

round rounder _____



roar / raw

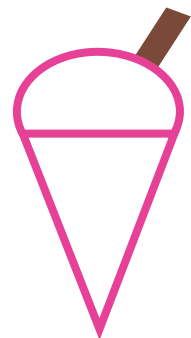
know / no

grate / great



Year 4 ENGLISH

Booster pack



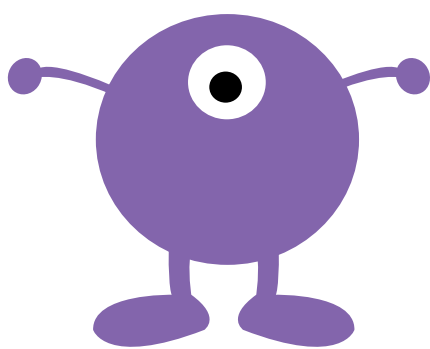
untidy

unhappy

unwell

unzip

untie



read

see

rain

boat

boot

round

Handwriting practice



Each one of these sentences contains the whole alphabet! Can you copy them out in your best joined-up handwriting? When you have finished, see if you can write your own sentence that contains the whole alphabet.

The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.

The six quiet men looked jealously at the five fast zebras crossing the road, wearing pork-pie hats.

The jolly lazy man drove quickly in his wacky pink van down the road, braking at the set of six red traffic lights.

? ? Homophones ? ?

HOMOPHONES are words that sound the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings. These pairs of homophones fit in the following sentences. See if you can work out which goes where!

scene / seen

roar / raw

leek / leak

ring / wring

know / no

peace / piece

tied / tide

son / sun

threw / through

grate / great

While eating _____ in cheese sauce, we discovered the kitchen tap had a _____.

In the first _____ a horse can be _____ galloping across the stage.

My _____ got burnt while lying out in the _____.

He _____ his coat down on the floor and went _____ into the kitchen.

If you could _____ some cheese for me, that would be _____.

The lion gave out a _____ as he chewed on the _____ meat.

I took off my wedding _____ and began to _____ out the wet clothes.

I thought he should _____ that there was _____ bread left in the fridge.

I _____ the boat up and then watched the _____ come in.

At last I had some _____ and quiet, and some time to eat a _____ of cake.

Answers: Words should be entered in this order: leek, leak, scene, seen, son, sun, threw, through, grate, great, roar, raw, ring, wring, know, no, tied, tide, peace, piece

Writing speech revision

These are the rules of writing direct speech:

- Start each character's speech on a new line
- Use a capital letter to start the speech and make sure the speech is opened and closed with speech marks
- Use the correct punctuation at the end of the speech (? ! ,)
- Use a reporting clause at the end (this is the bit in green below). Make sure you include lots of good powerful verbs and adverbs!

“What is it?”
asked Mum.

“Mum, look!”
whispered John,
aghast.

“There’s an alligator swimming in the bath!”
John exclaimed.

Can you continue writing this dialogue so that we find out what the mysterious creature in the bath is? Use the powerful verbs and adverbs in the boxes below to help you:

Powerful verbs

shrieked muttered
screeched replied
murmured responded
shouted wailed stated

Adverbs

loudly calmly
cautiously quietly
angrily nervously
anxiously confidently

Writing a playscript

Playscripts need to include the following:

- Names of characters on the left-hand side (followed by a colon)
- Speech on the right-hand side (don't use speech marks for this!)
- Stage directions in italics
- Question marks and exclamation marks in the right places



Read this script and see if you can continue writing it with your own ideas. Remember to set it out correctly.

Witch: *(cackling)* I'm going to put a spell on you!

Little girl: No, please don't!

Witch: Too late, I've already done it!

PARENT TIP!

It is a good idea to ask your child to think about what they are going to write first. It may be helpful to each take a part and act out the scene to help them plan their work.

Transforming nouns into verbs

Some verbs can be turned into nouns by **adding the suffix -ation**. If the verb ends in an e, this should be dropped before the suffix is added.

Mac the Magician wants to turn all these verbs into nouns... can you help him?



inform

+ -ation

information

adore		admire	
prepare		exaggerate	
demonstrate		operate	
create		educate	

Which of the -ation words should fill the gaps in these sentences?

The teacher gave the children a _____ of how to use a new programme on the computer.

Maya's mum had to do lots of _____ for her birthday party on Saturday.

John looked at the beautiful painting in _____.

Sue had to gather lots of _____ before she could start work on her project.

I had an _____ to have my appendix removed last year.

I went to a brilliant school so I got a very good _____.

Answers: demonstration, preparation, preparation, admiration, information, information, information, education

Adverbial phrases

An adverbial phrase is a group of two or more words that tell you **HOW**, **WHEN** or **WHERE** something is done, for example:

With great caution, Sam opened the mystery box.

On the way to school, my friend told me a secret.

On Thursday last week, I was summoned to the office.

The words in pink are adverbial phrases, because they tell you **HOW**, **WHEN** or **WHERE** the action is taking place.

Cut out all the cards below. Match the adverbial phrases (in pink) to the other parts of the sentences (in blue). Can you mix them up and match them in a different way?

In the garden,

In June last year,

Every Tuesday,

At the hospital,

With great excitement,

Once a week,

I opened my birthday present.

I swam my first length.

I planted some seeds.

I went to visit my grandma.

I caught chickenpox.

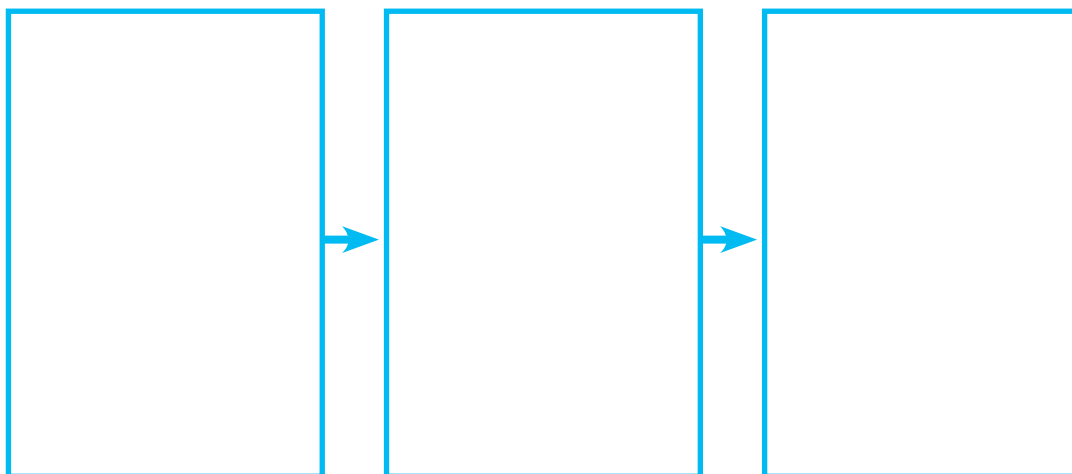
I stroked the tiny kitten.



Story flow charts

Stories like Cinderella usually have a beginning, a middle and an end.

Can you think of an adventure story you have read and write what happens in the beginning, middle and end in the boxes below? Remember: you don't need to include much detail, just the main points.



PARENT TIP!

Children are often asked to draw story mountains or story maps for stories they have read. This is to help them get an idea of the structure of a story, before they attempt to write their own.

Using powerful verbs

Powerful verbs make our writing more interesting.

In this passage a boy comes face to face with a gorilla in the jungle. Can you choose powerful verbs from the box below to fill in the gaps?



Danny stood very still. The gorilla was looking straight at him and _____ quietly. Danny _____ behind him and then began to _____ back, away from the gorilla. The gorilla did not move, but _____ him closely with his big, dark eyes. Danny looked at the tree next to him and, to his relief, saw that it had branches close to the ground. In seconds, he had _____ up the tree, away from the gorilla. The gorilla looked very angry and began to _____ and _____ on his chest with his fists. Danny sat on a branch in the tree, _____ with fear and _____ what he was going to do next.



trembling glanced shuffle

wondering studied pound

roar scrambled grunting

Summer reading review

Think of a book you have read and enjoyed recently. Can you write a book review by answering these questions?

Name of book: _____

Author: _____

What is the book about?

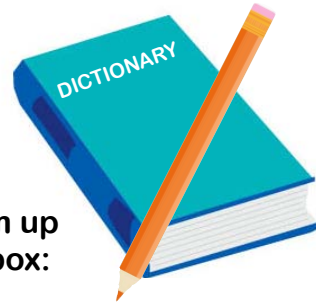
What did you like about the book?

Draw a picture of a character from the book:



The prefix anti-

anti- = against



Do you know what these words mean? Look them up in the dictionary and write the definitions in the box:

antiseptic	
antihistamine	
anticlockwise	
antibiotics	
antibodies	
anticlimax	
anticyclone	
antifreeze	

Ask an adult to test you on the spellings of these words. Can you put them into sentences that make sense?

A spiral-bound notebook with a silver metal spiral binding on the left side. The pages are white with light blue horizontal ruling. There are six lines visible on the page.

Apostrophes practice

Apostrophes are used to show that something belongs to somebody, for example:

Jack's sleeping bag

Mr Smith's apple

If you are talking about two or more people owning things, you put the apostrophe at the end of the word, for example:

The girls' book bags

The twins' sweaters



Can you put the apostrophes in the correct places in these sentences?

Mrs Waters looked at Tracys book bag.

Hilarys cats were meowing for their dinner.

Our neighbours house was much tidier than ours.

The three boys toy boxes were stacked neatly on the shelves.

Rachels dinner was waiting for her on the table.

Answers:
Mrs Waters looked at Tracy's book bag. Hilary's cats were meowing for their dinner.
Our neighbour's house was much tidier than ours. The three boys' toy boxes were stacked neatly
on the shelves. Rachel's dinner was waiting for her on the table.

Why and how writers write

Have you ever thought about why a writer decided to sit down and write a story? Where do you think writers' ideas come from?

Choose one of your favourite authors and see if you can read, listen to or watch an interview with them on the internet. Make notes on what they say and draw a picture of them too!



Name of author:

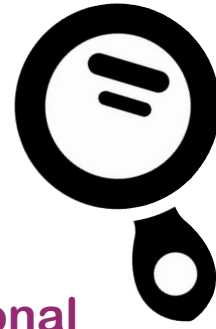
Books they have written:

How do they plan and write their stories?

Where do they get their ideas from?

Wordsearch: the prefix inter-

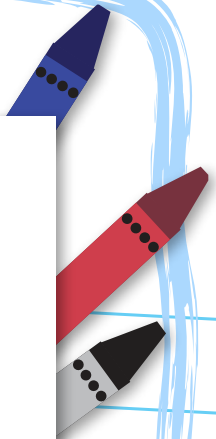
Each of these words beginning with the prefix inter- is hidden in the wordsearch below. How fast can you find them?



interact intercity international
interrelated interfere intercontinental
interject interactive intergalactic

I	F	K	Z	Z	F	H	Q	I	Q	E	X	Y	L	G	E	V
O	E	Y	T	L	R	D	H	T	Q	J	W	A	R	V	Z	L
C	G	F	X	S	U	G	L	R	D	A	N	N	C	H	A	N
I	L	E	I	G	U	Q	A	X	N	O	Y	E	G	T	I	I
N	F	I	U	N	L	V	C	A	T	X	Z	S	N	C	N	G
T	T	I	N	A	T	Y	P	A	N	B	F	E	J	I	T	I
E	I	N	A	T	F	E	N	Y	W	Q	N	Q	O	M	E	N
R	A	T	I	W	E	R	R	U	W	I	L	F	P	O	R	T
R	M	E	Y	N	E	R	E	G	T	K	T	A	Q	W	A	E
E	T	R	V	T	T	W	J	N	A	O	H	S	G	K	C	R
L	R	C	N	S	S	E	O	E	U	L	P	I	C	E	T	A
A	I	I	J	G	L	C	R	D	C	B	A	M	X	S	N	C
T	N	T	L	P	R	G	U	F	C	T	B	C	J	M	S	T
E	F	Y	O	E	J	O	I	S	E	M	V	E	T	D	F	I
D	Q	F	T	N	W	U	Q	C	N	R	I	J	U	I	A	V
I	C	N	J	I	Q	E	X	U	B	Y	E	A	G	I	C	E
T	I	Q	Z	Q	M	C	S	N	K	O	L	B	T	W	Y	Z

What do you think the prefix inter- means?

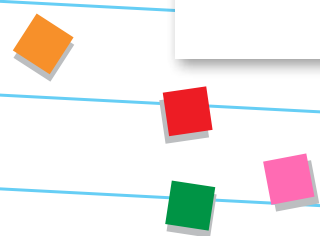


Wordsearch: the prefix inter- solution



I	F	K	Z	Z	F	H	Q	I	Q	E	X	Y	L	G	E	V
O	E	Y	T	L	R	D	H	T	Q	J	W	A	R	V	Z	L
C	G	F	X	S	U	G	L	R	D	A	N	N	C	H	A	N
I	L	E	I	G	U	Q	A	X	N	O	Y	E	G	T	I	I
N	F	I	U	N	L	V	C	A	T	X	Z	S	N	C	N	G
T	T	I	N	A	T	Y	P	A	N	B	F	E	J	I	T	I
E	I	N	A	T	F	E	N	Y	W	Q	N	Q	O	M	E	N
R	A	T	I	W	E	R	R	U	W	I	L	F	P	O	R	T
R	M	E	Y	N	E	R	E	G	T	K	T	A	Q	W	A	E
E	T	R	V	T	T	W	J	N	A	O	H	S	G	K	C	R
L	R	C	N	S	S	E	O	E	U	L	P	I	C	E	T	A
A	I	I	J	G	L	C	R	D	C	B	A	M	X	S	N	C
T	N	T	L	P	R	G	U	F	C	T	B	C	J	M	S	T
E	F	Y	O	E	J	O	I	S	E	M	V	E	T	D	F	I
D	Q	F	T	N	W	U	Q	C	N	R	I	J	U	I	A	V
I	C	N	J	I	Q	E	X	U	B	Y	E	A	G	I	C	E
T	I	Q	Z	Q	M	C	S	N	K	O	L	B	T	W	Y	Z

The prefix inter- comes from Latin, where it meant between, among, mutually, together, during.



Choosing adverbs

Adverbs explain **how something is done**.

This passage is about a boy finding something unusual at the bottom of his garden. See if you can choose adverbs from those listed below to fill in the gaps:



angrily **nervously** **tentatively** **furiously** **cautiously**

Tom was kicking his football around the lawn when he saw something rustling in the bushes. He decided not to get too close, but walked _____ around the bushes so that he could see the other side. Whatever was in there was not moving anymore. Unable to contain his curiosity, he _____ pulled a branch to one side. A goblin looked back at him _____.

“Get away from my home!” shouted the goblin _____.

“Sorry, I didn’t realise you lived here,” replied Tom.

“I’ve lived here for ages.”

“This is my back garden,” said Tom _____,
“we live in that house.”

Can you write the next bit of the story, explaining what happens. Remember to include adverbs in your writing! Use the adverb box to help you.



quietly **viciously** **rapidly**
ferociously **kindly**
gracefully **carefully**
loudly **menacingly**

Describing setting

Imagine you have woken up in this beautiful misty landscape one morning, with no idea how you got there. Label the picture with adjectives and similes, describing it in as much detail as you can.



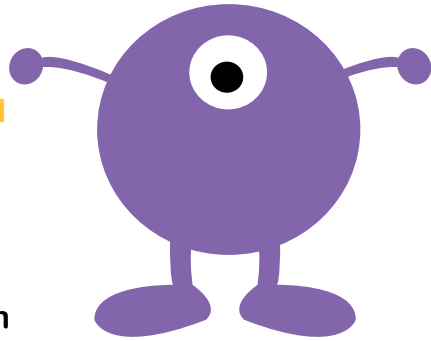
Now write a paragraph to describe the setting in your own words.



Writing recounts

A recount is a piece of writing that describes an event or experience. It could be written in the form of a letter, a newspaper article, a police report, a diary or a biography. Good recounts include:

- An introduction
- Time-ordered structure with time connectives
- Information organised into paragraphs
- Writing in the past tense
- Powerful descriptive verbs
- Conclusion



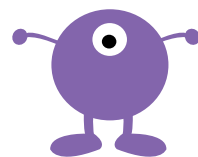
Imagine: last night you had a visit from an alien who took you back to his planet in his spaceship. Scientists are eager to find out what happened and want you to write a recount for them. Remember, you're not writing a story, this is a RECOUNT!

First

Then

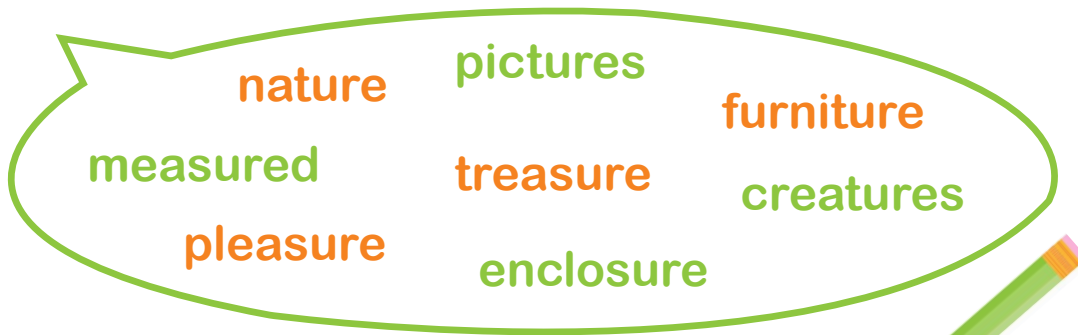
Next

Finally



Spelling patterns: -sure or -ture?

Some of these words have the ending **-sure** and some have the ending **-ture**. Say the words out loud. Can you hear that the endings are pronounced differently?



Can you work out where the words should go in these sentences?

The Smiths had to pack up their _____ and _____ when they moved house.

These _____ can be seen on _____ programmes, swimming in the sea.

I _____ the _____
I was planning to keep the goats in.

It was a _____ to find the buried _____ at last.



The Smiths had to pack up their **furniture** and **pictures** when they moved house. These **creatures** can be seen on **nature** programmes, swimming in the sea. I **measured** the **enclosure** I was planning to keep the goats in. It was a **pleasure** to find the buried **treasure** at last.

Answers:

Flamingo flights of fancy

Can you finish these sentences with different connectives?

I would like to
keep a flamingo
for a pet,



therefore

however

though

since

while

whereas

Strawberry reading comprehension

The following text explains how strawberries are grown and harvested.

Preparing the soil

In August, the farmers will put **fertiliser** into their soil. Fertiliser is a chemical that provides the soil with nutrients to help plants grow well. A vehicle with blades at the back that cut and turn the earth is then driven through the strawberry field (**ploughing**).

Sowing the seeds

The soil is then moulded into rows and covered in black plastic. A **drip tape** is placed alongside each row to provide water and fertiliser to the strawberries. Workers ride or walk behind the tractors and **sow** the seeds by placing them in the holes.

Growing over winter

The seeds are then left to grow over autumn and winter. During this time they are watered and fertilised through the drip tape. The black plastic protects them from the frost. The seeds need to be kept warm in order to be able to **germinate** (to grow from a seed to a shoot).

The strawberry harvest

In March, the plants begin to bloom. Strawberries grow and ripen quickly, so they need to be picked on a daily basis. This is called the **harvest**. Often, farmer set up '**pick-your-own**' farms, so that people can come and pick their own strawberries then pay for them and take them home.



Strawberry reading comprehension - continued

1. An explanation text is a text that explains a process. What is the process here?

2. Circle the sub-headings in the text.



3. What is fertiliser?

4. When the earth is cut and turned, what is this called?

5. Why is black plastic used?

6. What is a drip tape for?

7. What does harvest mean?



Answers: 1. Growing / farming strawberries. 2. All sub-headings (four underlined at top of each paragraph) need to be underlined. 3. A chemical that provides the soil with nutrients. 4. Ploughing. 5. To keep the seeds warm over the winter so that they can germinate. 6. To carry water and fertilizer to the seeds. 7. The picking of the strawberries (or any other fruit or crop).

Mix and match -tion / -sion / -ssion / -cian words

All of these words have different endings that sound the same.
Cut the words and the definitions out. Can you match them up?

injection	expansion	electrician
discussion	permission	hesitation
magician	musician	confession
comprehension	mathematician	politician



A person who works out problems involving numbers.	When somebody admits to having done something wrong.
When a person stops to think before they act.	A person who belongs to the government and helps decide how the country should be run.
When a needle is used to put a substance into someone's blood stream.	A conversation between two or more people.
A person who performs magic tricks.	Understanding something.
A person who fixes the wiring and electrics in someone's house.	When something gets bigger.
When someone allows you to do something.	A person who plays musical instruments and composes music.

Wanted (dead or alive)

This is a wanted poster for the dastardly pirate One-Eyed Joe but it's not very impactful because all the punctuation has been forgotten! Can you add in full stops, capital letters and question marks where you think they should go?

WANTED

Have you seen this pirate

His name is One-Eyed Joe
and he is menacing our seas



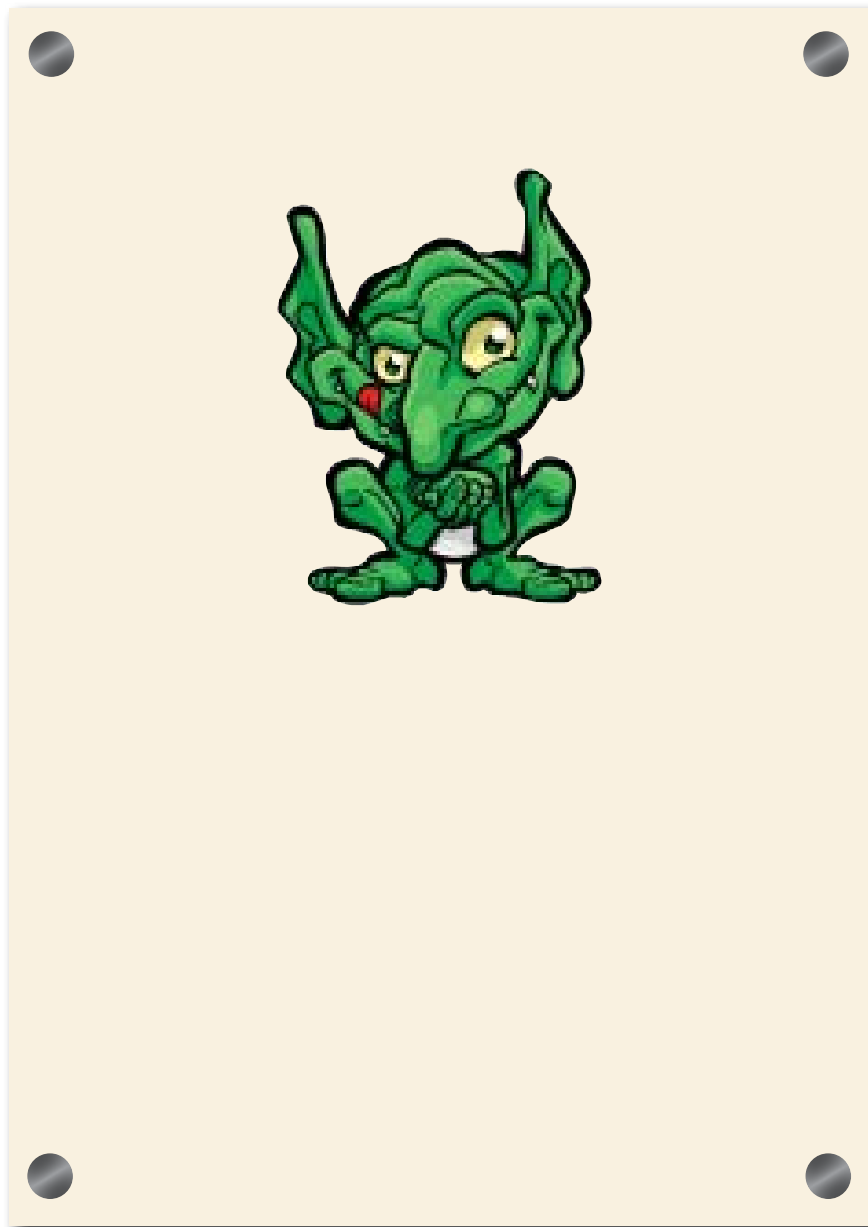
He has stolen a multitude of gold coins and
precious jewels from rich merchants who
have been trading abroad

He terrorises people by threatening to throw
them overboard unless they hand over all
their goods

If you can find a way to bring him ashore to
the authorities **(dead or alive)**
there is a **handsome reward**

Can you design your own wanted poster for this goblin? You will need to include:

- An eye-catching title
- Correct use of exclamation marks and question marks
- An explanation of why he is wanted
- Encouragement to find him (including mention of reward)



Persuasive texts

**WANT LUXURIOUS,
SILKY HAIR LIKE THIS?**



Pearl Shampoo gently cleans your hair and then leaves it with the glossiest finish ever.



You deserve to look the best you can
- treat yourself to Pearl Shampoo **TODAY!**

Adverts like this are created to persuade people to buy a certain product. People who write advertisements need to make the product sound as tempting as possible. Which words have been used here to persuade people to buy Pearl Shampoo?

The advert below only has a picture of the product in it so far. Think of some sentences you could write to make this product sound as attractive as possible and persuade people to buy it:



PARENT TIP!

Have a look at some adverts for food products in magazines and newspapers to help with this activity. Encourage your child to collect words and phrases that might be useful.

Spelling three-syllable words

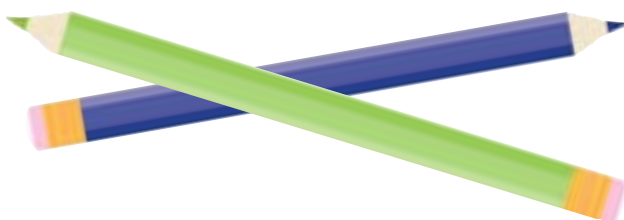
The following words have three syllables (or beats):

computer	com	pu	ter
telephone			
important			
excellent			
fantastic			
demonstrate			
delightful			
inviting			
calculate			
imagine			

Split the words up by putting each syllable into the three boxes following it. The first one has been done for you.

Ask an adult to test you on spelling the words.

Try this trick to help you learn the ones you don't know: learn each separate syllable in the three boxes.



Adding im-

All these words have the prefix **im-** :

immortality

impolite

immature

impossible

improbable

immaterial

immobile

imbalanced

impartial

Putting 'im' before a word gives it the opposite meaning, for example:

mobile means to be able to move

immobile means to be unable to move

Find out the meanings of the words above and write them on the lines.

Ask someone to test you on spelling these words. Learn the words you can't spell!

Figurative language in poetry

Read this poem out loud to an adult:

The violin sits waiting,
 Her shell as delicate as skin
 But as hard as the rocks.
 In an instant,
 The strings are caressed
 By a frantic bow.
 Music fills the room as
 Sad memories float from her hollow chest.



This poem describes the violin by using figurative language:

- similes** when something is compared to something else using the words 'like' or 'as'.
- metaphors** when something is compared to something else with similar characteristics.
- personification** when an object is given human characteristics.

Can you find these types of figurative language in the poem?
You may need to talk to an adult about this.

Could you write your own poem using figurative language?

Answers: Similes: 'Her shell as delicate as skin but as hard as the rocks.' Metaphors: 'hollow chest' of the violin Personification: the violin referred to as 'her' and 'she', 'sits waiting', 'strings are caressed by a frantic bow', 'hollow chest'.