



Daily Learning

Year 4 — Task Sheet 3

Morning Starter – Maths Mat

Maths: Multiply by 10

What pattern do you notice when multiplying a number by 10? Using this knowledge, complete the sheet below.

Challenge: In a video, show and explain what happens when you multiply a number by 10 and then 100. Explain where the 'new' zeros come from. Use your knowledge of place value and the tenths and hundredths columns to help you.

English: Setting description

Take a look at the photo of the setting below. Describe what you can see by using adjectives. What sounds do you think would be heard? What would you be able to smell? See if you can include some similes to make your writing even better.

Challenge: Vary your sentence openers by using fronted adverbials. Edit and improve your work by using ambitious adjectives. Maybe you could use a thesaurus to up-level your work.?

Reading:

Have a go at the comprehension attached below. Remember to read the text carefully before answering the questions.

Challenge: Read more about plastic pollution on this link: https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/kids-club/cool-kids/general-kids-club/plastic-pollution/ What did you find out?

History:

Choose one of the influential people from the list below. Write a short biography about them using the template below.
Martin Luther King, Malala Yousafzai, Stephen Hawking, Barack Obama, Greta Thunberg, Steve Jobs

Challenge: Who is your role model? Write a shirt biography about a person of your choice?

Ongoing tasks:

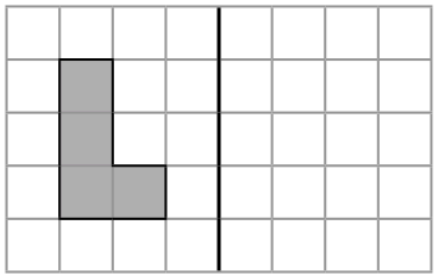
Maths Flex – Consolidate your knowledge of the objectives we have been covering in class
TT Rockstars – Master your times tables and the corresponding division facts
Spelling Shed – Practise your weekly spellings
Purplemash – Complete any outstanding 'To Do's'
Home Learning which is posted to Dojo weekly

Please let me know if you are struggling to log on to any of these resources.

Year 4 Maths Activity Mat

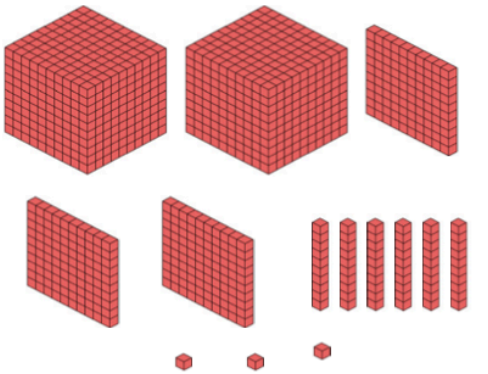
Section 1

Reflect the shape in the line.



Section 2

How much is here?



Section 3

Fill in the missing number:

6000 + ☐ + 30 + 8 = 6538

Section 4

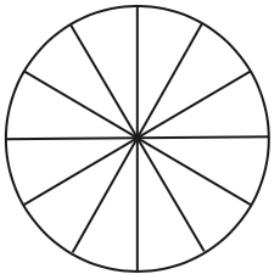
Order these numbers smallest to largest.

5866 5678 5896 5687 5750

smallest largest

Section 5

Colour half the circle then write the equivalent fraction to $\frac{1}{2}$.



$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{12}$

Section 6

Tickets to the cinema are £9 per adult and £7.25 for teenagers. How much would it cost for 3 adults and 2 teenagers?

Section 7

Write the missing numbers in the boxes.

1000 less		**1000 more**
	8014	

Section 8

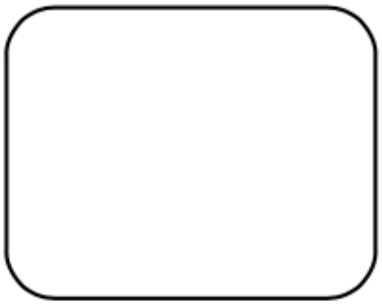
What is missing from these statements?

110 ☐ 11 = 10

2 = ☐ ÷ 11

Multiply by 10

4. Complete the inequality statement using the options below.



<

H	T	O
100	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	

A. 22 lots of 10

B. 

C. 

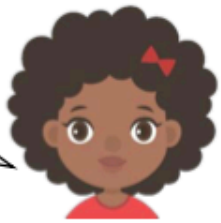
VF
HW/Ext

5. Alfie and Katie are discussing the petals on the flowers below.

Alfie

I think the flowers show 10 lots of 24 petals.

I think the flowers show 24 lots of 10 petals.



Katie

Who is correct?

VF
HW/Ext

6. Mr Parker orders 10 boxes of reading records. There are 37 in each box.

The school has 375 children altogether.

Explain Mr Parker's mistake.

RPS
HW/Ext

English Setting Description

Reading

Plastic Pollution in the Ocean

Plastic Pollution

Plastics are a big problem for ocean life. It is thought that over eight million **tonnes** of plastic finds its way into the ocean every year. It can be anything from plastic bags to food wrappers and even glitter. Across the world, coastal and deep-sea areas are being affected.

Researchers have found plastic appearing in the most remote parts of the world, such as:

- in the Arctic near the North Pole;
- on the Great Barrier Reef, located off the coast of Australia;
- in the Mariana Trench (the deepest area of the Pacific Ocean).

The deepest recorded piece of plastic pollution ever found was a shopping bag nearly seven miles below the surface.

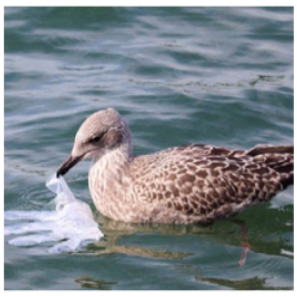
How Does It Get into the Ocean?

Plastic finds its way into the ocean in many different ways. Humans are mostly responsible for not disposing of plastic correctly.

Plastic which is dropped on the ground eventually gets blown into rivers and streams, which carry it to the sea. If plastic is thrown away properly but is not recyclable, it ends up on a **landfill**. From here, it can be blown into rivers, too. Worst of all, if plastic is flushed away down drains, it goes straight into

Did You Know...?

- Plastic is a very strong and **durable** material. It can take up to one thousand years for plastic to **decompose** in the water.
- Plastic in the oceans can be mistaken for food by different sea creatures. Floating in the ocean, a plastic carrier bag can look a lot like a jellyfish, which is food for a leatherback turtle.



Plastic can look a lot like a jellyfish and could be eaten.

Plastic Pollution in the Ocean

How Can We Help?

More people than ever are aware of the damage that plastic is doing to the environment. There is good news about what is being done and what you can do to help.

- Say 'no' to plastic bags – reuse old bags or carry a backpack.
- Refill and reuse – instead of buying bottled drinks, fill up your own bottles at home.
- Sort your rubbish – use recycling bins, don't put plastic down drains and never leave litter on the ground.

Although plastic is a threat to our world and oceans, there are good things happening. It's important to think, reuse and recycle.

Glossary

decompose – Break down and disappear naturally over time.
durable – Long-lasting and strong.
landfill – A place where non-recyclable rubbish is piled up and buried.
tonnes – A measurement that is about the mass of a small car.

Questions

1. Which of the following are types of plastic pollution? Tick **two.**

   - ○ food wrappers
   - ○ tin foil
   - ○ glitter
   - ○ cereal boxes

2. How long can plastic take to break down in the water? Tick **one.**

   - ○ up to one thousand hours
   - ○ up to one thousand days
   - ○ up to one thousand months
   - ○ up to one thousand years

3. What is the meaning of the word 'durable'?

   _____

4. Draw three lines to match the location to its region.

Great Barrier Reef	**Pacific Ocean**
Mariana Trench	**Arctic**
North Pole	**Australia**

5. Find and copy a caption from the text.

   _____

   _____

6. Fill in the missing words.

   Floating in the ocean, a plastic _____ _____ can look a lot like a _____, which is food for a leatherback _____.

7. How is plastic pollution affecting ocean life?

   _____

   _____

   _____

8. What three things can people do to reduce their plastic usage?

   _____

   _____

History Task

Full Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Famous for: _____

Who were they? _____

Their life: _____

Full Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Famous for: _____

Who were they? _____

Their life: _____