

Autumn 1 - Year 3/4 Homework

GPS:

Complete the pages set by your teacher in the GPS book and mark at home. We will look at homework the following Monday.

These are the pages for each week:



Week Beginning	Year 3		Year 4		ANSWERS	
	Topic	Page(s)	Topic	Page(s)	3	4
14.09.26	Capital letters for names and I	36-37	Capital letters and full stops	36-37	105	105
21.09.26	Capital letters and full stops	38-39	Nouns	4	105-106	101
28.09.26	Nouns	4	Adjectives	5	101	101
05.10.26	Adjectives	5	Noun phrases	16-17	101	102
12.10.26	Verbs	8-9	Verbs	6	101	101

MATHS:

Complete the pages set by your teacher in the CGP Maths book. We will look at homework the following Monday.

Week Beginning	Year 3		Year 4		ANSWERS	
	Title	Page(s)	Title	Page(s)	3	4
14.09.26	Autumn Term – Workout 1	2-3	Autumn Term – Workout 1	2-3	75	75
21.09.26	Autumn Term – Workout 2	4-5	Autumn Term – Workout 2	4-5	75	75
28.09.26	Autumn Term – Workout 3	6-7	Autumn Term – Workout 3	6-7	75	75
05.10.26	Autumn Term – Workout 4	8-9	Autumn Term – Workout 4	8-9	75-76	76
12.10.26	Autumn Term – Workout 5	10-11	Autumn Term – Workout 5	10-11	76	76

Log on to TTRS and practise the times tables that you find tricky.



Ancient Egypt – Knowledge Organiser

When and where was Ancient Egypt?



Civilisation

Civilisation - A society, culture, and particular way of life in a certain area.

Ancient Egypt was a civilisation in north-east Africa.



The main periods of Ancient Egyptian history:



Old Kingdom

Middle Kingdom

New Kingdom

C 2700-2200 BCE

C 2050-1800 BCE

C 1550-1100 BCE

Ancient Egypt began about 5,000 years ago and existed for around 3,000 years.

Why was the River Nile important?



Irrigation

Irrigation - when channels are dug to let water flow to crops and help them grow.

Image	What is it?	Why was it useful?
1.	Drinking water	It provides water to humans and animals.
2.	Cooking	It provides a source of water for cooking.
3.	Irrigation	It provides water for growing crops.
4.	Growing crops in water and mud	The crops provide a source of food.

Who ruled Ancient Egypt?



Pharaoh - a ruler of Ancient Egypt, a bit like a king or queen.

Tutankhamun		- He became pharaoh in around 1332 BCE, when he was 9 years old. - He ruled for ten years, as he died aged 19. We don't know how he died.
Ramesses II		- He became pharaoh in 1279 BCE and ruled for 66 years. - He is called Ramesses the Great because he built more statues than any other pharaoh.
Cleopatra		- She was born around 70 BCE. - She ruled Egypt for around 30 years. - She was the last pharaoh of Ancient Egypt.

Over 30 dynasties ruled Ancient Egypt over the course of 3,000 years.

Why did Ancient Egyptians build pyramids?



pyramid

Pyramid - a huge stone monument with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top.

Some pharaohs built pyramids to house their bodies after they had died.



Deir el-Medina is where workers lived while they built underground tombs for pharaohs.

The most famous pyramids are the Giza Pyramids.



How was Ancient Egyptian society structured?



Hierarchy - a system in which people are organised into different levels of importance from highest to lowest.

Pharaoh



Priests, officials and scribes



Soldiers



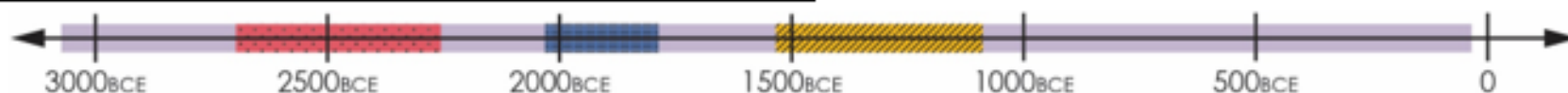
Artisans



Farmers



Enslaved people



Forces and magnets Knowledge Organiser

What are forces?

When a **force** is applied to an object, the object changes speed, direction, or shape.

push



The object moves away from you.

pull



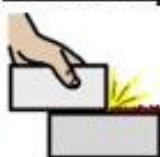
The object moves towards you.

twist

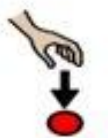


Cause the object to twist.

How do objects move on different surfaces?



Friction is a force that slows down moving objects.



Gravity is a force that pulls objects down to Earth.



Different surfaces create different amounts of friction.

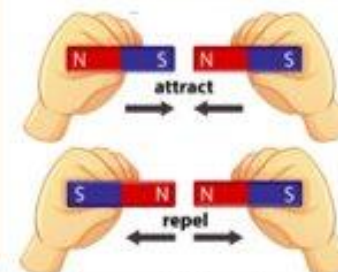
What is a magnet and how do magnets behave?

All magnets have two poles.



The poles of a magnet are where the magnetic forces are strongest.

Opposite poles of magnets are attracted to each other. Like poles of magnets repel each other.



Which materials are magnetic?

Magnets produce a force which attracts magnetic materials.

Magnetic metals include iron and steel.



Non-magnetic materials include silver and gold.



Are some magnets stronger than others?



Magnets come in different shapes and sizes.



All magnets attract the same materials even if they look different to each other.

How are magnets used in real-life situations?

We use magnets in the real world for many different reasons.

