

1/03/21 – Monday 1st March

Hi, this is your home learning work for today. Make sure you have somewhere quiet to do your work and that you send us photos on Dojo of your tasks.

English, Maths, Enquiry & Investigation

English – Newspaper report writing about Mt. Vesuvius’s eruption and the destruction of Pompeii

Our aim today is to *gather information* to enable you to *write* the opening paragraph for a newspaper report about the eruption of Mt Vesuvius.

Task 1: Watch this video with Mrs Smits:

<https://www.loom.com/share/04179fc32ec64707a31e823ccd6699a6>

Task 2: Think back to the newspaper writing we did in January.

Remember that the first paragraph tells the reader the 5 main important facts. The following paragraphs fill in the details of the story.

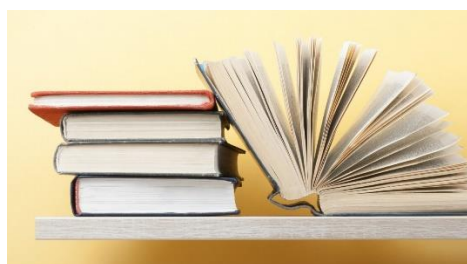
Complete the table with the information you need for paragraph 1.

When?	Where?	What?	Who?

Task 3: Now write your opening paragraph using the information you have above.

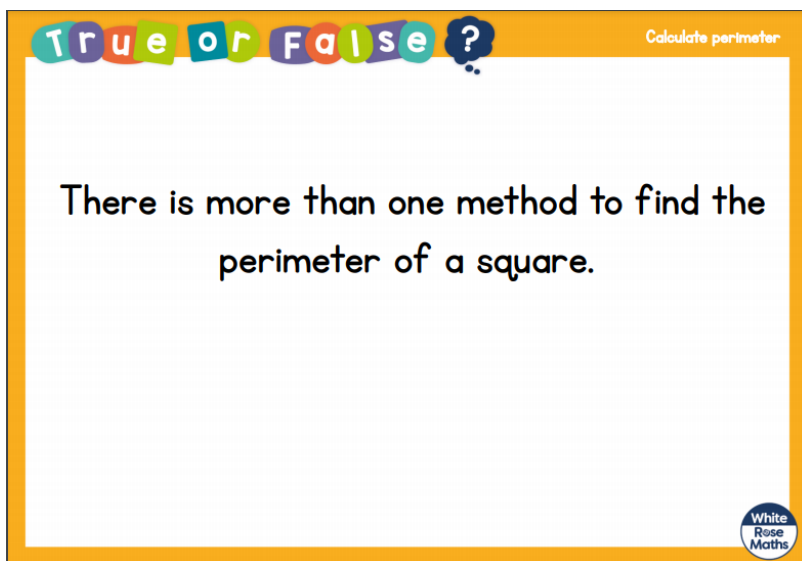
Task 4: Now write 3 ideas for a headline that will grab the reader’s attention. Can you use alliteration? Sensational vocabulary? A short and snappy phrase?

Don’t forget to read for 10 minutes with an adult – try to do this every day!



Maths: Measurement – Perimeter

Today we are going to look at how to calculate perimeter when we have the measurements given to us. Have a go at this starter question:



True or False?

Calculate perimeter

There is more than one method to find the perimeter of a square.

White Rose Maths

Now watch this video:

<https://vimeo.com/507926422>

Then complete the worksheet.

Don't forget your TT Rockstars! You could also try www.timestables.me.uk where you can set the timestables and the number of questions you want to try.

Calculate perimeter

1 Work out the perimeter of each shape.

a) perimeter = cm

b) perimeter = mm

d) perimeter = m

4 Which shape has the longest perimeter? Tick your answer.

Show all your workings.

5 Work out the perimeter of these shapes.

a) perimeter =

2 Rosie and Eva work out the perimeter of the shape below.

Rosie says: $6 + 4 = 10$, so the perimeter is 10 cm.

Eva says: The perimeter is 20 cm.

Who is correct? _____

How do you know?

3 Tick the shapes with a perimeter of 16 cm.

b) perimeter =

What do you notice?

6 This rectangle has a perimeter of 18 cm. Work out the length of side a .

perimeter = 18 cm

side a =



Enquiry and Investigation: The Romans

How do we know so much about the towns the Romans built in Britain?

Watch Mrs Hicklin's video:

<https://www.loom.com/share/0b7abb83bb5846da88339c673ac1d879>

Task: Draw and label the layout of a typical Roman town based on the description below.

A typical Roman town was usually built close to a large army fort and designed with the following features:

A tall and wide defensive **wall** which surrounded the town and included a number of **gates** each with its own **guard house**. These gates were the only way into and out of the town;

Two main roads – one heading north to south and the other east to west;

All other roads were built in a **regular grid pattern** at right angles to each other;

Where these two roads intersected at the centre of the town was the **forum** – a large open space which was either square, rectangular or circular – and used as a market place and for public meetings;

On one side of the forum the **basilica** or town hall could be found – a large building often supported by marble pillars. The basilica was used as a court and also for meetings of the town council and of traders and merchants;

A **temple** where the people of the town came to worship their gods;

An **open air theatre** with semi-circular tiered seating facing a stage. Here serious plays were performed, religious festivals observed and comedy events such as pantomimes presented;

A large round or oval **amphitheatre** without a roof with tiers of seats for spectators around a central space. Here dramatic sporting events such as chariot races or fights to the death between gladiators or men and wild animals were staged as entertainment for town residents. It was also where the public executions of criminals were carried out;

Each town had one or more **public bath houses** with hot and cold water supplies along with indoor and outdoor pools and washing facilities. Most townspeople would have come to the baths to wash before their evening meal. Both men and women attended the baths but at different times. In some towns there were separate public bath houses for men and women;

Only the very rich had water piped to their homes or their own toilets. **Public toilets** located throughout the town were used by everyone else and in most cases their waste was carried away (into the nearest river!) by underground sewage pipes;

Fountains, statues and gardens were also common as the Romans believed it was important to provide things of eloquence and beauty for people to admire and enjoy as they went about their everyday lives in the town.

The objective is to see how closely your labelled drawing resembles the reconstruction by a professional artist that we will show you later on Class Dojo Stories.

