These are to be completed in your exercise books in your best handwriting. Remember to check it all makes sense, including the correct punctuation. You are to spend at least 3 hours a day on these. You can manage your time with your parents, so you could do 45 minutes, then have a break, then another 45 minutes and so on. Your designs/drawings should be coloured in and labelled. Take extra care of this book, as it is your own special book that belongs only to you. We will be checking all your work as normal. We will give certificates for the best effort! 😊

**Literacy**

This is the big picture for Summer 2.

**Styles of writing: Week 2- Non-chronological reports**

Task 1: Identify the features of a non-chronological report. Use coloured pencils as we do in class.
LO: To identify features of a report

To be successful I need to...

- Read the text
- Look at the checklist
- Identify the features
- Underline the features
- Check my work makes sense

CHALLENGE: Which feature do you think is the most important and why?

Remember:

A non-chronological report gives information about a subject.

They are usually written in present tense but if the report is something about the past, it has to be written in past tense.

Worksheets:
a. **Identify structural features** (read the explanations.)

The Romans

**Introduction**
The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of Italy. They put together an army to take over new land and they were very successful with this. Their empire reached many places including England, Wales, Greece, Spain, Turkey and all of northern Africa.

**What were Roman soldiers like?**
Only men could be in the Roman army because everyone had to be a Roman citizen and women were not allowed to be citizens. In addition, a soldier would have worn strong armour made from iron and leather, which was used for protection. Moreover, they carried a rectangular, wooden shield, which had a metal piece in the middle called a boss.

**What were the Roman buildings like?**
Every town had a Roman bath and by 300AD, they had built 900 of them. Furthermore, lots of families lived in strong, brick villas, which were owned by a large, wealthy family. Also, they had an amphitheatre where the circular stadium could hold up to 80,000 people.

**Which Roman ideas can still be seen today?**
The Romans spoke and wrote in Latin which is the basis for many English words. Calendars used in many countries today, were named after Julius Caesar. Additionally, the Romans built roads to make it faster for their armies to get around.

**Conclusion**
The Romans stayed in Britain from 43 AD and left in 410 AD. Over that time, they brought over many ideas and new inventions, which are still used today.

b. **Identify language features** (read the explanations.)
The Romans

Introduction
The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of Italy. They put together an army to take over new land and they were very successful with this. Their empire reached to many places including England, Wales, Greece, Spain, Turkey and all of northern Africa.

What were Roman soldiers like?
Only men could be in the Roman army because everyone had to be a Roman citizen and women were not allowed to be citizens. In addition, a soldier would have worn strong armour made from iron and leather, which was used for protection. Moreover, they carried a rectangular, wooden shield, which had a metal piece in the middle called a boss.

What were the Roman buildings like?
Every town had a Roman bath and by 300AD, they had built 900 of them. Furthermore, lots of families lived in strong, brick villas, which were owned by a large, wealthy family. Also, they had an amphitheatre where the circular stadium could hold up to 80000 people.

Which Roman ideas can still be seen today?
The Romans spoke and wrote in Latin which is the basis for many English words. Calendars used in many countries today, were named after Julius Caesar. Additionally, the Romans built roads to make it faster for their armies to get around.

Conclusion
The Romans stayed in Britain from 43 AD and left in 410 AD. Over that time, they brought over many ideas and new inventions, which are still used today.

Task 2: LO: To use subordinate clauses
Explanations:

A main clause makes sense on its own.

I like Maths.

'I like Maths' is a simple sentence which is made up of a main clause.

I like Maths and Literacy.

This is a compound sentence— it made up of two main clauses: 'I like Maths' and 'I like Literacy'. The two main clauses are joined by the conjunction 'and'.

A subordinate clause needs to be attached to a main clause because it cannot make sense on its own.

I first started to feel hungry when I smelt the chips.

This a complex sentence sentence. It has a main clause (I first started to feel hungry) and a subordinate clause (when I smelt chips). It needs the main clause to make sense. The two clauses are joined by the conjunction ‘when’.
Words that join clauses can be conjunctions, prepositions and adverbs.

Main clauses don't always have to come before the subordinate clause in sentences.

After I finish school, I am going to the park.

Modelling page

Subordinate Clauses

Subordinate clauses are clauses that tell us more about the main clause. Subordinate clauses can go at the beginning, the middle or the end of a sentence.

Subordinate Clauses at the Beginning

- subordinate clause + main clause
  Sitting happily, the chicken laid eggs.

Subordinate Clauses in the Middle

- main clause + subordinate clause + main clause
  The chicken, who was busy laying eggs, sat happily.

Subordinate Clauses at the End

- main clause + subordinate clause
  The chicken laid eggs, sitting happily.

Can you identify the main clause and the subordinate clause in each sentence? (Underline the subordinate clause in green)

- We will have pudding after dinner.
- Tie your shoelaces if they become undone.
- I've had enough because I am too busy.
- Feeling scared, she burst into tears.
- The woman hugged the child, smiling sweetly.
LO: To use subordinate clauses

Key Teaching Point

A subordinate clause can't stand alone!!

Worksheets:

LO: To identify subordinate clauses

1. Only men could join the Roman army as women were not allowed to be citizens.
2. Roman soldiers had to stay in the army for twenty years unless they weren't from Rome.
3. Soldiers carried rectangular shields which had a metal piece in the middle.
4. Although public, Roman baths were very social places.
5. If families were wealthy, they owned large, brick villas.
6. The Colosseum was the largest arena since it could hold up to 80,000 people.

CHALLENGE WORK: Can you write your own sentences using subordinate clauses?
Task 3: LO: To plan and write a report

To be successful I need to...

- Use the plan to bank key words
- Use the report feature checklist
- Use subordinate clauses
- Check my writing makes sense
**Writing Tasks**

**Task a.: Bank the main ideas in the text using the modelling sheets.**

Read the text and the instructions on the modelling pages and bank your ideas either on the modelling sheets or in your exercise book.

---

**Week 2- Modelling page for writing task (The Romans)**

**Introduction**

The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of Italy. They put together an army to take over new land and they were very successful with this. Their empire reached to many places including England, Wales, Greece, Spain, Turkey and all of northern Africa.

---

**Week 2- Modelling page for writing task (The Romans)**

**What were Roman soldiers like?**

Only men could be in the Roman army because everyone had to be a Roman citizen and women were not allowed to be citizens. Furthermore, a soldier was not allowed to get married until they had left the army. A soldier from Italy would have to stay in the army for twenty years, whilst soldiers not from Italy had to stay twenty five years! In addition, a soldier would have worn strong armour made from iron and leather, which was used for protection. Moreover, they carried a rectangular, wooden shield, which had a metal piece in the middle called a boss. They also used short swords, spears and daggers.
**Week 2- Modelling page for writing task (The Romans)**

**What were the Roman buildings like?**

Every town had a Roman bath and by 300AD, they had built 900 of them. The Romans didn’t mind bathing in public so bath houses were a very social place. Furthermore, lots of families lived in strong, brick villas, which were owned by large, wealthy families. Also, they had an amphitheatre which was an outdoor arena. It was used for races, gladiator fights and executions. The largest arena was the Colosseum, where the circular stadium, could hold up to 80,000 people.

**Which Roman ideas can still be seen today?**

The Romans spoke and wrote in Latin which is the basis for many English words. Calendars used in many countries today, were named after Julius Caesar. Additionally, the Romans built roads when they invaded, to make it faster for their armies to get around. Moreover Roman roads are famous for being straight.
**Task b: Plan worksheet:**

Use all the information you have and put together your plan for your writing task. Write down your plan on the worksheet or in your exercise book.

**LO: To plan and write a report**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading: ____________________________</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What were Roman soldiers like?</th>
<th>What were the Roman buildings like?</th>
<th>Which Roman ideas can still be seen today?</th>
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**Conclusion**
**Task c : Write your own report.**

- Remember to use your plan, banked information and the word bank.
- Check your work against the success criteria.
Word bank - The Roman Report

Connectives
Also,
In addition,
Moreover,
Furthermore,
Additionally,
Another piece of information/evidence...
As well as that.

Star words
- special
- important
- build

Factual adjectives
- new
- successful
- large
- strong
- powerful
- iron
- leather
- metal
- rectangular
- well-known
- healthy
- poor
- brick
- stone
- long

Can you think of any factual adjectives to add?

Spellings
- Practice your Year 3 common exception **spellings** like you normally do.

### Group 1 Summer 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accept</td>
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<td>nutrients</td>
<td>beginner</td>
<td>confusion</td>
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<td>groan</td>
<td>pollination</td>
<td>preferred</td>
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<td>germination</td>
<td>gardening</td>
<td>attention</td>
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<td>civilisation</td>
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### Group 2 Summer 2 Spellings

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<td>Mr</td>
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<td>again</td>
<td>money</td>
<td>Mrs</td>
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<td>our</td>
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<td>pass</td>
<td>sugar</td>
<td>even</td>
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<td>beautiful</td>
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<td>plant</td>
<td>sure</td>
<td>odd</td>
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<td>after</td>
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**Reading**
Remember to read at least 30 minutes a day.

**Book Reviews**
Write book reviews of the books you have read.

- Choose 15 words in a book that you are unsure of and find the meaning of them. You can do this with more than one word. Use the words in complex sentences.

**Reading Comprehension:**

- **Pack:** Remember to do 1 lesson per week and use the skills we learnt during the Guided Reading lessons (skimming, scanning, inferring, summarising, etc.)

- **Guided Reading Skills Task Cards:** Pick from the task cards the ones you feel you need to practise on. Some you can do orally while for others you will need to record your answers in your book.

*Note: Both packs are uploaded.*

**Maths**

- Practise your times tables. You need to be able to answer questions mixed up within 5 seconds. No counting on your fingers! For example, 2 x 7, 12 x 5, _ x 4 = 16.
• Continue to use Mathletics daily. Please see your teacher if you have lost/forgotten your login.
• Work through the Math pack and write all the working out in your book. This week in Maths we will be revising what we have learnt about fractions. Use the guidance below to help you complete the tasks and the answers to check your work. If do not have to you print the sheets off, you can just write your answers in your book. Just remember to try your best.
  Task 1 – Making the whole
  Task2 – What fraction is shaded
  Task3 – unit and non-unit fractions
  Task4 – Tenths
  Task5 – Fractions on the number line (part 1 and 2)

**Science**

• This week I want you to think about everything you know on magnets.
  Remember? We learnt about magnets in September!

  Watch the clips on youtube to refresh your memory:

  [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zk9rkqt](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zk9rkqt)
  [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zyttyrd/articles/zw889qt](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zyttyrd/articles/zw889qt)

  and have a go at the quiz at the bottom of the page.

  Now, read through the Magnet facts poster I’ve attached and try to find the missing words from the magnetism investigation.

  Go to Task 2 and have fun predicting and testing materials you can find at home- which ones are magnetic? Use a fridge magnet to test your predictions!

  As an extension make a spider chart to list products that use magnets. Now sketch a design for a new product that makes use of magnets. I cannot wait to see what you will come up with!

**History**

*Week 2 and 3: Landmarks*

LO: To name and explore Roman Landmarks
What do you know already?

Where is Rome?
Which country?
Which continent?

What is the population of Rome?
- 3 hundred
- 1 million
- 3 million

It is Italy's LARGEST city!

Which part of Italy?

Information sheets:

What to see and do in Rome

Watch the video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NeVM3UGcNWw

Can you remember any of the names of places to visit?

a. Watch the video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NeVM3UGcNWw

b. Read the information below:

The Colosseum

The most famous building of the Roman Empire is probably the Colosseum.

The building accommodated more than 55,000 spectators and was home to many games featuring gladiators and wild animals.
Circus Maximus

The Circus Maximus was an arena specially built for the wildly popular chariot races. The largest stadium in ancient Rome, it had a seating capacity of over 250,000 people.

Today you can see the field where it was located.

Pantheon Temple

The Pantheon was built in 118AD by Emperor Hadrian as a temple for all pagan gods.

The building’s immense dome was the largest in the world for more than thirteen centuries.

Roman Forum

Today:

The Roman Forum was the heart of Ancient Rome with many temples and arches.

It was a Market place surrounded by important government buildings.

What is would have looked like:
Trevi Fountain

Rome’s most spectacular fountain is the Fontana del Trevi. The large 18th century fountain occupies a small square which is usually packed with tourists.

Tourists throw money in the fountain for good luck.

The Spanish Steps

The Spanish Steps are a set of steps in Rome, Italy, climbing a steep slope between the Piazza di Spagna at the base and Piazza Trinità dei Monti, dominated by the Trinità dei Monti church at the top.

Many people sit on the steps to relax and watch passers by.

The National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Art is a great place to visit on a rainy day as it is inside. It displays 1100 paintings and sculptures.

What to see and do in Rome

Watch another video

Where would you most like to visit in Rome? Why?
Watch this video and answer the questions
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qWZP3paDvHc

**Task week 2:** Choose a Landmark in Rome. Draw and describe it as stated below.

**Task week 3:** Make a booklet or a poster of your favourite Ancient Landmarks in Rome. Draw them and point out the most interesting information about them.

**Note:** Use the information sheet and any other information you may find.

- **Art - linked to History**
• Read through ‘Ancient Roman Landmarks’ information and draw/design/build your favourite landmark/landmarks.

**RE: These tasks will cover all Summer 2 half term**

• **Task 1:** ‘Places of worship and beliefs’ powerpoint
  Go through the powerpoint carefully and fill in the ‘Places of worship’ table using the Activity cards and all the information you learnt in the powerpoint (one place of worship per week). You can also make small drawings next to your answers to exemplify your ideas.

• **Task 2:** Make a poster about your favourite place of worship and explain why you like it.

• **Task 3 - Art:** When tired, choose and colour your favourite mindfulness colouring sheet.

**Note:** Use the files uploaded.

**Handwriting**

• Use the handwriting pack every day for 15 minutes.

**PSHE**

This half term I would like you to focus on your mental well-being. I will be setting some challenges each week for you to choose from. This week try to do one (or more) of these:

* Do some yoga with cosmic kids [https://www.cosmickids.com/category/watch/](https://www.cosmickids.com/category/watch/)

* Visit [https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/home-is-good/](https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/home-is-good/) , scroll down and follow the river adventure

*Try to earn Green Blue Peter Badge [https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/findoutmore/blue-peter-apply-for-a-green-badge](https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/findoutmore/blue-peter-apply-for-a-green-badge)

*Have a family game tournament. Choose your favourite game: Monopoly, Guess who?, Uno, Jenga or any other game that you like playing and challenge your family to it.
*Go for a 30 minute walk and see can you spot any of these minibeasts.