

# Weekly Creative Home Learning

Dear Year 4,

It is hard to believe that we have already reached the middle of May! We hope that you are all well and happy and that you are taking care of your loved ones in these difficult times.

Please do email us pictures of some of the work you have been doing. Send it to [apsallstars@alexandra.hounslow.sch.uk](mailto:apsallstars@alexandra.hounslow.sch.uk). Remember, along with all of your online learning, there are lots of activities for you to choose from in the grid below. Try to select a range of areas to cover each week – don't always stick to your favourite subjects!

The winner of last week's Times Tables Rockstars battle was 4H! Well done! The next battle (4C v 4MC) begins today (Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> May).

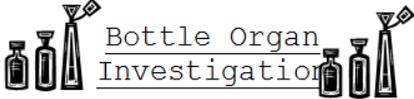
We look forward to seeing you all again soon! Best wishes, Miss Hynes, Miss Conway, Mr. Cuell, Ms. Hamilton, Mrs. Belani and Miss Preeti.

Spanish	Writing	Grammar	Spelling
<p>Go to <a href="http://www.languageangels.com">www.languageangels.com</a>. From the home screen, choose 'Login -&gt; Home School' and then type in</p> <p>User name: Alexan2020</p> <p>Password: lahome.</p> <p>This will give you access to lessons on the Romans and many other topics, as well as access to a huge</p>	<p>Doodle English</p> <p>Continue to keep a 'home learning' diary (or start one if you haven't already). Include drawings and photos of things you do and make during this time.</p> <p>See the 'Amazing Aliens' resource below (pages 14 – 17). This week, you are going to be planning and writing a log (recount) about your</p>	<p>Complete the grammar activities on Doodle English.</p> <p>You have been assigned grammar activities on Bug Club.</p> <p>See pages 16 &amp; 17 of 'Amazing Aliens' (below). You will be adding detail to your writing using 'and' or 'but'. You will be using adverbs to show 'when' and 'how'. In addition, you will be using</p>	<p>Complete the spellings activities on Doodle Spell.</p>

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<p>range of games to help you practise your Spanish. Enjoy!</p>	<p>visit to the planet Zargon 10. Take your time. Remember, you should be producing your best work!</p>	<p>‘because’ to add further information.</p>	
<b>Reading</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Maths</b>	<b>Science</b>
<p><b>Keep reading!</b> Read as many types of text as you can find! Read aloud to your family, pets or favourite toy. Use and apply new words in your writing and conversation.</p> <p><b>Bug Club</b> - access your account to read what your teacher has allocated. Remember to answer the comprehension questions carefully as you go! *Please check your Bug Club account as some books have been reallocated to give you the chance to improve your answers and make sure they are more detailed.</p> <p><b>Reading Plus</b> – log in to read short texts and build up your reading</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div> <p><b><u>Sacred Texts – Discussion</u></b></p> <p>With your family, discuss what you know about sacred texts in all faiths and cultures.</p> <p>Do you have a sacred text in your own faith or culture? What does it mean to you? What role does it play in your life? Are there rules about handling the sacred text?</p> </div> </div>	<p>Practise your <b>times tables skills!</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hit the Button</li> <li>● Times Tables Rockstars Battles (4C vs 4MC).</li> <li>● Online learning: Doodle Maths, Mathletics. Links are available on the school website.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>White Rose Maths – Money</u></b> Here are two <b>very</b> helpful videos to help you with our learning about money this week. They are like two mini lessons.</p> <p>You can take your own time and pause the video whenever you need to.</p> <p><b>Pounds and pence</b> <a href="https://vimeo.com/405804568">https://vimeo.com/405804568</a></p>	<p>Attached below, you will find a ‘Knowledge Organiser’ all about Sound! This contains a lot of information, which you can read and revise over the coming weeks. Do you recognise any of the vocabulary? Do you already know the meaning of any of the words?</p> <p>Your experiment this week is about the ‘pitch’ of a sound. Pitch is how high or low a sound is. (Remember, <b>volume</b> is how <b>loud</b> or <b>quiet</b> a sound is.) <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgffr82/articles/z3i3jty">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgffr82/articles/z3i3jty</a></p> <p>How does the amount of water in a bottle affect the pitch?</p>

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<p>stamina, comprehension skills and range of vocabulary.</p> <p><b>Audible</b> - free books for you to listen to! Perhaps you could listen while you complete your art work.</p>		<p><b>Ordering money</b>  <a href="https://vimeo.com/405804746">https://vimeo.com/405804746</a></p> <p>(You can work through the Flashback Four if you wish or skip to the main part of the lesson!)</p>	 <p><b>Bottle Organ Investigation</b></p> <p>You will need: Five bottles Pencil Water</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Half fill one bottle of water and blow gently across the top.</li> <li>2. Fill the other 4 bottles to different levels and blow across the top of them also.</li> <li>3. Repeat the experiment by tapping the Bottles.</li> <li>4. What do you notice?</li> </ol>
<b>DT</b>	<b>PE</b>	<b>History</b>	<b>Music</b>
<p><b>Let's Create:</b>          Choose a building that you most admire in your local area or simply a building that you can see from your window. Make a model of that building using materials of your choice (salt dough, junk modelling material, Lego etc...).</p> <p>Why did you choose that particular</p>	<p>This week, you are going to try the 'Move at Home' Romans workout! There are lots of facts about Rome to learn. Try to link each movement to a fact so that it is easier to remember.</p> <p>Can you join all of the movements together to make a routine? Adapt the workout as you choose. Complete the activities in the order shown or create your own order for the activities.</p> <p>Select your favourite movements/activities and spend longer on those. Record your finished routine and send in to <a href="mailto:apsallstars@alexandra.hounslow.sch.uk">apsallstars@alexandra.hounslow.sch.uk</a> to showcase your creativity.</p>		<p>Some of you might know that the Eurovision song contest (see attached information sheet) usually takes place around this time every year, but not this year.</p> <p>We would love you to create your own entry for the Alexandravisoin Song Contest! Record yourself (and maybe your band?)</p>

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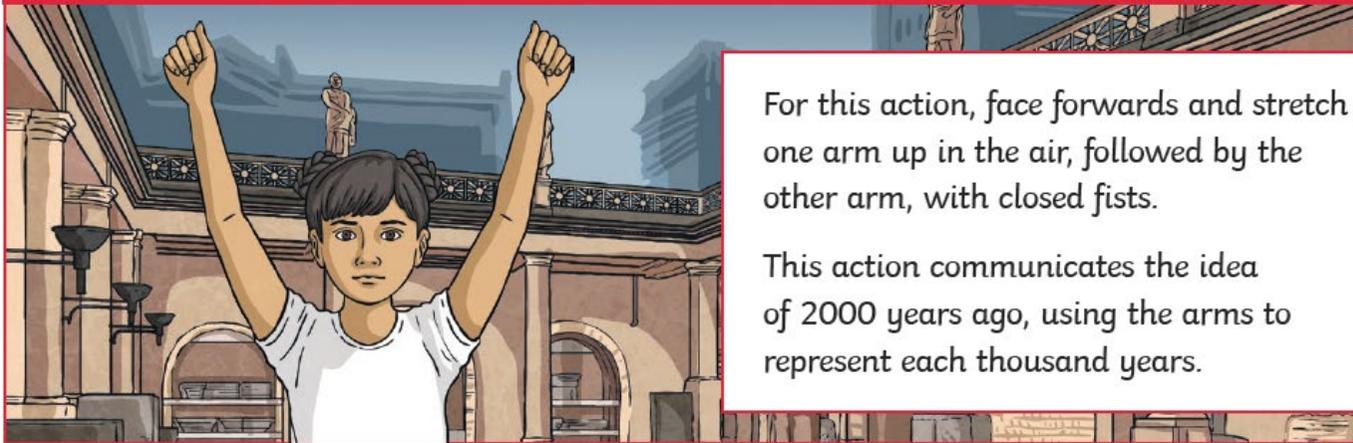
<p>           building?            How successful was your model?            What would you do differently if you were to make the model again?            What have you learnt from making the model?         </p>		<p>           performing a song in the style of Eurovision – it could be poppy, a power ballad, funny or silly. You decide!             Here are two examples of entries this year (from Spain and Iceland – they are quite different!)  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xGgF2US7fhY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xGgF2US7fhY</a>   <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1HU7ocv3S2o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1HU7ocv3S2o</a> </p>
<b>Art</b>		<b>Well-being</b>
<p>           Look out of the window, what do you see? Your task is to sketch your view from your window. Remember to concentrate on line and tone. You are not allowed to use colour in this activity! Share your sketch with us by sending it to:<a href="mailto:apsallstars@alexandra.hounslow.sch.uk">apsallstars@alexandra.hounslow.sch.uk</a>.  <b><u>*Make sure to write your name and class in the email.</u></b> </p>		<p> <b><u>Mindfulness/Meditation:</u></b>            Lie comfortably on your back on the floor. Move your attention around your body by tensing and clenching your muscles and then relaxing them. Hunch your shoulders, then let them go.            Make your hands into fists then tighten the muscles in your arms before relaxing them. Continue to move around your body, repeating this process.         </p>

# Weekly Creative Home Learning

## Move at Home: Romans Workout

This workout features a series of actions that each communicate a fact about the Roman Empire.

**Fact:** The Roman Empire existed about 2000 years ago.



For this action, face forwards and stretch one arm up in the air, followed by the other arm, with closed fists.

This action communicates the idea of 2000 years ago, using the arms to represent each thousand years.

**Fact:** The Roman Empire lasted about 500 years.

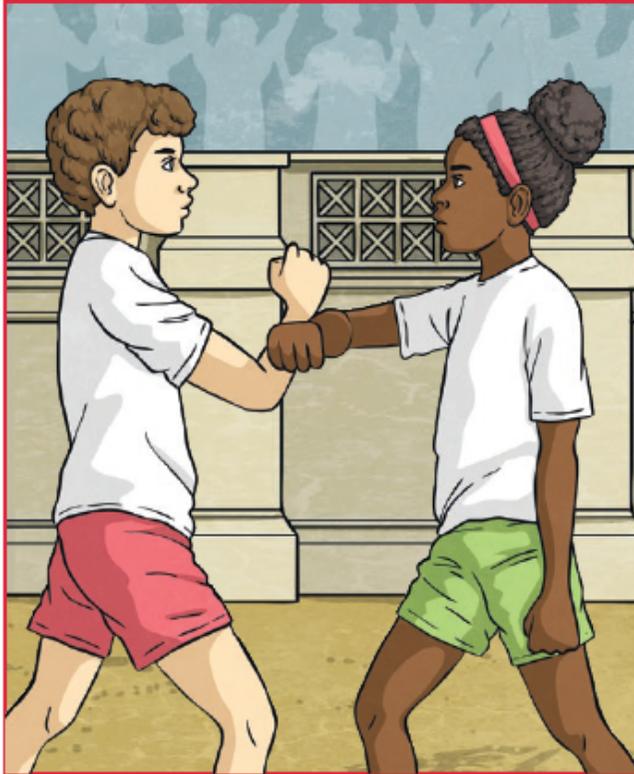


This action requires you to take five steps so that you step round in a square.

Each step represents one hundred years of the Roman Empire.

# Weekly Creative Home Learning

**Fact:** The Roman people enjoyed watching bloodthirsty fighting games. Some of these fighting games were held in a building called the Colosseum. The people who fought one another were called gladiators.



You can work with a partner (this can be anyone who lives in your house) for this action or do it by yourself.

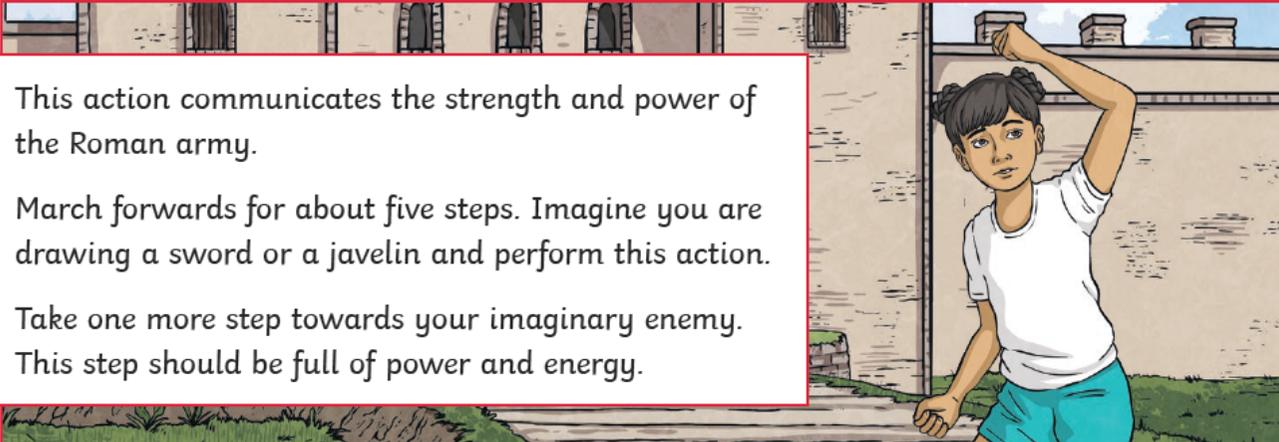
Each person should put their right leg forward and bend their knee so that their weight is over the right foot.

Each person should then hold out their right arm, as if they were holding a sword.

The partners should place their forearms against one another to symbolise a sword fight. If you are doing this action without a partner you can do this without touching forearms, the position and action is still the same.

# Weekly Creative Home Learning

**Fact:** The Roman army fought many battles. They were extremely effective and won many battles because of their teamwork and use of weapons.



This action communicates the strength and power of the Roman army.

March forwards for about five steps. Imagine you are drawing a sword or a javelin and perform this action.

Take one more step towards your imaginary enemy. This step should be full of power and energy.

**Fact:** Roman soldiers held their shields close together to form a shield wall, protecting them from the enemy. After forming a shield wall, some Roman archers would fire arrows from behind it.



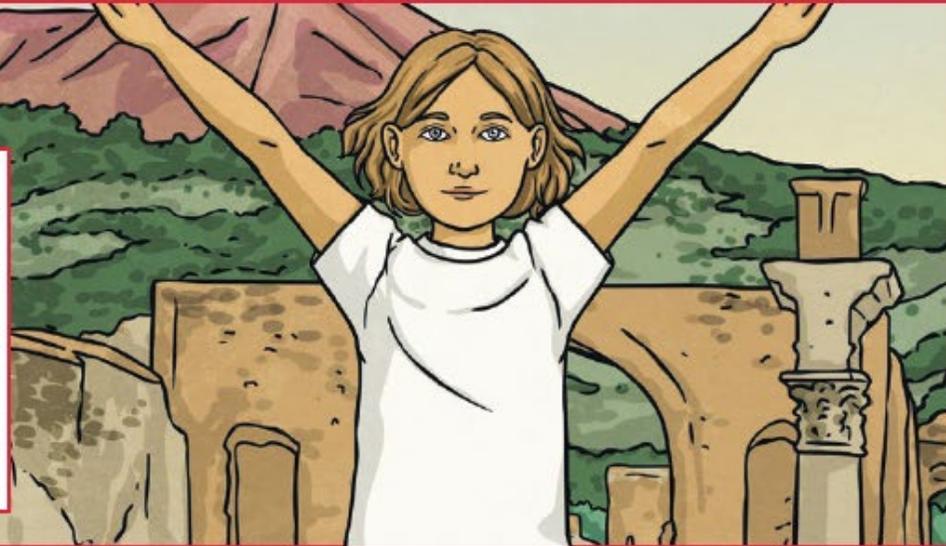
To communicate the idea of a shield wall, stand side by side with other people who live in your house and cross your arms in front of yourselves. Lock your fingers together to represent the interlocked shields. If you don't have anyone to work alongside, just cross your arms in front of yourself to represent the shield.

To represent the archers, crouch down. Hold one arm out straight while bending the other arm back at the elbow, as if you are pulling a bow string. Release it, as you fire an arrow.

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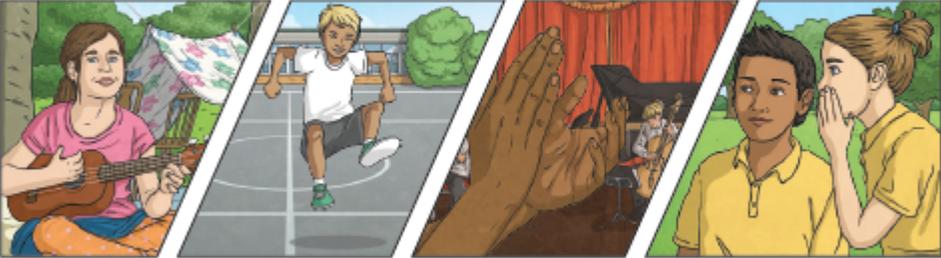
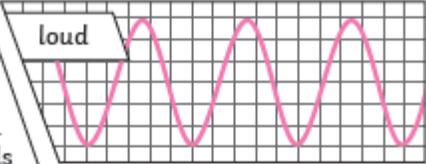
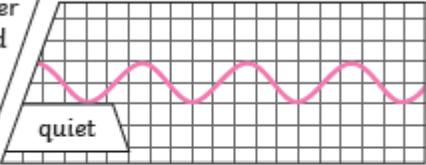
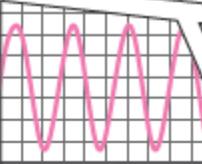
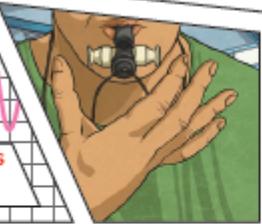
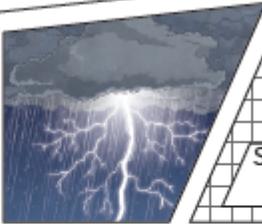
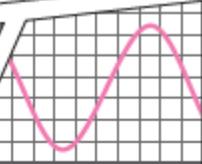
**Fact:** Pompeii was an ancient Roman city. It is about 150 miles away from Rome. In AD 79, a volcano called Mount Vesuvius erupted. Cities near to the volcano, such as Herculaneum and Pompeii, were buried under volcanic ash from the eruption. The ancient Roman city of Pompeii was preserved under the ash and was discovered hundreds of years later.

This action communicates the idea of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Perform a jumping jack with powerful and explosive energy to represent the ash and rock bursting out of the volcano.



# Weekly Creative Home Learning

## Sound – Knowledge Organiser Page 1

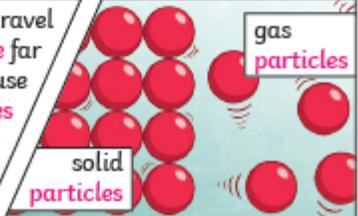
Key Vocabulary		Key Knowledge			
<b>vibration</b>	A movement backwards and forwards.	Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by <b>vibrations</b> . The louder the sound, the bigger the <b>vibration</b> .			
<b>sound wave</b>	<b>Vibrations</b> travelling from a sound source.				
<b>volume</b>	The loudness of a sound.				
<b>amplitude</b>	The size of a <b>vibration</b> . A larger <b>amplitude</b> = a louder sound.				
<b>pitch</b>	How low or high a sound is.				
<p>The size of the <b>vibration</b> is called the <b>amplitude</b>. Louder sounds have a larger <b>amplitude</b>, and quieter sounds have a smaller <b>amplitude</b>.</p>		<p><b>Pitch</b> is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-<b>pitched</b> sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-<b>pitched</b> sound.</p>			
					
<p>You can change the <b>pitch</b> of a sound in different ways depending on the type of instrument you are playing.</p>	<p>For example, if you are playing a xylophone, striking the smaller bars with the beater causes faster <b>vibrations</b> and so a higher <b>pitched</b> note. Striking the larger bars causes slower <b>vibrations</b> and produces a lower note.</p>				

# Weekly Creative Home Learning

## Sound – Knowledge Organiser Page 2

Key Vocabulary	
<b>ear</b>	An organ used for hearing.
<b>particles</b>	Solids, liquids and gases are made of <b>particles</b> . They are so small we are unable to see them.
<b>distance</b>	A measurement of length between two points.
<b>soundproof</b>	To prevent sound from passing.
<b>absorb sound</b>	To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.
<b>vacuum</b>	A space where there is nothing. There are no <b>particles</b> in a vacuum.
<b>eardrum</b>	A part of the <b>ear</b> which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. It separates the outer <b>ear</b> from the middle and inner <b>ear</b> . <b>Sound waves</b> make the <b>eardrum vibrate</b> .

Key Knowledge	
<p>Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sound travels as a <b>wave</b>, <b>vibrating</b> the <b>particles</b> in the medium it is travelling in. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.</p>	
<p>When you hit the drum, the drum skin <b>vibrates</b>. This makes the air <b>particles</b> closest to the drum start to <b>vibrate</b> as well.</p>	
<p>The <b>vibrations</b> then pass to the next air <b>particle</b>, then the next, then the next. This carries on until the air <b>particles</b> closest to your ear <b>vibrate</b>, passing the <b>vibrations</b> into your <b>ear</b>.</p>	
<p>Inside your <b>ear</b>, the <b>vibrations</b> hit the <b>eardrum</b> and are then passed to the middle and then the inner <b>ear</b>. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.</p>	
<p>Sound energy can travel from <b>particle to particle</b> far easier in a solid because the <b>vibrating particles</b> are closer together than in other states of matter.</p>	
<p>If you throw a stone in a pond, it will produce ripples. As the ripples spread out across the pond, they become smaller. When sound <b>vibrations</b> spread out over a <b>distance</b>, the sound becomes quieter, just like ripples in a pond.</p>	



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Week beginning 11<sup>th</sup> May 2020

## Eurovision information 1

# Eurovision

### What Is Eurovision?

The Eurovision Song Contest is an annual international competition, which is watched by millions of people around the world. The country that won the previous year's competition usually hosts it. Audience members in each country vote for their favourite song. However, you cannot vote for your own country's entry. The country with the most votes wins.



### The World Loves Eurovision

Eurovision is an annual event, which began in 1956. It is one of the most watched non-sporting television programmes. It attracts between 100 million and 600 million viewers. Many viewers are from countries which do not compete in Eurovision, such as the USA, New Zealand and China.

### Famous Faces

Although winning Eurovision does not usually guarantee lasting stardom, there are two notable exceptions. ABBA won Eurovision in 1974 and continue to be one of the biggest selling music groups of all time. Celine Dion represented Switzerland when she won the contest in 1988. She continues to have worldwide success to this day.



### Interesting Statistics

Ireland has won Eurovision the most times with seven wins; it even won the competition on three years in succession (1992, 1993 and 1994). The highest scoring winner is Salvador Sobral from Portugal. In 2017, he received 758 points. Morocco was the first non-European country to be included in Eurovision, followed by Australia over 30 years later.





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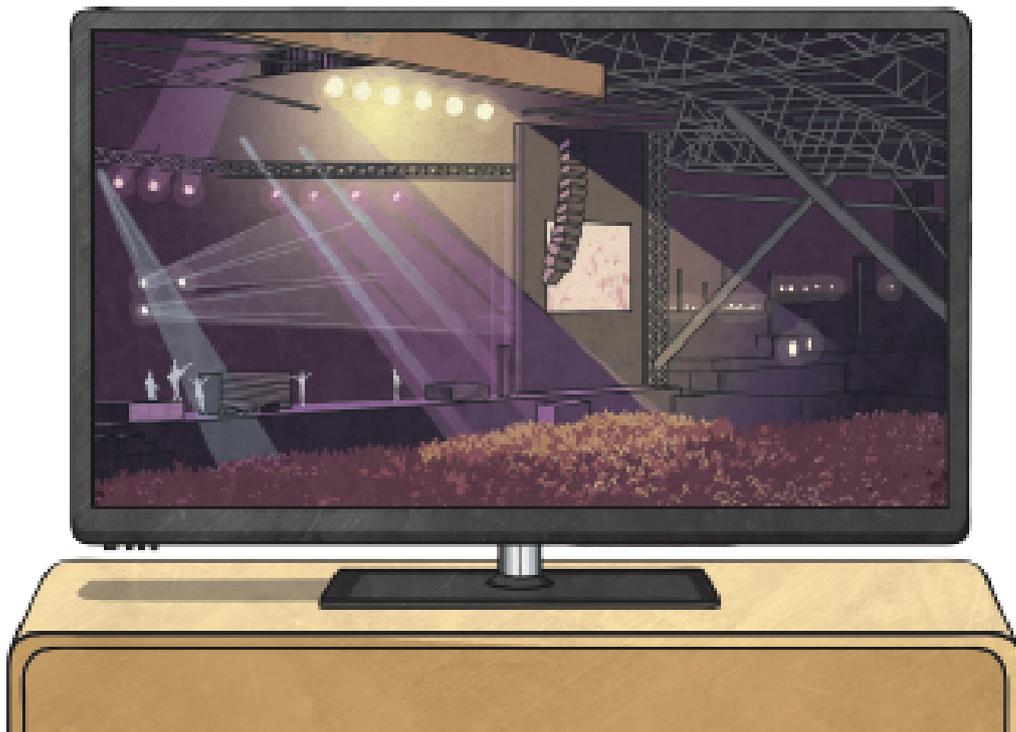
## Eurovision information 2

### Eurovision

#### **Australia Joins Eurovision**

Australia first participated in Eurovision in 2015. This was to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the song contest. However, Australia was allowed to compete again in 2016. Many people in Europe did not understand the reasons behind this decision because Australia is not a European country. However, Australia could compete because the television station that broadcasts the competition in Australia (SBS) is a European Broadcasting Union associate.

Guy Sebastian was the first singer to represent Australia in Eurovision in 2015. He sang a song called 'Tonight Again' and came fifth place after winning 196 points. In 2016, Dami Im sang 'Sound of Silence'. For her performance, she scored 511 points and came second. In 2018, Jessica Mauboy will represent Australia when she performs 'We Got Love'.





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You can listen to an audio recording of the text below here

<https://soundcloud.com/talkforwriting/aliens>



## A Day in the Life of ...

Exploring planets is very exciting. Every time I visit a planet, I make sure that I keep my 'Explorer's Log' up to date. It is a bit like a diary and is where I write down what has happened on my visits. Here is my entry from my visit to Zargon 9 in the Joomula System:

Yesterday was the most unbelievable day of exploring yet! It all started when I landed on Zargon 9. It was the first time I had ever visited the Joomula system and I wasn't expecting to see such wonderful sights. Excitedly, I put on my exploring suit and gravity boots because there is only 20% gravity on the planet. I set out at 09.45am space time.

First, I visited the crystal waterfalls and took samples of the purple liquid that cascaded down the falls. After that, I studied the tiny creatures that were teeming through the hard, red soil that covered the landscape. They looked rather like earth spiders but had 12 legs and tiny horns on their heads. Carefully, I scooped up two of them to take back to the ship.

Next, I took measurements of wind speed and recorded a temperature of 1004 degrees around the funnel volcano, which is like a normal volcano but the shape of a tall, slim tube. After the volcano trip, I walked across the bubbling, sludge plains that were covered in green mud. It was easy to walk on but it wobbled and rippled if I went too fast.

Finally, I headed back to the ship because it was getting late. When I got in, I recorded my findings and stored my samples in the lab. Tomorrow, I will travel to Zargon 10.

**Creative challenge:** On a separate piece of paper, design Zargon 10. What would you be able to see as you hover over it in a space ship? What special features will it have? Label the map to show what is on this planet. You can use some ideas from Zargon 9 to help you. Try to draw it in the style of this map but make it look much more like an alien planet!





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## Your Log

- ★ Now imagine you have explored Zargon 10 and are ready to write your log. Follow the same pattern as me and use this planner to jot down some ideas.

Underlying structure	New Ideas
Intro: state when event happened, sum up day & tell reader something interesting: e.g. <i>Yesterday was amazing. It was the first time ...</i>	
What you did before you set off: e.g. <i>I put on my space boots and ...</i>	
Event 1 – what happened? <i>First,</i>	
Event 2 – what happened? <i>Next,</i>	
Event 3 - what happened? <i>After that,</i>	
Event 4/5/6... – what happened next? <i>After that, Next, Then, ...</i> <b>*Have as many events as you like</b>	
Round off your report and tell the reader where you are going next.  <i>Finally,</i>	



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## Detail please

Before you write your log, try practising some sentences that will help you to add detail about what you are doing. We are going to use *and* and *but* to add detail. For example:

1. I visited the crystal waterfalls and took samples of the flowing purple liquid.
2. They looked rather like earth spiders but had 12 legs and tiny horns on their heads.

Try altering sentences from your ideas above, using and or but to add detail.

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## 'When' or 'How' please

The log uses sentence signposts to tell the reader when or how something is happening. The ones used in the log are known technically as 'fronted adverbials' – adverbs (or phrases beginning with adverbs) that are placed at the front of sentences. (When: *first, Next, After that, Then, Afterwards, When I got in, When I got up.* How: *Carefully, Excitedly, Slowly, Without stopping, Quickly, Bravely, Greedily.*)

For example:

1. *Next, I took measurements of wind speed*
2. *Carefully, I scooped up two of them to take back to the ship.*

Redraft sentences from your ideas above, using fronted adverbials to show when and how.

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## Explain please

Now try practising some sentences that will help you explain what you were doing using *because* to add your explanation.

For example: *Finally, I headed back to the ship because it was getting late.*

Take sentences from your ideas above but add *because* to explain why you did something. Start your sentence with a fronted adverbial again. For example:

1. *First, I packed my metal umbrella because the planet has acid rain.*
2. *Excitedly, I captured the insects because I wanted to study them.*

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## Write Away!

Now you're ready to write your log! Use your plan (and the model for Zargon 9 if it helps) to draft your log on a separate piece of paper.

Remember to:

- add detail to your sentences by using *and* or *but*;
- add explanation to your sentences using *because*;
- use fronted adverbials like *After that*, to start some sentences;
- check your capital letters at the start of sentences, full stops at the end and commas after your fronted adverbials.

★ Don't forget to read your work and check it flows and makes sense.