

Year 4 Timetable 19th May 2020

Reading**Mission:**

30 minutes

Children to read or support them to read the following text.

An adapted extract from The Jungle Book, book 1 – Mowgli's brothers

The bushes rustled a little in the thicket, and Father Wolf dropped with his haunches under him, ready for his leap. Then, if you had been watching, you would have seen the most wonderful thing in the world—the wolf stopped in mid-spring. The result was that he shot up straight into the air for four or five feet, landing almost where he left ground.

'Man!' he snapped. 'A man's cub. Look!' Directly in front of him, holding on by a low branch, stood a naked brown baby who could just walk. He looked up into Father Wolf's face, and laughed.

'Is that a man's cub?' said Mother Wolf. 'I have never seen one. Bring it here.' A Wolf used to moving his own cubs can, if necessary, hold an egg without breaking it, and though Father Wolf's jaws closed right on the child's back not a tooth even scratched the skin as he laid it down among the cubs. 'How little! How naked, and—how bold!' said Mother Wolf softly. The baby was pushing his way between the cubs to get close to the warm hide. 'Ahai! He is taking his meal with the others. And so this is a man's cub. Now, was there ever a wolf that could boast of a man's cub among her children?'

'I have heard now and again of such a thing, but never in our Pack or in my time,' said Father Wolf. 'He is altogether without hair, and I could kill him with a touch of my foot. But see, he looks up and is not afraid.' The moonlight was blocked out of the mouth of the cave, for Shere Khan's great square head and shoulders were thrust into the entrance.

'A pleasure to see you, Shere Khan,' said Father Wolf, but his eyes were very angry. 'What does Shere Khan need?'

'My prey. A man's cub went this way,' said Shere Khan. 'Its parents have run off. Give it to me.' Shere Khan had jumped at a woodcutter's campfire, as Father Wolf had said, and was furious from the pain of his burned feet. But Father Wolf knew that the mouth of the cave was too narrow for a tiger to come in by. Even where he was, Shere Khan's shoulders and forepaws were cramped, as a man's would be if he tried to fight in a barrel.

'The Wolves are a free people,' said Father Wolf. 'They take orders from the Head of the Pack, and not from any striped cow-killer. The man's cub is ours—to kill if we choose.'

'You choose and you do not choose! What talk is this of choosing? By the bull that I killed, am I to stand nosing into your dog's den for my fair reward? It is I, Shere Khan, who speak!' The tiger's roar filled the cave with thunder. Mother Wolf shook herself clear of the cubs and sprang forward, her eyes, like two green moons in the darkness, facing the blazing eyes of Shere Khan.

'And it is I, Raksha [The Demon], who answers. The man's cub is mine, Lungri the Lamé Foot —mine to me! He shall not be killed. He shall live to run with the Pack and to hunt with the Pack; and in the end, hunter of little naked cubs—frogeater— fish-killer—he shall hunt you as well! Now get away, back to your mother, burned beast of the jungle. Go!' Father Wolf looked on, amazed. He had

almost forgotten the days when he won Mother Wolf in fair fight from five other wolves, when she ran in the Pack and was not called The Demon for the sake of being nice. Shere Khan might have faced Father Wolf, but he could not stand up against Mother Wolf, for he knew that she had the advantage, and would fight to the death. So he backed out of the cave, mouth growling, and when he was clear he shouted:

'Each dog barks in his own yard! We will see what your Pack will say to this fostering of man-cubs. The cub is mine, and to my teeth he will come in the end, you bush-tailed thieves!' Mother Wolf threw herself down panting among the cubs, and Father Wolf said to her gravely:

'Shere Khan speaks the truth. The cub must be shown to the Pack. Will you still keep him, Mother?'

'Keep him!' she gasped. 'He came naked, by night, alone and very hungry; yet he was not afraid! Look, he has pushed one of my babes to one side already. And that butcher would have killed him and would have run off to the Waingunga river while the villagers here hunted through all our lairs in revenge! Keep him? Of course I will keep him. Lie still, little frog. Mowgli —for Mowgli the Frog I will call you — the time will come when you will hunt Shere Khan as he has hunted you.'

After they can answer these questions. These can be verbal answers or they could be written down or typed. Children could even draw their responses.

Suggested answers are in italics.

What would we call a "Man's cub"?

Is the man-cub scared? How do you know?

What shape is used to describe Shere Khan's head and shoulders?

"A pleasure to see you, Shere Khan,' said Father Wolf, but his eyes were very angry." Does Father Wolf mean what he says? Why does he say it?

Why is Shere Khan furious?

"The tiger's roar filled the cave with thunder." This is a metaphor. What does it mean?

"Mother Wolf shook herself clear of the cubs and sprang forward, her eyes, like two green moons in the darkness," What does this tell you about Mother Wolf's eyes?

"And it is I, Raksha [The Demon], who answers." Why has the author used square brackets around [The Demon]?

"The cub is mine, and to my teeth he will come in the end," What does Shere Khan mean by this?

Did you like the start of the story? Explain why or why not.

	<p>What would we call a “Man’s cub”? <i>A baby.</i> Is the man-cub scared? How do you know? <i>No, because he laughs and Father Wolf says he is “unafraid”.</i> What shape is used to describe Shere Khan’s head and shoulders? <i>Square.</i> <i>“A pleasure to see you, Shere Khan,’ said Father Wolf, but his eyes were very angry.” Does Father Wolf mean what he says? Why does he say it?</i> <i>He does not, he is just being polite/avoiding a fight.</i> Why is Shere Khan furious? <i>He has been burned/the baby has gotten away.</i> <i>“The tiger’s roar filled the cave with thunder.” This is a metaphor. What does it mean?</i> <i>It means the roar was very loud.</i> <i>“Mother Wolf shook herself clear of the cubs and sprang forward, her eyes, like two green moons in the darkness,” What does this tell you about Mother Wolf’s eyes?</i> <i>They are bright green and round, and might even seem to glow.</i> <i>“And it is I, Raksha [The Demon], who answers.” Why has the author used square brackets around [The Demon]?</i> <i>To explain that Raksha means “The Demon”.</i> <i>“The cub is mine, and to my teeth he will come in the end,” What does Shere Khan mean by this?</i> <i>Shere Khan will eat the Man-cub eventually.</i> Did you like the start of the story? Explain why or why not. <i>Your child’s answer.</i></p>
<p>Writing Mission: 30 minutes</p>	<p>Now that we have an idea of what our medicine could do, and some ideas of plants we might be able to use as ingredients, we now need to decide on the full ingredients list and what effect each ingredient might have.</p> <p><u>Example</u> <u>Ingredients of a potion to make you invisible</u> Root of the rubber tree (to make things bounce off if they bump into you) Half a giant lily pad leaf (to prevent you getting wet and becoming visible) Two cups of rafflesia perfume (to make the potion taste awful – so people don’t drink it by mistake) ...</p> <p>The ingredients do not all have to be plants or plant parts: Claw of a rainbow chameleon (to help you blend into any environment)</p> <p>Once you have this, we are ready to begin our recipe tomorrow!</p>
<p>Maths Mission: 30 minutes</p>	<p>We have decided it would be a good idea to explicitly set some times tables practice every day to help keep us sharp! You could have your own mini-test at the end of week, and send me the results if you like! As a reminder, there are plenty of online games to help practise these as well (e.g. https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button).</p> <p>Today’s times table is the 9 times table.</p> <p>We have revised multiplying a 2 digit number by a 1 digit number – now we will revise multiplying a 3 digit number by a 1 digit number.</p>



Remember to multiply the bottom number by each top digit in turn. Regroup underneath as needed, e.g.

$9 \times 7 = 63$. Regroup 6 tens to the tens column.

$9 \times 80 = 720 + 60 = 780$. Regroup 700 to the hundreds column.

$9 \times 400 = 3600 + 700 = 4300$. Regroup 4000 to the thousands column.

BBC Bitesize has some lessons and activities here:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zjy2xyc>

Alternatively, you could complete this activity:

$\begin{array}{r} 222 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 585 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 773 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 743 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 719 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 857 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 841 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 912 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 584 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 141 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 573 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 578 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 765 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
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	$\begin{array}{r} 222 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 1554 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 2388 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 585 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 3510 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 773 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 4638 \end{array}$
	$\begin{array}{r} 743 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 5944 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 5463 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 719 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 5033 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 857 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 7713 \end{array}$
	$\begin{array}{r} 841 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 3364 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 912 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 7296 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 584 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 4672 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 141 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 1128 \end{array}$
	$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 1404 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 573 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 4584 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 578 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 5202 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 765 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 6885 \end{array}$
Topic Mission: Day 2	<p>A huge amount of plants and animals live only in rainforests around the world. Below you will find some information about a few of them, but you can research others if you like!</p> <p>The topic lesson for today and tomorrow is to create a poster about your favourite rainforest creature. You will need to draw it – as accurately as possible – and colour it carefully. You should include a bright and clear title and around the picture write the 10 most interesting facts about your chosen animal.</p>			

Potoo

Potoos are a noisy, strange-looking bird, which can often be found in the canopy of the Amazon rainforest. There are several types of potoo, including the common potoo, the great potoo and the long-tailed potoo.



These birds are nocturnal so are mainly active at night. They spend their days perched upright on trees or branches. They make a distinctive squawking sound, which can sound quite haunting, and they are at their loudest at night. The common potoo's song has been described as sounding like the words, 'poor me, poor me, alone'.

Appearance

Potoos have huge, gaping mouths and large eyes. Their feathers are brown, grey and black, which is perfect for the bird to camouflage among tree trunks and bark. Often, potoos can be found perching vertically, blending into their surroundings with an appearance resembling a broken tree branch.

Diet

The potoo mostly eats bugs and insects, including grasshoppers, moths and beetles. They use their huge eyes for spotting flying insects in the dark and their wide mouth for capturing them and swallowing them whole.

Habitat

Potoos can be found in humid forests in Central and South America. They live in the high branches of trees, camouflaged among the tree bark.

Interesting Facts

- The potoo lays a single egg but generally does not build a nest for it. Instead, the egg is held in a nook or on a stump of a tree branch.
- Both the male and female potoos take turns to incubate the egg before it hatches.

Sloth

Sloths are known for being particularly slow-moving creatures; all of their movements are careful and deliberate. They are mostly nocturnal and spend up to 90% of their time hanging upside down. Sloths have fairly poor vision and hearing so they rely on a strong sense of smell and touch.



Appearance

Species of sloths are divided into two families: two-toed sloths and three-toed sloths. Both of these species share similar appearance characteristics, including thick fur, rounded heads, flat snouts and stumpy tails. As they spend so much of their time hanging from branches, they have long curved claws to help with grip. Typically, they are between 60cm and 80cm in size, weighing anything between 2kg to 10kg.

As they move so little, they often have algae growing on their fur. Their fur provides the algae with a place to grow and the green colouring from the algae provides camouflage for the sloth. What's more, with insects feeding on the algae, it makes the sloth's whole body like a mini jungle habitat of its own!

Diet

Some sloth species eat nothing but leaves, while others also eat fruit, insects and even small lizards. No other mammal digests its food as slowly as the sloth. It can take up to a whole month to digest a single leaf. In fact, the slow movements of the sloth are mainly because of their leaf-based diet, which is low in energy and creates a slow metabolism.

Habitat

Sloths are mostly found in Central and South American rainforests and they mainly live among the branches of trees. They eat, sleep and even give birth while hanging from the branches.

Interesting Facts

- The sloth moves at an average speed of approximately two to four metres per minute.
- Sloths are surprisingly good swimmers and can swim about three or four times quicker than they can move on land. They are also able to hold their breath for long periods (even more than half an hour) while under water.

Emerald Tree Boa

The emerald tree boa is a non-venomous snake, which is often found in the Amazon rainforest. They are fairly solitary animals and only descend to the ground in order to climb a different tree. However, they can move quite swiftly from tree to tree among the branches and foliage. As they are nocturnal, they are mostly active at night.

Appearance

The emerald tree boa is distinctively bright green in colour with a yellow underside. They have an irregular, zigzag pattern along their back, which is sometimes compared to a lightning bolt, and they are similar in appearance to the green tree python. These highly colourful traits mean they are often considered one of the most beautiful snakes in the world.



Adult emerald tree boas can grow to reach up to 2 metres in length and over 1kg in weight. They have vertical pupils – similar to that of cats – which help them to detect their prey's movement. They have a pair of long, sharp teeth, pointed backwards, and a forked tongue. Their heads are relatively large and flat.

Diet

They feed mostly on small mammals, such as rats, bats and possums. Younger snakes may also eat other reptiles and amphibians. They can be hunted themselves by birds of prey, such as the eagle.

Habitat

As indicated by their name, these snakes spend most of their time inhabiting trees. Their habitat is 'arboreal', which means 'related to or resembling trees'. They usually coil themselves around branches during the day and rest their head in the middle of the coil. They can often be found near rivers or swamps but are not dependent on open water.

Interesting Facts

- Emerald tree boas have a life expectancy of approximately 20 years in captivity or slightly less in the wild.
- They are not dangerous to humans and are therefore sometimes kept as pets.

Red-Eyed Tree Frog

The red-eyed tree frog is just one of many species of frog that lives in the rainforest.

Appearance

As their name suggests, they are mainly known for their huge, bright red eyes. Many scientists believe that their red eyes work as a way of startling predators. When disturbed, they open their eyes and flash the distinctive colour, possibly taking other animals by surprise, to give themselves an opportunity to hop to safety.

The rest of their body is neon green in colour, with a hint of blue and yellow at the sides. They have specially adapted suction-cup toes which help them to cling on to tree branches and leaves.

The male frog is around two inches long, while the female is slightly bigger at up to three inches in length.

Diet

Red-eyed tree frogs are generally considered to be carnivores and mainly eat at night. Their most common prey includes moths, crickets, flies and grasshoppers but they have been known to eat most creatures that fit into their mouths. This could even include other smaller frogs! They hide under leaves and in other concealed spots to ambush their prey with long sticky tongues.

Habitat

They are commonly found in the tropical lowland rainforests or surrounding hills. They mostly inhabit areas close to rivers or ponds and are excellent swimmers. As they are also very capable climbers, they attach themselves to the underside of leaves. This is where they rest during the day as well as clinging to branches and trunks.

Interesting Facts

- Their average lifespan in the wild is around 5 years.
- Male frogs can quiver, and even shake the branch of the tree where they are residing, in order to attract the attention of the females. This is accompanied by a loud croaking in order to establish their territory.



Scarlet Macaw

The scarlet macaw is one of several species of macaw. The macaws are distinguishable thanks to their differing colours of plumage. Other species include the blue-and-yellow macaw, the great green macaw and the red-fronted macaw. There are at least 17 known species altogether.

Most macaws are intelligent, social birds which often gather together in flocks of ten or more. They make a very loud, throaty squawking noise.



Appearance

Despite their name, scarlet macaws are multicoloured: predominantly red, yellow and blue. Their bodies are between 80cm and 90cm long; around half of this is made up of their long, pointed tail feathers. Their average weight is around 1kg and they have large, powerful beaks that can crack open nuts. They also use their dry, scaly tongue to eat.

Diet

They mostly eat fruit and seeds or nuts, but can also eat insects. During the day, they will fly huge distances to gather food to eat – when flying, they can reach speeds of up to 35 miles per hour! Some macaws have even been seen eating clay or soft soil from riverbanks.

Habitat

Flocks of macaws tend to sleep near each other in the trees at night. They thrive in the tropical, humid atmosphere of the rainforest and can usually be found in either the emergent or canopy layers of the forest.

Interesting Facts

- Macaws can live up to 40-50 years old.
- Scarlet macaws are now considered endangered, primarily due to their capture as exotic pets and to the increasing loss of their natural habitat.

Jaguar

The elegant jaguar is a member of the wild cat family that can be found in the rainforest regions. It is the largest of all cats in the Americas and is the third largest in the world (behind the lion and the tiger). They are solitary creatures who tend to live and hunt alone. A male jaguar will aggressively protect its territory from other males.



Appearance

Jaguars are famous for their beautiful, spotted coats of fur. They can reach up to six feet in length, from their nose to the tip of their tail, and up to three feet tall at the shoulder. They have very powerful jaws and sharp teeth – strong enough to crack bones or pierce a turtle shell. Like most big cats, they can let out a loud and menacing roar.

Diet

Jaguars mostly hunt for prey at night. They are carnivores with a wide range of smaller animals as potential prey. This extensive list of possible meals includes squirrels, deer and monkeys. They are also known to eat birds and to snatch fish and turtles from the water.

Habitat

Jaguars are found in rainforests as well as grasslands and woodlands. They spend much of their time on the ground or the forest floor, using their soft padded paws to stalk quietly through the undergrowth. They are also capable of climbing trees either to hunt or to rest. Unlike many other big cats, jaguars are also known to enjoy being around water to hunt, bathe and play.

Interesting Facts

- Jaguars have no threat from any natural predators – except for humans. Many are shot and killed through fear. They are also hunted for their fur, although this trade has declined in modern times.

