

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 answer questions based on a video.



Watch the following video...

<https://vimeo.com/91642206>

For the next two weeks, we will be completing our English work based on this video. It is based on a very popular game called Rock, Paper, Scissors.

Task...

Choose a set of questions from 1 star or 2/3 star to answer about the video.

Write all answers in FULL sentences and use the video for evidence where possible.

For example: I think that Rock is trying to help paper because in the video you can clearly see he fears for her life.

1 Star - Questions.

1. What happened in the story?
2. Give one word to describe the following characters:
Rock = Paper = Scissors =
3. Why do you think Rock is trying to help Paper?
4. How does the character Scissors make you feel?
5. How does Paper feel at the start of the story? How does she feel at the end of the story? Why do you think this?

2/3 Star - Questions

1. Write a summary for the video.
2. Give two words to describe the following characters:
Rock= Paper = Scissors =
3. Why do you think Rock is trying to help Paper?
4. What does the video suggest about Scissors? Why?
5. What is the main theme for the video? Why?
6. How does Paper's feelings change from the start to the end?
7. What happened to Rock in the story?
8. Out of Rock, Paper and Scissors, who is the most powerful and why?

Maths: We will be focusing on Statistics.

Objective: To identify Pounds and Pence (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.

How many ten pence pieces in a pound?

<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 be focusing on pounds and pence. You will need to answer the following questions as to how much money is in the jar. What are the missing amounts on the following page.

2*/3* - Today you will be focusing on money and looking specifically at pounds and pence. Answer the questions on the worksheet.

Extension: Is the statement true or false?

Remember to check how many pennies are in a pound.

Please solve the following by looking at diagram below:

In the savings jar there is ...

In the savings jar there is £2 and how many pennies?

Complete the sentences to calculate how much money is in the savings jar.



Remember there are 100p in every pound £.

1 STAR TASK!

1) Complete the sentences to calculate how much money is in each savings jar.



In the savings jar, there is _____ pounds.

In the savings jar, there is _____ pence.

This is £_____ and _____ pence.

There is £_____ in the savings jar.



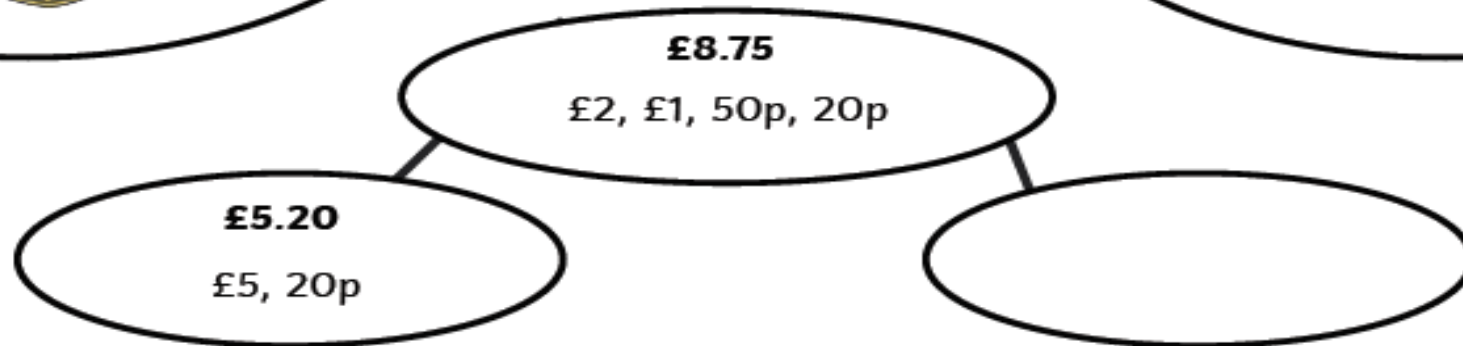
In the savings jar, there is _____ pounds.

In the savings jar, there is _____ pence.

This is £_____ and _____ pence.

There is £_____ in the savings jar.

2) Complete the part-whole models.



3) Convert these amounts to pounds and pence and using the £ sign. The first one is done for you

a) $265\text{p} = \underline{\mathbf{2\ pounds\ and\ 65\ pence = £2.65}}$

b) $205\text{p} = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$

c) $65\text{p} = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$

d) $250\text{p} = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$

1 How much money is there?



What is the same and what is different?



a) Complete the statements.

There is pounds.

There is pence.

There is £ and p.

There is £

b) Draw money so that there are fewer coins but the same total amount.

3 Match the amounts that are equal.

Fill in the missing digits.

| | | |
|------|-------------|--------|
| 460p | £__ and __p | £4.62 |
| 420p | £4 and 62p | £4.06 |
| __p | £4 and 6p | £4.20 |
| 462p | £4 and 20p | £_____ |
| 426p | £4 and 26p | £4.60 |

4 Match the person to the correct amount.



Ron

I have a note and some coins.



Rosie

I have more than Ron.



Jack

I have the most money.



5 Amir has a note in his pocket.
Annie has three coins in her pocket.



Amir must have more money than Annie.

Do you agree with Dora?

Explain your answer.

4 Match the person to the correct amount.



I have a note and some coins.

Ron



I have more than Ron.

Rosie



I have the most money.

Jack



5 Amir has a note in his pocket.
Annie has three coins in her pocket.



Amir must have more money than Annie.

Do you agree with Dora?
Explain your answer.

6 Kim has four coins.

- The coins add to a multiple of 10
- The total amount is more than £1
- All the coins are silver.
- The total is less than £1.50

- Which four coins could Kim have?
- How many different combinations can you find?

7 Mo has this money.



Decide whether Mo's statements are true or false.
Give a reason for your choice.



a) You can make an amount greater than £11



c) You can make exactly £2.02 using four coins.



b) You can make exactly £1.50 using three coins.



d) You can make exactly £6.11

True or False ?

$$4,305 \text{ pence} = 4 \text{ pounds} + 305 \text{ pence}$$

Please explore this statement by focusing on the pounds and pence.

Is the statement true or false?

Remember how many pennies make four pounds?

Reading: This week we will be focusing on a Non-fiction book about the Vikings.

Objective: To make a comparison between our lives today and Viking life.

Read through the information on the following slides. It explains who the Vikings were and some survival skills they had. Our life today is very different to Viking times. **Read the text before attempting the task for today.**

1 Star Task...

Write down some bullet points about life as a Viking and life today.

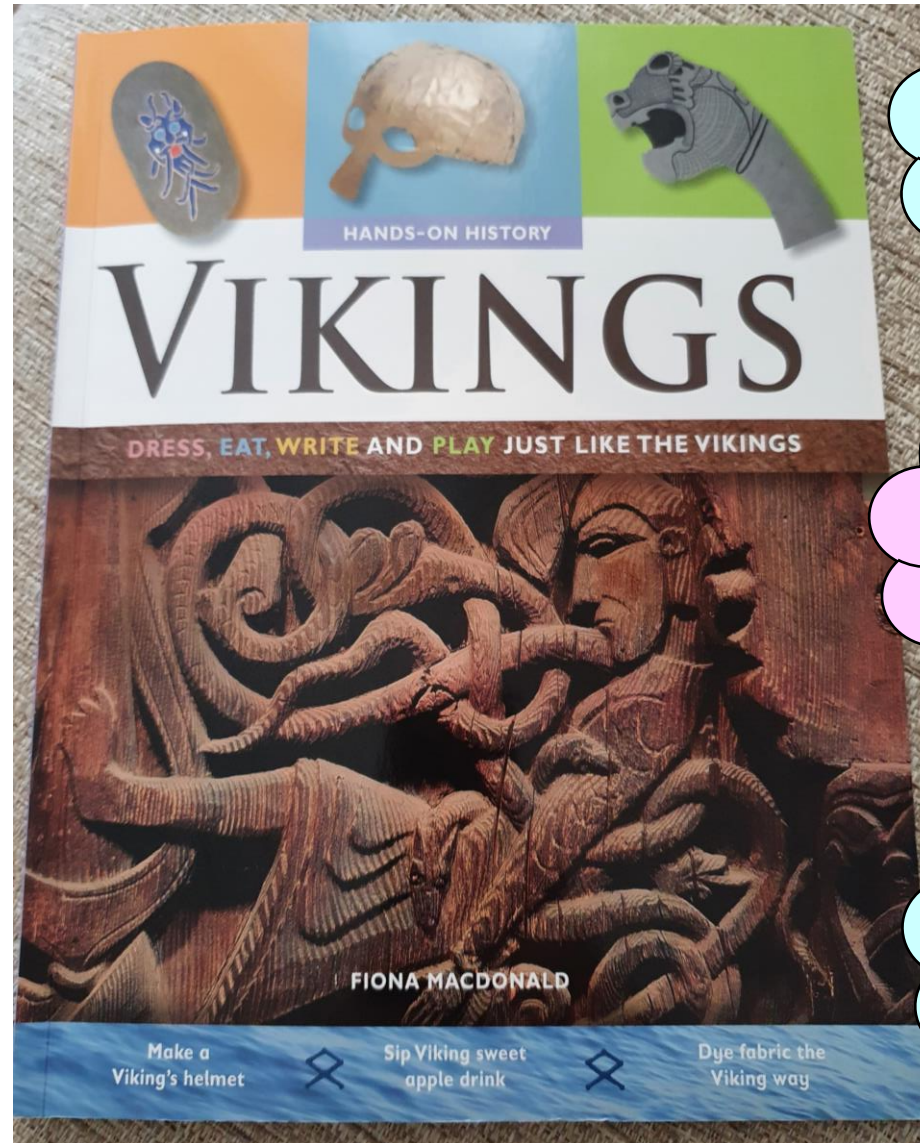
In the middle section, are there any aspects that are the same between Viking and modern life?

On the next slide you will find a template.

2/3 Star...

Write a comparison between Viking life and modern life. What makes them different and what makes them similar?

Aim for at least 2 paragraphs.



This book is Non-Fiction.

This means it is a factual book rather than fictional.

Other Non-fiction examples could be: cook books or autobiographies.

Viking Life

Are any aspects the same?

Our Life Today

WHO WERE THE VIKINGS?

The Vikings came from Norway, Denmark and Sweden. They attacked the coasts of northern Europe from around 800 to 1100 CE, bringing terror to peaceful places. They stole money, destroyed houses and churches, and captured people to sell as slaves. But the Vikings were not just bloodthirsty bandits. They were tough sailors, clever **merchants**, skilful craftworkers and bold explorers. They were also hard-working **settlers**, who built new farms, villages, forts and towns.



Small, silver head showing a Viking warrior, found in Aska, Sweden. No one knows who he was or where he fought and died.

The Viking homelands in northern Europe were surrounded by stormy seas to the east, west and south, and by Arctic ice to the north.



JARLS AND THINGS

The first Viking lands were ruled by **jarls** (nobles). Over time, as Viking society grew larger, the most successful jarls became kings. Viking villagers held public meetings, called 'Things', once a year to decide how their communities should be run.

Monster face with horns and a long beard carved on a stone in Viking Denmark.



VIKING WANDERERS

Viking kings, jarls and ordinary people travelled vast distances to trade and find new land. Wherever they settled, they brought their own language, beliefs, traditions and skills. Even today, many places in Europe have Viking names, and north European languages contain Viking words.

SURVIVAL SKILLS

The Vikings lived in the north of Europe, where the winters were long and snowy, and the summers were short. Families survived by growing oats and barley, and raising sheep, goats and cattle. They planted apple and plum trees, and created gardens to grow onions, peas and cabbages. In the summer, they cut grass and dried it to make hay for their animals to eat later in the year.



Viking homes were made of wood, stone or turf (slabs of earth with growing grass). Roofs were also made of turf, or they were thatched (covered with dried straw). This is a reconstruction of a Viking home, with modern windows!

DID YOU KNOW?

THE VIKINGS BURNED WHALE-OIL IN LAMPS, TO LIGHT THEIR HOMES, AND RUBBED BLUBBER (FAT) FROM SEALS INTO THEIR SHOES AND LEATHER WAISTCOATS TO MAKE THEM WATERPROOF.

FORAGING FOR FOOD

Most Viking families lived close to the sea. They went fishing and caught large sea-creatures, such as whales and seals. They hunted wild birds to eat, and wild animals, such as wolves, foxes and reindeer, for their skins and furs. They gathered shellfish, birds' eggs, wild mushrooms, nuts and berries. In the winter, when there were fewer animals to kill and nothing grew, Vikings went hungry and sometimes starved.

HOME AND HEARTH

A typical Viking house had thick walls to keep out the cold, and one big room where the family lived and slept. In the middle of the room, a fire was kept burning all the time, for warmth and for cooking. Viking homes were often smoky inside. Many houses had storerooms and work-rooms close by, together with barns for animals, called byres (say buy-ers).



Viking homes did not have much furniture apart from wooden tables, stools or benches, and storage chests. Women kept the keys to the chests.

Other: Topic

Objective: To create a poster about Viking Life.

Viking Life

Your challenge is to produce a poster all about a certain aspect of Viking life. This could be:

- Clothes and jewellery
- Religion and gods
- Houses and food
- Rhyme and writing
- Art and craft

You will need to take notes as you go through the information, selecting what is relevant for your poster.

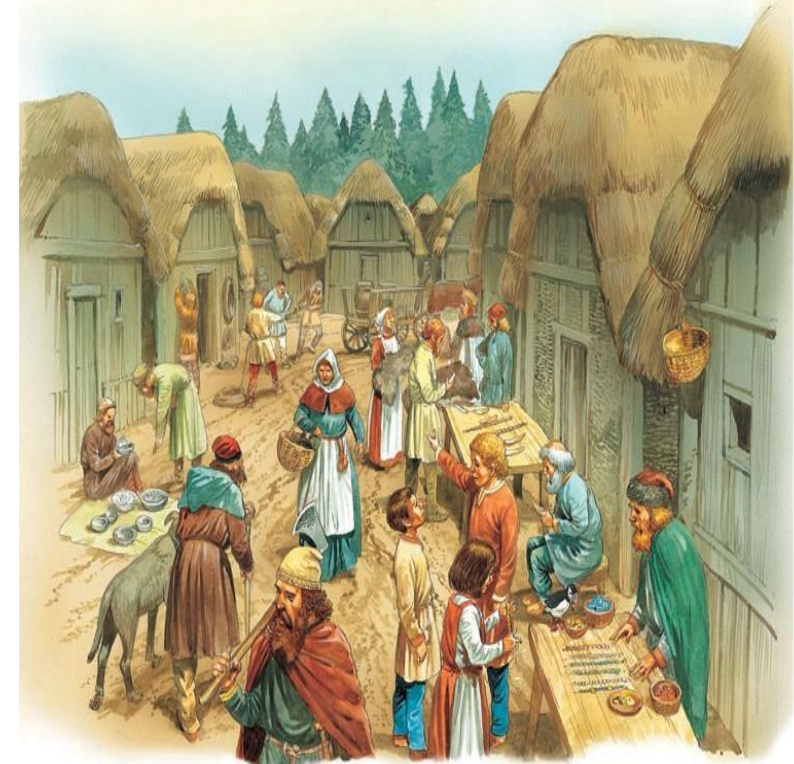
You may need to do some research of your own.



Useful Links...

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztyr9j6/articles/ztqbr82>

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/vikings>



Viking Life Facts

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.



Viking metal workers made objects from a wide range of different materials, from iron to gold.



Vikings wrote using characters from an alphabet called the Futhark.



Jewellery was worn to show off how rich a person was.



When the Vikings first came to Britain they were pagans, which means they worshipped many gods. Over time, many Vikings converted to Christianity.

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



The Vikings made their own bread by grinding corn into flour and then mixing it with water to make a dough.



Viking Life Facts

The Vikings kept an open fire in their houses to provide heat and a place to cook. They hung meats and fish above the fire to preserve them with the smoke. They also preserved by curing (drying out with salt).



Rich Vikings wore clothes made from silk (which the Vikings traded from overseas). They also had furs to wrap around themselves to keep warm.



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



The Vikings used rhyme to tell long stories, known as sagas. Sagas often told about the adventures of heroic characters fighting dangerous monsters.

Leather was commonly used by craftsmen to make a wide range of objects such as purses, saddles for horses and belts.



As Vikings converted to Christianity their customs and festivals also changed, merging together the old and new religions e.g. the pagan festival 'Yuletide' became 'Christmas'.



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.



Viking Life Facts

Excavation of Viking graves has shown that Viking women wore two brooches, one on each side of the chest. These were probably used to hold up their dresses.



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.



The Vikings believed that Odin lived in Valhalla. This was a type of heaven where warriors who had died bravely in battle would go.



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.



Vikings ate from wooden bowls or plates using a spiky knife. Forks were not invented until much later in history.



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



The Vikings love to make up riddles by skilfully choosing words to describe a thing or object without saying its name.

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



Viking Life Facts

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.

Some Vikings drank beer from horns which had been scraped out.



Woodworkers could carve very intricate patterns into wood. Churches built by the Vikings were often made of wood and featured beautifully carved scenes and interior decor.



Yorvick (York) was an important Viking manufacturing centre and many craftsmen worked on the streets producing a range of items. Coppergate (a place in the city of York) means 'street of the cup-maker'.

Fortune tellers were very popular in Viking times. Runes were carved on small stones and the fortune teller would pull these out of a bag one at a time, reading the future as each rune was revealed.



Vikings often wore cloaks to keep warm in colder weather. These were made from wool or linen and sometimes leather.

