



W.C. 18th 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 *-dge*

What words can you make by adding *-dge* to these letters? Click on each to find out.



The 'j' sound is spelt **-dge** at the ends of words, after a short vowel sound.

Read these words. Listen to the vowel sound and notice the **dge** ending.

lo___

bri___

splo___

he___

fu___



edge

lodge

badge

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

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
fudge					
ridge					
badge					
smudge					
lodge					

Medium & Spicy

The short *u* sound spelled *ou*

In some words, the letters **ou** are pronounced as if they were a **u**. For example, the **ou** in touch sounds like the **u** in much. Revise some other words that follow this pattern:

young (meaning: not old)

double (meaning: two times the quantity)

trouble (meaning: difficulty or naughtiness)

country (meaning: nation or fields and trees)

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

For example:

touch (meaning: come into contact with)

Mnemonic: **Oh, you** should never **touch** fire!

The words **Oh, you** help you to remember that touch is spelled with **ou**.

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 u sound spelt ou

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
accidentally					
busy					
describe					
guide					
knowledge					
enough					
rough					
couple					
flourish					
courage					

Formal and informal language

What is Formal and Informal Language?

Do you know what the difference between formal and informal language is?

Formal Language

Formal language is used for more official and serious purposes. The correct grammar and standard English should always be used.

Informal Language

Informal language is used for more casual and less serious purposes. Slang words and chatty language can be used.



Formal and informal language should be used for different purposes. Can you decide which sort of language you should use in the following situations; formal or informal?

informal
talking to friends

formal
talking to the headteacher

formal
writing a job application

informal
sending a text to a friend

informal
writing a letter to gran

formal
writing a letter to The Queen

Formal and Informal Vocabulary

formal	informal
imagine	ta
wonderful	ain't
we have	ASAP
as soon as possible	reckon
are not	wicked
thank you	tomoz
tomorrow	we've

Formal or Informal?

Read the following emails and decide whether they are **formal** or **informal**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to inform you of my upset when I opened the lucky dip bag I had recently purchased with my own pocket money.

I was disappointed to find that my favourite toy brand had been replaced with an inadequate copy, which even had pieces missing.

I shall expect to be fully compensated for the distress and inconvenience this experience has caused me and hope that you send a replacement promptly.

Yours sincerely,
Miss F. James

Hi Kerry,

You know the lucky dip bag I bought when we went into town yesterday? Well, you'll never believe what happened when I opened it – there was a broken, copy of the toy instead of the real thing!

I was so shocked and annoyed that I've emailed the company to tell them what I think.

I hope they send me a new one ASAP so I can complete the set.

Was your pack ok? I hope so.

C u soon,
Frankie

Formal or Informal Sentences?

Are these sentences formal or informal?

1. That film was sick!
2. I regret to inform you that the swimming pool is now closed.
3. The managing director requests that everyone arrives for the meeting at 9am prompt.
4. What d'ya think?
5. We were just hanging out in the park.

Informal to Formal Sentences

Write each of these informal sentences in a more formal style.

1. C u soon hopefully.
2. The TV was rubbish, it didn't even turn on.
3. That was so funny lol!
4. You won't believe what happened to me yesterday.

Formal to Informal Sentences

Write each of these sentences in a more informal style:

1. I am writing to complain about the unsatisfactory service that I received in your shop yesterday afternoon.
2. It is vitally important that all children walk on the left hand side of the corridor.
3. I guarantee that your journey will be an enjoyable experience.
4. You are not permitted to enter the staff room.

Spicy

Write a letter to the Queen or a person of your choice, using the features of the 'formal letters checklist' below.

Features of Formal Letters Checklist

Does your formal letter include...



the sender's address?	
the address of the recipient?	
the greeting 'Dear Sir/Madam' if you don't know the recipient or 'Dear Mr/Mrs/Miss (surname)' if you know the recipient?	
an introduction?	
formal sentence starters such as 'I am writing to inform you' or 'I would like to express'?	
details organised into paragraphs?	
a conclusion saying what needs to happen next?	
'yours faithfully' if you don't know the recipient or 'Yours sincerely' if you do know the recipient when you have finished the letter?	
your name at the end?	

Wednesday

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

Using subordinating conjunctions

What Is a Subordinating Conjunction?

A **subordinating conjunction** is a word which still **links two clauses** together in a sentence, but the **subordinate clause** it adds does not make sense on its own.

Let's look at a few examples:



I will be late **if** I don't get on the next bus.

Subordinate Clause

'I will be late' is the **main clause**. This clause makes sense on its own. The **subordinating conjunction** in this sentence is 'if'. It starts the subordinate clause.

'if I don't get on the next bus' is the **subordinate clause**. This doesn't make sense on its own but does add extra information to the main clause.

Subordinating Conjunctions

after

although

as

because

before

if

once

provided (that)

since

that

though

unless

until / till

when

where

whereas

whenever

wherever

whether

while

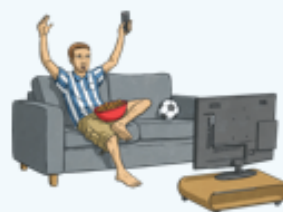
Which Conjunction Makes Sense?

Read the main and subordinate clauses below and decide which **subordinating conjunction** would make the most sense.



Beth was a little bit scared _____ the ride was spinning quickly.

Hazim cheered loudly _____ his favourite player scored a goal.



I didn't go to school _____ it was closed for the summer holidays.

If Since As When Although While After Before Until Because!

Where Is the Subordinate Clause?

Read the following sentences and write only the **subordinate clause** on your whiteboard.



Siobhan had not seen her auntie since she met her at the cinema last Friday.

Mo smiled for the cameras as he crossed the finish line.

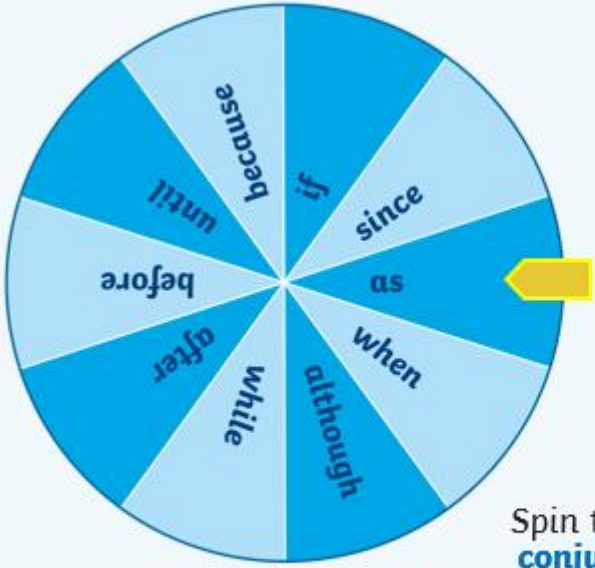


Keri was tired after completing her marathon swim.

Top tip: A subordinate clause does not make sense on its own.

Medium

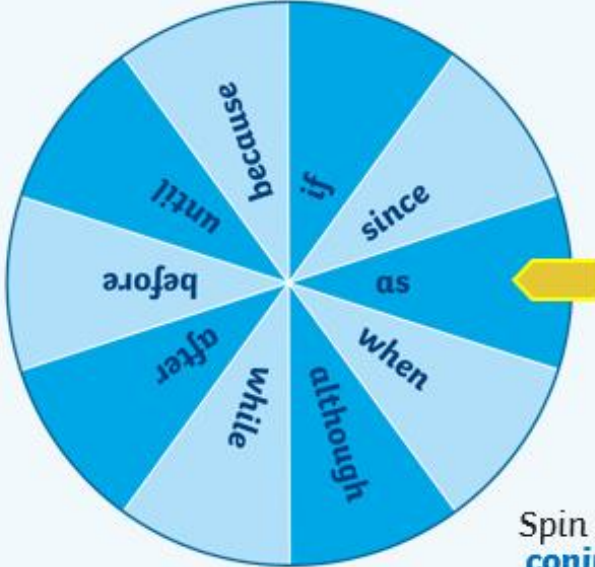
1. Select a subordinating conjunction from the wheel.
2. Write your own sentence about the treehouse bed.



Spin the wheel to choose a **subordinating conjunction**. On your whiteboards, write your own sentence about the **treehouse bed** including that conjunction to start a **subordinate clause**.

Spin

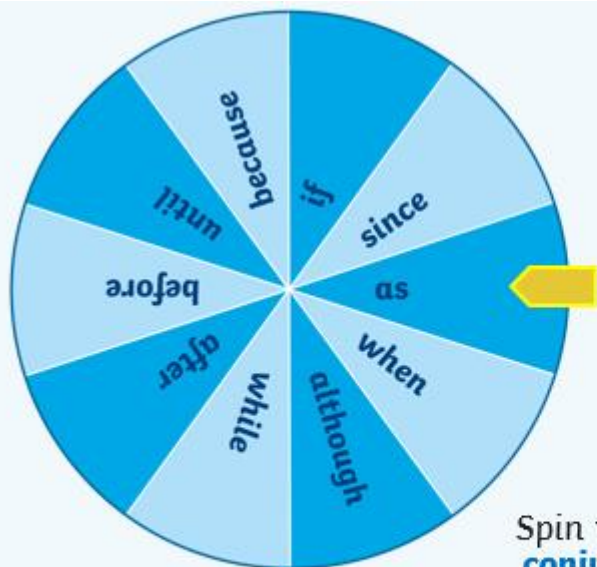
1. Select a subordinating conjunction from the wheel.
2. Write your own sentence about the time machine.



Spin the wheel to choose a **subordinating conjunction**. On your whiteboards, write your own sentence about the **time machine** including that conjunction to start a **subordinate clause**.

Spin

1. Select a subordinating conjunction from the wheel.
2. Write your own sentence about the Queen's crown.

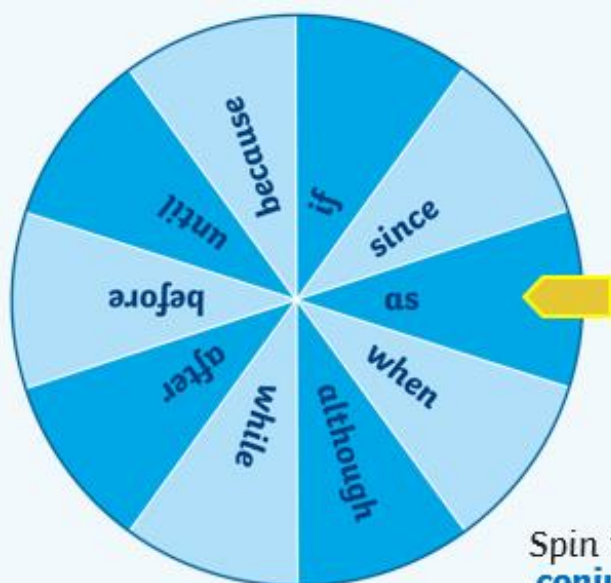


Spin



Spin the wheel to choose a **subordinating conjunction**. On your whiteboards, write your own sentence about the **queen's crown** including that conjunction to start a **subordinate clause**.

1. Select a subordinating conjunction from the wheel.
2. Write your own sentence about the chocolate.



Spin



Spin the wheel to choose a **subordinating conjunction**. On your whiteboards, write your own sentence about **chocolate** including that conjunction to start a **subordinate clause**.

Silly Sentences

Choose a **main clause**, a **subordinating conjunction** and a **subordinate clause** to make the silliest sentences you can **that still make sense**.

Main Clauses	Subordinating Conjunctions	Subordinate Clauses
Jimmy was crying	because	they are salty.
Laura needed a bag	until	she dropped her shopping.
The job was finished	although	he lost his sock.
School was closed	while	the painting was done.
She put the flowers in the vase	before	she bought them.
I love crisps	when	the end of the day.

Block Busters

Fill in the missing words by choosing an appropriate subordinating conjunction. Use the first letter of each answer to spell out the hidden word.



- Li listened to some music _____ he waited.
- I ate my dessert _____ I ate my dinner.
- It has been a long time _____ I have seen my auntie.
- I tried my best on the test _____ it was hard.
- Paul must tidy up the mess _____ his Granny sees it.
- You would be very tired _____ you had just finished a marathon.

Thursday

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Reading Comprehension

1. Read the text provided
2. Answer the following questions

Mild

BACK TO EARTH WITH A BUMP!

Reported by Amanda Kelper, Media Correspondent, London

Last week, British astronaut Tim Peake returned home from an incredible six month stay aboard the International Space Station (ISS), alongside his crewmates Yuri Malenchenko and Timothy Kopra. He is the first British astronaut to have lived on the ISS.

The men were launched into space on 15th December 2015. The mission involved conducting experiments, testing out new technology and inspiring the next generation of space travellers. Peake told reporters that the best part of his mission was a spacewalk where he had to make a repair on the space station.

Having circled the planet nearly 3,000 times, the crew returned home to Earth in a capsule, which reached speeds of up to 28,000 kilometres per hour. The touchdown was bumpy due to high winds, however the astronauts landed safely in Kazakhstan. They all returned in good health. Having arrived back on solid ground, the astronauts were pulled out of the capsule and carried as their leg muscles were too weak to walk. Whilst sitting in their space suits, the men were checked over by medical staff. During these checks, Peake was asked how it felt to be home, 'The smells of Earth are so strong and it's wonderful to be back in the fresh air.'



Landing with a bump! Tim Peake lands safely in Kazakhstan.

Tim later flew from Kazakhstan to the headquarters of the European Space Agency in Germany where he is getting used to life back on Earth. Scientists are carrying out tests to see how his body has been affected by his time in space.

Peake recently commented on how he'd missed family and friends, and even the rain. Tim said he was now looking forward to spending some quality time with his family. When asked if he'd return to space in the future, he replied, '...in a heartbeat.'

Having been recognised by the Queen for his services to science, Tim is now a CMG, or companion of the order of St Michael and St George. He dedicated this award to his entire team.

Comprehension Questions

Answer questions in full sentences.

1. How long had Peake been living on the ISS?

2. Write down **one** job that Tim had to do on the mission.

3. Why were the astronauts carried out of the capsule?

4. What did Peake notice once he'd left the capsule?

5. What was hard about being on the ISS for so long?

6. Who wrote the article?

7. Give a reason why space travel is important.

Marie Curie

Marie Curie is a famous scientist who is best known for her discovery of two new **radioactive** elements. During the First World War, Marie Curie played a vital part and it is estimated that her incredible invention helped over one million wounded soldiers.



Early Life

Marie Curie was born in Poland on the 7th November 1867. Her parents were both teachers at local schools. Marie's dad was very interested in science and shared this passion with Marie when she was young.



When she grew older, Marie wanted to go to university and study physics (an area of science). Unfortunately, at the time women were not allowed to study in Poland so Marie had to move to France where she was allowed to go to university.

Did You Know...?



On her wedding day, Marie Curie wore dark blue clothes instead of a white wedding dress. Surprisingly, this outfit became her work clothes for the next few years!



The materials that Marie Curie worked with were so dangerous that you still cannot look at her cookbook without wearing a full protective suit.

Important Work

After she had completed a degree in physics, Marie worked alongside her husband, Pierre Curie, with dangerous radioactive materials. During this time, Marie discovered two new elements which had never been heard of before.

For her amazing discoveries and work in science, Marie Curie became the first woman ever to win a Nobel Prize. A few years later, Marie went on to win a second Nobel Prize; something nobody else in the world had ever achieved!

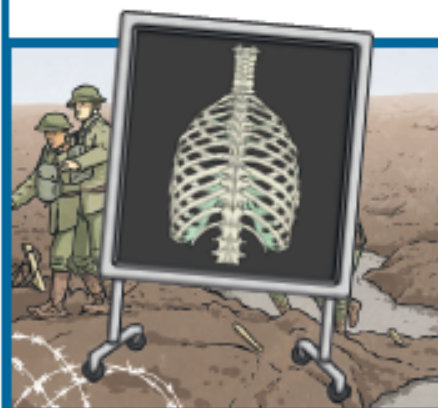


Incredible Invention

At the outbreak of the First World War, Marie Curie knew she had to do something to help. Marie had noticed that injured soldiers – especially those with broken bones – recovered better if they were treated quickly. She already had a good understanding of **radiation** and how it was used to take x-rays so she decided to put this knowledge to good use.



Marie then taught herself **anatomy** and **mechanics** before creating mobile x-ray machines which could be used on the front line. This meant that soldiers who had been wounded could be treated a lot more quickly.



Helped by her 17-year-old daughter, Irene, Marie Curie was able to install 20 mobile x-ray vehicles and 200 x-ray units at field hospitals in the first year of the First World War. These incredible machines were named 'Petites Curies' after the amazing lady who created them.

LEGACY

Despite having been born over 150 years ago, Marie Curie's work is still incredibly well-known.

Amazingly, some treatments being used in hospitals today started out as inventions in her laboratory.

Many places even use Marie's name as recognition of the incredible work she carried out. In 2007, the 'Pierre et Marie Curie' station in France opened up, named after Marie and her husband. There is even an asteroid named the 7000 Curie!

Glossary

anatomy:

The structure of the body of living things.

mechanics:

The study of machinery with moving parts.

radiation:

Tiny waves that are small enough to enter the human body.

radioactive:

Giving off radiation.



Questions

1. Why did Marie Curie move to France? Tick **one**.

- ☐ Poland was too cold
- ☐ she wanted to help injured people
- ☐ she was allowed to go to university in France
- ☐ she had always loved France

2. When did the Pierre et Marie Curie station first open? Tick **one**.

- ☐ 1867
- ☐ 2007
- ☐ 150 years ago
- ☐ at the outbreak of the First World War

3. Who helped Marie Curie to install over 200 x-ray machines?

4. Find and copy one word from the first paragraph that means **important**.

5. What did Marie Curie observe about injured soldiers?

6. What was different about Marie Curie's life in France compared with her life in Poland?

7. How would you describe Marie Curie's character? Explain your answer.

8. In 2009, Marie Curie was named: 'The Most Influential Woman in Science'.

Do you think she deserves this title?

☐

Yes

☐

No

Fully explain your answer.

Friday

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Reading lesson

You're A Bad Man Mr Gum by Andy Stanton

Spelling test

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