

**Tuesday 28<sup>th</sup> April:** Good morning Year 4. Did you manage to find the things that began with the letter 'G'? How did you get on with the instructions for washing hands. Have a good day and remember to exercise.

Mr C & Mr H

**Daily reading**

Today please read for 30 minutes.  
If anyone at home has the opportunity to discuss this with you, please ask them to.  
Continue to Research the Roman Baths Website to create a fun fact file.

<https://www.romanbaths.co.uk/children-pages>

**Answer these questions you can use the text at the end of sheet:**

**Questions**

- Why did the Roman people go to the baths other than to bathe?
- What are some of the exercises the Romans did before bathing?
- How many pools did the Roman bath houses have? What are these pools called?

**Daily times tables**

Please continue to learn your year group times tables: 6x, 7x and 9x.  
If these are a bit tricky, please work on your 2x, 5x and 10x or 3x, 5x and 8x.  
Make flash cards or use ones you have already made to test your knowledge of the times table of your choice.

Times tables website: <https://www.timestables.co.uk/>

**Termly Spellings**

Please take time to learn spellings for future weeks and to re-visit past spellings.  
These can be found on the school website at <https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/> and go to the tab **Classes** and click on your class.

Using the words and writing them down are the best ways to learn them. Activities you could do are:

- Find the meaning of the words
- Put the words into sentences
- If there is a pattern, how many words you can find with the same pattern?
- Draw pictures of the what the words mean with the word in the picture
- Create a word search
- Create a crossword
- Test your parents!

**Daily Maths**

**Estimation Day!**

Roll a dice twice to make a two digit number or even a three digit number to challenge yourself, roll again to make another number. Can you estimate the subtraction sum before using column method! Create a game using a dice and subtraction sums. Be creative and have fun!



**Daily English**

Oh no, someone has stolen all the vowels from these sentences! What do the instructions say?

1.T\_k\_ \_t y\_r b\_ks 2. wr\_t\_ y\_r n\_m\_ 3. sh\_w y\_r p\_rtn\_r

**Sundial Mind map:**

This week in English we are looking at instructions, so today we would like you to research and collect information about sundials and record it on a mind map. You can organise your information under different headings and key words, include pictures to help.

Instructions – Sundials: What are they? How do you make them?

Here are a couple of links to sundials to help with research. If you can't access this there is an information page about Sundials after this sheet.

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/sundial/403911>

<https://easyscienceforkids.com/sundial-facts/>

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<b>Healthy Me</b>	<p>What do lemon juice, ash, chalk and a mixture of tobacco and honey have in common? They have all been used as toothpaste! Keeping your teeth clean is really important so that eating doesn't hurt and you can have a beaming smile.</p> <p><b>TASK:</b> How would you persuade someone to brush their teeth properly? Make a 30 second presentation explaining why brushing your teeth is important and your top tips to brushing thoroughly.</p>
<b>Problem of the day</b>	<p>Can you find these things but they all have to start with the letter 'H'?</p> <p>1) A famous scientist 2) An adjective 3) A shape 4) A type of fish 5) A Spanish speaking country</p>
<b>The activities below are supplementary and can be used to further extend learning opportunities whilst at home.</b>	
<b>Home Learning</b>	<p>Please look at your Home Learning grid. Visit the school website at <a href="https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/">https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/</a> and go to the tab <b>Classes</b> and click on your class.</p> <p>Please plan and complete these activities throughout the duration of the school closure.</p>
<b>National Curriculum Word Lists</b>	<p>Look in your Reading Log and find all of the spellings for your year group. How many of these can you learn? Can you write a sentence using the words?</p>
<b>Curriculum Overview</b>	<p>Take time to look at the Curriculum Overview for your year group. This can be found on the school website at <a href="https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/">https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/</a> Go to the tab <b>Key Information</b>, go down the menu on the left hand side to <b>Curriculum</b>, go to <b>Termly Overview</b> and click on the one for your year group.</p> <p>Talk to a grown up at home and decide on an aspect you would like to find out more about. This means that when you come back to school, you will be able to share something new.</p>
<b>Useful websites</b>	<p>Please see the useful websites list.</p>
<p><i>Well done for trying all of these areas of learning. Please can I ask that your parent sends a few lines in an email to let me know what you have completed today.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">4H: <a href="mailto:4h@newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk">4h@newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk</a> 4C: <a href="mailto:4c@newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk">4c@newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk</a></p> <p><i>Please look out for the next email for tomorrow's learning, from Mr Hempleman and Mr Cumpson</i></p>	

## Roman Bath houses

The Roman Bath house was the social heart of the Roman community and people would go not only to bathe, but also to conduct business and socialise with friends.

Baths were very important to the Romans and all citizens used the baths on a daily basis.

They could then relax and watch the entertainment on offer and eat. All cities in the Roman Empire had fresh water supplies and Roman citizens were encouraged to keep clean.



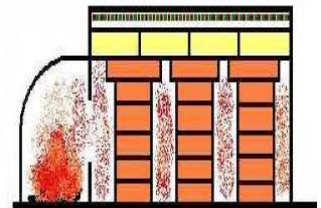
### What did the Romans do at the baths?

Before bathing the Romans would exercise. They did things such as running, mild weightlifting, wrestling, and swimming.

After exercise they rubbed perfumed oil on themselves which they would then scrape off with a strigil. They would then use the various baths

### How were the pools heated?

The pool was heated by the hypocaust. This heating system was below ground and heated by a fire. The fire then heated the water which was then transported by pipe to the pool.



### Source 1 Lucius Seneca writing about the Roman baths

I live over the public baths, it's sickening. First there are strongmen doing their exercises grunting and moaning. Next the lazy ones having a massage. I hear someone being slapped on their shoulders. What about the ones who leap in the pool, making a huge splash?

# Sundial – Ancient Time Keeping

A sundial is an instrument that tells the time like a clock. It has a pole or gnomon in its centre and markings that show hours or fraction of hours. It works on the concept of the sun changing its location in the sky throughout the day.

When the sun shines on gnomon, it casts shadows that appear on different markings on the sundial. This instrument is in use since ancient times and was the main indicator of time until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This is still not known exactly who invented the sundial. It is also one of the oldest scientific instruments of the world.

## Quick Facts:

- This instrument depends on the rotation and movement of the Sun from east to west.
- There are two main types of sundials. The first one is the altitude dial and the other one is the azimuth dial.
- People first learned about time by watching the sun rise and set and developed a way to tell time on the basis of sunrise and sunset.

The ancient contraption was first created by the Babylonian and Egyptian civilizations and works by measuring the Sun's movement across the sky.

- The Egyptians built a t-shaped sundial comprising of a crossbar and a vertical stick. On the stick, five hours were written.
- The first sundial in Rome was captured from the Samnites.
- The sundials need to point north and sit on a flat surface and the gnomon casts a shadow.

The sun is highest in the sky at midday and casts short shadows. Longer shadows are casted when sun is lower in the sky.

- The largest sundial in the world was constructed in 1724 in Jaipur, India. It covers almost one acre in size.

The flat surface of a sundial is called a dial plate. It may be made of metal, wood, stone, or other materials. Numbered lines on the dial plate, called hour lines, show the hours of the day.

A part called a gnomon sticks up at an angle from the dial plate. The sloping edge of the gnomon is called the style. As the day passes, the gnomon's shadow moves around the dial. Every hour it falls on a new hour line.

The ancient Egyptians made the earliest known sundial in about 3500 BC. This sundial was simply a stick or a pillar that cast a shadow on the ground. The ancient Greeks made a sundial with a bowl-shaped opening cut into a block of stone or wood. A pointer in the centre cast shadows inside the bowl.