



Reading
30 minutes

Garden Birds

Whether you live in a village, town or city, you will have seen British garden birds in your garden, school grounds or local park. The UK is lucky enough to have many **native** garden birds. Let's find out about some of them...



Robin

Latin Name:
Erithacus rubecula

With their bright red breast and face, robins are easy to spot, despite being only around 13cm long. You will often hear them singing into the evening with their high 'tic tic tic' song.

Robins can be seen in gardens throughout cities, towns and villages. They will nest almost anywhere, including inside old watering cans or sheds, in a cup-shaped nest made mainly from moss. They will lay 4-6 eggs (white with sandy or red freckles) between May and July.

Their usual diet includes:



- insects and their larvae;
- spiders;
- worms;
- weeds;
- seeds;
- fruit;
- berries;
- nuts.

Robins may even become very tame and feed out of your hands!

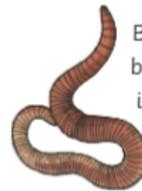
Blackbird

Latin Name:
Turdus merula



Male blackbirds are usually jet-black with an orange beak, whereas females are dark brown with a brown beak. They are larger than robins, at around 25cm long, but can also be heard singing in the evening with their tuneful song.

Blackbirds are found in a wide variety of habitats, including woodland, fields, gardens, towns, cities and countryside. Originally, blackbirds were woodland birds; still usually found nesting in bushes, shrubs or trees. They use grass, horsehair and fine roots held together with mud to form their nests, which are usually lined with grass, and lay their bluish green eggs in them.



Blackbirds mostly eat insects but have been known to have a very varied diet, including nuts, berries, cheese, fruit, newts and shrews – one of the reasons they thrive in the wild. Blackbirds are also able to catch worms if the grass is soft enough for them to dig with their beaks.



Wren

Latin Name:
Troglodytes troglodytes

Despite their miniscule size, at only 9-10cm long and weighing 8-13g (the same weight as a £1 coin), wrens are not actually Britain's smallest native bird – a title held by the goldcrest, at just 9cm long and 6g in weight. However, wrens are Britain's most common native bird. To spot an adult wren, look out for brown **plumage** and a short tail which constantly flicks.

Wrens are good at hiding in amongst trees and bushes, where they build their nests from grass, moss and leaves and line them with feathers.



Within these nests, adult wrens will lay 5-8 white eggs with brown speckles. When born, young wrens are almost identical to their parents except that they don't have prominent pale eyebrows. Wrens have a varied diet but mainly choose to feed on insects and spiders.



Did You Know...?

Although it is so small, the wren has the loudest song of our native birds; they can be heard making a loud "teck teck teck" call ending in a **trill**.



Threats to Garden Birds and How You Can Help

There are things that we use in our gardens which could harm garden birds, such as:

Netting – People use nets in their gardens to stop birds getting to their vegetables, but birds can become tangled in them. If nets are needed, it is best to use fine mesh nets made of natural material.

Outside lights – Outside lights can confuse birds causing them to collide with windows as they use the light to **navigate**. If you have outside lights, put them on a timer so they do not stay on at night.

Artificial Grass – **Artificial** turf destroys habitats for birds and the insects they eat so it is best to use natural grass wherever possible.



Did You Know...?

Although they are not always **resident** in the UK, nightingales are special summer visitors to parts of southern England. They are very secretive and hard to spot but their melodic song can be heard through the day and night. They are some of the loudest, fastest singers of the bird world!

Glossary

artificial: Something made by humans; not natural.

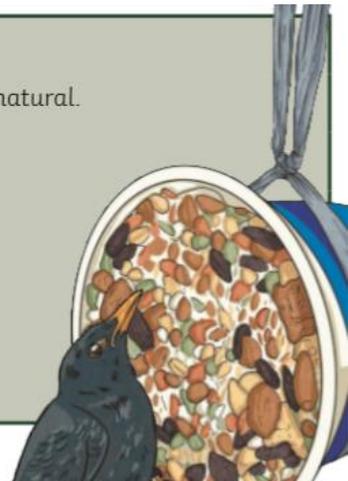
native: Born in a particular place.

navigate: To find its way.

plumage: A bird's feathers.

resident: Living somewhere permanently.

trill: A quavering sound.



5. Find and copy a phrase from the text that shows that nightingales do not live permanently within the UK.

6. Summarise the information about nightingales in 30 words or fewer.

7. Why do you think that robins can become so tame that they feed out of people's hands?

8. Why do you think that nightingales are described as a 'special summer visitor'?

9. Why has the author included a glossary? Choose one other word to include and write a definition for it.

GPS warm-up
10 minutes

The challenge activities provide opportunities for children to practise some of the more difficult objectives and question types. Where questions require a written answer, children should be reminded to take particular care with spelling and punctuation (e.g. use of capital letters and full stops). Children can write answers in an exercise books.

If you are unsure what the question is asking, use your homework book to find out what it means. For example if you need to know what a subordinate conjunction is, turn to that page of your book and it should explain.

1. Tick the sentence that is a **command.**

Tick **one**

Can you fetch the newspaper soon

You should fetch the newspaper after work

Fetch the newspaper from the shop

I forgot to fetch the newspaper today

1 mark

CHALLENGE: Write a command that could be the first step in instructions on how to play a game of catch.

2. Circle both **determiners** in the sentence below.

Although most of the class were ready to leave,
two children arrived very late.

1 mark

CHALLENGE: Add some information in brackets after children.

3. Replace the underlined word or words with the correct pronoun.

During the holidays, my sister visited a theme park.

My sister hates rollercoasters but I really love

↑

(a)

rollercoasters.

↑

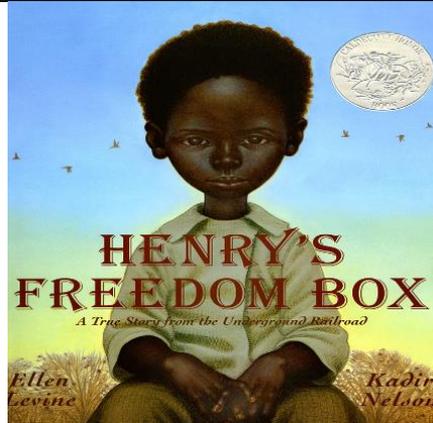
(a)

1 mark

CHALLENGE: Add a subordinate clause to the first sentence.

Don't forget to get someone in your household to test you on your spellings.

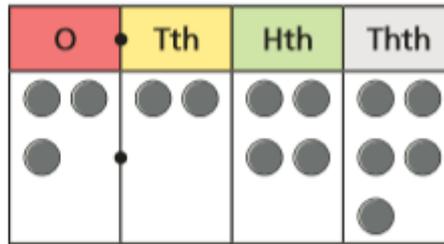
Writing
30 minutes



Today I would like you to finish your newspaper article by writing your conclusion and drawing a picture. You could use one of the illustrations from the book.

If you are stuck with how you should word your conclusion, look at the example that was included in Monday's home learning tasks.

2 Complete the sentences.



There are ones.

There are tenths.

There are hundredths.

There are thousandths.

The number in digits is

3 Write the value of the 3 in each number.

a) 3.65 _____

b) 0.093 _____

c) 18.31 _____

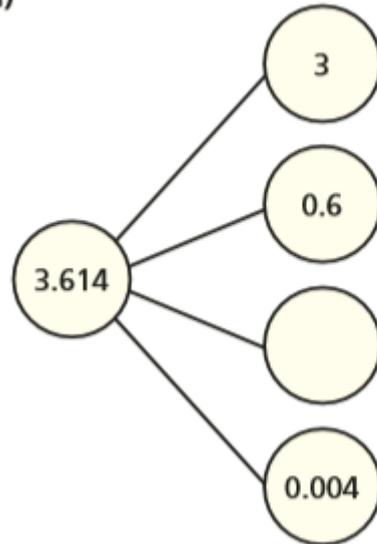
d) 72.439 _____

e) 32.701 _____

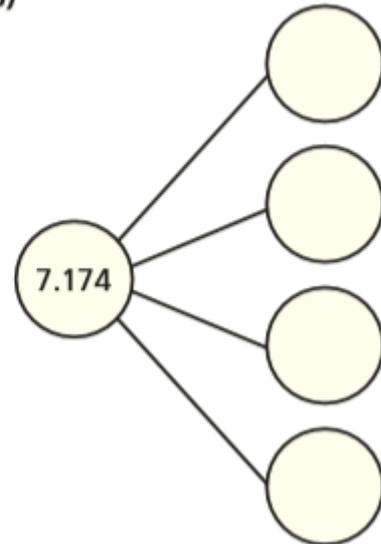
f) 19.03 _____

4 Complete the part-whole models.

a)



b)



5 Complete the number sentences.

a) $17.134 = 10 + 7 + 0.1 + \boxed{} + 0.004$

b) $94.077 = 90 + 4 + 0.07 + \boxed{}$

c) $\boxed{} = 30 + 4 + 0.07 + 0.009$

6 Complete the number sentences.

$1.456 = 1 + 0.4 + \boxed{} + 0.006$

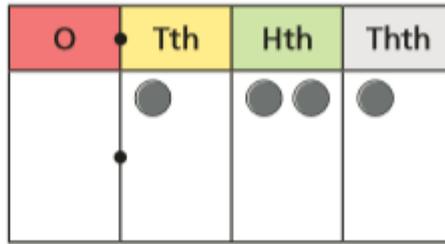
$1.456 = 1 + 0.3 + \boxed{} + 0.006$

$1.456 = 1 + 0.2 + \boxed{} + 0.006$

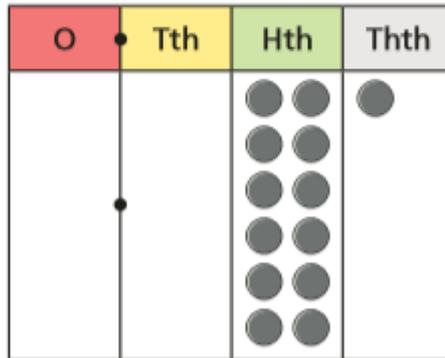
$1.456 = 1 + \boxed{} + 0.006$

7 Mo and Annie have represented 0.121 on their place value charts.

Mo's chart



Annie's chart



Mo

Only my grid shows 0.121

Both our grids show 0.121



Annie

Who do you agree with? _____

Explain why.

Enquiry/Project work
30 minutes

History

The slave trade and its relation to Bristol

The slave trade was part of the network of trade which existed between Britain, West Africa and the Caribbean. This trade also serviced Virginia and other slave-holding British colonies in North America. Although Spain and Portugal had

originally dominated the trade, by the eighteenth century Britain had become the most important slave-trading nation in the world.

Between 1501 and 1866, over 12 million Africans are estimated to have been exported to the New World, around 2 million of whom probably died en route. Although slavery has existed in various forms for centuries, the Atlantic slave trade was unique in its almost exclusive enslavement of Africans.

Virginian and West Indian plantations run by British landowners needed cheap, reliable labour to produce sugar, rum, tobacco, cotton and other profitable commodities.

In the West Indies the forced labour of local people led to their wholesale destruction from disease and overwork. When Britain began to gain control of the Caribbean from the Spanish in the seventeenth century (Barbados was captured in 1625, Jamaica in 1655), attempts were made to obtain labour from Ireland and England. English servants could gain free passage to the New World by agreeing to be bound to an employer for a set number of years.

When not enough servants opted for this scheme, more sinister methods were used. Kidnapping of children and young people became common, and political prisoners and religious dissidents were transported to Caribbean plantations in lieu of execution. Bristol became particularly notorious for the summary transportation of its criminals to hard labour in sugar and tobacco plantations owned by the city's elite.

Above is just an insight into slave labour and its relation to Bristol. Using a safe web browser, I would like you to find out more and create a fact file explaining what you have found out about the slave trade.