



Our Learning

Week 1 commencing 15.04.2024



This week in Year 4:

English: This week in English, we have begun to look at How to train your dragon and setting the scene.

Maths: In maths, we have been exploring centimeters to meters.

Topic: In Science, we have investigated our new topic of Sound.

Year 4 Challenge

New maths challenge!

A family has five sons, each of them has a sister. How many kids does a family have in total?

Homework- Due Thursday 25th April

Termly Spellings

In class each term, we have been focusing on some key spellings. These spellings come from the National Curriculum Statutory word-lists for years 3 and 4. Please revise these spellings with your child at home e.g. in the car, when cooking dinner etc... and practice putting these words into sentences.

breathe
position
through

eighth
probably

Knowledge
remember

occasionally
strength

Each week, practice these spellings to help your child memorise their spellings.

Each week we will also provide 6 more new spellings to practice!

pedal vision protest precious protecting length

Additional Notes or Information for the week

What will the children be learning in Year 4 next week?

English: In English, we are going to be focusing on descriptive writing.

Maths: In Maths, we are continue looking at centimeters and millimeters

Topic: We will be exploring the Anglo-saxons and Vikings.

Maths Homework

Matching Measurements

Can you match the equivalent measurements?

5032cm

97m

68cm

100m

9700cm

1.5m

3cm

0.12m

10 000cm

50.32m

150cm

0.03m

3500cm

0.68m

12cm

35m



Reading homework

Sound is all around us. We can hear a bird in a tree, your Mum shouting upstairs, "Hurry up – we're late!" and we can listen to our favourite songs and music.

These are all different types of sounds but they have one thing in common... They all travel to your ear as sound waves.

Catching the Wave:

Sound waves are vibrations (little wobbles) that move the air, in the same way that the wind moves the water in the sea to make waves. The waves travel towards your ear as the air particles move the next door particles until they arrive at your ear.

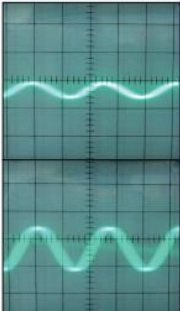
How do the sound waves know how to get to your ear? Well, the answer is, they don't...The sound waves travel in lots of different directions from where the sound is made and your ear catches the bit that comes in your direction. Once your ear has 'caught' the sound, it carries on vibrating the tiny bones inside your ear which turn the vibrations into electric pulses that are sent to the brain.

Pitch:

The pitch of a sound is how high or low it sounds. This depends on how quickly the source of the sound vibrates. This is called the frequency of the sound and this is measured in hertz (Hz). The faster the vibration, the higher the frequency and the higher the pitch of the note. A low note will have a slow vibration and a lower frequency. You can make a string on an instrument have a higher frequency by shortening the string or making it tighter.

Volume:

Volume is how loud a sound is, no matter how high or low the pitch of the note. It is measured in decibels (dB). The volume is how hard the particles in the air are hitting each other, a bit like how hard you hit a rounders ball. Hit the particles hard and they will be louder and the sound will travel further just like your rounders ball. So to make a guitar string louder, but the same pitch, you pluck it with more force.



Did you know?

Volume of a jet engine: 150dB

Loudest place to work: Driving a Formula One car (140dB)

Highest audible pitch a human can hear: 20,000Hz

Highest audible pitch a bat can hear: 90,000 Hz

Smallest bone in your body: The stapes/stirrup bone in your ear measuring 2.6 - 3.4mm

Speed of sound: 340 m/s in air but 1484 m/s in water

1. What vibrates inside your ear to send the sound signals into your body?

2. What unit is pitch measured in?

3. What unit is volume measured in?

4. What is another name for the stirrup bone inside your ear?
