# Year 4 Home learning Term 1

Complete one task each week and if you would like to you can upload your learning to google classroom to share with your teacher and class.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SCIENCE – Rocks**<br>Find out about how rocks are different from one and another.<br><br>Can you collect five different types of rocks? How do you know they are different?<br>  | **Art – William Morris**<br>Who is William Morris?<br>Can you create a picture in the style of William Morris using his designs and techniques?<br>  | **Mindfulness**<br><br>Summer is over, but you can still spend quality time with your family. Play a game, take a walk to the park and tell your parents all about what you have been learning in school.<br>  <br>  | **History –**<br>**Stone Castle?**<br><br>Can you create a tourist leaflet to visit Stone castle?<br>  |
| **Maths – Place Value**<br>Complete the maths Number and Place value activities attached below.<br><br>TT Rockstars<br>https://ttrockstars.com/<br><br>+ − | **RE / Creation story**<br>In the creation story God creates the world. What world would you create. Can you create your own world using playdough, lego, Minecraft, toys etc<br>  <br>  | **English- Persuasive Writing**<br>Can you write a letter to persuade your parents to go on a play date with your friend?<br><br>**Spelling**<br>ED Shed<br>https://www.edshed.com/en-gb/menu | **Geography – Local Geography**<br><br>Can you go for a walk in your local community and sketch the physical features that you see?<br><br>How do you think the physical features may have changed over time? |

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# Code Crackers

Professor Turing is trying to crack the codes below. However, he needs your help. All the codes are number sequences, but some of the numbers are missing. A number sequence is a list of numbers that are linked by **a rule**. If you calculate the rule, you can then calculate the next numbers in the sequence.

For example: (2) (4) (6) (8) (10) ...

The sequence above is going up in **twos**, so the rule is **+ 2**. The next 2 numbers in the sequence would be 12 and 14. Complete the sequences below and write the rule below each sequence.

6 12 18 24 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Rule: _____

0 ○ 18 27 ○ ○ ○ 63 72 ○ ○

Rule: _____

○ 75 100 ○ 150 175 ○ ○

Rule: _____

9000 ○ ○ ○ ○ 4000 ○

Rule: _____

**Challenge**

2 4 8 ○ ○ ○ 128 256

Rule: _____

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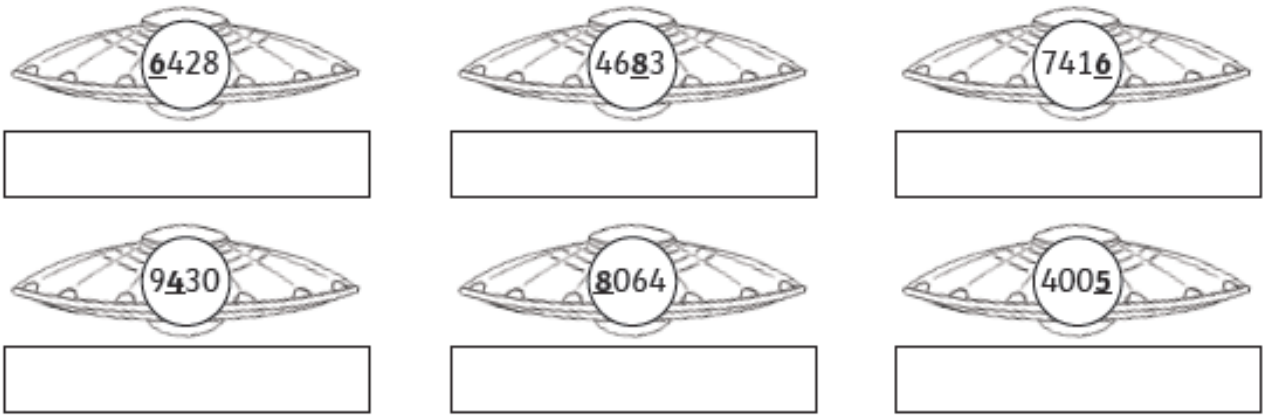
# Alien Numbers

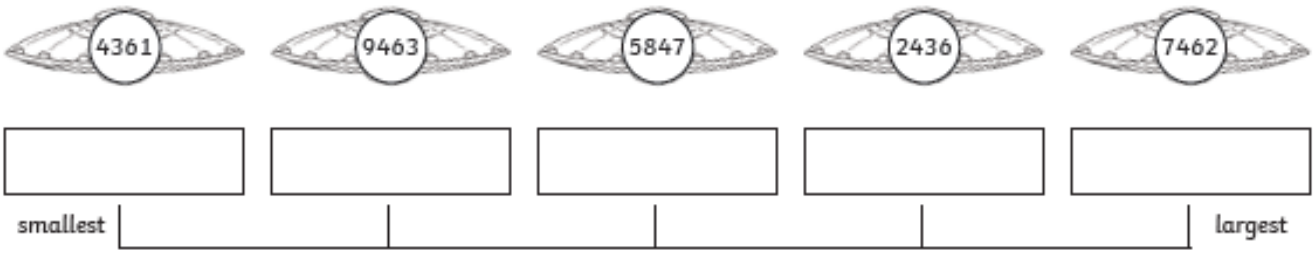
The digits 0-9 are used to make numbers. For example, the number 683, is made of the digits 6, 8 and 3. The position of the digits in this number are very important. Each digits **position** shows its **value**. See the place value chart below.

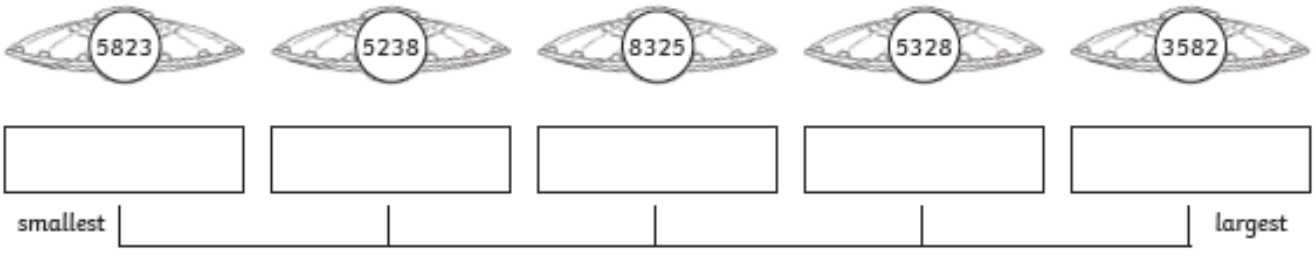
| thousands | hundreds | tens | ones |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 6 | 8 | 3 |

The number six hundred and eighty-three is made up of **six hundreds**, **eight tens** and **three ones**. Use the place value chart to write the value of the underlined digit below each of the alien ships.




Well done! Now use your knowledge of place value to order the alien spaceships from smallest to biggest. Write the numbers on the number lines below.



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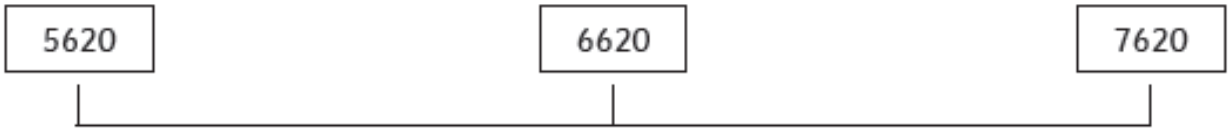
# Add and Subtract 1000




Look at the number **6620** above. To increase this number by **a thousand**, simply add **one thousand** to the thousands column. To decrease this number by **one thousand**, subtract **one thousand** from the thousands column. What do you notice about the digits in the **hundreds, tens and ones column**? They stay the same!

Complete the following calculations below.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 325 + 1000 = | | 5314 - 1000 = | |
| 6423 + 1000 = | | 9431 - 1000 = | |
| 4682 + 1000 = | | 6485 - 1000 = | |
| 8641 + 1000 = | | 9461 - 1000 = | |
| 3495 + 1000 = | | 7463 - 1000 = | |
| 1458 + 1000 = | | 1838 - 1000 = | |
| 2548 + 1000 = | | 2465 - 1000 = | |
| 6693 + 1000 = | | 5917 - 1000 = | |
| 7146 + 1000 = | | 4064 - 1000 = | |
| 6318 + 1000 = | | 9407 - 1000 = | |
| 1547 + 1000 = | | 3648 - 1000 = | |
| 534 + 1000 = | | 4367 - 1000 = | |

**Circle the correct answer:**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9462 + 1000 = | 8462 | 10 462 | 19 462 | 1062 |

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# Rounding Rabbits

In Australia, there is a huge population of rabbits which were first introduced to the country in the 18th century. During a week long project on 'Rabbit Watch' (an Australian TV show), members of the public were asked to count the number of rabbits they saw in their gardens. The results from different cities were added together and placed into the table below.

Round the numbers to the nearest **10**, **100** and **1000**.

| City | Number of Rabbits seen | Rounded to the nearest 10 | Rounded to the nearest 100 | Rounded to the nearest 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sydney | 3428 | | | |
| Canberra | 5263 | | | |
| Melbourne | 7835 | | | |
| Perth | 4368 | | | |
| Brisbane | 2942 | | | |
| Adelaide | 5385 | | | |
| Port Lincoln | 6186 | | | |
| Rockhampton | 2543 | | | |

Cooper and Ruby are having a discussion about the question below.
Explain who you think is correct and why.

**What is 3595 rounded to the nearest 10?**

Cooper

I think the answer is 3510. You round up because there is a five in the ones column so the nine in the tens column changes to a ten.

I also think you have have to round up, but I think the answer will be 3600.

Ruby