

# Year 4 Home Learning Pack

18<sup>th</sup> May 2020



## Reading Activities:

Read each extract carefully then answer the questions:

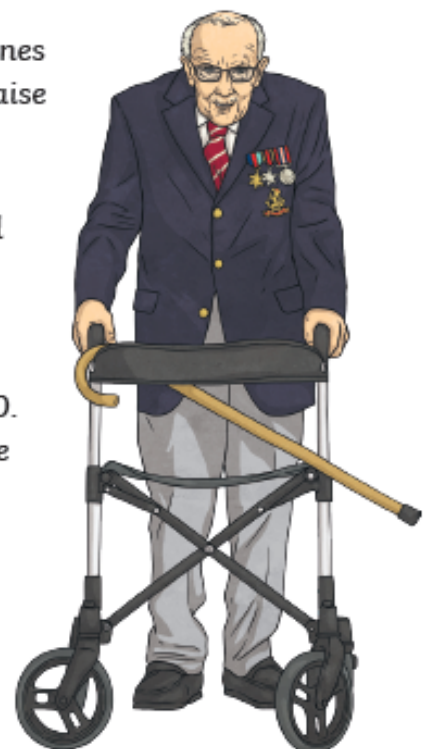
### Captain Tom Moore

Captain Tom Moore is the ex-soldier who made headlines around the world in April 2020, when he set out to raise money for the National Health Service, by walking 100 laps around his garden. Not only did he raise an incredible amount of money, but he also broke several world records at the same time.

#### Who is Captain Tom Moore?

Captain Tom was born in Yorkshire on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1920. He was a soldier in the British Army and served in the Second World War. He currently lives in Bedfordshire with one of his two daughters and her family.

Captain Tom saw the hard work the hospital staff were doing, when he watched the news during the COVID-19 crisis. Because of this and because he had been well looked after in hospital himself, he decided that he wanted to do something to raise money for the National Health Service (NHS).



## Why 100?

Captain Tom began his challenge as a 99 year old. He decided to walk 100 laps of his garden (10 each day), leading up to his 100<sup>th</sup> birthday, which was on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2020. He set himself a target of £1000, which he reached in a day. Captain Tom completed his laps with the aid of a walking frame.



By the time he finished the 100 laps, he had raised over 27 million pounds!

## Breaking Records

With his story shared around the world, more and more people donated money and Captain Tom broke several records during his fundraising efforts.

He has raised more money from a charity walk than any other single person.  
He released a charity song, which became the highest selling single of 2020.  
He is the oldest person ever to have a song at number one in the charts.

## Did You Know...?



Captain Tom completed his 100 laps two weeks before his birthday, so decided to increase the number of laps he walked to 200.

# Captain Tom Moore Questions

1. How many laps of his garden did Captain Tom plan to walk before his birthday? Tick **one**.

- 100
- 200
- 1000
- 30

2. Draw lines to show when the events happened.

Captain Tom began his challenge.	1 <sup>st</sup>
Captain Tom released a single.	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Captain Tom finished his 100 laps.	4 <sup>th</sup>
Captain Tom celebrated his 100 <sup>th</sup> birthday.	2 <sup>nd</sup>

3. How would you describe Captain Tom? Tick **two**.

- Determined
- Charitable
- Friendly
- Shy

4. Write **True** or **False** for each statement.

Captain Tom wanted to raise £1000.	
Tom Jones released a single with Captain Tom.	
Captain Tom raised money for the NHS.	
Captain Tom used to be a soldier.	

5. Find and copy one word that means amazing.

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6. What does NHS stand for?

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7. How do you think Captain Tom felt when he realised how much money he had raised? Explain your answer.

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The second one is about birds you may see in your garden:

## Garden Birds

### Why do Birds Matter?

Birds are really useful creatures. They help the environment in the following ways:

- They help plant life by scattering seeds.
- They help control insect populations by eating insects.
- Some birds, like magpies and crows, eat dead animals. This gets rid of the rotting animals which could cause diseases.



### Numbers of Common Garden Birds

There has been a big drop in starlings in the last few years. Some people think this is because farming has made it more difficult for them to find crane fly larvae - their favourite food.

Since the 1970s, the number of house sparrows has also dropped. This could be because of cats or air pollution as more cars are being used. However, in the last 10 years the number of house sparrows has improved.



### RSPB

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds - a charity that protects British birds.



### Big Garden Birdwatch

- A yearly event where people tell the RSPB which birds they see. The information is gathered to see if there are any changes in bird populations.

At the beginning of 2019, there were more sightings of goldfinches and redwings. A warmer winter meant more of these tiny birds survived.

## Migration

Some birds leave the UK during the winter months because it is too cold for them. They go somewhere where it is warmer. When it starts to get warmer in the UK, they come back. This is called migration.

- Swifts and swallows migrate to Africa.
- They can fly 200 miles every day.
- Many die from starvation, exhaustion and storms.

## British Birds



### Robins:

- have a bright red breast;
- are very aggressive and will fight birds who come to their territory;
- sing all year round;
- can be seen in British gardens all year round.

### Magpies:

- have a loud, chattering call;
- can be easily seen with their black and white feathers;
- hunt for leftover food and dead animals;
- are important insect controllers.





### Blue Tits:

- have bright yellow and blue feathers;
- lay eggs between the end of April and May;
- male and female blue tits look the same;
- in winter, family flocks join up with other blue tits to find food together.

Garden Birds

## Questions

1. How do birds help the environment? Tick **two**.
  - They scatter seeds.
  - They sing beautifully.
  - They eat insects.
  - They build nests.
2. What is a starling's favourite food?

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3. Which two birds were there more sightings of in early 2019? Tick **one**.
  - magpies and redwings
  - goldfinches and redwings
  - crows and goldfinches
  - swifts and swallows
4. When do swifts and swallows **return** to the UK? Tick **one**.
  - When the weather gets cold.
  - When the weather gets warmer.
  - When they are tired.
  - When it is too stormy.

5. Tick the boxes to say whether the sentences are true or false.

Sentence	True	False
Robins only sing in the winter.		
Magpies have black and white feathers.		
Blue tits lay eggs at the end of May.		
Robins are peaceful birds.		

6. What is migration?

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7. Why do you think the RSPB was created? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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## English Activities:

Start off with these activities on Purple Mash, they are both based on apostrophes for plural possession:



### 2do: Jane's monster

Apostrophes to mark plural possession.

(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4. Set by: Victoria James)

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### 2do: Harry's Party

The grammatical difference between plural and possessive - s

(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4. Set by: Victoria James)

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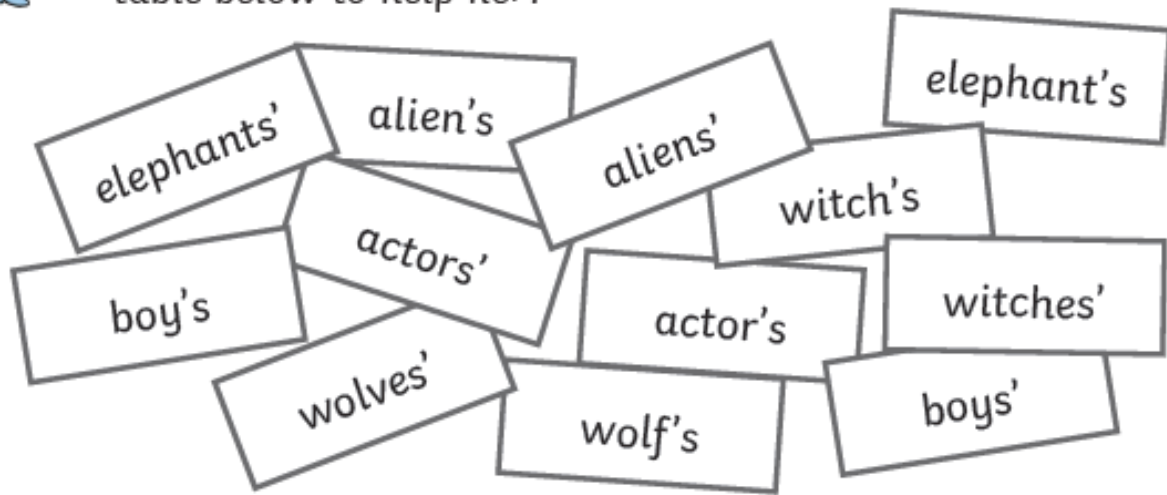
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Now try these activities:

# Singular or Plural Sort



Oh dear! Professor Punctuation has dropped her word cards on the floor and now they have become mixed up! The words all contained examples of the possessive apostrophe. However, some are singular nouns with apostrophes and some are plural nouns with apostrophes. Can you sort them into two groups in the table below to help her?



Singular	Plural

## Challenge

Well done for completing the activity! Now write a sentence of your own using one of the plural nouns with a possessive apostrophe.

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# Singular or Plural Sentences

In the sentences below, an apostrophe has been used to show possession. However, in one option it shows an apostrophe being used with a **singular noun** and in the other it shows the apostrophe being used with a **plural noun**. Tick the sentence that shows the apostrophe being used with a plural noun.

- The babies' bottles were all lined up on the side ready for feeding time.  
 The baby's bottles were all lined up on the side ready for feeding time.
- While they were trying to escape, the mouse's tails were chopped off by the farmer's wife.  
 While they were trying to escape, the mice's tails were chopped off by the farmer's wife.
- The boy's new T-shirts were on the bench.  
 The boys' new T-shirts were on the bench.
- The teachers' work has to be finished after assembly.  
 The teacher's work had to be finished after assembly.
- The horse's shoes needed replacing.  
 The horses' shoes needed replacing.



6.  The girl's dresses were hung up in the wardrobe.  
 The girls' dresses were hung up in the wardrobe.
7.  The foxes' home is underground.  
 The fox's home is underground.
8.  The dragons' strong wings beat swiftly through the sky.  
 The dragon's strong wings beat swiftly through the sky.

## Complete the Sentence

Complete the sentences by changing the singular noun into a plural noun and by adding an apostrophe to show possession.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ manes waved in the gentle breeze.  
(Singular noun: lion)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ colony was hidden high in the branches of a tree.  
(Singular noun: ant)
3. In the forest, the \_\_\_\_\_ howled at the iridescent moon.  
(Singular noun: wolf)
4. Mum scowled as she looked at the \_\_\_\_\_ dirty T-shirts.  
(Singular noun: boy)

5. In the evening, the \_\_\_\_\_ loud barking disturbed all the neighbours.  
(Singular noun: dog)
6. Everybody ate lots of food at the \_\_\_\_\_ party.  
(Singular noun: child)
7. Bang went the gun at the start of the \_\_\_\_\_ 100m race final.  
(Singular noun: man)
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ fur was washed and brushed ready for the parade.  
(Singular noun: pony)

## Be the Teacher!

Professor Punctuation is marking homework but he needs help to complete all the work. Please be the teacher and mark this piece of work below. The children had to use apostrophes to show possession with plural nouns. Cross out the wrong apostrophes and add the correct apostrophe in the right place.




In the forest, the wolve's howls' echoed as the tree's branches' swayed in the wind. Underground, in the foxe's home, they huddled together to get warm. In the trees', the squirrel's feet pattered as they scrambled up and down the branches' looking for food. In a clearing, the childrens' hands' shivered with cold. On the childrens' heads, were warm, woollen hats' and scarves' around their necks. The scarve's tassels fluttered like snowflakes'. On their feet, all the shoe's laces were frozen in the cold weather. From close by, the adult's shouts' floated on the wind. The boy's faces' began to smile as it was time to go home and get warm.

# Purple Mash Maths 2do Activities:

I have set you these maths based activities to do on Purple Mash 2do:


This will help you to decide whether each activity is am or pm:



**2do: Activities - AM & PM**  
(Ages 7-9) Decide if each situation is AM or PM.  
(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4. Set by: Victoria James)

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This will help you to solve time problems:



**2do: Time Problems**  
(Ages 7-9) Match the times to the new time after a given duration.  
(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4. Set by: Victoria James)

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This will help you to work out days and months:



**2do: Years and Months**  
(Ages 7-9) Work out how many years and months are the correct answer.  
(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4. Set by: Victoria James)

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This activity needs you convert between units of time:



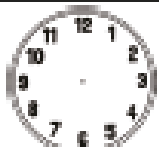
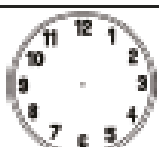
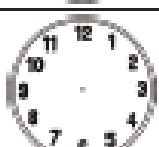
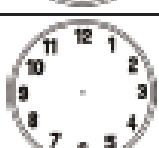
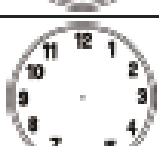
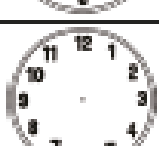


**2do: Convert Between Units Of Time**  
(Ages 7-9) Enter the missing seconds or minutes to complete each conversion.  
(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4. Set by: Victoria James)

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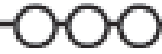
# Maths:

## Converting Time Worksheet

Time in Words	24 Hour Clock	12 Hour Clock	Analogue
seven o'clock in the evening	19:00	7:00p.m.	
		11:00a.m.	
	14:15		
		8:20p.m.	
midday			
		6:40p.m.	
midnight			
seven minutes to eight at night			

# Converting 12-Hour and 24-Hour Times

I can convert 12-hour times into 24-hour times and vice versa.



1) Complete the chart, changing 12-hour a.m. digital times into 24-hour times.

2) Complete the chart, changing 12-hour p.m. digital times into 24-hour times.

12-Hour Time	24-Hour Time
1:00 a.m.	
2:00 a.m.	
3:00 a.m.	
4:00 a.m.	
5:00 a.m.	
6:00 a.m.	
7:00 a.m.	
8:00 a.m.	
9:00 a.m.	
10:00 a.m.	
11:00 a.m.	

12-Hour Time	24-Hour Time
12:00 p.m.	
1:00 p.m.	
2:00 p.m.	
3:00 p.m.	
4:00 p.m.	
5:00 p.m.	
6:00 p.m.	
7:00 p.m.	
8:00 p.m.	
9:00 p.m.	
10:00 p.m.	
11:00 p.m.	



# Foundation Subjects Activities:

Science: As a follow up to our topic on Electricity try these activities on Purple Mash:



## 2do: Thomas Edison

Thomas Edison was the inventor of the first commercial light bulb. Write about his life and invention.  
(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4. Set by: Victoria James)

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## 2do: An Interview with Thomas Edison

Create an interview style magazine article about Thomas Edison.  
(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4. Set by: Victoria James)

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Now try these activities on Solids, Liquids and Gases:



## 2do: Solids, Liquids and Gases

Identify the characteristics of solids, liquids and gases.  
(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4. Set by: Victoria James)

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## 2do: Reverse Change

Write about reversible and irreversible changes.  
(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4. Set by: Victoria James)

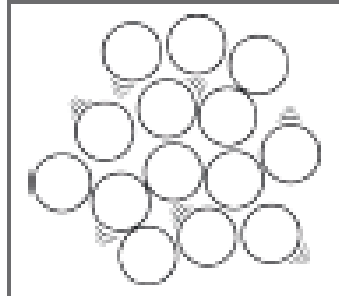
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# States of Matter

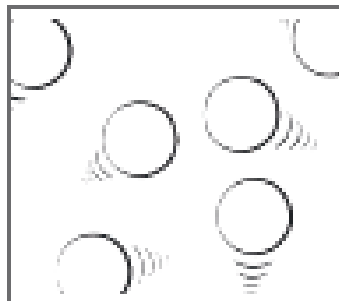
1. Draw lines to match up the word, diagram and description of the particles for the three states of matter:

Solid



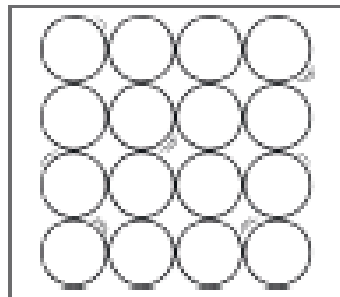
Takes the shape of its container but does not change the amount of space taken up.

Liquid



These keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or squashy.

Gas



These spread out to completely fill the container they are in.

2. Give an example for each state of matter:

Solid = \_\_\_\_\_

Liquid = \_\_\_\_\_

Gas = \_\_\_\_\_

3. What words are used to describe the following processes:

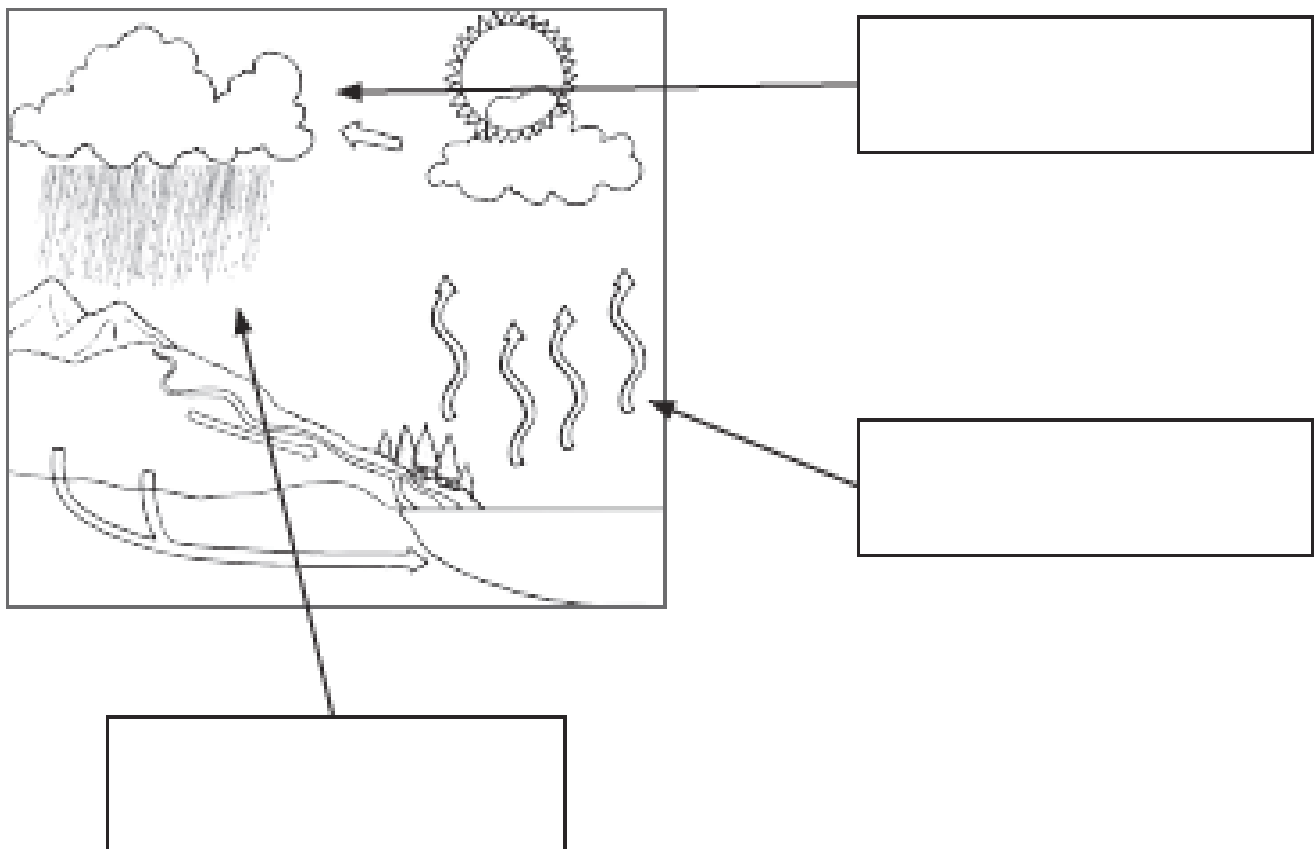
The particles of a liquid begin to slow down until they form a solid structure.

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The particles of a solid are heated and begin to move faster and faster until they are able to move over and around each other.

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4. Label this diagram of the water cycle with the words: **condensation**, **precipitation** and **evaporation**.



5. Fill in the missing words in the sentences below:

Evaporation occurs when a \_\_\_\_\_  
turns into a \_\_\_\_\_.

Condensation is when \_\_\_\_\_ (gas)  
is cooled down and turns into \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ is when liquid (or solid) particles fall from  
a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.

6. Describe an everyday situation when either evaporation or  
condensation occurs.

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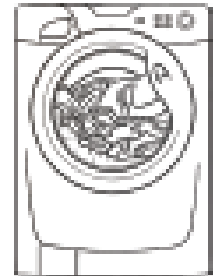
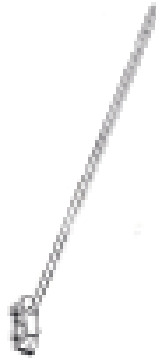
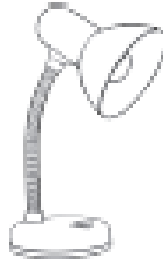
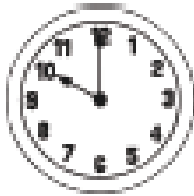
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To revisit our Electricity topic- try these questions:

# Electricity

1. Circle the objects that require electricity to work:



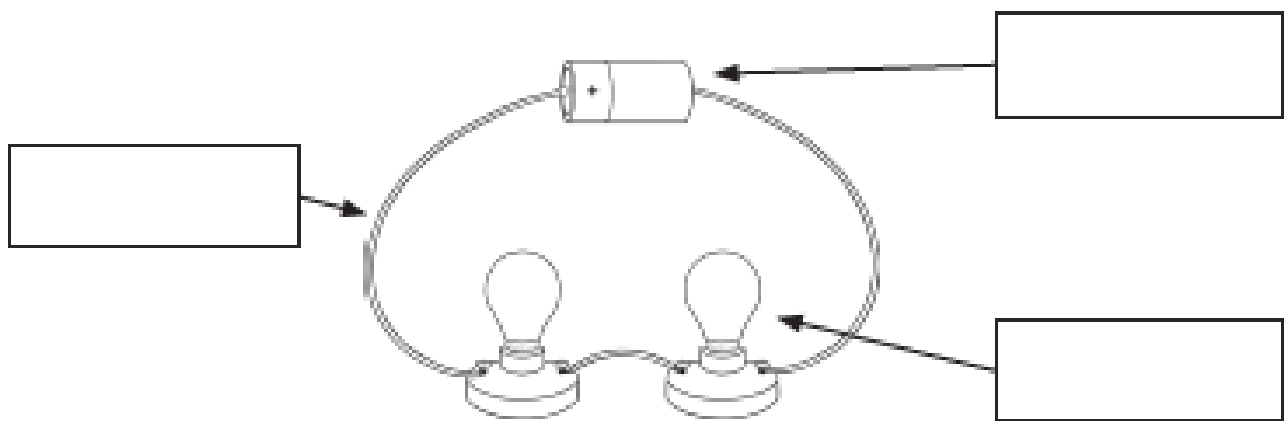
2. Fill in the gaps to complete the passage below:

A circuit is a pathway that \_\_\_\_\_ can flow around.

It includes \_\_\_\_\_ and a power supply (such as a \_\_\_\_\_) and may include other components such as \_\_\_\_\_, switches or \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_, which are small \_\_\_\_\_ with an electric charge, flow around a complete circuit.

3. Label the components in the circuits below:



4. Fill in the table with *electrical conductors* and *electrical insulators*.

Electrical conductors	Electrical insulators

5. What is the function of a switch in an electrical circuit?  
Explain your answer fully.

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5. Fill in the missing words in the sentences below:

Evaporation occurs when a **liquid** turns into a **gas**.

Condensation is when **water vapour** (gas) is cooled down and turns into **water**.

**precipitation** is when liquid (or solid) particles fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.

6. Describe an everyday situation when either evaporation or condensation occurs.

**Example answers:**

**Evaporation occurs everyday when a kettle is boiled. The water is heated and changes from a liquid into a gas.**

**Condensation occurs everyday when droplets of hot water vapour from a bath or shower hit the cold surface of a mirror or window and change into a liquid.**

PSHE- Try these online activities to help you to think about yourself and your ambitions:



2do: My Ambition

What is your ambition? What would you like to achieve?

(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4. Set by: Victoria James)

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2do: All About Me

Make a poster to tell people all about you.

(Assigned to everyone in class: Year 4. Set by: Victoria James)

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