

Year 4 Practical Activities w/c 6th July 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:

- What is the ogre doing? Why?
- Why is there a glowing light over the flower? Where is it coming from?
- What do you think is in the pouches on the ogre's bag strap?
- Why were the children in the woods?
- Does he know that they are watching him?
- Do the children want him to know that they're there?
- What is going to happen next?

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

OLD MAN OF THE WOODS



Credit: Matt Dixon

We looked at playscripts earlier in the year. Can you write a playscript and create puppets to act out what will happen next? Remember to write the characters' names on the left-hand side and include voice and stage directions.



Mathematics

Making Maths: Test the Strength of a Triangle

credit: <https://nrich.maths.org/>

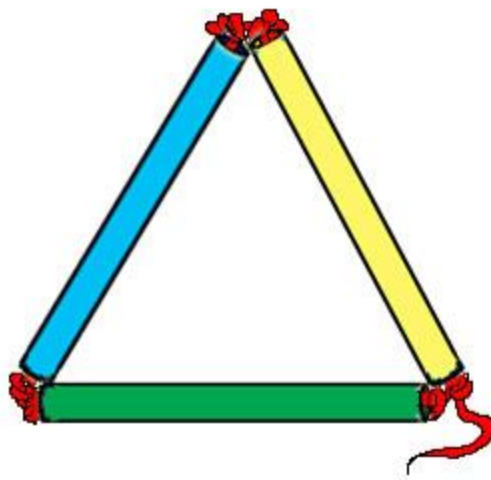
Have you noticed how many triangles are found in manmade structures? There is a good reason for that. Even when weak or flexible materials are used to build triangles, they are still pretty strong. This is because triangles are rigid shapes. 'Test a Triangle' and see how rigid it is.

You will need:

- Drinking straws
- String

What to do:

1. Tie a knot at one end of a piece of string and thread the other end through a straw.
2. Tie a large knot in the string where it comes out of the straw.
3. Thread the string through a second straw and tie another large knot in it where it comes out of the straw.
4. Thread the string through a third straw and tie the string to the first knot.
5. This will form a triangle. Cut off the extra string.
6. Try to bend your triangle.



Does it bend out of shape easily?

Use additional straws and string to make squares and other shapes.

Experiment to see which shapes are the most rigid, that is to say will bend the least under pressure.

Which shapes do you recommend to use for structures like buildings and bridges?

History/D&T

As part of our work learning about the kings and queens of Britain, research some of the different crowns that have been worn by monarchs of the UK.



Create your own model of a crown. Remember to measure the circumference of your head so that the band of your crown fits and that it's comfortable to wear.

What adornments could you put on your crown?

What do the different parts of your crown represent?

What materials did you use? Why?



PE – Daily Challenges

Run on the spot

Jog on the spot for 30 seconds. Keep your knees high. Pick up your speed and run for 30 seconds more.



Star Jumps

Stand tall with your arms by your side and knees slightly bent. Jump up, stretching arms and legs out to the side like a starfish. The second jump, return arms to sides and legs to centre on landing. Keep your tummy tight and back straight during the exercise. Repeat 20 times.



Cross Crawls

Start with feet together and arms out at shoulder height. Lift your right knee up and touch it with your left hand. Switch and lift your left knee up and touch it with your right hand. Do 15 for each leg, so 30 in total.



One-Foot Hops

Lift one knee and jump on your standing leg 10 times. Now jump on the other leg 10 times. This is a great balance challenge too!



Superman Pose

Lie on your tummy with your arms in front of you. Raise your head, chest, arms and legs off the ground at the same time. Remember to breathe and try to keep your legs straight. How long can you stay in this pose?



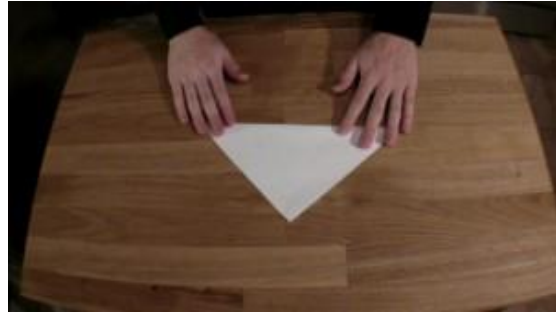
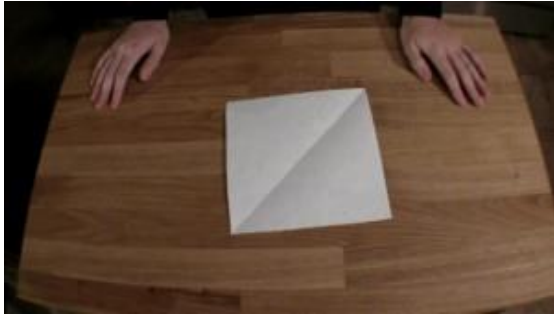
Science: Paper Hovercrafts

Credit: <https://www.sciencefun.org/>

Materials: A square piece of paper

Instructions:

1. Start by folding the square in half, corner to corner, to make a triangle.



2. Fold that triangle in half, corner to corner, to form a smaller triangle.



3. Unfold the previous fold to get the larger triangle. Fold the edges of the triangle into the newly-made crease to form a kite shape.



4. Fold the inside edges of the kite shape toward the outside edges as shown.



5. Turn the paper upside down and blow gently into the open end. Your hovercraft should zoom away!



How it Works:

The pocket under the hovercrafts trap air and create a zone of high pressure. Further, the air moving over the craft has lower pressure. This difference creates lift and gets rid of the friction that normally holds the paper in place on the table. Without friction holding it back, a little breath is all it takes to get the hovercraft speeding on its way!

Extra Experiments:

These little hovercrafts are so easy to make, it doesn't take long to build some out of different materials (newspaper, cardboard, aluminium foil) or different sizes see which ones drive the straightest, go the fastest, or take the most breath to get moving!