

Form II Home Learning 24/03/2020

Today we are learning:

- English
- Maths
- History
- Optional extras



Form II Home Learning Reminders

- Don't forget to read every day to an adult or sibling!
- Practice your times tables every day!
- Continue to practice your spellings!
- Work through your maths bond and arithmetic books at your own pace.



Form II Useful Resources

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers>
Times tables, grammar and just for fun!
- <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/ordering-and-sequencing-numbers>
Maths games
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ks2-english/zbrwnrd> English additional resources
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ks2-maths/zm9my9q> Maths additional resources
- <https://swiggle.org.uk/> Child safe search engine
- <https://www.twinkl.co.uk/go/lessons/view/arithmeticmagic> Arithmagic game. Code: TA5810



English

LO: To recognise and use prepositions



English

LO: To recognise and use
time prepositions

Write the date and
learning objective in your
lined book now!



The pets have escaped! Can you describe where they are using these words to help you? Write 3 sentences in your lined book.



beside

beneath

under

in

on

through

behind

Prepositions are words / phrases used to describe a **place**, **time** or **cause**.



The dog is **on** the table.

The iguana is **next to** the teacher.

These prepositions tell us about the **place** of the animals.

Prepositions can also tell us about **time**.



At 6 o'clock the dog was on the floor.

During the lesson, the cat was under the table.

Other prepositions tell us about how something is **caused** by something else.

Due to the barking, she put her hands over her ears.

Book task

Copy the table into your lined book. Remember to use a ruler!

5. Put the prepositions in the table.

thanks to

because of

under

on Wednesday

through

at 2 o'clock

in spring

next to

Prepositions for place	Prepositions for cause	Prepositions for time



Book Task

Complete the following activity in your lined book.

Don't forget joined up handwriting, capital letters and full stops!

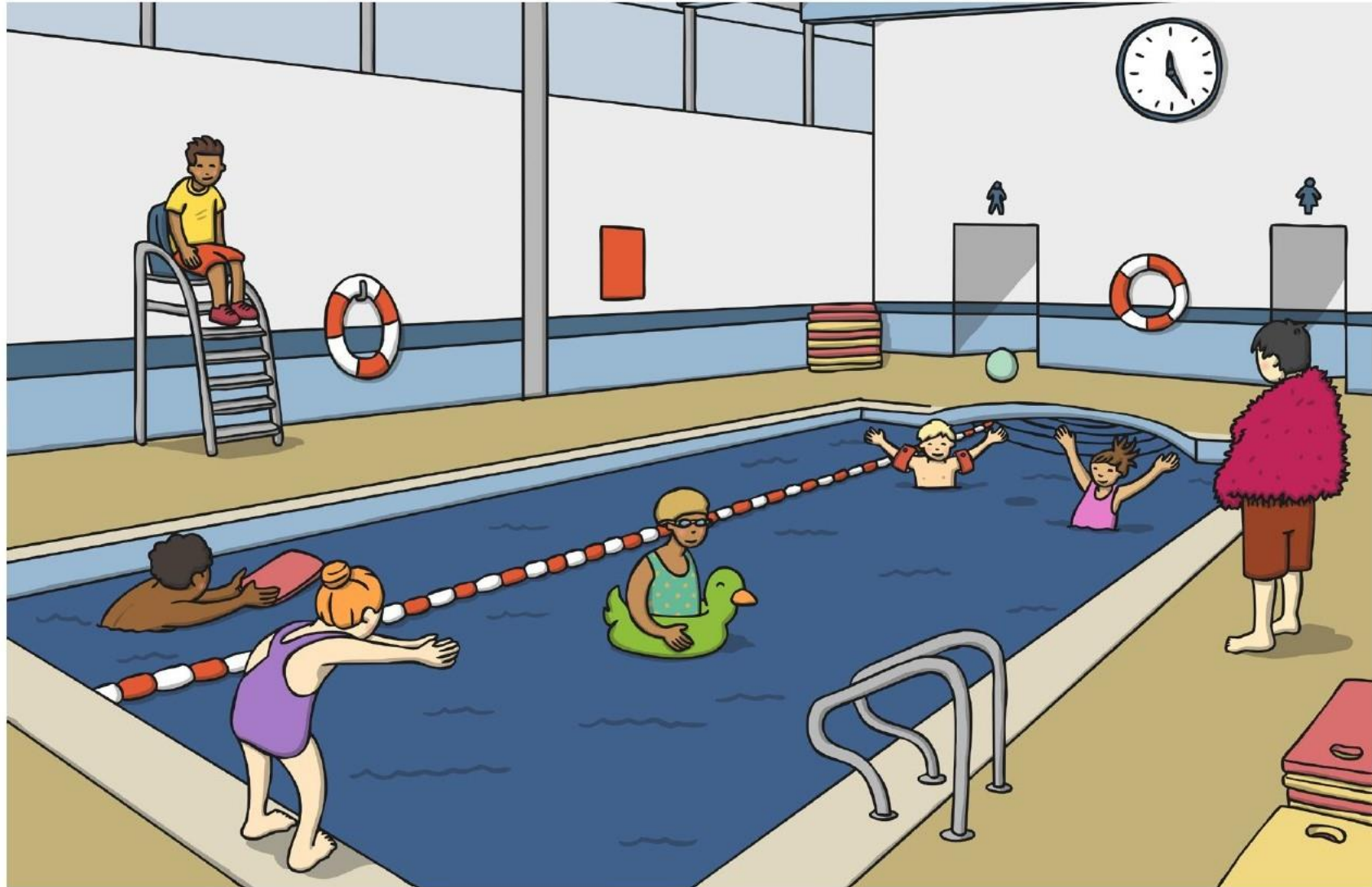
Challenge: 4 sentences

Super challenge: 7 sentences

Supersonic challenge: 10 sentences



Write a paragraph to describe the scene below. Use 4 or more time, cause or place prepositions.



Optional extra task

- Follow the link to Twinkl Go!
- Complete the “Space alien preposition hotspots” activity
- Complete the “Prepositions wordsearch” activity
- <https://www.twinkl.co.uk/go/lessons/view/english>
- Code: TA1267



English

LO: To recognise and use prepositions

How did you find this lesson? Colour a small traffic light at the end of your work.

Red = I didn't understand

Yellow = I need a bit more practice

Green = Got it!



Maths

LO: To solve length problems



Maths

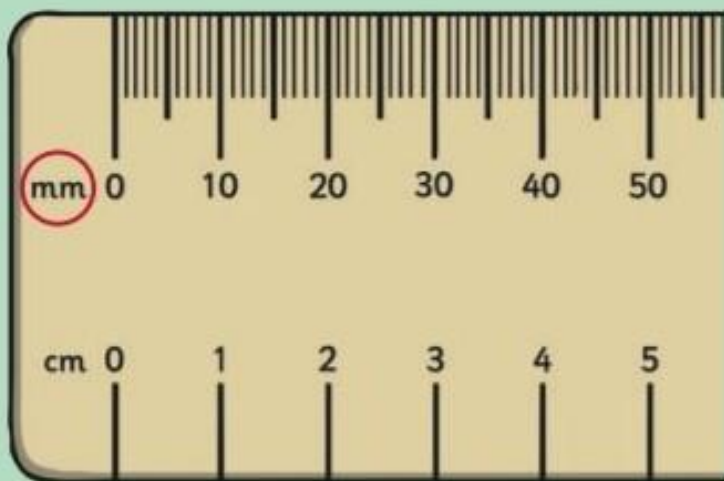
LO: To solve length problems

Write the date and learning objective in your squared book now!

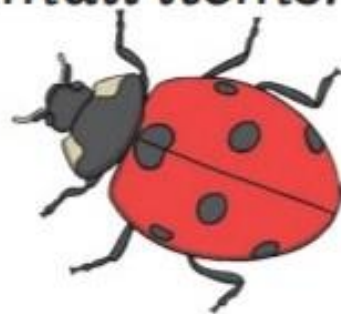


Let's recap
yesterday's learning!





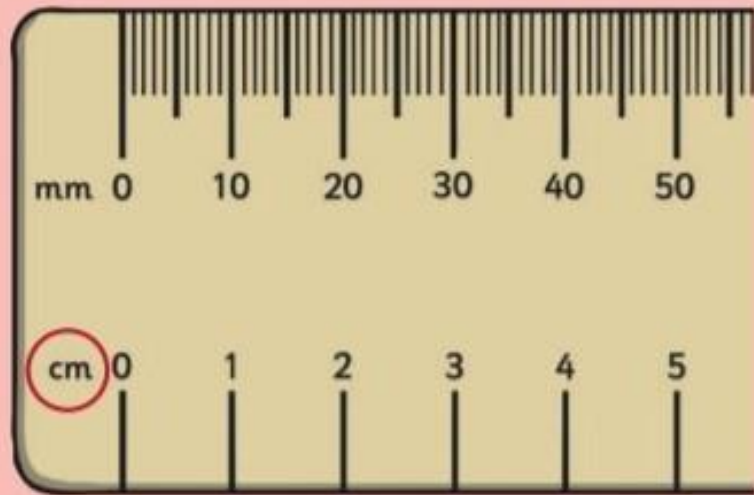
We use a ruler to measure very small items.



We measure these in millimetres.

We write this as **mm**.

$$10\text{mm} = 1\text{cm}$$



We use a ruler to measure some larger items.



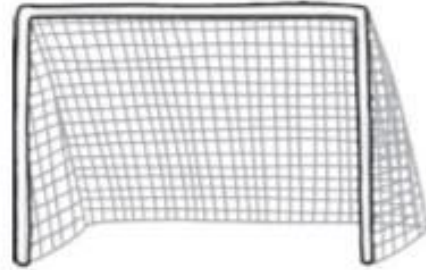
We measure these in centimetres.

We write this as **cm**.

$$100\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$$



We use a metre stick to measure even larger items.



We measure these in metres.

We write this as **m**.

$$100\text{cm} = 1\text{m} \quad 1000\text{m} = 1\text{km}$$

Word problems – let's look at this one together!

Length Word Problems

1. Building A is 25 metres tall. Building B is 38 metres tall. How much taller is building B than building A?



We need to work out the **difference** between the height of the two buildings.

To find the **difference** we take the smaller number away from the larger number.

$$38 - 25 = 13$$

Don't forget to add the unit of measure!

13m or 13 meters.

Word problems – Try the next ones in your squared book!

Remember to number the problems so that you can check your answers at the end!

Length Word Problems

2. Becky's teddy bear is 18 centimetres long. Diane's teddy bear is 21 centimetres long. How much longer is Diane's doll?



Length Word Problems

3. Tom cut some ribbon for a project. He cut nine metres of red ribbon and seven metres of green ribbon. How much ribbon did he cut in all?



Length Word Problems

4. Jamie's pencil was seven centimetres long. After he sharpened the pencil, it was four centimetres long. How many centimetres shorter is the pencil now?



Length Word Problems

5. Tamesha was knitting a blanket. On Monday, she knitted 28 centimetres. On Tuesday, she knitted 13 centimetres to finish the blanket. How long was the blanket when she finished it?



Length Word Problems

6. A regulation basketball goal is 196 centimetres tall. The basketball in the gym at Smithside Elementary is 172 centimetres tall. How much taller is a regulation goal?



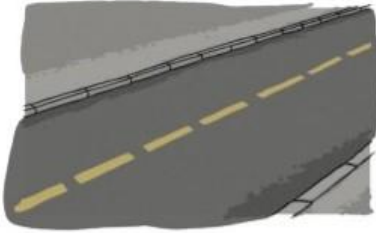
Length Word Problems

7. Demarcus is 150 centimetres tall. His little brother is 139 centimetres tall. How much taller is Demarcus than his brother?



Length Word Problems

8. The driveway at Jamarion's house is 7 metres long. The pavement leading up to his house is four metres longer. How long is the pavement and driveway combined?



Length Word Problems

9. Janine drove eighty metres to the shop, forty metres to the library, and then 11 metres back home. How far did Janine drive?



Length Word Problems

10. The fire station is 39 metres tall. The flagpole is 45 metres tall. How much taller is the flagpole than the fire station?



Length Word Problems

11. The school hall is 21 metres tall. The main office is 33 metres tall. How much taller is the main office than the hall?



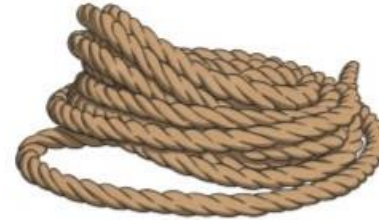
Length Word Problems

12. Ohm has a truck that is 23 centimetres long. Sara has a truck that is 14 centimetres long. How much longer is Ohm's truck than Sara's?



Length Word Problems

13. Mr. Jameson cut some rope for a backyard project. He cut one strand of rope that was 102 centimetres long. He cut another strand of rope that was 89 centimetres long. How much rope did he cut altogether?



Length Word Problems

14. Michael cut nine metres of fabric for a school project. He only used seven metres. How much fabric did Michael not use?



Length Word Problems

15. A kitten was playing with a ball of yarn. The ball held 87 centimetres of yarn. The kitten unraveled 34 centimetres. How many centimetres of yarn was still ravelled in the ball?



Length Word Problems

16. Rick was drawing with chalk. The chalk was nine centimetres when he began drawing. When he finished, the chalk was only four centimetres. How much chalk did he use while drawing?



Length Word Problems

17. Mrs. Racine was hanging Christmas lights. One strand of lights was 19 metres long. A second strand of lights was 25 metres long. If Mrs. Racine strung the lights from end to end, how many metres did both strands span?



Length Word Problems

18. A tortoise traveled 77 centimetres. A snail traveled 59 centimetres. How much farther did the tortoise travel than the snail?



Length Word Problems

19. Rainn drew a red line on a poster board. The line was 88cm long. He continued the line with a blue crayon. The total length of the red and blue lines was 145cm. How long was the blue line?



Word problems – let's look at this one together!

Length Word Problems

20. Spot the puppy can jump 36 centimetres off the ground. Gruff the puppy can jump six centimetres higher than Spot. How many centimetres off the ground can Gruff the puppy jump?



Find the key information!

Spot can jump 36 centimetres (cm)

Gruff can jump 6 centimetres (cm) **higher** than spot.

We need to find 6 **more than** 36.

$$36 + 6 = 42$$

Don't forget to add the unit of measure!

42cm or 42 centimetres

Word problems Answers

Length Word Problems Answers

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 13 metres | 11. 12 metres |
| 2. 3 centimetres | 12. 9 centimetres |
| 3. 16 metres | 13. 191 centimetres |
| 4. 3 centimetres | 14. 2 metres |
| 5. 41 centimetres | 15. 53 centimetres |
| 6. 24 centimetres | 16. 5 centimetres |
| 7. 11 centimetres | 17. 44 metres |
| 8. 11 metres | 18. 18 centimetres |
| 9. 131 metres | 19. 57 centimetres |
| 10. 6 metres | 20. 42 centimetres |

Maths

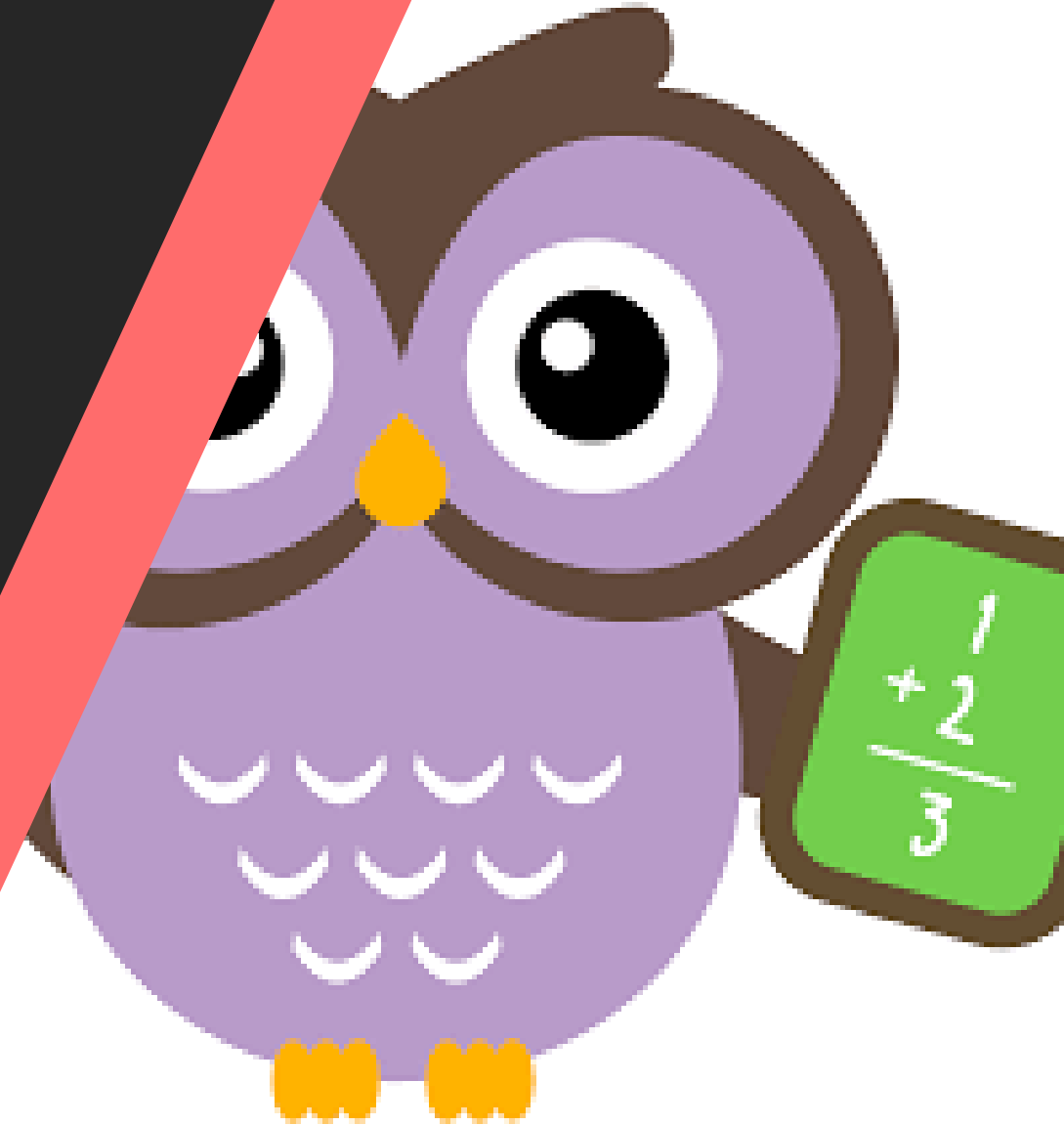
LO: To solve length problems

How did you find this lesson?
Colour a small traffic light at the end of your work.

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Yellow = I need a bit more
practice

Green = Got it!



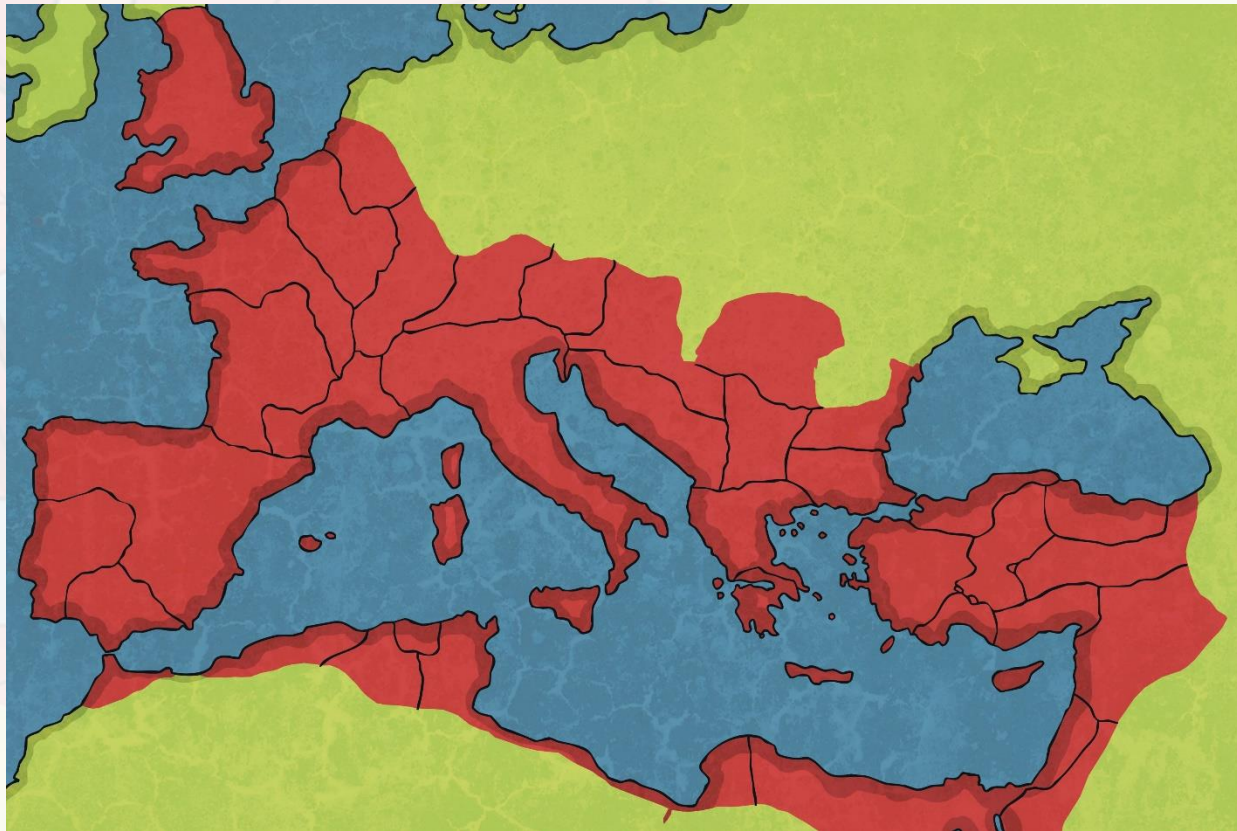
History

LO: To understand the differences between Roman Soldiers and Celtic Warriors



The Roman Army

The brilliance of the Roman army was the key to Rome's success in building its empire.



The background of the slide features a stylized illustration of Roman soldiers and their shields. On the left, a soldier in a white and gold tunic and a silver helmet is visible. To the right, there are several large shields with red and white patterns, including a prominent one with a central circular emblem and yellow lightning bolts. A sword is also visible on the right side. The entire scene is set against a backdrop of a map of the Roman Empire in shades of pink and red, with green land and blue water.

The Start of the Roman Army

In the beginning, the soldiers were the better-off citizens who were sent home at the end of the war.

The Romans copied Greek armies and fought on foot with long spears.

As Roman power grew, more and more people were made to join the army.

How the Army Changed

As the army grew bigger, it had to fight further away from home.

Being a soldier became a full-time job, where the soldiers were highly trained and tough. They were no longer sent home at the end of a battle.

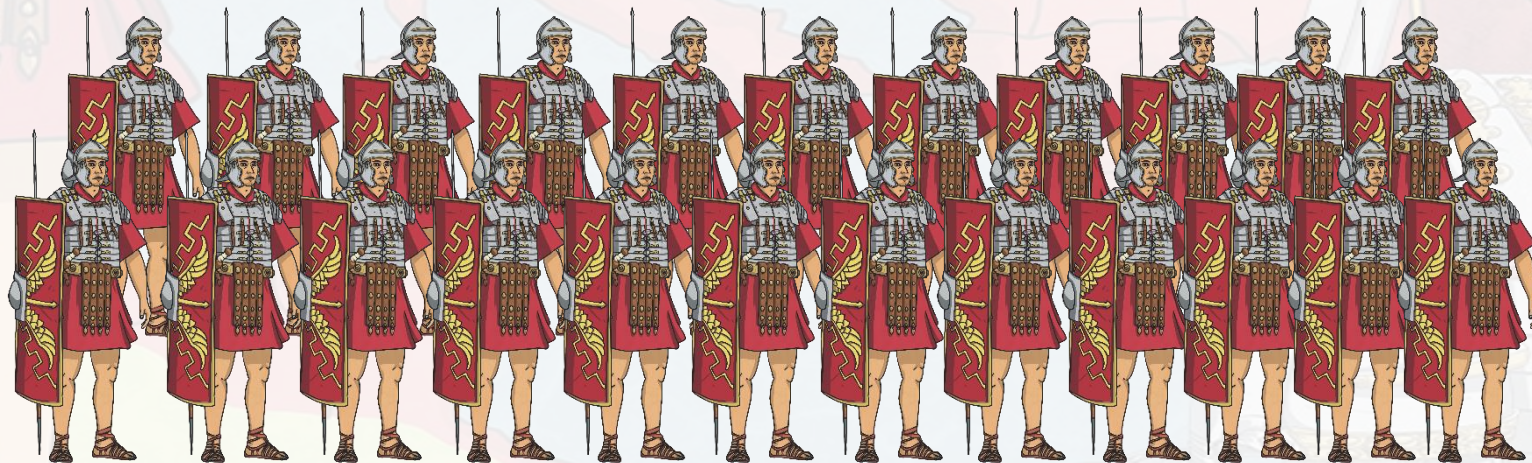
The Start of the Roman Army

Roman soldiers were grouped into larger numbers called legions. There were about 30 of these at different times.

Legions were divided into 10 cohorts of 480 men.

Cohorts were divided into 6 centuries of about 80 men led by a centurion.

Centuries were divided into 10 groups of 8 men who shared a tent or barrack room.



Online Task!

Follow the link to Twinkl Go!

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/go/lessons/view/history>

Enter Code: TA7439

Watch the “A Roman Soldiers life for me” video clip



How Did You Become a Legionary?

The legions were made up of recommended Roman citizens.

Recruits had to be 25 and in the army for at least 20 years.

Legionaries were not allowed to be married whilst they were in the army.



What If You Were Not a Roman Citizen?



Soldiers could join as an auxiliary. Auxiliaries often had special skills such as horse riding and archery. The auxiliary soldiers would receive citizenship when they retired.

Legionary's Uniform



What makes the legionary's uniform and equipment so effective?

Legionary's Training



Learn to build camps, swim, sling stones, ride horses, mount and dismount horses fully armed with his shield and no stirrups.



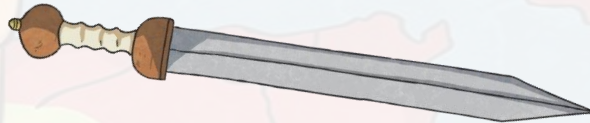
Do a drill once a day, twice if he was a recruit.



March 30km, three times a month, wearing his armour which weighed 20kg.



Learn how to use a sword, spear and fight mock battles with weapons which had covered tips for safety.



Legionary's Training



The Turtle was used to advance towards the enemy by creating a shell out of shields around a group of soldiers.



The Wedge was used to divide the enemy by the legion creating a 'V'.



The Repel Cavalry was used to protect against soldiers on horses. Soldiers used their shield as protection and threw spears.



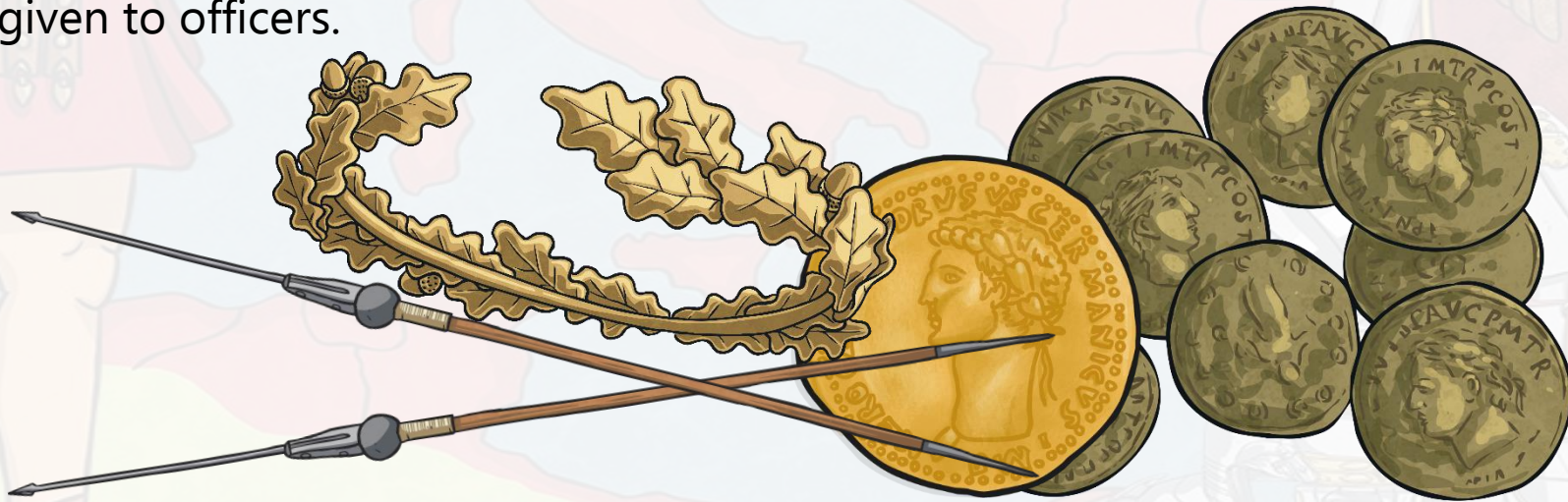
The Orb was used when the army had been split. The legionaries would protect the archers and officers.

Punishments and Rewards

Discipline was very harsh. Soldiers were beaten if they did not follow orders.

Deserters and soldiers who left their post or fell asleep whilst on look-out were beaten to death by their fellow soldiers.

On a more positive note, there were awards for bravery for different ranks, such as medals, arm and neck bands. Gold crowns and silver spears were given to officers.



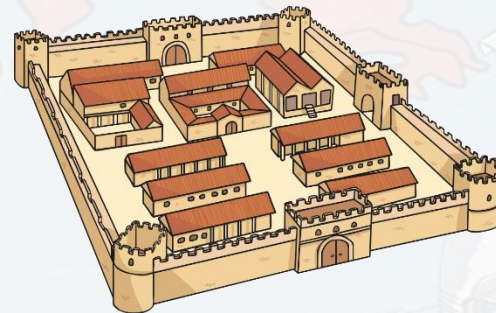
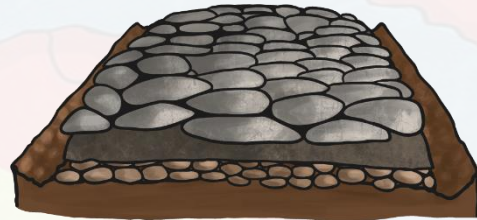
Questions

Surely soldiers did not spend all their time fighting. What other jobs did soldiers do?

As well as fighting major battles, the legions built forts, bridges and roads. When they were on a campaign, they built a camp and fortified them with banks and ditches at the end of the day.

What did soldiers do in their spare time?

During their spare time, Roman soldiers may have been able to play board games with counters and dice or visit the baths.



Online Task!

Follow the link to BBC Teach

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zbns34j>

Watch the “Life as a Roman Soldier” video clip



Optional Online Task!

Follow the link to Twinkl Go!

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/go/lessons/view/history>

Enter Code: TA7439

Complete the Roman Soldier labelling activity and the Roman and Celtic Warrior sorting activity.

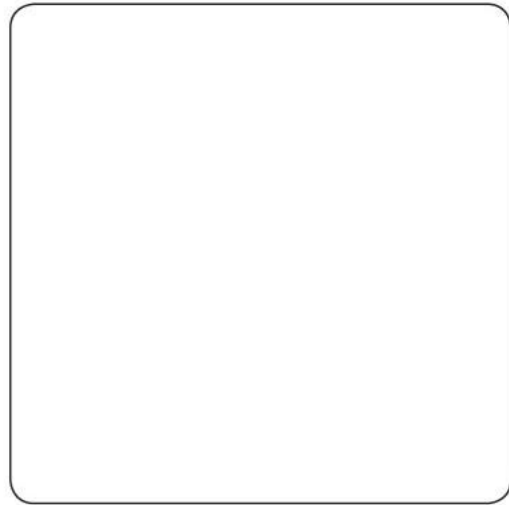




Create a Job Advertisement!

- Create a job advertisement for a Roman Soldier.
- Include what the job involves, duties, pay, benefits and drawbacks.
- Remember you are trying to convince people to sign up so the job needs to sound exciting!
- See the templates on the next slide to give you some ideas.

Firefighter Required!



Job: _____

Skills Needed: _____



Job Description

Job title:	
Duties of the job:	
Desirable Features	
Height:	
Age:	
Desirable Characteristics	
Personality:	
Tone of voice:	
Job experience to date:	
Salary per year:	
Closing date for applicants:	

Optional extra tasks

- Make your own Roman Soldier and/or Celtic warrior from junk modelling materials. Remember all of the key weapons and armour!
- Paint or draw a Roman soldier and label their armour and weapons.
- Make your own Roman shield from an old cereal box!



Form II Home Learning 24/03/2020

Well done! You finished today's lessons!

I'm looking forward to seeing you all back at school soon!

Miss Ardley

