

Primary 4

Learning Documents



Keep working hard I am proud of you all!

P4 Spelling

Week 1 – Unit 20 - qu

queen
quick
quilt
quiz
squabble
square
squeeze
squirrel
banquet
liquid
mosque
mosquito
quantity
quarrel
quarter
question

Say your words aloud to an adult and discuss them.

Week 2 – unit 21 - apostrophe

don't
didn't
haven't
shouldn't
he'll
I'll
she'll
they'll
I've
they've
we've
you've
it's
they're
we're
you're

Say your words aloud to an adult and discuss them.

Challenge Words

frequently
quarantine
equestrian
disqualify
equipment
liquorice

Challenge Words

doesn't
couldn't
wouldn't



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Spelling activities

- Write your words out three times.
- Choose three words from the word list each week and create a sentence.
- There will spelling activities on Sumdog!

Week 1

1. Match the qu word to the clue

Quantity squeak quit squeal liquid squaw

1. this flows out of a jug
2. a noise made by a mouse
3. the amount of something
4. to give up
5. a native North American woman
6. a long high sound

2. Write a story using 6 of your spelling words!

Week 2

Sometimes two words are put together to make one word. When the words are out together some letters are squeezed out!

She + will = She'll

An apostrophe shows where missing letters were.

Write a sentence using each of these words:

1. don't
2. you've
3. they've
4. we're

Now write the sentence again but instead of the apostrophe word, write out the two words e.g. don't becomes do not

Finish these words sums

1. you + are =
2. he + will =
3. it + is =

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4. I + have =
5. they + are =
6. we + have =

Match the two words with its contraction.

have not	he'll
he will	they'll
they have	you're
I will	didn't
did not	they've
they are	haven't
you are	I'll
they will	they're

Grammar work

Adverbs

An adverb tells us more about how, when or where the action of a verb takes place.

how? The lightning flashed brightly

when? The thunder came later

where? The rain fell here.

we can use comparative and superlative adverbs to compare actions, just as we use adjectives to compare nouns

We usually add er and est to adverbs that do not end in ly.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
Hard	Harder	Hardest
High	Higher	Highest

We use more and most for adverbs ending in ly.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
Clearly	more clearly	most clearly
Loudly	more loudly	most loudly

What are the comparatives and superlatives of these adverbs?

1. easily
2. happily
3. patiently
4. seriously
5. late
6. widely
7. heavily
8. soon
9. neatly

Copy the sentences, changing the coloured adverbs into comparatives.

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1. If it snows, walking will be **hard**.
2. The donkeys trotted **quickly** when it began to rain.
3. He swam **strongly** after he had a rest.

Copy the sentences, changing the coloured adverbs into superlatives.

1. Ben tried **hard** and won the race
2. The last choir sang **tunefully**. h
3. You scored **high** in the test.

Replace each pair of coloured words with a single adverb. (the first one has been done for you)

1. The nurse helped **with calmness**.

The nurse helped calmly.

2. Sam dribbled the ball **with care**.
3. Lisa answered the question **with truth**.
4. The cyclist rode **with speed** to win the race.

Use these comparative and superlative adverbs in sentences of your own.
One

1. more dishonestly
2. widest
3. most clearly

Q

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Writing – Instructions

Watch the video <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/english-ks1-ks2-how-to-write-instructions/zrvtscw>

Answer the questions below (watch as many times as you need to) 😊

1. how well Stefan writes his recipe. Does he use the correct language?
How do you know?
2. After he has made his cake, why does he change some of them?

you could also follow Stefan's recipe and make the same cake!

Try to watch a meal being prepared and write down the steps as you watch. This could be some baking or even a dinner. We could then create a class book of recipes and favourite meals. If you can't watch a meal being made ask a parent to help you and write step by step as they tell you how they make your favourite meal. Use the template below to help you!

Instructions Template

Title:

Ingredients:

-
-
-
-
-
-

Picture:

Steps:

Ideas bank - time phrases: to begin, when, secondly, afterwards, at this point, the next step is, avoid, continue by, beware, do this until, stop when

Cakes fit for a King

Ingredients

500g puff pastry

A little flour

40g caster sugar

1 lemon

225g curd cheese

2 tbsp lemon curd

25g ground almonds

40g chopped candied
lemon peel

2 large eggs

Icing sugar

Method

1. Pre-heat your oven to 200°C (400°F or gas mark 6).

2. Sprinkle some flour onto a clean work surface then roll out the pastry until it is about 4mm thick. Cut out circles about 8cm across using a pastry or biscuit cutter. Press the pastry circles gently into the moulds of a muffin or bun tray to form a shell.

3. Grate the zest off the fresh lemon, then mix it in a bowl with the sugar, curd cheese, almonds and candied peel.

4. Beat the eggs until they are yellow and smooth. Now add the egg mixture to the rest of the ingredients and mix thoroughly using a fork.

5. Next, add half a teaspoon of lemon curd to each pastry case. On top, drop a spoonful of the cheese and almond mixture.

6. Finally, bake in the centre of the oven for 20–25 minutes or until the cakes have risen well and are golden brown.

7. Cool, then serve sprinkled with icing sugar.



In Tudor times, the food and drink available to everyday people might not have been as varied as it is today, but there were a surprising number of treats to be enjoyed by the rich and famous. Queen Elizabeth I had an extremely sweet tooth, and it is believed that Henry VIII enjoyed a cake or two. The

following recipe is for *Maids of Honour Cakes*. Some say that Henry VIII discovered Anne Boleyn eating a platter of these and couldn't resist trying one himself. He thought them so delicious that he ordered the recipe to be kept in a locked iron box in Richmond Palace. Others say that the cakes were named after Elizabeth I's Maids of Honour when she lived at Richmond Palace.



RECIPE ILLUSTRATION © ANDREW BECKETT ILLUSTRATION LTD

PHILIP MORAID, HISTORICAL PORTRAIT © TUDOR.ORG.UK

Name _____ Date _____

Cakes Fit For A King!

Read the text carefully then answer the following questions in as much detail as possible.

1. How wide should the pastry circles be? *Circle the correct answer.*

4mm

8mm

8cm

1 mark

2. What two text types can you identify in this poster?

2 marks

3. List five different adverbs used in the text.

5 marks

4. Why are the cakes called 'Maid of Honour' cakes? Give one possible reason.

1 mark

5. The ingredients are listed in a separate box. Why do you think the writer has done this?

1 mark

6. Do you think that this is a good example of a recipe? Explain your answer as fully as possible.

max 3 marks



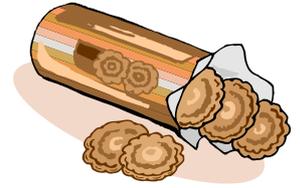
or download from

www.scholastic.co.uk/literacytime

SCHOLASTIC

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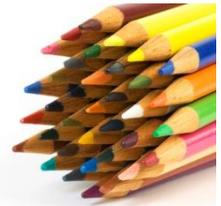
Detectives

1. Jane thinks that each person at her party will eat three biscuits each. There will be six people how many biscuits will she need.



2. There are 6 sparklers in a box. Sam has 4 boxes. How many sparklers does he have altogether? _____

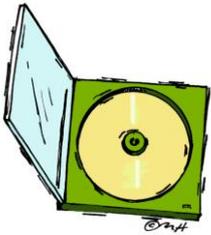
3. The teacher needs each table to have four pencils. There are 5 tables. How many pencils will she need all together?



4. Ben wants to buy 4 lollies for each of his seven friends. How many lollies will he need to buy? _____



5. Lucy has 3 racks of CD's. Each rack holds 10 CDs. How many has she altogether? _____



6. Jay's class are collecting shoes to send to Malawi. His class collected 6 pairs of shoes. How many individual shoes were collected altogether in Year 5? _____



7. It takes Laura 2 minutes to walk to St John's School each day. She walked to school and back every day for 5 days. How many minutes did Laura spend walking to and from school in one week? (Remember 2 mins EACH WAY) _____



8. There are 6 sets of twins in St. John's School. They each get a sticker from Mrs. Charles. How many stickers does Mrs. Charles have to buy? _____



9. Tom has 4 friends over for tea. They have 3 fish fingers each.

How many fish fingers does Tom's mum have to buy for his friends?

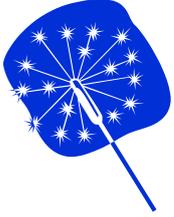


10. Sally gives out 12 party bags at the end of her party. Inside each party bag are 2 balloons. How many balloons does Sally give out? _____



Multiplication Word Problem Detectives

1. There are 12 biscuits in a packet. Jane buys 4 packets for her party.
How many biscuits does she have? _____

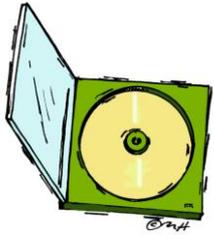


2. There are 16 fireworks in a box. Sam has 7 boxes. How many fireworks does he have altogether? _____

3. The teacher needs each table to have eight pencils and five pens. There are 5 tables. How many pencils and pens will she need? _____



4. Ben wants to buy 4 lollies for each of his twelve friends.
How many lollies will he need to buy? _____



5. Lucy has 36 CDs in each rack. She has 3 racks. How many CDs has she altogether? _____



6. Jay's class are collecting shoes to send to Malawi. His class collected 26 pairs of shoes. How many individual shoes were collected altogether in Year 5? _____



7. It takes Laura 18 minutes to walk to St John's School each day. She walked to school and back every day for 5 days. How many minutes did Laura spend walking to and from school in one week? _____

8. Six children have completed their sticker card. Each card holds 24 stickers. How many stickers has the teacher given out. _____



9. Tom has 15 friends over for his birthday tea. Mum cooks 3 fish fingers each.
How many fish fingers does Tom's mum have to buy for his friends? _____

10. Sally gives out 16 party bags at the end of her party. Inside each party bag are 2 balloons. How many balloons does Sally give out? _____



11. Ben collects Superman comics. When he counts them he realises he has 26. Each comic has 2 surprises in it. How many surprises did Ben collect? _____

12. Caitlin buys 3 pairs of shoes costing £32 each. How much does she spend? _____



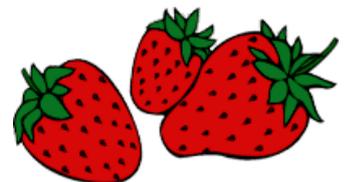
13. The box of chocolates has 28 sweets on each layer and 3 layers. How many chocolates altogether in the box? _____

14. The school janitor has to replace 6 light bulbs in each classroom. There are 14 classrooms. How many light fittings does he need to change. _____



15. Maggie bought 4 boxes of crisps for the tuck shop. Each box had 48 packets in it. How many packets was this altogether? _____

16. The younger classes got free strawberries on Friday for snack. There are 46 children in the area and they needed 4 strawberries each. How many altogether did the dinner ladies need?

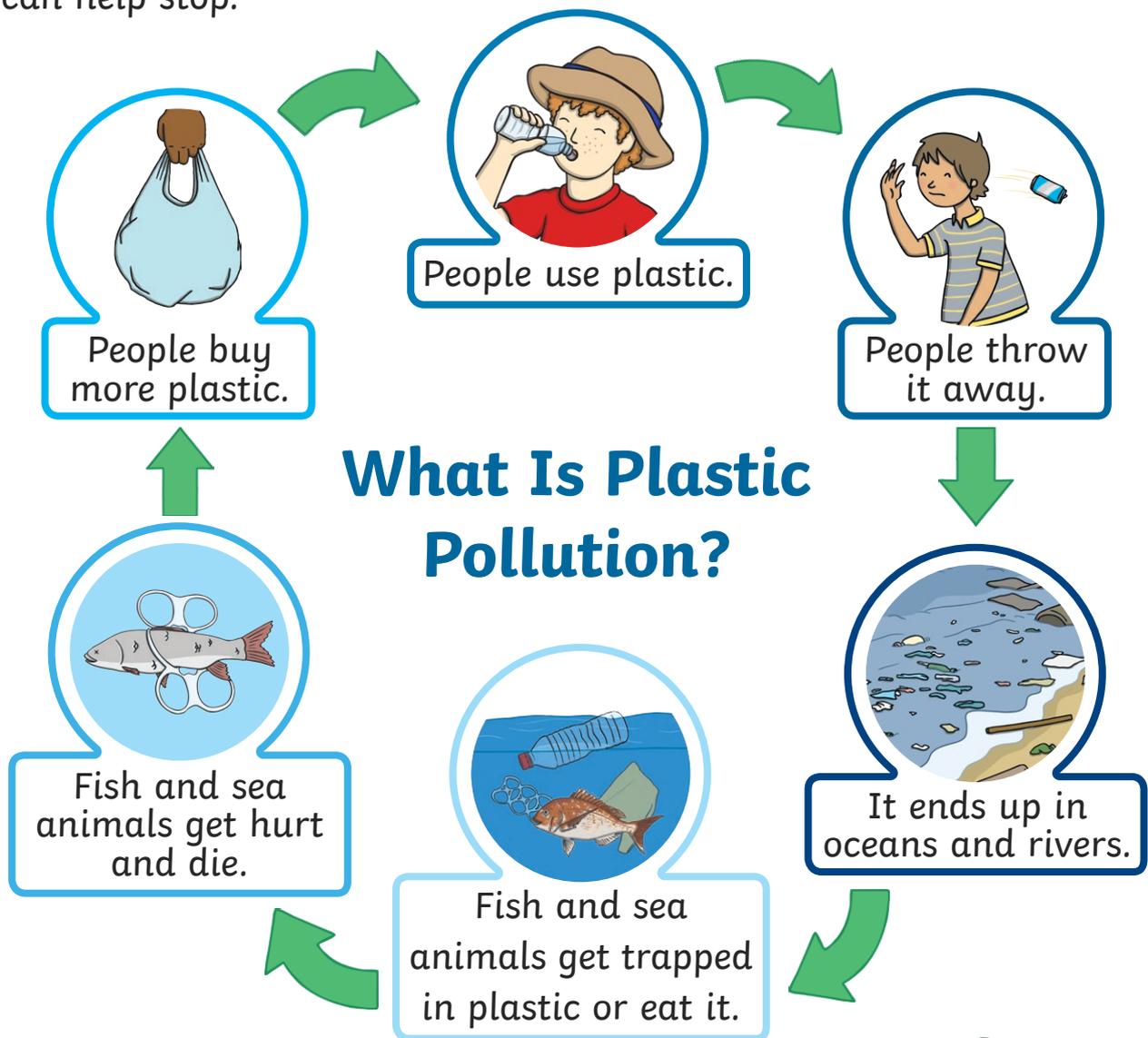


17. Grandpa went on a golfing holiday. Before he went, he bought 4 packets of golf balls. Each packet had 12 golf balls. How many did he buy?

End Plastic Pollution

Our Planet

Our planet is very special and we must look after it along with the animals and plants that live on earth. However, one big problem that is causing damage to our earth and many animals that live here is plastic pollution. This is a very serious issue that everyone can help stop.



What Can We Do?

There are lots of things we can do to help:

- Don't have plastic straws in drinks.
- Fill up a water bottle, don't buy a new one.
- Say no to plastic shopping bags.



Questions

1. Name two things that, along with our planet, we should we look after.

2. What is plastic pollution causing damage to: Tick two.

- people
- the earth
- animals
- plants

3. What is **bad** about plastic pollution? Tick one.

- Trees get hurt and die.
- People get hurt and die.
- Animals get hurt and die.

4. Where does plastic end up? Tick one.

- in towns and cities
- in the bin
- in oceans and rivers

5. What should we **not** use? Tick two.

- plastic straws
- glass bottles
- plastic bags

Answers

1. Name two things that, along with our planet, we should we look after.
plants and animals
2. What is plastic pollution causing damage to: Tick two
 - people
 - the earth**
 - animals**
 - plants
3. What is **bad** about plastic pollution? Tick one.
 - Trees get hurt and die.
 - People get hurt and die.
 - Animals get hurt and die.**
4. Where does plastic end up? Tick one.
 - in towns and cities
 - in the bin
 - in oceans and rivers**
5. What should we **not** use? Tick two.
 - plastic straws**
 - glass bottles
 - plastic bags**

End Plastic Pollution

Our Planet

Our planet is very special and we must look after it. Everyone has an important role in making sure we keep it clean and safe. We also have a responsibility to look after everything that lives in it including people, plants and animals. However, one huge problem that we have is plastic pollution which is damaging our planet and many animals living on it.

What Is Plastic Pollution?

Plastic pollution is when plastic that has been thrown away ends up in oceans and rivers, on beaches and in the countryside.



Many things we use every day are made of plastic. Plastic is very cheap and strong so when it is thrown away it lasts a long time and is hard to get rid of.

Lots of plastic ends up in oceans where it traps and harms fish and other sea animals.

What You Can Do

There are lots of things we can all do to help end plastic pollution.

- Reuse a water bottle instead of buying a new one.
- Don't use plastic straws for drinks.
- Carry shopping in fabric bags, not plastic bags.
- Talk to your family about buying things that are made of other materials, not plastic.
- Talk to your head teacher or school council about how your school can use less plastic.



Did You Know...?

- The amount of plastic that humans use every year weighs the same as 30 million elephants!
- By the year 2050, there could be more plastic in the world's oceans than fish!

Questions

1. Whose responsibility is it to look after the earth and everything in it?
Tick one.

- adults
- children
- everyone
- people who live near the sea

2. Draw lines to match these sentences.

By 2050 there could be

we can do to help
end plastic pollution.

Many things we use

every day are made
of plastic.

There are lots of things

more plastic in the
ocean than fish.

3. Number the events below to show the order in which they happen.

- Plastic ends up in oceans and rivers.
- People use plastic and throw it away.
- Plastic traps and harms fish and other sea animals.

4. Find and copy one word that describes plastic.

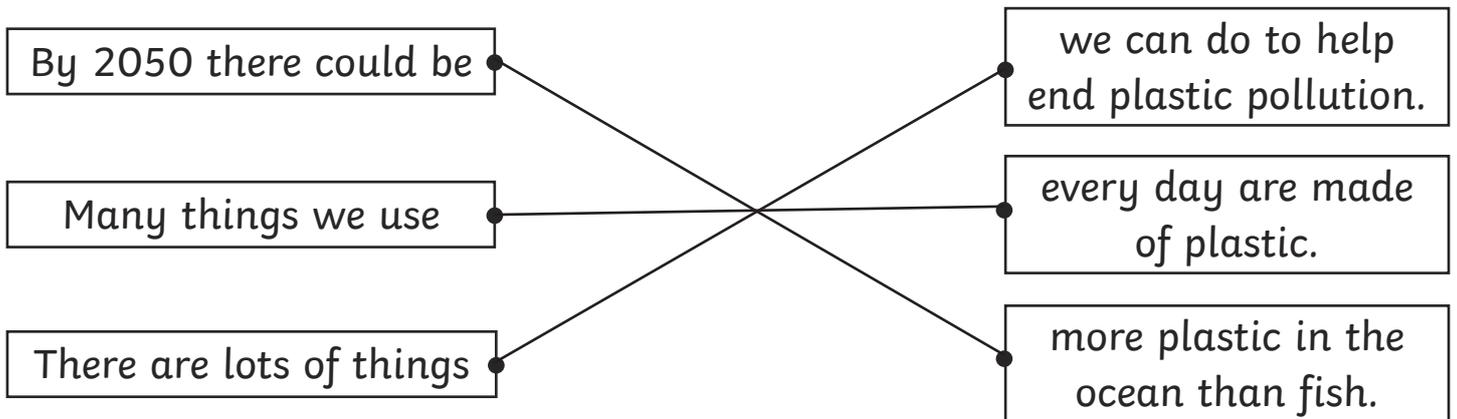
5. Find and copy one thing you can do to help end plastic pollution.

Answers

1. Whose responsibility is it to look after the earth and everything in it?
Tick one.

- adults
- children
- everyone**
- people who live near the sea

2. Draw lines to match these sentences.



3. Number the events below to show the order in which they happen.

- 2 Plastic ends up in oceans and rivers.
- 1 People use plastic and throw it away.
- 3 Plastic traps and harms fish and other sea animals.

4. Find and copy one word that describes plastic.

Accept any of the following: cheap; strong.

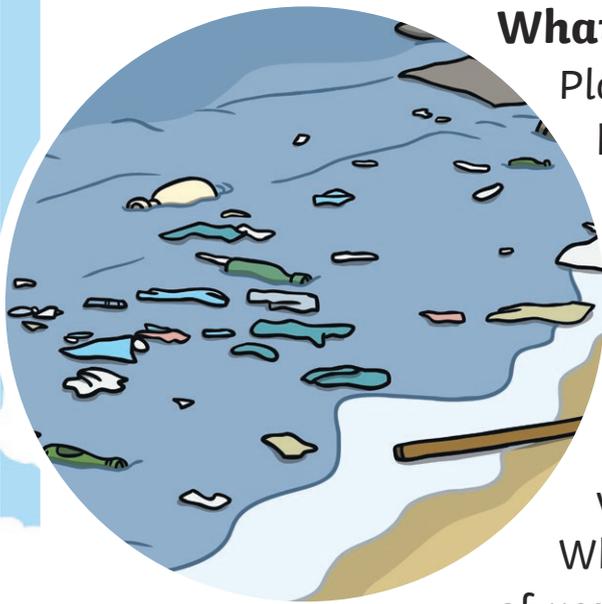
5. Find and copy one thing you can do to help end plastic pollution.

**Accept any one of the points from the section 'What You Can Do', e.g.
Reuse a water bottle instead of buying a new one.**

End Plastic Pollution

Our Planet

Our planet is very special and we must look after it. Everyone has an important role in making sure we keep it clean and safe. We also have a responsibility to look after everything that lives in it including people, plants and animals. Unfortunately, there are lots of things that we are doing that are damaging our planet and the things in it. One huge problem that we have is the amount of plastic that is polluting our planet. This plastic pollution is not only damaging to the earth but also to many creatures living on it.

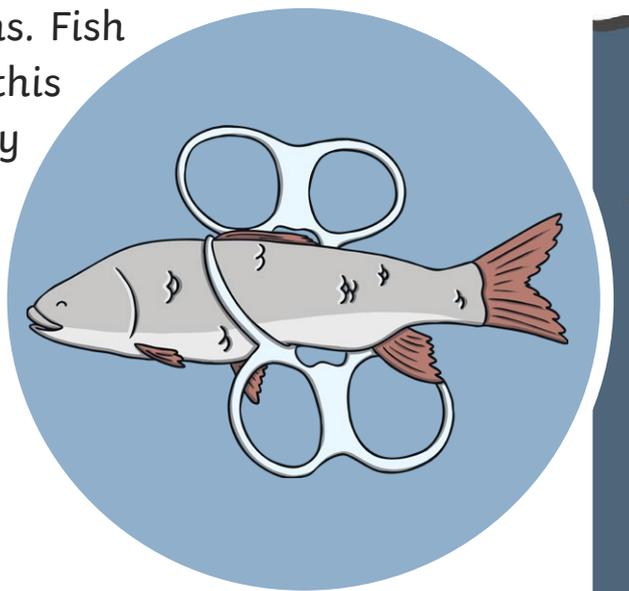


What Is Plastic Pollution?

Plastic pollution is when plastic that has been thrown away ends up in the environment. The environment means oceans, rivers, beaches and the countryside.

Plastic is very cheap to buy so humans throw a lot of it away. But plastic is very strong and made to last a long time. When it is thrown away, it takes hundreds of years before it rots away and disappears.

Sadly, lots of plastic ends up in oceans. Fish and sea creatures can get stuck in this plastic or eat it by mistake. This is very harmful to the animals and can even kill them. Plastic bags are killing over 100,000 fish and birds every year.

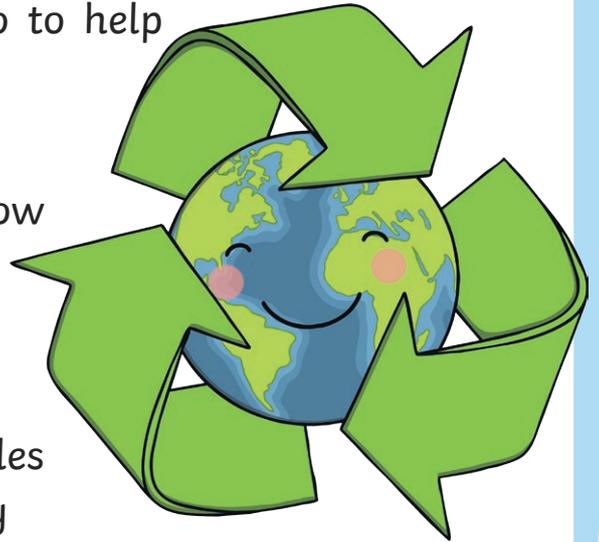


End Plastic Pollution

What You Can Do: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

There are lots of things we can all do to help end plastic pollution.

- **Reduce:** Talk to your family, head teacher or school council about how your school and family can use less plastic. Say no to plastic straws.
- **Reuse:** Refill and reuse water bottles instead of buying new ones. Carry shopping in fabric bags, not plastic bags.
- **Recycle:** Look out for the special recycling sign on plastic. Remember to recycle when you can instead of throwing plastic away with the normal rubbish.



Powerful Plastic Facts

- The amount of plastic that humans use every year weighs the same as 30 million elephants!
- One plastic bottle takes about 450 years to break down.
- Scientists predict that by the year 2050, there will be more plastic in the world's oceans than fish!

Questions

1. Name one huge problem we have that is damaging our planet.

2. Draw lines to match these sentences.

environment

use less, say no

reduce

use again, instead of
buying new

reuse

oceans, rivers, beaches
and the countryside

3. Find and copy **one** adverb that shows the author of this text is unhappy about water pollution.

4. Fill in the missing word.

Plastic can be very _____ to fish and sea creatures.

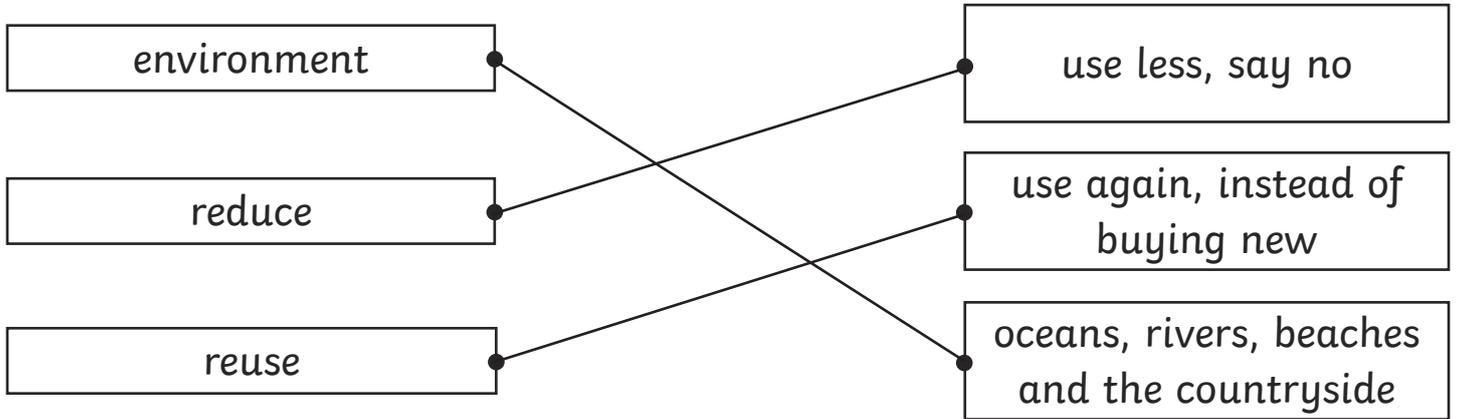
5. What can you do instead of buying new water bottles?

6. Which fact from this text do you think is the worst? Give two reasons for the fact you have chosen.

Answers

1. Name one huge problem we have that is damaging our planet.
plastic pollution

2. Draw lines to match these sentences.



3. Find and copy **one** adverb that shows the author of this text is unhappy about water pollution.
Sadly.

4. Fill in the missing word.

Plastic can be very **harmful** to fish and sea creatures.

5. What can you do instead of buying new water bottles?

Instead of buying new water bottles you can refill and reuse them.

6. Which fact from this text do you think is the worst? Give two reasons for the fact you have chosen.

Pupils' own responses. Accept any answer as long as one of the facts from the text is chosen and two reasons are given, such as: I think the worst fact is by 2050, there will be more plastic in the world's oceans than fish because fish were in the oceans before plastic and humans shouldn't be making so much rubbish.