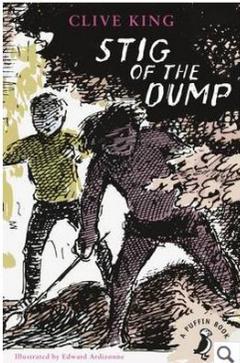


English

Reading
Complete the *Stone Age Artist* reading comprehension available from the link below, remember there is a mild, hot and spicy option just like at school. Try to answer the questions in full sentences.

Writing
This week you have read the first chapter of *Stig of the Dump*. When Barney tells his sister and grandmother about meeting Stig do you think they believe him?
Imagine you are Barney, write a diary entry for the day he meets Stig. Be as descriptive as you can, how did he feel as he fell into the pit? What did it look like, what did he think of Stig? What does he look like? Will Barney go back? Why has he kept the flint under his pillow?
Remember you will need to write in the past tense and the in first person – e.g. Today the strangest thing happened to me, I was exploring the Chalk pit when suddenly the ground gave way...
Try and include fronted adverbials to start some of your sentences – Early this morning, After that, Before I left, Later on, don't forget the comma!



Spelling – it's more revision!
LI words that use a rare spelling pattern (GPC) for the /i/ sound
We have already looked at the most common of these rare GPCs and that is y, like in gym, Egypt and myth. There are some others, like ui in build and e in pretty. Use the links below to work on these spellings or copy them out and use them in sentences.

Maths -LI: To divide by 4.

Count forwards and backwards in steps of 4 from 0 up to 48.

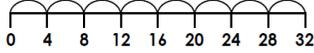
0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
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Answer the questions based on dividing by 4.

Use the number line to solve the calculation. $24 \div 4 = ?$



Use the number line to solve the calculation. $32 \div 4 = ?$



Helena is thinking of a number. Find all of the possibilities.



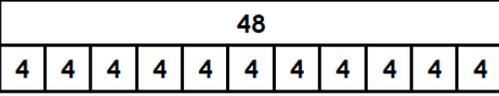
My number is between 18 and 30 and is divisible by 4.

Danny is thinking of a number. Find all of the possibilities.

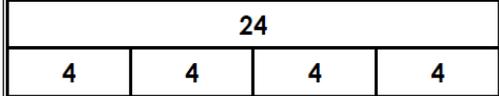


My number is between 30 and 44 and is divisible by 4.

Zara uses a bar model to divide 24 into groups of 4. Is she correct?



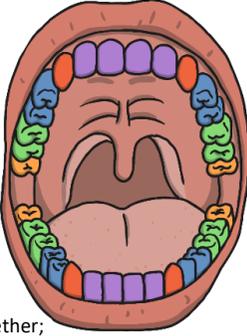
Jacob uses a bar model to divide 48 into groups of 4. Is he correct?



Theme – Science – Identify the different types of teeth and their function

During your lifetime you will have two sets of teeth. Your first teeth start to grow when you are about six months old. When you are about six years old your first teeth start to fall out. Adult teeth with deeper roots grown to replace them. Your mouth contains a selection of different types of teeth and each type is designed to do a separate job. Watch the clip and complete the quiz:
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z27kng8/articles/zsp76yc>

Look at the following diagram showing where the teeth are located and their function. In your books, please recreate this picture showing where the different types of teeth can be found.
Further information about teeth can be found on the links on the next page.



- Canines** - Humans have 4 canine teeth, one in each quarter of the mouth, on either side of the incisors. Canines are pointy. Used for tearing and ripping food.
- Molars** - Humans have 8 molars, two in each quarter of the mouth. They are at the back of the mouth behind the premolars. Large and flat. Used for grinding food.
- Incisors** - Humans have 8 incisors altogether; 4 in the upper jaw and 4 in the lower jaw. They are shovel shaped. Used for biting and cutting food.
- Premolars** - Humans have 8 premolars, two in each quarter of the mouth. They are between the canine tooth and the molars. Small and flat. Used for holding and crushing food.
- Wisdom Teeth** - Humans can have up to 4 wisdom teeth, although not everyone has them. There is 1 in each quarter of the mouth behind the molars. Large and flat (they are just a third molar) Doesn't have a function now! Some scientists think that human ancestors needed a third molar to help grind down plant tissue from thicker leaves when humans still ate them.

To set up your free Twinkl account go to [/offer](#) and enter the code CVDTWINKLHELPS

Links to support this learning

English

The Stone Age Artist Reading comprehension: <https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-41537-lks2-the-stone-age-artist-differentiated-reading-comprehension-activity>

Link for Stig of the Dump:

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/daily-reading-stig-of-the-dump-chapter-1-activity-pack-ages-7-11-t-e-2550021> (open the Powerpoint)

More on fronted adverbials here (including a parent guide):

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-2418-year-3-and-4-fronted-adverbials-activity-booklet>

For more examples of the features of a diary entry

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-41665-lks2-diary-writing-differentiated-activity-pack>

Spelling work:

Word List: https://www.spellzone.com/word_lists/list-175.htm

Look, say, cover, write check: https://www.spellzone.com/word_lists/list-175.htm

Games: https://www.spellzone.com/word_lists/games-175.htm

Maths

Print your own numicon set to use at home!

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t-n-2546545-number-shape-cut-outs>

Resources to support learning 4 Times Table

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/4-times-table-t2-m-2386>

Science

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/human-body/digestion/teeth/>

How Your Teeth Work <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DstSL3I--9I>

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/teeth-and-dental-care>

Twinkl – KS2 Primary Resources

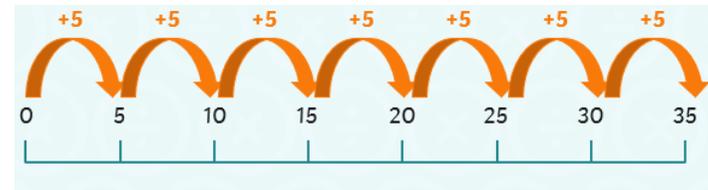
Keeping our teeth healthy:

<https://campaignresources.phe.gov.uk/schools/resources/keeping-our-teeth-healthy-lesson-plans>

Supporting Information for parents

In some of the questions on today's home learning for maths you will notice the use of division using the number line.

A number line can be used to divide. To work out $35 \div 5$, count how many 'jumps' of 5 it takes to get from 0 to 35. 7 'jumps' or 'groups' of 5 means $35 \div 5 = 7$.



What on Earth is a fronted adverbial?

'Fronted' adverbials are 'fronted' because they have been moved to the front of the sentence, before the verb. In other words, fronted adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows.

A comma is normally used after an adverbial (but there are plenty of exceptions to this rule).

For example:

Before the sun came up, he ate his breakfast.

All night long, she danced.

As fast as he could, the rabbit hopped.

Under the clock, he stood and waited.

By the train station, we met.

The fronted adverbials in these sentences are in blue.