

Remote Learning - Class 4

Monday 8th November 2021

08.11.21

Maths

1) Convert the measurements.

$$1 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}$$

$$10 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}$$

$$100 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}$$

2) $502 - 48 = 499 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3) Find the difference between 2 and 6

1) Convert the measurements.

$$1 \text{ cm} = \underline{10} \text{ mm}$$

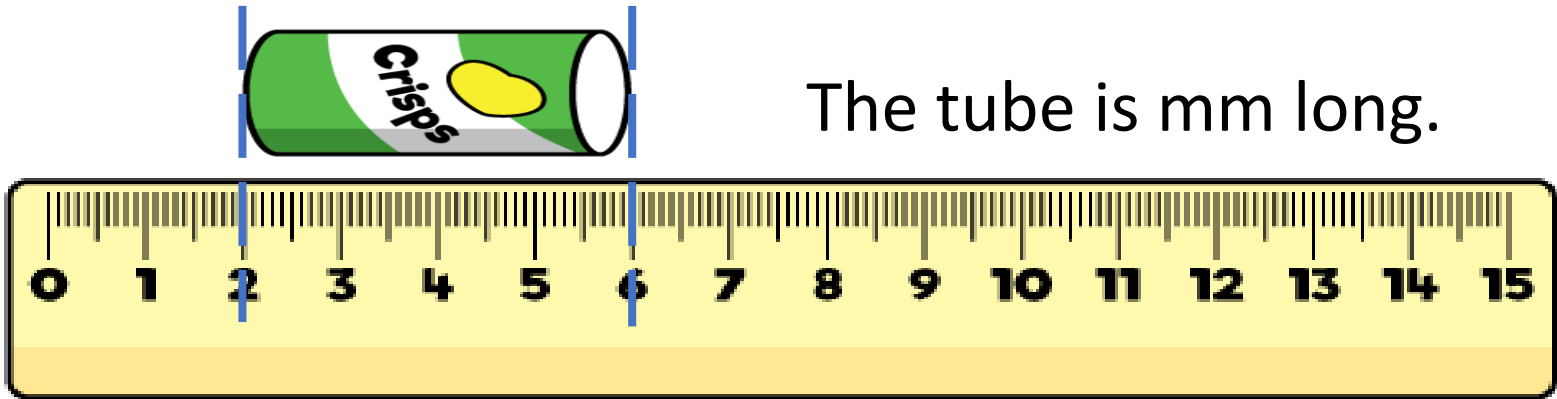
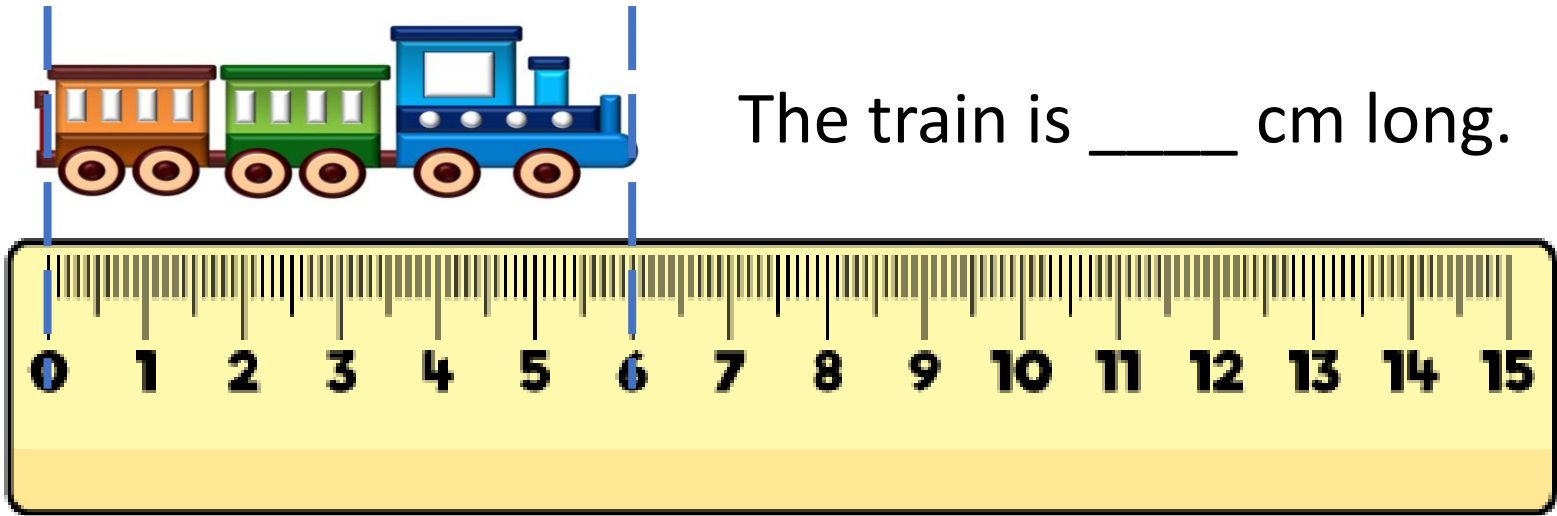
$$10 \text{ cm} = \underline{100} \text{ mm}$$

$$100 \text{ cm} = \underline{1,000} \text{ mm}$$

2) $502 - 48 = 499 - \underline{45}$

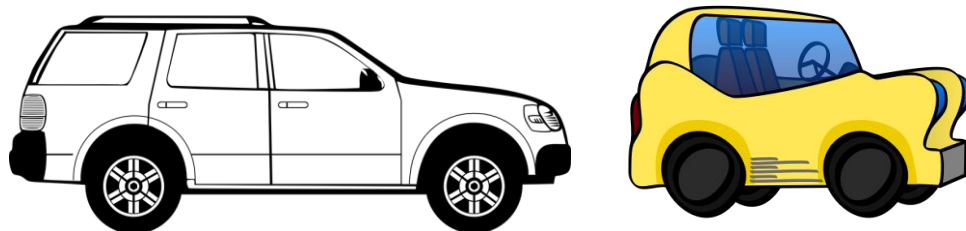
3) Find the difference between 2 and 6

$$6 - 2 = 4$$



$$6 - 2 = 4$$

$$4 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ mm}$$



The large car is 145 cm longer than the small car.
 The large car is 4 m 2 cm long.
 How long is the small car?

	_____ m _____ cm	
Large	4 m 2 cm	
Small	?	$\xleftarrow{145 \text{ cm}}$ —

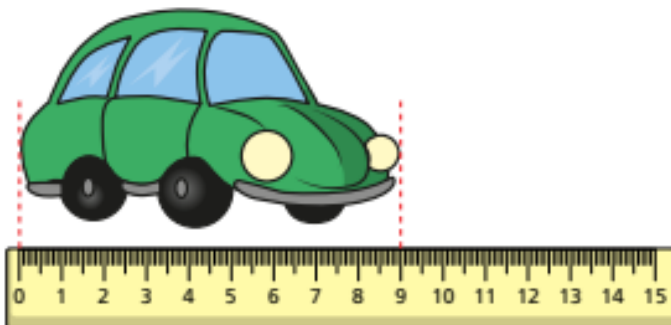
H	T	O
3	9	9
1	4	5

Independent Activity

Subtract lengths

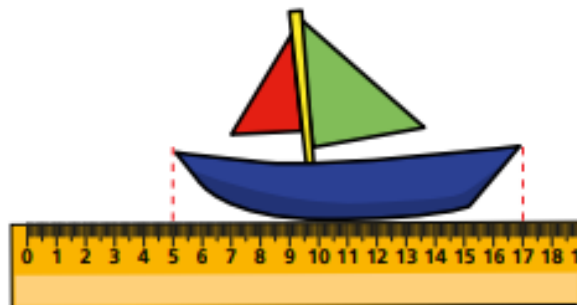
- 1 Complete the sentences to describe the lengths of the objects.

a)



The toy car is mm long.

b)

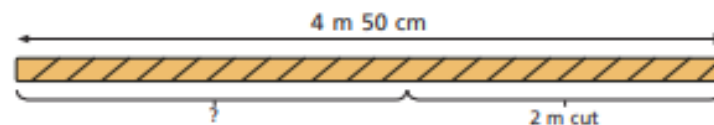


The toy boat is cm long.

c) The toy boat is cm longer than the toy car.

The toy car is mm shorter than the toy boat.

- 2 Jack's rope is 4 m 50 cm long.
He uses 2 m to make a swing.
How long is his rope now?



Jack's rope is now m and cm long.

- 3 Tommy, Rosie and Annie each measure their height.



Annie



Rosie
135 cm



Tommy
1 m 15 cm

- a) What is the difference in height between Tommy and Rosie?

- b) Annie is 30 mm shorter than Rosie. What is Annie's height?

- 4 Nijah buys 5 m of ribbon.

She uses 78 cm of the ribbon to decorate a bag.



How much ribbon does she have left?

m and cm

- 5 Complete the number sentences.

a) $2 \text{ m} - 50 \text{ cm} = \text{ cm}$

b) $85 \text{ mm} - 2 \text{ cm} = \text{ mm}$

c) $9 \text{ cm } 5 \text{ mm} - 20 \text{ mm} = \text{ cm and mm}$

d) $100 \text{ mm} - \text{ cm} = 6 \text{ cm}$

- 6 Huan has a 10 m ball of string.

He uses 50 cm to replace his shoelace.

He uses some more of his string to make a bow for his arrows.

He has 7 m and 45 cm of string left.

How much string did Huan use to make his bow?

m and cm



- 7 Fill in the empty boxes so that each row and column adds up to 2 m.

50 cm		50 cm
1 m 15 cm		
	85 cm	

Talk about what you did with a partner.

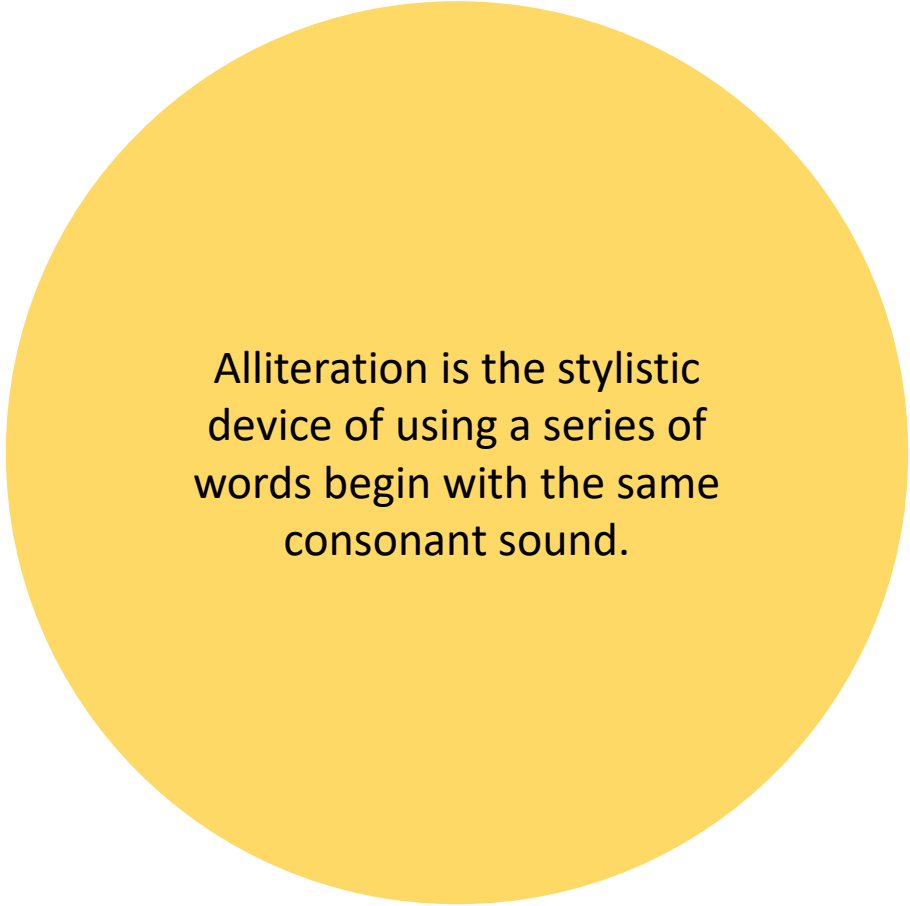
Are your answers the same?

Create your own problem like this using a different total.

Ask a partner to find the answer.

Literacy - Alliteration

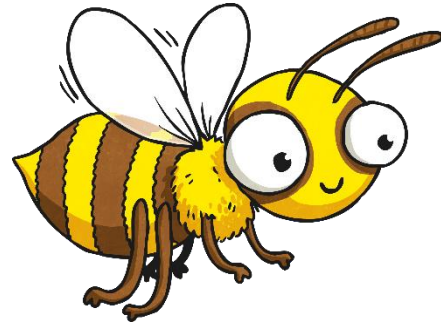
Alliteration



Alliteration is the stylistic device of using a series of words begin with the same consonant sound.

What Is It?

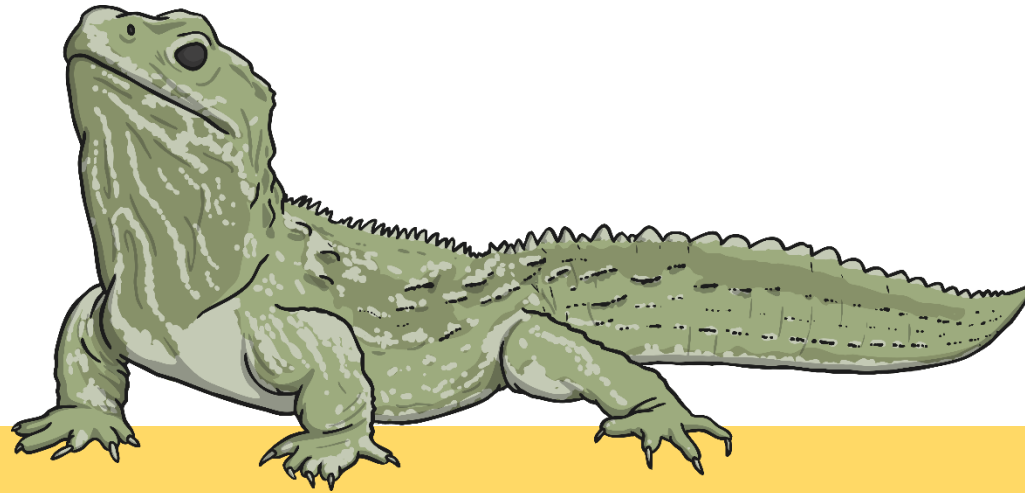
Characteristically, alliteration is the use of a series of words beginning with the same consonant or syllabic sound. While alliteration doesn't usually give much added depth to writing, it can add humour and expression.



Busy buzzing, the bee behaved beautifully.

Why Use It?

As mentioned, it might not add to the depth of meaning of your writing, but it will make it sound better. Alliteration can make your words more engaging – and entertaining. And, when your writing engages your audience they are more likely to pay attention and remember what you say.



Larry's leaping lizard.

How to Use Alliteration

Alliteration is a technique that gives sentences a little more description, humour and energy. Try playing around with alliterative words and phrases to make your words come alive.

Alliteration is often found in sayings and humorous poetry, so be creative with the words and phrasing of your language.



Make a mountain out of a molehill.

Try It Yourself

Look at the pictures and improve the sentences by using alliterative descriptions for each one.

Which sentence gives more description?

The butterfly flew past.

The btterfly brushed briefly against the beautiful bush.



Try it yourself.





- The dog...
- The teacher...
- The pupil...



Alliteration

Learning Outcome: To use alliteration in writing.

Task: Look at the pictures. Think about sights, sounds, smell, touch, feel, actions, adverbs, verbs, adjectives and choose some words beginning with the same letter. Write a sentence containing some alliteration about the picture.

snake 	slithers, silently, smooth, scaly, slowly, slippery, sandy, scorching	The slippery snake slides slowly and silently over the scorching, sun burned sand.
mountain 		
sea 		
fire 		
river 		

History - The Maya Civilization
Gods and Religion

A Central Belief System

Religion was an integral part of the ancient Maya culture, intertwined with all other aspects of society.

The Maya believed in and worshipped a number of different gods. They believed that the gods had a good side and a bad side and that they could help or hurt them. The Maya would dance, sing and sometimes make offerings of blood to the gods to demonstrate their respect and loyalty.






Religious Rituals

The Maya people performed many different religious rituals. These rituals were often performed during festivals or special ceremonies and they were a way of appealing to the gods.



Can you match up these rituals to their purpose? Discuss your ideas with your partner and be ready to give feedback to the rest of the class.

<p>Blood letting.</p> 	<p>To represent a battle between the gods.</p>
<p>Playing a ball game.</p> 	<p>To nourish the gods.</p>
<p>Priests wearing masks and costumes.</p> 	<p>To scare away demons.</p>

Blood Letting



Stone carvings show rulers and nobles giving blood sacrifices.

The Maya believed that the gods gave their own blood to create humans, so on special occasions the rulers would return the favour by offering their blood to the gods.

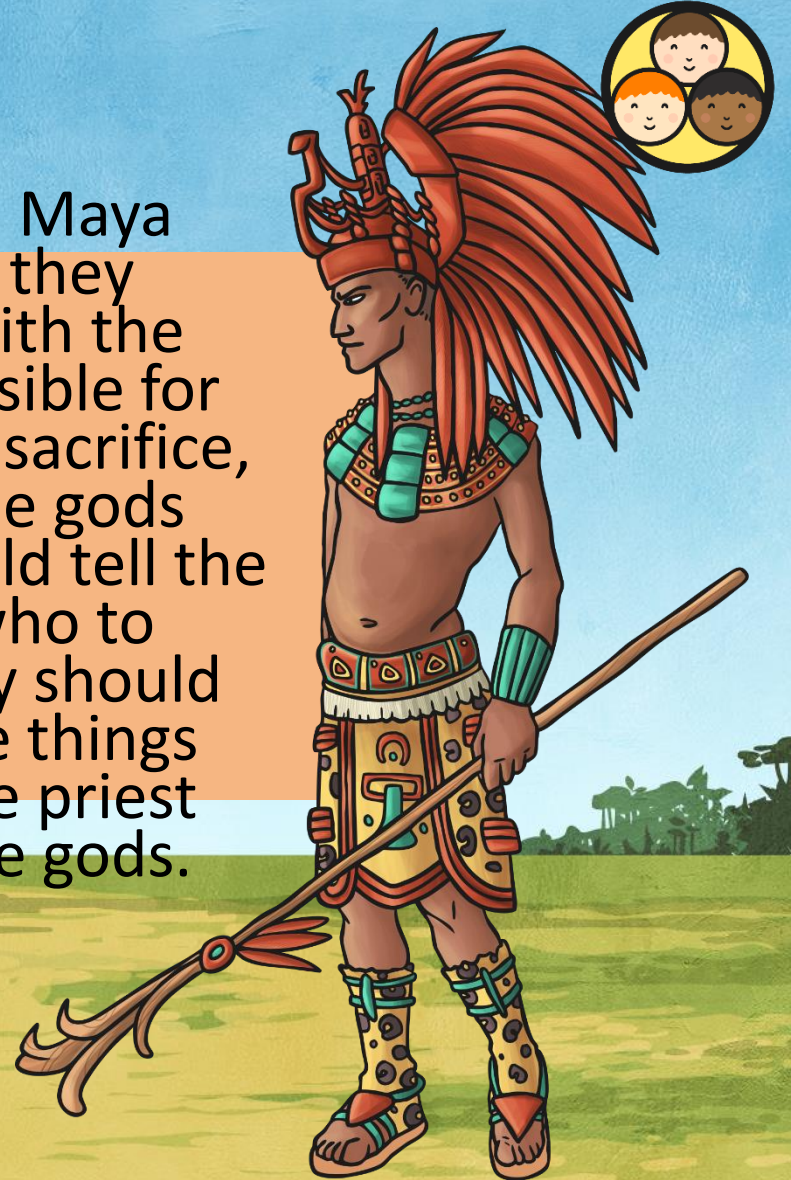
This lintel shows Shield Jaguar, the warrior king of Yaxchilan, standing over his wife, Lady Xook, holding an enormous flaming torch. Lady Xook is pulling a thorn-studded rope through her tongue in an act of blood letting to honour the gods.

1. **Why do you think the Maya people thought the gods needed their blood?**
2. **Can you think of any other civilisations that did this, or can you think of any stories about giving blood for the gods?**



Maya Priests

Priests were very important in Maya society as it was believed that they could communicate directly with the gods. The priests were responsible for leading rituals of worship and sacrifice, and telling the people what the gods wanted them to do. They would tell the people when to plant crops, who to marry and what sacrifices they should make. The people did all these things because they believed that the priest was speaking the wishes of the gods.

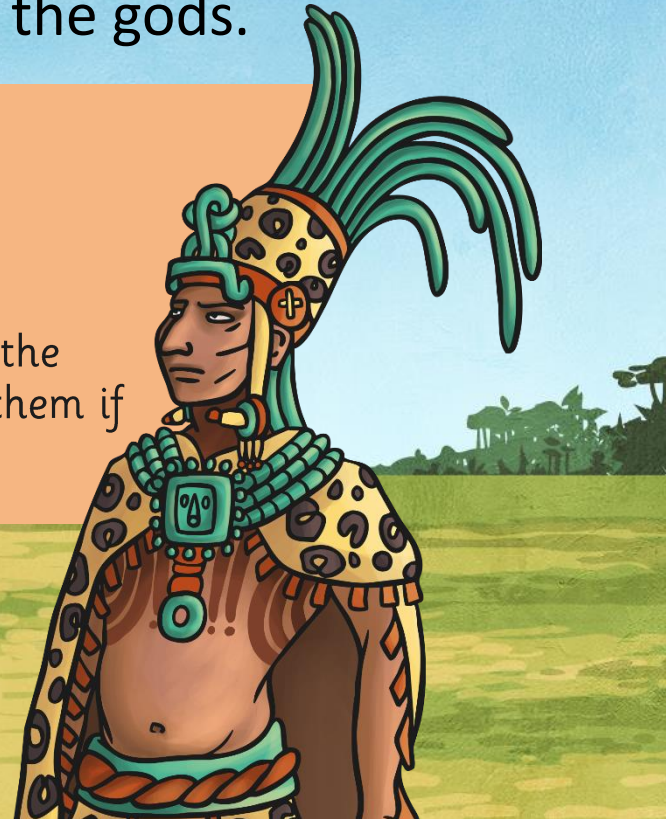


Festivals

During festivals, the priests would dance, sing, bang drums and make lots of noise on the steps of the temples while wearing brightly coloured clothing and headdresses containing the feathers of exotic birds. This ritual dance was thought to scare away demons and demonstrate the priest's power and authority to the gods.

Questions

1. Would you like to have been a Maya priest? Why/why not?
2. Do you think people ever refused to do what the priest said? What do you think happened to them if they did not follow orders?



Maya Gods

The Maya people worshipped a number of different gods, many of whom had overlapping roles and names. Some had human form, some took the form of an animal and some were a phenomena of nature.

Historians have discovered a lot about the Maya gods from carvings and codices (Maya books).



Maya Gods

Itzamna

(meaning 'Iguana'
or 'Lizard House')

One of the creator gods.

Inventor of writing.

Patron of learning.

Portrayed in human form as an old man
with no teeth and a large nose.



Maya Gods

Ix Chel

(meaning 'Lady Rainbow')

Goddess of childbirth, healing, weaving
and the Moon

Wife of Itzamna and the mother of
many gods.

Portrayed in human form wearing a
headdress of snakes entangled in her
hair, and toes and fingers that looked
like jaguar claws.

Capable of causing floods and
destruction.



Maya Gods

Maize God - Yumil Kaxob

(meaning 'owner of crop')

God of agriculture/flora and
associated with the Maize God

From his head sprouted an ear of maize
and he wore a headdress.

Was important because the diet of the
Maya was 80% maize and they relied on
the harvest being successful.



Maya Gods

Chac

(meaning 'rain')

Rain god who brought the rain needed to make crops grow.

Created storms, thunder and lightning.

Caused wars and human sacrifice.

Portrayed as a human with a curling snout and reptile fangs.



Maya Gods

Kimi

(meaning 'Lord of Death')

Death god who ruled over the underworld.

Portrayed as a human with a skeletal nose, jaw and spine along with a body covered in hideous spots.



Maya Gods

K'inich Ahau

(meaning 'sun-eyed')

Sun god who brought the sun up in the morning and down every evening.

Portrayed in human form as an old man with large square eyes and a hooked nose.



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Mayan Gods

Today in History you have been exploring the importance religion had on Mayan life. The Mayan's were very religious and believed in different Gods. Today in History, I would like you to select one of the Gods and sketch it in the box below. Once you have finished sketching the Mayan God, please describe what the Mayan God was called and what significance the God had on Mayan people.



Extension

Why was religion such an important part of Mayan life? Please explain this in your book.