

# Remote Learning – Class 4

Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> November 2021

11.11.21

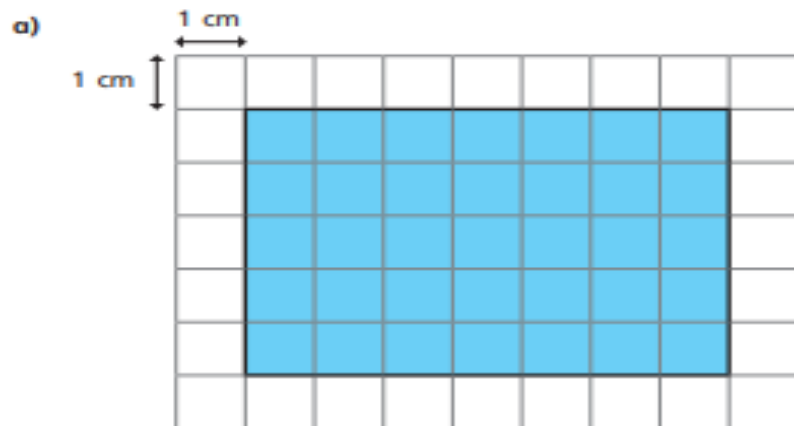
Maths

# Perimeter of a rectangle

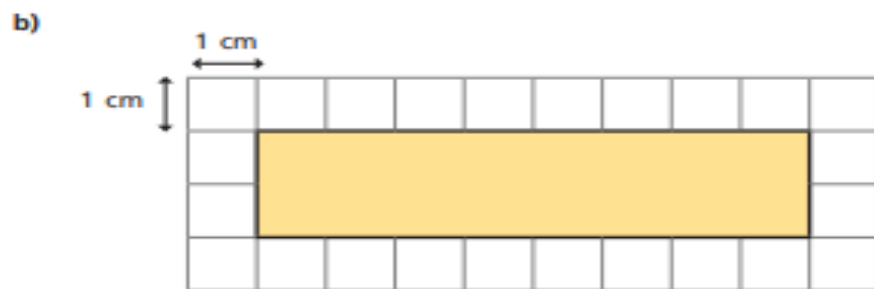
- Today in Maths, we are looking at the perimeter of a rectangle.
- Firstly, I would like you to use the link below to watch the video on the 'perimeter of a rectangle'.
- Link: <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-4/week-9-measurement-length-perimeter/>

# Perimeter of a rectangle

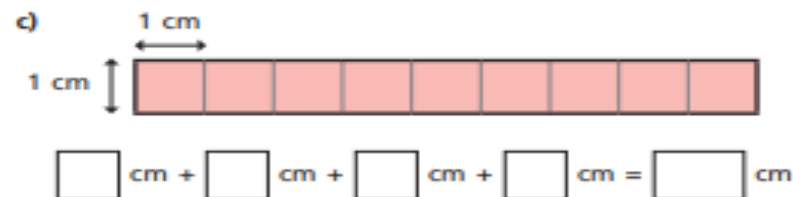
1 Work out the perimeter of each rectangle.



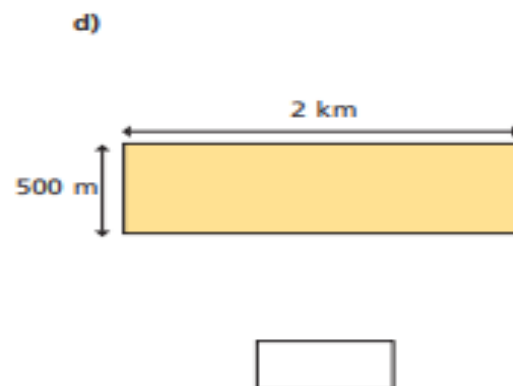
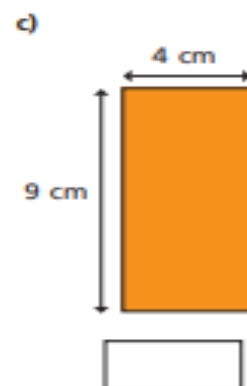
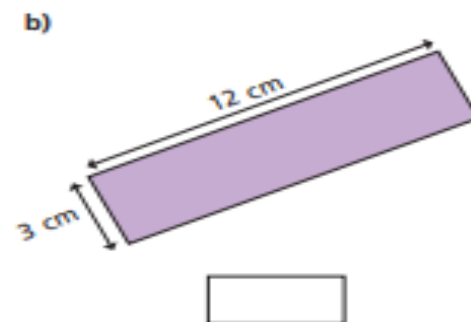
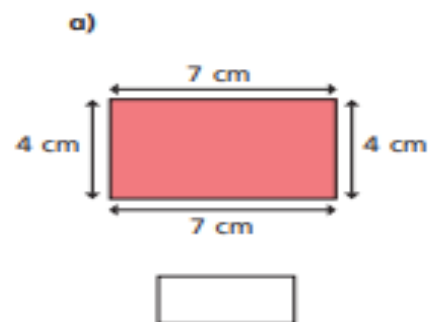
$$\square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} = \square \text{ cm}$$



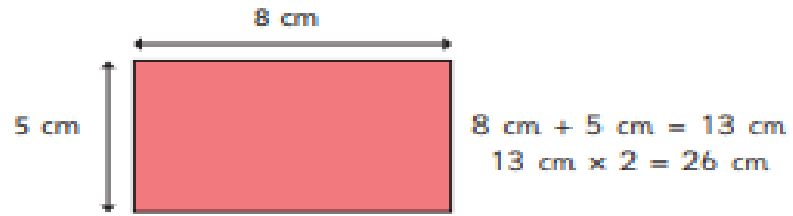
$$\square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} + \square \text{ cm} = \square \text{ cm}$$



2 Work out the perimeter of the rectangles.

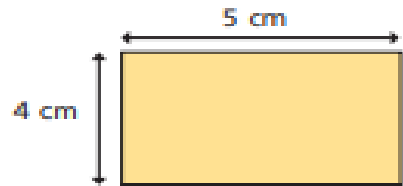


- 3 Tommy is working out the perimeter of some rectangles.



Use Tommy's method to find the perimeter of these rectangles.

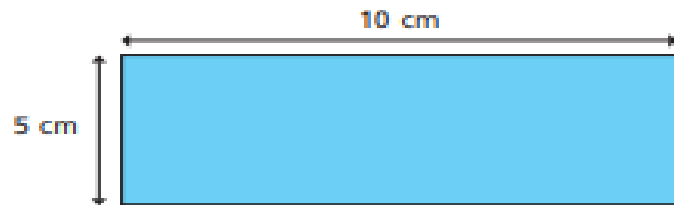
a)



cm +  cm =  cm

cm  $\times$  2 =  cm

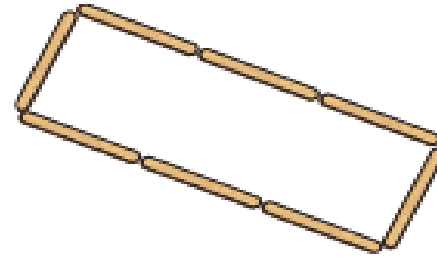
b)



cm +  cm =  cm

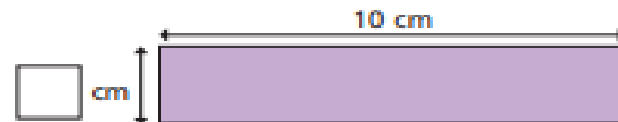
cm  $\times$  2 =  cm

- 4 Each lolly stick is 8 cm long.  
Find the perimeter of the shape.

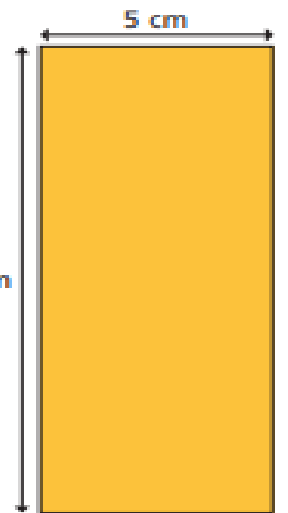


- 5 Each of these rectangles has a perimeter of 24 cm.  
Work out the missing lengths and label the diagrams.

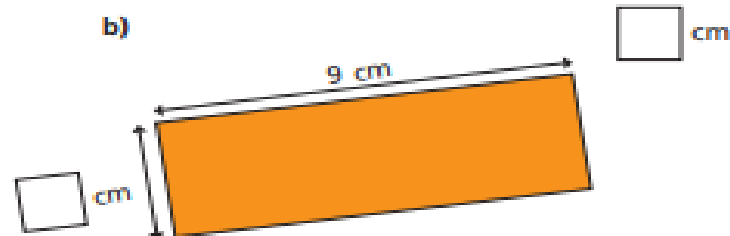
a)



c)



b)



What do you notice?

Find any other rectangles that have the same perimeter.

Literacy

Writing a Short Story

# The Great Kapok Tree

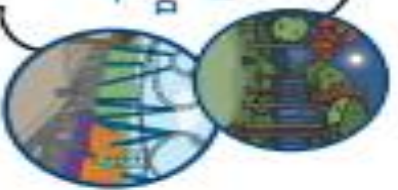
- To remind yourself about what happens in 'The Great Kapok Tree', please use the link below.
- This will remind you about what you need to include in your short story.
- Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J1Teb-jTyl>

# How to Write a Good Story

**Characters**  
Who are the characters in your story?



**Setting**  
Where is your story set? Is it in a forest, a town, in the park or somewhere else?



## Opening

Introduce the characters and the location of the story.



## Build-Up

Begin to write about what is happening at the start of your story. Don't forget to use the characters you introduced at the beginning of your story.

## Dilemma

Write about a problem that is happening in your story. What is it that has gone wrong?



## Resolution

Write about how the problem will be fixed. Think about how the characters might work together to solve whatever has gone wrong.



## Closing

Bring everything in the story to an end and make sure the problem has been fixed.



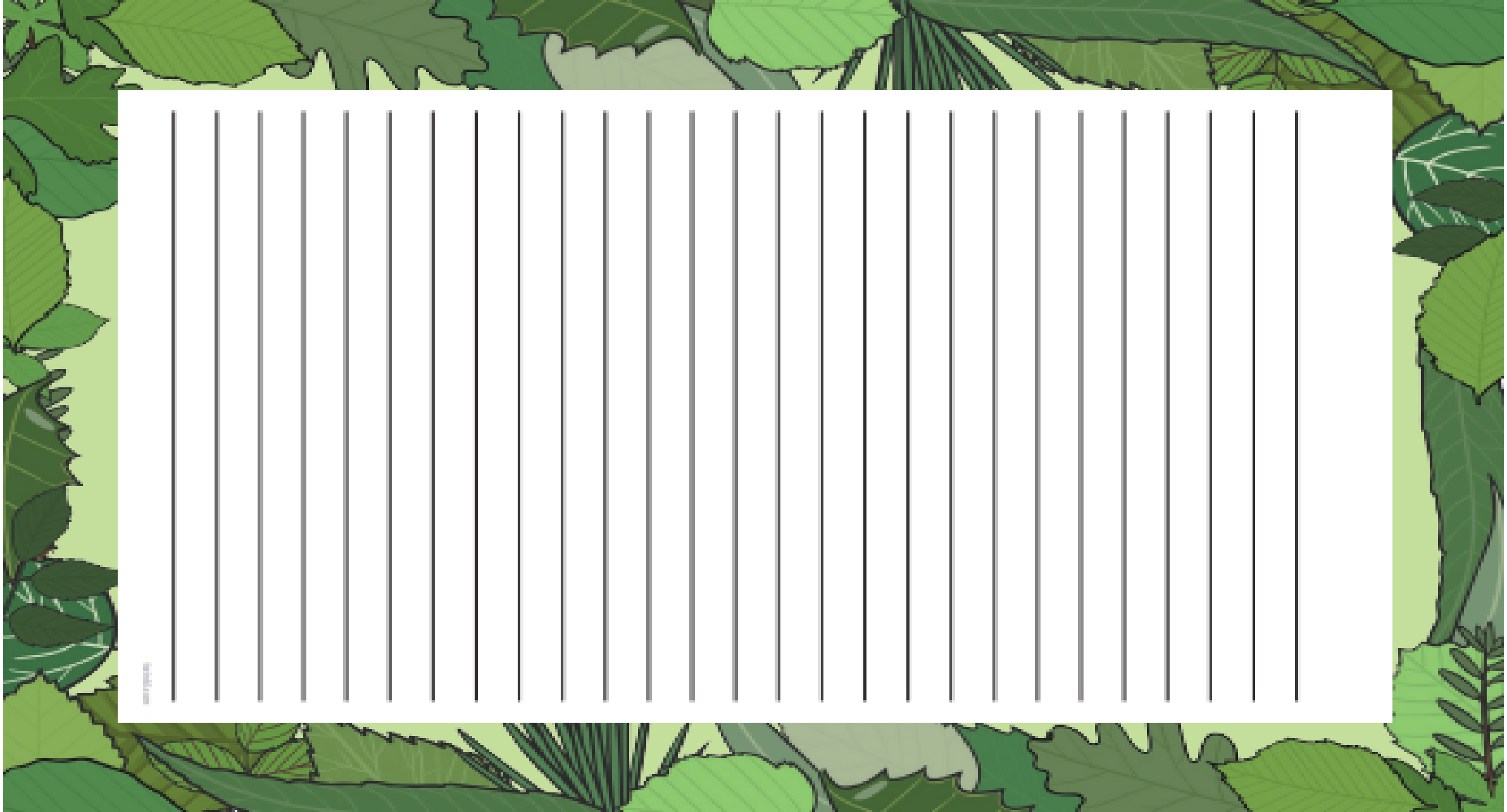
# Independent Task

Task: To write a short story based on the class text.

What will your story have in it?

1. A setting description.
2. Main characters
3. An opening
4. A build up of events
5. A complication
6. A resolution
7. An ending

Remember to write your story based on 'The Great Kapok Tree'. Don't forget to use your plan as well.



A large white rectangular area containing 20 vertical lines, intended for writing or drawing.

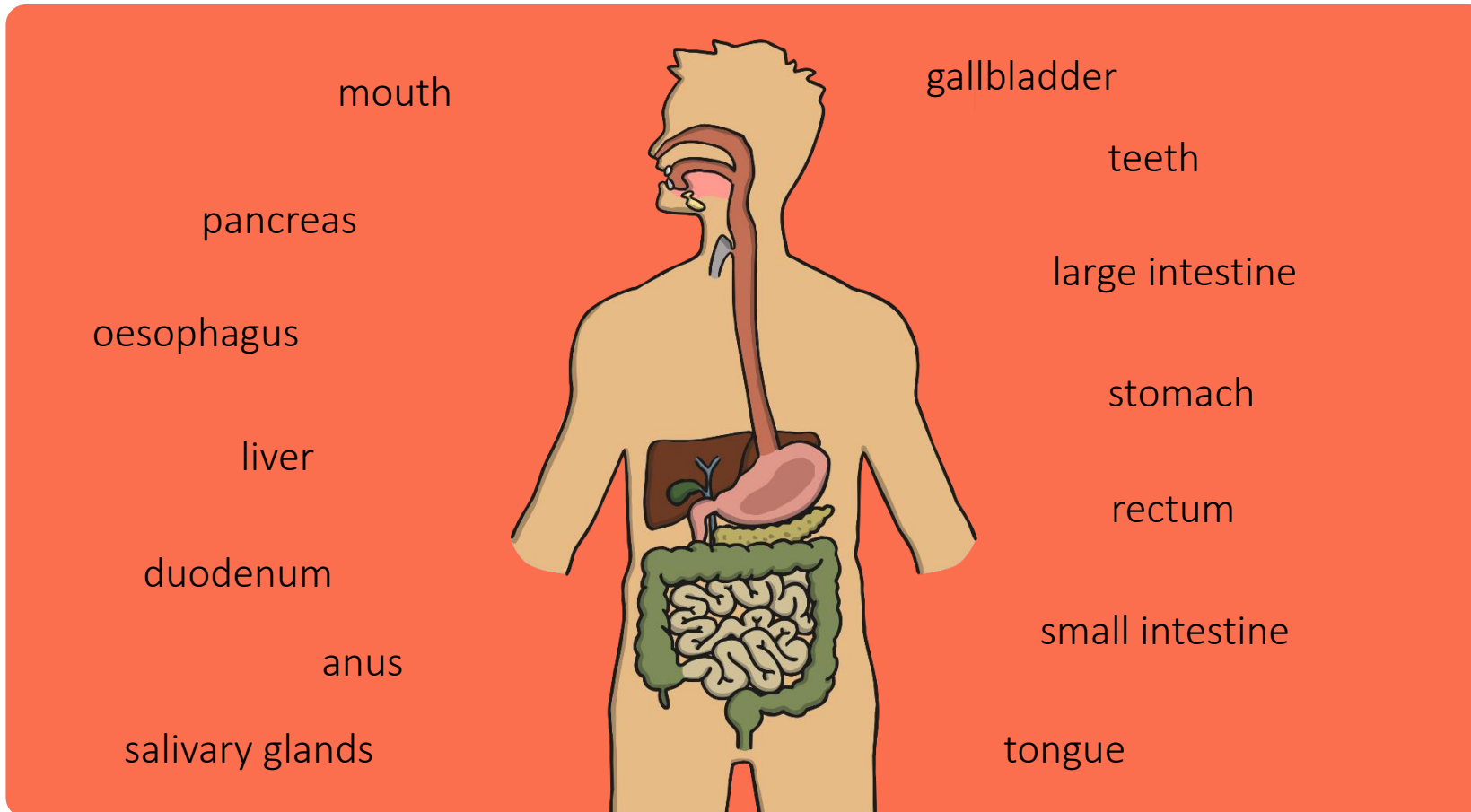
Science

The Digestive System

# Digestive System - Parts



Label the parts of the digestive system



# Glands

You will come across the word **glands** in this lesson so we should find out what they are!

**Glands** are organs that release fluids to be used in the body.

**Tear glands** produce tears.

**Sweat glands** produce sweat.



# Enzymes

Similarly, you will come across the term enzymes.

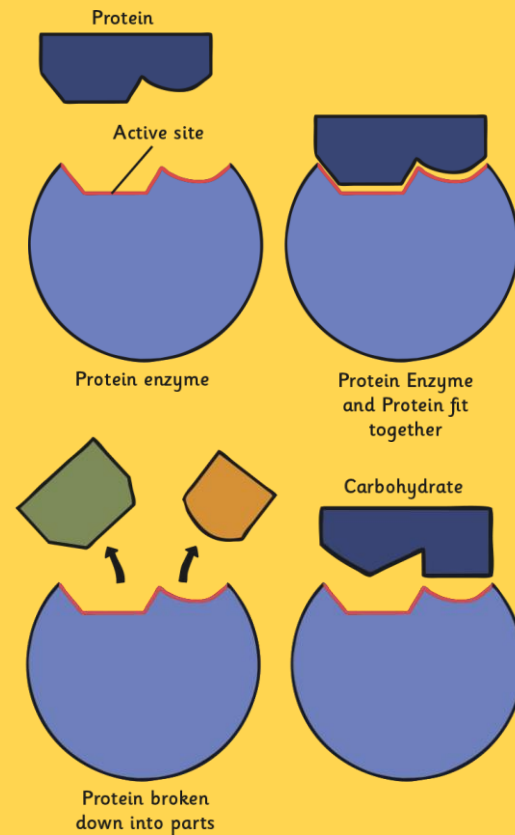
**Enzymes** are special molecules in the body (molecules make up cells, which make up tissue, glands, organs, etc).

They act to create a chemical reaction.

In the digestive system the reaction they produce breaks down food.

There are lots of **different types of enzymes** as a type of enzyme can only do one thing – so **enzymes** that break down protein can not also break down carbohydrates. You need different enzyme for that!

They are often thought of as a lock – only the right key will fit!



# Salivary Glands

## Function:

First part of the digestion process starts without you even eating!

The smell of food triggers the salivary glands to produce saliva (some call it your mouth watering).

The amount of saliva increases as you taste the food.

Saliva is mostly made of water and it helps you to chew, taste and swallow food.

Contains enzymes which start to break down the food we eat.



# Mouth

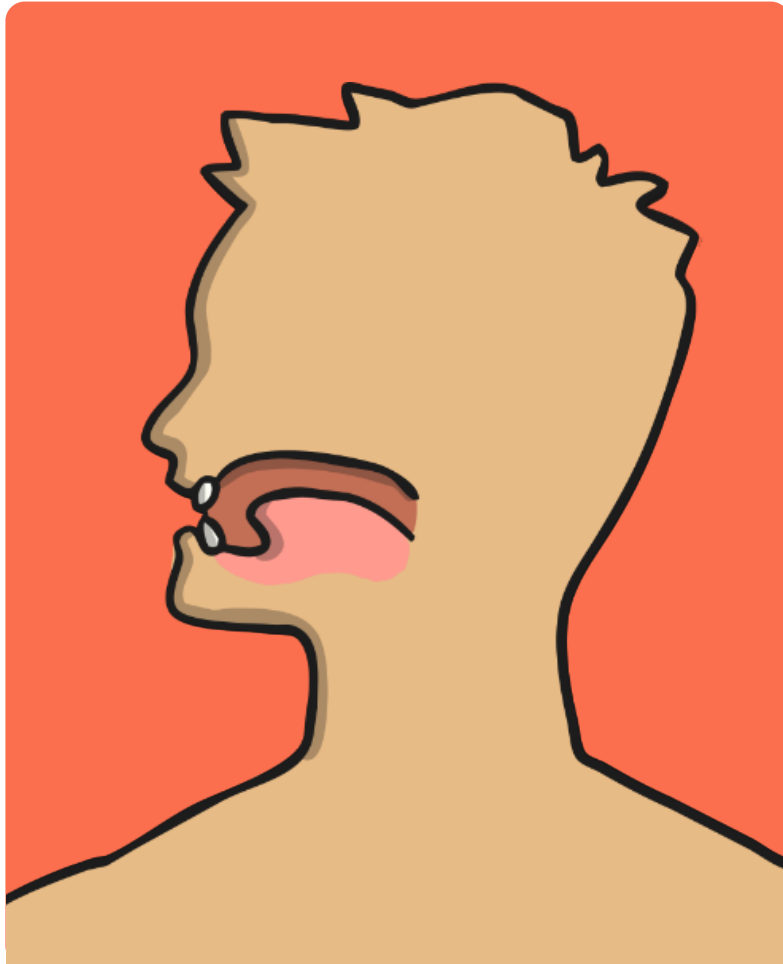
## Function:

Entry point for food.

Where saliva mixes with food.

Location of tongue and teeth.

Top part of the mouth (soft palate) helps move food along to the oesophagus.

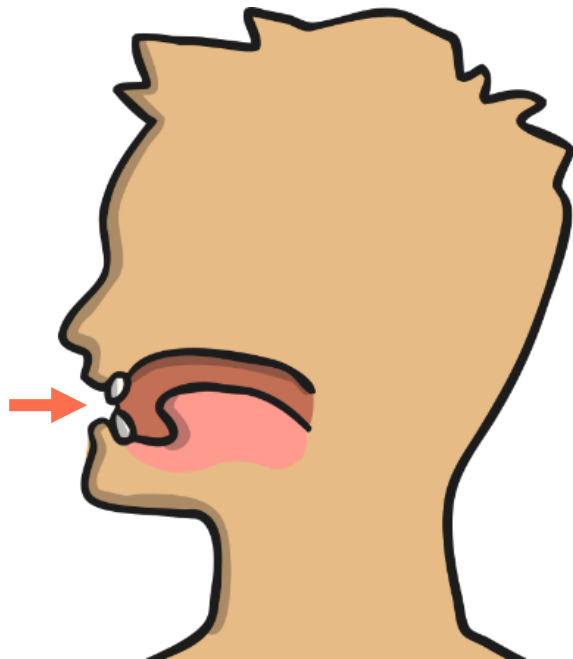




# Teeth

## Function:

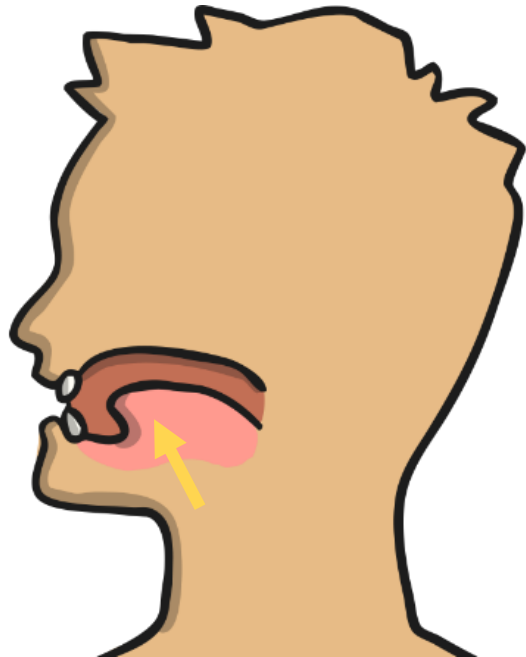
Tear, cut and grind food into smaller pieces.



# Tongue

## Function:

Helps mix the food and saliva.

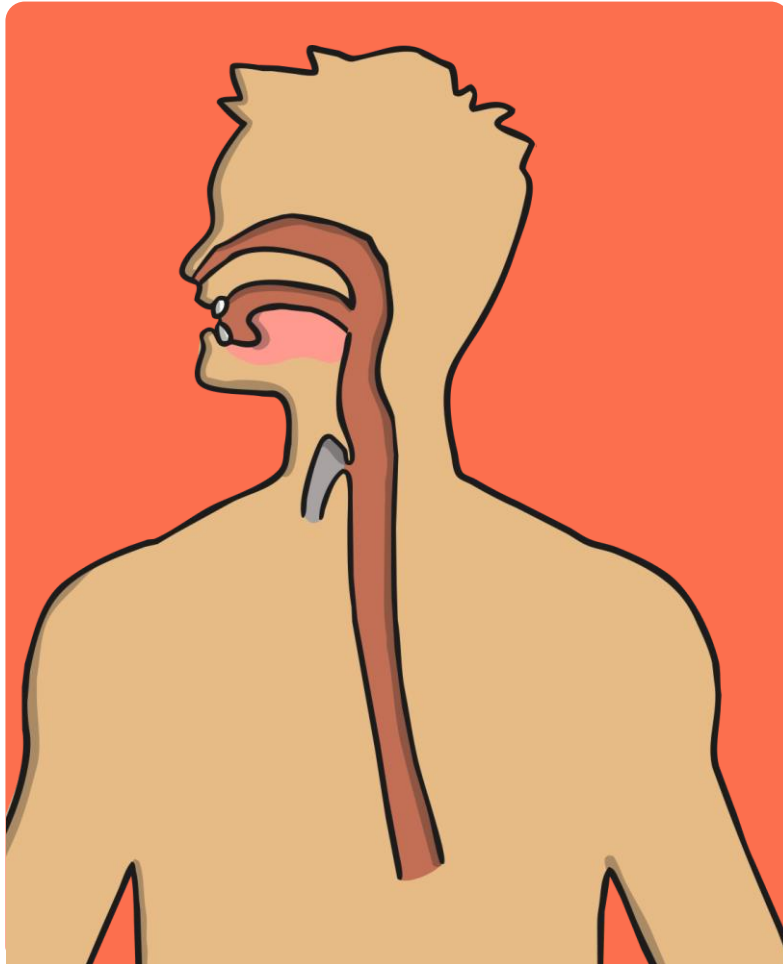


# Oesophagus

## Function:

A muscular tube which forms the path from the mouth to the stomach.

Muscles contract and relax to move food down the oesophagus to the stomach.

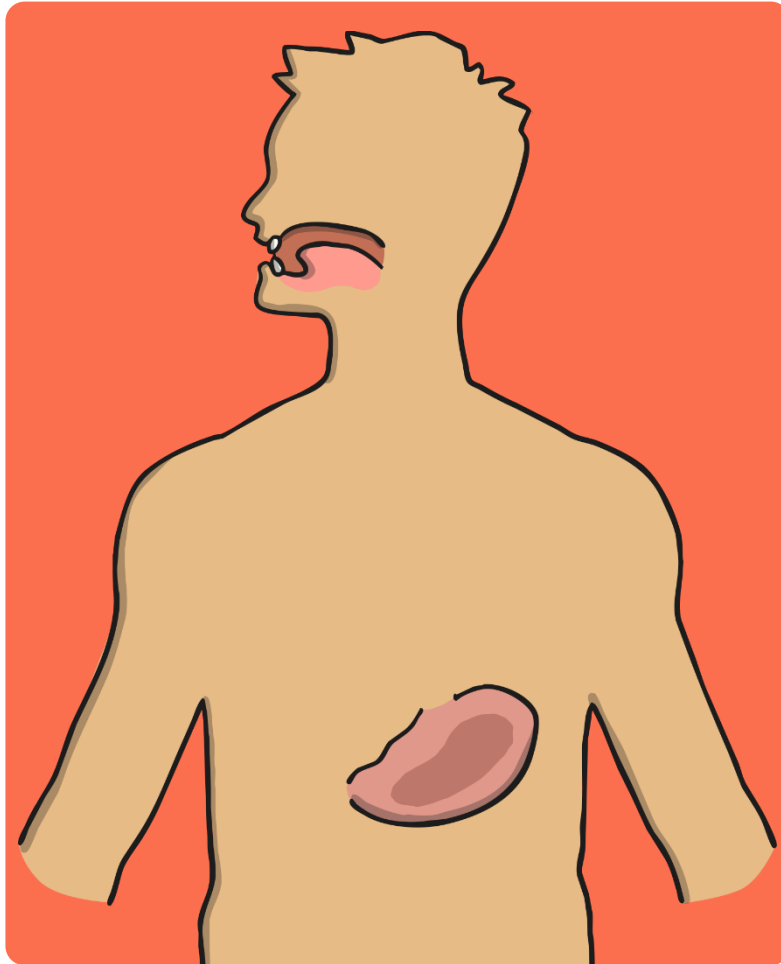


# Stomach

## Function:

**Glands** line the stomach produce acid and **enzymes** which breaks the food down further.

Muscles in the stomach mix the food.

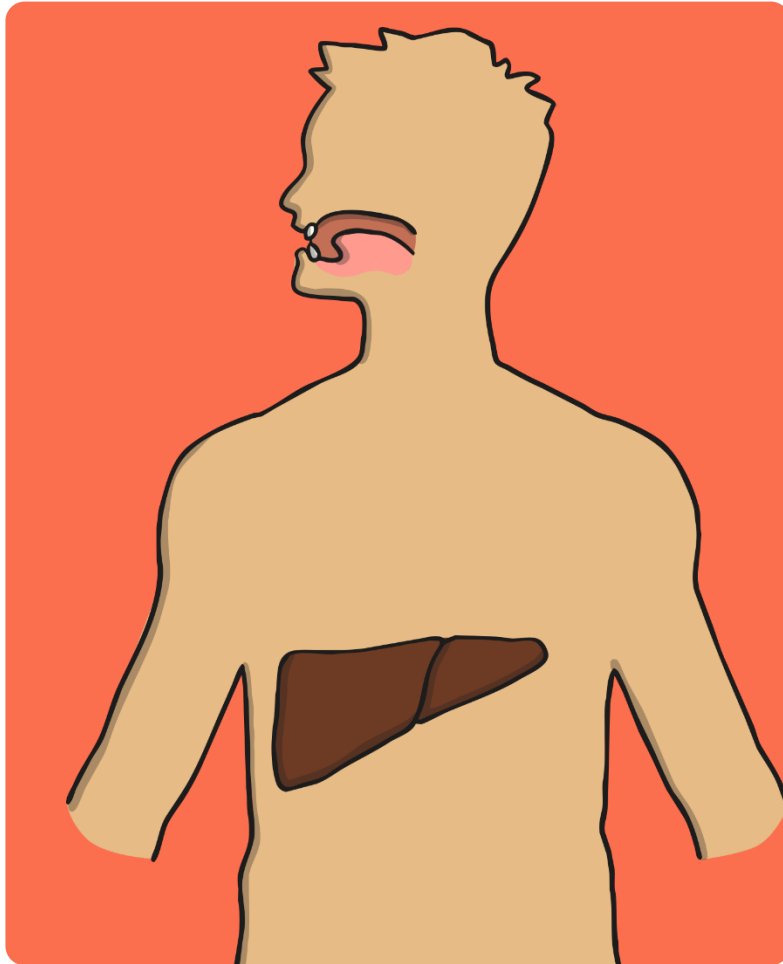


# Liver

## Function:

Produces bile which helps to absorb fats.

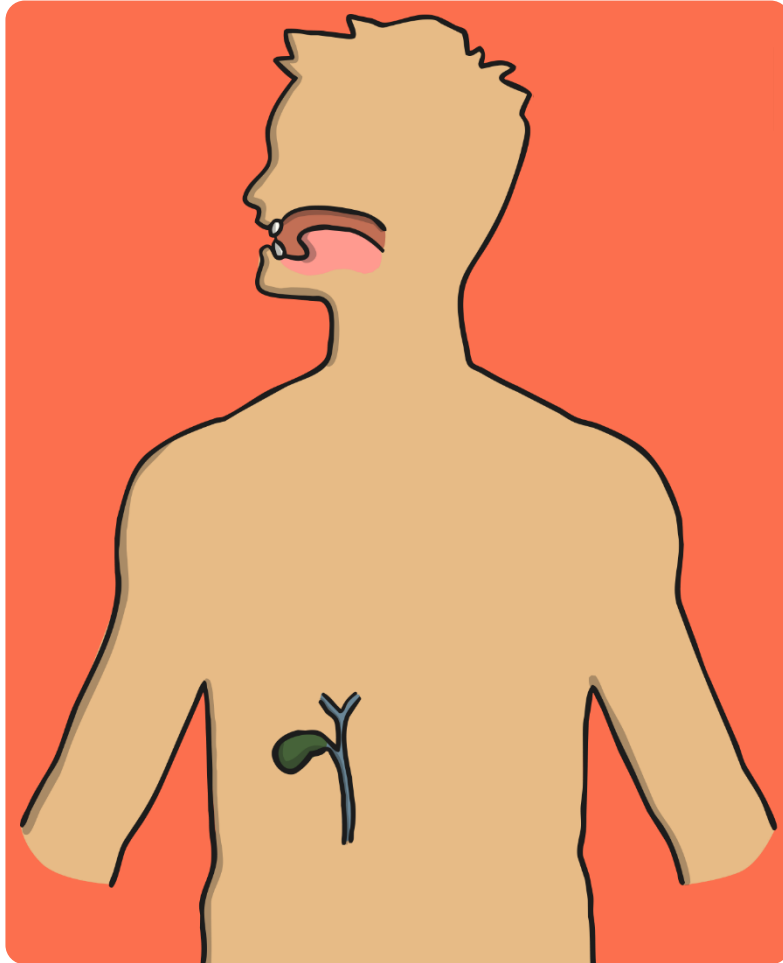
Bile is sent to the gallbladder to be stored.



# Gallbladder

## Function:

Releases bile into the duodenum when needed.

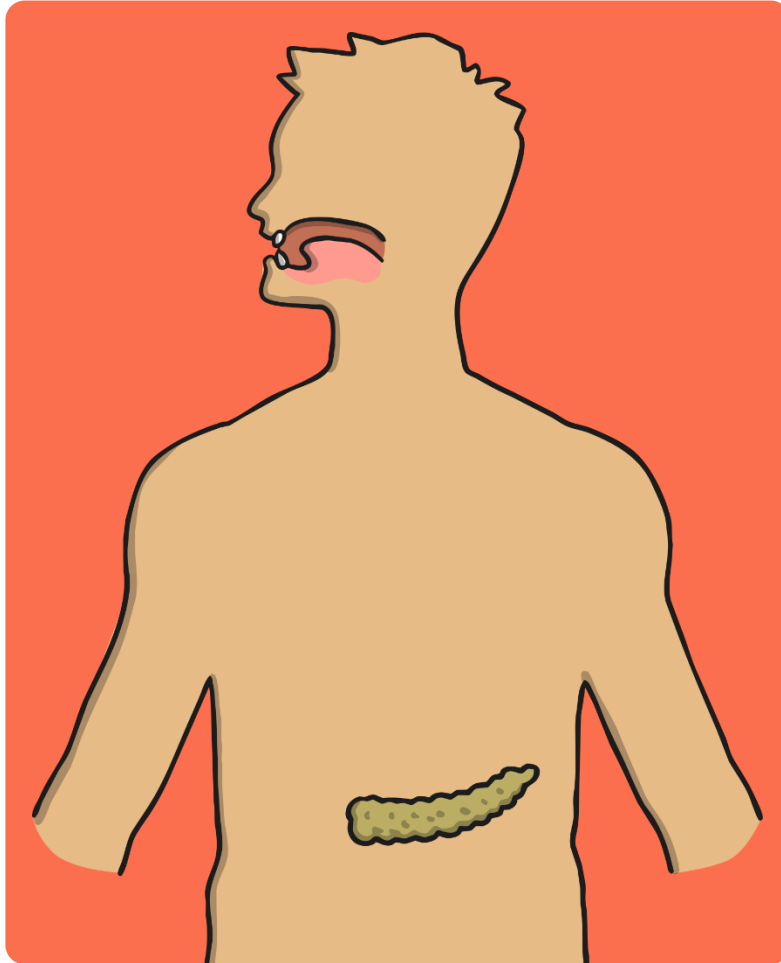


# Pancreas

## Function:

Produces enzymes to break down fats, proteins and carbohydrates.

Releases them into the duodenum.

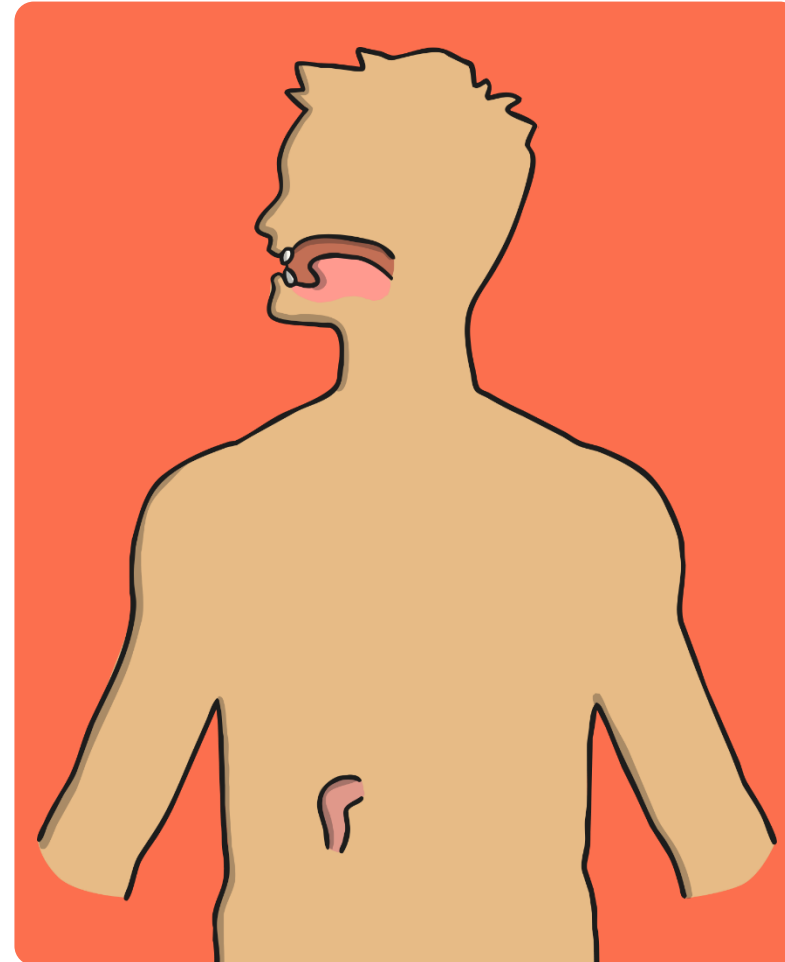


# Duodenum

## Function:

First part of the small intestine

Food is broken down by bile from the gallbladder and enzymes from the pancreas.



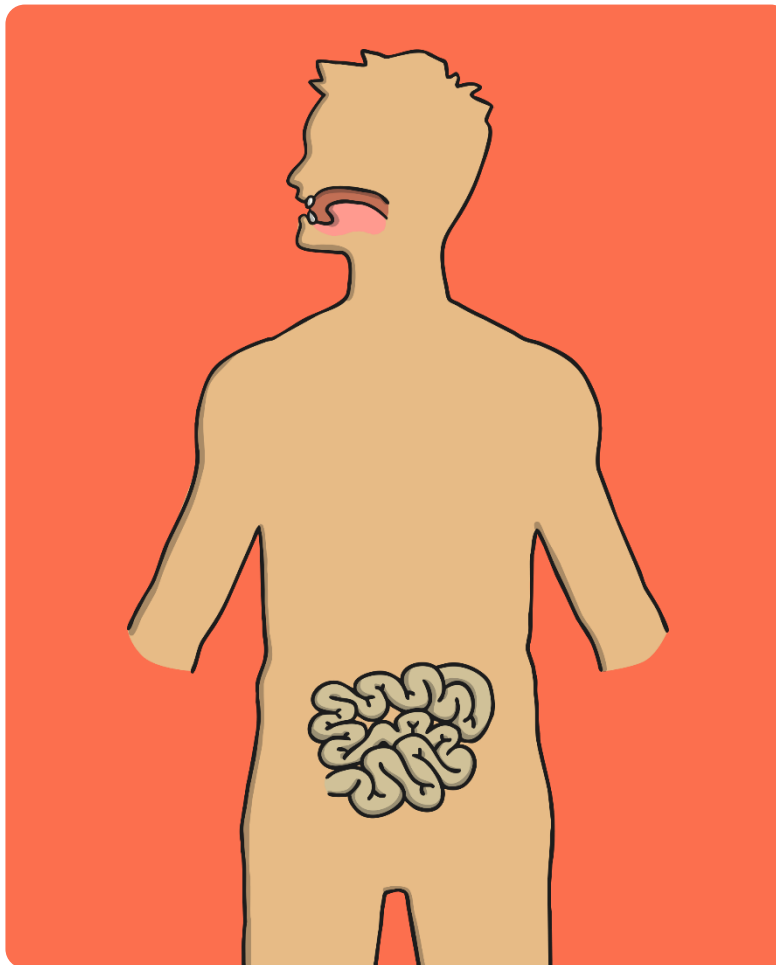


# Small Intestine

## Function:

The other parts of the small intestine – (jejunum and ileum) absorb nutrients from the food.

Pass any leftover broken down food to the large intestine.



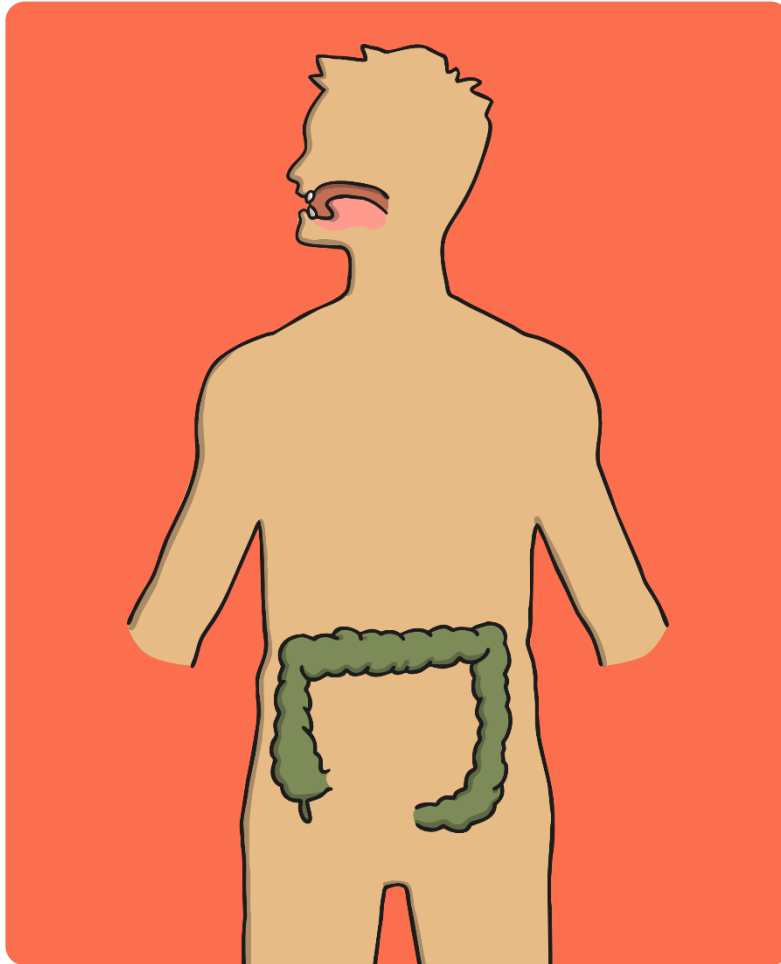
# Large Intestine

## Function:

Connects the small intestine to the rectum.

Absorbs water from waste food.

Forms stool from waste food.

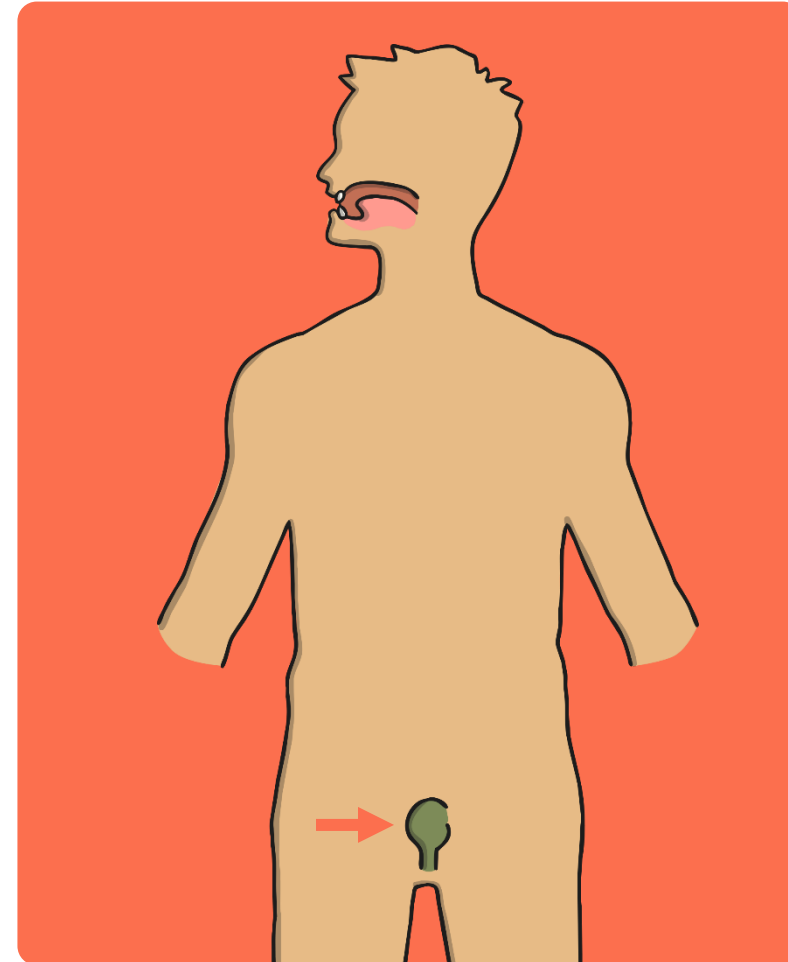


# Rectum

## Function:

Stores stool passed to it from the large intestine.

Makes brain aware of need to go to the toilet.



# Anus

## Function:

Releases the stool.

End of the digestive process.

