







Monday 27 <sup>th</sup> April 2020 <b>Home Learning – Year 2 - Week 2 – Monday</b>	
Reading 	Read the 'Castles' text on page 2 and answer the questions on page 3 in your workbook.
Writing 	Read the information on page 4 about a knight's armour. Then draw and label a knight. An example is given for you on page 5 but there is no need to print it out, just draw your own in your book.
Maths 	You will have heard on the news that 'Oak National Academy' is a new site for lessons. It uses the same Maths Mastery approach as we would use in school. From now on our lessons this term will link to this site. See page 6 for Lesson objective and link.  <a href="https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-2/maths/#subjects">https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-2/maths/#subjects</a>
Topic 	In science we are learning about materials. Last week you did the first 4 materials, today you will complete the last 4 Read the description on the right – what material does it describe? Write the material in your workbook then either your own description or copy the one given. See page 7
Fabulous Finish 	<b>Don't forget to do at least 20 minutes Reading for Pleasure!</b> <b>We recommend: The littlest knight</b> <a href="http://www.magickeys.com/books/lk/index.html">http://www.magickeys.com/books/lk/index.html</a> <b>Number bonds to 20: Quick recall</b> <b>Ask an adult to test you – adult says 12 ...you say ? Adult says 3....you say ?</b> <b>Spellings</b> Topic vocabulary words Castle, knight, sword, armour, shield

# Castles



## Fun Facts!

- A castle is where a lord or noble, such as a King or Queen, lives.
- Castles have some similarities with palaces and fortresses.
- They used to use earth and timber to build castles, but now stone is used.

## Features of a Castle

- The main **castle gate** or **door** was hard to break through because it was usually made from thick, iron-studded wood.
- **Moats** surround the castle to make it harder for enemies to tunnel underground and enemies could be spotted easily trying to swim or row across.
- **Drawbridges** could be pulled up to stop enemies getting across.
- **Gate towers** were useful for shooting down from.
- The **high ground** that castles were built on meant the defenders could have a clear view of the surrounding area.
- The **high walls** of the castle made it difficult for enemies to climb.
- The **curtain walls** around the castle were tall and thick, to shield the castle.
- The **flanking towers** built in the curtain walls, were where defenders could view and attack enemies from.

## Famous Castles

- Dover Castle
- Kenilworth Castle
- Tintagel Castle
- Bolsover Castle
- Portchester Castle
- Warwick Castle
- Dunstanburgh Castle
- Carisbrooke Castle
- Middleham Castle
- Beeston Castle



Dover Castle is often considered the most iconic of all English fortresses.

# Questions About Castles



1. Who lives in a castle?

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2. What were castles made from originally and after that?

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3. What was the main castle gate or door made from?

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4. Where are moats?

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5. What could drawbridges do?

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6. Where was it useful to shoot down from?

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7. What did the high walls make it difficult to do?

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8. Which castle is considered the most iconic of all English fortresses?

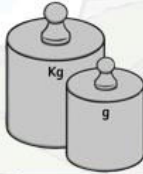
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## What Is Armour?

Armour is a special suit made from metal. Knights would wear armour to protect themselves in battle and in tournaments.

Armour is usually made of metal. This means that it is very heavy and difficult to move around in.



## Helmet

The **helmet** is an important part of a knight's armour. It covers all of the head, including the back of the head and the neck, protecting it from attacks.

The **visor** is a special eye shield which can be pulled down to protect the eyes. It has small holes in it so knights can still see.



## Throat Guard

The **throat guard**, or gorget, protects the front and the back of the neck from weapons.

Throat guards also reach across towards the shoulders, covering the top part of the chest and back.



## Shoulder Guard

The **shoulder guard**, or pauldron, protects shoulders from weapons.

Shoulder guards are domes of metal, which sit on top of the shoulders and the top of the arm.

The shoulder guard is called an epaulette.

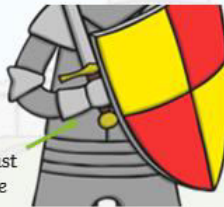


## Breast Plate

The **breast plate**, or cuirass, protects the chest from weapons.

The breast plate is made of two pieces, one for the front and one for the back. They are held together with leather straps and buckles.

breast plate



## Chainmail

**Chainmail** is worn underneath a suit of armour as an extra layer of protection.

Chainmail is made of thousands of tiny metal rings, all looped together. It is very strong but extremely heavy.

chainmail

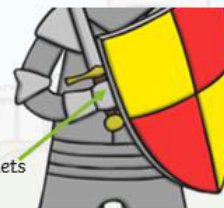


## Gauntlets

**Gauntlets** are metal gloves, which knights would wear to protect their hands.

It is very hard to use weapons while wearing gauntlets.

gauntlets



## Cuisses

**Cuisses** are plates of metal which cover the thighs.

Some cuisses only protect the front of the thigh, but most have a plate covering the front and another covering the back.

cuisses





## Leg Plates

Leg plates, or greaves, are plates of metal which cover the lower legs.

Leg plates start from the knees and finish at the ankles. They open and close using hinges and are fastened with straps and buckles.

leg plates



## Sword

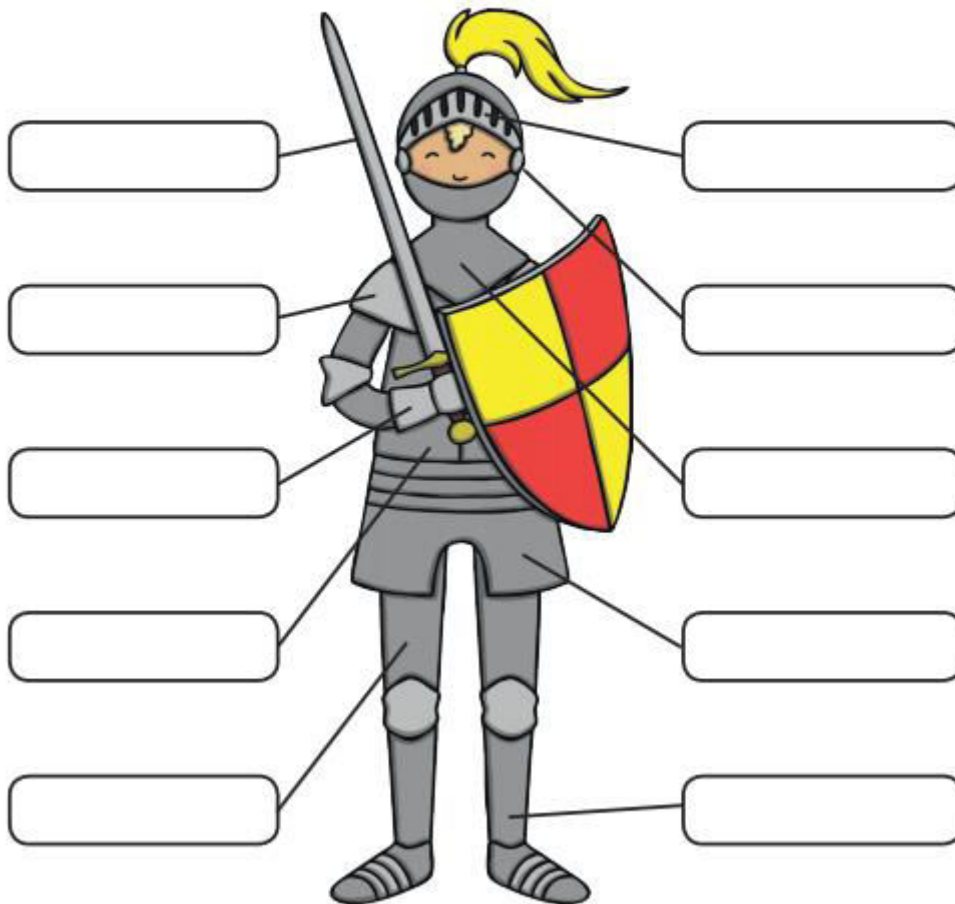
Many knights used a sword as their weapon of choice.

Swords come in all different shapes and sizes. Some swords are one-handed so that they can be used with a shield. Other swords are much bigger and need to be used with two hands.

sword



# Label the Knight's Armour



## **Maths**

<https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-2/maths/#subjects>

Week 1 Lesson 1

**To identify shapes by the number of sides and vertices.**

**Please note this may not be the top lesson listed!**

## **Science**

Read each description on the right and find the material on the left. Then write your own description into your workbook

# Match Up Building Materials

Match the words with the correct description of the different building materials.

**Mortar**

This is a transparent material used for letting light in and keeping the bad weather out.

**Plastic**

This is a thick paste made of sand, water and sometimes cement.

**Glass**

This material helps keep a house warm by being layered between other materials.

**Fabric**

This material comes in different colours, can be bendy, and melts when heated.

**Foam**

This material is made by being fired in a kiln. It is heavy and strong. It is used to make the walls of a house.

**Wood**

This material comes in many different sizes, colours and patterns. It is used for the soft furnishings in a house.

**Metal**

This material is easy to find. It can hold heavy loads. It is a natural material and comes from trees.

**Bricks**

It can be extremely strong and is sometimes shiny. It is often used to form the 'skeleton' of large buildings.