

YEAR 4 HOMEWORK - Pack 9

Whilst school is closed we have planned a variety of homework tasks for your child to complete. The tasks are designed to be completed over several days, and we also expect all pupils to read daily, as well as use TT Rockstars and Spelling Shed.

Year 3 and 4 Common Exception Words

Aa	breath	consider	enough	group	island	natural	popular	Rr	surprise
accident	breathe	continue	exercise	guard	Kk	naughty	position	recent	Tt
accidentally	build	Dd	experience	guide	knowledge	notice	possess	regular	therefore
actual	busy	decide	extreme	Hh	Ll	Oo	possession	reign	though
actually	business	describe	Ff	heard	learn	occasion	possible	remember	thought
address	Cc	different	famous	heart	length	occasionally	potatoes	Ss	through
although	calendar	difficult	favourite	height	library	often	pressure	sentence	Vv
answer	caught	disappear	February	history	Mm	opposite	probably	separate	various
appear	centre	Ee	forward	Ii	material	ordinary	promise	special	Ww
arrive	century	early	forwards	imagine	medicine	Pp	purpose	straight	weight
Bb	certain	earth	fruit	increase	mention	particular	Qq	strange	woman
believe	circle	eight	Gg	important	minute	peculiar	quarter	strength	women
bicycle	complete	eighth	grammar	interest	Nn	perhaps	question	suppose	

Task 1:

Practice your spellings of your common exception words in your best handwriting.

Remember: look, cover, write, check.

Task 2:

Play TT Rockstars to improve your recall of your multiplication facts.



YEAR 4 Maths - Skill 1

Converting from 24 hour times to 12 hour times

The following simple steps will help you change a 24 hour time to a 12 hour time with 'am' and 'pm'.

- If the hour is exactly 12, then simply label it as a pm time.
- If the hour is 00, then change it to 12 and label it as an am time.
- If the hour is greater than 12, then simply subtract 12 from the hour and label it as a pm time.
- Otherwise, simply label it as an am time and take away any leading zeros.

The minutes and seconds never change when changing between 24 hour and 12 hour times.

Examples

14:36 = 2:36pm 02:12 = 2:12am

09:24 = 9:24am 17:48 = 5:48pm

00:45 = 12:45am 12:15 = 12:15pm

20:36 = 8:36pm 23:56 = 11:56pm

Converting from 12 hour times to 24 hour clock

The following simple steps will help you change a 12 hour time to a 24 hour time.

- If the hour is exactly 12pm, then simply remove the 'pm' label.
- If the hour is 12am, then change it to 00.
- If the hour is a pm time, then simply add 12 to the hour.
- Otherwise, the hour does not change. If it is less than 10, then add a zero before the digit.

The minutes and seconds never change when changing between 24 hour and 12 hour times.

Examples

1:45am = 01:45 1:45pm = 13:45

4:20am = 04:20 4:20pm = 16:20

11:32am = 11:32 11:32pm = 23:32

12:07am = 00:07 12:07pm = 12:07

Convert these times into 24 hour clock times.

12 hour	24 hour
4:25am	
9:20am	
2:55am	
11:35am	
1:07am	
12:42am	
6:13am	

12 hour	24 hour
4:25pm	
9:20pm	
2:55pm	
11:35pm	
1:07pm	
12:42pm	
6:13pm	

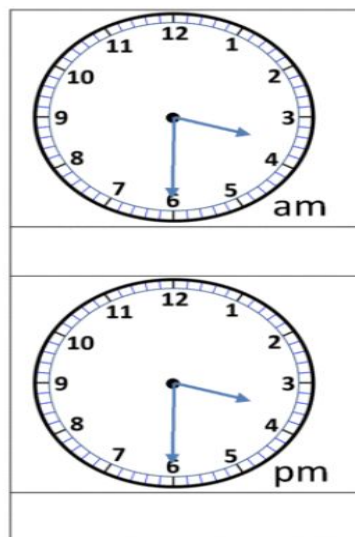
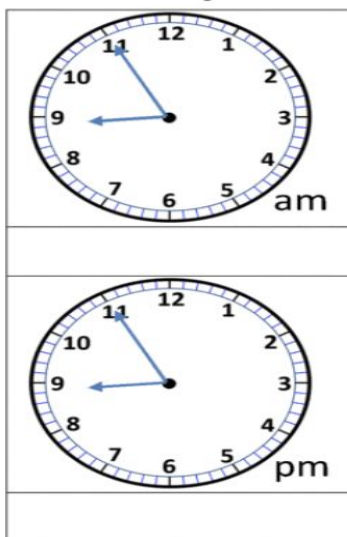
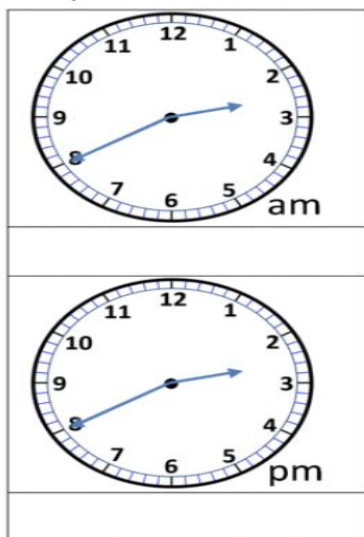
1) Convert these times into 24 hour clock times.

12 hour	24 hour
3:25am	03:25
7:20am	
8:05am	
12:20am	
1:16am	
4:56am	
10:42am	
12:51am	

12 hour	24 hour
3:25pm	
7:20pm	
8:05pm	
12:20pm	
1:16pm	
4:56pm	
10:42pm	
12:51pm	

YEAR 4 Maths - Skill 1 Reasoning

2) Convert the times on these clock faces into 24 hour clock times.



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
9.45pm	11.45am	15:45	15:10	13:40	10.05pm	14:15	8.40am	7.40am	2.15pm	9.45am	16:45	16:15
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
19:30	11.45pm	00:20	10.45pm	12:20	14:45	8.05pm	15:55	14:20	10.45am	8.20am	8.15am	12:20

What is "a quarter to ten in the evening" in 12 hour time?	What is 7.30pm in 24 hour time?	What is "twenty to eight in the morning" in 12 hour time?	Convert 4.15pm to 24 hour time.	What is "twenty past midnight" in 24 hour time?

Convert 21:45 to 12 hour time.	What is "quarter to three in the afternoon" in 24 hour time?	Convert 20:05 to 12 hour time.	What is "fifteen minutes to 22:00" in 12 hour time?

YEAR 4 Maths - Skill 2

Rounding to the nearest 10 or 100.

Find your number look nextdoor, five or greater add one more.

The digits in front stay the same anything behind zero is the name.

370 to the nearest 100
is 400

77 to the nearest 10
is 80

1 to the nearest 10
is 10

84 to the nearest 10
is 80

566 to the nearest 100
is 600

999 to the nearest 100
is 1000

76 to the nearest 10
is 80

78 to the nearest 10
is 80

49 to the nearest 10
is 50

141 to the nearest 100
is 100

960 to the nearest 100
is 1000

32 to the nearest 10
is 30

513 to the nearest 100
is 500

9 to the nearest 100
is 100

575 to the nearest 100
is 600

215 to the nearest 100
is 200

71 to the nearest 10
is 70

16 to the nearest 10
is 20

25 to the nearest 10
is 30

875 to the nearest 100
is 900

663 to the nearest 100
is 700

595 to the nearest 100
is 600

1 to the nearest 10
is 10

157 to the nearest 100
is 200

YEAR 4 Maths - Skill 2 Reasoning

Rounding to the nearest 10

There are 26 pens in a pot. How many pens are there rounded to the nearest 10?

Jenny has 15 marbles. How many marbles does she have rounded to the nearest 10?

Bob has 32 stamps. How many stamps does he have rounded to the nearest 10?

A bike ride takes 97 minutes. How many minutes is this rounded to the nearest 10?

A shop sold 74 magazines in a week. How many magazines did they sell to the nearest 10?

There are 59 passengers on a train. How many passengers are there rounded to the nearest 10?

Rounding to the nearest 100

There are 265 pens in a pot. How many pens are there rounded to the nearest 100?

Jenny has 152 marbles. How many marbles does she have rounded to the nearest 100?

Bob has 329 stamps. How many stamps does he have rounded to the nearest 100?

A bike ride takes 112 minutes. How many minutes is this rounded to the nearest 100?

A shop sold 746 magazines in a week. How many magazines did they sell to the nearest 100?

There are 597 passengers on a train. How many passengers are there rounded to the nearest 100?

YEAR 4 Maths - Skill 3

1. Write the amounts of money as **pounds** and add in the correct symbol in between to compare them:

a) £3.50 345p

b) 78p £7.08

c) 120p £0.22

d) 456p £4.60

e) 2306p £23.06

f) 2008p £20.88

2. Write the amounts of money as **pence** and add in the correct symbol in between to compare them:

a) £0.60 6p

b) 88p £0.88

c) 127p £0.27

d) 353p £5.33

e) 1399p £139.00

f) 8001p £8.10

3. Write these amounts of money as **pounds** and put them in **ascending** order:

£3.50	345p	£3.05	430p
-------	------	-------	------

120p	£0.22	112p	£11.20
------	-------	------	--------

456p	£4.60	4006p	£46.50
------	-------	-------	--------

2367p	£23.06	3444p	£26.03
-------	--------	-------	--------

4. Write these amounts of money as **pence** and put them in **descending** order.

£5.50	545p	£4.05	504p
-------	------	-------	------

620p	£0.26	612p	£60.20
------	-------	------	--------

156p	£1.60	1000p	£10.50
------	-------	-------	--------

4467p	£44.06	4406p	£6.04
-------	--------	-------	-------

1) £13.59 + £48.05

2) £68.60 + £27.98

3) £22.89 + £9.16

4) £56.80 + £62.75

5) £123.65 + £83.06

6) £245.27 + £9.59

7) £45.94 + £99.09

8) £24.50 + £12.09 + £34.75

9) £8.65 + £312.50 + £23.97

YEAR 4 Maths - Skill 3 Reasoning

Emily, Tim and Jane are at the shop paying for sweets.

Tim has got £1.52 and Jane has got 146p.

1. **Emily has got more money than Jane but less money than Tim.**
How much money could Emily have? Explain your answer.



Tanvi and Toby have collected money for charity.

Tanvi has collected 354p whereas Toby has collected £3.54.

2. Tanvi says, **"I have collected more money than Toby because 3.54 is a smaller number than 354."**

Is she correct? Explain how you know.



Use these digits to make a price that is **more than three pounds but less than five pounds.**

3. How many prices can you make following these rules?
Put all of your answers in **ascending order**.



4. What would you rather have, **seven 20p coins** or **three 50p coins**? Explain your answer fully.



This is an example of a magic square.

The total of every column, row and diagonal needs to be **3x the value in the middle.**

The middle value in this square is 4, so all of the columns, rows and diagonals equal 12 (3×4).

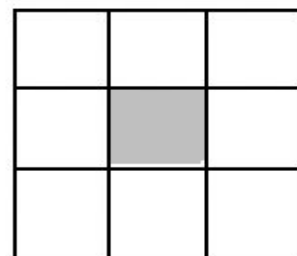
4	1	7
7	4	1
1	7	4

Fatima decides to make all of the magic squares that she can using **only these prices** in each box:

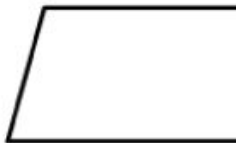
£2	£2.20	£2.40	£2.60	£2.80
----	-------	-------	-------	-------

She can use each price more than once if she likes, but each one must be used **at least once** in the magic square.

How many possibilities can you find?



YEAR 4 Maths - Arithmetic

- 1) Work out $14 + 5 + 6$
- 2) How many sides does a pentagon have?
- 3) What number is halfway between 12 and 20?
- 4) $20 - 4$
- 5) Write down the number three hundred and seven
- 6) Fill in the missing number $156 = 150 + \underline{\quad}$
- 7) What is the missing number in this sequence?
2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, $\underline{\quad}$
- 8) 5×6
- 9) Which of these numbers is not even?
12, 28, 57, 32, 46, 70
- 10) What is the value of the digit 3 in the number 735?
- 11) I have £1. I spend 45p. How much do I have left?
- 12) What is the name of this shape?

- 13) How many groups of 3 make 15?
- 14) The date is the 15th March. What will the date be in a week's time?
- 15) What is double 43?
- 16) An apple costs 23p. How much do 3 apples cost?

YEAR 4 Maths - Arithmetic

1) $500 + 4 + 70$

2) Half of 30

3) What is this triangle called?



4) $30 - 16$

5) What is the value of the digit 7 in the number 1726

6) Double 14

7) 5×6

8) Write down all the odd numbers from the list below
42, 37, 21, 26, 38, 63

9) Round 67 to the nearest 10.

10) What number comes halfway between 30 and 50?

11) How many FIVES make 30p?

12) The time is 4:30pm. What will the time be in half an hour?

13) How much money is 3 TENS and 3 FIVES?

14) What fraction of this shape is shaded?



15) I am facing north. I turn 2 half turns. Which way am I facing now?

16) How many cm in 7 metres?

YEAR 4 Reading - Page 1

Race to Space

Neil Armstrong (born August 5, 1930) is an American test pilot and a former astronaut. He is most famous for achieving his ambition of becoming the first human to set foot on the Moon.



Early Life

After going to University, Armstrong joined the Navy and flew planes during the Korean War. He then went on to become a test pilot, flying newly developed aircraft. During his career he flew over 200 different types of aircraft! His experiences as a test pilot inspired him to become an astronaut and, in 1957, he was selected to join the USA's Space Race team.

The Space Race begins

In 1949 Albert II was the first monkey in space. Albert went into space 14th June, 1949 in a specially adapted American V2 rocket.

In November 1957, the Russian space dog Laika became the first animal to orbit the earth. By 1959 both Russia and USA were in a race to land an astronaut on the Moon.

YEAR 4 Reading - Page 2

In April 1961, Russian astronaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space. He was in space for around 2 hours and then returned to Earth. He did not land on the Moon so the race had not yet been won.

The first woman in space was Russian astronaut Valentina Tereshkova, in 1963. Even though she didn't land there, a crater on the far side of the Moon is named after her!



Yuri Gagarin

In 1963 John F. Kennedy, President of USA, promised the world that the US would land men on the moon before 1970. Before risking people's lives, NASA sent a robot spaceship to the Moon, to make sure they could land safely.

On 20th July 1969, American astronauts Neil Armstrong, and then Buzz Aldrin, took "one small step" and became the first men on the moon. The first words said on the moon were "the Eagle has landed". Their spaceship, Apollo 11 worked perfectly, flying them 250,000 miles to the moon, and bringing them all the way back safely to earth. They all survived the journey meaning that USA were victorious and had won the race.

YEAR 4 Reading - Text Questions

1. Which country was Armstrong from?
Tick **one**.

Britain

☐

Russia

☐

USA

☐

Korea

☐

2. What inspired Armstrong to become an astronaut?
-

3. Which of these animals were sent into space?
Tick **Two**.

Dog

☐

Rabbit

☐

Squirrel

☐

Monkey

☐

Snake

☐

YEAR 4 Reading - Text Questions

4. Which countries was the space race between?

..... and

5. Why did NASA send a robot spaceship to the moon?

.....
.....

6. Find and copy the first words said on the moon.

.....

7. Decide which country these statements are about. One has been done for you.

	Russia	USA
Sent a monkey into space.		✓
Sent the first man into space.		
Sent the first woman into space.		
Sent a robot spaceship to the Moon.		
Landed an astronaut on the moon.		

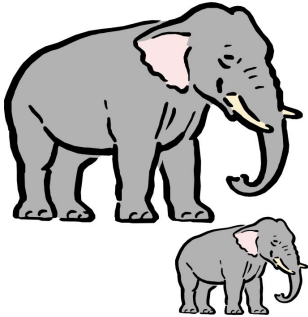
YEAR 4 Writing

Knowledge

Mnemonic- a system such as a pattern of letters, ideas, or associations which assists in remembering something.

You may already some of these Mnemonics for remembering how to spell words, or you may have some of your own.

because



- Big
- Elephants
- Can
- Always
- Understand
- Small
- Elephants

island



An island
is **land**
surrounded
by water

difficulty



Mrs **D**
Mrs **I**
Mrs **FFI**
Mrs **C**
Mrs **U**
Mrs **LTY!**

business



Going by
bus is
good
business

YEAR 4 Reading - Text 2

The Sun

The Sun is a star just like our other stars but much, much closer. It is right at the centre of our solar system. That is why it is called a solar system. The word solar means 'relating to the Sun'. The planets in our solar system stay together because the Sun is so big its gravity keeps us all travelling round it in oval or circle-shaped orbits

Making Energy:

- The Sun gives us almost all the energy, light and heat needed for us to live on Earth.
- It uses two gases for this: hydrogen and helium.
- Energy is released at its core right in the middle of the Sun.
- The next layer is the radiative zone which takes energy to the next layer – the convection zone. It takes about 170,000 years for the energy to move from the core to the convection zone!
- The photosphere is at the Sun's surface and the energy gets to there from the convection zone in big bubbles. From here, the energy escapes from the sun through the outer layers and some of it comes to Earth. It takes about 8 minutes for heat to reach us from the Sun.



Did you know?

Surface temperature: 5505°C

Distance to Earth: 149.6 million km

Radius: 696,342 km

Circumference: 4,366,813 km (2,713,406 miles)

Mass: 1,989,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kg

(About 1.3 million Earths could fit inside the Sun)

Lifespan:

The Sun is actually a yellow dwarf star and started about 4.6 billion years ago. It shall eventually run out of energy, but don't worry...not for over 4.5 billion years yet! Before the Sun dies, it will get bigger and turn into what is called a 'red giant'. In 1.1 billion years from now, the Sun will be 10% brighter than it is today. This will make Earth really hot and damp. 3.5 billion years from now, it will be even brighter than that: 40% brighter than it is today. This will be so hot that the oceans will boil and the ice will melt. There will be no life on Earth by then, but with astronauts and scientists already making new discoveries and exploring other planets, where do you think humans will be by then?

YEAR 4 Reading - Text 2 Questions

Questions

1. What gases is the Sun mainly made from?

2. How long does it take energy to reach Earth from the Sun?

3. How far away is the Sun from Earth?

4. What type of star is the Sun now?

5. List the 4 layers of the Sun from the centre to the outside.

6. What keeps our solar system of planets orbiting the Sun?

7. Solar means 'relating to the Sun'. Think of another example where we use the word 'solar'.

YEAR 4 Reading - Text 2 Questions

8. Will the Sun last forever? If not, why not?

9. Why has the author used an exclamation mark in this sentence to show surprise?

'It takes about 170,000 years for the energy to move from the core to the convection zone!'

10. Look at the final line - where do you think humans will be by then?

YEAR 4 Writing

There are 8 different planets in our Solar System. Each one is different and interesting in its own right.

But if you could design your own planet, what would it be like?

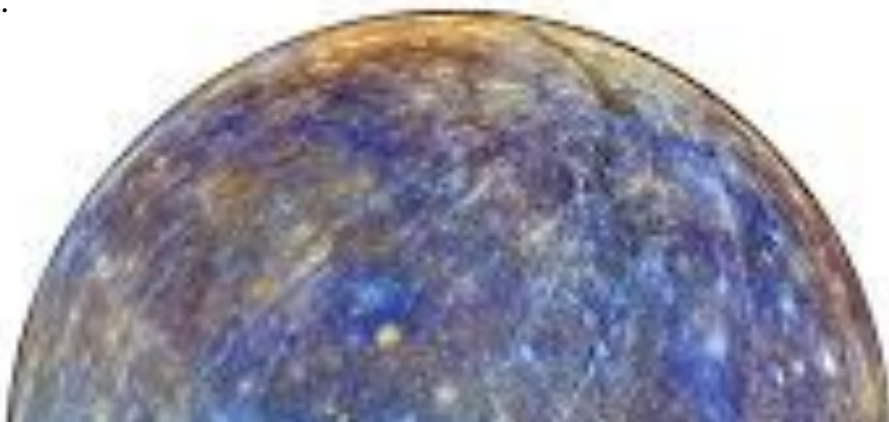
Your task is to design your own planet, name it and write a description to help someone imagine what it is like.

You could talk about its size, the temperature, the colours, its shape, the weather. You might decide that things live on it. The more interesting you can make it, the better.

Blutron

Blutron is a planet that glows brilliant blue. Dazzling and radiant, it glows bright in the darkness of space. Blutron is not a large planet compared to Jupiter, but it is so bright that you can not miss it. The planet is blue because it is covered in beautiful, deep water that disappears in all directions. Warm and temperate, the surface reminds you of a tropical island paradise although there is no land!

The watery planet is filled with life however, it is not like any life form you have seen before. Great monsters float through the crystal clear waters.....



YEAR 4 Grammar - Skill 1

Knowledge

Glossary- an alphabetical list of words relating to a specific subject, text, or dialect, with explanations; a brief dictionary.

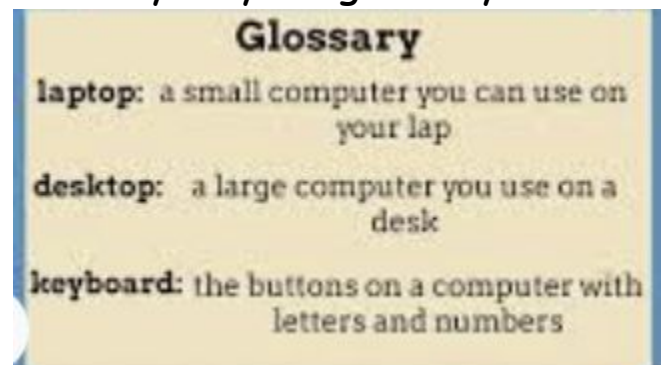
Task 1 - Have a look at your books. Do any of them have a Glossary? Which type of books have a Glossary.

Task 2- Can you create a glossary for the following space vocabulary.

Space	Earth	Solar System
Jupiter	Mars	quarter moon
Neptune	Orbit	gibbous moon
Mercury	Pluto	half moon
Saturn	Venus	crescent moon

Remember they need to be in alphabetical order and you need to write a definition for each word.

Please also add your own space vocabulary to your glossary.



YEAR 4 Grammar - Skill 2

Possessive Nouns Indicate Belonging

Possessive nouns are used to show that something belongs to a person, place, thing or idea. Make a singular noun possessive by adding an apostrophe and an "s" to the end.



EXAMPLE: The ball belongs to Carl.
The lid belongs to the pot.

Carl's ball
the pot's lid

If the noun already ends in "s", just add an apostrophe to the end of the word.

EXAMPLE: The kitten belongs to the girls.
This room belongs to the executives.

the girls' kitten
the executives' room

DIRECTIONS: Rewrite each sentence using a possessive noun to show each belonging.

1. The cart belongs to the horse. _____
2. The job belongs to Mike. _____
3. That moon belongs to earth. _____
4. The car belongs to Pete. _____
5. The class belongs to Ann. _____
6. The wish belongs to Kim. _____
7. This street belongs to Paul. _____
8. This necklace belongs to Tina. _____

Possessive or Plural?

DIRECTIONS: Read each sentence below. If the bolded noun in the sentence is correct, put a check (✓) on the line. If it is not correct, put an X on the line.

1. _____ **John's** assignment was to write a paper.
2. _____ The **girls** ankle broke when she fell.
3. _____ That **dog's** personality is outstanding.
4. _____ The **team's** first game was their best one.
5. _____ What did you think of the **groups** choices?
6. _____ The bouquet of **flowers** was really beautiful.
7. _____ The **manager's** are all on leave today.
8. _____ Have you seen the **tadpole's** shrinking tail?



YEAR 4 Grammar - Random Questions

Underline the adjectives in green (3), verbs in red (1), nouns in orange (2) and adverbs in blue(1):

The tired teacher slowly sat down in the comfy, old chair.

Write these verbs in the past tense:

drink = _____

work = _____

Add either a or an before the following words / phrases:

_____ nice cup of tea

_____ orange tin of paint

Underline the fronted adverbial:

Before I go to sleep, I like to read two pages of my book.

Underline the determiner:

"Who ate all of those cakes?" Mum demanded.

Apostrophes for contraction

Write the shortened (contracted) versions of these phrases. Example: Did not = didn't

Is not = _____

Have not = _____

Apostrophe for possession

Example: The bike belonging to one girl = the girl's bike.

The bike belonging to two girls = the girls' bike.

The pens belonging to one teacher = _____

The pens belonging to two teachers = _____

How many dragons are there?.....The dragons' cave (One dragon / more than one dragon)

How many snails are there?.....The snail's shell (One snail / more than one snail)

YEAR 4 Spelling Rule

Homophones- two words that sound the same but have different meanings.

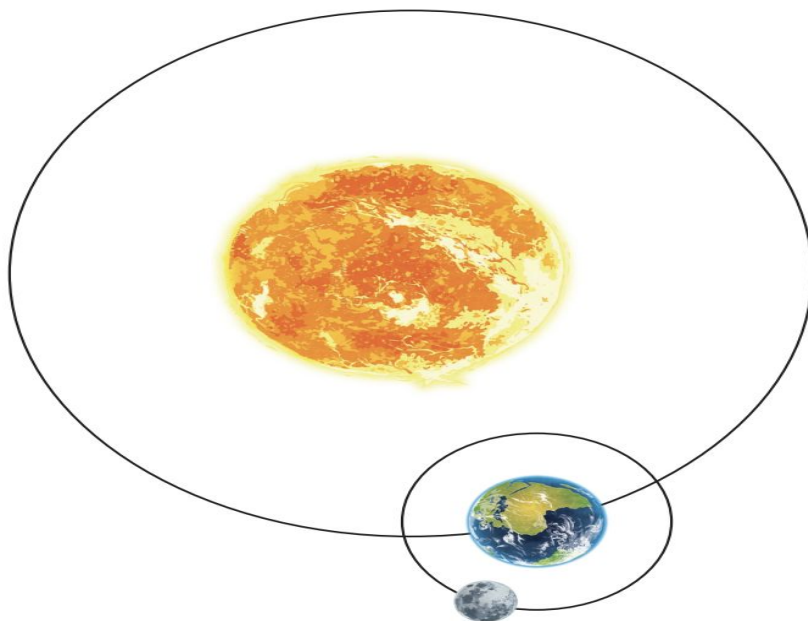
These are the spelling words for this week that you will also find on Spelling shed.

scene
seen
whose
who's
affect
effect
here
hear
heel
heal

Find out the meaning of each word and how it differs from its homophone partner.

YEAR 4 Science

Earth, Sun and Moon Fact Diagram



YEAR 4 Science

Cut out these facts and put them around your Earth, Sun and Moon Fact Diagram.

The Earth spins on its axis once every 24 hours. As we turn away from the Sun, we enter night.	The Moon orbits the Earth once every 28 days.	The Sun is a star at the centre of our solar system.
The Earth orbits the Sun once every 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.	The Earth's tilt on its axis is what causes our seasons.	The Moon is about 320,000 km away from the Earth.
The Moon doesn't change shape; it is the Sun's light that makes it appear to wax and wane.	Water covers 70% of the Earth. The other 30% is covered by land.	The Moon is only held in place by the gravitational pull of the Earth.
The corona of the Sun is made from helium and hydrogen.	The Moon doesn't shine. It reflects the Sun's light.	The temperature at the centre of the Sun is 15 million degrees.

YEAR 4 Place and Time

If you have been listening to the news recently you may have heard about a man called Elon Musk and his company Space X. You may have even been out in the evenings and seen his satellites in the sky and more recently seen the rocket that launched from the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida. This is a very exciting time and will be a moment in history if he manages to achieve what he is setting out to do.

I would like you to find out:

Who is Elon Musk?

Why is he famous?

When did he create Space X?

What is the main purpose of Space X?

What is special about Falcon 9?





What is special about Falcon heavy?

Task- to create a fact file about Elon Musk, Space X and the purpose of the company he has created.



YEAR 4 Faith and Belief / French

Tips for pronouncing French

				
chat	cheval	igloo	orange	tortue

First of all we need to be able to pronounce our vowels properly. 'e' is the most commonly mispronounced vowel, but you need to get the others right too. Make sure you use the front of your mouth and that you move your lips properly.

The vowels

Each of the five vowels has its own clear sharp sound:

a as in chat

e as in cheval

i as in igloo

o as in orange

u as in tortue

Fe Fi Fo Fum!



a	e (uh)	i	o	u
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
la	le	li	lo	<u>lu</u>
da	de	di	do	du
ta	<u>te</u>	<u>ti</u>	to	<u>tu</u>

Try saying these out loud:

YEAR 4 - Extras

#3. Try some Photography



Use your iPod or phone or family camera to take a series of photos. Pick a theme, e.g. colour and find items of that colour to take a photo sequence.