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Home Learning Pack Year 3

Week 7

08/06/2020

Classroom
secrets★

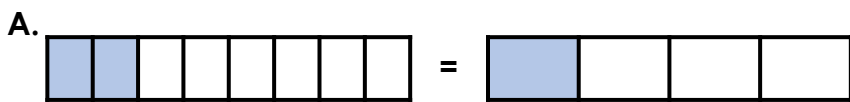
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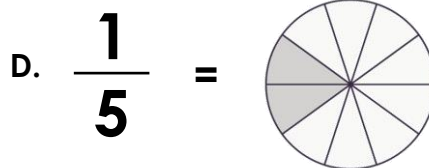
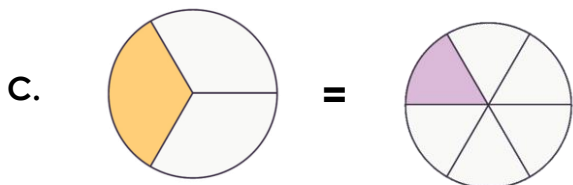
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Monday – Equivalent Fractions 1

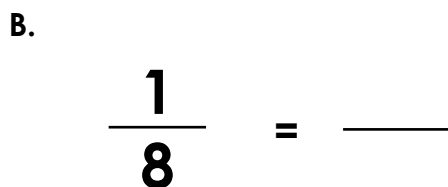
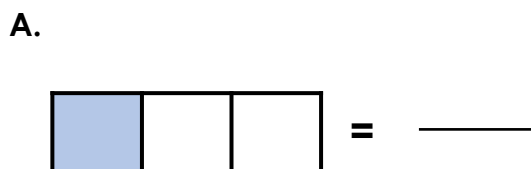
1. Circle all the equivalent fractions that are correct.



B. $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{6}{12}$



2. Match the fractions to their equivalents.



$\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{2}{6}$

$\frac{2}{9}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

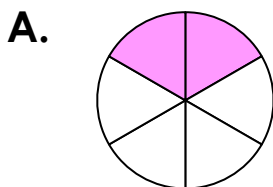
$\frac{2}{10}$

$\frac{2}{16}$

3. Hania says,



All these fractions are equivalent to $\frac{1}{6}$.



B. $\frac{2}{12}$

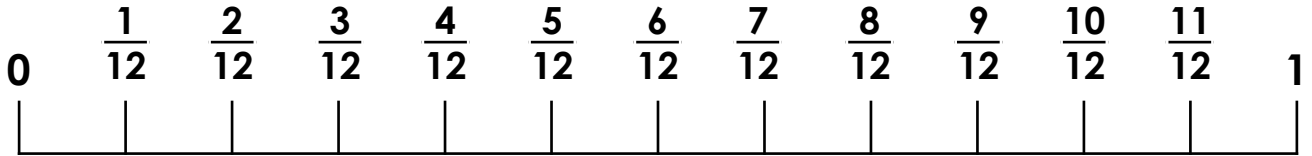
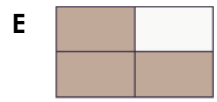
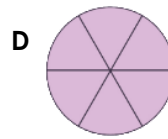
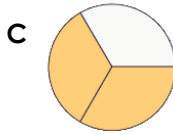
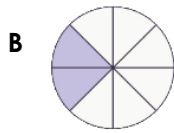
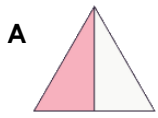


D. $\frac{4}{6}$

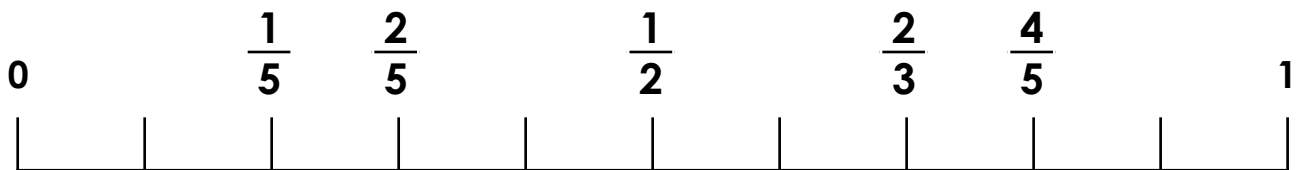
Is she correct? Explain your answer.

Tuesday – Equivalent Fractions 2

1. Draw a line to match the images to their equivalent fraction on the number line.



2. Circle the 2 incorrect equivalent fractions on the number line.



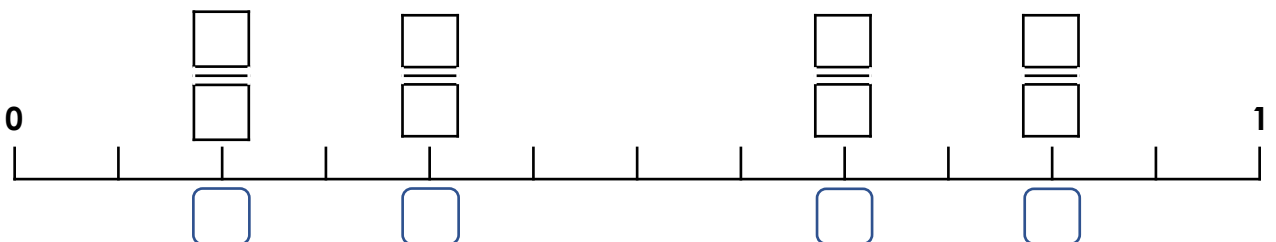
3. Use the clues to find the fraction for each letter, then place it correctly on the number line to break the code.

F = I am equivalent to $\frac{5}{6}$

L = My numerator plus my denominator = 5

H = I am equivalent to $\frac{1}{6}$

A = I am equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$



Tuesday – Sequencing Sentences

1. Put an 'X' in the box to show where the sentence below could fit.

Ellie brushed her teeth for two minutes.

Ellie woke early that morning. She went to
the bathroom to get ready. Once
dressed, she went and had some
breakfast in the kitchen. She left on time
to walk to the bus stop.

2. True or false? You could change the order of some of these sentences and the passage would make sense.

The class had been building outside in groups.
While building, the children were very busy and had asked lots of questions.
Later, they were much calmer after a long and tiring day.

3. Number the sentences in the correct order.

Their skin was so slimy and their eyes bulged out from their tiny heads which made her cringe.

Mum's cringing made her feel like she was going to be sick.

Mum hated the thought of being near any of the frogs and was petrified of one jumping on her.

4. Replace the underlined sentence with an alternative sentence that would also make sense.

Martha was very creative and had a great interest in arts and crafts. She had recently tried needlework for the first time. She was making a cushion using different sized needles and a range of coloured threads. She joined a craft group and spent most Tuesday evenings there.

5. Tom has written some sentences. Are the sentences written in a logical order? Explain your answer fully.

They had a time limit in which they had to score points by aiming at the different targets. The children were playing team games. If they missed, they were sent to a desert island.

6. Order the sentences into a passage, using the numbers below so that it makes sense.

1. When you don't know someone, it can be difficult to know what to say.
2. Writing can be a good way to start. Ask them about where they live and how big their family is.
3. Write about yourself and your family, and tell them what you like doing.
4. Writing letters to people in different languages can be lots of fun.

Wednesday – Equivalent Fractions 3

1. How many ways can you complete the statement below using the digit cards? You may use each card more than once.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

0

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{1}{\square}$$

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{1}{\square}$$

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{1}{\square}$$

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{1}{\square}$$

Wednesday – What is a Paragraph?

Everybody fell silent. The sound of a pirate drum boomed through the caves. It got louder and louder with every beat. They were getting too close.

“Will...will they find us again?” Rosie squeaked. “How do they know where we are?”

All of a sudden, they heard a loud bark. It was Bonnie! The pirates had found her and had used her to find the group!

Rosie gasped and turned to run in the direction of the bark but Caleb grabbed her arm before it was too late.

“Everyone into the water!” whispered Caleb. “Bonnie will lose our smell if we swim deeper into the caves. We’ll find a way to save her later, but we have to leave right now!”

Rosie turned back and started to cry. Kwisera was staring back into the darkness. Caleb was scared, but he got the others to jump into the water.

“Swim!”

1. Write down the first word of each paragraph.

2. True or false? A new paragraph would still be needed if the sentence ‘Rosie turned back and started to cry’ was changed to Caleb saying, “It’s our only chance!”

3. Which paragraph introduces Bonnie?

4. Why did the fifth paragraph have to be started? Circle the correct answer.

to introduce a new character

to introduce a new point in time

to introduce a new speaker

Wednesday – What is a Paragraph? continued

“We’re nearly there guys! Now I need you to grab your pink paint and the round sponge I asked you to get.”

Carlo loved every minute of making his art videos. He was amazed that so many people watched them online. Nearly two thousand people had seen his last lesson! He was so happy that it was going so well.

Today’s lesson was looking like another big hit. He was teaching his viewers how to paint a tropical sunset and he had done a great job.

“Dip the sponge lightly into your paint, then do a few little dabs up here and... Oh no! No!”

His hand had slipped and he’d dropped the pot! Pink paint splashed everywhere.

“My picture!” cried Carlo. “It’s ruined!”

5. Jess has written the sentence below.

Teaching art was all he had ever wanted to do.

She wants to put it at the end of the second paragraph. Is she correct? Explain how you know.

6. Here is a new sentence to add to the text:

“It’s perfect for adding the final touches to our work.”

Which paragraph would it fit into best? Convince me.

7. Write one more sentence that could be added to the final paragraph.


Then write a sentence that could start the next paragraph.

Thursday – Compare Fractions

1. Circle the correct comparison in each sentence.

A.  is greater than / smaller than .

B. $\frac{6}{7}$ is greater than / smaller than $\frac{3}{7}$.

C.  is greater than / smaller than .

2. Write the fractions in the correct place to complete the number sentences.

A. $\frac{1}{3} > \frac{\square}{\square} < \frac{\square}{\square}$

B. $\frac{\square}{\square} > \frac{4}{8} < \frac{\square}{\square}$

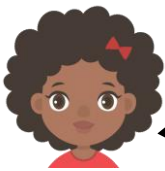
$\frac{6}{8}$

$\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{7}{8}$

$\frac{1}{12}$

3. Scarlett conducted a survey in her class. Here are the results of her survey.



I think that banana is the most popular fruit because $\frac{1}{6}$ has the largest denominator.

Favourite fruit	Number of responses as a fraction
Apple	$\frac{1}{3}$
Banana	$\frac{1}{6}$
Strawberry	$\frac{1}{2}$

Is she correct? Explain your answer.

Thursday – Recognising the Present Perfect Form in Sentences

1. Underline the sentences that are written in present perfect form in the postcard below.

Hi Mason,

I am in Paris with my family. We have learnt so much about French history and the eighth century. My dad has eaten a lot since he has arrived and we have really enjoyed our time here. I will continue to write to you, I promise.

Love, Julie.



Julie Smith
4 Loyal
Road
York
YK3 9BC

2. Circle the sentences that are not written in the present perfect form.

- A. The man has arrived at the station very early.
- B. Where has the calendar that was in the living room?
- C. I haven't seen Amy since we worked on the science experiment together.
- D. Lucas have safely rode his bicycle down the steep hill.

3. Francesca has written the sentence in present perfect form. True or false? Explain your reasoning.



They has walked through the island and had their picnic in the centre of the field.

Reading Task

Cooking Stone Age Classics

Read the information on pages 12 – 14 and answer the questions below.

1. What is used to cook the flat bread?

2. What does the use of the word 'new-fangled' tell you about when Chef Ug is writing?

3. Which two ingredients in the first recipe could be considered rare?

4. Why do you think Chef Ug does not use modern words like 'days', 'months' or 'years'?

5. What is the main way that Chef Ug has tried to make sure that someone following the recipes does things in the right order?

6. Find another item in the first recipe which appears to be a fairly new invention.

7. What do you think the phrase 'a million moons' means?

8. What makes you think the clay pot is a relatively new invention?

Reading Task

Cooking Stone Age Classics

Read the information and answer the questions on page 10.

What did Neolithic people eat?

As early people learned to farm plants and animals, life for them changed completely. They could grow more than they needed. They could invent new tools because they did not need to spend so much time finding food. Pottery was made for the first time. This meant that new ways of cooking appeared. Humans' diets changed a lot.

Do you fancy reading some Neolithic recipes? Then look no further than Stone Age cook, 'Chef Ug'. His recipes are from some time between 6400 and 3500 B.C. Would you like to try any of them?

Flat Bread

Ingredients:

- Oat or barley grains
- Water
- Salt (if you've somehow got hold of some)
- Tasty plants (if you can find any)

Method:

- Preheat your flat cooking stone to hot/red-hot.
- Grab yourself a couple of stones. Or, if you are lucky enough to own some of those new-fangled round grinding stones, get them ready. Grind up your grains until they become powdery. If it is too difficult to make a powder, just make do with gritty bread!
- Hopefully by now you own a clay pot or two. If you don't, this next bit is going to be messy. Put your gritty flour in a pot and mix it with a slosh of water. Don't make it too wet! It should start to turn into a sticky but solid lump. If you don't own a pot, put the flour in a pile and make a little dent in the middle of it. Then put your water in the dent and get mixing. I told you it was going to be messy!
- If you can find any salt, crush it up and chuck it in. If you can find any tasty plants rip them up and throw them in as well. Keep mixing everything together until you have a sticky solid mass you can make into a ball.
- Make a lot of little balls out of the mixture and squash them flat. Put them on your preheated stone and cook until dry and crispy.

Reading Task

Cooking Stone Age Classics

Boiled Meat with Nettle Dumplings

Ingredients:

For the boiled meat

- A piece of meat. Farmed animals such as goats and cows will be easy to get hold of. Hunted animals such as boar, deer or seals (for those of you by the sea) may have a richer flavour but don't blame me if you get yourself killed on the hunt. Sadly no one has seen a woolly mammoth for a million moons now. I'm beginning to think tales of such giant animals who could feed a whole tribe for days were all make-believe.
- Long grass.

For the nettle dumplings

- Oat or barley grains
- Water
- Salt (if you've somehow got hold of some)
- Stinging nettles. The younger leaves are more tender and tasty.

Method:

- If you are using a clay pot, fill it with water and put in on the fire to boil. If you are using a trough built into the ground, fill the trough with water and place several large rocks in the fire to heat up.
- Prepare the meat by wrapping it in the long grass. Use nettles or animal sinew to tie it in place. I don't yet know why wrapping the meat in grass is a good thing, but people have started doing it and it is important to stay modern.
- If you are using a clay pot, wait for the water to boil and then put the meat in. If you are using the trough method, wait for your stones to get red-hot and then place some of them in the water in the trough and soon it will start to boil. Once the water is boiling, drop in your piece of meat!
- As the meat starts to cook, start work on your tasty nettle dumplings. Grind the grains into a gritty flour and mix in the water and salt (if you have any). Make sure the mixture remains more solid than liquid.

Reading Task

Cooking Stone Age Classics

- At this point some cooks like to wash their nettle leaves in water to get rid of mud and bugs. I however like to leave the bugs in as they give a nice crunch to the cooked dumplings.
- Tear the nettle leaves into small pieces and add them to your flour and water mixture.
- Form the mixture into balls no larger than the eye of a deer.
- Wait until the bright light in the sky has moved along by two or three finger-widths. Then place your nettle-balls in the pot or trough with the meat. If you are using the trough method, add more hot stones to the water now to keep it boiling.
- Wait until the bright light has moved another three finger-widths and then your meat and nettle dumplings are ready to eat!