

Year 4 Quick Starts

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 472 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 507 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 604 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 210 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$9 \overline{)819}$$

$$7 \overline{)252}$$

$$2 \overline{)172}$$

$$5 \overline{)485}$$

Year 4 Quick Starts

$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ + 69 \\ \hline 88 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ + 78 \\ \hline 191 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 230 \\ + 47 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ + 83 \\ \hline 180 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7920 \\ - 7347 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9074 \\ - 1425 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6509 \\ - 4345 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7300 \\ - 2365 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{7}{14}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{6}{18} = \frac{7}{21}$$

$$\frac{9}{10} = \frac{18}{20} = \frac{27}{30} = \frac{36}{40} = \frac{45}{50} = \frac{54}{60} = \frac{63}{70}$$

$$\frac{7}{10} = \frac{14}{20} = \frac{21}{30} = \frac{28}{40} = \frac{35}{50} = \frac{42}{60} = \frac{49}{70}$$

Order the numbers from least to greatest.

1) 0.84 ; 0.05 ; 0.9	2) 0.7 ; 0.3 ; 0.8
3) 0.41 ; 0.02 ; 0.82	4) 0.7 ; 0.2 ; 0.3

GEOMETRY QUICK GUIDE 2: 2D SHAPES



TRIANGLES	QUADRILATERALS	REGULAR POLYGONS
 Equilateral triangle All sides equal; interior angles 60°	 Square All sides equal; all angles 90°	 Equilateral triangle 3 sides; angle 60°
 Isosceles triangle 2 sides equal; 2 congruent angles	 Rectangle Opposite sides equal; all angles 90°	 Square 4 sides; angle 90°
 Scalene triangle No sides or angles equal	 Rhombus All sides equal; 2 pairs of parallel lines; opposite angles equal	 Regular Pentagon 5 sides; angle 108°
 Right triangle 1 right angle	 Parallelogram Opposite sides equal, 2 pairs of parallel lines	 Regular Hexagon 6 sides; angle 120°
 Acute triangle All angles acute	 Kite Adjacent sides equal; 2 congruent angles	 Regular Octagon 8 sides; angle 135°
 Obtuse triangle 1 obtuse angle	 Trapezoid 1 pair of parallel sides	 Regular Decagon 10 sides; angle 144°
	 Trapezium No pairs of parallel sides	

Identify the Type For Each Regular Polygon.

1) Type: _____

2) Type: _____

3) Type: _____

4) Type: _____

5) Type: _____

6) Type: _____

7) Type: _____

8) Type: _____

9) Type: _____

10) Type: _____

11) Type: _____

12) Type: _____

Amazing Facts about the Human Body

- 8 • Your heart beats around one hundred thousand times per day. This means that in one year it has pumped
- 19 around three million litres of blood around your body.
- 28
- 35 • Your nose can tell the difference between one trillion different smells.
- 39
- 49 • The acid inside your stomach that helps you to digest
- 54 food can actually dissolve metal.
- 60 • The smallest bone in the human
- 66 body can be found inside the
- 73 ear. It is called the stapes (or
- 79 stirrup) bone and it is only
- 83 around three millimetres long.
- 88 • Your nose and ears continue
- 90 growing throughout
- 93 your entire life.
- 98 • As well as having unique
- 103 finger prints, all humans also
- 107 have unique tongue prints!



Quick Questions



1. What do you think the word 'unique' means?



2. What are the two names for the smallest bone in the human body?



3. Give one reason why the author may have chosen to use bullet points to present this information.



4. Why do you think the author chose these particular facts?

Unusual Olympic Sports

- 9 Throughout its history, the Olympic Games have held a
18 range of strange and unusual competitions that we no
23 longer take part in today.
- 34 **Rope Climb:** Stopped in 1932, this was an event in which
45 competitors had to climb up a rope as quickly and as
53 stylishly as possible. The most impressive winner was
63 George Eyser in 1904, who won gold despite having a
65 wooden leg!
- 75 **Tug of War:** At every Olympic Games until 1920, teams
86 of eight men would have to pull their opponents six feet
97 over a line on the floor. The British team, containing lots
106 of police officers, were very good at this event.
- 114 **Swimming Obstacle Race:** This event only happened in
124 the 1900 Olympics. Swimmers had to climb over a pole
134 and a row of boats, before swimming under another row
140 of boats towards the finish line.



Quick Questions



1. Find and copy two adverbs which describe how competitors had to climb up the rope.



2. In what year did the only Swimming Obstacle Race take place?



3. Why was George Eyser's gold medal win the 'most impressive'? Explain your answer.



4. How do these sports compare to Olympic events we see today?

Section 1



Can you insert all of the missing punctuation into this sentence?

Would you like any carrier bags? asked the shop assistant politely.

Section 4

Fill the spaces with the correct word in brackets:

The commander _____ the soldiers into battle. (lead/led)

The superhero _____ into action. (spring/ sprang)

Section 2

Can you think of a word that ends in the suffix -ous that matches the definition?

Snake venom can be this =

p_____

Section 5

Up-level this sentence about an eclipse by adding an adverb and an subordinate clause.

The sky went dark.

Section 3

Mr Whoops has accidentally jumbled up a determiner. Can you help him to unjumble it?

eno



Section 6

Which word fits in the sentence?

affect or effect

Will Heather's cold _____ her playing in the football final?



Section 1



Add the missing verb to this sentence so that it is grammatically correct.

At the cinema, the people _____ watching a movie in 3D.

Section 2

Can you insert a possessive apostrophe in the correct place in this sentence?

T h e k n i g h t s a r m o u r
p r o t e c t e d h i s b o d y
d u r i n g b a t t l e .



Section 3

Up-level this sentence by changing the verb and adding an adjective.

The skier went down the mountain face.



Section 4

Mr Whoops has got in a terrible muddle with his silent 'gh' words. Can you help him to match each definition with the correct word?

Mischievous = n _____

Zero = n _____

Section 5

determiner	pronoun

she three many their

Section 6

Underline the subordinate clause in this sentence:

When the family arrived, the hotel receptionist greeted them with a smile.