YEAR 3 & 4 HOME LEARNING PACK

This term, our topic is <u>The Romans</u> so many of the activities are topic based.

ENGLISH

Year 3 Writing
<u>Describe a Roman Soldier's uniform</u>

Pre-Writing Activity: Learn about the uniform by researching the uniform online. BBC Bitesize has lots of facts and clips to watch.

Fun challenge: Can you make then dress a toy in your house in the uniform?

|		
Bronze	Finish the sentences using the Roman soldier help sheet	**Bronze sentences** The Roman Soldier wears a helmet _____ of his head. _____, he holds a javelin. A woollen tunic is _____ the body armour. _____ the body armour are shoulder plates. He wears _____ on his feet.
Silver	Use prepositions to describe where the clothing is on the Roman Soldier's body	
Gold	Vary the position of the preposition in your sentences	
Platinum	Up level your description with more detailed positions e.g. directly below	

Roman Soldier Word Bank

Soldier Weapons Armour Metal helmet Iron shoulder plates Cavalry Protection Battle Fighting Leather sandals Shield Woollen tunic Short dagger Sword

Prepositions

Next to Beside Below Beneath Underneath Under Alongside Above Around Inside In On Attached to Near Outside Over In front of Against

Picture
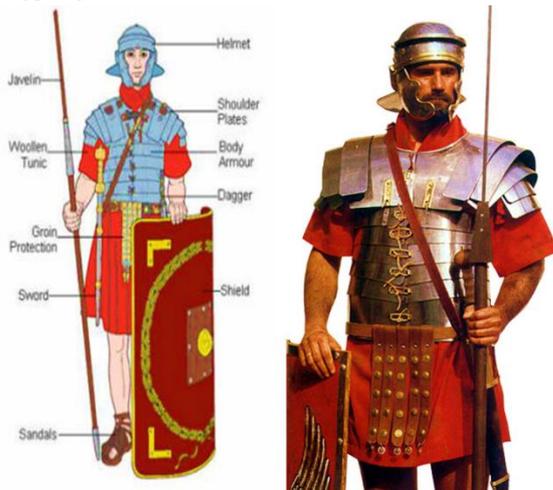
Example of a description using <u>prepositions</u>

Postman Pat wears a hat <u>on top</u> of his head. <u>Around his neck</u>, he wears a white collar and black tie. <u>On the outside</u> of his jacket, there is a black strap. <u>Hanging behind him</u>, the strap is <u>connected</u> to a satchel with all of his letters <u>inside</u>. <u>In the middle</u> of his body, dotted <u>along</u> the smart jacket, there are gold, shiny buttons. Perched <u>above</u> Postman Pat's nose, there are round spectacles which helps him see.

Year 4 Writing
A Diary Entry of a Roman Soldier

Pre-Writing activity: Learn about a day in the life of a Roman soldier with research online.
BBC Bitesize has lots of facts and clips to watch.

Fun Challenge: Hot seat as a Roman soldier. Take it in turns with someone you live with.

Bronze	Fill in the missing words to create a diary entry	Bronze template
Silver	Use time conjunctions to order the diary entry	Dear Diary, Today is the day we marched towards Colchester. Earlier, I got my rucksack ready with food, ____ and _____. _____, I formed a line with the other soldiers. My friend _____ asked if I had my dagger sharpened, which I did. _____ the general shouted an order to get ready! I felt _____ because _____.
Gold	Use a range of time conjunctions (including ones that are not in the word bank)	
Platinum	Make your diary entry more exciting with your own found word linked to the Romans	

Roman Soldier Word Bank
Auxiliary Weapons Armour General Fort Defence Marching Shield Javelin Sword Dagger Leather sandals Cavalry

Time conjunctions
Today Earlier Meanwhile After Soon Minutes later Next During As soon as Suddenly Without warning Finally

Ideas
Getting ready to go to a battle

Eating a meal

Marching

Being on watch at a Roman Fort

Staying alert in case there is an ambush

Training

Example of a Diary Entry using time conjunctions
Dear Diary,
I had the best day EVER today. I woke up this morning, the sun was shining through the curtains and I could smell breakfast cooking downstairs. I jumped out of my bed, threw on my school clothes and skipped down to the kitchen.
A delicious breakfast of pancakes with syrup was waiting for me on the table and I gobbled it down, as quick as a flash. After breakfast, I grabbed my school bag, shouted "Bye!" to my mum and dashed out of the door to school.
When I arrived at school, my teacher handed my homework back to me and a huge grin spread across her face. Guess what? I got 20 out of 20! I couldn't believe it!
Before I knew it, it was lunchtime. The menu today was my favourite: Spaghetti Bolognaise followed by Chocolate pudding – yum!
After school, I came home and was met with the most amazing surprise; my mum told me that we were going out to the cinema and to Pizza Hut for dinner. We had a fantastic time!
Now it's about 8pm. I'm so tired I think I'll fall asleep straight away!
Alex

Other Writing Ideas...

Fashion Magazine	Roman Menu	Job Description
Write a magazine article describing the Roman fashion	Write a menu for a Roman soldier and a Roman Emperor. How would they be different?	Write a job description for a Roman Soldier.

READING

HOME READING CHALLENGE

Parents/Carers – please encourage your child to read at least 3 days a week. You are asked to sign, date and comment when you listen to your child read.

Rainbow Reader - You need to read at least 3 days each week to make sure that you become a brilliant reader for when we get back to school..
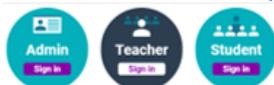
Can you complete this card?

How to get reading!

Collins Big Cat Reading

If you're less confident with reading then you might find some books that suit you here! https://connect.collins.co.uk/school/Portal.aspx

Select the teacher sign in.

Username: parents@harpercollins.co.uk   Password: Parents20!

If you're a white or brown colour reader you could start with turquoise.

If you're a gold, lime or purple you'll find a book for you with orange.

If you're a light blue, red or green – try a green book.

Oxford Owl

https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/find-a-book/library-page?login
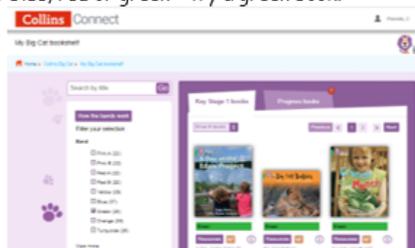
Use an email address to create a **free** account. Then you can browse the selection of ebooks to read online.

Are you a year 4 and confident with your reading? Try selecting the age 9-11 selection.

Are you a year 3 or 4 who feels confident to read books in our library which are white band and above? Then choose age 7-9 and choose any of those books.

Are you using gold, purple or lime library books – try starting with age 7-9 but click – levels and then choose 'letters and sounds' – 'phase six' and start there.
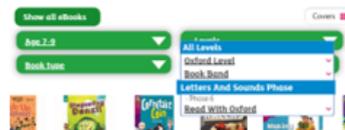
Do you need a little bit more practise with your phonics? Choose 'All ages' and then start with phase 3 and see if you can find a book for you in phase 3, 4 or 5.
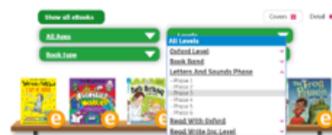
Handwriting
To complete the ai handwriting sheet (see back of pack).

Spellings
To look, cover, write check and test yourself (see back of pack).

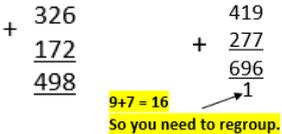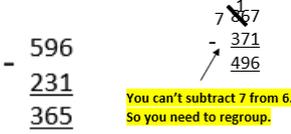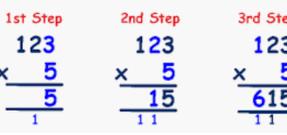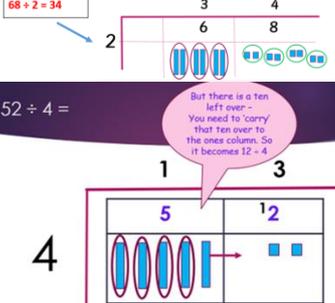Remember to visit Spelling Shed online for interactive games to learn spellings!

MATHS

For parents only- there is an answer sheet to the maths questions at the back of the pack for both Year 3 and Year 4.

Year 3 Maths

Use your fluency skills to add, take-away, times and divide. Miss Hunt has made a video to help you.

Addition (use the column method)	Subtraction (Use the column method)	Multiplication (use the column method)	Division (Use short division which is sometimes called 'bus stop method')
734+243=	747-115=	24x6=	482÷2=
320+553=	509-301=	32x8=	886÷2=
252+247=	888-184=	15x4=	66÷6=
581+406=	489-278=	86x2=	96÷3=
151+126=	926-221=	16x4=	84÷4=
394+105=	685-502=	76x3=	640÷4=
215+788=	371-356=	35x8=	75÷3=
297+703=	538-129=	22x7=	296÷2=
193+703=	767-587=	13x9=	84÷7=
654+263=	475-384=	31x6=	846÷6=

Perimeter- measure the sides and add them together!

Bronze
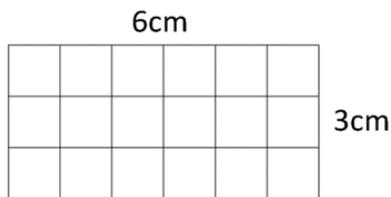**Work out the perimeter of the following shapes**

a)

3cm

3cm   3cm

3cm

b)

4cm

2cm   2cm

4cm

c)

6cm

3cm
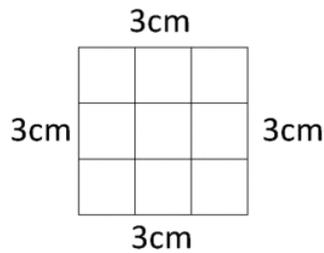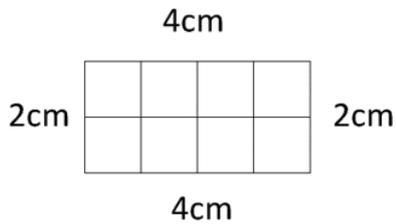
Silver
Work out the perimeter of the following shapes

a)

5cm

4cm

b)

2cm

7cm

c)

4cm

3cm
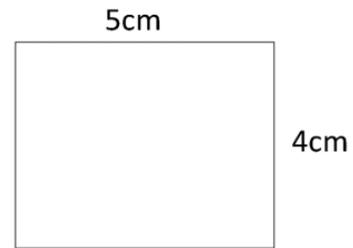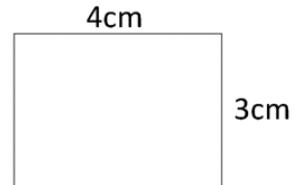
Gold
Work out the perimeter of the following shapes by finding the missing side.

13cm

5cm

5cm   3cm

5cm

7cm

4cm   6cm

M   N

12cm   4cm
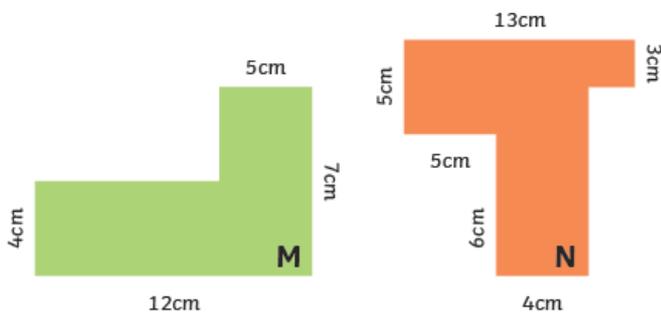
Platinum
Which shape is the odd one out? Explain how you know…

A

B

0cm
1
2   C
3
4

0 1 2 3 4 5
cm

0 1 2 3 4
cm

0 1 2 3 4 5 6
cm

D

0 1 2 3 4
cm
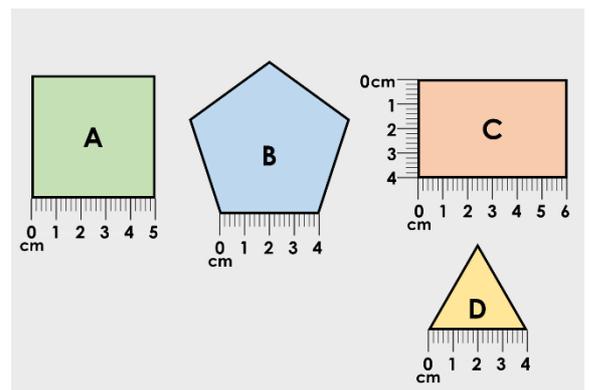
Year 4 Maths

Year 4 Bronze - The Four Operations:

Complete using the Column Methods you have learnt at school.

Addition

1. 313 + 424 =
2. 561 + 328 =
3. 1,456 + 1221 =
4. 3,428 + 2,361 =

Remember to set it out like this →
And add the numbers up in columns

```
   61
+  24
------
```

Subtraction

1. 783 – 162 =
2. 598 – 213 =
3. 2,286 – 1,153 =
4. 7,893 – 5,741 =

Remember to set it out like this →
And always put the biggest number on top

```
   569
-  315
------
```

Multiplication

1. 32 X 2 =
2. 21 X 3 =
3. 123 X 2 =
4. 434 X 2 =

Remember to set it out like this →
Multiply the ones column first, then the tens and then the hundreds.

```
  1 4 3
x     2
-------
```

Division

1. 62 ÷2 =
2. 484 ÷4 =
3. 963 ÷3 =
4. 864 ÷2 =

How many 2s goes in to 4?

How many 2s goes in to 8?

Year 4 Silver - The Four Operations:

Complete using the Column Methods you have learnt at school.

Addition

1. 318 + 424 =
2. 561 + 378 =
3. 1,456 + 1721 =
4. 3,458 + 2,361 =

Remember to set it out like this →
And add the numbers up in columns

```
   61
+  24
------
```

Subtraction

1. 782 – 163 =
2. 538 – 253 =
3. 2,186 – 1,753 =
4. 7,863 – 5,791 =

Remember to set it out like this →
And always put the biggest number on top

```
   569
-  315
------
```

Multiplication

1. 432 X 3 =
2. 521 X 4 =
3. 4123 X 5 =
4. 3484 X 3 =

Remember to set it out like this →
Multiply the ones column first, then the tens and then the hundreds.

```
  1 4 3
x     2
-------
```

Division

1. 162 ÷2 =
2. 684 ÷4 =
3. 936 ÷6 =
4. 864 ÷3 =

How many 3s goes in to 6?

How many 3s goes in to 4?

How many 3s goes in to 12?

Year 4 Gold - The Four Operations:

Complete using the Column Methods you have learnt at school.

Addition

1. 398 + 1,424 =
2. 2,567 + 378 =
3. 6,456 + 1775 =
4. 3,758 + 2,369 =

Remember to set it out like this →
And add the numbers up in columns

```
   61
+  24
------
```

Subtraction

1. 4,782 – 863 =
2. 2,538 – 259 =
3. 2,036 – 1,789 =
4. 7,405 – 5,991 =

Remember to set it out like this →
And always put the biggest number on top

```
   569
-  315
------
```

Multiplication

1. 468 X 7 =
2. 527 X 8 =
3. 4628 X 9 =
4. 3789 X 6=

Remember to set it out like this →
Multiply the ones column first, then the tens and then the hundreds.

```
  1 4 3
x     2
-------
```

Division

1. 1246 ÷7 =
2. 784 ÷8 =
3. 3936 ÷6 =
4. 2862 ÷9 =

How many 3s goes in to 6?

How many 3s goes in to 4?

How many 3s goes in to 12?

Make sure you are practicing your times tables on TTRockstars! Let us know if you have forgotten your login details.
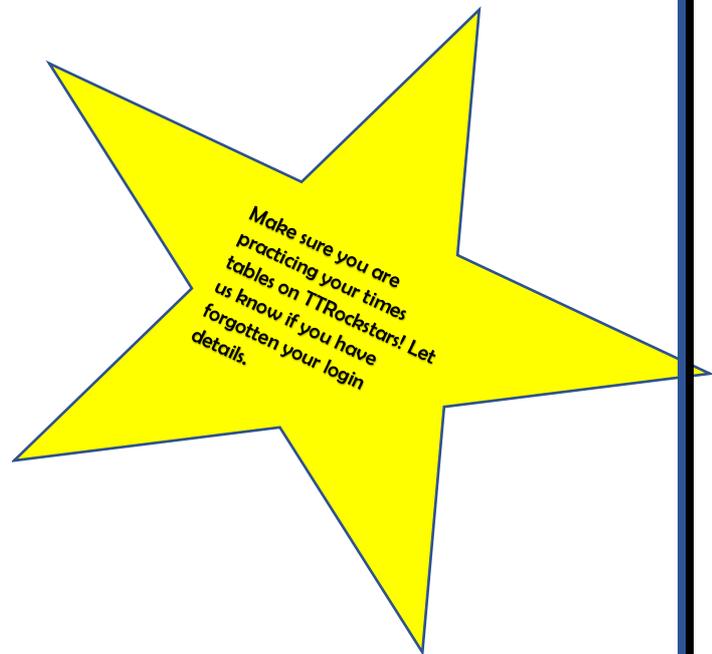
Area and Perimeter — Knowledge Organiser

Keywords	Area and Perimeter	Measuring Area
area	**Area** is the amount of space inside a 2D shape. **Perimeter** is the total **distance** around the outside of a 2D shape.	We can count **squares** to find the **area** of a rectilinear shape.
perimeter		
centimetres		
metres	Perimeter / Area / Perimeter	Area = 1 square
squares		Area = 6 squares Area = 4 squares
distance		
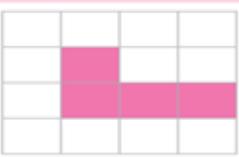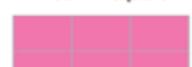
Units of Measure for Perimeter

km	1 kilometre = 1000 metres
m	1 metre = 100 centimetres
cm	1 centimetre = 10 millimetres
mm	

Keywords: millimetres, kilometres, length, width, rectilinear, right angle

Rectilinear Figures

A **rectilinear** figure is a 2D shape whose sides all meet at **right angles** (90°).
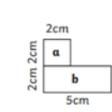

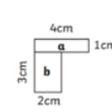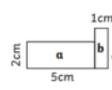**Find the perimeter and area of the following rectangles or squares (not to scale). 1 square = 1cm**

A   B   C
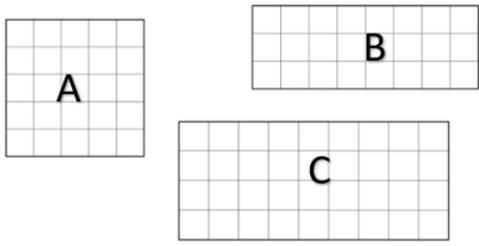
Find the perimeter and area of the following rectangles or squares (not to scale). Multiply the length and width to find the area.

17cm   3cm
5cm   15cm
13cm   4cm
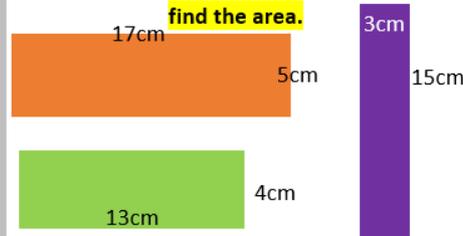
Find the perimeter and area of the following compound shapes.

1.
2cm
2cm 2cm a
b
5cm

Area a: _____ cm²
Area b: _____ cm²   Total: _____ cm²

2.
4cm
a   1cm
3cm   b
2cm

Area a: _____ cm²
Area b: _____ cm²   Total: _____ cm²

3.
1cm
2cm a   b 3cm
5cm

Area a: _____ cm²
Area b: _____ cm²   Total: _____ cm²

4.
2cm   6cm
a   b
6cm   4cm

Area a: _____ cm²
Area b: _____ cm²   Total: _____ cm²
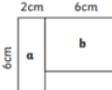
Identify the shapes where the area can be calculated. Calculate the area of each compound shape.

1.
8cm
3cm
3cm
6cm
Total: _____

2.
1cm
3cm
7cm
4cm
Total: _____

3.
3cm
5cm 1cm
4cm
Total: _____

4.
9cm
6cm   3cm
4cm
Total: _____
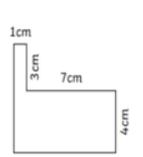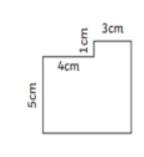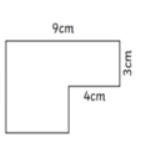
Challenge: Find the perimeter of the shapes too.

Science

LO: Investigate how vibrations in fabric, water and air cause sound.

*For each experiment, **predict** what you think will happen before doing it.*

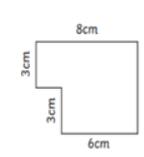**Equipment you will need:** balloons, drum, rice, wooden spoon, glass of water, rubber band, large tin, small tin, plastic (i.e. freezer bag/sheet plastic), salt and a ruler.

1. Blow up a balloon, hold it against your mouth and speak with your hand on the other side – what can you feel? Let the balloon go – what happens?

2. Pour some rice on the top of a drum, bang the drum – what happens to the rice?

3. Cover the open end of a large tin with the plastic, hold it in place with a rubber band, pour the salt onto the plastic. Hold the small tin close to (but not touching) the salt. Tap the small tin with the ruler. What happens to the salt?

Challenge: What is the longest sustainable vibration you can make?
Challenge: What is the loudest sustainable vibration you can make?
Challenge: How many natural vibrations can you think of?

Write up your findings using the following subheadings:

Equipment - what did you use?

Prediction - what do you think will happen?

Method - how you set up the experiment. What did you do?

Results - what did you find out?

Conclusion

Music – The Romans

LO: To find out what we know about music in Roman times.

- ♪ Find out, describe and draw some instruments used in Roman times
- ♪ Explain how we know about Roman music
- ♪ Give examples of when music was played in Roman times
- ♪ Learn a Roman song

Use the internet to help you to answer these questions:

1. What does a historian do?
2. How do we know that Romans had musical instruments?
3. What kind of instruments did they have? Draw/colour it.
4. Choose one of the Roman instruments. Can you write a short paragraph to describe it?
5. When was music played in Roman times?
6. What evidence might there be?

Websites that will help you

https://www.britishmuseum.org/learn/schools/ages-7-11/ancient-rome/classroom-resource-roman-music

https://etc.usf.edu/clipart/galleries/239-ancient-roman-musical-instruments

Song to learn!

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/music-ks2-romans-1-signals/zj3wd6f

PSHE

Interview your household about lockdown. Using the interview sheet, ask the questions provided and write down the responses. If you have additional questions you would like to ask, write them down along with the answers you are given.

<div align="center">

Lockdown 2020

Interviewer _____

Who are you interviewing? _____

</div>

Questions	Answers
How do you feel about lockdown?	
What has been the worst part about lockdown?	
What has been the best part about lockdown?	
Is there anything you have started, due to lockdown, which you will continue once lockdown has finished?	
Has lockdown changed you as a person?	
What is the first thing you are going to do once lockdown has been lifted?	
On reflection, would you change anything if you knew lockdown was going to happen?	

Geography

L.O. To understand how the Roman Empire began and where the Romans conquered

This map shows the country boundaries as they were in 177AD. Use an atlas or an online map to name the countries as they are now.
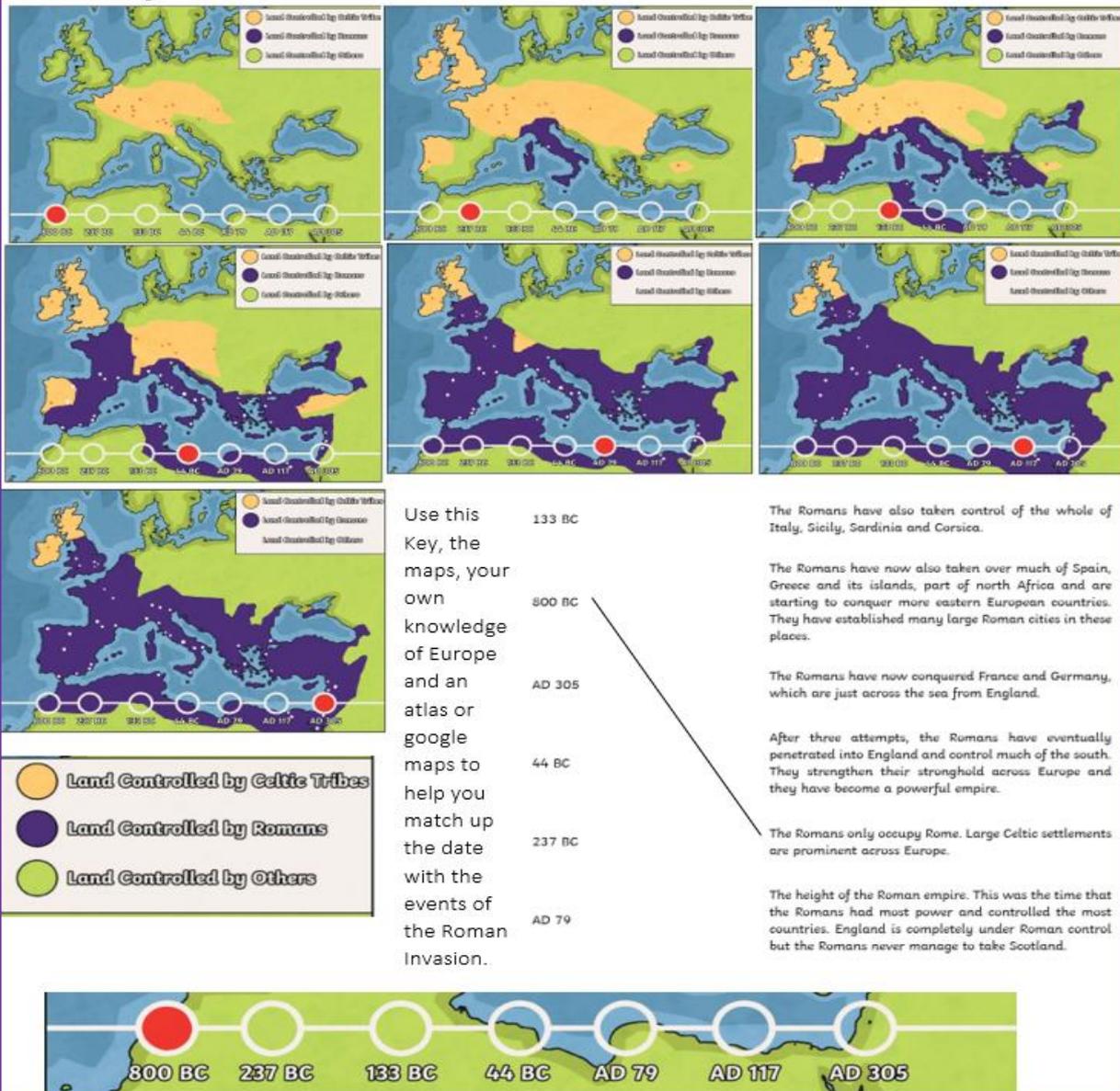
Art- Create your own Roman Mosaics

During Roman times, mosaics were popular in public buildings, bath houses and homes. There were used for decoration and as a symbol of how rich you were. They were made of small coloured tiles and could be found on walls, ceilings and floors. Common themes were geometric patterns, animals, gladiators, romantic images, mythology and astronomy.
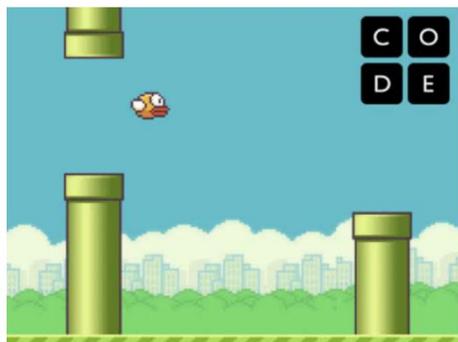

Create your own Roman style mosaic using the technique you prefer- cut paper squares, gummed paper/stickers, potato print/ sponge print, colouring/painting on squared paper, outdoor using natural materials or online on https://www.learningplayground.co.uk/mosaic/

History

Land Controlled by Celtic Tribes
Land Controlled by Romans
Land Controlled by Others

Use this Key, the maps, your own knowledge of Europe and an atlas or google maps to help you match up the date with the events of the Roman Invasion.

133 BC

800 BC

AD 305

44 BC

237 BC

AD 79

The Romans have also taken control of the whole of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica.

The Romans have now also taken over much of Spain, Greece and its islands, part of north Africa and are starting to conquer more eastern European countries. They have established many large Roman cities in these places.

The Romans have now conquered France and Germany, which are just across the sea from England.

After three attempts, the Romans have eventually penetrated into England and control much of the south. They strengthen their stronghold across Europe and they have become a powerful empire.

The Romans only occupy Rome. Large Celtic settlements are prominent across Europe.

The height of the Roman empire. This was the time that the Romans had most power and controlled the most countries. England is completely under Roman control but the Romans never manage to take Scotland.

800 BC   237 BC   133 BC   44 BC   AD 79   AD 117   AD 305

Computing

Make a Flappy game
Code.org

Grades 2+ I Blocks

Use drag-and-drop programming to make your own Flappy Bird game, and customize it to look different (Flappy Shark, Flappy Santa, whatever). Add the game to your phone in one click.
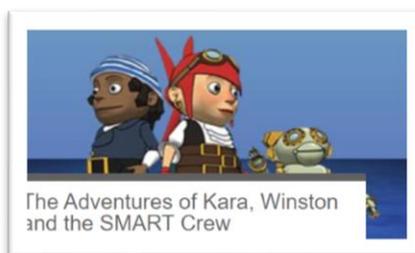
Start

https://studio.code.org/flappy/1

Use Coding to make your own flappy bird game.

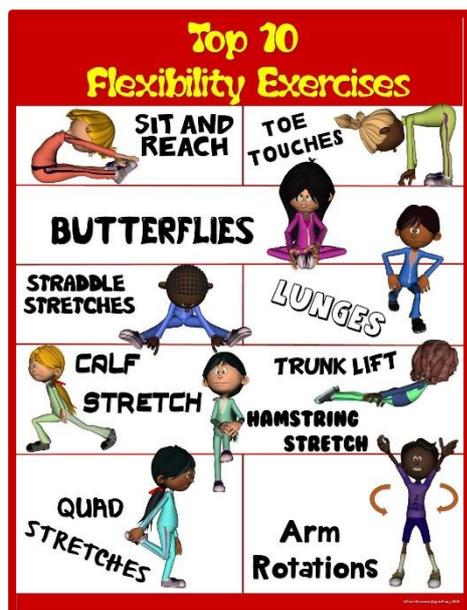**Online Safety** remind yourself how to stay safe online using the SMART rules. Visit 'childnet' to learn more with a video, quiz and an interactive game 'The Adventures of Kara, Winston and the SMART Crew'.

The Adventures of Kara, Winston and the SMART Crew

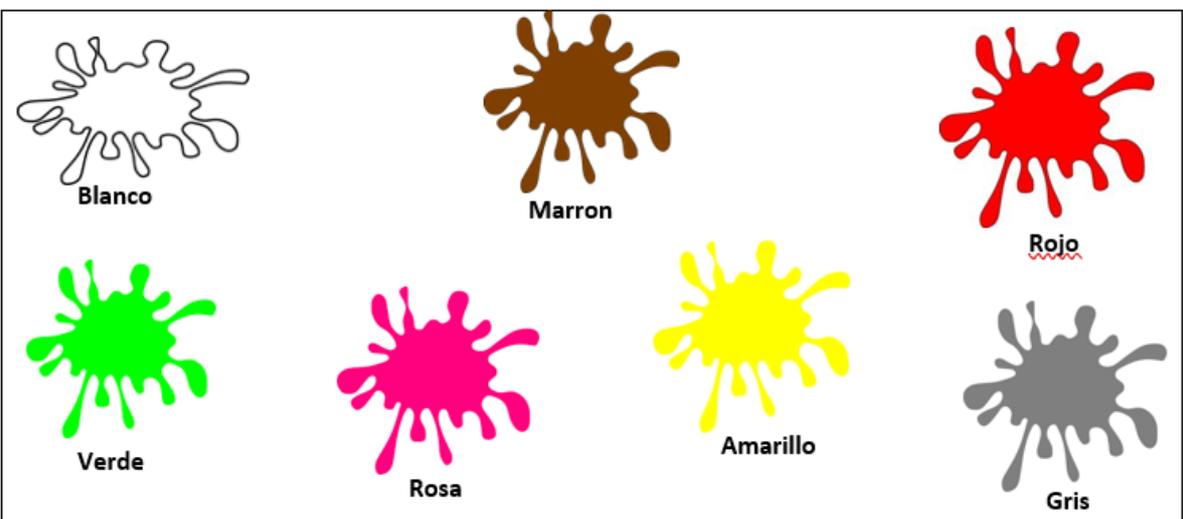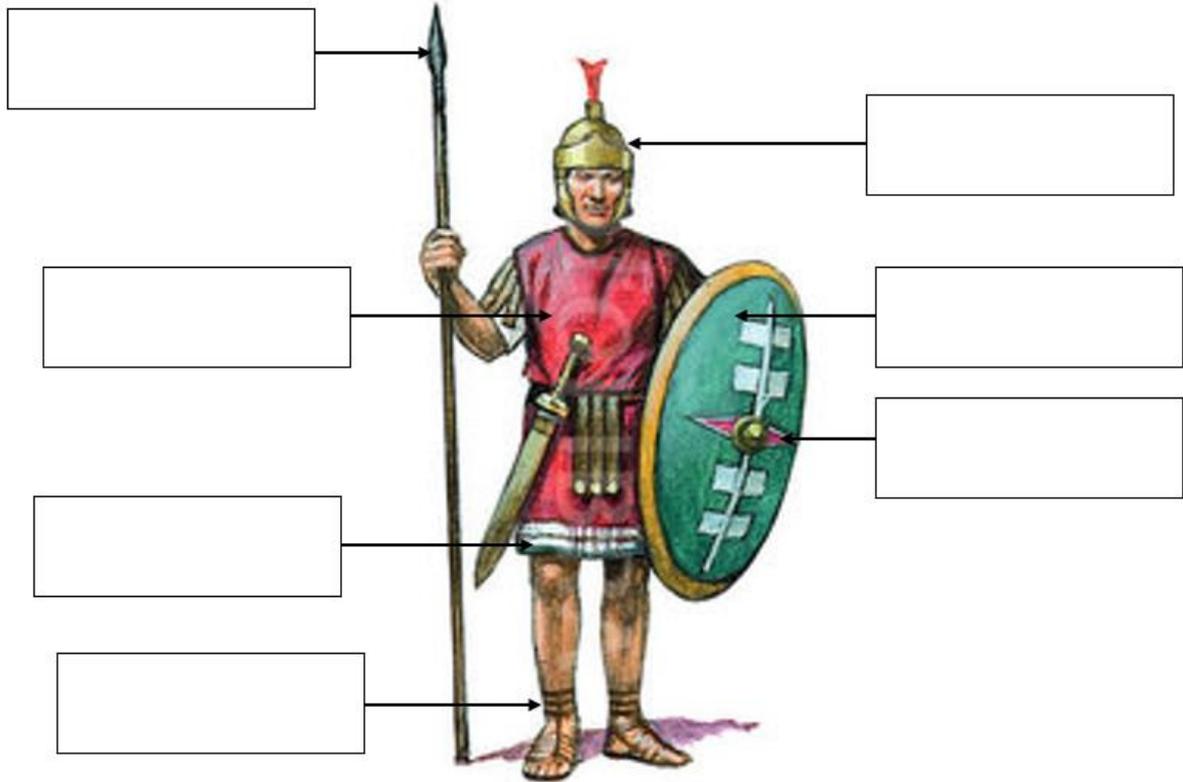https://www.childnet.com/young-people/primary/get-smart

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P.E. Get flexible then try out the fitness activity!

Spanish

Activity 1:
Can you label the colours on the Roman Soldier's uniform?

Blanco

Marron

Rojo

Verde

Rosa

Amarillo

Gris

SPELLINGS

Word	Practice. Write the word 5 times.	Test	Did you get it right?
accident			
accidental			
actual			
actually			
address			
answer			
appear			
arrive			
believe			
bicycle			

Now get someone in your household to test you on your spellings.

Maths Answers

Year 3:

Addition (use the column method)	Subtraction (Use the column method)	Multiplication (use the column method)	Division (Use short division which is sometimes called 'bus stop method')
734+243=977	747-115=632	24x6=144	482÷2=241
320+553=873	509-301=208	32x8=256	886÷2=443
252+247=499	888-184=704	15x4=60	66÷6=11
581+406=987	489-278=211	86x2=172	96÷3=32
151+126=277	926-221=705	16x4=64	84÷4=21
394+105=499	685-502=183	76x3=228	640÷4=160
215+788=1003	371-356=15	35x8=280	75÷3=25
297+703=1000	538-129=409	22x7=154	296÷2=148
193+703=896	767-587=180	13x9=117	84÷7=12
654+263=917	475-384=91	31x6=186	846÷6=12

Perimeter:
Bronze:
a) 12cm   b) 12cm   c) 18cm
Silver:
a) 18cm   b) 18cm   c) 14cm
Gold:
a) missing side = 7cm   perimeter = 35cm
b) missing side = 8cm   perimeter = 44cm
Platinum: D is the odd one out because it has a perimeter of 12cm, whereas the other shapes have a perimeter of 20cm.

Year 4:

1. 737
2. 889
3. 2677
4. 5789

1. 742
2. 939
3. 3177
4. 5819

1. 1822
2. 2945
3. 8231
4. 6127

1. 621
2. 385
3. 1133
4. 2152

1. 619
2. 285
3. 433
4. 2072

1. 3919
2. 2279
3. 247
4. 1414

1. 64
2. 63
3. 246
4. 868

1. 1296
2. 2084
3. 20615
4. 10452

1. 3276
2. 4216
3. 41652
4. 22734

1. 31
2. 121
3. 321
4. 432

1. 81
2. 171
3. 104
4. 288

1. 178
2. 98
3. 656
4. 318

A = 20cm and 25cm²
B = 22cm and 24cm²
C = 26cm and 36cm²

Orange = 44cm and 85cm²
Purple = 36cm and 45cm²
Green = 34cm and 52cm²

1	Area a: 4cm² Area b: 10cm² Total: 14cm²
2	Area a: 4cm² Area b: 6cm² Total: 10cm²
3	Area a: 10cm² Area b: 3cm² Total: 13cm²
4	Area a: 12cm² Area b: 24cm² Total: 36cm²

Perimeter –

1 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 5 = 18cm
2 = 4 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 16cm
3 = 2 + 5 + 1 + 1 + 3 + 6 = 18cm
4 = 6 + 8 + 4 + 6 + 2 + 2 = 28cm

1	Total: 42cm²
2	Total: 35cm²
3	Total: 38cm²
4	Total: 42cm²

Perimeter –

1 = 3 + 8 + 6 + 6 + 3 + 2 = 28cm
2 = 1 + 3 + 7 + 4 + 8 + 7 = 30cm
3 = 5 + 4 + 1 + 3 + 6 + 7 = 26cm
4 = 6 + 9 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 5 = 30cm