

Year 4 Literacy Home Learning Activities 1,2 and 3

All activities are to be completed either on the worksheets provided or in your workbook.

Activity 1

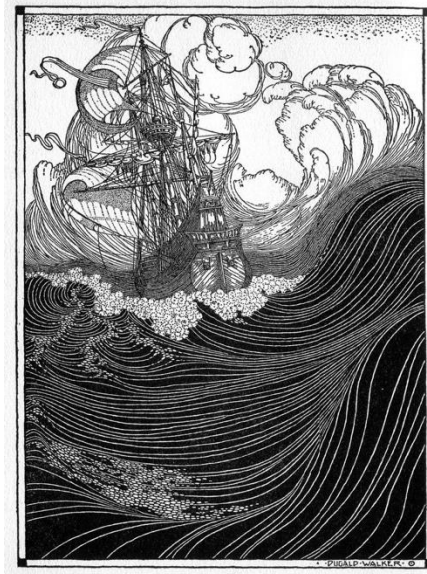
1. Read a poem

- Read *Sea Fever*. Read it twice: once in your head and once out loud.

2. Remind yourself about possessive apostrophes

- Read the *Revision cards on possessive apostrophes*
- Complete *Sea Fever Sentences*.
- Read the copy of *Sea Fever without apostrophes for possession*. Work out where the missing apostrophes go.

Sea Fever



I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by;
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
And a grey mist on the sea's face, and a grey dawn breaking.

I must go down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied;
And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying.

I must go down to the seas again, to the vagrant gypsy life,
To the gull's way and the whale's way where the wind's like a
whetted knife;
And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover,
And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.

John Masefield

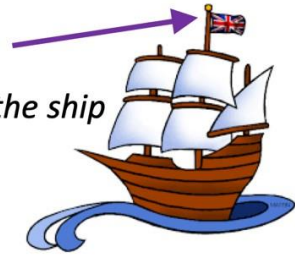
Revision Card – Possessive Apostrophes

Do you know the difference between
plural - s and **possessive – 's**?



ships
more than one ship

ship's flag
the flag belongs to the ship



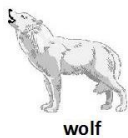
Possessive – 's

To show **possession** we add **'s** to the end of the **noun**.

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| wheel | the wheel's kick | kick |
| wind | the wind's song | song |
| sail | the white sail's shaking | shaking |
| gull | the gull's way | way |
| whale | the whale's way | way |

Possession means that something is *owned* by the **noun**.

The **'s** goes at the end of the **noun**.

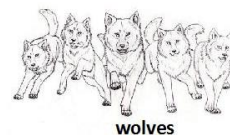


Plural Possessive - s

If the **noun** already ends in **s** because it is **plural**...
add **'** to the end of that **noun**.

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| wolf | the wolf's fangs |
| wolves | the wolves' fangs |
| wolf | the wolf's blood |
| wolves | the wolves' blood |

The **'** goes at the end
of the **noun**.



If we added another **s** to a **plural noun** it would be hard to say!

Sea Fever Sentences

Add possessive apostrophes.

Remember that not all words ending in -s need them!



1. The poet longs to live a sailors life.
2. He loves to hear the sounds that the sail and the winds make.
3. Sailors can use a stars light to steer their ships.
4. Sailors see the sea in all its moods.
5. The running tides call is described as being a wild call and a clear call.
6. The seagulls cry is another sound mentioned in the poem.
7. Gulls appear twice in the poems lines.
8. John Masefields poem was written in 1902.
9. The poems three verses each start with the same opening lines.
10. 'The long trick' is this poets way of describing life.

Sea Fever – without apostrophes for possession

I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by;
And the wheels kick and the winds song and the white sails
shaking,
And a grey mist on the seas face, and a grey dawn breaking.

I must go down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied;
And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls
crying.

I must go down to the seas again, to the vagrant gypsy life,
To the gulls way and the whales way where the wind's like a
whetted knife;
And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover,
And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.

Activity 2

1. Read a poem

- Read *Triangle Poem*. Read it twice: once in your head and once out loud. Which is your favourite verse? Your favourite phrase?
- Why is this called Triangle Poem?

2. Practise your handwriting

- Choose 3 animals and create your own *Triangle Poem* and write it out as neatly as you can.
- Try to keep the shape of the verse as you write, so that it is a triangle-shaped poem.

Triangle Poem



The dog,
when he got a chance,
raced after the sleek, ginger cat
but failed to catch her as she jumped in the tree.

The cat
faced down the dog
when he had chased her up a tree.
She purred softly, "A dog can never catch a cat!"



The robin
hopped along the branch
where the cat had perched in the warm sunlight.
After the cat jumped down on top of the dog, the robin sang.

Triangle Poem

Choose your favourite verse and write it out neatly here. Try to keep the triangular shape of the poem.



A large rectangular area with horizontal lines, intended for writing a poem. The area is framed by a decorative border of colorful puzzle pieces in shades of red, yellow, blue, green, and orange. The puzzle pieces are arranged in a repeating pattern around the perimeter of the writing area.

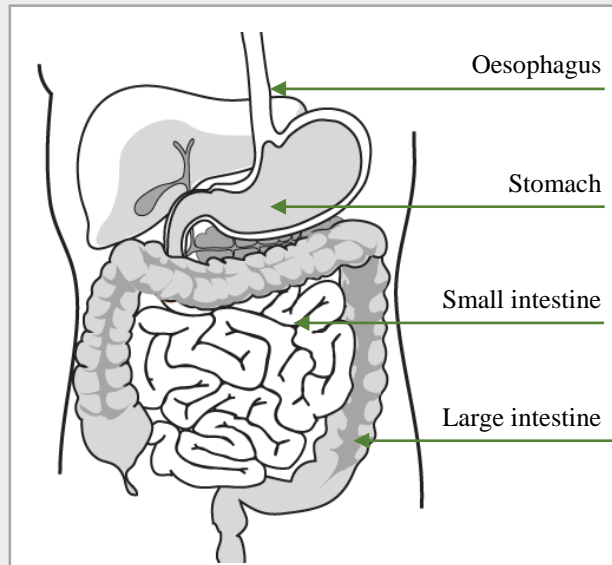
Activity 3

- Read the reading comprehension and answer the questions that follow.

What happens when we eat?

Here is what happens to food when we eat:

1. Food enters the mouth. Our teeth crush the food while our tongue delivers taste information to our brain. Food is mixed with saliva, chewed and swallowed.
2. The bolus (a ball-shaped portion of food) travels down the throat and into the oesophagus. This is the tube connected to the stomach.
3. The oesophagus, which is flexible and muscular, relaxes and contracts in a ripple. This causes food to travel down towards the stomach.
4. Food arrives at the stomach, a muscular sack which can expand and contract. The stomach, along with its powerful acids, breaks the food down into a paste allowing easier digestion.
5. Food leaves the stomach for the small intestine. The food is broken down even further and other organs in the body help out too.



The pancreas and the liver secrete enzymes (chemicals) which digest this food paste. Blood vessels which line the small intestine carry energy (sugars) from the food you have eaten to the rest of your body.

6. Finally, the left over material enters the large intestine. This is a two metre long tract where water from the food is absorbed. Slowly, the watery paste solidifies. All of these waste materials enter the bladder as water and the bowel as solid waste. When the bowel or bladder are full, the person feels like they need to excrete and must go to the toilet to get rid of the waste food and water that their body can not absorb.

These questions are about ‘What happens when we eat?’

1. Here are the six stages of digestion. Use the text to number them 1 to 6 so that they are in the right order:

- The oesophagus ripples, moving the food towards the stomach.
- Food travels down the throat and oesophagus.
- While in the large intestine, the food is separated into liquid and solid waste.
- Acids mix with the food in the stomach to break it down.
- You chew some food in your mouth, making a bolus.
- In the small intestine, the pancreas and liver add chemicals to help digestion.

2. Why has the author included a scientific diagram?

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.....

3. Why is each part of the digestion process given a number?

.....
.....

4. The author uses brackets several times in this piece of text. Why does the author use brackets when they write: ‘The bolus (a ball-shaped portion of food) travels down the throat...’?

Pick one reason:

- It is a complex sentence and makes the writing formal.
- To give extra information.
- To help the reader understand what the word ‘bolus’ means.
- To give more details and keep the reader interested.

5. Write **one** word that tells us the meaning of the word ‘enzyme’.

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Fuelling the body

Your body is a complicated, delicate piece of machinery. Many of the organs in the human body work together to take energy from food to keep you going all day. In some ways, this is just like putting fuel in a car. However, if you did put the wrong fuel in a car, the engine would soon start to splutter and things would go wrong. Your body is just like this – it needs the right fuel. Because of this, you need to think carefully about what you eat.



A balancing act

No-one is saying that you cannot have treats like sweets and crisps. Your diet (which is a way of saying everything you eat) needs to be varied, interesting and enjoyable. Many people plan their meals so that they include a variety of vegetables, protein, fruits and grains. Some people must be extra careful about what they eat. A vegetarian (someone who chooses not to eat meat) may have to find ways to replace meat with another source of protein. All of us need a balanced diet to help keep us healthy, we need the right fuel to keep us going throughout the day, just like a car.

The long food road

The human digestive system is complex, takes a long time to do its work, and involves many different parts of the body. From putting something in your mouth to the moment when 'nature calls', these are the start and end of one of the most amazing and complex processes in nature, and it all happens inside of us all the time, every single day.

All living things eat and all living things excrete. You only get one body, so it is important to take some control over what happens to it, fuel it up properly, exercise it, and try to lead a balanced and healthy life.

These questions are about 'Fuelling the body'.

1. Why do humans need food?

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2. Why does the author talk about putting fuel in a car when he is talking about humans eating?

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3. Describe one way in which vegetarians have to plan what they eat.

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4. Why did the author write 'nature calls' with quote marks?

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5. Look back at all three texts you have read. Why does the author think that the process of digestion is amazing? Give a reason and an example from the text to support your answer.

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