nami' meaning wave. But what is a tsunami and what causes them?

Tsunamis are one of the Earth's most powerful natural destructive forces and they are sometimes called Killer Waves. A tsunami is a series of giant waves which grow stronger as they move through the ocean towards the shore. They are most commonly caused by earthquakes beneath the ocean floor on top of the tectonic plates on the Earth's crust. If an earthquake lifts or drops a part of the ocean floor, it causes water to displace and move quickly through the ocean, causing a tsunami. They can travel through the ocean as fast as jet planes, travelling at speeds up to 970kmh! Although tsunamis are sometimes called tidal waves, they have nothing to do with the tide. Volcanic eruptions, ocean floor landslides and meteor strikes can also cause tsunamis. Eighty per cent of the world's tsunamis happen in the Pacific Ocean in an area called the Ring of Fire. This is where earthquakes and volcanic eruptions take place frequently but tsunamis happen all over the world.

Did You Know...?

An earthquake is caused when tectonic plates move suddenly into a new position. The earthquake happens along the edge of the plates known as a fault line.

If a tsunami happens in the open ocean, the waves can be as small as one metre and are hardly noticeable due to the depth of the water. As the waves travel towards the shore, they grow in size and gather speed. The highest recorded tsunami waves happened in 1958 in Lituya Bay Alaska where the waves measured 245m high!

Once a tsunami reaches the land, it travels quickly and can reach places up to 1000km from the shore. As it moves, it can destroy buildings and carry debris including trees, rubble and vehicles, adding to the devastation and danger to life. Remember, a tsunami is a series of giant waves known as a wave train and the first is usually not the biggest.

Subtle changes to the sea and land take place when a tsunami is approaching, including:

- a sudden rise in sea level or flooding at the shore;

- a sea retreat from the shore, sometimes creating a vacuum effect which can leave fish and other sea creatures exposed and flapping about;

- unusual rumbling noises coming from the sea;

- Earth tremors;

- animals behaving strangely or leaving.

Many places that experience tsunamis have official warning systems in place. The Pacific Tsunami Warning System is based in Hawaii and its job is to track earthquakes which may cause tsunamis and alert everyone that a tsunami may be approaching. Signs, sirens and media announcements are also used to warn people of an oncoming tsunami. The most common recommended actions are getting to higher ground and evacuating the area near the shore.

The Asian tsunami on Boxing Day in 2004 in the Indian Ocean is one of the deadliest tsunamis ever recorded. It was caused by an earthquake which released the same amount of energy as 23,000 atomic bombs! The waves hit eleven countries, killed over 283,000 people, including tourists who were celebrating Christmas, and wiped out entire cities, towns and areas.

1. What does the word 'tsunami' mean? Tick the correct answer.

   ○ big waves
   ○ harbour wave
   ○ giant sea
   ○ small land wave

2. What causes a tsunami?

   ○ earthquakes
   ○ wind
   ○ nothing, they just happen
   ○ boats

3. What are the subtle signs that warn that a tsunami is coming?

   _____

   _____

4. What is the wave train?

   _____

   _____

5. What is the name of the area where most of the world's tsunamis happen and where is it?

   _____

   _____

6. Why do you think it is important to get to a high point during a tsunami? How would it be best to get there?

   _____

   _____

7. If you were to invent a new way of alerting people to a tsunami, how would it work?

   _____

   _____

8. What made the Boxing Day tsunami so devastating?

   _____

   _____

9. A volunteer has arrived after a tsunami has hit. What jobs do you think they might be tasked with?

   _____

   _____

Spellings:

Practice our common exception words for 20 minutes:

although, pressure, accident, actual, certain, consider, extreme, favourite, reign, position

Try one of these methods to practice:

- Write the words using different colours for each letter.
- Write the words, circle the vowels.
- Write them in alphabetical order.
- Write a sentence using each word.
- Write a silly sentence using each word.
- Create a wordsearch using the spellings.
- Write with the hand you don't usually use.
- Draw an outline around the letters.

English:

Imperative Verbs- Imperative verbs are sometimes known as bossy verbs.

They are verbs which tell you what to do. They are often seen at the beginning of a sentence and create a command.

For example:

Eat your lunch.

Tidy the cloakroom.

Write today's date.

Walk home after school.

In each of these commands, the imperative verb tells the person what action they need to take.

Follow the path of imperative verbs to discover which wicked pirate stole the hidden treasure from Barnacle Bay.

Start					
shut	brave	delightful	eager	faithful	bald
fold	elegant	drab	gorgeous	shapely	zealous
open	close	mix	polite	proud	petite
wonderful	ashy	turn	gentle	happy	jolly
icy	lemon	pour	lazy	mysterious	scrawny
put	place	fill	tiny	short	immense
add	unkempt	victorious	catch	fetch	crouch
chop	hold	steer	swim	aggressive	swing
alive	mushy	odd	vast	hide	crack
obedient	silly	thankful	jovial	write	gentle
Scallywag Salty	Skipper Sharkbait	Buccaneer Birdnest	Boatswain Blackheart	Swabbie Shipwreck	Shipmate Seaweed

Write a set of instructions for how to wash your hands, including imperative verbs. Remember your you will need list and fronted adverbials to show the sequence (first, to begin, after, next...). You could include adverbs and adjectives too, to make it more interesting and detailed!

Draw pictures to go with each instruction.

Times Tables:

Practice your times tables using your rolling numbers. Why not show someone at home?

1 x 4 =	7 x 11 =	12 x 8 =	8 x 6 =
6 x 8 =	7 x 9 =	4 x 3 =	10 x 11 =
9 x 3 =	4 x 5 =	100 x 7	8 x 8 =

Arithmetic:

9H + 3Th + 8o + 4T = _____   XXXII + VIII = _____

5 x 10 x 4 = _____ x 10   _____ = 2890 + 2789

1000 less than 8302 is _____   100 more than 8292 is _____

7893g – 429g = _____g   Challenge: _____kg

Maths:

Remember the efficient methods we have looked at. For example:

11 x 15 could be worked out by the following...

10 x 15 = 150   11 x 10 = 110

1 x 15 = 15   11 x 5 = 55

150 + 15 = 165   110 + 55 = 165

9 x 18 could be worked out by the following...

10 x 18 = 180   9 x 10 = 90

1 x 18 = 18   9 x 8 = 72

180 – 18 = 162   90 + 72 = 162

5 x 32 could be worked out by...

10 x 32 = 320

320 ÷ 2 = 160

Complete the calculations:

a)

27 x 3
20 x 3   7 x 3

$20 \times 3 = \square$

$\square \times 3 = \square$

$\square + \square = \square$

b)

38 x 4
30 x 4   8 x 4

$\square \times 4 = \square$

$8 \times \square = 32$

$\square + \square = \square$

c)

36 x 3

$30 \times 3 = \square$

$\square \times \square = \square$

$\square + \square = \square$

d)

39 x 5

$\square \times 5 = \square$

$9 \times \square = \square$

$\square + \square = \square$

Are these methods correct?

a) 42 x 3 =

| 1 x 3 = 3 |
| 2 x 3 = 6 |
| 3 x 3 = 9 |
| 4 x 3 = 12 |
| 5 x 3 = 15 |

$40 \times 3 = 120$

$2 \times 3 = 6$

$120 + 6 = 114$

b) 43 x 6 =

| 1 x 6 = 6 |
| 2 x 6 = 12 |
| 3 x 6 = 18 |
| 4 x 6 = 24 |
| 5 x 6 = 30 |

$40 \times 6 = 240$

$3 \times 6 = 18$

$240 + 18 = 258$

c) 49 x 7 =

$50 \times 7 = 350$

$1 \times 50 = 50$

$350 - 50 = 300$

d) 37 x 4 =

$37 \times 2 = 74$

$37 \times 4 = 148$

$74 + 148 = 222$

Tommy and Dora are both working out 25 × 8.

a) Use Tommy's method.
b) Use Dora's method.
c) Which do you prefer? Explain why.
d) Can you think of another method?

25 × 8 = 25 × 10 − 25 × 2

25 × 8 = 50 × 8 ÷ 2

20 × 4 = 80
80 – 4 = 76
21 × 4 = 76

Science:

Go through the Powerpoint, thinking about solids liquids and gases.

Have a hunt around your house/garden. Can you complete the table?

State of Matter	Particle Formation	Properties	Materials I have found...
Solid			
Gas			
Liquid			

PE:

Warm up: jog on the spot for 1 minute, heel raises x10, hip swings x10, shoulder rolls x10.

Complete this workout!

High knees- 4 reps on each leg

Star jumps- 4 reps

Burpees- 4 reps

Lunges- 4 reps on each leg

Sit ups- 4 reps

Now complete this sequence again, with 6 reps, then again with 10 reps, then 6 reps, then 4 reps.

You should complete 5 sets of each exercise in total.

Challenge: Time yourself, can you complete it again later, and beat your time?

Additional activities:

- Choose an activity to complete from our homework menu.
- Write 5 word problems, which need efficient multiplication to solve them.
- Create your own workout for a sibling to complete.
- Create a quiz to share with your family, on something we have learnt in geography.
- Complete the natural disasters word search. Research any words you are unfamiliar with.

o	n	a	c	l	o	v	c	d	h	q	n
n	o	i	t	p	u	r	e	l	t	p	w
e	f	z	u	g	y	t	e	o	n	x	b
r	t	d	r	q	c	s	r	t	y	h	r
o	s	y	y	a	k	n	o	m	f	n	w
c	u	f	y	y	a	p	t	t	s	x	e
r	r	e	n	d	s	m	a	g	m	a	b
e	c	j	o	o	s	u	b	s	o	i	l
n	r	v	i	m	a	n	t	l	e	v	s
n	q	l	e	c	b	e	d	r	o	c	k
i	e	r	o	c	r	e	t	u	o	u	y
y	w	i	m	a	n	u	s	t	d	d	g

bedrock	outercore
crust	subsoil
eruption	topsoil
inner core	tornado
magma	tsunami
mantle	volcano