

Independent Study Pack 7.4



Please work through this booklet so that it can be marked and feedback given.

- ✓ Use your own workbook to complete the tasks.
- ✓ Use the booklet to complete the tasks.

Name

VMG

Reading

Read the text carefully and answer the questions below in full sentences.

As you work your way through the booklet the texts in the comprehension section will become more challenging, building your vocabulary knowledge and inference skills throughout the year.

The Pet

Peter Johnson loved pets. He had done so ever since he was a child. He was always kind to animals. He put out milk for stray cats. He hung up seeds for birds. He went to the park each day to feed the ducks. But his pride and joy was his dog Rex. It was a German Shepherd.

Rex was good at tricks. He did what Peter told him to do. He could shake paws and roll over and play dead. Peter even trained Rex to go to the shop each day to fetch him his newspaper. Rex sat outside the shop and barked until Mr Patel came out with the paper. Mr Patel gave it to Rex who trotted home with it in his mouth. It was always a bit soggy and wet but Peter didn't mind. His dog was smart.

Now Rex liked to fetch things for Peter. He would bring him his slippers. He would bring him toys and balls and sticks. In fact Rex was always looking out for things to bring Peter. This was because Peter gave Rex a sweet when he did. It was his reward.

One day Peter was sitting in his garden when Rex came running up to him. Rex had a piece of dirty fur in his mouth. He dropped it in Peter's lap. Then sat down and looked at Peter hopefully.

'What's this then boy?' said Peter. "Some old toy you've found?"

Peter picked up the lump of fur and looked at it. To his horror he saw it wasn't an old toy at all. It was the dead body of the pet rabbit that belonged to the little girl next door.

'My goodness, Rex,' said Peter. 'This is Flopsy. You've killed her you bad dog!' Rex hung his head in shame. He was sorry for the rabbit but even more sorry that Peter didn't give him a sweet.

Peter jumped up and ran into the house. He put the rabbit in the sink and wiped the dirt from its fur. He looked hard to see if Rex had left any tooth marks on Flopsy's skin but he didn't find any. 'Perhaps Rex scared this poor little rabbit to death,' said Peter to himself. 'I feel so bad about this.'

Then a dreadful thought popped into Peter's head. Emma, the girl next door would be very upset indeed to find out that Rex had killed her pet. She would cry and weep and tell her Dad. Emma's Dad was a very big man indeed. He would be so angry with Rex. Peter didn't know what he could do to save his dog. But he had to do something. Then he had an idea. He washed the rabbit with soap and shampoo. He plugged in his hair drier and dried Flopsy's fur. Then he combed it and brushed it until her fur shone. When Flopsy was quite dry Peter hid her under his coat and crept out into the garden.

He looked over the fence and made sure nobody was next door. Then Peter climbed over the fence and ran to Flopsy's hutch. He opened the door and put the rabbit back inside. He tried to make her look as life-like as he could. Peter even put a carrot in her paws. Then he heard a car door slam out in the street. Emma and her Dad were coming home.

Peter was so scared he jumped over the fence and dashed back into his own house. Rex hid under the table. He knew his master was upset with him but he didn't know why.

Peter waited in fear for Emma's Dad to come knocking at the door. But he didn't come that day or the next or the day after. In the end Peter could stand it no more and went out into his garden. He saw Emma's Dad.

'Hello,' said Emma's Dad. 'I haven't seen you for a few days. Are you all right?'

Peter gulped. Then he said, 'Yes I'm fine. How about you? Is everything OK?'

Emma's Dad scratched his head. He looked puzzled. 'Well, not really,' he said.

'Oh,' said Peter. 'What's up?'

'Well,' said Emma's Dad. 'A strange thing happened a few days ago. Emma and I came home and we found her pet rabbit Flopsy dead in its hutch.'

'That's awful,' gasped Peter.

'That's not the strange bit,' said Emma's Dad. 'No, the weird thing is that the rabbit died that morning and I'd already buried it in the garden before we went out!'

Questions

1. Find 3 things we learn about Peter in the story: *In the story we learn that Peter's surname is Johnson. We know this because in the story it says "Peter Johnson".*
2. Why was Rex special? Give at least 3 examples from the text.
3. What did Rex do wrong? How did this make him feel?
4. Why is Peter worried?
5. What did Peter do? Why?
6. What do you think Peter *should* have done? Why?
7. What was the effect of the twist? How did it make you feel?

Answer the questions in the space below:

Maths - Balloons- Calculator exercise

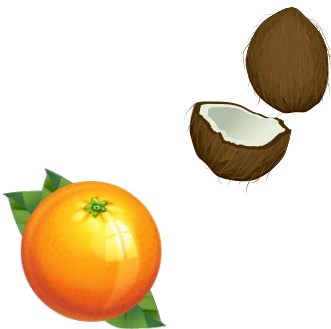
There are 5 balloons in a packet. There are 18 packets in a box.



1. How many balloons are there in 59 packets?
2. How many balloons are there in a box?
3. How many balloons are there in 7 boxes?
4. I need 65 balloons. How many packets do I need?

Maths - Fruit - Calculator exercise

Coconuts are 78p each



Oranges are 25p each

Bananas are £1.20 per kg



Grapes are 90p per kg

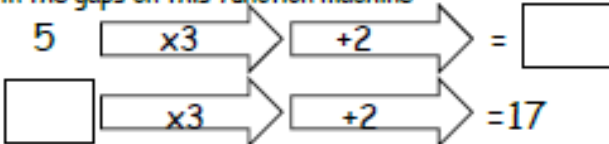




1. How much are 2 coconuts and $\frac{1}{2}$ a kg of bananas?
2. How much are 8 coconuts and $4\frac{1}{2}$ kg of bananas?

3. How much are 16 coconuts and 5kg of bananas?

4. How much for 2kg of grapes, 3 coconuts and 3 oranges?

5. I have £1.50 to spend on oranges. How many can I buy?

6. I have bought 5 kg of fruit. It has cost me £5.40. How much did I spend on the bananas and grapes?

<p>1. Calculate $4 \times 7 + 2 =$</p>	<p>2. Fill in the gaps on this function machine</p> 
<p>3. Write the following ratio in its simplest form, 4:6</p>	<p>4. What is the perimeter of the following shape?</p> 
<p>5. If I have 20 shirts and 4 are blue, what is the probability of me choosing a blue shirt?</p>	<p>6. What is the mode of the following set of numbers? 2, 3, 6, 7, 7, 9</p>
<p>7. List 5 different prime numbers.</p>	<p>8. Write the next three terms of the following sequence: 2, 5, 8, 11, _____, _____, _____</p>
<p>9. If I need 50 chocolate chips to make 10 cookies, how many do I need to make 20 cookies?</p>	<p>10. The triangle below is an equilateral triangle, what is the size of each angle?</p> 
<p>11. Find the median for the following set of numbers: 12, 15, 15, 16, 19, 21, 25</p>	<p>12. If the probability of choosing a strawberry from a bag of strawberries and apples is 0.25, what is the probability of choosing an apple?</p>
<p>13. Write the following decimals from smallest to largest: 0.13, 0.039, 0.31, 0.45, 0.045</p>	<p>14. Simplify $4x + 2y + 3x + 5y$</p>
<p>15. What is the area of the following shape</p> 	<p>16. Write down all the possibilities when rolling a fair six sided die.</p>
<p>17. What is 50% of 120?</p>	<p>18. Write an expression for the total cost of 4 pencils and 2 rubbers.</p>
<p>19. How many metres are in 3.5km?</p>	<p>20. If the pie chart below represents favourite sports of 40 people, approximately how many chose football?</p> 
<p>Total: _____ /20</p>	<p>Personal Target: _____</p>

Science: Food chains & webs

Food chains

Green plants are the start of all **food chains** because they can use light to make food. They are called **producers**.

Animals must feed on plants or on other animals, because they eat other organisms they are called **consumers**.

A simple food chain is shown: Grass → Grasshopper → Shrew → Owl

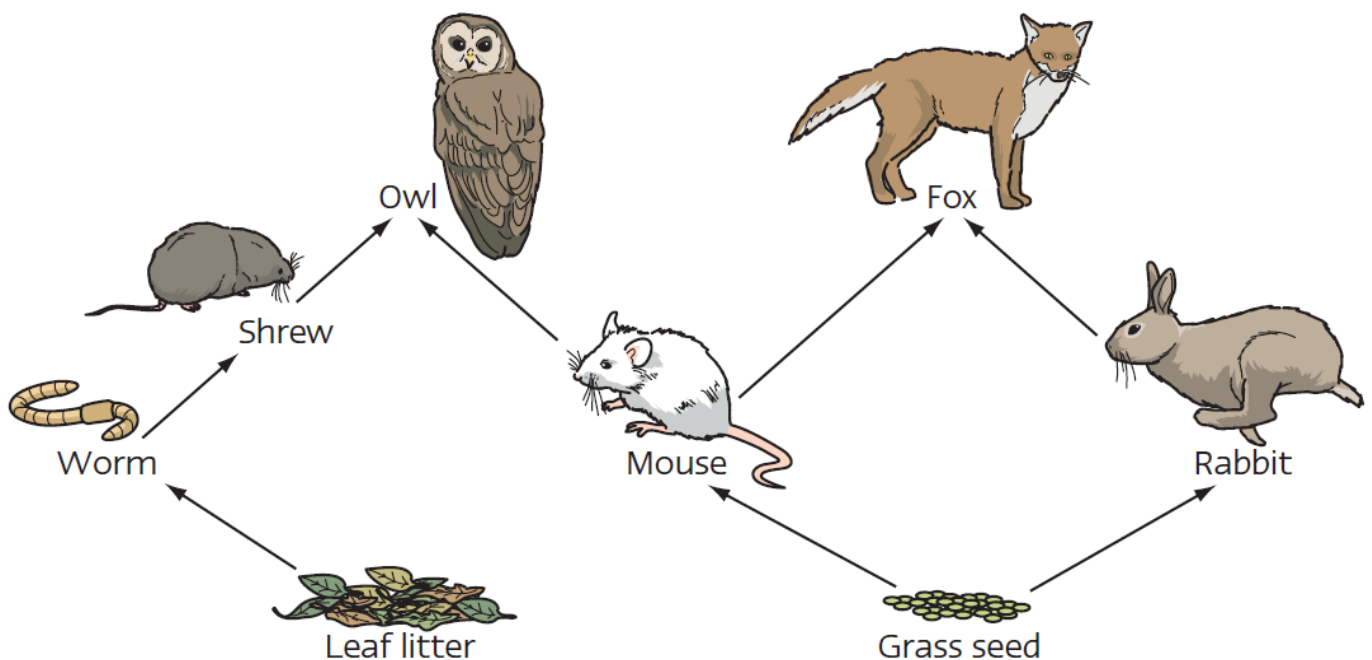
1. Name the producer.

2. Name a consumer.

3. What would happen to the animals if the shrew were poisoned?

Food webs

Food chains do not show what really happens in nature. If the shrews died, the owls would eat something else. In a habitat there are many interlinked food chains that form a **food web**. A simple food web is shown.



4. Write down a food chain containing:
a - three links

b four links.

- 5. If the mice died, give one thing that could happen to the rabbits in the food web.**

- 6. Explain how the food web shows energy is transferred from the leaf litter to the owl.**

Fragile webs

Some food webs are very complex and contain many different food chains. This makes the food webs less likely to be affected if one animal is wiped out, as there may be many other sources of food. Some of our habitats have simple food webs and are very fragile and easily affected by humans e.g. through pollution or hunting.

- 7. Why are some of our habitats fragile and easily damaged by humans?**

Use the internet to find the definition of these science ecosystem words and living things that are examples:

	Meaning	Examples
Carnivore		
A consumer		
A producer		
Adaptation		
Habitat		
Food chain		
Food web		
Camouflaged		
Herbivore		