

# Year 4

## Home Learning

### Tuesday

# Daily tasks

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.

## **NEW for this week!**

Crime and Punishment themed work for English/Topic

As part of our Summer **Whodunnit? Topic**

# Spellings

Practise your spellings everyday and have a spelling test on Friday.

These spellings are the words that you need to know by the end of Year 4.

<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>caught</i>			
<i>fruit</i>			
<i>material</i>			
<i>accident</i>			
<i>accidentally</i>			

Spelling tip:			
<i>different</i>			
<i>promise</i>			
<i>weight</i>			
<i>strength</i>			
<i>suppose</i>			

Spelling tip:			
<i>early</i>			
<i>interest</i>			
<i>history</i>			
<i>naughty</i>			
<i>although</i>			

# Handwriting

This week, we will be focusing on our 'lumpy' 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 completed the set of letters or word.

m

m m m m

ma ma ma

me me me

mi mi mi

mo mo mo

my my my

make make

must must

magic magic

mine mine

# English/Topic

For the Summer term, our topic is Whodunnit?. This topic looks at crime and punishment throughout the ages. Today you will look at how crime and punishment has changed through the different times periods.

To complete the next activity you need to first find the PowerPoint 'Through the ages crime and punishment' on the Home Learning page on the website. Read through this PowerPoint before moving on to the next activity.



# English/Topic

Use the words in bold underneath each section to fill in the blanks correctly.

You can copy out the paragraphs with the correct words in the blanks if you wish.



## What Have I Learnt?

I can write about what I have learnt about the history of crime and punishment in Britain.



### The Romans

The Romans introduced laws that were called the \_\_\_\_\_.

If a criminal was caught, they would be put on trial. If it was a major crime, a \_\_\_\_\_

would decide if they were guilty or not. A \_\_\_\_\_ would decide if a criminal was

guilty of a minor crime. It was the duty of \_\_\_\_\_ to find a criminal

so that he could be tried and punished. During the Roman times, \_\_\_\_\_ had

no rights at all. However, if you had \_\_\_\_\_ then you could pay for your

punishment to be lessened.

<b>Twelve Tables</b>	<b>slave</b>	<b>judge</b>	<b>jury</b>	<b>money</b>	<b>legionaries</b>
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### The Anglo-Saxons

Communities were divided into groups of 10 men, that were called \_\_\_\_\_.

These men were responsible for each other's behaviour. When a village needed to find a criminal

they would call upon all of the community to find them. This was called \_\_\_\_\_.

A common way to solve disputes between a victim's family and a criminal was through payment

called \_\_\_\_\_. Punishments ranged from hanging, branding and whipping

to trials by ordeal. If the person accused of the crime could not find enough \_\_\_\_\_

(to say that they were innocent of the crime) then they may face a trial by ordeal. Anglo-Saxons

believed that through these trials, God would decide whether the person was guilty or not.

<b>wergild</b>	<b>oath-keepers</b>	<b>tithings</b>	<b>hue and cry</b>
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# English/Topic

Now have a go at writing what you have learnt about crime and punishment during the Tudor and the Victorian period. Use the words in bold underneath each section to help you.



## What Have I Learnt?

## The Tudors

[illegible]

**treason**

**vagrancy**

## executions

**scold's bridle**

**ducking stool**

## The Victorians

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

**transportation**

prisons


**picking oakum**

**police**

**hard labour**

# Reading

## Inferences



Information from text + Life Experiences = Inferences  
\*Predictions  
\*Conclusions

When you make inferences, you go beyond the author's words to understand what is not said in the text.

**Predictions** - take information from the text and what you know to make a smart guess about what might happen in the future.

**Drawing conclusions** - take information from the text and come to a new understanding.

Don't forget your text evidence!

Today we will focus on inferencing. Inferencing is a skill we use when reading. We know it as 'Reading between the lines'.

## Reading Between the Lines

Teaching Children to Understand Inference





# Reading

## Tom's exciting morning

Tom woke up early. He knew the taxi was just around the corner. He felt like it was Christmas morning but it was the middle of August. He grabbed his case and knocked on his parents' door eagerly. They shouted back,

"It's nearly time Thomas, go and wake Olivia up!" Tom ran into his sister's room and jumped on the bed. They both grinned and chatted about the week ahead.

A little while later, the taxi was outside so Tom grabbed his sunglasses and cap. He chuckled to himself because it was very dark and cold outside! Tom and Olivia sprinted to the back seat of the taxi whilst Mum and Dad threw the suitcases into the boot. Then, Mum made sure Olivia was secure in her special booster seat. Mum also went back inside to get Buster the dog!

Olivia's face dropped and she poked her brother who also looked worried.

"Where are you taking Buster?!" they both said cautiously. Mum smiled,

"Just to grandmas. We're going to be gone for a while!" Their faces relaxed and they giggled at how silly they had been!

As they approached their destination, Olivia tapped her brother on the arm and pointed outside.

"They look like giant birds!" she said. Tom thought this was really funny and he laughed with his sister. Mum and Dad looked at their watches. Their faces dropped. They quickly got Olivia out of her seat and put her in her pram. Dad grabbed Tom's hand and they paid the man quickly.

"Come on guys!" Dad said sounding slightly worried.

## Questions

1. How do we know Tom felt excited in Paragraph One? Try and find all the clues.
2. Why do you think Tom chuckled to himself when he went outside in Paragraph Two?
3. Where do you think Tom is going? Explain why you think this.
4. Pretend you are Tom. Write down how you are feeling and what you are thinking as you travel in the taxi.
5. Why has Tom packed sunglasses?
6. Why do you think Olivia and Tom were worried when Mum went back into the house to get Buster?
7. What do you think Olivia was pointing to when she said "**they look like giant birds!**"?
8. What do you think happened when Mum and Dad looked at their watches in paragraph four?
9. Pretend you are Dad at the end of the passage. Write a few sentences explaining your thoughts and feelings.

# Times tables-Inverse

This week, we will be focusing on our x11 and x12 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!

$77 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$44 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$66 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$121 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$22 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$99 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$33 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$55 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$88 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$132 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$110 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$44 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$121 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$22 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$66 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$11 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$99 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$77 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$33 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$88 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$121 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$132 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$66 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$44 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$110 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$55 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$99 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$33 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$22 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$88 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$77 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$132 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$44 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$66 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$33 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$55 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$99 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$110 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$121 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$88 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$132 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$99 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$33 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$44 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$22 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$11 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$77 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$66 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$121 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$22 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$99 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$88 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$
$110 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$132 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$55 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$	$33 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$

# Maths

This week, we will be focusing on our multiplication and division written method.

## Multiplication Strategies

# Column Method

3-digit x 2-digit carrying not shown

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Write the numbers above each other in columns.

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline 1472 \end{array}$$

Multiply  $368 \times 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline 1472 \\ 7360 \end{array}$$

Multiply  $368 \times 20$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1472 \\ + 7360 \\ \hline 8832 \end{array}$$

Add the products.

$$368 \times 24 = 8832$$

# Maths

## Multiplying 3-Digit Numbers by 1-Digit Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 281 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 463 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 696 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 416 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 275 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 643 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 867 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 891 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 849 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 585 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 744 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 263 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 588 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 166 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 975 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 798 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

# Maths

## Challenge

### Multiplying 3-Digit Numbers by 1-Digit Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 222 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 585 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 773 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 743 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 719 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 857 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 841 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 912 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 584 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 141 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 573 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 578 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 765 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



# Maths-Answers

## Multiplying 3-Digit Numbers by 1-Digit Numbers **Answers**

$$\begin{array}{r} 281 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 1405 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 463 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 1852 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 696 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 2784 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 416 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 1664 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 275 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 1650 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 643 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 3858 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 867 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 4335 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 891 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 3564 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 849 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 4245 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 585 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 2925 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 744 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 2976 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 263 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 1315 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 588 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 2352 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 166 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 830 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 975 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 5850 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 798 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 4788 \end{array}$$

# Maths-Answers

## Multiplying 3-Digit Numbers by 1-Digit Numbers **Answers**

$$\begin{array}{r} 222 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 1554 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 2388 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 585 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 3510 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 773 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 4638 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 743 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 5944 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 5463 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 719 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 5033 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 857 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 7713 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 841 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 3364 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 912 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 7296 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 584 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 4672 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 141 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 1128 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 1404 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 573 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 4584 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 578 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 5202 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 765 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 6885 \end{array}$$