Autumn 2 - 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
09.11.26	Adverbs	10	Adverbs	7	101	101
16.11.26	Prepositions	24	Prepositions	24	103	103
23.11.26	Clauses	12	Clauses	14	102	102
30.11.26	Writing Lists	46	Commas for Writing Lists	42	107	106
07.12.26	Question Marks	40	Question Marks	38	106	105
14.12.26	Noun Phrases	15	Adverbial Phrases	18	102	102

MATHS:

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

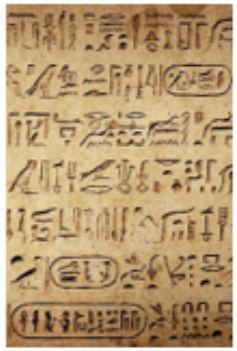
Week	Year 3		Year 4		ANSWERS	
	Topic	Page(s)	Topic	Page(s)	3	4
09.11.26	Autumn term – Workout 6	12-13	Autumn term -Workout 6	12-13	76	76
16.11.26	Autumn term – Workout 7	14-15	Autumn term – Workout 7	14-15	76	76
23.11.26	Autumn term – Workout 12	24-25	Autumn term – Workout 8	16-17	78	77
30.11.26	Spring term – Workout 1	26-27	Spring term – Workout 5	34-35	78	79
07.12.26	Spring term – Workout 2	28-29	Spring term – Workout 7	38-39	78	80
14.12.26	Spring term – Workout 3	30-31	Summer term – Workout 1	50-51	78-79	81

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



Ancient Egypt – Knowledge Organiser

What are hieroglyphics?



The Ancient Egyptian system of writing was called hieroglyphics.

Hieroglyphics used pictures to show sounds and meaning.

Ancient Egyptians wrote on papyrus.

The Rosetta Stone is an important artefact that helped historians understand hieroglyphics.



What gods did the Ancient Egyptians believe in?

Ancient Egyptians worshipped over 2000 gods.

Each god had a different responsibility.



Pharaohs built temples and statues for the gods.

Temples were a place to worship specific gods.



What did the Ancient Egyptians believe about the afterlife?

They believed in preserving the body for the afterlife through mummification.

Mummification was a long process that took 70 days.

Only pharaohs and very important people were mummified.

The most important mummies were buried in pyramids.



How do we know about the Ancient Egyptians?

The pharaohs eventually stopped building pyramids due to tomb robbers.

Tutankhamun's tomb was found in 1922 by Howard Carter.

Tutankhamun's tomb had not been robbed, so it contained many valuable things. They have told archaeologists a lot about Ancient Egypt.



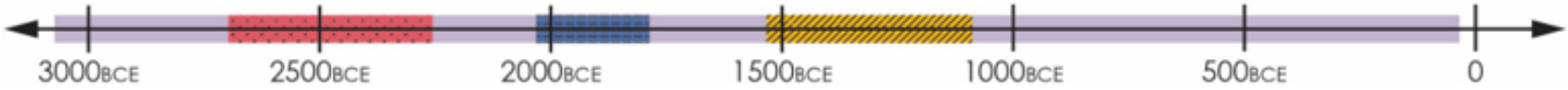
What did the Ancient Egyptians discover?

The Ancient Egyptian civilisation left behind an important legacy.

There were important Ancient Egyptian discoveries to do with maths, medicine, and the calendar.

Legacy: something that has been left behind and passed on to others.

Archaeologists are still discovering new things about Ancient Egypt today.



Autumn 2 - Year 3/4 Homework

Year 3

KIRF Autumn Term 2: Know all multiplication and division facts for 2x, 5x and 10x table

Children should quickly recall the multiplication and division facts for the **2x, 5x and 10x tables**. This means they should know:

- That **2 × 6 = 12** and **12 ÷ 2 = 6**
- That **5 × 4 = 20** and **20 ÷ 5 = 4**
- That **10 × 3 = 30** and **30 ÷ 10 = 3**

2x Table	5x Table	10x Table
1 × 2 = 2	1 × 5 = 5	1 × 10 = 10
2 × 2 = 4	2 × 5 = 10	2 × 10 = 20
3 × 2 = 6	3 × 5 = 15	3 × 10 = 30
4 × 2 = 8	4 × 5 = 20	4 × 10 = 40
5 × 2 = 10	5 × 5 = 25	5 × 10 = 50
6 × 2 = 12	6 × 5 = 30	6 × 10 = 60
7 × 2 = 14	7 × 5 = 35	7 × 10 = 70
8 × 2 = 16	8 × 5 = 40	8 × 10 = 80
9 × 2 = 18	9 × 5 = 45	9 × 10 = 90
10 × 2 = 20	10 × 5 = 50	10 × 10 = 100
11 × 2 = 22	11 × 5 = 55	11 × 10 = 110
12 × 2 = 24	12 × 5 = 60	12 × 10 = 120

Ideas:

Use objects where possible, sing songs and practice rote repetition. Ask questions such as:

-Which is the number before 40 in the 5x table?

-What do I multiply by 10 to make 100?

-How many 2's in 18?

-6 x 10?

Year 4

KIRF Autumn Term 2: Know all multiplication and division facts for 7x and 9x table

Use songs, games, posters, rhymes, quizzes and any other strategies you've found to practice the 7x and 9x times tables. Remember to keep practising the division facts alongside the multiplication facts.

For Example:

- 7 × 8 = 56, so
- 56 ÷ 7 = 8 and 56 ÷ 8 = 7

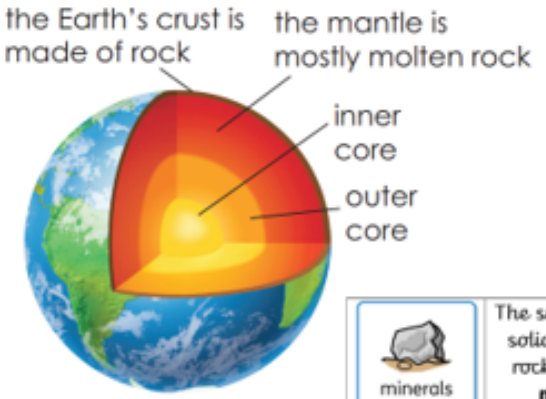
Ask questions like:

- "What is 63 ÷ 9?"
- "How many 7s make 35?"

0 x 7 = 0	0 x 9 = 0
1 x 7 = 7	1 x 9 = 9
2 x 7 = 14	2 x 9 = 18
3 x 7 = 21	3 x 9 = 27
4 x 7 = 28	4 x 9 = 26
5 x 7 = 35	5 x 9 = 45
6 x 7 = 42	6 x 9 = 54
7 x 7 = 49	7 x 9 = 63
8 x 7 = 56	8 x 9 = 72
9 x 7 = 63	9 x 9 = 81
10 x 7 = 70	10 x 9 = 90
11 x 7 = 77	11 x 9 = 99
12 x 7= 84	12 x 9 = 108

Rocks and Fossils - Knowledge Organiser

What are rocks?



molten rock	Rock that has melted. Magma is made up of mostly **molten rock**.
minerals	The small pieces of solid material in rocks are called **minerals**.
crystal	A clear or transparent mineral.

What are different types of rocks?

Sedimentary
- Made of grains of sand, shell, mud, or rock.
- Most fossils are found in sedimentary rocks.



Chalk is used for writing as it is soft.

Igneous
- Made when molten rock cools down.



Granite is used for kitchen worktops as it is hard, and has an attractive appearance.

Metamorphic
- Made when igneous or sedimentary rock is changed by heat and pressure.



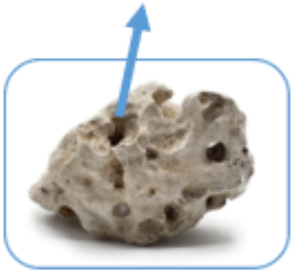
Slate is used for roof tiles as it is durable (hard-wearing) and impermeable.

durable	How strong something is.
erosion	Water, wind, and other types of weather wearing away something, such as rock.
weathering	The breaking down of rocks and soils by water, plant roots, or chemicals.

What are some of the properties of different rocks?

permeable	Something that lets water or air pass through it.
impermeable	Something that does not let water or air pass through it.
properties	What something is like, such as the hardness and permeability of a rock.

pores (small spaces in rocks)



Rocks are **permeable** if they have small spaces between the grains of the rock.

How can we use different rocks?

properties

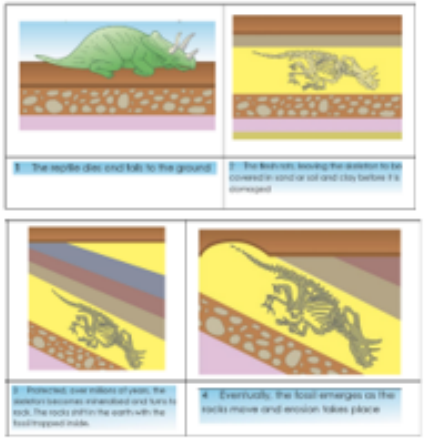
The **properties** of different rocks make them suitable for different uses.

Slate



Rock type	Use	Properties
metamorphic	roof tiles of buildings to write on—blackboard	can be cut into thin sheets light permeable shiny and smooth surface

What are fossils and how are they formed?



Fossil

The remains or trace of a plant or an animal from a long time ago.

fossilisation

The process of a living thing becoming a fossil.

palaeontologist

Someone who studies fossils.

What is soil?



