

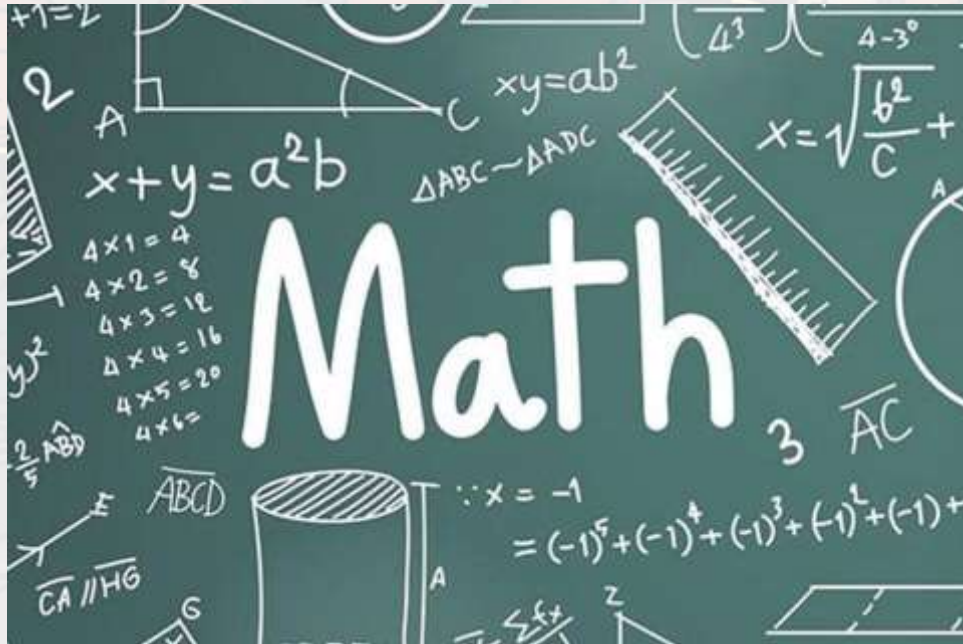


Home Learning 22.02.21

Hello Hawks,

Well done for all the great work you did last term!

We were really impressed with what you managed to complete and the effort you put in!



Times Table Songs



Counting by 6's



NUMBEROCK 12s

X	5	4	12	1	11	3	6	10	2	9	7	8
4												
11												
3												
1												
9												
6												
2												
8												
7												
10												
5												
12												

Monday 22nd February 2021

Maths

- Spend 20 minutes on TTRS (garage then studio)
- Practice the mixed Times table Grid on the resources
- L.I. To match equivalent fractions

If you have one – Grab a rectangular shaped food (Cereal bar/chocolate bar/cake/cheese string etc)

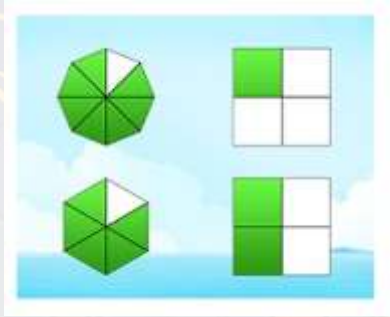
1. Cut this in half or in 3rds.
2. Find equivalents by increasing the cuts by the same amount in each part

Use the video below to support:

[Fraction snack](#)



Try this game (Click on the picture):



Go through the PowerPoint on the School website for Monday and complete the matching activity.

Equivalent Fractions

These fractions are equivalent. The rectangles are the same. The amount shaded is equivalent.

$\frac{3}{12}$
 $=$
 $\frac{1}{4}$

Write the shaded fraction for each rectangle. Cut each section out. Match the rectangles with the equivalent amount shaded and stick each equivalent set together in your book.

	$\frac{\quad}{6}$		$\frac{\quad}{12}$		$\frac{\quad}{6}$
	$\frac{\quad}{5}$		$\frac{\quad}{10}$		$\frac{\quad}{8}$
	$\frac{\quad}{4}$		$\frac{\quad}{18}$		$\frac{\quad}{3}$
	$\frac{\quad}{4}$		$\frac{\quad}{4}$		$\frac{\quad}{24}$



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Have a drink and a piece of fruit/biscuit!



We usually spend 15 mins jogging our daily mile circuit of the playground – if you have a garden can you work out how many laps that would be?

If you don't have space for laps if you can get outside for 15 mins for fresh air that would be great!

LITERACY

Monday 22nd February 2021

Literacy

LI: Comprehension

Spend 20 minutes on Spelling Frame
(rule 17)

Read the text on Lady Fu Hao and
then complete the questions in full sentences.

There are slightly different texts and
questions in the pack so choose which
one you feel most able
to complete.

It can be found on the resources.

Lady Fu Hao

Who Was She?
Lady Fu Hao was one of the many wives of King Wu Ding, a king in ancient China who reigned over 3,000 years ago during the Shang Dynasty. The Shang Dynasty was centred around the Yellow River in north east China and is famous for its bronze and jade artwork. Lady Fu Hao had many roles including being a general and a high priestess and controlling her own territory. She was the first female military leader in known history. Lady Fu Hao was also known as Mu Xin.

Why is She So Important?
Lady Fu Hao was a powerful woman both during her life and after she died around 1250 BC. Her tomb, when it was found by archaeologists in 1976, was the only royal tomb from the Shang dynasty that was undamaged and still had her precious things in, meaning historians could learn a lot from it.

What Do We Know About Her Tomb?
It is in modern day Anyang outside the main royal cemetery and was built smaller than other royal tombs. Because she died before her husband, a tomb was built for her which was a large pit measuring 5.6 metres by 4 metres. The body of Lady Fu Hao was placed in a coffin within a wooden chamber. There may have been something built over the tomb to allow people to hold memorial ceremonies.

Did You Know...?
The Shang were the first Chinese to develop writing. They used pictographs, characters and other images to express meaning.



SPAG

SPELLING

league

tongue

antique

unique

plague

dialogue

rogue

vague

catalogue

monologue



ENGLISH PRONOUNS

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd thing	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1st person (Plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person (Plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person and thing (Plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

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Plural Possessives

- In the case of plural possessives
- add 's to the plural forms that do not end in -s:
 - the children's game
 - the geese's honking
- add ' to the end of plural nouns that end in -s:

two cats' toys
three friends' letters
the countries' laws



Basic Rules

- Before placing the apostrophe decide whether the possessive noun should be singular or plural.

Example: the **engineer's** desk



- If the noun should be plural make it plural first, and then make it possessive.

Example: the **engineers'** desks



- Apostrophe -s ('s) does not make a noun plural. For Example: Mr. **Jones's** experiment

Year 4 Spring Term 1 SPaG Mat 1

1



a

Replace the underlined words with appropriate pronouns.

Maddie wants to be an Olympic swimmer when Maddie gets older.

It is Maddie's biggest dream.

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled up one of his Y3/Y4 spelling words. Can you help him to unjumble it? (CLUE: It's an adjective!)

ragnste

b

Tick the sentence that has used the plural possessive apostrophe correctly:

The children's shoes were terribly muddy.

The childrens' shoes were terribly muddy.

The childrens shoes' were terribly muddy.

c

Underline the fronted adverbial in this sentence.

At the top of the hill, the Easter egg race began.



e

Underline the subordinate clause in this sentence.

Because they want a chance to see the Statue of Liberty, many tourists visit New York City every year.



f

Can you think of words ending in 'cian' to match these occupation definitions? Use a dictionary if you need to:

A member of parliament _____

Someone who checks your eyesight _____

d



Then

Reading Time!



Mitch Point
Language School

After lunch – 30 mins DEAR time – read your reading book to yourself.
If an adult is there you could read aloud to them for 5 mins

Topic

An illustration of an ancient Chinese street at night. The scene is filled with numerous red lanterns hanging from strings. In the background, colorful fireworks burst against a dark blue sky. A traditional Chinese building with a tiled roof and a covered walkway is the central focus. A woman in a red robe stands on the left, and a man in a blue robe stands on the right. The overall atmosphere is festive and historical.

THE
SHANG DYNASTY

Ancient China 1600 BCE to 1046 BCE

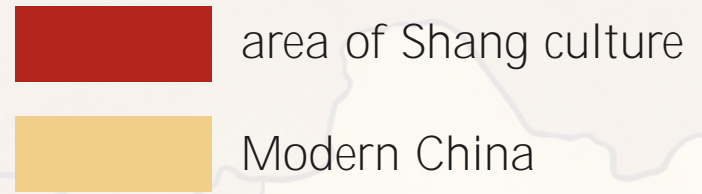
An informative PowerPoint

Who?

The Shang Dynasty was a time of rule under the Shang family in China from around 1600 BCE to 1046 BCE. Their empire reached far into the East China Sea, beyond the Yellow River. The Shang way of living and its traditions reached very far throughout China.

Who ruled before?

Not much is known about who ruled before the Shang. There is a possibility that the Xia could have ruled but this is not definite. The only evidence of the Xia existing is from old Chinese history texts written over 2000 years ago.



India

Yellow
River (Huang He)

Yuangzi
River

China

East
China
Sea

South
China
Sea

An illustration of a man in traditional Chinese attire, including a black cap and a green robe with a red sash, standing in a street at night. The street is lined with red lanterns, and fireworks are exploding in the dark sky. The scene is set in a traditional Chinese town with buildings and a tiled path.

The First Shang King

He was known as Tang, Tang Cheng or Tai Yi. He realised that Jie, the last king of the Xia Dynasty had been mistreating his own people and was able to gain and gather supporters from 40 different kingdoms as a result of this.

After he came into power, the Shang maintained their place on the throne of ancient China for over 5 centuries.

Shangdi

The king was believed to have a special connection with the dead royal ancestors, who would then contact the supreme god Shangdi.

This made the king the closest human being to a god. He would seek counsel from the gods a lot and make his important decisions from it.

The king had a lot to oversee in his land, including his armies and noblemen that he needed supported from.



The Shang at War

The strength and size of a king's army was a very important indicator of the power and might of a dynasty. Their armies could be made up of between 3,000 to 5,000 troops. For the largest battles, the numbers could reach up to 13,000! The Shang had great, powerful armies that enabled them to rule for over 500 years through 17 kings.

The biggest advantages of the Shang was their use of bronze and chariots. Chariots were faster than soldiers so their enemies would get tired quicker. They would attack with 3 men on each chariot

and hold long-handled dagger-axes which they swung at their enemies.



Above: An intricately forged dagger-axe head. Such a weapon was deadly!

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War Spoils

The Shang took their profits of war in the form of prisoners, metals, food and livestock. **The prisoners were then put to work for expanding the Shang's empire by building cities and monuments.** Life was probably rather miserable and backbreaking for the working prisoners and some were even killed as sacrifices to the Shang gods!

The Common Shang People

Most of the Shang people were ordinary peasants working in fields and living in hard conditions. Being situated by the Yellow River, the land was very rich and fertile.

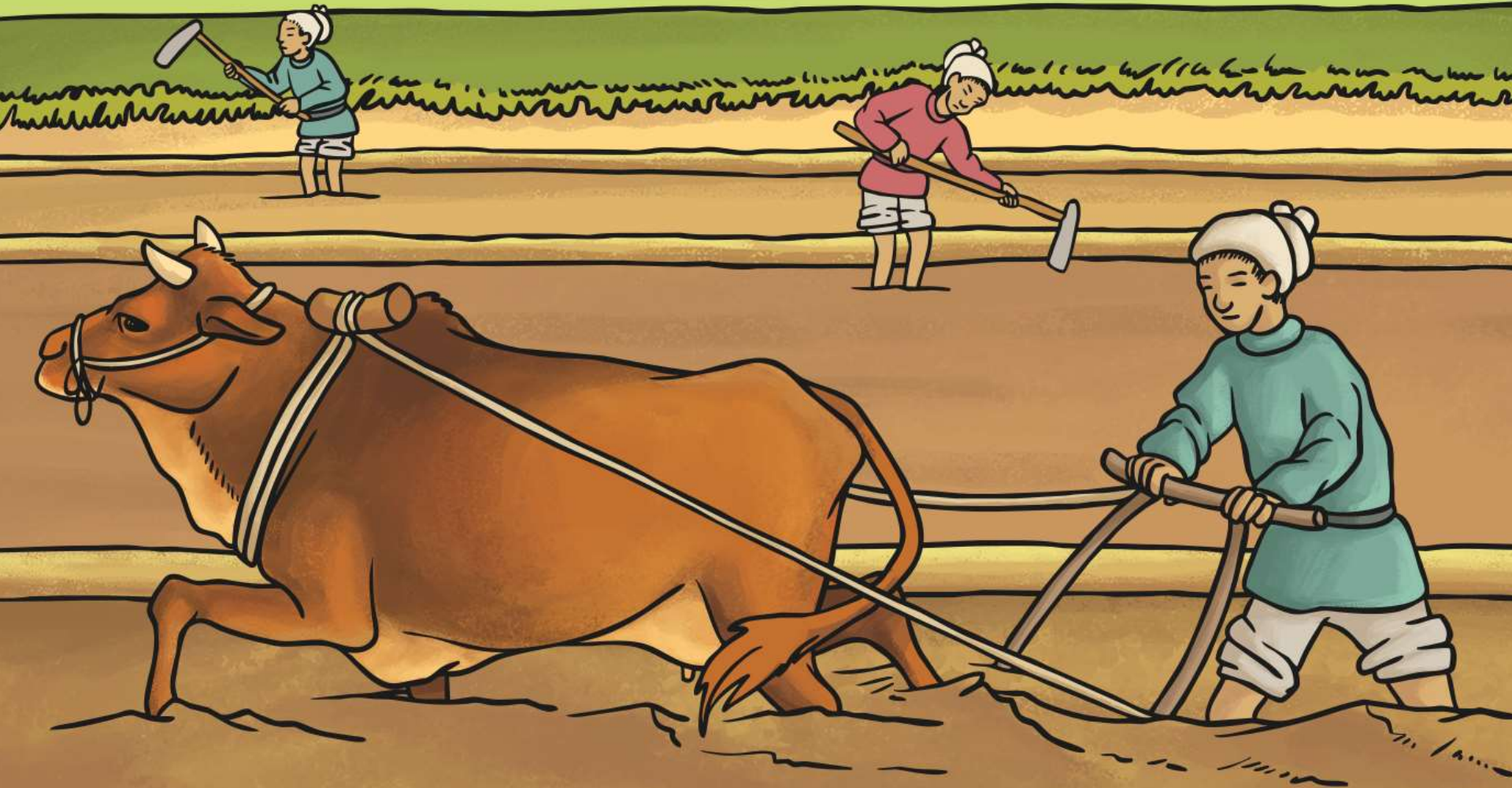
Whilst the rich lived contentedly, the Shang peasants would have lived in pits dug into the earth, covered by a very basic roof made out of material. They would return to their homes after a long, strenuous day at work in the fields.

The Shang grew mainly millet (below), rice and wheat.



Ancient Techniques

Even in modern China, ancient farming techniques are still used and the scene below isn't so different from one in some parts of China today!



Shang Buildings

Just like the people, very little is actually known about Shang buildings as not much has remained and we can only find evidence of its architecture under the ground.

The city of Shang was thought to have been built by the first Shang king, Tang. This city was surrounded by walls 10m tall and 20m in width! It is thought that it could have taken 18 years to complete by 10,000 workers!

Unlike the buildings from the Han Dynasty (second century BC), it is believed that the Shang had thatched roofs rather than tiled (below).



Dragon Bones

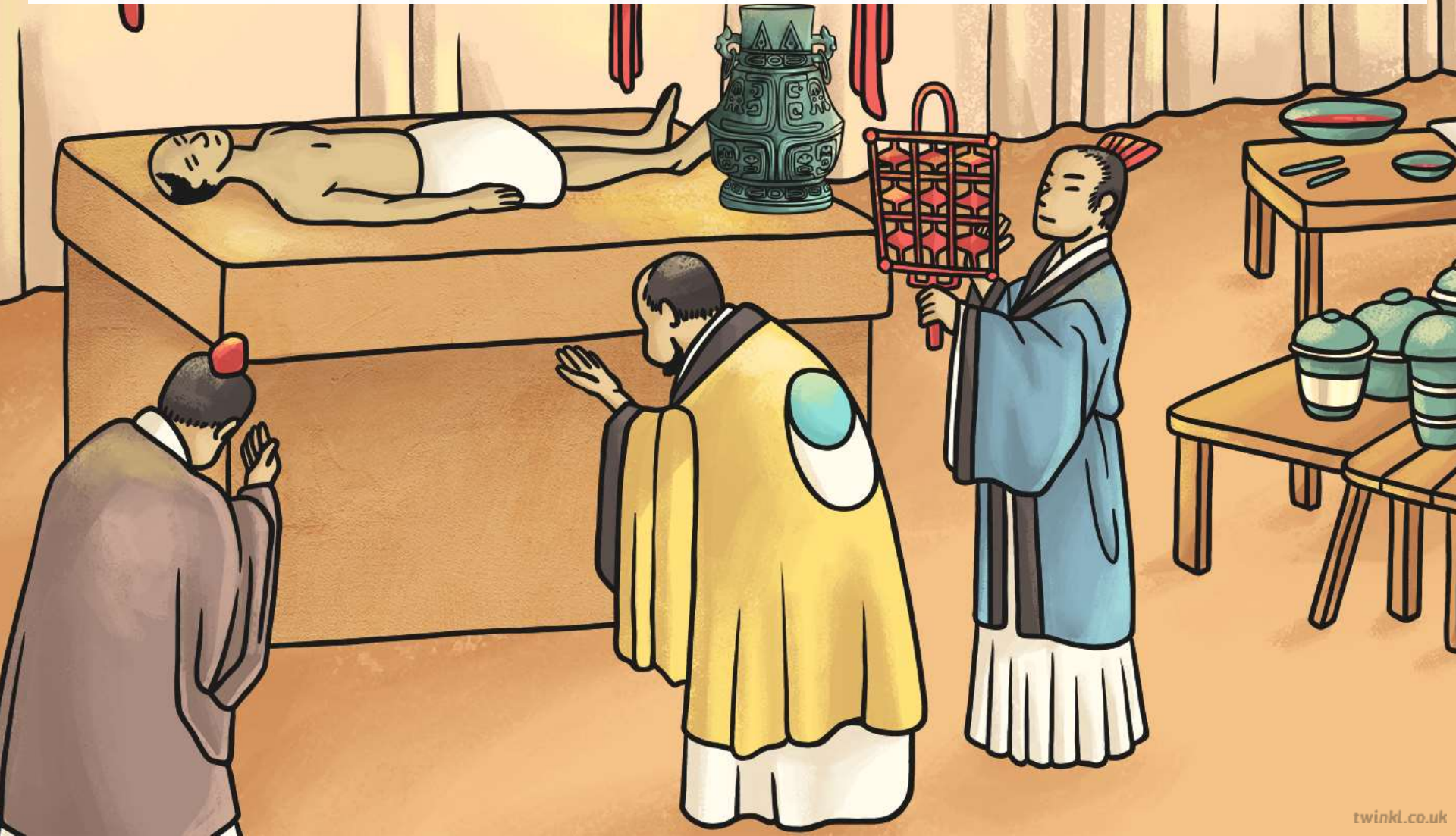
One of the many things found amongst **Shang ruins** were 'dragon bones'. **These animal bones were found in Hsiao t'un**, near Aanyang at the end of the nineteenth century. They were believed to have medicinal properties and sold by chemists to be put into special **concoctions**. **The 'dragon bones' were** then found to actually be the undershells of turtles and shoulder blades of cattle.

The bones are now known as oracle bones and they were used by Shang kings to predict important information, such as whether crops would fail that year. Questions would be inscribed onto them and the king would then ask his ancestors to provide him the answer through the bones. Special ceremonies were held for this to happen.



A Shang Sacrifice

The Shang were great believers in sacrifice and ceremonies. These ceremonies were performed to keep their ancestors pleased, as they could not directly worship Shangdi himself. The ceremonies were believed to bring luck, rainfall or even children.



Shang Art

The Shang worked with many materials to produce works of art. These included clay, jade, bone and bronze. White, glazed pottery was made for rituals and daily use. Jade was carved and used in jewellery and ornaments. They are most renowned for their intricate bronzework.

bone



bronze



Jade



Beautiful Shang Bronze

The Shang Dynasty is known as China's Bronze Age. The reason for this is the sheer skill they showed in making beautiful bronze art. The designs are so complicated that it easily sets the Shang people apart from other civilisations of the time, who used much simpler tools, such as flint and stone. Bronze was very valuable and difficult to find and produce in ancient China.

