



Year 3 & 4

Hello everyone! We hope you are all doing well. It has been so lovely to see more of the home learning you have all been doing over the last few weeks so thank you to those of you who have sent us photos and examples of your learning. We have really enjoyed seeing it all. If you would like to send us some, you can email us at this address:

adminoffice@wickham-primary.hants.sch.uk

In Year 3 & 4, we love Michael Rosen so in this home learning pack we will be focussing on poetry and what makes an effective poem. This gives us all an excuse to rewatch 'Chocolate Cake' for the thousandth time! Hmmm...

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zp9b4wx>



Below you will find some new activities on the theme of poetry to try at home. Remember, you can find all the home learning packs on our website. Click on Teaching and Learning/ Home Learning.

If you haven't looked yet, don't forget to check out the latest resources available from the BBC on TV, radio and on BBC Bitesize. This time, we have also included some resources from the Oak Academy Online Classrooms, which provide English, Maths, Topic and PE classes for you all to try.

Stay safe and well everyone and remember "Be kind, be kind, be kind!"

Love from

Mrs Portlock, Miss Wheeler and Mr Barnett

Reading

We hope you are still trying to read a little every day. We know that children who read will be better at writing, spelling and grammar so **read, read, read**... anything and everything you can.

This is a resource for those of you with children who may need encouraging to read at home:

<https://literacytrust.org.uk/blog/ways-to-keep-your-childs-reading-up-while-schools-are-closed/>

Activity One: Word Reading/Reading for pleasure - Enjoy reading some poetry together. Remember to read with expression and rhythm. This could be from a poetry book in your house, or you may find some online, or you could listen to a range of Michael Rosen's poetry on YouTube.

Activity Two: Select and Retrieve – Choose a favourite poem. Draw and label a character from a poem you have read: think about their feelings, physical description and personality. What have you learnt about the character

from the text? What vocabulary has been used? Why do you think it's been used? Can you find synonyms for the descriptive words used in the poem?

Activity Three: Comprehension - If you were to draw a front cover for the poem what would it look like? Design and draw it. If you had to give the piece a different title, what would it be? Why?

Activity Four: Character exploration/Comprehension - Design character 'Top Trump' cards for different characters in different poems. What are their characteristics and qualities? What strengths and weaknesses do the characters have? Then have a game; which character would win?

Activity Five: Expression/Performance - Challenge yourself to perform your favourite Michael Rosen poem (or a different poem of your choosing). We would love to see them, if you could video them and send them to us.

Writing

Some of you are using the online learning from the primary English consultant, Jane Considine, detailed in our previous home learning packs. You may wish to continue with this or alternatively, if you would prefer, here are some different opportunities for writing, found on The Oak Academy Online Classroom, try focussing on poetry this fortnight.

Year 3: <https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-3/english#subjects> (Poetry lessons 1-5)

Year 4: <https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-4/english#subjects> (Poetry lessons 1-5)

If you don't have online access, perhaps you could write a poem about a subject of your choice in one of these poetry forms:

Haiku

The haiku (or hokku) is an ancient form of Japanese poetry that has become very popular all over the world. Renowned for its small size, haikus consist of just three lines (tercet); the first and third lines have five syllables, whereas the second has seven. Haikus don't have to rhyme and are usually written to evoke a particular mood or instance. So, you can have a lot of fun with them! You may have written or will find yourself writing your own haiku at some point in school, or you can get creative and try it at home, too.

Free verse

Free verse is a popular style of modern poetry, and as its name suggests there is a fair amount of freedom when it comes to writing a poem like this. Free verse can rhyme or not, it can have as many lines or stanzas as the poet wants, and it can be about anything you like! So, while free verse may sound simple enough, the lack of rules makes this form of poetry tricky to master!

Sonnet

This very old form of poetry was made famous by none other than William Shakespeare, but the sonnet actually originated in 13th century Italy where it was perfected by the poet Petrarch. The word 'sonnet' is derived from the Italian word 'sonnetto' which means 'little song'. Traditionally, sonnets are made up of 14 lines and usually deal with love. As a rule, Petrarchan (Italian) sonnets follow an ABBA ABBA CDE CDE rhyme scheme, whereas Shakespearean (English) sonnets are typically ABAB CDCD EFEF GG. But of course, rules are made to be broken!

Acrostic

Like haikus, you're likely to encounter acrostic poems at school! But that doesn't mean they're boring – in fact, far from it! This type of poetry spells out a name, word, phrase or message with the first letter of each line of the poem. It can rhyme or not, and typically the word spelt out, lays down the theme of the poem. Why not try it with the silliest word you can think of – it can be really fun!

Villanelle

The villanelle is another very old form of poetry that came from France and has lots of rules. It is made up of 19 lines; five stanzas of three lines (tercet) each and a final stanza of four lines (quatrain). As you can see from the rhyme scheme; ABA ABA ABA ABA ABA ABAA, this type of poem only has two rhyming sounds. Plus, there is a lot of repetition throughout the villanelle. Line one will be repeated in lines six, 12 and 18; and line three will be repeated in lines nine, 15 and 19. So although this takes out the extra work of having to write 19 individual lines, the real challenge is to make meaning out of those repeated lines!

Limerick

Limericks are funny (and sometimes rude!) poems which were made popular by Edward Lear in the 19th century. They have a set rhyme scheme of AABBA, with lines one, two and five all being longer in length than lines three and four. The last line is often the punchline. Their sound is very distinctive, it's likely you've heard or read one before!

Ode

The ode is one of the oldest forms of poetry and believed to have come from ancient Greece. Yep – yonks ago! The word 'ode' is derived from the Greek word 'aeidein' which means 'to sing or chant', and these poems were originally performed with a musical instrument. An ode is typically written to praise a person, event or thing (you could write an ode to your pet or favourite food!) and they are usually quite short in length.

Elegy

An elegy doesn't have rules like some of the other forms of poetry but it does have a set subject: death – eek! They are usually written about a loved one who has passed away, but can also be written about a group of people, too. Although they can sound sad, elegies often end on a hopeful note, hooray!

Ballad

The ballad is another old and traditional form of poetry that typically tells a dramatic or emotional story. They came from Europe in the late Middle Ages and were initially passed down from one generation to another, and often with music. Ballads do have a set form; they are typically four lines (quatrain) and have a rhyme scheme of ABAB or ABCB. However, this form is looser than others so can be modified to suit a writer's (that's you!) needs. Most modern pop songs you hear nowadays can be referred to as ballads!

A short poetry glossary

Stanza = a set amount of lines in poetry grouped together by their length, meter or rhyme scheme.

Couplet = a two-line stanza.

Tercet = a three-line stanza.

Quatrain = a four-line stanza.

Cinquain = a five-line stanza.

Sestet = a six-line stanza.

Meter = the pattern of stressed syllables (long-sounding) and unstressed syllables (short-sounding) in poetry.

Rhyme scheme = the pattern of rhyme that comes at the end of each line or verse.

Syllable = the single, unbroken sound of a spoken or written word

Handwriting

Choose one of your pieces of writing (a poem perhaps) to copy out neatly using your best joined handwriting.

1. Use the analogy of the letter forest to get the size of individual letters correct.

Do

I want to improve my handwriting

Don't

I want to improve my handwriting

2. Make sure that your letters all slant in the same way. Extend a line through your letters.

Do

I want to improve my handwriting

Don't

I want to improve my handwriting

3. Make sure that the spaces between your letters and words are appropriate and consistent.

Do

I want to improve my handwriting

Don't

I want to improve my handwriting

4. Make sure that all your letters are resting on the line. Shade in the areas where they don't.

Do

I want to improve my handwriting

Don't

I want to improve my handwriting

Spelling

Don't forget to practise the list of common exception words which we sent home. This list is also available on our website under 'Home Learning'.

Carefully check any writing you produce for spelling errors, particularly the common exception words for Year 1 to Year 4.

There are SPAG lessons incorporated into the Writing lessons on The Oak Academy Online Classroom too.

Maths

We still recommend the following resources for maths activities:

- White Rose Home Learning for Year 3 and for Year 4.

The resources can be found here:

Year 3 - <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/>

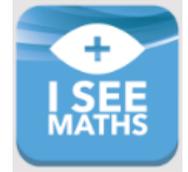
Year 4 - <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-4/>



- Free, daily online maths lessons for Y3 & Y4 led by maths educator Gareth Metcalfe. The lessons can be found here:

<http://www.iseemaths.com/>

(Go to 'Home Learning' then 'Home Learning, Y3 & Y4')



- Remember to learn and practise times tables. Can you learn them all before we return to school?



<https://trockstars.com/>

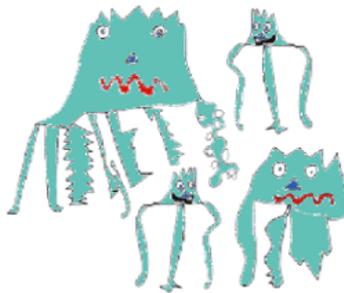
- Alternatively, have a go at The Oak Academy Online Classroom lessons this week:

Year 3 – Fractions: <https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-3/maths#subjects>

Year 4 – Measuring and Money Problems: <https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-4/maths#subjects>

Maths Challenge - Medium

On the planet Vuv there are two sorts of creatures. The Zios have 3 legs and the Zepts have 7 legs.



The great planetary explorer Nico, who first discovered the planet, saw a crowd of Zios and Zepts. He managed to see that there was more than one of each kind of creature before they saw him. Suddenly they all rolled over onto their backs and put their legs in the air.

He counted 52 legs. How many Zios and how many Zepts were there?
Do you think there are any different answers?

Maths Challenge – Difficult

Can you sort out the four clues that help and the four clues that do not help in finding the number I am thinking of?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99

Four of the clues below are true but do nothing to help in finding the number.
Four of the clues are necessary for finding it.

Here are eight clues to use:

1. The number is greater than 9.
2. The number is not a multiple of 10.
3. The number is a multiple of 7.
4. The number is odd.
5. The number is not a multiple of 11.
6. The number is less than 200.
7. Its ones digit is larger than its tens digit.
8. Its tens digit is odd.

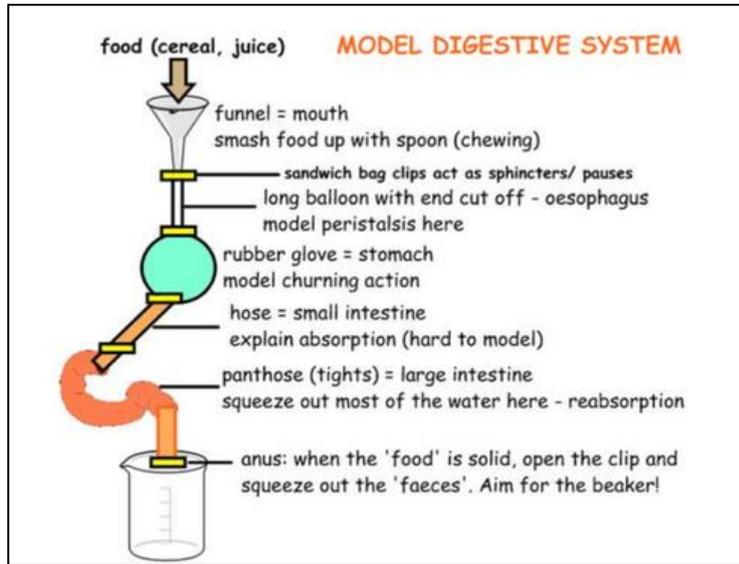
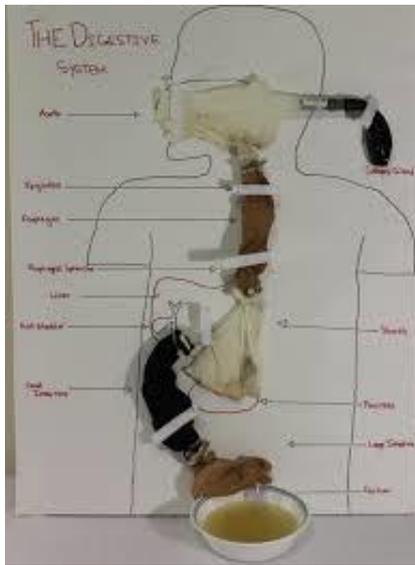
What is the number?

Other subjects

Science

This half term we would have been learning about the digestive system. Complete the activities below.

- Make a simple model of the digestive system to explain how it works. Here are two ideas:



- Watch and listen to this song about the digestive system:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nsGG_61ge_A&feature=share

- Read the following explanation and then answer the questions:

Digestive System Explanation Text Questions



Read each question carefully and answer questions in **sentences**. Re-read the Digestive System Explanation Text if you are unsure of an answer.

1. How many different parts of the digestive system are involved in breaking down food in the mouth?

2. Where is 'bile' produced?

3. Is the whole of the small intestine used in the digestive process?

4. Explain how the stomach helps to digest food.

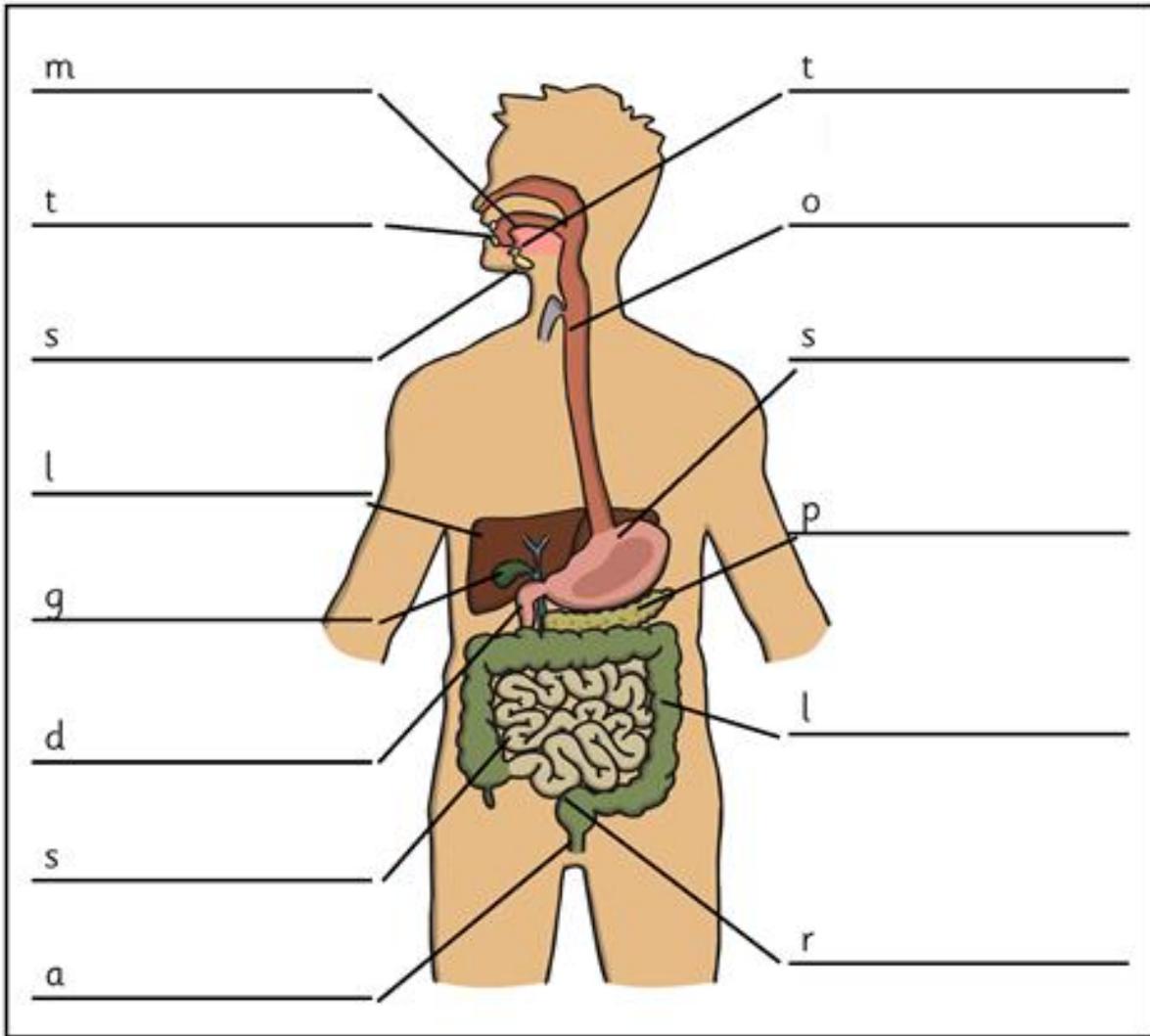
5. In which part of the digestive system does peristalsis occur?

6. Which part of the digestive system sends signals to your brain? Why does it send them?

7. Why would it be a problem if you did not have a pancreas?

8. Which part of the digestive system is the most important? Why? Explain your answer with at least two reasons.

- Label the diagram of the digestive system using the key words underneath:



Key words: mouth, tongue, teeth, salivary glands, oesophagus, stomach, duodenum, small intestine, large intestine, gallbladder, pancreas, liver, rectum, anus.

French

Before the school closure we had begun to learn the French words for colours. Can you remember them?

rouge orange bleu gris jaune rose vert violet noir marron blanc multicolore

- Try labelling the rainbow in your window (or the rainbow at the bottom of this page) using the correct words.
- Watch this clip and learn the 'Rainbow Song' in French. Can you record yourself singing it and then send it to us?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WZWN2Uragyc&feature=share>

PE

Now that you can exercise more frequently outside your home why not try these athletics challenges and fill in the grid below for a week. Can you improve your technique and scores as the week progresses?



ATHLETICS CHALLENGE

	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Standing jump (a two-footed jump from a standing start). How far can you jump? Measure the distance with a tape measure or ruler.							
Ball throw (throw a small ball as far as possible) Measure the distance with a tape measure or in strides)							
Sprint challenge Mark out the distance you will run eg between two lamp-posts. Measure the time you take using a stop watch or the second hand on a watch.							

Happy home learning everyone!

