

Remote Learning Plan!

Hello Year 4!

During the next few weeks, we will be providing the children with remote learning on a daily basis. The work will be available on the website the day before e.g. Monday's work will be online Sunday.

Everyday the remote learning will consist of:

1. English Lesson
2. Maths Lesson
3. Reading Lesson
4. One other curriculum lesson (PSHE, Art etc)

We will be available during the hours of 9am-4pm so please feel free to contact us on our new e-mail

njs.year4@taw.org.uk

Some of the work provided will be split into the star levels that the children use everyday in class (1,2 3).

Stay safe everyone!

Miss Jones, Mrs Jukes, Mrs Kuczynska and Mrs Sisson.

English:

Objective: To recognise features of a myth and find examples within a story.

Main task...

On the next slide, you will find a table with features of a myth.

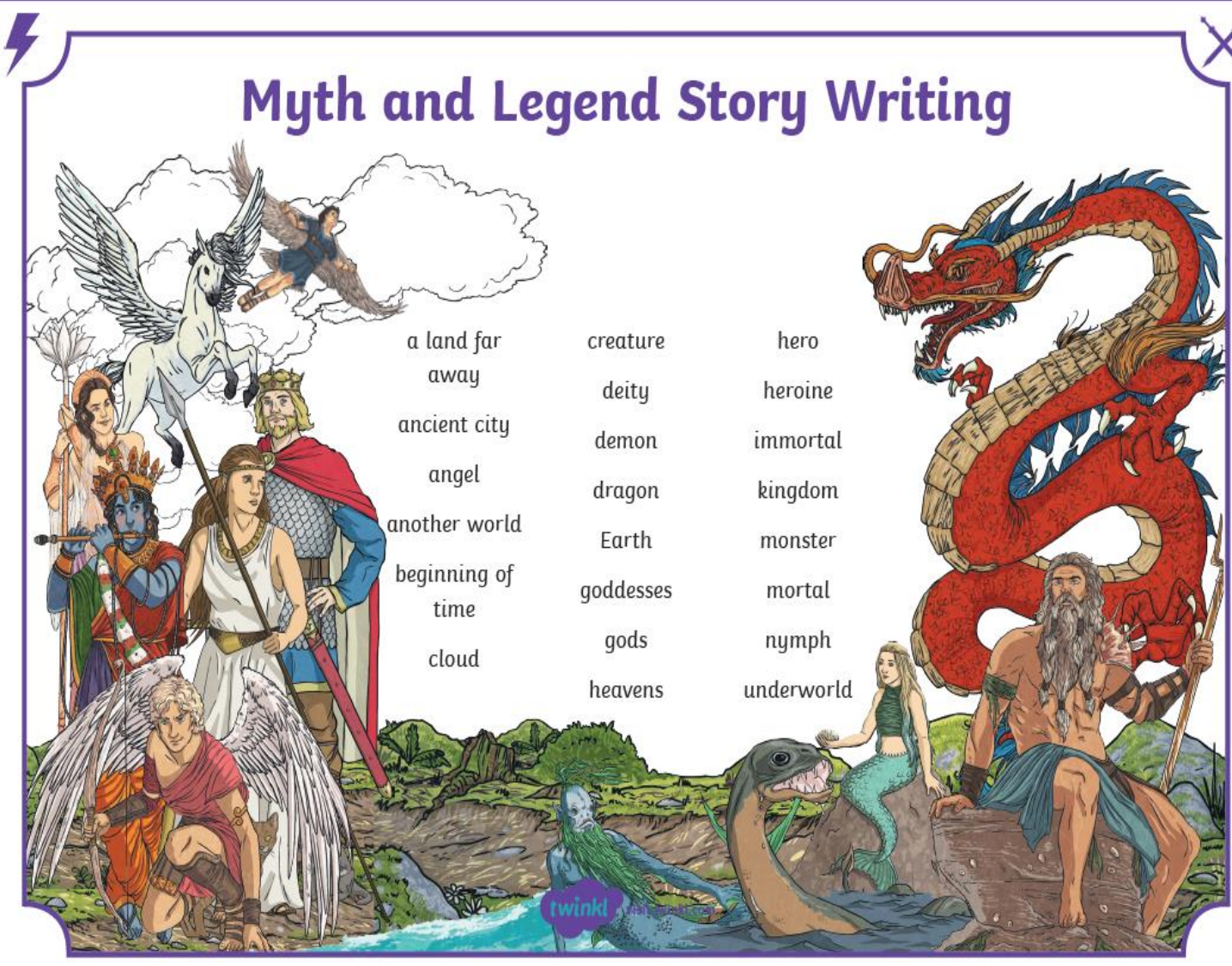
You will need to read 'The Building of Asgard's Wall' - This is on the slides for you.

2/3* - Look at each of the features... can you find an example in the text?

Look at the example to support your ideas.

1* - If you feel confident, try the features task set for 2/3*. If not, write 5 sentences to summarise the story.

Myth and Legend Story Writing



a land far away	creature	hero
ancient city	deity	heroine
angel	demon	immortal
another world	dragon	kingdom
beginning of time	Earth	monster
cloud	goddesses	mortal
	gods	nymph
	heavens	underworld

twinkl

<p><u>Feature 1:</u></p> <p>Where is the story set? Can you find any descriptions to support?</p>	<p><u>Evidence of Feature 1:</u></p> <p>The story is set in Asgard. Asgard is the city of Gods and sparkles in the sunshine because it is made from gold.</p>	<p><u>Feature 2:</u></p> <p>Does the story feature a hero or heroine? This is the person who saves the day.</p>	<p><u>Evidence of Feature 2:</u></p>
<p><u>Feature 3:</u></p> <p>Does the story contain a quest? What quest do they need to go on? A quest is similar to a journey.</p>	<p><u>Evidence of Feature 3:</u></p>	<p><u>Feature 4:</u></p> <p>Does the story contain mythical creatures or monsters?</p>	<p><u>Evidence of Feature 4:</u></p>
<p><u>Feature 5:</u></p> <p>Does the story contain any powers? A person might have the powers or it could be an object. It could be a place or location.</p>	<p><u>Evidence of Feature 5:</u></p>	<p><u>Feature 6:</u></p> <p>Does the story contain a dilemma? A dilemma is a problem that needs solving.</p>	<p><u>Evidence of Feature 6:</u></p>

THE BUILDING OF ASGARD'S WALL



In the early days, the land of Asgard was undefended. Giants and trolls might have come to the home of the gods but had always been driven back by Thor and his hammer, Mjollnir. Odin however, knew it was unwise to put all of their trust in Thor; one day the thunder god might not be there to protect them. A great wall was needed, but one that was tall and thick enough to protect Asgard would take years to build.

One day, a stranger arrived at Asgard. He was dressed as a smith and was accompanied by a great stallion.

"I hear you want a wall," the stranger said. "I can build one that will last a thousand years."

Such a wall would surely take a long time, the gods thought. The stranger insisted he could build one in only three seasons and he wanted little payment in return. All he wished for were three things: the sun, the moon and the goddess Freya's hand in marriage.

The gods met to discuss the stranger's offer and all were of the opinion that the price was too high. Only one voice disagreed. Loki, the cunning one, reminded the gods that a wall was needed and the smith had offered to build it. Whilst the payment he demanded was high, he had already set himself an impossible task. No giant or god could build the wall in the time allowed.

Loki suggested that they agree to the stranger's demands but set certain rules in place. The stranger should complete the wall within three seasons with no help from anybody else. When he failed to complete the wall within this time, they would refuse to pay him. Whatever the stranger *had* managed to complete, they could use as the foundation for their wall.

This sounded like a good idea to the gods and they clapped Loki on the back, praising him for his cunning.

Freya said nothing. She thought Loki believed himself to be more clever than he was.

The gods returned to the smith and outlined their terms. The smith thought about this and then replied, "You have said I may not have help from another but I would like my horse, Svardilfari, to help me haul the stones I will need to build the wall."

The smith also asked the gods to swear an oath that he would come to no harm whilst he worked on the wall. Odin did not feel that these were unreasonable requests. The smith and the gods then swore mighty oaths that neither side would betray the other.



The next morning, the stranger began to build the wall. First, he dug the ditches into which the early stones would be placed. The gods marvelled at how quickly he dug and how deep these ditches were.

At the end of the first day, an impressive trench encircled the whole of Asgard.

As the sun began to set, the stranger and his horse left to gather the first rocks, dragging an empty sled behind them.

“Do not worry,” said Loki, “he may have dug the ditch quickly but there is still the matter of collecting the stones needed for the wall. It will take him days to haul those here.”

Freya said nothing but looked at Loki in disgust.

When the gods awoke the next morning, they saw that the stranger had already returned. The sled, which had been empty, was now laden with huge boulders. The horse had dragged a sled full of rock, so heavy that it had gouged deep cuts into the earth. The stranger had already set to work and, on seeing the gods, greeted them with a cheerful ‘good morning’.

“Do not worry,” said Loki, “he will soon tire and so will his horse.”

But the stranger did not tire and nor did his horse. Every night they left to collect rocks, and every morning they returned with Svardilfaldi dragging a sled full of boulders to add to the wall. Every day the wall grew higher and higher and the gods began to grow concerned. “The wall is growing,” said Odin, “and we swore an unbreakable oath that we would give him the sun, the moon and Freya if he completed it on time.”

Near the end of the winter, with only three days remaining, the wall was almost complete. It was already strong enough to withstand any attack. Only the stones around the gate

needed to be put in place.

The gods confronted Loki. It was because of his poor advice that they were now going to lose the sun, the moon and Freya. If Loki could not find a way for the stranger to lose the wager without breaking the oath, then he would be killed.

That night, as the stranger and Svaldarfi searched the forest for stones, they saw a mare in the distance. When Svaldarfi saw the mare, his heart was filled with delight and he bounded off towards her. The stranger gave chase but was unable to keep up with the two horses. Little did the stranger or Svaldafi know, but this was no ordinary mare. It was actually Loki; the trickster god had the ability to transform himself into other animals.

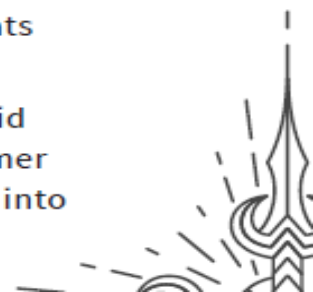
Svaldafi chased after Loki all night but was unable to catch up.

The first light of the morning was showing when he returned to his owner. The stranger knew that he would be unable to complete his task on time as no boulders had been moved by his stallion during the night.

The stranger became angry and bellowed at the gods, declaring that they had cheated him. As his anger erupted, his disguise fell away, revealing himself to be a towering giant. The gods revoked their oaths immediately and sent for Thor.

“I have been tricked!” cried the giant. “You gods are cheats and oath breakers!”

These were to be the last words the giant spoke. Thor paid the giant the wages he felt he deserved; his mighty hammer Mjollnir struck the giant a fatal blow, shattering his head into pieces no larger than breadcrumbs.



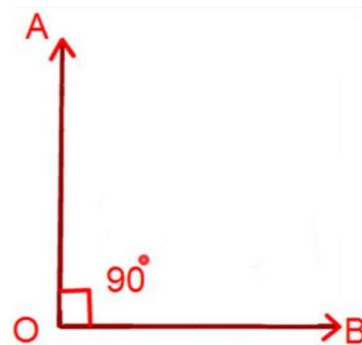
Maths:

Objective: To identify various angles in properties of shapes.

What are the names of the different types of angles that exist within shapes?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zb6tyrd/articles/zg68k7h>

This is a right angle, it has 90 degrees and also shows a quarter turn clockwise. How many different right angles can you find in and around your homes?



Acute Angle



Less than 90°

Right Angle



Exactly 90°

Obtuse Angle



Greater than 90° but less than 180°

Straight Angle



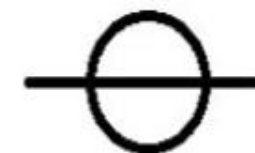
Exactly 180°

Reflex Angle



Greater than 180°

Full Rotation



Exactly 360°

Click on the link above for BBC Bitesize. Revise your knowledge of all of the different types of angles that exist within shapes.

1* - See next slide for identifying acute, obtuse and right angles .

2*/3* - Look at the questions and read them carefully. You will be identifying various angles and learning about clockwise and anti-clockwise turns.

Extension task: Solve the problems and go on an angle hunt around your homes. Can you identify where angles can be found in window frames for example? Feel free to draw and take pictures of the angles you find.

1 STAR TASK!

Acute, Obtuse and Right Angles

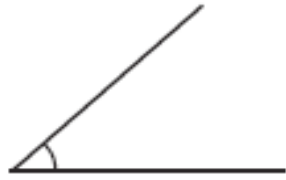
Look at these different angles:



Right Angle
a square 90° .



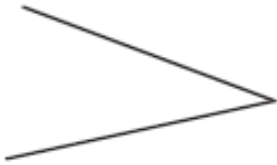
Obtuse Angle
is greater than a
right angle.



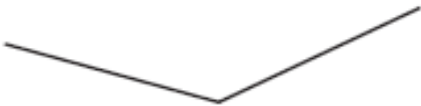
Acute Angle
is smaller than a
right angle.

Write the type of angle:

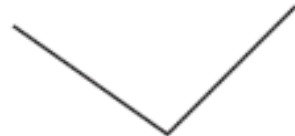
1



2



3

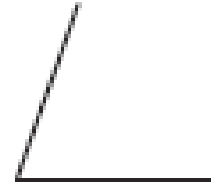


Acute, Obtuse and Right Angles

4



5



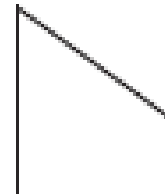
6



7



8



Turns and angles

- 1 Which pictures show at least one angle?



Compare answers with a partner.

- 2 The arrows are being turned clockwise. Match the picture to the turn.



half turn



quarter turn



full turn



three-quarter turn

- 3 Here is a compass.



- a) Aisha is facing north. She turns a quarter turn clockwise. What direction is she facing now?
- b) Tommy is facing north. He turns a quarter turn anticlockwise. What direction is he facing now?

- c) Annie is facing east. She turns a three-quarter turn clockwise. What direction is she facing now?

- 4 Mo and Eva are answering a question.

Mr Lee is facing west. He turns a half turn. What direction is he facing now?



Mo

I cannot answer this because we don't know what direction he turns in.



Eva

It does not matter about the direction!

Who do you agree with? Talk about it with a partner.

- 5 Esther and Brett are showing what time it will be in a quarter of an hour.

Here is the time now.



Here are their answers.

Esther



Brett



Who is correct? Talk about it with a partner.

Turns and angles

- c) Annie is facing east. She turns a three-quarter turn clockwise. What direction is she facing now?

- 4 Mo and Eva are answering a question.

Mr Lee is facing west. He turns a half turn. What direction is he facing now?



I cannot answer this because we don't know what direction he turns in.

Mo



It does not matter about the direction!

Eva

Who do you agree with? Talk about it with a partner.

- 5 Esther and Brett are showing what time it will be in a quarter of an hour.

Here is the time now.



Here are their answers.

Esther



Brett



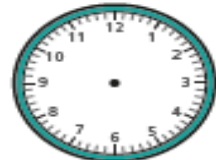
Who is correct? Talk about it with a partner.

- 6 Draw hands on the clocks to show the new times.

a)



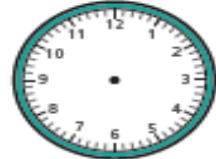
half an hour later



b)



quarter of an hour later



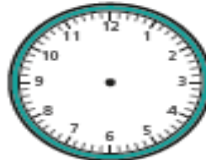
c)



three-quarters of an hour later



d)



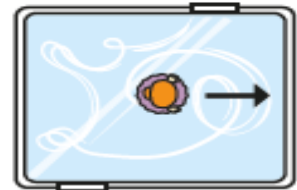
half an hour later



- 7 A figure skater is facing the direction shown. She turns a quarter turn clockwise and then a three-quarter turn clockwise.

- a) Draw on the picture to show that she ends up facing the same way as she started.
b) What other turns could she make and still end up facing the same way?

Compare answers with a partner.



Extension Task!

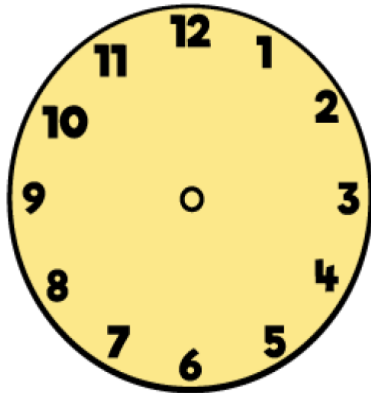
True or False?

Turns and

True or False?

Turns and angles

A quarter turn clockwise = 15 minutes later



True

A quarter turn clockwise = 15 minutes later.

Clockwise means in the direction that the hands of a clock move.

Reading:

Objective: To make inferences from a front cover.

We will be looking at 'The Dragon Inside Me' by Adam Bushnell for the next few weeks. On the front cover you can see lots of images... pizza, on/off button, games console and many more.

1* - Choose 3 of the images.

Write a sentence to explain how you think they will fit into the story.

2* - Choose 5 of the images.

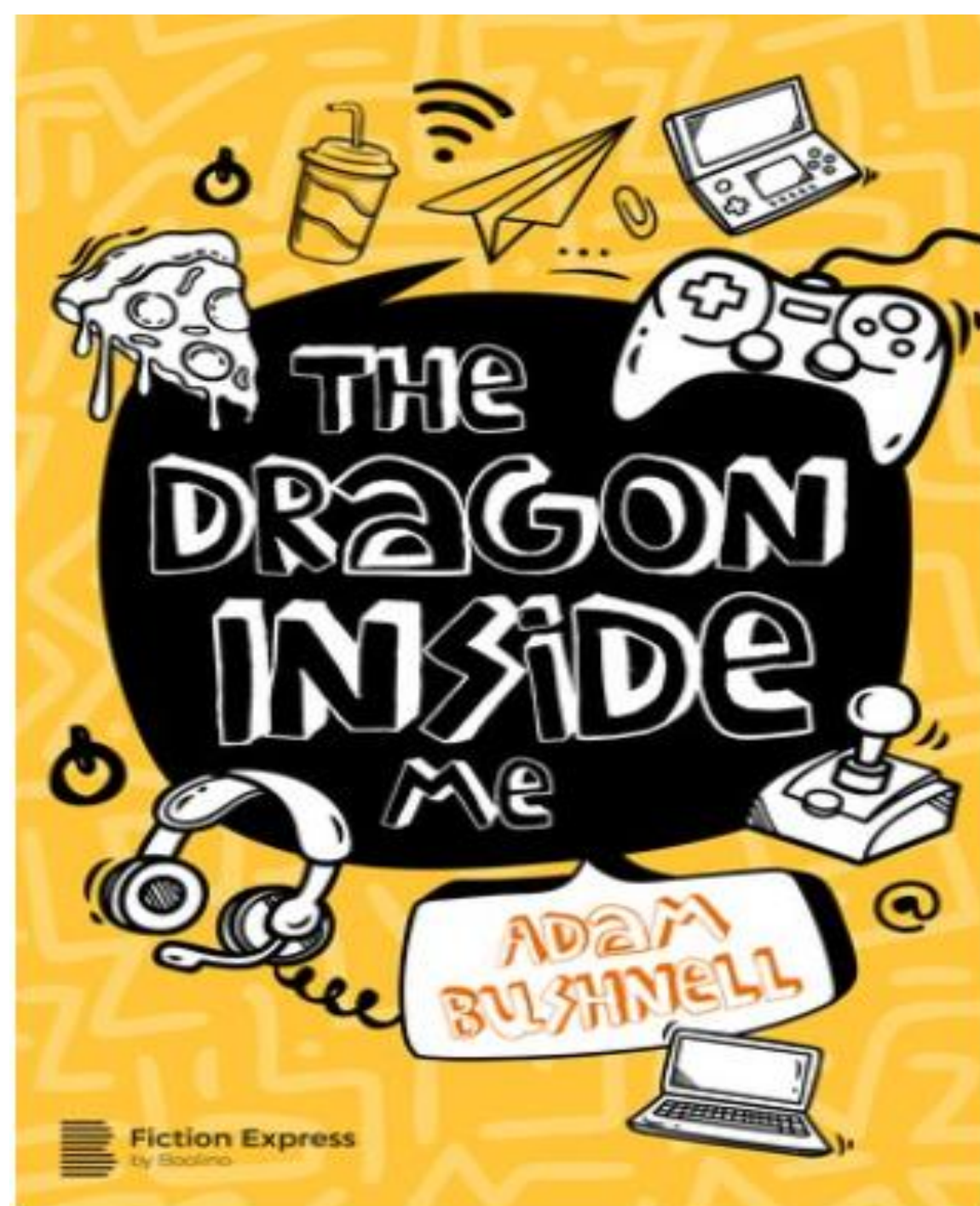
Write an explanation of why you think the author has used them on the front cover. Add a reason for how you think they will fit into the story.

3* - Choose 7 of the images.

Write an explanation of why you think the author has used them on the front cover. Add a reason for how you think they will fit into the story.

Example:

The pizza. I think that the front cover contains this image because it is the main character's favourite food.



Other:

Objective: To create a timeline for the Vikings.

Watch the clip below to understand what a timeline is:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xc64qurhFng>

The Vikings Arrive

The Vikings came from the area of the modern Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

They set out in boats called **longships** to 'go Viking' (which means to go travelling around looking for resources and land to claim as their own).

The Vikings first arrived in Britain around AD 787 and in AD 793 they **raided** and **pillaged** the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria.



Glossary

Longship – a long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.

Pillage – to steal goods using violent tactics.

Raid – to suddenly attack a place.

Raiders

The Vikings came to Britain looking for lucrative new items to steal and trade. In addition, they wanted land that they could take and claim as their own.

They particularly liked to raid monasteries, like the one at Lindisfarne. The monasteries were not very well protected and contained valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.

The Vikings also stole manuscripts and bibles. These were sold back to the religious leaders who could not bear to see them lost or damaged.



Invaders and Settlers

The Vikings went on to invade Scotland and in time they began to settle and stay there.

They were able to build up an army and in AD 866 they captured the city of York.

The Anglo-Saxon King Alfred the Great, who became King of Wessex in AD 871, managed to force the Vikings out of the South of England but this was short-lived.

By AD 878 the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding. The Vikings were here to stay!



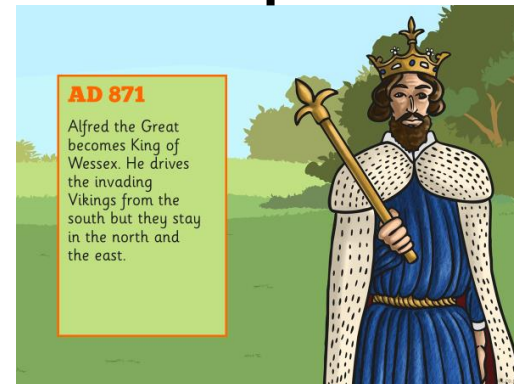
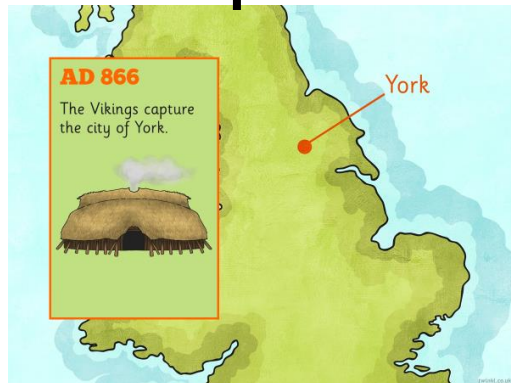
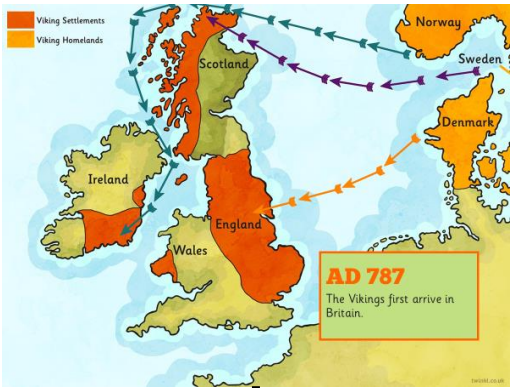
Task... All Children

Watch the video on the previous slides about timelines.

On the next slide, you will find an example of a timeline, which shares important parts of history.

Use the final slide (black and white images) to create your own Viking timeline. You might want to cut them out or write them. It is up to you!

Make sure they are in the correct order.



AD 1066



The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold is defeated in the Battle of Hastings.

AD 1013



King Sven of Denmark arrives with his son, Cnut to become King of Danelaw. The Saxon King, Ethelred, flees the country.

AD 866



The Vikings capture the city of York.

AD 900



The Vikings establish rule over Scotland.

AD 886



King Alfred makes a deal with the Vikings, giving them the east (Danelaw) and keeping the west.

AD 878



By this time, the Vikings have settled permanently in Britain.

AD 1042



King Ethelred's second son, Edward the Confessor is invited to become King of England.

AD 870



Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.

AD 954



The last Viking King of York, Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out.

AD 793



The Vikings attack the monastery at Lindisfarne, Northumbria.

AD 1014



King Sven, King Ethelred and Ethelred's first son Edmund Ironside die. Cnut becomes King of England.

AD 871



Alfred the Great becomes the King of Wessex and manages to drive the Vikings out of the South.

AD 787



The Vikings first arrive in Britain.