



Year 3 Home Learning Pack

week commencing 01/03/2021



So here it is, the final home learning pack for you before we all return to school next week. Everything in the pack is relevant to what we will be learning at school when we return, so please continue with your learning throughout this week ready for classes to resume next week.

In maths, we will be looking at bar charts, pictograms and tables; in English, we are starting to looking at Beowulf and in reading, our new book, Ice Palace. For topic, we would like you to design your own Viking shield, whilst in science, we were looking at what jobs you could do if you love learning about **Rocks**. We have all the usual activities including computing, handwriting, 60-second reading comprehensions, art and PE available for you too.

Print any pages you need from this booklet if you are able. If you don't have a printer, don't worry, just copy any questions onto paper and write the answers alongside.

- English - we have included a variety of different activities.
- Maths - bar charts, pictograms and tables.
- **Reading is our focus this term**, so it is really important that you are reading for at least 20 minutes every day. Read when you get home and are having a snack, read whilst dinner is cooking, read before bedtime - it doesn't matter when you read, just fit it into your daily routine and make sure your reading record is signed.

Please send in a daily photo of your signed reading record. Everyone who reads 4x a week or more will earn their certificate (and a badge if you hit 5, 10 or 20 full reading weeks). You'll earn a raffle ticket for entry into the termly book prize draw. Extra raffle ticket if you send a video of you reading.

Keep posting all your learning to your ClassDojo portfolios - we're all really enjoying looking at everything you are doing.

Mr Houghton, Miss Ryan, Miss Cox and Mrs Gunn



English

Whole Class Reading



Miss Ryan will be reading the text each day on ClassDojo to support you with this learning.

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT YOU FOLLOW THE READINGS THIS WEEK AS WE WILL BE CONTINUING THIS IN CLASS WHEN WE ALL RETURN ON 8th MARCH.

Monday - Read pages 5 - 10

Add new vocabulary to the 'Language Through Colour' sheet.

Miss Ryan will read the pages and a link will be shared on ClassDojo.

Tuesday - Read pages 11 - 15

Add new vocabulary to the 'Language Through Colour' sheet.

Miss Ryan will read the pages and a link will be shared on ClassDojo.

Wednesday - Read pages 16 - 20

Add new vocabulary to the 'Language Through Colour' sheet.

Miss Ryan will read the pages and a link will be shared on ClassDojo.

Thursday - World Book Day activities

More information to follow.

Friday - Read pages 21 - 24

Add new vocabulary to the 'Language Through Colour' sheet.

Miss Ryan will read the pages and a link will be shared on ClassDojo.



Whole Class Reading



Verbs
(what doing?)

Adjectives
(what like?)

Adverbs
(how?)

Adverbial phrases
(when)

Nouns
(who?)

Nouns
(what?)



English Spelling



Way in - Year 1/2 High Frequency Words

Recap words - most commonly misspelt so far this year.

Read these words, practise the spellings. Look up the meaning in a dictionary, then use them in a sentence.

- ☐ Monday
- ☐ Tuesday
- ☐ Wednesday
- ☐ Thursday
- ☐ Friday
- ☐ Saturday
- ☐ Sunday
- ☐ July
- ☐ August
- ☐ September
- ☐ October
- ☐ November
- ☐ December

Further challenge - Year 3/4 Spellings

Read these words, practise the spellings. Look up the meaning in a dictionary, then use them in a sentence.









- ☐ question
- ☐ recent
- ☐ regular
- ☐ remember
- ☐ sentence
- ☐ separate
- ☐ special
- ☐ strange
- ☐ surprise
- ☐ therefore



English Spelling Menu



Here are some different ideas for helping you learn your spellings. Find some that work for you.

1. ABC Order  Write all of your spelling words in alphabetical (ABC) order.	2. Word Parts Write your words. Then use a coloured pencil to divide the words into syllables. e.g. <u>jump</u> ing cater <u>pill</u> ar	3. Other Handed Write each word 5 times, switching the hand you write it with each time. Say the word as you spell it.	4. Vowel Spotlight Write your words using one colour for the vowels and another colour for the consonants. (vowels: a, e, i, o, u)
5. Use Technology Type out your spelling words on the computer. Try to use at least 4 different fonts. 	6. Pyramid Words s sp spe spel spell spelli spellin spelling (or make them boat shaped, star, smiley face, etc.)	7. "Ransom" Words "Write" your words by cutting letters out of a newspaper or magazine and gluing the letters on a piece of paper to spell your words. 	8. Rainbow Words Write your spelling words with coloured pencils. Make each letter a different colour. 
9. Scrambled Words Write your words. Then write them again with the letters mixed up. Can you unscramble them again the next day? e.g. watch - cwhta	10. Silly Sentences Write 3 or more sentences that use all your spelling words. 	11. Prefixes and Suffixes Underline the prefixes and suffixes in the words you are learning. Make sure you know what they mean. e.g. <u>im</u> portant happ <u>iness</u>	12. Word Search Create your own word search with your spellings. Show the answers to your puzzle in a different colour. 
13. Flashcards Make and practice with flashcards. Put the word on one side and definition (meaning) on the other. 	14. Picture & a Story Draw a picture defining each word. Write a sentence about your picture using the word.	15. Words without Vowels Write all of your words replacing vowels with a line. Go back and see if you can fill in the vowels. e.g. q--st--n = question	16. Train Words Write the entire list end-to-end as one long word. Write each new word in a different colour. e.g. <u>train</u> <u>back</u> <u>stop</u>
17. Write a Story, Poem or Song with Words Write a story using all your spelling words. Underline the words you used.	18. Bubble Letters Write your spelling words out in bubble writing. 	19. Words Within Words Write each spelling word and then write at least 2 words made from that word. e.g. catch - cat, hat	20. Picture words Draw a picture and hide your spelling words in the picture.



English Spelling Menu



Here are some different ideas for helping you learn your spellings. Find some that work for you.

21. Question/Answers

Write questions with half of your spelling words. Then use the other half to answer the questions. Underline the words you used.



22. Riddles

Write a riddle for each of your words. Don't forget to answer them.

e.g. I am grey. I have a trunk and big ears.
Answer: elephant.



23. Crossword Puzzle

Make a crossword puzzle with your spelling. Show the answers to your puzzle.



24. Rhyming Words

Write your spelling words out with a rhyming word next to them. Remember that words do not need to have the same spelling pattern to rhyme.
e.g. men and again

25. Homophones

Can you find any homophones which go with your spelling words? What do they mean?
e.g. wear and where, to, too and two
their, there and they're

26. Writing Race

Set a timer for 2 minutes. See how many times you can write each word perfectly during that time.



27. Code Words

Come up with a code for each letter of the alphabet and then write each word in code.
e.g. a = □ b = ♦ c = ▲

28 Word Classes

Sort your spelling words into word classes - nouns, verbs, adjectives etc. Be careful - some words can be used in more than one category e.g. swimming.

29. Synonyms



Find at least 2 synonyms for each of your spelling words.

30. Antonyms

Find an antonym (opposite) for each of your spelling words.



31. Joker

Write jokes containing each of your spelling words.



32. Backwards Words

Write your spelling words forwards and then backwards. Remember to write neatly!

SDRAWKAS

33. X Words

Write 2 words with one letter in common so that they cross over each other.
e.g. b
r
cheese
a
d

34. Acrostic Poem

Write an acrostic poem for your spelling words. See if you can stick to a theme when writing.
e.g. sun

Sun shines brightly
Up in the sky
Nice and warm on my face

35. Scrabble

In a game of Scrabble, each letter is worth a certain number of points. Write your words and then add the total of the letters. Which of your spelling words has the highest total value?





English Writing



Monday - Cold Task

Without any support, can you write your own adventure story?

Use the story mountain within the pack to help you plan your story.

Tuesday - Make your prediction

Read the new story in the pack. But, there is a problem, Miss Ryan has spilt her coffee on it and we cannot see all of it!

Can you write a prediction of what you think might happen in the rest of the story?

You should try to write between three-quarters and one whole side of A4 to build up your writing stamina.

Wednesday - Read model text and makes notes

Miss Ryan will read this to you on ClassDojo.

Make notes on the sheet provided in the pack using 'Language Through Colour'. Thinking about characters (pink), Objects (orange), Verbs (Yellow) and adjectives (green).

There is also a short film of this story on BBC bitesize. It is a little scary so I would advise adult support with this, but it will be good to help them visualise the story - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p08b1zsq>

Thursday - World Book Day activities

More information to follow.

Friday - Character description (short burst writing)

Use the character description sheet to begin planning your description of the beast. Then write a paragraph using your notes and ideas to create a detailed description of the beast in our model text.

Top Tip: Save this for when we write our own version of the story, you may want to use this!



Story Mountain

Climax

This is when the problem reaches a high point!

Falling Action

This is when the characters work to solve the problem or conflict.

Resolution

This is how things end up in the story.

Rising Action

This includes the events leading up to the main problem or conflict.

Background

This includes the introduction of characters and setting.



Beowulf

Long, long ago, Denmark was a wild place. At night, gruesome monsters roamed the misty moors - howling, shrieking and snarling. But the fearless king of the Danes refused to be scared. On the craggy hill, at the edge of the moors, he built a great hall, which he called Heorot. It was made of the finest wood and decorated with ivory, silver and dazzling gold. Each night, the king invited his bravest warriors to a lavish feast of roasted meat, with jugs of frothing ale. The magnificent hall shook with singing and laughter until the men were asleep.

Meanwhile, across the moor something evil was howling from the swamp. Its name was Grendel.



Miss Ryan spilt her coffee over some of our model text! Can you help by writing what you think happens next?



MAKING NOTES ON BEOWULF.

CHARACTERS

INTERESTING ADJECTIVES

OBJECTS E.G. SWORD.

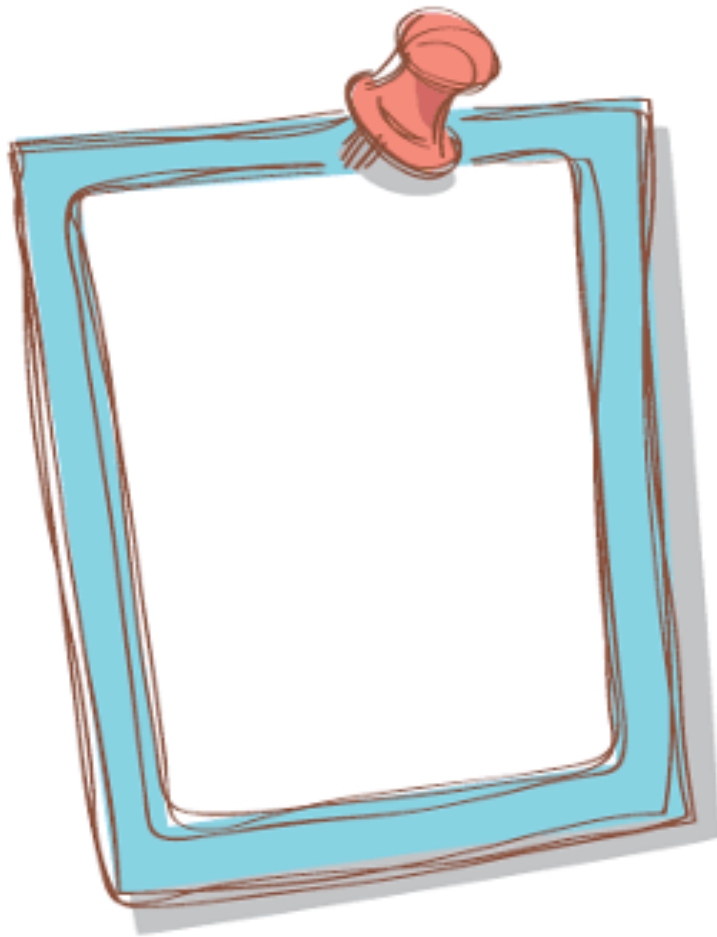
VERBS

SETTINGS

HOW DOES THE STORY END?



English (writing activities)



Character name:

Appearance:

Personality:

Things they think:

Things they do:



Handwriting



Watch the videos online via *ClassDojo* and practise writing the letters using the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top red, middle blue, bottom red) for writing practice.



Handwriting



Watch the videos online via *ClassDojo* and practise writing the letters using the lines below.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top blue, middle red, bottom blue) for letter formation.



60-second Reads (and comprehension questions)



How to Grow Your Own Spring Daffodils

10 Across the UK, daffodils are commonly viewed as the first
21 sign of spring. Here is how you can grow these beautiful
32 flowers at home. This is best completed in October to give
40 your daffodils enough time to grow before spring.

51 You will need: daffodil bulbs, a clear patch of soil and
53 a trowel.

65 Step 1: Using your trowel, gently dig a small hole in the
77 ground that is deep enough to fit two bulbs inside, one on
81 top of the other.

89 Step 2: Ensuring the roots of the bulb
95 are facing down, place them in
97 the ground.

103 Step 3: Cover your bulbs over
105 with soil.

110 Step 4: Enjoy watching your
113 fabulous flowers grow!



Quick Questions

1. When is the best time to plant your daffodil bulbs?

2. Find and copy the phrase that makes you think
the author really likes daffodils.

3. Why do you think you need a clear patch of soil?

4. Which word tells you that you need to be careful
when planting daffodils?





60-second Reads (and comprehension questions)



The Great Oak Tree

12 The great oak tree, rustled by the wind, stood in the middle
24 of the same field he had spent the past two hundred years
27 in; he smiled.

37 Although he had seen many things in his great lifetime,
48 nothing made him feel as good as the first spring breeze
59 for he knew what delights that breeze would bring with it.

69 Soon, his great branches would be filled, once again, with
78 green scalloped leaves. Once more, lambs, calves and their
88 parents would use his great limbs as shelter from the
91 sudden April showers.

100 Although spring had only just begun, he could already
111 hear the gentle tweet of new life starting in the branches
118 that surrounded him and he felt content.



Quick Questions



1. Give one reason that the oak tree likes spring.



2. In this text, what does the word **content** mean?



3. How do you think the oak tree feels in the winter?



4. In the third paragraph, what do the animals think of the oak tree?



Maths



For our final week of home learning we will be looking at pictograms, bar charts and tables.

There are handy videos to guide you through the learning, then there are questions to practise for yourself. The questions have been included in this pack on the following pages. Remember to pause the video when asked and practise questions.

Monday – Draw Pictograms

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/spring-week-5-statistics/> Look for the video called "Draw Pictograms" and use the appropriate questions on the following pages.

Tuesday – Interpret Pictograms

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/spring-week-6-statistics/> Look for the video called "Interpret Pictograms" and use the appropriate questions on the following pages.

Wednesday – Bar charts

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/spring-week-6-statistics/> Look for the video called "Bar charts" and use the appropriate questions on the following pages.

Thursday – World Book Day activities

More information to follow.

Friday – Tables

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/spring-week-6-statistics/> Look for the video called "Tables" and use the appropriate questions on the following pages.

White Rose Maths	Resources	Professional Development	Home Learning	For Parents	NTP	Who We Are	Search	Premium Resources Centre
Home Learning – Year 3								Home / Summer Term Archive / Home Learning – Year 3
Summer Term – Week 12 (w/c 13th July)	+							
Summer Term – Week 11 (w/c 6th July)	+							
Summer Term – Week 10 (w/c 29th June)	+							
Summer Term – Week 9 (w/c 22nd June)	+							
Summer Term – Week 8 (w/c 15th June)	+							
Summer Term – Week 7 (w/c 8th June)	+							
Summer Term – Week 6 (w/c 1st June)	+							
Summer Term – Week 5 (w/c 18th May)	+							
Summer Term – Week 4 (w/c 11th May)	+							
Summer Term – Week 3 (w/c 4th May)	+							
Summer Term – Week 2 (w/c 27th April)	+							
Summer Term – Week 1 (w/c 20 April)	+							
Week 2	+							
Week 1	+							

Home Learning
Early Years
Year 1
Year 2
Year 3
Year 4
Year 5
Year 6
Year 7
Year 8
Year 9
Summer Term Archive
Home Learning – Early Years
Home Learning – Year 1
Home Learning – Year 2
Home Learning – Year 3
Home Learning – Year 4



Year 3 - Term 4

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 8 times table.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts instantly.

$8 \times 1 = 8$	$1 \times 8 = 8$	$8 \div 8 = 1$	$8 \div 1 = 8$
$8 \times 2 = 16$	$2 \times 8 = 16$	$16 \div 8 = 2$	$16 \div 2 = 8$
$8 \times 3 = 24$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$24 \div 8 = 3$	$24 \div 3 = 8$
$8 \times 4 = 32$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$32 \div 8 = 4$	$32 \div 4 = 8$
$8 \times 5 = 40$	$5 \times 8 = 40$	$40 \div 8 = 5$	$40 \div 5 = 8$
$8 \times 6 = 48$	$6 \times 8 = 48$	$48 \div 8 = 6$	$48 \div 6 = 8$
$8 \times 7 = 56$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$56 \div 8 = 7$	$56 \div 7 = 8$
$8 \times 8 = 64$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$64 \div 8 = 8$	$64 \div 8 = 8$
$8 \times 9 = 72$	$9 \times 8 = 72$	$72 \div 8 = 9$	$72 \div 9 = 8$
$8 \times 10 = 80$	$10 \times 8 = 80$	$80 \div 8 = 10$	$80 \div 10 = 8$
$8 \times 11 = 88$	$11 \times 8 = 88$	$88 \div 8 = 11$	$88 \div 11 = 8$
$8 \times 12 = 96$	$12 \times 8 = 96$	$96 \div 8 = 12$	$96 \div 12 = 8$

Key Vocabulary

What is 8 **multiplied by** 6?

What is 8 **times** 8?

What is 24 **divided by** 8?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $8 \times \quad = 16$ or $\quad \div 8 = 7$

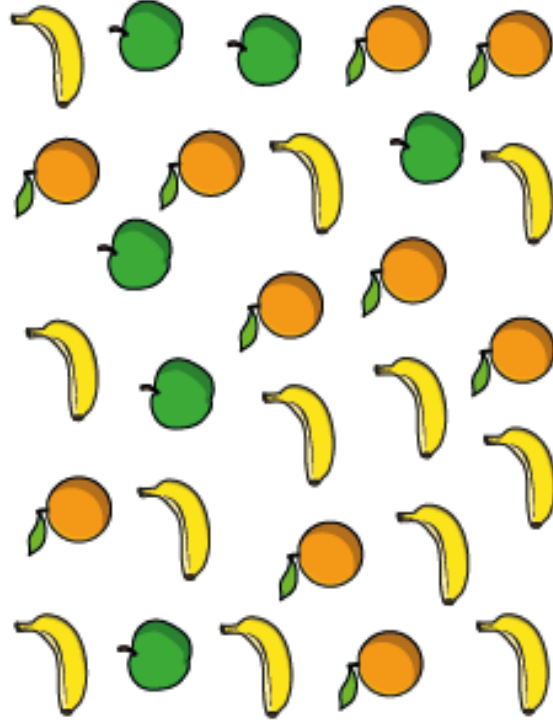
Top Tips

The secret to success is practising little and often. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact family of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

- ▶ Songs and Chants - You can buy Times Tables CDs or find multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.
- ▶ Double your fours - Multiplying a number by 8 is the same as multiply by 4 and then doubling the answer. $8 \times 4 = 32$ and double 32 is 64, so $8 \times 8 = 64$.
- ▶ Five six seven eight - fifty-six is seven times eight ($56 = 7 \times 8$).
- ▶ Use memory tricks - For those hard-to-remember facts, www.multiplication.com has some strange picture stories to help children remember.

Draw pictograms (2, 5 and 10)

1 Here is some fruit.



a) Complete the tally chart.

Fruit	Tally	Total
Apples		
Oranges		
Bananas		

b)



I will use a circle for each piece of fruit.

Draw Dora's pictogram.

Key

 = 1 piece of fruit

Fruit	
Apples	
Oranges	
Bananas	

c)



I will use a circle for every 2 pieces of fruit.

Draw Tommy's pictogram.

Key

 = 2 pieces of fruit

Fruit	
Apples	
Oranges	
Bananas	


d) Whose pictogram do you prefer? Why?

- 2 Class 2 vote for whether they would like to play tennis, football or netball.

The tally chart shows the votes.


Sport	Tally	Total
Tennis		5
Football		20
Netball		10


- a) Complete the pictogram.

Sport	
Tennis	
Football	
Netball	

Key
 = 5 votes

- b) Complete the pictogram.

Sport	
Tennis	
Football	
Netball	

Key
 = 10 votes

- 3 The tally chart shows the weather for 55 days.

Weather	Tally
Sun	
Cloud	
Rain	

- a) Draw a pictogram to show this information
 Choose your own key.

Weather	

Key










- b) Compare pictograms with a partner.
 What is the same? What is different?




Interpret pictograms (2, 5 and 10)

- 1 Dora, Dexter and Jack play basketball at break time.

They record the goals they score in a pictogram.

Name	Goals
Dora	 
Dexter	  
Jack	   

Key
 = 2 goals

- a) Complete the sentences.

Dora scores goals.

Dexter scores goals.

Jack scores goals.










- b) How many goals do they score altogether?

- c) How many more goals does Jack score than Dexter?

- d) How many ways could you work out the answer to part c)?

- 2 Two classes go on a trip to the zoo together.

There are two coaches to take both classes.

Coach 1		Coach 2	
Boys	 	Boys	 
Girls	 	Girls	  

Key

 = 10 children

Tick the correct answer.

- a) Which coach has more boys?

Coach 1 Coach 2 They have the same

b) Which coach has more girls?

Coach 1 Coach 2 They have the same
















c) How many girls are there in total?

d) How many more girls than boys are there on Coach 2?

e) How many more girls than boys are there on the trip to the zoo?

f) How did you work out the answer to part e)?

3 At the zoo, Mo keeps a record of how many big cats he sees.

Big Cat	
Leopard	  
Cheetah	    
Lion	 
Tiger	    

Key



= 2 big cats

a) Choose a word to complete the sentence.

more

fewer

There are _____ leopards than lions.

There are _____ lions than cheetahs.

b)





If I add the number of cheetahs and lions together then it will be equal to the number of tigers.

Is Rosie correct? _____

How do you know?

c)



Each  represents 2 big cats so I can just double the amount of  and that will be how many big cats there are.

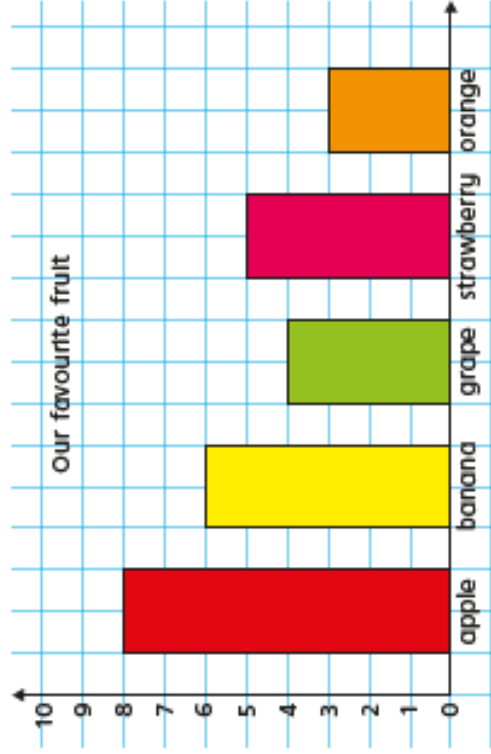
Is Alex correct? _____

How do you know?

Bar charts

- 1 All the children in Class 3 choose their favourite fruit.

The bar chart shows the results.



Use the bar chart to answer the questions.

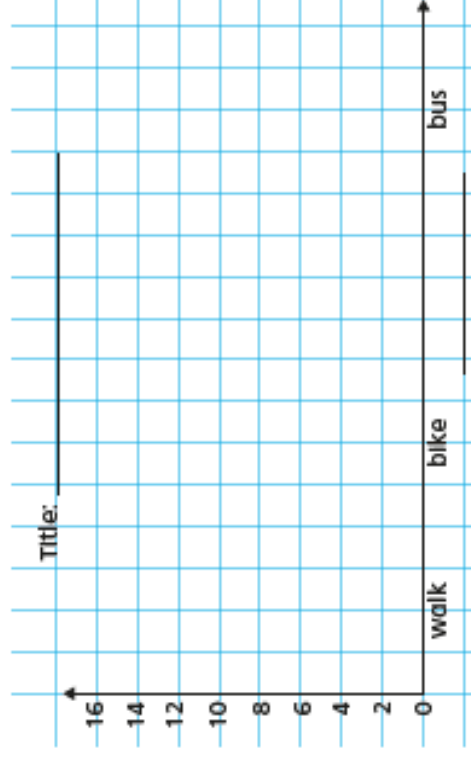
- a) What is the most popular fruit? _____
- b) How can you tell just by looking? _____
- c) What is the least popular fruit? _____
- d) How many more children like apples best than like grapes best?
- e) How many children are there in Class 3?

2

Some children are asked how they get to school.
The tally chart shows the results.

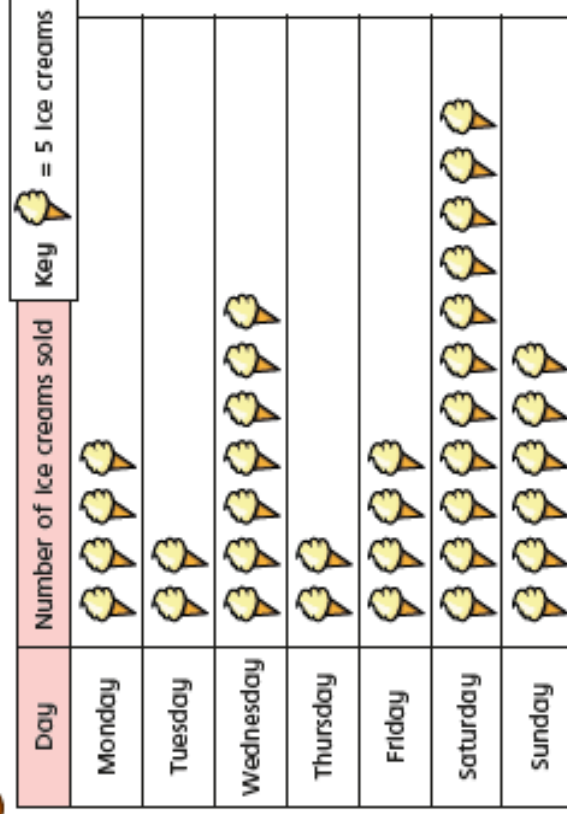
Method	Tally	Total
Walk		
Bike		
Car		
Bus		

- a) Complete the chart.
- b) Draw a bar chart to represent the data.

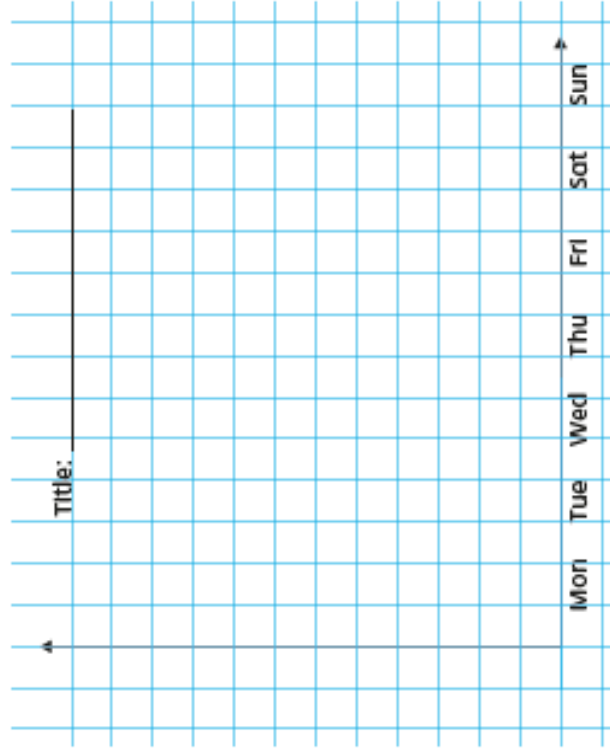


- c) Which chart do you prefer? Tick your answer.
tally chart ☐ bar chart ☐
What are your reasons?

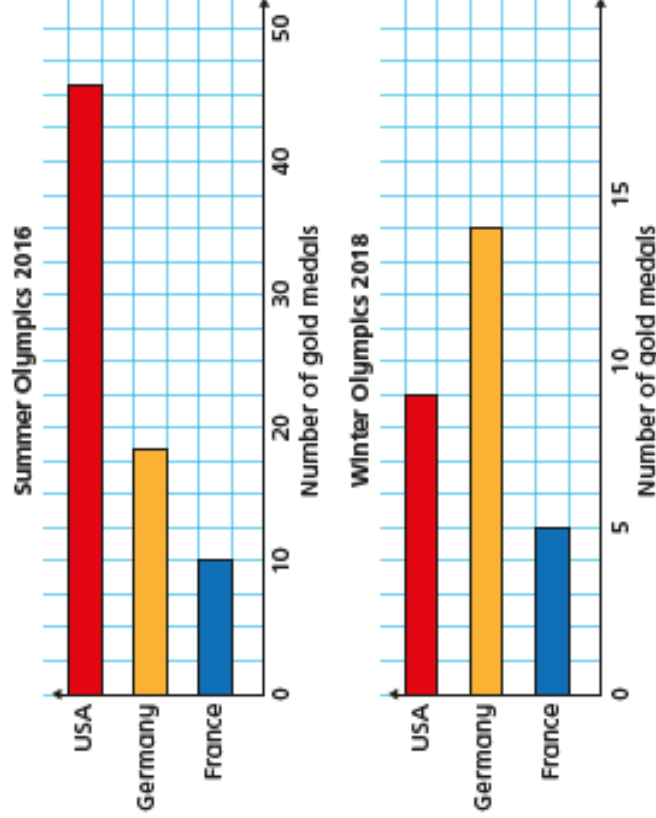
3 The pictogram shows the number of ice creams sold each day.




Draw a bar chart to represent this data.



4 The bar charts show the number of gold medals won by some countries in the Summer and Winter Olympics.



a)  Germany won more medals at the Winter Olympics than the Summer Olympics as the bar is longer.

Is Mo correct? _____

How do you know?

b) Which country won the most medals in total?



Tables

- 1 The table shows school attendance for a Year 3 class.
There are 27 children in the class.

Day	Girls	Boys
Monday	15	11
Tuesday	14	12
Wednesday	14	10
Thursday	15	12
Friday	15	11

- a) How many children attended school on Monday?

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{} \text{ children}$$

- b) On which day did all the children in the class attend school?

How do you know?

- c) How many boys are in the class?

- d) How many girls are in the class?

- e) Why is there no data for Saturday or Sunday?

- f) Who had better attendance – girls or boys?

How did you work it out? Did your partner do the same?

- 2 The table shows the number of school days in each month.

Month	Number of school days
January	18
February	15
March	19
April	16
May	22
June	20
July	7
August	0
September	18
October	17
November	22
December	16

- a) Which month has the fewest school days?

Why?

- b) Term 1 is from September to December.

Term 2 is from January to April.

Term 3 is from May to July.

Which term has the most school days?

Term

- 3 The table shows the number of packets of crisps sold in a small shop.

Crisps sold	6:00 – 9:00	9:00 – 12:00	12:00 – 15:00	15:00 – 18:00
Salted	6	19	26	25
Salt and vinegar	0	12	14	7
Paprika	3	9	20	10
Cheese and onion	1	11	14	8

- a) Which flavour of crisp is the most popular?

- b) Which is the least popular flavour?

- c) How many packets of crisps were sold between 6:00 am and 9:00 am?

- d) Between what times were the most salt and vinegar crisps sold?



- 4 The table shows the number of newspapers and magazines sold by a shop from Monday to Friday.

Day	Number of newspapers	Number of magazines
Monday	126	103
Tuesday	148	113
Wednesday		87
Thursday	150	223
Friday	103	186

- a) How many newspapers and magazines were sold in total on Tuesday?

- b) How many more magazines were sold on Thursday than on Wednesday?

- c) There were 650 newspapers sold in total.

How many newspapers were sold on Wednesday?

- d) On which day do you think new magazines come out? Why?



Topic - Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

Creating your own Viking shield.

Use the inspiration below to help you plan your design for your own Viking shield.



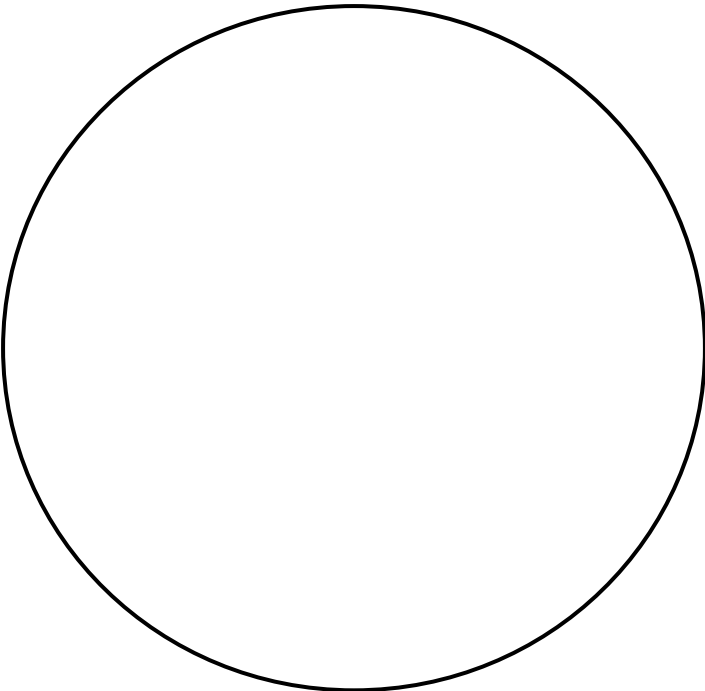
Use the planning template on the next page to design your Viking shield.



Topic - Anglo-Saxons and Vikings



Viking shield design template

What colours are you going to include? (create some colour palettes in this space)	What shapes and patterns will you use? (try some shape and pattern ideas in this space)
What equipment will you need? (list the equipment you need to use here)	Final design
	



Science - Rocks!



This week, we'd like you to think about the amazing jobs you could do if you studied rocks and rock formation.

Perhaps you could become a palaeontologist, investigating the history of life on earth through fossils and rock formation.

Maybe you'd prefer to be a geophysicist (wow, these are difficult words to say, aren't they?). Geophysicists study all sorts of different things to do with the earth - for example you could become a specialist in volcanoes!

Studying rocks doesn't just mean you have to dig holes in the ground and investigate them. Maybe you'd like to look further away... if that's the case, becoming an astrogeologist (or planetary geologist) might be for you. NASA currently has a robot rover called Perseverance on Mars collecting rock and soil samples to bring back to earth so they can investigate more about our solar system.

You could get into mining, energy, searching for water, working with contaminated land, and many, many more careers.

What can you find out?

Here are some useful places to look, but you may need your parents / carers to help you as it is quite a complex (difficult) subject!

<https://www.geolsoc.org.uk/Geology-Career-Pathways/Careers/Job-Sectors>

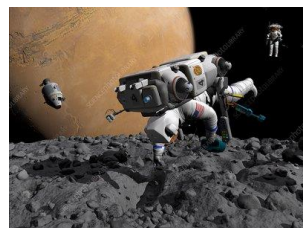
<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/paleontology/>

<http://www.space-awareness.org/bg/careers/career/who-astrogeologist/>

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/geology-101>

We had some brilliant ideas for how to share your learning about different rocks last week, so once again, you can share your discoveries with us in any way you like - a piece of writing, a poster, a model, etc. How about making a video and sharing it with us - it could be a documentary, a news article or a company trying to get you to come and work for them!

We look forward to seeing your learning and what you have discovered.





Computing



This week, we would like you to complete an Hour of Code challenge.

Can you help fix the Minecraft game?

<https://studio.code.org/s/hero/stage/1/puzzle/1>

Send a copy of your certificate through to ClassDojo when you have completed it.



PE



PE with Joe Wicks is back and is live on his YouTube page at 9am on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Go on, give it a go!

<https://www.youtube.com/user/thebodycoach1>

Like Star Wars? You'll love this Cosmic Yoga adventure

<https://youtu.be/26fk7LFLI5Q?t=304>

Perhaps Supermovers is more your style - keeping our space theme going, join the Doctor for some fast moving activities

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers/just-for-fun-doctor-who-l2/zn9f7nb>

How about some singing and dancing - try Go Noodle

<https://family.gonoodle.com/activities/banana-banana-meatball>

<https://family.gonoodle.com/activities/clap-it-out>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ONC1clB774c>

Perhaps you could design your own exercise routine to keep you fit?

Share videos and photos of you taking part in a PE activity with us on your ClassDojo portfolio.



Art

Finish the Picture

On the next page, there is an image which shows part of a picture.



Your task is to finish the picture, using your materials of choice (e.g., crayons, pencils, paint, etc.)

Miss Ryan will upload a video to support you with this task, using the above picture as an example (ready for you on the next page).

Below, there are two other images which you could use instead if you prefer.

Please send in your creations via your portfolios on ClassDojo.







It is now the beginning of March, which means the start of spring.

Three weeks ago, the Romney Marsh was covered in snow, but now things are starting to change.



For this week's PSHE, we would like you to take a family walk, enjoy the warmer spring air and take a look at what is going on around you.

- ☐ What do you notice?
- ☐ What can you see, hear, smell, feel and even taste?
- ☐ Can you find any signs of new life?

Take lots of photos and share your walk with us via ClassDojo and tell us about what you noticed.

You can choose how you tell us about your walk - perhaps a magazine article; make a story stick; maybe you could become a BBC Springwatch presenter and talk about everything you found in a video; you could even write a poem.

We can't wait to see what you find!



How to Grow Your Own Spring Daffodils

10 Across the UK, daffodils are commonly viewed as the first
21 sign of spring. Here is how you can grow these beautiful
32 flowers at home. This is best completed in October to give
40 your daffodils enough time to grow before spring.

51 You will need: daffodil bulbs, a clear patch of soil and
53 a trowel.

65 Step 1: Using your trowel, gently dig a small hole in the
77 ground that is deep enough to fit two bulbs inside, one on
81 top of the other.

89 Step 2: Ensuring the roots of the bulb
95 are facing down, place them in
97 the ground.

103 Step 3: Cover your bulbs over
105 with soil.

110 Step 4: Enjoy watching your
113 fabulous flowers grow!



Answers

1. When is the best time to plant your daffodil bulbs?
October

2. Find and copy the phrase that makes you think
the author really likes daffodils.
**Accept either: 'beautiful flowers' or
'fabulous flowers'**

3. Why do you think you need a clear patch of soil?
**Accept any suitable answer, such as: The
flowers will need space to grow; If there
are other plants there might not be enough
food/water for the daffodils to grow well.**

4. Which word tells you that you need to be careful
when planting daffodils?
gently





The Great Oak Tree

12 The great oak tree, rustled by the wind, stood in the middle
24 of the same field he had spent the past two hundred years
27 in; he smiled.

37 Although he had seen many things in his great lifetime,
48 nothing made him feel as good as the first spring breeze
59 for he knew what delights that breeze would bring with it.

69 Soon, his great branches would be filled, once again, with
78 green scalloped leaves. Once more, lambs, calves and their
88 parents would use his great limbs as shelter from the
91 sudden April showers.

100 Although spring had only just begun, he could already
111 hear the gentle tweet of new life starting in the branches
118 that surrounded him and he felt content.



Answers



1. Give one reason that the oak tree likes spring.
Accept answers which have drawn on points made in the third or fourth paragraphs, such as:
The oak tree likes spring because he feels content when he hears tweeting in the branches.



2. In this text, what does the word **content** mean?
Accept appropriate synonyms, such as:
calm; happy



3. How do you think the oak tree feels in the winter?
Accept answers which compare it to the spring, such as: I think he feels sad because there are no baby animals; He doesn't like it because he has no leaves.



4. In the third paragraph, what do the animals think of the oak tree?
Accept answers which reference the oak tree keeping them dry, such as: The animals like the oak tree because he protects them from the April showers.