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Home Learning Pack Year 4

Guidance and Answers

Week 8 15/06/2020





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Monday

Maths - Write Decimals (page 2)

Question 1 – This question shows different **representations** of decimal numbers. A **representation** refers to a number that has been shown in different ways using numerals, words or mathematical equipment, for example. To reach the correct answers, children must write the decimal which matches each representation.

A and C are both shown using a **part-whole model** to partition the decimal numbers. A **part-whole model** is used to show how numbers can be split into different parts by following the structure of part + part = whole.

B is shown on a **place value chart** which is used to identify the value of the digits that make up a number. The chart is broken up into columns which represent different values. In this example, 3 ones, 1 tenth and 1 hundredth is a way of showing the number 3.11.

D and E are both written out in words so children may find it helpful to use a **place value chart** to help them place each digit in the correct column.

The correct decimal numbers are A = 2.62; B = 3.15; C = 1.37; D = 4.61; E = 0.53.

Question 2 – For this question, children must read the clues given by each child and match them to the correct decimal numbers. Again, children may find it helpful to use a **place value chart** in order to accurately identify the correct decimal numbers.

The correct answers are Joe = 1.34; Sarah = 1.47; Jane = 1.42; Ivan = 1.44.

Question 3 – For this question, children must use the clues and the **place value chart** to find five possible numbers that the clues could describe. There are five answer boxes split into ones, tenths and hundredths to help children to work out the different possibilities. As there are various correct answers for this problem, we have included six possibilities below.

5.43, 5.46, 5.49, 6.43, 6.46, 6.49



Monday

English – Word Families (page 3)

Word families describe groups of words that share a common feature or pattern. Usually, word families share a common root word. A **root word** is a basic word that has not been changed by a prefix or a suffix.

Question 1 – Children must decide which **suffix** can be added to the **root word** 'happy' in order to complete each of the sentences. A **suffix** is a group of letters that is added to the end of a root word to change or add to its meaning. For example, the suffix -er changes the verb 'teach' into the noun 'teacher'.

In this question, the possible words are happiness, happily and happiest. It may be helpful for children to say each sentence aloud with each word in the relevant gap to decide which makes most sense. The correct sentences are written below.

Megan <u>happily</u> skipped to school because she was excited for her trip to the seaside. When Sam opened his presents, he was the <u>happiest</u> boy in the world. Alexia's face beamed with <u>happiness</u> when she heard the good news.

Question 2 – For this question, children must read the three sentences and underline the words that belong to the same **word family** because they each contain the same **root word**. Once they have identified the words, children must write the correct **root word**.

The correct words are using, useful and used. The root word is 'use'.

Question 3 – Children must identify which four words have used an incorrect **suffix** in the short passage. Encourage children to read the text aloud, looking for any words that don't make sense. Once they have circled these words, they must write the words again using the correct suffixes so that the passage makes sense. The correct answers are shown below.

Hattie lovely to cook with her dad. She liked suggestion different meals they could prepare and her favourite thing to make was nachos. Her dad usually let her eat some leftover cheese while the nachos were heating up, even though their food would soon be readiness. While dad serving the nachos, Hattie chose a film they could both watch.

Hattie <u>loved</u> to cook with her dad. She liked <u>suggesting</u> different meals they could prepare and her favourite thing to make was nachos. Her dad usually let her eat some leftover cheese while the nachos were heating up, even though their food would soon be <u>ready</u>. While dad <u>served</u> the nachos, Hattie chose a film they could both watch.

Tuesday

Maths - Compare Decimals (page 4)

Question 1 – For this question, children must match each decimal number to the correct description. They must use what they know about the place value of the digits to find the correct answers.

The correct answers are A = 1.12; B = 1.13; C = 1.55; D = 0.09; E = 1.

Question 2 – For this question, children are given comparison statements using the **more than** symbol (>), **less than** symbol (<) and **equals** symbol (=). As there are some digits missing, children must use the five digit cards given to complete the statements so that they are correct. Encourage children to begin by finding the statement which has only one possible answer to help them. Children may also find it useful to use or draw counters on a **place value chart** to help them compare the numbers. The correctly completed comparison statements are shown below.

2.57 > 2.46 1.18 < 1.2 3.7 = 3.70 1.25 > 1.24

Question 3 – This question provides children with a blank **place value chart** which needs to be completed to make the statement complete. The statement uses the **less than** symbol (<) to compare three different decimal numbers. Children must draw a total of six counters onto the **place value chart** so that it shows a number greater that 1.31 but less than 1.56. Once they have drawn their counters, they must write the decimal that they have represented on the **place value chart**.

Using exactly six counters, 1.32, 1.41 and 1.5 are the only possible answers. These are shown drawn below.

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths		
•	•	• •		

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
•	••	٠

Tenths	Hundredths



Tuesday

English – Words Ending in '-sure', '-ture' or '-cher' (page 5)

Question 1 – For this task, children must read both sentences and decide which sentence uses the correct spelling. Encourage children to use a dictionary or online search to check the spelling of the word if unsure of the answer.

The correct answer is sentence B.

Question 2 – In this question, children must use their knowledge of suffixes to help them match the start of the word to the correct spelling. Again, they may find it useful to look up the words in a dictionary to check their answers.

The correct answers are voucher, departure and pleasure.

Question 3 – Children are given a sentence in which a word is missing. After reading the sentence, children should select the correct spelling of the word to complete the sentence.

The correct answer is dentures.

Question 4 – For this question, children must first identify any spelling mistakes within the sentence and then correct them using the appropriate ending.

The correct spellings are pressure and puncture.

Question 5 – This question provides children with a word bank from which they must choose two words to include in a sentence. Some of the words are spelt incorrectly, so encourage children to first correct the spellings of these words before using them in their sentence. Once they have chosen their words, children are asked to write a sentence which includes **adjectives**. **Adjectives** are words that describe nouns. They can describe aspects like colour, shape, size and age, amongst other qualities. As there are various answers for this question, we have included an example answer below.

The <u>conscientious</u> <u>researcher</u> was busy exploring the effects of <u>moisture</u> on the <u>unknown</u> material when the door opened with a <u>bone-chilling</u> creak.

Question 5 – In this question, children are asked to identify whether Lena's sentence is correct. They should first read the sentence before looking for any misspelt words.

The correct answer is that Lena has made a spelling mistake, so her sentence is not right (the correct spelling is <u>adventure</u>).



Wednesday

Maths - Order Decimals (page 6)

Question 1 – For this question, children must complete the missing values on the **number line**. A **number line** is a horizontal, straight line which has numbers placed at equal points. Most **number lines** begin at 0, however, this is not always the case.

The **number line** in this question shows the values in **ascending order**. **Ascending order** refers to values or quantities being arranged from the smallest to the greatest. As there are various answers for this question, we have given one possibility below.



Question 2 – For this question, children must look at the numbers given and order them in **descending order**. **Descending order** refers to values or quantities being arranged from the greatest to the smallest. The correct order is shown below.

9.82cm	6.07cm	5.04cm	2.6cm	1.76cm		0.85cm	
\square	\square	\square	\square	\square	/ · ·	\square	

Question 3 – In this question, children are shown a series of heights which have been compared using the less than symbol (<). Children may notice that the heights are given in different measurements (m and cm), so it might be helpful to begin by converting to the same unit of measure. Following this, children should explain whether Kim has ordered the heights correctly.

The correct answer is that Kim is incorrect because Jerry is smaller than Harry and Adnan. The correct order would be 1.01m < 1.08m < 121cm < 1.32m < 1.39m < 140cm.



Wednesday

English - Wednesday - Using Suffixes (page 7)

A **suffix** is a group of letters that is added to the end of a **root word**, changing or adding to its meaning. Suffixes can show if a word is a noun, an adjective, an adverb or a verb. For example, the suffix -er changes the verb 'teach' into the noun 'teacher'.

A root word is a basic word that has not been changed by a suffix.

Question 1 – For this question, children must read the words in the table and identify the correct **root word** or **suffix**. Children might find it helpful to look up the words in a dictionary if they are unsure of the answer. Possible answers are shown below.

root word	root word + suffix
hazard	hazardous
complete	completion
outrage	outrageous
final	finally
preach	preacher
operate	operation
nerve	nervous
Compose	composure
discuss	discussion

Question 2 – For this question, children must use their knowledge of **suffixes** and spelling rules to determine if the words in each sentence have been spelt correctly. The misspelt words are underlined below.

The car <u>technition</u> <u>usualy</u> repairs tyre punctures at the garage.

The <u>famoose</u> mathematician <u>humblee</u> received his award.

The <u>informacian</u> advised that the petition needed twenty thousand <u>signachers</u> to be accepted by the local government.

There was a <u>miscommunicasion</u> between the <u>transportacian</u> company and the manufacturers.

Question 3 – For this question, children must identify and explain which character has spelt the words in their sentence correctly using their knowledge of suffixes and spelling rules.

The correct answer is that Ruby has used a suffix correctly when spelling the word 'adventure'. Children might also identify that Ruby has not used the correct suffix for mountainous as this is spelt incorrectly in her sentence, and Benjamin has used two suffixes incorrectly.

Thursday

Maths – Round Decimals (page 8)

Rounding means replacing a number with an approximated value. Numbers are often rounded to the nearest 10, 100 or 1,000. Decimal numbers may also be rounded to the nearest whole number.

Question 1 – Children must **round** the numbers shown on the table to the nearest whole number. When rounding these decimal numbers, they must look at the digit in the tenths column. Children may find it help to refer to the image above the table which shows that any number less than 6.5 must be rounded down to 6.0, while any number equal to or greater than 6.5 must be rounded to 7.0. The correct answers are given below.

6.7 ⇒ 7.0	6.4 ⇒ 6.0	6.3 ⇒ 6.0
6.1 ⇒ 6.0	6.9 ⇒ 7.0	6.5 ⇒ 7.0
6.6 🗁 7.0	6.2 ⇒ 6.0	6.8 ⇒ 7.0

Question 2 – For this question, children should read the statements and identify if they are true or false. They must determine if the decimal numbers are rounded correctly to the whole number using their knowledge of rounding. The correct answers are shown below.

	True or false
7.1 rounded to the nearest whole number is 7.0	True
8.9 rounded to the nearest whole number is 8.0	False
6.5 rounded to the nearest whole number is 6.0	False
5.4 rounded to the nearest whole number is 5.0	True
4.3 rounded to the nearest whole number is 4.5	False
3.2 rounded to the nearest whole number is 3.0	True

Question 3 – For this question, children must read the statements given by the aliens and then identify their heights from the decimal values given. They must explain and justify their answers. An example explanation is given below.

Zog must 4.7m because 4.7m rounds up to 5m. The tenths digit is odd (7) and when added together, 4 and 7 make a total of 11. Oola must be 4.9m because this rounds up to 5m and is greater than 4.7m.



Thursday

English - Finding -tion in Text (page 9)

Question 1 – This activity requires children to read the text and underline the words that contain the ending '-tion'. They must also highlight words that sound like '-tion' in a different colour. The correct answers are shown below.

Wanda the witch loved making po<u>tions</u>; she was quite the expert! Anything you wanted, Wanda could come up with a <u>concoction</u> for you.

One day, Clara, Wanda's cat, was sitting in her favourite basket drinking milk and eating a portion of fish. Wanda gazed at her. "How I wish you could talk so that we could have a conversation," she thought to herself. But this wish could come true; she was the queen of magic potions after all!

Wanda gathered together a collec<u>tion</u> of ingredients: hair from a wizard's beard, the spots of a toad, slug slime, a gnome's toe nails, and 100ml of milk (which she measured out with precision).

With great cau<u>tion</u>, Wanda mixed the ingredients together whilst muttering a witchy chant. At last, the po<u>tion</u> was ready! Clara seemed a little confused, but happily lapped up the mixture. With an <u>explosion</u> of smoke and an almighty squeal, Clara began to speak!

And from that day on, Wanda and Clara spent their days chatting away like the best of friends.



Visit kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk for online games to support learning. Join our f Group: Coronavirus Home Learning Support for Teachers and Parents

Thursday

English - Creative Writing Challenge - Message in a Bottle (page 10)

In this activity, children are asked to imagine that they have found a deserted bottle with some paper in the sand. They must first write a message on the paper and then draw a map with instructions for finding hidden treasure!

Encourage children to use the question prompts at the top of the page to support them in writing the message. A word bank has also been provided to support children in making their writing more descriptive.

Children should write in full, detailed sentences and there is a list of some additional features below that you might like to encourage children to include in their writing.

An **expanded noun phrase** is a noun phrase which gives more information about the noun, such as using adjectives to describe it. For example, The <u>beautiful</u>, <u>tall</u> roses.

Adjectives describe nouns. They can describe aspects like colour, shape, size and age, amongst other qualities.

An **adverb** is type of word that gives more information about a verb. It can tell you how, when, where or how often. Some examples include slowly, yesterday, regularly.

Adverbials are groups of words which add detail to the verb. They add extra information, such as how or when an action was carried out. For example, <u>she read her book before</u> <u>bedtime</u>. The verb is 'read' and the adverbial is 'before bedtime'.

A **simile** is a phrase that compares one thing to another using the words 'as' or 'like'.

A **metaphor** is a word or phrase used to describe something as if it were something else.

A **preposition** is a type of word used to express time, place or cause, for example: after, under, over.



Friday

Maths – Reasoning (online)

Follow the link to play a reasoning practice game. This game recaps lots of different areas of the curriculum and will help children to improve their reasoning skills. Answers to the questions are given as part of the activity. https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/resource/year-4-reasoning-test-practice-2/

English – Revision (online)

Follow the link to play a game which recaps some tricky topics from Year 4! <u>https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/resource/year-4-using-suffixes-game/</u>



Assembly Activity

Celebration certificate

On the following page in this pack (page 13), we have included a 'Home Learning Hero' certificate for you to award. Each week, we'll be hosting a celebration assembly over on our Classroom Secrets Facebook page. For more information, we've added a link to the video of our very first celebration assembly which is available on our YouTube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=883WUY1MU8Y&feature=youtu.be





Guidance for Parents/Carers

This week's pack supports the <u>Week 8 timetable</u> on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Additional Resources

English – Guided Reading – Inspiring Dahl (pages 11-13)

Children should read the text and answer the questions giving as much detail as they can. Any unfamiliar vocabulary should be highlighted, and children should be encouraged to discuss its meaning or check using a dictionary/online search.

The answers to the questions are given below.

1. Find and copy the 3 adjectives used in the first paragraph.

1. <u>entertaining</u>
2. <u>remarkable</u>
3. <u>terrific</u>

2. Why has the author chosen to use these words?

As there are multiple answers to this question, we have given one explanation below. They help the reader to understand how much Mark enjoys Roald Dahl's stories.

3. True or false? Mark found school easy when he was younger. False, Mark says that he found school difficult.

4. Give one reason why Mark did not find school easy when he was younger. He couldn't understand why his teachers and parents wanted him to read every night.

5. Underline the 2 phrases or sentences in the text that show why the nickname 'Book Worm' is a suitable name for Mark.

However, I am now known as the 'Book Worm' (which I love) and <u>I read</u> <u>every chance that I can</u>. My teacher is always telling me to put my book away in my bag and read it again during the next break. Sometimes they don't notice me and <u>I read all</u> <u>lesson</u>.

6. What tells you that Mark enjoyed reading James and the Giant Peach? He says that it gripped him from start to finish.

7. What does Mark not want Roald Dahl to tell his mum? Mark doesn't want Roald Dahl to tell his mum that he reads all lesson without his teacher noticing.

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Additional Resources

English - Guided Reading - Inspiring Dahl (pages 11-13)

8. What are the name of Mark's sister's favourite characters? Boggis, Bunce and Bean (from Fantastic Mr Fox).

9. What three things has Mark done so far with his first book? He has written a plan just like his teacher taught him, created the three main characters and made notes about the plot.

10. Number the pieces of information below to put them in the correct order.

Mark doesn't want his mum to discover he reads in lessons withon his teachers seeing.	out 4
Mark has become addicted to reading.	2
Mark asks Roald Dahl how he plans and writes stories.	5
The letter is the first Mark has written to an author.	1
Mark's sister thinks a character from Fantastic Mr Fox is based on their neighbour.	6
Mark couldn't understand why he had to read.	3

