



Dear Parents and Carers,

Please find the answers below *to some* of the work set for weeks 1 and 2 from the summer 1 home learning pack.

The following answers are for Year 3:

British History

Week 1

Lesson

- 6. B
- 7. C
- 8. C
- 9. A
- 10. C

Lesson 2

1. Richard couldn't take Jerusalem because his soldiers had become exhausted.
2. Saladin launched his counter-attack at Jaffa.
3. The terms of the truce between Saladin and Richard were that all land south of Jaffa was surrendered to Saladin, Christian pilgrims were promised safe passage to the Holy Land, but the city remained in Muslim hands.

Week 2

Lesson 1

- 11. B
- 12. A
- 13. A
- 14. C
- 15. C

Lesson 2

1. Richard was known as the 'lionheart' because he had a reputation as a fierce and brave warrior/soldier.
2. Saladin was known as 'the merciful' because he often acted with restraint and generosity.

Geography

Week 1

- Map of The British Isles should have been neatly drawn.
- England – London
- Scotland – Edinburgh
- Wales – Cardiff
- Northern Ireland – Belfast

Bodies of water

- North Sea
- Celtic Sea
- Irish Sea
- English Channel
- Atlantic Ocean
- St Georges Channel

Describing the location of the UK

Possible responses:

- Continent Europe
- West Europe
- North of France
- West of the North Sea
- Northern hemisphere

Week 2

Comprehension Questions

1. France is the largest country in Western Europe.
2. In the north of France there is a temperate climate, but in the south of France there is a Mediterranean climate with hotter and drier summers.
3. In the Alps there is a mountain climate.
4. The capital city of France is Paris.
5. One landmark in Paris is [one from: Eiffel Tower or Louvre].
6. Trade is the exchange of something, usually for money.
7. The city of Marseille, in the south of France, is known for trade.
8. Much of the countryside in France is used for agriculture and winemaking.

9. Agriculture means farming.

10. The largest farming region in France is Normandy. This region is known for [one from: dairy (milk, cream, cheese or yoghurt), apples, Brie or Camembert].

11. Manufacture means to make or produce something.

12. Perfume is manufactured in France.

Latin

Week 1

Exercise E

1. ancilla servum adiuvat. **The female slave helps the slave.**
2. servus ancillam adiuvat. **The slave helps the female slave.**
3. agricola vicinum necat. **The farmer kills the neighbour.**
4. vicinus agricolam necat. **The neighbour kills the farmer.**
5. tyrannus populum spectat. **The tyrant watches the people.**
6. populus tyrannum spectat. **The people watch the tyrant.**
7. servus ancillam amat. **The slave loves the female slave.**
8. familia locum spectat. **The family watches the place.**
9. vicinus familiam adiuvat. **The neighbour helps the family.**
10. familia vicinum adiuvat. **The family helps the neighbour.**
11. servus aram spectat. **The slave watches the altar.**
12. servus familiam trepidat. **The slave fears the family.**
13. ancilla aquam portat. **The female slave carries water.**
14. servus cibum portat. **The slave carries food.**
15. ancilla locum purgat. **The female slave cleans the place.**
16. tyrannus aram desiderat. **The tyrant desires the altar.**
17. ancilla cibum dat. **The female slave gives food.**
18. ancilla servum trepidat. **The female slave fears the slave.**
19. servus aquam desiderat. **The slave desires the water.**
20. familia cibum portat. **The family carries food.**

Exercise F

1. The female slave loves the slave. ancilla_ servum__ amat.
2. The tyrant watches the female slave. tyrannus__ ancillam__ spectat.
3. The neighbour desires food. vicinus__ cibum__ desiderat.
4. The tyrant kills the slave. tyrannus__ servum__ necat.
5. The slave fears the tyrant. servus__ tyrannum__ trepidat.
6. The farmer carries water. agricola__ aquam__ portat.
7. The neighbour kills the female slave. vicinus__ ancillam__ necat.
8. The farmer irrigates the land. agricola__ terram__ irrigat.
9. The female slave gives water. ancilla__ aquam__ dat.
10. The people watches the altar. populus__ aram__ spectat.

Week 2

Exercise G

1. The tyrant watches the place. **tyrannus locum spectat.**
2. The farmer helps the female slave. **agricola ancillam adiuvat.**
3. The slave carries water. **servus aquam portat.**
4. The female slave watches the altar. **ancilla aram spectat.**
5. The tyrant tastes the food. **tyrannus cibum gustat.**
6. The family fears the tyrant. **familia tyrannum trepidat.**
7. The slave helps the tyrant. **servus tyrannum adiuvat.**
8. The neighbour tastes water. **vicinus aquam gustat.**
9. The farmer ploughs the land. **agricola terram arat.**
10. The neighbour helps the farmer. **vicinus agricolam adiuvat.**

Exercise H

1. aquam desideratis. **You desire water.**
2. ancillam adiuvant. **They help the female slave.**
3. terram aramus. **We plough the land.**
4. servus tyrannum spectat. **The slave watches the tyrant.**
5. cibum portant. **They carry food.**
6. servus adiuvat. **The slave helps.**
7. agricola cibum gustat. **The farmer tastes food.**
8. tyrannum spectamus. **We watch the tyrant.**
9. servum adiuvat. **He helps the slave.**
10. agricola arat. **The farmer ploughs.**
11. aquam desiderant. **They desire water.**
12. ancilla purgat. **The female slave cleans.**
13. cibum gustatis. **You taste food.**
14. aram desideramus. **We desire an altar.**
15. agricola oppugnat. **The farmer attacks.**
16. agricolam oppugnat. **He attacks the farmer.**
17. ancilla cantat. **The female slave sings.**
18. servus laborat. **The slave works.**
19. cibum portamus. **We carry food.**
20. tyrannus exultat. **The tyrant rejoices.**

Ancient History

Week 1

Vocabulary Activities (pages 15-16)

1. Regent = a person appointed to rule a country while the real king is too young
2. Voyage = a journey
3. Extraordinary = very unusual
4. Historian = a person who studies history

Comprehension questions (page 16)

1. Hatshepsut re-opened old trading routes to help enhance Egypt's wealth.
2. The items that were brought back from the expedition to Punt were gold, frankincense, myrrh, leopard skins, panther skins and live baboons.

3. Your answer should include: increasing Egypt's wealth, being one of the most successful pharaohs of Ancient Egypt and she was the first female in history.
4. Her decision to become king tells us that it was very difficult for women to become rulers and be respected as rulers as she basically had to pretend to be a man to rule.

Week 2

Vocabulary activities (pages 18-19)

1. Complicated = complex
2. Scribe = a person who could write
3. Continuous = constant
4. Disintegrate = to break up, or fragment
5. Scholar = an intellectual person who studies things

Comprehension questions (page 19)

1. The Egyptian writing system is known as hieroglyphics.
2. Only a few people were able to read and write because the Egyptian writing system was so complicated.
3. The Egyptian writing system was different to Mesopotamian's system because they wrote on papyrus rather than clay tablets and they used images rather than symbols to represent letters.
4. The Egyptian scribes kept records of: how high the river flooded each year; how much grain had been harvested and stored; how many cows each farmer had, and how many men were working on building new temples and palaces.
5. The Egyptians also used writing for: prayers and hymns, guidebooks and instructions for the afterlife as well as stories and poems.
6. The Rosetta stone is a large stone that contains the same thing written in three different scripts including Egyptian hieroglyphics and a type of ancient Greek writing.