Tuesday 14th 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.

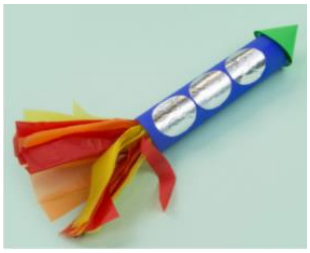
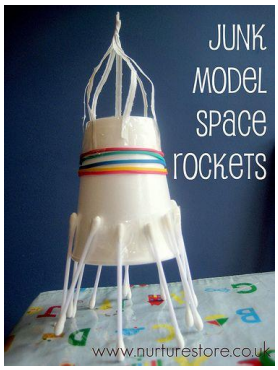
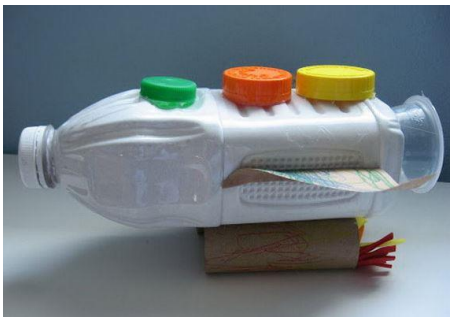
Later Life

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. How is the text organised to make it easy for the reader to find information? Use of sub-headings. 2. Who would be interested in reading this text? Someone that is interested in space/astronauts. 3. What was the lunar module called? The Eagle 4. How was the moon landing shown to people around the world? On television 5. How many people watched? About 600 million 6. What did Neil Armstrong say when he stepped onto the moon? That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind. 7. When did the astronauts arrive home on Earth? 24th July 1969 8. What happened on 25th August 2012? Neil Armstrong died 9. Why can the astronauts' footprints still be seen? Because there is no wind on the moon. 10. Find a word that shows that Neil Armstrong was no longer an astronaut after returning home. Retired
Writing Mission 30 mins	Imagine that you landed on a planet and met an alien you have a conversation with. What would you want to ask them? What might they ask you? Write out your conversation remembering to include inverted comma's/speech marks. <u>Inverted comma rules</u> • Inverted commas must only be placed around the actual spoken words. • A capital letter is used after the first inverted comma. • Start a new line whenever someone new speaks. • Make sure your speech is correctly punctuated. This includes a piece of punctuation before closing the inverted commas. "Who are you?" I asked the peculiar, green blob that stood in front of me. "My name is Morty," the alien replied shyly.
Maths Mission 30 mins	Your mission today is to solve the following division problems. You are not expected to do these in your head so you can write down each stage of the problem, although if you can solve the problem in your head then great! The answers are in red for the adults. Spend 10 minutes recalling your 3, 4, 6 and 7 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. A crate holds 48 water bottles. How many packs of 4 will be in each crate? I know that 12x4=48 so 48÷4= 12. 2. A factory makes 42 cars in one day. A car transporter can carry 6 cars. How many transporters are needed to carry all the cars away? I know that 6x 7= 42 so 42 ÷ 6 = 7 3. A teacher has 2 boxes of pencils. One has 31 pencils in and the other 23 pencils. The pencils are put together and shared between 6 pots. How many pencils will be in each pot? 31+23= 54 54÷6=9

	I used the multiplication fact 9x6. 4. I have 27 red marbles and 36 blue marbles. I want to share each set of marbles between my 9 friends. How many of each colour will my friends have? Red: 27÷9=3 Blue: 36÷ 9=4
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.