:

Year 4 Pack

This is Year 4's Homework Pack

Children should aim to read every day in addition to completing **at least** 15 minutes of daily times tables practise and the tasks given in this booklet.

Additional activities (on topics like Science and History) will be made available via Class Dojo for children, which will be the best way to contact Miss Bailey with any questions.

Links to key websites which may be beneficial to their learning (in particular times tables practise) can be found at the beginning of this booklet.

A message from Miss Bailey:

Every weekday that we are off school before Easter I will be playing TTRockstars between **9am** and **10am**. If children would like to play against myself and other pupils then sign on at this time for a live match against each other!

:

KEY WEBSITES:

ENGLISH

Reading books: **https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/**
Trapped: https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Flash.aspx?e=spelling-grammar01

Parts of Speech: https://www.sheppardsoftware.com/grammar/grammar_tutorial.htm

Finish the Story: http://www.scootle.edu.au/ec/viewing/L1275/index.html#

Spooky Spellings: http://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/spookySpellings/index.html

MATHS

TTRockstars: https://ttrockstars.com/

Marlon's Magical Maths Mission: https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/383/Marlons-Magical-Maths-Mission-Multiplication

Maths Fishing: https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/306/Maths-Fishing-Multiplication

Maths Archery: https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/399/Archery-Arithmetic-Multiplication

Hit the Button: https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button

Daily 10: https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10

Time Games: https://www.teachingtime.co.uk/

:

ENGLISH 1 – DIRECT SPEECH

In our writing, to show that someone is saying something we must use special punctuation.

We must punctuate what someone is saying by surrounding what they say with **inverted commas** “ ” .

We must also show the pause where we change from the narrator voice and the character voice, normally we use a comma to do this.

EG. **“**I absolutely love salt and vinegar crisps**,”** said Mollie.

Nina disagreed**, “**No, prawn cocktail of the crisps are the best.”

Re-write these sentences with the correct punctuation:

1. We are never going to get this work finished before the end of the lesson moaned Max.
2. I hope that Miss Grey doesn’t make us stay in again to finish it hoped Sally.
3. Lisa sighed We always get kept in to finish, don’t get your hopes up.
4. Suddenly, the door slammed open. It was Miss Grey. What is all this chatter? she commanded I hate the sound of chattering children.
5. Max sank into his seat. Oh no he thought.
6. It was my fault shouted Lisa, standing up quickly.
7. Then it is you who shall be punished shouted Miss Grey.
8. One-by-one, all of the children stood up and said If you’re going to punish her, then you’ll have to punish me too!

Now, write a short story which includes a conversation that these two characters might be having as they journey up the mountain.

:

ENGLISH 2 – FRONTED ADVERBIALS

We can use fronted adverbials to make our writing more interesting.

Fronted adverbials are ***subordinate clauses*** *(extra bits of information that the sentence doesn't need) at the beginning of a sentence using a* ***comma****. They can give the reader extra information about* <u>when</u> *something is happening (time),* <u>where</u> *something is happening (place) or* <u>how</u> *something is happening (manner).*

EG. <u>*As slowly as she could,*</u> *the pupil dragged herself to her math lesson. (Manner adverbial).*

Re-write these sentences correctly by punctuating the fronted adverbials:

1. *Every single day Martha would walk to school with Jessica, her best friend.*

2. *Laughing and joking along the way the two girls would have a ton of fun.*

3. *As if they were explorers leaping over a crocodile infested river they would jump over the cracks in the pavement.*

4. *Moreover they would feast on jellied treats and sugary sweets which they would buy from the shop.*

5. *One day Jessica didn't show up.*

6. *As she stood all alone Martha thought that the pavements didn't seem so fun anymore and the sweets tasted less scrumptious.*

7. *With tears in her eyes she walked to school by herself and hoped that Jessica would be back soon.*

Now, write a short description of this picture using fronted adverbials to begin your sentences.

:

ENGLISH 3 – EXPANDED NOUN PHRASES

Expanded noun phrases are when we write long descriptions of a noun (thing, place or person) using lots of adjectives in a list and an extra description using the word **with**.

EG. The small, cute baby with beautiful, blue eyes gazed at the world around her.

Underline the expanded noun phrase(s) in each of these sentences:

1. Along the beach there were big, impressive sand castles with little flags waving in the air.

2. Every Sunday, Charlotte would go to the smelly, old stable with messy hay floors and take her brown, gentle pony with golden mane for a ride along the country road.

Now, re-write these sentences and improve them by changing the highlighted noun into an expanded noun phrase:

1. In the winter, all the tree would sway in the wind.

2. The dentist seemed to enjoy tooth extractions a little too much.

3. Trever loved to watch the birds fly through the air.

Finally, create a detailed setting description of the scene below using as many expanded noun phrases as you can (there is lots to describe). Bonus points if you manage to include some fronted adverbials or embedded clauses.

:

ENGLISH 4 – POSSESSIVE NOUNS

When a noun owns something we can show this using an apostrophe.

When a **singular** noun owns something we add an apostrophe and an s to the end of the word. **EG**. Ben**'s** football < because the football belongs to Ben.

When a **plura**l noun, which already ends in an s, owns something we add an apostrophe to the end of the word. **EG**. the girls**'** toys < because the toys belong to more than one girl.

When an **irregular plural** noun, which <u>does not</u> end in an s, owns something we add an apostrophe and an s to the end of the word. **EG**. the children**'s** work < because the work belongs to a group of children.

Re-write these sentences correctly by punctuating the possessive noun.

Warning: Think carefully about whether that noun is <u>singular</u> or <u>plural</u>.

1. The puppies shiny, metal water bowl was empty.
2. Johns PE kit had gone missing from the cloakroom.
3. The mens clothes were upstairs in the shop.
4. The dominoes box was small and wooden.
5. The apples large, blue bowl had been smashed on the floor so they were all dirty.
6. Jenny really wanted to be part of Lucys group in the class performance.
7. The birds nests had all been blown off the tree so they chirped a sad, little cry.
8. The families cars were all stuck in the traffic jam.

Now, create your own sentences that use possessive apostrophes based on what is happening in this picture:

:

ENGLISH 5 – CREATE YOUR OWN STORY

I want to see your best creative writing.

Watch the following video:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=52&v=9jQnvLdXbGA&feature=emb_logo

In your story, your character has been accepted into a super secret spy agency operating under the cover of being bird watchers (people who watch birds). Start by making a plan of what will happen in your story using the guide below and then write your story in as many paragraphs as you like telling the adventures of your secret spy on their secret mission. The top three stories will win **awards** when we are back at school!

Beginning
Where will your story be set? _____ Who is your **character**? _____ What are their **gadgets**? _____ Who is your **evil villain**? _____
Middle
Problem: What **problem** does your evil villain want to create? _____ _____ What will your character **plan** to do? _____ _____
Action: What will happen when your character **faces the problem**? Who will win? Will it be close? How will it all happen? How will your character feel? _____ _____ _____ _____
Ending
What will the world be like after the action? Is it better, worse, normal? _____ _____

:

Prompting questions to help you start to write your story:

Start by describing your setting

- What does it look like?
- What does it sound like?
- What does it smell like?
- Who lives there?

Then, describe your spy character (**protagonist**).

- What do they look like?
- Are they a good spy?
- What are they like as a person? Kind, grumpy, sassy?

Then, describe your evil villain (**antagonist**).

- Where is their lair?
- What do they look like?
- Are they good at being a villain?
- What are they like as a person? Kind, grumpy, sassy?
- Do they have any evil sidekicks?

Once you have set everything up you can explain the problem and describe the action your protagonist takes against the problem.

Make your story sparkle by using some of the skills you have been practicing in this pack:

- Direct speech
- Fronted adverbials
- Expanded noun phrases

And maybe even some brilliant describing words and a cheeky embedded clause if you feel up to the challenge!

:

MATHS 1

Times Tables Test:

1. 1 x 7 =
2. 2 x 7 =
3. 3 x 7 =
4. 4 x 7 =
5. 5 x 7 =

1. 6 x 7 =
2. 7 x 7 =
3. 8 x 7 =
4. 9 x 7 =
5. 10 x 7 =

Recap written addition:

When we use column method, we have to lay out our place value columns like this:

Th	H	T	U •	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$

And make sure that our digits are set out under the correct column:

EG. 362 + 124

Th	H	T	U
	3	6	2
	1	2	4

When adding our digits together, we always start by adding the smallest value:

Th	H	T	U
	3	6	2
+	1	2	4
	4	8	6

If your column total is more than 9, don't forget to carry to the next place value:

Th	H	T	U
	2	8	1
+	2 (1)	4	6
	5	2	7

It works the exact same way if you are adding decimal numbers:

T	U •	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$
	2 •	6	3
+	1 (1) •	5	2
	4 •	1	5

Just don't forget to put the digits in the correct value column! EG: 27.3 + 1.26

T	U •	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$
2	7 •	3	
+	1 •	2	6
2	8 •	5	6

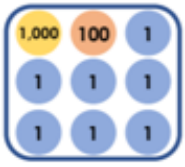
:

Your questions:

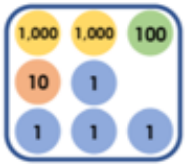
Complete these column addition calculations:

a) 342 + 136 =
b) 396 + 221 =
c) 25.4 + 13.2 =
d) 1236 + 1352 =
e) 1584 + 1345 =
f) 369 + 253 =

Which two numbers add together to make the answer 3,221?

A 

B 

C 

What number is missing from the calculation?

	3	7	3	8
+	1	□	5	0
	5	6	8	8
		1		

Terri thinks that an exchange takes place from the tens column in the calculation below.

	8	3	2	1
+	1	3	5	9

Is she correct?
Prove it.

:

MATHS 2

Times Tables Test:

6. 5 x 7 =
7. 3 x 7 =
8. 12 x 7 =
9. 9 x 7 =
10. 11 x 7 =

6. 4 x 7 =
7. 7 x 7 =
8. 5 x 7 =
9. 10 x 7 =
10. 8 x 7 =

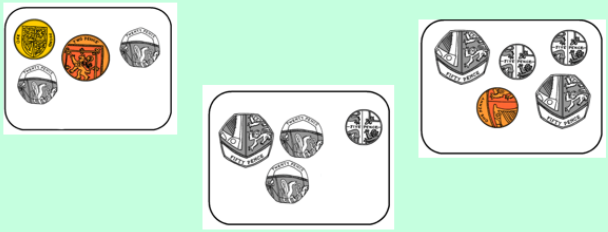
Recap written addition and money:

In Britain, we have write money in pounds and pence.

There are 100 pennies in 1 pound.

As such, we write our monetary values in decimal notation. Eg. If I had 1 pound and 32 pennies I would write £1.32

Calculate how much money is show in each pile in <u>decimalized</u> money?



Calculate how much money is show in each pile in <u>decimalized</u> money?

£1.42

£0.95

£1.15

When we are adding money to identify at <u>total amount</u> we should make sure that we are using the same units of measurement.

Today, make sure you write all your money in decimal notation.

<u>Remember</u>

When we use column method, we have to lay out our place value columns like this:

Th	H	T	U •	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$

Remember: Make sure that your digits are set out under the correct column:

EG. £169 + £24

Th	H	T	U
	1	6	9
		2	4

:

Your questions:

Complete these column addition calculations:

a) £7.22 + £3.61 =
b) £8.26 + £6.39
c) £3.87 + 65p
d) £1.37 + 108p
e) £32.14 + £14.48
f) £48.52 + £7.57

Lewis went to the shop and bought a magazine for £3.80, and some biscuits at £3.50. How much does he spend altogether?

Carl's mum buys him some new uniform from the school shop. How much does she spend if she buys a school polo shirt and PE kit?

Item	Price
School Dress	£7.99
School Trousers	£8.99
School Jumper	£9.50
School Polo Shirt	£5.60
Shirt	£6.20
Tie	£3.70
PE Kit	£4.80

Imogen buys 2 school ties. How much money does she need?

Order the following amounts from smallest to largest:

2560p £25.62 2657p

Train tickets from Nottingham to Birmingham cost £11.20 for a single journey. How much would a return journey ticket cost?

:

MATHS 3

Times Tables Test:

1. 4 x 8 =
2. 9 x 8 =
3. 3 x 5 =
4. 7 x 5 =
5. 11 x 8 =
6. 6 x 8 =
7. 8 x 5 =
8. 12 x 5 =
9. 4 x 5 =
10. 8 x 8 =

Recap written subtraction:

When we use column method, we have to lay out our place value columns like this:

Th	H	T	U •	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$

And make sure that your digits are set out under the correct column:

EG. 467 102

Th	H	T	U
	4	6	7
	1	0	2

When subtracting our digits, we always start by subtracting the smallest value:

	Th	H	T	U
		4	6	7
-		1	0	2
		3	6	5

If the digit you are subtracting is too big, don't forget to borrow one from the larger place value column:

Knock on your neighbor's door

	Th	H	T	U
		~~3~~	13	8
-		1	5	6
		1	8	2

Just don't forget to put the digits in the correct value column! EG: 27.3 - 1.26

	T	U •	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$
	2	7 •	~~2~~ 3	10
-	0	1 •	2	6
	2	6 •	0	4

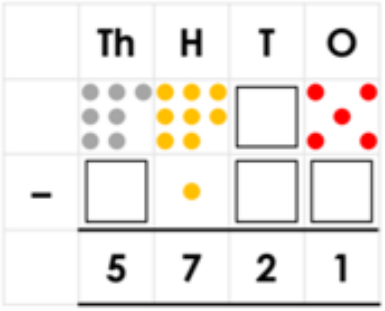
:

Your questions:

Complete these column subtraction calculations:

a) 359 – 127 =
b) 457 – 272 =
c) 54.6 – 13.2 =
d) 3784 – 1261 =
e) 5297 – 2513 =
f) 942 – 139 =

Use counters and digits to complete the calculation below.



Your numbers must be even.

Find the errors and correct them.

Calculation	Error
4 2 9 - 1 4 4 3 6 5	

Peter has subtracted 1,053 from 3,675. He has put the numbers into the place value chart to show his answer.

Th	H	T	O
3	6	2	2

Is he correct? Explain why.

:

MATHS 4

Times Tables Test:

1. 4 x 6 =
2. 9 x 4 =
3. 3 x 6 =
4. 7 x 4 =
5. 11 x 4 =
6. 6 x 6 =
7. 8 x 4 =
8. 12 x 4 =
9. 4 x 4 =
10. 8 x 6 =

Recap written subtraction and money:

Recap: In Britain, we have write money in pounds and pence.

There are 100 pennies in 1 pound.

As such, we write our monetary values in decimal notation. Eg. If I had 1 pound and 32 pennies I would write £1.32

When we are subtracting money we should make sure that we are using the same units of measurement.

Today, make sure you write all your money in decimal notation.

How to know you're looking at a subtraction question:

left over
fewer
less
decrease
difference

Remember

When we use column method, we have to lay out our place value columns like this:

Th	H	T	U •	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$

Remember: Make sure that your digits are set out under the correct column:

EG. 467 - 102

Th	H	T	U
	4	6	7
	1	0	2

Remember: If the digit you are subtracting is too big, borrow one from the larger place value column:

Knock on your neighbor's door

Th	H	T	U
	~~3~~	13	8
-	1	5	6
	1	8	2

:

Your questions:

Complete these column subtraction calculations:

a) £374 – £192 =
b) £628 – £454 =
c) £8.28 – 54p =
d) £5371 - £1514 =
e) £6.47 – 391p =
f) £4827 - £714 =

Marty has £10 to spend at the shop. He buys a £3.60 box of Celebrations.

How much change does he have left over from his £10?

Millie's mum is deciding whether to buy her a dress or a skirt to wear in the summer. What is the difference in prince between the two?

Item	Price
School Dress	£7.99
School Trousers	£8.99
School Jumper	£9.50
School Polo Shirt	£5.60
Shirt	£6.20
Tie	£3.70
PE Kit	£4.80

If Millie's mum buys a Polo Shirt and something else for a total price of £11.80, did she buy her the dress or the skirt?

Train ticket prices for a single journey are shown below:

Train	Price
London	£9.60
Newcastle	£4.32
Leeds	£6.23
Manchester	£7.14

If Fraya buys a return journey for a total price of £12.46, which train did she take?

:

MATHS 5

Times Tables Test:

1. 3 x 7 =
2. 11 x 7 =
3. 12 x 7 =
4. 8 x 7 =
5. 4 x 7 =
6. 7 x 7 =
7. 2 x 7 =
8. 9 x 7 =
9. 10 x 7 =
10. 5 x 7 =

Recap the language of the different operations:

When we use column method, we have to lay out our place value columns like this:

Th	H	T	U •	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$

And make sure that your digits are set out under the correct column:

EG. 467 102

Th	H	T	U
	4	6	7
	1	0	2

Language in a question can give away whether it is an add or a take away calculation.

Addition language	Subtraction language
add	subtract
altogether	minus
increase	fewer
more	decrease
sum	difference
total	left over
	more/less than

:

Your questions:

Complete these addition and subtraction calculations:

a) What is the difference between 4873 and 1223?
b) What is the total of 18.4 and 114.5?
c) What is the sum of 437.2 and 231.9?
d) What is 4514 less than 9547?

Complete these additon and subtraction word problems, thinking carefully about the give way words:

1. It costs Ben £4.16 to post two parcels. One parcel cost £3.26 to post. How much does it cost to post the left over parcel?

2. Kates some felt tip pens for £5.67 and some coloured pencils for £3.28. How much does Kate spend altogether?

3. Chloe goes to the shops with £2.26. She comes back with 44p. How much did Chloe spend?

Bonus challenge: Cay complete this multi-step word problem? Beware, it has more than one calculation step.

Maria buys a new dress for £13.68.

Tarlia buys a new top for £8.17 and a new hairband for £2.87.

Who spent the most money at the shops? How much more was the biggest shopping bill?

:

Extra Math Challenges:

2a. What number is missing from the calculation?

	5	4	3	☐
+	1	5	5	1
	6	9	9	0
			1	

2b. What number is missing from the calculation?

	3	7	3	8
+	1	☐	5	0
	5	6	8	8
	1			

3a. Complete the calculation.

	4	2	3	6
+	3	6	2	7

3b. Complete the calculation.

	5	8	6	2
+	2	8	2	1

2a. What number is missing from the calculation?

9,☐67 + 381 = 9948

3a. Complete the calculation.

9,369 + 425 =

4a. Complete the calculations with the same number so that the missing digit leads to an exchange.

A 2,3☐5 + 1,454 =

B 3,926 + 2,☐43 =

2b. Laura is adding two 4-digit numbers together.

The answer has a seven in the hundreds column and an exchange has taken place from the tens to the hundreds.

What digits could be in the hundreds column of the two numbers being added together?

3b. Jack thinks that an exchange takes place from the hundreds column in the calculation below.

6,744 + 2,165

Is he correct?
Prove it.