



W.C. 11th May

<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 ending in *-ge*



The 'j' sound is spelt **-ge** at the ends of words, after a long vowel sound or consonant.

Read these words. Listen to the sound at the end of each word and look at the spelling.



age

huge

change



Spellings: Your child should Look, Cover, Write & Check each spelling daily. They will be tested weekly on a Friday.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
age					
change					
edge					
hedge					
hinge					

Medium & Spicy

The *i* sound spelled *y*

Remember, there are some words where the **i** sound is spelled as a letter **y**. For example, the **y** in gym sounds like the **i** in rim. Revise some other words that follow this pattern:

myth (meaning: story that may or may not be true)

gym (meaning: place people go to exercise)

Egypt (meaning: a country in Africa)

pyramid (meaning: shape with a square bottom and triangular sides. Large pyramids were built in Egypt)

mystery (meaning: story that is puzzling or not explained)

How can you remember whether to use an **i** or a **y** when spelling these words? One way is to think of a mnemonic to help remind you. A mnemonic is a rhyme or other phrase that is memorable and helps to remind you of something else.

For example:

myth: It's a myth that the word myth has an i!

This phrase helps you remember that the word **myth** is not spelled with the letter **i**.

Spellings: Your child should Look, Cover, Write & Check each spelling daily. They will be tested weekly on a Friday.

*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 *i* sound spelt *y**

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
accident					
breathe					
continue					
guard					
interest					
Egypt					
symptom					
mystery					
crystal					
pyramid					

Tuesday

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

Using similes and metaphors

Mild

Simile or Metaphor?

If the sentence contains a simile, colour it blue. If it is a metaphor, colour it yellow.

The car moved
like a snail.

The house was a zoo.

The librarian was as
sweet as candy.

The stars are
diamonds in the sky.

The puppy was as
fast as a cheetah.

The test was a breeze.

He is a walking
dictionary.

Abigail is as tall
as a giraffe.

My dad is a teddy bear.

My brother eats
like a pig.

Her heart was as
big as the ocean.

Peter is an angel.

Medium

Change the Simile to a Metaphor

Put these similes into new sentences where they become metaphors.

1. **Simile:** She danced like she was floating on air.

Metaphor: _____

2. **Simile:** The waves crashed on to the beach like charging horses.

Metaphor: _____

3. **Simile:** He was eating like he was shovelling cement into a mixer.

4. **Simile:** Katie was as powerful as a train when she crossed the finish line.

Metaphor: _____

5. **Simile:** James swam as gracefully as a dolphin.

Metaphor: _____

6. **Simile:** Mr. Jones sang like the sound of water going down a drain!

Metaphor: _____

Spicy

My Longest Journey

Metaphor and Simile Translation

Imagine you are explaining this poem to someone who does not understand metaphors and similes. You are going to write a plain English translation for each line so that the person can understand what is happening in the poem.

The first one has been done for you.

Line of the Poem	Plain English Translation
Winter's greeting, cheeks slapped red by the first morning's chill,	My cheeks have gone red in the cold, winter, morning air.
Throats on fire, plumes erupting with every breath,	
Faces hidden, friends like highwaymen in hoods and scarves,	
Colour retreats, once happy gardens wither in silent submission,	
Shivering trees, branches stripped bare by leaf-greedy storms,	

Extension - Write your own poem using metaphors and similes.

Wednesday

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

Reading comprehension

1. Read the text
2. Answer the following questions

Mild

ROALD DAHL

Roald Dahl was born on 13th September 1916 in Llandaff, Wales. His parents were from Norway. He had an older sister called Astri, but in 1920, she died when she was only 7 years old. Roald's father was so sad that he fell ill from pneumonia. A few weeks later, he also died.



His mother was a great story teller and had a fabulous memory. Roald remembered many tales she told about trolls and other mythical Norwegian characters.

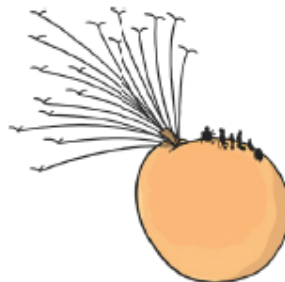
Although Roald had a happy home life, he had an unhappy time at his school in Wales, and was often 'caned' for bad behaviour. His mother sent him to boarding school in Weston-Super-Mare. He was just nine years old when he arrived at St. Peters School and met the all-powerful Matron who "disliked small boys very much indeed" and the cane-wielding Headmaster.



At the age of 13, Roald attended Repton Public School in Derbyshire. He was happier here. He was brilliant at sports and was very good at boxing. The boys at the school were sometimes asked to be chocolate testers for a famous chocolate company and this experience later inspired the book 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory'.

Over the next few years, Roald Dahl worked in Africa for an oil company and then enlisted in the Royal Air Force during the Second World War.

In 1940, Roald Dahl was posted to Libya where he flew a Gloster Gladiator plane. He crashed in the Western Desert in North Africa, and suffered such severe injuries to his head and back that he had to stay in hospital in Egypt for six months. He returned to the RAF but, after a while, he began suffering terrible headaches from his accident. This meant he had to leave because he could not fly planes anymore.





In 1942, Roald was posted to Washington in the USA to work as an assistant air attaché. He met the author C.S. Forester, who suggested that Roald should write about his experiences flying planes in the desert. Roald started writing articles for newspapers.

He met and married actress Patricia Neal. They lived in Great Missenden in Buckinghamshire, England. He wrote many of his famous stories there. Roald Dahl and Patricia Neal had five children; Olivia, Tessa, Theo, Ophelia and Lucy. However, Olivia tragically died at the age of 7 from an illness.

Roald Dahl started telling his amazing stories to his children at bedtime. He realised how much his own children enjoyed his stories and decided to write them down for all children to enjoy. 'James and the Giant Peach' was his first published children's book.

Roald Dahl had a great talent for seeing the world through children's eyes. He said, "If you want to remember what it's like to live in a child's world, you've got to get down on your hands and knees and live like that for a week. You'll find you have to look up at all these giants around you who are always telling you what to do and what not to do."

He had a passion for encouraging children to read. He believed that children should be "comfortable with a book, not daunted. Books shouldn't be daunting, they should be funny, exciting and wonderful; and learning to be a reader gives a terrific advantage."



Questions About Roald Dahl

1. How old was Roald's sister when she died?

2. What made Roald's mother a good storyteller?

3. Do you think Roald would have liked the Headmaster? Explain your reasons.

4. What sport was he good at?

5. What do you think the boys thought about being chocolate testers?

6. Explain why he had to leave the RAF.

7. How did Roald start writing children's stories?

8. What word did Roald Dahl use to describe how children saw adults around them?

Medium & Spicy

Tour de France

The Tour de France is the world's most famous (and arguably the hardest) cycling race. It takes place every year and lasts for three weeks, covering more than 3,500km.

History of the Race

During the late 19th century, cycling became a very popular hobby for many people. As time went on, organised bike racing was introduced and professional cycling became very big in France. Sports newspapers such as 'Le Vélo' reported on cycling stories, which helped to promote races.

It was the journalist Géo Lefèvre that had the idea of organising a big bike race through France. On 6th July 1903, 60 cyclists set off from the Au Reveil Matin Café in the suburbs of Paris. They covered 2,428km in a circular route, through six stages. Eighteen days later, 21 of the original 60 cyclists made it back to the finish line in Paris. The winner was Maurice Garin and Le Tour de France was born. The race has taken place every year since then, except during war time. As the tour became more and more popular, the course lengthened and more challenging mountain climbs were introduced.



Did you know?

- Over 150 countries broadcast the race all over the world.
- The youngest ever winner was Henri Comet - he was 19 years old.
- Bradley Wiggins became the first British rider to win the Tour de France in 2012, which was followed by a second British winner, Chris Froome, in 2013.

The Route and Race Today

Each year, the tour begins in a different country. The route of the race also changes every year, but usually finishes at the Champs-Élysées in Paris. Every day is a new stage of the race and winners of each stage are awarded with different coloured jerseys. The white jersey is given to the best rider under 26 years of age, the red polka dot jersey is for the best climber and is referred to as 'King of the Mountains', the green jersey is awarded to the best sprinter and the yellow jersey is for the leader of the race. The overall winner of the Tour de France is the cyclist that has ridden the full route in the quickest time. During the race the riders are only given two rest days.

Questions About Tour de France

Answer questions in full sentences.

1. When was the first ever Tour de France?

2. How many cyclists made it to the finish line of the first race?

3. What was the name of the first ever winner of the Tour de France?

4. What happens to the starting point of the race every year?

5. What is the nickname given to the winner of the red polka dot jersey?

6. Compare the significance of the green jersey with the white jersey.

7. Why do you think different coloured jerseys are given to the winners of each stage?

Thursday

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Improving your writing with proof reading

Mild

Copy and complete the sentences by adding the correct punctuation and correct spelling.

Fix the Sentence

Can you help Mr Whoops to fix these sentences?



the babby lams are leeping and playin in the Field



blossom On The trees are one off the furst sines of spring?



wood you lik to holde this babi chik



After laying her eggs. the Hen, sat on them four three weex



i can sea butiful yellow wite orange daffodils beggining to bloom



anika and abdul di'dnt enjoy geting wet in the April Showas?



Medium

Proof Reading Activities

Activity One

First identify the type of mistake in the passage, then correct the 4 mistakes.

Russell groaned his mum shouted up the stairs; "Russell, get up now or you'll be late – again!"

"Riiiiiight," he called back wearily. "It's always the same," he thought "Just when you were warm, comfy and having a fabulous dre – what was that?" Russell's train of thought was interrupted by a small figure running along the top of the skirting boards. It was only there for a second, but he was sure he'd seen. Russell shook his head in an effort to 'reboot' his vision. But no, there it was again, this time climbing up the leg his desk. A small person, no more than six inches high, scaling the telegraph pole upright.

Russell felt no fear, only curiosity. It occurred to him that maybe he was a) dreaming or b) going slightly mad but he decided that having an imp or a pixie in his room was far more interesting than getting dressed, whatever the reason for its appearance. He approached slowly, much like when he was trying to catch his rabbit to put it to bed, "Mustn't spook it," he whispered himself.

"Oi, who are you calling it?" said a tiny voice.

Activity Two

First identify the type of mistake in the passage, then correct the 11 mistakes.

He wasn't exacly dressed like an elf, come to think of it. The boy (Russell was farely sure this was a boy now) had thick, dark hair which he war long and free, "Like a girl," Russell though. He wore an all-in-one suit made out of what seemed to be a flexible, smooth tweed. Russell wondered if it was itchy. He had a utility belt holding tinny tools; a hammer, pliers, a screwdriver and a quantity of wire ties. All perfect, miniscule replicas of fermiliar items in Russell's dad's tool box. On his back was a rucksack with, Russell presumed, his climbing geer inside it. On his feet were a pair of chocolate brown boots which looked like leather gloves, but for feet. There was a seperate section for each toe. "Five toes through," Russell noted, "same as me." The eyes that were now looking at Russell expectently were deep brown, almost black and the elf's skin was shiny, soft looking and a deep mahogany colour.

Spicy

Activity Three

First identify the type of mistake in the passage, then correct the 10 mistakes.

Russell blanched for a moment. "I, Im so sorry," he stammered. "I didnt mean to offend, its just I've never seen an elf before." At this, the little person (Russell had not yet decided if it was male or female) guffawed with laughter.

"An elf? An elf? That's rich coming from a giant!! Im no elf, Im a human."

"But so am I!" exclaimed Russell. He was in quite a state of excitement. This was the best Monday morning he'd had in years. "I'm a human being for definite. So how can you be one as well?"

The elf looked at him disdainfully, "Oh yes, well if you're human, why are you so massive? Its well known that earths gravity would prevent anyone from growing as tall as you and its far more efficient to be my size; regular human size."

Russell was baffled. First of all, he was taken aback that he had a six inch visitor, then to be told that six inches was 'regular size' and he was a giant; that took some digesting. Then there was the suggestion that he didnt live on Earth. After all, there was apparently a problem with gravity. This was a lot to take in first thing on a Monday morning.

"Why dont you come down from that table leg and well talk properly?" he said eventually "Would you like me to help you?"

"Certainly not!" said the elf. "I'm one of the best climbers of my generation, I can perfectly well get down myself thanks."

And with that, the tiny human began to let out some rope and abseil back down the leg of the desk. He soon trotted across the carpet and Russell sat down on the floor in order to look at him properly.

Friday

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Reading lesson

Charlie Changes into a Chicken by Sam Copeland

Spelling test

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