

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<h2>Morning activities</h2>					
English 	Complete work set on the PowerPoint				
Exercise 	Pick an activity from the slide on the PowerPoint, or choose your own 30 minutes of exercise.				
Maths 	Complete the work for your colour group from the Year 3 learning page				
Reading (independent learning) 	Read a book for 15 minutes independently You could also read 'The Week Junior' - link in the other links part of the Year 3 learning page.				
<h2>Afternoon activities</h2>					
Guided reading 	Complete work set on the PowerPoint				
Handwriting 	Complete work set on the PowerPoint				
Afternoon activity 	Choose an activity from the practical maths link on the Year 3 learning page	Complete the topic lesson on the day's PowerPoint	Choose an investigation from the science ideas on the Year 3 learning page	Complete the R.E. lesson on the day's PowerPoint	Choose a drawing from the 'Draw with Rob' link on the Year 3 learning page.

English

This week we are going to
continue revisiting
information texts.



Let's recap our model text

You can listen to it and draw pictures to help you remember it, just like we would in the classroom

Or

Read it and draw pictures to help you remember it.

You can listen to a recording of the story of The Truth about Trolls text below here: <https://soundcloud.com/talkforwriting/trolls>

The Truth about Trolls

Many people believe trolls are angry, **mean** beasts that **terrify** goats and people. However, this is not true. Here is the truth about trolls.



What do trolls look like?

Like the **ogre**, trolls are huge. They look **fierce** and ugly but to another troll they are kind and beautiful. The adult troll has small, beady eyes, a **bulbous, warty** nose and sharp, yellow teeth. Most trolls have long, curly horns on their heads similar to a goat. Interestingly, a few trolls do not have any horns at all. No one knows why.



Where do trolls live?

Trolls are usually found in very cold countries like Iceland. They make their homes in caves near volcanoes which provide both warmth and **shelter**. They live **peacefully** in small family groups, hidden away from people. One troll, who was very grumpy, lived alone under a wooden bridge. Because he **bullied** the local goats, he gave all trolls a very bad name.

What do trolls eat?

Trolls enjoy eating all types of seafood. Trolls fish in total darkness so that they are not seen by anyone. They mostly eat their food **raw**. Sometimes, when the volcanoes have erupted, they cook their food on the hot rocks. In addition, they **gather** large mushrooms and dig up juicy roots that grow in the forest. Surprisingly, goats are not on the menu!

Did you know?

Amazingly, trolls like to have fun. They love singing and dancing. When they sing, it sounds like a rumble of thunder. When they dance, it feels like an earthquake. Sadly, because of the troll that upset the goats, all trolls now hide away from view.

They can still be seen, though, if you look really hard and believe. The rocks here are actually just sleeping trolls!

We are ready to start writing our information texts as experts on trolls!

Underlying structure	New Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heading• Introduction to get reader interested in trolls	
What do trolls look like?	
Where do trolls live?	
What do trolls eat?	
Did you know? Keep your best facts for the end!	



Remind yourself of the tools from our toolkit you are going to use.

Today we are going to write the first 3 sections. I have put stars next to them.

What could we use to help us write our information text?

Clue:



We can hug the professors text that you have been learning.



The Truth about Trolls

Many people believe trolls are angry, mean beasts that terrify goats and people. However, this is not true. Here is the truth about trolls.

By changing the the underlined words you can make this text your own.

We can hug the professors text that you have been learning.



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By changing the the underlined words you can make this text your own.

Physical activity –
minimum 30 minutes each day

Link to resource

5 a day

User Name: FPS53 / Password: JFz4XqG7

<https://player.5-a-day.tv/>

Joe Wicks - PE sessions

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ>

Cosmic Kids Yoga

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

PE Hub Parents Portal

<https://pehubportal.co.uk/>

Go Noodle

<https://www.gonoodle.com/good-energy-at-home-kids-games-and-videos/>

Go for a walk/run.

You must go with an adult from your home and make sure you stay 2 metres away from other people.

Maths



Complete the coloured work you would normally do in class

Purple group: continue using the purple slide to help complete your work 😊

Blue group: continue using the blue slide to help complete your work 😊

Green group: continue using the yellow slides to help with your learning and then complete the work which is on the green background 😊

Orange group: continue using the yellow slides to help with your learning and then complete the work which is on the orange background 😊

Red group: use the red slides further on in this PowerPoint to help with your learning 😊

Purple group

We are recapping our knowledge of position and direction.

Video of key vocabulary

Can you direct someone from one part of your house to another using the words quarter turn, half turn, three quarter turn, clockwise and anti-clockwise?

Now complete page 36 of your workbook.

Blue group

Today we are recapping our knowledge of 2D shapes.

What 2D shapes can you name? Make a list and draw an example for each one.

2D shape recap

Complete pages 40 and 41 of your workbook

WALT: find equivalent fractions.

We are going to learn about fractions over the next few weeks.

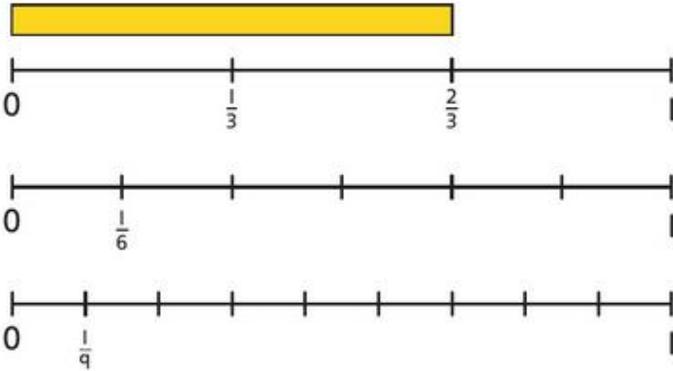
Look at the yellow pages to help you, then complete the work for your group.

Green group - green background

Orange group - orange background

Wednesday's answers:

Find fractions that are equal in size to $\frac{2}{3}$.

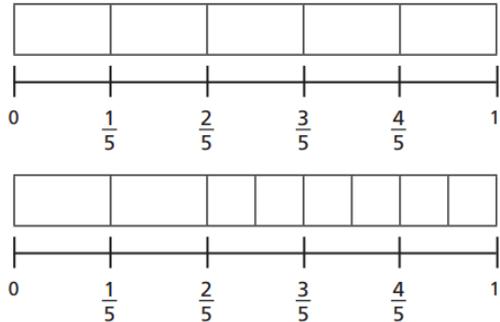


I am going to look for fractions that are an equal distance from 0 on the number line.



$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{6}{9}$$

Mo is finding equivalent fractions.



$\frac{6}{8}$ is equivalent to $\frac{4}{5}$

Do you agree with Mo? _____

Explain your answer.

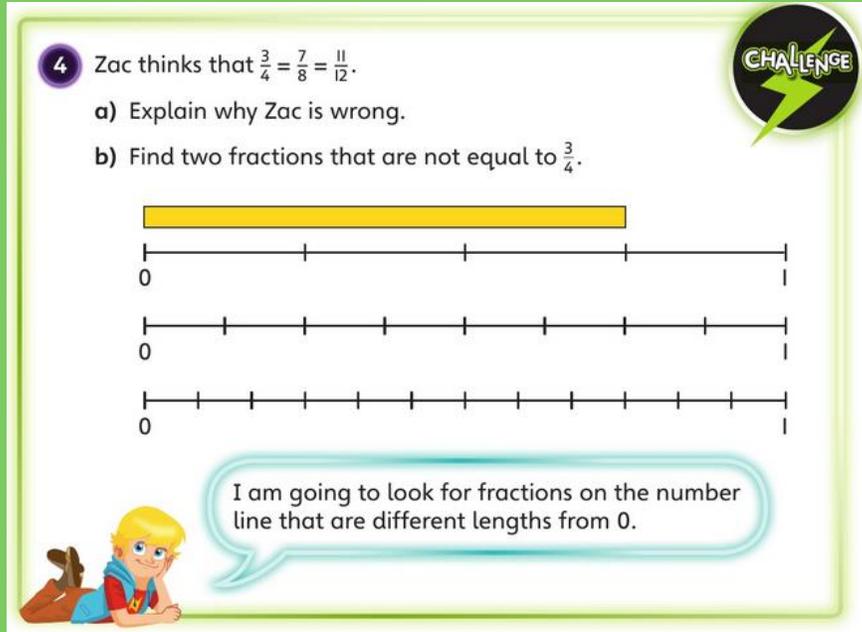
No, his bottom number line is not split into equal sizes so they are not equivalent.

Wednesday's answers:

4 Zac thinks that $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{8} = \frac{11}{12}$.

a) Explain why Zac is wrong.

b) Find two fractions that are not equal to $\frac{3}{4}$.



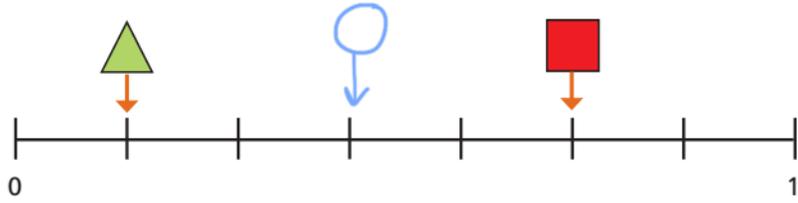
The challenge box features a 'CHALLENGE' icon with a lightning bolt. Below the problem, there are three horizontal number lines, each starting at 0. The top number line has 4 equal segments, with a yellow bar above it representing $\frac{3}{4}$. The middle number line has 8 equal segments. The bottom number line has 12 equal segments. A cartoon boy with blonde hair is sitting on the floor, looking thoughtful. A speech bubble next to him says, 'I am going to look for fractions on the number line that are different lengths from 0.'

a) They do not match up on the number lines.

b) Various correct answers, such as $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{3}{12}$ etc.

Wednesday's answers:

Here is a number line.

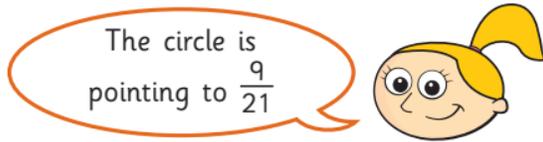


a) What fraction is each shape pointing to?

 = $\frac{1}{7}$
  = $\frac{5}{7}$

b) A circle is halfway between the triangle and the square.

c)



Do you agree with Eva? Yes

Show how you worked this out.

d) Write three equivalent fractions for each shape.

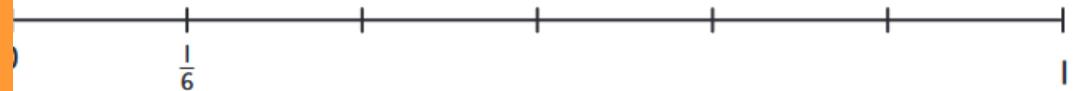
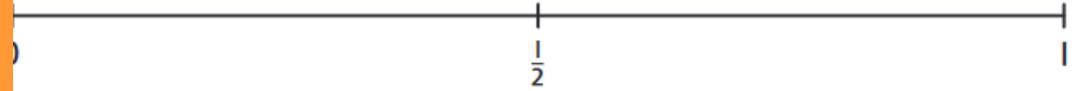
 $\frac{10}{70}$ $\frac{8}{56}$ $\frac{3}{21}$
  $\frac{3}{7}$ $\frac{30}{70}$ $\frac{15}{35}$
 $\frac{50}{70}$ $\frac{40}{56}$ $\frac{15}{21}$

Complete the equivalent fractions. Use the number lines to help you.

a) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\boxed{}}{6}$

b) $\frac{2}{\boxed{}} = \frac{4}{6}$

c) $\frac{1}{\boxed{}} = \frac{3}{\boxed{}}$



d) Write down three fractions that are not equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$.

a) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$

b) $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$

c) $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$

Wednesday's answers:

6 $\frac{2}{2}$ and $\frac{7}{7}$ are equivalent fractions. How do you know?

CHALLENGE

The image shows two horizontal number lines. The top number line starts at 0 and ends at 1, with a single tick mark in the middle labeled $\frac{1}{2}$. The bottom number line also starts at 0 and ends at 1, with seven equal intervals marked by tick marks. The first tick mark after 0 is labeled $\frac{1}{7}$.

$\frac{2}{2}$ and $\frac{7}{7}$ both equal 1 whole so they are equivalent fractions.

Any fractions equivalent to 1 whole (any fractions with a numerator the same as the denominator).

Green and orange warm-up



Power Up

Make each calculation easier to solve.

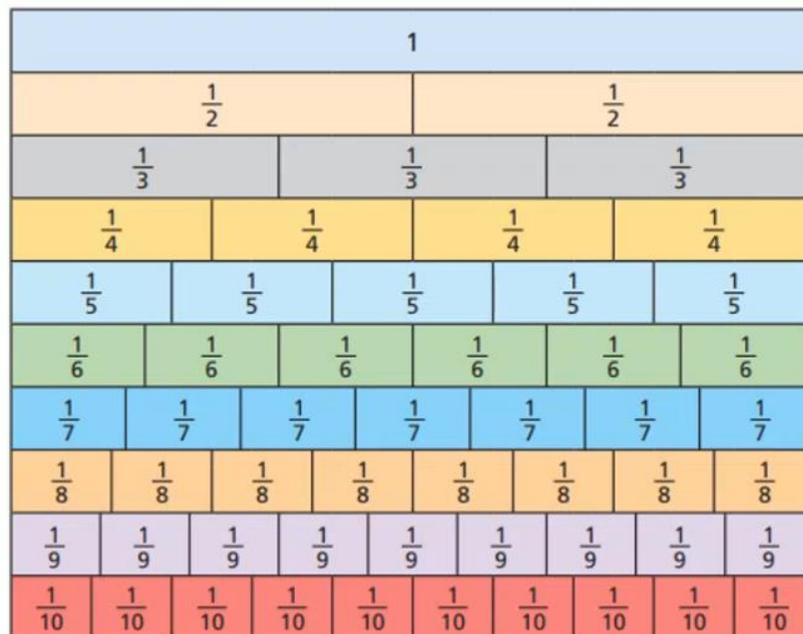
$$4 \times 5 \times 3 = \square \times 3 = \square$$

$$2 \times 7 \times 5 = 2 \times \square \times 7 = \square \times 7 = \square$$

$$6 \times 3 \times 5 = 6 \times \square \times 3 = \square \times 3 = \square$$

$$5 \times 8 \times 2 = \square \times \square \times \square = \square \times \square = \square$$

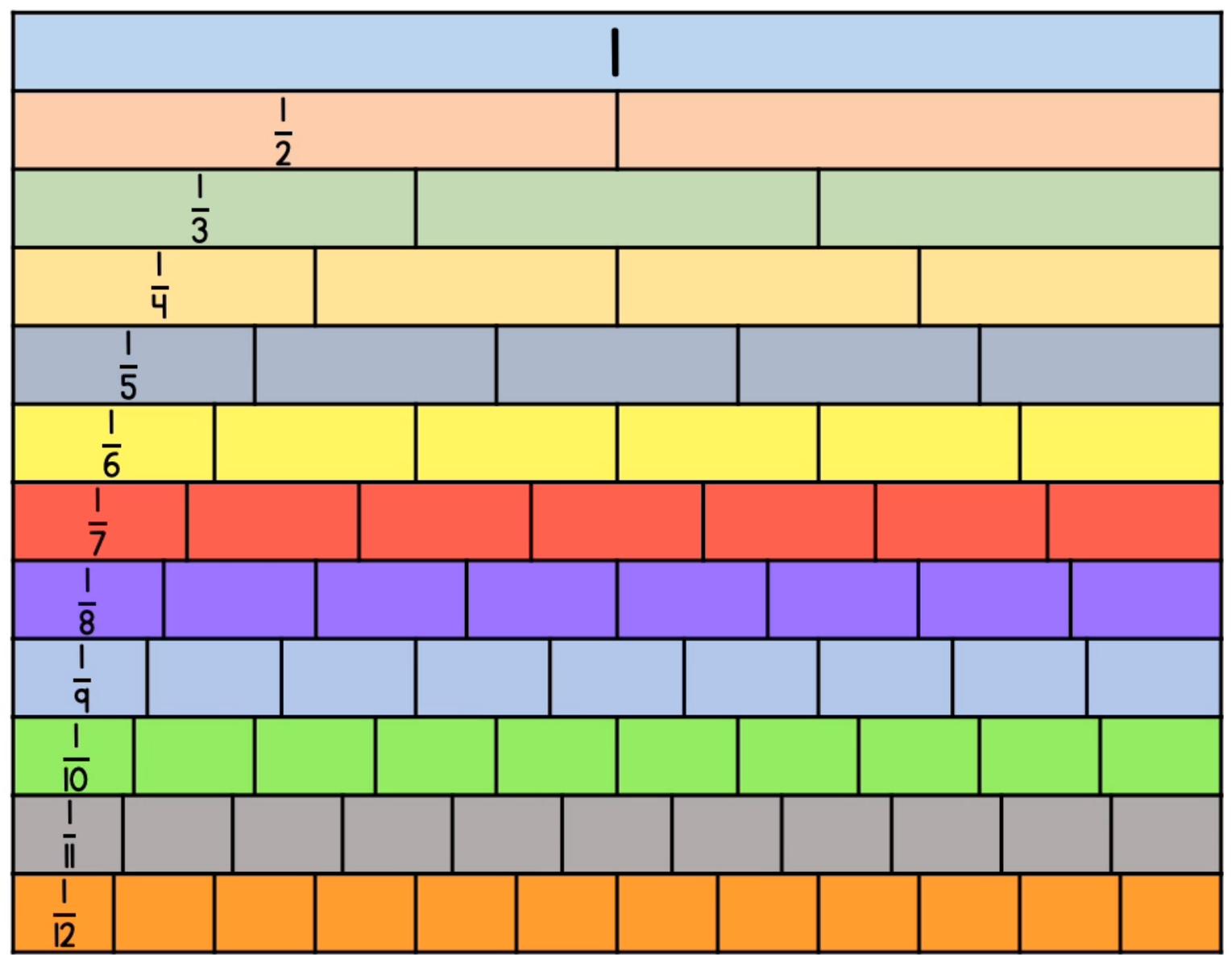
Equivalent fractions (3)

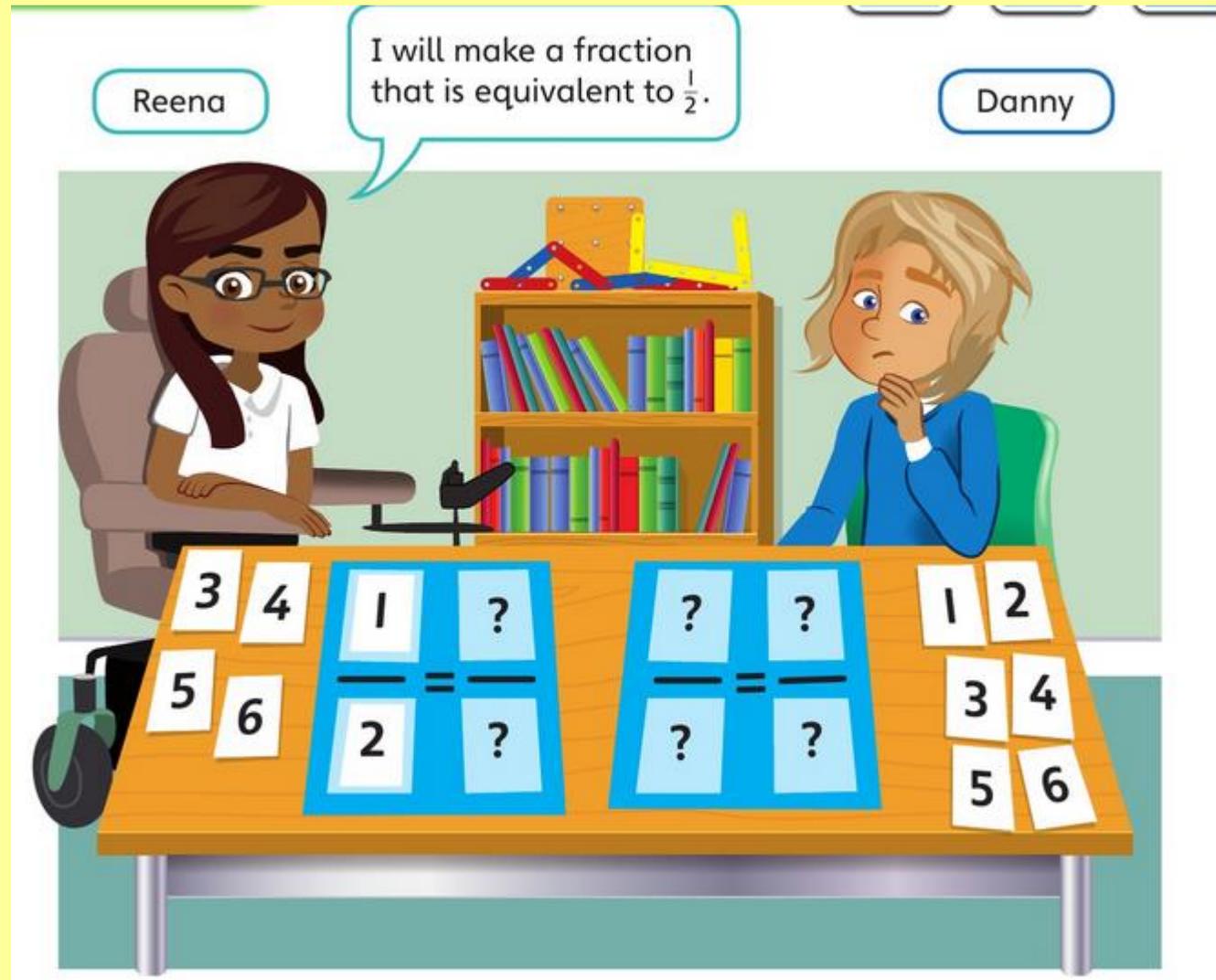


[If video does not play, follow this link and click Summer Term Week 1 - equivalent fractions \(3\)](#)

A fraction wall is really useful for this lesson. Use the one below or follow the link for an

interactive fraction wall: [Interactive Fraction Wall](#)

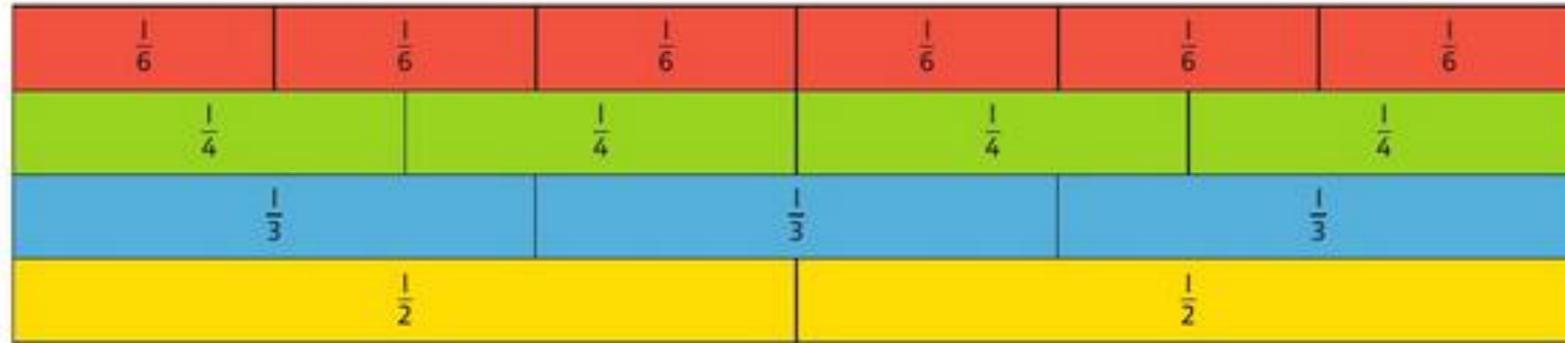




How can Reena use her remaining cards to complete the puzzle?

The answer:

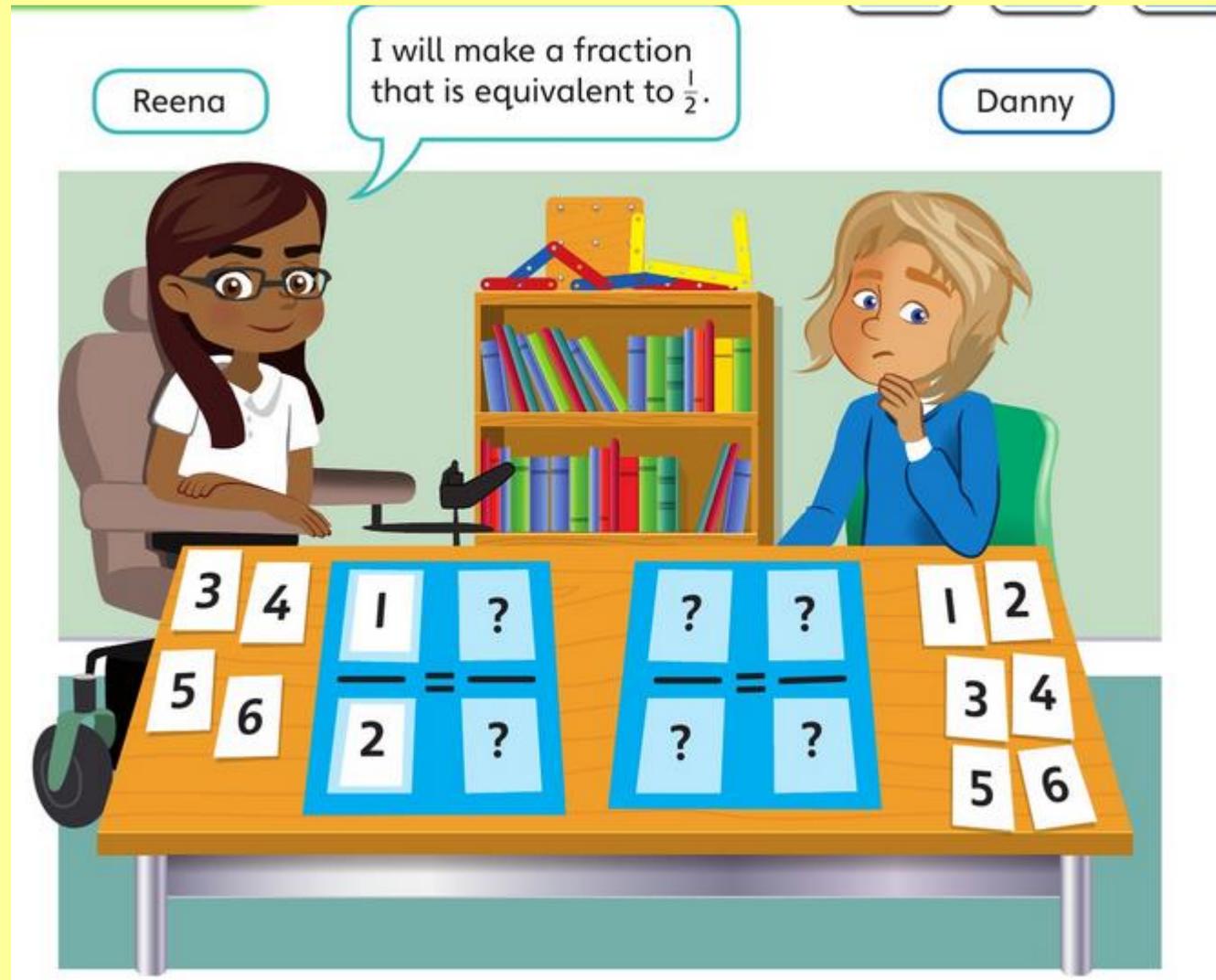
a) Use a fraction wall to check for equivalent fractions.



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} \text{ and } \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$$

Reena can use the remaining cards to complete the puzzle with:

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$$



Danny uses 4 of his cards to make 2 other equivalent fractions.
How could Danny complete this puzzle?

The answer:

b) Danny could complete the puzzle in more than one way.

This model helps us to work out sets of equivalent fractions.

$$\begin{array}{c} \times 3 \\ \curvearrowright \\ \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6} \\ \curvearrowleft \\ \times 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \times 2 \\ \curvearrowright \\ \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6} \\ \curvearrowleft \\ \times 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \times 2 \\ \curvearrowright \\ \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} \\ \curvearrowleft \\ \times 2 \end{array}$$

I can find equivalent fractions a different way.



$$\begin{array}{c} \div 2 \\ \curvearrowright \\ \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \\ \curvearrowleft \\ \div 2 \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{c} \div 3 \\ \curvearrowright \\ \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \curvearrowleft \\ \div 3 \end{array}$$

If I write the pairs of equivalent fractions I have found, I think I can see a pattern.



Write the missing numerators and denominators for these equivalent fractions.

a) $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\square}{10}$

c) $\frac{8}{10} = \frac{\square}{5}$

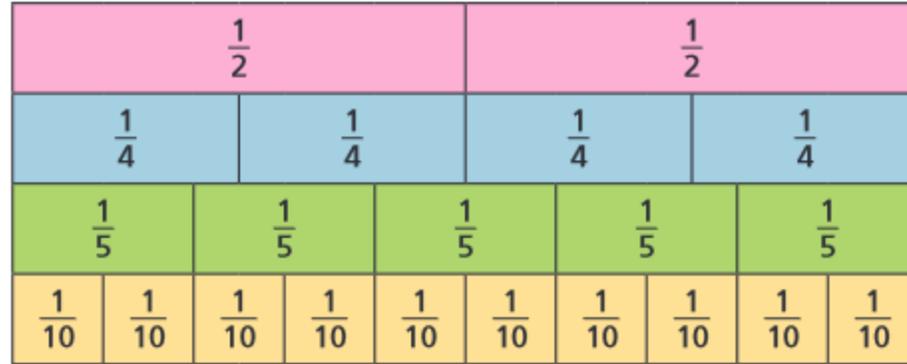
b) $\frac{3}{10} = \frac{6}{\square}$

d) $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{\square}{4}$

I used a fraction wall to help me.



Use the fraction wall to decide whether the fractions are equivalent or not.



Complete the sentences using is or is not.

a) $\frac{1}{2}$ _____ equivalent to $\frac{2}{4}$

b) $\frac{1}{4}$ _____ equivalent to $\frac{2}{10}$

c) $\frac{1}{2}$ _____ equivalent to $\frac{5}{10}$

d) $\frac{3}{10}$ _____ equivalent to $\frac{2}{5}$

e) $\frac{4}{5}$ _____ equivalent to $\frac{8}{10}$

f) $\frac{3}{4}$ _____ equivalent to $\frac{4}{5}$

The bar model represents $\frac{1}{2}$



Write as many equivalent fractions as you can.

What is the same about all the fractions you have written?

a) What fraction of each shape is shaded?



b) Use the fractions in part a) to complete the sentences.

is equivalent to

is equivalent to

is not equivalent to

is not equivalent to

Complete the calculation.



The \triangle is a number between 35 and 45.

What pairs of numbers could the \bigcirc and \triangle be?

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\bigcirc}{\triangle}$$

Emma thinks that $\frac{1}{2}$ is equivalent to $\frac{2}{3}$.

This is how she worked out her answer.

Do you agree with Emma? Explain how you know.

$$\begin{array}{c} +1 \\ \curvearrowright \\ \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \\ \curvearrowleft \\ +1 \end{array}$$

CHALLENGE



Red group

WALT: find angles in regular polygons.

Warm-up



Power Up

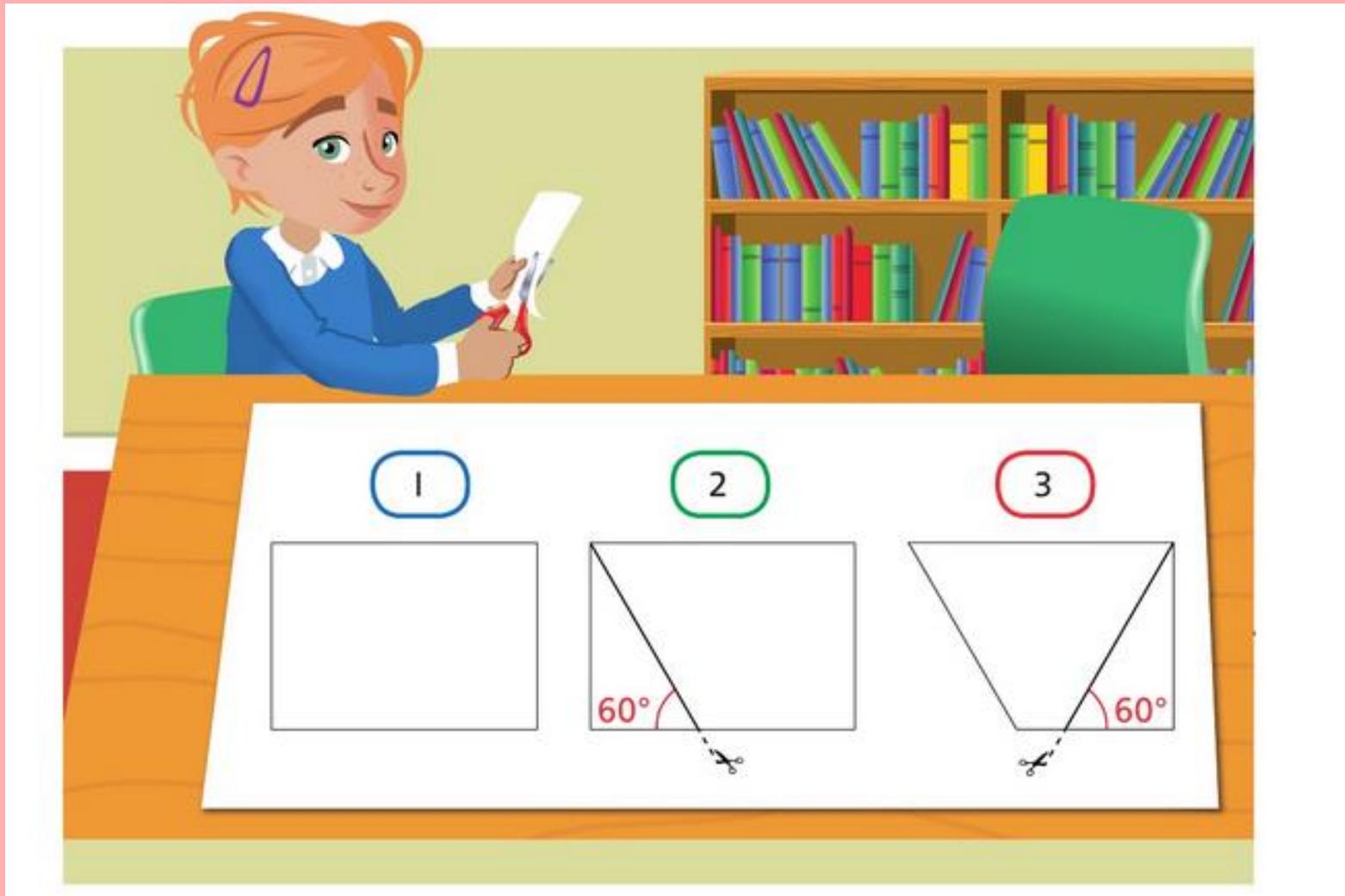
Amelia ate $\frac{3}{5}$ of her pizza. Luis ate 0.65 of his pizza. If the pizzas were the same size, who ate more pizza?

In a survey of 240 people, 0.35 said they preferred beach holidays, $\frac{1}{3}$ said they preferred adventure holidays and the rest preferred sightseeing. Which type of holiday did most people prefer?

I can use a number line to help me compare the amounts.

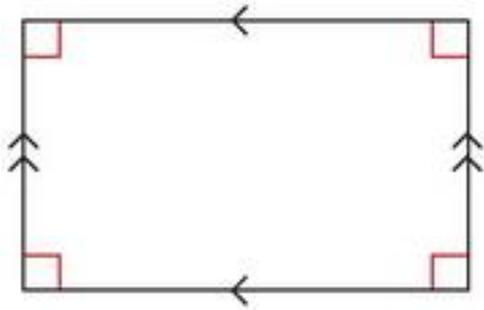






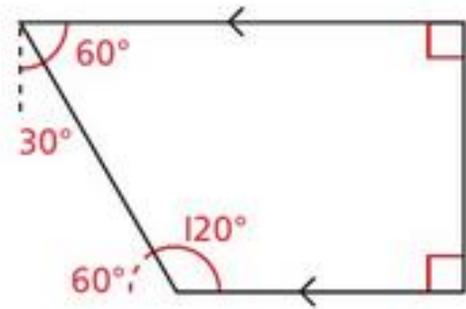
Describe the properties of each shape in each step as fully as you can.

Can you work out all the angles in the shape at step 3?



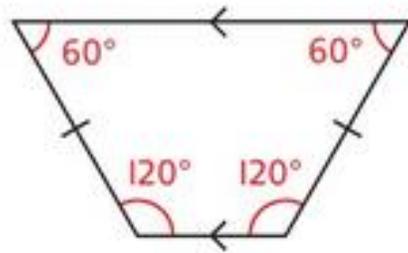
Step 1 is a rectangle. It has two pairs of parallel sides, and four right angles.

The angles total: $90^\circ + 90^\circ + 90^\circ + 90^\circ = 360^\circ$



After step 2, the shape is a right-angled trapezium. It has one pair of parallel sides, two right angles and sides of different lengths.

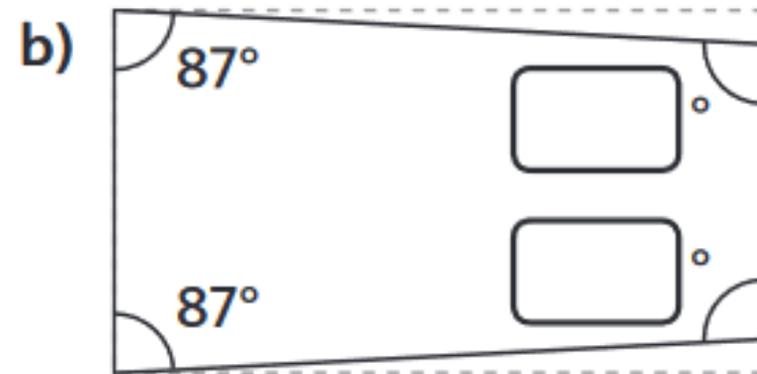
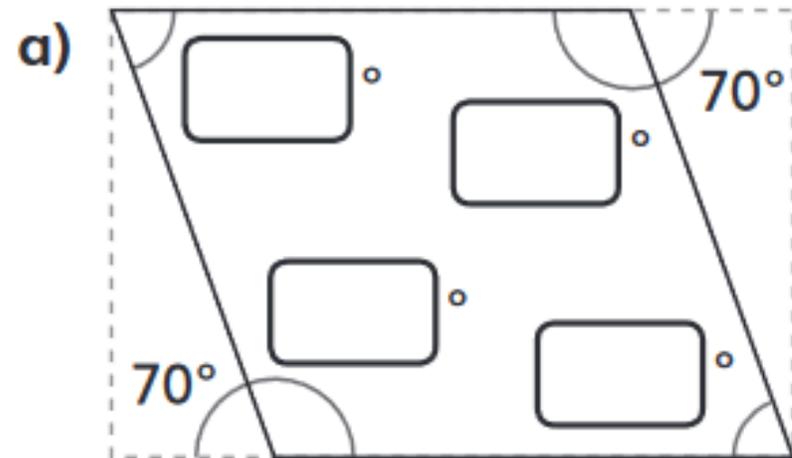
The angles total: $60^\circ + 120^\circ + 90^\circ + 90^\circ = 360^\circ$



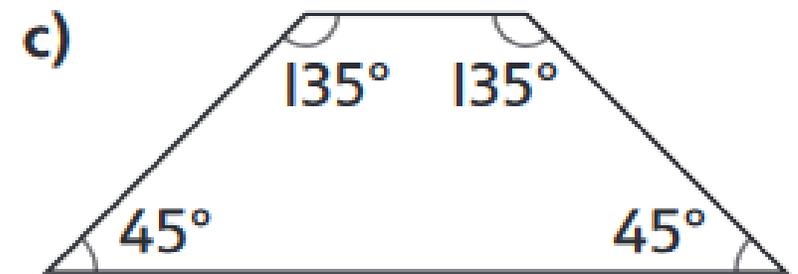
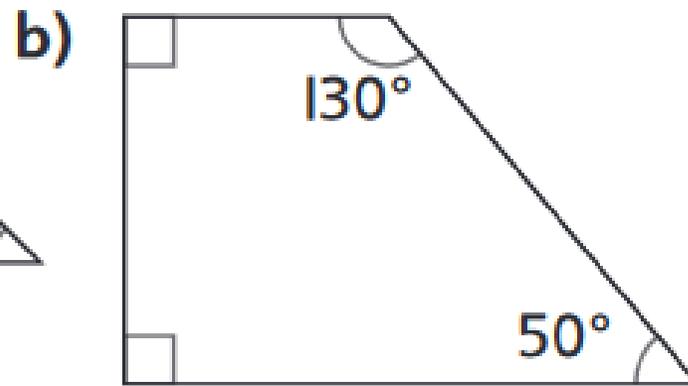
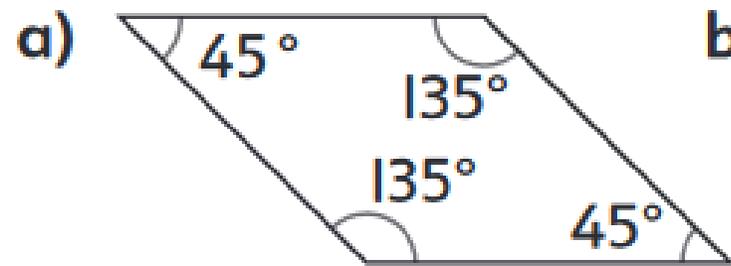
After step 3, the shape is an isosceles trapezium. It has two pairs of equal angles and one pair of parallel sides.

The angles total: $60^\circ + 120^\circ + 60^\circ + 120^\circ = 360^\circ$

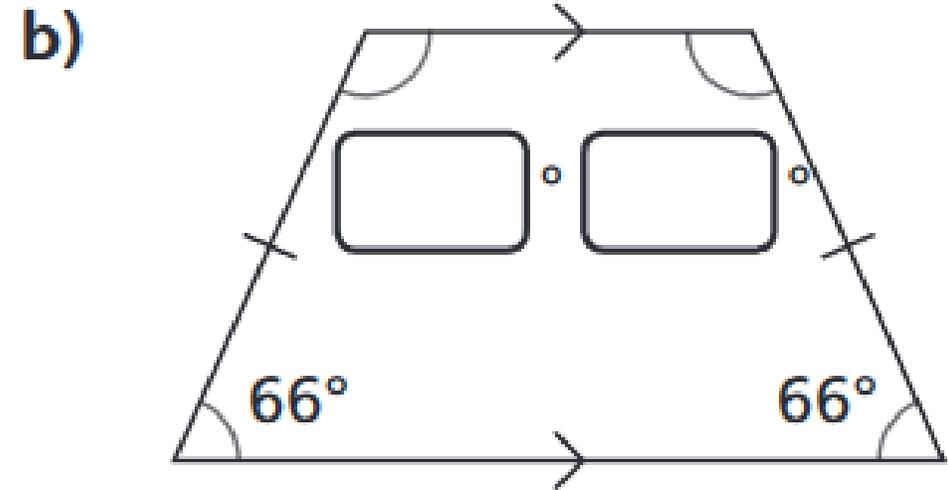
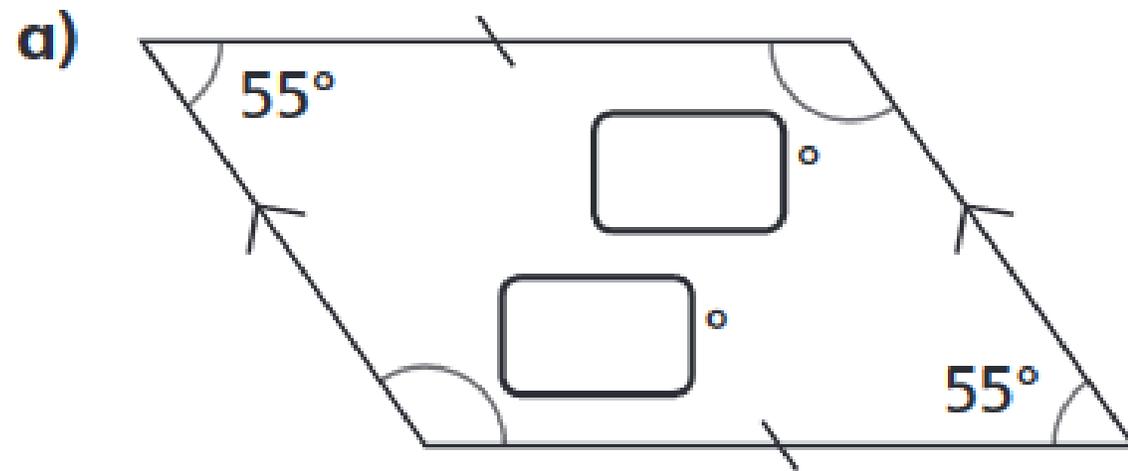
The following shapes have been made from rectangles. Calculate the missing angles.



Add markings to show any parallel lines or equal lengths in the shapes below.



Calculate the missing angles.



Decide if each statement is always true, sometimes true or never true.
Explain your reasoning and use diagrams to support your thinking.

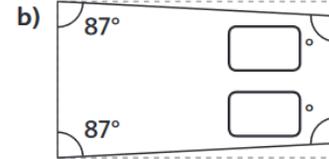
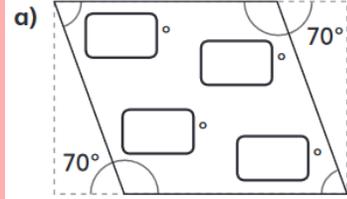


A parallelogram has three acute angles.

A trapezium has four different angles.

Answers:

The following shapes have been made from rectangles. Calculate the missing angles.

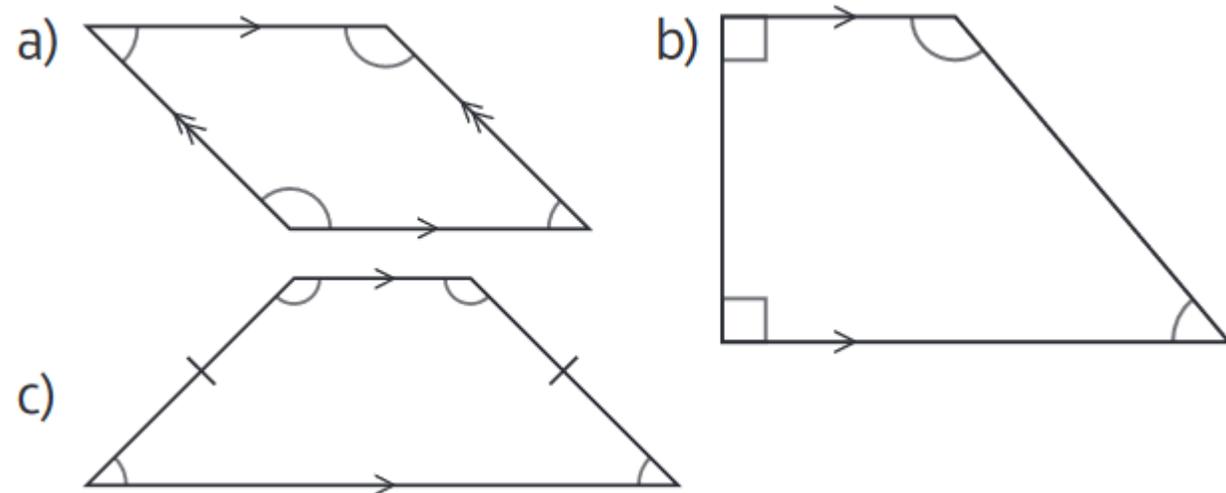
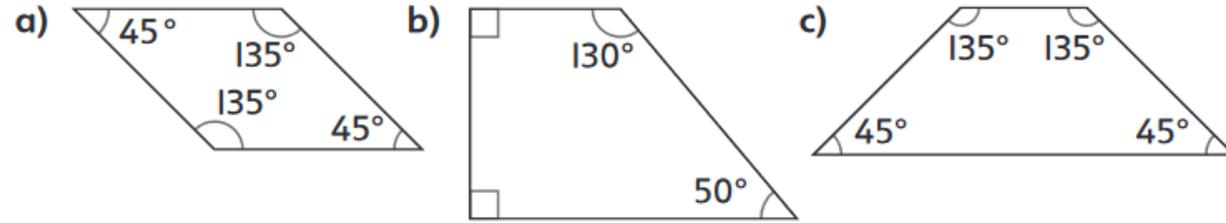


a) Angles from top left clockwise: 70° , 110° , 70° , 110°

b) 93° , 93°

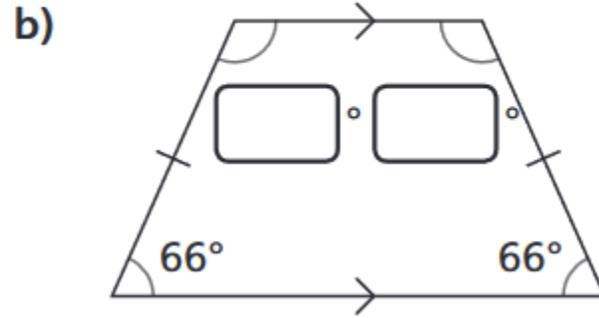
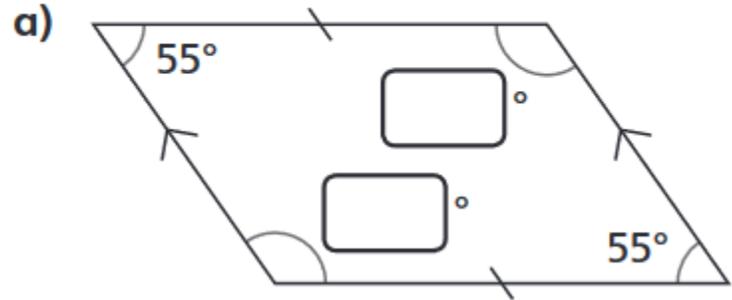
Answers:

Add markings to show any parallel lines or equal lengths in the shapes below.



Answers:

Calculate the missing angles.



a) $125^\circ, 125^\circ$

b) $114^\circ, 114^\circ$

Answers:

Decide if each statement is always true, sometimes true or never true.
Explain your reasoning and use diagrams to support your thinking.



A parallelogram has three acute angles.

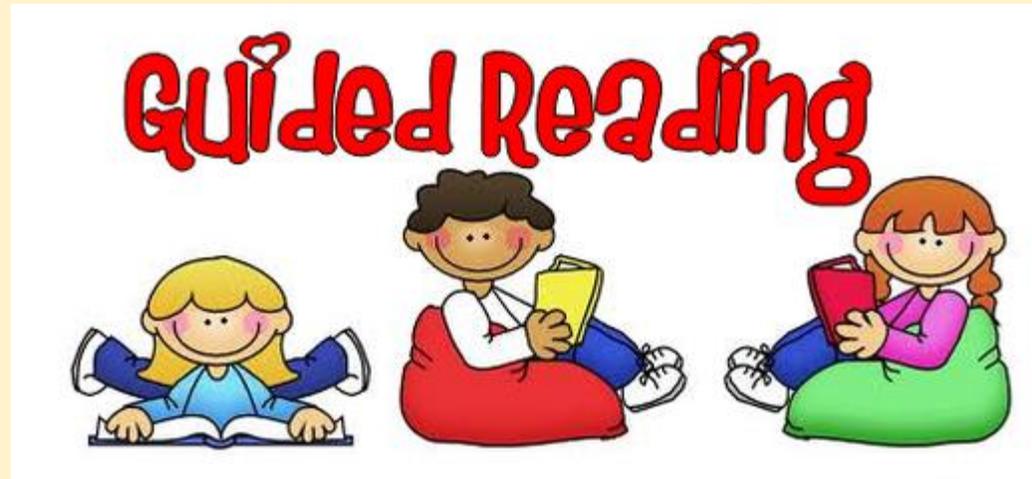


A trapezium has four different angles.



A parallelogram has three acute angles: Never true:
It has 2 equal acute and 2 equal obtuse, $1 \text{ acute} + 1 \text{ obtuse} = 180^\circ$;
A trapezium has four different angles: Sometimes true: Scalene trapezium only

Guided Reading



Complete the coloured work labelled on your pack.

If you want a challenge, or have some extra time, please feel free to try another group's work 😊



Purple Group

Question time!

What do think the pup can see in the water?

Would you feel brave enough to enter the water?
Remember to explain why.

Remember to write in full sentences.

Blue Group



Question time!

What do think the pup can see in the water?

Would you feel brave enough to enter the water? Remember to explain why.

Remember to write in full sentences.



Green Group

Sick sentences!

These sentences are 'sick' and need your help to get better. Can you help?

The pup lay on the snow.
She looked at the water.
It was a sunny day.
It was cold.

Remember to write in full sentences.

Orange Group

Question time!



Will the pup be brave enough to enter?

How is it that some animals are better swimmers than others?

How do you think it would feel to swim in that water?

Would you be able to do it?

Remember to write in full sentences.

Handwriting

Tongue Twisters: 2

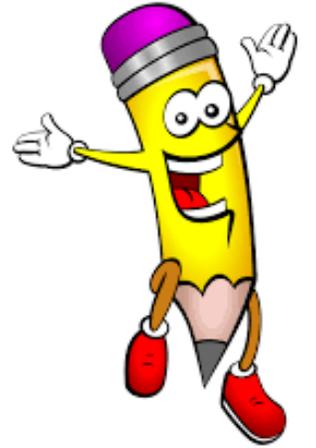
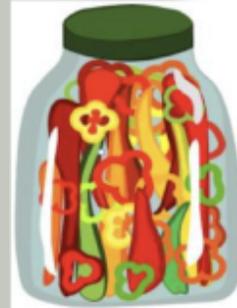
Tongue twisters are a sequence of words which are hard to say fast. Here are some well-known tongue twisters for you to copy in your best handwriting.

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,

A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.

If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,

Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?



Afternoon activity

R.E. lesson (next slide)

Aim

- I can explain the main beliefs in Sikhism.

Success Criteria

- I can explain the Sikh concept of God.
- I can explain the main beliefs that Sikhs share.

Concept of God in Sikhism

Sikhs believe that:

- There is **only one God**.
- God **can not** be described as either male or female.
- God is both **sargun** (everywhere and in everything) and **nirgun** (above and beyond creation).
- God created the world and created people to know the difference between **right and wrong**.
- Sikhs **do not have images of God** and are forbidden to worship any images created of God.

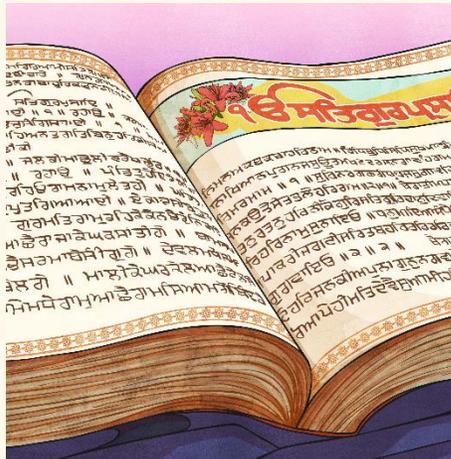


God is referred to by many names including:

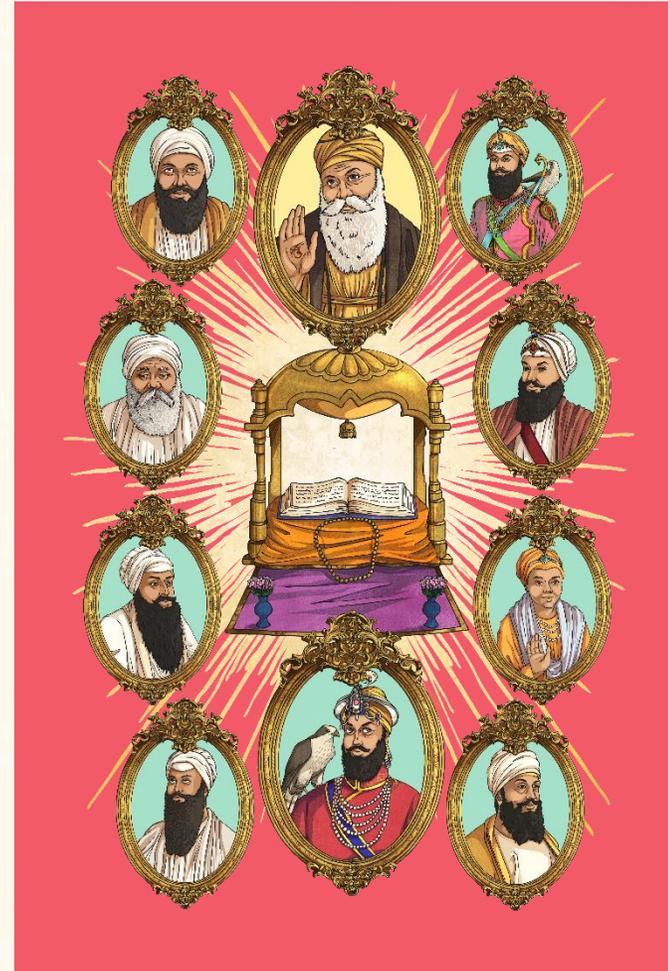
- **Waheguru** (Wonderful teacher)
- **Sath Nam** (Eternal Reality)
- **Akal Purakh** (Eternal One)

The Ten Gurus

In Sikhism, there are ten Gurus (spiritual teachers).
Sikhs believe that these Gurus were at one with God.
They were the link between God and humans.
The Gurus were chosen to deliver God's messages.
All Gurus lived their lives as an example to all Sikhs.



The ten Gurus were in human form but the eleventh and final Guru is considered to be the holy book - the Guru Granth Sahib (which contains the messages of all the Gurus).



The Ten Gurus

Guru Nanak



He taught that there was only one God.

He argued against social injustice and the caste system.

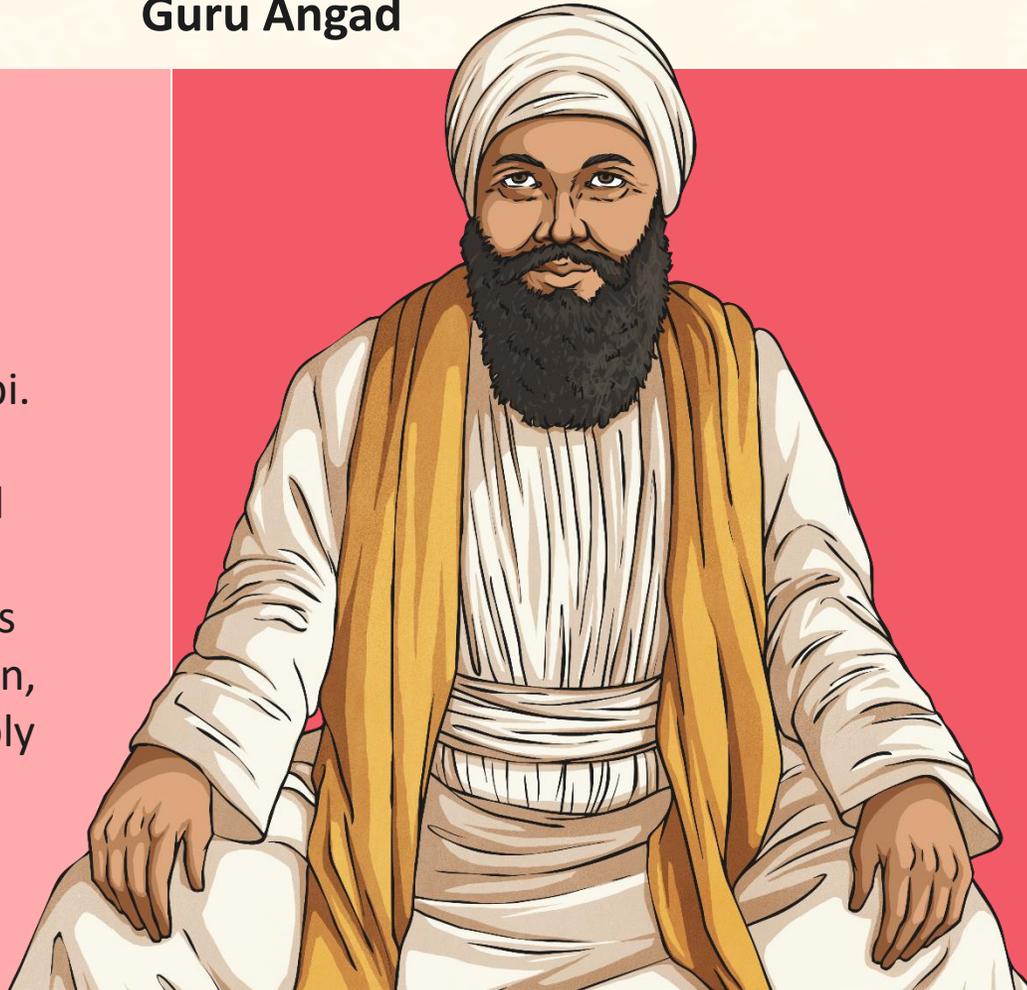
He introduced the system of distributing food to all and communal dining.

The Ten Gurus

Guru Angad

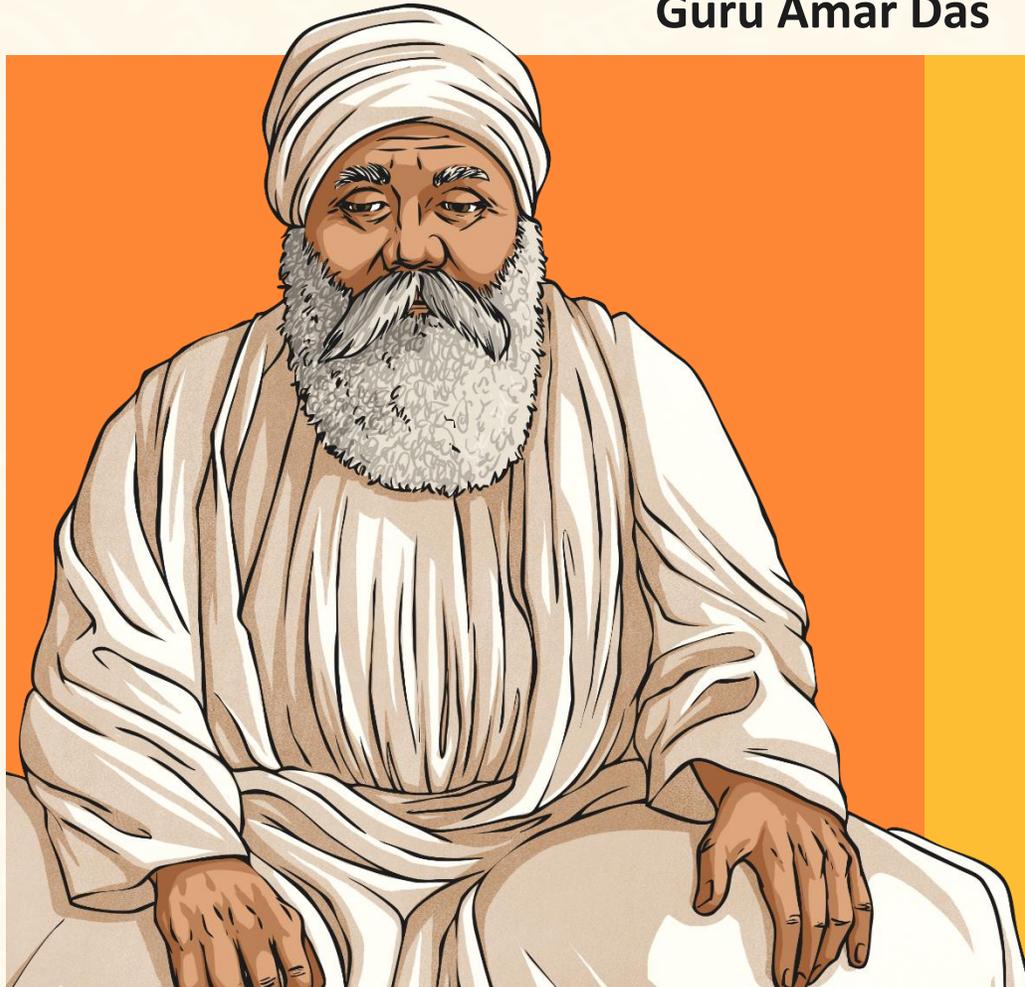
He promoted **education** and the teaching of reading and writing in Punjabi.

He wrote down and **compiled Guru Nanak's teachings** as well as adding his own, in the **Adi Granth** (holy book).



The Ten Gurus

Guru Amar Das



He extended the free communal kitchen called the **langar**, where all were given food and ate together regardless of who they were.

Food was served all day and all night.

He argued for the idea of **women's equality** at a time when women did not have many rights in India.

The Ten Gurus

Guru Ram Das

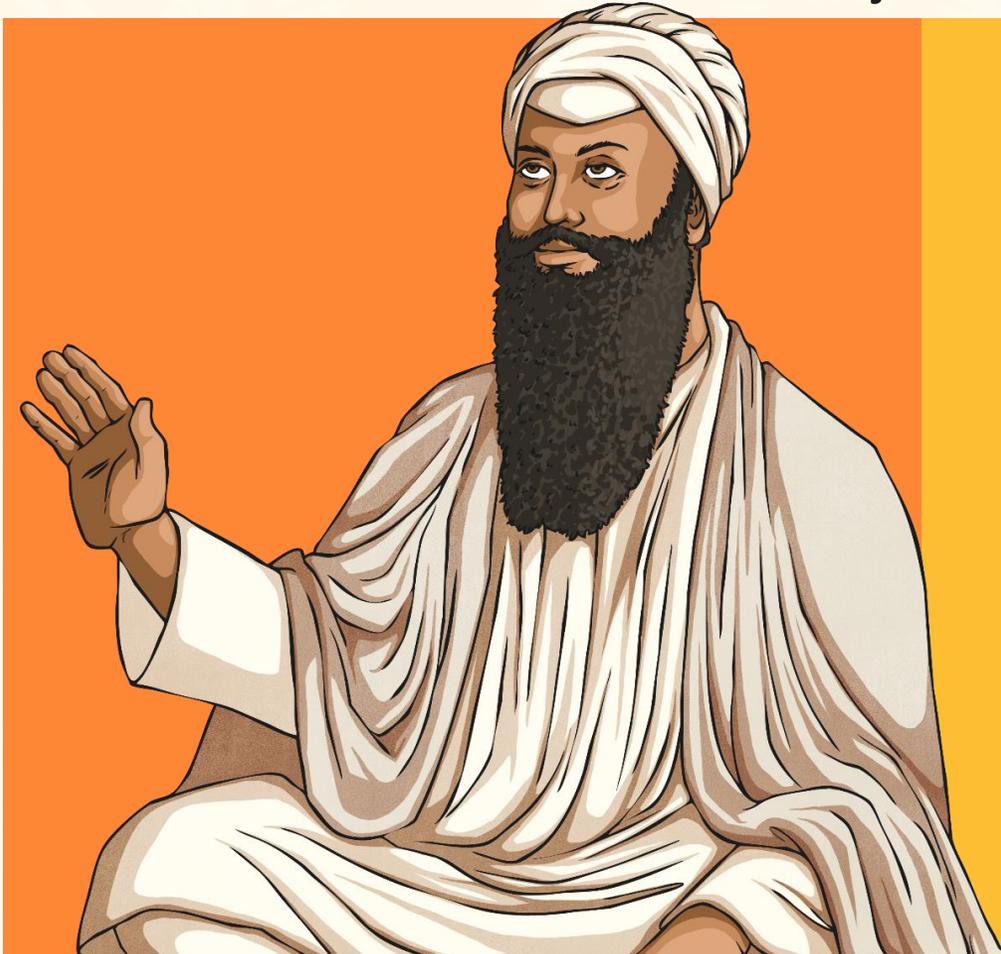
He created the standard Sikh marriage ceremony known as **Anand Karaj**.

He stressed the importance of kirtan (hymn singing) as part of worship.



The Ten Gurus

Guru Arjan



He built the **Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib)**. This is considered the holiest of Sikh temples in the world.

He wrote the prayer for peace called the **Sukhmani Sahib Bani**.

The Ten Gurus

Guru Hargobind

He introduced the use of **Sikh martial arts** so that Sikhs could defend themselves.

Sikhs celebrate his -
and 52 other prisoners -
release from prison
during Diwali (**Bandi
Chhor Divas**).



The Ten Gurus

Guru Har Rai



He **taught** and gave **lectures on Sikhism** and the number of Sikhs grew during his time as the Guru.

He **refused to change** the words of Guru Nanak in the **Adi Granth** as requested by the Emperor of India at the time.

The Ten Gurus

Guru Harkrishan

He was the **youngest Guru** (aged 5 when he took over from Guru Har Rai).

He helped to **heal people with smallpox** but caught the disease and died from it at the age of 8.



The Ten Gurus

Guru Tegh Bahadur



He believed in and protected the **'right to freedom of religion'** for all - not just Sikhs.

He emphasised the importance of **honest work** and **charity**.

The Ten Gurus

Guru Gobind Singh

He created the Khalsa, which consisted of Sikhs who had been baptised and dedicated themselves to Sikhism.

He instructed that all Sikh males should use the last name Singh (lion) and all females the last name Kaur (princess).

He finalised the Adi Granth (which contained the teachings of all the Gurus), and changed its name to the Guru Granth Sahib. He declared that it would be the last and only Guru after him.



Duties of a Sikh

The three duties that a Sikh must carry out: **Pray, Work, Give.**

Nam Japna

Keeping God in mind
at all times.



Kirt Karna

Earning an honest living.
Sikhs avoid crime,
gambling and begging.

Vand Chhakna

Giving to charity and
caring for others.



Make a mind map of all of the important information you have read about.



Using your mind map can you create a short fact file about the main beliefs of Sikhism.

You can include:

- The Ten Gurus and what they believed in.
- The duties of Sikhs.
- As a challenge can you include and facts about Guru Nanak from last week?
- You can use pictures.

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