

Year 4 English

Week 2 Lessons 6-10

We hope that you are all well and continuing to be happy and healthy. Please continue to listen to Mrs Modha reading a chapter from the book each day which you will be able to see on youtube at this link:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC9zzWTBpKA4Y7YNA8EoyijA/>

Continue going through one lesson each day and try your best.

- Mrs Modha and Miss Beck.

Lesson 6

Write a scintillating story!

If you're unsure what scintillating means, have a look for the meaning in a dictionary.



Varjak loved to hear his grandfather's tales of their famous ancestor how Jalal fought the fiercest warrior cats, how he was the mightiest hunter, how he came out of Mesopotamia and travelled to the ends of the earth, further than any cat had been before.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for writing a story.

Lesson 7

“In the middle of his family Varjak felt friendless and alone.”

What might each of Varjak’s family members say to him to make him feel this way?

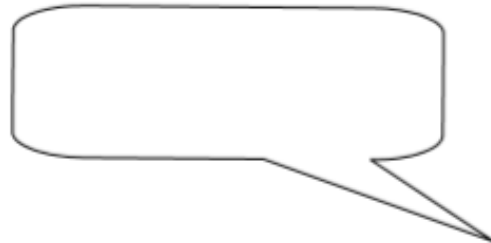
Fill in the speech bubbles.



Julius



Jasmine



Father



Mother



Elder Paw

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
<p>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.</p> <p>Clean fresh water must be available at all times, as cats can become very ill, very quickly, if they become dehydrated.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grooming themselves more than usual; • frequent hiding; • sleeping in a hunched up, protective position. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • become aggressive; • disappear for long periods of time; • avoid all people.

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



Lesson 8

Cats—Questions

Answer the following questions in full sentences.

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?

Lesson 9

Choose the correct word to fill in the blank. Read it to yourself to make sure it makes sense.

1. "What would you like to _____ today?" asked Mum. (were / where / wear)
2. I like to _____ the ducks on the lake. (look / have / feed)
3. The boy shouted " _____ " as loudly as he could. (under / against / help)
4. _____ my best friend. (your / you're)
5. "Are we _____ to the zoo?" (gone / going / go)
6. Please can you tell me _____ the pool is? (where / wear / were)
7. Have you _____ any sweets left? (get / give / got)
8. The boys loved _____ new football boots. (there / they're / their)
9. Please will you _____ me the salt? (past / pass / passed)
10. Do you _____ Lucy? (no / now / know)
11. I need to get my _____ cut. (here / hair / her)
12. I like to _____ to my friends. (tank / tune / talk)
13. This year I'm going on a _____ holiday (supper / stream / summer)

16. I enjoy going to the _____ in hot weather. (breeze / beach / bath)
17. I _____ with my work after break. (continued / could / carried)
18. My dog likes to _____ his toys from the garden. (follow / face / fetch)
19. We went for a _____ in the car on the weekend. (drived / drove / drive)
20. The lifeguard shouted, "Be careful you don't get out of your _____" (drown / depth / distant)
21. The small child ___ to be very upset. (appeared / answered / asked)
22. This new tool is most _____. (untrustworthy / unwieldy / useful)
23. A thief tried to steal the ___ car. (exhaust/expensive/entertaining)
24. I really _____ with my maths today. (struggled/ stumble/stop)
25. Our restaurant table was _____. (recovered/received/reserved)
26. When I heard the whistle I stopped _____. (immense/instantly/inspector)
27. We had to _____ a fairy story. (write / right / writ)
28. My story was an exciting story full of _____. (strange/spelling/suspense)
29. I hope one day that my story will get _____ in the school newspaper. (practised / pushed / published)
30. I saw an _____ on the television for a new toy I would like. (accident / advertisement / announce)

Lesson 10

Read the two extracts below. Talk to another person about what is the same and what is different.

Chapter 7

Varjak dreamed.

He dreamed he was walking by a river in the heat of the night. Zigzag trees swayed like cinnamon, and tasted of ripe dates. He looked up. The stars were different. They sparkled big and bright in a brilliant sky.

An old cat with silver-blue fur like starlight walked beside him. He looked like a Mesopotamian Blue, but he wore no collar and his eyes were amber like the rising sun.

“Welcome to the land of your ancestors,” said the old cat. “Welcome to Mesopotamia.”

“Mesopotamia? Where Jalal came from?”

“Jalal the Paw, yes indeed. This was his home in olden days.”

Varjak’s pulse beat faster.

Chapter 8

Stretched out under the open sky, shining like silver in the pre-dawn light, the city was a huge, mad jumble of shapes and sizes. It had tall towers, gleaming steel and glass—but also squat brick houses, dark with chimney smoke. Wide open gardens jostled with narrow alleys; sharp pointy spires topped soft, curved domes; concrete blocks loomed over bright painted billboards.

Discuss the questions below with an adult.

How do these descriptions differ from each other?

What language features has the author used?

What is a simile?

What is a metaphor?

Look outside a window. Use similes and metaphors to describe the scene outside. Try to use some personification as well. Write 1 paragraph (at least 6 sentences) about the scene. Remember a both similes and metaphors compare one object to another, however a simile uses ‘like’ or ‘as’ when it is comparing, whereas a metaphor describes the two objects as being each other. Personification gives non-human objects human traits.