



Home Learning Pack

Year 4

Week Beginning 07.06.21



Home Learning Links

Oak National Academy

Oak National Academy is an online classroom and resource hub. It provides high-quality video lessons and resources to support teachers, parents and pupils.

www.thenational.academy

BBC Bitesize

With BBC Bitesize it is easy to keep learning at home. You can access regular daily lessons in English, maths and other core subjects.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize>

Phonics English Hubs

Online phonics lessons for the Letters and Sounds phonics programme.

<https://www.wandleenglishhub.org.uk/lettersandsounds>

World Book Online

World Book online have just made their fabulous collection of over 3,000 e-books and audiobooks available for free for children to access at home. They have books suitable for all ages. Click on the following link to access them.

<https://worldbook.kitaboo.com/reader/worldbook/index.html?usertoken=Mjk5MzQ6MTpJUjA5MjAxNjoyOmNsaWVudDE2OTc6MTY5NzoyMjE2Mjg4OjE6MTU4NDM4MDExMzA2Mjp1cw%3D%3D>

Read Works.org

Read Works offers access to 3000+ comprehension for all age groups. Just sign up for a free account to access fantastic texts.

<https://www.readworks.org/>

Beanstalk

Beanstalk website is packed with lots of interactive materials for children aged 1 to 6. They are offering free access to all families during the COVID-19 pandemic.

<https://beanstalk.co/>

Tutortastic

An online platform with tutorials and videos for home learning.

<https://www.tutortastic.co.uk/blog/homelearning>

Education Quizzes

A series of short quizzes for children to complete related to the National Curriculum subjects. Just select KS1 for Reception, Year 1 & Year 2 and select KS2 for Years 3-6.

<https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks1/>

Top Marks

A range of activities here but especially good interactive activities for maths.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/>

Classroom Secrets

Classroom Secrets Kids is offering free access to everyone until the end of April 2020. The platform is aimed at primary aged children and covers subjects such as maths, reading, grammar and spelling. The platform is really child-friendly so that they're able to access it on their own. There are a load of games and interactive activities from phonics to SATs

<https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/>

National Geographic

National Geographic is a great platform for learning and it's totally free. There are online games, resources and competitions, too.

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/teacher-category/primary-resources/>

Reading Eggs

<https://readingeggs.co.uk/>

Key Question Week 7: Why does a rain drop drop?
Key Text for Linked Learning: The Water Cycle - Georgia Amson-Bradshaw
Linked Learning: Science
This week in Science, children will consolidate their knowledge of the water cycle, playing the water cycle game and recapping the key vocabulary they have learned and creating comic strips to explain the process visually. This will link to their English learning where they will be exploring explanation texts. Children will closely analyse their key text 'The Water Cycle' to identify the presentational features the author deploys to support the reader in understanding this scientific process, including grouping paragraphs by themes. They will identify how information can be sorted into the correct areas and apply this skill to selecting and organising information to be included in their own explanation text. They will also explore the language of an explanation text, generating lists of technical vocabulary and learning to use adverbial phrases in and across explanation texts to explain cause and effect and link ideas. This will culminate in their very own illustrated explanation text about the water cycle, depicting the process of the water cycle in chronological order, with the purpose of publishing a text to aid other Year 4 children in their Science learning.
Maths: This week, children will: Find factors of numbers less than 50, multiply 3 numbers together, use commutativity to make easier, e.g. $2 \times 6 \times 5 = 10 \times 6$, use knowledge of times tables and place value to divide multiples of 10, e.g. $350 \div 7$, solve scaling problems, convert from centimetres to metres and use listing systematically to solve correspondence problems.
Science: Children will review their learning on the water cycles and then begin their new topic with a 'sound walk' through the school and begin to think about how sound is made, introducing vocabulary such as 'waves' and 'vibration' and revisiting their learning on particles from our States of Matter topic.
History: Children will use primary sources to investigate what life was like in Roman Britain and explore reasons for Boudicca's revolt.
Geography: River Crossings: Children will learn about how people cross over rivers and about different bridge designs; test bridge strength and begin to understand how forces act on bridges.
Computing: Children will complete Appshed training, finalise, publish and 'market' their app. They will then review one another's apps.
Music: Children will review and apply simple rhythmic notation (e.g. quaver, semi-quaver, crochet, treble clef, semi-breve, rest and minim).
Art: Children will explore how Claude Monet used light and colour to create impressions of River Thames, including the use of complementary and contrasting colours.
Design Technology: Children will use exploded diagrams to design their Roman Onagers.
PDW / R.E: In PDW, the children will be learning the scientific names for the body parts used in reproduction.
P.E: Children will begin their rugby coaching sessions by exploring space and possession within a series of games and drills. They will continue to develop their batting skills in rounders, focussing on
MFL: In French this week, children will learn 8 regular adjective to describe colour.
Vocabulary: Bewilderment Sufficiently Furrowed Collusion Spontaneous Harshly Omnipotent Inevitable Forecasting Fervour

Timetable

Here is the timetable we follow each day at school. Lessons will be taught on the corresponding days and you may wish to use the timetable to help you structure your day.

	8:45-9:00	9:00-9:15	9:15-9:30	9:30-10:20	10:20-10:35	10:35-11:45	11:50-12:20	12:20-12:50	12:35-12:45	12:45-13:00	13:00-13:45	13:45-14:00	14:00-15:00
MON	Quiet reading Register	Class Novel	Handwriting and Word Deconstruction	Reading Into Writing	BREAK	Music Lessons	Lunch (play)	Lunch (eat)	Class Novel	Assembly	Geography	BREAK	Cricket
TUES	Quiet reading Register	Class Novel	Hand-writing and SPaG	Reading Into Writing	BREAK	X Tables Maths	Lunch (play)	Lunch (eat)	Class Novel	Assembly	Science	BREAK	History
WED	Quiet reading Register	Class Novel	Hand-writing and No Nonsense Spellings	Reading Into Writing	BREAK	X Tables Maths	Lunch (play)	Lunch (eat)	Class Novel	Assembly	Computing	BREAK	DT
THURS	Quiet reading Register	Class Novel	Hand-writing and No Nonsense Spellings	Reading Into Writing	BREAK	X Tables Maths	Lunch (play)	Lunch (eat)	Class Novel	Assembly	MFL	BREAK	Music
FRI	Quiet reading Register	Class Novel	Hand-writing and No Nonsense Spellings	Reading Into Writing	BREAK	X Tables Maths	Lunch (play)	Lunch (eat)	Class Novel	Assembly/ Homework	Art	BREAK	PDW

Handwriting Monday - Friday

- Please practise the following joins for 5 minutes each day:

wha

who

whe

- The image below shows how these letters are correctly joined:



- Write down 5 words which include our joined letters this week.
- Now try to create a sentence which included all of our joins in different words.

Monday & Tuesday

Vocabulary Deconstruction

Etymology:

Prefix:

Root word:

Suffix:

Word:

haggling

Opposite:

Definition:

Synonyms:

Put it in a sentence: Remember ABC 🍌 ●

Etymology:

Prefix:

Root word:

Suffix:

Word:

tremor

Opposite:

Definition:

Synonyms:

Put it in a sentence: Remember ABC 🍌 ●

Monday - English

Retell the water cycle using a flow diagram

Water vapour in the air cools down and changes back into tiny drops of liquid water, forming clouds. This is called condensation.

The clouds get heavy and water falls back to the ground in the form of rain or snow. This is called precipitation.

Rain water runs over the land and collects in lakes or rivers, which take it back to the sea. This is called collection.

The sun heats up water on land, in rivers, lakes and seas and turns it into water vapour. The water vapour rises into the air. This is called evaporation.

Using your flow diagram, retell the stages of the water cycle.

Use the facts you have listed before while watching the clip and the sentence openers.

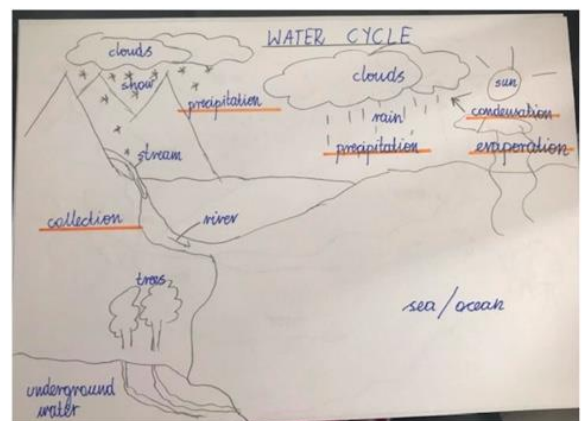
You will find an example on the next slide.

The clouds get heavy and This is called precipitation.

Rain water runs over This is called collection.

The sun and turns it into The water vapour This is called ...

Water vapour in the air cools down and This is called condensation.



PE Monday

Lesson 3: 1. To be able to use long and short barrier correctly 2. To understand how to field correctly Resources: Tennis balls Rounder's posts	Chn in 2 circles – all chn round outside have a ball each – then 3 chn to move around in the middle of the circle catching a ball throwing it back, then moving to another person (Swap chn in middle after 1min) Then chn led stretches	Recap skills learnt in previous lesson <u>Activity 1 – Fielding ball from ground</u> - Teacher explains the Long barrier technique – (Knee on ground, next to heel of other leg, hands together with fingers pointing to ground, scoop ball up) – Q – why do we make sure our knee is touching our other heel? - Chn in pairs – 1 person is fielder other is feeder – partner who is feeder stands away from their partner their partner throws the ball so it starts to roll just before fielder who picks ball up using long barrier and throws back to partner - 7 goes each then swap round (Pair to have 2 goes each) <u>Activity 2</u> - Teacher explains to chn that to stop teams scoring you need to stump the bases and to do this the ball must be fielded to the base where the batter is running too - Chn in groups of 4 – 1 back stop, 1 bowler, 1 fielder and 1 on 1 st base – Have a box laid out for bowler, a line marked out for back stop and 1 st base post out	Q – What's the correct technique for batting? HOQ for MA Differentiation by Grouping – MA with MA and LA with LA
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Year 3/4 Rounder's Planning

		- Bowler bowls ball to back stop who throws the ball to 1 st base, if 1 st base misses it fielder behind them fields ball and throw to 1 st base, swap roles after 5 tries <u>Progression</u> - Same as above but instead of backstop this time have chn become batter, so now fielder must field ball and throw to 1 st base – rotate roles after 5 goes <u>Plenary</u> Q – If the ball is hit out in to the field where should that fielder throw it to? Q – When in the long barrier used?	HOQ for MA
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Monday - Geography

River Crossings: Children will continue to learn about how people cross over rivers and about different bridge designs; test bridge strength and begin to understand how forces act on bridges.

Test the strength of different bridges by completing the activity below.

I can test the strength of different bridges

Make 2 piles of books each about 10cm high. Now make a bridge across the top with 2 sheets of A3 card. Test the strength of the bridge by adding multilink cubes. Count how many cubes you can add before the bridge collapses. Now experiment by changing the distance between the piles of books, this is called the span of the bridge. Fill in the table below.

Span of the bridge (the distance between the piles of books)	6cm	9cm	12cm	15cm	18cm
The strength of the bridge (the number of cubes it can hold)					

From this investigation I have learnt that:

Now try making an arch shaped bridge. Use one of the sheets of card to make an arch by curving it between your 2 piles of books – the ends of the card should touch the ground and the top of the curve should be level with the top of the books. Use the other sheet of card to rest across the top. Experiment with changing the span of the arch by moving the books closer together and further apart. You may need to adjust the height of the books each time. A narrow span will need higher piles, while a wide span will need lower piles. The sheet of card on the top should rest on the curved sheet and on the 2 piles of books. Use the table below to help you in your investigation.

Span of the bridge (the distance between the piles of books)	6cm	9cm	12cm	15cm	18cm
The height of the bridge					
The strength of the bridge (the number of cubes it can hold)					

From this investigation I have learnt that:

Tuesday - English

Retell the water cycle, using time connectives, casual connectives and sentence starters

Use the example below and then have a go at using time connectives and casual connectives to retell the water cycle in your own words.

When the heat from the sun warms water, the liquid turns into a vapour (gas). **As a result** it rises because it is lighter. The warmer the air, the quicker evaporation takes place. It even happens on puddles' surfaces. This is called condensation.

Then, the water vapour is lifted into the sky. **As** you go higher, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. **Thus** the particles condense (come together) and **consequently**

they form tiny droplets of water. **Over time**, many droplets gather and make clouds. This is condensation.

As soon as the water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air. **As a result**, they fall towards the ground. This is called precipitation. If the air is very cold, the water falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise, it falls as rain.

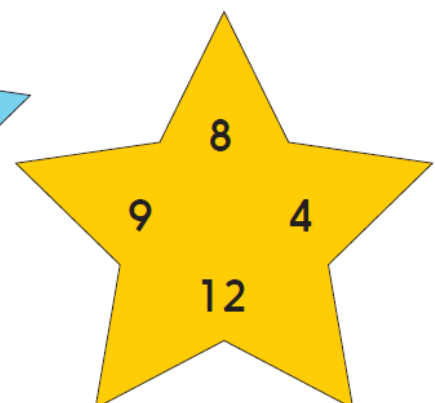
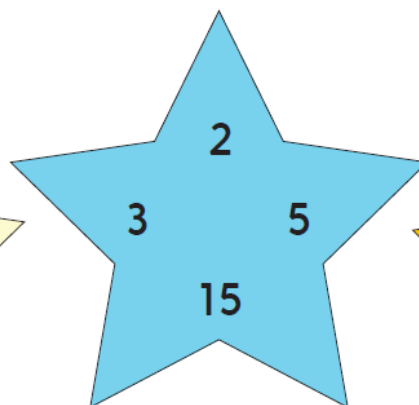
Wherever the water lands, this is the 'collection' stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to Earth in rivers or lakes, on the ground, or on houses and roads, where it soaks down towards the rivers. **Eventually**, most of this water flows into the sea. The water cycle can now start again, from any place where water has collected even from your soaking wet hair!

Maths Tuesday

Multiplying three numbers together

Sheet 1

Choose one number from each of the 3 stars.
Decide the easiest order to multiply them together.
Repeat as many times as you can.



Challenge

Find the missing numbers:

$$\square \times 7 \times 6 = 420$$

$$8 \times 11 \times \square = 440$$

$$3 \times \square \times 5 = 135$$

Tuesday - Science

Go on a 'sound walk' around your house and garden. Begin to think about how sound is made. Find out how are words like 'waves' and 'vibration' linked to sound?

Go on a sound walk in different locations and complete one of the sheets below for each location.

<u>Sound Walk</u>	
Area Where are you sitting?	
List all the sounds you can hear from this area. Make sure you listen carefully because some of the sounds might be very quiet!	

Spellings - ous suffix - Wednesday

Match the pairs and try to work out what the suffix '-ous' means.

space

famous

vary

spacious

fury

furious

monster

poisonous

fame

courageous

mountain

envious

envy

mountainous

danger

various

poison

dangerous

courage

monstrous

Wednesday - English

Look at WAGOLL and identify effective features, improve a not great example - improve opening paragraph, ensure information is in chronological order, stages of the process clearly broken down.

The Water Cycle

Water is an essential part of life. The earth has a limited amount of water, however, water is continually recycled in a process called the water cycle. It is made up of a four main parts: precipitation, infiltration, evaporation and condensation.

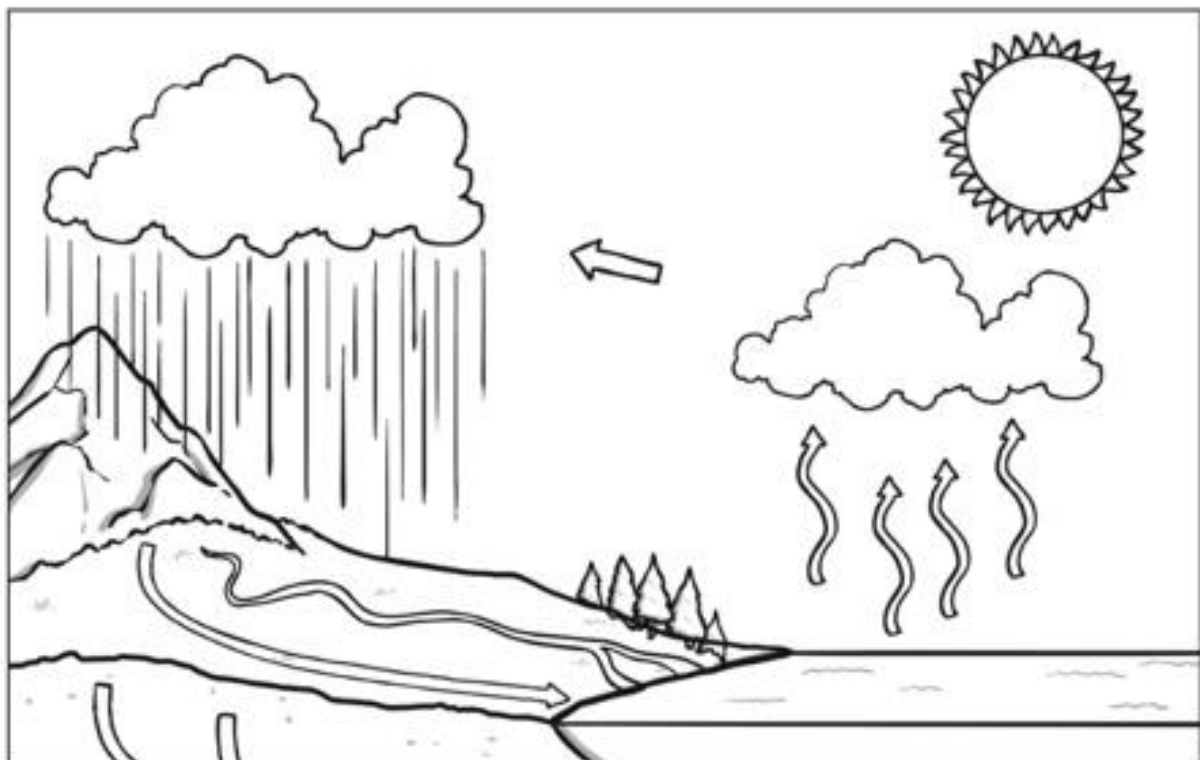
To begin with, precipitation occurs when so much water has formed that the air cannot hold it any longer. The clouds become heavier and as a result water falls back to the earth in the form of rain, hail, sleet or snow.

When water falls back to the earth as precipitation, it may fall back in the oceans, lakes or rivers or it may end up on land. When it ends up on land, it soaks into the earth and is stored as ground water. This process is called infiltration.

Evaporation is when the sun heats up water in rivers, lakes or oceans and turns it into vapour or steam. The water vapour or steam leaves the river, lake or ocean and goes into the air. This stage is called evaporation.

The water vapour cools and this leads to clouds forming. However, the clouds are unable to hold the water vapour for long. As a result, rain droplets form and it starts to rain. This process is called condensation.

Eventually, the water cycle begins again.

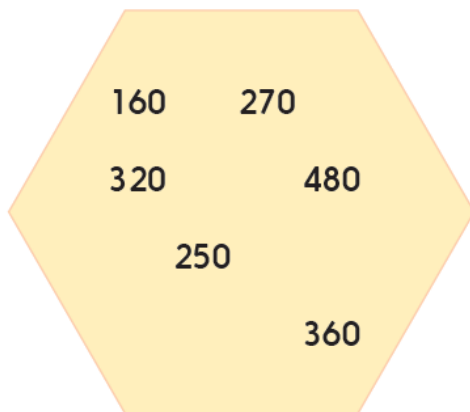


Maths Wednesday

Use times tables to divide

Sheet 1

Choose a number from the first set to divide by a number from the second set.
Your answer must be whole number.



How many divisions can you write using times tables facts that you know?

Challenge

1. Which of the single-digit numbers is a factor of all of the 3-digit numbers? How can you be sure without doing every division?
2. Explain, without doing a calculation, why 9 isn't a factor of 320.

Wednesday - Computing

Focus on practicing for times tables test. Use TTRS, Hit the Button and www.timetables.co.uk

Thursday - English

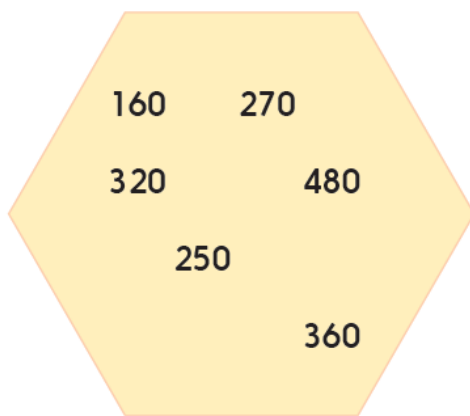
Start writing explanation text of a water cycle.

Maths Thursday

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Challenge

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2. Explain, without doing a calculation, why 9 isn't a factor of 320.

Spellings - ous suffix - Thursday

Find out and write down what each word means with the suffix added and put each one into an example sentence

Thursday - French

Translate the following sentences:

1) Je suis  mais je ne suis pas 

2)  mais je ne suis pas 

3)  but 

French adjectives must 'agree' with the noun they describe



French adjectives must 'agree' with the noun they describe



When describing feminine nouns, we add an **E** to the end of a regular adjective.

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When describing feminine nouns, we add an **E** to the end of a regular adjective.

If the adjective already ends in an **E** it is the same in both the masculine and feminine form.

French adjectives...

Spelling of adjectives?
Extra letters?
Pronunciation?

- French adjectives change their spelling depending upon whether they are describing masculine or feminine nouns.
- All adjectives are shown in the masculine form in the dictionary.
- We add extra letters to the masculine form to make it 'agree' with a feminine noun. This is called adjective agreement.
- To make a regular adjective agree with a feminine noun we add an 'e'.
- If the adjective already ends in an 'e' it stays the same.

Translate these sentences using the prompts to help you (pay close attention to whether it is a man or woman speaking - does the adjective need to add an -e?):



1) I am intelligent =

J s i



2) I am not funny =

J n s p
d



3) I am happy =

J s c



4) I am polite but I am not sad =

J s p m
J n s p
t



5) I am nice but I am not funny =

J s s m
J n s p
d



6) I am naughty but I am not intelligent =

J s m m
J n s p
i

Thursday - Art

Explore how Claude Monet used light and colour to create impressions of River Thames.
How does he use complementary and contrasting colours?

LKS2 Topic: Mountains, Rivers and Coasts Block C: River Art Inspired by Monet Session 1

Monet's River Thames Series



Palace of Westminster



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1



2



Waterloo Bridge



Claude Monet

French Artist

Born in Paris in 1840

Died 1926

He loved to paint outdoors and particularly enjoyed using light and colour to create an "Impression."

He is famous for starting a new style of art called "Impressionism."

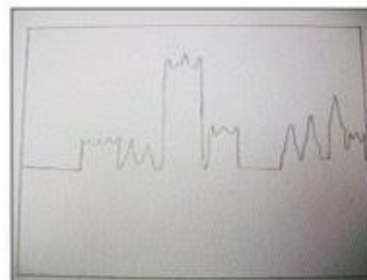


3

4



1. Draw a rectangle with a ruler that leaves a small border around the edge of your paper



2. Using your Monet painting as a guide, draw the outline of Westminster Palace and the rest of the horizon across the centre.

Do not worry if it is not exact or you do not have the right number of towers and turrets. Remember you are just creating an impression.

5

6



Now use your 4 colours to paint your own impression of the River Thames and Westminster Palace using the picture by Monet in your sketch book.

You may find that as you paint, you create some extra shades on your paper as your colours might blend together. Here you can see this has happened with the yellow and pink to make an orange. Do not worry if this happens, it will just add to the overall "impression."

7

Maths Friday

Scaling problems

Sheet 1

Toy cars

Each toy car is a scale model. Each toy car measurement is $\frac{1}{10}$ of the real car measurements.

Work out the real-life size measurements in metres.



height 14cm, length 37cm, width 17cm



height 15cm, length 43cm, width 18cm



height 20cm, length 40cm, width 19cm

Farm animal models

Each model needs to be a $\frac{1}{4}$ of the size of the real-life animal.

Work out the model measurement in centimetres.



height 1.8m, length 2.2m



height 0.6m, length 0.8m



height 0.9m, length 1.2m

Challenge

What if you wanted to make model farm animals $\frac{1}{10}$ of the real size, what size would the models be for each animal?

Spellings - ous suffix - Friday

Using just the nouns (words without '-ous') group them according to the ending of the word and write the groups down. How do the different groups add the suffix - ous?

Friday - English

Finish writing explanation text of a water cycle

Friday - Music

Woodwind Family

Can be made from a variety of materials.

What are the ways that sound can be produced?

-
-
-

Pitch is manipulated by covering _____ in the _____ of the instrument to allow the air to travel further.

How is sound amplified?

Label the instruments:



Flute/Piccolo Mouthpiece	Clarinet/Saxophone Mouthpiece (Single Reed)	Oboe/Bassoon Mouthpiece (Double Reed)
		

Friday - PDW

Look at the different situations below - talk to your grown up, would it be ok if someone did this to you?

**Is It OK for
Someone to Do This
to You?**



Is It OK for Someone to Do This to You?

Look at the pictures below. Discuss with the person you are with whether you think it is OK for someone to treat you like this or not? Think about how you would like to be treated and whether or not the behaviour is fair.

Is It OK for Someone to Do This to You?



A girl in your class keeps calling you names like stupid and ugly.

Is It OK for Someone to Do This to You?



On the school bus, the boy in the year above picks on you by taking your bag off and pinching you.