



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 4:

## **British History**

### **Week 1**

#### **Lesson 1**

10. The plot ringleaders were Robert Catesby and Thomas Percy.
11. Guy Fawkes was given responsibility for the gunpowder because he was an explosives expert.
12. The gunpowder was hidden in a cellar underneath Parliament.

**Lesson 2** - Creative Writing Task (no correct answers)

### **Week 2**

#### **Lesson 1**

13. Francis Tresham sent a letter to Lord Monteagle because he was his brother-in-law.
14. Guy Fawkes was discovered by guards hiding under firewood.
15. Guy Fawkes was executed after being tortured and the other plotters were rounded up and executed after they tried to escape.
16. When Parliament reassembled, they instituted a day of public Thanksgiving known as Gunpowder Treason Day.

**Lesson 2** – Creative Writing Task (no correct answers)

## **Geography**

### **Week 1**

#### **Comprehension Questions**

1. A capital city is the most important city of a country, where the government is located.
2. The capital city of the UK and England is London.
3. Two of London's functions are [any two from: government, law, the arts, medicine, business, finance, culture and entertainment].
4. The West End in London is known for shopping and the theatre.

5. Three things tourists might see and do in London are [any three from: visit the museums, and the art galleries, see the huge variety of historic buildings and sites (the Houses of Parliament, St Paul's cathedral and the Tower of London)].
6. A Royal Park is a park that belongs to the monarch, but the public is still allowed to use them. An example is [one from: Hyde Park and St. James' Park].
7. The Romans founded London. London was known originally as Londinium.
8. A borough is a town or an area within a city.
9. Greater London contains the 32 boroughs of London, plus the City of London.
10. The Houses of Parliament are located in Westminster.
  - Extension - Explain why the size of London's settlement was smaller in the past?
    - City has expanded over time (urban sprawl)
    - Settlement hierarchy

## Week 2

### Comprehension questions

1. Transportation is moving from one place to another.
2. The Romans built Londinium at this location on the banks of the Thames because it was close to the sea, yet where the river was not too wide, so they were to be able to build a bridge across the river.
3. For centuries the River Thames provided an excellent trading route with mainland Europe.
4. To travel around London today you can use transport such as roads, rail and foot transportation, as well as the Emirates Air Line, the underground, the river bus and trams.
5. London is connected to other parts of the country by road, rail and air.
6. Six major international airports service London.
  - Extension – What is a similarity and a difference between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea?
    - Similarity – both bodies of water around the UK.
    - Difference – size/location

## 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 57-58)**

1. Myth = a traditional story
2. Epic = long and heroic
3. Mortal = a human being subject to death
4. Conduct = behaviour
5. Fable = a short story conveying a moral
6. Ode = a poem

#### **Comprehension questions (page 58)**

1. The most famous Greek poet is Homer.
2. The Iliad tells the story of the Trojan War.
3. The odyssey tells the story of Odysseus' journey home from the Trojan War.
4. Aesop wrote a collection of fables.
5. The most famous female Greek poet was Sappho.
6. Pindar was the Greek poet known for his odes to great leaders.

### **Week 2**

#### **Vocabulary Activities (pages 60 - 61)**

1. Festival = a day or period of celebration
2. Chorus = a group of singers
3. Tragedy = a play with an unhappy ending
4. Comedy = a funny play
5. Mock = to ridicule
6. Playwright = a person who write plays
7. Theatre = a building or area where plays performed

#### **Comprehension Questions (page 61)**

1. The five-day drama festival that was held in Athens was called the Dionysia.
2. The three most successful playwrights of tragedy were Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides.
3. In Oedipus the King, Oedipus without knowing his identity, kills his father and marries his mother. When he finds out what he removes his own eyes.
4. The master of Greek comedy was Aristophanes.

## Art

### Comprehension Question Answers

1. The artwork 'Whaam!' was made by Roy Lichtenstein in 1963.
  2. 'Whaam!' was inspired by a comic book strip.
  3. To make this painting look like a comic strip the artist uses thick black lines that enclose areas of primary colours. The artist uses Ben-Day dots on the purple shading of the fighter plane and the blue background of the sky.
  4. Ben-Day dots are small machine printed dots that are spaced and combined to create shading and colour in images. They are named after their inventor, illustrator and printer, Benjamin Henry Day, Jr. It is an inexpensive mechanical printing method developed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  5. The Pop art movement flourished in the 1960s in America and Britain.
- Pop art drew inspiration from popular and commercial culture