

Year 3 and 4 home learning grid Summer 2 week 4

Make sure you write the short date followed by the LI above every piece of work.

	Literacy
Monday	<p>LI: To use apostrophes for possessive plurals</p> <p>We use apostrophes for possession as well as contractions. E.g It was Adam's football. Plural nouns refer to more than one person or thing.</p> <p>For example: Brothers</p> <p>To show possession when the noun is plural and already ends in s, you just add an apostrophe to the end of the word. You don't need to add an extra s.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>The brothers' feet were muddy.</p> <p>The girls' bathroom was a mess.</p> <p>Use the bbc bitesize clips and game to revise the rules for using apostrophes. This will also look at using plurals: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zmt2mfr</p> <p>Now have a go at re-writing these sentences with the apostrophe in the correct place:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The clown had not turned up for the childrens party. 2. Clara had borrowed Rebeccas pencil without asking. 3. The babies bottles were all being cleaned at lunchtime. 4. The volcanoes craters were rocky and steamy. 5. The bananas skin was brown and bruised. 6. The giraffes neck is incredibly long so it can reach the top of trees. 7. The cat was carefully watching the birds nest. 8. The foxes den was well hidden under the trees. 9. The children couldnt hold on to their umbrellas handles. 10. All of the chairs seats were broken in the cinema.
Tuesday	<p><u>L.I: to understand the features of poetry</u></p> <p><u>Read the poems below. What do you notice? Do you like it? Why?</u></p>

The Sea

The sea is a hungry dog,
Giant and grey.
He rolls on the beach all day.
With his clashing teeth and shaggy jaws
Hour upon hour he gnaws
The rumbling, tumbling stones,
And 'Bones, bones, bones, bones! '
The giant sea-dog moans,
Licking his greasy paws.

And when the night wind roars
And the moon rocks in the stormy cloud,
He bounds to his feet and snuffs and sniffs,
Shaking his wet sides over the cliffs,
And howls and hollos long and loud.

But on quiet days in May or June,
When even the grasses on the dune
Play no more their reedy tune,
With his head between his paws
He lies on the sandy shores,
So quiet, so quiet, he scarcely snores.

You can also watch a video of it being read here:

	<p>https://www.poemhunter.com/poem/the-sea-36/</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the poet comparing the ocean too? Why? 2. Does the poem rhyme? Is there a pattern? 3. The first verse introduces the sea in the daytime. What are the 2nd and 3rd verses about? Find and highlight lines which tell you this. 4. Find and highlight the lines in the 1st verse which describe the waves? 5. The poet uses powerful verbs to describe how the ocean moves. Find and highlight 3. 6. If you were going to compare the sea to an animal, which animal would you chose? Why?
Wednesday	<p><u>LI: To understand the features of a haiku poems</u></p> <p>"Haiku" is a traditional form of Japanese poetry. Haiku poems consist of 3 lines. The first and last lines of a Haiku have 5 syllables and the middle line has 7 syllables. The lines rarely rhyme. <u>You can read more about them here:</u></p> <p>https://www.kidzone.ws/poetry/haiku.htm</p>

Beaches

By Kaitlyn Guenther

Sand scatters the beach
Waves crash on the sandy shore
Blue water shimmers



Use a coloured pen to underline the syllables in each line.

Use another colour to highlight the verbs.

Use a third colour to highlight the adjectives.

Task: Plan and write your own Haiku poem.

Use this website to write your own haiku poem:

<http://writeahaiku.com/>

If you feel confident you can just try writing it out yourself, but remember to count the syllables in each line.

You might want to start with a mind map, where you plan your subject, nouns, adjectives and verbs,

Thursday	<p><u>LI: To write a shape poem</u></p> <p>A shape poem is a type of poetry that describes an object or thing and is shaped like that object. You can write a shape poem about anything!</p> <div data-bbox="383 783 663 849" data-label="Section-Header"> <h3>Joshua's Bike</h3> </div> <div data-bbox="427 842 896 1190" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="909 592 1471 1187" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>This picture explain the features of a shape poem:</p>

The Features of a Shape Poem

What did you notice about the shape poems we looked at?

Similes can be used – this is where we use the words 'like' or 'as' to compare two things to each other.

Alliteration can be used – this is lots of words in a row beginning with the same letter.

A huge rock that rumbles and roars, wrecking the ground all around it.
It shoots; sizzling, steaming, scorching lava like a monster spitting out hot liquid into the air.
Like a smoking dragon, it finally starts to calm down.
The chaos stops and it goes back to being a deadly and dangerous rock.

Full stops and capital letters are used just like you would use in sentences.

Each line can be a different length or be curved to form the shape of the object that is being described.

The lines don't have to rhyme.

Now it's your turn! Today we would like you to plan and write a first draft of a shape poem linked to coasts. Your poem could be about: waves, rocks, shells, sand, cliff, sea creatures, etc. You will need to plan and list lots of adjectives and verbs to describe it. You can also include some similes too. Next think about the shape your poem will take. You might want to create a rough sketch.

Friday

LI: To present poetry

Today you will be writing up your shape poem. This should fill an A4 side of paper. You will need to sketch your shape first! You might also like to lightly sketch lines across the shape with a ruler for your writing (these can be rubbed out afterwards). When writing your poem, please ensure you use best handwriting and remember capital letters and full stops. You can add colour and decoration afterwards.