

# Year 3 Home Learning

# Theme: Romans

# Summer Term Week 1

Stay Safe

# **English Vocabulary**

Noun

A person, object or place.

Adjective

A word that describes a noun.

Prefix

A **prefix** is a group of letters. A prefix changes the meaning of a root/core word.

Suffix

A suffix is a group of letters found at the end of the words. A suffix changes the meaning of the root/core word.

Practise spelling the following words: accident, accidentally, actual, actually, address, answer, appear and arrive

Challenge: write each word in a sentence.

Skill: expanded noun phrase (adjective, adjective, noun) Examples A tasty, scrumptious pizza is available.

In our café you will find delicious, fresh food available throughout the day.

Practise writing 2 or 3 sentences including expanded noun phrases.

#### Task

Choose 3 to 5 meals or snacks that could be sold in a café in a museum focusing on Romans. You may want to choose Italian cuisine.

Write a paragraph to inform the reader what food is available in the café.

Challenge: include words with prefixes and suffixes. For example: sublime, international and wonderful

Practise spelling the following words: believe, bicycle, breath, breathe, build, busy and business. Challenge: find the definition in a dictionary or online.



First things first: Romans had no potatoes, tomatoes or chocolate. So, if you're in the mood for fries, chips, crisps, ketchup or chocolate buttons, **GET OUTTA TOWN!** You can't have any.

However, if you fancy a delicious mouse then you're in for a treat! One dish recorded in ancient writing was dormice, served on a stick, cooked in honey and poppy seeds. You know something's gone weird when your SNACK SQUEAKS.

Answer the following questions in your book

Looking: What three things did the Romans not have, that we have a lot of today?

**Clue:**Do all the children in the picture look as though they are enjoying their mouse-kebob? Explain why you think this, refferring back to the picture in your answer.

Thinking: In Italy today they still eat octopus, squid and pigs blood cakes (ew!). What things do we eat here in the UK that they might find strange in Italy, or in other countries around the world?

(Hint - find out about tripe, haggis and chickling)

Practise spelling the following words: calendar, caught, centre, century, certain, circle, complete, consider and continue. Challenge: create your own word search including all of these words and see if an adult or sibling can

Do you ever wish . . . your mealtime choices could be more adventurous?

find all of the words.

Fed up with fish fingers? Bored with beans? Well, spice up your life by getting some ancient Roman grub down your hatch.

While the first course could consist of jellyfish and eggs, the main course could have been ostrich, flamingo or, as previously mentioned, dormouse. Just think how many people you could feed with an ostrich . . . and what size of oven you'd need.

You might also like to nibble on pigs' udders with sea urchins. Or could we tempt you with some lip-smacking brain pâté with milk and eggs? Yes, of course you can have an extra-large helping!



Task: using the information in these boxes, plan a menu for a Roman banquet. Include a starter, a main course and a dessert.

Challenge: These boxes don't tell you anything about Roman desserts; research Roman desserts and write a descriptive sentence to describe it. While Emperor Augustus's advisor, Maecenas, made donkey meat a delicacy, that sounds positively delicious compared with the hard skin from an elephant's trunk, which the writer Pliny said was sought after by some.

On one occasion Emperor Vitellius served a huge dish of pike livers, pheasant and peacock brains and flamingo tongues with a side of lamprey slime. Something to remember when you're planning your next birthday party.

And don't worry — if the thought of all that weird food is making you feel queasy. Pliny wrote that eating an odd number of African snails marinated in wine or fish gut sauce was good for stomach upsets.

Still feeling peckish?

Practise spelling the following words: decide, describe, different, difficult and disappear. Challenge: write each word carefully and write the vowels in a different colour.

#### To include the correct prefix or suffix: super, auto, ful, less, ly, ness, ment

bad, play, hope, care, happy, sad, colour, harm, fair sad kind tidy lovely silly nasty happy willing fit foolish enjoy employ state move, pilot, biography

Examples

bad	play	hope	fair	love
tidy				

Challenge - find 2 or 3 more core words that can include more than one suffix.

core word	less	ful	ly
care	careless	careful	carelessly carefully
thought			

Remember if the root word ends with a 'y' sometimes you need to swap it for a 'i'

Practise spelling the following words: early, earth, eight, eighth, enough, exercise, experiment and extreme.

Challenge: write a short story including 10 spellings you have learnt this week.

Task

Create a menu that could be used in a museum.

Things you need to include: \*Name of café \*Name of dishes An expanded noun phrase to describe them (look back at lesson 1) \*Prices \*Picture

Remember to make it as creative/colourful as you can to attract people to the café.

### In maths the focus will be telling the time

### Star Words

- hours 24 hours in one day. 60 minutes in 1 hour.
- minutes 60 minutes in 1 hour. 60 seconds in 1 minute
- hour hand the long hand on an analogue clock
- minute hand the short hand on an analogue clock

minutes to

#### minutes past

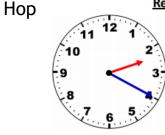
- a.m. ante meridiem, which is Latin for Before Midday
- p.m. post meridiem, which is Latin for After Midday

chronological order - putting things/events in order of when they happened from the beginning to the end. For example: In the morning I woke up. Later that day, I ate my lunch and watched TV. Finally, I went to sleep

### <u>Maths lesson 1</u>

### LT: to tell the time an analogue clock.

#### 



#### Example:

 The minute hand indicates
 twenty minutes past.

 The hour hand indicates between
 2
 o'clock and
 3
 o'clock.

 Therefore, I know the time is
 twenty past two

Reading both time scales on a clock to tell the time

8 X 3 = 24



The n	inute hand indicates		
The h	our hand indicates betwee	en o'clock and	o'clock.
There	fore, I know the time is		



The minute hand indicates	
The hour hand indicates between o'clock and o'clock.	
Therefore, I know the time is	



he minute hand indicates			
he hour hand indicates bet	ween	o'clock and	o'clock.

Therefore, I know the time is

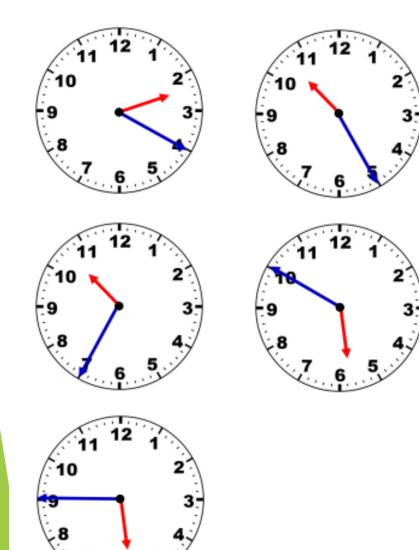
4 x 4 = 16 8 x 8 = 64  $3 \times 3 = 9$ What went wrong? Spot the mistake and explain how to help Skip 12 `11 10 The minute hand indicates 4 past. -9 The hour hand indicates between **2** o'clock and **3** o'clock. Therefore, I know the time is <u>4 past two</u> 12 The minute hand indicates ten and a half 10 The hour hand indicates between **7** o'clock and **7** o'clock. Therefore, I know the time is tem and a half minutes past 7 12 10 The minute hand indicates fifteen to 3: The hour hand indicates between <u>5</u> o'clock and <u>6</u> o'clock. Therefore, I know the time is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fifteen minutes to five The minute hand indicates fiftu past

3

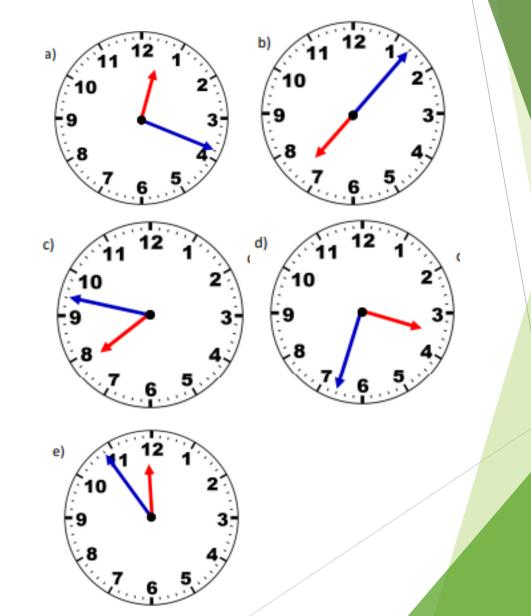


#### LT: to tell the time to the nearest minute

Write the time in words to match each clock

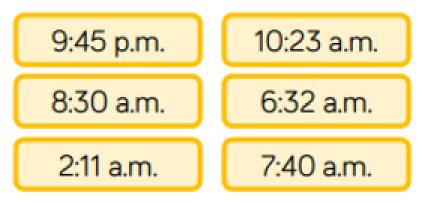


Write the time in words to match each clock.

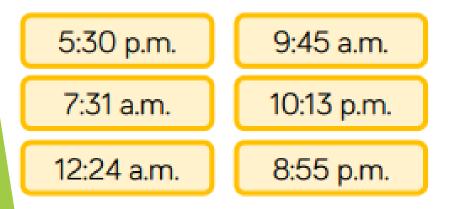


Do now Count in 4s up to 48.

Write these in chronological order.



Write these times in chronological order



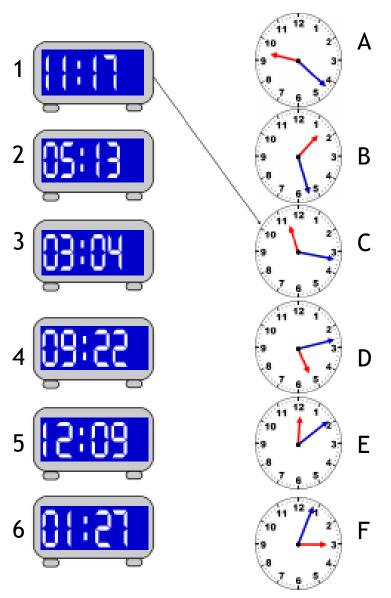
#### LT: tell the time using a.m. and p.m.

Write a diary about your day in chronological order. Write down the time for each event. For example

At 8.00 a.m. I wake up.

### LT: to tell the time on a digital clock.

Hop - match the digital clock to the analogue clock



Do Now Count in 3s up to 36

LT: to tell the time on a digital clock.

write the time in words



#### complete the table

TV programme	Start Time	End Time	duration
Tom and Jerry	03:02	03:15	13 minutes
Cooking Today	04:06	04:19	
Newsround	11:19	11:39	
Light and Dark	10:39	10:53	
Reach out reporter	06:14	06:27	

# **Topic lesson 1 - History**

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqtf34j/articles/z9j4kqt

Use this webpage to find out about the Romans and How they invaded Britain. Answer the following questions in your books:

- 1. Which Roman Emperors invaded Britain and in what year did they do it?
- 2. Which Roman Emperors were successful in their invasion of Britain?
- 3. Which famous led a rebellion against the romans? Did they succeed?

Challenge: Imagine you are a news reporter on the day that Britain has been successfully invaded by the romans. Create a newspaper article explaining who led the invasion, what happened, when it happened, where it happened and why it happened. Remember, it must include an eyewitness statement, a title, and a picture with a caption!

Don't forget to do your '2do's' every week on purple mash.

### **Topic lesson 2 - French**

Use the video below to learn the days of the week in French! Days of the week - Des Jours de la semaine



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eA5jSbKd5cMt

### Additional resource links

Telling the time - Maths Frame <u>https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/116/telling-the-time</u> This week we are focusing on a 12 hour clock.

<u>Telling the time - Whiterose</u> <u>https://whiterosemaths.com/wp-</u> <u>content/uploads/2019/SoLs/Primary/Summer\_Term\_SOL/Year-3-2018-19-Summer-Block-2-</u> <u>Time.pdf</u>

Reach out reporter - Science