Daily Learning

Year 4 Task Sheet 13

Morning Starter – Maths Number of the Day

Maths: Perimeter

Perimeter is the whole distance around a shape. It is important to measure accurately and add **all** sides to calculate perimeter. Have a go at calculating the perimeter of the shapes on the sheet.

Challenge: Can you measure the perimeter of any items at home? You will need a ruler or measuring tape to measure before adding all of the sides of the item. Don't forget to include the units! (e.g. cm)

English: Creative Writing

Take a look at the photo on the sheet below. Can you write an exciting adventure story about what you can see? The more imaginative the better! I'd love to see paragraphs, powerful adjectives and speech!

Challenge: Vary your sentence openers by using fronted adverbials. Edit and improve your work by using ambitious adjectives. Maybe you could use a thesaurus to up-level your work.?

Reading:

Have a go at the comprehension attached below. Remember to read the text carefully before answering the questions.

Challenge: Read more about space on this link: https://www.nasa.gov/kidsclub/index.html What did you find out?

History:

The River Nile runs through Egypt and was extremely important to the Ancient Egyptians. I would like you to research why it was so important and complete the sheet below. There is a support sheet below if you need support.

Challenge: In which continent is the River Nile located? Do you know the names of any other rivers? Where are they?

Ongoing tasks:

Maths Flex – Consolidate your knowledge of the objectives we have been covering in class
TT Rockstars – Master your times tables and the corresponding division facts
Spelling Shed – Practise your weekly spellings
Purplemash – Complete any outstanding 'To Do's'
Home Learning which is posted to Dojo weekly

Please let me know if you are struggling to log on to any of these resources.

Year 4 Number of the Day Maths Fluency

in words:

_____

_____

If this was pennies, how much in pounds?

_____ p

£ _____

What is the value of the digits in the...?

1s column _____

10s colum _____

100s column _____

1000s column _____

Today's Number Is...

4327

Round to:

the nearest 10: _____

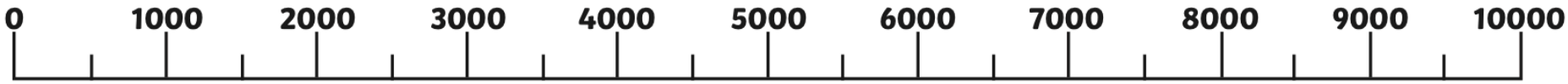
the nearest 100: _____

the nearest 1000: _____

<, > or =

42 × 10 × 1 ☐ today's number

Where is it? Draw an arrow on the number line:



complete the sequence:

-1000 _____ Today's number +1000 _____ +1000 _____

Subtract 745: _____

Add 6719: _____

Is it in these times tables?

2 × ☐ 3 × ☐ 4 × ☐ 5 × ☐ 6 × ☐ 7 × ☐

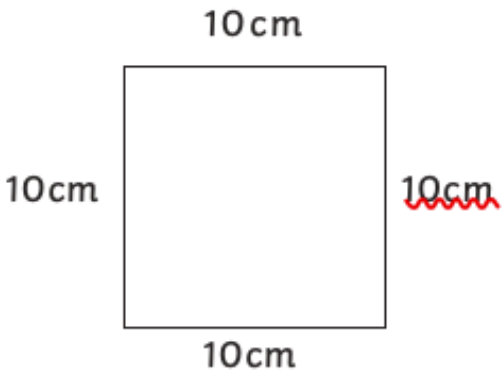
8 × ☐ 9 × ☐ 10 × ☐ 11 × ☐ 12 × ☐

Maths Perimeter

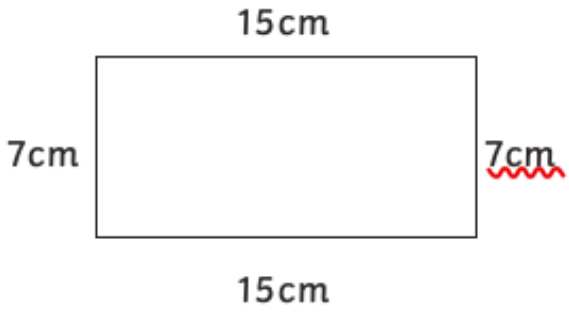
I am learning to calculate the perimeter of shapes.

Calculate the perimeter of each of these shapes. Write the answer inside the shape. Always check the units of measure and remember that these drawings are not to scale!

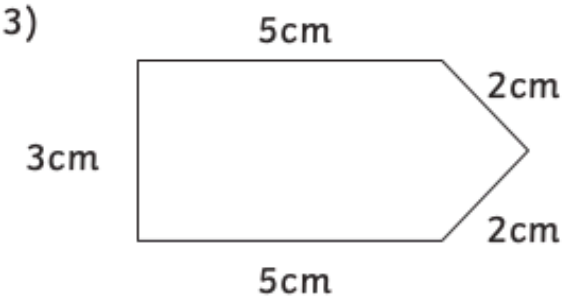
1)



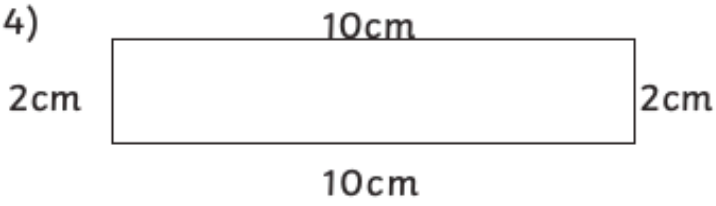
2)



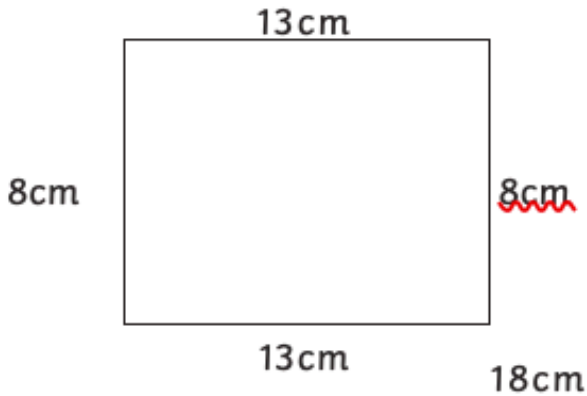
3)



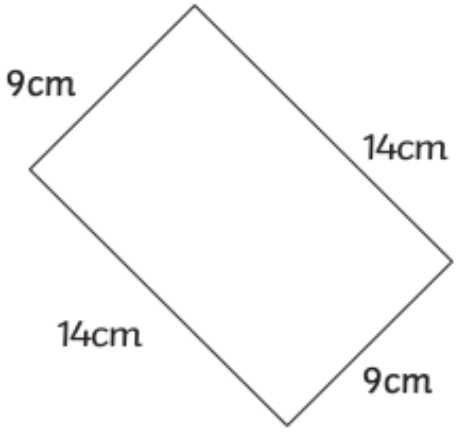
4)



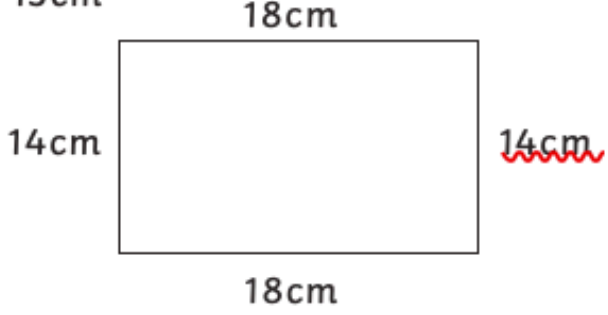
5)



6)



7)

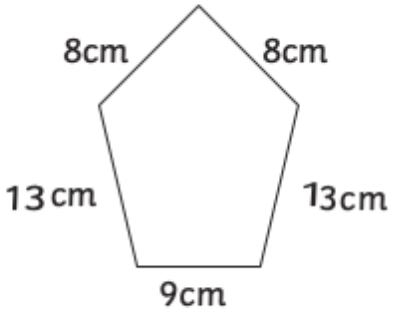


Perimeter

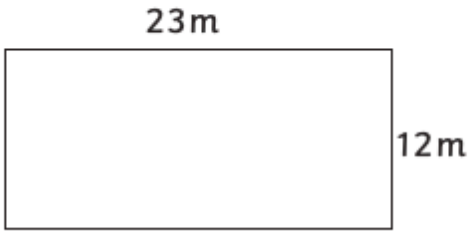
I am learning to calculate the perimeter of shapes.

Calculate the perimeter of each of these shapes. Write the answer inside the shape. Always check the units of measure and remember that these drawings are not to scale!

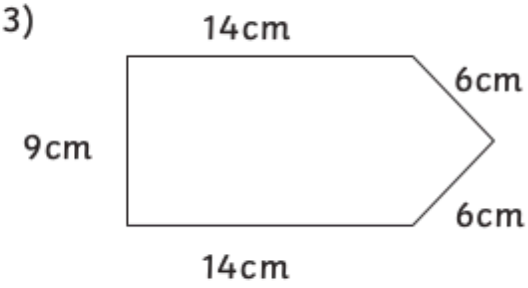
1)



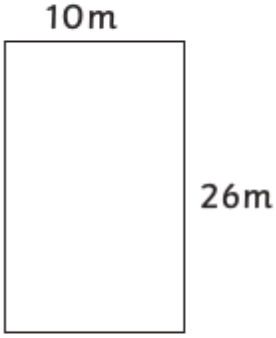
2)



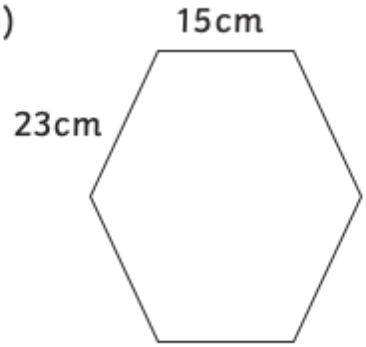
3)



4)

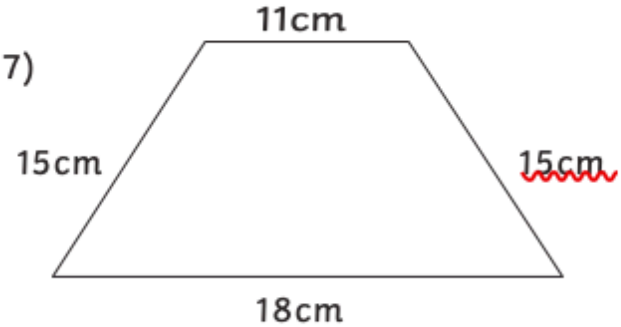


5)



6)

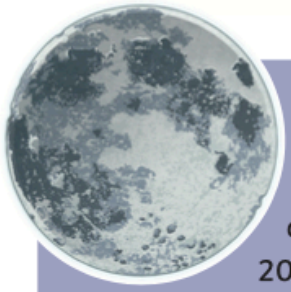
7)



English – Creative Writing

Reading

World Space Week



World Space Week is the largest space event on Earth. Every year, between 4th and 10th October, over 80 countries celebrate space science and technology and the contributions that it has made to life. This year is the 20th celebration of World Space Week and the theme is 'The Moon: Gateway to the Stars'. The theme focuses on the moon because this year is the 50th anniversary of the first moon landings which occurred back in 1969.

Facts about the moon

The Moon does not make its own light. Instead, it reflects the light of the Sun.

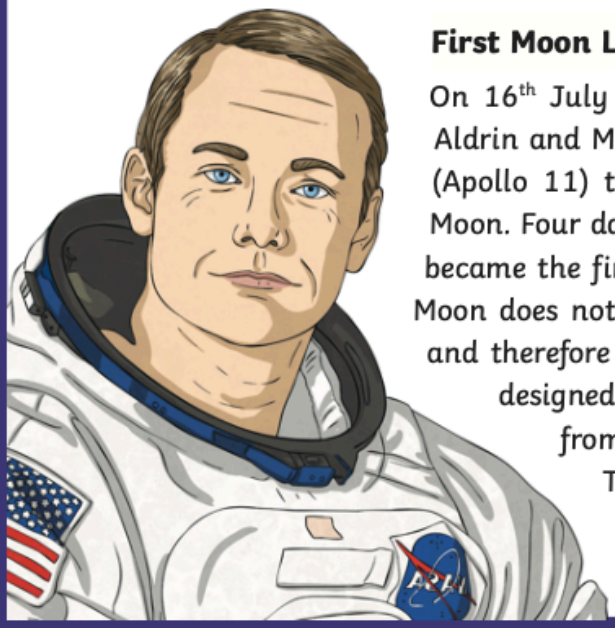
The Moon does not disappear in daytime - it is just harder to see because the Sun is so bright.

The Moon goes around (orbits) the Earth. This takes 28 days and is known as a lunar month.

We see different parts of the Moon depending on where it is in its orbit. This is called the 'phases of the Moon'. There are eight phases in total.

The average temperature of the Moon is 107°C in the day and -153°C at night.

The Moon affects the waves in the oceans on Earth.



First Moon Landing

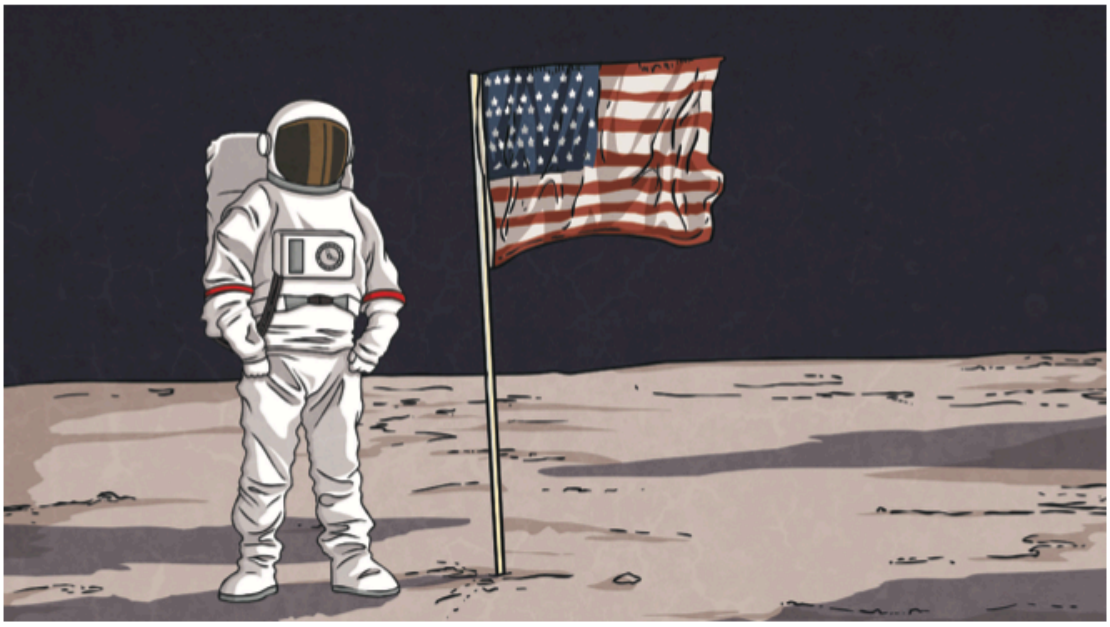
On 16th July 1969, Neil Armstrong, Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin and Michael Collins set off on their mission (Apollo 11) to be the first people to land on the Moon. Four days later, on 20th July, Neil Armstrong became the first man to set foot on the Moon. The Moon does not have an atmosphere like Earth does and therefore he and Aldrin had to wear specially designed suits (called EMUs) to protect them from the Moon's demanding conditions. They carried tanks containing oxygen so that they could breathe outside of the spacecraft.

Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin spent three hours walking on the Moon, carrying out experiments and collecting pieces of moon dust, rock and soil to take back to Earth. Before they left, they planted an American flag into the ground to mark the fact that the USA were the first country to travel to the Moon. They returned safely back to Earth on 24th July as heroes.

As he stepped on the Moon, Neil Armstrong famously said, That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.'

Did You Know...?

Around 600 million television viewers around the world tuned in to watch the Moon landing.



Questions

1. When is World Space Week celebrated?

2. Explain in your own words why this year's World Space Week theme is so special.

3. How long is a lunar month? Tick **one**.

   - ○ 28 weeks
   - ○ 28 days
   - ○ 28 hours
   - ○ 28 years

4. What is the average temperature on the Moon in the daytime? Tick **one**.

   - ○ -153°C
   - ○ 170°C
   - ○ 107°C
   - ○ 153°C

5. What is an EMU? Tick **one**.

   - ○ a spacecraft
   - ○ a planet
   - ○ an astronaut's suit
   - ○ Moon rock

6. Explain why Armstrong and Aldrin planted a flag on the Moon before returning to Earth.

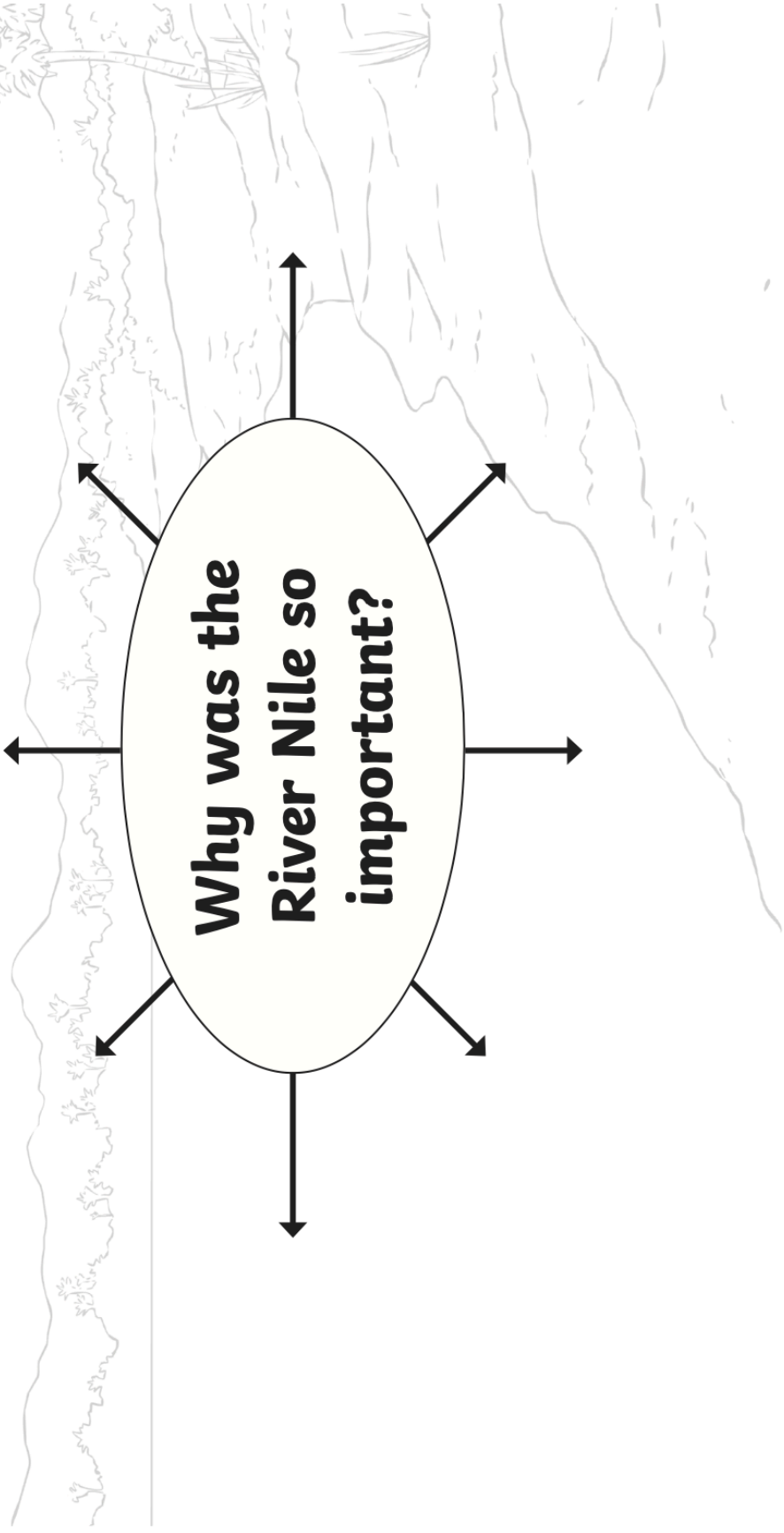
7. When did the astronauts return to Earth? Tick **one**.

   - ○ 20th July 1969
   - ○ 14th July 1969
   - ○ 26th July 1969
   - ○ 24th July 1969

8. What did Neil Armstrong say when he first stepped on the Moon?

History Task

The River Nile



History Task Support

The River Nile

The River Nile runs through Egypt. Most people live along and around the River Nile.

This is because it is green and crops can be grown in the areas around the Nile whilst the rest of Egypt is desert.

The people of ancient Egypt depended on the Nile to survive.

Floods

The River Nile would flood every year and leave behind a rich, black silt that fertilised the soil.

This was essential for growing food for everyone.

A system of canals that led from the Nile were also used to water fields in other areas. This is called **irrigation**.

Crops and Food

The Egyptians grew wheat and barley as well as fruits and vegetables like melons, figs, peas, garlic, lettuce and cucumbers.

Flax was grown for making linen to make clothes.

The Nile was also important for fishing. This was done in boats with nets.

Transport and Trade

There was no such thing as money in ancient Egypt so people would trade by swapping things like pottery, food, jewellery and art etc.

Boats were use to travel up and down the Nile to trade throughout the country.

Building and Papyrus

Mud from around the River Nile would be used to make bricks for building.

The papyrus plants around the river were used to make papyrus which was the paper of the ancient Egyptians.

The Egyptian Calendar

The Egyptian year was based on the happenings of the River Nile. It had 3 seasons, each one lasting 4 months:

- **AHKET** - July – October, this was flooding season
- **PERET** – November – February, the fields were planted in this season
- **SHEMU** – March – June, the crops were harvested.