

Year 4 Monday 9th November

Numeracy

LO: Be able to use my 11 times tables

The 11 times tables are fairly simple - you will notice lots of patterns which make them easy to work out.

Copy out the 11 times tables (the first 4 have been done for you and you should already notice a pattern).

$$1 \times 11 = 11$$

$$2 \times 11 = 22$$

$$3 \times 11 = 33$$

$$4 \times 11 = 44$$

Be careful when it comes to 10, 11 and 12 \times 11.

One way of working out $11x$ is to multiply by 10, then add an extra set e.g. to work out 5×11 : $5 \times 10 = 50$
 $5 = 55$.

Answer the following:

1. $7 \times 11 =$

2. $3 \times 11 =$

3. $9 \times 11 =$

4. $5 \times 11 =$

5. $12 \times 11 =$

Challenge

David says "All I need to do when multiplying by 11 is double the number I'm multiplying by e.g. $8 \times 11 = 88$." Is David correct? Explain your reasoning.

Reading

LO: Prove great understanding of your own reading book

Complete the following 3 tasks using either your reading book or a favourite book you have at home:

Task 1 - Make up three questions you could ask someone about this book to test whether they have read it carefully.

Task 2 - Who do you admire in this book and why?

Task 3 - Draw a picture of one of the settings used in the book. Where is this place and what happened there?



Geography

LO: Label the key cities and landmarks on a map of Italy

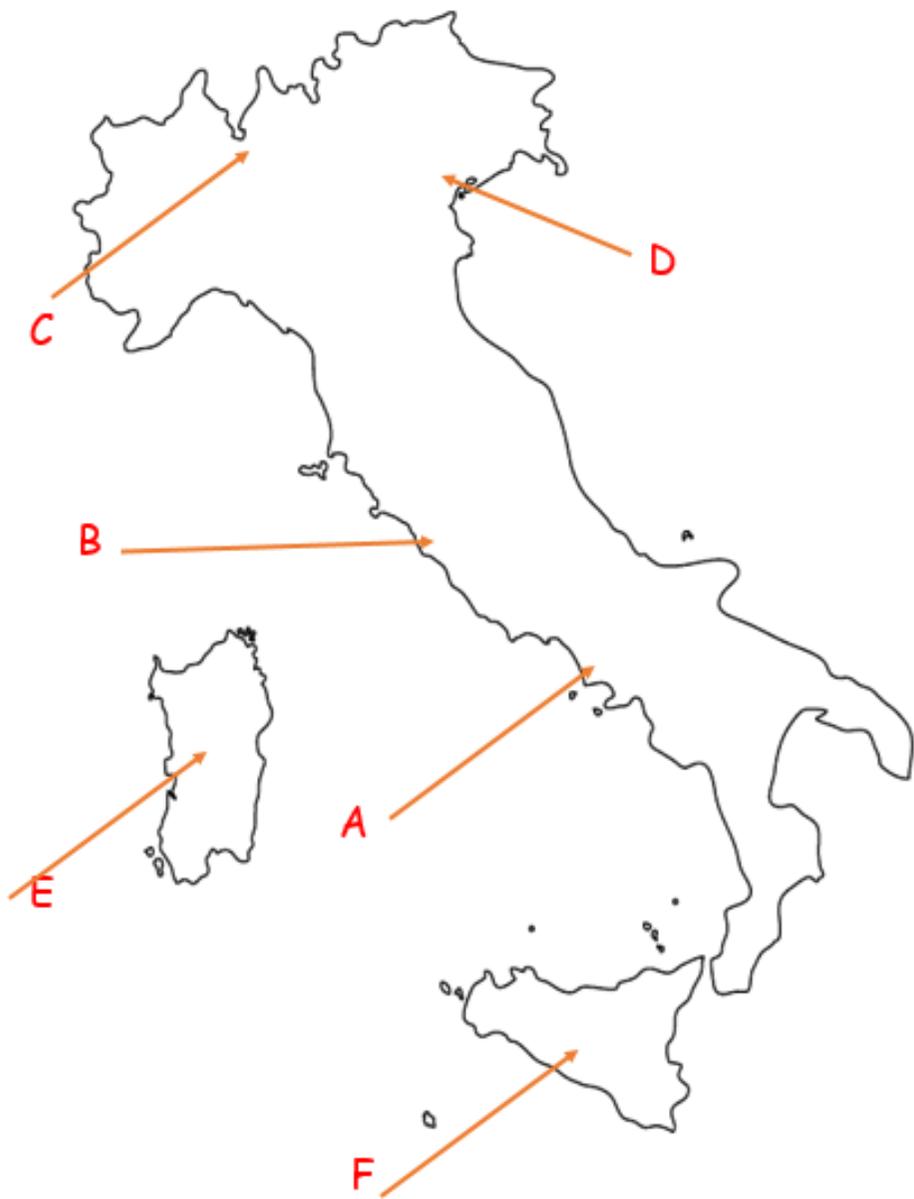
As the Romans started their empire in Rome, Italy, our geography for this half-term will involve looking closely at Italy.



Using the map on the following page, label the main cities - you do not need to print it as we have numbered them so you can just write them out (E and F are islands). After this, try and identify the landmarks pictured opposite the map - where are they located?

Literacy

Answer the comprehension questions attached. We have reattached the text but it is the same text as last week. Bonus points to those who answer in full sentences!



Reading Comprehension

Remember to use evidence from the text to back up your answer!

1. What is the title of the information text?
2. When did the Stone Age begin?
3. Why is it known as the Stone Age?
4. What were Stone Age homes built with?
5. What was the most popular tool? Why was it?
6. What shape were arrowheads? Why were they this shape?
7. What does solstice mean?
8. True or False - Some Stone Age people fought mammoths for the same cave.
9. How is the text organised?
10. What was the author's purpose for writing this text?

Imitate Text: Non Chronological Report

Investigate the Stone Age

What is the Stone Age?

The Stone Age began around 3 million years ago, and it covers almost all of human history. It is known as the Stone Age because humans used stone to make tools.

What were Stone Age homes like?

During the Stone Age, people needed good shelters to protect themselves from bad weather. Many Stone Age people lived in animal-skin shelters. These shelters were built using thin tree branches and animal skins. First, flexible branches were used to make a wooden frame. Then, animal skins were draped over the frame to trap heat.

WOW BUBBLE!

Some Stone Age people lived in caves and they may have fought bears for the same cave.

What tools did Stone Age people use?

Before humans discovered metal, tools were made of stone. The ~~handaxe~~ was one of the most popular tools because it was useful for chapping meat, breaking open bones and cutting wood. ~~Microliths~~ were very sharp, so they were used to make arrows, spears and harpoons.



LOOK!

Arrowheads in the Stone Age were leaf shaped.

Glossary

Microlith - a tiny piece of flint made into a tool

Neanderthal - a branch of the human family found in Britain 400,000 years ago

Harpoons - sharp spearheads attached to pieces of rope, used to catch fish

Ritual - a religious ceremony where particular actions are carried out

Solstice - the longest and shortest days of the year, which occur in June and December.