

# Griffin PS Learning Pack

Year 4

Remember to Tweet your  
work daily:

@griffinprimary

Plus do not forget the daily  
challenge:

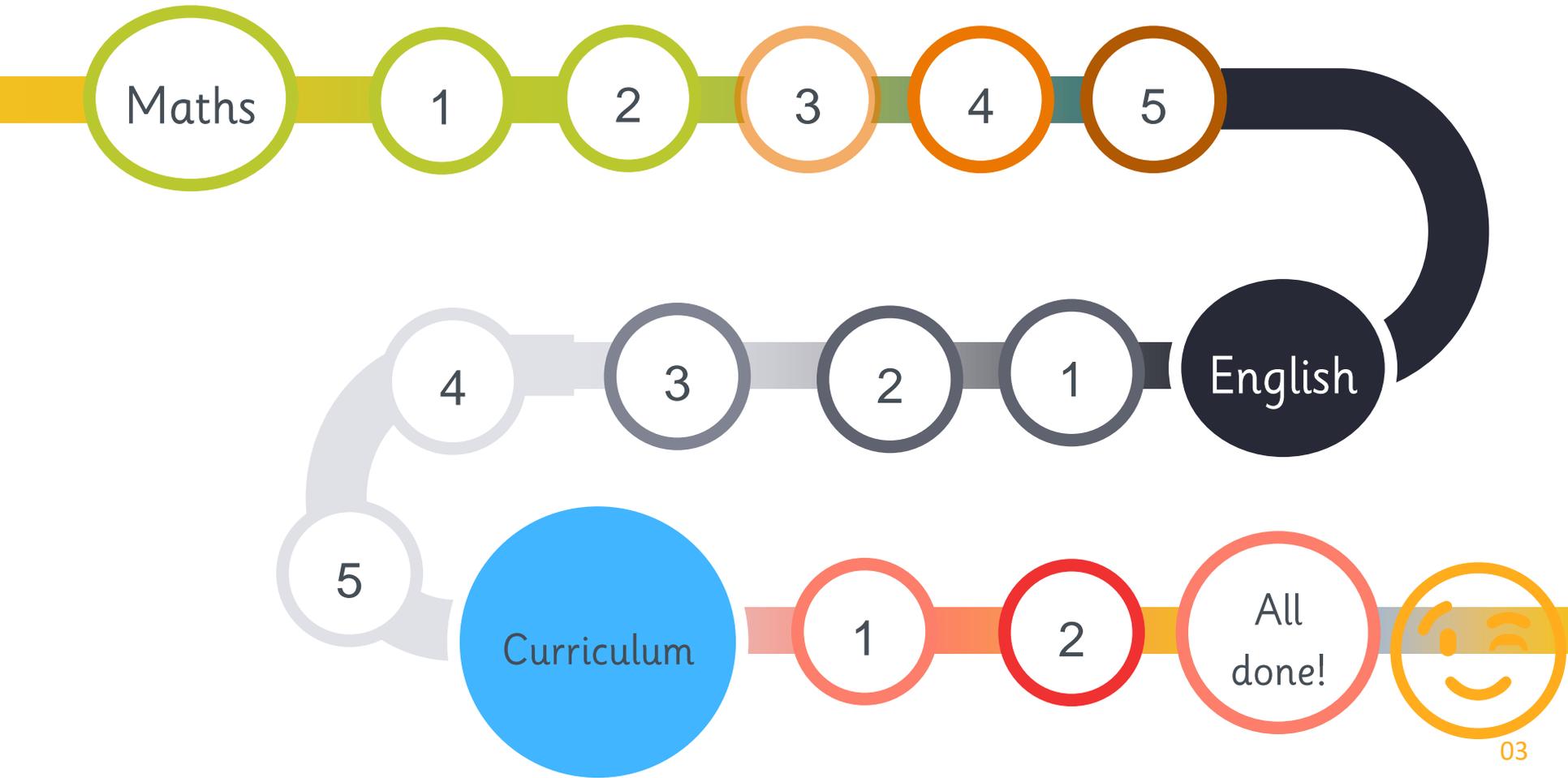
#gpsdailychallenge



# Instructions for use

- **Work through the tasks daily if possible, but remember to have breaks as you would do in school.**
- **Spend enough time to complete the task (around 30-40 minutes), but remember to have fun and time with your family too.**
- **We are still here to support you. Twitter is a great way to contact us.**







# Maths

This week in maths we will be...



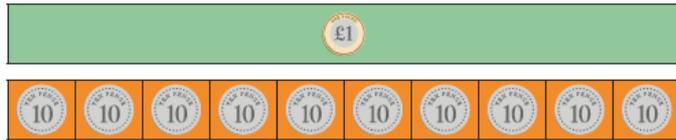
# Lesson 1 – Writing amounts of

## In Focus



## Let's Learn

1 10p = £



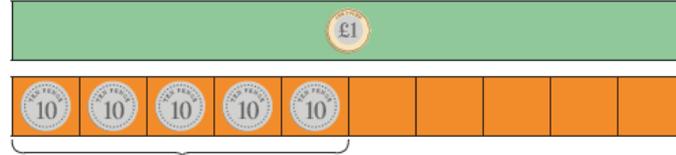
£  $\frac{1}{10}$

We don't normally write it this way.

1 tenth is written as 0.1.

10p = £0.10

2 Write the amount in £.



£  $\frac{1}{2}$

We write 5 tenths of a pound as £0.50.

We write  as £1.50.

3 Show £1.30.

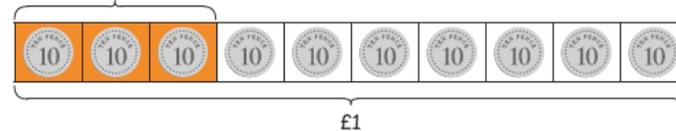
£1.30  
£1    £0.30  
          £  $\frac{3}{10}$

This is 30p.

this is £1.30

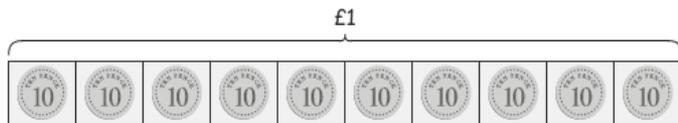


£  $\frac{3}{10}$



## Writing Amounts of Money

1



Write the amount of money in £.



£



£



£



£



£

2 Circle the coins which make up the correct amount.



# Lesson 2 – Writing amounts of

## In Focus

5

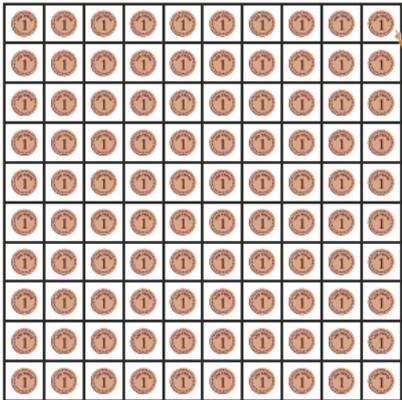
Who has written the amount correctly?



## Let's Learn

1 1p = £

10



1p is  $\frac{1}{100}$  of £1.

1p = £0.01

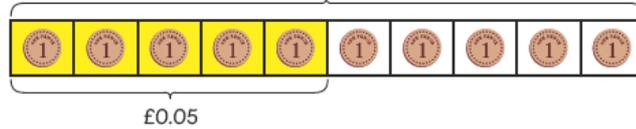
Money

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2 5p = £

1p      £0.01

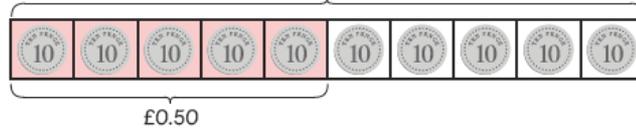
10p = £0.10



5p = £0.05

3 £0.50 = p

£1



4 Write the amount shown in £.

£2

20

10

5

1



£2 and 36p = £2.36

## Writing Amounts of Money

1 Write the amount of money in £.



£



£



£



£

2 Match.



● £1 and 35p



● £2 and 9p



● 48p

3 Circle the coins which make up the correct amount.

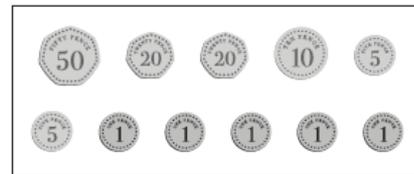
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



# Lesson 3 – Comparing amounts of money

## In Focus



Compare the prices of different fruit.

## Let's Learn

1



£3 is already more than £2.30.

£3.  is always more than £2. .

£3.20 is more than £2.30.

2



£2.50 is less than £2.90.

50p is less than 90p.

£2.5  is always less than £2.9 .

3



£3.30 < £3.35

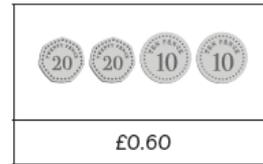
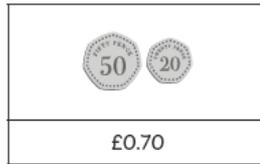
£3.30 is  than £3.35.

## Worksheet 3

### Comparing Amounts of Money

1 Write each amount of money in £, then compare the two amounts.

(a)



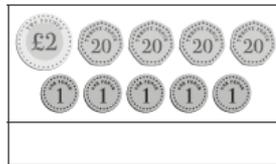
£  is more than £ .

(b)



£  is less than £ .

(c)



£  is more than £ .

# Lesson 4 – Rounding amounts of

## In Focus



What did  buy?



I bought something that is about £2.

## Let's Learn

1 Round £2.10 to the nearest £.



£2.10 is nearer to £2 than to £3.



£2.10 is about £2.

$£2.10 \approx £2$  (to the nearest £)

2 Round £1.80 to the nearest £.



£1.80 is nearer to £2 than to £1.



£1.80 is about £2.

$£1.80 \approx £2$  (to the nearest £)

3 Round £2.50 to the nearest £.

£2.50  $\approx$  £



£2.50 is exactly in between £2 and £3.



We take £2.50 to be approximately £3.

$£2.50 \approx £3$  (to the nearest £)

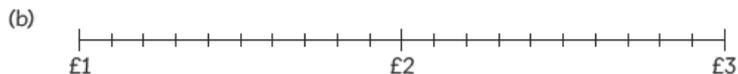
# Worksheet 4

## Rounding Amounts of Money

1 Round each amount to the nearest £.



£1.60  $\approx$



£2.45  $\approx$



£3.80  $\approx$



£4.50  $\approx$

2 Round the price of each item to the nearest £ and to the nearest £10.

(a)  £15.80  $\approx$   (to the nearest £)  
£15.80  $\approx$   (to the nearest £10)

(b)  £23.25  $\approx$   (to the nearest £)  
£23.25  $\approx$   (to the nearest £10)

(c)  £37.90  $\approx$   (to the nearest £)  
£37.90  $\approx$   (to the nearest £10)

3 Complete the table.

	Round to the nearest £	Round to the nearest £10
£9.11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
£12.64	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
£15.43	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
£28.50	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

# Lesson 5 – Rounding amounts of

## Money

### In Focus

 wants to buy these.

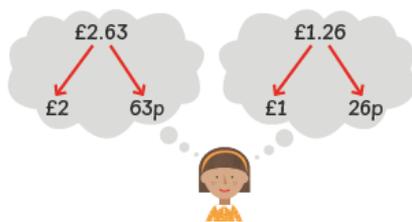


Is this enough to pay for them?



### Let's Learn

1

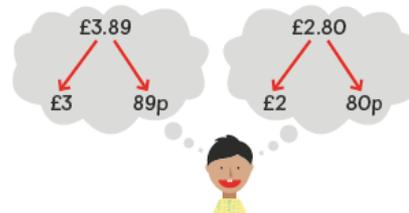


$£2 + £1 = £3$	$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ + 26 \\ \hline 89 \end{array}$ $63p + 26p = 89p$
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Together they cost £3 and 89p or £3.89.

2

$£3.89 + £2.80 = £$



$£3 + £2 = £5$	$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ + 80 \\ \hline 169 \end{array}$ $89p + 80p = 169p$
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Altogether they cost £6 and 69p or £6.69.

$169p = £1 \text{ and } 69p = £1.69$

3

Calculate the change.



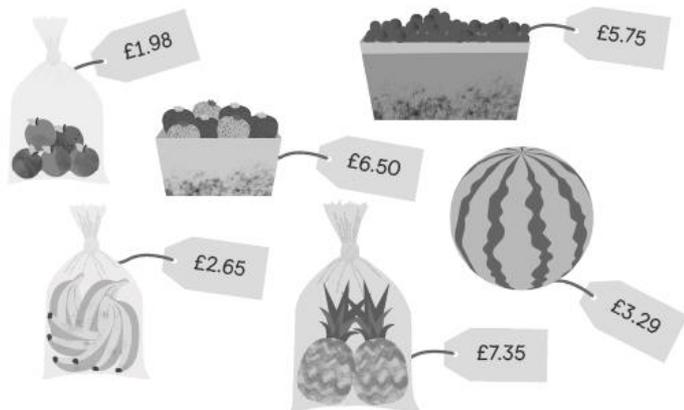
$£7 - £6.69 = £$

$£6 - £6 = £0$	$100p - 69p = 31p$
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The change is 31p.

# Worksheet 5

## Solving Problems Involving Money



1 Calculate the total cost of each group of fruit.

(a)		
(b)		
(c)		

2 Calculate the change.

(a) has £10.  
He buys .  
His change is £  .

(b) has £10.  
She buys and .  
Her change is £  .

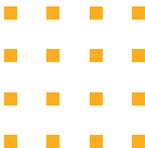
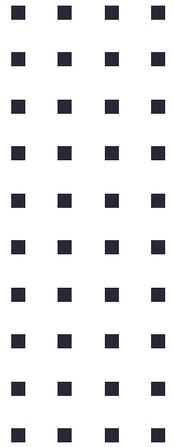
(c) has £10.  
He buys and .  
His change is £  .

(d) has £10.  
She buys and .  
Her change is £  .



# English

This week in English we will be...



# Lesson 1 – Spelling recap

Write the correct spelling into each sentence.

## Spellings

submarine

subject

subway

submerge

subtropical

subdivide

subheading

substandard

subtitle

submit

The boy said that English was his favourite \_\_\_\_\_.

Millie liked going to her Grandma's as they got to ride on the \_\_\_\_\_.

I saw my toy boat crash and \_\_\_\_\_ beneath the water.

The boss said the work wasn't good enough, he said it was \_\_\_\_\_.

I had spent a long time on my summer homework, at last it was time to \_\_\_\_\_ it!

**Challenge:** with some of the words you haven't used create your own sentences. If you are not sure what they mean, research them using an online thesaurus.

# Lesson 2 – Using inference

“

With an adult discuss some of your ideas. Then write an answer for each question in full sentences.



Support: I think that .... I can infer this because...

1. Why is the man wearing small binoculars clipped to his glasses?

2. Why are two people needed for this procedure?

3. Why is a bright light above the patient's head?

4. How can you tell that the people want to stay safe from infection?

# Lesson 3 – Retrieving Information

## BIG BEN GETS A BATH!

People from all over the world come to London and visit Big Ben but one week this August, they would have seen an unusual sight!

Five highly-trained abseiling experts started cleaning all four clock faces on 18<sup>th</sup> August. It will be the clock's first scrub for 4 years. Experts think it will take a week to complete the cleaning so long as the weather stays fine.

The Houses of Parliament clock (nicknamed Big Ben), which was built in 1859, will also be checked for damage to the dials. Each clock face is made up of 312 pieces of opal glass, which must be treated carefully. The hands of the clock were made in copper because it is lighter than other metals.

To keep the climbing cleaners safe, the clock's hands have been frozen in the midday position.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Big Ben's real name is the Great Clock of Westminster which is at the top of the Elizabeth Tower (named after the Queen). The Elizabeth Tower is part of the Houses of Parliament.

### Task

- Read the text and underline any important words.
- If there any words you don't know, research their meaning.

### **Now answer these questions:**

1. Where is Big Ben?
2. What year was Big Ben last cleaned in?
3. Over 250 pieces of glass are used in Big Ben. True or false?
4. What material was chosen to make the hands of the clock and why?
5. How have they made sure the cleaners will not be in danger?
6. How many days will it take to finish the job?
7. What is the correct name for the building the clock is at the top of?

# Lesson 4 – Using inference



## Opening night

Tim took another deep breath. Inside his chest, he could feel his heart pounding like a bass drum. Again, he took slow, deep breaths and picked up his script. Flicking through the pages, he read through his lines quietly to himself, mumbling under his breath. All his hard work over the last few months had been for tonight. Crossing his fingers tightly, he wished for good luck.

"Tim, are you ready? You're on in 2 minutes," said Mr. Smith.

"I think so, Sir," said Tim in a shaky voice.

"Don't worry, you'll be fine, Tim. Break a leg!"

Slowly, Tim stood up and made his way towards the heavy, red velvet curtain. He pulled it to the side and stepped through.

## Task

- Read the text and underline any important words.
- If there any words you don't know, research their meaning.

## **Now answer these questions:**

1. How do you think Tim is feeling at the beginning of the text?
2. Explain how you know how he is feeling.
3. What do you think Tim is waiting to do?
4. What clues told you what Tim might be doing?
5. Who do you think Mr. Smith is?
6. Do you think "Opening Night" is a good title? Why?
7. If you had to give this text a different title, what would you call it?

# Lesson 5 – Drawing from reading

“

The old train stood at the platform as three young brothers prepared for their journey. Each sat atop a brown suitcase with an identification tag around their neck made from paper and string. They all wore their best coats (which were far too big for them) and their smart, brown boots. Their concern and anxious thoughts were clear from their faces as they huddled together to comfort one another.

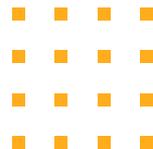
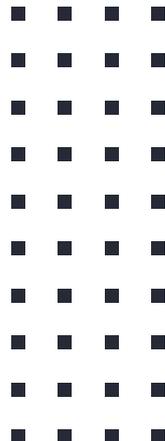
**Read the sentences carefully and underline any key words. Now can you draw what has been described.**





# Curriculum

This week in curriculum we will be...



# Lesson 1 – History

## Did the Romans conquer Scotland?

- For your first task you are going to research if the Roman's conquered Scotland.
- Please use this bitesize website for you research. It has lots of videos and information to help with you research.
- Create a research file on some paper to write down different things you have discovered.

## You can use these questions to support your research:

1. Why was Scotland different to Britain?
2. Why did the Romans want to invade Scotland?
3. What was Scotland originally called?
4. In AD84 what happened in Scotland?
5. Why did the Romans build walls?
6. Who won the battle, the Romans or Scotland?

# Lesson 2 – History

## Activity 1 – Comic strip

Roman Britain


Create a comic strip showing the story of how the Romans invaded Scotland.

Using the research you created yesterday, choose which activity you would like to do.

## Activity 2 – Drama

Can you make your own drama freeze frames or short video on the Romans invading Scotland?

Please send us your videos, we would love to see them!

