

Foundation Subjects Activities

Science: As a follow up to our topic on Electricity try these activities on Purple Mash:



2do: Electrical Safety

A template to help pupils create a leaflet about keeping safe when using electricity.

(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4)

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2do: How a bulb works in a circuit

Explore two circuits and describe how the bulb could be made to work. Identify key components in that circuit.

(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4)

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Our new topic in Science is Sound. See what you can find out about Sound and create a leaflet to tell someone what you have discovered:



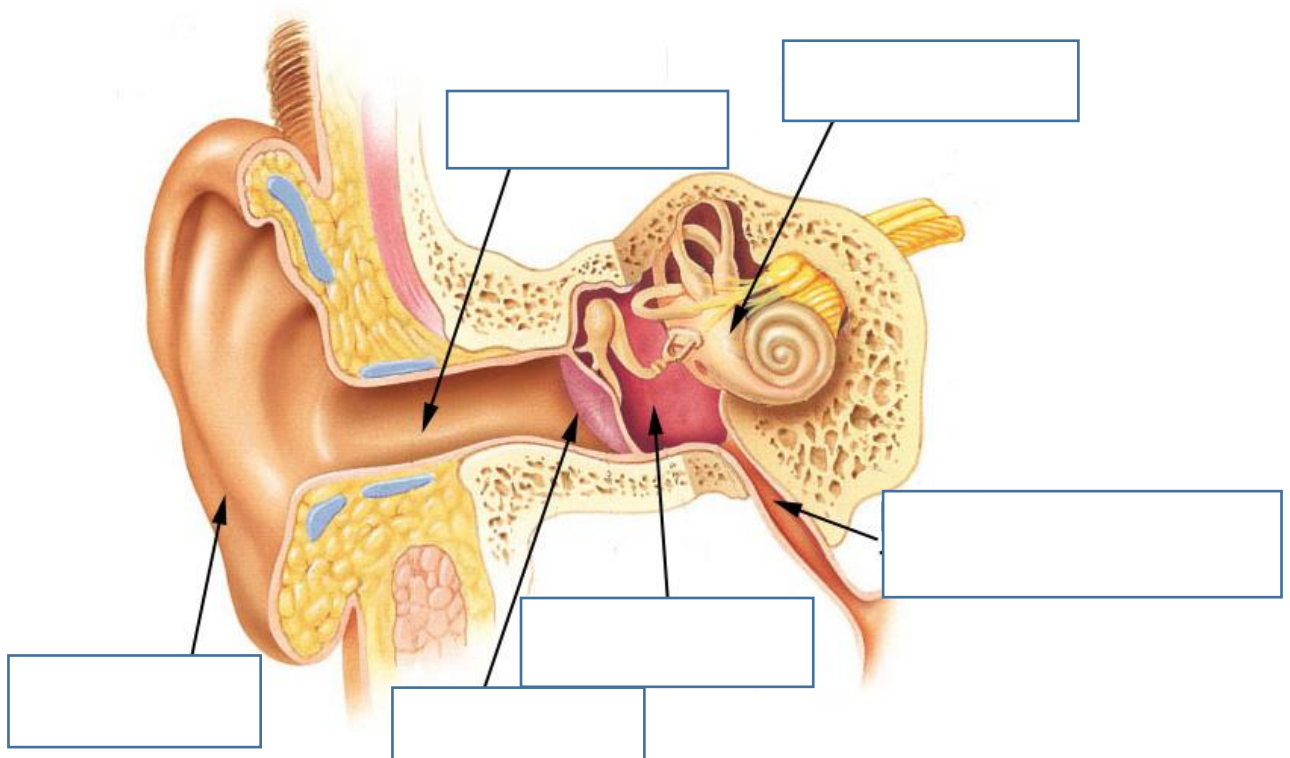
2do: Sound Leaflet

Can you create a leaflet to describe how sounds are made?

(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4)

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Can you label the different parts of an ear?




History: Look back at our Stone Age topic and work through these activities:



2do: A Hunter Gatherer's Day

Compare a day of your life with that of a hunter gatherer.
(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4)

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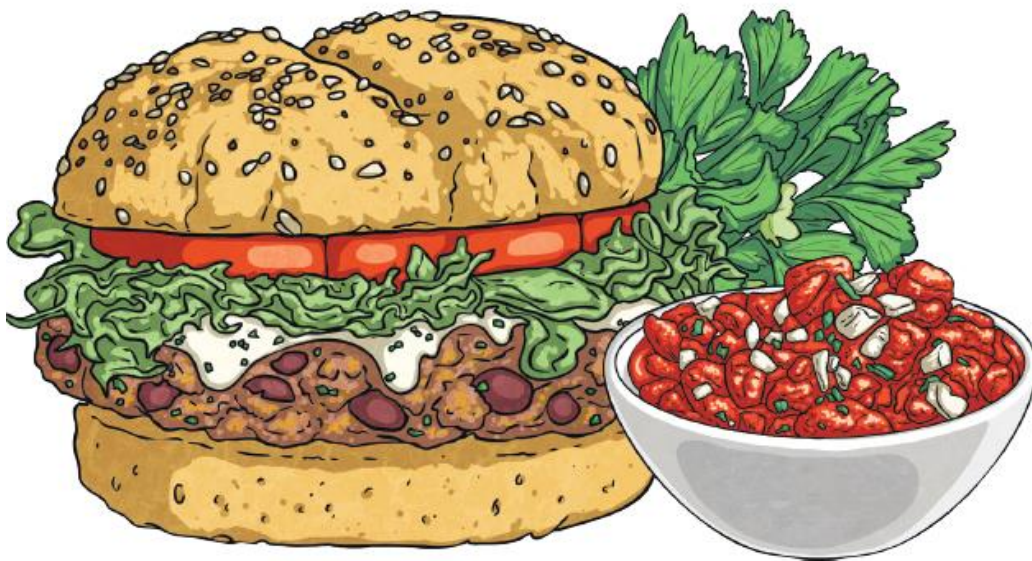


2do: Stone Age To Do List

Compare a modern 'to do' list with a hunter gatherer's list of chores.
(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4)

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History/Cooking: If you have the ingredients, try making the Mexican Bean Burgers from your reading comprehension activity:



You might also want to bake some cupcakes or one of your favourite dishes- always ensure you have support from an adult.

Design and Technology: Have a go at making an Aztec shield:

Design and Make an Aztec Chimalli

National Curriculum Aims:

History: To study a non-European society that provides a contrast with British history.

To design and make an Aztec shield (chimalli).

Design & Technology: Select from and use a wider range of materials and components according to functional properties and aesthetic qualities.

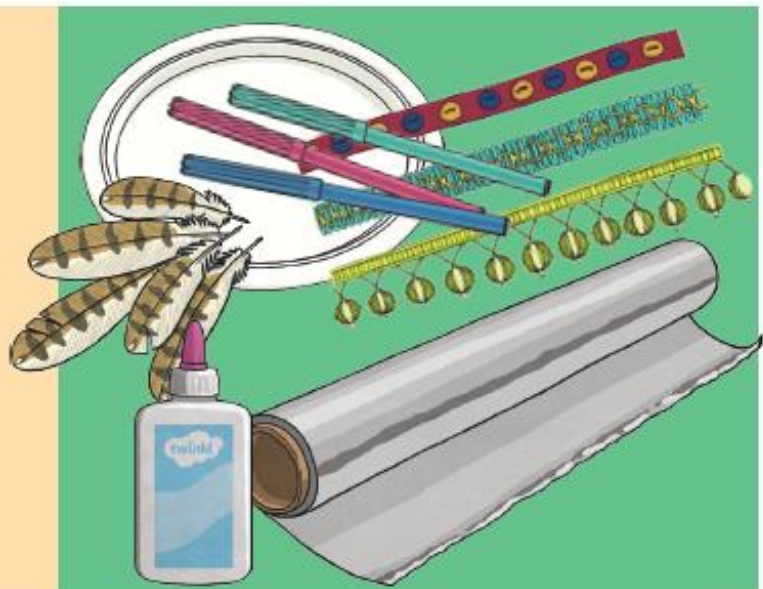
The Aztecs were known as fierce warriors. Showing bravery in battle earned respect and wealth and the best warriors showed off their success with animal skins and feathered headdresses.

Elite warriors wore special suits called tlahuiztli. These were brightly-coloured, often made from feathers, and worn over a cotton tunic soaked in brine which hardened to provide protection from blades. Shields, or chimalli, offered further protection. They were often circular and made from woven grasses or wood, backed with heavy cotton. To show his status, a skilled warrior would decorate his shield using animal skin, feathers and by painting patterns.



You will need:

- Paper plate
- Coloured pens/pencils/crayons
- Feathers
- Glue
- Strips of paper or fabric
- Foil



Instructions

1. Colour the striped edges of the paper plate in a repeating pattern. Use bright colours that would stand out in battle. Alternatively, glue feathers around the edge.
2. Decorate the centre of the plate as either animal skin or with feathers. You could cut out feather shapes from coloured paper and overlap them to create an effect.
3. Spend some time investigating Aztec patterns and drawings of animals. On a piece of paper that would fit the centre of your plate, draw an outline of your pattern or image.



4. Next, place a piece of felt or other soft material under a piece of foil. On top of the foil, put your paper with the drawing. Now, go over the lines of your drawing. This should leave an imprint on the foil.
5. Place the foil pattern over the centre of your shield.
6. For added protection, Aztec warriors would add leather strips around the bottom of their shield. Cut strips of paper to create the same effect on your shield.

Art/Maths: Have a go at designing an Aztec Sunstone:

Design an Aztec Sunstone

National Curriculum Aims:

History: To study a non-European society that provides a contrast with British history.

To explore Aztec inventions and sculptures.

Maths: Compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes.

The Sunstone is perhaps the most amazing form of Aztec technology.

The **Xiuhpohualli** calendar tracked time over 365 days of rituals by season. It predicted 5 unlucky days when disaster was likely to happen. The **Tonalpohualli** calendar had 260 days and divided time between the gods to keep the universe in balance.

It was made of stone and carved in beautiful detail.



You will need:

- A paper plate
- A wooden craft stick
- Coloured pencils or pens

What to do:

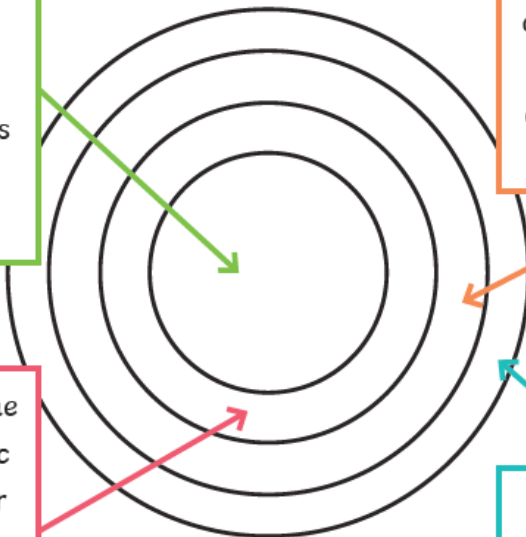
1. The Sunstone was a round stone, carved with markings in circles around a central image. Mark out four concentric circles on your paper plate.

Draw a sun with a face in the centre. This is to represent the Aztec sun god, Tonatiuh. Add features including a tongue and yellow hair.

The Aztec sunstone has carvings of animals such as jaguars and snakes. There are also intricate geometric patterns.

Draw a sun ray pattern. The Aztecs would use geometric shapes such as triangles or rectangles.

Colour a repeating pattern around the edge of the plate.



2. Explore some geometric patterns.

Use pattern blocks to explore 2D patterns.

? Can you create a repeating pattern using quadrilaterals?



? What about triangles?



? What other 2D shapes would be effective?

? Can you make your pattern tessellate?

? What about combining 2D shapes to make a tessellating pattern?



? Experiment with rotating simple 2D shapes.



3. The Aztecs carved their sunstone but there is evidence of bright colours used in their clothing. Be inspired by the bright feathers of parrots and macaws and add colour to the details you have drawn.
4. Add a craft stick to the centre of your Aztec sunstone. The Aztecs would have used an obsidian knife, representing the gods' need for human sacrifice.
5. Take your sunstone out on a sunny day. The stick in the centre will act as a sundial. Can you tell the time?

