Birches First School

Believe, Grow, Succeed

School Closure Home Learning

Year 4 Daily Tasks

Date: 5/5/20

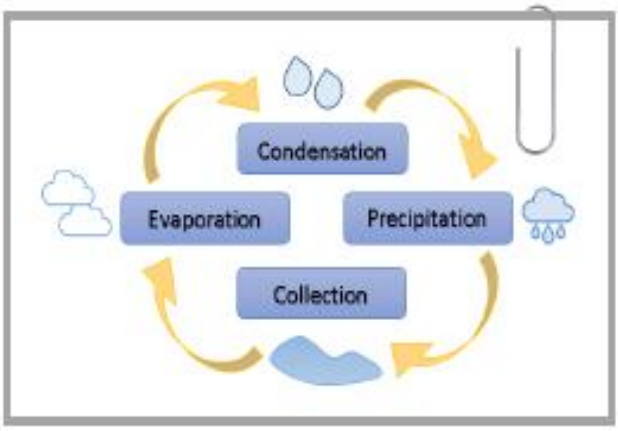
NB: Tasks are planned for children to complete straight into their home learning books. Printing is not usually required – in some cases, questions may need to be copied out into home learning books. Where an answer needs circling or a line drawing, these can be answered verbally with an adult or children can write responses into their books. If you have any queries regarding this please email me at kcain@birches.staffs.sch.uk

Reading task –

Read the non-fiction text and answer the vocabulary questions.

The Water Cycle

Did you know that there is the same amount of water on Earth now as there was when the Earth was first formed? This is because of a process that includes precipitation, collection, evaporation and condensation known as The Water Cycle.



The heat from the sun is a vital part of the cycle.

How does the Water Cycle work?

1. To begin with, water, which is stored on Earth in lakes, seas, oceans, streams and rivers, is heated up by the sun. This turns the liquid water into a gas called water vapour.

2. At this point, the water vapour rises and it is seen in the sky as clouds. This is evaporation.

3. As the water vapour rises, it begins to cool down and becomes liquid again. This part of the process is called condensation.

* You sometimes see condensation on kitchen and bathroom windows.

These water droplets eventually fall back to earth as precipitation – rain, snow, hail or sleet.

4. As the water reaches the ground, it flows back to rivers, sea, streams and oceans. Some water is absorbed by plants or drunk by animals, but most ends up in bodies of water. This final part is called collection.

5. The cycle is now ready to begin again.

This process is continuous and is happening all around us, all the time. The Water Cycle is vital for life on Earth. Without it, life would not be able to exist on our planet.

Did you know?

The Water Cycle is also known as the Hydrological Cycle.

Questions –

Q1 *Water is 'stored' in lakes, sea and oceans.*
What does this mean?

_____

_____

Q2 **Find** and **copy** a word that shows the water vapour goes from a lower position to a higher one.

_____

Q3 Draw lines to match the Water Cycle terminology with the correct definition.

precipitation	the process of turning from liquid into vapour
collection	the conversion of a vapour or gas to a liquid
evaporation	rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to or condenses on the ground
condensation	when water flows back to rivers and oceans or is absorbed by plants

Q4 *'These water droplets eventually fall back...'*
Circle what is meant by the word **droplets**.

a large amount of liquid

a thin sphere of liquid enclosing air or another gas

a very small amount of liquid

a small round particle or a substance

Q5 What does the word ***'flows'*** tell you about how water goes back into rivers and oceans?

_____

_____

Q6 *'Some water is absorbed...'*
What does the word **absorbed** mean?

_____

_____

Writing/SPaG task

1) **Underline the adverbial** in the sentence below.

He hammered noisily and violently on the door.

2) Which sentence uses an **expanded noun phrase**? **Tick one.**

I like the swimming teacher. ☐

I like the funny swimming teacher with the blue shorts. ☐

3) Rewrite the reported speech in the sentence below as **direct speech.**

Mum said we have got to wash our hands before dinner.

4) **Circle** the **possessive pronoun** in the sentence below.

Harry's sister has borrowed some of his books.

5) Do the words in the table indicate possession or plural? **Tick one box for each word.**

Word	Possession?	Plural?
houses		
Grandma's		
children's		
cakes		

6)

What does the word 'it' refer to in the passage below? **Circle one option.**

I bought a hat in town last week. Unfortunately, I had to take **it** back because **it** was too small.

me	town	the hat

Extension – visit https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkbkf4j/articles/zbm8scw to become a crystal explorer! ☺

Maths task (This learning is also supported on White Rose Maths home learning with presentations and worksheets)

https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-4/)

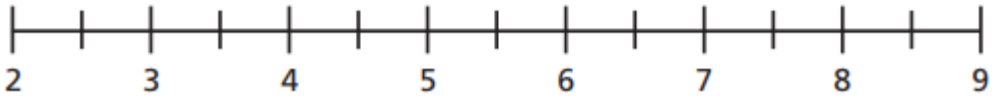
Decimals – rounding decimals

Parent guidance - Children round numbers with 1 decimal place to the nearest whole number. They look at the digit in the tenths column to understand whether to round a number up or not. It is best to avoid the phrase 'round down' as this can sometimes lead to misconceptions. If a number is exactly half-way, then by convention we round up to the next integer.

1)a) Here are some number cards.

2.7	6.1	4.9	8.3

a) Draw arrows to estimate the position of the numbers on the number line.



1)b) Use the numbers to complete the sentences.

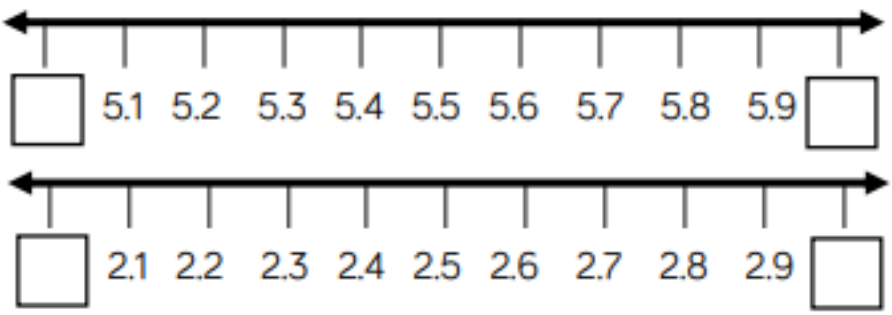
☐ is closer to 5 than 4

☐ is closer to 3 than 2

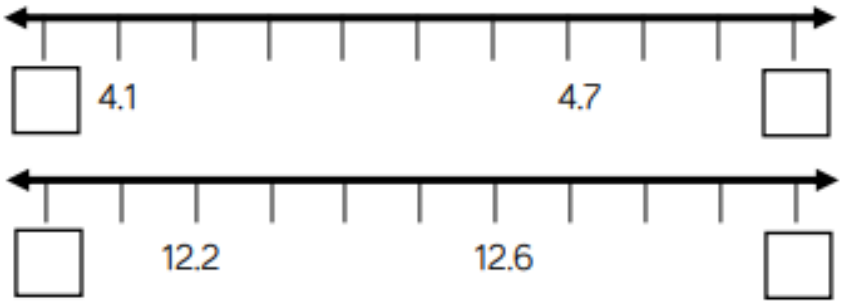
☐ is closer to 8 than 9

☐ is closer to 6 than 7

2) Which integers do the decimals lie between?



3) Complete the sentences to describe each decimal.



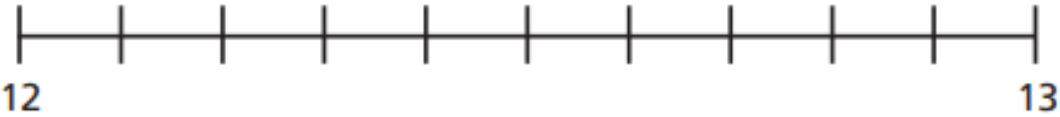
____ is closer to ____ than ____

____ rounds to ____ to the nearest whole number.

4) **a)** Label 4.3 on the number line.

Is it closer to 4 or 5? ☐

b) Label 12.8 on the number line.



Is it closer to 12 or 13? ☐

5) Round each decimal to the nearest whole number.

a) 1.8 ☐

b) 4.2 ☐

c) 20.1 ☐

d) 0.4 ☐