

## Autumn 1 - Year 3/4 Homework

### GPS:

Complete the pages set by your teacher in the GPS book. The content will be taught on Monday. We will mark the homework in class.

These are the pages for each week:



Week	Year 3		Year 4		ANSWERS	
	Topic	Page(s)	Topic	Page(s)	3	4
1	Capital Letters and Full Stops	38-39	Capital Letters and Full Stops	36-37	105	105
2	Nouns	4	Nouns	4	101	101
3	Adjectives	5	Adjectives	5	101	101
4	Articles	6-7	Articles and Determiners	12-13	101	101/102
5	Verbs	8-9	Verbs	6	101	101
6	Adverbs	10	Adverbs	7	101	101

### MATHS:

Complete the pages set by your teacher in the CGP Maths book. We will mark the homework in class on each Monday.

Week	Year 3		Year 4		ANSWERS	
	Topic	Page(s)	Topic	Page(s)	3	4
1	Place value	6	Place value and partitioning	8	72	83
2	Partitioning	12-13	1000 more or less	9	72	83
3	10 or 100 more/less	9	Ordering and comparing numbers	10-11	72	83
4	Order numbers	10-11	Rounding	12-13	72	83-84
5	Mental addition	22	Roman numerals	15	73	84
6	Written addition	24	Written addition and subtraction	22-23	74	85

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



# Knowledge Organiser: Skeleton, muscles and nutrition



## What does the human skeleton look like?

### Key vocabulary

- bone
- cartilage
- common names of bones
- skeleton

The human skeleton is a structure of bones. It supports the body.

An adult skeleton is made up of **206** separate bones.



## What is the function of the human skeleton?

### Key vocabulary

- ball-and-socket joint
- hinge joint
- joint
- movement
- protection
- support



### Hinge joint:

So you can move in one direction and back again.



### Ball-and-socket joint:

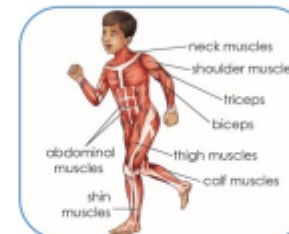
This gives the most movement of all the joints.

3 functions of the human skeleton:

1. Provides support to the rest of the body.
2. Protects your organs.
3. Allows you to move.

## How do bones and muscles work together?

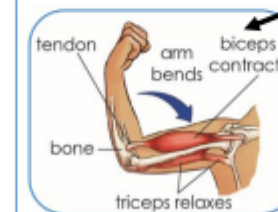
There are around **350** different muscles in the human body.



### Key vocabulary

- ligament
- muscle
- tendon

**Tendons** attach muscles to bones, they help the bones to move at joints.



**Ligaments** are strong bits of tissue that hold 2 bones together.



## How are skeletons different in animals?

### Key vocabulary

- endoskeleton
- exoskeleton
- invertebrate
- vertebrate



A crab is an **invertebrate**, it does not have a back bone. It has an **exo-skeleton**, a hard covering on the outside of the body.



An elephant is a **vertebrate**, it has a back bone. It has an **endoskeleton** which is a structure of bones on the inside of the body.

## What is nutrition and where does it come from?

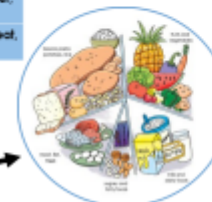
Nutrition is the process of giving your body what it needs to grow and stay healthy.

### Key vocabulary

- balanced diet
- carbohydrates
- fats
- fibre
- minerals
- nutrition
- proteins
- vitamins

	Why does your body need this?	Which foods provide this?
Carbohydrates	gives me energy	fruits, chocolate, bread, pasta, potatoes, rice
Proteins	helps me to grow and repair tissue	meat, fish, eggs, nuts, milk, beans
Fats	gives me energy and warmth	butter, fatty meat, nuts, vegetable oils
Fibre	helps the muscles in my digestive organs move food through my body	wholemeal bread, cereals, fruits, vegetables
Vitamins	helps my body to stay healthy	fruits, vegetables, milk, butter, fish, eggs
Minerals	helps my body to stay healthy	milk, cheese, butter, red meat, green vegetables

Eating a balanced diet will keep you healthy. Different food groups give you what you need.

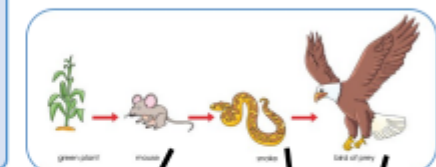


## How do different animals get the nutrition they need?

### Key vocabulary

- carnivore
- food chain
- herbivore
- nutrition
- omnivore

Animals get nutrition from eating plants and other animals. This is called a **food chain**.



### Herbivore:

An animal that only eats plants.

### Omnivore:

An animal that eats both plants and other animals.

### Carnivore:

An animal that only eats other animals.



# Knowledge Organiser: The Romans



## Who were the Romans and why did Julius Caesar want to invade Britain?

Julius Caesar led the Roman army. He wanted to invade Britain because:

1. It would make him more powerful and famous.
2. They thought it would be easy.
3. They believed it had precious materials.
4. It would stop support for rebellions.



### Key vocabulary

- Britannia
- empire
- expand
- Gallia
- invade
- province
- Roman

Julius tried to invade Britain twice but failed both times.

## Who were the Britons and why did Claudius invade Britain in 43CE?

Claudius was the 4th emperor and invaded Britain to prove himself, in 43CE he sent 40,000 soldiers to invade and was successful.

### Key vocabulary

- alliance
- barbaric
- Claudius
- emperor
- invasion
- roundhouses



Britons lived in separate communities and often fought each other.

Britons were skilled at metal work, grew crops and lived in Roundhouses and traded with people in Europe.



## Why was the Roman army so successful in spreading the Roman Empire?

Could join the Roman army	Could not join the Roman army
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unmarried men</li> <li>• Freeman</li> <li>• At least 18 years old</li> <li>• Able to read and write</li> <li>• Tall, fit, strong</li> <li>• Good eyesight</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Married men</li> <li>• Enslaved people</li> <li>• Under the age of 18</li> <li>• Unable to read and write</li> <li>• Short, unfit, weak</li> <li>• Poor eyesight</li> <li>• Women</li> </ul>

### Key vocabulary

- army
- auxiliary
- centurion
- century
- citizen
- general
- legion
- legionary



The Roman army was large and very organised and strict. They could earn a good wage. Loyal and brave soldiers could be promoted.

## Who was Boudicca and how did she challenge Roman rule in Britain?

### Key vocabulary

- Boudicca
- Colchester
- Icenii
- rebellions
- rebels



Romans gave jobs to local leaders and let them keep their land if they were loyal to the Romans.

Boudicca was queen of a community and raised an army to fight the Romans as they tried to take her land and attacked her people. Her rebellion took place across the country.



## How did the Romans try to defend the land they took while taking more?

The forts helped defend the land Roman's had already invaded.



### Key vocabulary

- barracks
- Caedonia
- defence
- fort
- Hadrian's Wall

**Hadrian's Wall** was a large wall built by the Romans. It took 6 years to build. Some parts of the wall are still visible today.

The wall protected the Romans from attacks and was a symbol of power.



## What caused the decline of Roman Britain and the end of Roman rule?

### Key vocabulary

- Angles
- decline
- Honorius
- provinces
- Saxons

Year	What happened?	Strengthened or weakened the empire?
180CE	Celtic armies crossed over Hadrian's Wall.	Weakened
192CE	The emperor was murdered, and five rivals claimed his title.	Weakened
208CE	Emperor Septimius Severus divided Britannia into two provinces.	Strengthened
211CE	Emperor Septimius Severus died and there was civil war.	Weakened
273CE	Emperor Aurelian regained control of the empire.	Strengthened
296CE	The two provinces became four to ensure the lands could be controlled.	Strengthened
306CE	Emperor Constantius died.	Weakened



The empire was starting to weaken and their lands were being invaded by groups like the Angles and Saxons in 300CE.