



Good Morning Maple



Monday 23rd November 2020

Practise your spellings and handwriting

This week's spellings are

Year 3	Year 4
January	lecture
February	literature
March	mature
April	miniature
May	mixture
June	puncture
July	sculpture
August	signature
September	temperature
October	texture

Guided Reading

Monday 23rd November 2020

Whole Class Reading

Reading Domain 2b - Retrieval

What does retrieval mean?



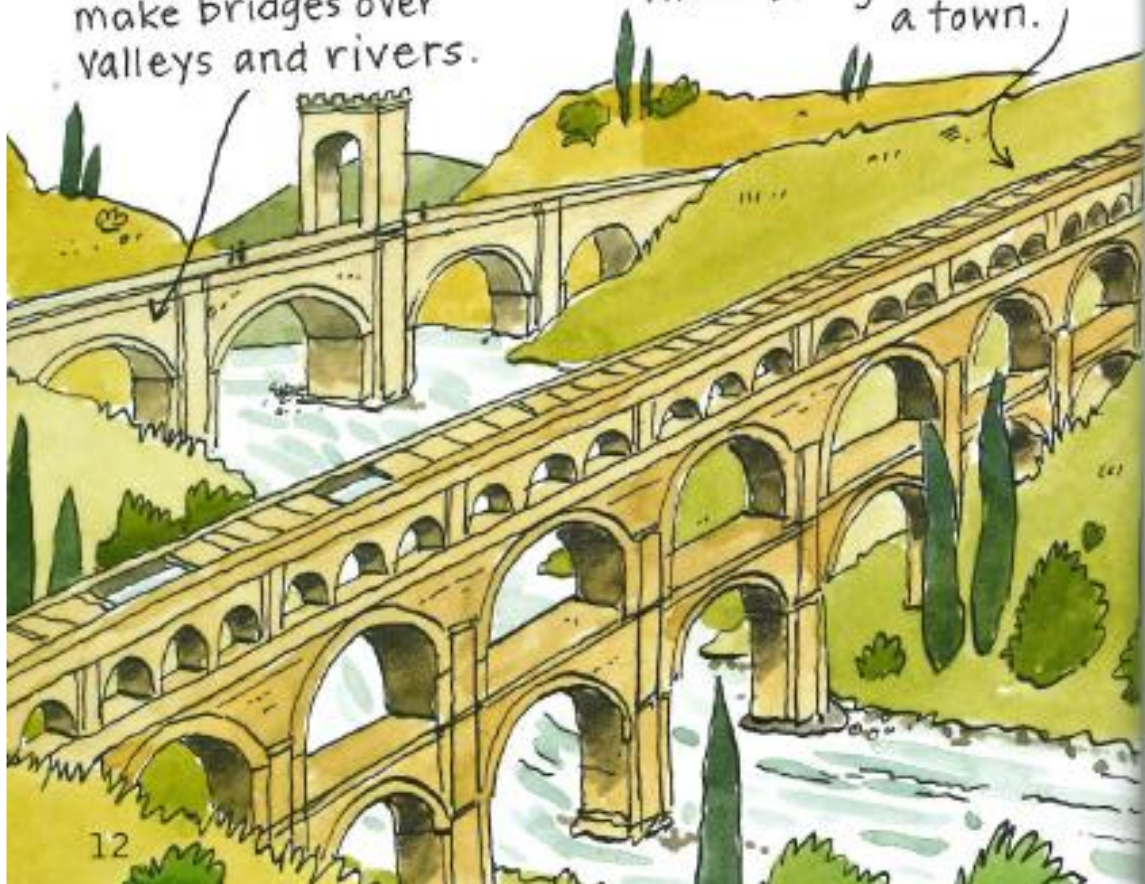


Mix some cement

If you were an Ancient Roman, you may well have mixed a lot of cement. The Romans discovered how to make cement which they used to stick bricks and stone together. They invented the arch which was a very strong way of holding up a roof. So, using arches and cement, they were able to build much bigger buildings than ever before.

Arches were used to make bridges over valleys and rivers.

An aqueduct was a channel which brought water to a town.



Roman towns were designed with streets going in a criss-cross pattern. In the middle of the town there was always a forum – a market place. Besides houses and blocks of flats, there were many grand public buildings.

A basilica was a large hall used for courts of law and council meetings.



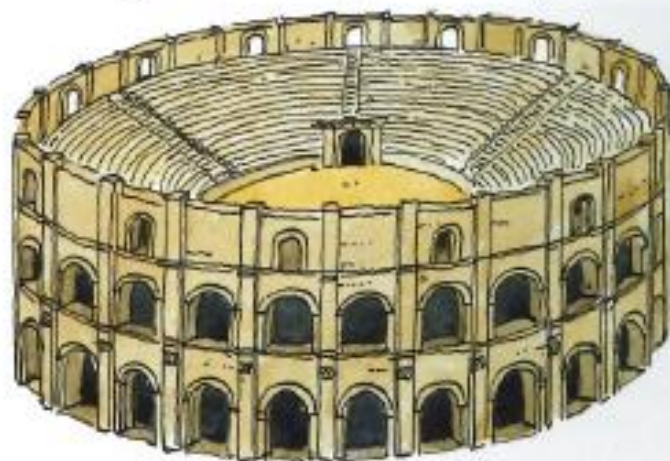
A temple was where Romans worshipped one of their gods.



The thermae were public baths where citizens could wash and relax.



An amphitheatre was where public entertainments – like gladiator fights – took place.



Impressive arches were built at the entrance to a town or to celebrate a battle.



What did the Romans use cement for?

What is an aquaduct?

Where would you find the market place in Roman town?

Your turn

What did the Romans invent as a way of holding up a roof?

What did the Romans build as a way of celebrating winning a battle?

Year 3

Read the text and answer the questions on the following page

The Fearless Four

Her powers are known throughout the land,
She can create a snowy swirl,
She freezes the sunniest villain's heart,
Her name is Blue Ice Girl!



His breath is as hot as the scorching sun,
His hair is one big flame,
He saves the day with his sizzling ways,
Fire Boy is his name!



She appears like a bolt from the night,
And some say that she is frightening,
But she'll rescue you with an electric flash,
She's known as Lady Lightning!



You might not know that he is there,
But he always has a plan,
Being invisible is his game,
He is Transparent Man!



Quick Questions



1. Which superhero has breath 'as hot as the scorching sun'?



2. Think of another word or phrase that the poet could have used in this line: 'His breath is as hot as...'



3. Why might you not know that Transparent Man is there?



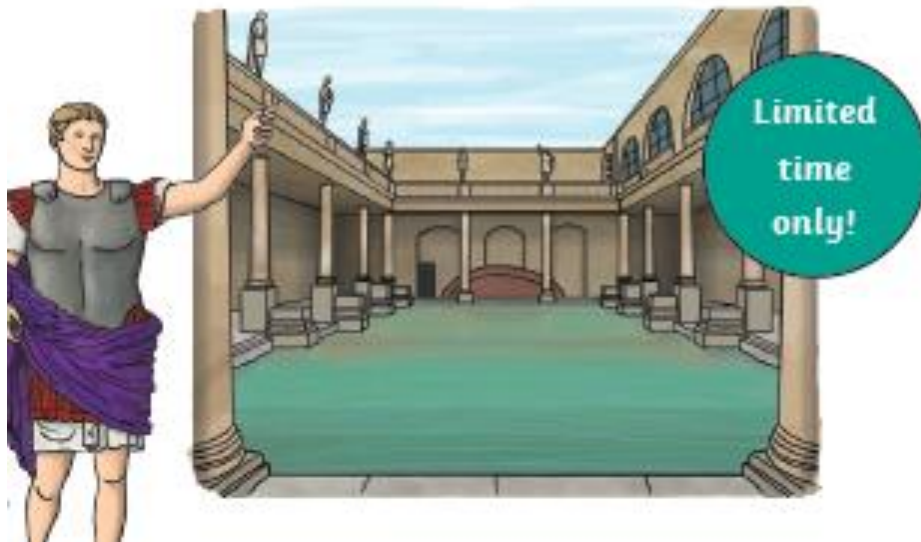
4. What kind of emergency might you call one of the Ferocious Four to help you with?

Read the text and answer the questions on the following page

Live like an Emperor!

Do you have time to spare, require healing or need a place to socialise with friends? Then bathe in the natural thermal waters of the extravagant Roman baths. With exclusive features, such as our new hypocaust system – underfloor heating using the latest in hot-air technology – and a new range of perfumed oils for use in the caldarium, you can bathe and relax in style at one of Britain's finest natural hot springs. Why not bathe in the warm waters of the tepidarium before plunging into the frigidarium's cold bath to refresh your senses?

For a limited time only, we have a buy one, get one free offer on strigils – scrape off the day to day dirt, grime and dead skin to your heart's content!



Quick Questions



1. In which room can guests use perfumed oils?



2. What do you think a 'strigil' is? Explain your answer.



3. How do the pools in the tepidarium and frigidarium compare?



4. Give one way that the author has tried to be persuasive.

Introduction

Circle the apostrophe below.

? ! , . “ ”

Insert the missing apostrophes in the sentences below.

Im sure its going to rain tomorrow.

Jacks dog chased the cat.

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Introduction

Circle the apostrophe below.

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Insert the missing apostrophes in the sentences below.

I'm sure it's going to rain tomorrow.

Jack's dog chased the cat.

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Varied Fluency 1

Circle the phrase that uses an apostrophe to show possession.

Dave would've

Sally's gone

Dean's mum

Varied Fluency 1

Circle the phrase that uses an apostrophe to show possession.

Dave would've

Sally's gone

Dean's mum

Varied Fluency 2

Tick one of the underlined words that should have an apostrophe to show possession.

Johns painting was full of colour but he
thought he could improve it further.

Varied Fluency 2

Tick one of the underlined words that should have an apostrophe to show possession.

✓
John's painting was full of colour but he
thoughthe could improve it further.

Varied Fluency 4

Circle the sentence which uses an apostrophe to show possession.

A. She's getting a new computer and she's very excited.

B. The girl's computer is not working but her mum can fix it.

C. It's a new computer.

Application 1

Using the word bank, create a sentence that uses an apostrophe for possession and either 'and' or 'but'.

Sunil	red
girl	coat
shoes	small
but	and



Shape Poems



What is a Shape Poem?

A Shape Poem is a type of poetry that describes an object and is shaped the same as the object the poem is describing.

A
Volcano.
A huge rock,
Shooting lava up
into the air! Everyone runs for
Cover. Lots of thick black smoke,
pours out of the top, giving you a warning
before the explosions start, nothing can stand in its
way. Sometimes they don't blow up for thousands of years.
Still thousands in the world but they don't all work, some are even under water.



No!
Not more rain
splashing on the window
pane. In the main, I don't complain.
The fact remains, the drains contain so much
rain that they are strained. The weather vane's
become inane, when every day it rains again. It's plain
to
see
for
you
and
me
it
has
to
be
the
end
of play.



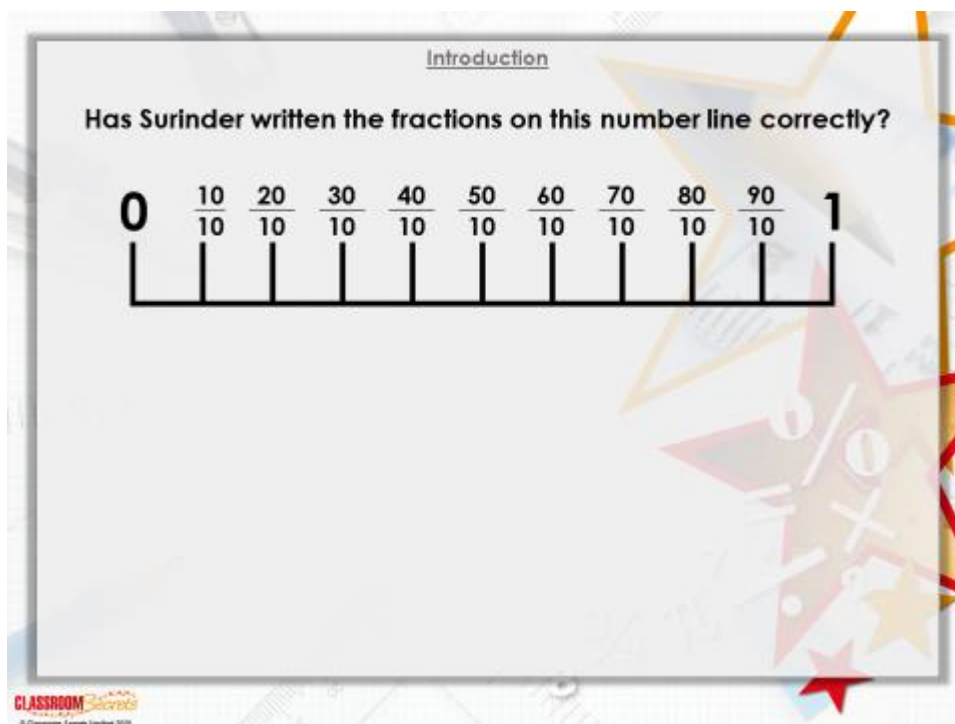
March 1959. cont.



This week we will be writing a shape poem about a Roman soldier.

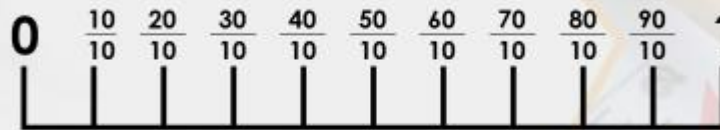
Create a wordbank with adjectives, nouns and adverbs to describe a Roman soldier.

Maths - Fractions on a number line

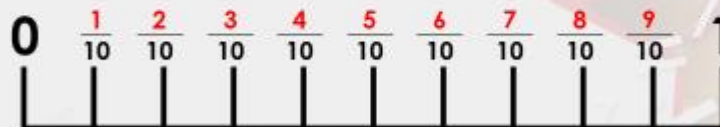


Introduction

Has Surinder written the fractions on this number line correctly?

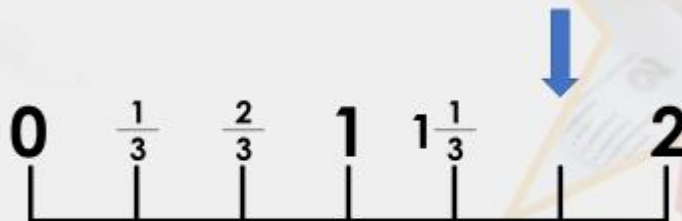


No he hasn't. The number line should look like this.



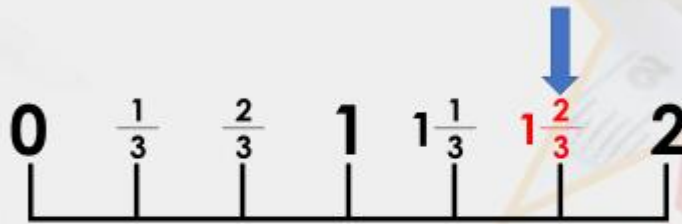
Varied Fluency 1

What fraction is the arrow pointing to on this number line?



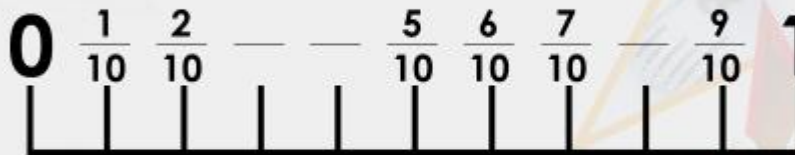
Varied Fluency 1

What fraction is the arrow pointing to on this number line?



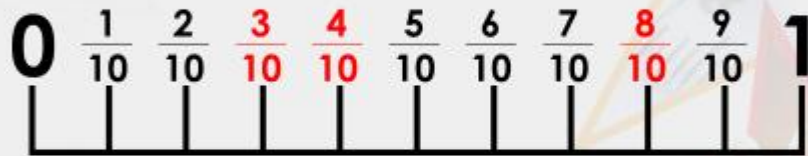
Varied Fluency 2

Write the fractions in the gaps on the number line.



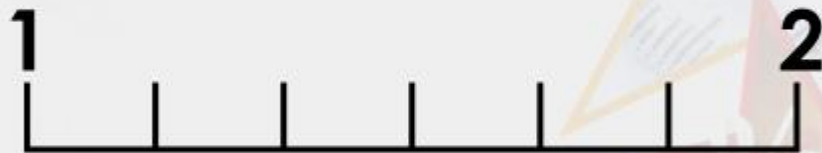
Varied Fluency 2

Write the fractions in the gaps on the number line.



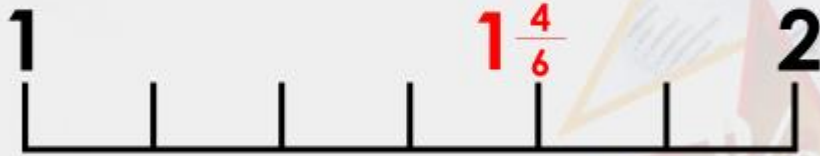
Varied Fluency 3

Mark $1\frac{4}{6}$ on the number line.



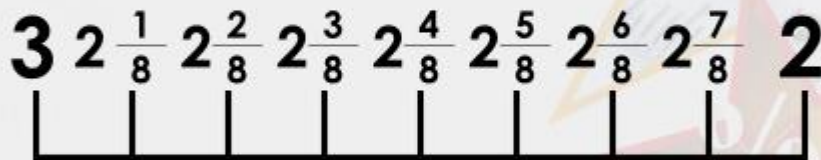
Varied Fluency 3

Mark $1\frac{4}{6}$ on the number line.



Varied Fluency 4

True or false? The fractions on this number line are correct.



Reasoning 1



Danielle says,

If I start on $1\frac{2}{5}$ and count on 7 more fifths, I will end up on 3.

Draw a number line to work out if she is correct. Explain your answer.

Problem Solving 1

Aleksander walks to his friend's house.

He rests when he is $\frac{3}{7}$ of the way there.

At $\frac{6}{7}$ of the way there, he stops at the shop to buy a drink.

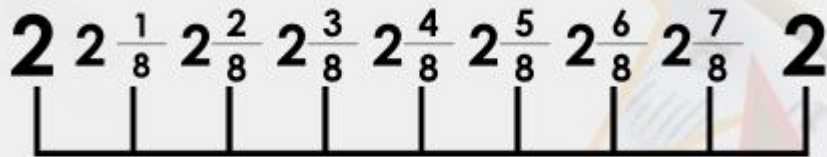
Show Aleksander's journey on the blank number line.

Home

Friend's
House

Reasoning 2

Fatima thinks she has labelled this number line correctly.

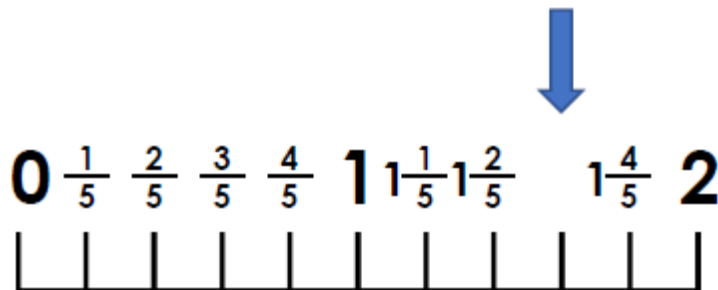


Is she correct? Explain how you know.

Year 3

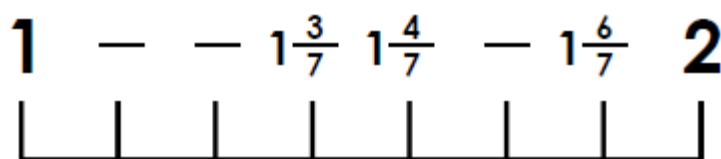
Fractions on a Number Line

5a. What fraction is the arrow pointing to on this number line?



VF

6a. Write the fractions in the gaps on the number line.



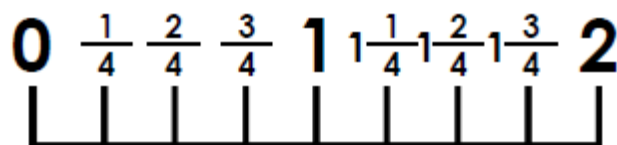
VF

7a. Mark $2\frac{5}{8}$ on the number line.



VF

8a. True or false? The fractions on this number line are correct.



VF

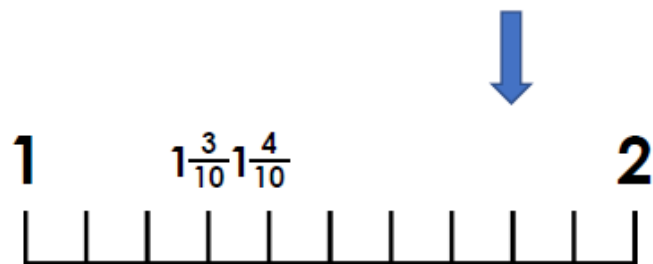
1b. Simon says,

If I start on 1 and count on 2 more quarters, I will end up on 2.



Draw a number line to work out if he is correct. Explain your answer.

9a. What fraction is the arrow pointing to on this number line?



VF

10a. Write the fractions in the gaps on the number line.



VF

11a. Mark $3\frac{2}{6}$ on the number line.



VF

12a. True or false? The fractions on this number line are correct.



VF

7a. Alice says,



If I start on $1\frac{7}{8}$ and count back 4 eighths, then count on $\frac{3}{8}$, I will end on 2.

Draw a number line to work out if she is correct. Explain your answer.



R

8a. Jakub rides his scooter to the shop.

He falls off when he is $\frac{2}{10}$ of the way there. At $\frac{5}{10}$ of the way there, he stops to chat to a friend. At $\frac{8}{10}$ of the way there, he stops to have a drink.

Home

Shop

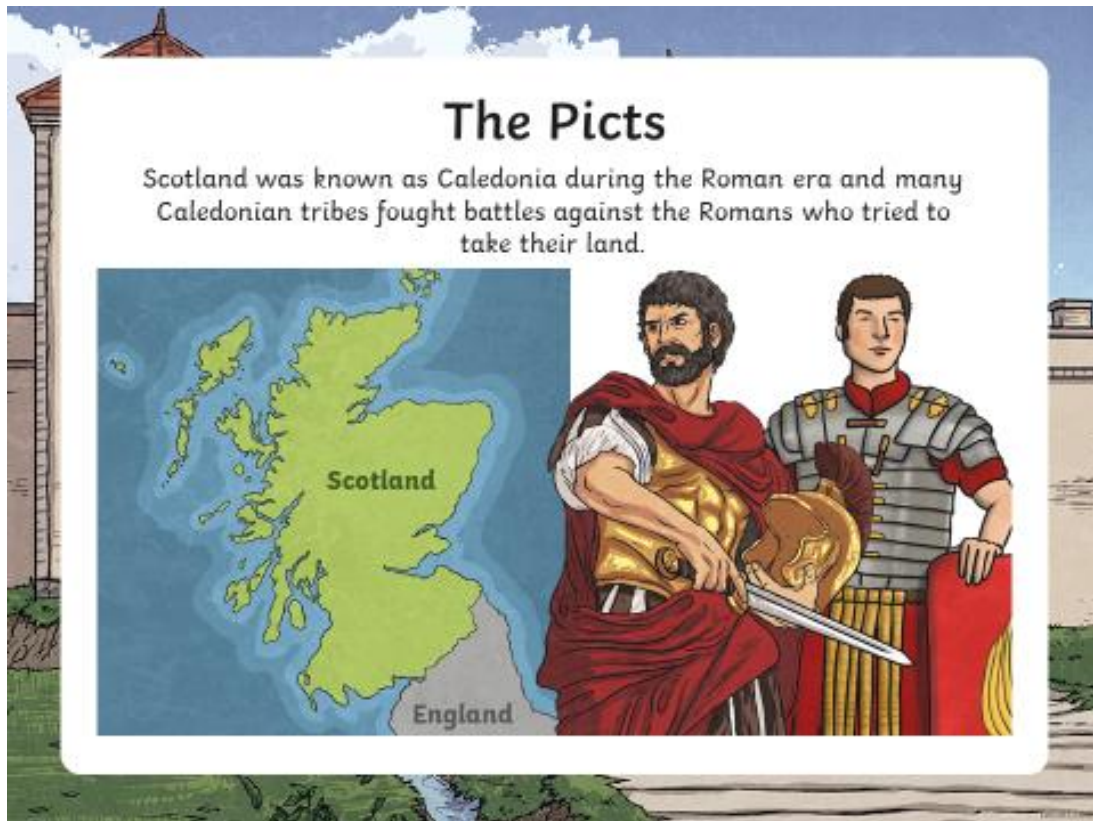
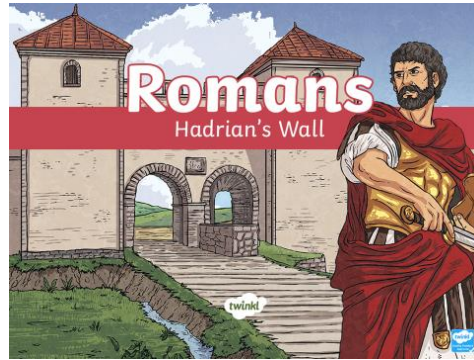


Show Jakub's journey on the blank number line.



PS

Topic



The Picts



In AD 84, the different tribes all banded together to form a group that the Romans called the 'Picts' after the Romans defeated them in a big battle. However, the Romans did not go on to take Scotland as the Roman army was called back home to deal with other issues. This meant that Scotland never became a part of the Roman empire.

According to the Romans, the Picts were a feisty, formidable force who kept raiding their territory in Britain. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the Picts'.

Hadrian's Wall



The solution for dealing with frequent attacks from the Picts came in the form of a great wall.

The Roman Emperor Hadrian is best known for building this wall across northern Britain which helped the Romans defend their occupied land.

The wall also meant that the Romans could control who was entering and leaving Roman territory and charge taxes to those who wanted to come in.

Building the Wall



The wall was built by three Roman legions (15,000 men) using mostly stone. It was 117.5km long (or 80 Roman miles), up to 6m high and 3m wide. This meant that two Roman soldiers could perform sentry duty side-by-side.



Not Just a Wall



There was a **milecastle** containing 20 soldiers every Roman mile (1.5km).



There was a **turret** guarded by soldiers built every 500m.



Major **forts** were built along the wall every 8km. These forts could accommodate between 500 to 1000 Roman soldiers!



Life at the Wall



Since thousands of soldiers were stationed along the wall, provision had to be made in order for them to be able to live their lives. Inside the forts were barracks for the soldiers, a larger house for the commander and his family, a grain store, toilets and sometimes a hospital. There would also be a bathhouse just outside the fort so soldiers could keep clean. Over time, villages and communities developed around the forts. These settlements would contain houses, shops, temples and taverns. They were probably where the soldiers' wives and families lived.

Life at the Wall

One of the forts was called Housesteads. It had a hospital, granary, barracks, workshop and toilets.

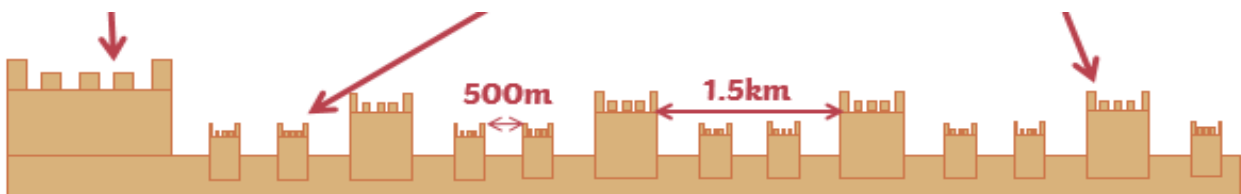


Life at the Wall

A Roman road called the Stanegate was built to supply the soldiers based at Hadrian's Wall. Grain was kept dry in a store by the use of a hypocaust, similar to the system used in Roman baths.



Can I describe and draw features of Hadrian's wall?



Fort

Turret

Milecastle

Design and Technology

Today we would be designing our Roman Carriage.

Can I design a Roman carriage?

Materials I will use and why

Equipment I will use and why

My design will look like this

First I will need to

Next I will need to

Then I will need to

Well done!

I am looking forward to seeing you all tomorrow.