



W.C. 22nd June

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

English

Use these worksheets to work from and not on. All you need is a piece of paper, pencil and a ruler.

After watching the videos and having a go at the practise activities on BBC Bitesize, have a go at these activities. Depending on your confidence choose Mild, Medium or Spicy.



Extensions – You may wish to deepen your learning by looking at the Collins Worksheets provided below by the BBC too.

Monday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z63tt39/year-4-and-p5-lessons/1>

Spelling Rule

Mild

Words ending in *-le*

What words can you make by adding *le* to these letters?



At the end of words, the 'l' sound is usually spelt *le*.

Read these words and look at the *-le* spelling.

table apple bottle

Look at these words. They have a short vowel and a double letter before *-le*.

bottle little middle

Look at these words. They do not have a long vowel and no double letter before *-le*.

able trifle



circ__

tab__

app__

cast__

jung__

Spellings: Your child should Look, Cover, Write & Check each spelling daily.
This week the spelling rule is: words beginning with *-le*

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
circle					
jungle					
tickle					
apple					
staple					

Medium & Spicy

The prefixes *anti-* and *auto-*

Remember, a root word is the simplest form of a word: for example, do. A prefix is a group of letters that you can add to the start of a root word. Prefixes change the meaning of the root word in some way: for example, undo.

Remember that the prefix **anti-** means against.

For example:

antiseptic means working **against** infection (the term septic means infected)

Remember that the prefix **auto-** means self or own.

For example:

autograph means your **own** signature (the term graph means drawing or writing)

When you add **anti-** or **auto-** to a root word, you do not make any changes to the spelling of the root word.

For example:

auto + biography = **autobiography** (meaning: life story [biography] written about yourself)

anti + clockwise = **anticlockwise** (meaning: against the way of a clock)

Sometimes there is not a clear root word when you add **auto-**. For example:

automatic (there is no such word as matic!)

Select the correct spelling

antibiotics antybiotics antiebiotics

My sore throat wouldn't go away, so I had to take to cure it.

automobile ortomobile autowmobile

An old-fashioned word for a car is .

antisocial antiesocial antysocial

I like playing computer games, but Mum says it's .

ortograph autowgraph autograph

I saw my favourite soap star, so I rushed to get his .

Place the sentences in the correct column

The doctor put Ben on a course of **anty**biotics.

The **ortopilot** of a plane helps keep the crew and passengers safe.

I've got over twenty **autographs** from different pop stars and actors.

Zac span around **anticlockwise** until he was dizzy.

Mum put **antiseptic** cream on my knee when I grazed it.

Spelled correctly

Not spelled correctly

Spellings: Your child should Look, Cover, Write & Check each spelling daily.

*Each week the children will be focusing on 5 Year 4 Common Exception words and a spelling rule
This week the spelling rule is: the prefix anti- and auto-*

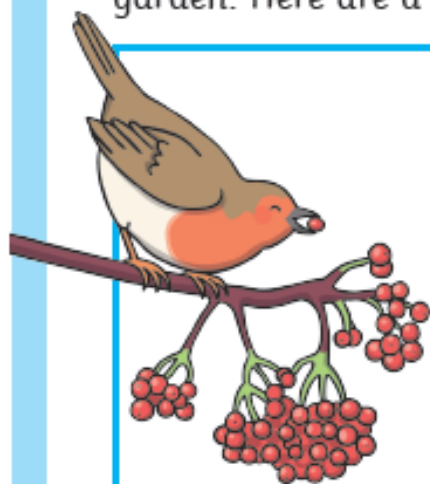
	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
imagine					
library					
opposite					
position					
separate					
antibiotic					
antisocial					
anticlockwise					
autograph					
autopilot					

Reading comprehension

Mild

Birds in Your Garden

There are many different types of bird that you might see in your garden. Here are a few of them:



Robin

Robins are very easy to spot in your garden. They have a red breast and a brown head and back. They have long legs and a short tail. They are very territorial. This means they live in one area and will stop other robins from living there too. They eat insects, fruit, seeds and worms.

Jackdaw

The jackdaw is a noisy bird. You would definitely notice this bird in your garden. They are quite large, and have a grey neck, a stubby beak and white eyes. They eat insects, dead animals, eggs, young birds and seeds. Jackdaws are known for stealing things; not just food but objects too!



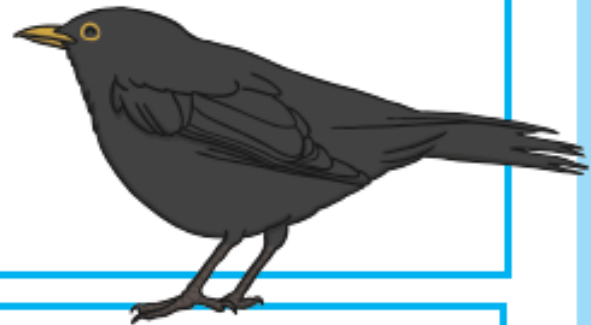
Blue tit

The blue tit is a very small bird with bright blue and yellow feathers. The male and female look the same. They eat insects, caterpillars, seeds and nuts. They often eat from bird tables and live in garden nesting boxes. In winter, they meet with other blue tits to make it easier to search for food.



Blackbird

Blackbirds are very common garden birds. They also live in farmland, woodland and near streets and coasts. They eat insects, worms, seeds and fruit. Blackbirds tend to live on their own. The male is glossy black with an orange beak and an orange ring around his eye. The female is dark brown with a brown beak.

**Heron**

Hérons like to stand next to garden ponds. This is because they love to eat fish, and sometimes steal very expensive fish from people's ponds! They are quite large and have a long thin beak, long thin legs and skinny neck. When they fly, they stretch their legs out behind them and their neck is folded back.



Questions

1. What does a robin eat? Tick **one**.
 - ☐ insects, fruit, worms and seeds
 - ☐ fruit, insects and eggs
 - ☐ worms, eggs and insects
2. In which season do blue tits work together to find food? Tick **one**
 - ☐ summer
 - ☐ spring
 - ☐ winter

3. Write 2 adjectives from the text that describe a jackdaw.

4. Put ticks in the table to show which sentences are true and which sentences are false.

Sentence	True	False
A male blackbird has a brown beak.		
Heron have long thin legs.		
Blackbirds usually live on their own.		
When herons fly, they stretch their legs out in front of them.		

5. Why do herons like to stand near garden ponds?

Medium

Hedgehogs

Hedgehogs can be found almost everywhere in the UK. They have become comfortable living in cities and towns, and are known to make good use of cemeteries, railway land as well as wastelands and gardens. The only places they are not as happy living in are on mountainsides or wet areas because food is scarce and there are less areas for them to nest.



Did you know?

Hedgehogs also have a very small tail.

What do they look like?

Hedgehogs are small, spiky mammals. They give birth to live young called hoglets. Adult hedgehogs are covered in 25mm long spines along their backs and sides, but not on their faces, chest or legs. Here, they are covered in tough, brown fur. They usually have between five thousand and seven thousand spines!

What do they eat?

Hedgehogs are often called the 'Gardener's Friend' because they eat slugs and beetles. Slugs damage plants so gardeners are often pleased to see a hedgehog in their garden. They also eat earthworms.

If you wanted to encourage a hedgehog to visit your garden, you could leave a small saucer of cat or dog food out as they like the meat. Make sure you leave a saucer of water out too, especially in the summer months.



When a hedgehog feels threatened, it will roll itself up into a ball so that its spikes will act as a defence against enemies.

Hedgehog Habits

Hedgehogs tend to visit quite a number of gardens. You might think you are seeing the same hedgehog, but chances are you could have as many as 10 different hedgehogs passing through your garden!

They are very inquisitive animals, and have been known to need rescuing from getting their head stuck in empty yoghurt pots, tins and plastic cups.



Hedgehogs hibernate between November and the middle of March so be extra careful if moving piles of leaves during this time.

Helping a Hedgehog

There are some things you can do to keep a visiting hedgehog safe if they visit your garden.

Slug pellets – Never use these to kill slugs. Hedgehogs eat the pellets or the dead slugs and the poison in them can kill the hedgehogs.

Garden ponds – Hedgehogs have been known to fall into ponds and drown. You could help by having sloping sides to the pond so a hedgehog can scramble out to safety if they fall in. You could also cover the pond with netting or chicken wire.

Drains – Keep drains covered to prevent the hedgehogs falling in and getting stuck.



Shed doors – Keep shed doors closed so a hedgehog doesn't wander in and get locked in overnight.

Nesting places – Hedgehogs nest in piles of leaves, so if you are planning to tidy the garden, be careful that you don't accidentally disturb a sleeping hedgehog.



It's a myth!

Many people think they should leave milk and bread out for hedgehogs, but this can be very dangerous for the little creatures. This is because they cannot digest the lactose in the milk, which can make them very poorly.

Hedgehogs Questions

Answer the following questions in as much detail as you can and in full sentences.

1. Where are you not likely to find hedgehogs? Why?

2. Which word does the author use to tell us that food might not be found in these places?

3. Why are hedgehogs called Gardener's Friends?

4. Describe two things we can do if we want hedgehogs to come to our gardens.

5. Which word does the author use to tell us that hedgehogs are noseey or interested in what they can find?

6. What do people mistakenly give hedgehogs to eat and why is this not a good idea?

7. Explain why hedgehogs roll into a ball.

8. What kind of food and drink should we leave out for hedgehogs and why?

9. Why do people need to take care around November to March?

Spicy

End Plastic Pollution

Our Planet

We only have one planet and so we need to take responsibility for it. This means looking after the earth and everything in it and making sure we don't damage it in anyway. Everyone can play their part in making sure the earth is safe, clean and looked after and this also includes caring for the plants, animals, birds, sea creatures and each other. Over time, people have been caring less and less about the earth and now we are trying to deal with the consequences that have been caused. One major problem that has occurred is known as plastic pollution which has unfortunately, been caused by careless humans. Luckily, there are things we can do to help reduce this damage.

What Is Plastic Pollution?

The biggest problem with unwanted plastic is the **pollution** and damage it causes to the environment. Because plastic is cheap and easy to make, humans buy and use a lot of it. They then throw this away. But, plastic is strong and **durable** because it was made to last. So when it is thrown away, it takes hundreds of years to **decompose**. It breaks into tiny pieces, which then get blown around by the wind and the rain. Lots of the plastic ends up in our streams, rivers and the ocean.

The amount of plastic on the planet is increasing more and more rapidly, meaning it is threatening our planet through poisoning and injuring **marine** life, littering beaches and landscapes, clogging **landfills** and making humans (and other animals) ill.



Did You Know...?

- There are 6.3 billion tonnes of plastic waste on Earth.
- 80% of the **debris** floating in the oceans is plastic.
- 267 species of animal around the world are harmed by plastic (either through swallowing or becoming tangled in plastic).



What Can You Do to 'End Plastic Pollution'?

The Three Rs: First Reduce, Then Reuse, Then Recycle

There are lots of things we can all do to help end plastic pollution. We need to remember the three Rs but it is important to first try to 'reduce' our use of plastics, then 'reuse' where possible. The last resort is to 'recycle' as this still has a negative impact on the environment.



- **Reduce:** Avoid single-use plastics, such as takeaway cups and straws, instead use alternatives such as bamboo. You can't do this alone, so it is important to talk to your family, head teacher or school council about how your school and family can reduce their plastic use.
- **Reuse:** If you have plastic items, ensure that you use them multiple times. For example, instead of buying new ones, refill and reuse water bottles and lunch bags. Also avoid using single-use plastic bags for shopping, using strong, long-lasting fabric bags instead.
- **Recycle:** Check for the recycling symbol before you buy plastic and make sure that you always recycle plastic when you can, instead of **disposing** of it with the normal rubbish.



Glossary

debris: Scattered pieces of rubbish.

decompose: Rot away.

disposing: Throwing something away.

durable: Hard-wearing.

landfills: An area filled with waste.

marine: Relating to, or found in, the sea.

pollution: Something harmful or poisonous within the environment.



Questions

1. What do we have a responsibility for? Tick one.

- ☐ To look after the earth.
- ☐ To care for animals.
- ☐ To keep the earth safe and clean.
- ☐ All of the above.

2. *But, plastic is strong and **durable**, because it was made to last.*

What does the word **durable** mean? Tick one.

- ☐ single-use
- ☐ hard-wearing
- ☐ long-lasting
- ☐ never-ending

3. Number these events to show the order in which they happen:

- ☐ Humans buy and use a lot of plastic.
- ☐ Plastic is made.
- ☐ Plastic is durable so takes hundreds of years to decompose.
- ☐ Humans throw away plastic.
- ☐ Plastic breaks into tiny pieces which end up in our streams, rivers and oceans.

4. Name three ways that plastic is threatening our planet.

7. What one thing could you do today to help reduce plastic pollution?

8. In your own words, explain what plastic pollution is.

Wednesday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z63tt39/year-4-and-p5-lessons/1>

National Writing Day

Useful tools and resources (sentence starters, adjectives, verbs and an adverbs word mat) can be found in the answer booklet. These resources can be used to help support you with the tasks below.

Mild



Describe a Setting

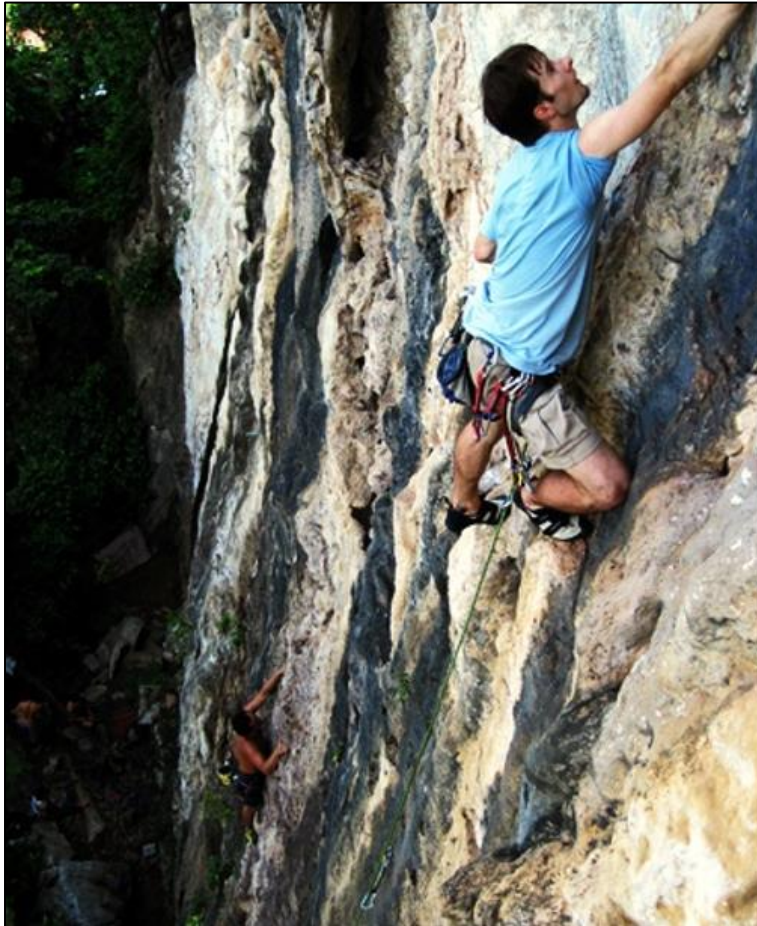
Write 5 sentences about:

1. What you can feel under your feet
2. What you can see
3. What you can hear
4. What the weather is like
5. Your footprints

Challenge:

Imagine the penguin comes to life. Describe the moment when it realises it can move. Describe it moving gently and carefully at first. Describe what it decides to do.

Medium



Predict what Happens Next...

Mike and his friend Joe are experienced rock climbers enjoying what they do best. However as the sky begins to cloud over quickly, spots of rain fall.

What happens next?

- What dangers are there around Mike?
- What problem could happen to Mike?
- How could it be fixed?
- How do Mike and Joey finish the story?



Understand a Character's Point of View

This girl looks worried or scared.

1) Explain how we know this.

We know that this girl is worried because...

2) Ask her three questions.

What...?

How...?

Why...?

Challenge:

Ask an 'if' question.

Spicy

Imagine a Setting

This is a scene from 'Alice in Wonderland'.
The surroundings seem so big, making Alice appear even smaller.



Imagine you were trapped in your school after you had been shrunk. Describe your journey from the door across the classroom. What dangers would you have to be careful of as a tiny person?

Challenge: can you include all the elements of the toolkit in your writing.

<u>TOOLKIT:</u>	<u>√</u>
I can use different sentence openers (fronted adverbials)	
I can extend my sentences and add detail (noun phrases, adjectives, adverbs)	
I can include a range of punctuation ? ! () " ' , .	
I can use similes (As still as a statue)	

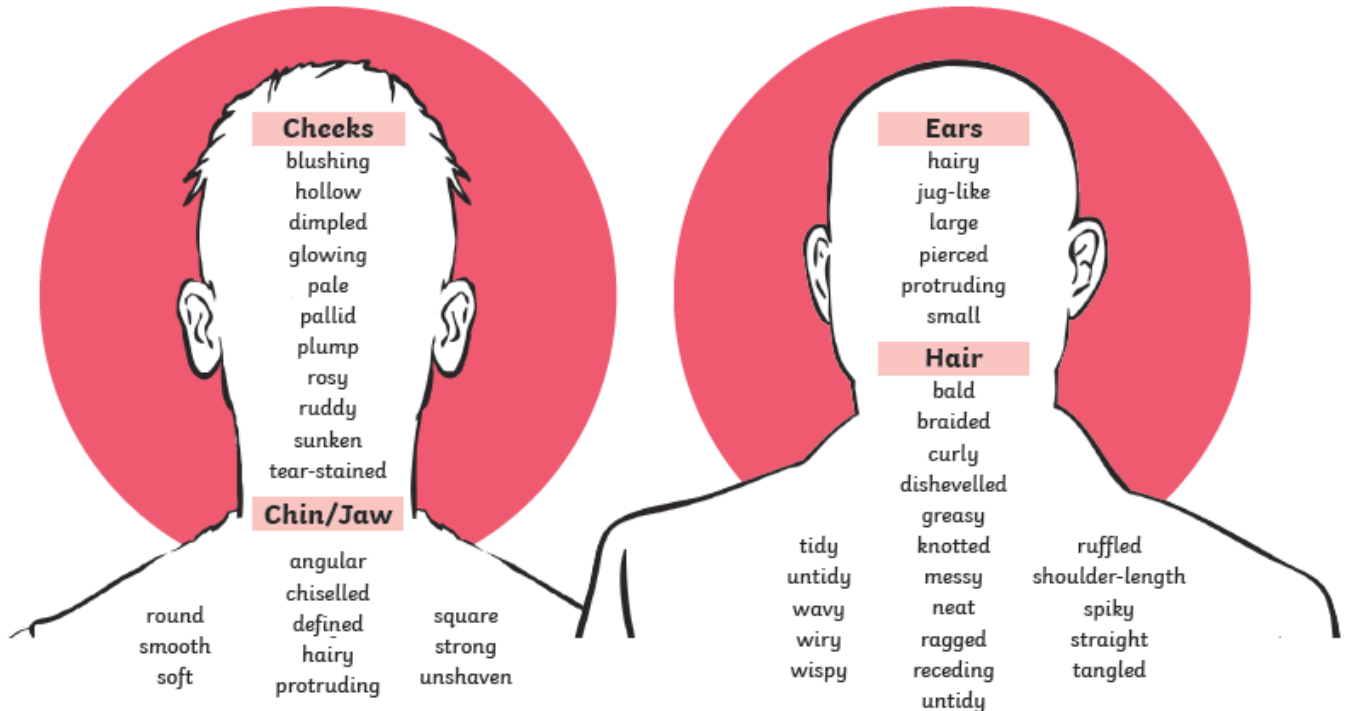
Thursday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z63tt39/year-4-and-p5-lessons/1>

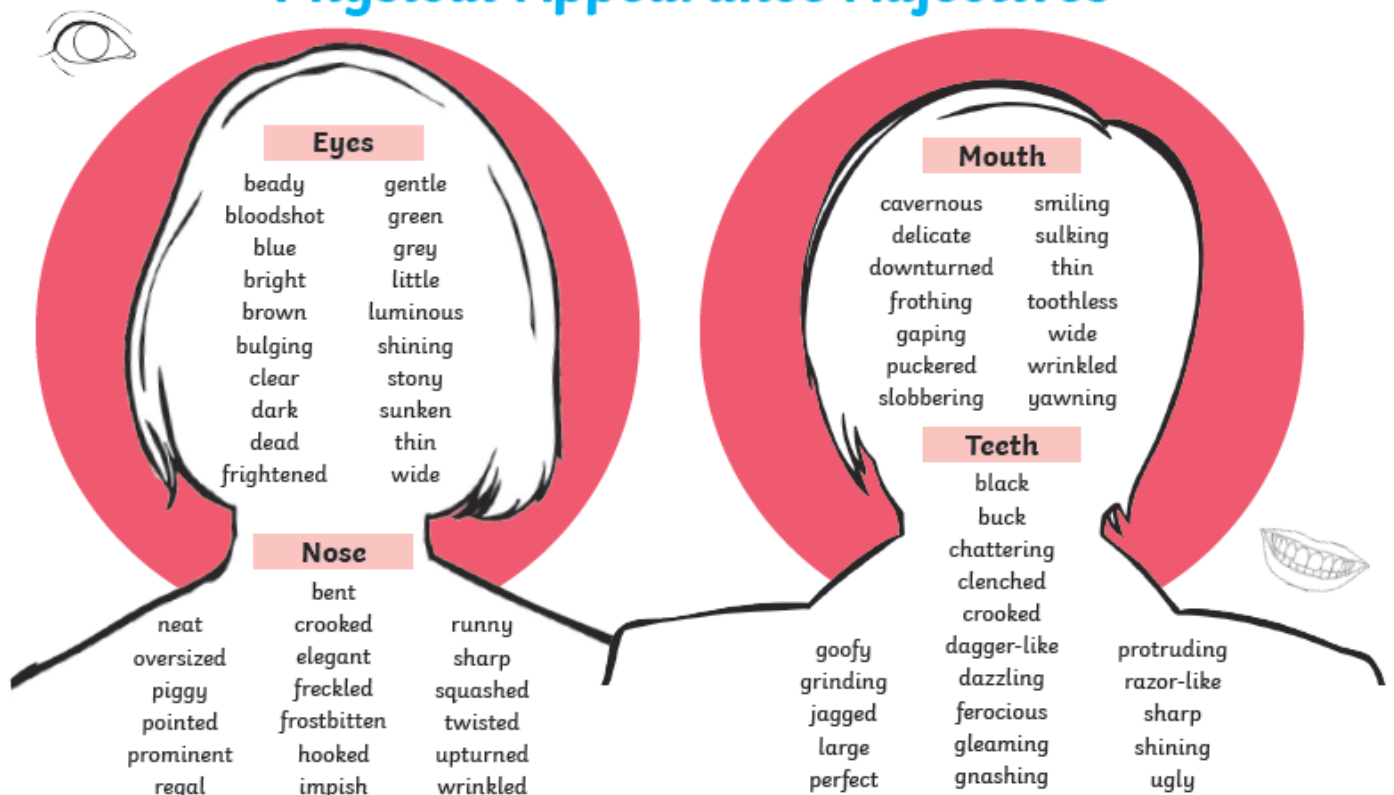
Creating characters

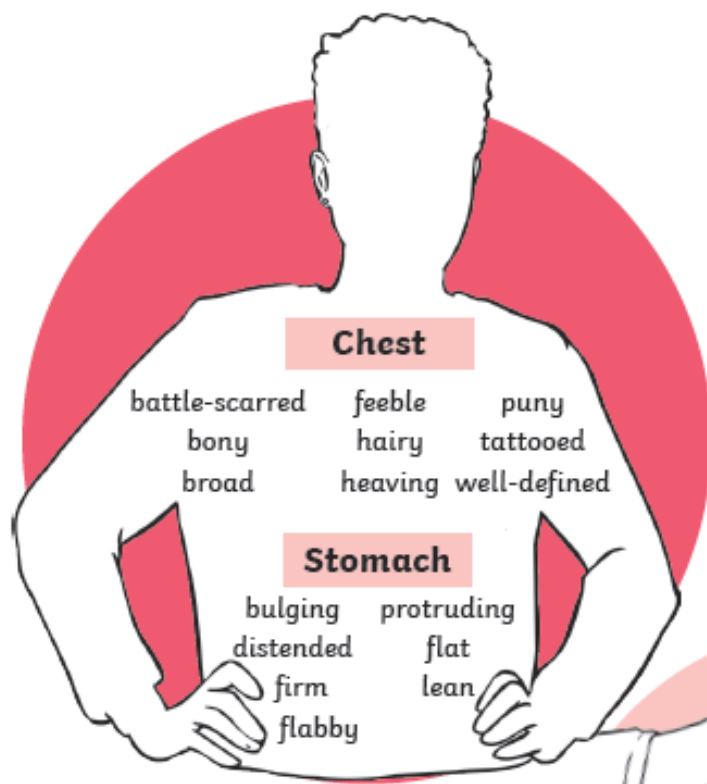
Useful tools

Physical Appearance Adjectives



Physical Appearance Adjectives





Face

blood-stained	frightened
contorted	honest
dimpled	menacing
downcast	pale
expressionless	pretty
familiar	ruddy
fierce	sallow
flushed	smiling
freckled	square
fresh	swollen
friendly	weather-beaten

Arms

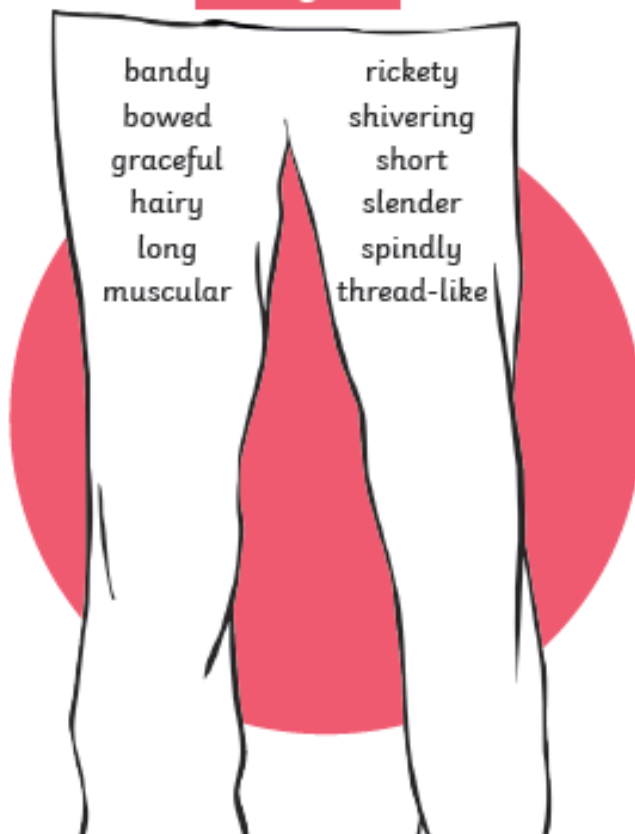
awkward	lifeless	powerful
bulging	long	restless
frail	motionless	rigid
gangly	muscular	strong
hairy	outstretched	weary

Overall Appearance



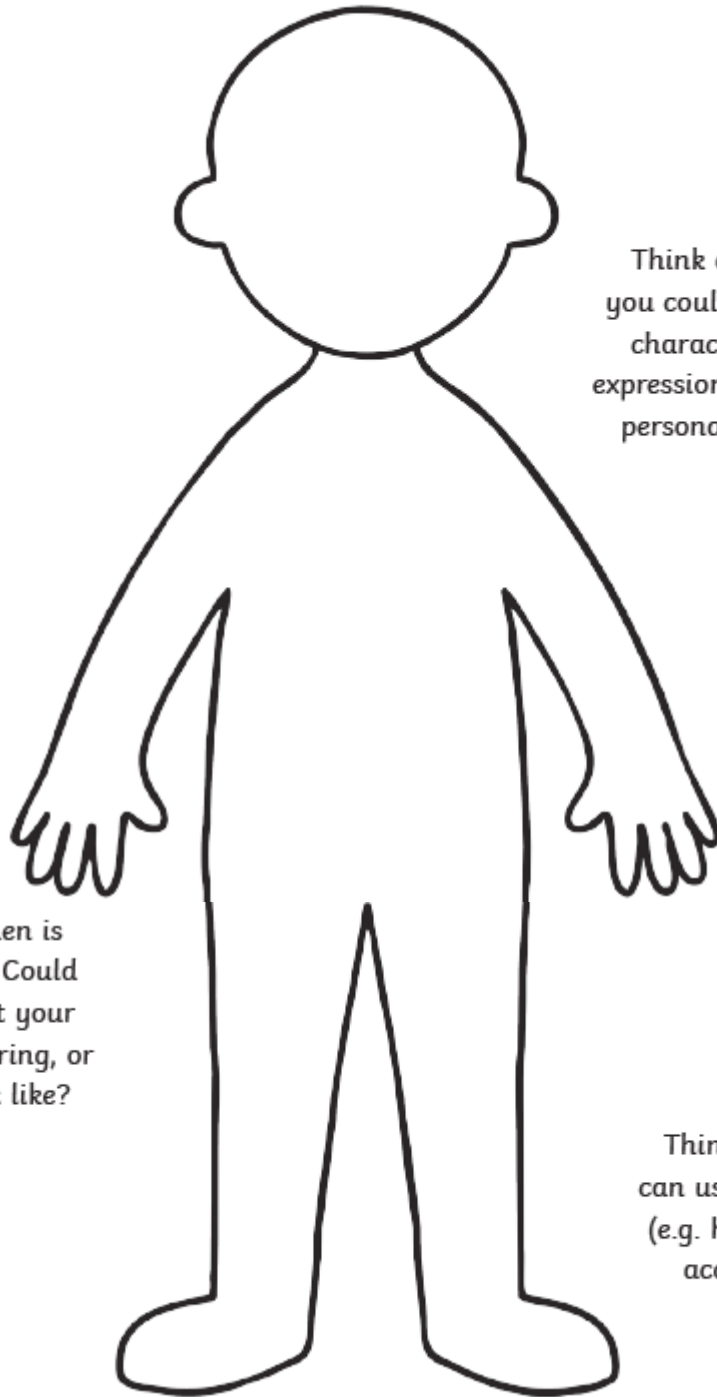
athletic	hideous	skeletal
beautiful	lanky	slender
blotchy	lifeless	slight
brawny	lithe	statuesque
bronzed	muscular	stocky
burly	overweight	strapping
frail	pallid	trim
fragile	pasty	voluptuous
gangly	plump	weak
gaunt	puny	willowy
gawky	rangy	wiry
haggard	scarred	wrinkled
herculean	scrawny	

Legs



Character Description

Use the template to draw what your character looks like.



Think about how you could draw your character's facial expressions to get their personality across.

Where and when is your story set? Could this affect what your character is wearing, or what they look like?

Think of details you can use in a description (e.g. hairstyle, clothes, accessories, etc.).

What is your character like?

What is your character interested in?

What is your character afraid of?

Medium

Use the character description template below to help you create a character of your choice.

Character Description

Character's Name:

Character's Name:

What do they look like?

Circle the **three** best words to describe the character's personality:

calm	aggressive	daunting	idiotic
wicked	polite	sinister	irresponsible
friendly	ambitious	fiery	cheery
shy	deceptive	anxious	calamitous
grateful	modest	self-assured	awkward
reckless	serious	gentle	honest
thoughtful	lively	lazy	despondent

Describe how these personality traits affect their actions:

Challenge: write a paragraph creating a short story including the character you have created.

Spicy

Use the template below to create a character of your choice.

Habitat

Diet



Appearance

Behaviour

Challenge: write a story including the character you have create. Can you also describe the setting!

Friday

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Reading lesson

A Midsummer Night's Dream

Retold by Marcia Williams

Spelling test

Get someone at home to test you on your weekly spellings.