**TREVERBYN HOME LEARNING ACTIVITIES 10**

Hello everyone. I have had some lovely work sent in this week. I hope you are all well and have been finding plenty to do in this wet weather.

**ENGLISH**

**NON-CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT.**

A non-chronological report is a factual report. It should have a title, an introduction, sub-headings and some interesting facts presented in ‘Did you know’ boxes. This week I would like you to write a non-chronological report about rocks. On day one, you should do your research and plan each paragraph. On another day, you need to write your report. Write it up as neatly as you can or type it on the computer if you can.

**COMPREHENSION.**

Read the following text and answer the questions. Remember to answer in full sentences using the words in the question to help you.

**Palaeontology**

**What Is a Palaeontologist?**

A palaeontologist is someone who learns about life on Earth by studying fossils. Fossils are the remains of plants, animals and other living things. When living things die, the hard parts, such as the skeletons, are covered over the years by rock called sediment. More and more sediment builds-up on top of the hard parts which eventually turn into a rock. The hard parts disappear and are replaced by minerals which make the fossil. Palaeontologists dig up the fossils and use them to learn about how the Earth and living things have changed over time.

**Fossil Hunting Then**

Finding fossils is a dangerous activity. Palaeontologists have to take care when searching for fossils. The surfaces that they work on can be slippery and unstable. There is always a danger too that rocks will fall from above and hurt the scientists working below. Mary Anning was one of the first palaeontologists. She made many incredible discoveries and is thought of as one of the greatest fossil hunters to have ever lived. She would spend her time searching the coast with her dog, Trey, and on one occasion, she was almost killed by a landslide (where lots of rocks fall at once from the cliff).

**Fossil Hunting Now**

Today, palaeontologists search where fossils have already been found. They keep safe by wearing hard hats and using special equipment. New fossils are usually found by accident by people who are just out having fun at the beach or going for a walk.

**Did You Know?**

Not all dinosaurs are dead. All the birds (including chickens) that are alive today are related to the dinosaurs!

**What have we learned from Palaeontologists?**

We have learned a lot from palaeontologists: The climate became colder and the dinosaurs were not able to survive. We know that there were animals who lived millions of years ago, including the dinosaurs. Dinosaurs became extinct due to a falling asteroid. When the asteroid fell, it caused the climate (weather) to change.

**Questions**

1. What do palaeontologists study?

2. What replaces the skeleton of an animal to make a fossil?

3. What was the name of Mary Anning’s dog

4. What is it called when lots of rocks fall at once from a cliff?

5. Look at the What Have We Learned from Palaeontologists section. Find and copy a word that means no longer alive

6. Which animal is related to dinosaurs?

7. Explain in your own words how dinosaurs became extinct.

**SPELLING SHED**

This is updated every week. Year 3 have homophone spellings this week. A homophone is a word that sounds the same as another word but has a different spelling and meaning such as pear and pair. See if you can think of other pairs of words which are homophones. Year 4’s have super, anti and auto prefixes. Can you think of other words with these prefixes?

**READING**

Read daily. Another reminder that the library has launched their Summer Reading Challenge on line. This year’s theme is Silly Squad, a team of animal friends who love to go on adventures and get stuck in to all different kinds of funny books.  For 2020 it’s all about funny books, happiness and having a laugh!

The **Summer Reading Challenge** combines **FREE** access to books with fun creative online activities This year it has been extended and will be launched on Friday 5th June and run until mid-September. You can find out more and sign up by going to <https://summerreadingchallenge.org.uk/>. Let’s make Tracee happy by signing up and show her we are thinking about her.

**MATHS**

**MULTIPLYING AND DIVIDING BY 10 AND 100.**

This week at school, we have been working on multiplying and dividing by 10 and 100. Remember to think about place value. Draw a place value grid to help you if you need to. When you multiply the answer will be larger and when you divide it will be smaller.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Th** | **H** | **T** | **O** | **.** | **tenths** | **hundredths** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Answer the following.

1. 5 ÷ 10 = 2. 5 ÷ 100 =

3. 0.6 × 10 = 4. 0.6 ÷ 10 =

5. 0.07 × 100 = 6. 0.07 × 10 =

7. 9 ÷ \_\_\_\_ = 0.09 8. 4 ÷ \_\_\_= 0.4

9. 0.01 × \_\_\_\_= 1 10. 0.03 ×\_\_\_\_ = 0.3

11. \_\_\_\_× 10 = 8 12. \_\_\_\_ ÷ 100 = 0.02

13. \_\_\_\_ × 100 = 6 14. \_\_\_\_ × 10 = 0.2

**ADDING AND SUBTRACTING NUMBERS WITH A DECIMAL POINT**

When adding or subtracting decimal numbers it is essential that the decimal points line up. Then just add or subtract as usual remembering to keep the decimal point in line in the answer.

**5.6 + 0.2 = 5.8**

**5.6**

**0.2 +**

**5.8**

1. 7.25 – 0.2 =

2. 7.25 – 0.05 =

3. 7.25 – 7 =

4. 8.36 – 0.06 =

5. 8.36 – 8 =

6. 8.36 – 0.3 =

7. 2.05 + 0.4 =

8. 3.7 + 0.06 =

9. 0.38 + 5 =

10. 4.09 + 0.2 =

**MYSTERY NUMBERS**

Answer the following questions.

1. What number comes after 1053?

2. What number comes after 1229?

3. What number comes ten after 1583?

4. What number comes before 1480?

5. What number comes before 1019?

6. What number comes ten before 1101?

7. What number comes between 1332 and 1334?

8. What whole tens number comes between 1258 and 1263?

9. Write three numbers between 1944 and 1954.

10. Write three numbers between 1068 and 1078.

11. Write two whole tens numbers between 1116 and 1141.

12. Write two whole tens numbers between 1447 and 1472.

**TT Rockstars.**

Try to go on this at least three times during the week.

**SCIENCE**

We have been learning about how fossils form. If you can watch the YouTube video called ‘What’s a fossil?’ Can you write and illustrate a six part explanation showing how fossils are formed.

**MUSIC.**

We have been learning a song about rocks at school. It is sung to the tune of Row, Row, Row your boat. See if you can learn it and send your grown-ups mad by singing it all the time!

The Rock Song

Sedimentary rocks always form in layers,

Often found by water sources, fossils from decayers.

Then there’s igneous rock. Here since earth was born.

Molten lava cooled and hardened, that is how it’s formed.

These two types of rocks can often be transformed,

Pressure, heat and chemicals, metamorphic they become.

**PE**

We are taking part in the Cornwall Virtual School Games.  This is open to all children, even those at home.

As part of our school participating in the Cornwall Virtual School Games 2020, we would like you to complete a different activity and send your results to Mrs Bunt, every day. For details of each day’s activity, please go to http://activecornwall.org/cornwallschoolgames/the-virtual-games

Monday 22nd – Athletics

Tuesday 23rd – Bowls / Boccia

Wednesday 24th – Gymnastics

Thursday 25th – Ball Sports

Friday 26th – Tennis

Please email your results and any pictures to charlottebunt@st-neot.cornwall.sch.uk. This will help the school gain more points in our competition with other schools. We can get bonus points for photos of children or family members taking part or competing in fancy dress. Please support your school and help us achieve the highest award.

For further information please see the school website under the home learning tab.