



# Activities for Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> February

The Government guidelines state that children in Year 4 should spend 4 hours each day on their learning from home. To make things clearer, we have made a list of how long we would spend on each of today's activities, if we were in school. These are an approximate guide. Please remember to email us some photos of your work at the end of the day. We look forward to seeing how you get on.

Spellings – 30 minutes  
Guided Reading – 30 minutes  
Maths – 45 minutes  
English – 1 hour  
Handwriting – 15 minutes  
P.E – 30 minutes  
SPAG – 30 minutes

# Spellings

L.I – To apply my knowledge of the Year 3 and 4 spelling words.

- For this lesson, you will need to use your knowledge of all of the spelling words we have been learning so far all the way back to the start of Year 3.
- Can you spot and correct the errors on the following slides.

**The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been circled. Write the correct spelling for each circled word in the box.**

1. The three little pigs began to bild their houses.
2. I can't disside whether to have the pepperoni or ham pizza.
3. My brother thought it was too earlie to get up for school.
4. "Get into a groop of four," said my teacher.
5. Dad rode his bicickle to work.
6. The letter did not have the right adress on it.
7. Jane lives in the house opposite Harry.
8. Ben thort it was time to go to bed.
9. Tim started his own bizniss.

**Each sentence below has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.**

1. Lily's birthday is in Februry.
2. The doctor gave the girl some medicin to make her feel better.
3. The class really enjoyed the science experimint.
4. What hight is Dad compared to Mike?
5. 100 years is the same as a sentuary.
6. That scarf is diferent to that one!
7. Kim went to the librarie and got four books out.
8. It's not posible.

[illegible]

# Guided Reading

## Great Galapagos

11 Thank you for joining us today; my name is David and  
22 I will be your tour guide. The Pacific Ocean and the  
30 enchanted volcanic islands of Galapagos are places unlike  
40 any other. They are home to an incredible collection of  
49 animals who have adapted to the harsh landscape around  
58 them. Most of them were discovered by an astounded  
69 Charles Darwin on his first trip to these islands over two  
72 hundred years ago.

83 On our right, you can see one of the islands' most  
90 remarkable inhabitants – the giant tortoise. There are  
102 hundreds of them on the beach at any time, lying in the  
112 sun to warm their blood and gather energy. Many may  
124 be older than you are right now and some will live for  
130 over one hundred years. Impressive, right?



## Quick Questions



1. Who discovered most of the animals on the Galapagos Islands?

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2. Sum up the second paragraph in 20 words or less.

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3. How has the author made the Galapagos Islands sound special within the text?

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4. Name one other creature you could expect to see on this tour.

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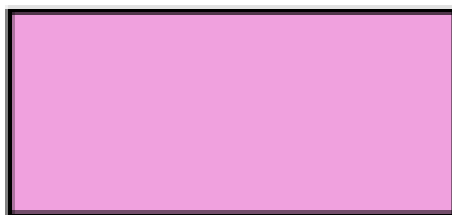
### L.1 – To apply my knowledge of area.

We are going to spend some more time applying our knowledge of area today.

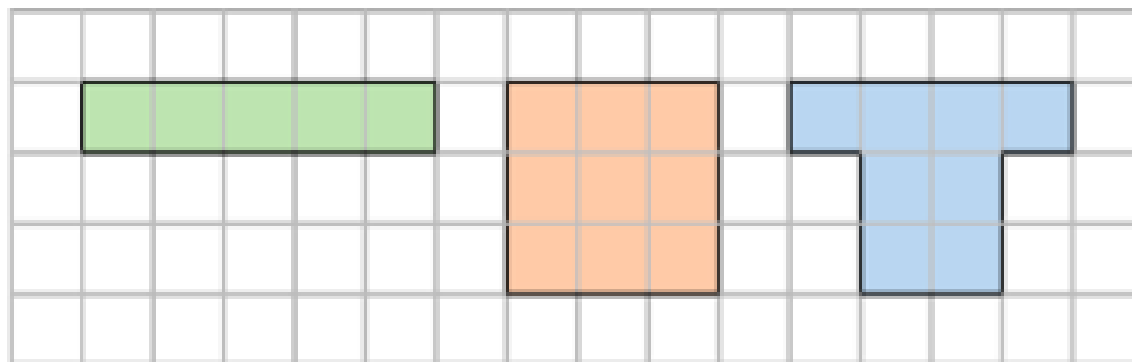
This is an opportunity for you to showcase everything you have learnt this term and show us what areas you are still finding a bit tricky.



1 Tick the shape with the greatest area.



2 Match each shape to its area.

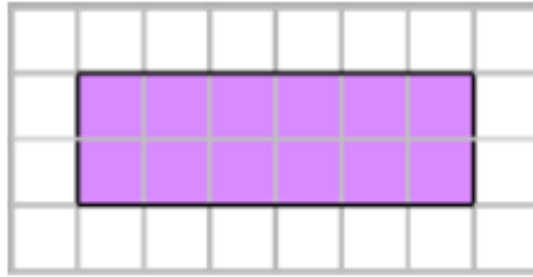


5 squares

8 squares

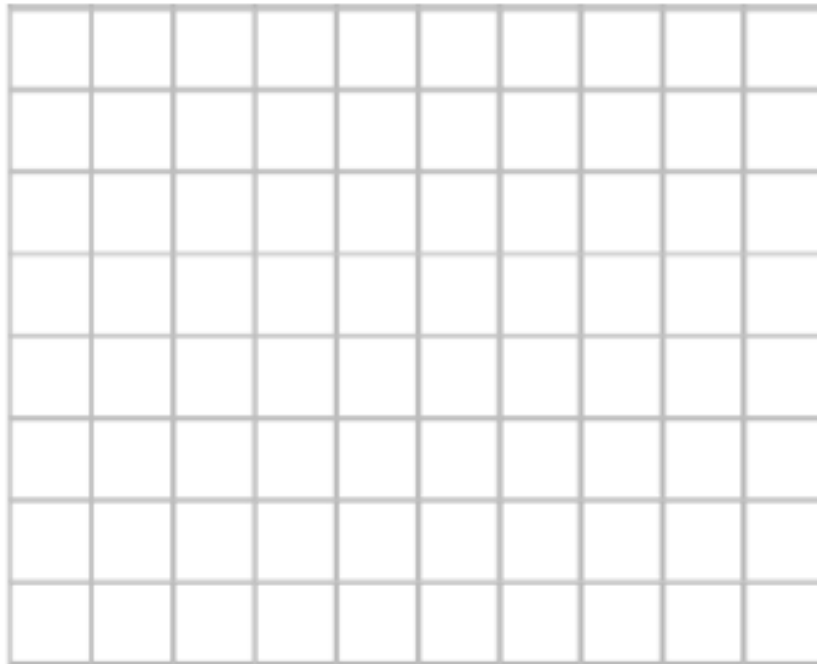
9 squares

- 3 What is the area of the rectangle?



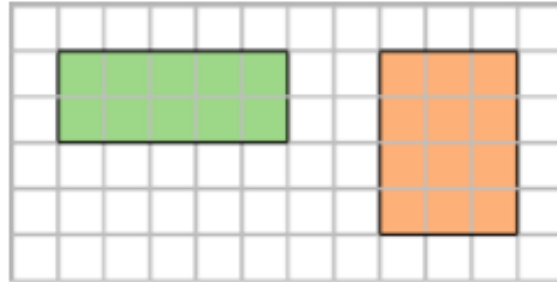
\_\_\_\_\_ squares

- 4 Draw two different shapes with an area of 8 squares.



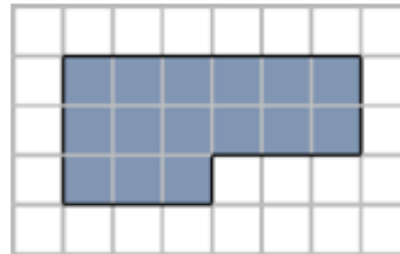


- 5 Which shape has the greatest area?

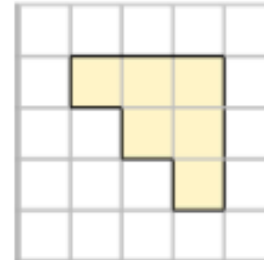


Explain your answer.

- 6 What is the area of each shape?

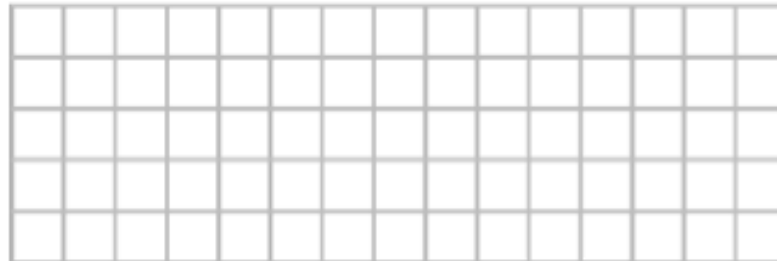


           squares



           squares

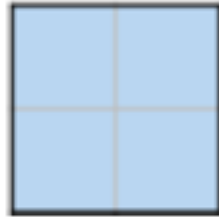
- 7 Draw a rectangle with an area of 15 squares.



- 8 Mo says that these two shapes have the same area.

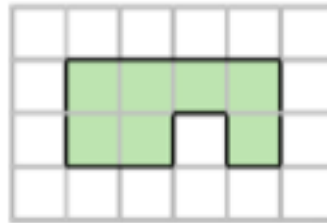
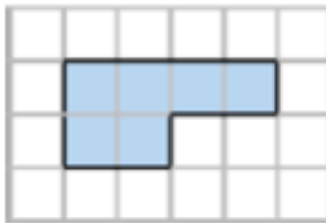
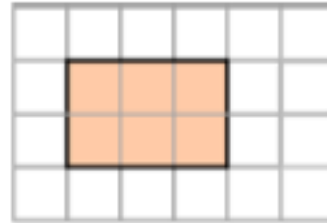
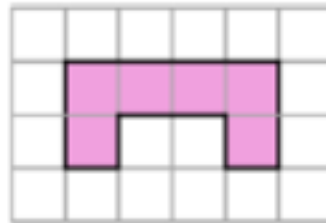


They both have an area of 4 squares.



Is Mo correct? Explain your answer.

- 9 Use  $<$ ,  $>$  or  $=$  to compare the areas.





Circle how confident you feel with area.

1

2

3

4

5

Not  
confident

Very  
confident

# P.E – Keepy Up Challenge

- On our school website there are lots of different P.E challenges.

<https://www.woodstonprimary.org.uk/page/?title=PE&pid=86>

- Click on the link above and watch the video called ‘Keepy up challenge’. Can you beat any of the teachers scores?

## LI: To create a story map.



I can order events chronologically



I can summaries key events



I can make notes on a text



Listen to the Author's Notes, taken from the back of the book and note down any key events/information which are important to Libba's life.

## AUTHOR'S NOTE

Elizabeth "Libba" Cotten (née Nevills) was born near Chapel Hill, North Carolina, on January 5, most likely in 1893. (It was common for poor people living in rural communities at this time to not know their exact date of birth.) She was the youngest child in a musical family. Her mother worked as a midwife and her father as a dynamite setter, among other jobs. Her grandparents were freed slaves.

Music was in the North Carolina air: People sang in cotton fields when they worked and in churches where they worshiped. Libba made up songs with her older brother, Claude, as they played by the railroad tracks near their home. When Claude was at work, Libba learned to play his banjo first, and then his guitar. Later she earned enough money to buy her own guitar.

Because she was self-taught, Libba didn't care that she was playing upside down and backwards. She learned new songs easily after hearing them only once or twice. She built up an extensive repertoire of standards, dance tunes, and rags. She became an accomplished fingerstyle player as a preteen. When she was around eleven, she wrote "Freight Train," the song that would later make her famous.

Opportunities in the early 1900s were limited for African Americans in the segregated South, especially for those like Libba who were poor and female. Libba had to work as a maid from a young age. The pastor at her church urged her to give up playing guitar, saying it was "the Devil's music." Libba married when she was only a teenager and had a baby at sixteen. (This wasn't unusual at the time.) Pressures of work and raising her daughter also prevented her from playing. As a result, it was more than forty years before she next played a guitar.



In the 1940s, Libba divorced her husband and moved in with her grown daughter in Washington, DC. Libba got a job as a doll clerk in a department store. By chance she met accomplished musician Ruth Crawford Seeger and started working as a housekeeper in the famous folk-singing Seeger home. It was here that she rediscovered her passion for music. One day the Seeger children heard beautiful music coming from the kitchen. When they went in to see who was playing, they were surprised and delighted to see it was Libba.

The Seegers helped expose Libba's music to the world. She was very close with the family, especially Mike, who she recorded and toured with for years. He recorded her first album in 1958, when she was in her early sixties, in her bedroom with her grandchildren watching quietly on. Pete Seeger featured her on his TV show. And while I took some artistic liberty in placing Libba within the velvet theaters of Rome, Peggy Seeger did take Libba's song "Freight Train" to England, where it became a hit, and where Libba later toured. Today, "Freight Train" is considered one of the most famous folk songs in the world. Libba's songs have been covered by Peter, Paul and Mary; Bob Dylan; and the Grateful Dead, among many others.

Libba recorded and toured extensively through the United States and Europe in her sixties, seventies, and eighties. She won a National Heritage Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts in 1984, and a Grammy the next year when she was in her early nineties. There's even a park named after her: Libba Cotten Grove, in Syracuse, New York, where she spent many of her last days, until she died in 1987.

She was also deeply dedicated to her family. She took care of four generations of children and grandchildren. When she wasn't on tour, she sang the children to sleep every night. She invited them to make up lyrics to her songs. In fact, this is how the song "Shake Sugaree" came about.

Libba was gentle, graceful, brilliant, and spiritual. Her unique style of playing coupled with her sincere love of guitar make her a beloved personality in folk music. As Mike Seeger once said about her: "White, black, man or woman, there's no one who has the tone and the rhythm and the general feeling of her songs."





# Have a go at answering the following questions:

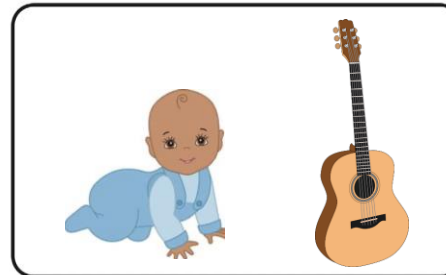
- *What new information did you discover?*
- *What did you find most interesting?*
- *Was there any information in this section of the book that you are surprised wasn't mentioned in the main story?*
- *Why do you think the author might have decided not to include it in the main story?*
- *Has it made you think of any other questions?*



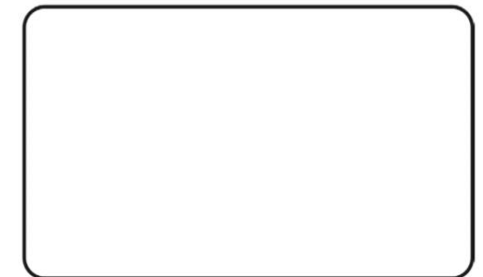
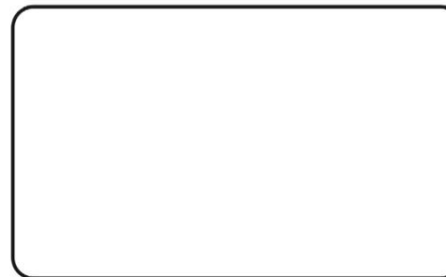
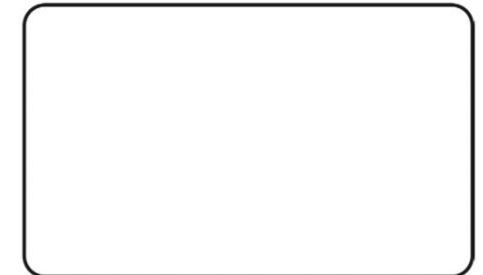
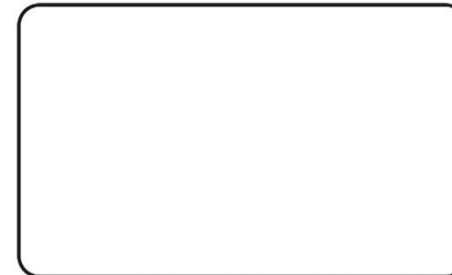
# Your task...

Now you have listened to the Author's Notes and know more about Libba's life, use the notes you have made to break down Libba's life into six main key events. Use these key events to create a story map of her life. Write a few short sentences for each event and draw an picture to go with it.

The first box has been done for you as an example if you wish to use it 😊



Libba was born in North Carolina  
in 1893. She was born into a  
musical family.



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# SPAG

## L.1 – To explore pronouns.

- For this lesson, you will need some paper and a pencil. When you have your resources, click the link below. 😊
- <https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/to-explore-pronouns-cmvkjr?activity=video&step=1>

# Handwriting

- The following slides show you how to form each letter using the cursive handwriting style.
- Spend a few moments practicing each of the different letters. If you only struggle forming a few of the letters, you might want to spend this time focusing on these instead.
- To view these slides properly, you need to make sure you are viewing them as a slide show. Remember to click the 'Slide Show' tab at the top, then 'Play from Current Slide'. This will make the slides interactive.



# Forming Letters

An interactive cursive writing activity



Just click on the pencil and it will show  
you how to form the letter.



Press the back button at any time during the slide  
show to return to the letter choice screen.





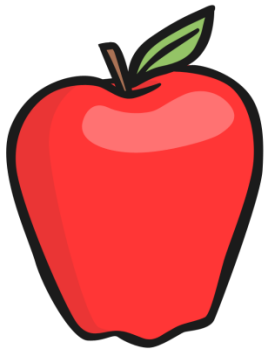
**Click** on the letter you would  
like to practise.



a b c d e f g h

i j k l m n o p q

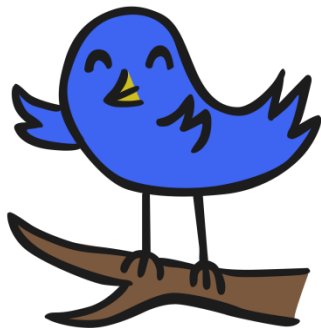
r s t u v w x y z



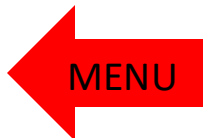
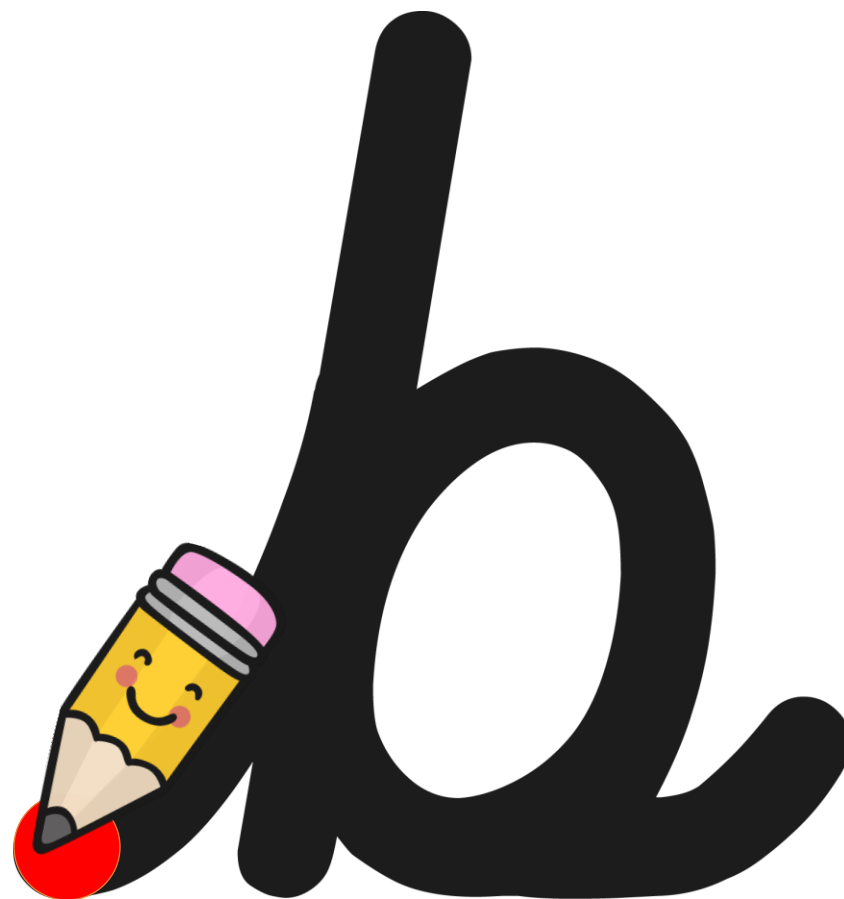
Watch the pencil.



Click on the pencil to see it write.



Watch the pencil.

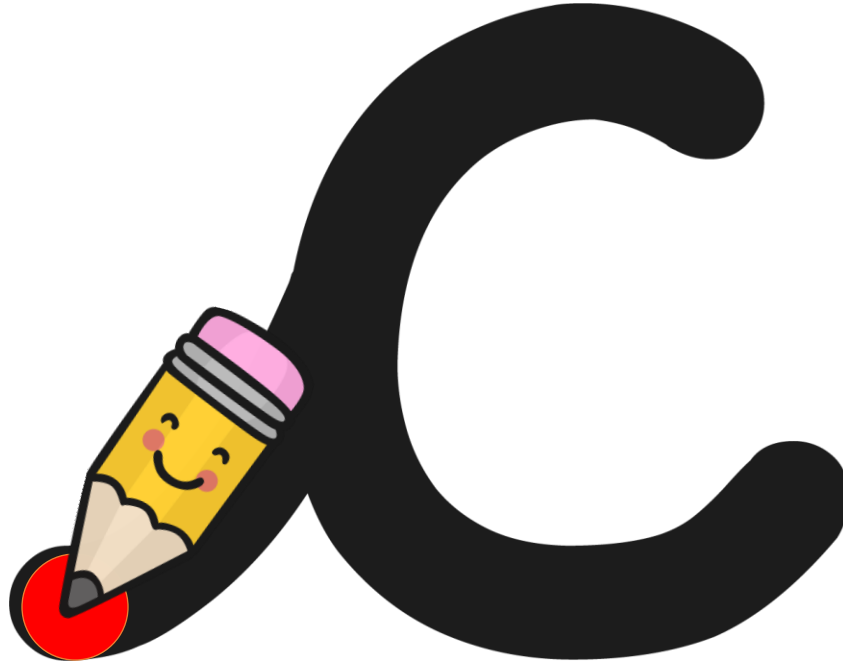


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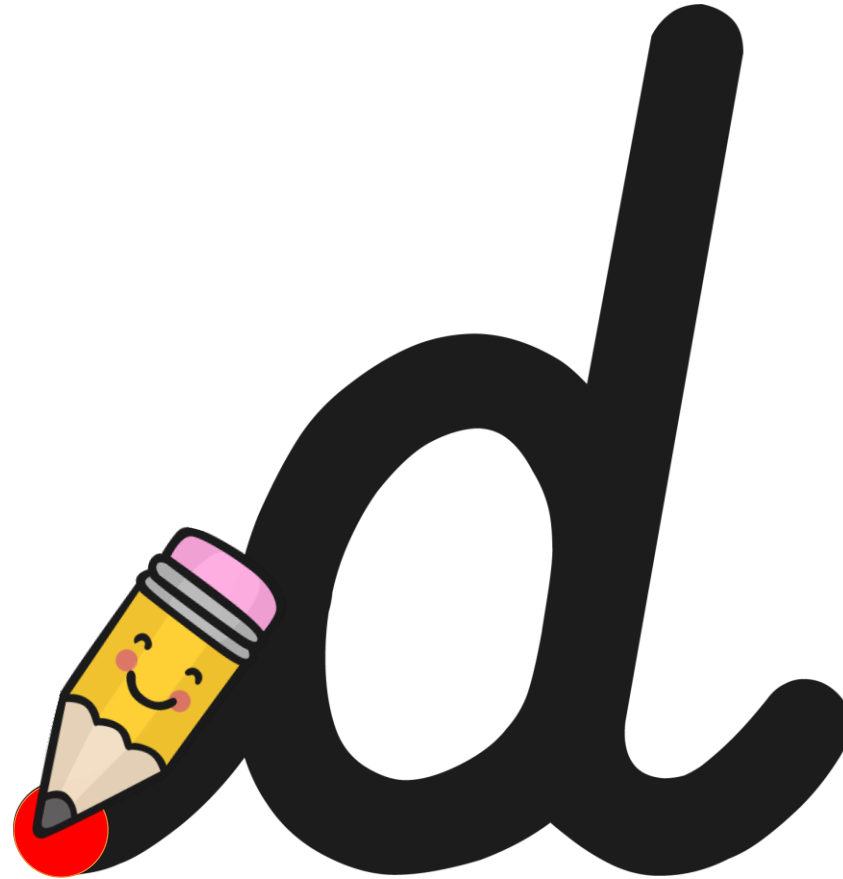
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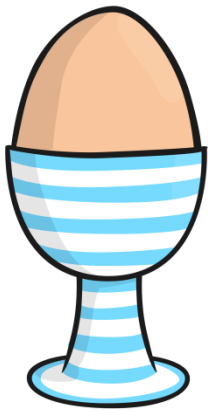
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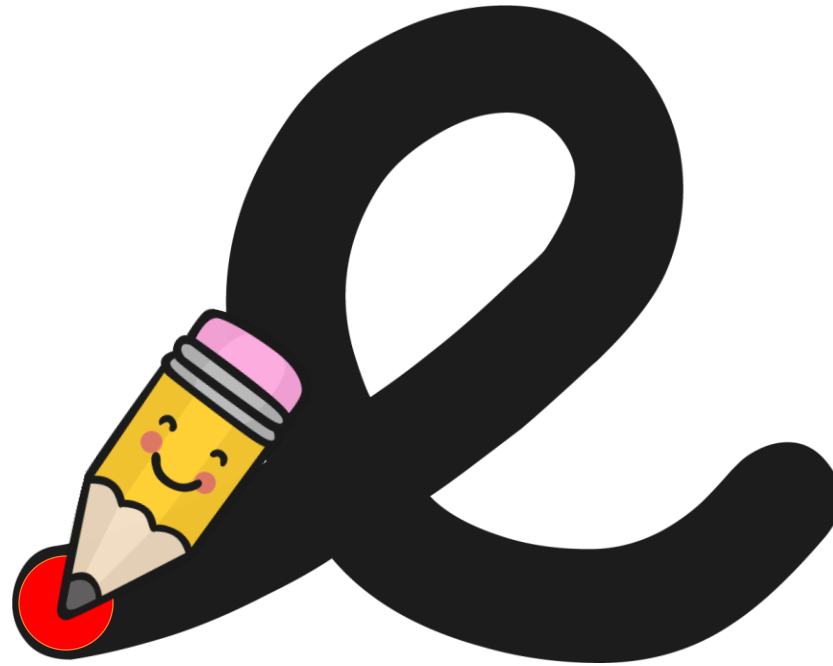
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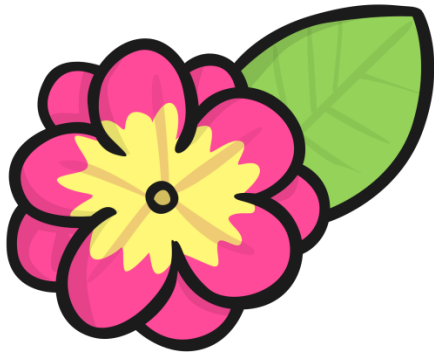
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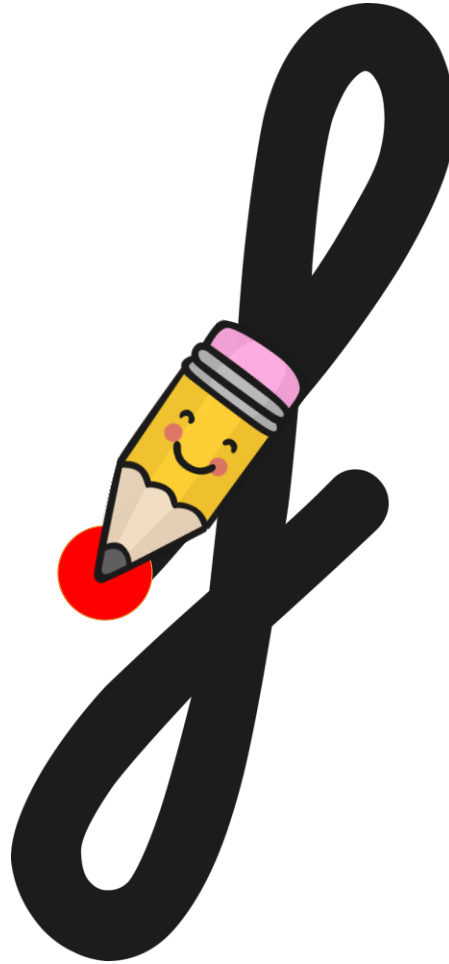
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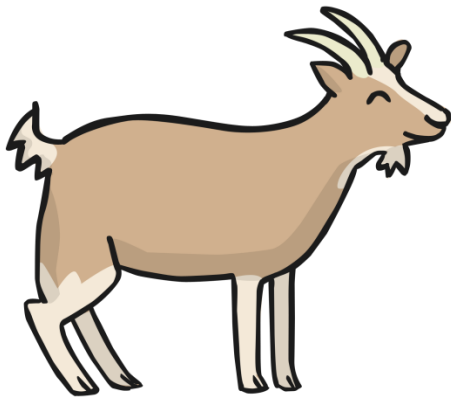
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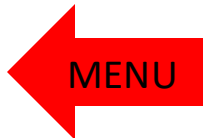
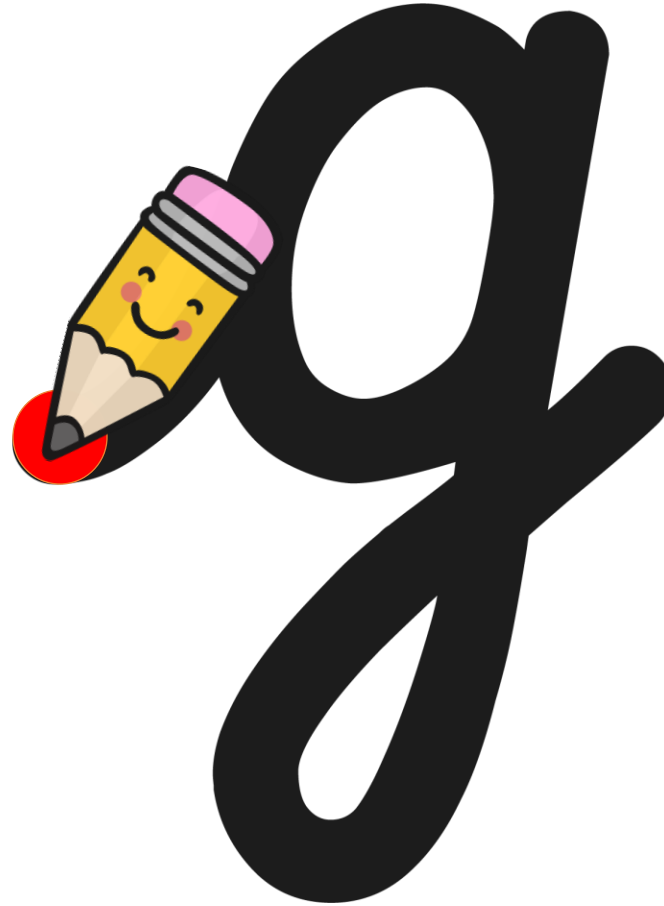
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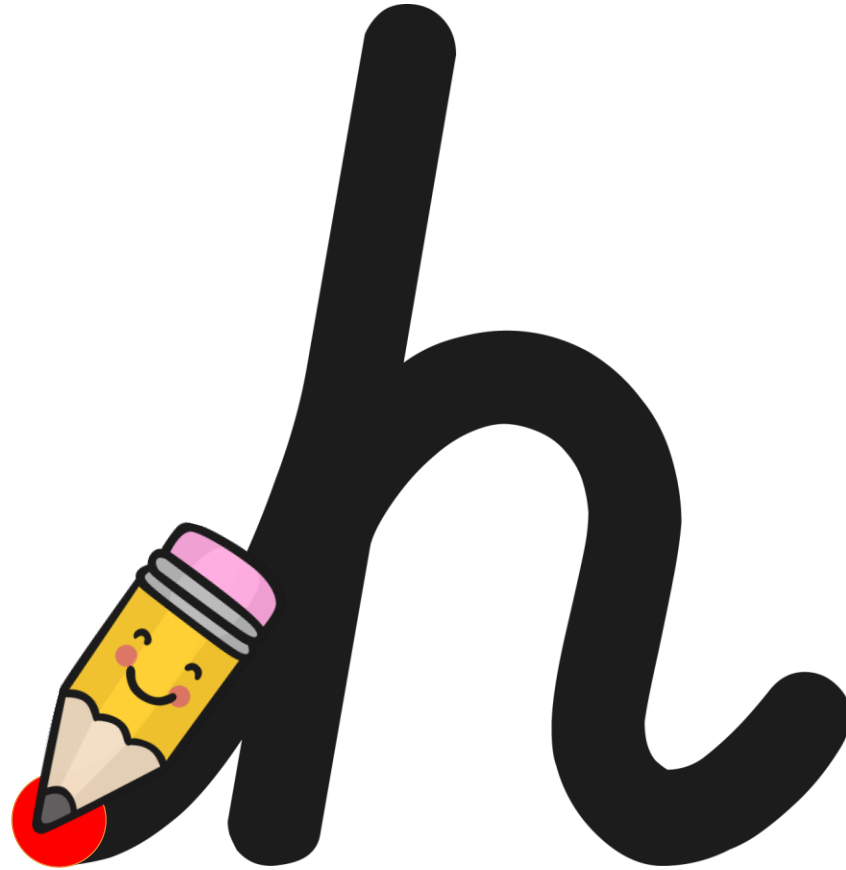
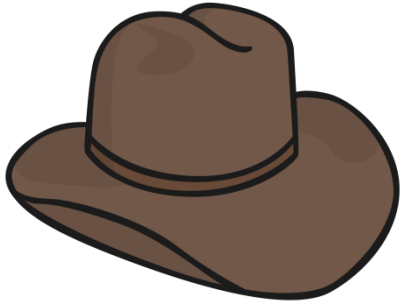


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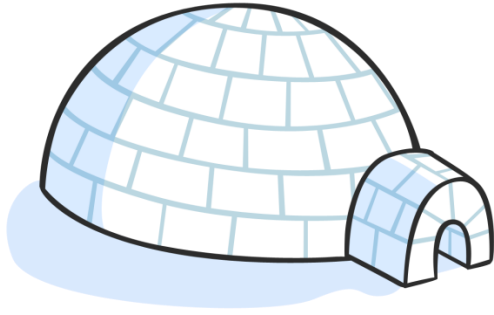


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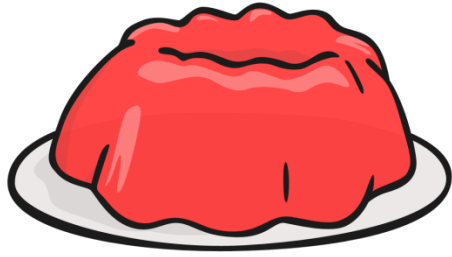
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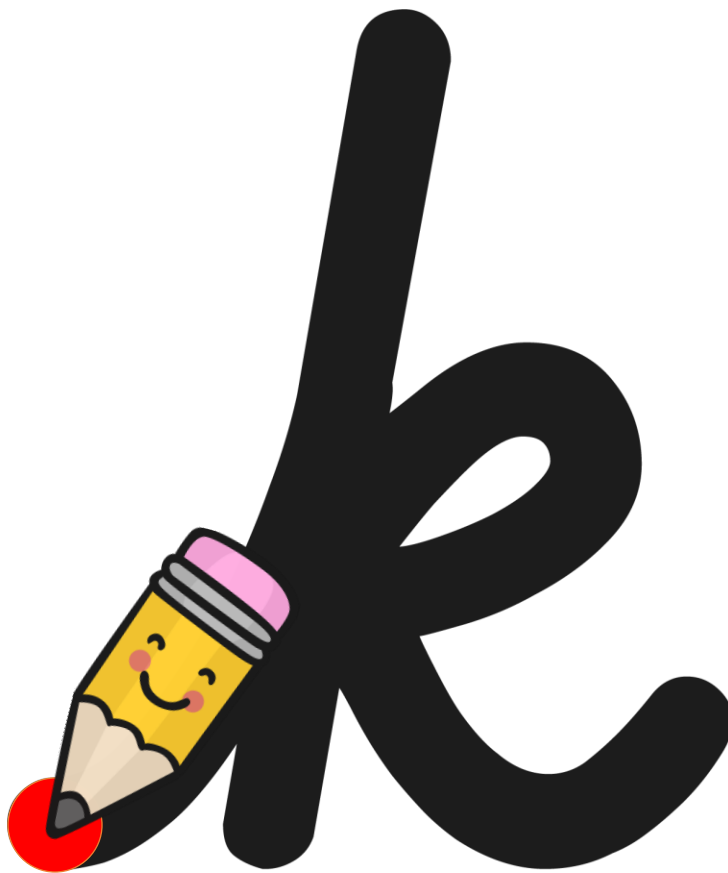


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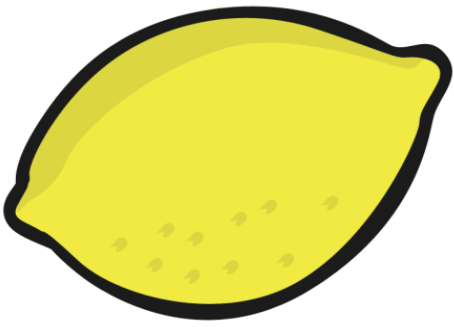




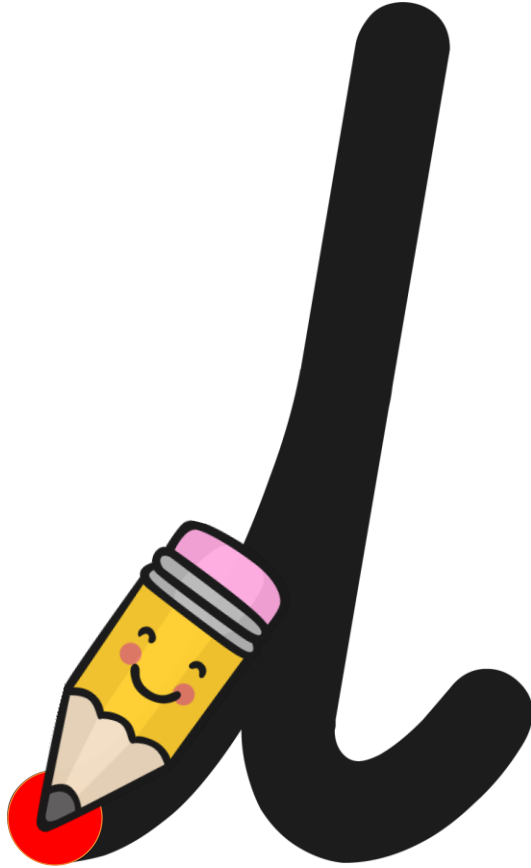
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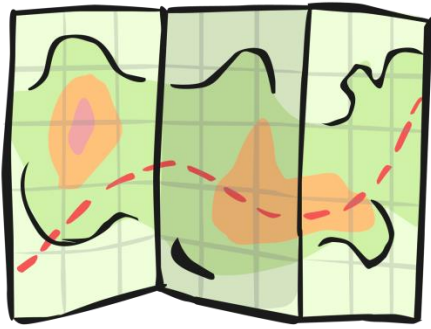
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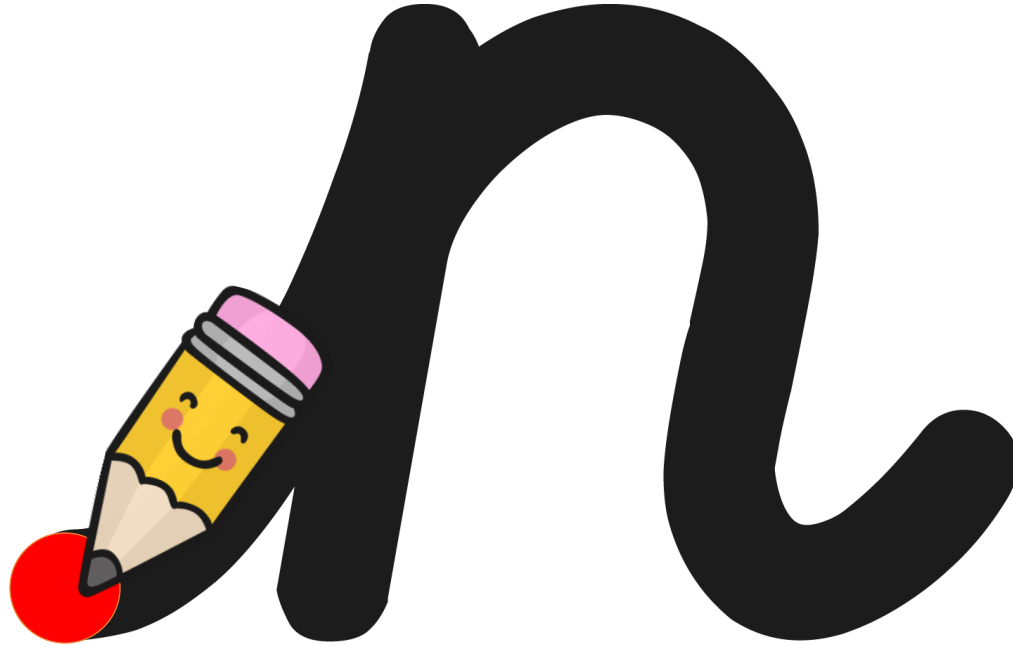
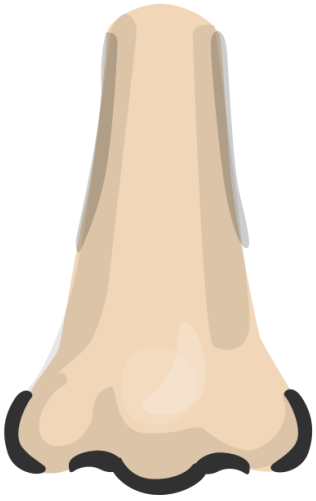


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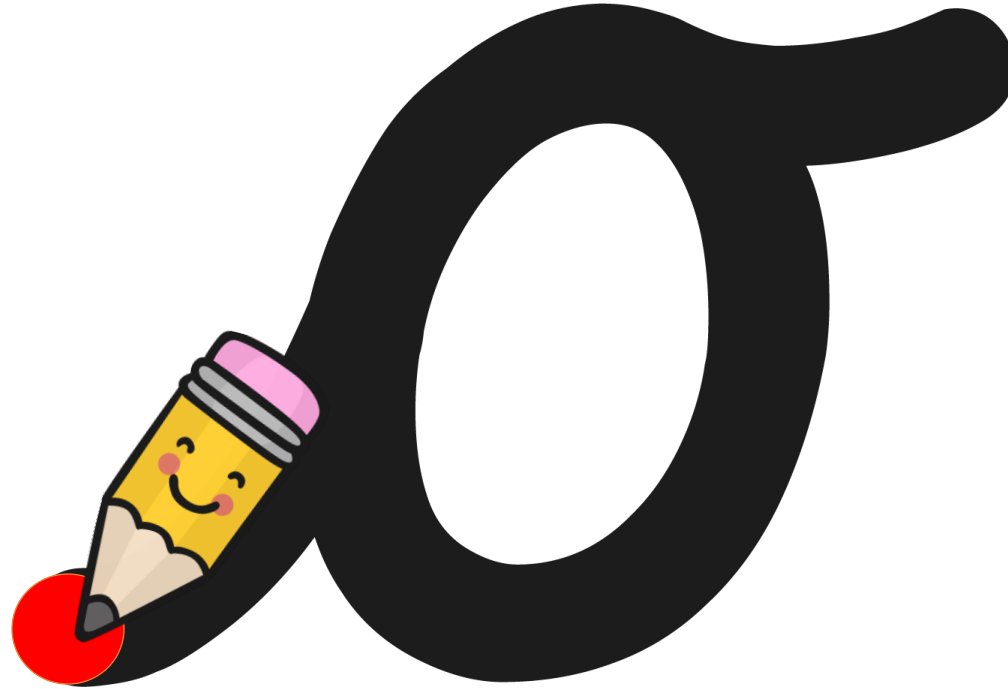
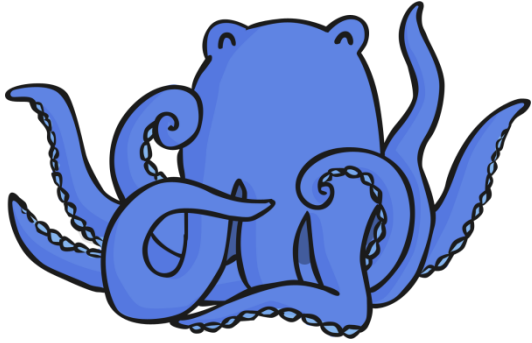
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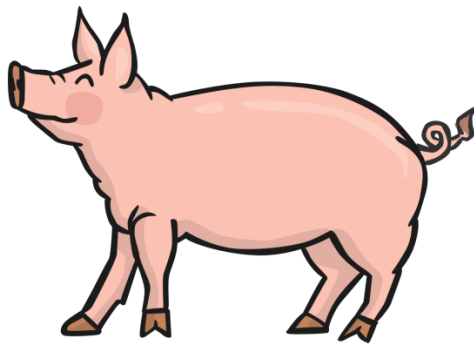


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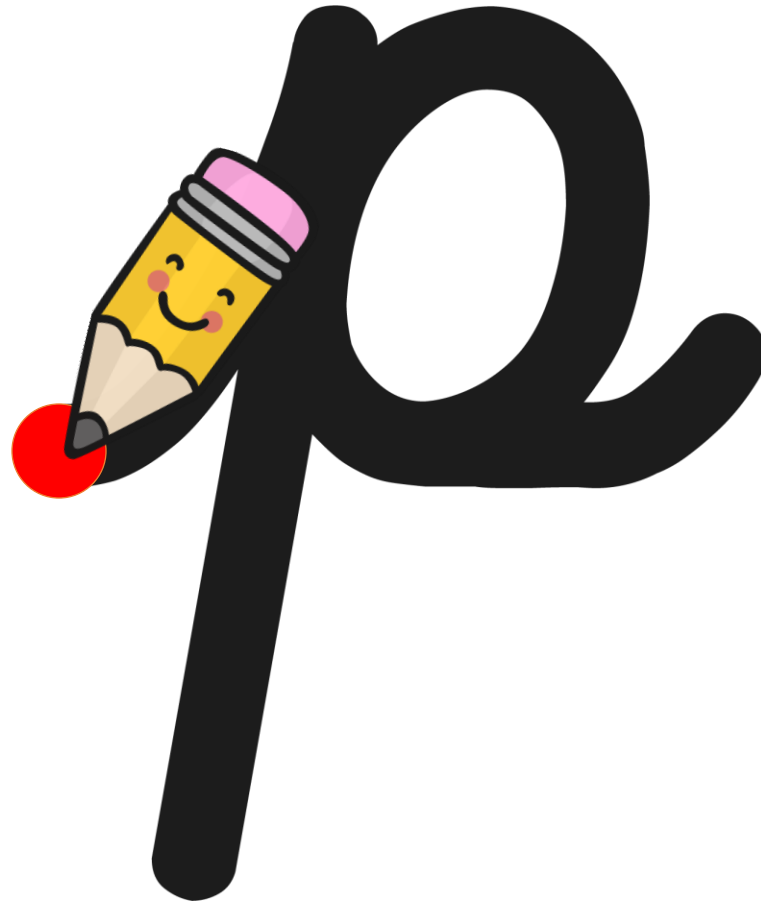
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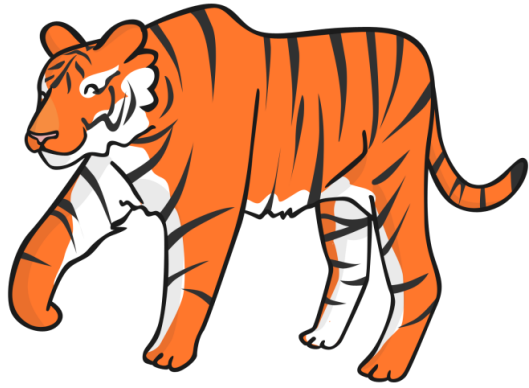
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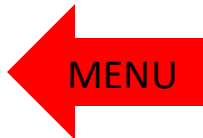
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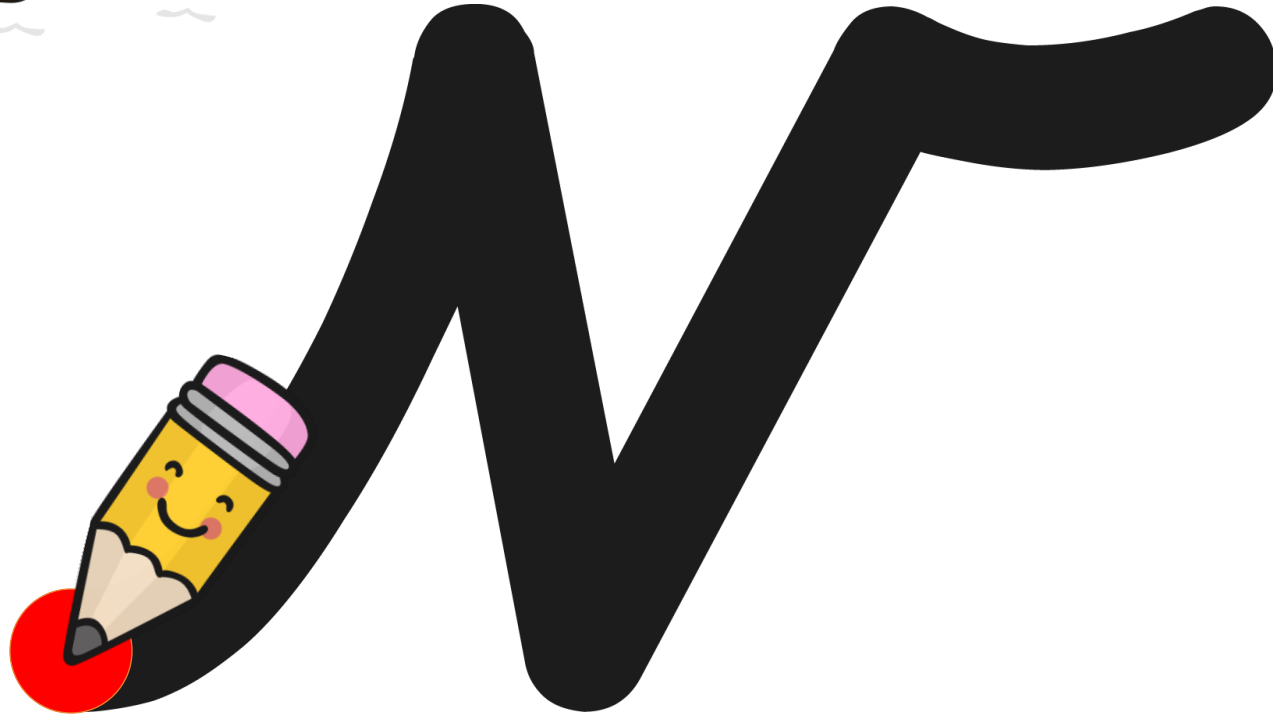
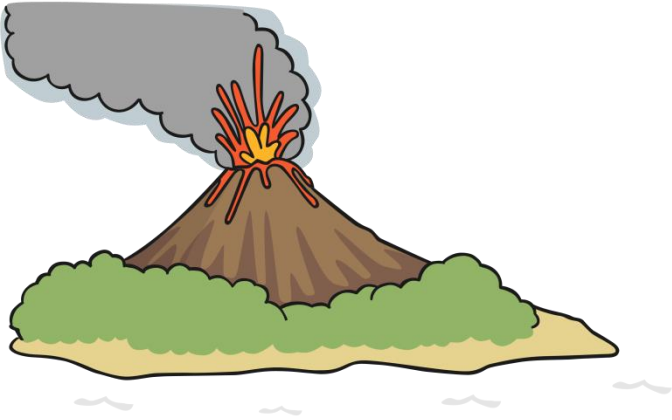


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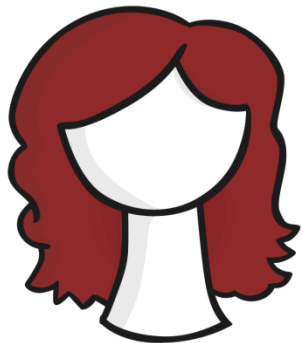


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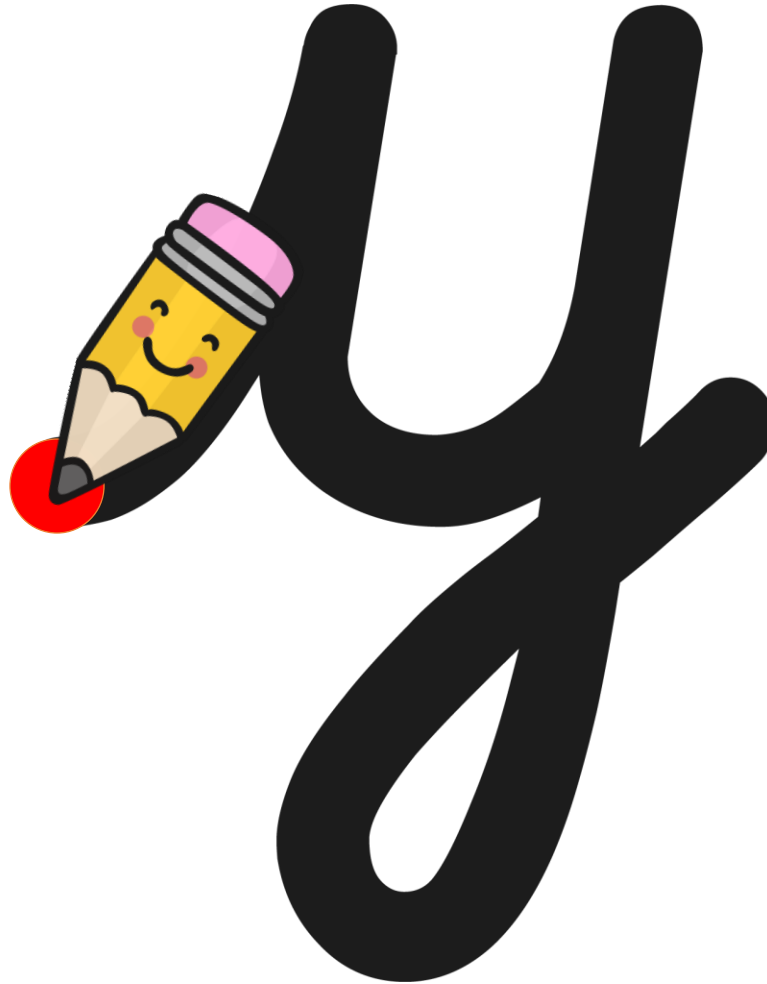
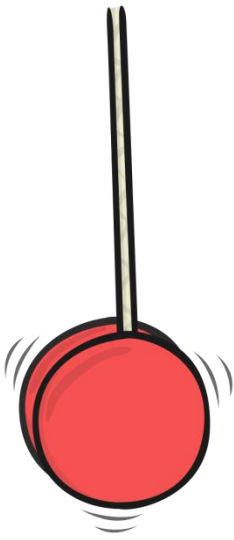


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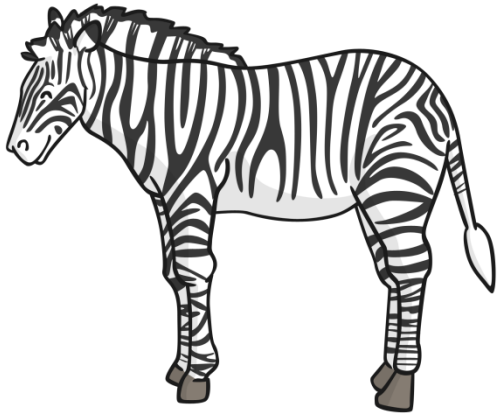


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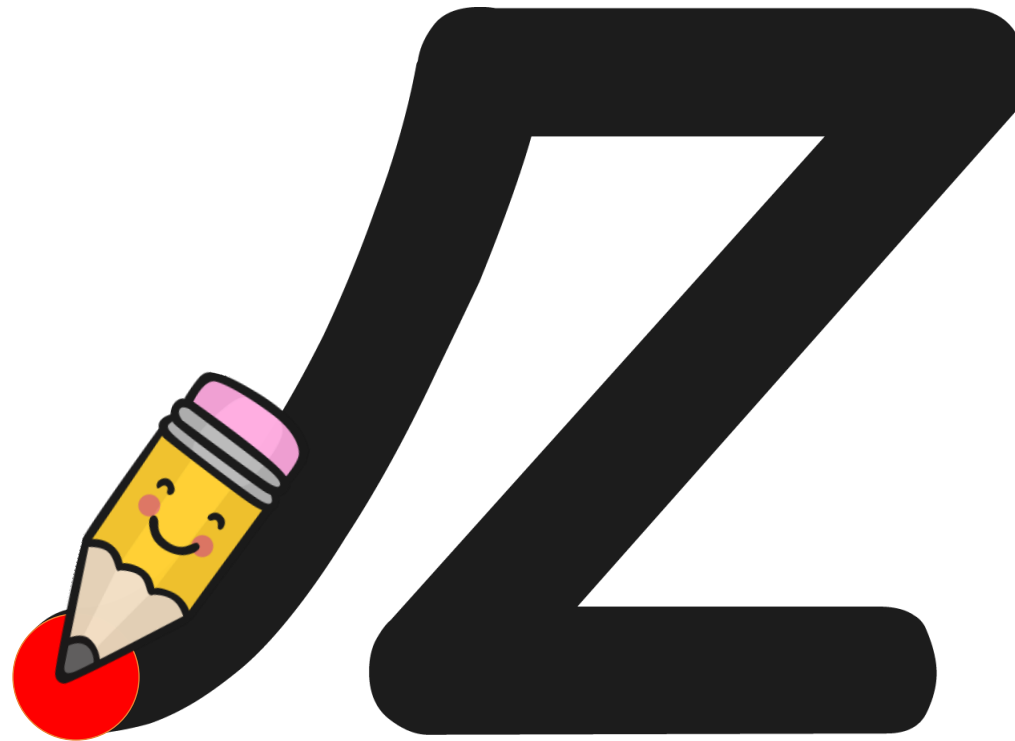
Watch the pencil.



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Watch the pencil.



Click on the pencil to see it write.