

Year 4: Remote Learning Schedule Answers

Maths Lesson 1 – Answers

Written methods

 White
 Rose
 Maths

1 Dora uses base 10 to work out 34×3

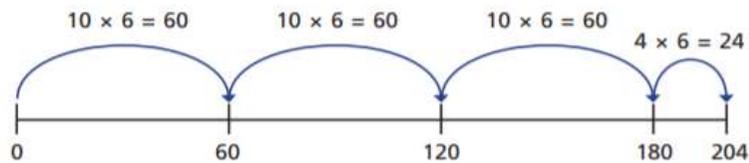
Tens	Ones
	
	
	

Use base 10 to work out 3×28 and 3×36

$3 \times 28 = 84$

$3 \times 36 = 108$

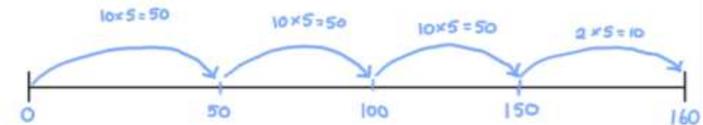
2 Class 4 are using number lines to solve 6×34



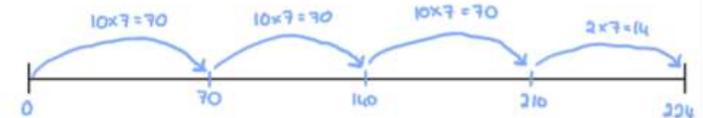
a) Talk about Class 4's method with a partner.

b) Use a number line to complete the multiplications.

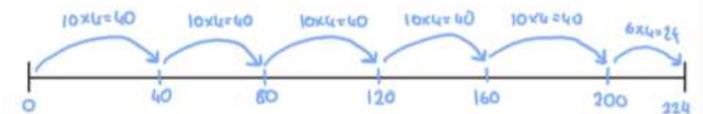
$5 \times 32 = 160$



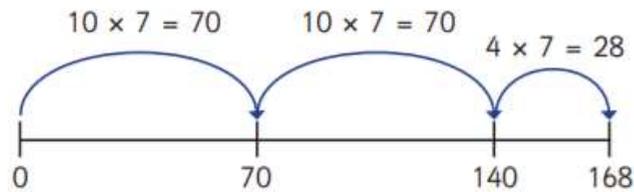
$7 \times 32 = 224$



$4 \times 56 = 224$



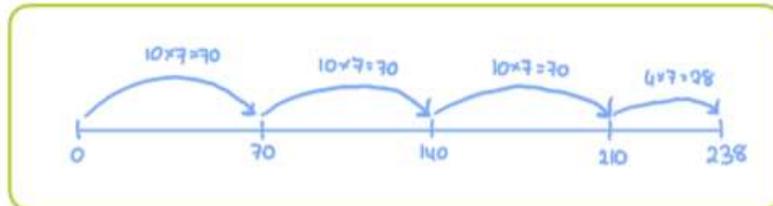
3 Mo uses a number line to work out 7×34



What mistake has Mo made?

Talk about it with a partner.

What should the number line look like? Draw it here.



4 Amir is working out 43×5

$40 \times 5 = 200$
 $3 \times 5 = 15$
 $43 \times 5 = 215$



a) Talk about Amir's method with a partner.

b) Use Amir's method to complete the multiplications.

$32 \times 6 = 192$

$7 \times 31 = 217$

$8 \times 42 = 336$

5 A farmer is calculating the number of sheep on her farm.

She has 6 fields.

Each field has 35 sheep.

Use a written method to work out how many sheep there are altogether.

210

6 Here are 6 multiplications.

4×59	3×33	5×36	9×32	7×21	6×25
A	B	C	D	E	F

Which of the multiplications would you calculate mentally?

Various answers

Which of the multiplications would you use a written method for?

Various answers

Talk about your choices with a partner.

Complete the multiplications. Show your working where necessary.

$4 \times 59 = 236$

$9 \times 32 = 288$

$3 \times 33 = 99$

$7 \times 21 = 147$

$5 \times 36 = 180$

$6 \times 25 = 150$



Maths Lesson 2-Answers

Multiply 2-digits by 1-digit (1)



1 Ron, Eva and Mo each have 23 marbles.

Tens	Ones

How many marbles are there in total?

$3 \times 3 \text{ ones} = 9$

$3 \times 2 \text{ tens} = 60$

$9 + 60 = 69$

$3 \times 23 = 69$

There are **69** marbles in total.



2 Use the place value chart to work out 2×24
Complete the multiplication sentences.

Tens	Ones

$2 \times 4 = 8$

$2 \times 20 = 40$

$2 \times 24 = 48$

3 Annie works out $43 \times 2 = 86$

Tens	Ones

	T	O	
	4	3	
	x	2	
	8	6	

Talk about Annie's methods with a partner.
What is the same? What is different?

4 Complete the multiplications.

a)

	T	O	
	2	4	
	x	2	
	4	8	

b)

	T	O	
	4	4	
	x	2	
	8	8	



c) 31×3

		T	O	
		3	1	
	x		3	
		9	3	

d) 42×2

		T	O	
		4	2	
	x		2	
		8	4	

Compare answers with a partner.

5 Jack is trying to work out 34×2 using the column method.



I'm not sure what to do.

			2	
	x	3	4	

Show how Jack could improve his column method and work out the answer.

		3	4	
	x		2	
		6	8	

6 One toaster costs £32
How much do 3 toasters cost?



£96

7 Whitney has multiplied a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number.



I had to do $30 + 9 = 39$ to get my answer.

What numbers is Whitney multiplying?

Fill in the missing digits.

		1	3	
	x		3	
		3	9	

8 Filip used the column method to work out 41×2



I can work this multiplication out in my head.

		4	1	
	x		2	

a) How do you think Eva will work this out in her head?

b) Tick the multiplications that you can work out in your head. *Various answers.*

4×22

3×23

3×33

12×4

3×32

4×20



Maths Lesson 3 - Answers

Multiply 2-digits by 1-digit

 Rose
 Maths

- 1 Brett uses a place value chart to work out 5×32

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	10 10 10	1 1
	10 10 10	1 1
	10 10 10	1 1
	10 10 10	1 1
	10 10 10	1 1

100

10

Talk about Brett's method with a partner.

Complete the multiplication.

$$5 \times 32 = \boxed{160}$$

Use Brett's method to work out 6×34

$$6 \times 34 = \boxed{204}$$

- 2 Rosie works out 4×37 using a written method.

	H	T	O				
		3	7				
x			4				
		2	8		(7 x 4)		
	1	2	0		(30 x 4)		
	1	4	8				

Talk about Rosie's method with a partner.

Use Rosie's method to work out 6×28

		2	8				
x			6				
		4	8		(8 x 6)		
	1	2	0		(20 x 6)		
	1	6	8				168

- 3 Dani uses a different written method to work out 8×42

	H	T	O
		4	2
x			8
	3	3	6
			1

Talk about Dani's method with a partner.



Maths Lesson 4 - Answers

Multiply 3-digits by 1-digit



1 Filip uses a place value chart to help him multiply a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
100	10 10	1 1 1 1
100	10 10	1 1 1 1
100	10 10	1 1 1 1

a) What multiplication is Filip working out?

$$\boxed{124} \times \boxed{3}$$

b) What is the answer to Filip's multiplication?

$$\boxed{372}$$

2 Use place value counters to complete the multiplications.

a) $3 \times 213 = \boxed{639}$

d) $6 \times 106 = \boxed{636}$

b) $4 \times 216 = \boxed{864}$

e) $4 \times 209 = \boxed{836}$

c) $5 \times 106 = \boxed{530}$

f) $317 \times 3 = \boxed{951}$

3 Complete the multiplication.
Use the place value chart to help you.

H	T	O
100 100	10	1 1 1
100 100	10	1 1
100 100	10	1 1 1
		1 1

	H	T	O
	2	1	5
x			3
	6	4	5
			1

4 Complete the multiplications.

a)

	H	T	O
	2	1	7
x			4
	8	6	8
			2

c)

	H	T	O
	1	0	8
x			6
	6	4	8
			4

b)

	H	T	O
	4	3	9
x			2
	8	7	8
			1

d) 163×5

	H	T	O
	1	6	3
x			5
	8	1	5
			3



e) 3×240

		H	T	O
		2	4	0
	x			3
		7	2	0
		1		

f) 7×131

		H	T	O
		1	3	1
	x			7
		9	1	7
		2		

- 5 A lorry driver travels 156 km per day.
How many kilometres will the lorry driver have travelled after 3 days?

468km

- 6 Ron and Teddy are working out 5×245



Ron

I know the answer will be greater than 1,000 because I know 5×200 is 1,000

I know the answer should end in 5 because I know 5×5 is 25



Teddy

- a) Who is correct? Circle your answer.

Ron

Teddy

both

neither

- b) Use a written method to work out 5×245

1,225

- 7 There are 7 year groups in a school.
There are 112 children in each year group.
How many children are there in the whole school?

784

- 8 A banana weighs 140 g
A pineapple weighs 345 g



140 g



345 g

- Bag A contains 8 bananas and bag B contains 3 pineapples.
Which bag weighs more and by how much?
Show your working.

Bag A weighs 85 g more than bag B.



Lesson 5 – Answers

Qu.	Requirement	Mark
1	337	1m
2	54	1m
3	18	1m
4	3	1m
5	484	1m
6	823	1m
7	41	1m
8	99	1m
9	0	1m
10	4,699	1m
11	3,221	1m
12	6	1m
13	207	1m
14	7,734	1m
15	24	1m
16	172	1m
17	42	1m
18	7,421	1m
19	9,457	1m
20	8	1m
21	3,662	1m



English – Lesson 1 Answers

Where's Everybody? - Poetry

Key vocabulary: apparatus, abandoned, deserted

Retrieval

- 1.) What is in the head's room? **Half a cup of cooling tea.**
- 2.) What adjective is used to describe the hamster? **Lonely**

Inference

- 3.) Why might the coats in the playground be wet? **The children might have just been outside at playtime before the fire drill and it may have been raining.**
- 4.) How might the children be feeling on the playground? **The children might be feeling scared or nervous if they don't know if the fire drill is real or just a practise. The children might have a rush of excitement at coming out of school and doing something unusual.**
- 5.) What apparatus might be abandoned in the hall? Justify your answer. **The apparatus in the hall could be P.E. equipment like footballs or hoola hoops as some of the children at the school could have been in the middle of a P.E. lesson.**

Vocabulary

- 6.) 'Abandoned Apparatus' and 'Silent sand' are examples of what grammatical feature?

Alliteration

- 7.) Can you find two words that mean almost the same as each other? (Synonyms) **Abandoned and deserted**
- 8.) Can you think of a word that retains the same meaning as 'still' to describe the waters? **Calm, peaceful, quiet, stationary, not-moving**

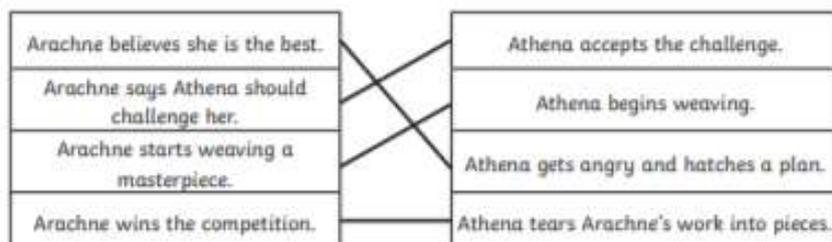


English Lesson 2 – Answers

1. What type of animal does Arachne get?
- sheep
 - spider**
 - scorpion
 - silkworm
2. Number the events from 1-4 to show the order they happened in. The first one has been done for you.
6. Look at the last paragraph. Find and copy one word which tells you that Arachne looks disgusting.
- hideous**
7. Do you think that Arachne's punishment was fair? Explain your answer.
- Pupils' own responses, such as: I don't think that Arachne's punishment was fair because Arachne had won the competition and then Athena punished her.**

2	Athena disguises herself as a
4	Athena sprinkles herbs over Arachne.
3	Arachne wins the competition.
1	Crowds of people told Arachne how talented she was.

3. When Athena accepted the challenge, what was the **first** thing Arachne did? Tick one.
- She gathered wool.
 - She told the crowds that she was going to win.
 - She gathered the finest threads she had.**
 - She begged Athena to reconsider.
4. Match Arachne's actions to Athena's response. One has been done for you.



5. What does Athena disguise herself as when she meets Arachne for the first time?

Athena disguises herself as an old woman when she meets Arachne for the first time.



English – Lesson 4 Answers

- 1 Tick **all** the sentences that contain a **fronted adverbial**.

Walking across the field, the children became very muddy.

It was great fun doing the washing up.

Her mum works in an office.

Standing by Emma, Jack hopped on one leg.

- 2 Make three fronted adverbial sentences from the blue and orange

After that,	As quickly as possible,
In the morning,	Back at the house,
Fortunately,	Once a year,
I tried again.	we are going to the seaside.
Dad was cleaning the kitchen.	we celebrate Christmas.
I checked my coat pocket and my lunch money was there.	she ran back from school.

Multiple answers possible. Sentences **must** make sense. Examples:

Once a year, we celebrate Christmas.

While I was waiting, my computer screen turned off.

Unexpectedly, she reappeared in front of us.

- 3 Underline the adverbials, circle the verbs.

Before the sun came up, he ate his breakfast.

All night long, she danced.

As fast as he could, the rabbit hopped.

Under the clock, he stood.

- 4 Before the sun came up, she stood and waited.

In the dead of night, the black cat began to wake.

Throughout the film, my sister talked on her phone.

Positively trembling with excitement, he accepted the award.

Unfortunately, they arrived after the film had started.

In the blink of an eye, the magician was gone.



Reading for Productivity: Science – Answers

Reading for Productivity – Friction

Retrieval

1. What is friction? Give a definition. Friction is the resistance to motion of one object moving relative to another.
2. How many types of friction are there? What are they? There are two main types of friction, static friction and kinetic friction.
3. Why does rubbing two sticks together cause a fire? When two objects rub together, friction causes some of the energy of motion to be converted into heat.

Vocabulary

4. Use a dictionary to find the definition for these words:
Complex – Made up of many different parts.
Resistance – Resisting something.
Interactions – Talking or mixing with other people.
5. Write a synonym for the word 'rough'. Bumpy, irregular



Reading for Productivity: Lesson 2 – Geography Answers

Reading for Productivity - Biomes

Key vocabulary: ecosystem, biome, deciduous forest, desert, grasslands, rainforest, savanna, taiga and tundra.

Retrieval

1.) Copy one sentence from the text which explains what a biome is.

An ecosystem covering a large area of a continent is called a biome.

2.) Why is the variety of vegetation limited in a Taiga?

Because the soil is not very nutritious.

Inference

3.) Which biome do you think relates to the light blue/white colour on the map? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

I think that the light blue/white colour could either be a desert or tundra. I think this because in the text it says "deserts can be cold and icy" and Tundra's are found "at the top of mountains and the poles" which is where the light blue colour is on the map.

4.) Where on the map would you expect to see a warm desert?

I would expect to see a warm desert near the centre of the map because this would be near the equator which is the warmest place on earth.

Vocabulary

5.) Match the biomes to their correct climate.

Desert

Warm, wet and humid.

Tundra

Hot and sandy or cold and icy.

Rainforest

Cold and harsh.



Reading for Productivity: Lesson 3 – DT Answers

Reading for Productivity in DT

Key vocabulary: puppeteer, manipulate, lateral, vertical, variations, inanimate

Retrieval

- 1.) What is puppetry? **Puppetry is a form of theatre that involves the physical manipulation of inanimate objects known as puppets**
- 2.) What types of puppets are easy to make in the classroom? **Shadow puppets, marionette puppets, pup up puppets, stick puppets**
- 3.) What is the difference between marionette puppets and hand puppets? **Marionette puppets use strings to move and hand puppets use the fingers and hands of the puppeteer.**

Inference

- 4.) Why is it more useful to use a hand and rod puppet for the filming of the Muppets rather than a marionette puppet? **Because the audience are more unlikely to see the rods than strings.**

Vocabulary

- 5.) What is a 'puppeteer'? **The person who controls the puppet**
- 6.) What does 'obedient' mean? **Complying or willing to comply with an order or request**



Reading for Productivity Lesson 4 - Answers

Reading for Productivity – Composition ANSWERS

LO – To answer questions about improvisation

Retrieval

1. What is a composer? A **composer** is someone who **writes music**.
2. What are composers of classical music usually known by? **Their last name**.
3. After the name, what is the **next most important thing** about a composer of classical music? **When they lived**
4. What does (1937–) mean? **It means they were born in 1937 and are still alive.**

Vocabulary

5. What does 'parenthesis' mean? **Brackets**
6. What is a synonym for 'recognise?' **Accept acknowledge, accept, realise, concede, or any other suitable words.**

Summarise

7. Summarise what the text says about a 'jazz artist.' **Accept any reasonable answer**



Reading for Productivity: History – Answers

Reading for Productivity – Who were the Vikings? - History

Key vocabulary: invaders, longboats, Old Norse, warriors, carvings, monastery, cattle, Danelaw, raided, scarce.

Retrieval

- 1.) Where does the name 'Viking' come from and what does it mean? **It comes from the language Old Norse and means a pirate raid.**
- 2.) Which of the following statements are true?
 - A. All Vikings came to fight.
 - B. **By 874 AD, almost all of the kingdoms had fallen to the Vikings.**
 - C. The Vikings travelled from Britain to Scandinavia.
 - D. **The Vikings founded the city of Dublin.**
 - E. Places ending with -thorpe were definitely not Viking towns.
- 3.) Name three of the areas where the Vikings lived. **Northumbria, East Anglia, and the five boroughs – Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Stamford or Lincoln.**

Inference

- 4.) What impression do you get of the Vikings from this text? Give evidence to support your answer. **Various answers. Could include – Mean/horrible because they raided. Some were nice because they came for a peaceful life / a better life.**

Vocabulary

- 5.) Find and copy one word from the text that means a brave or experienced soldier. **Warrior.**
- 6.) Vikings are known as invaders. What does this mean? **To enter a country or region and take over it.**
- 7.) Write a couple of sentences using the new words you have discovered from questions 5 and 6.

Summarise

- 8.) Summarise this text in no more than two sentences. **Various answers.**



