

**MATHS:**

- ★ Read, write and order numbers up to 1,000
- ★ PLACE VALUE - reading, writing, ordering, rounding and estimating.
- ★ NUMBER - addition and subtraction, multiplication and division, formal methods, number bonds, inverse operations, commutativity
- ★ TIMES TABLES - test once a week (Friday)
- ★ Reasoning and problem solving

**ENGLISH:**

- ★ WRITING - Talk4Writing narrative focusing on setting description , Non-fiction recount.
- ★ READING - revision of retrieval skills, inference, prediction, vocabulary, summarising.
- ★ SPaG - sentence types, co-ordinating conjunctions, sub-ordinating conjunctions, expanded noun phrases, fronted adverbials, conjunctions (time, place and cause), prepositions, non-negotiables, effective use of commas, inverted commas for direct speech.
- ★ NON-NEGOTIABLES - capital letters, full stops, handwriting.
- ★ SPELLING - test every Thursday.

**PSHE:**

- ★ Being me in my world.
- ★ Crew meetings.

**COMPUTING:****MUSIC:**

- ★ Sessions provided by Mrs Worthy.

**TOPIC (YEAR B):**

- ★ Claudius's Invasion;
- ★ Hadrian's Wall;
- ★ Boudicca's Rebellion;
- ★ Romanisation of Britain (study of the impact of Roman technology, culture and beliefs.
- ★ Where was the Roman Empire?

**PE:**

- ★ RealPE Scheme
- ★ Swimming (Wednesday afternoons)

**ROMAN BRITAIN:****RULERS AND REBELS**

What have the Romans ever done for us?

**SCEINCE:**

- ★ PLANTS - parts of flowering plants, plant requirements, moving water, pollination, seed dispersal.
- ★ Study Question - How have plants adapted to where they live?
- ★ ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS - skeletons, muscle, digestive system, functions of teeth, animals and their habitats, classifying animals.
- ★ Study Question - Why do animals and humans have different bodies? Which are more useful to the food chain; predators or prey?

**ART & DESIGN:**

- ★ PRINTING & PATTERNS - Roman mosaics - exploring, designing and creating.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR HOME LEARNING:**

- ★ RESEARCHING: BBC Bitesize - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqtf34j>
- ★ BORROWING: Roman books from the library;
- ★ MAKING: Roman shield;
- ★ DESIGNING: Line drawings of Roman architecture;
- ★ LEARNING: Read a book based around the Romans, e.g. Roman Rescue, Horrible Histories, Roman Rewind, Queen of Darkness, Escape from Pompeii.
- ★ PLAYING: Role play of Roman scene in daily life/Ancient Roman themed games.

**21st CENTURY LINKS:**

- ★ Roman architecture and engineering in Britain;
- ★ Positive Mental Health and Wellbeing;
- ★ Migration and movement of different people.

## HISTORY - THE ROMANS (YEAR B):

### KNOWLEDGE BANK:

- ★ The Roman Empire was one of the largest empires in history, stretching across most of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.
- ★ The Roman Empire was ruled by an Emperor, but there was also a Senate where people voted on laws. The Romans conquered lots of land by using their army and tactics, which were much better than many of the countries around them.
- ★ They would organise bloody fights between gladiators, that sometimes included animals, and were watched by thousands of people.
- ★ The Romans tried to invade Britain several times, but finally were able to conquer most of England and Wales by 43 A.D.
- ★ In 60 A.D., Queen Boudicca led a rebellion against the Romans. Thousands of people died in the battles but the Romans eventually won.
- ★ Religion was very important in Ancient Rome. The Romans believed there were different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives, such as a god of war and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour. (The Romans did steal a lot of ideas from the Greeks!).
- ★ The Romans were constantly fighting the Picts (Scottish) and so Emperor Hadrian decided to build a huge wall along the border called Hadrian's Wall.
- ★ The Romans were famous for their long, straight roads that were used to link their vast empire. They were very useful in transporting legions, messages and goods.

### EXPERT LANGUAGE:

empire, gladiator, emperor, Roman, roads, Colosseum, amphitheatre, villa, slave, forum, barbarian, Caesar, aqueduct, fort, soldier, shield, invasion, resistance, legion, Senate, toga, Gods, Picts, Iceni, centurion, Queen Boudicca, catapult.

## GEOGRAPHY - LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE:

### KNOWLEDGE BANK:

- ★ The Roman Empire began in Rome, Italy.
- ★ At its most powerful, the Empire controlled the entire Mediterranean Sea, which borders the southern coast of Europe.
- ★ Great Britain is an island in north-west Europe and was the furthest north the Romans went.
- ★ The English Channel separates Great Britain from France and mainland Europe.
- ★ Great Britain is separated into 3 countries today; England, Scotland and Wales, with Northern Ireland, on the island of Ireland, making up the UK.

### EXPERT LANGUAGE:

Europe, Great Britain, The British Isles, mountains, forests, farmland, seas, channel, rivers, mild, climate, temperate, ocean, marshland.

## SCIENCE - PLANTS:

### KNOWLEDGE BANK:

- ★ The main parts of a flowering plant e.g. roots, stem, leaves, flower.
- ★ How water is transported through a plant - absorbed by the roots, stem transports the water to the leaves, water evaporates from the leaves
- ★ A plant needs nutrients, water, sunlight, air and room to grow
- ★ The Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant
  - ★ Germination - the seed starts to grow
  - ★ Growing and Flowering - the plant grows larger and forms a flower
  - ★ Pollination - pollen from the anther lands on the stigma and travels down the style
  - ★ Fertilisation and Seed formation - the pollen joins with an ovule and a seed starts to form
  - ★ Seed dispersal - the fully formed seeds are moved away from the parent plant
  - ★ Seed dispersal can happen in many different ways such as dropping, carrying, eating, bursting, shaking or water.

### EXPERT LANGUAGE:

roots, stem, leaves, flower, petals, nutrients, evaporation, fertilisation, petal, stamen, carpel, sepal, pollination, pollinator, germination, seed dispersal, ovule, anther, stigma, style.

## SCIENCE - ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS:

### KNOWLEDGE BANK:

- ★ Human skeletons provide 3 major functions: protect organs inside the body, allow movement and support, production of blood.
- ★ Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bone they are attached to. One contracts (gets shorter) whilst the other relaxes (gets longer).
- ★ Animals that have a spine are called vertebrates. Those that do not are called invertebrates.
- ★ There are 3 main types of skeleton; endoskeleton (vertebrates), exoskeleton (invertebrates) and hydrostatic (invertebrates).
- ★ The teeth of different animals are adapted to that animal's diet and what they use their teeth for.
- ★ The digestive system is the way in which we break down food into energy and waste.
- ★ A food chain describes the flow of energy through plants and animals. There are usually predators and prey throughout a food chain.
- ★ Animals can be herbivores (plant eaters), carnivores (meat eaters) or omnivores (plant and meat eaters).

### EXPERT LANGUAGE:

Vertebrate, invertebrate, muscles, tendons, joints, bones, digest, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, producer, predator, prey.