Year 4 (Red)

Home Learning Pack

Week 11

Monday 22nd June – Friday 26th June

Monday 22nd June - Year 4

Father's Day

On 5th July 1908, a church in West Virginia, US sponsored the first event in honour of fathers. It was a Sunday sermon in memory of 362 men who had died the previous December in an explosion at the Fairmont Coal Company mines. Many of the men who died were fathers and grandfathers.

A year later, a young woman called Sonora Smart Dodd decided to try to get an official day to honour all fathers, started. Her mother had died when Sonora was 10 years old. She was one of six children who had all been raised by their single father.

She went to churches, the YMCA, shopkeepers and the government, to try to get support to start a national day for fathers.

She was successful! The 19th June 1910 was the day chosen by Washington State to celebrate fathers.

At first, Father's Day was not thought to be as important as Mother's Day, and people thought it was actually just an excuse to sell things in shops.

However, Sonora was outraged and said:

"Either we honour both of our parents, mother and father, or let us desist from honouring either one."

Finally, in 1972, President Richard Nixon made Father's Day an official national holiday.

There are no set traditions on how people celebrate Father's Day, but it is a great time to appreciate any man who plays the role of a father, whether they be a grandfather, uncle or other member of the family who has looked after us.

Did you know?

In the UK, Father's Day is celebrated each year on the third Sunday of June.

Often fathers are given socks and ties, or sports and electronic equipment as a gift, although all dads are different, and will be grateful for different kinds of presents. A homemade card is always a good option, or breakfast in bed.

Monday 22nd June ~ Year 4

Questions about Father's Day

Answer the questions below in full sentences.

1. What happened on the 5th July 1908, in West Virginia?

2. Why do you think Sonora Smart Dodd was so determined to have a national day just for fathers?

3. What does the word 'outraged' mean?

4. What date was chosen for the first official Father's Day?

5. When will Father's Day be celebrated next year?

6. What was the name of the man who made Father's Day a national holiday?

7. Who else might be celebrated on this day?

8. What does 'appreciate' mean?

9. How will you celebrate Father's Day?

Tuesday 23rd June

England and Wales

Compare and Contrast

England and Wales are two countries out of four that make up the United Kingdom and have their colours in the Union Jack flag. The other two countries are Scotland (with which England shares a border) and Northern Ireland. England and Wales share a border and also include parts of the UK's longest river, the River Severn. English is spoken in both countries, but in addition to this, many people in Wales speak Welsh.

There is plenty of traditional music and dance in both countries, including clog dancing as well as traditional industries such as coal mining. In addition to this, Wales has a big tradition of male voice choir singing whilst morris dancing and sword dancing are more specific to England. Wales, however, does have a large tradition of Eisteddfods which are festivals of literature, song and dance and include some serious competition.

England and Wales Comprehension Questions

Use the information in the text to compare and contrast the following:

1. List the things that England and Wales have in common.

2. List the things that England has that Wales does not.

3. List the things that Wales has that England does not.

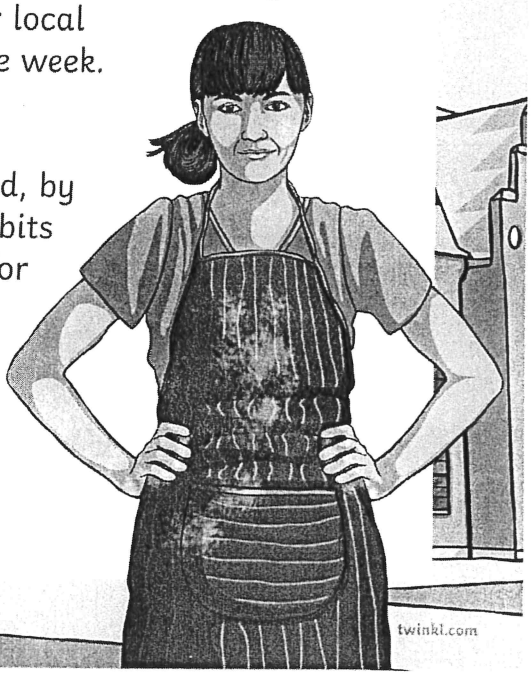
Wednesday 26th June

Cause and Effect

Charity Week at School

At Hope Valley School, last Friday, there was a charity barbecue and fun afternoon to finish off a successful fundraising week. Many children had been collecting money for their local hospice by doing sponsored walks during the week. Friday was the final celebration.

Some parents were running the barbeque and, by the end of the evening, they only had a few bits of food left. Other parents had baked cakes for the cake stall which raised lots of money from sales and was a huge success. Even the local newspaper photographer was there to take photos for their next edition.



twinkl.com

Cause and Effect

Charity Week at School Comprehension Questions

Work out the cause or effect in these questions:

1. What was the effect of the sponsored walks?
2. What caused the newspaper photographer to take photos?
3. What caused the charity week to be a success?
4. What was the effect of lots of people baking cakes for the cake stall?
5. What will be the effect of raising all this money?
6. What was the cause of the good sales on the barbecue?

Inference

Can you read the following passage and answer the questions?

My baby sister picked up her vegetables and – one by one – threw them off her highchair and onto the floor. She kicked out her legs and giggled as they were quickly licked off the floor. When Mum came back into the room, she shouted at the dog to go away.

Why did the baby throw the vegetables onto the floor?
Why did mum shout at the dog?
How did the baby feel when the vegetables were licked off the floor?
How do you know?

Inference

Can you read the following passage and answer the questions?

Will sighed and clicked the mouse again. It still wasn't working. Then suddenly the screen went black. "Oh no!" wailed Will. "It's all gone! I haven't got time to start again!"

What was Will trying to get to work? How do you know?
How did Will feel when the screen went black?
How long do you think Will had been sitting there?
What might Will have been doing before this happened?

Inference

Can you read the following passage and answer the questions?

When Maisie drew her curtains that morning, she smiled and wrapped her arms around herself. There would be no school today, that's for sure. She would get wrapped up and dig her sledge out of the garage. Then she would spend the rest of the day wrapped in a blanket. "Porridge for breakfast, I think!" she said.

What did Maisie see outside her bedroom window?
Why was she going to have porridge for breakfast?
How did Maisie feel about there being no school today?

Inference

Can you read the following passage and answer the questions?

The letter box banged and I ran quickly to the door. With shaking hands, I slowly picked up the letters off the floor. A bill. A postcard. And then finally the letter I had been waiting for. I stared at the heavy cream envelope and the handwritten address. I hoped for good news.

How did the writer feel when the post arrived?
Was the writer expecting this letter?
How do you know the letter is important?

Thursday 25th June

Tuesday 23rd June

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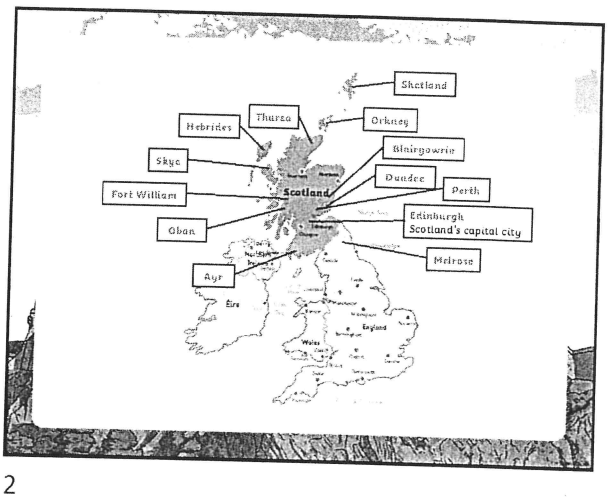

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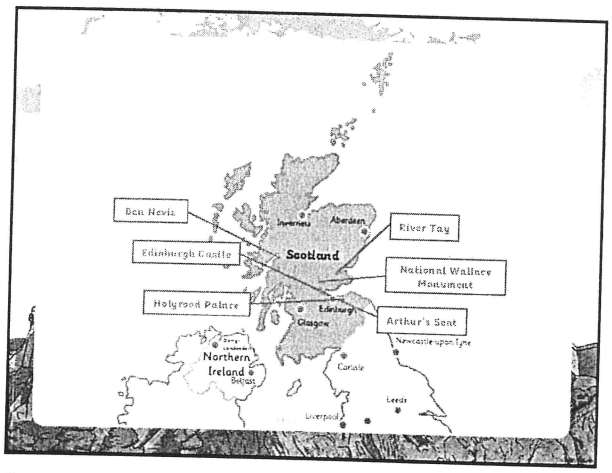

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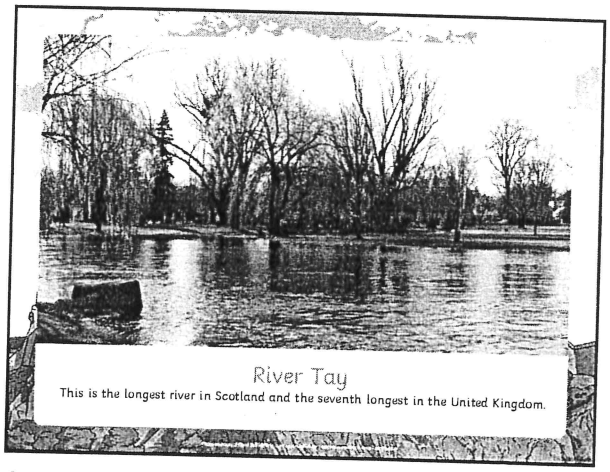

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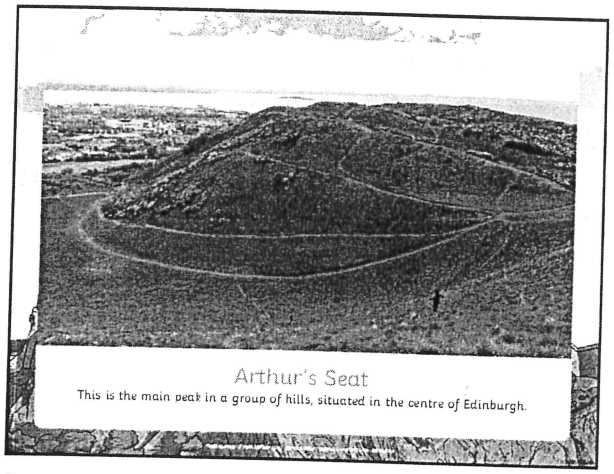

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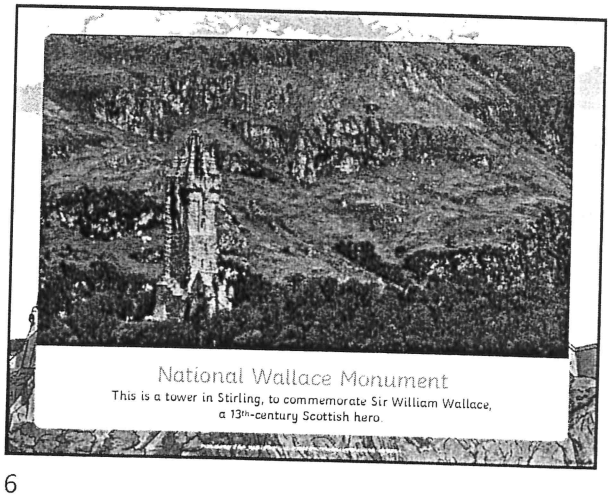

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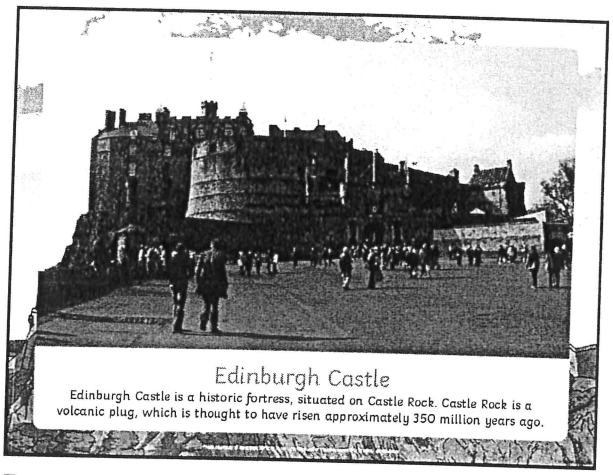
Powerpoint available on Class Story

Tuesday 23rd June



Edinburgh Castle

Edinburgh Castle is a historic fortress, situated on Castle Rock. Castle Rock is a volcanic plug, which is thought to have risen approximately 350 million years ago.

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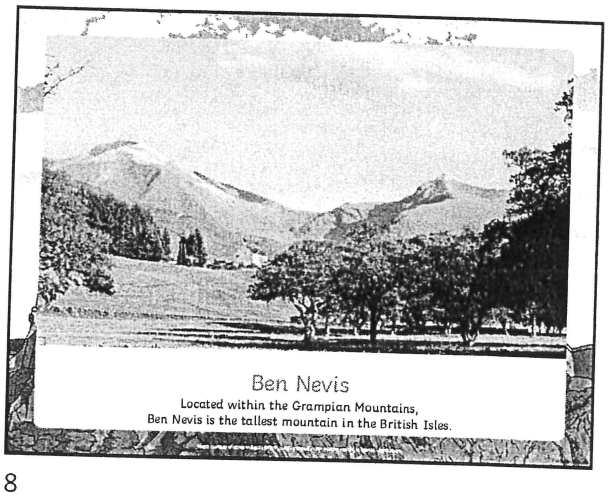

Ben Nevis

Located within the Grampian Mountains, Ben Nevis is the tallest mountain in the British Isles.

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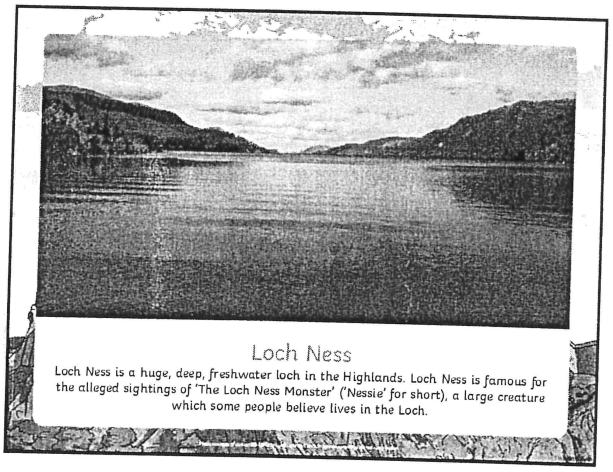


Loch Ness

Loch Ness is a huge, deep, freshwater loch in the Highlands. Loch Ness is famous for the alleged sightings of 'The Loch Ness Monster' ('Nessie' for short), a large creature which some people believe lives in the Loch.

9

Scottish Foods

Aberdeen Angus beef

Scottish lobsters

Scottish salmon

oatcakes

10

Scottish Foods

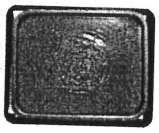
Haggis
Savoury pudding with sheep's heart, liver and lungs, minced with onion, oatmeal, suet, spices and salt, stuffed inside a sheep's stomach - although today a lot of haggis is prepared in a sausage casing.

Cullen Skink
A thick Scottish soup made with smoked haddock, potatoes and onions.

11

Scottish Foods

Tablet
A medium-hard sugary sweet made from sugar, condensed milk, butter and vanilla essence, boiled to a soft-ball stage and then allowed to crystallise.



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Tuesday 23rd June

St. Andrew's Day

30th November

St. Andrew is the Patron Saint of Scotland. He was one of Jesus' disciples. After Jesus had died, Andrew travelled and taught people about who Jesus was and about the amazing things he had done. However, the Romans were not happy about this and crucified Andrew on an x-shaped cross.

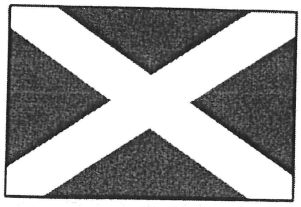
Many years later, some of Andrew's bones were taken to Scotland and buried at the town of St. Andrews, where a church was built on top.

People remember and celebrate the life of St. Andrew on 30th November each year, both in Scotland and other parts of the world. In Scotland there are many festivities on this day including a ceilidh, where people take part in Scottish country dancing.

13

Scottish Flag

The Scottish people made Andrew their Patron Saint and chose a Saltire (Greek) Cross on a sea-blue background, as their flag. According to tradition it represents Saint Andrew who died on a cross of that shape.



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Celebrations and Festivals

Like people all over the world, Scottish people like to celebrate their culture and have fun! In Scotland throughout the year, festivals and celebrations are held for people to enjoy. Here are some of the most well known:

Edinburgh International Festival

It's a busy time in Edinburgh, as the International Festival takes place at the same time as the Festival Fringe, the Art Festival, the Book Festival and more. These festivals celebrate many aspects of the arts and culture, with performances and events like the Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo.

Braemar Gathering

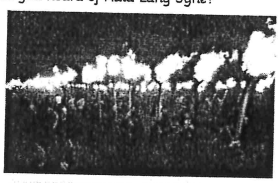
Many Highland games take place across Scotland during the Summer. The Braemar Gathering is held near the Queen's Highland home at Balmoral and members of the royal family often attend. Events at the games include Highland dancing, traditional Highland Games events such as tug of war and a hill race.

15

Celebrations and Festivals

Hogmanay

Seeing the old year out and the new year in, is a particularly Scottish celebration; have you heard of Auld Lang Syne?



Up Helly Aa

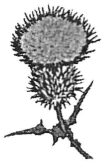
In Lerwick, Shetland, this community festival takes place on the last Tuesday in January and ends with a torch lit procession and the burning of a Viking galley. Look out for those Vikings!

16

Scottish Symbols

Some legends of why the thistle is Scotland's symbol, state that a group of Scots were sleeping in a field, when a group of Vikings crept up to attack them.

As they did so, one of the Vikings stood on a thistle and was pricked by its thorns. He cried out in pain, waking the sleeping Scots who were then able to fight off their attackers.



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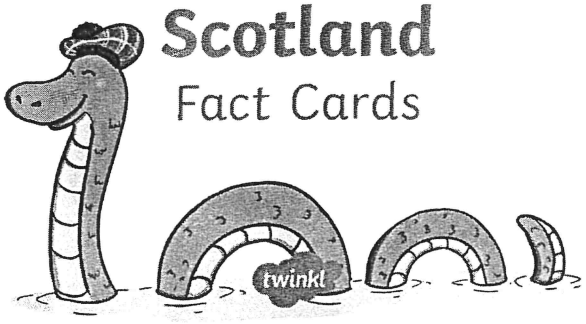
Scottish Language

You may see Scots Gaelic on public notices in Scotland.
Gaelic is more commonly spoken in the Highland and Western Isles.

Gaelic	English
tapadh leat	thank you
halò	hello
madainn mhath	good morning
oidhche mhath	good night
soraidh	farewell/bye
Ciamar a tha sibh?	How are you?

18

Scotland
Fact Cards

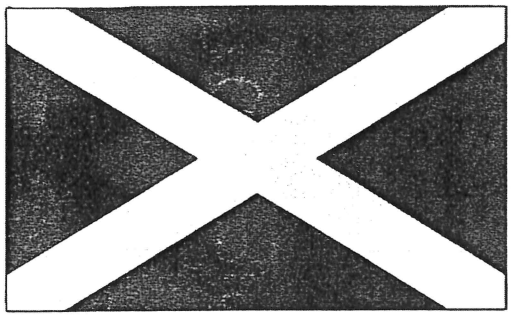


Scotland

Tuesday 23rd June

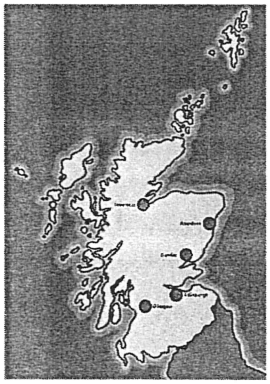
The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh.

Scotland



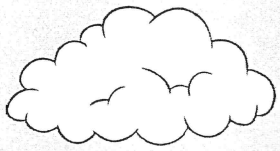
The Scottish flag is the cross of St. Andrew.

Scotland

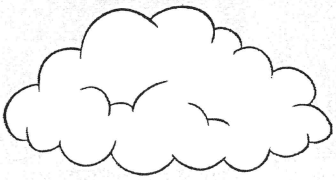


Other main cities in Scotland include Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness and Dundee.

Scotland

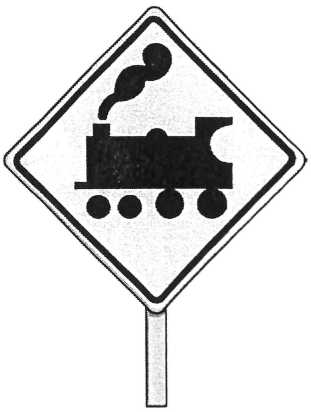


The mountain, Ben Nevis, is the highest point at 1344m.

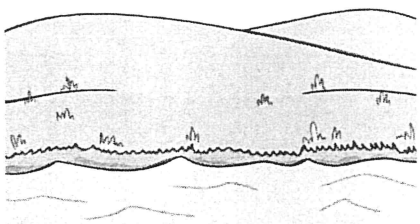


Scotland

Scotland has 300 railways.



Scotland

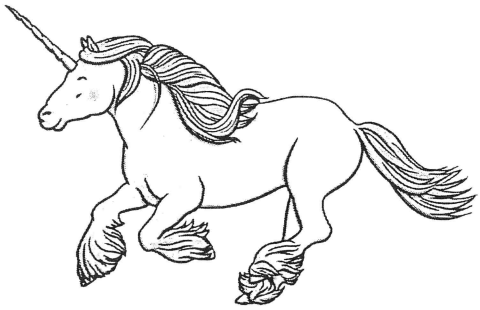


The River Tay is the longest river in Scotland.

Scotland

Scotland has many lakes or 'lochs'. The largest lake is Loch Lomond.

Scotland



The official animal of Scotland is the unicorn.

Scotland

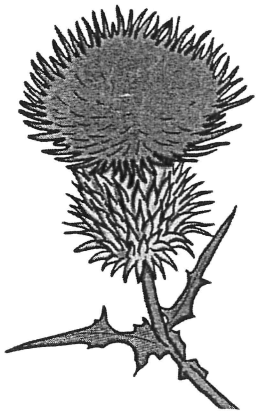
The tallest building in Scotland is the Glasgow Tower.

Scotland

Bagpipes, kilts, tartan, Highland dancing and castles are all part of Scottish culture.

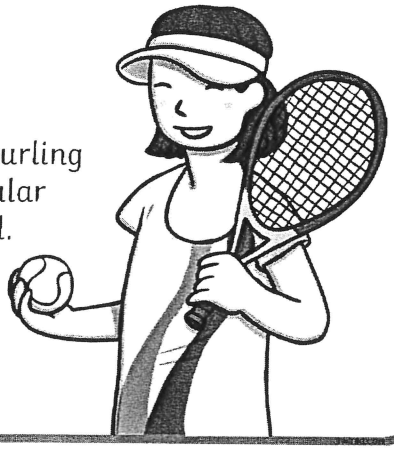
Scotland

The national symbol of Scotland is the thistle.

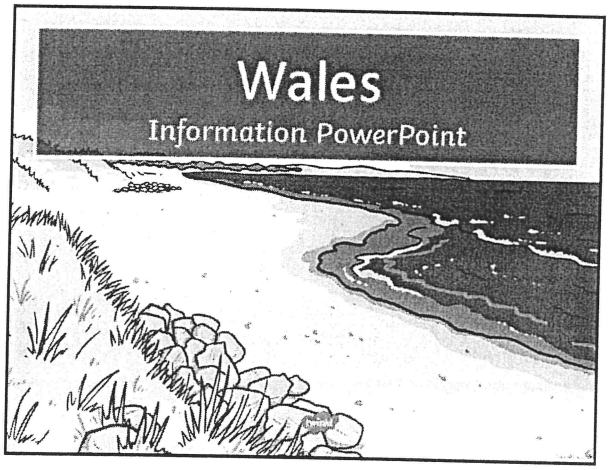


Scotland

Tennis, golf and curling are the most popular sports in Scotland.



Thursday 25th June



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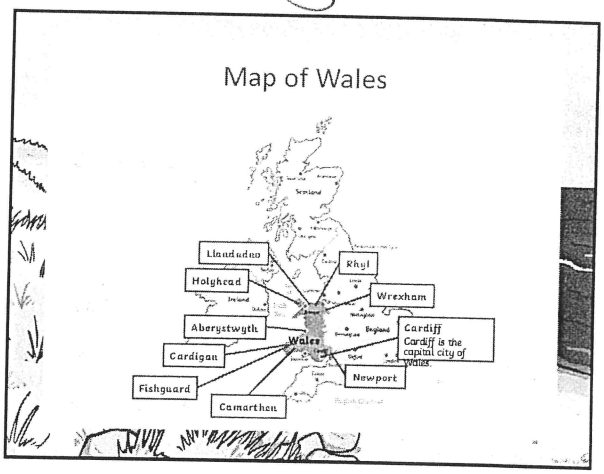

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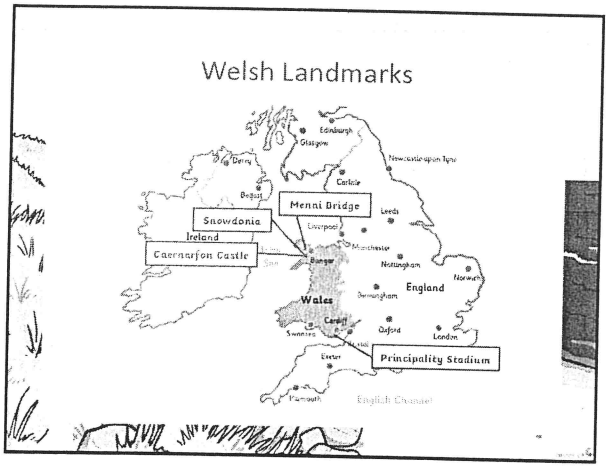

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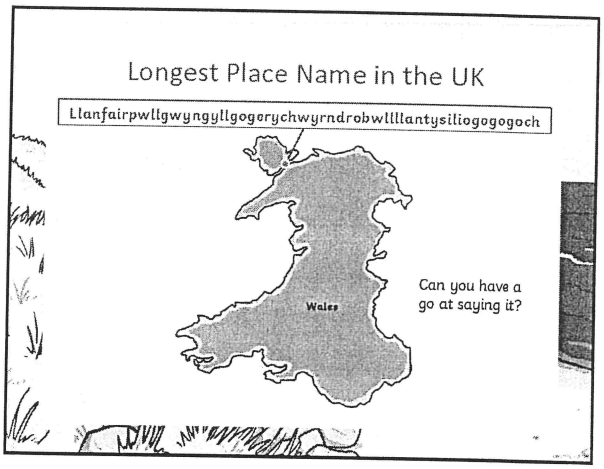

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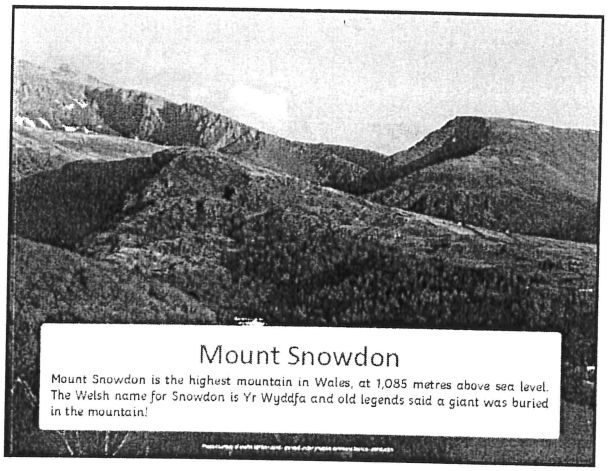

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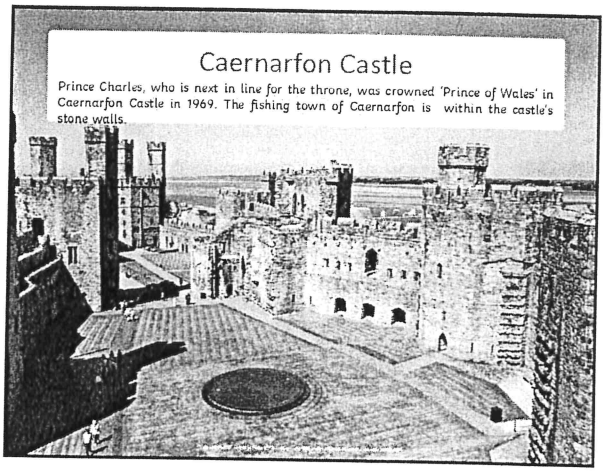

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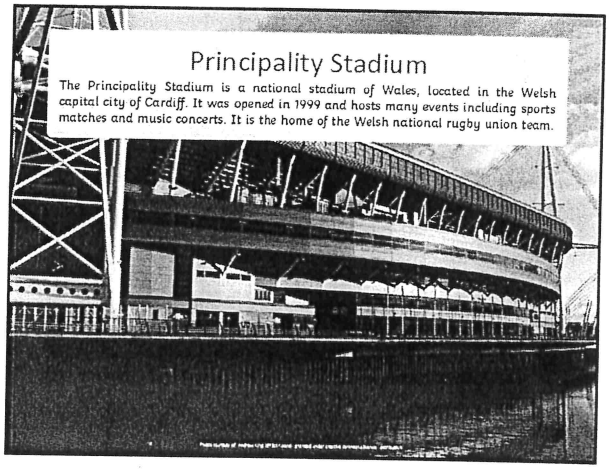
Powerpoint on Class Story too.

Principality Stadium

The Principality Stadium is a national stadium of Wales, located in the Welsh capital city of Cardiff. It was opened in 1999 and hosts many events including sports matches and music concerts. It is the home of the Welsh national rugby union team.



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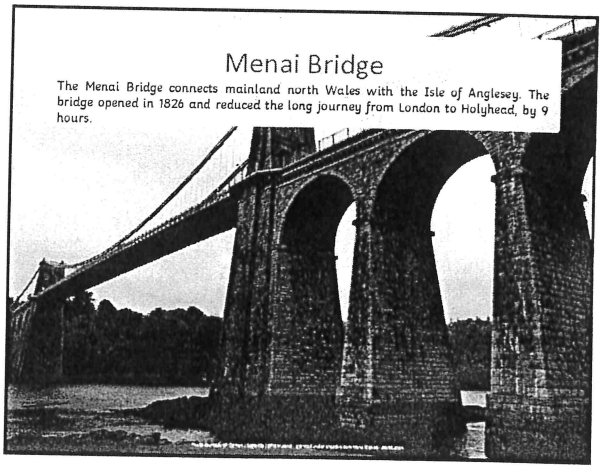
Menai Bridge

The Menai Bridge connects mainland north Wales with the Isle of Anglesey. The bridge opened in 1826 and reduced the long journey from London to Holyhead, by 9 hours.



8

Welsh Foods

seaweed, laver, cockles

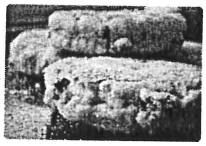
lamb

Welsh rarebit

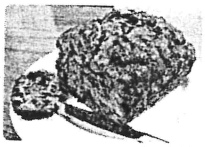
Glamorgan sausages

9

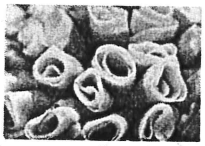
Welsh Foods



Welsh cakes



Bara brith



Carmarthen ham

black beef

10

St. David's Day

1st March

St. David was a Celtic monk, abbot and bishop, who lived in the sixth century. He spread the word of Christianity throughout Wales.

The most incredible story, was a miracle where he caused the ground to rise beneath him when preaching, so that everyone could see and hear him.

On St. David's day, celebrations often take place which include:

- school children singing and performing
- traditional dancing
- a soup called 'cawl' (made from leeks) is prepared and eaten.

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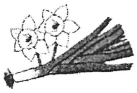
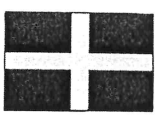
Welsh Symbols



Leeks and daffodils are the national emblems for Wales.

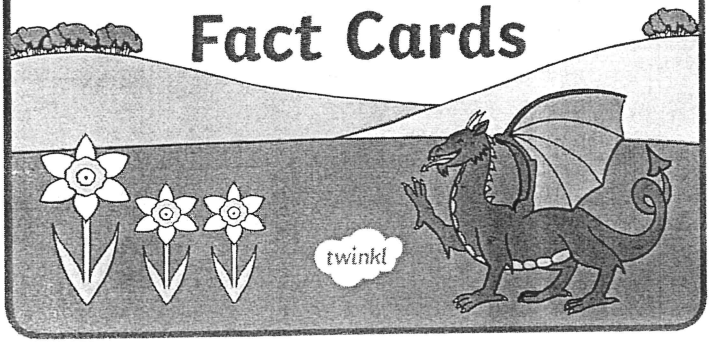
The Welsh flag is one of only three national flags in the world to display a mythological creature.



The flag of St. David (or St. David's Cross), is often displayed on St. David's day.

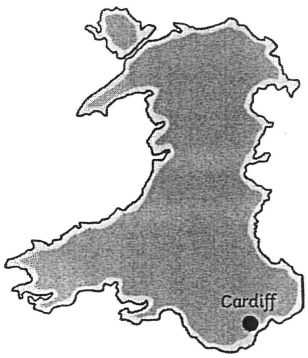
12

Wales Fact Cards



Wales Fact Cards

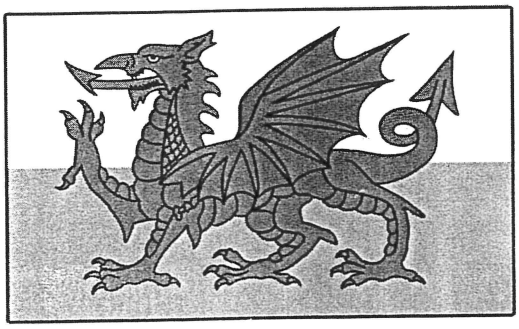
Thursday 25th June



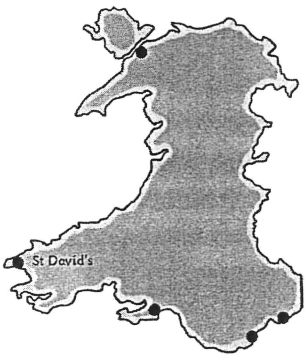
The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.

Wales Fact Cards

The Welsh flag is the 'Red Dragon'.



Wales Fact Cards



Other main cities in Wales include Swansea, Bangor, Newport and St David's.

Wales Fact Cards

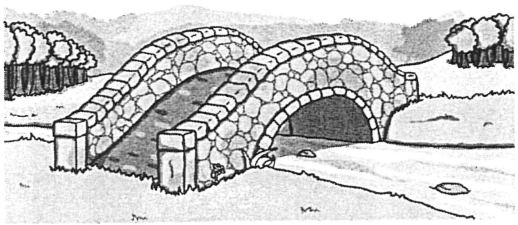
Mount Snowdon is the highest point at 1085m.

Wales Fact Cards

Famous Welsh people include Roald Dahl, Dylan Thomas and George Everest.

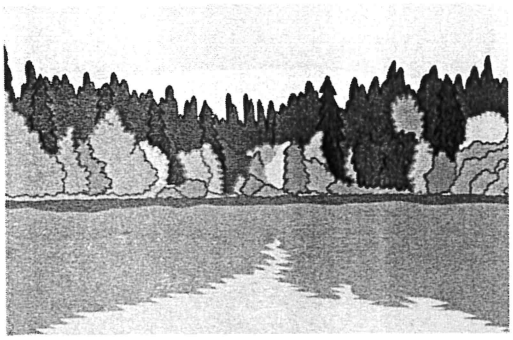
Wales Fact Cards

The River Towy is the longest river in Wales.



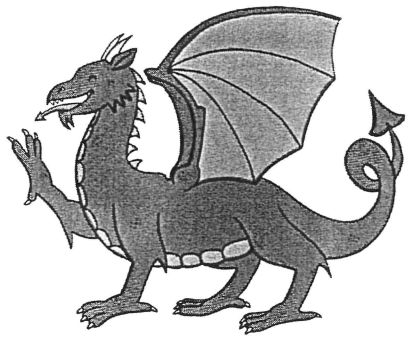
Wales Fact Cards

The largest lake is Lake Bala.



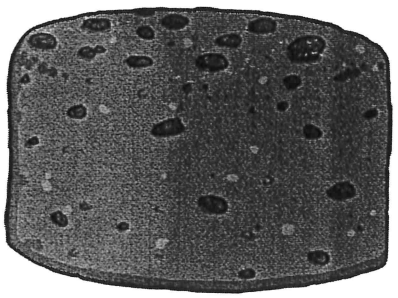
Wales Fact Cards

The Welsh national animal is the dragon.



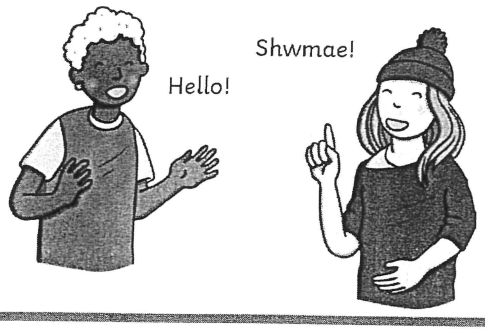
Wales Fact Cards

Traditional Welsh foods include laverbread, bara brith (fruit cake) and Welsh rarebit.



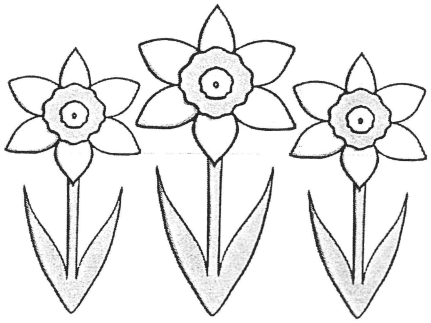
Wales Fact Cards

The two languages of Wales are Welsh and English.



Wales Fact Cards

The national symbol of Wales is the daffodil.

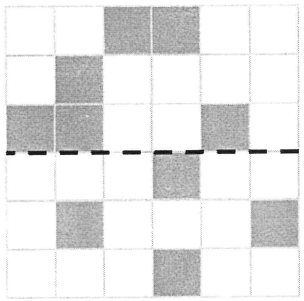


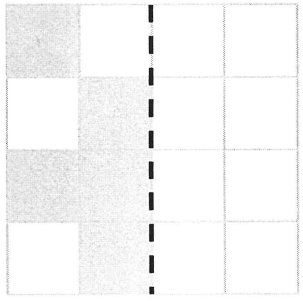
Wales Fact Cards

Rugby is the most popular sport in Wales.

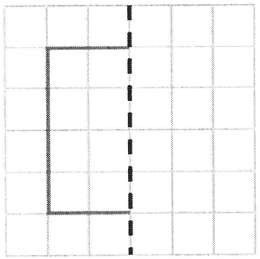
Monday 22nd June ~ Year 4

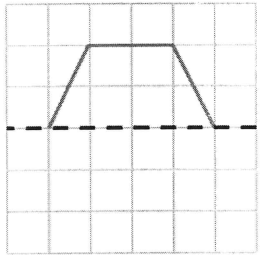
- Colour the squares to make the patterns symmetrical.

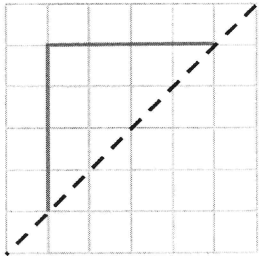




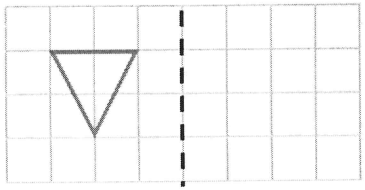
- Complete the shapes according to the line of symmetry.

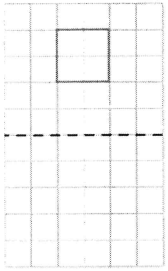






- Reflect the shapes in the mirror line.



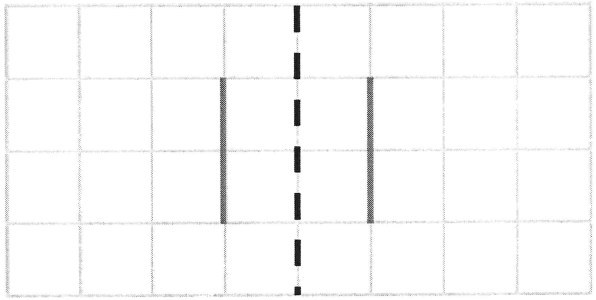


Dora

When given half of a symmetrical shape I know the original shape will have double the amount of sides.

Do you agree with Dora?
Convince me.

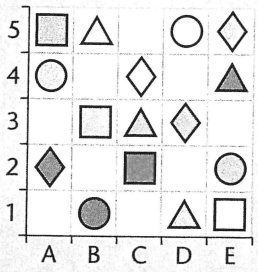
How many different symmetrical shapes can you create using the given sides?



Tuesday 23rd June

TARGET To describe positions on a 2-D grid.

A

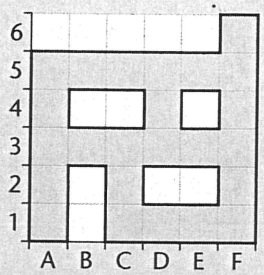


Give the position of each symbol.

1. △
2. ◆
3. △
4. ●
5. ◇
6. ◇
7. □
8. □

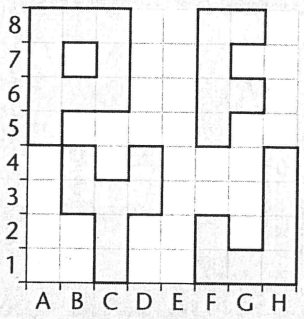
Draw the symbol found on each of these squares.

9. E5
10. C2
11. D1
12. B5
13. E1
14. A4
15. D5
16. E2



17. Give the position of:
    - **a)** the door
    - **b)** the chimney
    - **c)** the downstairs window
    - **d)** both upstairs windows.

B



Give all the squares to describe the position of:

1. Y
2. F
3. P
4. J

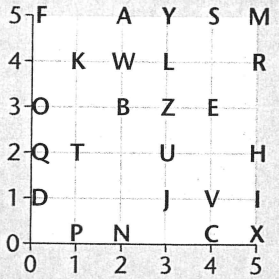
Use an 8 × 8 grid like the one above. Shade in the following squares.

5. A7 B7 C7 A8 B8 C8
6. E2 F1 F2 G1 G2 H2
7. B2 B3 B4 C2 C3 C4 D4
8. F5 F6 G6 H6 H7
9. For each of your shapes write down:
    - **a)** the name of the shape
    - **b)** whether the shape is symmetrical or not.
10. Design three different letters in an 8 × 8 grid. Describe their position.
11. Design these numerals in an 8 × 8 grid and describe their position.

2	3	8

C

The position of a point on a grid is given by its co-ordinates. The across co-ordinate always comes first.



Examples

Q is (0, 2) V is (4, 1)
N is (2, 0) K is (1, 4)

Which letter is at point:

1. (3, 1)
2. (5, 5)
3. (0, 3)
4. (2, 4)
5. (4, 0)
6. (1, 2)
7. (3, 3)
8. (5, 0).

Give the position of:

9. A
10. E
11. P
12. F
13. H
14. K
15. D
16. B.
17. Write your name in co-ordinates.
18. Write the name of your school in co-ordinates.

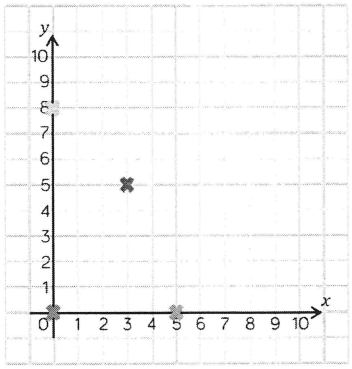
Wednesday 24th June ~Year 4

- Create a large grid using chalk or masking tape. Give the children coordinates to stand at. Encourage the children to move along the axis in the order they read them.

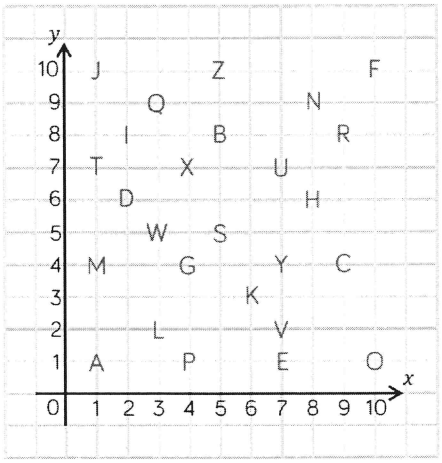
- Write the coordinates for the points shown.

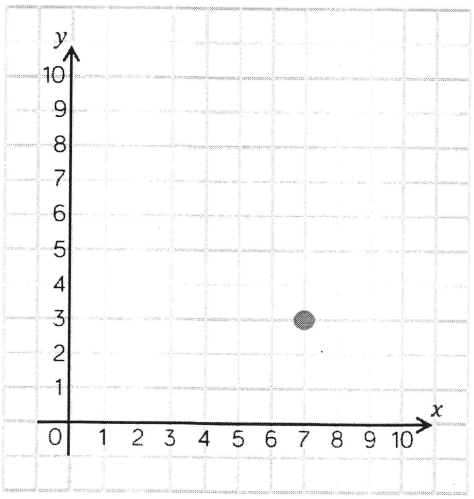
(__ , __) (__ , __)

(__ , __) (__ , __)



- Write out the coordinates that spell your name.





The point is plotted at (7, 3)

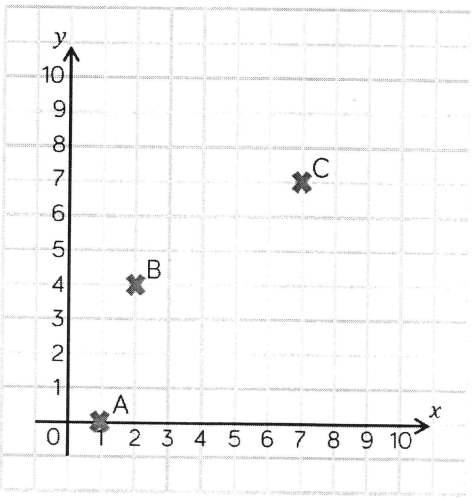
Teddy

Rosie

The point is plotted at (3, 7)

Who is correct?

What mistake has one of the children made?



Which clue matches which coordinate?

Clue 1 — My x coordinate is half of my y coordinate.

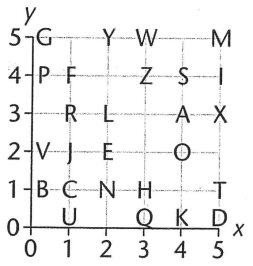
Clue 2 — My y coordinate is less than my x coordinate.

Clue 3 — Both my coordinates are prime numbers.

Thursday 25th June

TARGET To describe the position of a point on a grid by giving its co-ordinates.

The position of a point on a grid is given by its *x* and *y* co-ordinates.
The *x* co-ordinate always comes first.



Examples
Point R is (1, 3)
Point H is (3, 1)

A

Use the above grid.
Which letter is at point:

1. (1, 3)
2. (5, 1)
3. (0, 4)
4. (3, 5)
5. (2, 2)
6. (4, 3)
7. (5, 5)
8. (1, 0)?

Give the position of:

9. B
10. Y
11. O
12. Q
13. X
14. F
15. H
16. V.

Start at the co-ordinate given. Follow the direction. Write down the letter you find.

17. (5, 5) Down 4
18. (3, 5) Left 3
19. (3, 2) Up 2
20. (0, 3) Right 2
21. (4, 5) Down 5
22. (5, 1) Up 3
23. (4, 1) Left 2
24. (1, 0) Right 4

B

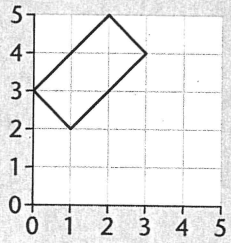
Use the above grid.
Write down the name spelled out.

1. (5, 1) (4, 2) (0, 1) (2, 5)
2. (5, 5) (4, 3) (1, 0) (5, 0)
3. (4, 0) (2, 2) (0, 2) (5, 4) (2, 1)
4. (0, 4) (3, 1) (5, 4) (2, 3)
5. (1, 2) (4, 3) (5, 0) (2, 2)
6. (0, 1) (4, 2) (1, 3) (5, 4) (4, 4)

Start at the co-ordinate given. Follow the direction. Write down the letter you find.

7. (4, 5) Left 2 Down 2
8. (0, 1) Right 3 Up 4
9. (5, 3) Left 4 Up 1
10. (2, 5) Right 2 Down 3
11. (1, 0) Right 4 Up 3
12. (4, 3) Left 3 Down 2

C



1. Copy the grid and the rectangle.
2. Draw the rectangle again moving each corner two squares right and two squares down.
3. Give the co-ordinates of:
   a) the first rectangle
   b) the second rectangle.

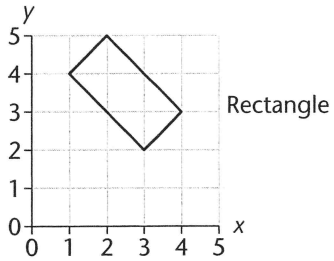
For each of the following, draw a 5 × 5 grid as above. Plot the points and join up in the order given. Follow the directions to draw the shape again.

4. (4, 1) (4, 2) (5, 3) (5, 0) (4, 1)
   Left 3 Up 1
5. (3, 4) (3, 5) (5, 5) (3, 4)
   Left 2 Down 2
6. (1, 1) (2, 2) (4, 2) (3, 1) (1, 1)
   Right 1 Up 3
7. (0, 3) (1, 5) (2, 3) (0, 3)
   Right 2 Down 3

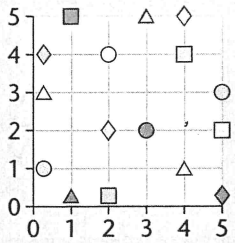
Friday 26th June

TARGET To plot points on a grid and draw sides to complete a given shape.

Example
Plot the following points and join them up in the order given.
Identify and label the shape.
(1, 4) (2, 5) (4, 3) (3, 2) (1, 4)



A



Draw the shape found at:

1. (4, 4)
2. (0, 3)
3. (5, 0)
4. (3, 5)
5. (2, 2)
6. (1, 0)
7. (5, 3)
8. (2, 4)

Give the position of each shape.

9. ○
10. ◇
11. △
12. □
13. □
14. ○
15. □
16. ◇

Follow the directions.
Draw the shape you find.

17. Start at ○.
Go Left 1 Up 2.

18. Start at △.
Go Right 4 Down 2.

B

Draw a grid like the one above. Plot the points for each shape and join them up in the order given.

1. (0, 1)
(1, 4)
(2, 0)
(0, 1)

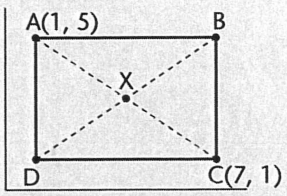
2. (3, 2)
(2, 4)
(4, 5)
(5, 3)
(3, 2)

Draw a new grid and both shapes.

3. (1, 4)
(3, 5)
(2, 3)
(0, 2)
(1, 4)

4. (2, 1)
(4, 3)
(5, 2)
(3, 0)
(2, 1)

5. Identify and label each shape.

6. 

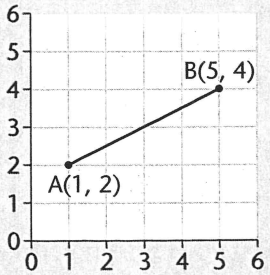
Write the co-ordinates of points B, D and X.

7. Write the co-ordinates of the mid-point of each side of the rectangle.

C

1. (1, 1), (2, 4) and (5, 3) are three corners of a square. What is the fourth corner?

2. Draw and label the axes of a 5 × 5 grid. Plot the above points and complete the square. Were you right?

3. 

Copy the grid and the line. Complete a right-angled triangle ABC.

4. There are eight possible locations of C on the grid which will make a right-angled triangle. Can you find them all?

5. An isosceles triangle has two equal sides. Give the co-ordinates of the six possible locations of C on the grid which will make an isosceles triangle ABC.