

Summer term week 1 w/b 20th April 2020

English:

Spellings:	
Happily Funnily Lately Closely Gently	Simply Humbly Dramatically Basically Frantically
<p>Strategies to learn your spellings:</p> <p>Rainbow writing: Write over the word repeatedly in the colours of the rainbow so the children learn the pattern.</p> <p>Look at the spelling pattern: Happy - happily (change y to i then add -ly) Late - lately (words ending in e just add ly) Gentle - gently (words ending in le change the e for y) Dramatic - dramatically (words ending in c add ally)</p> <p>Dictionary work: Use a dictionary to find other examples that follow the same spelling pattern. Find the definition of unknown words. What kind of words are they (adjective, verb, adverb)</p> <p>Writing: Write a sentence including the spelling words. Use a thesaurus to find alternatives.</p>	
<p>Writing: Watch 'The Marshmallow Monster'. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GwXFVqKuH-w</p> <p>Who are the main characters? (monster and boy scout) What do we use to describe characters? Description (what they look like). Action (what they do). Dialogue (what they say).</p>	



Can you describe the marshmallow monster?

DESCRIPTION: Use noun phrases to describe what he looks like (adjective, adjective noun) e.g **huge, floppy tongue.**

ACTION: **What does he do (and what does that tell us about him)?** E.g. **rolls around on the floor doing tricks like a dog.**

DIALOGUE: **What noises does he make and why does he make them?** E.g. **whines when he wants another marshmallow.**

Now write a character description:

Write sentences to describe the monster OR write a paragraph.

Start:

The green slimy monster has yellow bulbous eyes with black slits.
(try not to write the story)

EXTENSION:

Repeat the above but for the boy.

Remember to use a thesaurus to find exciting words if you can and don't repeat the same adjective too many times.

Grammar: Using was, were, is and are correctly.

Is and are = present tense/ Is for 1 thing (singular), Are for more than 1 thing (plural)

The children are singing.

The dog is barking.

Was and were = past tense/was for 1 thing, were for more than 1.

The children were singing.

The dog was barking.

Now have a go:

The birds _____ singing in the trees.

The people _____ running for the bus.

My dogs _____ barking loudly.

The mouse _____ looking for cheese.

The cat _____ looking for the mouse.

The cheese _____ delicious.

The children _____ playing nicely.

Although I set off early, I _____ late for work.

Because they run everywhere, the family _____ very healthy.

Reading: (Comprehension)

See below

ALL ABOUT ELEPHANTS

Use these facts about elephants to answer the questions below.

The world's biggest land-living animal is the elephant.

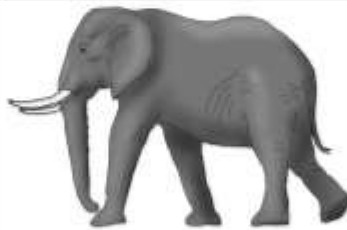
There are two types of elephant: the African Elephant and the Indian (or Asian) Elephant.

Male and female African Elephants have tusks but only the male Asian Elephant has tusks. They use their tusks for digging for water under the ground, scraping bark off trees and occasionally fighting.

Tusks can be up to 3 metres long and they keep on growing for the whole of the elephant's life, which can be as long as 60-70 years.

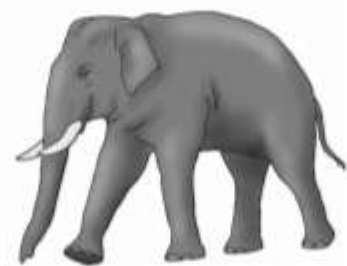
Being so big and powerful, elephants have no real predators, although lions will sometimes pick on weak ones or babies, if they get the chance. The main threat is from ivory poachers.

African Elephant



The African Elephant is bigger than the Indian or Asian Elephant, with bigger ears. Its skin is grey and more wrinkly than the Indian Elephant's. African Elephants have two finger-like tips at the end of their trunks, whereas the Indian Elephant has one. The Indian Elephant's back is more rounded and humped.

Indian Elephant



Elephants eat plants, not meat. This means they are known as *herbivores*.

Elephants' ears are large and thin. Flapping them helps to keep the elephant cool. They also enable elephants to hear each other's calls up to 5 miles away.

An elephant uses its trunk (which can be 2 metres long) to lift up food, suck up water then pour it into its mouth. An adult needs to drink around 200 litres of water every day. It also uses it like a snorkel, holding its trunk above water when it is swimming.

Female elephants are called cows. They have babies (known as calves) when they are about 12 years old and they are pregnant for 22 months.

1. What is the other name for an Indian Elephant?

_____ 

2. What does **herbivore** mean?

3. Which type of elephant does not have tusks?

4. Write down **two** ways in which having large ears are useful to elephants.

5. The writer describes **three** ways that elephants use their tusks. What are they?

6. Compare African and Indian Elephants. Write **A** for African and **I** for Indian after these facts.

These elephants are bigger _____

These elephants have larger ears _____

Their skin is more wrinkly _____

Their trunk has one finger-like tip _____

They have a rounded back _____

7. How many litres of water does an elephant need every day?

8. How long can an elephant live?

9. Describe how an elephant can use its trunk like a snorkel.

10. Why are other animals unlikely to prey on elephants?

11. What is the name given to baby elephants?

12. What is the biggest threat to elephants?

13. The writer says: **The world's biggest land-living animal is the elephant.**
Why do you think the words **land-living** are in that sentence?
