

Science

TBAT classify the five types of vertebrate

Read through the document labelled 'Vertebrate Classification'. After this, create a fact file about the five types of vertebrate – writing at least three facts about each of the five categories

English

To know what happened to Pompeii in 79AD

Read through the allocated eBook on Active Learn – Mission: Save Pompeii. Once you have done this, write a diary entry from the perspective of someone living in Pompeii at the time of the disaster. Try to use as many of the key writing features we have discussed in class recently – colons, modal verbs, synonyms, ambitious vocabulary.

RE

To know the life of Siddhartha Gautama

Carry out research into Siddhartha Gautama online. Write six key facts about who he was and the key events that happened throughout his life.

SPAG

To accurately use colons in my sentences

Revise our learning about colons from last week. Write eight of your own sentences that include a colon. Remember a colon can be used for further explanation, to begin a list or at the beginning of a quote in a text such as a newspaper article.

Gold Class Work Web

mblackburn@poolhouse.lancs.sch.uk

History

To gain an understanding about rationing in WW2

Watch the following clip which explain what rationing was:
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-rationing-in-the-uk/zbgb9q>

Write a paragraph summarising what you have learnt about rationing from the clip.

PSHCE

To discuss the routines that can reduce the spread of bacteria and viruses

Create your own informative and vibrant poster that details the daily routines that you follow in order to keep yourself, your family and your peers safe and healthy. Illustrate each of your routines too.

Mathematics

To use BODMAS to solve equations

We must remember BODMAS when solving complicated equations in Mathematics. BODMAS helps us complete each step of the equation in the correct order.
B – Brackets, O – Orders (squared or cubed numbers), D – Division, M – Multiplication
A – Addition, S – Subtraction.
Work through the questions on the website and let me know how you get on!

French

To know how to introduce my family

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/english-ks2-meet-the-family/zf7tgwx>

Watch the video and practise using the vocabulary to introduce yourself. You can video yourself or write down the vocabulary you learn.

One bracket problems

A.

1. $(5 \times 2) + 4 =$
2. $20 - (3 \times 4) =$
3. $(5 \times 8) - 7 =$
4. $26 + (6 \times 4) =$
5. $(4 \times 7) + 12 =$



B.

1. $(4 + 3) \times 4 =$
2. $(7 + 1) \times 6 =$
3. $9 \times (8 + 2) =$
4. $(6 - 3) \times 3 =$
5. $5 \times (5 + 2) =$



C.

1. $(7 \times 6) + 30 =$
2. $25 + (5 \times 5) =$
3. $(40 \times 2) - 6 =$
4. $100 - (30 \times 3) =$
5. $(60 \times 4) + 42 =$
6. $(50 \times 5) - 134 =$
7. $102 - (4 \times 20) =$
8. $(70 \times 3) + 21 =$
9. $10 \times (60 \times 5) =$
10. $(80 \times 4) \times 10 =$



B - Brackets

O - Orders

D - Division

M - Multiplication

A - Addition

S - Subtraction

If you are struggling with the skills of BODMAS and are unsure about your multiplication tables, then please learn these instead and send me some evidence of you doing this instead.

Vertebrate Classification

Do you have a dog or a cat as a pet? These animals both fall under the kingdom Animalia. Their bodies are made of billions of cells. All animals are consumers. That means that they do not make their own food. They need to eat other living things in order to survive. Animals that eat meat are carnivores (kahr-nuh-vohrs). Some animals only eat plants. They are herbivores (**hur**-buh-vohr). Some animals eat both plants and animals. They are omnivores (**om**-nuh-vawrs).

What are Vertebrates?

Take your hand and run it up and down the center of your back. Do you feel anything? That hard bone in your back is your backbone. That bone is inside of your body. That is why you are able to stand upright. Your backbone is a part of your skeletal structure. Together, they protect your vital organs such as your lungs. Nerves that connect your brain to other parts of your body run through your spine. All vertebrates have a backbone that serves the same purpose. Some vertebrates are small and some are very large.

Categories of Vertebrates

Vertebrates can live almost everywhere. They can live in the deepest ocean, and they can live in the driest desert. They can even survive in the Arctic. There are five categories of vertebrates. They are fish, birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.

Fish

Have you ever gone fishing? Fish are the only group of living things who spend their entire life in water. A number of factors are used to classify an organism as a fish. Fish do not breathe with the help of lungs like you and me. They breathe through gills. Gills are located on both sides of their head. They are able to take oxygen out of the water through their gills. Fish use their fins to move around in water. Fish are cold blooded. That means that their body temperature depends on the temperature of their environment. Examples of fish include stingrays and tuna.

Birds

Birds are a special group of vertebrates. Birds are the only living things with feathers. These feathers help birds to float on air with their wings. Birds lay eggs that have a hard shell. This shell protects the egg from predators. Birds are warm blooded. They can be found all over the world. Examples of birds include parrots and pigeons.

Mammals (mam-uh lz)

Mammals are warm-blooded vertebrate animals. They are warm blooded, because they are able to regulate, or control, their own body temperature. That means that warm-blooded creatures are able to live in many parts of the world. Some mammals live on land and some live in water. Mammal babies grow inside of their mother. When the babies are strong enough to survive outside of their mother's body, the mother will give birth. Mammals feed their babies by producing (making) milk. Mammals breathe by using their lungs. Most mammals, such as yourself, have four limbs. Your limbs include your hands and your legs. A mammal's body is covered with hair or fur. Apart from humans, examples of mammals include whales, dolphins, lions, and dogs.

Reptiles (rep-tilz)

Reptiles are cold-blooded vertebrates. That means that they are not able to control their own body temperature. This limits where reptiles can live. Reptiles do not eat as often as other warm-blooded vertebrates. Reptiles produce their young when they lay eggs. When reptiles are strong enough to survive on their own, they leave the eggs (hatching). Reptiles breathe the same way you do. They have lungs. Reptiles have a special skin. Their skin is dry and very tough. Examples of reptiles include lizards, snakes, and crocodiles.

Amphibians (am-fib-ee-uh nz)

Amphibians, just like reptiles, are cold-blooded vertebrates. Amphibians lay eggs. They have gills and lungs depending on their age. As they get older, they outgrow their gills and develop lungs. Amphibians can live on both land and water. They have four limbs. The soft skin of amphibians allow them to absorb water and air. Examples of amphibians include frogs, newts, and toads.