



HILL WEST *Primary*

FOUR OAKS

Home Learning Pack

Year 4

Spring Term Week 9



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/>

Handwriting

Handwriting

Please spend time each day practising the 'es' join as modelled below.

Remember:

- To hold your pencil/pen correctly.
- To sit on a chair and a desk with a straight back whilst practising your handwriting.

The image shows the letters 'es' written in a blue cursive script on a set of three horizontal dashed lines. The 'e' is a simple oval shape, and the 's' is a continuous loop that starts from the bottom of the 'e' and curves back up to meet it.

Once you are confident with the 'es' join please practise writing the following words, ensuring that all joins within the word are carefully followed.

ponies

monkeys

ostriches

puppies

Science

Here is an experiment you can do at home - dunking biscuits!

Choose 3 biscuits to dunk and use the soundtrack video to help you. Which one do you think will last the longest before crumbling?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Kt4ZP5h-Tc

Which three biscuits are you going to test today? Write their names in the boxes below and circle the one that you predict will be the best.

1

2

3

It's important that your test is a fair test. To make it fair, we need to keep everything the same apart from the type of biscuit. We have thought of one thing that needs to stay the same. Can you think of two more?

1) The biscuits will all be dunked in and out in time with the soundtrack.

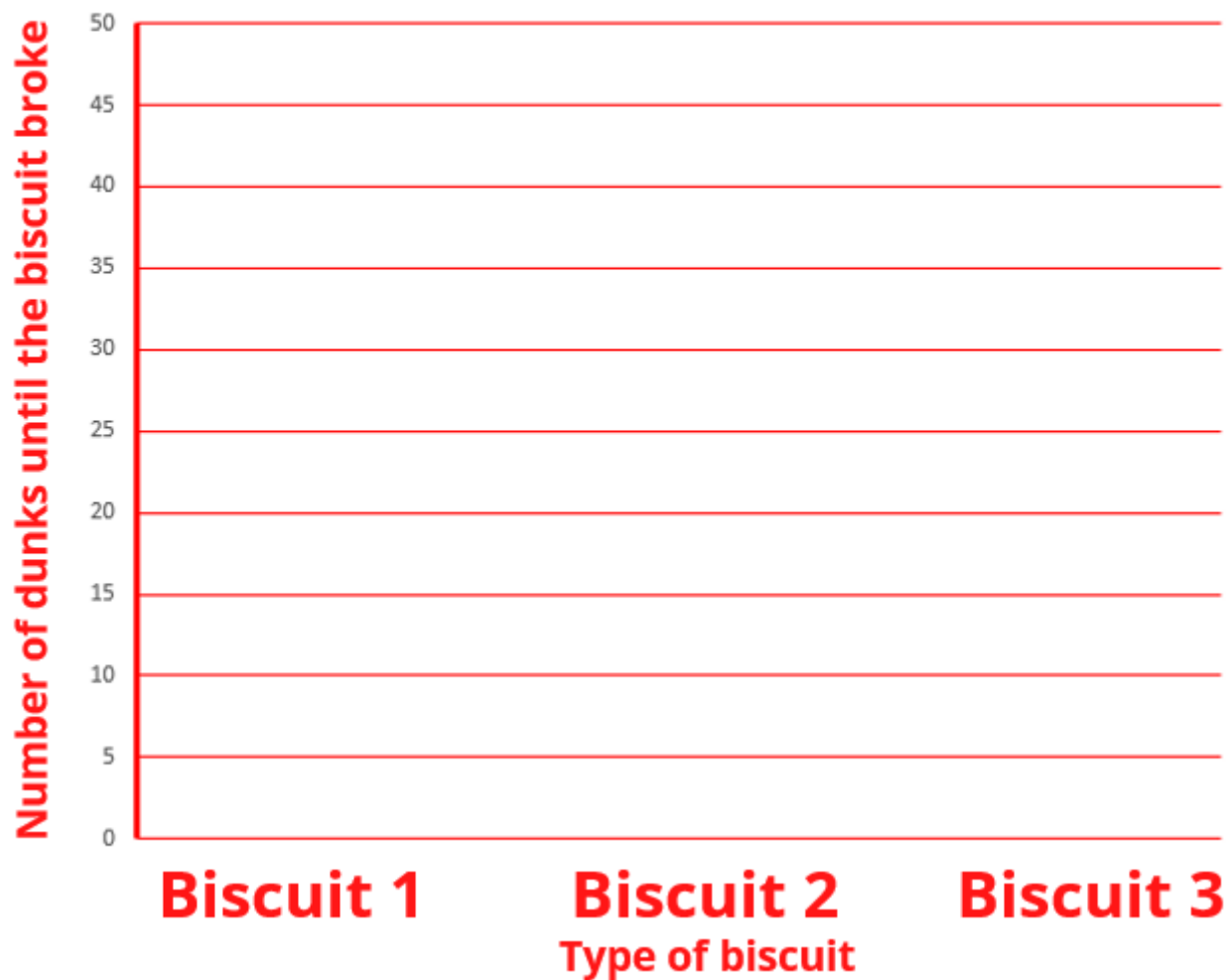
Now it's time to experiment! Write the results of your experient in the table below.

	Number of dunks before the biscuit broke.
Biscuit number 1	
Biscuit number 2	
Biscuit number 3	



Which biscuit was the best for dunking? Write or draw it here.

Can you make a bar chart to show your results? Use the template below to help you.



English - What is Hope?

Hope Is The Thing With Feathers - Poem by
Emily Dickinson

Words I don't know

Hope is the thing with feathers—
That perches in the soul—
And sings the tune without the words—
And never stops—at all—

And sweetest—in the Gale—is heard—
And sore must be the storm—
That could abash the little Bird
That kept so many warm—

I've heard it in the chilliest land—
And on the strangest Sea—
Yet, never, in Extremity,
It asked a crumb—of Me.

- Work out the meaning of the words you don't know
- Now choose 6 'VIP' words - these are words you think are important and can tell us what the poem is about.

1. What is the poem about?

2. What does the poem compare hope to?

3. Why does the poem say hope is like a bird?

4. What else do you think hope could be?

English - Hope Metaphors

Remember a metaphor is when we compare something to something else without 'like' or 'as'.

Hope is a bird with feathers

Happiness is...

Anger is...

Loneliness is...

What else could we say hope is?



- Think of at least 5 things hope would be and create a table of ideas like this one:

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
bird	tiny	flying	gracefully
star	bright	glimmering	fiercely

Now choose at least two of your ideas to write into a metaphor sentence...

Hope is a tiny bird, flying gracefully through the stormy sky.

Hope is a bright star glimmering fiercely in the darkness.

English

Using your metaphors and images from the previous days, plan the language and images you will include in your poem about hope.

Poetry Language Planner Think of the **best** words and phrases to use in your poetry!

Nouns Nouns are used to name a person, animal, place, thing or idea. Choose specific nouns, not general ones. e.g. senior - not big ; delicious - not food .	Verbs Verbs are 'doing' words. They usually tell us about an action. Think of strong verbs. e.g. seemered - not washed ; grumbled - not said .	Alliteration Alliteration is the repetition of sounds in a group of words. Dr. Seuss used lots of alliteration. e.g. Aunt Anne's elegant lady-love looks a lollypop.
Adjectives Adjectives are describing words. Choose adjectives carefully. e.g. delightful - not nice ; ancient - not old .	Adverbs Adverbs describe the way that something happens. Pick adverbs that help us to picture how things happen. e.g. seriously , surprisingly , angrily .	Onomatopoeia Words that sound like the thing they are describing. e.g. whooosh , smash , gravel , pop , church , clap .
Similes Similes compare different things. They usually use the words 'like' or 'as'. Use similes to make your poem more interesting. e.g. The greyhound sprinted as fast as lightning.	Metaphors Metaphors compare different things by suggesting that they are similar. e.g. The cloud was a thunderous monster. George was a silent stone when his teacher roared.	Personification Saying that non-living things have human qualities. e.g. The moon peeked through the cloudy sky. The leaves danced in the gentle breeze.

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English

Write your poem about Hope. Can you illustrate it with images from your poem,

History - D-Day

- Watch the video to find out about D-Day
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-d-day/zf49rj6>
- Find out the code names of the beaches and add them to the map below:



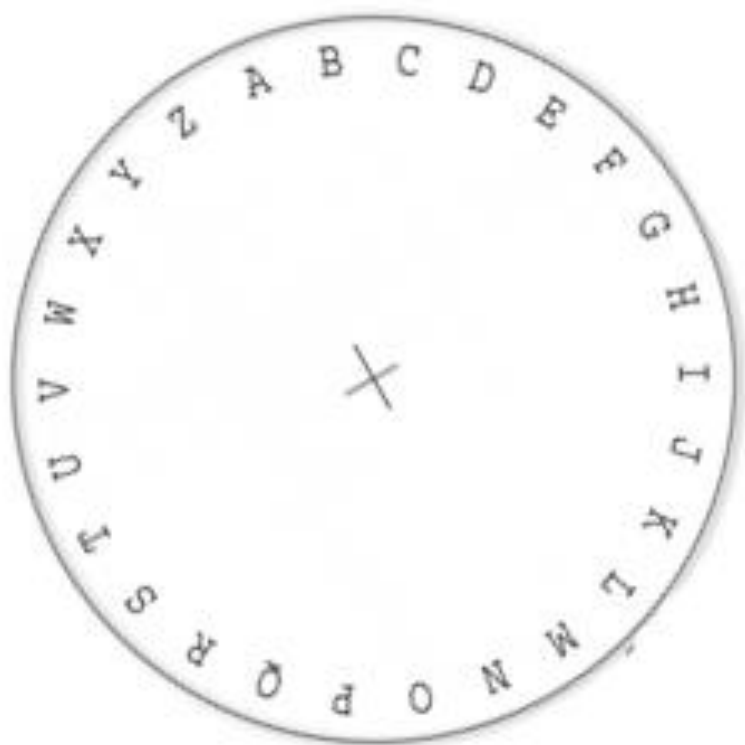
Code Makers and Code Breakers

You work as part of the communications team for the British troops. You may not be fighting on the frontline, but your work on the home front is essential for the war effort.

The codename for the plan to recapture France was called Operation Overlord and D-Day was the codename for the date that it would take place.

There were only two or three days during a month when the attack could take place - there had to be a Spring tide at sea and the moon had to be full.

Allied commandoes went on secret missions to Normandy to inspect the beaches and check on German defences. They found that the German army had put metal stakes under the sea near the beach, to block boats from landing. D-day took place on 6th June 1944. It was originally planned for 5th June 1944 but bad weather meant it was delayed. Use the code breaking wheel on the next page to write a secret message!



PDW - Understanding Negative Emotions

Don't Get Me Started

When people chew their food too loud
When you look outside and see the clouds
When people fuss and fight in crowds —
Don't even get me started.

When biscuits fall in cups of tea
When mum goes on a cleaning spree
Whenever teachers pick on me —
Don't even get me started.

Waiting in an airport queue
When chocolate melts and turns to goo
No toilet paper in the loo —
Don't even get me started.

Wi-Fi signals that get lost
Summer sun that turns to frost
Poems with irregular rhyme schemes —
Don't even get me started!

Your Challenge

Have a go at creating your own version of Josh's poem. Change the things that make him want to say 'don't get me started' to things that really bug you.

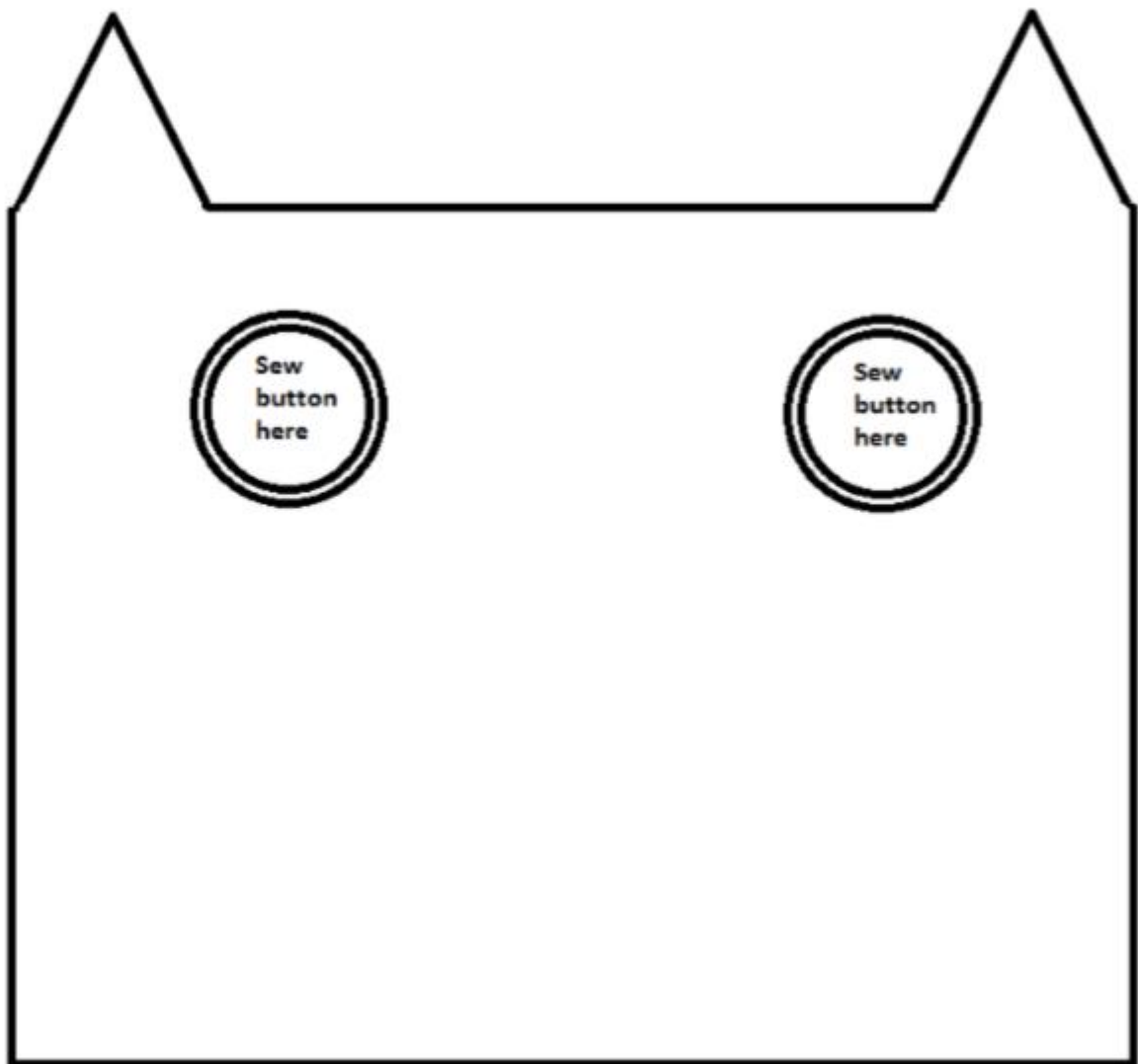
When
When
When
Don't even get me started!

When
When
When
Don't even get me started!

- How do we think the author feels? Is it the same or different about each of the things listed?
- What makes us think that this is how the author is feeling... is Josh telling us or are we thinking about how those situations make us feel?
- Can we notice now how the situations described do make us feel if we imagine ourselves in them?
Do we usually notice how we are feeling in particular situations? Does being aware of how we are feeling - whatever those feelings are - help us? How?

DT - Make do and Mend

- Find a top or t shirt at home that you have grown out of or don't need anymore.
 - Use the template below to cut out two identical shapes.
 - Bring them in next week when we will sew them together to create our make do and mend toy!
-



French - Translating a passage



Dans la photo il y a beaucoup de soldats. Ils sont au champ de bataille pendant la première guerre mondiale. Les soldats portent un uniforme avec une casque. Ils ont un fusil, une baïonnette et une masque à gaz. Les soldats sont courageux mais ils ont peur.

Using the French words you learned last week and the phrases below translate the passage above into English.

1. In the photo **Dans** la photo
2. There is / are Il **y** a
3. During **pendant**
4. Are wearing port**ent**
5. Lots of **beaucoup** de
6. They have ils ont
7. And **et**
8. With avec
9. Are sont
10. Brave courageux
11. They are ils sont

Science - Closer inspection

Choose one of the following images and then follow the instructions to create a larger scale picture of the insect.



How to create a larger-scale image

- Using a ruler, draw 4 criss-cross lines across the small image (diagonally corner to corner, then vertically through the centre point and horizontally through the centre point).
- Place the small image exactly in the corner of the larger sheet of drawing paper. Use a tiny dot of sticky-tack to hold it temporarily in place if necessary.
- Following the diagonal line, carry it on (very faintly) across the larger paper. This will indicate where the new corner will need to be on the larger paper. The large paper can then be trimmed to this new point, or simply draw a straight line to the new adjacent corner.
- The large paper will now be a scale-up version of the paper that has the image on it.
- On the large paper, draw in the other 3 criss-cross lines – this will create the same 8 triangles on both sheets.
- Copy what you can see in the smaller triangles in the corresponding larger triangles. Model how to work out where the lines intersect the criss-cross lines (Is it half-way across, near the edge, etc?)



y-

inspired Landscape

Choose a landscape. It could either be a photo from the internet, your garden or from your local area. Create a painting of it in the style of David Hockney.



Missing number divisions

Day 1 Sheet 1

1) $5 \times 6 = 30$ $\square \times 5 = 30$

2) $3 \times 9 = 27$ $\square \times 9 = 27$

3) $7 \times 8 = 56$ $\square \times 7 = 56$

4) $65 \div 5 = \square$ $\square \times 5 = 65$

5) $72 \div 6 = \square$ $\square \times 6 = 72$

6) $44 \div 4 = \square$ $\square \times 4 = 44$

7) $45 \div 3 = \square$ $\square \times 3 = 45$

8) $88 \div 8 = \square$ $\square \times 8 = 88$

9) $98 \div 7 = \square$ $\square \times 7 = 98$

10) $63 \div 4 = \square$

11) $57 \div 3 = \square$

12) $59 \div 4 = \square$

13) $67 \div 5 = \square$

14) $76 \div 3 = \square$

15) $72 \div 4 = \square$

Challenge

59

69

71

89

99

Amit and Sally are playing a game. They do a division each. They score the remainder. They keep playing like this. The first person to reach a score of 10 wins. They can choose to divide by 3, 4, 5 or 6. Play this game with a friend. Then together work out a strategy to score highly. It is possible to get a score of 10 doing only 2 divisions? How can you do this?

Dividing with remainders (2)

Day 2 Sheet 2

1. $77 \div 5$

6. $93 \div 4$

11. $107 \div 4$

2. $113 \div 5$

7. $86 \div 6$

12. $137 \div 5$

3. $53 \div 4$

8. $100 \div 9$

13. $98 \div 6$

4. $75 \div 6$

9. $80 \div 3$

14. $117 \div 6$

5. $70 \div 3$

10. $97 \div 5$

15. $120 \div 9$

Challenge

Write three different divisions where these statements are true:

- A 2-digit number is divided by 3
- The answer is more than 15
- The remainder is 2

Dividing with remainders (1)

Day 2 Sheet 1

$$38 \div 3$$

$$43 \div 3$$

$$56 \div 3$$

$$47 \div 4$$

$$54 \div 4$$

$$59 \div 4$$

$$53 \div 5$$

$$61 \div 5$$

$$74 \div 5$$

Challenge

Write three different divisions where these statements are true:

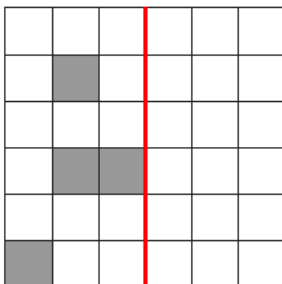
- A 2-digit number is divided by 3
- The answer is more than 15
- The remainder is 2

Grid symmetry patterns

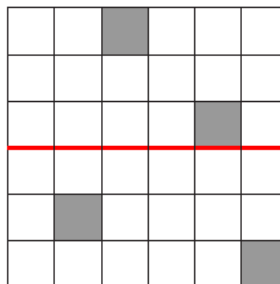
Day 1 Sheet 1

Complete these patterns to make them symmetrical.

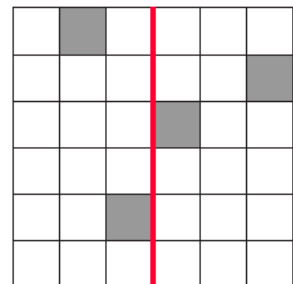
1.



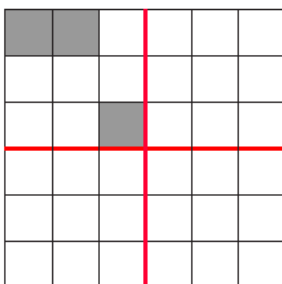
2.



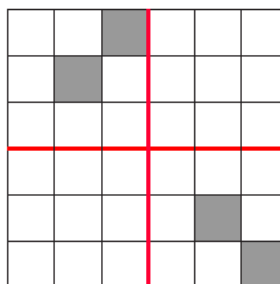
3.



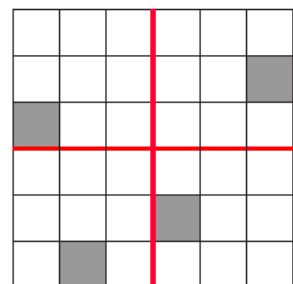
4.



5.



6.

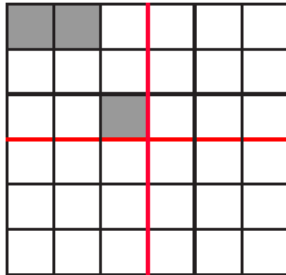


Grid symmetry patterns

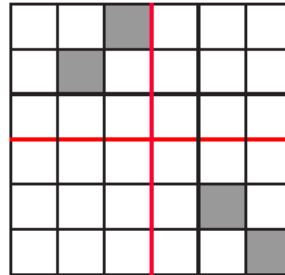
Day 1 Sheet 2

Complete these patterns to make them symmetrical.

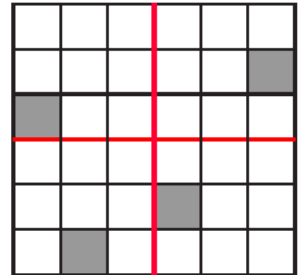
1.



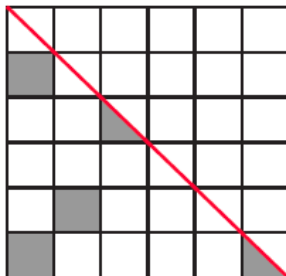
2.



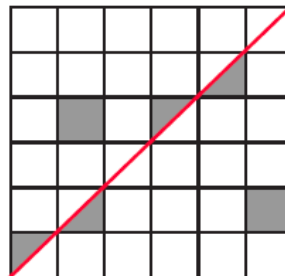
3.



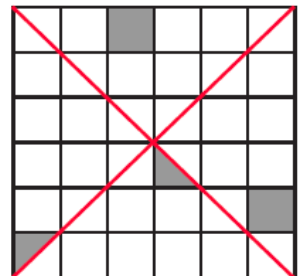
4.



5.



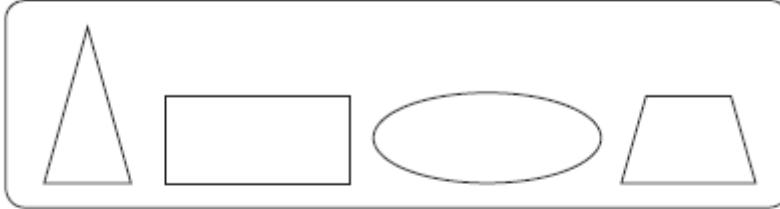
6.



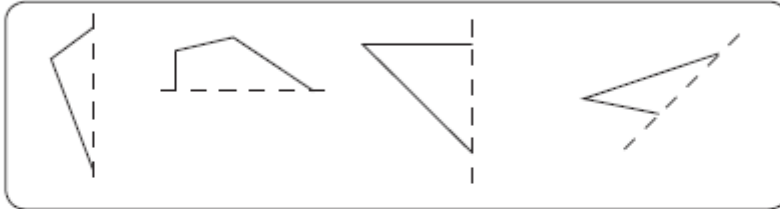
Symmetrical shapes

Day 2 Sheet 1

1. Draw all the lines of symmetry on these shapes.



2. Complete these shapes to make them symmetrical across the dotted lines of symmetry.



3. Draw all the lines of symmetry on these shapes.



4. Complete these shapes to make them symmetrical.

