

Home Learning Help Sheet

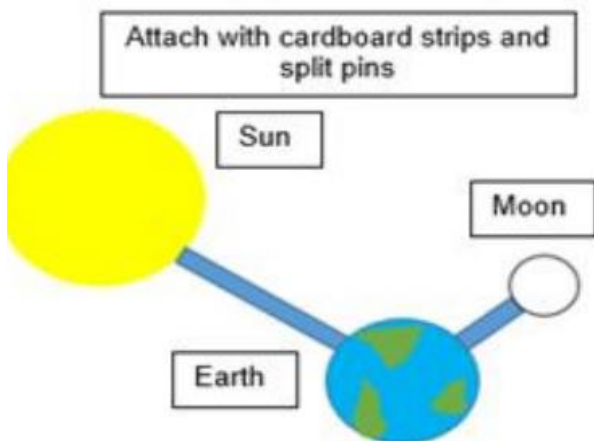
English:

Eva O'Connell Diary- she wrote at the end of the 5 lessons on Oak Academy (there are a few mistakes, but she tried hard)

Saturday 1st April:
Today was the worst day of my life!
My BFF asked me if I could go to her party (sleepover) but my mum said I have to stay home and do chores all day! BOOOOORRRING!
All my friends were going, they were all really excited so was I, I even packed my bag the week before. Except for one person that was going Lucy O'Connell who was bragging in my face about how amazing it would be. But that doesn't stop me for wanting to go and now I'm stuck with my annoying little sister well there having the time of there lives!

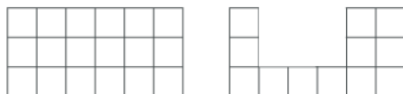
We had it all planned. We would get our nails done, go to the spa, then when we come back and make hot-chocolate with whipped cream. Mom! But now I'm stuck at home doing chores including cleaning the toilet!
Sunday 2nd April:
Missed the sleepover ☹!
Monday 3rd April:
Annoyed and frustrated, I stopped to school. Suddenly, I saw my friends skipping towards me talking non stop. I tried to turn my frown up, down but on the inside my heart sank. I missed out so much. After school I was so happy to return home. So I could cry in my pillow I refused to go for supper that night. Hopelully tomorrow will be a better day.

Science:



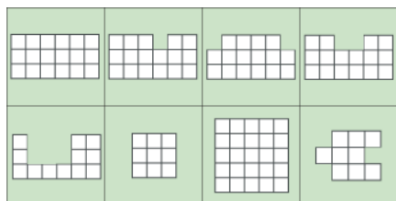
Maths:

What can you say about these two shapes?



What is the area of each one? What is the perimeter of each one?

What can you say about the shapes below?



Can you draw a shape in which the area is numerically equal to its perimeter? And another?

Can you draw a shape in which the perimeter is numerically twice the area?

Can you draw a shape in which the area is numerically twice the perimeter?

Can you make the area of your shape go up but the perimeter go down?

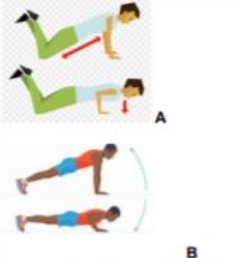


Can you make the perimeter of your shape go up but the area go down?

Can you draw some shapes that have the same area but different perimeters?

Can you draw some shapes that have the same perimeter but different areas?

PE:

Personal Challenge Workout

<p>Push ups A (Easy) B (Challenge)</p>		<p>1 minute to complete as many Push-ups. Personal challenge beat your score</p>	<p>Once per day</p>
<p>A) Star Jump (Easy) B) Explosive star jump (Challenge)</p>		<p>1 minute to complete as many star jumps. Personal challenge beat your score</p>	<p>Once per day</p>
<p>Mountain Climbers</p>		<p>1 minute to complete as many mountain climbers Personal challenge beat your score</p>	<p>Once per day</p>

DT:

→ Activity 2 – Build a bionic hand

In this activity, students will learn what a bionic hand is and how it works. They will build their own cardboard bionic hand in groups. The instructions can be found in the Appendix.

Equipment

- Cardboard
- Film tape
- Glue
- Scissors
- Strings
- Rubber bands (thin and thick)
- Straws
- Student worksheet printed for each pupil
- Annex 1 printed for each group

Exercise

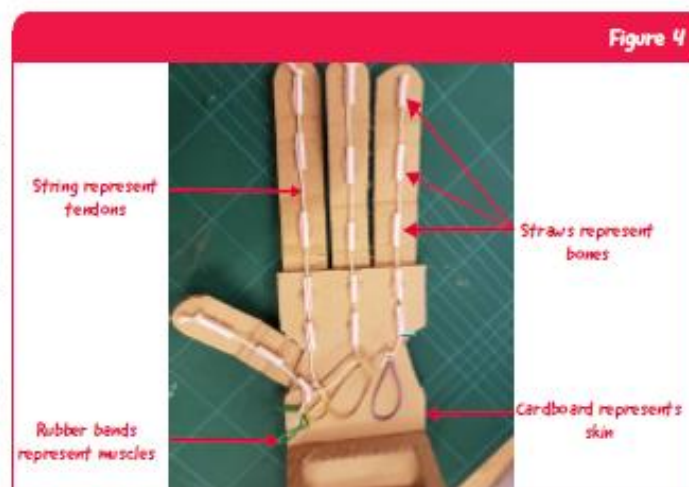
This activity is designed to be done in a group. Split the students into groups of 2 to 3 students.

Give each group the necessary material to build a model of a bionic hand. Detailed instructions on how to build the bionic hand are provided in Annex 1. Distribute the instructions or project them in the classroom. Depending on the students' age, they may need assistance cutting and gluing the hand. To simplify the assembly the bionic hand can also be constructed using card instead of cardboard.

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After building the hand, ask the students to test the hand they have built, they should observe their own hands for inspiration. The students must discuss the differences and similarities between their hands and the bionic hand they built and record their ideas.

The students must also compare their hand and fingers with the hand and fingers of a colleague and discuss what happens when they flex and extend the fingers (with particular attention on the thumb).



↑ Students performing the activity.

In questions 6 and 7, pupils must understand the function of the tendons and muscles in the human hand. Also, the students must compare the role of the straws, the strings, and rubber bands with the function of the muscles and tendons in their own hands, see Figure 4.

Reading:

Birds in Your Garden

There are many different types of bird that you might see in your garden. Here are a few of them:



Robin

Robins are very easy to spot in your garden. They have a red breast and a brown head and back. They have long legs and a short tail. They are very territorial. This means they live in one area and will stop other robins from living there too. They eat insects, fruit, seeds and worms.

Jackdaw

The jackdaw is a noisy bird. You would definitely notice this bird in your garden. They are quite large, and have a grey neck, a stubby beak and white eyes. They eat insects, dead animals, eggs, young birds and seeds. Jackdaws are known for stealing things; not just food but objects too!



Blue tit

The blue tit is a very small bird with bright blue and yellow feathers. The male and female look the same. They eat insects, caterpillars, seeds and nuts. They often eat from bird tables and live in garden nesting boxes. In winter, they meet with other blue tits to make it easier to search for food.



Blackbird

Blackbirds are very common garden birds. They also live in farmland, woodland and near streets and coasts. They eat insects, worms, seeds and fruit. Blackbirds tend to live on their own. The male is glossy black with an orange beak and an orange ring around his eye. The female is dark brown with a brown beak.



Heron

Herons like to stand next to garden ponds. This is because they love to eat fish, and sometimes steal very expensive fish from people's ponds! They are quite large and have a long thin beak, long thin legs and skinny neck. When they fly, they stretch their legs out behind them and their neck is folded back.



Questions

- What does a robin eat? Tick **one**.
 - insects, fruit, worms and seeds
 - fruit, insects and eggs
 - worms, eggs and insects
- In which season do blue tits work together to find food? Tick **one**
 - summer
 - spring
 - winter

3. Write 2 adjectives from the text that describe a jackdaw.

4. Put ticks in the table to show which sentences are true and which sentences are false.

Sentence	True	False
A male blackbird has a brown beak.		
Herons have long thin legs.		
Blackbirds usually live on their own.		
When herons fly, they stretch their legs out in front of them.		

5. Why do herons like to stand near garden ponds?