



## Daily Learning

Year 4

Task Sheet 5

### Morning Starter - Handwriting

#### Maths: Fractions

Fractions are made up of a numerator and a denominator. The denominator is the bottom number which tells us how many parts there are in total and the numerator is the top number which indicates how many of the whole is being referred to. Have a go at the sheet below.

**Challenge:** Write some of your own scenarios and draw a diagram to match, just as you can see in the second task on the sheet.

#### English: Homophones

Homophones are words which sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings. They're, their and there are often the trickiest to remember. The sheet below will test your understanding of when we use there, their or they're.

**Challenge:** Can you think of any more examples of homophones? Make a list and then demonstrate your understanding by using them in a sentence.

#### Reading:

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

**Challenge:** Choose some words from the text that you think you can 'up-level' in order to improve the story. Use a thesaurus to help.

#### Art:

Vincent Van Gogh is a famous artist from the Netherlands. One of his most famous pieces was 'Sunflowers'. See if you can draw (or even paint!) your own version of his masterpiece. There is a photo of his painting below for you to copy. I would advise drawing with pencil before adding colour.

**Challenge:** Did Vincent Van Gogh create any other famous pieces? See if you can find any more. What is similar about them? What is different?

#### 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.

# Handwriting

## If

by Rudyard Kipling

If you can keep your head when all about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,  
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their doubting too;  
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,  
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,  
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;  
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster  
And treat those two impostors just the same;  
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,  
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,  
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,  
And lose, and start again at your beginnings  
And never breathe a word about your loss;  
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew  
To serve your turn long after they are gone,  
And so hold on when there is nothing in you  
Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,  
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,  
If all men count with you, but none too much;  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!



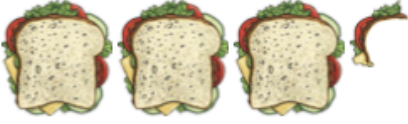
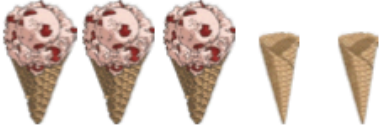






# Maths

## Write the Fraction

A. What fraction of each food has been eaten?

1. 	$2/4$
2. 	
3. 	
4. 	
5. 	
6. 	

B. Draw these scenarios in the same style as the questions above.

7. Najim has eaten $1/5$ of the chocolate bars.	
8. Steve has eaten $2/3$ of the crisps.	
9. Lynda has eaten $1/2$ of the chips.	
10. Desmond has eaten $3/4$ of the cake.	



# English

## Homophones: *they're*, *their* and *there*

These three **homophones** often lead to difficulty. Try to make sure that you know which is which:

**"they're"** is perhaps the easiest to remember. It is the shortened form of **"they are"**.

For example: They're catching a flight at 11.45.

**"their"** means **"belonging to them"**.

For example: Their house is in Elm Street.

**"there"** has two uses:

1) to mean a place

For example: The post office is over there.

2) with the verb "to be" (in phrases like "there is", "there are" etc)

For example: There are 26 letters in the alphabet.

See if you can choose the correct words to fill the gaps in the following sentences.

1. They always take \_\_\_\_\_ dog with them on holiday.
2. Let's wait \_\_\_\_\_ alongside the entrance.
3. Ask them if \_\_\_\_\_ coming tomorrow.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ building an extension to our school.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are over 1200 students at our school.
6. We'll call in at ~~McDonald's~~ if \_\_\_\_\_'s time.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ football team is at the top of the league.
8. Sam is always \_\_\_\_\_ in good time.
9. Dad was pleased that they had done so well in \_\_\_\_\_ exams.
10. I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ going to find the move very stressful.
11. My parents won't be coming as \_\_\_\_\_ both working on Saturday.
12. The teacher told them to leave \_\_\_\_\_ books on her desk.

## Reading

### From *The Little Ghost* by Otfried Preussler

The little ghost had lived in Eulenstein Castle for hundreds of years. He was one of those harmless little ghosts who haunt places by night, and never hurt anyone else unless they are provoked.

During the day, he slept up in the attic in a heavy, iron-bound oak chest. The chest was well hidden behind one of the big chimneys. No one knew it really belonged to a ghost.

But at night, when the Town Hall clock struck twelve in the town of Eulenberg at the foot of the castle, the little ghost awakened. On the very last stroke of twelve, he would open his eyes, stretch and yawn. Then he would put his hand under the old letters and legal documents he used for a pillow, and bring out a bunch of keys. There were thirteen keys; the little ghost always carried them around. He would wave them at the lid of the chest, and immediately the lid would begin to open of its own accord.

Now the little ghost could climb out of the chest. He always bumped into the cobwebs; no human being had visited this remote attic for years, so it was covered with cobwebs and was dreadfully dusty. Even the cobwebs were full of dust. Showers of dust came tumbling down, if anything touched them.

"A-tishoo!"

Every night, as the little ghost climbed out of the chest, he would bump into the cobwebs, get some dust up his nose, and sneeze. He would shake himself once or twice, to make sure he was really awake. Then he would float out from behind the chimney and begin his nightly haunting.

Like all ghosts, he weighed nothing at all. He was light and airy as a wisp of mist. Luckily he never stirred without his bunch of thirteen keys, or the least breath of wind might have blown him away to goodness knows where.



Read the text, then answer the questions.

1. Find and copy **one** word from the first paragraph that tells us the ghost was not dangerous.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The author explains in the first paragraph that this type of ghost would “*never hurt anyone unless they are provoked*”. Which of the words below could the author have used instead of the word “*provoked*”. Tick **all** that apply.

Angered

Irritated

Sleepy

Annoyed

Happy

3. Explain **two** things that would happen when the clock struck twelve.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Using the information in the text, tick one box in each row to show whether each sentence is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
The little ghost used old papers for his pillow.		
The little ghost carried three keys.		
The little ghost didn't need to put the key in the lock to open the chest.		
The little ghost struggled to push open the chest.		
People came into the attic to see the little ghost.		

5. Why did the little ghost sneeze when he climbed out of the chest?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. In the final paragraph, what is the little ghost likened to? Explain why this is a good simile.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. In the final paragraph, what does the text explain that the little ghost actually needed the bunch of keys for?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Listen to your teacher read the next section of the story and discuss how this would make the little ghost's life easier. What other things might he be able to do with his keys?





Art



