

Year 4 Home Learning 15.6.20-19.6.20

Literacy Support Document

Lesson One - Present perfect tense

Use the resources below to help you complete your present perfect tense activity.

Simple Past Tense and Present Perfect Tenses



The simple past tells us something has started and finished in the past. They use a past participle verb.

The present perfect tells us something has started in the past and whether the action is finished or unfinished it still affects the present in some way.

The present perfect uses have/has and a past participle verb (usually ending in -ed, -en).

Simple Past Tense

Tom drove to work today.

Farhan travelled to Dover for the meeting.

We trained for the match.

Troy fell off his chair.

Carl went to the cinema with Gemma.

The birds flew South for the winter.

Mrs. Jones spoke about the new classroom in assembly.

Nasreen swam one length.

Tiddles climbed the tree.

Zoe learnt how to make apple pie.

Albie danced on stage all night.

Gran cooked a feast for dinner.

Harry rushed to answer the door.

Present Perfect Tense

Tom has driven to work today.

Farhan has travelled to Dover for the meeting.

We have trained for the match.

Troy has fallen off his chair.

Carl has gone to the cinema with Gemma.

The birds have flown South for the winter.

Mrs. Jones has spoken about the new classroom in assembly.

Nasreen has swum one length.

Tiddles has climbed the tree.

Zoe has learnt how to make apple pie.

Albie has danced on stage all night.

Gran has cooked a feast for dinner.

Harry has rushed to answer the door.

If you are referring to **more than one person**, use **have**.

If you are referring to a **singular person or thing**, use **has**.

Present perfect and simple past tenses



Success Criteria

- I can identify verbs in a sentence.
- I know if a verb tense refers to past or present activity.
- I understand the terms 'present perfect tense' and 'simple past tense'.
- I can choose the appropriate tense for my sentence.



Activity:

1. Which sentence below has been written in the past tense? **Tick one.**

This is the oldest car in the street.

☐

The car's engine dates back to 1970.

☐

The wheels were changed in 2014.

☐

The mechanic wants to change the seats.

☐

-
2. Tick to show which sentence uses the **present perfect**. **Tick one.**

She went to the shops.

☐

She was going to the shops.

☐

She has gone to the shops.

☐

-
3. Rewrite the sentence below in the **simple past**. Remember to use full punctuation.

He has walked through the woods.

-
4. Underline the verb form that is the **present perfect** in the passage below.

Annie enjoys climbing trees in her garden and has made a swing that dangles from one of the branches, with the help of her mum. She was crossing her fingers that there would be time to start making a real tree house, but the weekend disappeared. Annie was so pleased to have an adult to tie the knots.

-
5. Write a sentence in the present perfect below.

Write your own sentences using the present perfect tense including these things:

1. Cookies
2. Aliens
3. Playground
4. Football

Lesson 2 - Sequel to 'The Green Ship'

The ending of 'The Green Ship', found at this link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v-poeORGwac> allows the opportunity for you to write your own sequel to the story.

'The Green Ship' was forgotten about as the children grew up despite having a lovely time at Mrs Tredegar's garden.

I would like you to imagine you are either Alice or her brother and you found the ship again and go on an adventure of your choice. Or, you are a stranger who has never experienced the ship and found it. What adventure are you going to go on?

You need to write your sequel to 'The Green Ship'. The format in which you do this is your choice. You can include pictures; you can hand write it or you can type it. Use the structure of 'The Green Ship' as a model to help you with punctuation and structure.

Things to include/think about:

- Direct speech
- Clear story line followed throughout (use the plan below to help you)
- 2-4 characters
- Details to bring the story to life
- Title
- Illustrations/pictures

Title: _____ **Author:** _____

Dilemma

Problem

Opening

Characters **Setting**

Vocabulary

Resolution

Ending **Moral**

Lesson Three – PEE (Point, Evidence and Explanation) Structure:

Use the resources below to help you understand the PEE structure better.

Remember, Evidence and Explanation can be switched round, but make sure they are both in your answer.

Why Use P.E.E?

A lot of schoolwork is about answering questions, so you need to do it really well.

There is a method called P.E.E which will work well for **any subject**, including English.

P.E.E.

Point Explanation Example

Point

To give a good answer, you have to make a point.

E.G. What do you think of monkeys?

I think monkeys are great.

That's your **point**! It is the basic answer to the question.



Explanation

Next, you need to explain **why** you think that.

E.G. What do you think of monkeys?

I think monkeys are great **because they are entertaining and funny.**

That's your **explanation**!



Evidence

Next, you need to give an example to prove that what you have said is true.

E.G. What do you think of monkeys?

I think monkeys are great because they are entertaining and funny. **They swing from tree to tree and pull strange faces.**

That's evidence to back up what you have said about monkeys.



If you don't include an explanation, whoever is reading your answers won't know if you really understand what you are saying.

It is possible to answer questions on a text without fully understanding what you have just read.

Use the PEE structure to answer the questions for the comprehension 'In the Boom Pango'.

When travelling in the Poom Bango, it's always best to put your swobble into a nikgut. This will keep it safe from the pesky boopswaps who will tend to pondon it and ruin it forever.

As for yourself, make sure you cover your head with a klikop, otherwise you will find your ears being gitnopped by the slin. It's always best to wear a pronlin on your feet so that you don't sink into the twing twong. If you do sink though, don't panic! Use the leaves of a grattenhaller to pull yourself out. They are always growing at the edge a twing twong.

Finally, if you spot a herd of yimmer, on no account approach them. They love to eat villempe and you'll find the whole herd following you and trying to push their noses into your jansy. Although they are not particularly dangerous, their big bwitloppers can soon knock you over. Once you are on the floor, they will crowd you and stand on you in their efforts to find the villempe.

1. In the poom bango, where is it best to keep your swobble?
2. Why do you need to put it there?
3. If you don't cover your head with a klikop, what will happen to your ears?
4. What advice would you give to someone who sunk in a twing twong?
5. What do yimmer love?
6. Why are yimmer potentially dangerous?