

## Year 4

### Spring 2 homework

#### Weekly tasks

- Reading books
- Spellings

Spellings will go out every Friday for a test the following Friday.

- Times table practise (minimum 25 minutes per week)

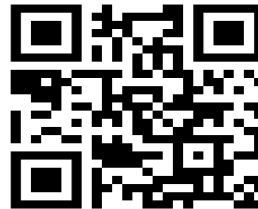
At the start of June, every Year 4 child will be participating in the multiplication tables check to determine whether they can fluently recall their times tables up to 12. To help your child prepare for this we will be continuing to build on their current times tables knowledge in class. At home you can help by encouraging your child to learn their times tables through games and using Times Tables Rock Stars. I will be setting weekly battles on this and the winners will receive a certificate and Dojo points. Please use the QR codes below for some great websites to use.

#### MTC: Multiplication Tables Check Year 4, Key Stage 2

*Practice Times Tables Test for Y4, KS2*



[https://talkingtimestables.uk/y4\\_ks2\\_mtc\\_practice\\_tests\\_multiplication\\_tables\\_check.php](https://talkingtimestables.uk/y4_ks2_mtc_practice_tests_multiplication_tables_check.php)



<https://ttrockstars.com/>



<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/times-tables>

#### Optional tasks

Below are a list of optional activities that you can complete to develop your understanding of our current topics and to earn extra house points. If you complete these activities, they can be handed in on Class Dojo or into class.

#### Geography

In geography we are learning about rivers. Create a PowerPoint or information booklet to teach someone about any river in the world.

## English

Write a short story set in Ancient Egypt using the success criteria below, this can be handwritten or typed.

- Fronted adverbial for where and when
- Expanded noun phrase
- Speech punctuated with inverted commas
- Apostrophes for possession and omission (don't, can't, didn't)

## Grammar

Complete the four activities below

### Grammar and Punctuation

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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

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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. **missed/mist**

The hamster died so we had to \_\_\_\_\_ it. **berry/bury**

Mum needed some \_\_\_\_\_ and quiet. **piece/peace**

### Grammar and Punctuation

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

sub                      against

auto                     under

sub                      against

auto                     under



### Grammar and Punctuation

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









I can't find it! shouted my brother.

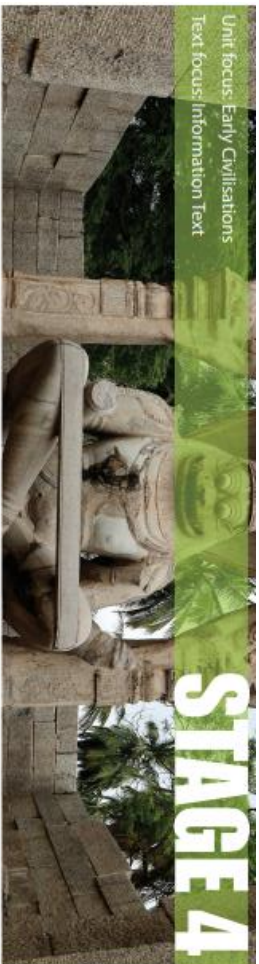
Harry yelled Eureka! I have the answer!

The vet said what seems to be the problem with Rover?

Where are you going? asked the bus conductor.

# 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			



## Ancient India

Ancient India was a civilisation that covered modern-day India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Collectively, they were known as the Indus Valley Civilisation. It began around 2600 BCE and continued for about 700 years. This was the first time that any humans had begun to settle in the region. They were unique because they built their houses from bricks, had a working drainage system and even had houses with more than one floor.

Even though the Indus Valley civilisation began to break apart in 1900 BCE, the individual groups in the area continued to thrive. Many of the most important religions in the region were developed during this time. The Upanishads, a group of important Hindu texts, were written between 700 and 300 BCE.

For hundreds of years, cities in the region were at war with the Ancient Greeks. Alexander the Great invaded the region now known as Pakistan somewhere around 300 BCE.

Daily life in Ancient India remains a bit of a mystery. Archaeologists haven't found many written texts or pictographs from the time, so it's hard to piece them together. The cities seem to have been well-planned. Many ancient cities sprung up chaotically as people built their houses wherever they wanted to. That's why lots of the oldest parts of London are so higgledy-piggledy. Here the roads were generally straight and had drains along the edges to deal with the deluge of rain during the wet season. Even the oldest houses seem to have had separate rooms for going to the toilet!

Evidence has been found that children were given toys to play with. Archaeologists have found toy carts and birds. This gives us the idea that children had at least a little time to play. Pottery and ornamental metalwork have also been found. This shows us that people spent some of their time doing things that they enjoyed. Many poor people in other ancient civilisations spent most of their day working. The Indus Valley people might have been different.

When the Aryan people arrived from Asia in 1500 BCE, they began to write things down. We have a bit more of an idea about what life was like then. They wrote about meeting around a fire each evening to discuss what had happened in the city. In a way, this was the same as

people reading a newspaper now to find out what had happened the day before.

This region was where Hinduism began. With it came a caste system. This gave people a social rank based on many different things. Higher-ranked people enjoyed more power and money, and a better life. Lower-ranked people had to work in the worst jobs, were underpaid and treated badly. This caste system continued in modern India until 1950 when it was outlawed. Some elements of it still exist in society, though, and the Indian government is working to remove them altogether.

### VOCABULARY FOCUS

1. Find a word in the first paragraph that means "together".
2. Find a word in the second paragraph that means "be very successful".
3. Which word tells the reader that many ancient cities weren't built in an orderly fashion?
4. Write a definition for "higgledy-piggledy".
5. "Ornamental" means that something was mostly for \_\_\_\_.

### VIPERS QUESTIONS

<b>R</b>	When were the Upanishads written?
<b>R</b>	Which religion are they linked to?
<b>S</b>	How did the Aryan's help us to understand life at the time?
<b>I</b>	Why might people be trying to remove all elements of the caste system?
<b>S</b>	How might people's lives in the Indus Valley have been different to those elsewhere?

## Year 4 Arithmetic Challenge 4

$72 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$0.6 + 1.4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\frac{6}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$3466 + 453 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$27.2 \div 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$12.4 \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$2354 - 23 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$3.8 - 2.1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\frac{2}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$72 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$15 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$280 \div 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
$321 - 289 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$8.9 + 1.6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$0.92 \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$