

Home Learning: Year 4 Maths

We have set out each week's learning as a series of suggested daily activities. However, the time may look very different for each family. Building in time to look after each other, be physical, creative and relax is as important as completing the set activities. You need to decide what works for you and your family. You could do more of the activities on one day and fewer on another, or you may find it helpful to have a more structured approach. It may help to give clear times for doing activities and clear times for breaks. You will also notice that some of the science, history and DT activities are the same and therefore can be done as a family.

Year 4	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Factual Fluency	https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10 daily 10-level 4-multiplicationmixed tables up to x12	https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10 daily 10-level 4-multiplicationmixed tables up to x12	https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10 daily 10-level 4-multiplicationmixed tables up to x12	https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10 daily 10-level 4-multiplicationmixed tables up to x12	https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10 daily 10-level 4-multiplicationmixed tables up to x12
Four Days of Reasoning (Monday - Thursday)	https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-4/ Summer 1 Week 2 (w/c 27 th April)	<p>Click onto the link each day. There is a video to watch for each day and then activities to complete. White Rose is an excellent resource and one often used by teachers in our schools. As you support your child, you will see that it presents concepts clearly and incrementally. The lessons will start very simply – however, we do not recommend that you race ahead; spend time on the straightforward before moving onto more complex, abstract ideas.</p> <p><i>If you feel your child needs greater challenge click onto this link, they could work on the learning set for Y5.</i></p> <p><i>If your child struggles with maths, they could work on the learning set for year groups lower down the school.</i></p>			
Friday	Revise any aspects of this week's learning that you have been unsure of. You can simply repeat the lesson(s). You can also use the visual tool by clicking on the link above. Please practise your times table and division facts.				

Home Learning – Year 4 English

Year 4	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Reading	Make sure you have some quiet time for daily reading of your own book. Record your reading in your Reading Record as you normally do.				
Writing	<p>LO: find information in a report Read 'The Week Junior' article: All About Recycling. If you find the attached article to hard to you're you can use this link.http://cdn.theweekjunior.co.uk/The_Week_Junior_All_about_recycling.pdf?_ga=2.148812786.497251034.1587628362-1137454384.1587628362 Write answers to these questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How much plastic gets into the world's oceans in one year? 2. What is the disadvantage of recycling paper? 3. What is one of the things that Germany does to encourage recycling? 4. What was the first 'environmentally friendly' country? 5. Drawing ideas from the text, name two ways in which you can reuse something instead of throwing it away? 	<p>LO: write for a given audience Create a 'Recycling Top Tips' leaflet or poster to inform younger readers of why they need to recycle and give them tips on how they can do this both at home and at school. Share it with someone in your family. REMEMBER: You should explain clearly WHY it is important to recycle You should explain clearly HOW you can recycle You should use clear language You should use diagrams and illustrations You should use bullet points</p>	<p>LO: Research and take notes *Some Adult support needed Choose one material from: glass, metal, plastic or paper. Research to find out more about the recycling process of your chosen material. You may have a book to use for your research – if not, ask an adult to help you find a website to use. Make notes in your book using the questions below to help you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the material recycled? • What are the steps? Where is it recycled? • How is the recycled material reused? • How long does the recycling process take? 	<p>LO: Write an explanation text Write an explanation text of how to recycle the material that you researched yesterday. Make sure you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce your material by naming it and explaining its importance in modern life Explain step by step how to recycle it • Use expert language • Include illustrations and diagrams • You can use type your explanation text on a computer. Computers may be in high demand in your home, so this may not be possible. <p>See example explanation text: How to Recycle Clothes.</p>	<p>LO: Edit and improve writing Finish, edit, revise your explanation text. Use a green pen if you have one. Share it with someone in your family. When you are happy with your work, you can upload it on ClassDojo.</p>

Home Learning: Year 4 Curriculum

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Geography/Science/Dt	Science	History	RE	Art
<p>LO: understand global food shortages Although we all have enough to eat, there are many people in the world who don't due to famine or poverty. Look at the food waste facts below. What could you do at home to reduce food waste? Make a list of any food you have thrown away today? Could you have avoided this? What could be done in schools to reduce food waste?</p> <p>Task Write a letter / poem, or Create a leaflet / brochure telling people at home or school how to reduce food waste.</p>	<p>LO: understand how sound travels Make a string telephone (see sheet below) and draw a labelled diagram to show how it works.</p> <p>What else could you make using things in the house that would normally be thrown away?</p>	<p>LO: Research Primary Sources Family History Project Continue with last the project you begun last week.</p> <p>You could interview more than one person. Ask different members of your family and compare their histories. See below for questions.</p>	<p>Islam Watch the video and read the information below it. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpdt/bk/articles/zrxxgwx There are also lots of pictures to help you understand what Muslims believe, where they worship and their Holy Book. Can you answer the quiz at the end?</p>	<p>Art Draw what you see from a window at home. Use what ever media you have or like (pencil, felt pens, paints) Think about using the window frame as a picture frame to your view. You could draw the view at different times of day or looking in different directions. What mood do you want to create? Remember to share your artwork on ClassDojo.</p>
Everything is Interesting – Are You Ready for a Challenge?				



Reducing waste to save the planet

Do you know what happens to the items you recycle?

A staggering 12.7 million tonnes of plastic, from bottles to carrier bags, ends up in our oceans every year. It's estimated that by 2050, plastic in the ocean will outweigh fish. To tackle this plastic problem, the European Union has announced a plan to make sure that by 2030, every piece of plastic packaging produced across the continent is either recyclable or reusable. All of us have a part to play, too.



Plastic is having a terrible effect on the world's oceans.

What is recycling?

Recycling is when materials are transformed into other products to be used again. In the UK, it's thought that as much as 60% of the waste that ends up in the rubbish bin could be recycled. It's important to recycle because this reduces the need to make new products from scratch, which uses up more of the Earth's raw materials. It also reduces the amount of waste that is sent to landfill – a rubbish tip where waste is buried in the ground – and which takes a long time to break down naturally.

The Week Junior

The Week Junior magazine is delivered in a plastic sheet that can be recycled, although you'll need to check your local area's recycling rules first. Many larger supermarkets will also accept the plastic sheet. Make sure you recycle the magazine, too, once you've finished reading it, rather than throwing it away. Or give your old copies to a dentist or doctor's surgery.

How recycling works

What can be recycled?



- Glass**
Glass can be melted down and remoulded into new things, such as bottles. Glass products dumped in landfill will never break down, yet glass is 100% recyclable.
- Metal**
Similar to glass, metal is easily melted down. However, a lot of the metal objects we use today are made up of different types of metal, making it trickier to sort.
- Paper**
Paper is turned into new paper. This can only happen a few times before it loses its strength. Then it is only useful for making toilet paper or cardboard.
- Plastic**
Nowadays, almost all types of plastic can be recycled and transformed into new products, such as clothing, the stuffing used in sleeping bags and drainage pipes.

1 After sorting through their rubbish, many people recycle their waste by leaving it outside their homes to be collected, or by dropping it off at a recycling centre.



TRENDSETTERS
Wastepaper was first recorded as being recycled in Japan in 1031, where it was broken down and transformed into new paper.



2 The waste is then taken to special facilities where the materials are sorted before being sent to manufacturers, who transform them into new products.



Sorting through plastic to be recycled.

3 Recycled materials can be turned into new products. For example, plastic bottles and containers are not only transformed into new bottles, but also garden furniture, playground equipment and recycling bins. They can even be turned into clothing – it takes roughly 10 plastic bottles to create enough fibres needed to make a T-shirt.



These guitars were made from plastic bottles.

Champion recyclers



When it comes to recycling, Germany is one of the top countries. Germans avoid sending more than half of the country's waste to landfill sites. One of their most successful schemes involves plastic bottles. When buying a drink in a single-use plastic bottle, customers pay an extra 22p as a deposit. Once the bottle is empty, it can be returned to a bottle bank or the place it was bought from, and the deposit is given back to the customer.

Tips on how to recycle



Before you begin, head to recyclezone.com to check what there can be recycled in your local area. Here are some top tips:

- Remember the three Rs – reduce, reuse, recycle. Are you able to reduce the amount of waste you produce? If not, try to come up with a way to reuse something. Finally, be sure to recycle the item.
- By flattening your cardboard, you'll be able to fit more into the recycling bin.
- Just celebrated a birthday? Along with the envelopes, you can recycle most cards and wrapping paper. Metallic or glittery paper can't be recycled.
- If you want to throw something away, like wearable clothes or a soap you don't like, check whether a charity shop will accept it.
- Recycle your robots! Lots of local recycling centres accept old electrical parts.

How to recycle clothes

Did you know that in the UK around 336,000 tonnes of unwanted clothing gets thrown away every year? Many people are not aware that clothes can be recycled. It involves collecting old clothing and shoes for sorting and recycling by experts. It is important to recycle clothes so that they do not end up in landfill sites.

The first step of clothing recycling is raising awareness so that people know that clothes can be recycled, not just reused or donated to charity. There are many companies that will send out bags for people to fill, which they will then collect to sort and process for recycling. In many cities there are also clothing recycling bins where people can drop off clothes to be recycled.

After the clothes are collected, they are organised into three groups: reuse, rags and fibre. Recyclers report that about one-half of clothes donated for recycling can actually be reused. The clothing that can be reused is repaired (if needed) and either sent to developing countries or donated to charity shops to sell.

Clothing that is classified as 'rags' can be turned into industrial rags and used for cleaning.

Finally, experts sort clothing in the 'fibre' group. The experts sort these clothes by their material and colour. These materials are then pulled into fibres or shredded to make yarn or thread. These can now be used when making new clothing garments.

History

Family History Project

There is history in everyone we meet

Task: To interview a family member or someone who you know well (preferably an older person)

Presentation:

You will decide how you present the information – you may be as creative as you wish.

Before the interview:

- Decide on who you might want to talk to.
- Arrange a time or times that work for you both. This can be on the phone, on FaceTime, Skype if they do not live nearby or you cannot see them.
- Do ask if there are any photos or objects that might be able to see.
- Read the questions. Decide on at least 15 you want to ask.
- You may have other questions you want to ask too. Go ahead! This is your project. You could do it in one go or at different times if that works best.

Do the interview

- **Listen carefully!**
- **Take notes if you need to but not if that stops you listening....**

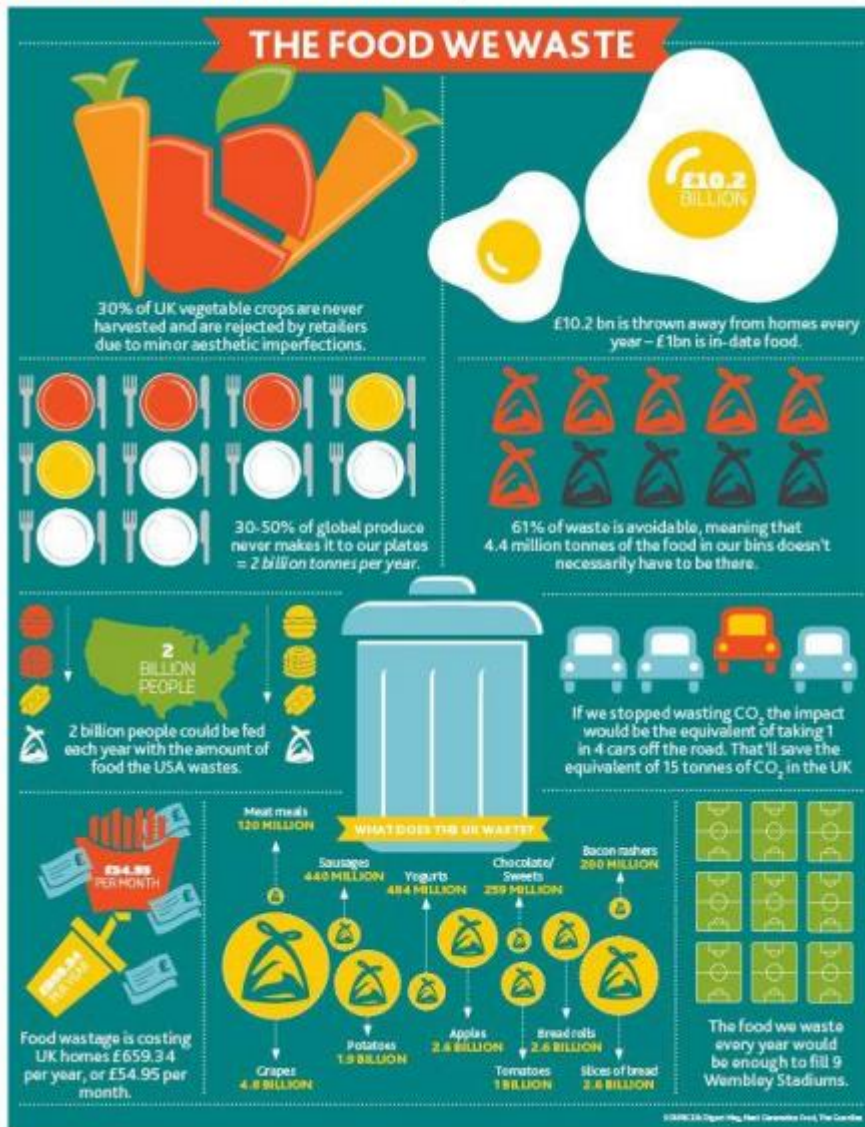
After the interview:

- Don't wait too long before making notes of the main things that you learned.
- Think about how best to present what you have learned about your person and how life has changed.
- You can present your information in any way you like – in your book, in a separate book. Be creative, include all you have learned.
- You are making a new historical source.

Possible interview questions:

1. What is your full name? Why did your parents select this name for you? Did you have a nickname?
2. When and where were you born?
3. How did your family come to live there?
4. Were there other family members in the area? Who?
5. What was the house (apartment, farm, etc.) like? How many rooms? Bathrooms? Did it have electricity? Indoor plumbing? Telephones?
6. Were there any special items in the house that you remember?
7. What is your earliest childhood memory?
8. Describe the personalities of your family members.
9. What kind of games did you play growing up?
10. What was your favourite toy and why?
11. What was your favourite thing to do for fun (eg sport, dancing, cinema)?
12. Did you have family chores? What were they? Which was your least favourite?
13. Did you receive an allowance? How much? Did you save your money or spend it?
14. What was school like for you as a child? What were your best and worst subjects?
15. What school activities and sports did you participate in?
16. Do you remember any trends from your youth? Popular hairstyles? Clothes?
17. Who were your childhood heroes?
18. What were your favourite songs and music genres?
19. Did you have any pets? If so, what kind and what were their names?
20. Who were your friends when you were growing up?
21. What world events had the most impact on you when you were a child? Did any of them personally affect your family?
22. Describe a typical family dinner. Did you all eat together as a family? Who did the cooking? What were your favourite foods?
23. How were holidays celebrated in your family? Did your family have special traditions?
24. How is the world today different from what it was like when you were a child?
25. Who was the oldest relative you remember as a child? What do you remember about them?
26. What do you know about your family surname?
27. Is there a naming tradition in your family?
28. What stories have come down to you about your parents? Grandparents?
29. Have any recipes been passed down to you from family members?
30. Are there any physical characteristics that run in your family?
31. Are there any special items eg photos, furniture or other things that have been passed down in your family?
32. What was it like when you proposed (or were proposed to)? Where and when did it happen? How did you feel?
33. Where and when did you get married?
34. Why did you choose your children's names?
35. What was your proudest moment?
36. What was your profession and how did you choose it?
37. If you could have had any other profession, what would it have been? Why wasn't this your first choice?
38. Of all the things you learned from your parents, what do you feel was the most valuable?
39. What is the one thing you most want people to remember about you?

Geography: Food Waste facts







1. Make a small hole in the bottom of two paper cups or yoghurt pots.
2. Thread one end of a long piece of string through the hole in one cup and tie a knot in the end (with the knot inside the cup).
3. Thread the other end through the hole in the second cup and tie a knot in the end of the string.
4. Give your partner one cup and hold the other cup securely.
5. Walk away from each other until the string is quite taut.
6. Speak (don't shout) into your cup while your partner holds his/her cup to their ear and listens. Finish your message with the word 'Over!'
7. Swap over so that you now hold your cup to your ear, while your partner speaks into their cup, finishing with the word 'Over!'
8. Work through the following questions.

Try repeating your conversation at the same distance apart without the telephone. Is it easier to hear with or without the string telephone?

Can you make your telephone work around a corner?

What happens if you tie a knot in the middle of your piece of string? Why do you think this is?

Jot down the difference in the sound when the string is tight compared to when it is loose.

Undo one knot, cut the string in half, then reattach the second cup. What difference does the shorter string make to the sound?

On the next sheet, draw a labelled diagram of your string telephone and write a short explanation about how it works.