St. Peter's Catholic Primary School

Year 4 Homework Spring 1st w/c 27.04.2026

Please find below three English tasks and three Mathematics tasks for children to complete for their homework this week. Our recommendation is that children complete Task 1 for English and Maths on Tuesday, Task 2 for both on Wednesday and Task 3 for both on Thursday. This short, frequent style of homework will support children to consolidate their learning. Please find the answers on the class page. *The expectation is that children mark alongside parents/carers or self-mark*.

Children are to hand in their MARKED homework in their pink homework books on Monday morning, alongside their reading record.

English

Task 1: Grammar and punctuation

LI: To recognise and use different types of conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction is used to link two independent clauses. For example, 'and', 'but' and 'or'.

A subordinating conjunction is used to introduce a subordinate clause. For example, 'although', 'after' and 'before'.

Coordinating conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

Subordinating conjunctions: although, because, so that, even if, whenever, before, even though, until.

Complete the sentences using the appropriate coordination or subordinating conjunctions listed above. Read back over each sentence to ensure it makes sense.

1. I went to bed late _____ I am very tired.
2. I listened to the weather forecast ____ put an umbrella in my bag.
3. I enjoy playing hockey_____it's not my favourite sport.
4. My brother is grumpy _____he must do his homework.
5. He goes abroad on holiday, _____ he doesn't like flying.
6. My dad has fixed my bike _____I can take it to the park.

Task 2: Reading comprehension

LI: To read and comprehend

This term, in science, we have been exploring Living things and their Habitats. Read the text carefully and answer the questions about, 'How the Turtle got its Shell.'

1. Why did the echidna leave her baby and the turtle?
2. Fill in the missing words to complete this sentence.
3. After a long_____ of _____, the two creatures finally ended their_____.
4. 'He became so ravenous that he began to behave in a strange manner…'
   In this sentence, what does the word ravenous mean?
5. Find and copy a verb in the fourth paragraph which means 'to think'.
6. At the end of the story, why did the echidna and the turtle separate from one another?
7. How are the two animals portrayed in this story?

Task 3: Spelling Pattern

LI: To practise spelling words

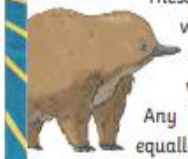
worm
work
world
wander
watch
squabble
squash
qualify
qualified qualification

Please practise the spellings using the Look Cover Spell Write methods

Spelling and tables tests will be held in class each Friday to monitor your progress.

How the Turtle Got Its Shell

The following story is based on a traditional Aboriginal Dreaming story of how the turtle got its shell.

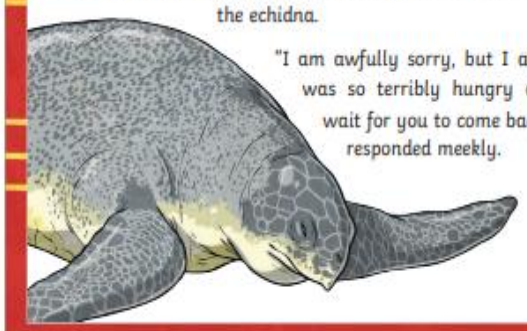


Long, long ago in the Dreaming, down by the billabong, a turtle, an echidna and her baby lived together peacefully. These creatures were best friends and they were always very affectionate towards each other. Whenever their provisions were low, they would hunt together. Any food they caught would be divided equally between them.

One day, the echidna noticed that they did not have enough food. She was always very conscientious and would do anything to support her baby and her friend the turtle. Being decisive, she told the turtle to stay home and look after her baby while she went out hunting for food. The turtle responded, "Yes, that's no problem at all. You can go out hunting for food and I'll remain here and care for your baby."

Once they had made this agreement, the echidna went to scavenge for food.

The turtle waited for the echidna for what felt like an eternity to him. He began to imagine what could have happened to the echidna. The turtle started to ponder whether she was going to return with enough food. He became so ravenous that he began to behave in a strange manner. In desperation, he devoured her baby. Finally, the echidna returned home and shared some of the food she found with the turtle. "Excuse me, but where's my baby?" questioned the echidna.



"I am awfully sorry, but I ate your baby. I was so terribly hungry and I couldn't wait for you to come back," the turtle responded meekly.

The echidna instructed the turtle to remain where he was while she gathered some stones. However, the turtle sensed what was about to happen and he realised that he needed to act rapidly.

Without the echidna noticing, the turtle went to gather some sharp blades of speargrass. The two animals faced one another. The turtle had enraged the echidna and she began throwing the stones at him. The stones that she threw became fixed on the turtle's back. In retaliation, the turtle then launched the speargrass at the echidna. Each blade of grass became lodged on her back. The two animals fought continuously throughout the day.

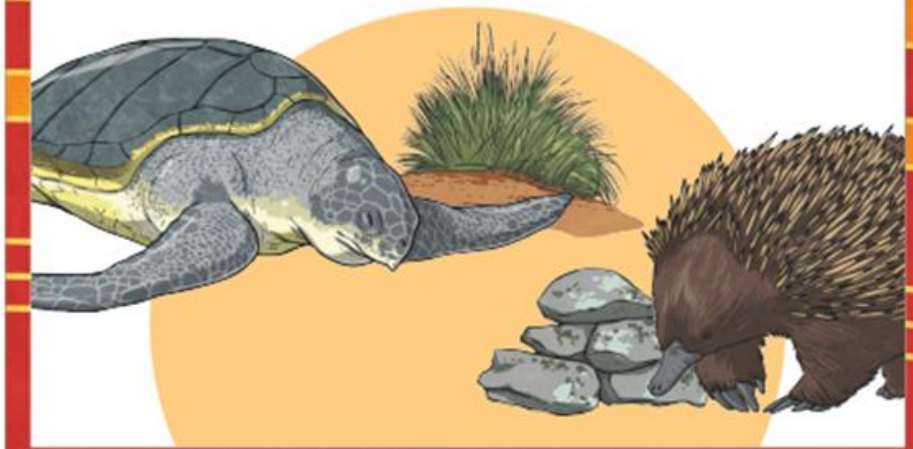
After a long period of conflict, the two creatures finally ended their dispute. The stones on the back of the turtle formed a hard shell; spines emerged on the echidna's back where the blades of speargrass had once been.

After that, the turtle angrily told the echidna, "I will live in the billabong, where I will never see you again."

The echidna then replied confidently, "I will go and live in the country, and I will never see you again either."

So off they both wandered into the distance in opposite directions and they never saw each other again.

And that's how the turtle got its shell.



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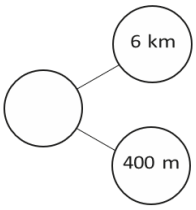
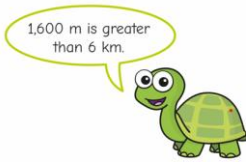
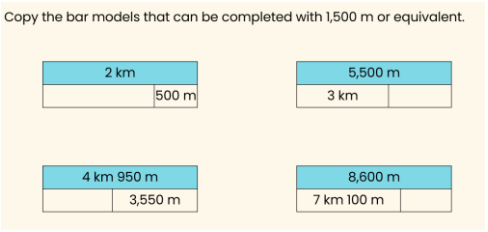
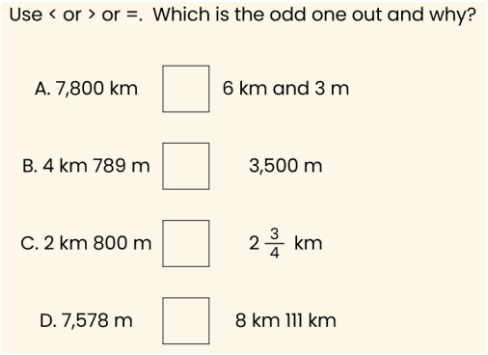
Mathematics
LI: To measure lengths

Task 1: Fluency	Task 2: Varied fluency	Task 3: Problem solving and reasoning
How many m in ….? 3km 4km 456 m 5 ½ km 11 km and 25 m How many km in ….? 8,000 m 2,500 m 7,250 m There's a domino game you may wish to play. Cut out the triangles below and muddle them up BEFORE you match the sides with equal lengths together. NOW PRACTISE USING MATHS FRAME. 25 questions. 6 seconds.	PRACTISE USING MATHS FRAME. 25 questions. 6 seconds.   Write these answers in km and m. 700 m + 430 m + 151 m = 5,194 m + 2,706 m = 3,385 m + 4,615 m =	PRACTISE USING MATHS FRAME. 25 questions. 6 seconds.  Explain why Tiny is wrong.  

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English Answers:

Tuesday:

1. So 2. And 3. But 4. Because 5. Even though 6. So that

Wednesday:

1. She had to go hunting for food.
2. Fill in the missing words to complete this sentence. After a long period of conflict, the two creatures finally ended their dispute.
3. 'He became so ravenous that he began to behave in a strange manner…' In this sentence, what does the word ravenous mean? Accept an answer that describes 'ravenous' as hungry.
4. Find and copy a verb in the fourth paragraph which means to think. Accept 'to ponder' only.
5. At the end of the story, why did the echidna and the turtle separate from one another? Children's own responses, such as: The two animals went to live separately because of the fighting that had occurred. The echidna didn't want to live near the turtle because the turtle ate her baby. They didn't trust each other, and they thought it would be best to live in different areas.
6. How are the two animals portrayed in this story? Children's own responses, such as: The echidna is a leader because she takes on the responsibility to go out into the billabong to hunt for food for both the turtle and her baby. The turtle because he ate the echidna's baby can be seen as selfish. Both the turtle and the echidna would have been hungry; however, he was the one who did the wrong thing.

Maths Answers

Fluency

3,000 m

4,456 m

5,500m

11, 025 m

8km

2km and 500 m or 2.5km or 2 ½ km

7km and 250 m or 7.25 km or 7 ¼ km

Varied Fluency

6,400 m

280 m

1km 281 m or 1.281km

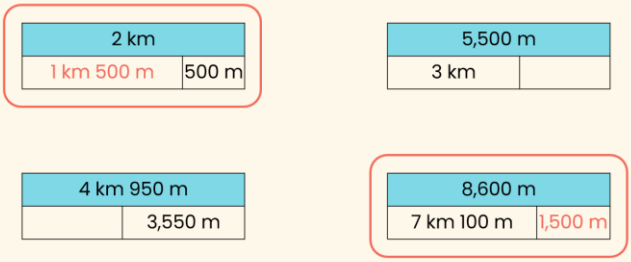
7.9km or 7 km 900 m

8km

Reasoning/ Problem Solving

6,000 m is 6 km which is bigger than 1,600m.

Circle the bar models that can be completed with 1,500 m or equivalent.



A. 7,800 km [>] 6 km and 3 m

B. 4 km 789 m [>] 3,500 m

C. 2 km 800 m [>] $2\frac{3}{4}$ km

D. 7,578 m [<] 8 km 111 km

D is the odd one out

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