



W.C. 8th June

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize>

## English

Use these worksheets to work from **and not on**. All you need is a piece of paper, pencil and a ruler.

After watching the videos and having a go at the practise activities on BBC Bitesize, have a go at these activities. Depending on your confidence choose Mild, Medium or Spicy.



**Extensions** – You may wish to deepen your learning by looking at the Collins Worksheets provided below by the BBC too.

### Monday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z63tt39/year-4-and-p5-lessons/1>

### Spelling Rule

#### Mild

Words beginning with **kn-** and **gn-**



When **kn** comes at the beginning of a word, it makes the 'n' sound. You do not say a 'k' sound.

Read these words and look at the **kn** spelling.



knock

knee

When **gn** comes at the beginning of a word, it also makes the 'n' sound. You do not say a 'g' sound.

Read these words and look at the **gn** spelling.

gnat

gnash



What words can you make by adding **gn** or **kn** to these letters? out.

\_\_ome

\_\_at

\_\_ife

\_\_ight

\_\_ot

**Spellings:** Your child should Look, Cover, Write & Check each spelling daily.  
This week the spelling rule is: words beginning with **kn-** and **gn-**

|         | Mon | Tues | Wed | Thurs | Fri |
|---------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|
| knee    |     |      |     |       |     |
| know    |     |      |     |       |     |
| knock   |     |      |     |       |     |
| gnawing |     |      |     |       |     |
| gnat    |     |      |     |       |     |

## Medium & Spicy

### The prefixes *dis-* and *mis-*

Remember, a root word is the simplest form of a word: for example, do. A prefix is a group of letters that you can add to the start of a root word. Prefixes change the meaning of the root word in some way: for example, undo.

The prefix **dis-** means 'not'. For example:

**dis**agree (meaning: not agree)

The prefix **mis-** means badly or incorrectly. For example:

**miss**pell (meaning: spell incorrectly)

When you add **dis-** or **mis-** to most words, you do not have to make any changes to the root word. You do not need to use a hyphen.

For example:

dis + satisfied = **diss**satisfied (meaning: not satisfied)

Remember that sometimes there is not an obvious root word when you add **dis-** or **mis-**. For example, the word mischief does not mean 'chief badly'!

1 Click and drag the correctly spelled word to fill the gap.

dis-appointed

disappointed

dissappointed

I was  not to be picked for the team.

2 Click and drag the correctly spelled word to fill the gap.

mis-leading

misleading

missleading

The signpost was pointing in the wrong direction – it was very

.

3 Click and drag the correctly spelled word to fill the gap.

dissagree

disagree

dis-agree

Rani says yellow is the best colour, but I .

5 Click and drag the correctly spelled word to fill the gap.

discovered    discovered    dis-covered

The adventurers  a huge pile of treasure.

11 Click and drag the correctly spelled word to fill the gap.

missunderstood    mis-understood    misunderstood

The cake was soggy because Frankie  the recipe.

Spellings: Your child should Look, Cover, Write & Check each spelling daily.

*Each week the children will be focusing on 5 Year 4 Common Exception words and a spelling rule  
This week the spelling rule is: the prefix dis- and mis-*

|               | Mon | Tues | Wed | Thurs | Fri |
|---------------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|
| answer        |     |      |     |       |     |
| business      |     |      |     |       |     |
| occasion      |     |      |     |       |     |
| perhaps       |     |      |     |       |     |
| reign         |     |      |     |       |     |
| disappointed  |     |      |     |       |     |
| disagree      |     |      |     |       |     |
| discover      |     |      |     |       |     |
| misleading    |     |      |     |       |     |
| misunderstood |     |      |     |       |     |

## Tuesday

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z63tt39/year-4-and-p5-lessons/1>

### Mastering inverted commas

#### Mild

Read the information about speech marks, then click to the next screen to answer the questions.

Speech marks are sometimes called **inverted** commas. We use **speech marks** and **speech bubbles** to show that someone is **talking**.

I like to watch television in the evenings.

Mr Samir said, "I like to watch television in the evenings."



We write what the person says **inside the speech marks**.

## Punctuation

There are two places where other forms of punctuation are needed when writing direct speech:

"What's the matter, Dina?" said Sid.

You need to end the speaking with:

- a comma
- a question mark, if it is a question.
- an exclamation mark, if it is an exclamation.

You will need to finish your sentence with a full stop after the reporting clause.

Examples of other punctuation in direct speech are:

"How exciting it is!" exclaimed Sarah.

"I don't know what to do," said Sayeed.

## It's Your Turn...

Here is a conversation between Aminah and her son, Sunil.

**Copy out the conversation adding inverted commas and the correct punctuation.**

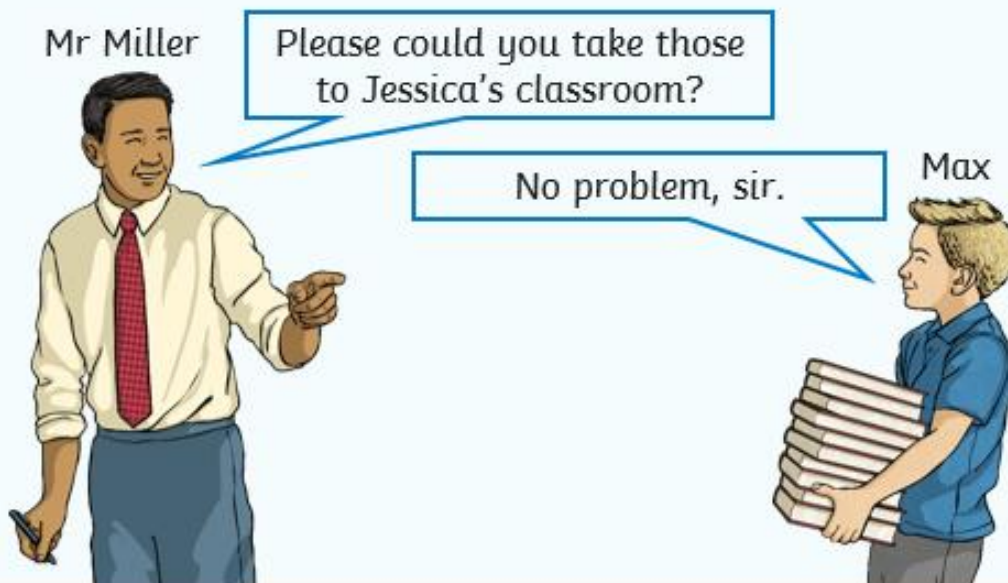


Aminah

Here is a conversation between Mr. Miller and Max.

**Copy out the conversation adding inverted commas and the correct punctuation.**

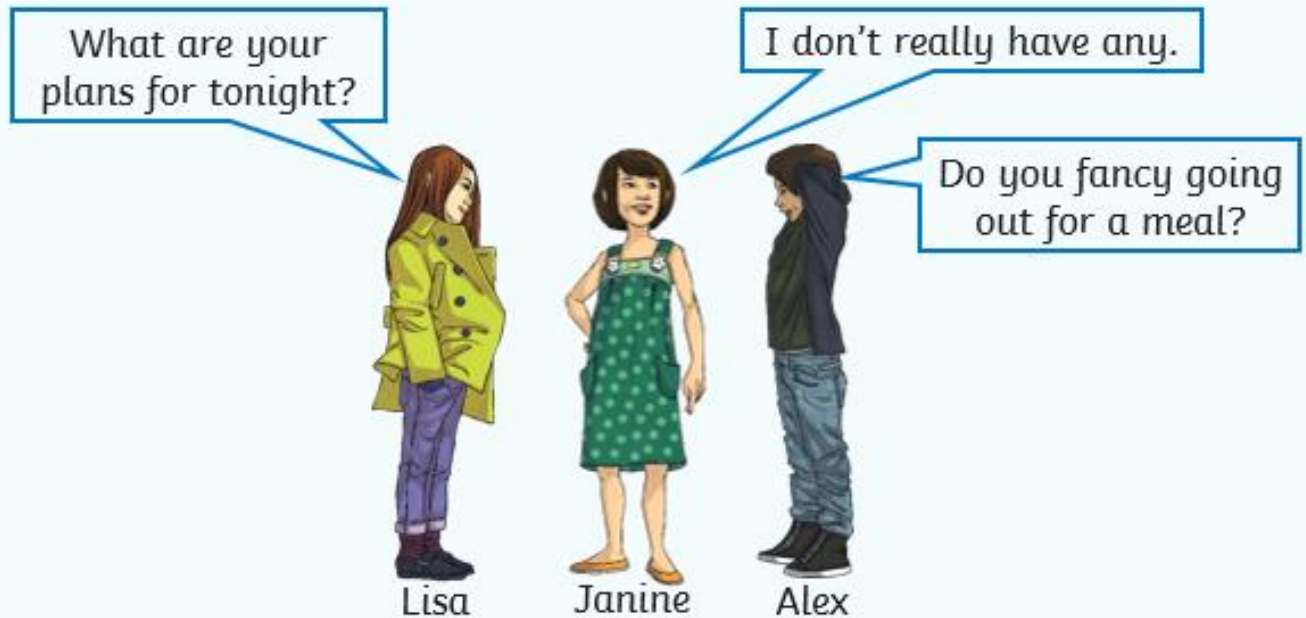
Where more than one person is talking, remember to start new line for each new speaker.



Here is a conversation between three friends.

**Copy out the conversation adding inverted commas and the correct punctuation.**

Remember: new speaker, new line!



### Medium

## Froggy Freeze Frame

Write what each frog is saying using the correct speech punctuation...



## Froggy Freeze Frame

Write what each frog is saying using the correct speech punctuation...



Write a line of direct speech for each of the boys in the picture...



Write a line of direct speech for each of the talking parrots in the picture...



## Spicy

### Correctly Punctuate the Speech

Below are all examples of incorrectly punctuated speech.

1. Discuss with an adult why they are incorrect.
2. Copy out the sentences and correct them by punctuating them correctly.

You need to get off the bus here" said the driver.

Stop annoying me! shouted Sophie.

"Who goes there" grumbled the troll.

"What a beautiful day it is! rejoiced Sheila."

"That's all the money I have, explained Frank.

## Direct Speech Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!  
**Is this speech punctuated correctly?**

"We're having roast chicken on Sunday, said James."

**Yes**

**No**

## Direct Speech Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!  
**Is this speech punctuated correctly?**

"I didn't win at bowling but I still had fun," said Ruksana.

**Yes**

**No**

## Direct Speech Quick Quiz

Take a quiz to see if you are an expert!  
**Is this speech punctuated correctly?**

Yes you can come to my party, said Niamh.

**Yes**

**No**

**Wednesday**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z63tt39/year-4-and-p5-lessons/1>

## Reading Comprehension

### Mild

## Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin

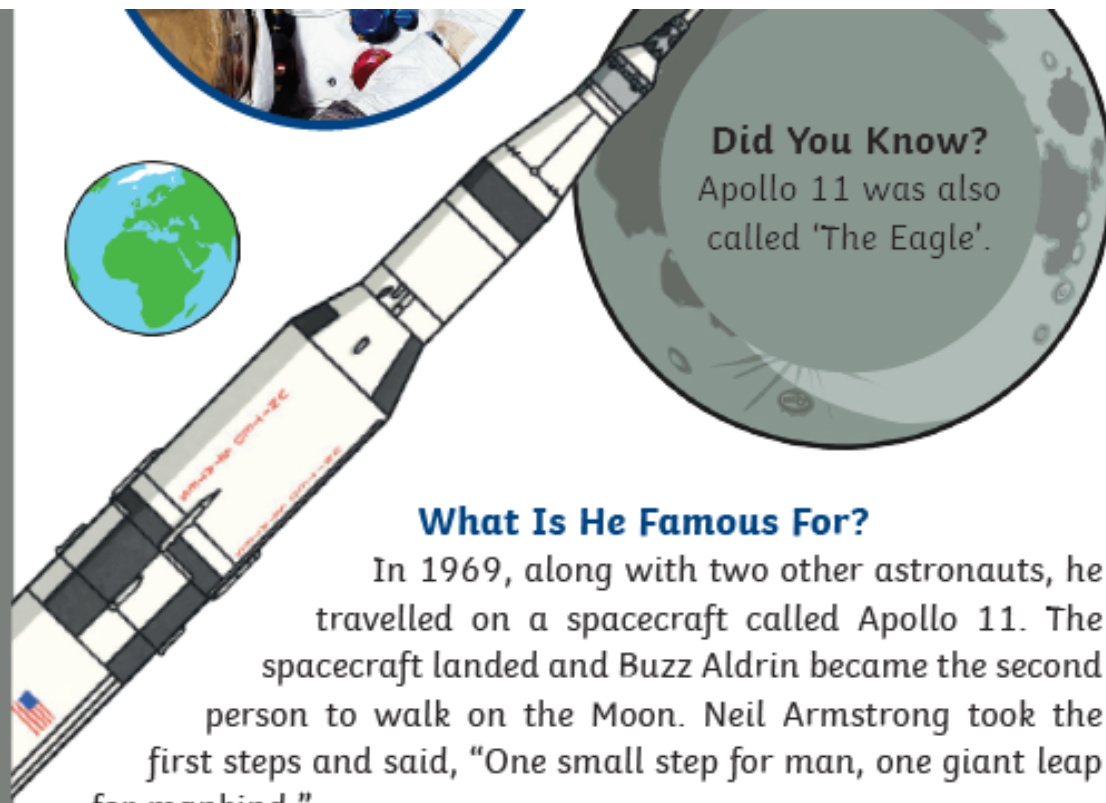


### Who Is Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin?

Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin was born on January 20th 1930, in America.

When he was younger, his sister called him Buzz. People have continued to call him this throughout his life.





### What Is He Famous For?

In 1969, along with two other astronauts, he travelled on a spacecraft called Apollo 11. The spacecraft landed and Buzz Aldrin became the second person to walk on the Moon. Neil Armstrong took the first steps and said, "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

Buzz had travelled to space before in 1966, on a spacecraft called Gemini 12. He spent 5 and a half hours outside the craft.

Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin

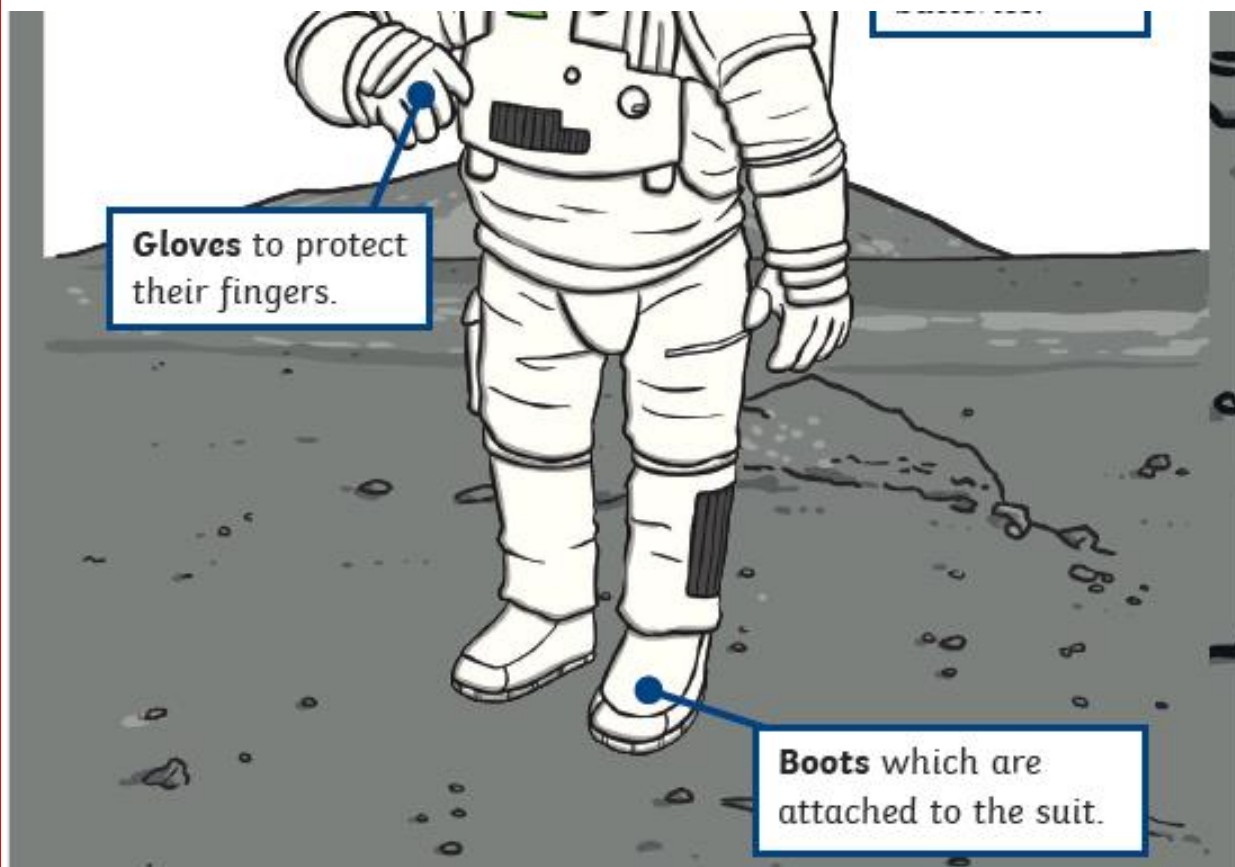
### What Does an Astronaut Wear?

**A helmet** to make sure they have enough oxygen.

**A special suit** to protect their body from heat and cold.

**A backpack** which carries air, water and batteries.





## Questions

1. Who gave Edwin Aldrin the nickname of Buzz? Tick one.

- ☐ his mother
- ☐ his father
- ☐ his sister

2. What was the name of the spacecraft that landed on the Moon? Tick one.

- ☐ Gemini 12
- ☐ Apollo 11
- ☐ Buzz

3. In which year did Buzz Aldrin become the second person to walk on the moon?

- ☐ 1969
- ☐ 1966
- ☐ 1930

4. How many hours did Buzz spend outside the spacecraft in 1966?

5. List 3 things an astronaut might wear.

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### Medium & Spicy

## The Women Who Have Helped Build NASA

### Dorothy Vaughan

While many women are still fighting for equality in our modern world, it is important for us all to celebrate the huge successes and achievements of some very special women.



#### **Early Life and Education**

Dorothy Vaughan was born on September 20<sup>th</sup> 1910, in Missouri, America. Her family moved to West Virginia where she graduated from Beechurst High School in 1925. She was able to get a scholarship that paid for her to study for a degree in mathematics at Wilberforce University, which historically was a university for black students.

Dorothy began her career as a maths teacher at Robert Russa Moton High School, Virginia.

#### **The Second World War**

In 1941, black people and white people were often kept separate in society and were split up in schools, on buses, in shops and in jobs. This was called segregation. Once America joined the Second World War, President Roosevelt issued special orders to stop someone's race mattering if they went for a job involved in defending the country. The President believed that the air force would be pivotal in winning the Second World War and so the country needed as many skilled people, from all races, to work on defending the country. America needed more engineers and mathematicians.

## National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics

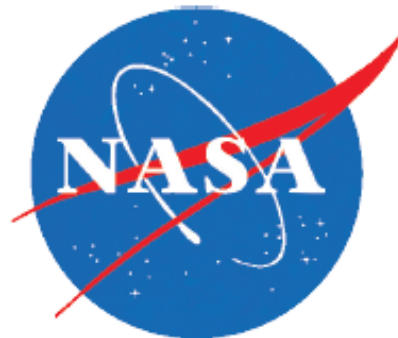
Thanks to the order signed by Roosevelt, the NACA (National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics) began hiring black, female mathematicians. In 1943, Dorothy Vaughan began to work at NACA.

### Dorothy Vaughan

Dorothy began to work with a group of other black women at Langley Research Area, calculating complicated maths problems by hand. She and her co-workers were known as 'human computers'. Their work was critical. Although Dorothy and her black colleagues were able to work for NACA, they were still kept separate from their white co-workers. They even had to use separate bathrooms and dining areas.

In 1949, Dorothy was made the manager in her place of work. She was the first black supervisor at NACA and one of the first women. This meant that she often worked with white workers as well.

Dorothy remained with NACA as it changed its name to NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration). In 1958, NASA's segregated facilities were closed and black and white workers, men and women, were finally allowed to work with one another. Following this change, Dorothy believed that women deserved to be treated more fairly and argued that all female workers, black and white, deserved better wages.



One of the many accomplishments in Dorothy's career was learning how to programme electronic computers. Dorothy could see the benefits that these electronic computers could have and she eventually became a highly-skilled programmer, training other women how to use programming too.

Dorothy finally retired from NASA in 1971, having worked there for 28 years.

#### Why Was She Important?

Dorothy Vaughan is remembered because of her remarkable work at NASA. Around the world, black people were being treated unequally and in America, black people did not have the same rights or opportunities as white people. Engineering was an area that mainly white men worked in. To be an African American female doing such a role was unheard of and therefore shows just how skilled, talented and driven she actually was.

Dorothy Vaughan fought for equality for black people and women. She thought everyone should be treated equally. She was a pioneer not just in her job but in showing that women and black people could do just as well, if not better, than others.

# Questions

1. In what year was Dorothy Vaughan born? Tick one.

- ☐ 1920
- ☐ 1910
- ☐ 1925
- ☐ 1925

2. Number the events below to show the order that they happened. The first one has been done for you.

- ☐ Dorothy studied mathematics at Wilberforce University.
- ☒ 1 Dorothy moved to West Virginia with her parents.
- ☐ Dorothy started working at NACA.
- ☐ Dorothy worked as a maths teacher at Robert Russa Moton High School.
- ☐ Dorothy graduated from Beechurst High School.

3. Find and copy the word from the text that described how black and white people were kept separate in society.

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4. Why do you think that Dorothy Vaughan and her co-workers were called, 'human computers'? Explain your answer.

5. What do the initials 'NASA' stand for?

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6. Why do you think NASA decided to close its segregated facilities? Explain your answer.

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7. Fill in the missing word.

'One of the many \_\_\_\_\_ in Dorothy's career was learning how to programme electronic computers.'

8. Explain in your own words why Dorothy Vaughan's achievements were so important. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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9. Do you think that Dorothy's experience of overcoming inequality is unique? Give reasons for your answer.

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Thursday

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Exploring synonyms and antonyms

# What Are Synonyms and Antonyms?

Can you write definitions for 'synonym' and 'antonym'?

## synonym

(A synonym is a word that has the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another word.)

## antonym

(An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning to another word.)

## Synonyms and Antonyms

Sort these words into the correct place in the table below. They are all either a synonym or an antonym for the word **wonderful**.

| Synonyms of <b>wonderful</b> | Antonyms of <b>wonderful</b> |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| amazing                      | awful                        |
| incredible                   | dreadful                     |
| fantastic                    | nasty                        |
| unbelievable                 | horrendous                   |
| astonishing                  | appalling                    |



## Mild

Look at the words in the middle and then think of a synonym and an antonym of it and write it down. Example:

| Synonym          | Word   | Antonym     |
|------------------|--------|-------------|
| <b>scorching</b> | hot    | <b>cold</b> |
|                  | over   |             |
|                  | buy    |             |
|                  | man    |             |
|                  | wrong  |             |
|                  | before |             |
|                  | same   |             |

## Medium & Spicy

# Synonyms

Can you find **synonyms** for the **bold** words in this extract? Write them in the boxes.

### Chapter One

*'It's no big deal.'*

Ever since Mr Rivers **told** me that I'd got the lead **part** in our school play, *Robin Hood: Superstar!*, I'd **dreamed** about opening night. Whenever I was stuck on a **tricky** maths question or drifting off in assembly, my mind would **wander** to the moment when I would **step** on stage in front of a hundred wide-eyed, gaping-mouthed **kids** and parents, and belt out my first solo number:

I'm Robin Hood – superstar!

I **steal** from the **rich** to give to the poor.

But now that the moment had arrived, I had the jitters. This made it very **hard** to put my

**costume** on.

"Ash..."

I tried to **tie** my laces, but they ended up looking like balls of spaghetti.



## Antonyms

Can you find **antonyms** for the **bold** words in this extract? Write them in the boxes.  
Your story may not make sense by the end!

### Chapter One

'It's no **big** deal.'

Ever since Mr Rivers told me that I'd **got** the lead part in our school play, *Robin Hood:*

*Superstar!*, I'd dreamed about **opening** night. Whenever I was stuck on a **tricky** maths

question or drifting off in assembly, my mind would wander to the moment when I would

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out my first solo number:

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But now that the moment had arrived, I had the jitters. This made it very **hard** to put my

costume on.

**Friday**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/z63tt39/year-4-and-p5-lessons/1>

**Reading lesson**

**Kensuke's Kingdom by Michael Morpurgo**

**Spelling test**

**Get someone at home to test you on your weekly spellings.**