

Year 4 Practical Activities w/c 8th June 2020

Have a look at the following activities. Why not try some of them out? You could send a photograph of your work to your teacher at year4@brampton.newham.sch.uk.

English

Look carefully at the picture below. Answer the following questions:

- Where is this?
- Why is the girl there? How did she get there?
- Does anyone know that she's there?
- What is she doing? What is she looking at?
- What time of day is it?
- How is she feeling? Why is she feeling this way?
- Tell the 'before and after' of this picture – will you write in 3rd person, from the girl's perspective, or from the point of view of another character?

Credit: <https://www.onceuponapicture.co.uk/the-collections/the-character-collection/>

GREEN



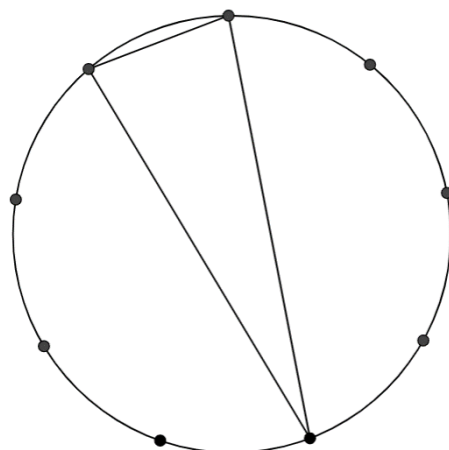
Credit: Kate Parker

Mathematics

Nine-pin Triangles— credit: <https://nrich.maths.org/>

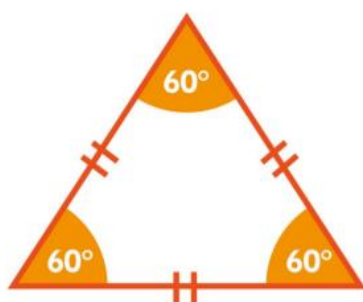
How many different triangles can you make on a circular pegboard that has nine pegs?

Use the blank template for circular nine peg boards on the next page to draw as many triangles as you can. Here is one that I have drawn. What type of triangle is it? Use the chart below to name the triangles you find.



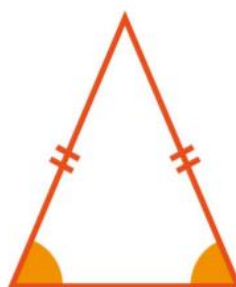
Types of Triangle

equilateral



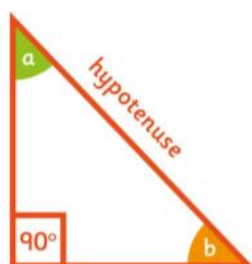
3 equal sides
3 equal angles (60°)

isosceles



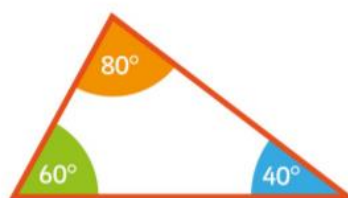
2 equal sides
2 equal angles

right angle



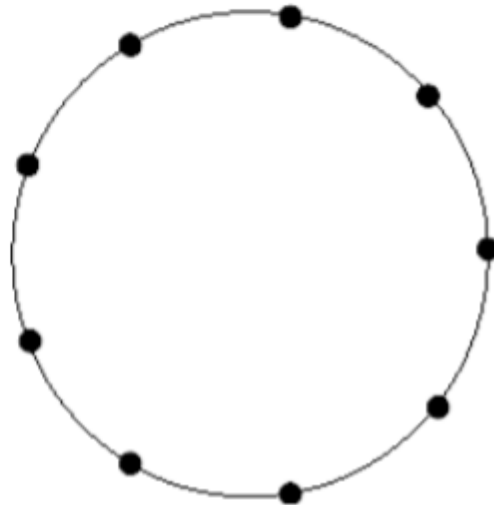
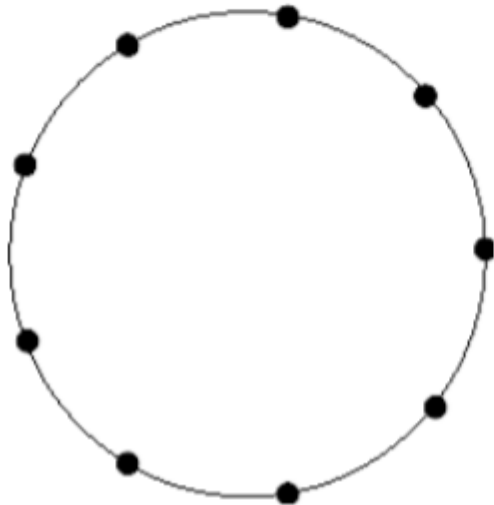
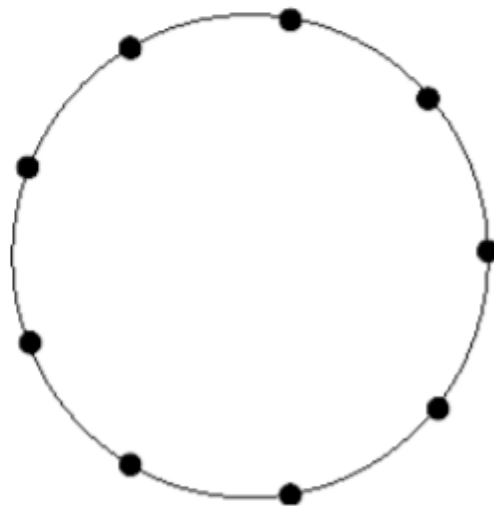
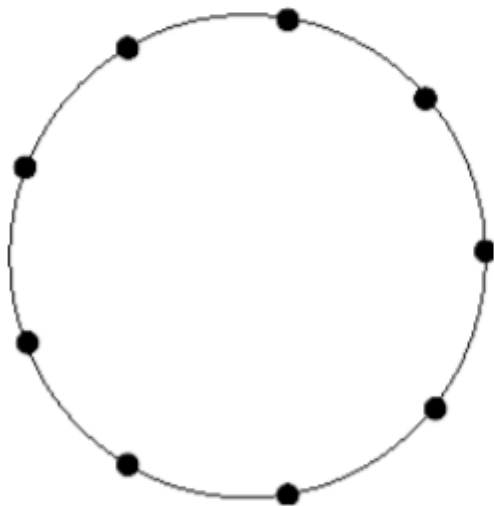
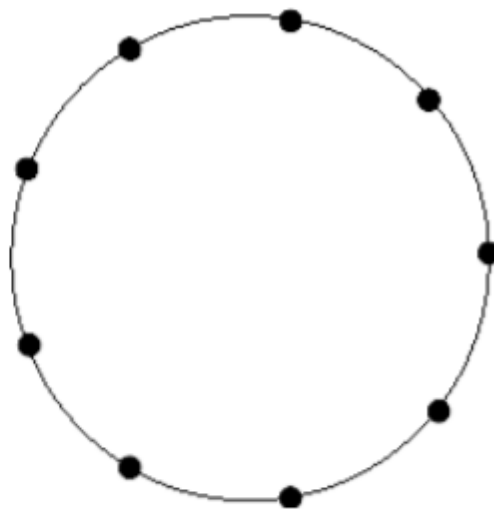
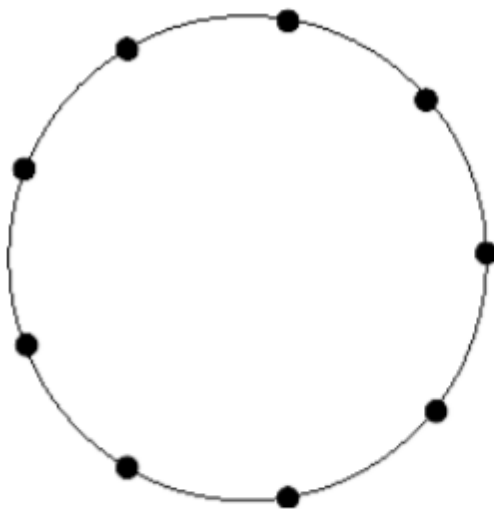
One angle is a right angle (90°)
Two other angles add up to 90°
The longest side is called the hypotenuse

scalene



All sides are different
All angles are different

Nine-pin Triangles



Science

Monday 8th June is **World Oceans Day**. To link into our work about helping habitats, make a poster about plastic pollution in our oceans, its effect on the living creatures who live there and what we can do to help prevent plastic pollution.

You can use the following sites to help you:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/42810179>

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/kids-club/cool-kids/general-kids-club/plastic-in-the-ocean/>

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/kids-club/cool-kids/general-kids-club/tips-to-reduce-plastic-pollution/>

<https://www.kidsagainstplastic.co.uk/>



Art/DT

Try making the project on the next page as part of your work learning about Tudor explorers and to link into World Oceans Day this week.

As a challenge, can you find out what type of ship this is? What would life aboard a Tudor ship have been like?



This has been an
"art jumpstart"
by Darrell Wakelam

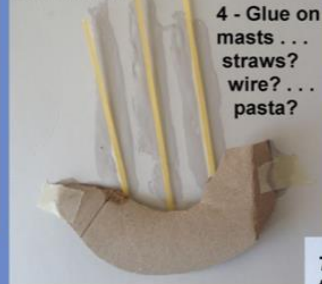


2 - Cut out a hull. (banana shape)



... and keep left-overs, and some thin strips.

3 - Put a fold at the back to make the hull 3D.



6 - Use slices of the roll to make the sails, make them face in one direction.



7 - Add more sails, flags etc. and use small strips as ropes and rigging.



Note: a faucet is the American English word for a water tap.



BEND WATER WITH STATIC ELECTRICITY!

YOU WILL NEED:

- A dry plastic comb
- An indoor faucet
- A head full of clean dry hair

WHAT TO DO

1. Turn on the faucet and slowly turn down the water until you have a VERY thin stream of water flowing.
2. Take the plastic comb and brush it through your hair ten times.
3. Now slowly bring the comb close to the flowing water, (without actually touching the water.) If all goes well, the stream of water should bend towards the comb! Magic you ask? Not really.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

When you brushed the comb through your hair, tiny parts of the atoms in your hair, called ELECTRONS, collected on the comb. These electrons have a NEGATIVE charge. Remember that, it's important. Now that the comb has a negative charge, it is attracted to things that have a POSITIVE charge. It is similar to the way some magnets are attracted to certain metals.

When you bring the negatively charged comb near the faucet, it is attracted to the POSITIVE force of the water. The attraction is strong enough to actually pull the water towards the comb as it is flowing! If you want to try another experiment with your comb, tear up pieces of tissue until they are as small as you can get them...I mean really small! Then charge your comb again by brushing it through your hair, and bring it close to the tiny pieces of tissue. If the pieces are small enough they will jump off the table to the comb the same way that the water was pulled to the comb. It is all thanks to the wonders of static electricity.

MAKE IT AN EXPERIMENT:

The above is a DEMONSTRATION. To make it a true experiment, you can try to answer these questions:

1. Does water temperature affect how much the water bends?
2. Does the size of the comb affect the static power?
3. Does the amount of moisture in the air affect the static power? Try it after someone has taken a shower in the room.
4. Does the material that the comb is made of affect the static power?

