HILL WEST Primary

FOUR OAKS

Year 3

Autumn 1 Week 6

Home Learning Links

World Book Online

World Book online have just made their fabulous collection of over 3,000 e-books and audiobooks available for free for children to access at home. They have books suitable for all ages. Click on the following link to access them.
https://worldbook.kitaboo.com/reader/worldbook/index.html?usertoken=Mjk5MzQ6MTpJUjA5MjAxNjoyOmNsaWVudDE2OTc6MTY5NzoyMjE2Mjg4OjE6MTU4NDM4MDExMzA2Mjp1cw%3D%3D

Read Works.org

Read Works offers access to 3000+ comprehension for all age groups. Just sign up for a free account to access fantastic texts.
https://www.readworks.org/

Beanstalk

Beanstalk website is packed with lots of interactive materials for children aged 1 to 6. They are offering free access to all families during the COVID-19 pandemic.
https://beanstalk.co/

Twinkl

Twinkl literally have 10s of thousands of quality resources for all areas of the curriculum. What's better is they are offering a month's free access (with no subscription) for all families. Just search for a topic, e-book, spellings, arithmetic, science – the possibilities are endless.
www.twinkl.co.uk/offer

Tutortastic

An online platform with tutorials and videos for home learning.
https://www.tutortastic.co.uk/blog/homelearning

Education Quizzes

A series of short quizzes for children to complete related to the National Curriculum subjects. Just select KS1 for Reception, Year 1 & Year 2 and select KS2 for Years 3-6.
https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks1/

Top Marks

A range of activities here but especially good interactive activities for maths.
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/

Classroom Secrets

Classroom Secrets Kids is offering free access to everyone until the end of April 2020. The platform is aimed at primary aged children and covers subjects such as maths, reading, grammar and spelling. The platform is really child-friendly so that they're able to access it on their own. There are a load of games and interactive activities from phonics to SATs

https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/

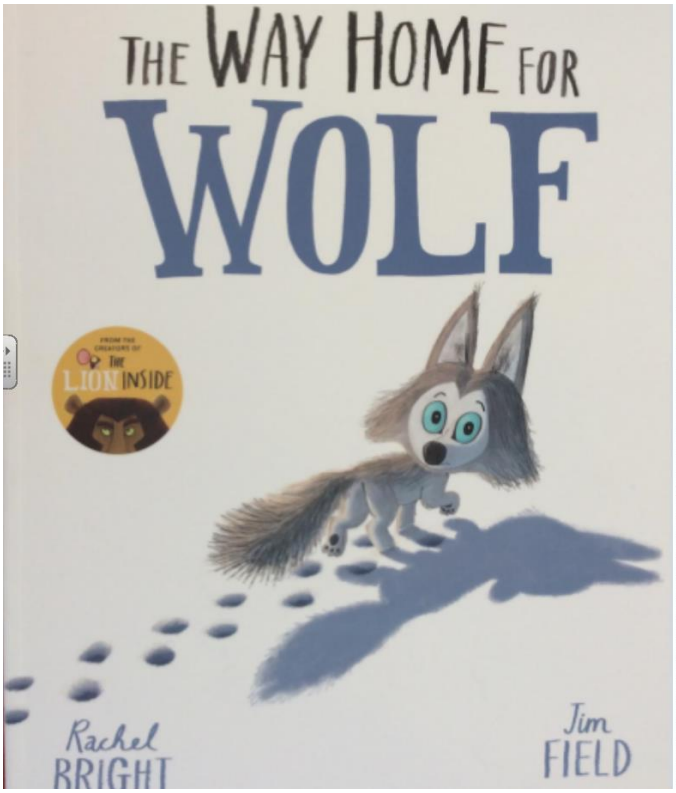
National Geographic

National Geographic is a great platform for learning and it's totally free. There are online games, resources and competitions, too.
https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/teacher-category/primary-resources/

English

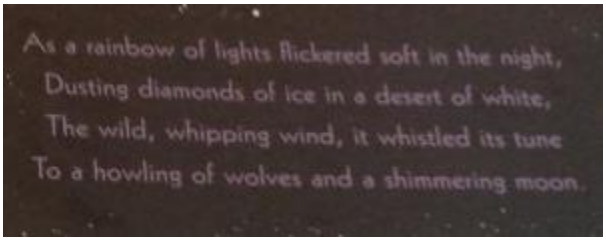
Over the week we will be exploring the story 'Way Home for Wolf'. A pdf can be downloaded here

https://primarysite-prod-sorted.s3.amazonaws.com/new-invention-infant-school/UploadedDocument/1ab887c79fc04acdbb4f5403412588e4/the-way-home-for-wolf.pdf

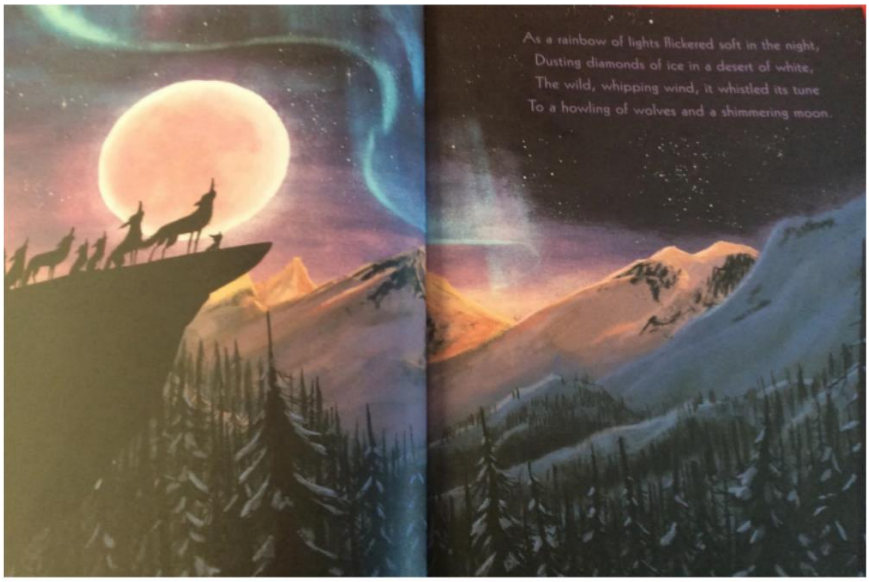


What do you think the story is about?
Who are the characters?
Where is it set?
What else can you infer?

Task : ask someone to read this out to you, draw a picture of what you visualise as they read it. What VIP words help you?



Did you visualise anything like this?



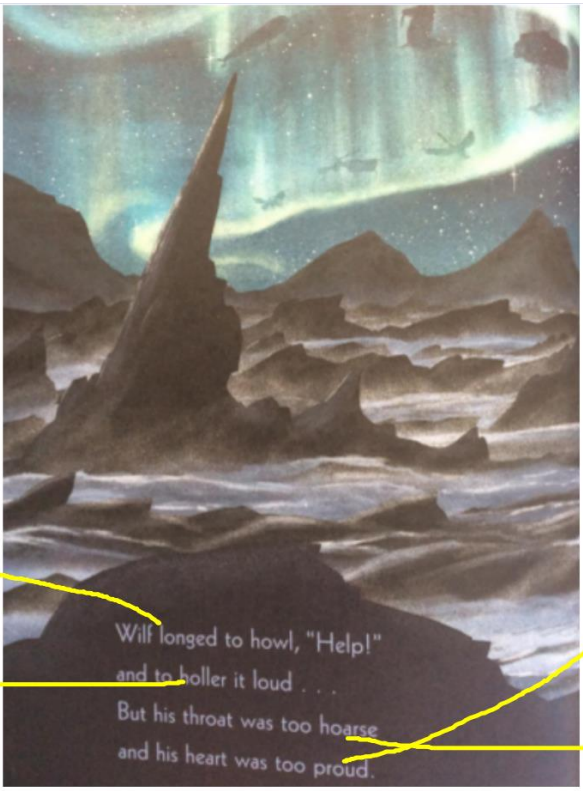
Task: read to page 11. Predict what might happen next and why?

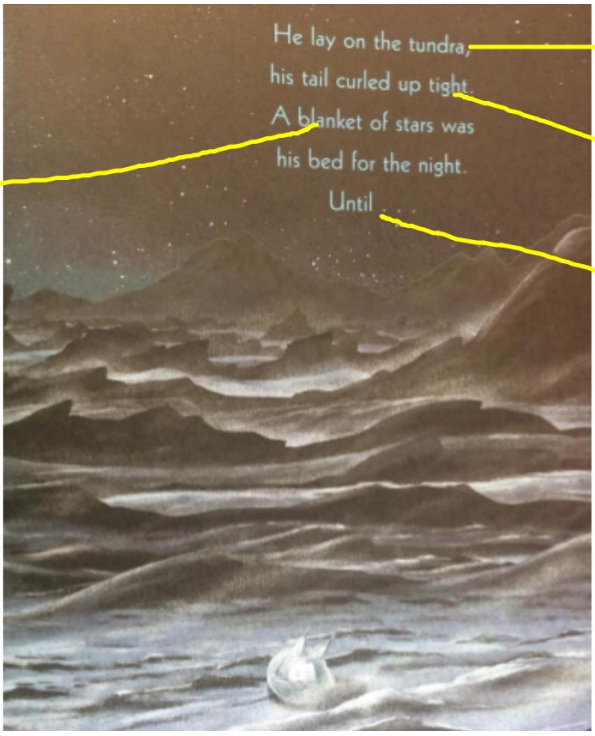
I predict that Wilf will....

..... will happen next because.....

Task: read to page 15. Predict what might happen next and why?

Task: Analyse the pages below, what can we learn from the author's choice of language?


Wilf longed to howl, "Help!"
and to holler it loud . . .
But his throat was too hoarse
and his heart was too proud.


He lay on the tundra,
his tail curled up tight.
A blanket of stars was
his bed for the night.
Until . . .

Task: Read the whole story with an adult and discuss the language as you go. Talk about Wilf's emotional journey. How did he feel at different points and why?

Task: Revise what an adjective is. Can you sort the words?

What is an adjective?

adjective	Noun

large

pointy

dog

sharp

red

door

bumpy

Jack

enormous

tree

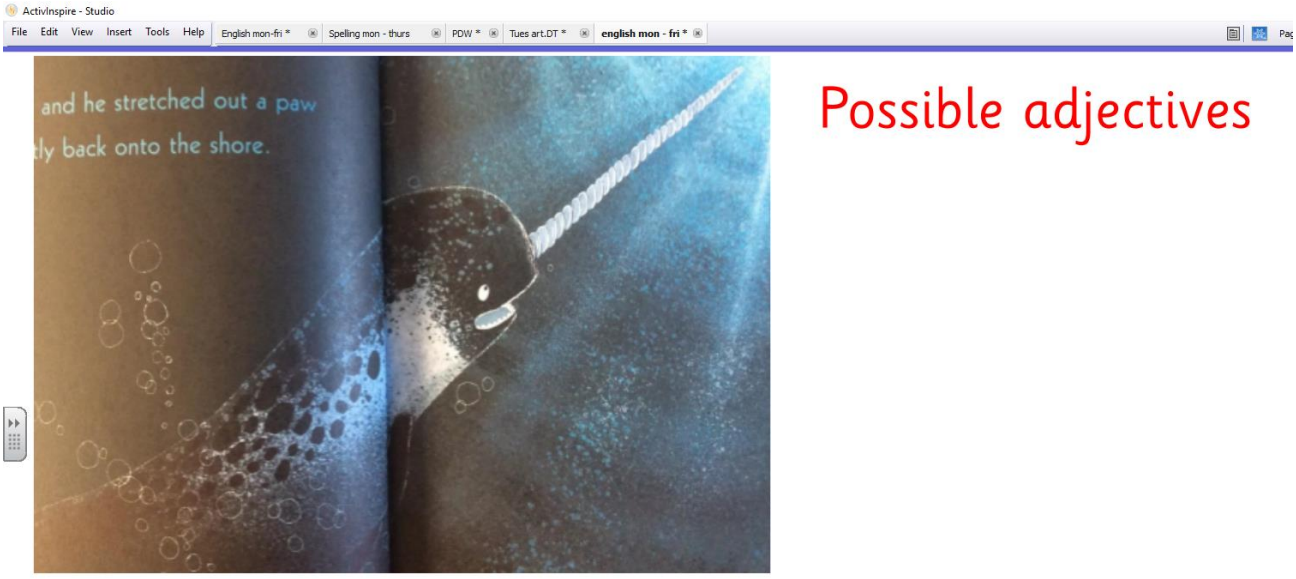
A supporting lesson can be found here: https://teachers.thenational.academy/lessons/to-write-simple-sentences-with-an-adjective-cgt62e

Task: Generate some adjective for the pictures below then use them in an expanded noun phrase (ENP) an example could be :

The narwhal's tucks were so long and dangerous.

Or

The narwhals' tusks were so long, dangerous and majestic.



Possible adjectives

ENP:

ActivInspire - Studio

File Edit View Insert Tools Help | English mon-fri * | Spelling mon - thurs | PDW * | Tues art.DT * | **english mon - fri *** |

Possible adjectives

ENP

ActivInspire - Studio

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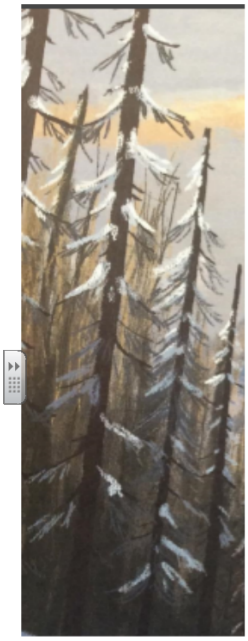


Possible adjectives

ENP:

ActivInspire - Studio

File Edit View Insert Tools Help | English mon-fri * | Spelling mon - thurs | PDW * | Tues art.DT * | english mon - fri *

Possible adjectives

ENP

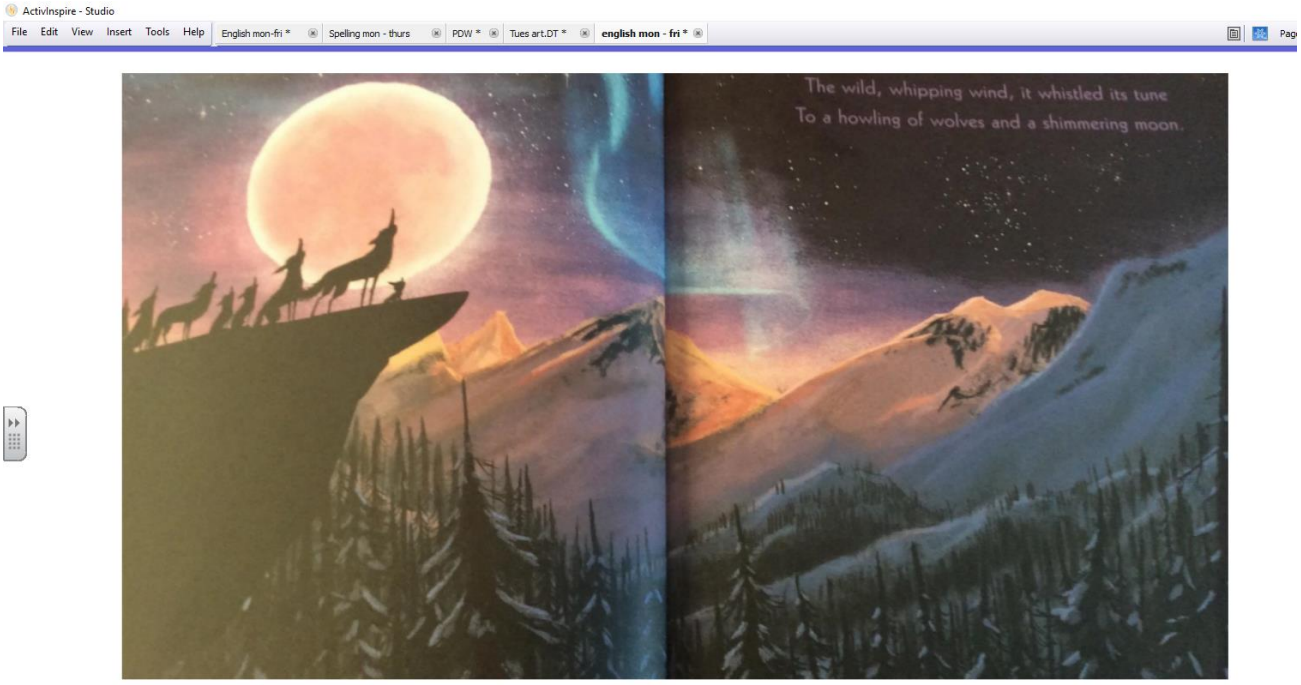
Task: Revise what a simile is. Have you seen any in any books you have read lately?

as big as an elephant	as blind as a bat
as cold as ice	as easy as pie
as slow as a snail	as strong as an ox
as tail as a giraffe	as wise as an owl
as quick as lightning	hot like the sun
swim like a fish	eat like a pig
as smooth as glass	as hungry as a wolf
as busy as a bee	as quiet as a mouse

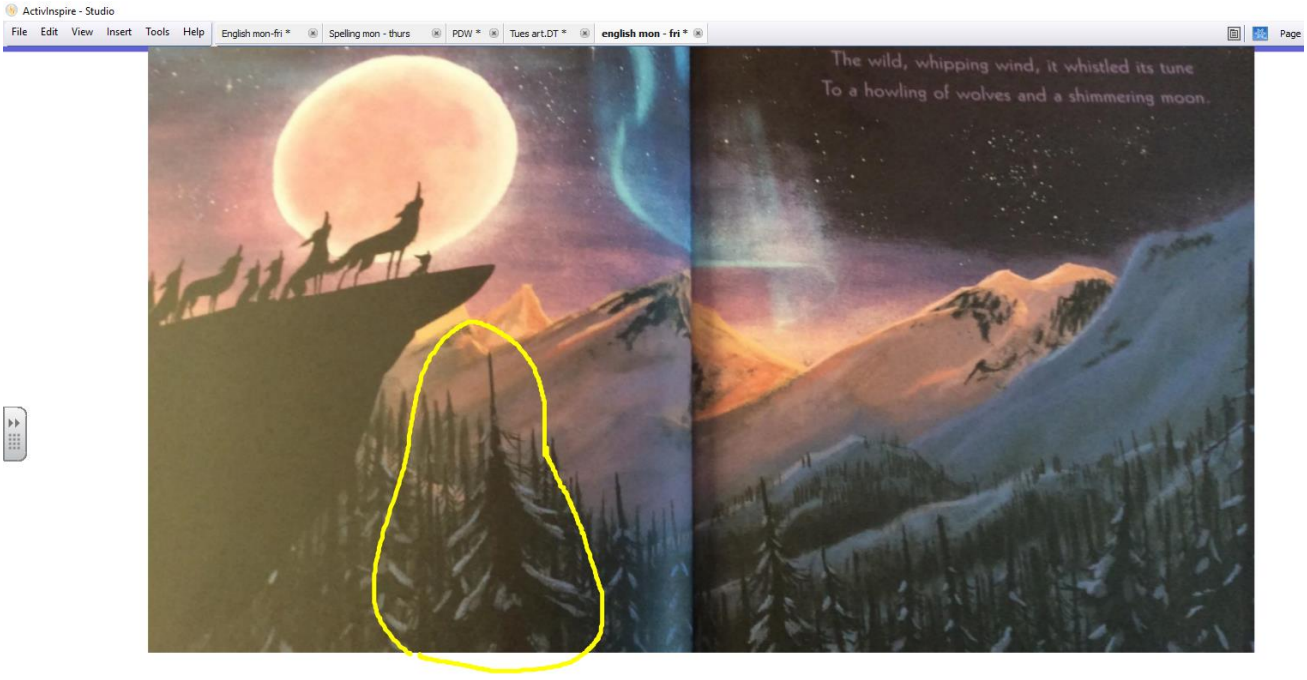
A supporting lesson can be found here: https://teachers.thenational.academy/lessons/to-use-

[similes-for-description-6rukjr]

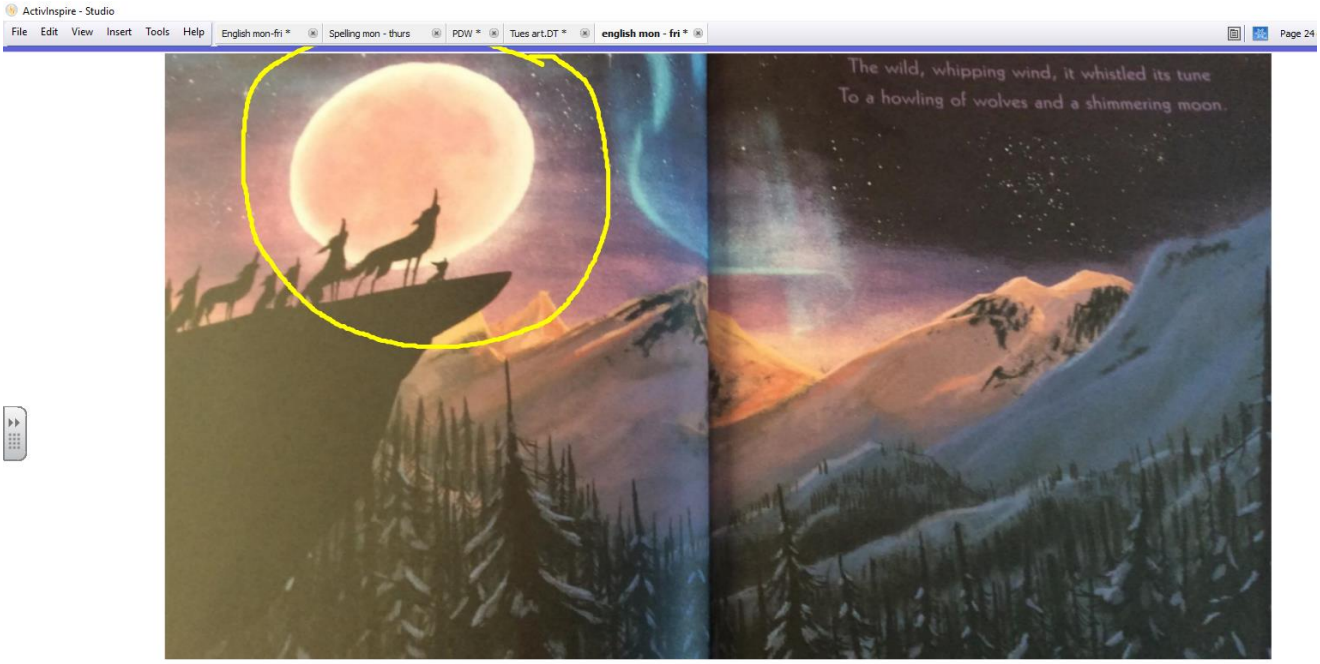
Task: Think of some similes to go with the pictures.



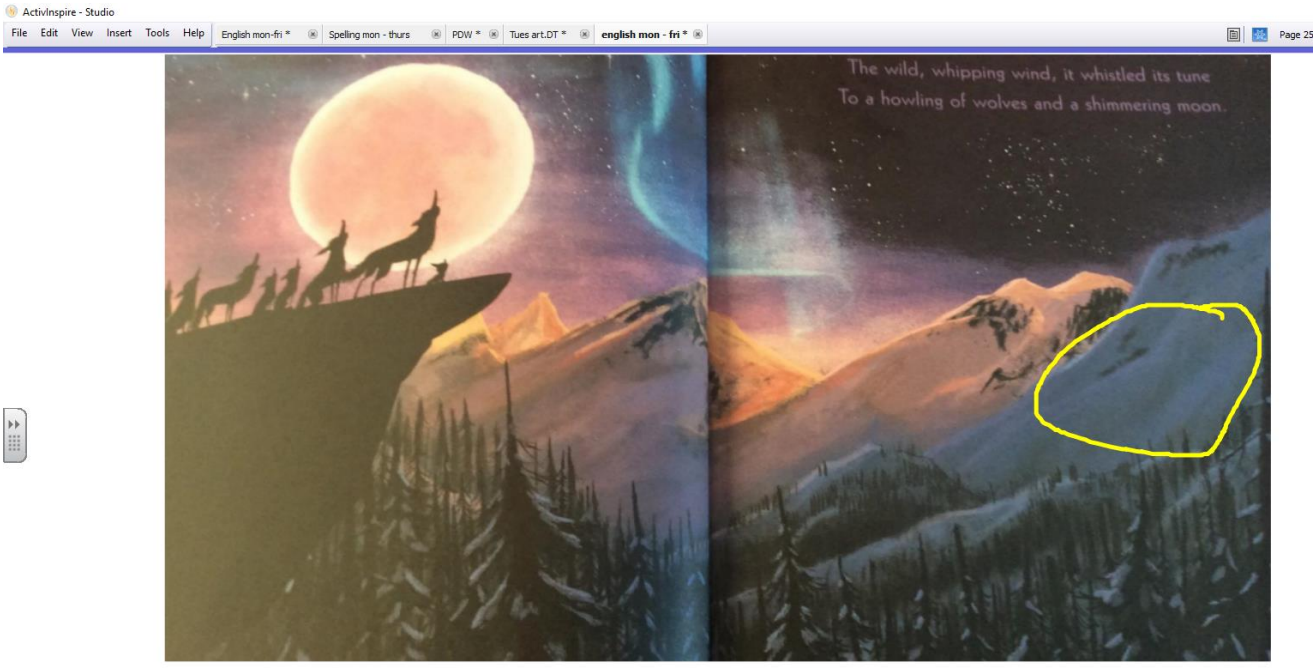
What could we choose to write about using a similie?



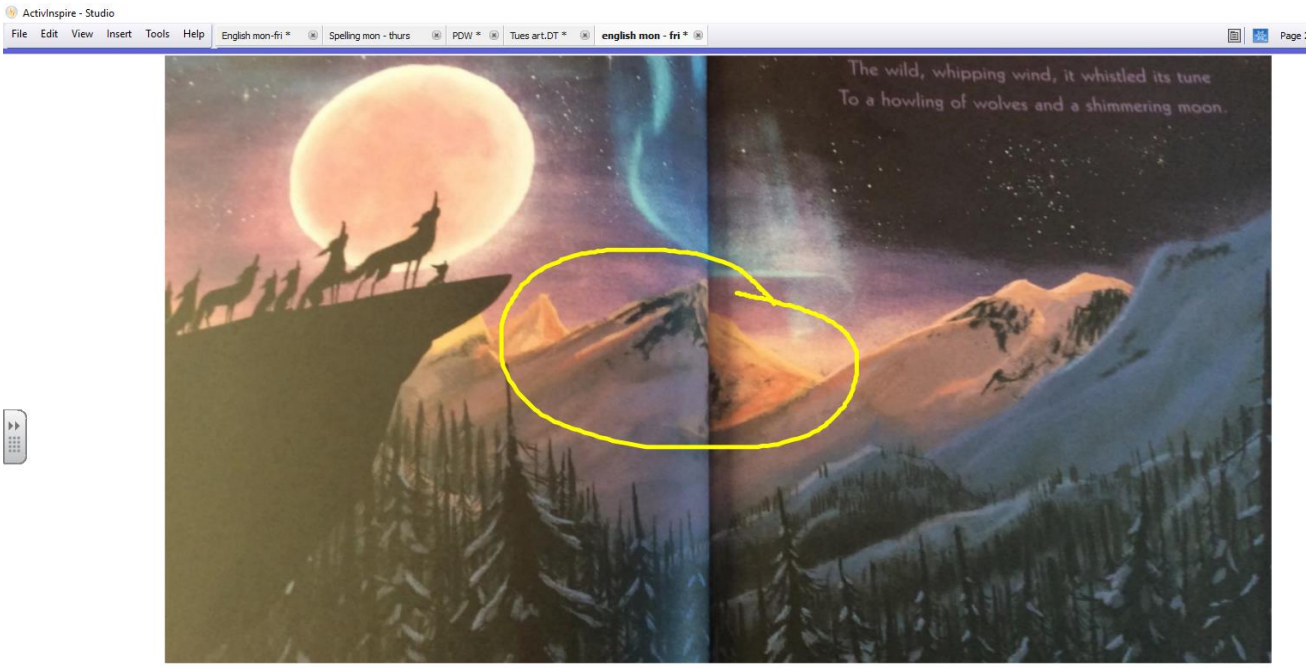
The trees were as tall as.....



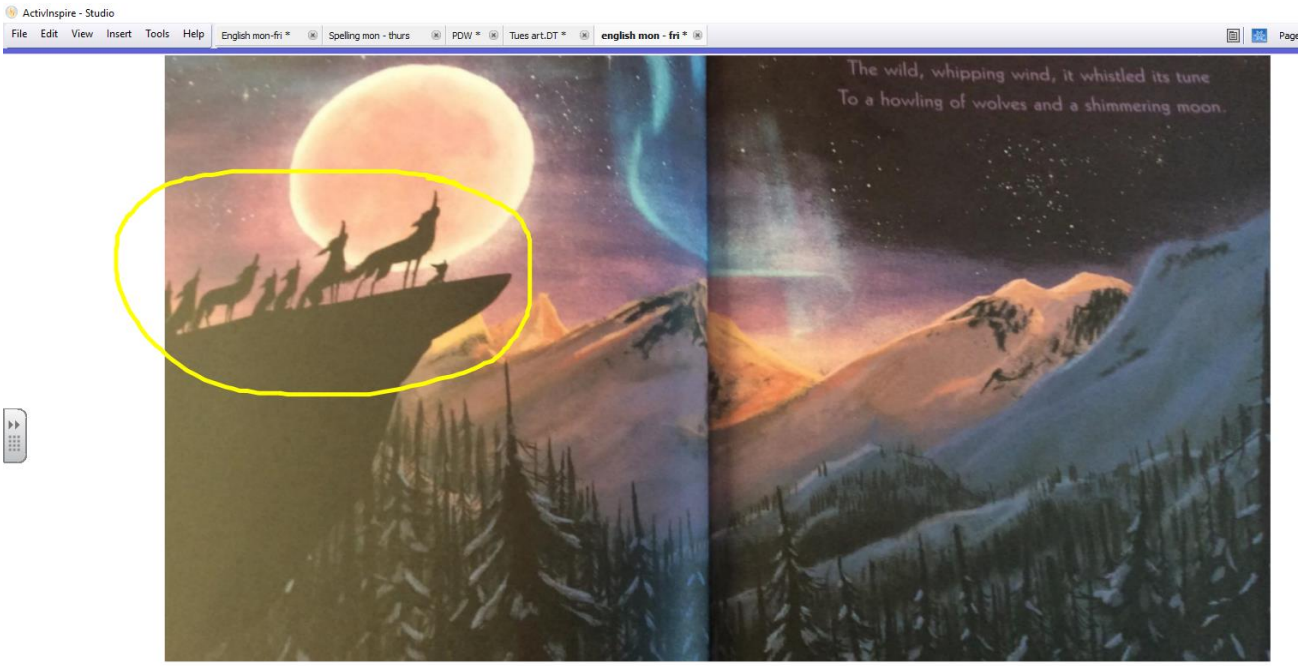
The moon was as bright as .....



The snow was a soft as.....

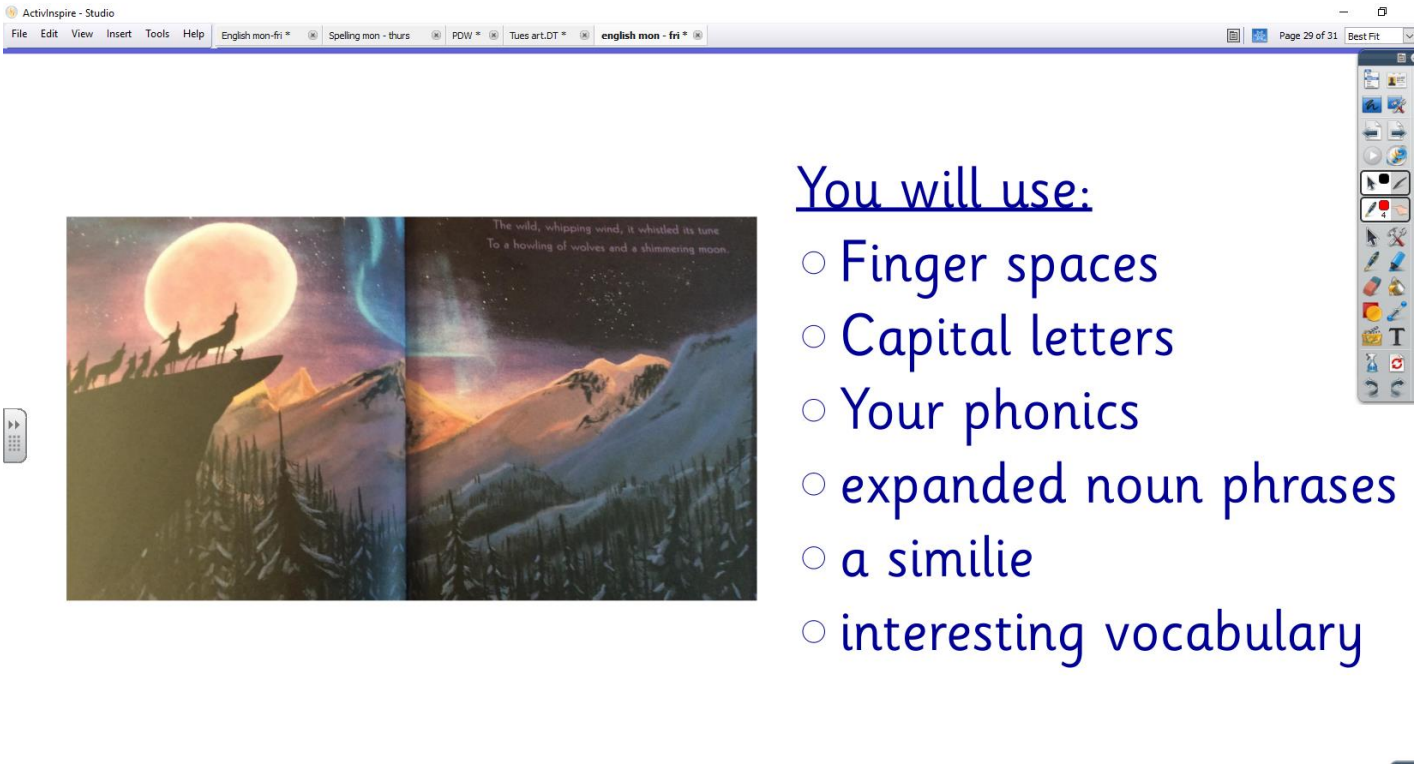


The mountains were as quiet as.....



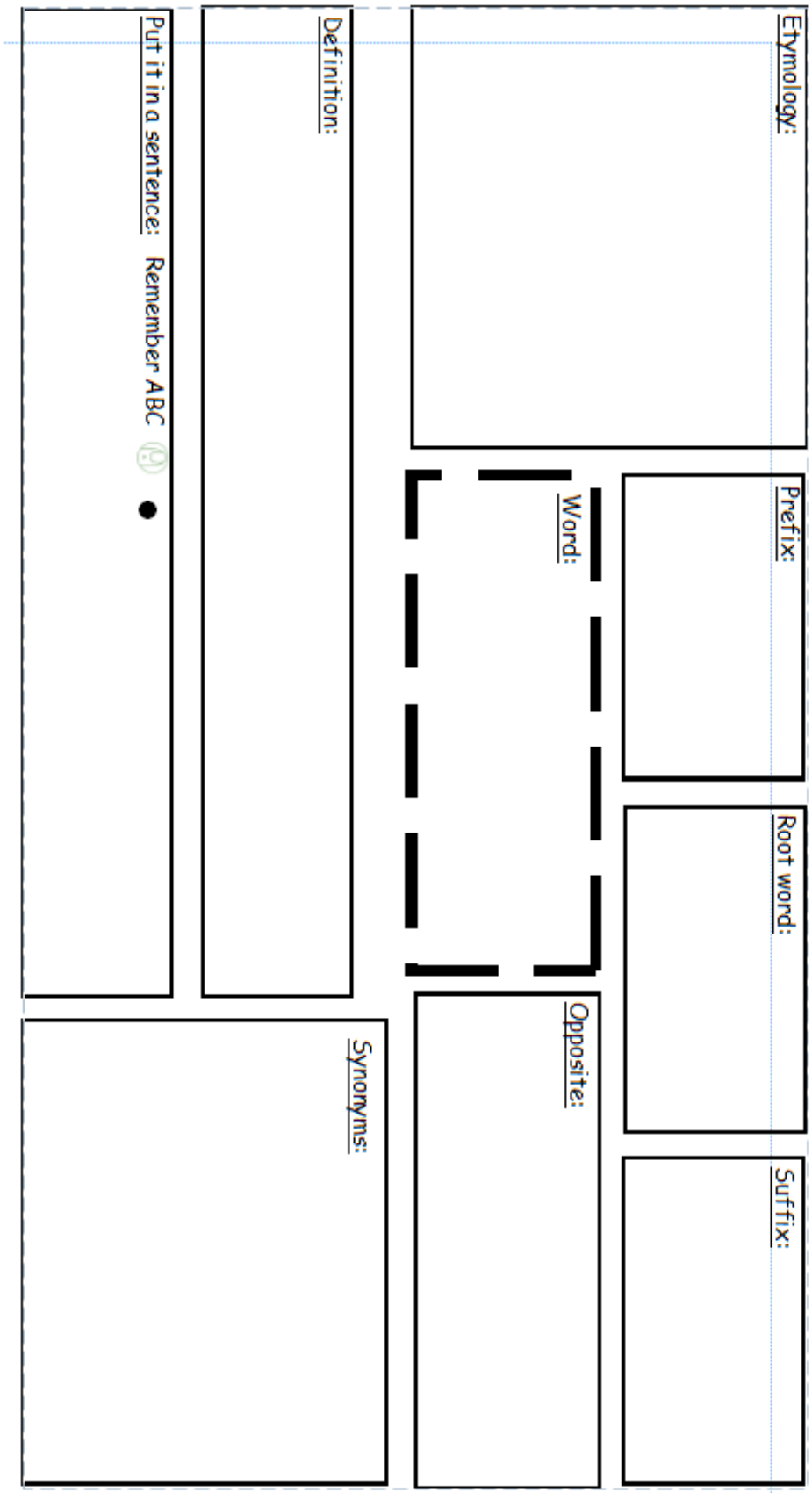
The wolves howled like .....

Task: Using expanded noun phrases write a setting description. Try to include a simile too!



Spelling and Vocabulary

Word= proclaimed



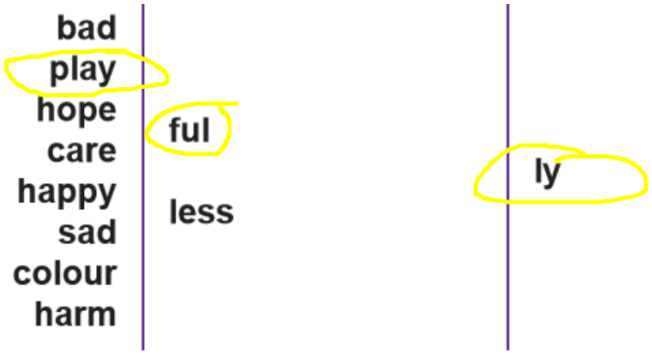
Task: practise your set 1 spellings

Y3 Half Term 1
eight/ eighth
disappear
straight
reign
weight
earth
early
learn
heard
when

Task: Can you use some of these homophones in a sentence?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jvDtcRGZkuY

Task: Can you build some words using these suffixes?



play+ful+ly = playfully

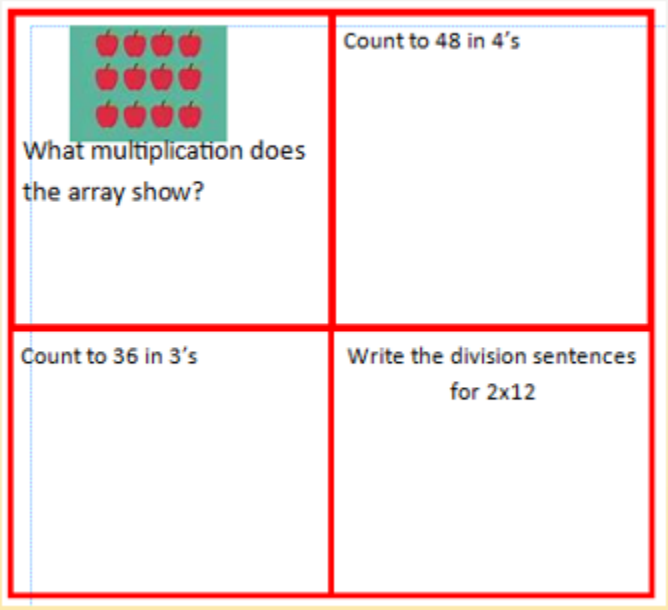
bad play hope care happy sad colour harm	ful less	ly

nice late ripe rude	er
brave hike ride write	est

copy worry happy cry reply funny	 er est ed ing

Maths

Multiplication facts for the 3 and 4 times table.



Day 1: Know multiplication facts for the 3 and 4 times tables up to the 12th multiple. Derive corresponding division facts. Understand commutativity.

What does this **array** show?

3 lots of 4.

$3 \times 4 = ?$

How many 4s in 12?

$12 \div 4 = ?$

Day 1: Know multiplication facts for the 3 and 4 times tables up to the 12th multiple. Derive corresponding division facts. Understand commutativity.

We can rotate the **array.**

What has stayed the same? What has changed?

4 lots of 3 or $4 \times 3 = ?$

How many 3s in 12?

$12 \div 3 = ?$

Day 1: Know multiplication facts for the 3 and 4 times tables up to the 12th multiple. Derive corresponding division facts. Understand commutativity.

Write the four multiplication and division facts for this array.

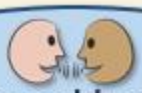
Have you got all four?

$3 \times 4 = 12$
$4 \times 3 = 12$
$12 \div 4 = 3$
$12 \div 3 = 4$

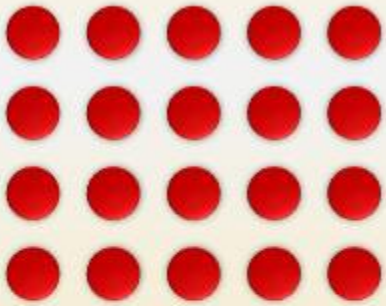
What do you notice about the four number sentences?

They all contain a 3, 4 and 12!

Day 1: Know multiplication facts for the 3 and 4 times tables up to the 12th multiple. Derive corresponding division facts. Understand commutativity.



What would an array look like for 4×5?



Write down the four number sentences for this array.

Remember you can turn it around!

$4 \times 5 = 20$
$5 \times 4 = 20$
$20 \div 5 = 4$
$20 \div 4 = 5$

Activity

Multiplication and division

Bronze			Silver			Gold		
☐ x 3 = 9	9 ÷ 3 =	☐	☐ x 3 = 21	21 ÷ 3 =	☐	☐ x 3 = 36	36 ÷ 3 =	☐
☐ x 10 = 20	20 ÷ 10 =	☐	☐ x 10 = 100	100 ÷ 10 =	☐	☐ x 10 = 90	90 ÷ 10 =	☐
☐ x 2 = 8	8 ÷ 2 =	☐	☐ x 2 = 16	16 ÷ 2 =	☐	☐ x 2 = 22	22 ÷ 2 =	☐
☐ x 4 = 16	16 ÷ 4 =	☐	☐ x 4 = 20	20 ÷ 4 =	☐	☐ x 4 = 36	36 ÷ 4 =	☐
☐ x 5 = 25	25 ÷ 5 =	☐	☐ x 5 = 45	45 ÷ 5 =	☐	☐ x 5 = 35	35 ÷ 5 =	☐
☐ x 3 = 18	18 ÷ 3 =	☐	☐ x 3 = 33	33 ÷ 3 =	☐	☐ x 3 = 27	27 ÷ 3 =	☐
☐ x 5 = 15	15 ÷ 5 =	☐	☐ x 5 = 30	30 ÷ 5 =	☐	☐ x 5 = 60	60 ÷ 5 =	☐
☐ x 2 = 14	14 ÷ 2 =	☐	☐ x 2 = 24	24 ÷ 3 =	☐	☐ x 2 = 18	18 ÷ 2 =	☐
☐ x 10 = 40	40 ÷ 10 =	☐	☐ x 10 = 70	70 ÷ 10 =	☐	☐ x 10 = 110	110 ÷ 10 =	☐
☐ x 4 = 24	24 ÷ 4 =	☐	☐ x 4 = 36	36 ÷ 4 =	☐	☐ x 4 = 48	48 ÷ 4 =	☐

Division using facts and remainders

Divide 25 by 5	Sasha has 30 sweets. She shares them between 6 bowls. How many sweets are in each bowl?
Divide 45 by 5	Divide 20 by 4

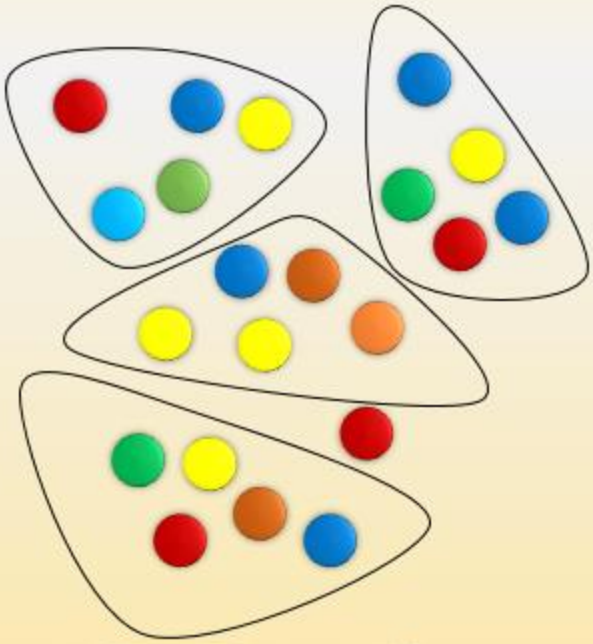
Day 2: Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.

How many 5s in 20?

We can write that as
20 ÷ 5 =
or [_] × 5 = 20.

21 ÷ 5.
What happens now?

Let's get 21 counters.



What's happened?

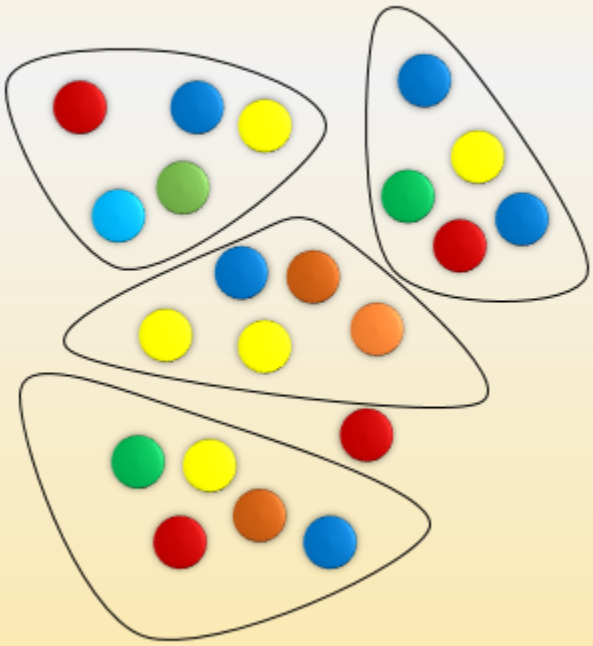
Day 2: Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.

We can make four groups of 5 but there is 1 counter left over!

We call that a remainder.

21 ÷ 5 = 4 r 1 .

We can use r for remainder.



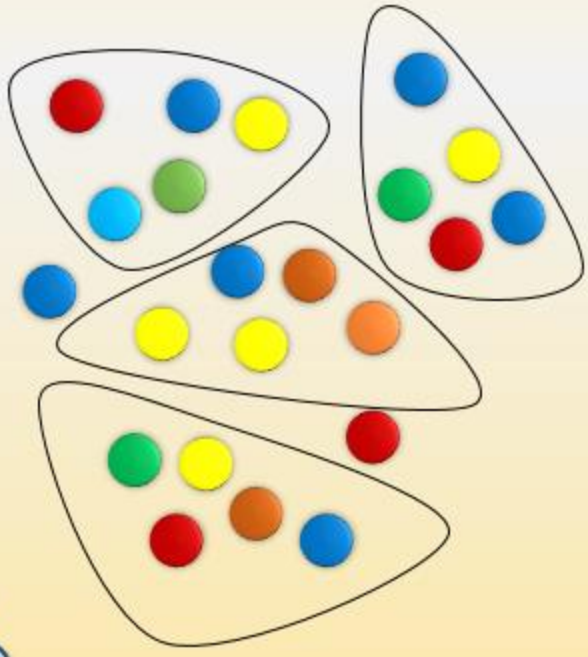
Day 2: Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.

Now there are 22 counters.

What would happen if we divided 22 by 5? Write a number sentence to show that.

Let's check!

22 ÷ 5 = 4 r 2.



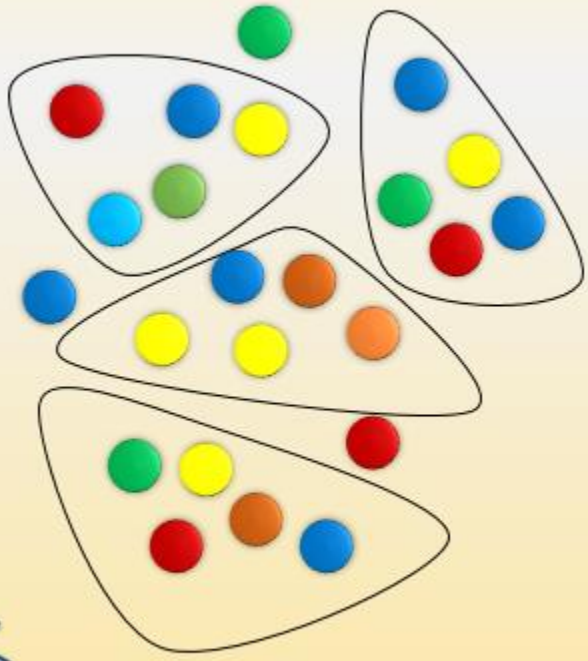
Day 2: Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.

21 ÷ 5 = 4 r 1.
22 ÷ 5 = 4 r 2.

What would happen if we divided 23 by 5? Write a number sentence to show that.

Let's check.

23 ÷ 5 = 4 r 3.



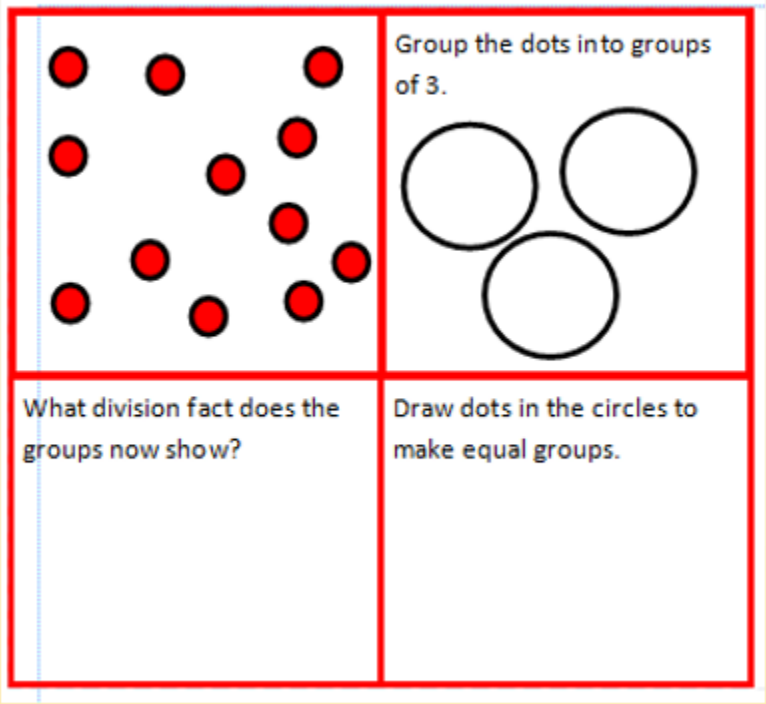
Activity

Dividing by 5, 3 and 4: remainders

Sheet 1

Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 4	Set 5
11 ÷ 5 =	12 ÷ 5 =	31 ÷ 3 =	31 ÷ 4 =	38 ÷ 4 =
16 ÷ 5 =	18 ÷ 5 =	17 ÷ 3 =	19 ÷ 4 =	35 ÷ 3 =
21 ÷ 5 =	24 ÷ 5 =	29 ÷ 3 =	27 ÷ 4 =	29 ÷ 5 =
36 ÷ 5 =	37 ÷ 5 =	35 ÷ 3 =	33 ÷ 4 =	35 ÷ 4 =
26 ÷ 5 =	23 ÷ 5 =	23 ÷ 3 =	41 ÷ 4 =	43 ÷ 5 =
31 ÷ 5 =	39 ÷ 5 =	19 ÷ 3 =	50 ÷ 4 =	22 ÷ 3 =

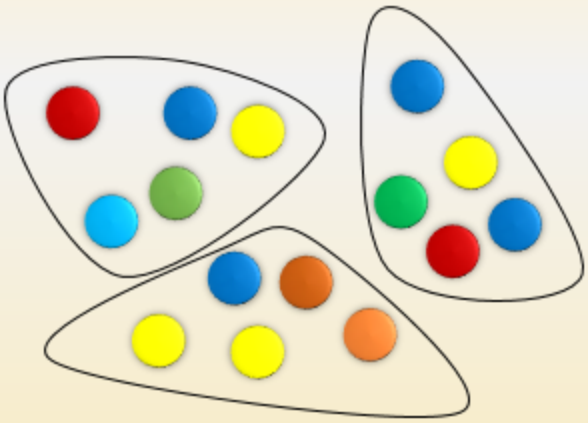
Division using facts and remainders



Day 3: Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.

What does 15 ÷ 5 mean?

15 divided into groups of 5.



How many groups? Will there be any left over? Why / why not?

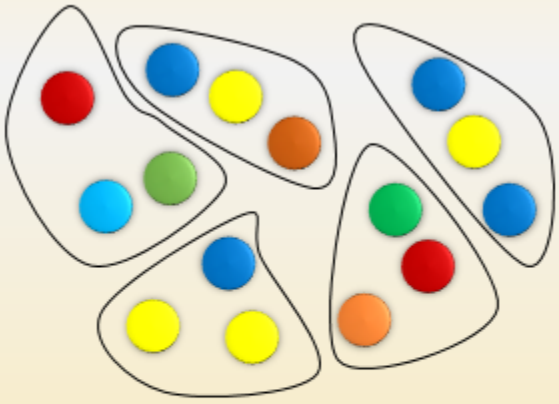
15 is a multiple of 5 so no remainder!

Let's check.

15 ÷ 5 = 3.

Day 3: Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.

What if we divided 15 counters into groups of 3?



Let's check.

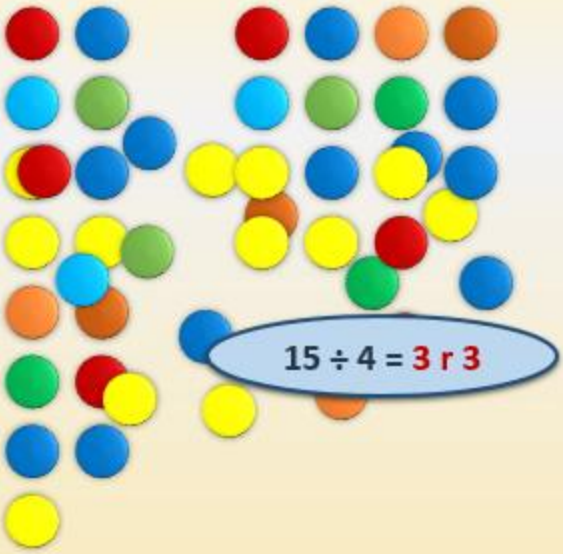
15 is a multiple of 3 so no remainder!

15 ÷ 3 = 5.

Day 3: Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.

What if we divided 15 counters into groups of 2 or 4?

This time let's check by putting the counters into rows.



15 ÷ 4 = 3 r 3

15 ÷ 2 = 7 r 1

15 is not a multiple of 2 or 4 so there is a remainder each time.

Day 3: Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.

We can show groups in a row too, like we see on a bead string...

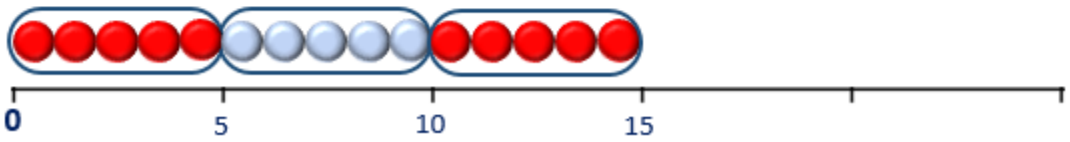
What is 15 ÷ 5?

15 ÷ 5 = 3.

1 group of 5 ...

... 2 groups of 5 ...

... 3 groups of 5.



Day 3: Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.

We can also use a number line for division...

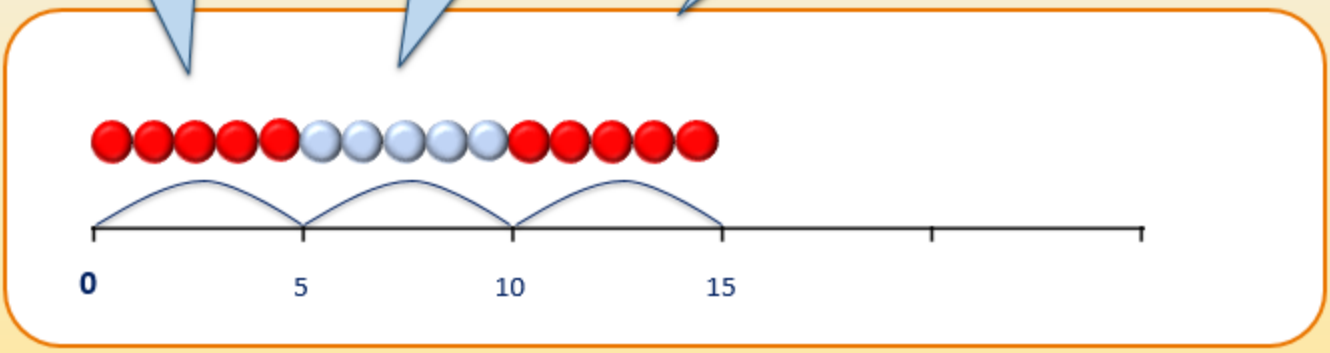
What is 15 ÷ 5?

15 ÷ 5 = 3.

1 group of 5 ...

... 2 groups of 5 ...

... 3 groups of 5.



Day 3: Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.

Let's try 15 ÷ 4.

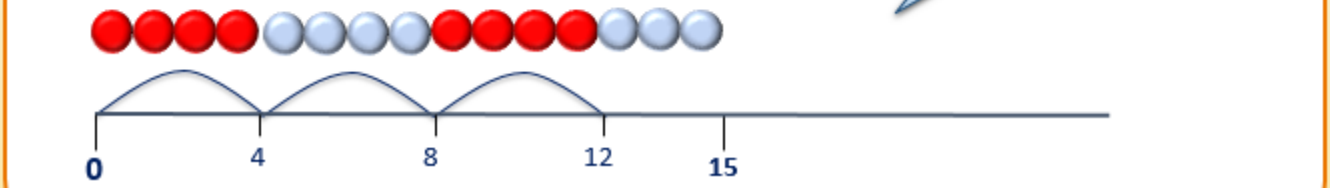
15 ÷ 4 = 3 r 3.

1 group of 4 ...

... 2 groups of 4 ...

... 3 groups of 4.

remainder 3.



Day 3: Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.

Can you predict which of these will have a remainder:
22 ÷ 5 22 ÷ 2 22 ÷ 3 22 ÷ 10

Draw number lines on your whiteboards to check.

Don't forget where to put the r for remainder.

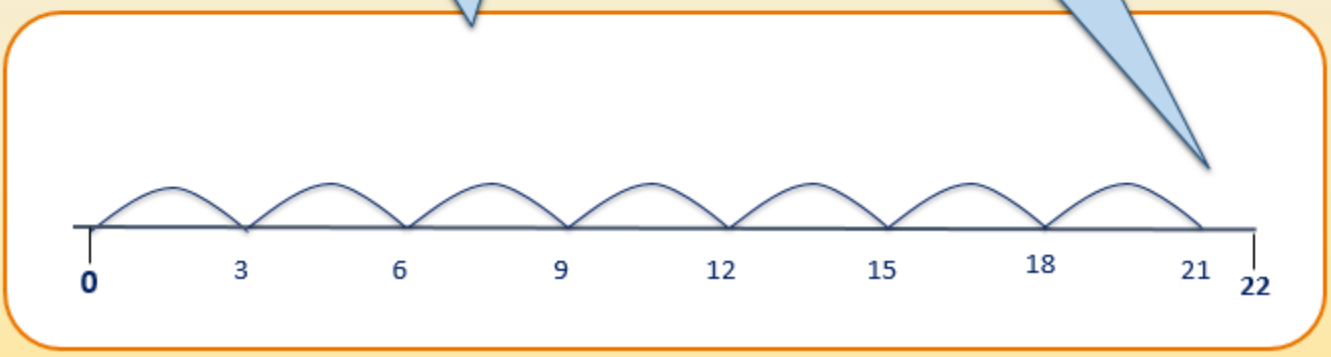
Day 3: Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.

Let's try 22 ÷ 3.

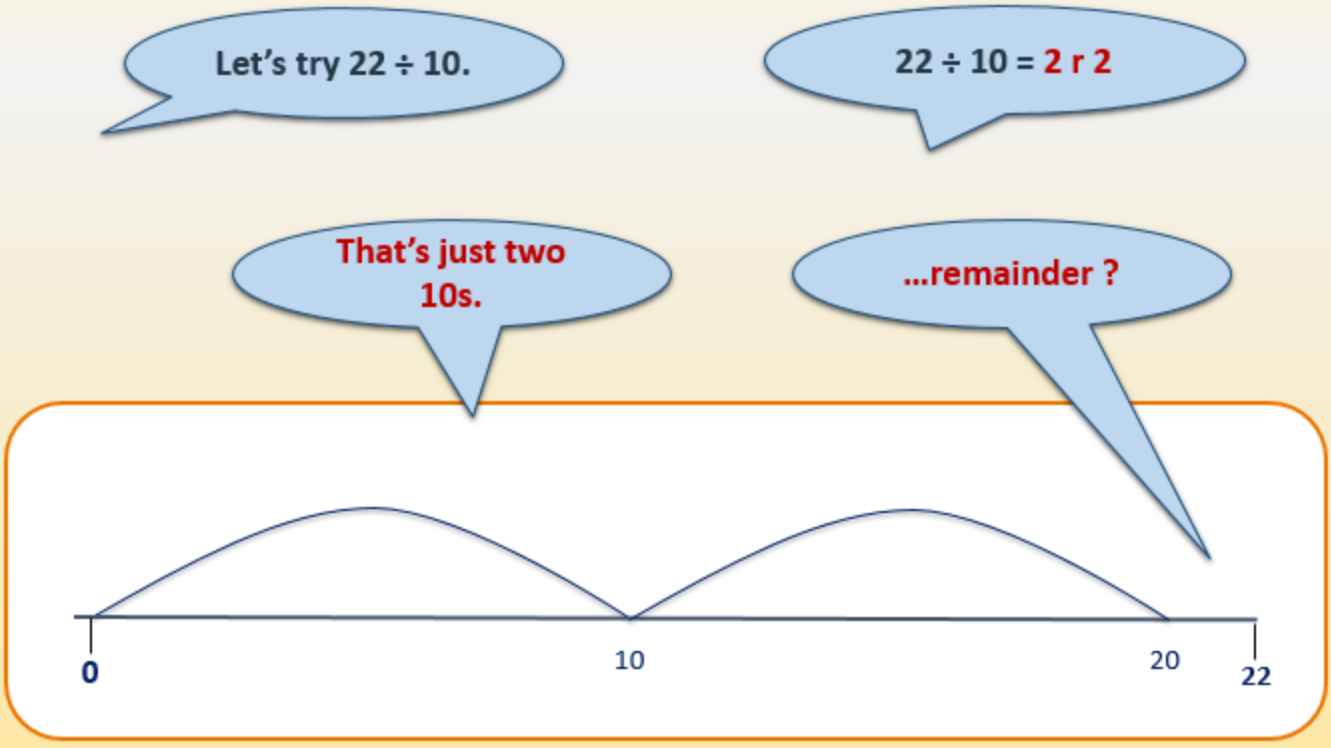
22 ÷ 3 = 7 r 1.

That's seven 3s...

...remainder 1.



Day 3: **Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.**



Activity

Day 3: **Know the 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x and 10x times tables, including division facts. Divide by 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, including giving remainders.**

Dividing by 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10: remainders

Sheet 2

Section A - Find the answers, don't forget the remainders!

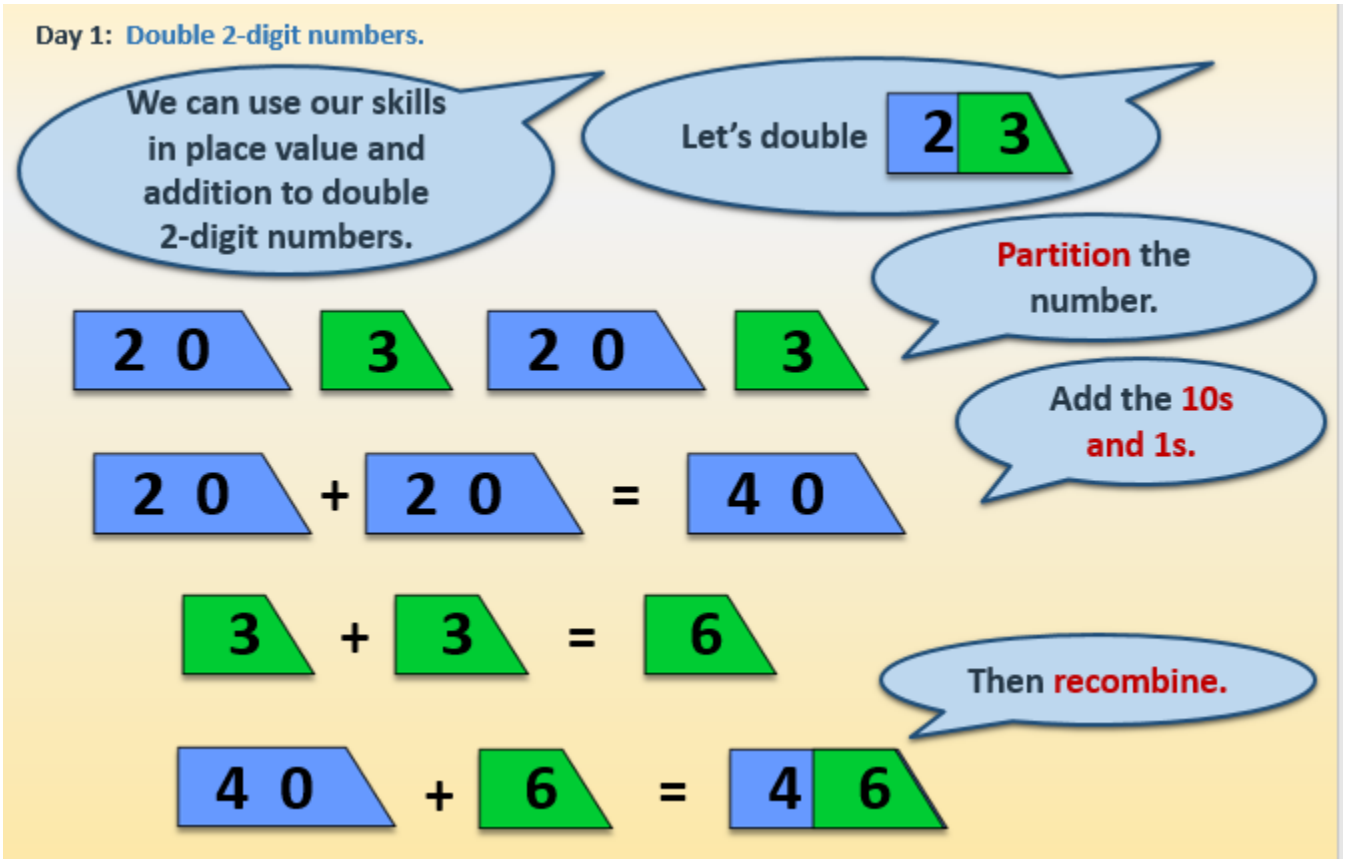
11 ÷ 2 =	17 ÷ 2 =	13 ÷ 2 =	19 ÷ 2 =
11 ÷ 5 =	17 ÷ 5 =	13 ÷ 5 =	19 ÷ 5 =
11 ÷ 10 =	17 ÷ 10 =	13 ÷ 10 =	19 ÷ 10 =

Section B - How many of these don't have remainders? Now work out the answers to check if you are right.

12 ÷ 3 =	16 ÷ 3 =	15 ÷ 3 =	20 ÷ 3 =	14 ÷ 3 =
12 ÷ 4 =	16 ÷ 4 =	15 ÷ 4 =	20 ÷ 4 =	14 ÷ 4 =
12 ÷ 5 =	16 ÷ 5 =	15 ÷ 5 =	20 ÷ 5 =	14 ÷ 5 =

Double numbers

Partition these numbers into tens and ones.	What is double
45	2
23	3
67	5
	8
	10
32+ 12=	54+ 14=



Day 1: Double 2-digit numbers.

Now let's find double

3 4

Partition the number.

30 4 30 4

Add the 10s and 1s.

30 + 30 = 60

4 + 4 = 8

Then recombine.

60 + 8 = 68

Day 1: Double 2-digit numbers.

Now with your partner use the place value cards to double

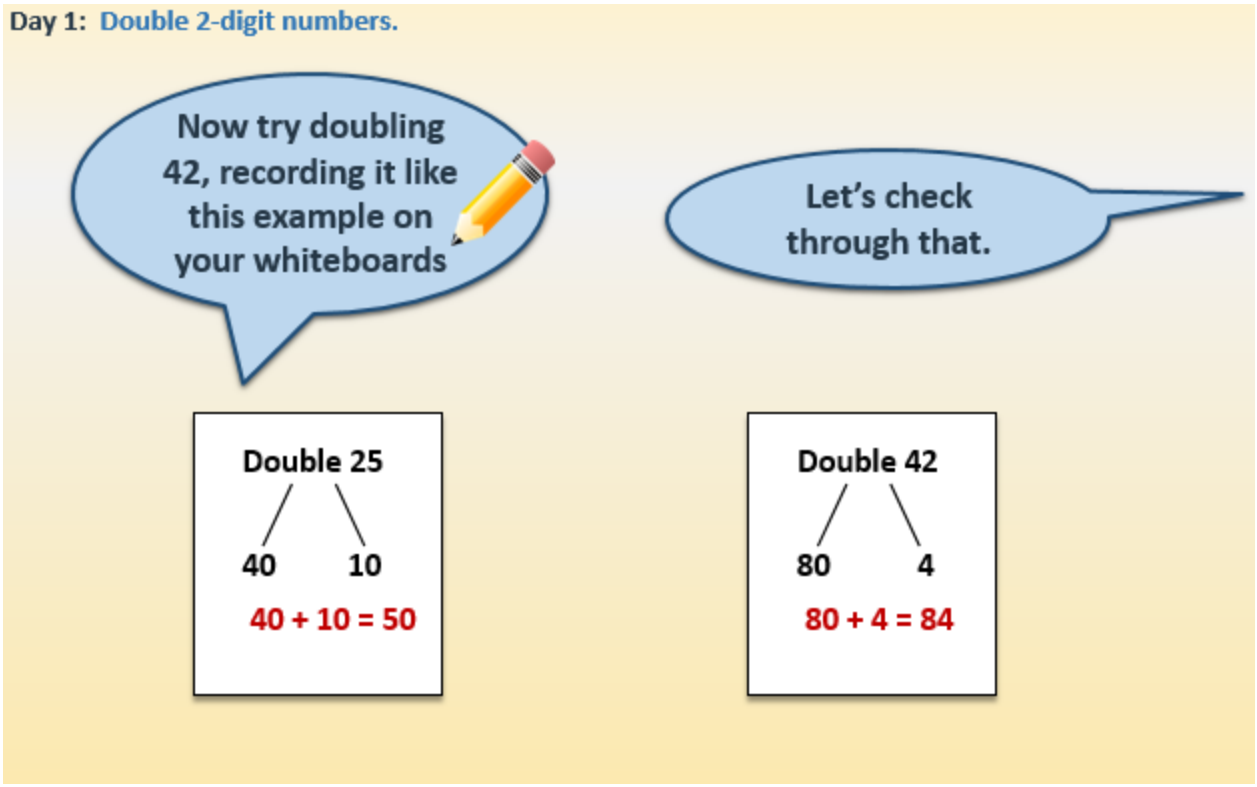
2 5

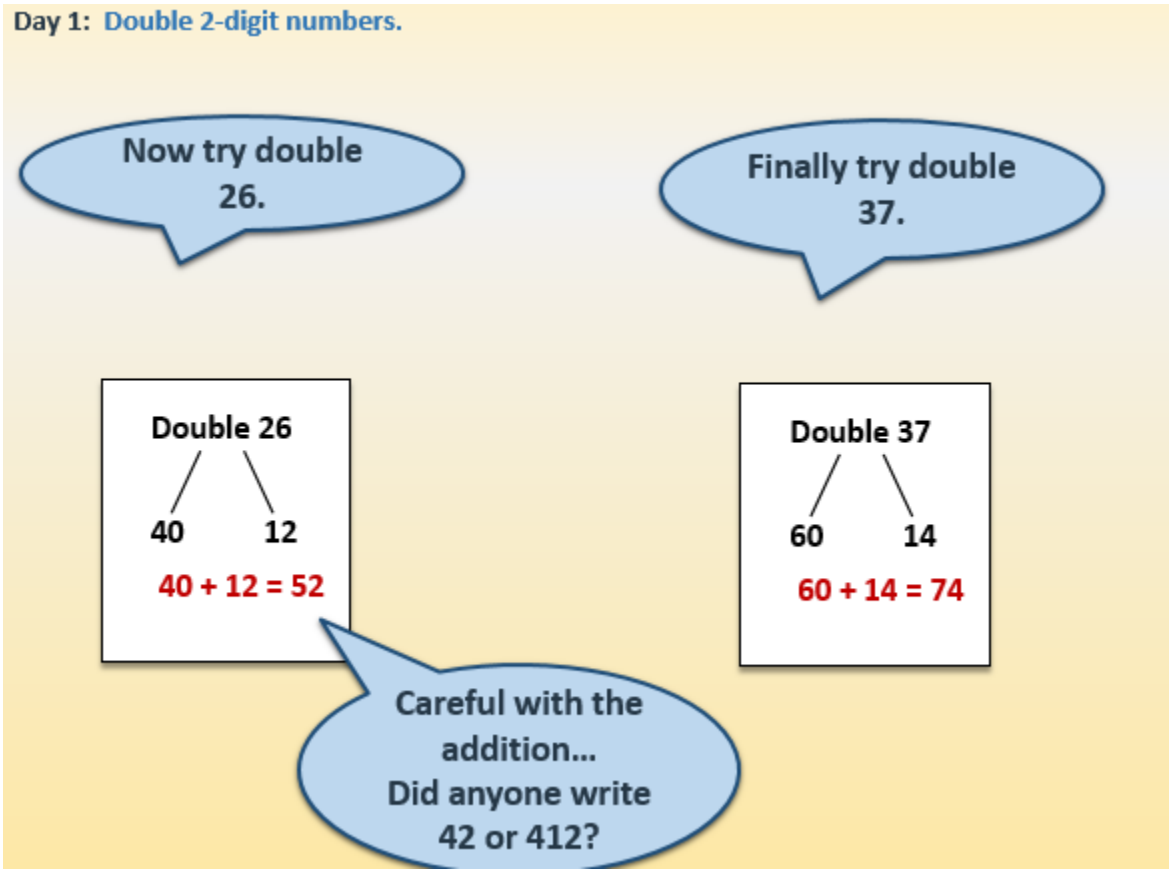
We can record it like this:

Double 25

40 10

40 + 10 = 50


Day 1: Double 2-digit numbers.
Now try doubling 42, recording it like this example on your whiteboards
Let's check through that.
Double 25
40
10
40 + 10 = 50
Double 42
80
4
80 + 4 = 84


Day 1: Double 2-digit numbers.
Now try double 26.
Finally try double 37.
Double 26
40
12
40 + 12 = 52
Double 37
60
14
60 + 14 = 74
Careful with the addition... Did anyone write 42 or 412?

Activity

Doubling Numbers

Sheet 1

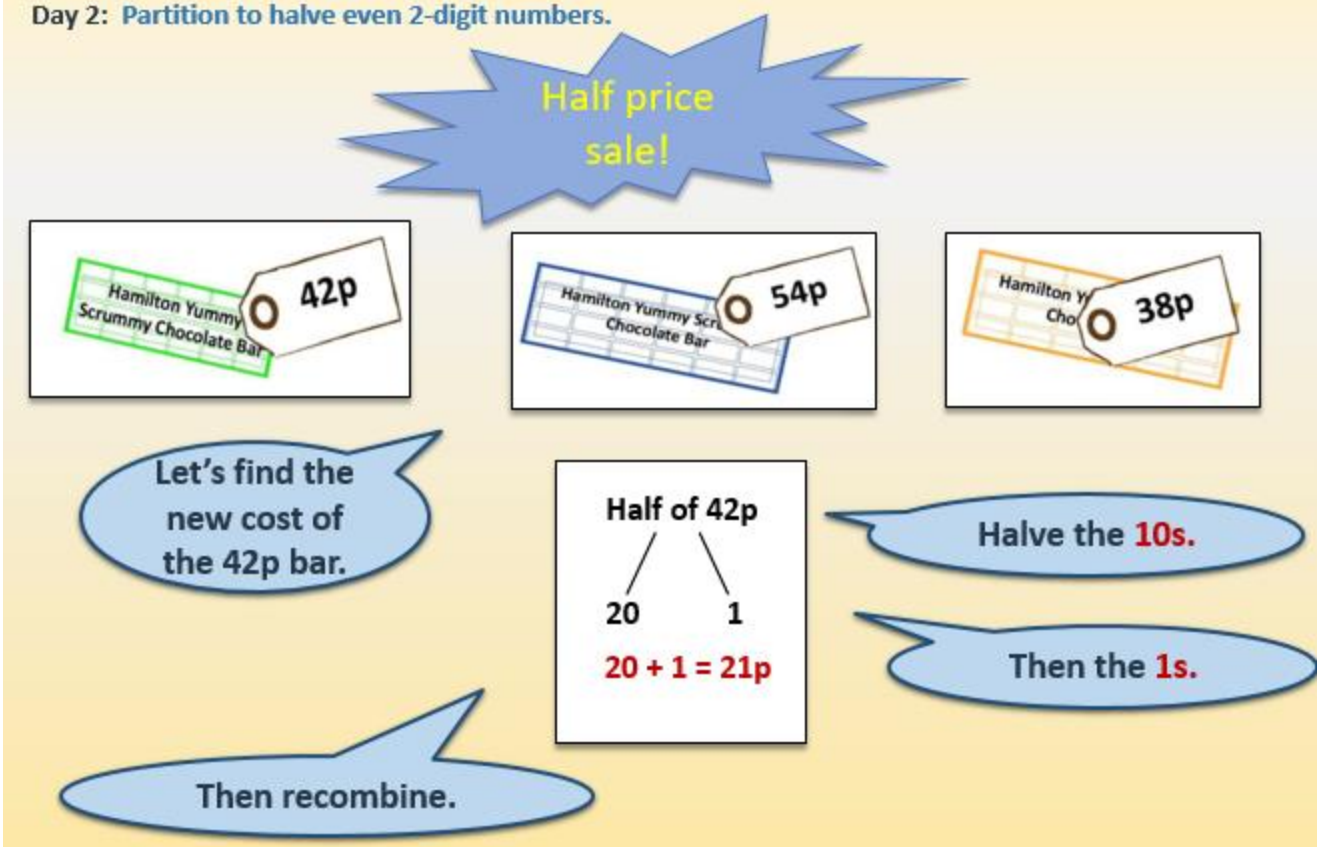
Double the following numbers:

A		B	
1. **15**	6. **41**	1. **18**	6. **36**
2. **22**	7. **32**	2. **26**	7. **27**
3. **34**	8. **23**	3. **35**	8. **19**
4. **43**	9. **14**	4. **48**	9. **16**
5. **12**	10. **21**	5. **47**	10. **38**

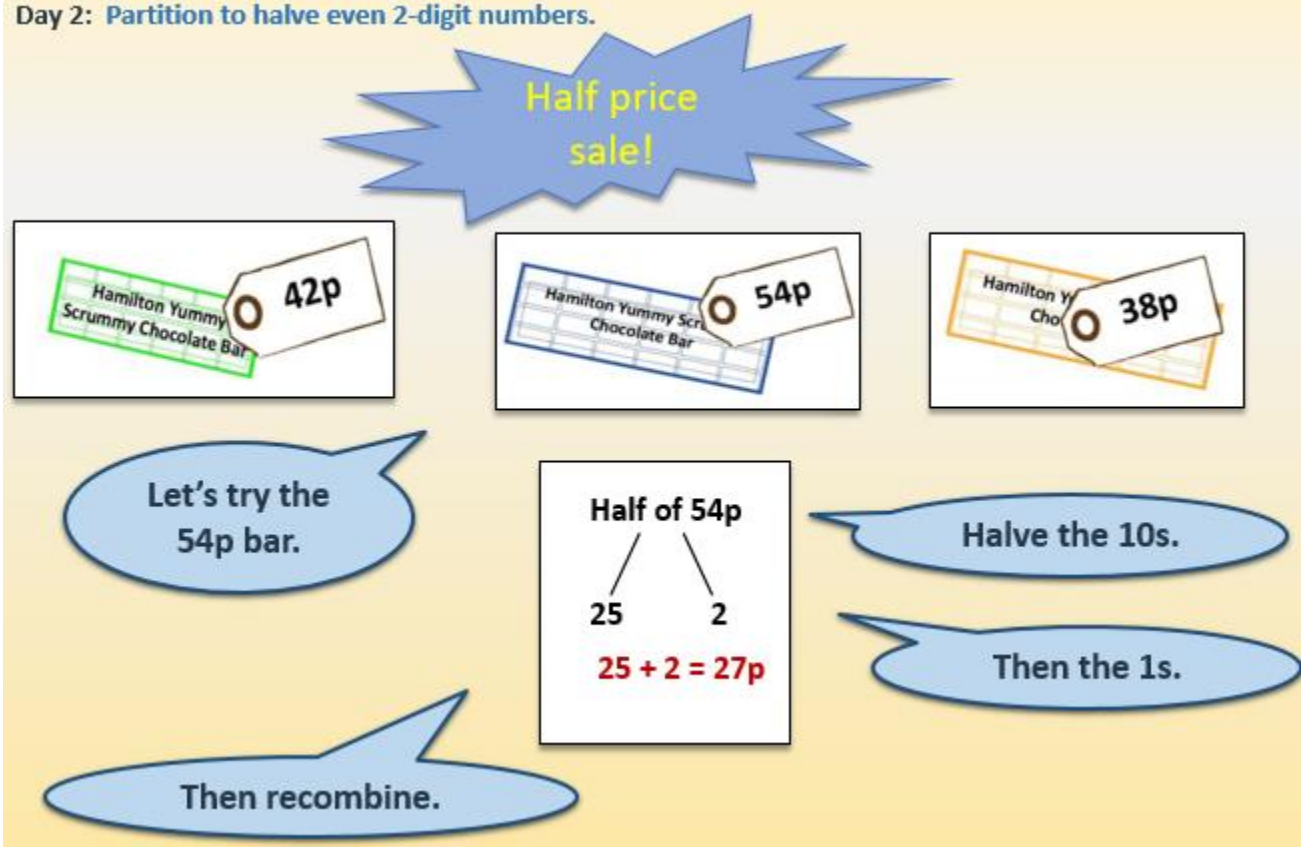
Halve even numbers

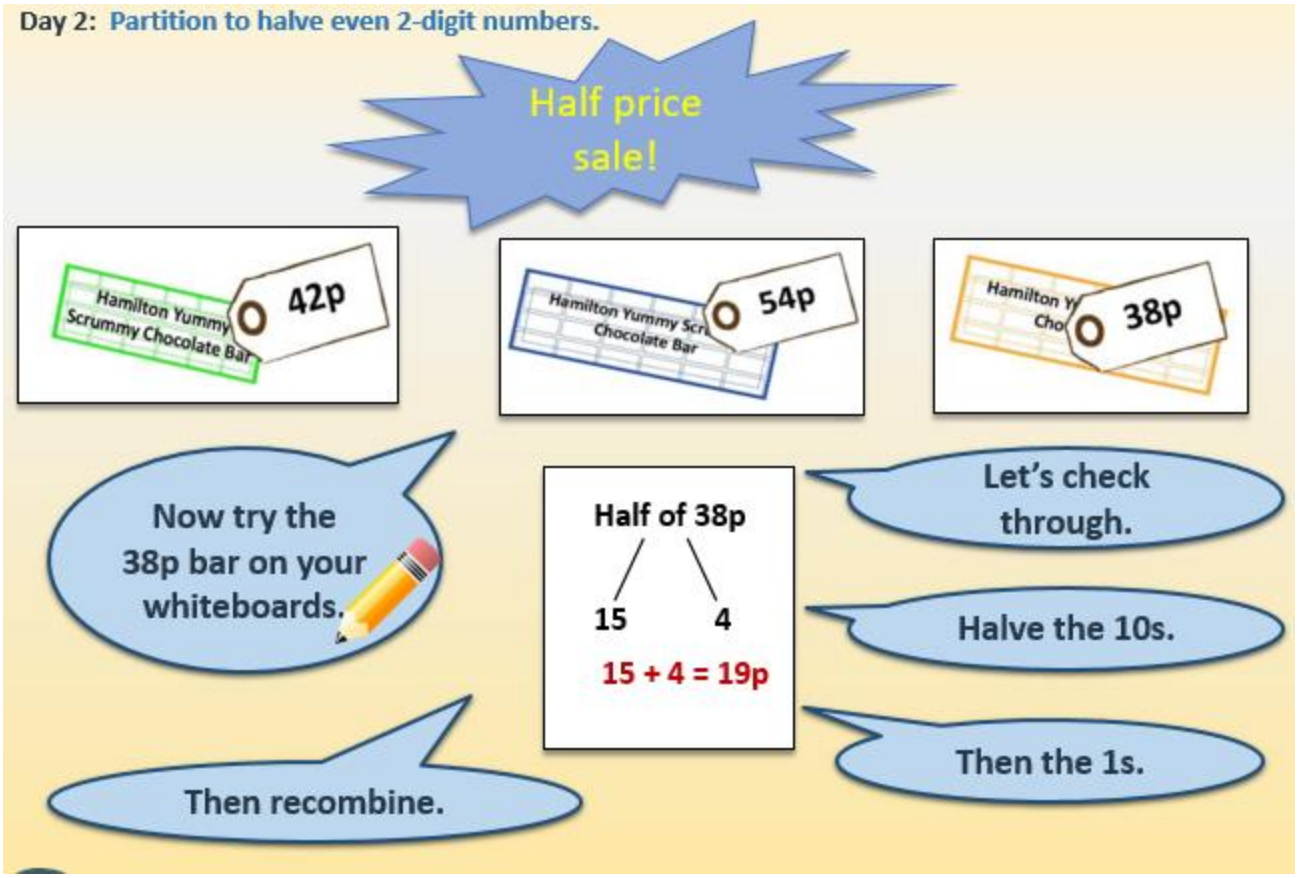
Partition these numbers into tens and ones. 46 22 68	What is half 2 4 6 8 10
20 ÷ 2=	40÷ 2=

Day 2: Partition to halve even 2-digit numbers.



Day 2: Partition to halve even 2-digit numbers.





Activity

Halving
Sheet 2

Work out half of all even numbers from 30 to 50. Make a note of any patterns you find.

e.g. Half of 28

10 + 4 = 14

38 40 42 44

46 48 50

Multiplication and Division Unit 4

Problem solving and reasoning questions

Start at 3 and keep doubling until your answer is close to 100 but NOT over. How many doubles did you write?

Repeat, starting at 4. How many this time?

Write the missing numbers in each diagram:

?	
36	36

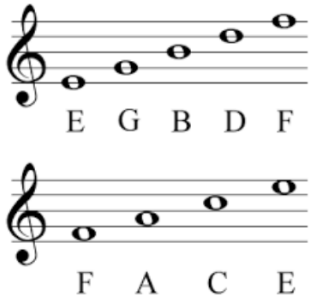
52	
?	?

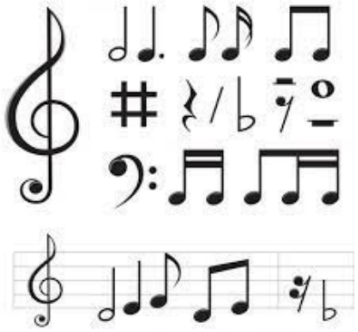
How many double/half pairs (e.g. 8 and 16) between 1 and 50 have 1s digits of 7 and 4?

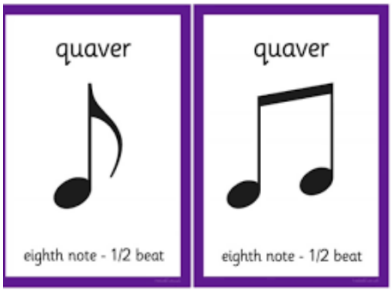
Music

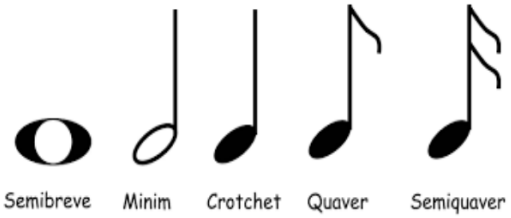
Task: Practise reading music and follow the score using your recorder.

To recognise a crotchet and quaver

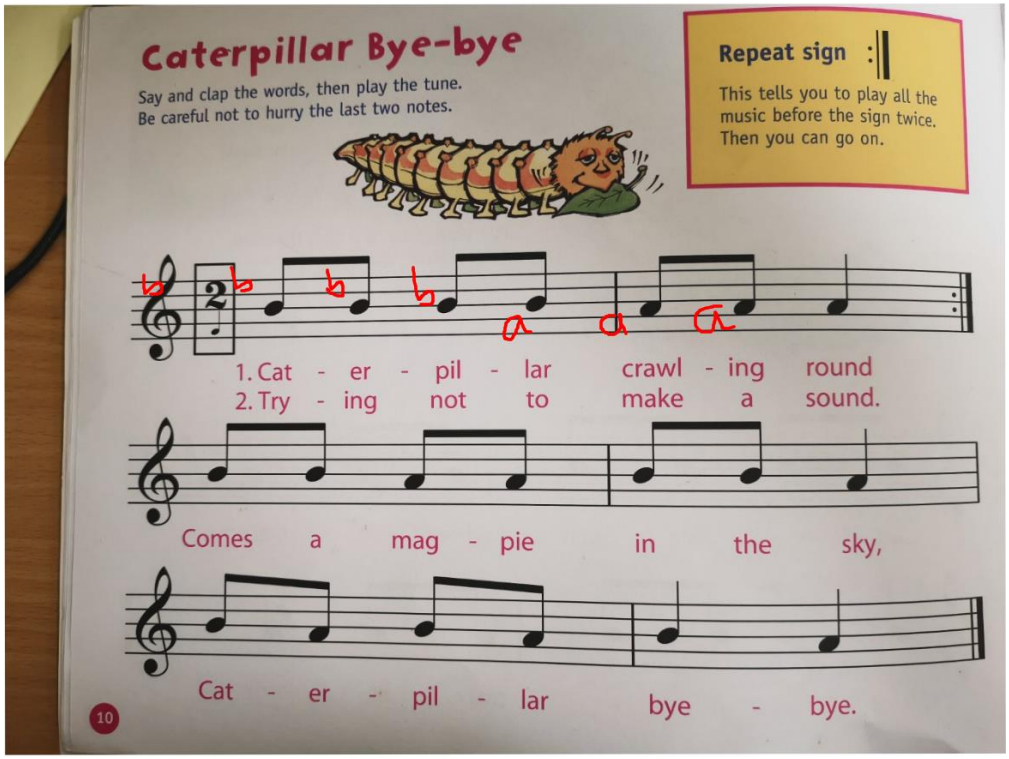




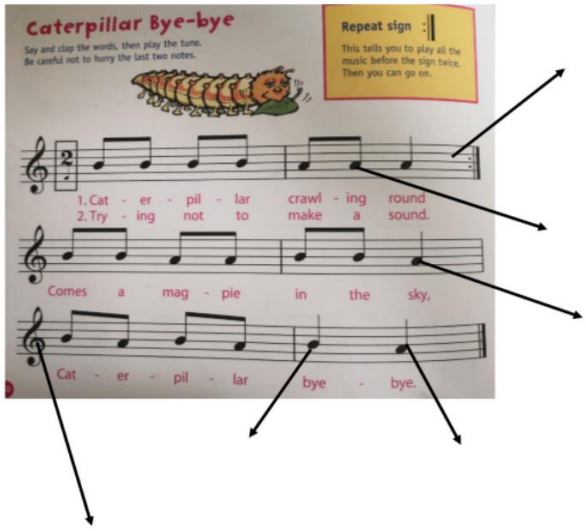




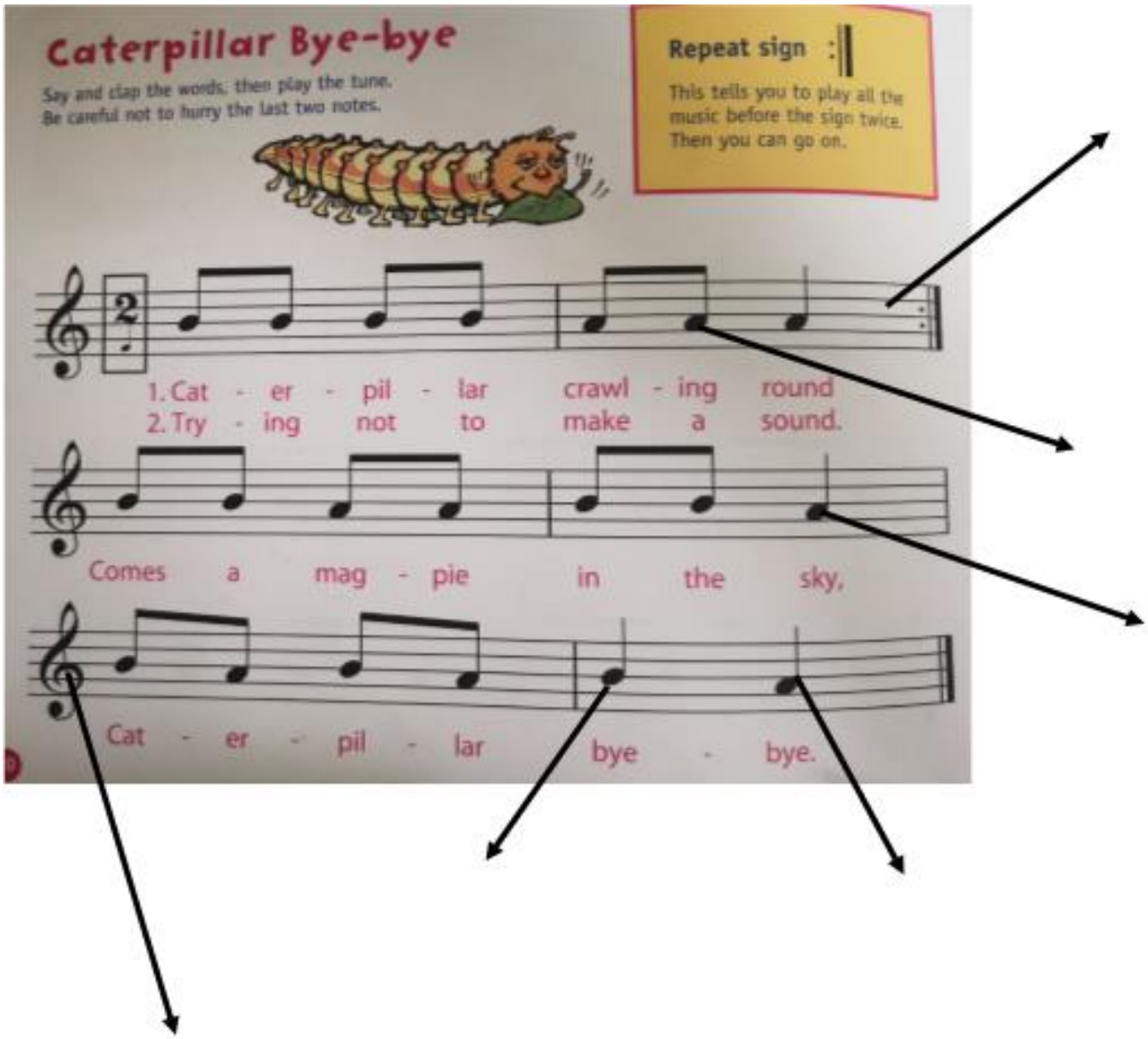
Let's practise



Task in books



stave
treble clef
quaver
crochet
note a
note b



Science

Task: can you create your own scientific glossary? Add more words of your own!

Glossary

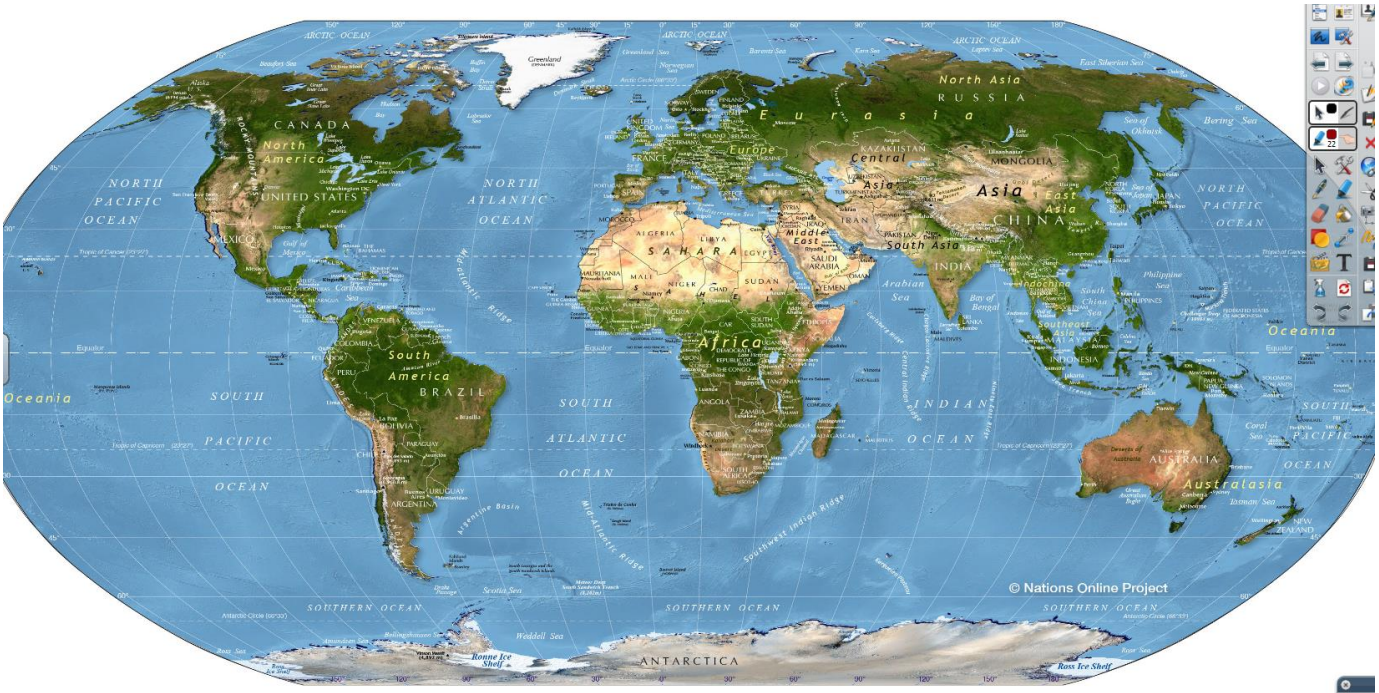
Fossilisation	
preserved	
decay	
skeleton	
organism	
Earth's crust	
sediment	
oxygen	

Task: Revise how fossils are formed, and produce a piece of work of your choice to demonstrate your understanding.

Geography

Task: Can you explore a world map and use geographical words to describe it?

Task: Choose some countries to explore, how close to equator are they? What is their climate like? Do you find any patterns?



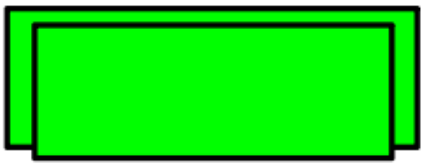
equater climate poles

PDW

To understand how emotions can vary.

We all have emotions, even if you don't always know what emotion your feeling all the time.

There are lots of emotions that come under happy.



content ecstatic pleased

delighted cheerful

Can you think of any more?

There are a lot of emotions that come under sad.

discontent miserable downcast

deflated out of sorts

Can you think of any more?

Think about how you would feel in these senarios. Write a sentence discribing the emotion and draw a picture to show how you might look.

- **Your sibling eats the last cake you wanted.**
- **You get the present you have always wanted for your birthday.**
- **You've got a full tummy and your watching a good tv programme.**

History

To identify different types of source.

When researching history, there are different sources we can look at.

Primary sources are sources that come directly from the time such as a video, artifact or a letter.

Secondary sources are sources that have been written about history, such as books and reports.

Newspapers can be either primary or secondary sources.

If you are looking at an old newspaper from the time period you are researching than it is considered a primary source.

If you are looking at something more current, then a newspaper is considered a secondary source.

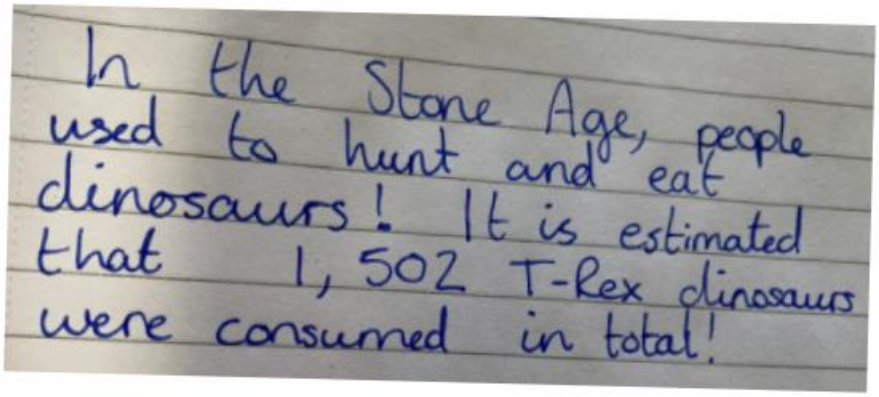
Look at the pictures

Write under each picture whether it is a primary or secondary source.

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

Not all sources are reliable.



So we have to be careful to 'fact check' and ensure we look at where our information is coming from.

In your books say whether these are reliable sources or not.

- a note from a friend
- encyclopedia
- artifact from the time period
- wikipedia (a site that anyone can edit)
- a factual book
- graffiti

RE

To understand how different religions remember their roots.

Reemebering roots means that you keep in mind the place you came from.

For example, a famous pop star may be rich and famous as an adult, but they may have grown up in poverty and so to remember their roots they may visit the places they grew up and support the communities there.

Why is it important that we remember where we came from?

In religion, people remember the religion's roots by taking a pilgramage.

This means making a journey to a place that is special in the history of the religion.

In Christianity, Christians make a pilgramage to Jeruselum as this is written in the Bible as the place where Jesus was crucified and resurrected.

This makes them feel closer to God and helps them to lead their life as a better Christian.

Write a sentence explaining how pilgramage helps Christians remember their roots.

Then tell me how you can remember your roots as you grow up? Why is it important?