

Punctuation and Grammar

In Year 4, children deepen their understanding of punctuation and grammar.

Speech Marks

Speech marks (also known as 'quotation marks' and 'inverted commas') are used to show someone's exact words. They go before and after the person's words.

The grammar rules for using speech marks:

1. Only the words spoken should go inside of the speech marks.

Jane shouted, "They're coming!"

2. There should be a capital letter at the start of the speech.

The man replied, "Wait there."

3. You should put a comma after the word that lets you know someone is talking (also known as the 'reporting verb')

Without a warning, she shouted, "Stop!"

4. There should be a piece of punctuation at the end of the speech: either a full stop, exclamation mark, question mark or comma (if the person has not finished speaking).

"I feel dreadful," grumbled Steven, "I haven't slept a wink."

5. If there is a new speaker, you should start a new line.

"What time did you get there?" asked Yohan.

"We arrived at eight thirty," explained A.J.

Apostrophes for Possession

Apostrophes are used to tell us that something belongs to someone. For example, if you are talking about a phone belonging to Sophie, you would say:

There is only one of Sophie, so this is called singular possession.

Sophie's phone

If there are two or more people owning something, an apostrophe is needed to show plural possession.

In this case the apostrophe goes after the plural owners, so if a group of girls each own a hat and you want to talk about all these hats, you would say:

The girls' hat

A little extra...

Here are some useful websites that you can use with your child to support their learning:

- NRICH
- www.nrich.maths.org

A whole host of mathematical problem solving activities. One to certainly get the brain ticking!

- Thinking Blocks -
www.mathplayground.com/thinkingblocks.html

Challenges that use the 'Singapore Bar Model' - a cutting edge approach to mathematical reasoning.

- IXL - www.uk.ixl.com

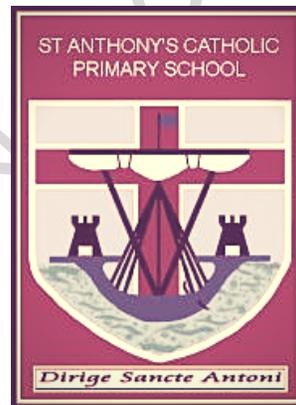
Thousands of challenges to consolidate children's mathematical skills.

- 2 Stars and a Wish -
www.2starsandawish.com

Comprehension and writing activities based on popular songs.

- Primary Homework Help -
www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk

Everything in the Primary Curriculum explained.



Love to learn,
learn to love...

Parents' and Carers'
Year 4

Homework Guide

Tenths and Hundredths

In Year 4, children develop their understanding of decimal place value.

0	.	t	h
6	.	4	5

Tenths (t): there are 10 tenths in 1. To write one tenth as a fraction you would write 1/10.

Hundredths (h): there are 10 hundredths in a tenth, and there are 100 hundredths in one. To write one hundredth as a fraction you would write 1/100.

Rounding

Rounding means adjusting a number in order to make it simpler to handle. In order to round, we look at the number that comes after the one we are rounding to. So for example, if we are round to the nearest ten, we look to the number in the ones column and this will help us round.

There are two key rules to remember when rounding:

1) If the unit of the number is less than five, the number needs to be rounded down.

42 rounded to the nearest 10 is 40

2) If the unit of the number is 5 or above, the number needs to be rounded up.

651 rounded to the nearest 100 is 700

Maths

Rounding Decimals With One Decimal Place to the Nearest Whole Number

In order to round decimal numbers with one decimal place to the nearest whole number, we look at the number in the tenths place and determine if it is 5 or more. If it is 5 or more we round up; if it is 4 or less we round down. So:

8.9 rounded to the nearest whole number is 9

We have rounded up here.

72.3 rounded to the nearest whole number is 72

We have rounded down here.

Converting Fractions into Decimals

In Year 4, it is important for children to know key fraction and decimal conversions. The following conversions could be practised with your child:

$$1/2 = 0.5$$

$$1/4 = 0.25$$

$$3/4 = 0.75$$

$$1/10 = 0.1$$

$$2/10 = 0.2$$

$$3/10 = 0.3$$

$$4/10 = 0.4$$

$$5/10 = 0.5$$

$$6/10 = 0.6$$

$$7/10 = 0.7$$

$$8/10 = 0.8$$

$$9/10 = 0.9$$

$$10/10 = 1$$

$$1/100 = 0.01$$

$$1/1000 = 0.001$$

$$1/5 = 0.2$$

$$2/5 = 0.4$$

$$3/5 = 0.6$$

$$4/5 = 0.8$$

$$1/3 = 0.33$$

$$2/3 = 0.66$$

Adding and subtracting fractions

Fractions show parts of a whole. The top of a fraction is known as the numerator and the bottom is known as the denominator.

When adding fractions that have the same denominator, we just keep the denominator the same and add the numerators.

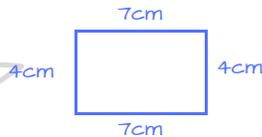
$$\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{5}{7}$$

Subtracting works in the same way: in order to subtract fractions that have the same denominators, we just subtract the numerators.

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Area and Perimeter

Perimeter: The perimeter is the total distance around the outside of a 2D shape. In order to calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear shape (a shape whose sides all meet at right angles), we simply add up the length of all of the sides.

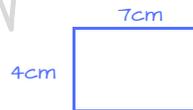


$$4\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 7\text{cm} + 7\text{cm} = 22\text{cm}$$

So the perimeter of this rectangle is 22cm

Area: The area is the amount of shape a 2D shape takes up. We measure area in squared units.

In order to calculate the area of a rectangle or square we simply multiply the length by the width.



$$4\text{cm} \times 7\text{cm} = 28\text{cm}^2$$

So the area of this rectangle is 28cm²

