

Year 3 and 4 Statutory words

accident	group	regular
accidentally	guard	reign
actual	guide	remember
actually	heard	sentence
address	heart	separate
answer	height	special
appear	history	straight
arrive	imagine	strange
believe	increase	strength
bicycle	important	suppose
breath	interest	surprise
breathe	island	therefore
build	knowledge	though
busy	learn	although
business	length	thought
calendar	library	through
caught	material	various
centre	medicine	weight
century	mention	woman
certain	minute	women
circle	natural	
complete	naughty	
consider	notice	
continue	occasion	
decide	occasionally	
describe	often	
different	opposite	
difficult	ordinary	
disappear	particular	
early	peculiar	
earth	perhaps	
eight	popular	
eighth	position	
enough	possess	
exercise	possession	
experience	possible	
experiment	potatoes	
extreme	pressure	
famous	probably	
favourite	promise	
February	purpose	
forward	quarter	
forwards	question	
fruit	recent	
grammar		

Year 5 and 6 Statutory words

accommodate	foreign	sincere
accompany	forty	sincerely
according	frequently	soldier
achieve	government	stomach
aggressive	guarantee	sufficient
amateur	harass	suggest
ancient	hindrance	symbol
apparent	identity	system
appreciate	immediate	temperature
attached	immediately	thorough
available	individual	twelfth
average	interfere	variety
awkward	interrupt	vegetable
bargain	language	vehicle
bruise	leisure	yacht
category	lightning	
cemetery	marvellous	
committee	mischievous	
communicate	muscle	
community	necessary	
competition	neighbour	
conscience	nuisance	
conscious	occupy	
controversy	occur	
convenience	opportunity	
correspond	parliament	
criticise	persuade	
curiosity	physical	
definite	prejudice	
desperate	privilege	
determined	profession	
develop	programme	
dictionary	pronunciation	
disastrous	queue	
embarrass	recognise	
environment	recommend	
equipment	relevant	
equipped	restaurant	
especially	rhyme	
exaggerate	rhythm	
excellent	sacrifice	
existence	secretary	
explanation	shoulder	
familiar	signature	



Let's talk about cheetahs!

What is the first thing most people think of when they think about the cheetah?

Watch this clip about cheetahs:

https://www.youtube.com/watch/N7e_IDDojas

Here are some words linked to cheetahs.

Have you heard of any of these?

big cat predator camouflage
savannah accelerate endangered
carnivore feline lair plain cub



Which animal family do cheetahs belong to?

What do you know about any of the other members of the group?

What do they have in common with cheetahs?

Any differences?

Compare your own teeth to those of a cheetah.

How do you feel about the fact that the world's population of cheetahs is on the decline? Why?

Do you have any other questions about cheetahs that you would like to research?

CHEETAHS DAY 2 – Fact finding

Cheetahs are famous for being the fastest of all land animals. They can also accelerate and change direction at speed which makes them very successful predators. They prey typically on the small antelopes and gazelles that roam the open grasslands or savannas of Africa. Despite their fearsome appearance, cheetahs are the smallest of the big cat family. They are easily threatened by other stronger predators, such as lions. They often have to surrender their kill in order to avoid injury in a conflict.



Cheetahs are sometimes mistaken for leopards, because both animals have spots. However, cheetahs are much smaller and leaner than leopards; their spots are more round; and they have long black lines that run from their eyes to their mouth that look like tears.

Cheetahs are a threatened species - every year their numbers get less. This is largely because their habitats - places where they live - have become smaller and fewer, and the animals on which they prey for food have become scarcer.

Use the text to answer these questions:

1. Where can you find cheetahs?
2. Why might they not always get to eat what they catch?
3. What species of 'big cat' do cheetahs sometimes get mistaken for?
4. Why are there fewer cheetahs alive today than, say, a hundred years ago?

Extract factual information from the text to complete this Fact File:

Name of creature	Cheetah
Natural habitat	
Distinguishing features	
Animals they hunt	
Threats to survival	
Interesting fact	

Example poems for inspiration

O CHEETAH

O cheetah, you have such sharp claws
and you look so deadly
with your pointy teeth!
You are so fast!
And your darkly dotted coat is very menacing!
Why are your eyes filled with dread?
And why is your coat covered in the blood of war?
I must ask you, how is it you are so fast?
Spill your secrets!
If I ran from you, would I get away?
You must get back to your cubs now.
Run like the wind!

Henry (Westover Green School)

WHITE TIGER

There is a white tiger in me
with fur like snow
and eyes like a deep green sea
It roars like earthquakes
It prowls like a spy
It lives in my soul
and makes me protective
of those I know,
It makes me want to protect
my heart It makes me feel
like I can be strong.

Charlotte (Westover Green School)

Pet Care of a Cat

Cats are a very popular pet in the UK. They don't need to be taken for walks; they clean themselves; can be left in the house on their own and are independent creatures who come and go as they please - which is just how they like it.



However, cats do need to be looked after very carefully.

Food and drink	Environment
Cats are meat eaters. They cannot be vegetarian. They need foods which are high in protein, to help healthy growth and muscle tone, along with vitamins for healing and good eyesight. Proteins and vitamins are found in meat and fish products. Clean fresh water must be available at all times, as cats can become very ill, very quickly, if they become dehydrated.	Cats need a dry, comfortable environment. They tend to sleep anywhere they feel like, but it is advisable to provide them with their own warm bed. Cats also need a lot of places to hide. Naturally skittish and jumpy, cats need places where they can feel safe. An ideal place is on shelves or up high on bookcases.

Cat behaviour

If cats display unusual behaviour, it can be a sign of distress, boredom, illness or injury.

If a cat is feeling distressed, these are signs to look out for:	If a cat is in pain or feeling frightened, they might:
• grooming themselves more than usual; • frequent hiding; • sleeping in a hunched up, protective position.	• become aggressive; • disappear for long periods of time; • avoid all people.

Pet Care of a Cat

Cats don't respond well to a raised voice. They won't understand the reasons behind it and loud noises will scare them.

Sociable or not?

Cats can be very sociable animals – when they feel like it. They cannot be cajoled or forced to sit on knees, be friendly or have their head scratched, if they are not in the mood.

They usually prefer to live alone, and will often only tolerate other cats if they have been raised from being a kitten, with them. They don't like to share food, water, litter trays or beds. It can be an expensive business, keeping cats.

**Things to remember:**

- Cats need exercise. They need access outside, or if they are an indoor cat, need a lot of toys to play with. Sometimes they will need somebody to help them play
- Cats need to be able to scratch. It helps sharpen their claws and strengthens their muscles. If they are not provided with a suitable scratching post, they will use the furniture!
- If you are going on holiday, and you choose not to take your cat to the cattery, make sure someone can come to your house and keep the cat company for a while, each day
- Cats are intelligent creatures and can get bored easily. Keep them entertained, warm, properly fed and watered, with opportunities to find adventures, and they will be your best friend



Questions

1. What does 'cats are independent creatures' mean? Give two examples.

2. If someone you knew was getting a cat, what would you advise them about the food they should be giving it and the reasons for those food choices?

3. In your own words, describe the general character of a cat and why they need places to hide.

4. How would an owner know if their cat was feeling distressed? Give three examples of behaviour.

5. Explain why a cat might become aggressive, and what does that mean?

6. Would it be useful to raise your voice to a cat? Explain your thoughts.

7. What is the paragraph written in italics, about?

Questions

8. What does the word 'tolerate' mean in this text?

9. Which of the points in the section called 'Things to Remember' do you think is the most important point, and why?

10. What sort of person do you think would suit owning a cat? Explain your thoughts.

Answers

1. What does 'cats are independent creatures' mean? Give two examples.

Pupil's own response, based on: cats don't need to be taken for walks/clean themselves/can be left in the house on their own/can come and go as they please.

2. If someone you knew was getting a cat, what would you advise them about the food they should be giving it and the reasons for those food choices?

I would advise someone who was getting a cat, to get cat food that is meaty and high in proteins and vitamins. Cats need protein for help healthy growth and muscle tone, and vitamins for healing and good eyesight.

3. In your own words, describe the general character of a cat and why they need places to hide.

Pupil's own response, but generally based on: Cats are skittish/jumpy/nervous and they need places to hide so that they feel safe.

4. How would an owner know if their cat was feeling distressed? Give three examples of behaviour.

An owner would know that their cat was feeling distressed because it might groom more often, hide a lot more or sleep in a hunched up, protective position.

5. Explain why a cat might become aggressive, and what does that mean?

Aggressive means likely to attack/might scratch someone/growl and hiss. A cat might show these things if they are in pain or frightened.

6. Would it be useful to raise your voice to a cat? Explain your thoughts.

Pupil's own response, based on: No, it would not be useful to raise your voice at a cat as they won't understand why they are being shouted at, and loud noises would scare them.

7. What is the paragraph written in italics, about?

The paragraph written in italics is about how sociable a cat is and that they cannot be forced to do something like sit on your knee or be stroked.

Answers

8. What does the word 'tolerate' mean in this text?

In this text, the word 'tolerate' means to put up with another cat or live happily alongside another cat which it hasn't grown up with.

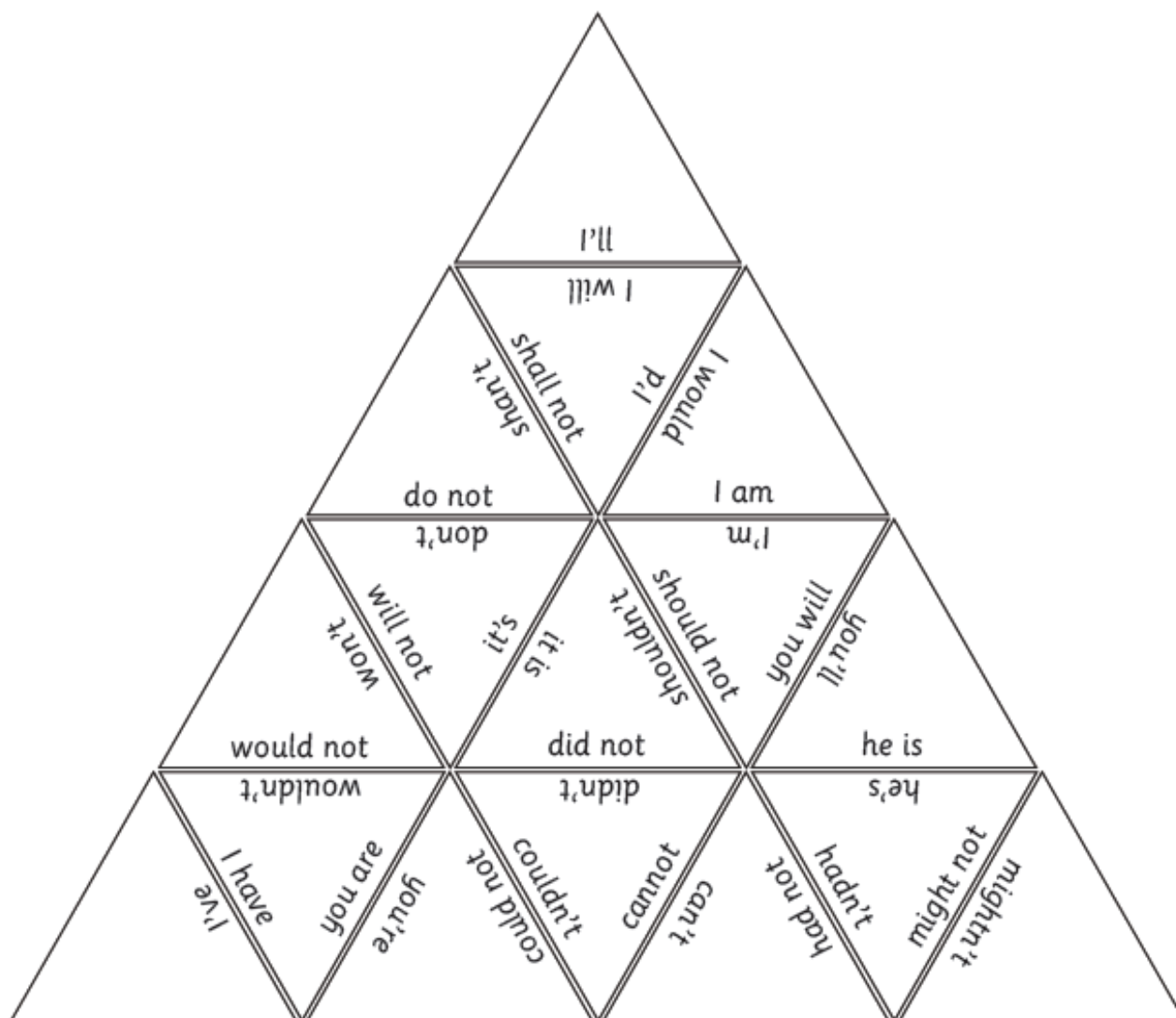
9. Which of the points in the section called 'Things to Remember' do you think is the most important point, and why?

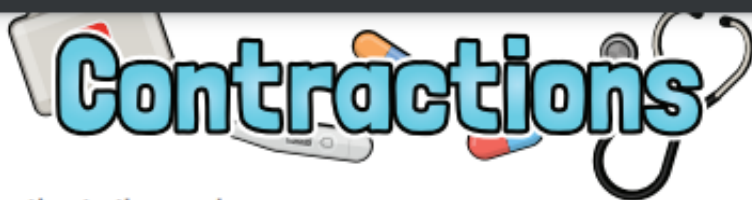
Pupil's own response.

10. What sort of person do you think would suit owning a cat? Explain your thoughts.

Pupil's own response based on the whole text.

Tarsia Puzzle for contractions





Contractions

Match the contraction to the words:

don't

won't

can't

didn't

couldn't

shouldn't

haven't

I've

could not

I have

cannot

will not

have not

do not

should not

did not

Write the sentence underneath, writing the words out in full.

1. You don't need to wear your PE kit on a Tuesday.

2. Mark won't get to school on time today.

3. I can't find my keys for my car.

4. James didn't know how to drive so he had to get the bus.

5. Miss Forrester couldn't believe how hard the children had worked.

6. You shouldn't eat chocolate everyday as it is bad for you.

7. I've got three brothers but I don't have any sisters.

8. In the morning, I've got an important meeting that I haven't prepared for.

PERSONAL RESEARCH TASK

Use the internet or a suitable reference book to find out about **one of the other members of the 'big cat' family**, (for example: lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard, snow leopard, cougar).

Draw your chosen big cat and then try to use more than one source to find out more information. Jot down some key facts that you find interesting.

Use these facts to create your own **Fact File** in the grid below.

Some categories for this factual information have already been chosen, but there are also some empty categories for you to choose and fill in.

Name of animal	
Where found	
Appearance	
Preys on...	

You might like to write these facts out as a page for a reference book about animals. You could include photos or sketches.

Year 4 Autumn Term 1 SPaG Mat

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Section 1

Write a sentence about this scene that contains a preposition. Underline the preposition.



Section 2

Look at the choices of words within the brackets. Circle the correct word to fit the sentence:

“(Quiet/Quite) class 12!” yelled Mrs Green. “This spelling test is (quiet/quite) important.”

The children in Class 12 got out (there/their) pencils and waited to (hear/here) the first spelling word.



Section 3

Circle the three conjunctions in these sentences.

The man jogged down the road before stopping for a drink. After catching his breath, he set off again and sprinted up the hill.

Section 6

Rewrite this sentence and add a subordinate clause.



The family stood safely behind the barriers to watch the fireworks.

Section 5

Change these adjectives into adverbs.

terrible _____
sensible _____
noble _____

Section 4

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled up two Y3/ Y4 spelling words. Can you help him to unjumble them? (Clue: they're both nouns!)

brrrryiltfuia



Shrove Tuesday

Shrove Tuesday is a celebration in the Christian calendar the day before Lent starts. Although it always falls on a Tuesday, the exact date of Shrove Tuesday changes from year to year. It is always 47 days before Easter Sunday which means that it is possible for Shrove Tuesday to be on any day between the 3rd February and the 9th March. This year it is on the 5th March 2019.

In Britain, Shrove Tuesday is a time when we usually eat pancakes therefore lots of British people refer to Shrove Tuesday as Pancake Day. The tradition of British Christians eating pancakes on Shrove Tuesday dates back to the 16th century. The reason we have pancakes on Shrove Tuesday is because they are made from foods that were traditionally given up during Lent. Lent is a time of giving things up. There are many foods that some Christians do not eat in Lent, such as meat and fish, fats, eggs, and milky foods. Some Christians just give up something they really enjoy such as cakes or chocolate. Christians sacrifice things they like during Lent to remember what Jesus sacrificed for us.

Other Christian countries celebrate Shrove Tuesday too but in slightly different ways.

In France they refer to Shrove Tuesday as Mardi Gras which means 'Fat Tuesday'. They have a huge carnival to celebrate and eat small French cakes and pastries instead of pancakes.

In Iceland people celebrate Sprengidagur (The Day of Bursting). They eat soup made from lentils and vegetables with salted meat.

In Greece it's called Apocreas which means 'from the meat' as many Greek Christians give up meat during Lent. It is one of the most colourful and festive times in Greece but it also is the time that lets you know that the winter will soon be over and spring is on its way.



Questions

1. What is Shrove Tuesday?

2. What do people in Britain often call Shrove Tuesday?

3. What date is Shrove Tuesday this year?

4. How many days before Easter is Shrove Tuesday?

5. Why do we eat pancakes on Shrove Tuesday?

6. Why do Christians give things up for Lent?

Questions

7. Other countries eat different things on Shrove Tuesday.

Match up the food to the country that eats it.

France

Lentil Soup and meat

Iceland

Pancakes

Britain

Cakes and pastries

8. Why do you think people in France refer to Shrove Tuesday as 'fat Tuesday'?



Answers

1. What is Shrove Tuesday?

the day before Lent begins, 47 days before Easter, the day we celebrate by eating pancakes.

2. What do people in Britain often call Shrove Tuesday?

pancake day/pancakes.

3. What date is Shrove Tuesday this year?

5th March 2019

4. How many days before Easter is Shrove Tuesday?

47 days

5. Why do we eat pancakes on Shrove Tuesday?

because Christians give up things for Lent and the ingredients we use to make

pancakes were the foods that were traditionally given up for Lent

6. Why do Christians give things up for Lent?

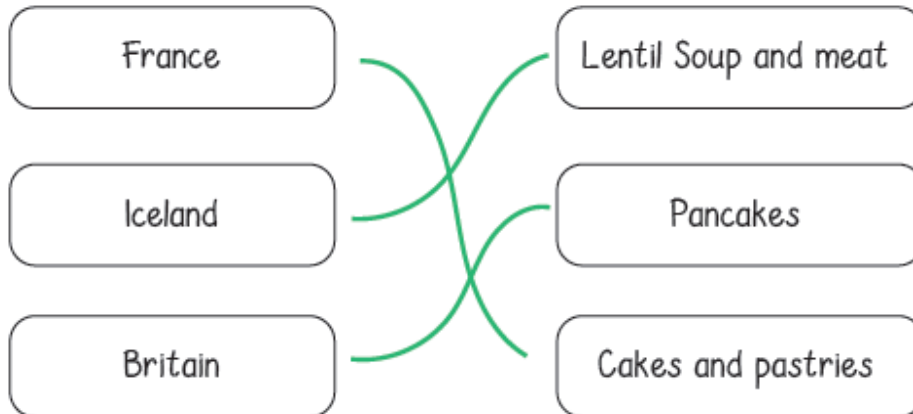
Christians sacrifice things they like during Lent to remember what Jesus sacrificed

for us.

Answers

7. Other countries eat different things on Shrove Tuesday.

Match up the food to the country that eats it.



8. Why do you think people in France refer to Shrove Tuesday as 'fat Tuesday'?

because they celebrate by eating lots of food

