

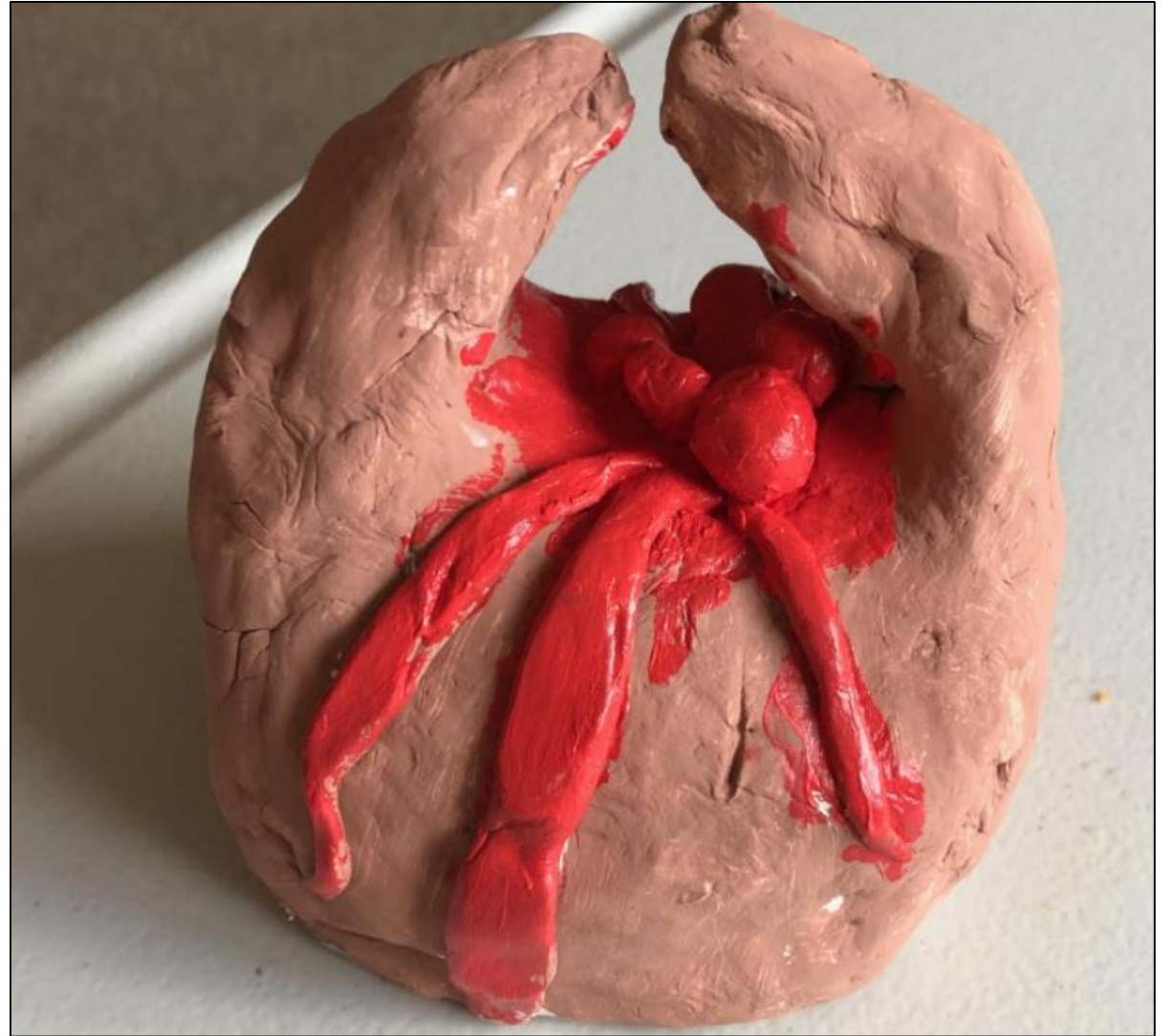
Snowy Owls Wall of Fame

Week commencing:

22nd February 2021



This sculpture was inspired by the work of Barbara Hepworth which focuses on curved lines, holes and nature. This is a sculpture of a volcanic eruption.



Mary Anning Fact File

Full Name: Mary Anning

Date of Birth: 1799

Place of Birth: Lyme Regis

Famous for: She was struck by lightning and was born again. She collected fossils and the first to find a complete fossil.

Who were they? She was a famous fossil finder who spent all of her life searching for them.

Their life: Mary's family was poor so she found fossils to sell for a penny. Then one day she found a giant fossil. Scientists from London paid £25 for her discovery.



This half term, Stone Girl, Bone Girl is the text driver. It tells the story of Mary Anning and her discovery of the Ichthyosaurus, a sea creature.

Task - to create a fact file all about Mary Anning in preparation for some non-fiction writing later this term.

Full Name: Mary Anning

Date of Birth: 1799
died 1847

Place of Birth: Lyme Regis
by the sea

Famous for: looking for fossils

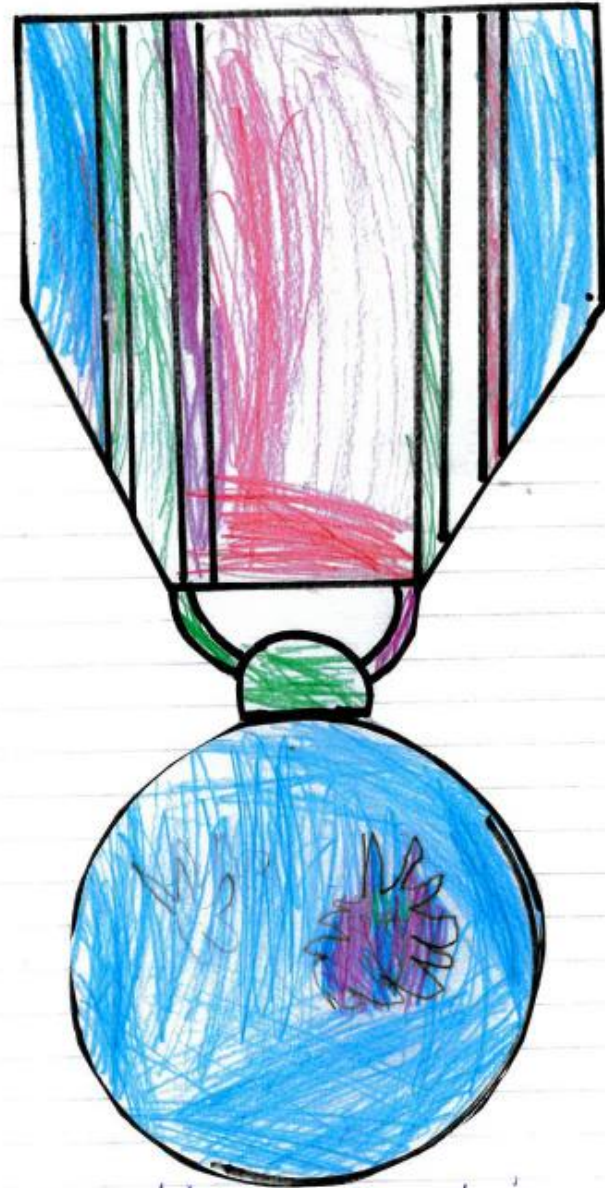
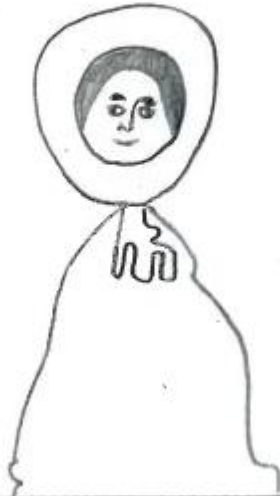
Here the famous fossil
is the Plesiosaur
which was a
dinosaur fossil. She
found them all
on the beach.

Who were they? poor family

Here Mum had
10 children 8 of
them died and
2 survived.

Their life:

Here Plesiosaur fossil
was sold to the
British Museum in
London for £25.00.



A medal design
awarded to Mary
Anning for her
achievements.

Made a medal for Mary Anning for her
discovery of fossils.

Thursday - D.T - WALT: Explore objects and designs to identify likes and dislikes of the designs (M1)

Using the pictures, notes and your own ideas create a page all about Roman sandals. You may want to: include facts, sketches and your own thoughts and opinions. Try and present your work creatively.



Roman soldiers wore woolly socks with their sandals because underneath their soles of these sandals were iron nails perfect for gripping onto the battlefield when fighting! wearing sandals made it easier for air to get to the romans feet meaning they wouldn't get blisters.

Sandals were made from brown chunky leather. nails

leather was tough and hard wearing.

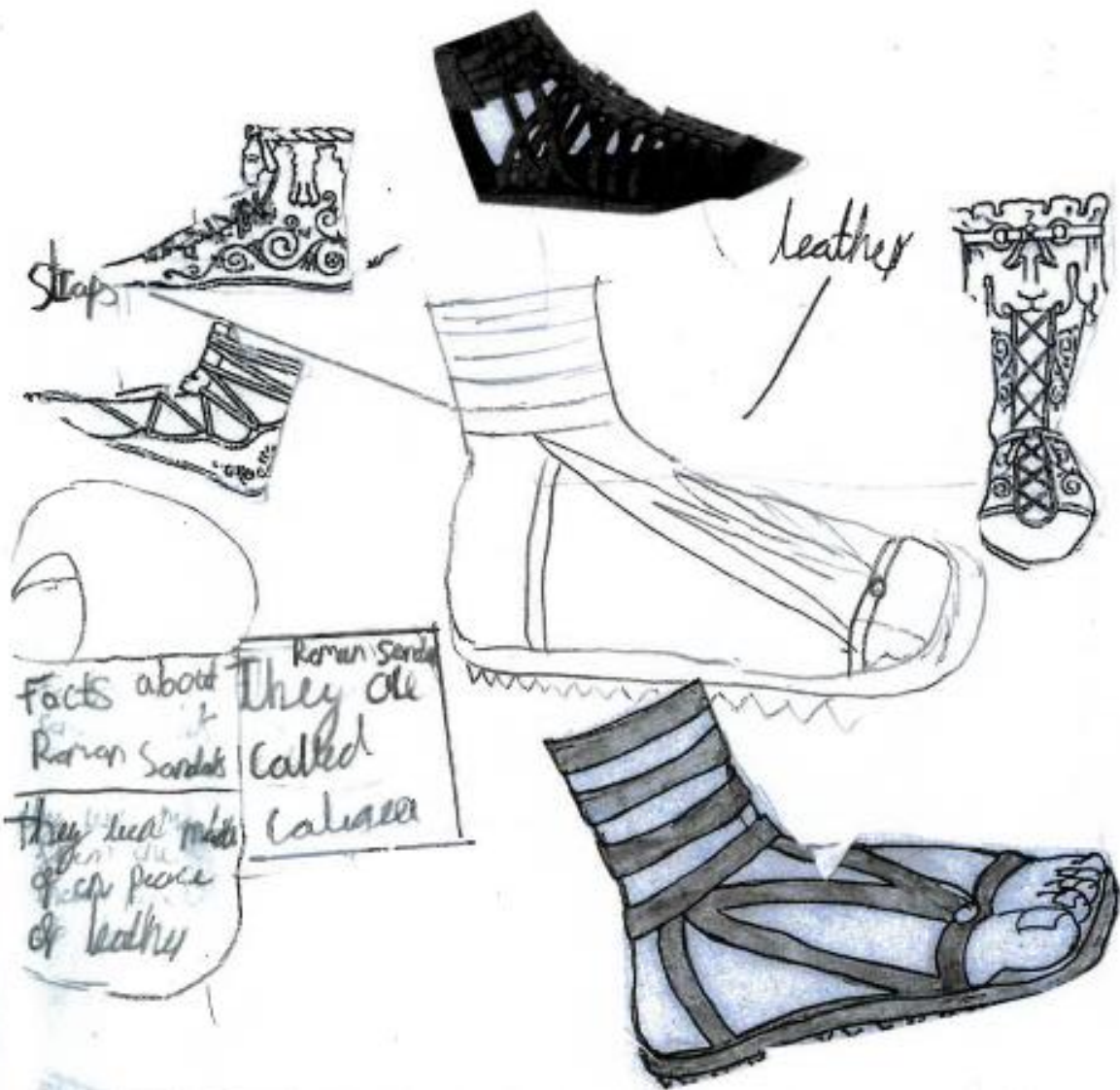
The romans take their sandals off before meals and ask for them back after they've eaten. There were different types of romans sandals for different occasions.

As part of the learning on Romans, in Design and Technology this half term, children will be making a Roman sandal.

Task - to create a 'mood board' all about Roman sandals, including facts, images and opinions.

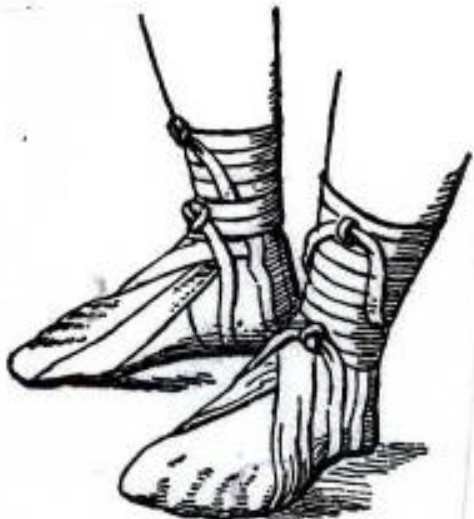
4y - D.T - WALT: Explore objects and designs to identify likes and dislikes of the designs (M1)

pictures, notes and your own ideas create a page all about Roman sandals. You may want to: include facts, sketches and your own thoughts on. Try and present your work creatively.



Facts about Roman Sandals
They are made of a piece of leather

Roman Sandals
They are called Caligae



A Roman sandal mood board.

ROMAN

SANDALS



Roman sandals will be very old so higher they are dug out you need to be careful!

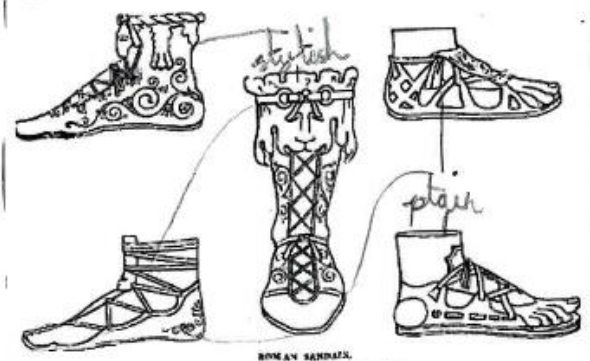


The spikes on this sandal are meant to give grip. These sandals when it was in winter there will be thicker sandals.



Sandals are made out of hard leather. The heels.

Roman sandals are actually called sandal boots.



ROMAN SANDALS. Hoyle's "Customs of the Ancients."

Sandals not come in different styles most are plain but plain sandals are more cheap because they are better or.



Poor people have to buy socks so they can have the soles, but the more the richest bit people could afford.

This sandal might be for winter because it has spikes and spiky sides.



The sandal in the picture looks like it's made with leather because it has a lot of steps and a long heel which looks thick.



A Roman sandal mood board.

Thursday 25th February

Thursday - D.T - WALT: Explore objects and designs to identify likes and dislikes of the designs (M1)

Using the pictures, notes and your own ideas create a page all about Roman sandals. You may want to: include facts, sketches and your own thoughts and opinions. Try and present your work creatively.



Roman sandals
at home
of the
heel
soft leather



straps ties

heel



straps spikes grip

A Roman sandal mood board.

WALT – know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month and a leap year

1. Write out the months of the year in order.

JANUARY	1
FEBRUARY	2
MARCH	3
APRIL	4
MAY	5
JUNE	6
JULY	7
AUGUST	8
SEPTEMBER	9
OCTOBER	10
NOVEMBER	11
DECEMBER	12

- 2 a. Which is the second month of the year? FEBRUARY
- b. Which month is between August and October? SEPTEMBER
- c. Which month is likely to be hot? JULY & AUGUST
- d. Which month might be very cold? FEBRUARY
- e. Which is the third month of the year? MARCH
- f. When do leaves fall from the trees? AUTUMN
- g. When do we celebrate Christmas? DECEMBER 25

In Maths this week, we have been learning and applying knowledge of facts linked to the number of days in each month, days in a year and in a leap year.