



Birches First School

Believe, Grow, Succeed



School Closure Home Learning

Year 4 Daily Tasks

Date: 13/5/20

NB: Tasks are planned for children to complete straight into their home learning books. Printing is not usually required – in some cases, questions may need to be copied out into home learning books. If you have any queries regarding this please email me at kcain@birches.staffs.sch.uk

Reading task -

Read the non-fiction text and answer the explanation questions.

Coastal Features

The United Kingdom is a series of islands that are surrounded by sea. Where the land meets the sea is called the coast. No one living in the UK is more than 80 miles away from the seashore at any time. The UK has just over 11,000 miles of coastline, many of it has been chosen as 'Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty' (AONB), which means it is a precious area and is protected from damage. The coast is a haven for wildlife, including birds, mammals, minibeasts, fish and plants.

Some of the features that occur on the coastline are caves, arches, stacks, beaches and estuaries.

Wildlife

The UK coastline is home to many different species of animals and plants. Birds are a common sight at the coast, feeding on fish from the sea and nesting high up on the cliffs away from humans and other predators. In fact, 80% of the world's gannets breed on the UK coastline! In many places around the UK, you can spot different species of birds including different gulls, puffins and herrings.



The UK has a long coastline.

From the shoreline you can also spot different mammals, such as seals and porpoise. On rare occasions, dolphins can be spotted too! You may see seals on the rocky shores as well as out at sea. There are lots of different minibeasts located along the shorelines of the UK. When visiting the beaches, you can spot them whilst rock pooling, which is a popular thing to do when at the seaside.



You may see seals and other mammals on the shoreline of the UK.

Features of a Coastline

Beaches are formed when materials are moved from one place to another by the sea. The sand, mud and rock (materials) travel by the sea and is dumped in a new area. When this happens over and over again, a beach is formed.

An estuary is one of the most inhabited coastal features for plants and animals. An estuary is where a river, or more than one river, meets the sea at the coastline. Estuaries are tidal and the level of water can rise and fall because of the sea tides.



Stacks are caused by erosion.

Stacks and caves are made by the force and power of the sea. Erosion means that the sea wears away the rock, making strange shapes. The land at the coast is made from lots of different types of rock, some are harder to erode than others.

A stack is made when rock is worn away leaving a strip of harder rock in the middle. It looks strange because it is often seen just off the coastline in the sea.

Caves are formed in the same way as coastal stacks. The strong sea erodes away the softer rock leaving a hole underneath. The hole gets bigger and bigger over time making a cave.

Arches form in the rock at the coast just like caves; the difference is that the water erodes all the way through the rock to form a channel. As the tide rises and falls and the water travels through the opening at the bottom, the arch will get bigger and bigger.



Arches are a common feature of the shore.

Tourism

Tourism is the name given when lots of people visit an area to enjoy the scenery and towns or villages. Tourism is important in coastal areas, because it brings in money and provides jobs for the local people. When tourists visit a coastal area they often want to enjoy the beaches, sometimes swimming or surfing in the sea. They will spend money in cafes and buy gifts for friends and family. Most facilities on the UK coastline are open all year round, however, the most popular time for tourists to visit are during the school holidays and on weekends in the summer months.

Conservation

The main problem for the UK coastline is litter and rubbish. When rubbish is dumped or gets washed into the sea, it travels with the tides and washes up on beaches. There are many charities that organise regular 'beach cleans' on beaches that are affected. The best way to **avoid** unclean beaches altogether, is to make sure that rubbish is **disposed** of correctly. Children and adults need to be educated on what can happen when animals and plants get trapped in the rubbish that travels in our seas, so they understand why it is so important not to drop litter.

Questions -

- 1) Why is the text arranged in this way?
- 2) What structure has the author used?
- 3) What is the purpose of this text?
- 4) Is the use of pictures effective? Why?
- 5) Does the author show their point of view? Explain how you know they do or do not.
- 6) Which section was the most interesting part? Explain your reason.

Writing/SPaG task

SPaG (based on reading text)

Tick one box in each row to show which punctuation mark should be used.

	full stop	exclamation mark
In fact, 80% of the world's gannets breed on the UK coast		
Birds are a common sight at the coast		
The UK has just over 11,000 miles of coastline		

Rewrite these sentences in the present perfect tense.

Some of the features that occurred on the coastline include caves and arches.

The caves formed in the same way as coastal stacks.

What type of sentences are these?

The UK is surrounded by sea.

How can we help to conserve our coast?

Pick up the litter.




What a lovely day at the coast it was!

Maths task




Geometry – properties of shapes – triangles

POLYGON - **Polygons** are 2-dimensional shapes. They are made of straight lines, and the shape is "closed" (all the lines connect up). **Polygon** comes from Greek. Poly- means "many" and -gon means "angle". A regular **polygon** has all angles equal and all sides equal, otherwise it is irregular.

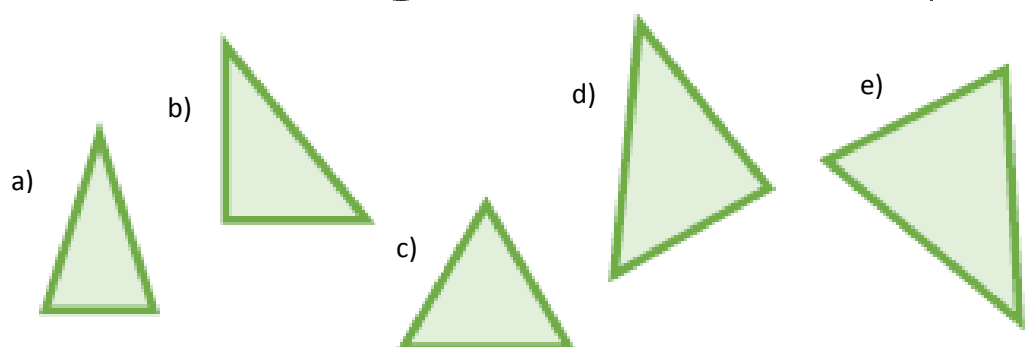
Triangles Based on Sides

<p>Scalene</p>  <p>Length of all sides are different</p>	<p>Isosceles</p>  <p>Length of two sides are equal</p>	<p>Equilateral</p>  <p>Length of all sides are equal</p>
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Triangles Based on Angles

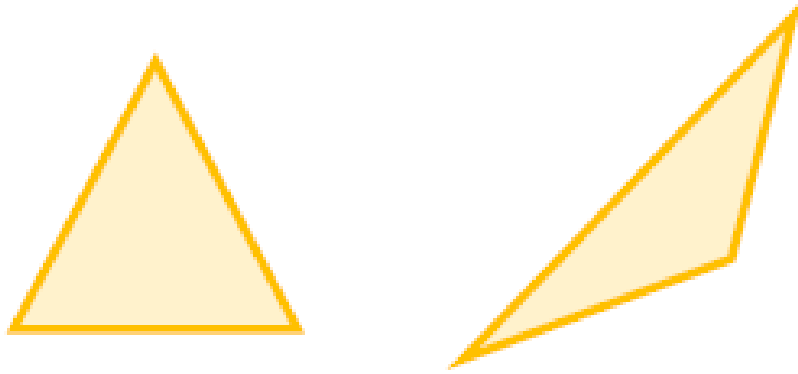
<p>Acute</p>  <p>Each angle is $< 90^\circ$</p>	<p>Right</p>  <p>One angle is $= 90^\circ$</p>	<p>Obtuse</p>  <p>One angle is $> 90^\circ$</p>
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- 1) Label each of these triangles: isosceles, scalene or equilateral.



Are any of these triangles also right-angled?

2) Look at these triangles. Explain using mathematical vocabulary what is the same about them and what is different.

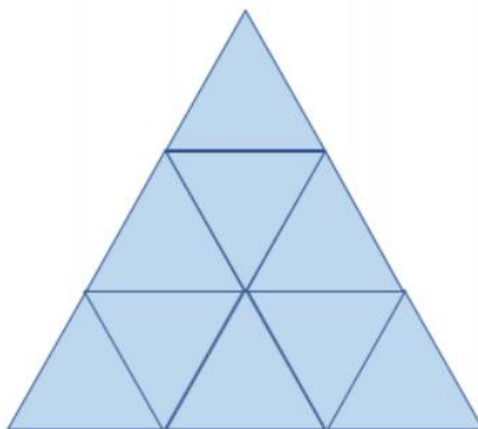


3) Using a ruler, draw –

- An isosceles triangle
- A scalene triangle
- An equilateral triangle

4) True or false –

If each of the small triangles is an equilateral triangle, the large triangle is also an equilateral triangle.



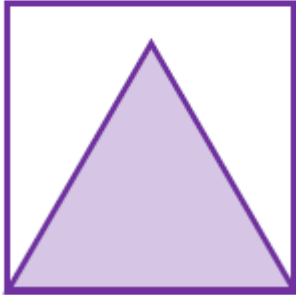
Extension reasoning and problem solving –

Here is a square.

Inside the square is an equilateral triangle.

The perimeter of the square is 60 cm.

Find the perimeter of the triangle.



Eva

If I use 6 straws to make a triangle, I can only make an equilateral triangle.

Investigate whether Eva is correct.

Indoor extras 😊

- Junk modelling
- Create a comedy show and entertain your family
- Make a list and do an indoor scavenger hunt
- Start a lockdown scrap book
- Create a picture from rubbings – coins and leaves work well