

## 4/5N Home Learning: 11<sup>th</sup> May to 22<sup>nd</sup> May (2 weeks)

Hello 4/5N!

It was lovely to speak to you on the phone recently; I'm glad you are staying busy with both work and quality family time, although I know you are all missing your friends.

You have all been working hard on your Home Learning tasks and several of you mentioned completion of your 'family crest' as well as your PowerPoints outlining the history of RAF Cranwell. A couple of students sent me their work and, I must say, I am very impressed at the care and attention to detail taken to complete these tasks – a huge well done from me! My hope is that we come back together as a class and share your wonderful work but, until then, I wanted to celebrate our work by showcasing a crest designed by our very own Harry D – the parrot and Latin motto (which translates to chatterbox) all point to his passion for talking! I hope you won't mind me sharing your work Harry ... it's definitely a WAGOLL!

I know all of you are working hard but, as I mentioned to many of your parents on the phone, the most important focus during this lockdown should be your happiness and wellbeing. We are all in the same boat and we will all work together to fill gaps when we get back to school.

If you are finding your schoolwork a struggle, please take a break and try a different activity – some of you have been baking, gardening, or even doing algebra! I hope you can create some lasting memories alongside all the work you and your parents are doing. Remember, you are not expected to complete every task set, but, if possible, try to find time to do some daily maths and literacy work. I am aware that you will all have differing levels of support at home as well as time to devote to study, therefore just try to complete what you can - that's all any of us can ask for during this challenging time.

The following sheet gives instructions on home learning activities. The format of this is as follows:

- One maths and one English/History lesson for every day
- 20 min daily reading session
- Science, SPAG, ICT and Art/DT activities for you to have a go at, whenever you can fit them in.
- I will also be setting some Education City SPAG tasks as well as Mathletics, and there are some challenge tasks attached below.
- I have also set a 'for fun' task about dogs – hope you enjoy this in your spare time.

**You should be able to complete these independently, but ask Mum or Dad if you need help.** If you have any problems with log-ins etc., you can ask an adult to ring school, as we are still there to help you.

Parents and children, if you would like to supplement your learning further, I highly recommend online BBC Bitesize daily lessons. This is a wonderful resource which may teach new concepts but also revisits previously learned material and is a great way to refresh our knowledge whilst on lockdown. Find your year group on <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons>

Take care and hope to see you all soon, Mrs New



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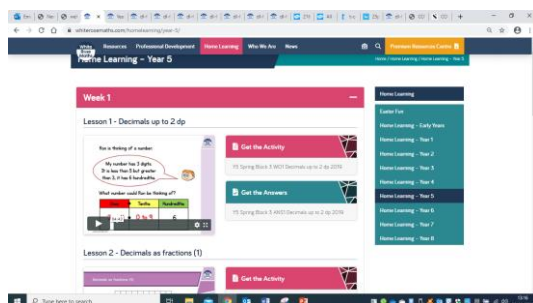


Please continue to complete your daily maths lesson, using the White Rose resources from the website.

Each day, watch a short video of a lesson. If there is a worksheet use it, otherwise write your answers in your exercise book.

You can find your lessons on this website: <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-4/> Please move onto the section labelled 'Summer Term Week 2-3'. The videos are also available on Facebook, if the website is overloaded.

In addition, Mathletics tasks will be set.



The Battle of Britain was a military campaign during the Second World War that lasted over 3 months, in which the RAF defended the UK against attacks from the Luftwaffe (Nazi Germany air force).

I would like you to find out more about the Battle of Britain by reading the information piece attached titled 'Battle of Britain' and then answering the questions – You can choose which answer sheet you feel most confident with (the number of stars indicates level of difficulty).

Following this, have a go at writing a **diary entry** as yourself during the Battle of Britain campaign. I have attached a sheet providing an outline of what a diary entry might include below. The following site will help you discover some more about what life was like during this time: <http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/war/children.htm>

Here are some ideas to think about:

- Sounds – aeroplanes, shouting, sirens, your family summoning you to safety.
- Sights – how could you describe an exchange of fire between RAF and Luftwaffe planes – a kaleidoscope of colour ... like fireworks in the sky ... swooping, diving like ... (try to use similes and powerful adjectives to describe what you might see).
- Smells – cooking, plane fuel, gunfire, etc.
- Touch – do you have to feel your way through familiar objects in the dark to get to safety during blackouts?
- Taste – find out about what children during WWII Britain may have eaten – might you still be hungry? You may be yearning for certain food you haven't been able to eat for a long time.
- Activities – what did children do for fun during the war? Perhaps you started to grow vegetables in your own garden to become self-sufficient?
- Feelings – pride at the protection offered by RAF pilots? Worried about your safety?



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### **History**

Can you research the history of flight and find out about a very important invention which took place in Cranwell! There are many interesting websites, but here are some suggestions:

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/history-of-flight>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvb76v4/articles/zdcskmn>

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/transport/history-aircraft/> (super website – click on the images to find out more).

<https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/inventions-and-discoveries-of-the-twentieth-century/the-jet-engine/>

Can you make a timeline of all the different 'aircraft'?



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### **Science – Earth and Space**

I hope you enjoyed your star gazing and managed to spot some of the constellations from your sheet. Now let's learn about why we have night and day. Have a look at BBC Bitesize for a great explanation: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zkynvcw>



If it's a sunny day, you can put all this to the test. Go out nice and early and put a stick into the ground. Where does its shadow lie? You could mark the end of the shadow with a stone. Go out at lunchtime and see what's happened. Repeat your observation later in the afternoon.

This is how a sundial works and here are some instructions to help you make your own:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gxo8orZ1X7g>



### **Science – Earth and Space**

Let's find out more about day and night by investigating time zones around the world.

Have a look at

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvsfr82/articles/zjk46v4> ; there's even a little game to play!

If you enjoy a challenge, you might like to have a go at the questions on the cards below – perhaps you could print them, share them with Mum or Dad and see who gets the most right! I've included a time zone map, but it's not quite as clear as I'd like. I suggest you either use one from an atlas or try this interactive website, where you can search for the countries and see them pinpointed:

<https://24timezones.com/timezone-map>

Perhaps you have friends in other countries – what time is it with them?

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**D&T**

This week, I would like you to design and build a paper aeroplane.

The links below may give you some ideas – can you create a plane that can travel a long distance? Perhaps you could build more than one and evaluate why one design travelled further than another?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/26050831>

<https://www.foldnfly.com/#/1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-2>

<https://redwhiteblueday.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/RWB-2017-Spitfire-Instructions.pdf>

If you have access to a printer, this site lets you personalise your plane online:

<https://howthingsfly.si.edu/activities/paper-airplane>

Perhaps you could challenge your siblings/parents to a paper aeroplane contest – whose aeroplane can travel the greatest distance? Remember to record your greatest distance.





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Art

Can you draw your very own plane?

This is your design so think of features you want (a marshmallow shooter, stealth invisibility mode).

Or, you may rather a different mode of air transport – what about a fantastical creature like a dragon? How about a swan like Billy flew on in The Minpins?

Perhaps your favourite plane already exists? Have a go at drawing it!

You could use any medium you like to create your masterpiece (pencil, paint, collage, etc).

I look forward to seeing your creations in due course.



If you have grandparents or other family and loved ones who you would like to keep in touch with, perhaps you could share some of the fabulous work you have created at home. I'm sure they would enjoy hearing about it!

There are many ways to showcase your work: you could show them your work online; tell them about it on the phone; send them a letter or card.

I hope you enjoy sharing your work as much as your loved ones will enjoy hearing about it.

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Please try to learn spellings from the Statutory spelling list provided, and remember to highlight any you get correct on the sheet.



SPAG (spelling, punctuation and grammar) activities will be set online.



Mathletics activities will be set in addition to White Rose tasks.



Please complete your weekly times table test, giving yourself 5 minutes to write answers in your book, then self-mark and keep a record of your total along with the date.

For further challenge, you can choose to complete the division test.



Please read for at least 20 minutes every day this week.

Try to read aloud with an adult, at least once, and discuss what you've read with them.

Once you have read a book, please complete a book review in your exercise books.



Look at the following link and see if you can use writing and sequencing skills and directional words or ordered pairs to guide Buzz Lightyear through a grid.

[https://www.nasa.gov/pdf/227839main\\_Connect\\_It.pdf](https://www.nasa.gov/pdf/227839main_Connect_It.pdf)

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**Chihuahua fact of the week:** Chihuahuas have a natural instinct to burrow.

Whether it's bed linens, blankets or pillows, Chihuahuas will burrow their way in. Scientists believe this instinctual behaviour derives from their ancestors who likely burrowed in the sand and vegetation for warmth and protection from predators.



Can you find out about an indigenous (Google it) species/breed that has a natural instinct to burrow?

Can you find out *why* they burrow?

Perhaps you could create a mini fact file about the creature you research and include an illustration of it.



## Battling for the Skies: Key Facts

### The Start of the Battle of Britain

The Battle of Britain was a very important battle that took place during the Second World War. Germany had just invaded many countries in Europe and now wanted to defeat Great Britain. So, in July 1940, they began bombing British airfields, harbours and factories. The bombing went on for many months but due to the heroic efforts of the Royal Air Force, Germany did not manage to defeat Great Britain.

Hitler, Germany's leader, became increasingly frustrated at how long it was taking the Luftwaffe to defeat Great Britain. Therefore, in September, German planes began bombing British towns and cities instead. London was heavily affected by the bombs and this period is famously referred to as the blitz. Despite having fewer planes and pilots, the RAF successfully fought back against the Luftwaffe and protected Britain from a German invasion.



### Did You Know...?

The German air force that attacked Great Britain during the battle was known as the Luftwaffe.

The Luftwaffe planes heavily outnumbered those of the Royal Air Force throughout the battle.

### Aircraft

The most popular British plane flown during the Battle of Britain was the Supermarine Spitfire Mark 1 (famously known as the Spitfire). Both sides lost large numbers of aircraft and pilots during the Battle of Britain. It is thought that around 1000 British planes were shot down whereas over 1800 German planes are believed to have been destroyed.

### The End of the Battle of Britain

Although the bombing of cities continued for many more months, 15<sup>th</sup> September is regarded as the end of the Battle of Britain. It was on this day that the RAF finally took advantage over the Luftwaffe and it became clear to them that they could not win. This date is commemorated every year as a result.

### The Royal Air Force

The British Armed Forces is made up of the Royal Navy, the British Army and The Royal Air Force (RAF for short). The RAF was formed on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1918 towards the end of the First World War and is the youngest of the three services.

## Questions

- In what year did Germany's planes begin bombing British airfields? Tick **one**.
  - 1939
  - 1945
  - 1940
- Find and copy a word that shows that the RAF pilots were brave.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What was the name of the German air force?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When was the RAF formed?
  - 1<sup>st</sup> July 1940
  - 1<sup>st</sup> April 1940
  - 1<sup>st</sup> April 1918
- Number the events below to show the order in which they happened. The first one has been done for you.
  - German planes begin to bomb towns and cities.
  - ① The RAF is formed.
  - German planes begin to bomb British airfields and factories.
  - The RAF take control of the skies on the 15<sup>th</sup> September.
- How many German planes are believed to have been shot down during the Battle of Britain? Tick **one**.
  - 1800
  - 1000
  - 180,000
- Why do you think the Germans thought that they would have been able to defeat the RAF at the start of the Battle of Britain? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Battling for the Skies: Key Facts

### The Beginning

The Battle of Britain took place during the Second World War and is an important and significant part of British history. After Germany had invaded much of Europe, Hitler (Germany's leader) turned his attention to Great Britain. Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe, was very powerful at this point. Moreover, it is thought that they had up to four times as many planes as the Royal Air



Force (RAF) at the start of the battle. In July 1940, Hitler ordered German aircraft to begin bombing British airfields, harbours and factories. The bombing continued for many months and many pilots, soldiers and civilians were killed as a result. However, due to the heroic efforts of the Royal Air Force, Germany was not successful in its attempt to invade Great Britain.

As the battle continued, Hitler grew increasingly frustrated at how long it was taking the Luftwaffe to defeat Great Britain. Therefore, in September, he commanded German planes to bomb British towns and cities instead. Although many cities in Britain were attacked, London was most heavily bombed in a period of history now referred to as the Blitz. Thousands of people lost their homes and their lives during the Blitz.



### Did You Know...?

The code name for Hitler's planned invasion of Britain was Operation Sea Lion. His plan was to destroy Great Britain from the air and then invade it by sea.

### The Final Days

The bombardment of cities and the Blitz continued for many more months until 15<sup>th</sup> September, which is officially regarded as the end of the Battle of Britain. This is because it was on this day that the RAF finally took advantage over the Luftwaffe and gained control of the skies. Germany no longer believed that victory would be theirs. This date is commemorated every year as a result. The bombing finally stopped in May 1941 when Hitler decided to use the Luftwaffe to attack Russia in the East instead.

## Battling for the Skies: Key Facts

### The Royal Air Force

The British Armed Forces consists of the Royal Navy, the British Army and The Royal Air Force (RAF for short). It was formed on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1918 towards the end of the First World War and is often referred to as the 'junior' service as it is the youngest of the three services.

### Plane Facts

The two most popular British planes flown during the Battle of Britain were the Supermarine Spitfire Mark 1 (famously known as the Spitfire) and the Hawker Hurricane. During the Battle of Britain, both sides lost considerable numbers of aircraft and pilots. It is estimated that around 1800 German planes were shot down whereas just 1000 British planes are believed to have been lost.





## Questions

1. What was the Luftwaffe? Tick **one**.

- the British air force
- the name of a German plane
- the German air force

2. Find and copy a word that means the same as **commanded**.

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3. Which of the following is not a service within the British Armed Forces? Tick **one**.

- The Marines
- The British Army
- The RAF

4. What was the code name of Hitler's planned invasion of Great Britain?

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5. Number the events below to show the order in which they happened. The first one has been done for you.

- The Blitz begins.
- ① The RAF is formed.
- The Luftwaffe begin to bomb Russia.
- The Battle of Britain begins.
- The RAF take control of the skies.

6. How many **British** planes were destroyed during the Battle of Britain? Tick **one**.

- 1800
- 100
- 1000

7. Why is 15<sup>th</sup> September commemorated every year? Use evidence from the text to explain your answer.

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### Battling for the Skies

8. It is believed that Hitler's decision to begin bombing cities instead of airfields and factories was a mistake. Do you agree? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

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## Battling for the Skies: Key Facts

### The Beginning

One of the most significant and momentous events of the Second World War is the Battle of Britain. This was a battle fought above the skies of England whereby the Royal Air Force (RAF) heroically and skilfully held off the German air force (the Luftwaffe) who were attempting to invade Great Britain. After conquering most of Europe, Hitler (Germany's Chancellor and military leader) turned his attentions to attacking Great Britain. His plan, which was given the code name Operation Sea Lion, was to bombard the UK from the skies and then raid it from the sea. However, he greatly underestimated the bravery and the power of the British pilots, planes and people.



In July 1940, when German planes began bombing British airfields, harbours and factories, the Luftwaffe had what is believed to be up to four times as many. However, by the end of the battle, 1800 of these were shot down by allied aircraft compared to the British loss of around 1000. The bombing went on for many months. As the battle continued, Hitler grew increasingly frustrated by the lack of progress that the Luftwaffe were making and so in September, he commanded them to begin bombing British towns and cities instead. Although many cities across Britain were attacked, London was the most heavily afflicted in a period of history famously known as the Blitz. During this time, thousands of Londoners lost their homes and lives due to nightly German bombing assaults. Despite this, the British people never gave up and instead united together demonstrating what is referred to as the 'Blitz spirit'.



### Did You Know...?

From 7<sup>th</sup> September 1940, London was bombed for 57 consecutive nights. In an attempt to stay alive, 180,000 people would regularly shelter in the London underground, emerging only once the siren signalled that it was safe to.

## Battling for the Skies: Key Facts

### The Final Days

Although the bombing went on for many more months in 1940, the 15<sup>th</sup> September is officially regarded as the end of the Battle of Britain and is referred to as the Battle of Britain Day. It was on this day that the Luftwaffe began an all-day attack on London. However, it soon became clear to German fighters that the RAF had gained control of the skies and that they could and would not be defeated. After this raid, Hitler stopped Operation Sea Lion and when the bombing finally ceased in May 1941, he ordered the Luftwaffe to attack Russia in the East instead.

### Plane Facts

One of the reasons the RAF were so successful in fighting off the Germans was because of the planes that they flew. Two of the most popular British planes used during the Battle of Britain were the Supermarine Spitfire Mark 1 (more commonly known as the Spitfire) and the Hawker Hurricane. The Spitfire was such a good fighter plane that it was used for several decades after the war ended. It was fast and agile and pilots could manoeuvre it easily when fighting in the sky.

### Interesting Fact

The Spitfire was mainly used in dog fights. This is a term used to describe the intense, close-range battle between small groups of planes in which pilots had to move and turn their plane quickly to avoid being shot down.



# Questions

1. What are the names of the two air forces that fought during the Battle of Britain?

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2. Find and copy a word that has a similar meaning to **invading**.

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3. Why do you think Hitler's code name for his planned invasion of Great Britain was Operation Sea Lion? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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4. When did the Battle of Britain begin? Tick **one**.

- September 1940
- June 1940
- July 1940

5. For how many nights in a row was London bombed after 7th September? Tick **one**.

- 1800
- 41
- 57

6. In your own words, explain what the Blitz spirit means. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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7. Fill in the missing words.

Two of the most popular British planes used during the Battle of Britain were the

\_\_\_\_\_ (more commonly known as the Spitfire) and the \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Why were Spitfires good planes to be used in a dog fight? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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# Features of a Diary Entry



Uses the past tense

Uses first person pronouns (I, we, my, etc.)

Describes the writer's point of view, thoughts and feelings

Includes opinions as well as facts

Uses ambitious words to describe people and places

Is written in an informal style, as though speaking to someone

Uses time conjunctions to link events

Organises events into paragraphs

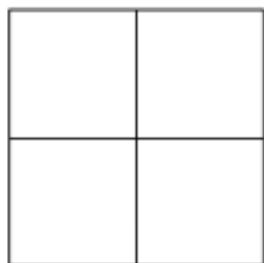
Uses inverted commas to show direct speech



# Reach 100

Age 7 to 14

Here is a grid of four "boxes":



You must choose four **different** digits from 1–9 and put one in each box. For example:

5	2
1	9

This gives four two-digit numbers:

52(reading along the 1st row)

19(reading along the 2nd row)

51(reading down the left hand column)

29(reading down the right hand column)

In this case their sum is 151.

Try a few examples of your own.

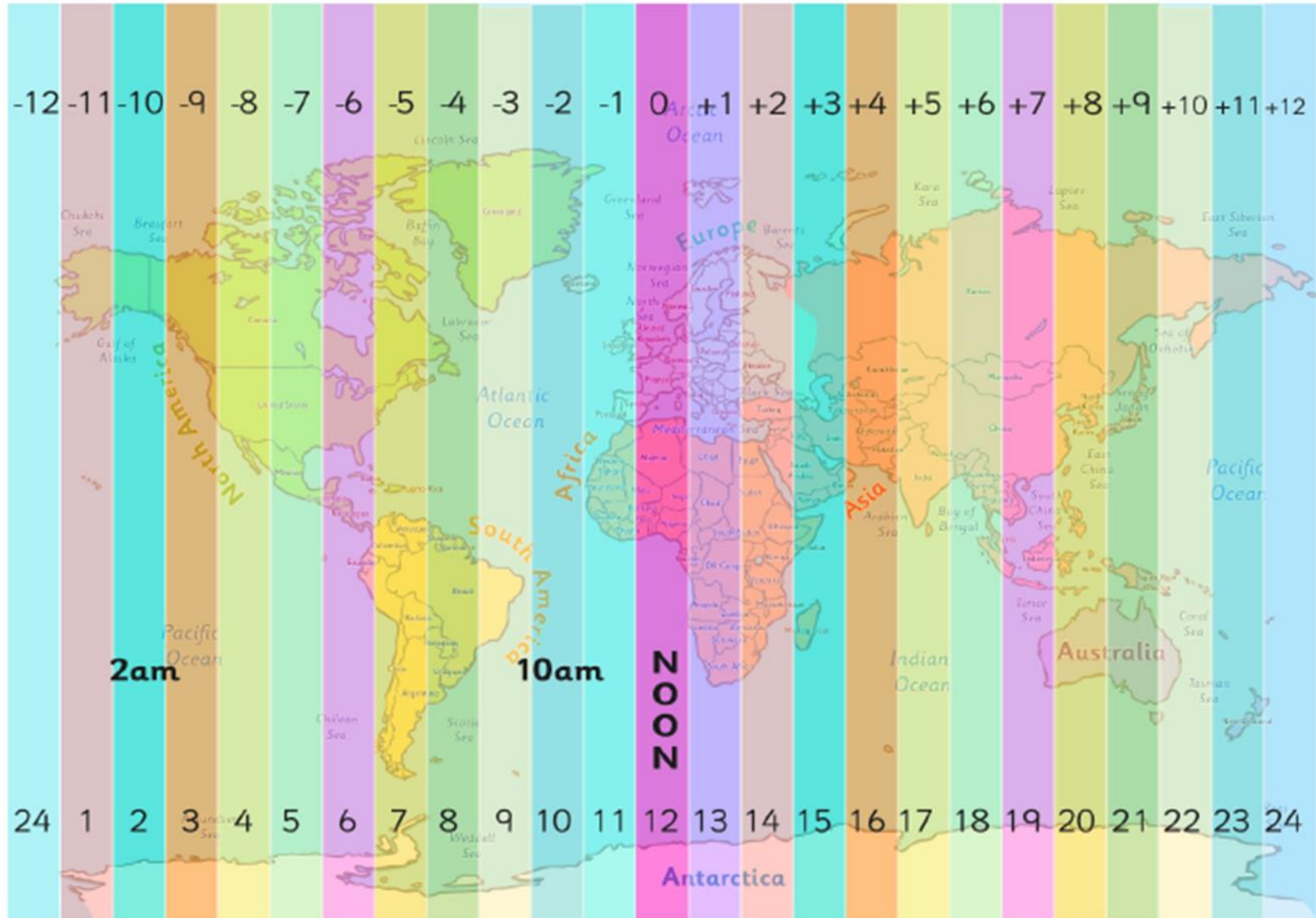
Is there a quick way to tell if the total is going to be even or odd?

Your challenge is to find four **different** digits that give four two-digit numbers which add to a total of 100.

How many ways can you find of doing it?

*This problem is adapted from Make 200 from 'Mathematical Challenges for Able Pupils Key Stages 1 and 2', published by DfES, features on the NRICH website.*

# Time Zones by Country Map



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How many hours behind is Ireland than Turkey?

How many other countries share the same time zone as Morocco?

If it is 12pm in Japan, what time will it be in the UK?

It is 3pm in Australia. Name two countries where it is 11am at the same time.

How many different time zones are there in the USA?

Which country has the most number of time zones within it?

How many hours difference is there between Peru and Kenya?

How many hours ahead is New Zealand compared to India?

How many countries are there with 2 different time zones?

It is 4am in Egypt. Name two countries where it is 4pm.

If you fly from France to Tanzania - do you gain or lose hours? Explain your answer.

Why do we have time zones? Why doesn't every country have 6am at the same time?