Happy Monday Year 4s!

It's the beginning of a new week! Let's start this week with a bang. Hope you all have a great day of learning.
Don't forget to let me know what you get up to today: r.mison@allsaintsprimary.org.

Monday 8th June

PE:
- Joe Wicks will be doing his usual session at 9am.

Maths:
Today's activities include:
- Multiplication Grid.
- Magic Ten.
- Calculating the perimeter.
- Practise your times tables on Times Table Rockstars for 15 minutes.

English:
Today's activities include:
- Write a couple of sentences in your diary about what you've been doing today.
- Features of a narrative poem
- Noun Phrases activity.

Reading and Vocabulary:
Today's activities include:
- Handwriting Sheet. - We will be testing these at the end of the week.
- Read for 30 minutes. - You could login to Rising Stars.
- The final apart of our class book will be ready on the class page soon: https://allsaintsprimary.org/newsletters/horse-chestnut-updates/

History/Geography:
Today's activities:
- World Map Activity
- Egypt Labelling Activity.

Have a brilliant day!
Best Wishes,
Mr Mison ☺

Handwriting - Monday 8th June

circle

complete

consider

continue

decide

describe

different

difficult

disappear

early

Maths – Monday 8th June

Multiplication Grid:

×	5	2	9	6	4	15	8	0	12	3
2										
6										
4										
5										
3										
9										
7										
11										
10										
26										

Magic Ten:

1) 7 × 9 =

2) Round 6.39 to the nearest whole number.

3) 3 × 4 × 7 =

4) How many 6s in 138?

5) 428 + 53 + 226 =

6) Circle the even numbers: 427, 94, 86, 53, 137.

7) 4 – 7 =

8) 48 × 6 =

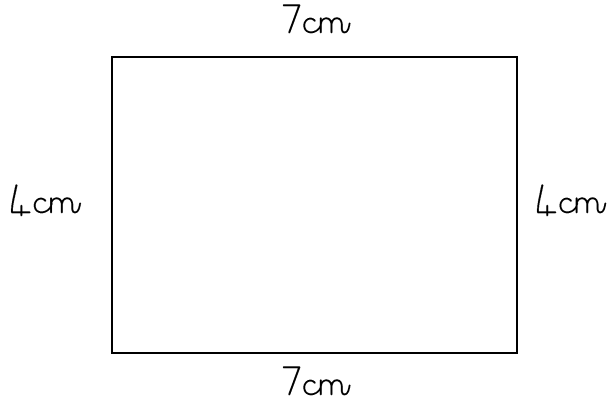
9) 549 – 224 =

10) 4 × _____ = 504

Perimeter.

When we last looked at perimeter, you all did a fab job, so I am not going to write too much for you.
Remember perimeter is the distance all the way around the edge (how far you would walk if you went all the way around the edge of the shape).
So, what do you need to do? – Make sure you have the measurements for the lengths, then add them together.

Let's take a quick look at an example:



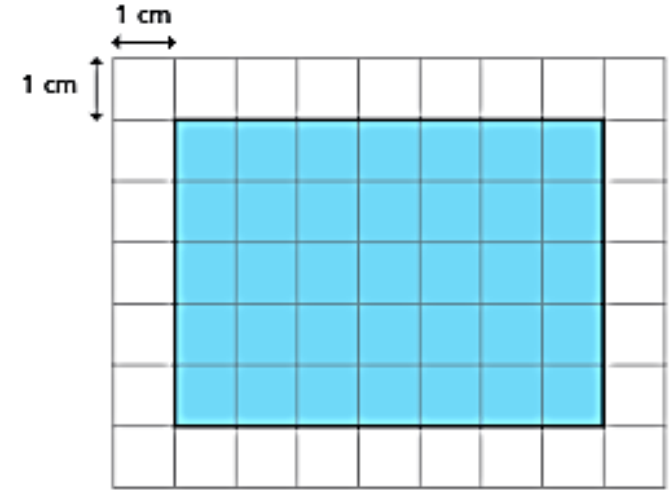
I have all four measurements for my rectangle, so all I need to do is add them together.
7 + 7 = 14
4 + 4 = 8
14 + 8 = 22cm
Perimeter = 22cm

If I didn't have all of the sides of my rectangle, you need to remember that the opposite sides are equal.

Perimeter of a rectangle

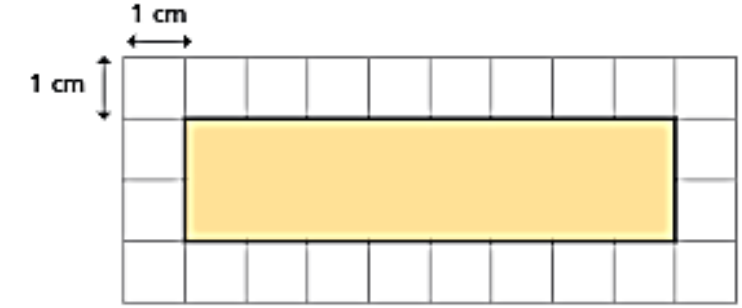
1 Work out the perimeter of each rectangle.

a)



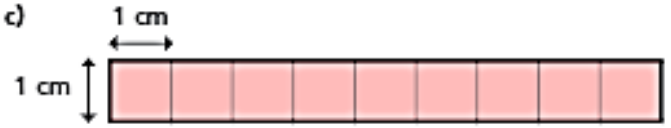
☐ cm + ☐ cm + ☐ cm + ☐ cm = ☐ cm

b)



☐ cm + ☐ cm + ☐ cm + ☐ cm = ☐ cm

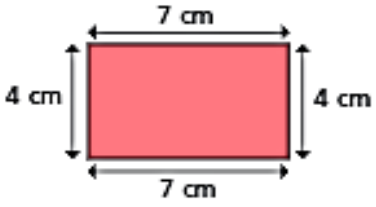
c)



☐ cm + ☐ cm + ☐ cm + ☐ cm = ☐ cm

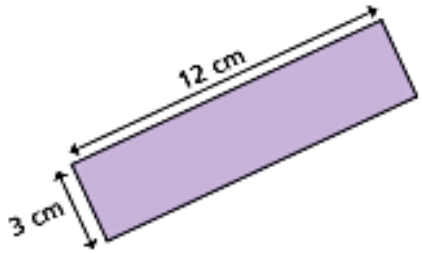
2 Work out the perimeter of the rectangles.

a)



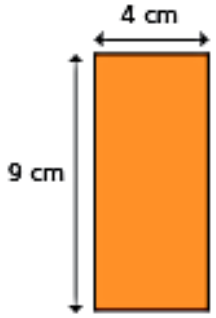
☐

b)



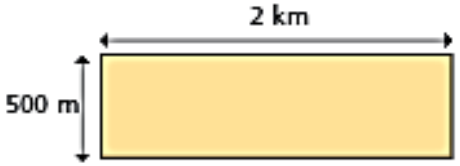
☐

c)



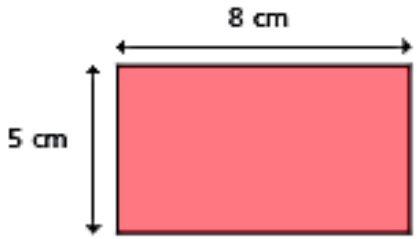
☐

d)



☐

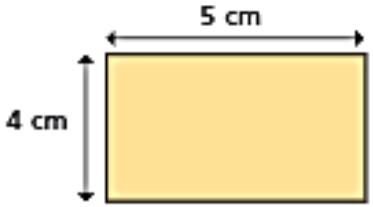
3 Tommy is working out the perimeter of some rectangles.



8 cm + 5 cm = 13 cm
13 cm × 2 = 26 cm

Use Tommy's method to find the perimeter of these rectangles.

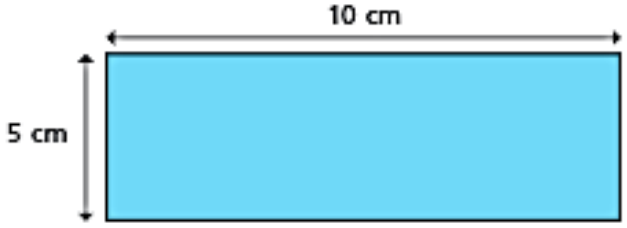
a)



☐ cm + ☐ cm = ☐ cm

☐ cm × 2 = ☐ cm

b)

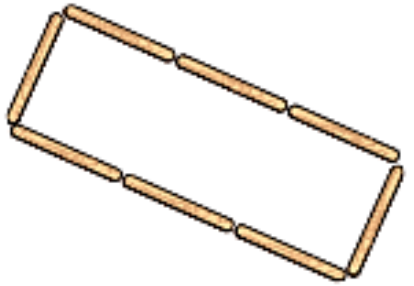


☐ cm + ☐ cm = ☐ cm

☐ cm × 2 = ☐ cm

4 Each lolly stick is 8 cm long.

Find the perimeter of the shape.



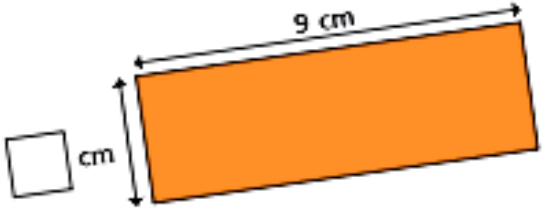
☐

5 Each of these rectangles has a perimeter of 24 cm.

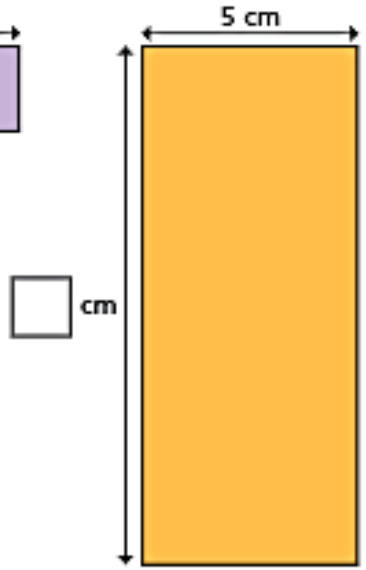
Work out the missing lengths and label the diagrams.

a)

b)



c)



What do you notice?

Find any other rectangles that have the same perimeter.

Answers

x	5	2	9	6	4	15	8	0	12	3
2	10	4	18	12	8	30	16	0	24	6
6	30	12	54	36	24	90	48	0	72	18
4	20	8	36	24	16	60	32	0	48	12
5	25	10	45	30	20	75	40	0	60	15
3	15	6	27	18	12	45	24	0	36	9
9	45	18	81	54	36	135	72	0	108	27
7	35	14	63	42	28	105	56	0	84	21
11	55	22	99	66	44	165	88	0	132	33
10	50	20	90	60	40	150	80	0	120	30
26	130	52	234	156	104	390	208	0	312	78

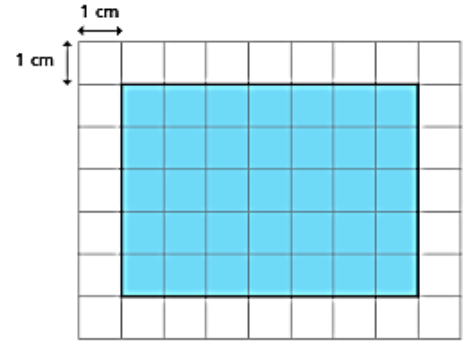
1) 63
2) 6
3) 84
4) 23
5) 707
6) 94 / 86 / 53
7) -3
8) 288
9) 325
10) 126

Perimeter of a rectangle

Rose Maths

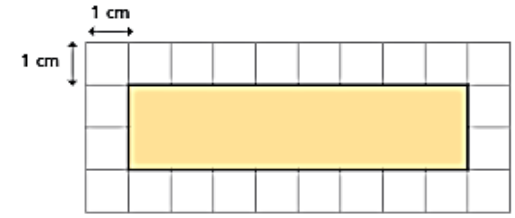
1 Work out the perimeter of each rectangle.

a)



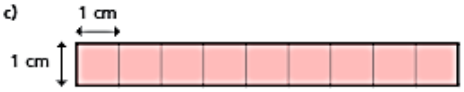
5 cm + 7 cm + 5 cm + 7 cm = 24 cm

b)



2 cm + 8 cm + 2 cm + 8 cm = 20 cm

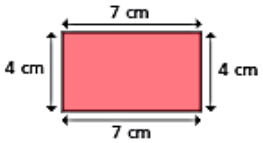
c)



1 cm + 9 cm + 1 cm + 9 cm = 20 cm

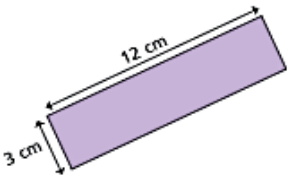
2 Work out the perimeter of the rectangles.

a)



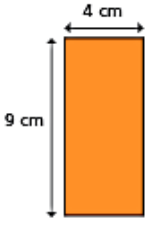
22cm

b)



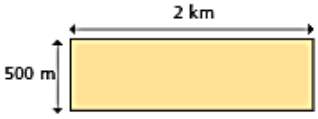
30cm

c)



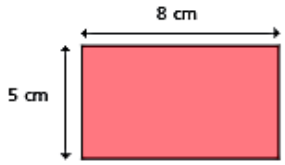
26cm

d)



5km

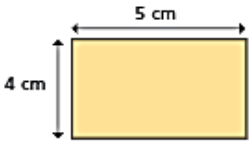
3 Tommy is working out the perimeter of some rectangles.



8 cm + 5 cm = 13 cm
13 cm × 2 = 26 cm

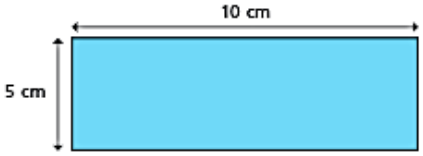
Use Tommy's method to find the perimeter of these rectangles.

a)



5 cm + 4 cm = 9 cm
9 cm × 2 = 18 cm

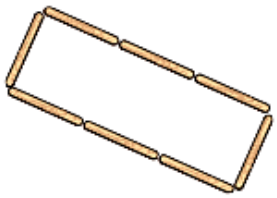
b)



10 cm + 5 cm = 15 cm
15 cm × 2 = 30 cm

4 Each lolly stick is 8 cm long.

Find the perimeter of the shape.

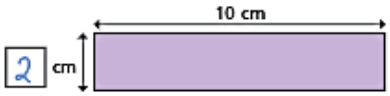


64cm

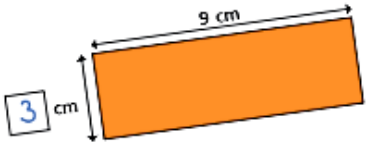
5 Each of these rectangles has a perimeter of 24 cm.

Work out the missing lengths and label the diagrams.

a)



b)



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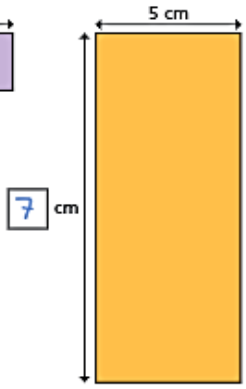


What do you notice?

Find any other rectangles that have the same perimeter.

English – Monday 8th June

SPaG Starter:

Q1. Which sentence uses **capital letters** correctly?

Tick **one.**

The athlete won four gold medals at the olympic games in London.	☐
The athlete won four Gold Medals at the Olympic Games in London.	☐
The athlete won four Gold medals at the Olympic games in London.	☐
The athlete won four gold medals at the Olympic Games in London.	☐

Q2. Why does the underlined word start with a **capital letter** in the sentence below?

Dad cleaned the kitchen and Joe helped.

_____

Q3. Circle all the words in the sentences below that should start with a **capital letter.**

henry tudor married his first wife, catherine, in june
1509. they married in london.

Narrative Poetry (Day 2)

Have a read of this Narrative Poem. Is it similar or different to the one read on Friday?

The Dragon Who Ate Our School

The day the dragon came to call,
she ate the gate, the playground wall
and, slate by slate, the roof and all,
the staffroom, gym, and entrance hall,
and every classroom, big or small.

So . . .
She's undeniably great.
She's absolutely cool,
the dragon who ate
the dragon who ate
the dragon who ate our school.

Pupils panicked. Teachers ran.
She flew at them with wide wingspan.
She slew a few and then began
to chew through the lollipop man,
two parked cars and a transit van.

Wow . . .!
She's undeniably great.
She's absolutely cool,
the dragon who ate
the dragon who ate
the dragon who ate our school.

She bit off the head of the head.
She said she was sad he was dead.
He bled and he bled and he bled.
And as she fed, her chin went red
and then she swallowed the cycle shed.

Oh . . .
She's undeniably great.
She's absolutely cool,
the dragon who ate
the dragon who ate
the dragon who ate our school.

It's thanks to her that we've been freed.
We needn't write. We needn't read.
Me and my mates are all agreed,
we're very pleased with her indeed.
So clear the way, let her proceed

Cos...
She's undeniably great.
She's absolutely cool,
the dragon who ate
the dragon who ate
the dragon who ate our school.

There was some stuff she couldn't eat.
A monster forced to face defeat,
She spat it out along the street –
The dinner ladies' veg and meat
And that pink muck the serve for sweet

But...
She's undeniably great.
She's absolutely cool,
the dragon who ate
the dragon who ate
the dragon who ate our school.

Nick Toczek – The Works p402

Just like you did on Friday, use the success criteria to label the different parts of the poem. Which features are the same to the Bumble-Bee poem?

Narrative Poem Features

- ***Introduction*** - some lines or a verse
- **Characters** – like in a story
- **Plot** – a storyline like in a story
- Chronological series of **events** (This happened, then that, after that... etc.) using time sequencing words (then, next, afterwards, etc.)
- Sometimes have ***rhyming couplets***
- Often have a fairly regular ***rhythm***
- Intended to be **read aloud** – have colloquial language and punctuation to aid this.
- Sometimes have ***dialogue***

We can improve our description even further when using expanded noun phrases by adding in a prepositional phrase.

Revision Card – Prepositions

Prepositions

Prepositions tell us how words are related.

above
of
on
with
over
without
outside
between
from
inside
by
under
from
below

Prepositions are useful for adding extra information about a **noun**.

Expanded Noun Phrases

You can develop an expanded noun phrase by using a **prepositional phrase.**

He saw the wild, fierce dragon.

He saw the wild, fierce dragon *from a land far-away.*

He saw the wild, fierce dragon *inside the school.*

He saw the wild, fierce dragon *next to the broken windows.*

The prepositional phrase modifies the **noun**.

Prepositions
with, of
by, from
on, under, below,
between, inside,
next to, over, by, in

Let's have a go at building our own expanded noun phrases with prepositional phrases. For each sentence, describe the dragon using two adjectives separated by a comma then using one of the prepositions to add more detail (where).

Use these pictures to try to write ten sentences about the dragon.

The dragon ate...

Answers

Q1.

	☐
	☐
	☐
The athlete won four gold medals at the Olympic Games in London.	☑

Q2. The word starts with a capital letter because it is a name, e.g.

- *because it's a name*
- *a name needs a capital*
- *names start with a capital letter*
- *because Joe is a name and it's a noun*

Q3. Award 1 mark for all **six** words encircled.

henry tudor married his first wife, catherine, in june 1509. they married in london.

History/Geography – Monday 8th June.

Today in Geography, we are going to explore where Egypt is on a map of the world and where in this country the Ancient Egyptian civilisation inhabited.

On the map below, label the United Kingdom and Egypt on your map. You might need an atlas (map of the world) to help you. What other countries can you label on your map? See if you can label 10 more countries, perhaps you might do some you've visited on holiday.

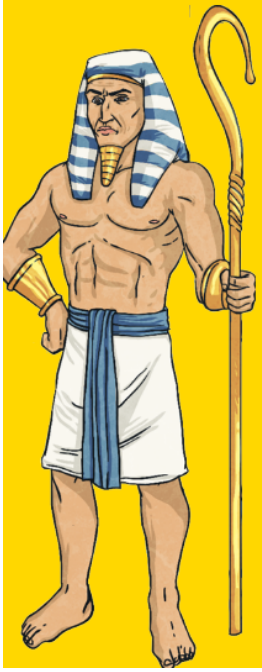
Map A – Map of the world.

Well done on labelling those countries.
Now, let's look more closely at Egypt as a country.

This is a map of Egypt.

Note how the towns are mostly situated by the river.

Why do you think this is? Do you think this would have been much different in ancient Egypt?



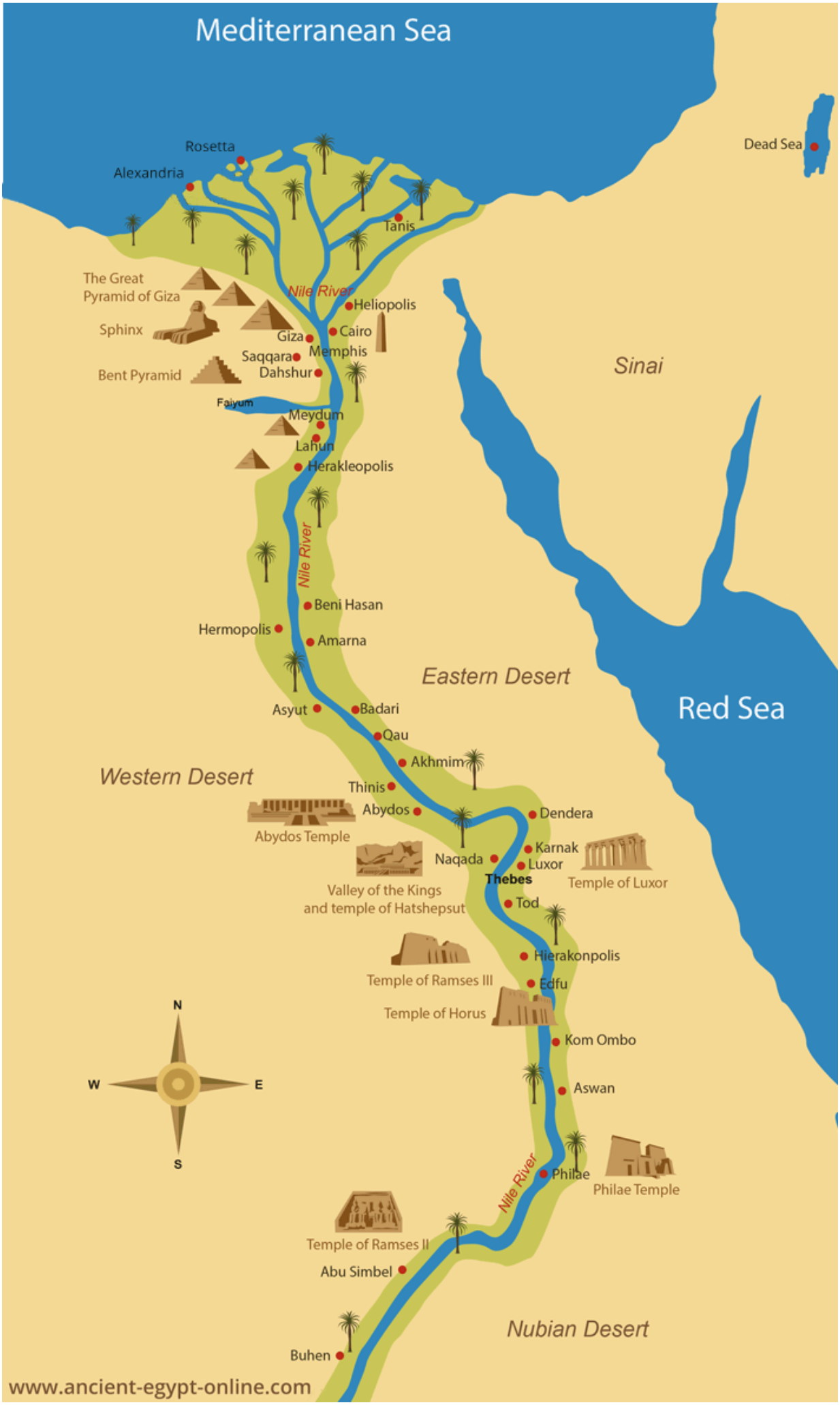
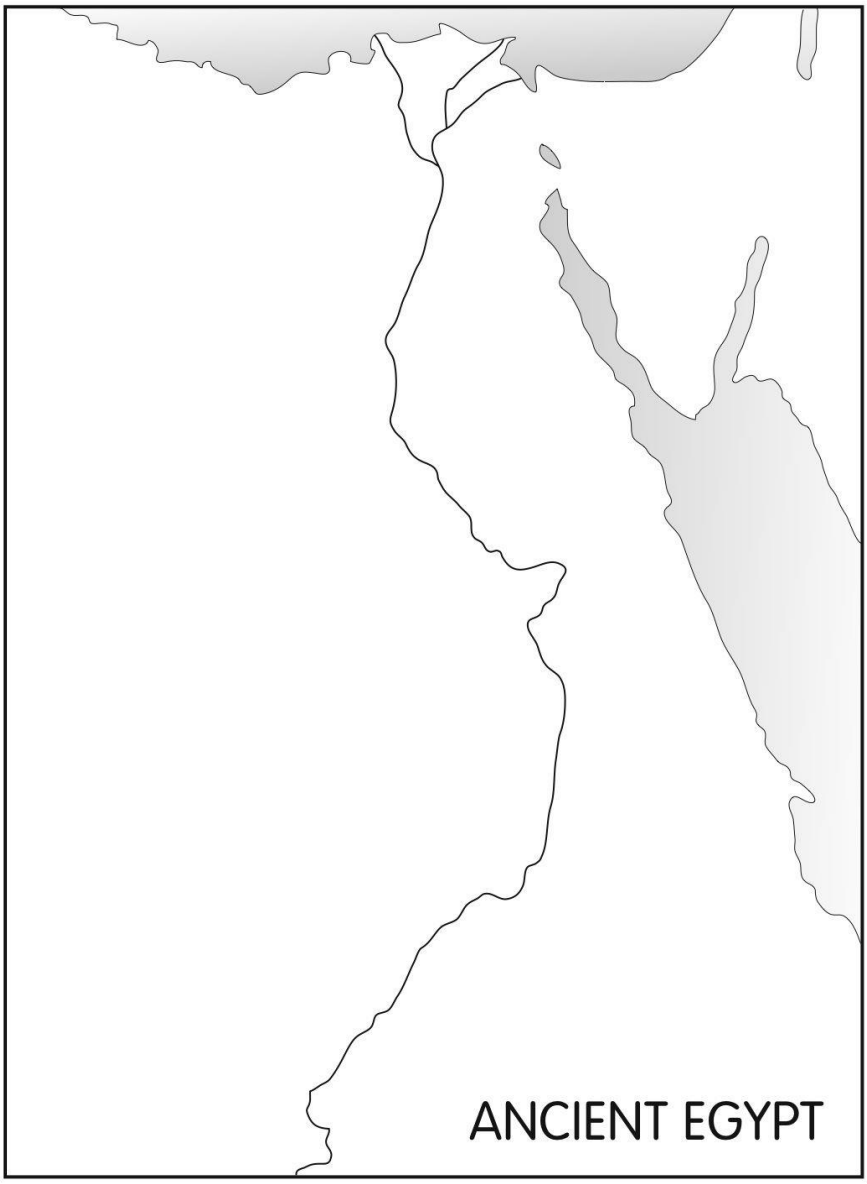
Ancient Egypt

For 3000 years, the people of ancient Egypt were ruled by pharaohs (basically kings or queens).
Pharaohs were seen as living gods.
One of the most well known pharaohs is called Tutankhamun. His tomb was discovered by the famous archaeologist Howard Carter. It was one of the richest finds in history!

Take another look at this map of Egypt.

On your blank copy of the map, label these places:

- Red Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Cairo
- The River Nile
- Giza
- Uxor
- Alexandra
- The Great Pyramid of Giza
- Sphinx
- Valley of the Kings
- Temple of Luxor


Mediterranean Sea
Rosetta
Alexandria
Tanis
Dead Sea
The Great Pyramid of Giza
Sphinx
Nile River
Heliopolis
Cairo
Giza
Memphis
Saqqara
Dahshur
Bent Pyramid
Sinai
Faiyum
Meydum
Lahun
Herakleopolis
Nile River
Beni Hasan
Hermopolis
Amarna
Eastern Desert
Red Sea
Asyut
Badari
Qau
Akhmim
Western Desert
Thinis
Abydos
Dendera
Abydos Temple
Karnak
Naqada
Luxor
Thebes
Temple of Luxor
Valley of the Kings and temple of Hatshepsut
Tod
Hierakonpolis
Temple of Ramses III
Edfu
Temple of Horus
Kom Ombo
N
W
E
S
Aswan
Philae
Philae Temple
Nile River
Temple of Ramses II
Abu Simbel
Nubian Desert
Buhen
www.ancient-egypt-online.com

Map B – Outline map of Egypt