

Year 4 Home Learning Pack

April 20th – May 22nd

Dear Parent / Carer

This pack contains activities that will help your child continue with their learning during the extended school closure, due to the restrictions put in place to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. We have suggested key questions for each week that will support your child in continuing with work they would have been covering if school was open. Please continue to use the structure of the weekly timetable that your child has in the book they brought home with them.

Please use our new email: year4@whitehall.leicester.sch.uk if you have any questions.

Please continue to access resources from Curriculum Visions. There are excellent resources for English and you can also use the Science and Creativity books to research questions that we have given.

Twitter challenges are continuing, please join in and interact. There is also a list of resources that can be accessed on our page. The school website is also being updated each week to give more information about activities for the children. Use the home learning tab and select Year 4.

Week beginning	Science	Creativity
20/04/20	What are vertebrates and invertebrates?	Which areas of the world contain rainforests?
27/04/20	What is a food chain?	Can you draw and describe the climate of a rainforest?
04/05/20	What organs make up the digestive system?	What are the features of the different layers of a rainforest?
11/04/20	What organs make up the respiratory system?	Can you investigate some plants or trees that grow in rainforests?
18/04/20	What are the 5 food groups?	Can you research 5 different animals that live in rainforests?
25/04/20	Design a model of the digestive system	Write a poem about an animal that lives in the rainforest. Use some of the vocabulary from your research in your poem.

Yours Sincerely,

Year 4 team

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was a very important person in the world. He was from South Africa where he led an anti-apartheid (say: anti-a-**part**-hite) movement. He also spent twenty-seven years in prison for fighting against the government and was the first black South African President.

Apartheid was the separation of black and white people in South Africa.

Early Life

Nelson Mandela was named Rolihlahla Mandela when he was born in Mvezo (say: m-**vay**-zo), South Africa in 1918. He was given the name Nelson by his teacher as it was normal for all children to be given a new English first name at school.



He did well at school and went to university afterwards, but he had to leave because he caused trouble by joining a student protest. After a while, he did finish his university degree after he had run away to the city of Johannesburg (say: Joe-**han**-ez-burg) to escape his family making him marry someone and eventually became a lawyer.

Politics and Prison

From 1942, he was more involved with politics, and by 1944 he helped start the youth section of the African National Congress (ANC), who are a political party in South Africa. Later, he was chosen to lead the plan to fight against apartheid.

The next years were full of fighting and arrests because of apartheid, and in 1962 he was arrested again and given a long prison sentence in 1964. During his time in prison, the rest of the world was also trying to stop apartheid in South Africa.

Freedom and the President

In 1984, Nelson Mandela was the world's most famous prisoner and the song 'Free Nelson Mandela' was a UK number one record, which was used to tell people to let him out of prison. By 1988, things were starting to change in South Africa when black students were allowed to go to white universities. In 1990, South Africa's new President set Nelson Mandela free. The two men agreed that the future should be peaceful and people should work together.

Nelson Mandela

Black people in South Africa were never allowed to vote in a government election until 1994, when Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first black president.

His work as president was very important, and he used sport to bring people together. South Africa hosted and won the 1995 Rugby World Cup and Nelson Mandela wore the South African Springboks shirt which black people had not worn before.

Later Years

Nelson Mandela was known as a great man for the work he had done in his lifetime and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

He gave up politics in 2004 to spend quiet time with his family as he got older. He lived with his third wife in Johannesburg where he died on the 5th December, 2013.

Nelson Mandela Questions

1. What is apartheid?

2. If you are 'anti-apartheid' what does that mean that you believe?

3. Did the rest of the world agree with the apartheid laws? If you can, find some words in the text that show this.

4. What does 'ANC' stand for?

5. Find two place names in this text. (Make sure that they have capital letters as they are proper nouns.)

6. The author says that the ANC are a political party. Name a political party in the UK.

7. Write down two facts about Nelson Mandela you can find in the text.

8. How many years was it from when he gave up politics to when he died?

9. In the *Freedom* and *The President* section, who do you think 'The Springboks' are?

10. If you had had the chance of meeting Nelson Mandela, what would you ask him and why?

Emperor Penguins

Amazing Fact

Emperor penguins can dive down to 565 metres underwater - the deepest of any bird.

Challenge

Read the information about penguins below and then answer the questions on the following page.

Feathers

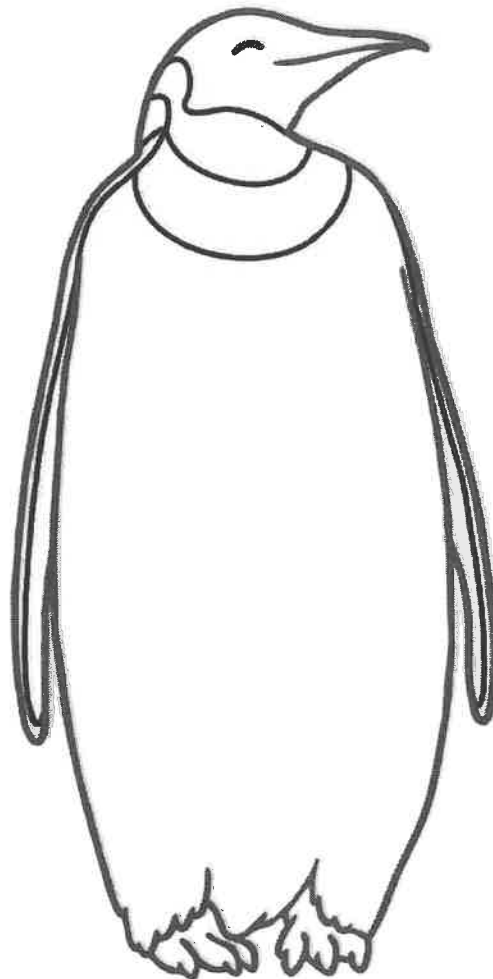
They have four layers of feathers which are waterproof and protect them from the cold.

Flippers

Their flippers are small but strong so they can swim quickly through the water.

Claws

They have strong claws so that they can grip onto the ice as they shuffle along.



Tummy

Their tummies are smooth, so that they can slide when they need to travel a long way over the ice.

Emperor penguins grow to 1.15m tall. They are the largest type of penguin and they can survive temperatures as low as -60°C ! (That's more than three times colder than a freezer!)

You could also try to find out:

- why the penguins dive so deep;
- what emperor penguins eat;
- how many different penguin species there are.

Questions

1. How many layers of feathers does an emperor penguin have? Tick one.
☐ three
☐ four
☐ five
2. Why do they have strong flippers? Tick one.
☐ to help them fly
☐ to help them swim
☐ to help them walk
3. How do emperor penguins travel a long way over the ice? Tick one.
☐ they walk
☐ they slide
☐ they swim
4. What helps them to grip onto the ice when they walk? Tick one.
☐ their flippers
☐ their feathers
☐ their claws
5. What does 'waterproof' mean?

ROMAN COIN SURPRISE FOR MRS SHIP

Report by Owen Butcher, Media Correspondent, Glastonbury

It was last year when Sally Ship, an art teacher from Somerset, decided to have an extension built on her home. 'We'd outgrown our house but couldn't find another one as nice,' she explained. 'Instead of moving, we decided to extend.' The builders began work in March 2014 and a few days later, Sally made the find of her life. 'I remember watching the builders dig up my lawn. As I was giving out their cups of coffee, I noticed something in the hole they were digging; I had a feeling it was something special.'

'Sally asked me to stop working because I was about to hit whatever she'd seen. I hadn't even spotted them,' commented builder Karl Webb. 'Finding treasure is a first for me!' Mrs Ship told reporters how Karl had helped her climb into the hole to have a closer look. 'I noticed another one and then another one,' she added. 'I was shaking. I knew this was something important so I reported the find and told the builders they could go home until I'd found out what it was. I slept in the garden all night, guarding what I believed to be something very precious. My daughter thought I was crazy!' Sally and 18-year-old Jenny have recently discovered that the nine coins are Roman and a mixture of bronze and silver. 'Mum and I were excited



The treasure was discovered in a garden in Somerset.

to find out that the coins were really old. It gets you thinking about why they were there. Had they been dropped by accident? What had they bought?'

Sally explained that since her fantastic find, she has joined a local metal detectors group. 'It's great fun! After all, you never know what you're going to find.'

Further excavations took place but no other finds were made. It is yet to be decided where the coins will be put on display for the public.

Comprehension Questions

Answer questions in full sentences.

1. What was Mrs Ship doing when she first spotted the treasure?

2. a) Why did Mrs Ship sleep outside that night?

b) What would you have done?

3. What exactly did she find?

4. What has this experience inspired Sally to get involved in?

5. What will happen to the treasures?

6. Who wrote this newspaper report?

7. The report begins with '**Roman Coin Surprise For Mrs Ship**'. What is this newspaper feature called and why is it in bold lettering?

Name _____

Punctuation Worksheet

Fill in the correct punctuation in the below sentences.

Remember full stops, speech marks, exclamation marks, question marks, commas, apostrophes and capital letters.

- 1) Would you like to come to my party asked James
- 2) Stop that right now Mum shouted
- 3) how do I get to the shops the old man asked
- 4) Please behave yourself said mum or you wont have dessert
- 5) jessica wrote a shopping list for milk bread jam and butter
- 6) How much are your tomatoes enquired dad
- 7) i cant wait to go to london cried hussain
- 8) i went to the farm and saw sheep pigs cows and horses
- 9) on wednesday were going to the cinema
- 10) Have you ever been to america asked the teacher
- 11) would you like a croissant
- 12) My favourite book is harry potter what is yours
- 13) afterwards we went to the cafe and ordered some cake
- 14) you need glue scissors paper and felt tips she advised
- 15) she got home to chaos there were goats everywhere



How Did It Happen?

Fronted Adverbials to Show Manner

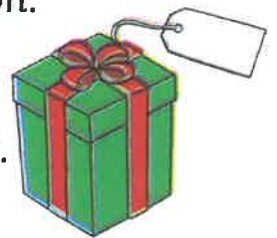
Fronted adverbials can also be added to sentences to describe manner. They explain to the reader how something happens. They can be a single word or a phrase. For example:

Without a sound, the boy entered the room.

The fronted adverbial in this sentence is '**Without a sound**' because it tells the reader how the boy entered the room. Use the words and phrases in the word bank to complete the sentences below with a **fronted adverbial** for manner (to show how it happened).



1. _____, the girl ran through the park.
2. _____, the sun disappeared and it began to rain.
3. _____, Jack and Sarah entered the haunted house.
4. _____, the fish swam away from the terrifying shark.
5. _____, the frog jumped from lily pad to lily pad.
6. _____, the knight fought the mighty dragon.
7. _____, the witch cast a magical spell.
8. _____, Hamsa opened his birthday present.



- With a smile
- Suddenly
- With a wave of her wand
- Like lightning
- Fearfully
- With great courage
- Like an acrobat
- Nervously



Adjectives for Effect

I can expand a simple noun phrase with appropriate adjective(s).



Read through the following description.

Underline the noun which is being described.

Put a circle around the adjectives that have been added to the noun to create an expanded noun phrase.

1. The house was mouldy, rotten and brown.
2. There was a moaning and creaking noise.
3. The grass was damp and cold.
4. The step looked well-worn.
5. The door was an off-white colour and rotten.
6. A large, dark rain cloud hung over the house.

Re-write each sentence using different adjectives for each noun phrase to create a different mood or atmosphere.

Example – *The house was clean, fresh and white.*

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Year 3 and 4 Correct the Spelling Mistake (5)

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been circled. Write the correct spelling for each circled word in the box.

1. What time does the train arivve?
2. In a ressent survey, it was found that cats prefer fish to meat cat food.
3. Although it was bedtime, Lily wasn't tired.
4. The boy stood in the senter of the circle.
5. We all live on planet Errth.
6. Ben tripped Halima up on perpurse.
7. My brother made a promiss not to annoy me again.
8. I actsidentilly trod on my dog's tail.

Each sentence below has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

1. Dad was too bizzy to go to the shops.
2. Jim ocashonally played football.
3. I measured the lennth of the table.
4. We did varrius different sports.
5. The pirates buried the treasure on an illand.
6. We planted pottaytoes, carrots and peas.
7. Lizzy wanted to be faymuss when she grew up.
8. The woman bought a parrtickular kind of perfume.

Year 3 and 4 Correct the Spelling Mistake (6)

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been circled. Write the correct spelling for each circled word in the box.

1. Mickey was poppuler at school.
2. We did a spelling and gramer test today.
3. Paul read the instruction gide to put the bunk beds together.
4. Sarah ofen walked the dog in the morning.
5. A lot of people showed an intresst in joining the rugby team.
6. Would you connssida selling your bike?
7. It is good to do some exerrsize every day.
8. The road was flooded and theirfour it was closed.
9. The security gard walked around the car park.

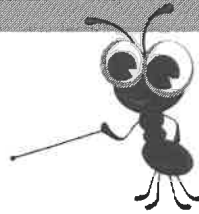
Each sentence below has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

1. Seprate the coloured clothes from the white clothes before washing.
2. We are probly too late to get that bus now.
3. The weather was so exchreme. It was really windy.
4. I found it hard to breeve in the smoke.
5. I made Mum a card with a harrt on the front.
6. It took great strennf to lift that huge bag of books.
7. Did I menshun it's my birthday tomorrow?
8. The maths test was really difikult.
9. There was a lot of preshure for them to win this match.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ordering

Order and compare numbers beyond 1000



Write each set of numbers in order, smallest to largest.

- 1 887, 983, 878, 961,
888, 938, 808, 918

Smallest
Largest

- 2 3089, 5823, 2176, 1590,
4245, 6710, 9157, 7500

Smallest
Largest

- 3 3871, 2900, 3000, 2178,
1023, 2480, 3510, 2633

Smallest
Largest

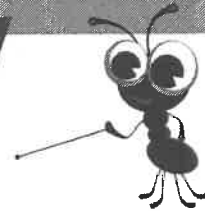
- 4 4276, 1065, 2833, 4367,
3890, 2872, 4705, 3139

Smallest
Largest

Name: _____ Date: _____

HTO x O using the formal written method

Use the formal written method to calculate HTO x O



Challenge

1 Write the two multiples of 100 that each number comes between. Circle the multiple of 100 the number is closest to. The first one has been done for you.

600	623	700
	768	
	834	

	981	
	555	
	917	

Challenge

2 Estimate the answer to each calculation.

Example $473 \times 7 \rightarrow 500 \times 7 = 3500$

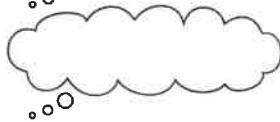
a $465 \times 4 \rightarrow$



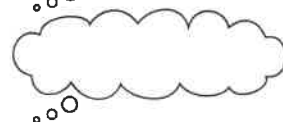
b $387 \times 9 \rightarrow$



c $976 \times 5 \rightarrow$



d $768 \times 6 \rightarrow$



2 Work out the answers to the calculations in Question 1 using the formal written method. Check your estimate is close to your answer.

Example

	Th	H	T	O
	4	7	3	
x	5	2	7	
	3	3	1	1

a 465×4

	Th	H	T	O
x				

b 387×9

	Th	H	T	O
x				

c 976×5

	Th	H	T	O
x				

d 768×6

	Th	H	T	O
x				

Challenge

3 Choose two calculations from Challenge 2. On the back of this sheet write a word problem for someone at home to solve.



Choose two of the calculations above. Explain to an adult how to work out these calculations using the formal written method of multiplication.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Know your triangles

Use properties and sizes to compare and classify triangles

You will need:

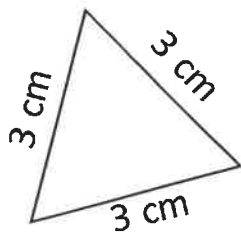
- ruler

1 Complete each triangle by drawing a straight line with your ruler.

2 For each triangle:

- measure the length of each side and write it down
- write its name

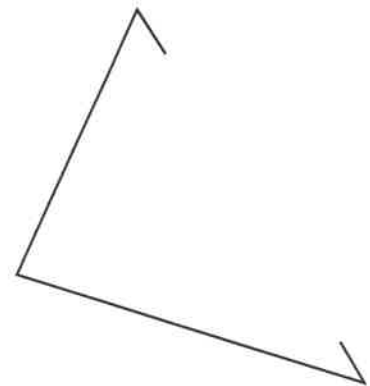
Names of triangles	
equilateral	three sides equal
isosceles	two sides equal
scalene	no sides equal



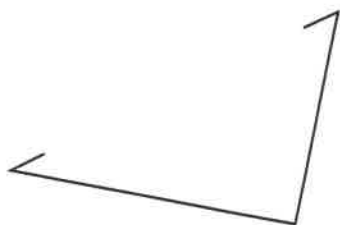
a _____



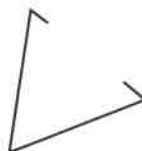
b _____



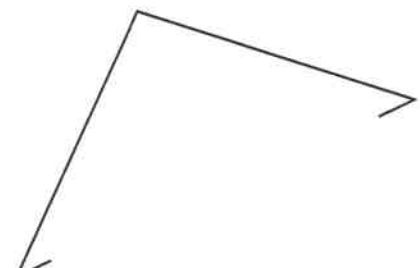
c _____



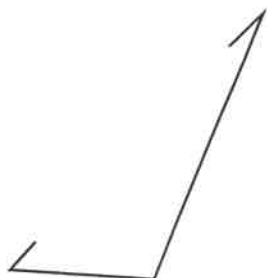
d _____



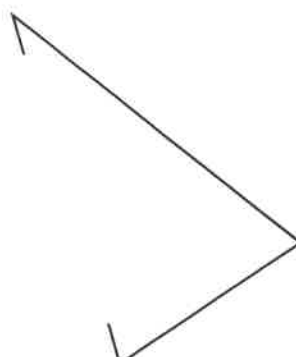
e _____



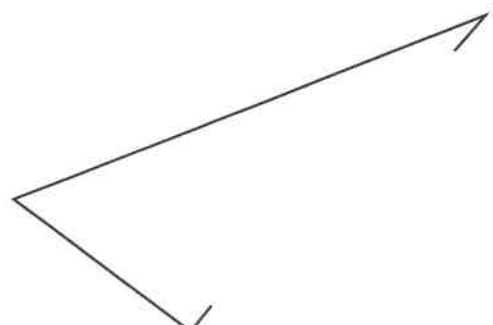
f _____



g _____



h _____



i _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Roman numerals

Read and write Roman numerals to 100

Roman numerals

I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100



10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
X	XX	XXX	XL	L	LX	LXX	LXXX	XC	C

Challenge
1

Write the numbers 1 to 30 in Roman numerals.

Challenge
2

Write the numbers 31 to 60 in Roman numerals.

Challenge
3

Write the numbers 61 to 100 in Roman numerals.



With someone at home do some research into Roman numerals.
Write what you find out on the back of this sheet.

4. $64 \times 4 =$

5. $2452 + 678 =$

6. $72 \div 6 =$

1. $322 + 100 =$

2. $85 \times 2 =$

3. $5/10 + 4/10 =$

10

$$4/6 - 1/6 =$$

$$450 \div 5 =$$

$$44 \times 100 =$$

7

$$247 - 13 =$$

$$7592 + 1202 =$$

$$4 \times 5 \times 6 =$$

16 $448 \div 4 =$

[illegible]

$$1/6 + 1/6 =$$

[illegible]

18 $1/2$ of 40 =

[illegible]

Circumstance	Percentage of Respondents (%)
If someone is attacking you	85
If someone is threatening you	75
If someone is harassing you	65
If someone is insulting you	55
If someone is annoying you	45

$9 \times 45 =$

[illegible]

$$2700 - 400 =$$

[illegible]

$100 \times 10 =$

[illegible]

212

14.2 x 10 =

[illegible]



34 X 6

A blank sheet of graph paper with a grid pattern. A small rectangular box is drawn on the left side, spanning approximately two rows and one column.

--

5700
5701
5702

$$2.49 \times 100 =$$

[illegible]

--	--



15

$$2/8 + 5/8 =$$

[illegible][illegible]

20

$$5365 + 2657 =$$

[illegible]

--

21

2/5 of 50 =

[illegible]

--



28

$$48 \div 10 =$$



29

$$31.5 \div 10$$



30

$$1.23 \times 100$$



25

$$2.5 \times 10 =$$



26

$$24 \times 100 =$$



27

$$1.97 \times 100 =$$



34

$$4 \overline{) 88}$$



35

$$96 \div 6 =$$



36

$$6/8 - 2/8 =$$



31

$$4.8 \times 10 =$$



32

$$16 \div 8 =$$



33

$$255 \div 5 =$$



Y3 and Y4 French activities

Pick one activity each week. In week 5 you can go back to your favourite activity.

Activity One-

What French words and phrases can you remember? Practise your French speaking and listening skills by joining www.duolingo.com for free. It has lots of game-like style activities, making it fun to learn French!

Activity Two-

Develop your French listening skills by using www.thefablecottage.com for free. There are popular children's stories, read aloud by a native French speaker. You can join in with the French words below the recording or follow the story using the English translation.

Activity Three:

What do you know about France? Create an information leaflet about France and French culture. There is lots of useful information on www.learn-french-help.com which is free to use!

Activity Four:-

What other French-speaking countries are there in the world? Find out and make a list of these. There are 29 in total!

Music activities (Year 4)

Last half term we were learning about Pitch- how high or low a sound (note) is. Try to complete both of these challenges:

Activity One- Can you design and make an instrument that you can use to make high or low pitched sounds? Show your work to an adult at home and explain how the sound is created and how it travels.

Hint: you can use recycling materials, elastic bands, uncooked rice or anything else that will help with your creation. Good luck!

Activity Two- Choose two songs that you like and make notes as you listen to them. How does the music make you feel? Is the pitch high or low? What instruments do you think are playing?

Refugees

Save the Children

"Save the Children believes every child deserves a future. In the UK and around the world, we give children a healthy start in life, the opportunity to learn and protection from harm. We do whatever it takes for children – every day and in times of crisis – transforming their lives and the future we share."

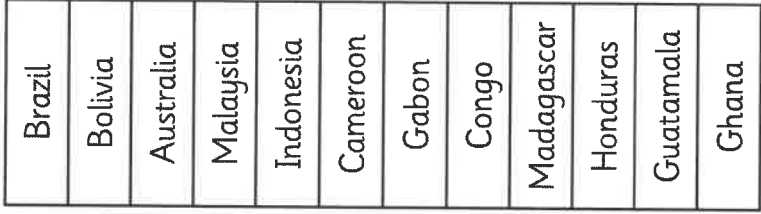
Design a Welcome Poster

Imagine that you are welcoming a refugee from Syria. They don't speak English and have just arrived at your school. Your task is to create a poster to welcome them to your school. Think about some of the things that might make a child feel welcome in a new country.



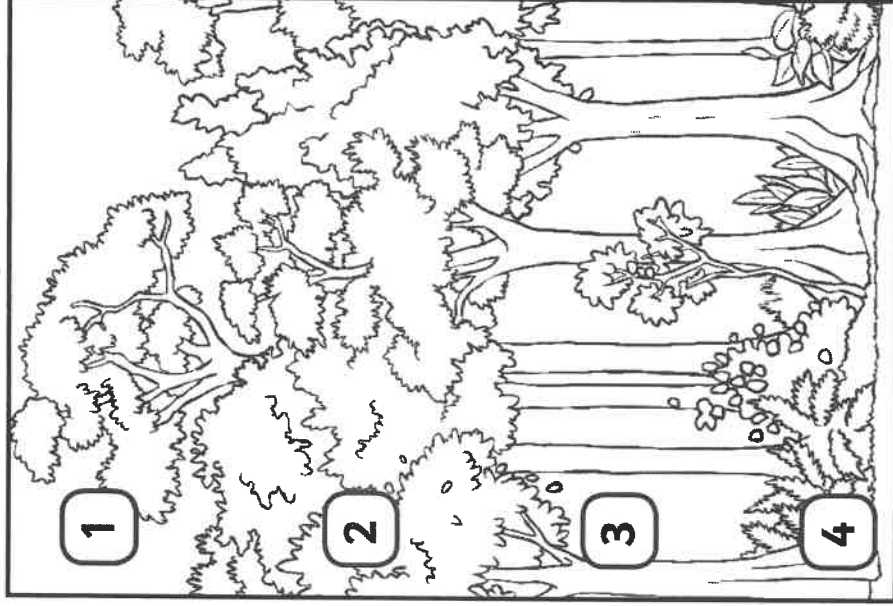
Welcome!

Can you [he] each country identified?



Rainforest Layers

Number each label and fact to match the correct layer of the rainforest.



canopy				Plants in this layer are no taller than 3m.	
forest floor				Trees in this layer can be as tall as 60m.	
understorey				Trees in this layer form a roof over lower layers.	
emergent				Almost no plants grow in this layer.	

Rainforest Animals

Create a fact file about a rainforest animal, use books and the internet to find out more about your animal and fill in the activity sheet.

Picture	Animal Name	Latin Name	Found in these Countries
	Diet	Habitat ☐ Emergent ☐ Canopy ☐ Understory ☐ Forest Floor	Size
	Other Facts		

Rainforests

f o r e s t f l o o r t
b a t h q u i b o w n f r
c i r e m e r g e n t a
a m o e u o r x j c r i
n p p u s l o t h m i n
o a i p s o e r t s b f
p c c l i m a t e h e o
y t s d v k e l n e s r
l y t h g q i o u c o e
u n d e r s t o r y b s
k r o h a b i t a t w t
n f o r f c a q p f e x

rainforest

climate

tropics

forest floor

understory

canopy

emergent

tribes

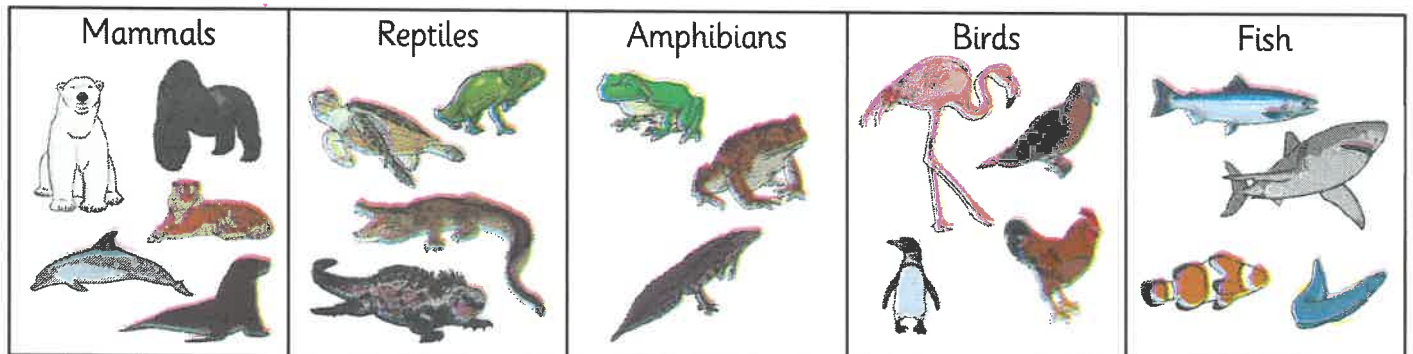
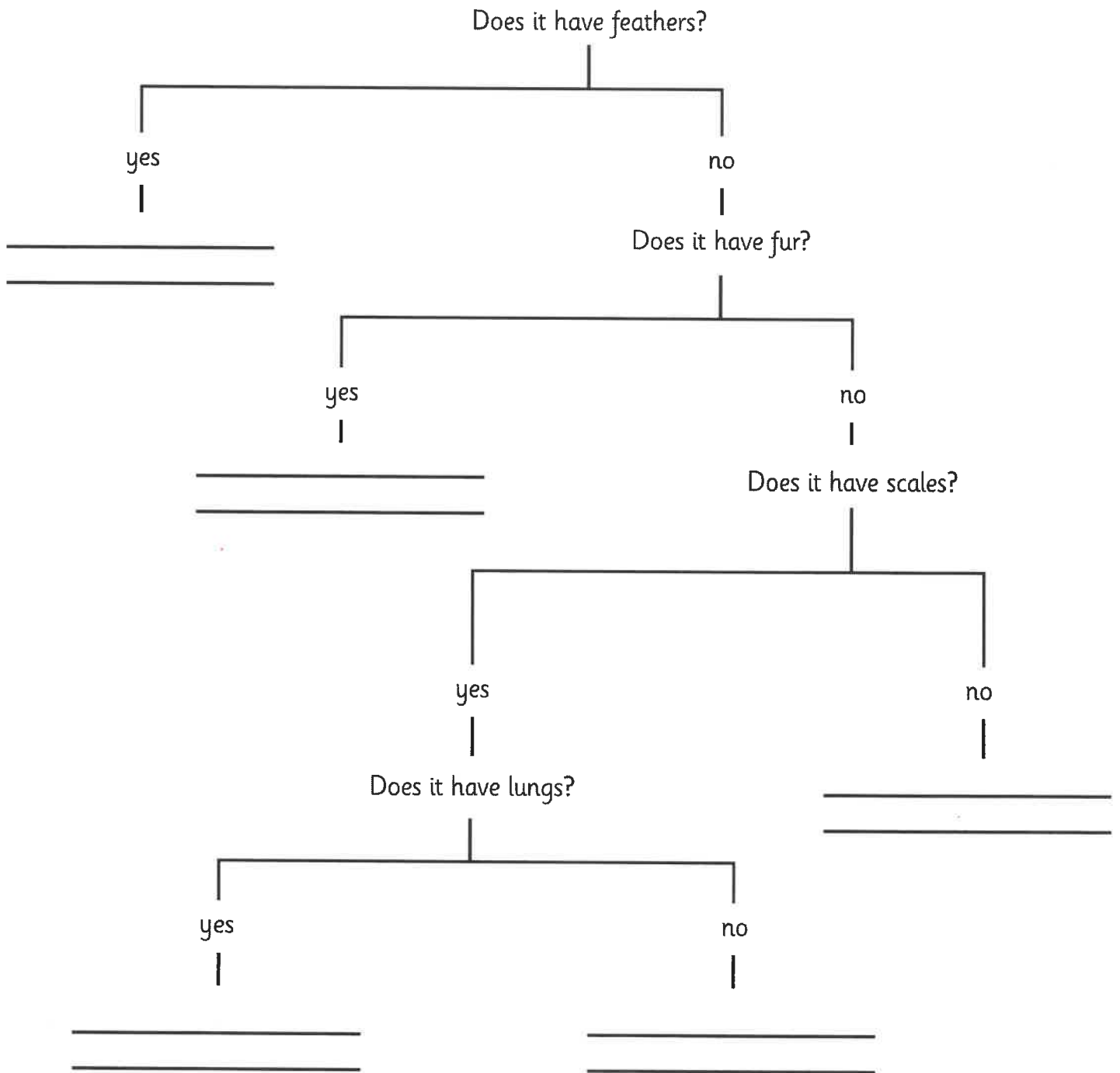
bat

habitat

sloth

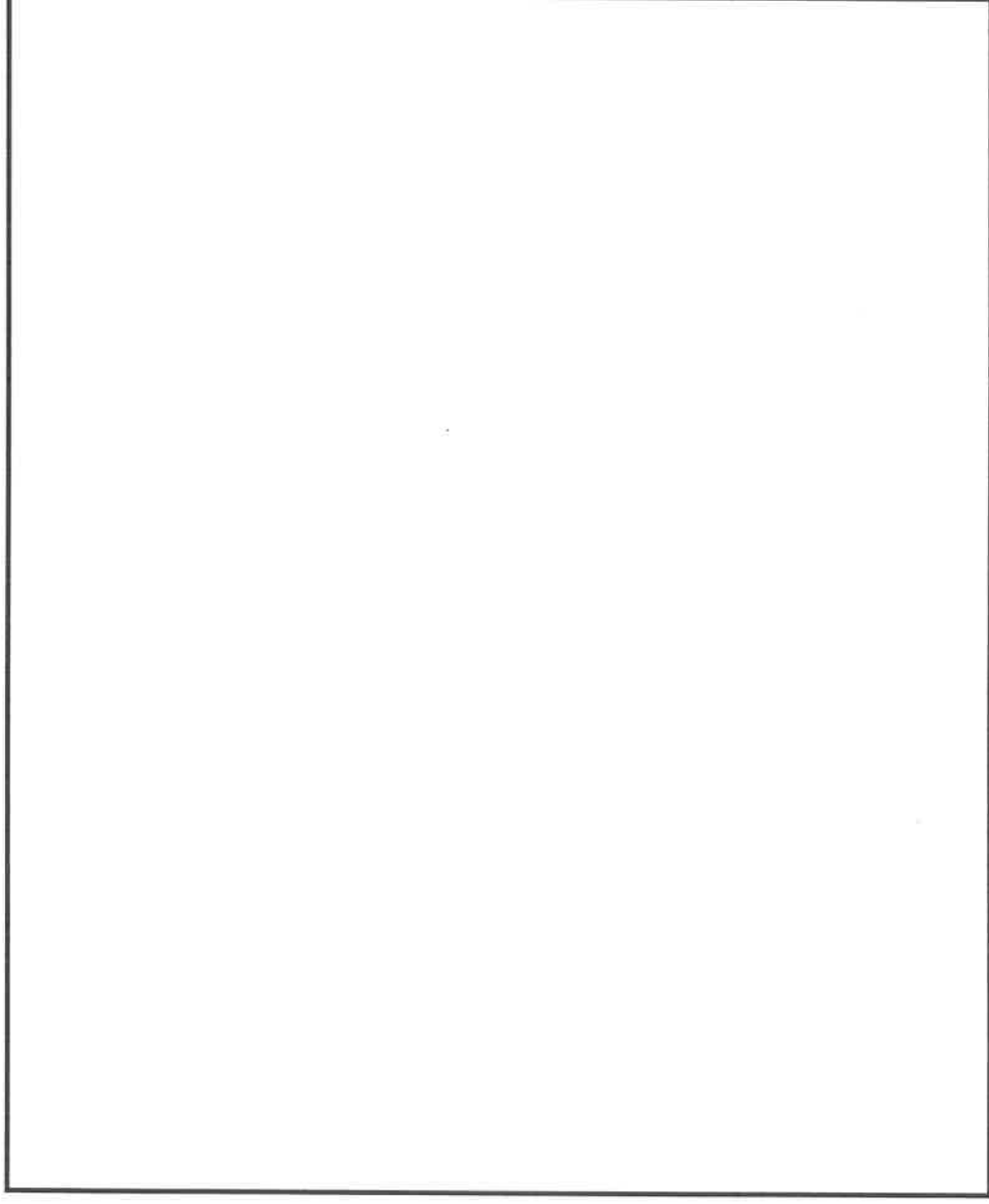
impact

Vertebrates



Invertebrate Identification

Draw a labelled diagram of the invertebrate.



Name of invertebrate:

Habitat in which it was found:

Characteristics:

Digestive System Function Ideas



Name of digestive system part:
Function:

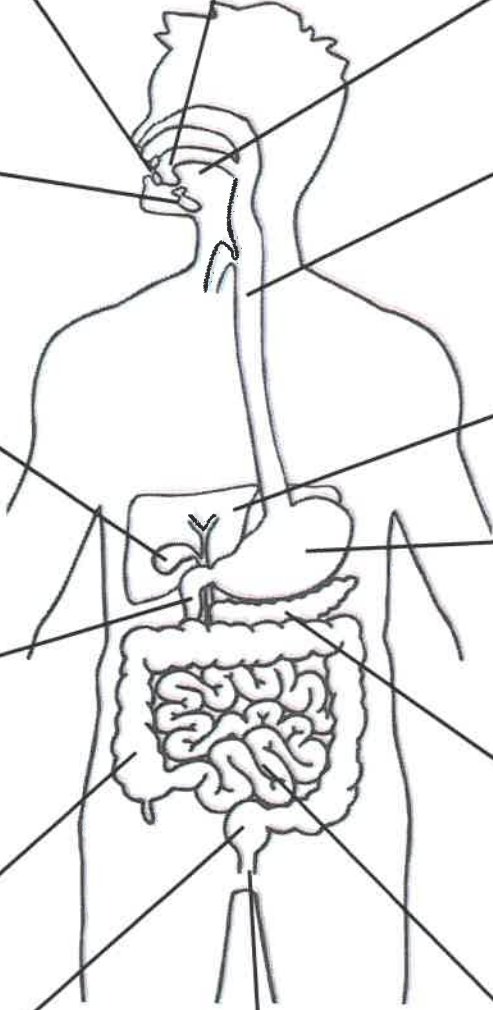
Name of digestive system part:
Function:

Name of digestive system part:
Function:

Name of digestive system part:
Function:

Name of digestive system part:
Function:

Name of digestive system part:
Function:



Name of digestive system part:
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Name of digestive system part:
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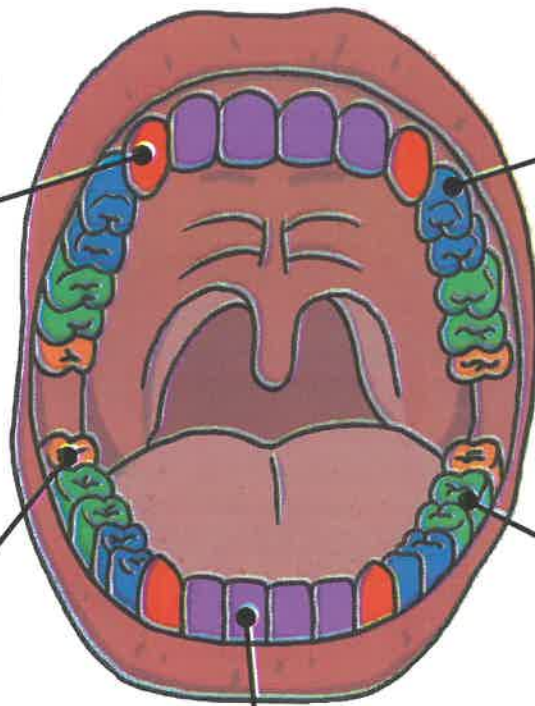
Name of digestive system part:
Function:



Types and Functions of Teeth

Name of tooth:

Function:



Name of tooth:

Function:

Name of tooth:

Function:

Name of tooth:

Function:

Name of tooth:

Function:

Key:

The boxes below explain the names and function of the types of teeth.

Cut out the boxes and stick them next to the correct arrow.

Incisor	Molar	Biting and cutting food	Grinding food
Wisdom Tooth	Canine	Tearing and ripping food	No function anymore
Premolar	Holding and crushing food		