Monday 13th April

First Man on the Moon

In 1969, Neil Armstrong became a worldwide name and a hero. He was the first person to walk on the Moon.

His Early Life

Neil Armstrong was born on 5th August 1930, in the state of Ohio in the USA. His passion for flying blossomed at a young age. When he was two years old, his parents took him to Cleveland Air Race which was where he saw his first ever aircraft up close. At the age of six, Neil was taken by his dad for a ride in an aeroplane. He worked hard to achieve his dream of being a pilot: Armstrong was only 16 years old when he received his first pilot's licence, before he could even drive a car!

Fun Facts

• He was an eager Boy Scout and earned the rank of Eagle Scout!

• As a child, he suffered from travel sickness, but luckily he was absolutely fine on the journey to the Moon!

• He loved making model aircraft in his spare time.

During his long career, Neil Armstrong flew more than two hundred different aircraft. His strengths were being resilient and calm under pressure so he was excellent at flying in very dangerous situations. As a result, in September 1962, he was accepted to the NASA astronaut corps.

The Moon Landing

Finally, everything was ready! On 16th July 1969, at 13:32, the powerful Saturn V rocket blasted Neil Armstrong and his crew mates Edwin (Buzz) Aldrin and Michael Collins into space. It was a long journey to the Moon that took over three days!

Four days later, Armstrong and Aldrin landed on the Moon. They landed in the lunar module, called 'the Eagle'. Collins stayed in orbit, doing experiments and taking photographs. Finally, following checks and preparation, on 20th July 1969, they opened the hatch of the Eagle. The Moon landing was shown all across the world on television. It is estimated that 600 million people watched. As he stepped off the ladder, he was heard to say, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

During their moonwalk, Armstrong and Aldrin planted the flag of the United States of America. They also spent time collecting moon rocks from the surface and brought them back to Earth to be studied. The astronauts arrived home on Earth on 24th July 1969.

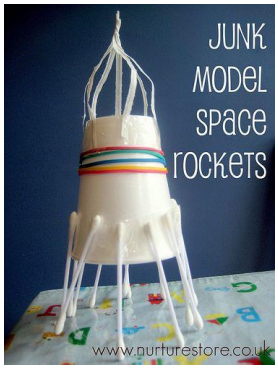
Later Life

After he had returned home, Armstrong retired from being an astronaut. However, his enthusiasm for space and aircraft continued and he became a professor in order to share his passion. Neil Armstrong died on 25th August 2012 at the age of 82.

Did You Know…?

There is no wind on the Moon so the astronauts' footprints will still be there right now, nearly fifty years later, and perhaps for millions of years to come!

Reading Mission 30 mins	Children to read or be supported to read 'First Man on the Moon'. **After, they can answer these questions. These can be verbal answers or they could be written down or typed. Suggested answers are in red.** 1. In 1969 what did Neil Armstrong become? A worldwide name and a hero 2. When was Neil Armstrong born? 5th August 1930 3. Where was he born? Ohio, USA 4. What did he have a passion for when he was young? Flying 5. What happened in September 1962? He was accepted to the NASA astronaut corps. 6. What happened on 16th July 1969? The Saturn V rocket blasted Neil Armstrong into space. 7. How do you think Neil Armstrong was feeling as he was launched into space? 8. How long did the journey to the moon take? Over 3 days. 9. What were his crew mates called? Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins 10. How old was Armstrong when he received his first pilot's license? 16
Writing Mission 30 mins	Write a newspaper report about the first man on the moon using the information in your reading text to help you. Remember the features of a newspaper report: - A catchy headline - The reporters name - An introductory paragraph that summarises the article (what, where, when, who, why) - Information about the main events needs to be written in chronological order (the order that they happened in) - Written in past tense - Direct speech using inverted commas/speech marks. - Pictures with captions. A newspaper template is available below.
Maths Mission 30 mins	Your mission today is to solve the following division problems. You may be able to recall multiplication facts to solve the calculation in your head. You may be able to count up in the number you are dividing by to find out how many times it goes into that number. Or you may want to draw circles and share dots between the circles to find the answer. The answers are in red for the adults. Spend 10 minutes recalling your 2, 3, 4 and 5 times tables (You can use your yellow book to find the tables we have sent home in the past). Remember that knowing your times tables can help you recall division facts. 1. 30 ÷ 3 = 2. 32 ÷ 4 = 3. 55 ÷ 5 = 4. 18 ÷ 3 = 5. 24 ÷ 4 = 6. 35 ÷ 5 = 7. 30 ÷ 2 = 8. 60 ÷ 5 = 9. 32 ÷ 4 = 10. 48 ÷ 4 =

	1. 10 2. 8 3. 11 4. 6 5. 6 6. 7 7. 15 8. 12 9. 8 10. 12
Topic Mission Ideas for the week.	Your topic missions this week is based on the theme 'Space'. You can choose 1 or more of the ideas below depending on what interests you. It would be great if you could email some of the photos of your topic work. If not you can bring it to school when we are back. 1) Create your own rocket/space ship to get you to the moon. You will need to design your rocket thinking about what you are going to use to make the different parts. Look through your recycling box and label the different parts with the material you are going to use. Here are some ideas to get you thinking:     2) Choose a planet to research and create a poster/leaflet to show others what you have learnt. Remember you will want your poster or leaflet to interest the reader so include pictures, catchy titles, fun facts and make it colourful. 

3)
Design and make a moon rover. Rovers are a kind of car like spacecraft that are used to explore the surface of other worlds. Here is a link to how to build a rubber-band-powered rover that can scramble across the room. Or you could design your own. https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/edu/learn/project/make-a-cardboard-rover/

4) Make some planet cookies. You can make a whole solar system from your kitchen! https://www.bbcgoodfood.com/recipes/planet-cookies

Ingredients

- 100g unsalted butter, softened
- 100g golden caster sugar
- 1 egg, lightly beaten
- 1 tsp vanilla extract
- 280g plain flour, plus extra for dusting
- 250g royal icing sugar
- red, blue, green, yellow, orange and black gel food colouring
- caramel flavouring (for brown colour)
- gold edible glitter (optional)

1. Heat oven to 190C/170C fan/gas 5. Line a baking sheet with baking parchment. Using an electric whisk, beat the butter and sugar together in a large mixing bowl until pale and fluffy. Gradually beat in the egg and vanilla extract.

2. Stir in the flour, then knead the mixture briefly to make a dough. Divide the dough in half. One half can now be frozen or chilled to make another batch of biscuits. On a floured work surface, roll out the remaining dough to the thickness of a £1 coin. Using plain round biscuit cutters, cut out the following size biscuits: 1 x 8cm, 2x7cm, 4x6cm, 2x5cm and 1x3.5cm.

3. Carefully transfer the biscuits to the prepared baking sheet and bake for 10-12 mins until pale golden brown. Leave them on the baking sheet for 5 mins, then transfer to a wire rack to cool completely.

4. Mix the icing sugar with 2-3 tbsp water to make a smooth, spreadable icing – it shouldn't be too runny.

5.Add food colouring to create desired colours and decorate biscuits to look like different planets.

.See website for full decorating instructions.