

Y4 Home Learning

Tuesday 5th May 2020

Task 1 English – Read first:

Sudden hope warmed the old king's heart as he looked upon Beowulf standing there before him.

“You will not remember me,” he said, “I knew you as a child, when I came to the land of the Geats. Ever since then the Geats have been my lifelong friends and allies. You are heartily welcome to Heorot, for I know of you by hearsay also. Everyone here does. I heard tell that you possess the strength of at least thirty men in each hand. I am thinking, and I am hoping and I am praying, that you might have been sent here by God himself as our salvation, to stand against Grendel, the fiend of the night. Perhaps, Beowulf, it is only you that has the power to deal the monster death-blow we all long for, the end he so richly deserves.”

Imagine you are Beowulf. Write a short speech in which you explain how you have heard of Grendel's killings and how desperate you know the king is. Make a vow to find the monster and kill him.

Task 2 Spelling – use dots and dashes to help learn these spellings. We will let you know if you are correct if you email us!

treasure	
measure	
leisure	

enclosure	
pleasure	
closure	

Learn the above spellings and write them in a sentence someone dictates to you.

Task 3 – Reading

Either read your book, select an e-book from Oxford Owl or Bug Club and read for at least 20 minutes.

Task 4 History – Last week we looked at how Anglo-Saxons chose place names. This week we are finding out about ‘Village Life’.

Settling Down

The Anglo-Saxons preferred to live very differently to the Romans who had established large towns in Britain during their rule. Places like London and Cirencester, which were thriving centres under the Romans became much smaller and quieter during the Anglo-Saxon times, and some towns were completely abandoned and the buildings were left to go to ruin.

- The Anglo-Saxons chose to live in small villages instead, which were often set up by clearing away a part of a forest.
- The Anglo-Saxons lived in family houses which were built around a central hall where the village chief lived.



Village Jobs

Everyone who lived in an Anglo-Saxon village contributed to its running in some way.

There were a variety of every day jobs to be done including:

- Clearing and ploughing the ground.
- Grinding flour and making bread.
- Growing crops and tending to livestock.

Some people had more specialised jobs:

- Blacksmiths forged metal to make tools and weapons.
- Woodworkers made bowls, wheels and furniture.
- Jewellers made brooches and ornaments for the rich.



What other jobs do you think needed to be done?

In the Village



Look at this picture of a typical Anglo-Saxon village. What can you see? Make a list of 5 things we can learn about Anglo-Saxon village life by looking at this picture.

The Anglo-Saxons positioned their villages near a water source, such as a river or lake, which would provide drinking water and fish to eat.

The chief of the village lived in a larger house in the centre of the village. This house might also contain a meeting hall.

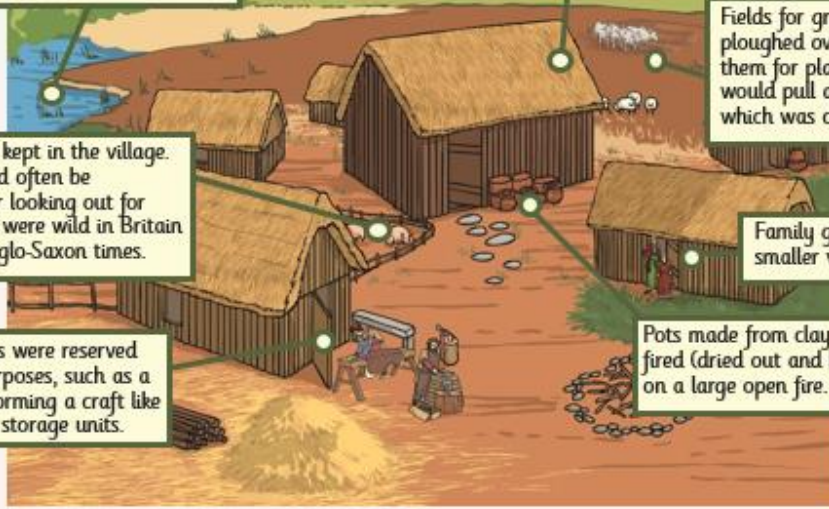
Fields for growing crops were ploughed over to prepare them for planting. Oxen would pull a basic plough which was called an ard.

Livestock was kept in the village. Children would often be responsible for looking out for wolves, which were wild in Britain during the Anglo-Saxon times.

Family groups lived in smaller village houses.

Some buildings were reserved for specific purposes, such as a space for performing a craft like weaving or as storage units.

Pots made from clay were fired (dried out and hardened) on a large open fire.



In the House



What can you see happening inside this house? What can this picture teach us about how the Anglo-Saxons lived?

People played instruments to provide entertainment. This man is playing a lyre.

Meat and fish are hung up at the ceiling above the fire so that the smoke can cure it (dry it out and preserve it).

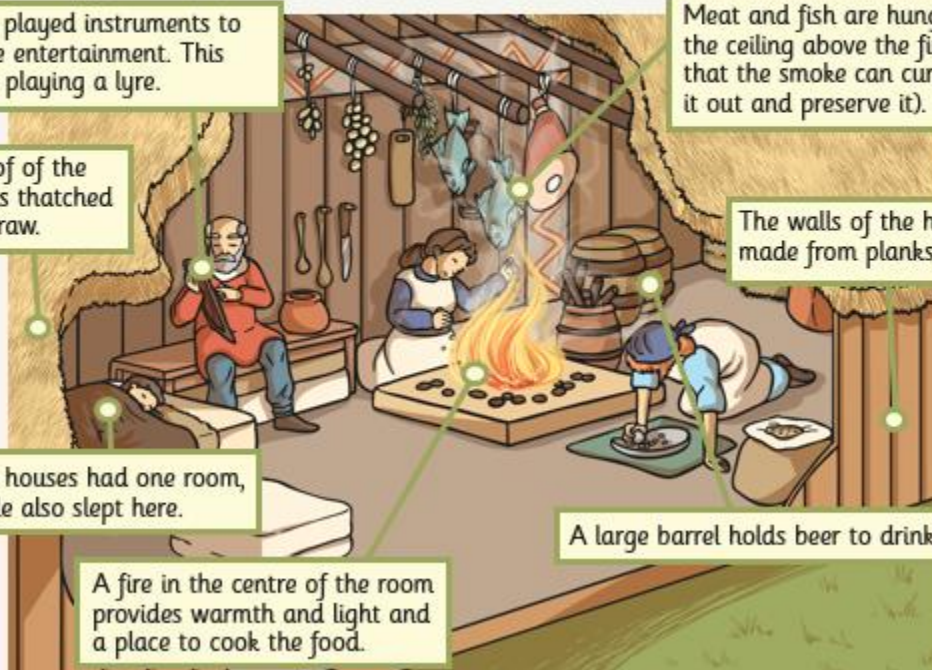
The roof of the house is thatched with straw.

The walls of the house are made from planks of wood.

Most houses had one room, people also slept here.

A large barrel holds beer to drink.

A fire in the centre of the room provides warmth and light and a place to cook the food.



Maths

Shapes

Compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes.

Know the properties of different triangles: equilateral, isosceles, scalene and right-angled; and quadrilaterals: square, rectangle, parallelogram, rhombus, trapezium and kite.

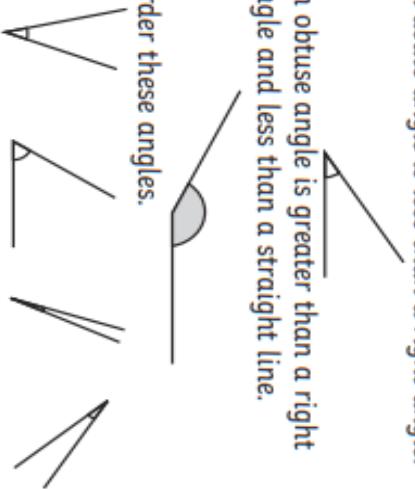
Angles

Identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size.

An acute angle is less than a right angle.

An obtuse angle is greater than a right angle and less than a straight line.

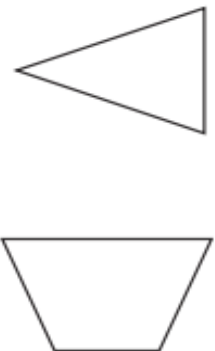
Order these angles.



Lines

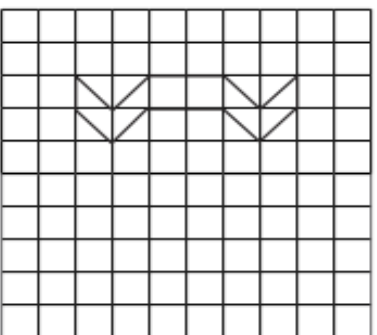
Identify lines of symmetry in 2D shapes presented in different orientations.

Draw lines of symmetry in these shapes:



Complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry.

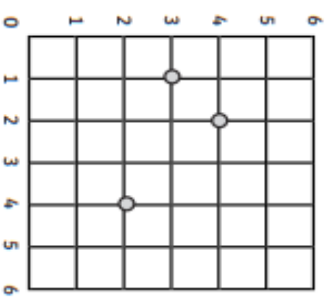
Complete a symmetrical figure.



Coordinates

Describe positions on a 2D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant.

Plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon.



Label A, B and C

The coordinates are:

A (1,3)

B (2,4)

C (4,2)

What are the coordinates of the point that will complete a rectangle?

Describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down.

