



HILL WEST  
*Primary*

FOUR OAKS

# Home Learning Pack

Year 4

Week Beginning 21.06.21



## Home Learning Links

### Oak National Academy

Oak National Academy is an online classroom and resource hub. It provides high-quality video lessons and resources to support teachers, parents and pupils.

[www.thenational.academy](http://www.thenational.academy)

### BBC Bitesize

With BBC Bitesize it is easy to keep learning at home. You can access regular daily lessons in English, maths and other core subjects.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize>

### Phonics English Hubs

Online phonics lessons for the Letters and Sounds phonics programme.

<https://www.wandleenglishhub.org.uk/lettersandsounds>

### World Book Online

World Book online have just made their fabulous collection of over 3,000 e-books and audiobooks available for free for children to access at home. They have books suitable for all ages. Click on the following link to access them.

<https://worldbook.kitaboo.com/reader/worldbook/index.html?usertoken=Mjk5MzQ6MTpJUjA5MjAxNjoyOmNsaWVudDE2OTc6MTY5NzoyMjE2Mjg4OjE6MTU4NDM4MDEzMzA2MjE1cWw%3D%3D>

### Read Works.org

Read Works offers access to 3000+ comprehension for all age groups. Just sign up for a free account to access fantastic texts.

<https://www.readworks.org/>

### Beanstalk

Beanstalk website is packed with lots of interactive materials for children aged 1 to 6. They are offering free access to all families during the COVID-19 pandemic.

<https://beanstalk.co/>

### Tutortastic

An online platform with tutorials and videos for home learning.

<https://www.tutortastic.co.uk/blog/homelearning>

### Education Quizzes

A series of short quizzes for children to complete related to the National Curriculum subjects. Just select KS1 for Reception, Year 1 & Year 2 and select KS2 for Years 3-6.

<https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks1/>

### Top Marks

A range of activities here but especially good interactive activities for maths.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/>

**Classroom Secrets**

Classroom Secrets Kids is offering free access to everyone until the end of April 2020. The platform is aimed at primary aged children and covers subjects such as maths, reading, grammar and spelling. The platform is really child-friendly so that they're able to access it on their own. There are a load of games and interactive activities from phonics to SATs

<https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/>

**National Geographic**

National Geographic is a great platform for learning and it's totally free. There are online games, resources and competitions, too.

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/teacher-category/primary-resources/>

**Reading Eggs**

<https://readingeggs.co.uk/>

**Key Question Week 9:** How did the Romans become the best at battling?

**Key Text for Linked Learning:** Achilles' speech to the Myrmidons (Troy)

**Linked Learning:** History, Design and Technology

In History, children will continue their study of Roman artillery, reviewing the use of the onager and comparing to other battle devices used. Design Technology will continue to be a focus this week, as the children use their research on Roman onagers and their understanding of butt and mitre joints to create a design criteria and final design for their onager. They will review and evaluate their designs, identifying potential flaws and obstacles in the manufacturing process before they begin to build. In English, children will be using their study of persuasion in famous battle speeches to act as a Centurion in the Roman army. Using a range of persuasive devices and emotional rhetoric to make their speeches as effective as possible, they will produce a speech with the purpose of inspiring their army. After they have refined their work, they will deliver their speeches to the rest of the class. Before delivering their speeches, children will discuss and evaluate the performances of actors delivering war speeches in various film scenes, focussing on their fluency and expression when reading. They will discuss which words to emphasise to enhance the emotion of the speech and review use of punctuation to create the correct stops, pauses and volume. This week, the children will also revisit topics taught over the year in Reading and Maths by participating in the PUMA and PIRA assessments.

**Maths:** The children will use column addition to add 3-digit & 4-digit numbers: first expanded, then compact method. They will solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. They will move find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares. They will interpret and present discreet data using bar charts and answer questions about the data.

**Science:** Children will investigate pitch and volume by exploring instruments and the different sounds they make.

**History:** The Story Ends and the Legend Begins: Children will learn how Boudicca's rebellion ended and create a portrait of Boudicca showing her character as a warrior and a proud leader of her tribe's people.

**Geography:** Rivers for Life: Children will investigate the importance of the Nile to life in Egypt.

**Computing:** Children will understand the terms copyright, plagiarism and fair dealing. They will know the features of reliable and unreliable websites.

**Music:** Children will be learning and practicing the Haka: A ceremonial dance or challenge in Māori culture.

**Art:** Children will understand and explore how Claude Monet used light and colour to create impressions of outdoor scenes, painting "en plein air".

**Design Technology:** See above.

**PDW / R.E:** In PDW, the children will learn to identify inappropriate sexual behaviour and their rights and legal consequences.

**P.E:** Children will be able to play a forehand shot and understand what shots can be used in attacking play.

**MFL:** Children will learn to describe the colour of their clothes in French.

**Vocabulary:** Levity Conceal Exertion Snarl Cavalcade Menacing Incriminating Inquisition Condemned Wincing

# Timetable

Here is the timetable we follow each day at school. Lessons will be taught on the corresponding days and you may wish to use the timetable to help you structure your day.

	8:45-9:00	9:00-9:15	9:15-9:30	9:30-10:20	10:20-10:35	10:35-11:45	11:50-12:20	12:20-12:50	12:35-12:45	12:45-13:00	13:00-13:45	13:45-14:00	14:00-15:00
MON	Quiet reading Register	Class Novel	Handwriting and Word Deconstruction	Reading Into Writing	BREAK	Music Lessons	Lunch (play)	Lunch (eat)	Class Novel	Assembly	Geography	BREAK	Cricket
TUES	Quiet reading Register	Class Novel	Hand-writing and SPaG	Reading Into Writing	BREAK	X Tables Maths	Lunch (play)	Lunch (eat)	Class Novel	Assembly	Science	BREAK	History
WED	Quiet reading Register	Class Novel	Hand-writing and No Nonsense Spellings	Reading Into Writing	BREAK	X Tables Maths	Lunch (play)	Lunch (eat)	Class Novel	Assembly	Computing	BREAK	DT
THURS	Quiet reading Register	Class Novel	Hand-writing and No Nonsense Spellings	Reading Into Writing	BREAK	X Tables Maths	Lunch (play)	Lunch (eat)	Class Novel	Assembly	MFL	BREAK	Music
FRI	Quiet reading Register	Class Novel	Hand-writing and No Nonsense Spellings	Reading Into Writing	BREAK	X Tables Maths	Lunch (play)	Lunch (eat)	Class Novel	Assembly/ Homework	Art	BREAK	PDW

# Handwriting Monday - Friday

- Please practise the following joins for 5 minutes each day:

ly

ky

ny

- The image below shows how these letters are correctly joined:

aaa bbb ccc ddd eee fff ggg

hhh iii jjj kkk lll mmm nnn

ooo ppp qqq rrr sss ttt uuu

vvv www xxx yyy zzz

- Write down 5 words which include our joined letters this week.
- Now try to create a sentence which included all of our joins in different words.

# Monday

## Vocabulary Deconstruction

<u>Etymology:</u>	<u>Prefix:</u>	<u>Root word:</u>	<u>Suffix:</u>
	<u>Word:</u> incriminating	<u>Opposite:</u>	

<u>Definition:</u>	<u>Synonyms:</u>
<u>Put it in a sentence:</u> Remember ABC 🧠 ●	

<u>Etymology:</u>	<u>Prefix:</u>	<u>Root word:</u>	<u>Suffix:</u>
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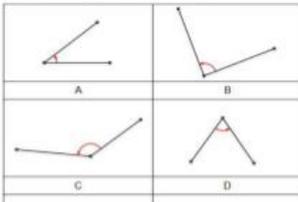
# Monday Maths - Revision

21.06.21

To revise Maths skills

1. Sort these angles from smallest to largest.

**CHALLENGE:** Can you name the different types of angles shown?



2. Complete the multiplication grid.

x	2	7	11
4			
6			

3. 3 children collect poppits.

Ben has 42 poppits

Katie has 2315 poppits

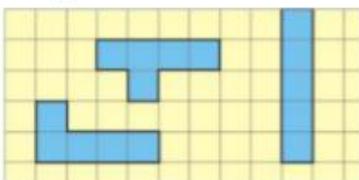
Grace has 563 poppits.

How many poppits do they have altogether?

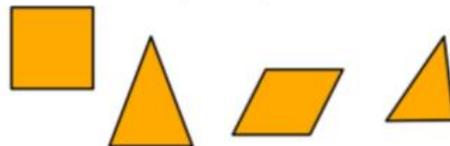
6. Order the temperatures from the coldest to the hottest.

-13°C 0°C -3°C 13°C 7°C \_\_\_\_\_

7. Which shape has the smallest area?



4. Which of the shapes is symmetrical?



5. Tick the number where 2 represents 2 hundreds.

2562    327    1237    27

8. What is the approximate answer to this subtraction?

$$797 - 486$$

300    400    500    600    700    800

9. Label the missing number



10. Order the durations from longest to shortest.

1 month

33 days

6 weeks

25 days

11. I have got £8.67.

I save £3.35 in my piggy bank.

How much do I have in my purse?

12.  $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} =$

13. There are 5 oranges in a bag.

A shop had 30 bags.

It sold 20 bags.

How many oranges does the shop have left?

14. Name another set of coordinates on this line:

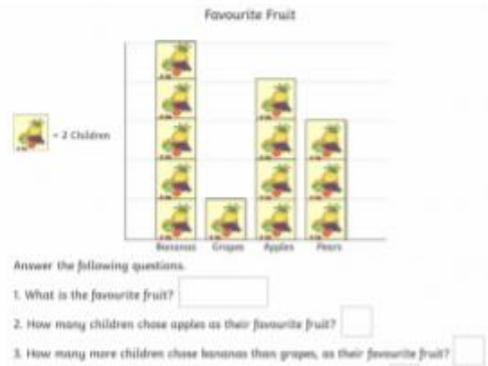


15. Mrs Grant has 32 sweets.

She gives  $\frac{3}{4}$  of them to the class.

How many sweets does she have left?

16.



17. 424 divided by 4 =

18. Which Roman numeral is the greatest?

XXXIII    XXVI    XLVI    LXVI

19. Round 3781 to the nearest 1000.

20. Fill in the missing numbers:

0.3	
0.09	

23. Order these times from earliest to latest.

17:10

Quarter to 4

3:10pm

25 minutes past 5 in the afternoon

21. What number is halfway between 240 and 460?

22. The perimeter of the rectangle is 32cm.

What is the length?



## Monday: Geography - Settlements along Rivers

Children will review the importance of rivers and rainfall in the growing of crops; and investigate the relationship between rivers and settlements in Britain.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx72pv4/articles/zrbvjhv>

A long time ago, early settlers (like the Romans, Vikings and Anglo-Saxons) came to settle in Britain. Some originally came to gain riches and increase their territory. Others came looking for good farm land for their families. But they didn't have ready-made towns to move into. They had to create their own settlements.

What kind of things do you think they looked for when trying to find somewhere to settle?

Settlements are the places people live such as villages and towns. A settlement can range in size from a small number of dwellings grouped together to the largest of cities with surrounding urbanised areas.

### Why do places have certain names?

What is the meaning of Birmingham? What is the meaning of Boldmere? Can you think of any other place names with these name endings?

Name ending	Meaning	Name ending	Meaning
-don	hill	-bury	fort
-ham	village	-caster	Roman fort
-ing	people of	-borough	fort
-chester	Roman fort	-wick	trading place
-den	pasture	-ly	wood
-ton	farm	-mere	pond

When early settlers were looking for a site to begin their settlement they looked for some of the following features to make their life easier:

- flat land, to make building easier and safer
- local raw materials, eg wood and stone, to build homes
- a local water supply for drinking, washing, cooking and transport
- dry land, so that people could build on areas that don't flood
- a defensible site, eg a hilltop or river bend, to protect from attackers
- good farm land with fertile soils, so people could grow crops
- shelter, eg to protect from bad weather
- transport links, eg a ford or low crossing point of a river



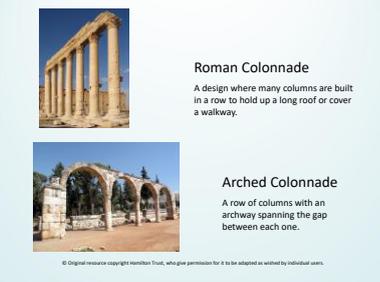
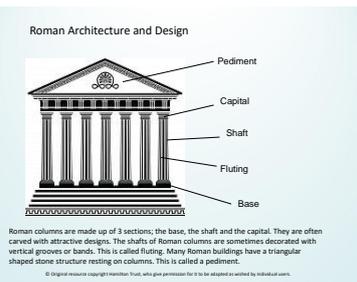
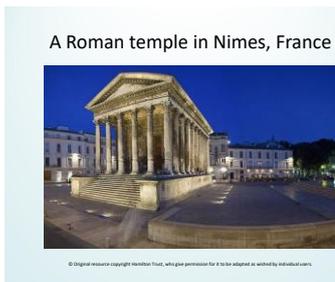
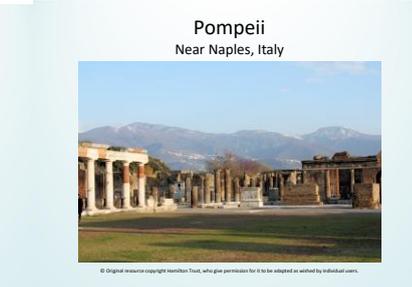
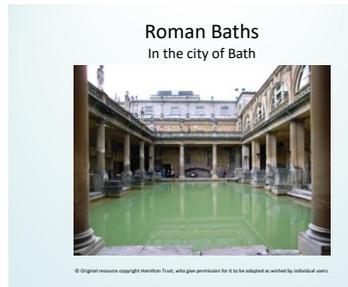
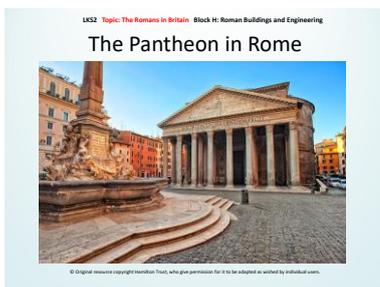
The largest settlements are cities. This map of the British Isles shows most of the major cities. Which cities are near the coast? These are built on the lower course of a river where the land is flatter. Are there any cities that are not near the coast?

## Design a Settlement

Iron Age hillforts had lots of features that made them easy to defend. They were built on hills, so approaching enemies were easy to spot. They had ditches at the bottom, which were difficult for attackers to cross. Hillforts were built with high walls that were hard for enemies to climb. Entrances to the hillfort were guarded. Design your own settlement that could withstand an enemy attack. Incorporate the features of an Iron Age hillfort and add some of your own. Label the features you have included.

# Tuesday: History - Roman Architecture

Children study the types and architecture of Roman buildings, including the use of columns, pediments, colonnades, etc. They make a model Roman building.



## Task

Make a Roman style building using paper columns, cardboard roofs and pediments.

The next few slides will give you some tips and ideas that will help!

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## Columns and Pediments

Pediment reinforced with cardboard triangles

Front of pediment

Base of Cardboard pediment

Paper column with ring of curled paper added to make a capital

Paper column with splayed top

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**Cardboard pediments need to be held at a right angle using card triangles. The ones used here are right angled isosceles triangles with 8cm sides.**

1. Draw round a right angle about 2cm from the corner
2. Snip off the outside corner
3. Fold along the 2 drawn lines
4. Glue the 2 folded flaps
5. Stick one of the flaps to the base of your pediment and the other to the triangular front (hold them in place for a minute or two until they are firmly stuck)
6. Put 2 of these triangles on your pediment

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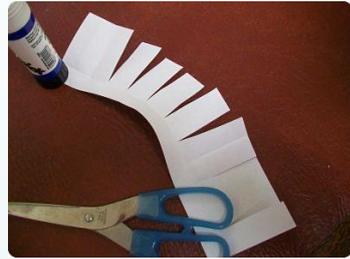
Make paper columns by rolling A4 or A5 paper and gluing the edge to stick it in place.

All the columns holding up one roof or pediment need to be exactly the same height so always use the same size paper.

Use A4 portrait for a tall slender column. A4 landscape makes a shorter wide column that is very stable (like the one in the photo above). Use A5 for a short slender column.

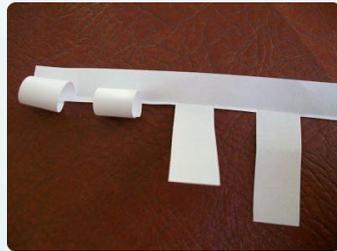
If you use slender (thin) columns you may need to snip around the tops to splay them so you can stick them to your roof or pediment. Wide columns will be stable enough without gluing.

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You can make a decorative capital for your column by cutting a strip of paper the same width as the paper you used for the column.

1. Use a ruler to draw a line all the way along it about 2cm from one edge.
2. Make parallel cuts (flaps) up to the line (see photo).
3. Snip off the last 2 flaps and curl the others by drawing each flap across the blade of a pair of scissors whilst pressing it firmly with your thumb.
4. Glue all the way along the strip above the line of flaps and wrap it around the top of your column with the flaps curling up.
6. Glue the tip of each curl in place



For a different effect, try cutting away alternate flaps before curling.

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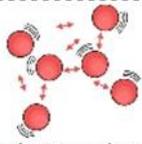
## Tuesday: Science - String Telephone

Children will be exploring how sounds change over distance and they will make a string telephone and then fill out the "String Telephone" sheet to explain what they have done and how the string telephone works.

# Travelling Sounds

Cut out these pictures with their captions and place them in the correct order in the boxes above.

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The vibrations are changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound!



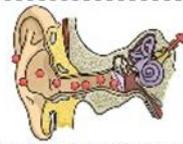
Vibrations pass from the sound source to particles in the air around it.



The vibrations reach your ear, and pass into your ear.



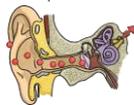
The sound source begins to vibrate.



The vibrations pass from particle to particle.

## Travelling Sounds

Sounds get quieter as the distance between the sound source and your ear increases. Sounds travel as vibrations. As the sound waves travel, the particles of whatever they are travelling through vibrate, or move quickly on the spot. The further the vibrations travel, the more they spread out. As they spread out through more and more particles, the vibrations become smaller and smaller. This causes the sound to get quieter and quieter. Think of dropping a leaf into a pond. The very first ripples directly around the leaf will be very large, but as the ripples spread out across the pond, they will get smaller and smaller until eventually they disappear. This is why sounds get quieter and quieter as you move further away from the source, until you eventually can't hear the sound at all.



## Travelling Sounds

You can see the ripples getting smaller as they spread out across the pond, until they eventually disappear. This is like the way the vibrations of sound get smaller as they spread out over distance, getting quieter and quieter.



## Travelling Sounds

Sounds also get quieter over distance because some of the vibrations are absorbed by obstacles they meet. If the ripples in the pond below hit an obstacle such as a stick or rock, they would not travel as far. This can help you understand why sounds get quieter as you move further away.



## Sound over Distance

Try this investigation to explore how sounds change over distance. Sit near to a ringing alarm clock and think about how loud it sounds. Then move one metre away and again listen to how loud it is. Continue moving away one metre at a time, stopping each metre to listen to how loud the alarm sounds. Now choose one member of your class and place a blindfold on them! Sound the alarm clock a certain distance away from them. Can they tell the distance the alarm is away from them just by listening to how loud it sounds? Let several people have a go. Who is closest at guessing the distance? Did anyone get it exactly right?



## Sound over Distance



We know that vibrations spread out and get smaller as they travel, making sounds quieter as we move further away from the source of the sound. But often people need to be able to hear sounds from far away.

Can you think of any devices that transmit sound over a distance, or ways of making sounds louder so that they travel further?

Talk to your partner about your ideas.



## Telephone Transmission



Telephones are used to transmit the sound of people's voices over long distances.

When you speak into a telephone, the sound energy in your voice is turned into electrical energy, which is transported down a wire to the other person's telephone. The electrical energy is converted back into sound energy, and they can hear what you are saying!

Your challenge today is to create a string telephone that will transmit the sound of your voice over a distance.

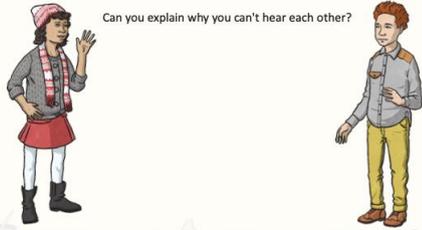


## Telephone Transmission



You and your partner should stand far apart from each other.

Use your normal speaking voice to try to talk to each other. Make sure that you can't hear each other!



## Telephone Transmission



The vibrations from the sound of your voice cannot continue moving as far as your partner's ear. The vibrations get smaller and stop before they reach your partner.

Now use the instructions on the String Telephone Activity Sheet to construct your string telephone.



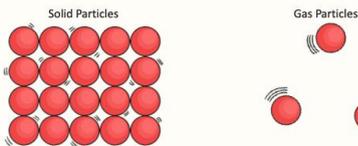
Stand the same distance apart as you did earlier. Use your telephone to speak to each other. Remember to use your normal speaking voice. You should be able to hear each other now!

## Telephone Transmission

How does your telephone work?

The string and the cups are solid, so the particles are much closer together than the particles in the air, which is a gas.

The sound energy can travel from particle to particle far easier in the solid string telephone, so the sound of your voice is louder over the same distance than it was in the air.



## String Telephone

Make a string telephone to explore how sounds travel over a distance.

**You will need:**  
 Two paper cups  
 A compass or sewing needle to make holes in the cups;  
 Approximately 20m length of string (kite string works well).



**What to do:**

1. Use the compass or sewing needle to carefully poke a hole in the bottom of each cup. You may need to ask an adult to help you.
2. Thread the string through the holes and tie a knot at each end to stop it pulling through the cups.
3. You and your partner should each hold a cup and move apart so that the string is tight.
4. Take turns talking into your cup while your partner listens in their cup.

**How does it work?**  
 Use the key words to fill in the gaps to explain how your string telephone works.

When one person talks into their cup, the cup \_\_\_\_\_. The movement \_\_\_\_\_ of these vibrations passes along the string. The string is a \_\_\_\_\_, so the particles are very close together, and the vibrations can pass \_\_\_\_\_ and easily along the string. The vibrations pass from the \_\_\_\_\_ into the second cup, which also vibrates. These vibrations pass through the air \_\_\_\_\_ into the second person's \_\_\_\_\_, who can then hear the sound of the first person's voice. The sound of the person's voice is \_\_\_\_\_ through the string than it is through the air over the same \_\_\_\_\_.

sound    vibrates    energy    string    solid  
 particles    distance    ear    louder    quickly

twinkl planit Art | Year 4 | Sound | String telephone | Lesson 4

# Spellings - Year3 & 4 Word List - Wednesday

Ask a grown-up at home to dictate this to you. They read it out loud and you write it down. Afterwards see how many words you spelt correctly.

### Dictation Activity 2

The Olympic Games will be a **popular** and **important** event in this year's summer **calendar**. Many athletes are currently **busy** training to try and gain their place in Olympic **history**. The **pressure** to perform at their best during the games is **extreme**. **Imagine** how it feels to **experience** walking out to **appear** in an Olympic final- your **heart** racing and you barely being able to **breathe**.

# Wednesday Maths - Word Problems

1. A puppy eats 80g of dried food each day. How much will it eat in a week?	2. An adult Labrador needs 375g of dried dog food each day. How much would five Labradors eat in a day?
3. Mrs Walker spends £102 per month on cat food. This works out at £6 for each cat. How many cats does she have?	4. Mr Chidgey needs 5 cans of dog food each day to feed his dogs. How many days will 130 cans last?
5. A cat needs one worming tablet four times a year. How many tablets would the cat sanctuary need each year for its 148 cats?	6. Jack is checking rabbits' paws. If Jack checks 52 paws, how many rabbits are there?
7. A dog needs three walks a day. How many walks does it need in a year?	

## Challenge

Make up your own pet number story for a friend to try to answer.

Calculate:

$$154 \times 7 \quad 6 \times 289 \quad 4 \times 5 \times 9 \times 3$$

---

This calculation has the same number missing from each box.

Write the missing number in the boxes.

$$\square \times \square - \square = 72$$

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A shop sells some boxes of 'Posh-Chocs' that cost £3.58 each, and makes £32.22. How many boxes did they sell?

# Wednesday Art - Painting 'en plein air'

What do we know about Monet so far?

What can we notice about what he liked to paint?



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0JTa\\_zf7tH44](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0JTa_zf7tH44)

We are going to use Monet's squinting technique to paint 'en plein air' today.

In a pair, you will need...

- Paper
- Watercolour pallet
- A pencil each and brushes
- water pot

We will sit under the tree and you may face the direction of your choice. Choose a small area to draw and paint.

# Spellings - Year3 & 4 Word List - Thursday

How many of the words from the list can you find in the wordsearch in five minutes?

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

therefore

though

although

thought

through

various

weight

woman

women

# Thursday - French

Find out what the following clothes are in English?



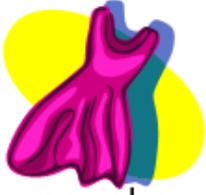
un pull



un pantalon



une jupe



une robe



une casquette

un jogging



des lunettes de soleil

un maillot de foot



des baskets

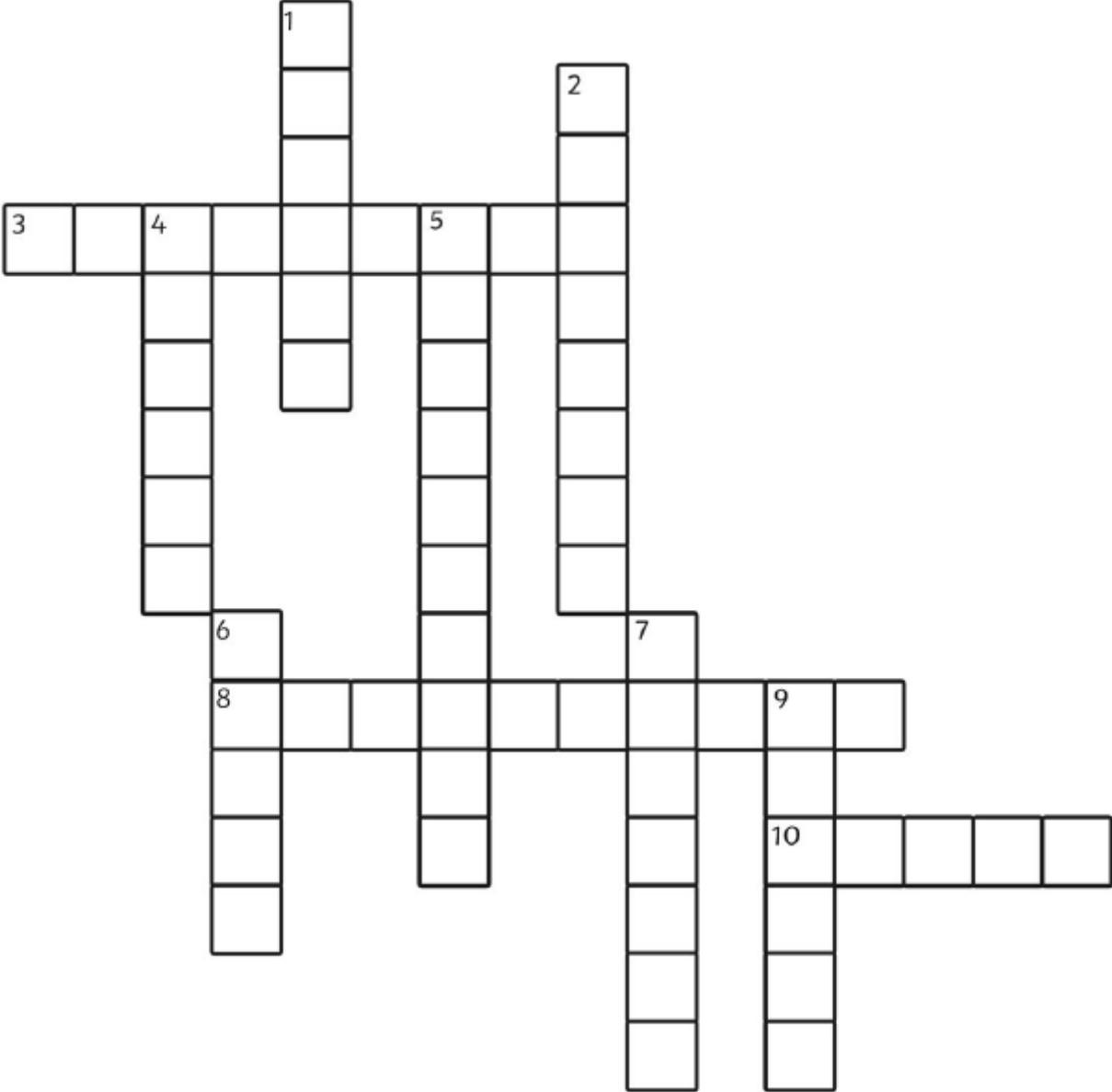


un t-shirt

Now using the box below make 10 sentences about when you wear clothes.

Le weekend (At the weekend)	je porte (I wear)	un (a)	pantalon (a pair of trousers) jogging (a pair of jogging bottoms) maillot de foot (foot shirt) t-shirt (t-shirt)
À l'école (At school)		une (a)	jupe (skirt) robe (dress) casquette (hat)
En été (In the summer)		des (some)	lunettes de soleil (sunglasses) baskets (trainers)
En hiver (In the winter)			
Normalement (Normally)			

# Spellings - Year3 & 4 Word List - Friday



## Across

3. Not identical.
8. Knowledge gained from what one has encountered.
10. To have control, rule, or influence.

## Down

1. Not long past.
2. Starchy vegetables.
4. Renowned, has a widespread reputation.
5. A test or trial.
6. An organ that pumps blood around the body.
7. To have confidence in something without absolute proof.
9. A shape with one edge.

# PIRA Practice

**Skill Focus: Retrieving information**

### BIG BEN GETS A BATH!

People from all over the world come to London and visit Big Ben but one week this August, they would have seen an unusual sight!

Five highly-trained abseiling experts started cleaning all four clock faces on 18<sup>th</sup> August. It will be the clock's first scrub for 4 years. Experts think it will take a week to complete the cleaning so long as the weather stays fine.

The Houses of Parliament clock (nicknamed Big Ben), which was built in 1859, will also be checked for damage to the dials. Each clock face is made up of 312 pieces of opal glass, which must be treated carefully. The hands of the clock were made in copper because it is lighter than other metals.

To keep the climbing cleaners safe, the clock's hands have been frozen in the midday position.

1. Where is Big Ben?
2. What year was Big Ben last cleaned in?
3. Over 250 pieces of glass are used in Big Ben. True or false?
4. What material was chosen to make the hands of the clock and why?
5. How have they made sure the cleaners will not be in danger?
6. How many days will it take to finish the job?
7. What is the correct name for the building the clock is at the top of?

**DID YOU KNOW?**  
Big Ben's real name is the Great Clock of Westminster which is at the top of the Elizabeth Tower (named after the Queen). The Elizabeth Tower is part of the Houses of Parliament.

**Skill focus: Making inferences**

### Opening night

Tim took another deep breath. Inside his chest, he could feel his heart pounding like a bass drum. Again, he took slow, deep breaths and picked up his script. Flicking through the pages, he read through his lines quietly to himself, mumbling under his breath. All his hard work over the last few months had been for tonight. Crossing his fingers tightly, he wished for good luck.

"Tim, are you ready? You're on in 2 minutes," said Mr. Smith.

"I think so, Sir," said Tim in a shaky voice.

"Don't worry, you'll be fine, Tim. Break a leg!"

Slowly, Tim stood up and made his way towards the heavy, red velvet curtain. He pulled it to the side and stepped through.

1. How do you think Tim is feeling at the beginning of the text?
2. Explain how you know how he is feeling.
3. What do you think Tim is waiting to do?
4. What clues told you what Tim might be doing?
5. Who do you think Mr. Smith is?
6. Do you think 'Opening Night' is a good title? Why?
7. If you had to give this text a different title, what would you call it?

# Grammar Practice

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**Grammar and Punctuation** 1

Which word in the following sentence is an **adverb**?

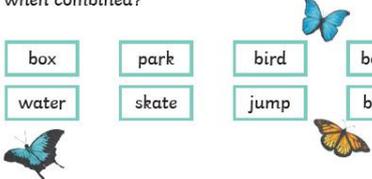
She carefully balanced the cup on the saucer.



**Grammar and Punctuation** 2

Which words below make a **compound word** when combined?

box	park	bird	board
water	skate	jump	black



**Grammar and Punctuation** 3

How would you **correct** these sentences?

We was going to the airport.  
If we was not at school, I'd go to the park.  
Lily were with her friends.  
I were at Noah's house.



**Grammar and Punctuation** 4

Put **brackets** into these sentences.

My favourite book The Hobbit is a fantasy story.  
The girls who were called Molly and Ella sat next to each other in class.  
The parcel which was wrapped in brown paper was sitting on the doorstep.



**Grammar and Punctuation** 5

Which **conjunction** would you use in this sentence?

The squirrel hurtled up the tree \_\_\_\_\_ the dog barked at the bottom.

while	before
so	when



**Grammar and Punctuation** 6

Why do we start a new **paragraph**?

- To indicate a new subject or theme.
- To break up the page.
- To change the time or place in our story.
- To make our story look longer.
- To group relevant information together.



**Grammar and Punctuation** 7

Where should the **apostrophe** be in these sentences?

Hannahs mum worked at the hospital.  
Barry, my sisters rabbit, was grey and white.  
Im going to the skatepark to see my friends.  
Mum hasnt got time to go to the hairdressers.



**Grammar and Punctuation** 8

Which **fronted adverbial** would make sense?

... the atmosphere changed and everyone began to feel to feel rather sleepy.

Without a sound,      As the clouds parted,  
 Later that evening,  
 Sometime earlier,



**Grammar and Punctuation** 9

What is the rule for adding these **suffixes** to the words below?

• ed      • ing      • en  
 prefer      begin      forgot



**Grammar and Punctuation** 10

What do these **prefixes** mean? Match them up.

sub                  against  
 auto                under  
 sub                  against  
 auto                under



**Grammar and Punctuation** 11

What is the correct **spelling** of the missing words in these sentences?

I \_\_\_\_\_ you're going on holiday soon. **here/hear**  
 We \_\_\_\_\_ you at school today. **mised/mist**  
 The hamster died so we had to \_\_\_\_\_ it. **berry/bury**  
 Mum needed some \_\_\_\_\_ and quiet. **piece/peace**

**Grammar and Punctuation** 12

In the following sentences the **apostrophe** is used to make one word instead of two. Which two words would these be?

We haven't had a spelling test for ages.  
 "Don't shout!"  
 "Who's your class teacher?" asked the secretary.  
 "How's your Gran doing?" my neighbour asked me.

**Grammar and Punctuation** 13

Put the **comma** in the correct place.

The policeman said "Where did you find that bag?"  
 The flowers were bright yellow the brightest yellow Jasmine had ever seen.



It was later that night when the sirens started, that Jayne began to worry.



**Grammar and Punctuation** 14

What does this sentence need? **Rewrite** the sentence correctly.

Carrie went to the pizza shop. Carrie liked the pepperoni pizza. Carrie's brother didn't like pepperoni. Carrie's brother preferred chicken.

nouns                  adjectives                  pronouns

**Grammar and Punctuation** 15

Improve these sentences using **adverbs**.

The dog barked throughout the night, waking everyone up. The neighbours shouted from their windows. The owner was embarrassed.



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16 Grammar and Punctuation

Put the **inverted commas** in these sentences.

I can't find it! shouted my brother.

Harry yelled, Eureka! I have the answer!

The vet said, What seems to be the problem with Rover?

Where are you going? asked the bus conductor.

17 Grammar and Punctuation

Spot the **conjunctions** in the following sentences.

Kim was talking on her phone as she watched TV.

The cat ran into the house while carrying a mouse!

Mix the sugar and butter until it looks white.

18 Grammar and Punctuation

Use the **preposition** that makes sense in these sentences.

I went to the party \_\_\_\_\_ school.

The new girl sat \_\_\_\_\_ me on the bus.

after during beside before

19 Grammar and Punctuation

There is something wrong with these sentences. **Rewrite** them correctly.

We was going to the concert.

I done a good piece of writing.

She seen the new shopping mall.

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## Thursday - Maths

Complete the following sets of calculations. Be careful they are all mixed up - addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

### Choosing how to do calculations Sheet 1

1.  $456 + 200$
2.  $3 \times 426$
3.  $832 - 489$
4.  $100 \div 4$
5.  $4368 - 1001$
6.  $3474 + 2362$
7.  $2 \times 124$
8.  $84 \div 6$

## Choosing how to do calculations

### Sheet 2

1.  $3 \times 21$

9.  $172 \div 8$

2.  $368 + 201$

10.  $3 \times 678$

3.  $8734 - 2372$

11.  $402 - 398$

4.  $81 \div 8$

12.  $248 \div 2$

5.  $432 \times 2$

13.  $76 + 24$

6.  $5278 + 3846$

14.  $5000 - 4987$

7.  $760 \div 10$

15.  $10 \times 43$

8.  $72 - 65$

16.  $2478 + 999$

## Thursday - Computing - Using HTML

Go to the weblink

<https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/codeclub/webdev-module-1>

Follow the instructions to create your own online birthday card.

Follow the instructions to save your project via link. Send your link to your teacher so they can have a look!

# Friday - Maths

Solve the three parts to this problem. Show which method you used to work out each bit.

Vikram and his three friends go to watch a film. The whole show lasts 134 minutes, but there are 27 minutes of trailers and adverts.  
How long is the actual film?

---

Vikram and his three friends each pay £3.80 to see the film at 2pm.  
How much do they pay altogether?

---

Vikram and his three friends buy four boxes of popcorn for a total of £4.80.  
How much is one box of popcorn?

Complete these word problems.

1. A family of four are travelling on holiday.  
Their destination is 248 miles away.  
After 136 miles they stop for lunch.  
How much further do they have to go?
2. They each have a panini for £3.25 each, and a drink for £1.75 each.  
How much do they spend on paninis?
3. The family are renting a holiday lodge for £350 for the week.  
How much does this cost per night?
4. They have tea in a local café.  
Mum's meal costs £8.95, Dad's costs £9.49, Jack's costs £3.95 and Mel's costs £4.45.  
How much do the children's meals cost altogether?

Use a mental strategy (with jottings) for each of these.

$$17 \times 11 \quad 298 \times 3 \quad 25 \times 19$$

---

Write  $>$ ,  $=$  or  $<$  in each box to make the statements correct:

$$15 \times 10 \quad \square \quad 11 \times 14$$

$$90 \div 30 \quad \square \quad 60 \div 20$$

$$120 \div 4 \quad \square \quad 160 \div 8$$

$$30 \times 8 \quad \square \quad 100 \times 10$$

---

A shop sells some boxes of 'Posh-Chocs' that cost £3.69 each, and makes £59.04. How many boxes did they sell?

---

In July, Ali collects 2, 3 or 4 eggs each day from her hens. In the first 20 days, she collects 57 eggs altogether.

What is the greatest number of eggs Ali can collect in July?