



Nelson Primary School
Inspiring Ambition, Achieving Success
Weekly Homework Tasks

Key Stage 2 Year 4

W/C 10.6.19

Homework books **must be in school on Monday** and it will be returned on Tuesday

Please read aloud to an adult every day for about 15 minutes and ask the adult to sign in the table below. Remember, you need to understand what you are reading and be able to show this in your Accelerated Reader test. **Remember to bring your reading book to school every day.** Please visit Nelson School Library or East Ham Library for your books.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Title:	Title:	Title:	Title:	Title:
Pages:	Pages:	Pages:	Pages:	Pages:

Maths

- 1) Practice for the RNR target set by your class teacher.
- 2) Complete the Mathletics homework set by your teacher online.

Journey of a river

Moving water has energy. The faster it moves the more energy it has. Rivers have energy, and they can wear things down, move things and carry them along as they flow. We call this the work of the river. The faster a river flows, the more energy it has and the more work it can do. Streams and rivers alter the landscape by redistributing material through the three processes of erosion, transportation and deposition.

The start of a river is its source, which could be melting snow or ice, a spring (water bubbling out of the ground), a lake or a bog. The source of a river is usually in upland areas such as mountains or hills. Small streams flow downhill from the source and join other streams until they form the main river of a river system. The streams are the tributaries of the main river. In upland areas, water in streams and rivers is very fast-flowing, cutting and eroding the land to form valleys, and features such as waterfalls. Where two streams join, or a stream joins a river, this is called a confluence. When the ground becomes flatter, the river slows down and starts to swing from side to side (meandering), making large bends (meanders). Sometimes, these large bends become cut off from the main river, and ox bow lakes are formed.

The end of a river, where it flows into the sea or sometimes a lake, is called its mouth. The area where the river meets the sea (the tidal part of the river) is called the estuary. A delta may be formed near the mouth of the river, if the land is very flat and the river is very slow-flowing and carrying a lot of sediment.

1. What does all moving water have in it?
2. Complete:
The faster the river flows, the more _____.
3. What do we call the beginning of the river?
4. Where does the source come from?
5. Where would we usually find the source of a river? Why?
6. What do we call these small streams that become part of a river?
7. What is a confluence?
8. What is a meander?
9. At the end of a river, what do we call the place where the river meets the sea?

Spelling –

- 1) You must **ensure you know the meaning of the new words.** -use a dictionary to help you if you are unsure.
- 2) **Write a sentence for each of the new words.** You can include more than one word in a sentence as long as it makes sense and shows that you understand the word. You do not need to write a sentence for revision spellings. **Practise and study all of the spelling words ready for the Weekly**

Spelling Test.

New spellings		Revision spellings	
source	confluence	vibrations	force
erosion	meander	frequency	pitch
transportation	mouth (of a river)	particles	volume
deposition	sediment	pluck	hertz
tributary	estuary	shorten	particles



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Maths

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River Reading Comprehension

Most rivers begin on high ground, like on mountains or hills. The start of a river is called the source. Small streams form and gradually get bigger as they collect more water from the rain and join other streams. Slowly it collects enough water to be called a river. It then usually ends at the sea.

The bottom of a river is called the bed and the sides are called banks. Rivers help a lot of plants to grow and provide food for fish and other animals.

You have to be very careful when near a river. If you fall in, you can be carried away downstream by the strong current. This is when the river pulls away under the surface of the water. It is very dangerous.

Questions

1. Where do most rivers begin? Tick one.

on high ground on low ground in streams

2. Where do streams collect more water from? Tick one.

the sea the drains the rain

3. The bottom of a river is called...

the bank the bed the surface

Spelling –

- 3) You must **ensure you know the meaning of the word**. -use a dictionary to help you if you are unsure.
- 4) **Write a sentence for each of the words**. You can include more than one word in a sentence as long as it makes sense and shows that you understand the word.
- 5) **Practise and study all of the spelling words ready for the Weekly Spelling Test**. To help you learn, every day you could draw a table like below to help you practise.

New spellings		Revision spellings	
mouth	flood	ability	low
lake	water	hear	ear drum
waterfall	stream	sound	canal
delta	lake	noise	trapping
sea	source	high	middle



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Maths

- 5) Practice for the RNR target set by your class teacher.
- 6) Complete the Mathletics homework set by your teacher online.

Spelling –

- You must **ensure you know the meaning of the word**. -use a dictionary to help you if you are unsure.
- **Practise and study all of the spelling words ready for the Weekly Spelling Test**. To help you learn, every day you could draw a table like below to help you practise.

Look and read	Copy and cover	Spell and check	Spell and check
sea			
boat			
land			
sky			
water			
ship			
deep			
flow			
side			
wide			



Thames Estuary – where the Thames joins the sea

 <p>who?</p>	
 <p>what?</p>	
 <p>where?</p>	
 <p>when?</p>	
 <p>why?</p>	

Write in full sentences.