

Year 4 Summer 1

English

This half term would have been spent revising the Year 4 grammar terms. Please see the next sheet for the grammar terms which can be accessed on BBC bitesize alongside short video clips and virtual games. Could you create a revision poster for the grammar terms?

We would have also spent some time researching different types of poetry, just like we did at Christmas. Could you try and find some great examples of spring time poetry? Copy out your favourite examples and then try and write your own. Make a poetry book to share soon.

Another idea could be to write a story, one that could be shared when we all get back to school. You could do a quest story, a story from another culture, a historical story, a sci-fi story, the possibilities are endless! Try to write your own success criteria and tick it as you include it. Example: adverbial openers, subordinating and coordinating conjunctions, expanded noun phrases, similes, metaphors, speech and a range of punctuation.

Please continue to learn the spellings sent home within

Topic

As you know, we would've spent time at Nell Bank, exploring Ilkley whilst we were there. Therefore, linking to residential, we would have continued our studies of the UK. If you have started a project please continue with this. We can't wait to see it when we were back at school!

If you haven't, here are some questions you could research:

1. What are the Cow and Calf rocks?
2. Research Ilkley, has anything important happened there?
3. What famous landmarks do we have in the UK? What makes them so important?
4. What is the difference between a village, a city, a town and a hamlet?
5. What rivers flow through the UK?
6. What mountains can be found? How high are they? What is the record time that the mountain has been climbed?

Dear Parent/Carer,

We hope you have had a great Easter break and have enjoyed the sunshine! A special shout out to the Wakeford family for making it onto the Steph Show, the Easter egg hunt sounded awesome.

Here are some ideas we have put together as some have asked for more to be sent home. These are to work alongside the learning packs we initially sent home. This sheet roughly goes through what we would've been doing here at school, as well as covering what we have already covered so far this year. Just to reinforce - these are unprecedented times and this is not compulsory, it is for those that want to do it. Family health and mental health always comes first.

We miss you all lots and can't wait to hear what you've been up to!
Miss Webb & Mr Holmes

Science

This half term we are exploring animals including humans. Here are some questions for you to think about and investigate. Keep a record of your discoveries.

- 1) How does the digestion process happen? What is the difference between a human's digestive system and a cow's digestive system?
- 2) What do our bodies need to keep healthy?
- 3) What are food chains? What does each part represent?
- 4) What is a food web? What is the difference between a food web and a food chain?
- 5) Find out the jobs of the different types of teeth we have. Do we have the same types of teeth as other animals?
- 6) What is the purpose of a skeleton?
- 7) How do our brains work?
- 8) Create your own model of the human body, could you show the difference between bones, muscles and organs?

Keep using **Purple Mash**, **Education City** and **Times Table Rocks Stars**. We are continuing to upload lessons onto **Maths with Parents**, well done to those using this. It is an excellent resource with online lessons.

Twinkl: www.twinkl.co.uk/offer code: CVDTWINKLHELPS

All of the Year 4 curriculum is covered on this site. Please use it to

Reading

Keep reading! It doesn't have to be your school reading book. Read text that you enjoy such as a comic or a recipe. Listen to stories online or books being read on TV. Use the questions from your bookmarks to further your understanding. Tell you mum/ garden/ dog what is happening in the story so far. What do you think will happen next? Why? Make a book review for books that you've enjoyed.

Maths

Please see the school website for our maths calculation policy. It's under the policy section in the parent area. It will show you the methods we use in class.

Use a dice/ online number generator to create 4 digit numbers. If you want to challenge yourself add a decimal point and tenths to your numbers.

Use the < and > symbols to show greater/less than.

Use column addition to add them.

Use column subtraction to subtract them.

Multiply a 2-digit number by 1-digit using the short multiplication or the grid method.

Divide a 3-digit number by 1-digit using the bus stop method. Challenge: if they have a remainder, could you write it as a decimal or fraction?

How many 3D shapes can you draw? How many faces, edges and vertices do they have?

Have a look at a shopping receipt, what is the cheapest item on the list? What is the most expensive item? What could you buy on the list with a £5 note? How much change would you get? Make your own word problems involving money.

Keep reading analogue and digital clocks - how long until the next year etc?

Additionally to Maths with Parents, this is another interactive resource which is very similar to the way we teach maths within school. These will be helpful to complete at home. <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-4/>

RE

What do believers do throughout their journey of life to show their commitment to God? Think about christenings, weddings etc



Vocabulary Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Adverbial

Adverbials are words or phrases that we use to add information to a verb or clause. They act like adverbs.

- She laughed like a hyena.
- Please hang up your coats over there.
- We had a sleepover last night.



Possessive Pronoun

Possessive pronouns take the place of a noun + apostrophe + s to show who something belongs to.

It is **Rachel's** birthday. It is **her** birthday.

Determiner

Determiners are words which specify which noun we mean. They come before any adjectives or other describing phrases.

- **a, an** and **the** are common determiners. They are called **articles**.
- **that** small book, his own name, **some** flowers.



Pronoun

A pronoun takes the place of a noun which is already known, perhaps from a previous sentence.

- **I** like cheese.
- **They** come from London.
- **These** socks are smelly!

Vocabulary Grammar and Punctuation Terminology

Clause

A clause is a phrase of two or more words. It has a verb as the key word.

- It's raining.
- Samira has four pets because she likes animals.

Direct Speech

Direct speech is the words which actually come out of someone's mouth, like the speech bubbles in a cartoon.

Consonant letter

A consonant is a letter sound made when you use your teeth, lips and/or tongue to change how the air comes through your mouth. Most letters are consonants, like these:

- The sounds /p/ and /b/ are made when you close your lips then opening them quickly.
- The sound /t/ is made when you press your tongue behind your top teeth.

Word family

Words in a word family are related by meaning, grammar or spelling.

- Teach, teacher, teaching
- Child, children, childish(ly)

Conjunction

A conjunction links two words, phrases or clauses together as part of a sentence.

There are two main types of conjunction:

Words such as **and**, **but** and **so** link two words or phrases which are equally important.

- Words such as **because**, **if** or **when** introduce a subordinate clause.
- I got a bike **and** a football for my birthday.
- If you like, we can have chips for tea.
- There's no tennis today **because** it's raining.

Vowel letter

A vowel letter is one that you make by just changing the shape of your open mouth. You don't use your teeth, tongue or lips.

- The letters **a, e, i, o** and **u** are vowels. They can be spoken or written.
- Letter **y** can also be used to represent a vowel sound.

Preposition

A preposition links a noun or noun phrase to another word. They often mark direction or locations, but can also make time links.

- Please put your pens **in** the tub.
- We went to the USA **on** holiday.
- I haven't seen her **since**.

Subordinate clause

A subordinate clause adds to another clause. It can't be a sentence by itself.

- Here's the book **that I promised** you.
- When I grow up, I want to be a pilot.

Prefix

A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to turn it into a different word.

- **o**vertake, disappear, **re**turn

Inverted commas

Inverted commas (speech marks) go around the speaker's words only. Use them in stories to show when a character is speaking.

- "Why didn't anyone tell me I had my underpants on the outside?" asked Superman.

Speech marks

See **inverted commas**

