

# Year 4

# Home Learning

# Friday

# Daily tasks

The Year 4 teachers have been working hard sorting and organising your home learning booklets. We have decided to break them up day by day, just so it is easier for you to follow. Remember these booklets are **optional** and please feel free to use as much or as little as you like. The Year 4 teachers have together created a daily week day booklet that will include a spelling, grammar, handwriting, reading, times tables and Maths. tasks. Here is a bit more detail on each task:

- **Spellings** - Practise these everyday and have a spelling test on a Friday. They cover the words that you should know how to spell by the end of Year 4.
- **Grammar** - We will focus on an area of Year 4 grammar daily. You will also have a grammar hammer quiz on a Monday to complete.
- **Handwriting** - We will focus on our cursive handwriting and each week will include a certain letter formation.
- **Reading** - This is a task where you will read and answer questions about the piece of text.
- **Times tables** - Each week, we will focus on two different times tables and their inverse (division). If you would like to, you could do a times table test at the end of the week.
- **Maths** - Every week day, you will get a set of questions that covers a range of Year 4 Maths. We have also included on a Wednesday an assertive mentoring test.

# Handwriting

This week, we will be focusing on anti-clockwise letters using cursive handwriting. You do not have to print this sheet off but you can practise on lined paper or plain paper with lines drawn on.. Remember to use your 'flicks' into each letter and to not take your pencil off until you have complete the set of letters or word.

o

o o o o

ou ou ou

on on on

or or or

of of of

ot ot ot

only only

out out

onto onto

open open

# Spelling test!

## Year 4 Curriculum spellings

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

<i>(list 4:1)</i>	<b>Practise 1</b> <i>(copy into space)</i>	<b>Practise 2</b> <i>(fold and hide)</i>	<b>Can spell word</b> <i>(check and correct)</i>
Spelling tip:			
<i>Women</i>			
<i>Woman</i>			
<i>Weight</i>			
<i>Various</i>			
<i>Through</i>			

Spelling tip:			
<i>Thought</i>			
<i>Through</i>			
<i>Though</i>			
<i>Therefore</i>			
<i>Surprise</i>			

Spelling tip:			
<i>Suppose</i>			
<i>Strength</i>			
<i>Strange</i>			
<i>Straight</i>			
<i>Special</i>			

# Grammar

## Fronted Adverbials

A note for parents: A fronted adverbial is a word, phrase or clause that is placed at the start of a sentence. They are used to explain **how (manner)**, **when (time)** or **where (place)** something happens. A fronted adverbial is separated from the main clause with a comma. For example:

**Early one morning**, Rohan went for a run in the park.

## When Did It Happen?

### Fronted Adverbials for Time

Add a fronted adverbial for time to each of the sentences below. You can use the suggested time adverbials in the box below or you can think of one of your own. Remember, you must add a comma after the fronted adverbial.

After lunch	During the film	Last summer	After getting out of bed
At night	Before running the race	When she fell over	Whilst cooking dinner

- \_\_\_\_\_ Sheila ate her breakfast.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Jack cleaned his teeth and got ready for bed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ we went to Spain for a holiday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ we ate a delicious dessert.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ryan did some warm-up exercises.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ben and Holly ate popcorn.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Phoebe started to cry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Dad burnt his hand.

# Grammar

A note for parents: A **fronted adverbial** is a word, phrase or clause that is placed at the start of a sentence. They are used to explain **how (manner)**, **when (time)** or **where (place)** something happens. A fronted adverbial is separated from the main clause with a comma. For example:

**In class**, Rohan worked very hard.

## Where Did It Happen?

### Fronted Adverbials for Place

Each of the fronted adverbials below shows where (place) something has happened. Draw a line from each fronted adverbial to the sentence it best matches.

Below the crashing waves,

the birds were busy making nests.

In the park,

Sandra was sunbathing whilst reading her favourite book.

High in the trees,

the nurse was extremely busy helping all his patients.

On a beautiful beach,

Elliot played football with his friends.

Deep in space,

the deadly shark swam looking for prey.

At the hospital,

the alien ship flew at the speed of light.

### Challenge!

Add a fronted adverbial to each of these sentences to explain where they might happen.

1. \_\_\_\_\_, Phoebe ate a juicy burger.
2. \_\_\_\_\_, the gorilla beat his strong chest.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, the witch flew on her broomstick.

# Grammar

## Fronted Adverbials Writing Prompt

### Using Fronted Adverbials in Independent Writing

Look at this picture taken of the London marathon.



Using some of the fronted adverbials in the table below, write a description of this picture. The first sentence has been done for you. Remember to always place a comma after the fronted adverbial to separate it from the main clause.

Time	Place	Manner
On Sunday 23rd April	Behind the metal barriers	With a determined look
As he was running	Below the beating sun	Feeling exhausted
Whilst the crowd cheered	On their T-shirts	Without slowing



# Reading

## Sun Safety Reading Comprehension

We all need some sun exposure - it's the top source of Vitamin D, which helps our bodies absorb calcium for stronger, healthier bones.

However, repeated, unprotected exposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays can cause skin damage, eye damage and skin cancer.

Most children get much of their lifetime sun exposure before age 18, so it's important for parents to teach them how to enjoy fun in the sun safely.

Taking the right precautions is very important when protecting your skin.



### Sun Exposure

The sun radiates light to the earth, and part of that light consists of invisible UV rays. When these rays reach the skin, they cause tanning, burning, and other skin damage. Sunlight contains three types of ultraviolet rays: **UVA**, **UVB** and **UVC**:

- **UVA** rays cause skin aging and contribute to skin cancer. Because UVA rays pass effortlessly through the ozone layer (the protective layer of the atmosphere, or shield, surrounding the earth), they make up the majority of our sun exposure.
- **UVB** rays are also dangerous, causing sunburns and eye damage (cataracts). They also contribute to skin cancer. Melanoma, the most dangerous form of skin cancer, is associated with severe UVB sunburns that occur before the age of 20. Most UVB rays are absorbed by the ozone layer, but enough of these rays pass through to cause serious damage.
- **UVC** rays are the most dangerous, but fortunately, these are blocked by the ozone layer and don't reach the earth.





# Reading

## Sun Safety

### Melanin: The Body's First Line of Defense

UV rays react with a chemical called melanin that's found in skin. Melanin absorbs dangerous UV rays before they cause skin damage. The lighter someone's natural skin colour, the less melanin it has and the darker a person's natural skin colour, the more melanin it has to protect itself.

As the melanin increases in response to sun exposure, the skin tans. Those who are regularly exposed to the sun are at a much greater risk. Sunburn develops when the amount of UV exposure is greater than what can be protected against by the skin's melanin.

### Avoid the Strongest Rays of the Day

Seek shade when the sun is at its strongest (usually from 10am to 4pm). If you are in the sun during this time, be sure to apply and reapply sunscreen. Most sun damage occurs as a result of incidental exposure during day-to-day activities, not sunbathing! Even on cloudy, cool or overcast days, UV rays travel through the clouds. Clouds don't filter out UV rays and this 'invisible sun' can cause unexpected sunburn and skin damage. People are often unaware that they're developing sunburn on cooler or windy days because the temperature or breeze keeps skin feeling cool.

Cover Up	Use Sunscreen	Use Protective Eyewear
One of the best ways to protect yourself from the sun is to cover up and shield skin from UV rays. Be sure that clothes will screen out harmful UV rays by placing your hand inside the garments and making sure you can't see it through them. Babies under 6 months should be kept out of the sun.	Select an SPF of 30 or higher to prevent sunburn and tanning, both of which are signs of skin damage. Choose a sunscreen that protects against UVA and UVB rays. For sunscreen to do its job, it must be applied correctly. So be sure to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apply sunscreen whenever you are in the sun and reapply often (every 2 hours).</li><li>• Apply a water-resistant sunscreen around water or when swimming.</li></ul>	Sun exposure damages the eyes as well as the skin. The best way to protect eyes is to wear sunglasses. Not all sunglasses provide the same level of ultraviolet protection; Purchase sunglasses with labels ensuring that they provide 100% UV protection.

# Reading

## Sun Safety Questions

1. How does Vitamin D help our bodies?  

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2. What are the three types of ultraviolet rays which radiate from the sun? Which is the least dangerous and which is the most dangerous?  

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3. How does the ozone layer work to protect us from the sun's rays?  

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4. How does melanin protect the skin?  

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5. Why does sunburn happen?  

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6. When is the sun at its strongest?  

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7. True or false: Clouds filter out UV rays.  

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8. What is meant by 'invisible sun'?  

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9. What precautions should parents of babies take?  

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10. Why is it important to reduce 'tanning'?  

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11. True or false: Sunscreen should protect against UVC rays.  

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12. What should you look for when purchasing sunglasses?  

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# Reading

## Answers

**1. How does Vitamin D help our bodies?**

Vitamin D helps our bodies by absorbing calcium for stronger, healthier bones.

**2. What are the three types of ultraviolet rays which radiate from the sun? Which is the least dangerous and which is the most dangerous?**

UVA, UVB, UVC. UVA are the least dangerous to humans. UVC rays are the most dangerous to humans.

**3. How does the ozone layer work to protect us from the sun's rays?**

It protects us completely from UVC rays and from some UVB rays.

**4. How does melanin protect the skin?**

Melanin absorbs dangerous UV rays before they cause skin damage.

**5. Why does sunburn happen?**

Sunburn develops when the amount of UV exposure is greater than what can be protected against by the skin's melanin.

**6. When is the sun at its strongest?**

Usually from 10am to 4pm.

**7. True or false: Clouds filter out UV rays.**

False

**8. What is meant by 'invisible sun'?**

Even on cloudy, cool or overcast days, UV rays travel through the clouds.

**9. What precautions should parents of babies take?**

Babies under 6 months should be kept out of the sun.

**10. Why is it important to reduce 'tanning'?**

As the melanin increases in response to sun exposure, the skin tans.

**11. True or false: Sunscreen should protect against UVC rays.**

False

**12. What should you look for when purchasing sunglasses?**

Purchase sunglasses with labels ensuring that they provide 100% UV protection.

# Times tables mixed

This week, we will be focusing on our x6 and x7 times table, including their inverse (division).

You can practise these times tables out loud or you can answer them on a piece of paper.

Make sure you check them after to see how many you got right. Good luck!

$7 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$21 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$24 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$42 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$36 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$84 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$28 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$49 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$72 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$35 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$54 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$77 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$70 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$14 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$63 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

# Maths

## Section 1

Count on.

7320, 6320, , ,

## Section 2

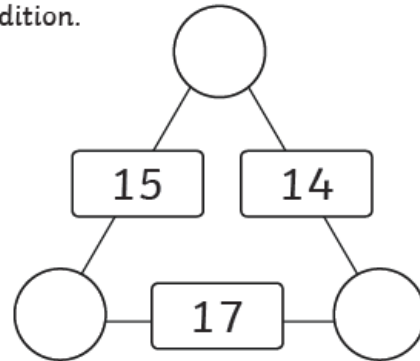
Calculate:

$$240 \div 8 = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \quad 350 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

$$630 \div 7 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

## Section 3

Find the missing numbers through addition.



## Section 4

In the first week of December, 1371 cards are sold in a card shop. In the second week, 2108 cards are sold. How many more are sold in the second week than the first week?

## Section 5

Fill in the missing numbers to make fractions that are equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{4}$$
$$\frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{8} = \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{16}$$

## Section 6

What is the value of the underlined digit as a fraction?

0.61

0.8

0.39

## Section 7

Count on from 0 to 1 in steps of thirds.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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## Section 8

Round these decimals to the nearest whole number.

151.4

34.7

# Maths - Answers

## Year 4 Spring 1 Maths Activity Mat 4 - Answers

### Section 1

Count on.

7320, 6320,

5320

, 4320

, 3320

### Section 2

Calculate:

$$240 \div 8 =$$

30

$$350 \div 5 =$$

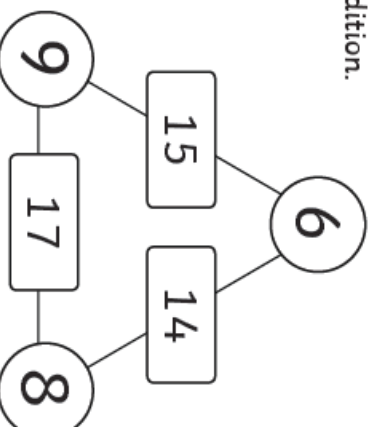
70

$$630 \div 7 =$$

90

### Section 3

Find the missing numbers through addition.



### Section 4

In the first week of December, 1371 cards are sold in a card shop. In the second week, 2108 cards are sold. How many more are sold in the second week than the first week?

737

### Section 5

Fill in the missing numbers to make fractions that are equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{8}{16}$$

### Section 6

What is the value of the underlined digit as a fraction?

0.61

$\frac{6}{10}$

0.8

$\frac{8}{10}$

0.39

$\frac{3}{10}$

### Section 7

Count on from 0 to 1 in steps of thirds.

$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{2}{3}$

1

### Section 8

Round these decimals to the nearest whole number.

151.4

151

34.7

35