

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 write creatively using an idea or stimulus.

FREE WRITE FRIDAY!

Use the image to create your own piece of writing. You could:

- Write down some instructions on how to build something with Lego.
- Write a story about who the boys are and why they are building something with giant Lego.
- Write a diary of the build.
- Think about what skills a builder must have. Write them down and explain why they need them.
- Write the story about where their parents are.
- Draw a story board and explain what happens as the building grows.
- Draw a picture of the finished building and write a setting description.

Be as creative as you can!



Maths: We will be focusing on Statistics.

Objective: I can add amounts of money.

Please choose a video from the link below and focus on the teaching strategies used to help you identify all the various types of money we use.

Counting and Adding Money

<https://newportjuniorschool.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Calculation-Policy.pdf>

As we are beginning a new topic, please read the calculation policy which will offer guidance on how to set calculations out.

1* - Today you will counting money and adding amounts Using the column method to help you.

2*/3* - Today you will be adding money. Answer the questions on the worksheet.

Extension: Is the statement true or false?

Please add the money together by adding the notes first. Why is it best to add the notes first?

Please look at the diagram below.

Is there £4.36 altogether?

How do we know that is the correct amount?

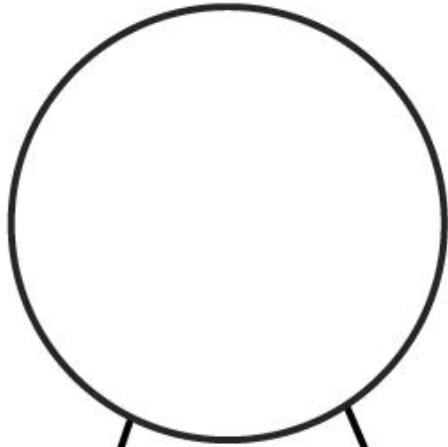
How much is in your own money box?

How much money is there altogether?

£4 and 36 pence

£1 and 90 pence + £2 and 46 pence
There is £3 and 136p.
136p = £1 and 36p
Altogether there is £4 and 36 pence.

1) How much money is there altogether?

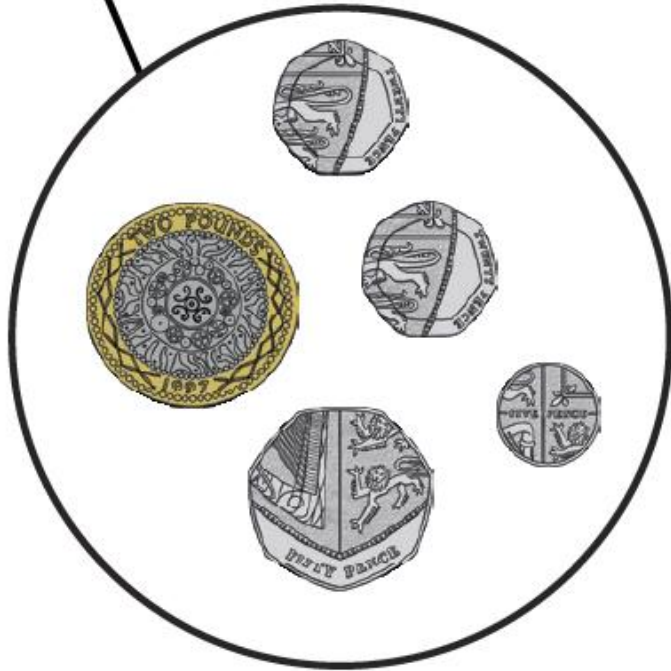


£ _____ and _____ pence + £ _____ and _____ pence.

There is £ _____ and _____ p.

_____ p = £ _____ and _____ p.

Altogether there is £ _____ and _____ pence.



1 STAR TASK!

2) Find the total amount of money.

a)

	£3 and 64 pence

b)

£6 and 17 pence	£8 and 94 pence

3) A sandwich costs £3 and 89 pence. A drink costs £1 and 75 pence. How much do both items cost together?

How would you show your working out?

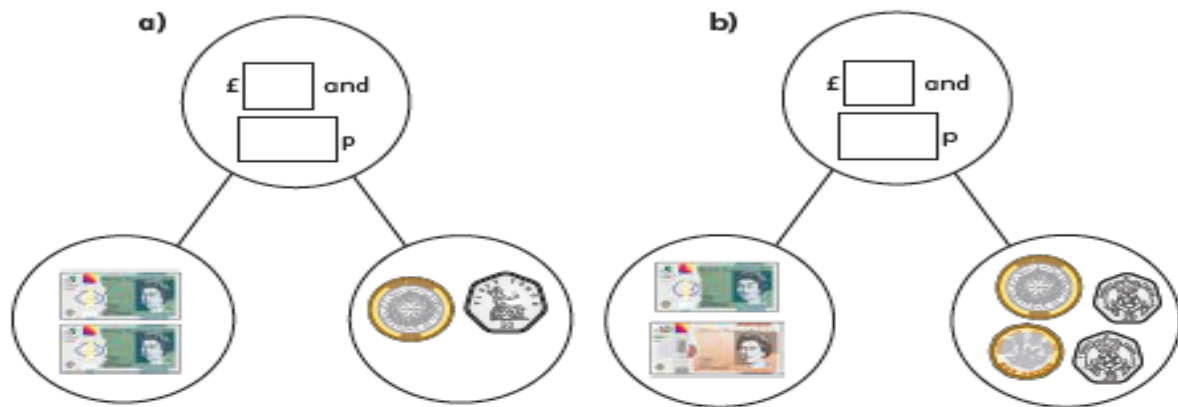
Remember to try and use the column method to add up amounts of money.

Addition of money

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£ } 11.75 \\ \text{£ } 13.34 \\ \hline \phantom{\text{£ }} 09 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Add money

1 Complete the part-whole models.



2 Dora buys two birthday cards.



Complete the sentences to show how much money Dora spends.

$$£ \square + £ \square = £ \square$$

$$\square \text{ p} + \square \text{ p} = \square \text{ p}$$

Dora spends £ and p.

3 Complete the number sentences.

a) £3 and 12p + £5 and 12p = £ and p

b) £3 and 30p + £5 and 30p = £ and p

c) £3 and 50p + £5 and 50p = £ and p

d) £4 and 50p + £5 and 50p = £ and p

What do you notice?

4 Brett has £6 and 55p.

Aisha has £2 and 55p.

How much money do they have altogether?

5 Annie and Alex are having pizza for lunch.

Tomato pizza	£5 and 40p	
Vegetable pizza	£7 and 75p	
Potato wedges	£1 and 79p	
Cheese bites	£2 and 83p	

a) Annie orders a tomato pizza and cheese bites.
How much does it cost?

Add money

3 Complete the number sentences.

a) £3 and 12p + £5 and 12p = £ and p

b) £3 and 30p + £5 and 30p = £ and p

c) £3 and 50p + £5 and 50p = £ and p

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Cheese bites	£2 and 83p	

a) Annie orders a tomato pizza and cheese bites.
How much does it cost?

b) Alex has £10

She wants to buy potato wedges and a vegetable pizza.

Does she have enough money?

Explain your answer.

6 Mo buys a cap for £6 and 50p.

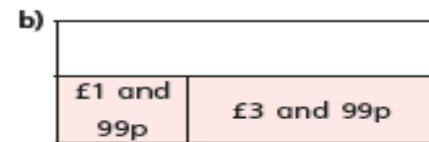
He also buys a key ring.

He spends £10 in total.

How much does the key ring cost?



7 Complete the bar models.



8 Eva has £6 to spend.



What can Eva buy?

Compare answers with a partner.

True or False?

When adding money, the best method is to start with the largest amounts.



Please explore this statement. Do you think that strategy is correct.

Is the statement true or false?
How much money is there altogether?

Reading:

Objective: To decide if a fact is true or false.

We know that when something is correct it is often described as being **TRUE**. On the other hand, if something is incorrect, we would think of the word **FALSE**.

We have to read carefully as some facts might seem true but we can check against the text to be certain!

For example:

The Vikings believed animals were special so would only keep them as pets and not use them for meat.

We know this is **FALSE** because they kept animals for milk, wool and meat from reading the text.

Read through the information and then on the next slide, decide if the statement is true or false. If you are unsure, go back to the statement at the end!

The Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

Read the information about Vikings then answer the true or false questions.



Vikings used whatever natural resources were available to make their houses. Typically, this might have been stone or wood for the walls, a thatched (straw) roof and wattle and daub (stick and mud/dung) on the inside walls to keep in heat.

Most Vikings lived on farms where they grew their own crops, such as oats and wheat. They also kept farm animals, such as cows, pigs and sheep which provided milk, wool and meat.

Bone and antler were commonly used by skilled craftsmen to make objects such as combs and handles for knives.

The pagan Vikings believed in life after death, so people were buried with their possessions when they died so that they could use them in the next life.

Jewellery makers engraved abstract animal shapes and patterns of interlace (criss-crossing) on brooches and other items, such as the handles of swords.

Vikings wrote using characters from the runic alphabet, also called the Futhark.

The individual letters of the Viking alphabet were called runes. There were 16 runes in total.

Viking runes were only made of straight lines as these were much easier to carve into stone and rock.

The Vikings believed that when the god Thor drove his chariot, pulled by goats through the sky, he created thunder and lightning. Thor also had a special weapon: a hammer.

The Viking's chief god was called Odin and his wife, the goddess of marriage and fertility, was called Frigg.

Most Vikings wore clothes made from wool or linen. Men wore trousers and tunics which were fastened at the waist with a leather belt. Women wore long-sleeved linen dresses under a woollen apron type dress.

The Vikings made dyes from plants to create different colours for their clothes e.g. red cloth was made by using a plant called madder.

	True	False
1 Mud and dung was put on the inside of Viking homes to help keep in the heat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 The Vikings believed that animals were very special and so would only ever keep them as pets and would never use them for meat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Viking clothes were made out of silk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Jewellery was decorated with shapes and patterns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Odin was believed to create thunder and lightning by driving his chariot through the sky.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 The goddess of marriage and fertility was called Frigg.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Vikings were buried with their possessions when they died.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 There were 61 letters, or runes, in the Viking alphabet.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Vikings used natural materials such as plants, to dye their clothes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Skilled craftsmen would make combs and handles for knives out of bones and antlers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Task... Read through the information on the previous slide.

Look at each statement and decide if it is true or false.

Other: Beliefs and Values

Objective: To understand what Jesus' actions mean for Christians in the world today.

Read the story on the next slide.

Think about the questions below:

What does this tell us about Jesus?

What qualities does he have? How does this link to our 3Cs.- community, compassion and courage?

What did Jesus mean by doing this?

What does it tell us about how to live our lives?



What does the video this tell us about how Jesus wants Christians to live?

Task:

Create a set of rules that you think Jesus would ask of his followers in today's world.



Jesus Heals the Man with Leprosy

Today's story can be found in the first three books of the New Testament in the Bible. Matthew, Mark and Luke are also the names of three men that either heard about the story or were there to see the miracle for themselves and then wrote about it.

This story is about a man with leprosy. So what is leprosy? Leprosy is a disease that is caused by bacteria. People that get leprosy usually live in poor areas, have dirty water, eat food with little nutrition, and aren't healthy to begin with. It looks very bad. It can make a face look bumpy and can completely change the way a person looks. Some people get it on their hands or feet and lose their fingers and toes from it.

This isn't everything leprosy is, but you get the picture. On top of it all, during the time when Jesus was around, people thought leprosy was caused by people's sins. So, if someone had leprosy, it was because he or she had done something wrong.

For all these reasons the "lepers", as they were called, were kicked out of the city and had to live on the outside of it. They weren't allowed in stores or churches or any public place, so many times they went to live in the dumps where the garbage was, to find food and other things they needed. No one wanted to see them for fear of touching them and catching the disease or becoming 'unclean' because of their sins.

Now to the story: Jesus was going around at this time healing people and telling stories. Word got around about Jesus, so people would follow Him because they wanted hear what He had to say or to see a miracle.

While Jesus was walking and talking with people, a man with leprosy approached Him, fell to his knees, and put his face to the ground begging, "Lord if you want to, you can heal me and make me clean." Something amazing happened next. Like it was no big deal, Jesus just reached out and touched the man. Wait a minute, Jesus reached out and touched a man with leprosy? This was not allowed then and now Jesus would be unclean! Besides this man looked really bad and probably was very sick! None of this mattered to Jesus, however. He reached out his hand and said to the man, "I will heal you. Be clean." And right in that moment the leprosy left him.

This showed that Jesus was more than just a man. Jesus healed the man of his disease but also cleansed him from his sin without becoming infected Himself. Jesus then asked the man to do one thing. He asked him not to tell anyone what just happened and to go to the priest to be checked out. This would show that he was cleansed and he would leave an offering. Then the priest would give permission for him to come back and live with the people again.

By going to priest the healed man would send a message that Jesus had a special power from God. The people were waiting for a Messiah (someone that would come and save them) and the priests and Jews believed that only God could cure leprosy. This was supposed to be a sign that the Messiah had come. Instead the man was too excited and told everyone he saw what had happened. This made it hard for Jesus to walk around in the cities because large crowds would flock to Him and the Jewish leaders started to go against Jesus because they didn't believe that He was sent by God. Jesus would often go off by Himself and pray but people kept coming to see Him from everywhere.