

## Year 4

### Home Learning Pack Week 11

Week Beginning: Monday 15<sup>th</sup> June 2020

Where possible each day you could complete:

- 20 minutes of reading
- 20 minutes of TT Rockstars
- 20 minutes of a grid activity - see attached
  - The daily twitter challenge

3 pieces of maths work and 3 pieces of literacy work have been set.  
Complete what you can- as long as you have tried your best!

# Flight

## Harry Ferguson and Sir James Martin

Henry George (Harry) Ferguson was born in County Down in 1884. He had ten brothers and sisters. He grew up on a farm.

Harry left school when he was fourteen to work on the farm. He did not really enjoy farming but really loved solving problems and mechanics. Harry's brother Joe offered him work in the small **repair** workshop he ran in Belfast. This type of job suited Harry much better than farming, so he went to work for Joe.

Harry became interested in flying. The Wright brothers had been the first in the world to fly a plane. Harry wanted to be the first in Ireland. Harry began designing and building a plane in 1909. On New Year's Eve 1909, the plane took off and flew for about 130 yards. Harry had done it!

In 1910, Harry flew a plane from Dundrum to Newcastle beach in County Down. As a result, he won a £100 prize offered by the town. He was able to fly his plane a distance of almost three miles. If you visit Newcastle today, you can still see a carved stone explaining Harry's famous flight over the beach.

James Martin was born in Crossgar in County Down, in 1893. He was an inventor and he designed planes. He had a friend called Captain Valentine Baker. James Martin set up an aircraft company with Captain Baker. On 12th September 1942, Captain Baker was killed. He had tried to make an **emergency** landing while flying an aircraft. James Martin was very sad that his friend had died. He wanted to make flying safer.

James was asked to find out if there was a way for pilots to escape from fighter planes. James decided that the best way to do this would be for the pilot's seat to leave the plane (**eject**). James invented a type of ejection seat known as 'The Martin-Baker' ejection seat. Many lives have been saved by James Martin's invention.



# Questions

Read the passage about the two men from County Down who are associated with the history of flight.

Answer the questions below in full sentences.

1. In what county was Harry Ferguson born?

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2. What was Harry the first person in Ireland to do?

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3. How much money did Harry win in Newcastle?

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4. What happened to Captain Valentine Baker?

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5. What did James Martin invent?

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6. Why is his invention important?

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## Dictionary Work

Some of the words in the passage are written in bold. Look these words up in the dictionary and write the definitions in your books:

**eject**

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**emergency**

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**repair**

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**Grammar and Punctuation**

How would you **correct** these sentences?

We was going to the airport.

If we was not at school, I'd go to the park

Lily were with her friends.

I were at Noah's house.



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**Grammar and Punctuation**

Put **brackets** into these sentences.

My favourite book The Hobbit is a fantasy story.

The girls who were called Molly and Ella sat next to each other in class.

The parcel which was wrapped in brown paper was sitting on the doorstep.



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**Grammar and Punctuation**

Which **conjunction** would you use in this sentence?

The squirrel hurtled up the tree \_\_\_\_\_ the dog barked at the bottom.

- while
- before
- so
- when



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**Grammar and Punctuation**

Why do we start a new **paragraph**?

1. To indicate a new subject or theme.
2. To break up the page.
3. To change the time or place in our story.
4. To make our story look longer.
5. To group relevant information together.



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**Grammar and Punctuation**

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.

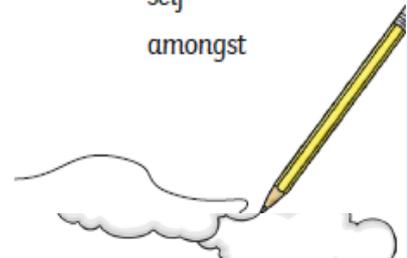


7

**Grammar and Punctuation**

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

- |       |         |
|-------|---------|
| sub   | against |
| auto  | under   |
| inter | self    |
| anti  | amongst |



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## Simple, compound and complex sentences

When writing it is very important to use different sentence structures. These different structures add a variety to your writing, in addition to giving more information to the reader.

Some examples of different sentence structures are using:

- 1) **Simple sentences-** These sentences have just one clause that has a **subject** (what is being talked about) and a **verb** (a doing word). They put across a simple idea, with little information. For example-

*The tiger roared.*

- 2) **Compound sentence-** these sentences still have a **subject** and **verb** but also contain two or more pieces of information that are linked together with a **conjunction** (a word that connects two parts of a sentence i.e. and). For example-

*The tiger roared, then charged forward.*

- 3) **Complex sentence-** A complex sentence is used to put across more detailed ideas. They contain a **main clause**, which is a part of a sentence that can make sense on its own and one or more **subordinate clauses**, a part of a sentence that is linked to the main clause and would not make sense on its own. For example-

*The tiger roared loudly, before charging forward heading straight into the dense, tropical jungle.*

**Writing task- Simple, compound and complex sentences**

Using your knowledge of different sentence structures. Write three different descriptions of what each character is doing. Each sentence needs to be a different structure than the one before it. An example is given below.

Russell

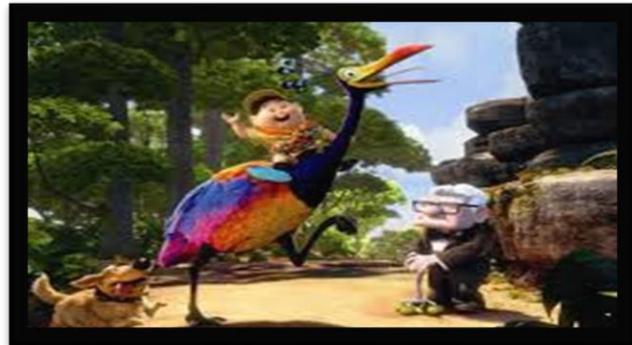
<b>Simple-</b> Russell was sprinting.
<b>Compound-</b> Russell was sprinting, and the wind was blowing in his hair.
<b>Complex-</b> Russell was sprinting hard, because several large, scary dogs were chasing after him furiously.



Carl




Kevin

Dug




# Dividing by 10 and 100

Divide the numbers in the aeroplanes by 10 and 100. Colour in the planes and their answers in the parachutes in matching colours.

Write the calculations you have done.

Write dividing by 10 or 100 calculations to match any unused answers in the parachutes.

The worksheet contains 10 aeroplanes and 20 parachutes. The numbers on the aeroplanes are: 3, 15, 97, 88, 48, 29, 26, and 9. The numbers on the parachutes are: 0.9, 0.03, 9.7, 1.5, 0.29, 0.76, 0.4, 0.64, 2.6, 8.8, 0.26, 0.48, 0.09, 0.3, 2.9, 0.88, 0.15, 0.97, 0.3, 1.6, 4.8, 1.6, and 0.84.

# Working out

	Tens	Ones	• tenths	hundredths
			•	
+10			•	
+100			•	

	Tens	Ones	• tenths	hundredths
			•	
+10			•	
+100			•	

	Tens	Ones	• tenths	hundredths
			•	
+10			•	
+100			•	

	Tens	Ones	• tenths	hundredths
			•	
+10			•	
+100			•	

	Tens	Ones	• tenths	hundredths
			•	
+10			•	
+100			•	

	Tens	Ones	• tenths	hundredths
			•	
+10			•	
+100			•	

	Tens	Ones	• tenths	hundredths
			•	
+10			•	
+100			•	

	Tens	Ones	• tenths	hundredths
			•	
+10			•	
+100			•	

	Tens	Ones	• tenths	hundredths
			•	
+10			•	
+100			•	

	Tens	Ones	• tenths	hundredths
			•	
+10			•	
+100			•	

## Dividing decimals by 10 and 100

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1. Sam buys a stack of paper containing 10 sheets. Each stack costs £24.90. How much does each sheet of paper cost?
2. Lisa makes duvets for a living. Each bundle has 10 duvets in it. If one bundle is 47 centimetres thick, how thick is one duvet?
3. Sally measured the thickness of 100 sheets of paper as 150cm. How thick is each sheet?

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1. Sam wins the lottery he wins £8921. However, he must give a tenth of his winnings away as tax. How much does he give away?
2. Lisa makes duvets for a living. Each bundle has 100 duvets in it. If one bundle is 264 centimetres thick, how thick is one duvet?
3. Sally measured the thickness of 100 sheets of paper as 385mm. How thick is each sheet?

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1. Sam buys a stack of vintage Pokémon cards containing 100 cards. Each stack costs £4814. How much does one card cost?
2. Lisa makes duvets for a living. Each bundle has 100 duvets in it. If one bundle is 505 centimetres thick, how thick is one duvet?
3. Sally measured the thickness of 100 sheets of paper as 47mm. How thick is each sheet?

## Reasoning 1, 2 and 3 star

Here are four cards.

Use a card to complete each calculation. You can use a card more than once.

x 100

÷ 10

x 10

÷ 100

$27 \times \square = 270$

$9 \times \square = 0.9$

$12 \times \square = 1200$

$27 \times \square = 2.7$

$9 \times \square = 900$

$12 \times \square = 1.2$

$27 \times \square = 2700$

$9 \times \square = 90$

$12 \times \square = 120$

Here are four cards.

Use a card to complete each calculation. You can use a card more than once.

x 100

÷ 10

x 10

÷ 100

$43 \times \square = 430$

$820 \times \square = 82$

$15 \times \square = 1.5$

$43 \times \square = 4.3$

$820 \times \square = 8200$

$15 \times \square = 1500$

$43 \times \square = 4300$

$820 \times \square = 8.2$

$15 \times \square = 150$

Here are six cards.

Use a card to complete each calculation. You can use a card more than once.

x 10

x 100

x 1000

÷ 10

÷ 100

÷ 1000

$6.2 \times \square = 0.62$

$18 \times \square = 180$

$47 \times \square = 4.7$

$6.2 \times \square = 620$

$18 \times \square = 0.18$

$47 \times \square = 0.47$

$6.2 \times \square = 0.062$

$18 \times \square = 1.8$

$47 \times \square = 47000$