



Year Four 15/7/20

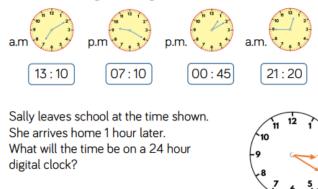
Maths

Today you are going to move onto converting between analogue and digital times using a 24 hour clock. What do you notice about the time on a 24 hour clock, when it gets to 1 o'clock in the afternoon? Using your knowledge that there are 24 hours in a day, a 24 hour clock continues to count past 12 (e.g. 1 o'clock = 01:00p.m. = 13:00h). Do you know what the 24 hour clock will say at midnight? (00:00 – as the new day is starting the clock returns to the start). We don't need to use a.m. and p.m. when using a 24 hour clock because we can tell if it is morning (the hour digit is between 00 and 12) or if it is afternoon (the hour digit is between 12 and 23).

<u> Task 1 - Fluency</u>

Record these times using 24 hour digital format. 4 pm 8 pm 11 pm

Match the analogue and digital times.



Task 2 – Worksheet

I have included a worksheet in the supporting documents for you to complete. You can print it or draw your own copy of the table.

<u>Task 3 – Game</u>

Play this game again but this time select the 24 hour option -

https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/11 6/telling-the-time

English

Today I'd like you to try writing your own report about Apollo, the god of the sun. I've done all of your research for you (because I'm such a lovely person!) and I've even grouped it under the correct subheadings! All you have to do is to put the bullet points into sentences and you'll have a finished report! Remember, don't just copy the bullet points and add a full stop- some of the points can be put together in compound or complex sentences (sentences using conjunctions). On Friday I'll let you see the report I've written. Try hard please, we're almost at the end of our work for this year and I know you can do it! Just this piece and one more piece to go!

Foundation Subject – French

Yesterday (14th July) was a very special day for French people. On this day, the people of France celebrate Bastille Day. Around three hundred years ago, there was a prison in France called Bastille Saint-Antoine. At that time, the rich people ruled France. They didn't have to pay any taxes, but the poor people did. If they couldn't pay, they were thrown in prison, usually without a fair trial. On 14th July 1789, the people of France broke into the prison and set the prisoners free. This was called 'the storming of the Bastille'. This was the beginning of a huge change in France and one that was extremely important. I'd like you to use the link <u>https://www.euroclub-schools.org/bastille-day</u> to read all about the storming of the Bastille and understand why it was so important. Imagine how the people of France must have felt at the time. I'd like you to use your skimming and scanning reading skills to find the answers to these questions:

- 1. What is Bastille Day known as in French?
- 2. Who were the king and queen of France in 1789?
- 3. What was the name given to people who supported the royal family at that time?
- 4. What is the motto of France and what does it mean in English?
- 5. What happens now on l'Avenue des Champs-Elysées?
- 6. How did the French people celebrate the 100th anniversary of Bastille Day?