



Birches First School

Believe, Grow, Succeed



School Closure Home Learning

Year 4 Daily Tasks

Date: 4/6/20

Reading task -

The Fisherman by Abbie Farwell Brown

The fisherman goes out at dawn
When every one's abed,
And from the bottom of the sea
Draws up his daily bread.

His life is strange; half on the shore
And half upon the sea -
Not quite a fish, and yet not quite
The same as you and me.

The fisherman has curious eyes;
They make you feel so queer,
As if they had seen many things
Of wonder and of fear.

They're like the sea on foggy days, --
Not gray, nor yet quite blue;
They 're like the wondrous tales he tells
Not quite -- yet maybe -- true.

He knows so much of boats and tides,
Of winds and clouds and sky!
But when I tell of city things,
He sniffs and shuts one eye!



1)

Circle the phrase which describes the fisherman's catch.

*the fisherman goes out at dawn
when every one's abed
and from the bottom of the sea
draws up his daily bread*

2)

Circle the word used to describe the fisherman's life

strange

fish

curious

queer

3)

Find and copy a phrase from the third stanza that suggests the fisherman has led an exciting life.

4)

Explain why you think the author has described the fisherman's life as 'strange'.

5)

What impression do you get of the fisherman's eyes?

Impression	Evidence

6)

Describe the relationship between the writer and the fisherman.

*'But when I tell of city things,
He sniffs and shuts one eye!'*

Writing/SPaG task

We are going to be working towards producing an explanation text.

An explanation text is a piece of non-fiction writing explaining an action, process or event in a detailed but simple way – like the rainbow text you had for your reading task! It features numbered points, time connectives, pictures, diagrams, labels and captions to help the reader understand the process of what's being delivered. Here's a checklist of what you would expect to find in an explanation text –

Explanations

Title should explain what the explanation is for
e.g. 'What causes a tsunami?'

An opening statement about the subject
e.g. 'A tsunami is a giant powerful wave...'

Clear, simple key points about the subject
and why or how it occurs.

Use technical words where appropriate.

Use 'cause and effect' conjunctions e.g.
because, resulting in.

Use time conjunctions e.g.
Firstly, then, finally.

Write in the present tense.

End with a summary paragraph for the
explanation. Tell the reader something
interesting about the subject if possible.



Have a look at the explanation text below. Highlight or list all of the features that you can find in the text from the checklist -

How Does the Water Cycle Work?



Have you ever looked up at a cloud filled, murky sky and wondered where the clouds and rain come from? It's all part of the water cycle. Read on to find out how the immeasurable amount of water is constantly moving up, down, around and around.

Evaporation

When the heat from the sun warms any patch of water, the liquid turns into a vapour (gas) and this rises because it is lighter. The warmer the air, or if there is a draught or breeze, the quicker evaporation takes place. It even happens on puddles' surfaces. Try and watch the playground dry up next time there has been a shower.

Condensation

The water vapour is lifted into the sky. As you go higher, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense (come together) and form microscopic droplets of water. Over time, millions of them gather like this and make clouds.

Precipitation

As soon as the water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall towards the ground. This is called precipitation. If the air is very cold, the water falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise, it falls as rain.

Collection

Wherever the water lands, this is the 'collection' stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to Earth in rivers or lakes, on the ground, or on houses and roads, where it soaks down towards the rivers. Eventually, most of this water flows into the sea. The water cycle can now start again, from any place where water has collected even from your soaking wet hair!



The Water Cycle

Fun Facts

- Did you know that about 90% of the world's fresh water is found in the thick layer of ice covering Antarctica?
- More than three quarters of the Earth's surface is covered in water. Have a look at a globe or map of the world and you'll notice just how much of it is blue! Most of this is contained in the seas and oceans but some is also found in rivers, lakes and glaciers.

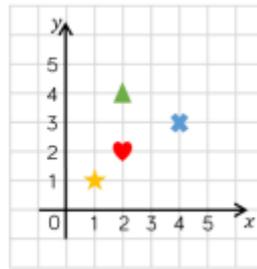


The Earth

Maths task

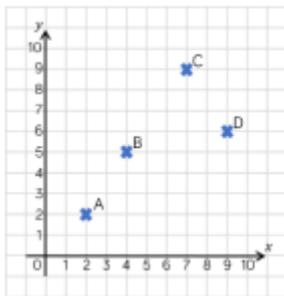
Position and direction – describing movement

Describe the translation from:



.....

.....



Describe the translation from:
A to B B to C C to D D to A

Plot two new points and describe the translations from A to your new points.

.....

.....

Describe the translation of shape A to shape B.

Describe the translation of shape B to shape A.

What do you notice?

