Year 3 Remote Learning Grid – Week 13

Please use this remote learning grid to direct your child's learning while school is not open.

Learning activities are listed by day, with each day consisting of an English, Maths and Topic / Science activity. Activities are designed to consolidate learning that has already taken place, while also allowing children to start to think about learning that will be taking place during the summer term. There are three activities set each day. Activities should be completed in the provided remote learning book.

Within your child's home school communication book you will find your child's user and name and passwords for specific online learning resources, which are provided by the school. These recourses can be used to support the learning.

Regular Reading, Spelling and Timetables (At least 3 times per week)

In addition to the daily learning activities, your child should continue to practise their reading, spelling and timetables at least three times per week.

- Year group spelling lists are also available on the school's website. Your child should continue to learn words that they do not know. Please work through these lists. Advice on different ways to practice spellings is also available.
- Times tables should continue to be learnt. Your child should continue to practice the 3,4 and 8 times tables. They may use times tables Rock Stars website to assist them with this.
- Your child has been provided with a school reading book, please continue to read this or an appropriate book, which you may have at home, with them.

Daily Learning Activities

<table>
<tr><th>Day</th><th>English</th><th>Maths</th><th>Topic / Science</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grammar- Noun Formation

A verb is a doing/action word.
A noun is the name of a place, person, thing, quality etc.
A noun can be formed from the verb. See below:

<table>
<tr><th>Verb</th><th>Noun</th></tr>
<tr><td>admire</td><td>admiration</td></tr>
<tr><td>begin</td><td>beginning</td></tr>
<tr><td>depart</td><td>departure</td></tr>
<tr><td>describe</td><td>description</td></tr>
<tr><td>divide</td><td>division</td></tr>
<tr><td>exist</td><td>existence</td></tr>
<tr><td>invent</td><td>invention</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>Answers to calculations for week 12
What is the value of the underlined digits in the following numbers?

Set A:

1. 43- 4 tens
2. 15- 5 ones
3. 93- 9 tens
4. 58- 8 ones
5. 122- 1 hundred

Set B:

1. 237- 2 hundreds
2. 756- 5 tens
3. 5942- 5 thousands</td>
<td>History- Iron Age Food

https://dennybradburybooks.com/2011/06/10/britain/
Over the years archaeologists have pieced together how Iron Age Britain's prepared their food by looking at the evidence that has been left behind including pots, pans and other food related tools. Most of the cooked food would have been cooked on an open fire which would have been done either outside during the summer or inside a dwelling during the winter. Unlike to day, much of the food would have been dictated by seasons, excluding the meat which would have been slaughtered when needed. However this isn't to say that meat was an everyday commodity. Fresh Meat would have only been cooked on rare occasions, with small amounts being eaten every now again in the form of stews. This was because stews kept longer and</td>
</tr>
</table>

Activity 1- Write the missing nouns which are formed from the verbs in **bold** type.

1) A clever_____ **invent**
2) Helpful_____ **inform**
3) Hearty _____ **laugh**
4) A brilliant_____ **perform**
5) Faithful_____ **serve**
6) Simple _____ **divide**
7) A good _____ **begin**
8) An early_____ **settle**

Activity 2

Activity 3: Complete the noun formation for the following verbs:

Verb	Noun
inform	
lose	
move	
perform	
persuade	
serve	
settle	

Challenge:
What do you notice about most adverbs? Which letters do they end in? Which adverbs do you know that do not end in 'ly'?
Find as many as you can.

4. 3119- 1 hundred
5. 6953- 5 tens

Challenge:

1. 13827- 13 thousand
2. 45039- 3 tens
3. 71500- 70 thousand
4. 93502- 0 tens (place holder)
5. 50630- 50 thousand

Order these numbers from **smallest** to the **largest**. Remember to use the HTO grid if you need to.

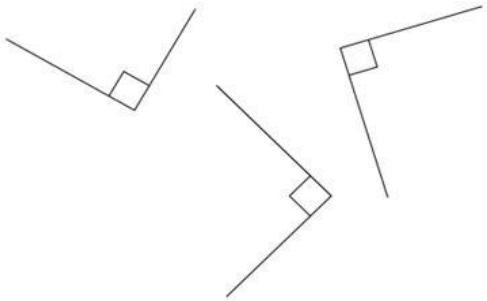
Hundreds	Tens	Ones

1) 13, 1, 28, 6, 19
2) 41, 8, 12, 3, 39
3) 13, 63, 3, 35, 33
4) 5, 55, 15, 51, 53
5) 18, 81, 88, 8, 89

1) 16, 15, 19, 32, 8
2) 71, 77, 17, 97, 79
3) 100, 10, 101, 1001, 111
4) 999, 909, 119, 991, 9999
5) 333, 313, 33, 3003, 303

could be reheated gradually on a fire. Lamb, Pork and Cow were the animals of choice in the day, but it was not unusual to eat rabbit, deer, dog and even horse to survive.
wheat, barley and corn was purposefully grown and ground down using stone to make other food, such as bread (as previously mentioned). Vegetables also provided a clear everyday diet. Beans, brassicas (such as broccoli, cabbage and possibly sprouts) and root vegetables also added to the healthy diet. Pure self sufficiency took up most of the daily routine.
When it came to rearing livestock, it doesn't stop at just providing food. Milk was available at different points during the year, so it's safe to assume that the milk was used to make cheese to store throughout the year.
Wool and the coats of the animals were also used for clothing and the bones could be dried and used for other tools such as pegs and maybe even weapons.

	The following websites have free access to ebooks in lots of different languages: https://uk.mantralingua.com https://globalstorybooks.net Take a look and share with your family.	Challenge: 1) 81, 18, 88, 888, 8 2) 4004, 42404, 4002, 2004, 20404 3) 606, 660, 6006, 6.6, 0.6 4) 23, 2.3, 302, 203, 20.3 Now re order these numbers from the **largest** value to the **smallest.** 6) 13, 1, 28, 6, 19 7) 41, 8, 12, 3, 39 8) 13, 63, 3, 35, 33 9) 5, 55, 15, 51, 53 10) 18, 81, 88, 8, 89 6) 16, 15, 19, 32, 8 7) 71, 77, 17, 97, 79 8) 100, 10, 101, 1001, 111 9) 999, 909, 119, 991, 9999 10) 333, 313, 33, 3003, 303 Challenge: 5) 81, 18, 88, 888, 8 6) 4004, 42404, 4002, 2004, 20404 7) 606, 660, 6006, 6.6, 0.6 8) 23, 2.3, 302, 203, 20.3	Activity: Research other foods that the Iron age people ate. Draw a food plate for The iron age diet, it will be different to our food plate (see below).  Here are some useful websites: https://dennybradburybooks.com/2011/06/10 britain/ https://www.ancientcraft.co.uk/Archaeology/ir

			Challenge: Research and cook any Iron age recipes. http://www.putnoemowsburyfriends.org.uk/pdf What did you enjoy about the food? What did you dislike? How could it be improved next time?
2	Reading comprehension- Read the following passage out loud and with expression and answer the questions in red or both red and green. Highlight/underline if you need to. **How Weeds Get Everywhere!** **Making the seeds** How come weeds get everywhere in our gardens? One minute your lawn can be lovely and green and the next minute it's covered - and I mean covered - in dandelions! Well, it's all to do with the clever way that plants spread their seeds to keep making more plants. Making the Seeds so, how do the plants make so many seeds? Most plants are made up of some female and male plant parts. Bees and other insects come to the flower because they smell nice and have lovely colours. While the bees are in the flower, they help move pollen around to fertilise the plant. Sometimes even the wind can help with moving the pollen around to the right places. Once the plant is fertilised, the seeds can grow. When this happens in a dandelion, the yellow flower turns into what we call a dandelion 'clock'. If you look closely at a dandelion clock, it is full of dark coloured seeds with light, feathery, white tops that look like umbrellas.	Identify Right Angles A **right angle** is known as a 'quarter turn' because it is a quarter of a full turn, which measures 360˚. A **right angle** is represented by a small square inside the **angle**. See below.  You can use a right angle checker to help you identify a right angle. You can make one using a perfect circle and cutting an L shape into it.	Spanish Can you write the date in Spanish? Example/Ejemplo: Hoy es jueves trienta de julio de 2020 Family members in Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dy0msYQY

Fact File

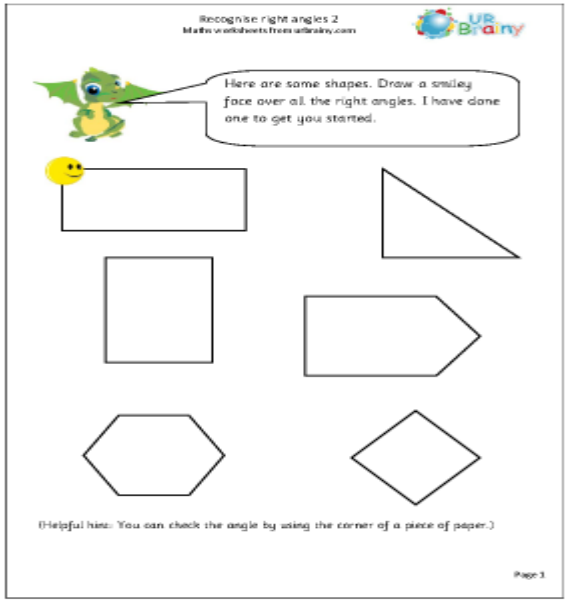
• A weed is only a plant that someone does not want in their garden. They can be very pretty! • Nettles can be used for making tea and medicines, so they are really useful. • The world's largest weed is giant hogweed. It can grow up to 3.65m in height and have leaves that measure 91cm long. • Some people think that if you hold a buttercup under your chin and the yellow reflects on your skin it means that you like butter.

Spreading the Seeds

So, how do the seeds get everywhere? This is the clever bit… As we said before, dandelions make lots and lots of seeds that look like umbrellas. This makes the seeds really good at floating and flying through the air. So, all they need is the wind to carry them off to another part of the garden, or sometimes even further. Before you know it, there are hundreds of seeds all over your lawn. These seeds are all ready to germinate and make yet more dandelions. Other flowers and plants have other clever ways of spreading their seeds, including putting them inside tasty fruit so that animals eat them. Eventually the seeds come out of the other end in their poo and start to germinate!

Complete activity A or B

Activity A



Spanish Vocabulary for Family Members	
Family	familia
Father	padre
Mother	madre
Grandfather	abuelo
Grandmother	abuela
Grandson	nieto
Granddaughter	nieta
Grandparents	abuelos
Grandchildren	nietos
Brother	hermano
Sister	hermana
Son	hijo
Daughter	hija
Uncle	tío
Aunt	tía
Nephew	sobrino
Niece	sobrina

Write the answers in full sentences (you can discuss the answers in your home language too).

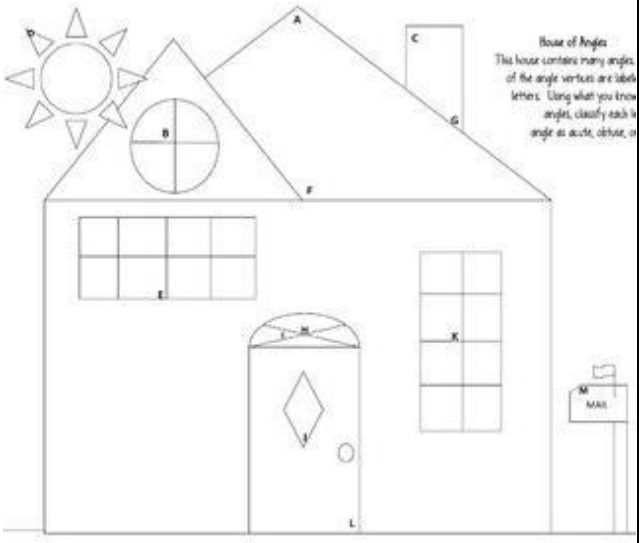
1. What is the name of the world's largest weed?
2. Which animals can move pollen around in the flower?
3. What is a good thing that nettles can be used for?
4. What makes dandelion seeds good at floating in the air?
5. Why do some people think it means if a buttercup reflects yellow under your chin?
6. How many questions are there in the text?
7. In paragraph one, the author has used the contracted word it's. Write the full words without the apostrophe.
8. What happens when you blow on a dandelion clock and how does that help the dandelion?

CHALLENGE

Write 3 questions for someone in your family to answer.

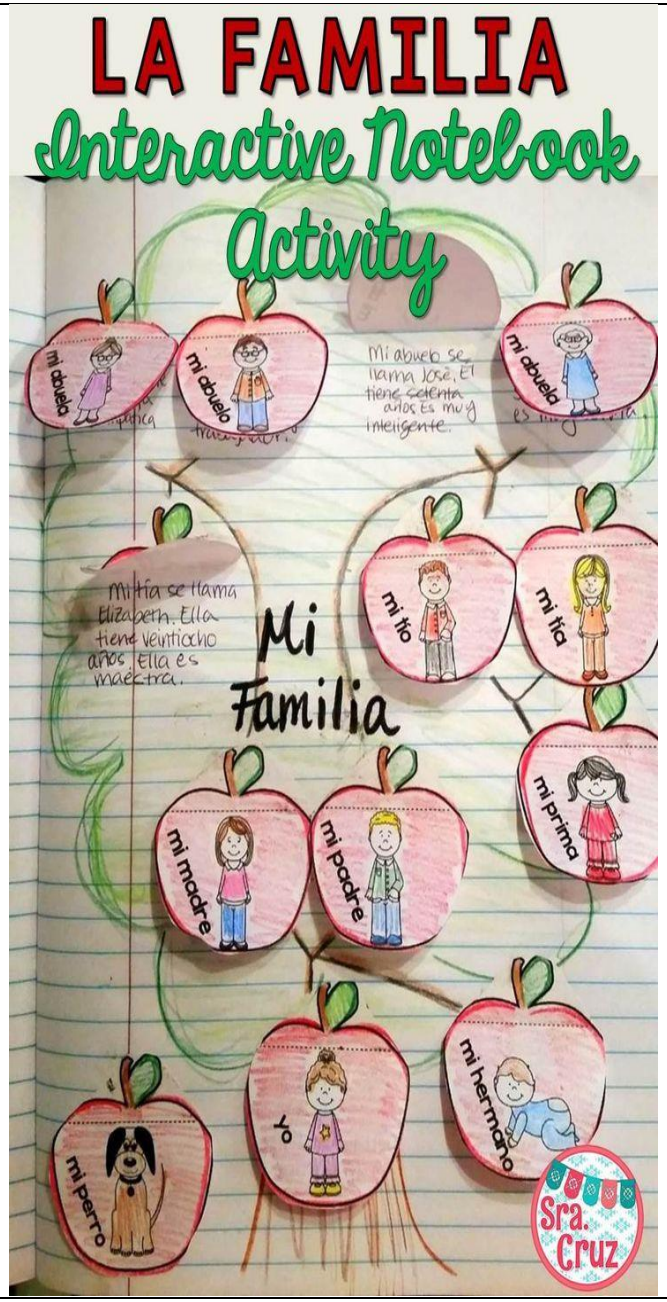
Activity B

Identify the right angles in the picture below using a small square inside the angle.

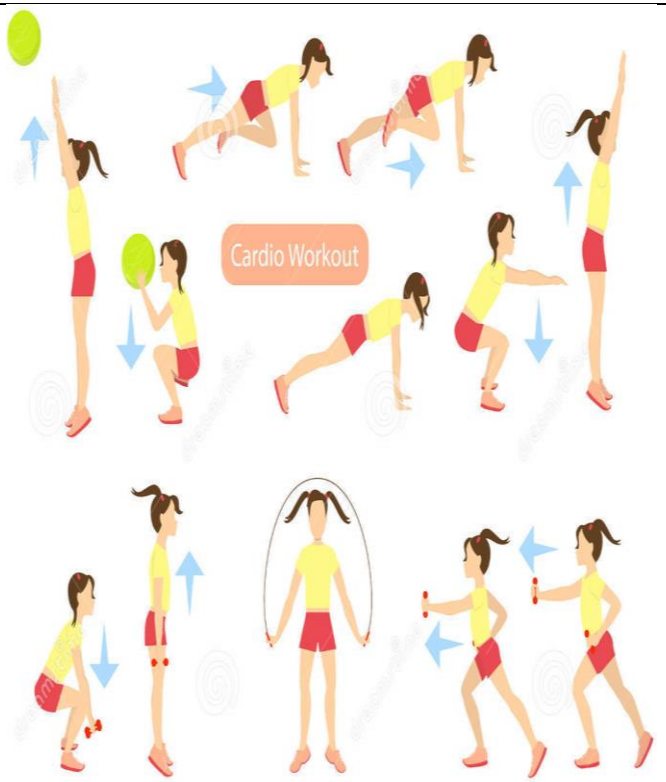


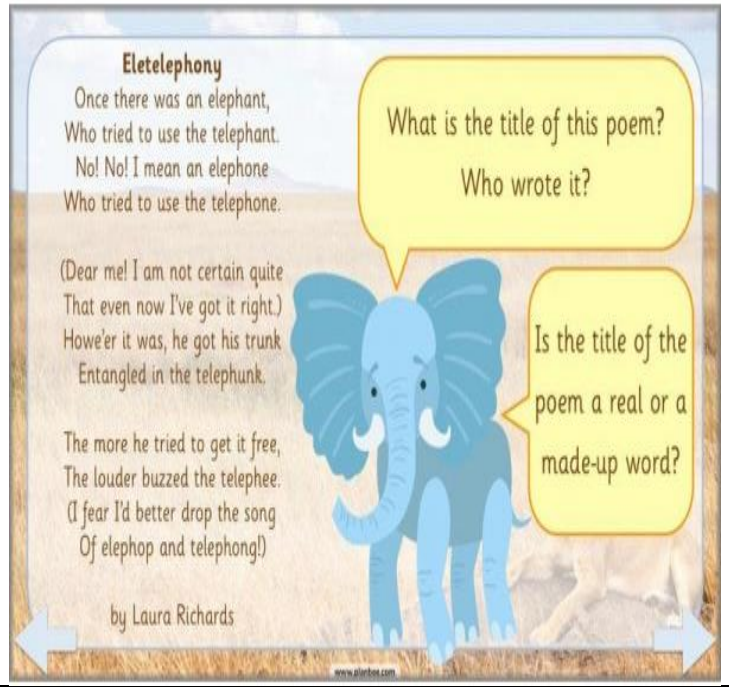
Challenge:

Draw your own image and indicate the right angles inside them.



			Activity: Draw your own family tree in Spanish like the one above. Include your parents, brothers and sisters and grandparents. Make it colourful Challenge: Include your aunts, uncles, cousins and other members of the extended family. Active afternoon You can complete any of these indoor exercises: Kids skipping workout (you will need a skipping rope): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y_TXVcKK- Or Morning kids workout: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=skSbg1IGu

			
3	Nonsense Poems **Nonsense poems** don't always make sense, they often use made up words, mixed up with real words. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4mmn39/articles/zgbyw6f Michael Rosen explains these poems well: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kt28bVw0xYw Here are examples of nonsense poems:	Greater than, less than or a right angle. Watch the following clip: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oyQstqJ6Axo It shows you how to identify if an angle is greater than, less than or a right angle. Use your right angle checker. Look at the example below:	Art Afternoon- self- portrait A portrait is a picture of a person or a group of people. A self-portrait is a picture a person created by themselves.

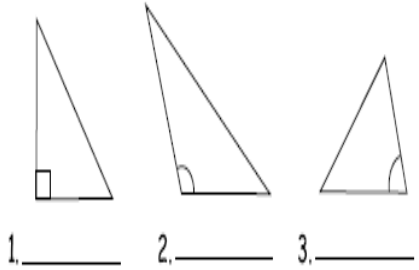


greater than a right angle

equal to a right angle

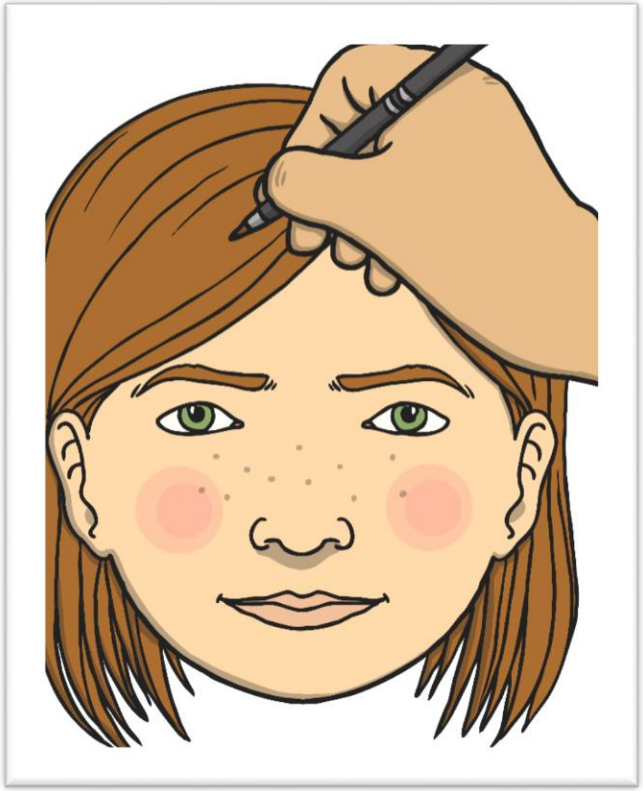
less than a right angle

It is greater than a right angle.



For each figure, write the letter (A,B, or C) that matches the angle.

A. Right angle B. Less than right angle C. Greater than right angle



Step 1
Draw a faint oval. You will go back over this later after you have drawn the hair.
Make sure you leave some space around your oval to add your ears and your hair later.

Step 2
Make two very faint guidelines with a pencil and ruler. You will need to rub them out later.
One line should go down the middle of your oval and one line should go across the middle of your oval.

Activity 1: Highlight all of the rhyming words in the poem.

On the Ning Nang Nong

On the Ning Nang Nong
Where the Cows go Bong!
And the Monkeys all say Boo!
There's a Nong Nang Ning
Where the trees go Ping!
And the tea pots Jibber Jabber Joo.
On the Nong Ning Nang
All the mice go Clang!
And you just can't catch 'em when they do!
So it's Ning Nang Nong!
Cows go Bong!
Nong Nang Ning!
Trees go Ping!
Nong Ning Nang!
The mice go Clang!

What a noisy place to belong,
Is the Ning Nang Ning Nang Nong!!

Activity 2: Draw what you think the poem is about.

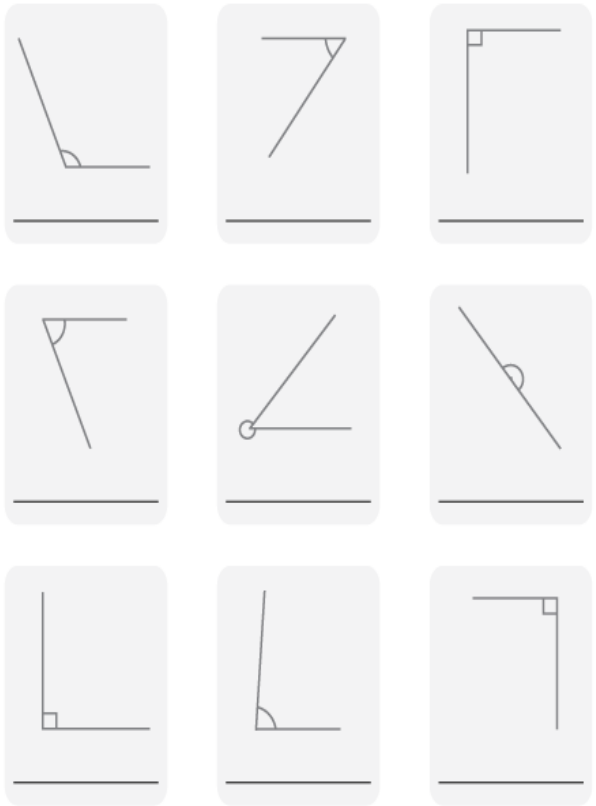
Complete activity A or B

Activity A

Greater, less or equal to a Right Angle

Name: _____ Class: _____

For each angle, state whether the angle is greater than, equal to or smaller than a right angle.



The lines should split your head shape into quarters.

Step 3
Draw your eyes.
They should be halfway down your face.

Step 4
Draw your nose.
Remember to keep looking in the mirror.

Step 5
Draw your mouth.

Step 7
Draw your ears.
The top of your ears should be in line with your eyes.

Step 8
Draw your hair or your headscarf.
Use lines to show how curly or straight your hair is.
If you're wearing a headscarf, draw any shapes or patterns on the fabric.

Step 9
It's time to colour or paint your picture.
Look in the mirror and think carefully about the right colours and tones to use for your hair, eyes and skin.
If you're using paint, you might need to mix some colours together to get the right shade.

Challenge: Draw an inner and outer self- portrait
The outer self describes your appearance and the inner- self describes your personality and hobbies.
See the example below.

Activity 3: **Add your own lines to the poem.**

Activity 4: **Write your own nonsense poem.**

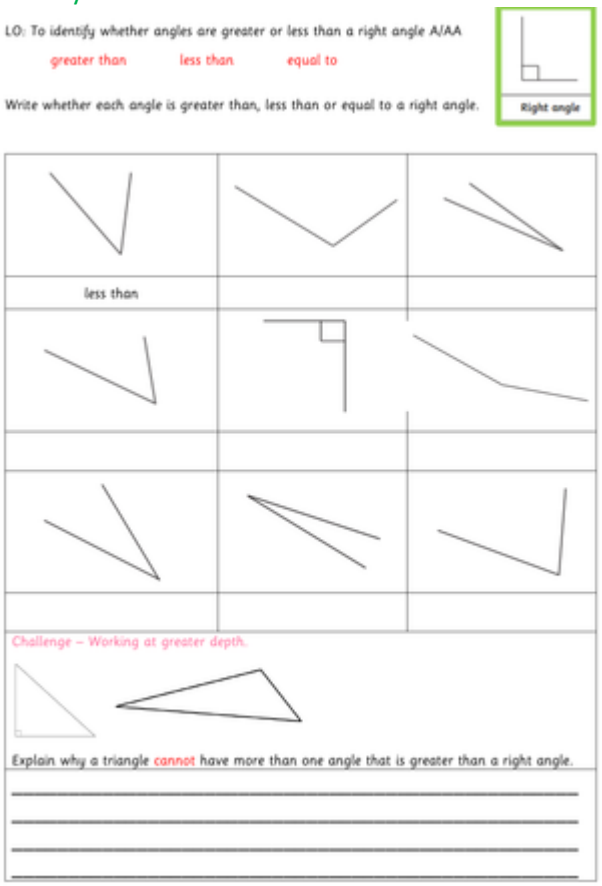
Use the template below only if you need to.

On the tring, trang, trong
Where the _____ _____ _____
And the_____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

On the trong, trang, tring
Where the _____ _____ _____
And the_____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

On the trong, tring, trang

Activity B

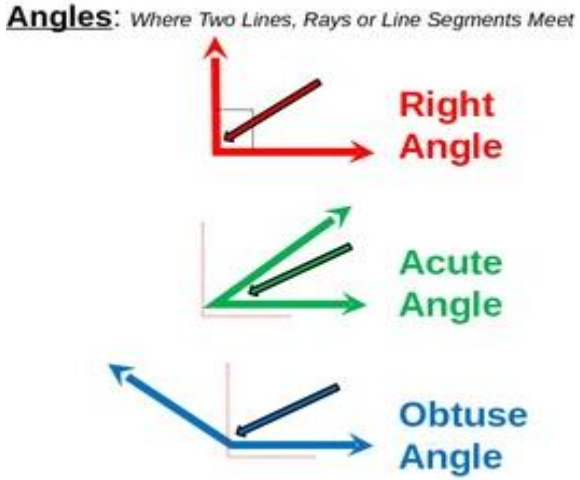


Challenge:

Using a ruler draw;

1) an angle that is greater than a right angle
2) an angle that is less than a right angle
3) a right angle

Mrs Usman and Mrs Ade are confident that your finished work will look amazing. You can submit it for display in our school newsletter. Include your name and Year 3- Self-Portrait
Email: newsletter@gordonprimary.redbridge.sch.uk

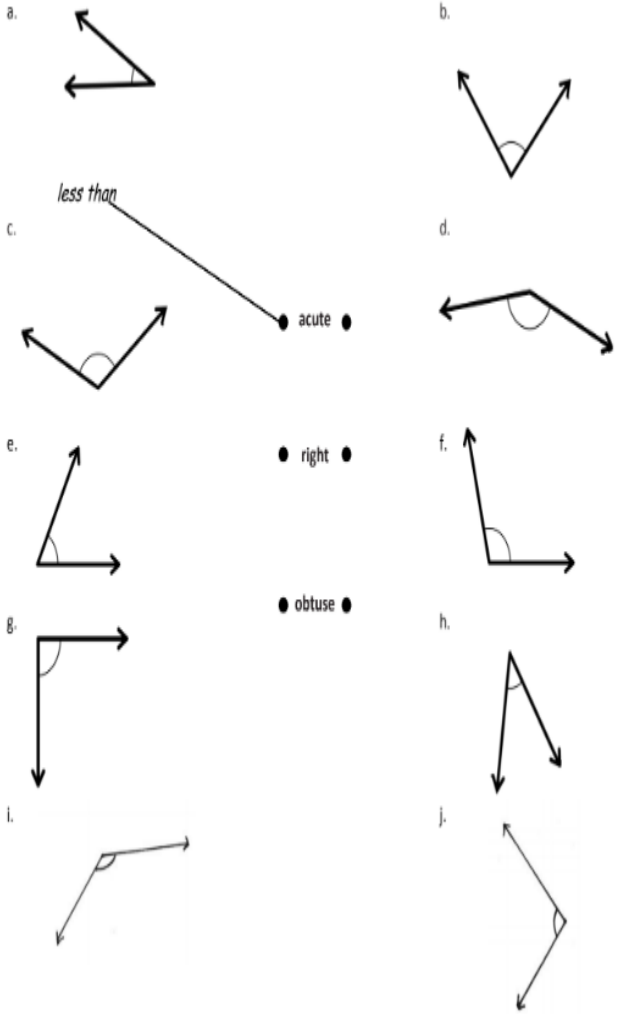
	Where the _____ _____ _____ And the_____ _____ _____ _____ _____. The following websites have free access to ebooks in lots of different languages: https://uk.mantralingua.com https://globalstorybooks.net Take a look and share with your family.		
4	No pens activity- Perform your poem Watch Michael Rosen perform nonsense poems: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gJ-28zrYq-M Use the checklist below:	Acute, Obtuse or Right angle? **Right angles** are like perfect corners where two perpendicular lines meet. **Acute angles** are always smaller than a right angle. **Obtuse angles** are always larger than a right angle. 	Science- Forces and magnets Friction is a force **between two surfaces** that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other. For example, when you try to push a book along the floor, friction makes this difficult. In this lesson you will investigate how magnets can make objects move on different surfaces. Magnets apply force and allow the object to move. You will place a metal paperclip on different surfaces and investigate if the paperclip moves on the surface. You will record predictions and measurements in a table. 

Performance Poetry Checklist:

- Volume
- Pace
- Pauses
- Expression
- Different voices
- Background sounds
- Body positions

Use different but suitable facial expressions. See the faces below

Activity A Match the angles correctly as either, acute, obtuse or a right angle.



You will need:
A magnet (use the same one each time)
A paperclip or any other small metal object that is magnetic.
Different surfaces e.g. kitchen tiles, carpet, laminate flooring kitchen worktop, wooden table, glass table.

Controlling the variables.
How can we make this a fair test?
Which variables will you be changing and which are going to be kept the same?

Yes, here you will be testing the different surfaces so it is important to keep the magnet and the paperclip the same.

Prediction: It is always important to make predictions before you test the magnets force on each of the surface.

Will the paperclip move using the force of the magnet on these surfaces?

Surface	Prediction yes/no	Result yes/no
Paper	yes	yes
Carpet	no	
Laminate flooring		
Wooden table		
Kitchen worktop		

Extend the table and add surfaces of your choice

Conclusion:
What were your findings?
Were you surprised by any of the findings?
Why did the paperclip not move on some of the Surfaces?
How can you explain this in terms of magnetic force and

Activity B

Identify each triangle based on angles. (Acute, Obtuse or Right)

1) Acute triangle

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)

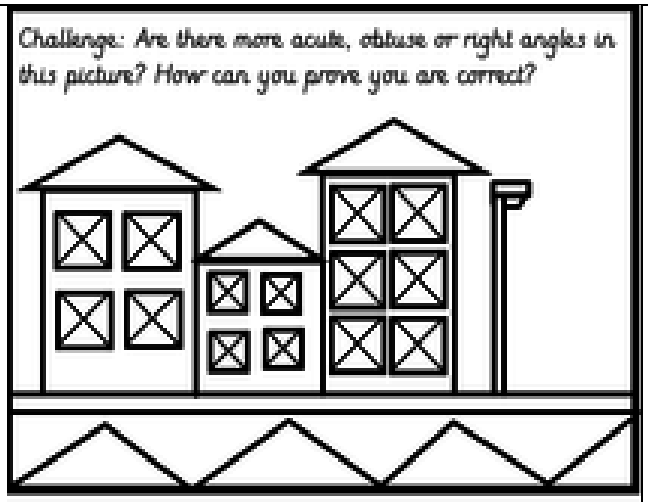
11)

12)

Challenge:

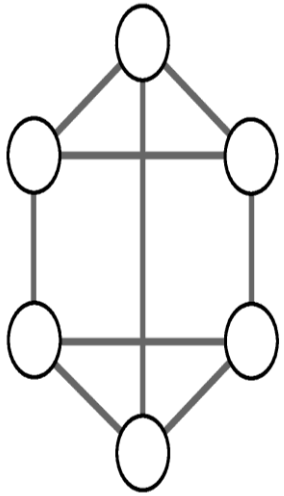
Friction?

Challenge: Complete any one of these.

	Finally Perform your poem using these techniques to an audience, it could be to your family at home or other relatives and friends via Zoom/Skype. Enjoy performing!!		
5	Friday- Free write Look at the image below.	Friday- Investigation Remember: 1) Read and understand (discuss in your home language, if you want to). 2) Underline/highlight key information 3) Work systematically- draw diagrams/tables if you need to. 4) Solve and check your answer. Complete either activity A or B Activity A	Friday- PSHE Rights Respecting Schools "Rights" are things every child should have or be able to do. All children have the same rights. These rights are listed on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Every week a new article, which supports the rights of children all over the world, is promoted and discussed. This week it is…. **Article 17 - Access to information from the media** Every child has the right to reliable information from a variety of sources, and governments should encourage the media to provide information that children can understand. Governments must help protect children from materials that could harm them.

Neighbours

Use each of the numbers 1 to 6 once.
Write one in each circle.



Numbers next to each other must not be joined.
For example, 3 must not be joined to 2 or 4.

1 2 3 4 5 6

Learning about reliable information helps you to…
Jot down as many things as you can.

Activity A
Write down all the places you can get reliable information from.

Story starter!

‘Winter is coming.’

People across the world had been saying it for years.

Now, winter had arrived, and its icy clutches were spreading. A wall of ice had been creeping over the face of the world, enveloping everything in its path, inch by frosty inch. Cities and villages, forests and rivers; all had been devoured by the ever-hungry cold. When would it all end? Would the sun ever shine again?

Task: Continue the rest of the story. Use show, don’t tell in your story to express action and emotions.

Perfect picture!

Can you design and draw a building made entirely from ice!

Sentence challenge!

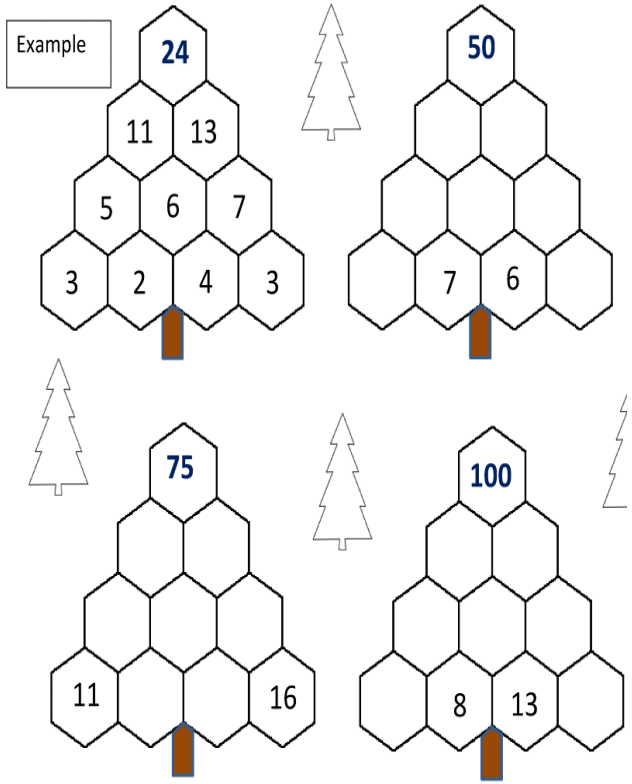
Verbs are action/doing words.

Which sentence(s) contains two verbs?

Activity B

TREE ADDING PUZZLE 4

- Each number is the total of the two numbers below it.
- Find a solution for each of the trees below! There are many possibilities!
- The first tree has been completed for you.



Activity B

What would a species from another planet need to know when they arrived on planet earth? Write them a welcome letter, telling them ten things they need to know, to feel welcome and be safe on planet earth. Where will you find reliable information to include in the letter?

	People packed their belongings and ran for their lives. The snow drifted across the front door. The penguin stood and watched. The ice began to melt.		 Challenge: Article 17 is also about protection from harmful media. What can make some media harmful and why is it important, particularly now, to avoid unreliable information in the media?

6			
7			
8			
9			
10			