Summer 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:

Week	Year 3		Year 4		ANSWERS	
	Topic	Page(s)	Topic	Page(s)	3	4
1	Apostrophe Practice	56-57	Apostrophe Practice	58-59	108	108
2	Staying in the same tense	34-35	Verb Agreement	30-31	105	104
3	Mixed sentence practice	16-17	Possessive Pronouns	10-11	102	101
4	Headings and Subheadings	67	Headings and Subheadings	67	109/110	110
5	Commands and Exclamations	19	Confusing Words	32-34	102	105
6	Plurals	90-91	Negatives	35	111	105
7	'ation' and 'ous'	78-79	'ation' and 'ous'	78-79	110	110

MATHS:

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

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

Week	Year 3		Year 4		ANSWERS	
	Topic	Page(s)	Topic	Page(s)	3	4
1	Length mass and volume	47	Clocks and time problems	58-59	77	89
2	Money	50	Comparing 2D shapes	60	77	90
3	Clocks	51	Comparing angles	62	78	90
4	Time problems	52	Finding lines of symmetry and completing symmetrical shapes	64-65	78	90
5	2D shapes	54-55	Coordinates and translations	66-67	78	90
6	3D shapes	56-57	Drawing shapes on grids	68	78	90-91
7	Angles and lines	58-59	Bar charts and time graphs	73-74	78-79	91-92

Year 3 - KIRF Summer 2: Count forwards and backwards in halves up to 10

This half term, children will be learning to count forwards and backwards in halves up to 10. This helps children develop an understanding of fractions and number patterns.

Children should be able to count forwards in halves:

0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10

Children should also practise counting backwards in halves:

10, 9½, 9, 8½, 8, 7½, 7, 6½, 6, 5½, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1, ½, 0

How to help at home

Counting Questions

- What comes after 3½?
- What comes before 6?
- Can you count in halves from 2 to 6?
- Can you count backwards in halves from 8?

Understanding Questions

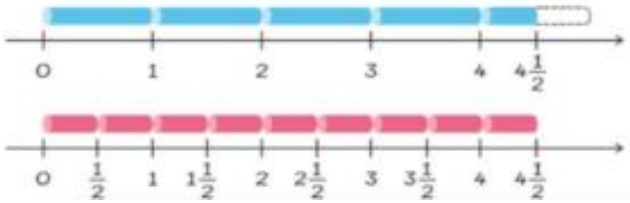
- What is halfway between 5 and 6?
- Which is bigger: 4½ or 5?
- Can you spot the pattern when counting in halves?

Everyday Maths

- Cut toast, fruit or sandwiches into halves
- Talk about half full and half empty
- Find half of small groups of objects

Counting Activities

- Count in halves while clapping or jumping
- Use a number line to practise moving in half steps
- Practise spotting half numbers on a number line



Year 4 KIRF Summer 2: Know the decimal equivalent of ½ , ¼ , 1/5 , 1/10, 1/100.

This half term, children will be learning the decimal equivalents of some common fractions. Understanding the link between fractions and decimals helps children develop confidence with number and prepares them for later work involving money, measures and percentages.

Children should be able to recall these facts:

- ½ = 0.5
- ¼ = 0.25
- 1/5 = 0.2
- 1/10 = 0.1
- 1/100 = 0.01

How to help at home:

Recall Questions

- What is the decimal equivalent of ½?
- What fraction is equal to 0.1?
- What is ¼ as a decimal?
- Which is larger: 0.2 or 0.01?

Understanding Questions

- How many tenths are in 1 whole?
- How many hundredths are in 1 whole?
- Can you find 0.5 on a number line?
- Which decimals are less than 1?

Games and Activities

- Match fraction cards to decimal cards
- Put decimals in order from smallest to largest
- Use a number line to place decimals

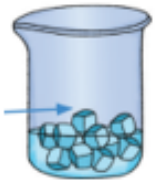
States of Matter – Knowledge Organiser

What are the states of matter?

Solids	Liquids	Gases
		
• Stay in one place. • Can be held in your hand. • Keep their shape. • Always take up the same amount of space. • Can be cut or shaped.	• Can flow or be poured easily. • Not easy to hold in your hand. • Change their shape to fit their container. • Always take up the same amount of space.	• Often invisible. • Cannot be held in your hand. • Do not have a fixed shape. • Fill the space they are contained in.

 States of Matter	The physical properties of something—the properties you can see. You can describe something as being either a **solid**, a **liquid**, or a **gas**.

What happens when you freeze liquids?



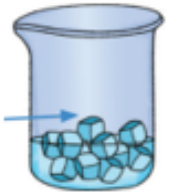
Freezing

Changing state from a liquid to a solid.

Viscosity	How thick a liquid is or how easily it flows.

	 °C	
Liquids freeze as they get cooler.	Water freezes at 0°C.	The **thicker** the liquid, the **longer** it takes to freeze.

What happens when you heat solids?



Melting

Changing state from a solid to a liquid.

Ice melts at 0°C just as water freezes at 0°C.	Some solids melt when they get warm.

What are the melting points of different solids?

 **Melting point**	The temperature when a solid changes to a liquid.

If there is...

- a **higher** temperature 
- **less** amount of material 

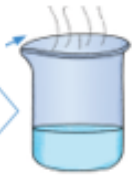
then materials change from a solid to a liquid more **quickly**.

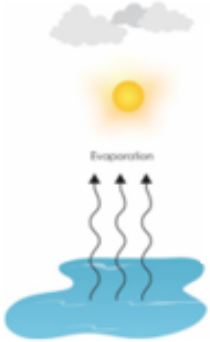
What is evaporation?

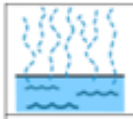
Evaporating

Changing state from a liquid to a gas.

Evaporation happens faster when there is less water and if the temperature is higher.



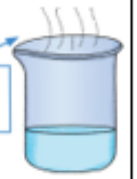


	When you heat water (a liquid) it changes to **water vapour** (gas).
	Evaporation happens all the time. For example, rain puddles 'dry up' (evaporate) during the day.

What is the water cycle?

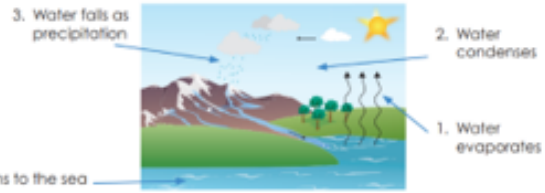
Condensing

Changing state from a gas to a liquid.



If a gas is **cooled** down, it changes into liquid.
For example, if water vapour is cooled down enough it turns into water.

Water Cycle 	The **continuous journey** that water takes from lakes, rivers, and the sea to the sky, to the land and back to the lakes, river and sea.	**Precipitation** 	Liquid droplets and solid water particles that fall from clouds including rain, snow, sleet, or hail.



Europe – Knowledge Organiser

Which countries are in Europe?

Europe.

Europe is one of the seven world continents.

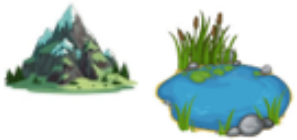
A continent is a large section of land that includes more than one country.

Europe is in the Northern hemisphere.

There are over 40 different countries in Europe.

What are some of the key physical and human features of Europe?

There are many physical (natural) and human (man-made) features.

Physical	Natural
	
	

What is it like in the countries of Northern and Eastern Europe?

Each country in Northern and Eastern Europe has a capital city.

Poland is one of the countries in Eastern Europe.

Sweden is one of the countries in Northern Europe.

What is it like in the countries of Western and Southern Europe?

Each country in Western and Southern Europe has a capital city.

Spain is one of the countries in Southern Europe.

Belgium is one of the countries in Western Europe.

Where is Italy and what are its physical features?

Italy is a Mediterranean country in Southern Europe.

Italy is bordered by four other countries and by the Mediterranean Sea.

The weather and climate of Italy is different in the North compared to the South.

What is it like to live in Rome?

Rome is the capital city of Italy. The city was founded over 2000 years ago.

Rome has a Mediterranean climate.

There are many interesting landmarks in Rome, including the Colosseum.