Spring 2 - Year 3/4 Homework

GPS:

Complete the pages set by your teacher in the GPS book. The content will be taught on Monday. We will mark the homework in class.

These are the pages for each week:

KS2 English Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling
CGP

Week	Year 3 Topic	Page(s)	Year 4 Topic	Page(s)	ANSWERS 3	ANSWERS 4
1	Prepositions	24-25	Prepositions	24-25	p103	p103
2	Present tense and past tense	26-27	Present tense and past tense	26	p104	p104
3	Using 'ing' verbs in the present.	28-29	Verbs with ing	27	P104	p104
4	Using 'ing' verbs in the past.	30	The present perfect	28	P104	P104
5	The present perfect.	31-33	Staying in the same tense	29	P104-105	P104

MATHS:

Complete the pages set by your teacher in the CGP Maths book. We will mark the homework in class on each Monday.

Week	Year 3 Topic	Page(s)	Year 4 Topic	Page(s)	ANSWERS 3	ANSWERS 4
1	Perimeter	49	Counting in hundredths	32	77	86
2	Counting in tenths	32	Equivalent fractions	33	75	86
3	Ordering fractions	34	Adding and subtracting fractions	34	75	86
4	Ordering fractions	35	Fractions of amounts	36	75	87
5	Equivalent Fractions	33	Decimals	38	75	87

Log on to TTRS and practise the times tables that you find tricky.

Spring 2 - Year 3/4 Homework

Year 3 - KIRF Spring 2: Know multiplication and division facts for 4x table

Your child should practise the **4 times table** through rote learning, songs and games. Regular repetition helps children recall facts quickly and confidently. There are lots of 4 times table songs available online, and creating their own song or rhyme can make the learning even more memorable.

Encourage your child to use facts they already know to help them work out new ones.

For example:

- The **4 times table is double the 2 times table**.
  If they know $6 \times 2 = 12$, they can double 12 to find
  $6 \times 4 = 24$.
- They can also think of multiplying by 4 as **doubling twice**.
  For example:
  7×4
  Double 7 = 14
  Double 14 = 28
  So $7 \times 4 = 28$.

Helping children see these links builds understanding, not just memorisation.

Concrete:	Pictorial:	Abstract:
	12	$5 \times 4 = 20$
	4 | 4 | 4	$4 \times 5 = 20$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$20 \div 4 = 5$

$4 \times 1 = 4$	$1 \times 4 = 4$	$4 \div 4 = 1$	$4 \div 1 = 4$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$8 \div 4 = 2$	$8 \div 2 = 4$
$4 \times 3 = 12$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$12 \div 4 = 3$	$12 \div 3 = 4$
$4 \times 4 = 16$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$16 \div 4 = 4$	$16 \div 4 = 4$
$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$20 \div 4 = 5$	$20 \div 5 = 4$
$4 \times 6 = 24$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$24 \div 4 = 6$	$24 \div 6 = 4$
$4 \times 7 = 28$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$28 \div 4 = 7$	$28 \div 7 = 4$
$4 \times 8 = 32$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$32 \div 4 = 8$	$32 \div 8 = 4$
$4 \times 9 = 36$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$36 \div 4 = 9$	$36 \div 9 = 4$
$4 \times 10 = 40$	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$40 \div 4 = 10$	$40 \div 10 = 4$
$4 \times 11 = 44$	$11 \times 4 = 44$	$44 \div 4 = 11$	$44 \div 11 = 4$
$4 \times 12 = 48$	$12 \times 4 = 48$	$48 \div 4 = 12$	$48 \div 12 = 4$

Year 4 KIRF Spring 2: Multiply and divide single-digit numbers by 10 and 100

$7 \times 10 = 70$	$30 \times 10 = 300$	$0.8 \times 10 = 8$
$10 \times 7 = 70$	$10 \times 30 = 300$	$10 \times 0.8 = 8$
$70 \div 7 = 10$	$300 \div 30 = 10$	$8 \div 0.8 = 10$
$70 \div 10 = 7$	$300 \div 10 = 30$	$8 \div 10 = 0.8$
$6 \times 100 = 600$	$40 \times 100 = 4000$	$0.2 \times 10 = 2$
$100 \times 6 = 600$	$100 \times 40 = 4000$	$10 \times 0.2 = 2$
$600 \div 6 = 100$	$4000 \div 40 = 100$	$2 \div 0.2 = 10$
$600 \div 100 = 6$	$4000 \div 100 = 40$	$2 \div 10 = 0.2$

These are examples of the facts your child will be learning this half term. They should be able to answer questions in any order, including missing number questions, such as:

- $10 \times ? = 500$
- $? \div 10 = 60$

Multiplying by 10 or 100

- Remind your child that each digit becomes 10 or 100 times larger.
- This means the digits move to a higher place value column.
- Avoid teaching "just add a zero"- this can cause confusion with decimals later.

Dividing by 10 or 100

- The opposite happens: the digits move to the right on the place value chart.
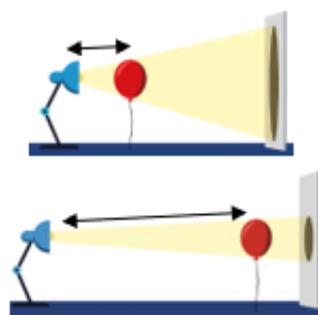
Helpful Strategy:

- Your child can draw a place value chart and move the digits left or right to see how multiplication or division changes the number.

Light and Shadows – Knowledge Organiser

How can we vary the size of a shadow?

The **closer** an object is to a light source, the **bigger** the shadow becomes.

Sundials use shadows to tell the time of day.

Key Vocab: Shadow, light source, distance, height, **sundial**

How can we use shadows to tell a story?

Puppets are flat characters, operated by puppeteers. They are held between a light and a translucent screen. The puppets block the light, casting shadows which a reseen by the audience on the other side of the screen.
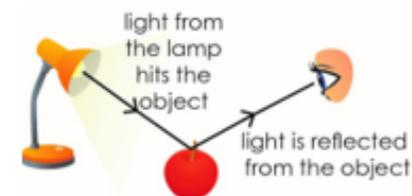
Key Vocab: Shadow puppet, opaque, silhouette,

What types of material reflect light?

Some materials are more **reflective** than others. **Non-reflective** materials are **rough and dark or dull**.
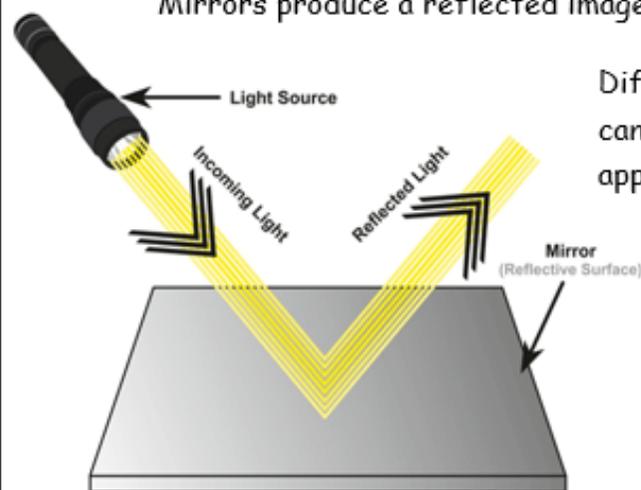
Reflective materials are **smooth and shiny**.

light from the lamp hits the object

light is reflected from the object

Key Vocab: reflective, non-reflective, transparent, matte, opaque.

What do mirrors do to light?

Mirrors produce a reflected image called a **reflection**.

Light Source

Incoming Light

Reflected Light

Mirror
(Reflective Surface)

Different shaped mirrors can change how an image appears.

Key Vocab: light bouncing, image, reflection

How can we see around corners?

Mirror

Light

45°

45°
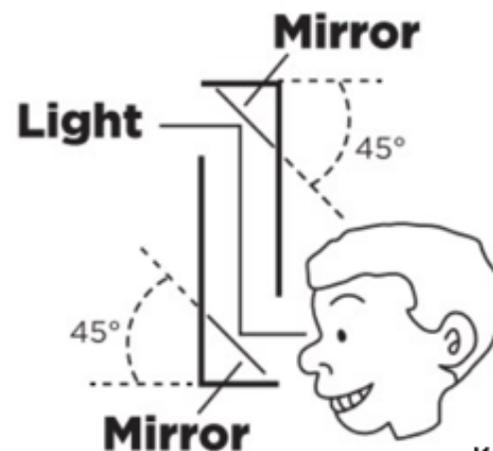
Mirror

Periscopes are used to see things when there is no direct line of sight.

A periscope uses **two mirrors**.

Mirrors reflect light from the object to the eye.

Key vocab:

periscope, mirror, reflect

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