Happy Monday Year 4s!

It's lovely to be back in touch with you. I hope you all had a great half term and managed to have a good break. I look forward to hearing about what you have been up to over the next couple of days.
Don't forget to let me know what you get up to today: n.mison@allsaintsprimary.org.

Monday 1st June

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

Maths:
Today's activities include:
- Multiplication Grid.
- Magic Ten.
- Recapping multiplication.
- Multiplying 2-digits by 1-digit worksheet.
- 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.
- Wolves reading comprehension.

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.
- You've all been working so hard and it's brilliant to see so many of your faces even though we are not together in the classroom. I thought it would be nice if we shared a story together. Follow this link to see the first part: https://youtu.be/s5djoAtBLYg

History/Geography:
This half term, we will be exploring Ancient Egypt. We are going to begin with a recap of timelines and chronology.
Today's activities:
- Timeline video.
- Top Trumps cards.
- Timeline Activity.

Have a brilliant day!
Best Wishes,
Mr Mison ☺

English – Monday 1st June

Have a watch of this video:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pi3KPfJLuLM

Watch the video again, and see if you can answer these questions:

- How much more powerful is a wolf bite than a German Shepherd police-dog?

- How much more powerful is a wolf's sense of smell than ours?

- How far away can wolves hear another's howl?

Have a read of this text, then answer the questions:

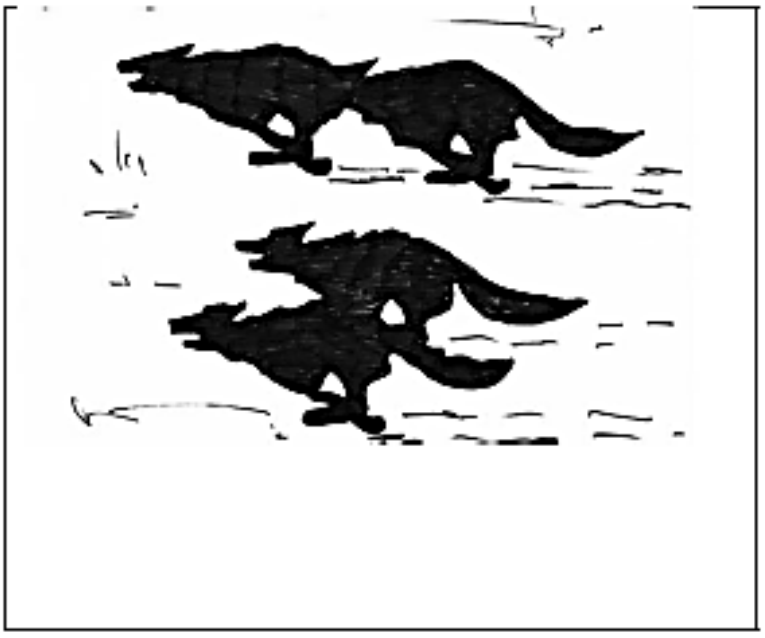
Wolf Report 2

The grey wolf is the largest existing member of the Canidae family, apart from some large breeds of domestic dog. Grey wolf weight and size can vary greatly worldwide, with the large wolves of Alaska and Canada sometimes weighing 3–6 times more than their Middle Eastern and South Asian cousins. On average, adult wolves measure 105–160 cm in length and 80–85 cm in shoulder height. The tail measures 29–50 cm in length. The ears are 90–110 mm in height, and the hind feet are 220–250 mm. The mean body mass of the extant grey wolf is 40 kg with the smallest specimen recorded at 12 kg and the largest at 79.4 kg.

Compared to its closest wild cousins (the coyote and golden jackal), the grey wolf is larger and heavier, with a broader snout, shorter ears, a shorter torso and longer tail. It is a slender, powerfully built animal with a large, deeply descending ribcage, a sloping back and a heavily muscled neck. The wolf's legs are moderately longer than those of other canids, which enables the animal to move swiftly, and allows it to overcome the deep snow that covers most of its geographical range.

The ears are relatively small and triangular. Females tend to have narrower muzzles and foreheads, thinner necks, slightly shorter legs and less massive shoulders than males. The grey wolf usually carries its head at the same level as the back, raising it only when alert. It usually travels at a loping pace, placing its paws one directly in front of the other.

This gait allows the wolf to cover great distances. The grey wolf has a running gait of km/h 34–43 mph, can leap 5 m horizontally in a single bound, and can maintain rapid pursuit for at least 20 minutes.



The grey wolf's head is large and heavy, with a wide forehead, strong jaws and a long, blunt muzzle. The skull averages 230–280 mm in length, and 130–150 mm wide. The teeth are heavy and large, being better suited to crushing bone than those of other extant canids, though not as specialised as those found in hyenas. Its molars have a flat chewing surface. The grey wolf's jaws can exert a crushing pressure of perhaps 10,340 kPa (1,500 psi) compared to 5,200 kPa for a German shepherd. This force is sufficient to break open most bones.

The grey wolf has very dense and fluffy winter fur, with short underfur and long, coarse guard hairs. Most of the underfur and some of the guard hairs are shed in the spring and grow back in the autumn period. The longest hairs occur on the back, particularly on the front quarters and neck. Especially long hairs are on the shoulders, and almost form a crest on the upper part of the neck. The hairs on the cheeks are elongated and form tufts. The ears are covered in short hairs, which strongly project from the fur.

The winter fur is highly resistant to cold; wolves in northern climates can rest comfortably in open areas at –40° by placing their muzzles between the rear legs and covering their faces with their tail.

Wolf fur provides better insulation than dog fur and does not collect ice when warm breath is condensed against it. In warm climates, the fur is coarser and scarcer than in northern wolves. Female wolves tend to have smoother furred limbs than males, and generally develop the smoothest overall coats as they age. Older wolves generally have more white hairs in the tip of the tail, along the nose and on the forehead.

Coat colour ranges from almost pure white through various shades of blond, cream, and ochre to greys, browns, and blacks. Black specimens

are more common in North America than in Eurasia, with about half the wolves in Yellowstone National Park being black.

Wolf Report 2 Questions

What makes wolves a distinctive member of their family?

How could someone distinguish between a grey wolf and a golden jackal?

Would you describe a wolf as slender? Why/why not?

What could you tell about a wolf if you saw its head raised?

How is a wolf's gait suited to its behaviour?

How is a wolf's jaw suited to its diet?

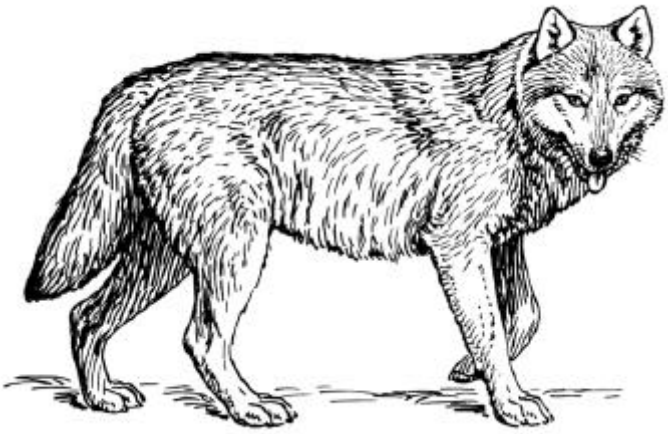
Why do you think that a wolf's underfur is shed?

What does it mean to describe the hairs on a wolf's cheeks as elongated?

How might someone spot an older wolf in a pack? How might they identify a female?

Where might you be most likely to see a black coloured wolf?

Write the facts that you have learnt about wolves around this picture or your own drawing of a wolf.



Maths – Monday 1st June

Multiplication Grid:

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11										
5										
2										
9										
4										
3										
7										
12										
10										
8										

Magic Ten:

1) 7 × 8 =

2) 3.5 × 10 =

3) 6,350 ÷ 248 =

4) 4, 9, 14, 19, _____, 29, _____.

5) £3.99 - £2.58 =

6) 4 × 6 × 5 =

7) 536p = £_____.

8) 485 = 502 - _____.

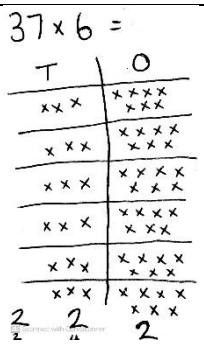
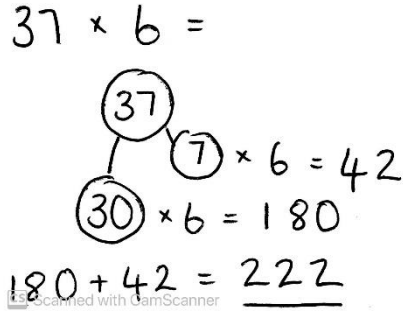
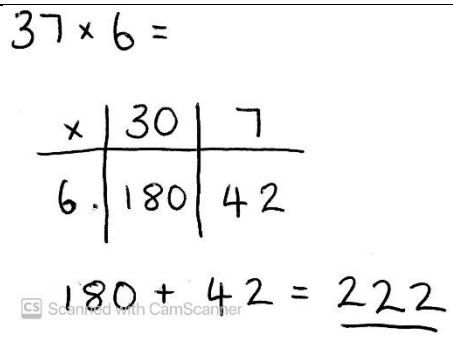
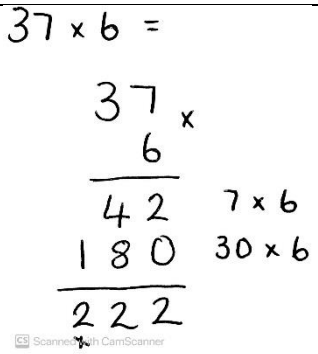
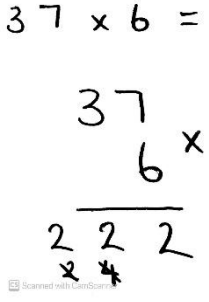
9) 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 =

10) 6,439 + 3,590 = 743 + _____.

Multiplying 2 digits by 1 digit.

Today, we will be recapping our methods for multiplication. Let's begin with a recap of the methods. Remember, it's up to you which method you use, but you need to have some knowledge of each one.

The question is... 37 × 6 =

Tens and Ones		1) Draw out a place value chart. 2) The question is 37 × 6, so you need 6 groups of 37. 3) Split the chart into six and put 37 in each group. 4) Count up the crosses to get the answers.
Part-Whole		1) Think about the place value of 37, 30 and 7. 2) Draw this in a part-whole model. 3) Multiply each part of the model by 6, so 7 ×6 and 30 × 6. 4) Add the two answers together.
Grid		1) Again, think about place value 2) Draw out the grid, splitting up 37 ino 30 and 7. 3) Just like a multiplication grid, fill in the boxes in the middle by answering the multiplication sentences. 4) Add the two answers together to get a final answer.
Expanded Colum		1) Write out the number sentence, with 37 at the top and 6 underneath. 2) Start with the one, and work out 7 × 6 writing the answer underneath. 3) Then work out the tens, 30 × 6, writing the answer underneath. 4) Then add the two answers together to get the final answer.
Short Column		1) Similar to expanded method, but working out in your head. 2) Start with the one, and work out 7 × 6, putting the tens digit underneath like you are carrying. 3) Then work out the tens, 30 × 6 and write the answer, adding on the carried over tens. .

Have a quick practise using some of the methods, which is your favourite?

54×8	61×6	12×8	18×5	85×4
26×5	49×7	73×4	31×8	99×3

Multiply 2-digits by 1-digit

1 Brett uses a place value chart to work out 5 × 32

Talk about Brett's method with a partner.

Complete the multiplication.

5 × 32 = ☐

Use Brett's method to work out 6 × 34

6 × 34 = ☐

2 Rosie works out 4 × 37 using a written method.

			H	T	O				
				3	7				
		×			4				
				2	8				
			1	2	0		(3	0	× 4)
			1	4	8				(7 × 4)

Talk about Rosie's method with a partner.

Use Rosie's method to work out 6 × 28

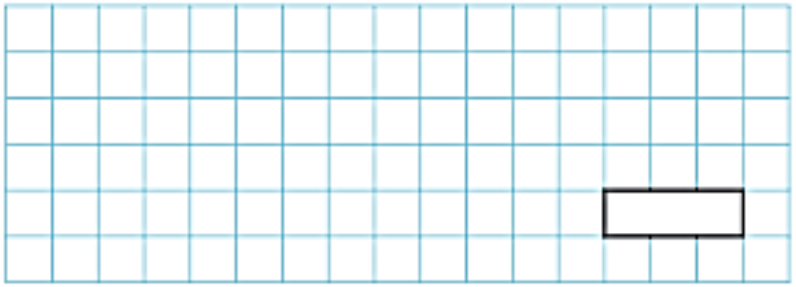
☐

3 Dani uses a different written method to work out 8 × 42

				H	T	O			
					4	2			
			×			8			
				3	3	6			
			1						

Talk about Dani's method with a partner

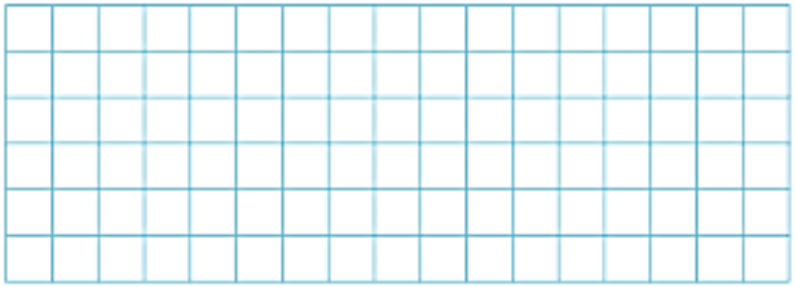
Use Dani's method to work out 3 × 27



4 Use a written method to complete the multiplications.

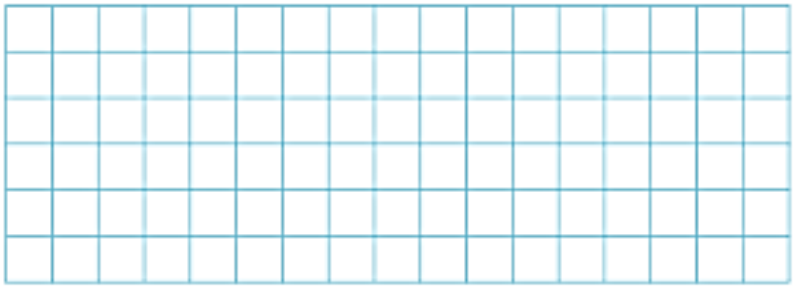
a) 38 × 6 = ☐

c) 45 × 9 = ☐



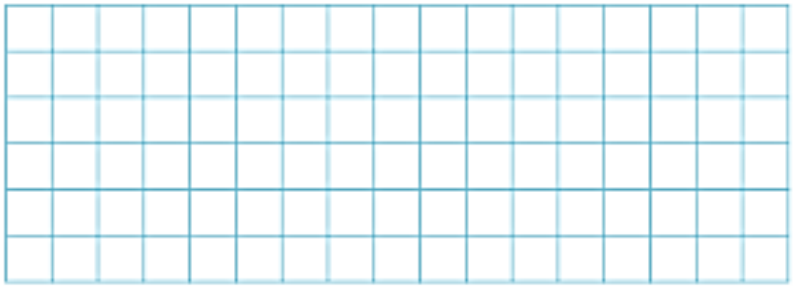
b) 71 × 3 = ☐

d) 52 × 5 = ☐



e) 29 × 8 = ☐

f) 17 × 4 = ☐



5 Class 4 is selling tickets for a play.

Tickets cost £5 per person.

56 tickets have been sold so far.

How much money has Class 4 collected?

☐

6 Rosie buys 8 bunches of flowers. Each bunch has 17 flowers.

How many flowers does she have altogether?

☐

Answers

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80

- 56
- 35
- 6,598
- 24 & 34
- £1.41

- 120
- £5.36
- 17
- 100
- 9,286

54 × 8 = 432	61 × 6 = 366	12 × 8 = 96	18 × 5 = 90	85 × 4 = 340
26 × 5 = 130	49 × 7 = 343	73 × 4 = 292	31 × 8 = 248	99 × 3 = 297

Multiply 2-digits by 1-digit

1 Brett uses a place value chart to work out 5 × 32

Talk about Brett's method with a partner.

Complete the multiplication.

5 × 32 = 160

Use Brett's method to work out 6 × 34

6 × 34 = 204

2 Rosie works out 4 × 37 using a written method.

	H	T	O					
		3	7					
×			4					
		2	8		(7	x	4)	
	1	2	0		(3	0	x	4)
	1	4	8					

Talk about Rosie's method with a partner.

Use Rosie's method to work out 6 × 28

28 × 6 = 168 (8 × 6) (20 × 6) 48 120

3 Dani uses a different written method to work out 8 × 42

	H	T	O
		4	2
×			8
	3	3	6
		1	

Talk about Dani's method with a partner.

Use Dani's method to work out 3 × 27

27 × 3 = 81 (2) 81

4 Use a written method to complete the multiplications.

a) 38 × 6 = 228

c) 45 × 9 = 405

b) 71 × 3 = 213

d) 52 × 5 = 260

e) 29 × 8 = 232

f) 17 × 4 = 68

5 Class 4 is selling tickets for a play.

Tickets cost £5 per person.

56 tickets have been sold so far.

How much money has Class 4 collected?

£280

6 Rosie buys 8 bunches of flowers. Each bunch has 17 flowers.

How many flowers does she have altogether?

136

History/Geography – Monday 1st June

Today, as the beginning of our new topic this half term, we are beginning to recap ancient civilisations.
But, what is an ancient civilisation? What does ancient actually mean? To think about this, we need to use a timeline, specifically the timeline of world history. This timeline uses some abbreviations that we need to know, AD & BC or BCE & CE. Watch this video which will help explain these: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kDNH4_G9iacw When talking about Ancient Civilisations, we are generally looking at the BC or BCE timeline, looking at the first civilisations in a country.

Now, it's important that we know where the Ancient Egyptians fit in history. I have attached some top trump cards which explore some of the early ancient civilisations. You might want to cut them out a play top trumps with someone at home.

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Incas

Start Year	1438AD
End Year	1533AD
Length of Time	95 Years
Where	South America
Population	20,000,000

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Minoans

Start Year	3000BC
End Year	1100BC
Length of Time	1900 Years
Where	Crete
Population	500,000

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Ancient China

Start Year	2100BC
End Year	221BC
Length of Time	1879 Years
Where	China
Population	59,000,000

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Assyrain

Start Year	1800BC
End Year	889BC
Length of Time	911 Years
Where	Syria
Population	Unknown

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Byzantium

Start Year	330AD
End Year	1453AD
Length of Time	1123 Years
Where	Lower Europe
Population	26,000,000

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Maya

Start Year	300BC
End Year	1500AD
Length of Time	1800 Years
Where	Mexico
Population	22,000,000

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Babylonian

Start Year	1900BC
End Year	1100BC
Length of Time	800 years
Where	Syria / Palestine
Population	Unknown

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Sumerian

Start Year	3500BC
End Year	2340BC
Length of Time	1160 years
Where	Iran
Population	Unknown

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Romans

Start Year	500BC
End Year	300AD
Length of Time	800 Years
Where	Mediterranean / Western Europe
Population	60,000,000

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Greeks

Start Year	1100BC
End Year	50BC
Length of Time	1050 years
Where	Greece
Population	10,000,000

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Egyptians

Start Year	3100BC
End Year	30BC
Length of Time	3070 years
Where	Egypt
Population	2,000,000

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Aztecs

Start Year	1325AD
End Year	1519AD
Length of Time	194 Years
Where	South America
Population	11,000,000

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Persians

Start Year	550BC
End Year	323BC
Length of Time	273 Years
Where	Iran
Population	50,000,000

TOP TRUMPS Ancient Civilisations

Hittite

Start Year	1640BC
End Year	1200BC
Length of Time	440 Years
Where	Turkey
Population	Unknown

You have looked over some of these civilisations and you will look at some in the years to come. Let's see where Ancient Egypt fits into our timeline.
Think carefully about the video about BC and AD. Looking at the start year of each of the civilisations, put the cards in order from the earliest civilisation. Remember biggest BC number comes first.

On the next page, have a go at writing this up on the timeline.

Ancient Civilisations Timeline.

Handwriting – Monday 1st June

breath

breathe

build

busy

business

calendar

caught

centre

century

certain