

Year 3 Home learning Plan: Week beginning 04/05/21

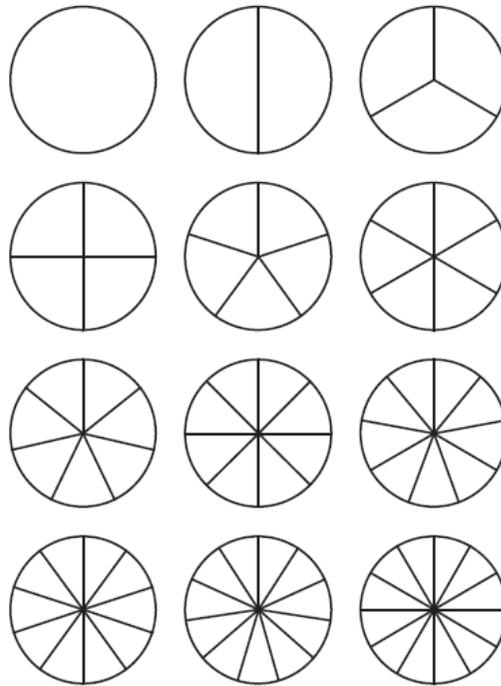
Learning activities are listed by day, with each day consisting of English, Maths and one other subject.

In addition to these daily learning activities, your child should continue to practice their reading, phonics/spelling and times tables. Year group spelling lists are available on the school's website. If you would like additional work, the Year group's homework and Millhouse Milestones can also be found on the website.

Free levelled reading books can be found on the Oxford Owl website: <https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/reading/>



	English	Maths	Other
Mo n		Bank Holiday	
Tue s	<p>This week you will plan and write your newspaper.</p> <p>Imagine that there was a massive earthquake and part of Millhouse fell down and got destroyed.</p> <p>Use the planning frame at the end of the Home Learning document to plan your newspaper.</p>	<p>This week's focus will be comparing and ordering fractions.</p> <p>A non-unit fraction is any fraction with a 1 as the numerator.</p> <p>Using the fraction circles below, shade in 1 section of each circle and write the fraction next to it.</p> <p>For example:</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>History:</p> <p><u>LO: To understand the concept of change over time</u></p> <p><u>LO: To use more than one source of evidence to gain a more accurate understanding of history</u></p> <p>As we know, there are three time periods in the stone age: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. These eras cover many years, around 750,000. A lot changed in this time.</p> <p>Research using the internet information about these three eras.</p>



Remember: writing a fraction is like writing a spelling test score.

In any unit fraction (1 as a numerator) the bigger the denominator the smaller the size of the pieces.

Just like sharing a pizza. The more equal slices cut, the smaller the size of the piece.

Topic	Palaeolithic era	Mesolithic era	Neolithic era
Year (from-to)
Food they ate
How they hunted
Tools they used
Where they lived
Art
Burials of dead

Now use a different source of evidence. Watch these videos to find more information about the Stone Age:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01zfxnh>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01zfxgg>

**We
d**

Begin to write your newspaper into full sentences. Aim to get the orientation and main body finished. Orientation steps to success:

- 1) Include: who, what, where and when.
- 2) Use simple and to the point sentences.
- 3) Can you add a coordinating conjunction? (for, and, so, but, yet)

Main body steps to success:

- 1) Write the events in chronological order.
- 2) Explain what happened in detail.
- 3) Can you use a subordinating conjunction? (although, when, if, because, unless, since)
- 4) Write in 3rd person and past tense.

Complete the sheet below by adding $<$, $>$ or $=$ to show which fraction is larger or smaller. You can just write out the fractions and compare if you do not have a printer.

NC objective compare unit fractions. Compare the fractions using comparison symbols. Fluency and precision. 3

$\frac{1}{10}$ ○ $\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{3}$ ○ $\frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ ○ $\frac{1}{8}$

$\frac{1}{3}$ ○ $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{9}$ ○ $\frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{1}{8}$ ○ $\frac{1}{10}$

$\frac{1}{4}$ ○ $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{7}$ ○ $\frac{1}{3}$

Science:

LO To recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter

What is soil? How is it made, and what is it used for?

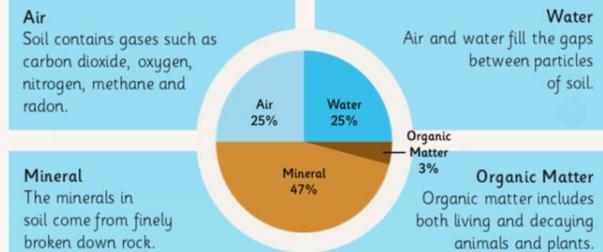
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z7rb4wx>

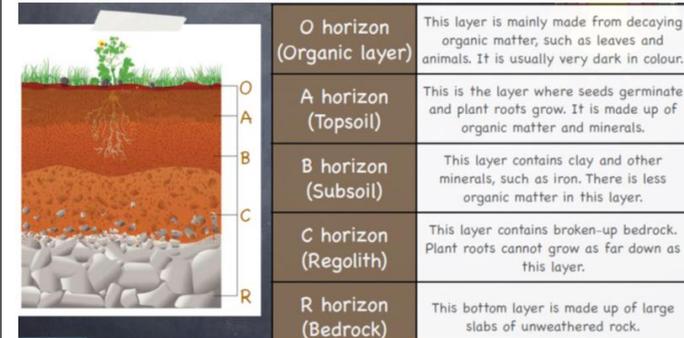
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9bbkqt/articles/ztvbk2p>

Soil is really important because it provides the nutrients and water that plants need to survive. It also anchors the plants to the ground. Without soil, there would be no plants. Without plants, the animals that eat plants could not survive which in turn would affect the rest of the food chain. Soil helps to keep all the organisms on Earth alive.

What Is Soil Made Of?

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things.





Go out in your garden or in a local park and look at the soil. Can you describe the soil using these words?

Appearance

large particles

small particles

fine

Texture

soft

smooth

grainy

gritty

crumbly

hard lumps

Thursday

Finish writing your newspaper today. Complete the quotes and reorientation section.

Quote steps to success:

- 1) Use inverted commas to show speech (think of the speech sandwich)



- 2) Write in first person (I, me)

Reorientation steps to success:

- 1) Write one sentence explaining what has happened **now**, and one that people **hope** for the future.

Today, you will compare unit fractions.

Add a <, > or =.

#27 Add a >, < or = symbol

a)	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	b)	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	c)	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{10}$
d)	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	e)	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	f)	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
g)	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	h)	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	i)	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{12}$

Art:

Today we will be making water collage.

What kind of water do we see outdoors? Rivers, oceans, lakes, waterfalls.

What colours will we be using? Different shades of blue, white and black.

Look through real images of water. What colours are in them. There is sometimes hints of green in water.



Look at the collages by Megan Coyle.



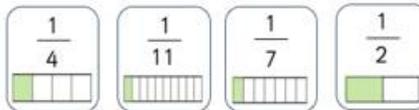
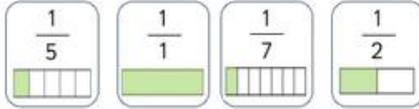
How does she create calm water?

She uses strips of paper and sticks them in the same direction.

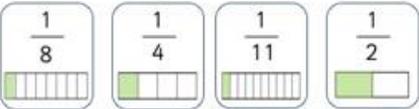
How does she create reflections?

			<p>Collect a range of materials (magazines, newspapers, tissue paper, coloured paper). Find colours that could be used to make water in a collage.</p> <p>Look through a magazine or newspaper, find the images or colours you want and cut them out into small shapes. Order and layer these shapes onto a piece of paper to create your landscape.</p>									
<p>Fri</p>	<p>Edit your work for spelling and grammar mistakes. Use a dictionary or google search to do this. Could you add any conjunctions to make your work better?</p> <p>Copy your work in your best handwriting. Could you draw a picture to go with your newspaper article?</p>	<p>Today you will order fractions from smallest to largest. Remember: the larger the denominator the smaller the size of the pieces. Cut out the fractions and arrange them in ascending order.</p>	<p>PSHE: Think about 4 people you know who have the same hair colour. Then think about 4 people who like the same food. How easy was it to think about those that have the same hair colour compared to the same food?</p> <p>It's easier to think about people with the same hair because you can imagine what they look like. This is a similarity that is visible. Thinking about people who like the same food is harder because it is a hidden similarity. You have to ask them what food they like.</p> <p>Think about children at school or ask you family and fill in the table below with similarities and differences.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1355 1098 1839 1211"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Similarity</th> <th>Difference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Visible</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hidden</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Differences and similarities between people arise from a number of factors, including family, cultural, ethnic, racial and religious diversity, age, gender, sexual orientation and disability.</p>		Similarity	Difference	Visible			Hidden		
	Similarity	Difference										
Visible												
Hidden												

Cut the fractions out and order them in ascending order.



Cut the fractions out and order them in descending order.



We can celebrate our differences and respect each other because of them. Even though we have these differences and similarities, we are all equal. Not one difference makes us better than someone else.

Headline:

|

Orientation:

Who= _____

What= _____

Where= _____

When= _____

Main body:

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

- _____

Quotes with inverted commas:

Person 1= _____

Person 2= _____

Reorientation with conjunction:

NOW _____

FUTURE _____