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Home Learning Pack Year 4

Guidance and Answers

Week 1

20/04/2020

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KIDS



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This week's pack includes:

Maths

- Place Value of 4-digit Numbers (page 2)
- Find 1s, 10s, 100s and 100s More or Less (page 3)
- Round to the Nearest 100 (page 4)
- Negative Numbers (page 5)

English

- Recognising Pronouns (page 6)
- Using Expanded Noun Phrases (page 7)
- Past Tense (page 8)
- What is an Adverbial? (page 9)
- Expanding Sentences Using Prepositions (page 10)



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Extra support for parents:

Vocabulary Definitions

All the activities are designed to be accessed independently, but if you need to support your child there is a full list of definitions for vocabulary found within this pack on the next page.

Video Tutorials from Qualified Teachers

For further support and guidance try our video tutorials for your year group by clicking [this link](#).

More Home Learning Packs

Weekly learning packs are now in production. Sign up to our mailing list to find out when they're ready by clicking [here](#).

Other resources:

- Go to <https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/> for video tutorials by qualified teachers to support the maths in this pack as well as interactive games your child can play
- Access resources for all areas of Year 4 learning including activities just like the ones in this pack for just £4.83 for a full month on www.classroomsecrets.co.uk

Check out our daily timetable for Year 4 home learning activities on [>> kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk](https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk) >> Home Learning Timetable.

Maths Vocabulary:

'ones' were known as units prior to the National Curriculum update in 2014.

A **calculation** is a way to determine an amount. Here, it involves addition and subtraction.

Base 10 equipment refers to a physical resource which represents numbers. The small cubes represent 'ones'; the rods represent 'tens' and are made up of 10 small cubes; the squares represent 'hundreds' and are made up of 10 rods; the large cubes represent 'thousands' and are made up of 10 squares.

Rounding is when a whole number or decimal number is changed so that it is simpler but still has a value close to what it was. Rounded numbers are easier to use, but not as accurate.

A **part-whole model** is a concept to show how numbers can be split into different parts. They can be used to represent numbers, as well as a wide variety of calculations. The concept follows the structure $\text{part} + \text{part} = \text{whole}$, but this may change depending on how many parts there are.

A **negative number** is a number less than zero. It can be represented on either a horizontal or vertical number line. A negative number is written with a minus sign in front of it. Example, -4

English Vocabulary:

Nouns are naming words. A noun is usually a person, animal, thing or place.

A **pronoun** is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. A **personal pronoun** takes the place of a person or object, such as him, her, it. A **possessive pronoun** indicates possession, such as **his, hers, theirs**.

A **verb** is an action word such as **jump, skip, shout**.

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 tall, beautiful roses**.

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

A **clause** contains a subject and a verb. For example: The child ran. 'The child' is the subject and 'ran' is the verb. There are **main clauses** and **subordinate clauses**.

Adjectives describe nouns. They can describe aspects like colour, shape, size and age, amongst other qualities. E.g. a **tall** girl.

A **Determiner** is a word that comes before a noun or a noun phrase, for example 'the'.

A **modifying noun** is when two nouns are used together, with one added to enhance the meaning of the other, for example a train station or a bus station. The nouns 'train' and 'bus' tell you which type of station it is.

Simple Past Tense is used to describe an action that has already happened in a time before now.

Past Progressive Tense is used when an action has continued for a period of time in the past, for example **It was raining last night**.

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**.

An **Adverb of Cause** is often an alternative to because, for example otherwise or furthermore.

An **Adverb of Time** tells us when an action has happened, for example immediately or before.

An **Adverb of Place** tells us where an action has happened, for example below or above.

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: She read her book before bedtime. The verb is 'read' and the adverbial is 'before bedtime'.

Place Value of 4-Digit Numbers (page 2)

1.

Clue	4-digit Number
The number has 2 thousands, 4 hundreds, 8 tens and 3 ones.	2,483
The number has 9 thousands, 3 hundreds, 1 ten and 7 ones.	9,317
The number has 8 thousands, 7 tens and 2 ones.	8,072
The number has 6 thousands, 3 hundreds and 5 ones.	6,305

2. **A = Correct. B = False. The missing number is 0.**

3. **Theo has made two mistakes. His first mistake is that he has created the number 4,037 on the place value chart, not 4,307. His second mistake is that if he adds 2 more hundreds to the number on the place value chart, it will make 4,237, not 6,307. Theo has added 2 more thousands, not 2 more hundreds.**

Find 1s, 10s, 100s and 1,000s More or Less (page 3)

- 1,702
- 1,592; 1,892; 2,192; 2,492; 2,792; 3,092
- A. 9,005; B. 4,069; C. 4,005
- A. 5,818; B. 3,955; C. 1,324
- 2,365
- 6,833, 6,803; The sequence is decreasing in steps of 30 because $6,893 - 30 = 6,863$.
- 3,399. Kelly has added 6,000, not 60.

Round to the Nearest 100 (page 4)

- Cindy is correct.
- A – Six hundred and forty-two, B – 389
- Taylor is incorrect. The number 755 has 5 tens, therefore it needs to be rounded up which would make the answer 800.

Negative Numbers (page 5)

- A. -22°C ; B. -2°C ; C. 8°C ; D. -3°C ; E. -25°C
- 8 metres
- She is correct. 25, 20, 15, 10, 5, 0, -5, -10

Recognising Pronouns (page 6)

1. A. We heard the birds chirping sweetly in the trees and we smiled.
B. Leon rode his bike to the park, but it got a flat tyre on the way.
C. My new shoes hurt, so I had to wear my trainers.
D. She went to the park with her best friend and her dog.
E. He went to the bathroom and washed his hands.
2. A. book; B. dog
3. Kim is incorrect because the pronoun is possessive. It implies that the car belongs to them.

Using Expanded Noun Phrases (page 7)

1. A: determiner, adjective, modifying noun, prepositional phrase;
B: determiner, modifying noun
2. B
3. Various answers, for example: I used my time off to stay in a luxury hotel in the middle of golden sandy beaches but it rained some of the days.

Past Tense (page 8)

1. Simple past – had, came, walked, grew. Past progressive – coming, walking, having, growing
2. A and C
3. C is the odd one out because it has been written in the simple past tense. All of the other sentences have used the past progressive tense.

What is an Adverbial? (page 9)

1. B
2. A. true; B. false (twice a year); C. true
3. Various answers, for example:
A. The bomb exploded without warning and everyone ducked for cover.
B. The guard was there within seconds of the alarm going off.

Expanding Sentences Using Prepositions (page 10)

1. A and B
2. down
3. Amira is not correct because the word 'since' is a preposition of time and this sentence requires a preposition of place. Amira could have used the preposition 'across'.