Year 4 Home Learning – Wednesday 15th July

Maths:

- Practise your times tables here on TTRockstars: https://ttrockstars.com/.
- Have a go at the Magic Ten questions.
- Multiplication Grid
- Main Lesson Content:

English:

- Write a couple of sentences in your diary about your weekend and what you got up to.
- Have a go at the SPaG starter.
- Main Lesson content:
- Try to read a book for at least 20 minutes. You could read on here: https://my.risingstars-uk.com/Default.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2f
- Practise your spellings for this week.

Computing:

- Main lesson content: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zsj6wnb

Maths – Wednesday 15th July

Multiplication Grid:

x	2	7	4	11	3	5	9	12	8	10
10										
4										
7										
5										
2										
9										
6										
8										
32										
52										

Magic Ten:

How many children play football?

Sport played	Number of children
Football	●●●●●◗
Rugby	●●●
Netball	●●●●

Key ● = 8 children

Write 08:15 in words.

How much money is there altogether?

List all the factors of 42

How many children in total play football and netball?

Sport played	Number of children
Football	●●●●●
Rugby	●●◗
Netball	●●●◢

Key ● = 8 children

How many months have 31 days?

Round £51.38 to the nearest pound.

Divide 84 by 7

_____

_____

Main Lesson: Follow this link to the video for this lesson https://vimeo.com/434624711

Identify angles

1 Complete the sentences.

Use the word bank to help you.

90	180	greater	less

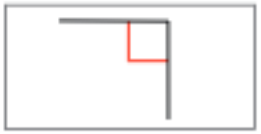
a) A right angle is ☐ degrees.

b) An acute angle is _____ than ☐ degrees.

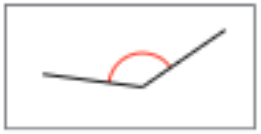
c) An obtuse angle is _____ than ☐ degrees but less than ☐ degrees.

2 Match the angles to the labels.

right angle



acute angle



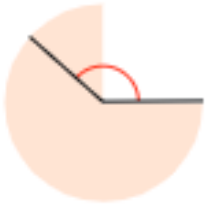
obtuse angle

3 Label the angles: acute, obtuse or right angle.

a)

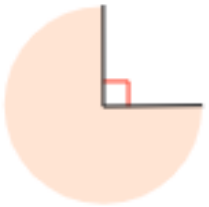
_____

d)



_____

b)

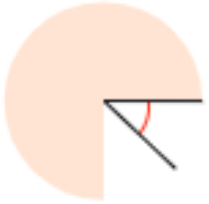


_____

e)

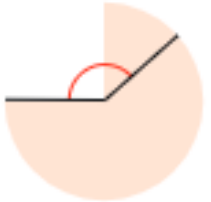
_____

c)



_____

f)



_____

4 Tick all the acute angles.

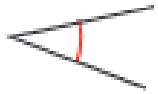
5 Tick all the obtuse angles.

6 Label the angles: acute, obtuse or right angle.

a)

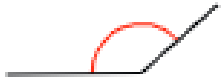
_____

c)



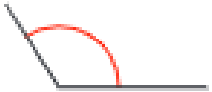
_____

b)



_____

d)



_____

7 Is the angle acute, obtuse or a right angle?

a) 35° _____

b) 99° _____

c) 90° _____

d) 89° _____

e) 121° _____

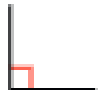
f) 179° _____

How do you know?

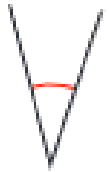
8

Angle B is obtuse because it's bigger than the right angle.

A



B



Do you agree with Teddy? _____

Explain your answer.

9 Are the statements always true, sometimes true or never true?

Explain your answer.

a) An obtuse angle is a greater turn than an acute angle.

_____

b) An acute angle is a greater turn than a right angle turn.

_____

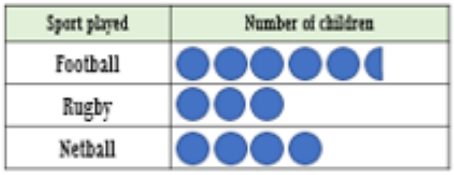
c) If you turn through two acute angles you will have turned through an obtuse angle.

_____

ANSWERS:

x	2	7	4	11	3	5	9	12	8	10
10	20	70	40	110	30	50	90	120	80	100
4	8	28	16	44	12	20	36	48	32	40
7	14	49	28	77	21	35	63	84	56	70
5	10	35	20	55	15	25	45	60	40	50
2	4	14	8	22	6	10	18	24	16	20
9	18	63	36	99	27	45	81	108	72	90
6	12	42	24	66	18	30	54	72	48	60
8	16	56	32	88	24	40	72	96	64	80
32	64	224	128	352	96	160	288	384	256	320
52	104	364	208	572	156	260	468	624	416	520

How many children play football? 44



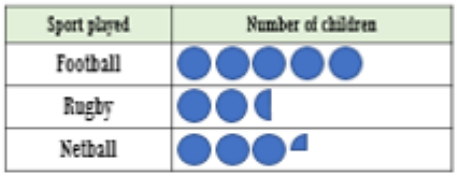
Write 08:15 in words. Quarter past eight in the morning.

How much money is there altogether? £3.32

List all the factors of 42 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 42

Sphere

How many children in total play football and netball? 66 children



How many months have 31 days? 7 months

Round £51.38 to the nearest pound. £51.00

Divide 84 by 7 12

Square based pyramid

Identify angles

1 Complete the sentences.

Use the word bank to help you.

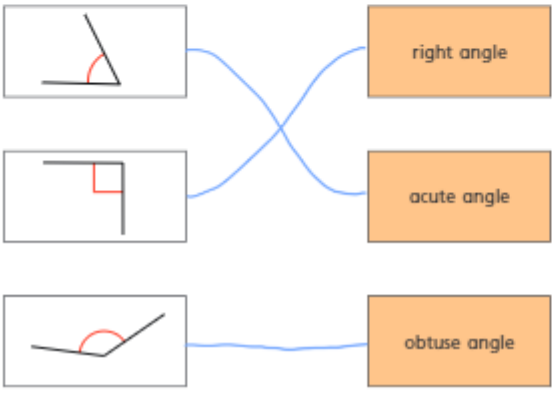
90	180	greater	less

a) A right angle is 90 degrees.

b) An acute angle is less than 90 degrees.

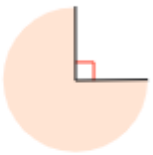
c) An obtuse angle is greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees.

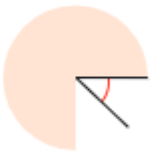
2 Match the angles to the labels.



3 Label the angles: acute, obtuse or right angle.

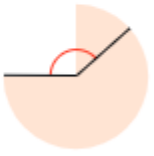
a) acute

b)  right angle

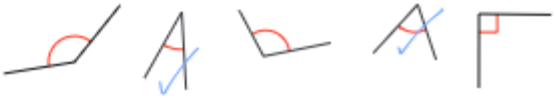
c)  acute

d) obtuse

e) right angle

f)  obtuse

4 Tick all the acute angles.

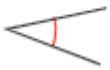


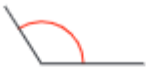
5 Tick all the obtuse angles.

6 Label the angles: acute, obtuse or right angle.

a) right angle

b) obtuse

c)  acute

d)  obtuse

7 Is the angle acute, obtuse or a right angle?

a) 35° acute

b) 99° obtuse

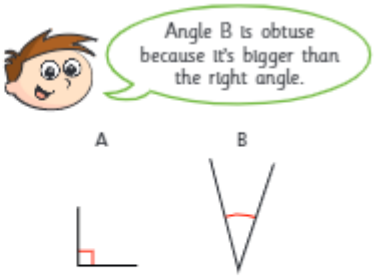
c) 90° right angle

d) 89° acute

e) 121° obtuse

f) 179° obtuse

8



Do you agree with Teddy? No

Explain your answer.

9 Are the statements always true, sometimes true or never true?

Explain your answer.

a) An obtuse angle is a greater turn than an acute angle.

Always. Obtuse angles are greater than 90° therefore greater than acute angles which are less than 90°.

b) An acute angle is a greater turn than a right angle turn.

Never. Acute angles are less than 90° ie. less than a right angle.

c) If you turn through two acute angles you will have turned through an obtuse angle.

Sometimes. E.g. 12° + 13° = 24° (acute) but 50° + 50° = 100° (obtuse)

English – Wednesday 15th July

SPaG Starter:

Complete the passage below using the correct determiner, 'a' or 'an'.

Rachel has just bought ☐ new house with ☐ old apple tree in the garden.

The house used to be ☐ vicarage and has ☐ interesting history.

Add inverted commas to the direct speech in the sentence below.

Stop! called the Policeman. Stop, thief!

Main Lesson Content:

Read a poem

- Look at *Main Character*. What can you spot in this picture? What do you think might be happening?
- Read the *First Verse* of 'The Quangle Wangle's Hat'. Add labels to the picture to show the ribbons, bells and other features.
- Listen to the rest of the poem being read. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KgrrTAFfDW0
- Write answers to the *Poetry Questions*. Look back at the text to help you.

. Revise expanded noun phrases

- Use the ***PowerPoint** on Expanded Noun Phrases* or, if this is not possible, remind yourself using the *Revision Card*.
- Complete *Owl's Head Noun Hunt* and *Owl's Expanded Noun Phrases*.

Main Character

On the top of the Crumpetty Tree
The Quangle Wangle sat,
But his face you could not see,
On account of his Beaver Hat.
For his Hat was a hundred and two feet wide,
With ribbons and bibbons on every side
And bells, and buttons, and loops, and lace,
So that nobody ever could see the face
Of the Quangle Wangle Quee.

From The Quangle Wangle's Hat by Edward Lear

The Quangle Wangle's Hat by Edward Lear

I
On the top of the Crumpetty Tree
    The Quangle Wangle sat,
But his face you could not see,
    On account of his Beaver Hat.
For his Hat was a hundred and two feet wide,
With ribbons and bibbons on every side
And bells, and buttons, and loops, and lace,
So that nobody ever could see the face
        Of the Quangle Wangle Quee.

II
The Quangle Wangle said
    To himself on the Crumpetty Tree, —
"Jam; and jelly; and bread;
    Are the best of food for me!
But the longer I live on this Crumpetty Tree
The plainer than ever it seems to me
That very few people come this way
And that life on the whole is far from gay!"
        Said the Quangle Wangle Quee.

III
But there came to the Crumpetty Tree,
    Mr. and Mrs. Canary;
And they said, — "Did ever you see
    Any spot so charmingly airy?
May we build a nest on your lovely Hat?
Mr. Quangle Wangle, grant us that!
O please let us come and build a nest
Of whatever material suits you best,
        Mr. Quangle Wangle Quee!"

IV

And besides, to the Crumpetty Tree
    Came the Stork, the Duck, and the Owl;
The Snail, and the Bumble-Bee,
    The Frog, and the Fimble Fowl;
(The Fimble Fowl, with a corkscrew leg;)
And all of them said, — "We humbly beg,
We may build our homes on your lovely Hat, —
Mr. Quangle Wangle, grant us that!
        Mr. Quangle Wangle Quee!"

V

And the Golden Grouse came there,
    And the Pobble who has no toes, —
And the small Olympian bear, —
    And the Dong with a luminous nose.
And the Blue Baboon, who played the Flute, —
And the Orient Calf from the Land of Tute, —
And the Attery Squash, and the Bisky Bat, —
All came and built on the lovely Hat
        Of the Quangle Wangle Quee.

VI

And the Quangle Wangle said
    To himself on the Crumpetty Tree, —
"When all these creatures move
    What a wonderful noise there'll be!"
And at night by the light of the Mulberry moon
They danced to the Flute of the Blue Baboon,
On the broad green leaves of the Crumpetty Tree,
And all were as happy as happy could be,
        With the Quangle Wangle Quee.

Poetry Questions

What do you like about the poem? Is there anything you dislike? What does it remind you of? What mood would you say this poem has?

What patterns can you find? Is there a regular rhyme? Can you find any examples of alliteration*? What repetition is there? What purpose does it serve?

What interesting words or phrases can you find? What do they mean? Are there any vivid descriptions?

**Alliteration is where several words begin with the same sound? E.g. Frog and Fimble fowl.*

Nouns

A noun names a person, place, idea, thing or feeling.

an owl
the cat
a boat
that surprise

In front of a **noun**, we often have ....

a an the this that his her their my your

Noun Phrases

A noun phrase adds extra detail to the **noun**.

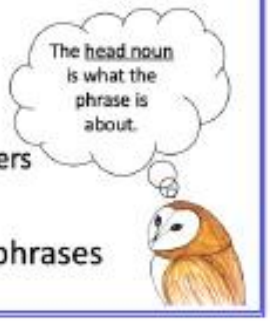
the bright, golden bird
a chirpy and cheerful robin
this quite amazing woodpecker
that truly elegant owl

It can be made by adding an adjective or two.

Noun Phrases

A noun phrase adds extra detail to the **noun**.
The main noun is called the head noun.

a beautiful pea-green boat
a horribly bored man
an exceedingly large nose
a very sharp chin like a pin
a hilarious limerick with funny characters



Can you spot the head noun in each of these phrases

Expanded Noun Phrases

You can develop an expanded noun phrase by using a **prepositional phrase**.

The wild, windswept island
The wild, windswept island over the sea
The wild, windswept island beyond the horizon
The wild, windswept island with palm trees

The phrase modifies the noun.

Useful prepositions
with, of
by, from, on, under, beyond, below, between, inside, next to, over, in, outside

Owl's Head Noun Hunt

Owl is out looking for head nouns.
Underline the head noun in each of these phrases so that he can pounce on them!
Remember – phrases may contain more than one noun. Owl is hunting for the head nouns.

the elegant owl the beautiful pussycat

the small wooden guitar the silver runcible spoon

the wise old turkey with a book in his claws juicy fruits on the branches of the bong tree

a friendly young pig on the sandy beach

the large hairy nose with a light beneath its nostrils

very tall and leafy trees beside a wide river a kind but buzzing bee next to two wasps

the timid and shivering bird inside the bush a funny woman beside a curious old harp

Now help Owl to build noun phrases.
Using lined paper, select a head noun and write it down.

e.g. honey

Now add an adjective.

e.g. sticky honey

Now add a second adjective.

e.g. sticky, golden honey

Write a noun phrase like this for each head noun.

CHALLENGE
Try writing some sentences using your noun phrases.

e.g. The owl brought some sticky, golden honey in a jar.

Owl's Expanded Noun Phrases

Owl's noun phrases have become separated from their prepositional phrases.
Can you help him join them back together? Owl has managed to do one himself.

The twinkly stars	*on the flower*
An irritated bee	*around the moon*
Some sticky honey	*with a ring on its nose*
A shiny pound coin	*by the hill*
A wriggling Pig	*on a plate*
The wise old Turkey	*inside a jar*
The sweet, juicy quince	*under a £5 note*

Now Owl wants to finish these noun phrases with prepositional phrases.
Owl has managed the first one but now he needs your help!
Circle the preposition you have used for each.

The beautiful pea green boat near the harbour

The sandy beach _____

A tall and leafy bong tree _____

Two funny old ladies _____

The quiet old man _____

Edward Lear's long beard _____

in on under above next to besides with through between inside below by from of near

ANSWERS:

Rachel has just bought [a] new house with [an] old apple tree in the garden.

The house used to be [a] vicarage and has [an] interesting history.

"Stop!" called the Policeman.
"Stop, thief!"

Owl's Head Noun Hunt/Expanded Noun Phrases ANSWERS

Underline the head noun in each of these phrases so that he can pounce on them! Remember – phrases may contain more than one noun. Owl is hunting for the head nouns.

the elegant owl the beautiful pussycat

the small wooden guitar the silver runcible spoon

the wise old turkey with a book in his claws the juicy fruits on the branches of the bong tree

a friendly young pig on the sandy beach

the large hairy nose with a light beneath its nostrils

very tall and leafy trees beside a wide river a kind but buzzing bee next to two wasps

the timid and shivering young bird inside the bush a funny woman beside a curious old harp

An irritated bee on the flower

The twinkly stars around the moon

A wriggling Pig with a ring on its nose

The wise old Turkey by the hill

The sweet, juicy quince on a plate

Some sticky honey inside a jar

A shiny pound coin under a £5 note

Computing:

Have a go at this lesson: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zsj6wnb

What are viruses and malware?

Part of Daily lessons | Year 4 and P5 lessons

+ Add to My Bitesize

Home learning focus

Learn the basics of computer viruses and malware and practise your typing skills.

This lesson includes:

- one video about how malware and virus can affect your device
- four activities to try at home