YEAR 3 PLANNING FOR FRIDAY 27TH MARCH 2020

Hello Year 3, you made it to Friday!

I can't believe we have not seen each other for two weeks already! I found a cool PE challenge for the weekend. Maybe you can film yourself doing it? See 'Spell your name PE' below.

We have another sunny day today so make sure you enjoy the nice weather. It's OK to save some of your school work for the weekend instead since the weather might turn unfortunately. Don't forget to send me your homework due today at some point in the next few days. I don't mind if you send it over the weekend if you are enjoying the sun today. At the end of this document, I have added your weekly Homework due Friday 3rd April.

I miss you and I hope you and your family are safe.

Miss Julie

Mathematics

P.88 and P.89

Aim: To multiply using the grid method

If you are still trying to learn your times tables by heart, just doing p.88 will take you some time and it is absolutely fine to only do one page. However, it is a good challenge for you times tables superstars to try and complete both pages.

Don't forget this is a perfect time to get those times tables memorised by using https://ttrockstars.com/ Just imagine how much of your times tables tree you will get to colour in when we are back at school?

This is a reminder of how to do the multiplication grid method.

4 x 32 =

x	30	2
4	120	8

4 x 30 = 120

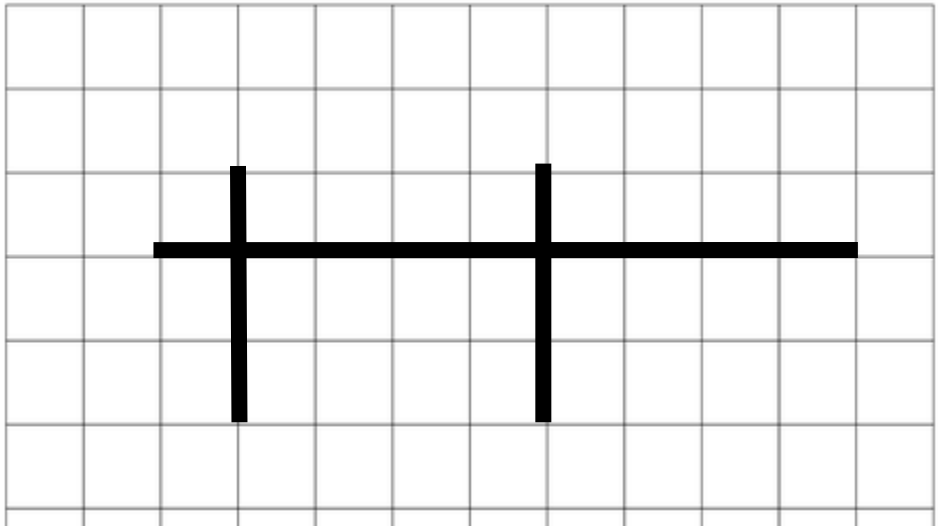
4 x 2 = 8

Add both answers together.

120 + 8 = 128

Therefore, 4 x 32 = 128

Remember to use a ruler to draw your grids in your notebooks. Use the lines from the book to draw your own lines. Only draw the important lines needed for this diagram rather than the entire rectangle: 2 vertical lines crossed by 1 horizontal line. Look at the example below:



This will save you lots of time and help keep your work need and tidy.

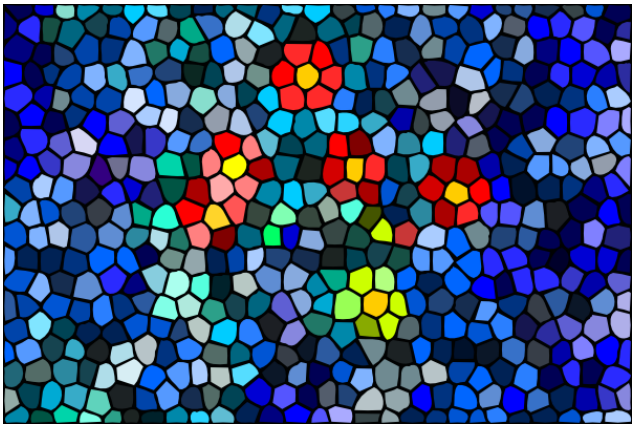
THINK optional: Look at the pattern with 13x3, 14x3 and 15x3. Compare the answers. What do you notice? Use the grid method, of course, to find the answers.

Topic Work (replacing Literacy)

Aim: to create your own Roman Mosaic

Read the information about Roman Mosaics found below. You can also watch this video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uKb6BA1uAyg

Use the provided hexagon pattern to make your own mosaic. Use different colours and patterns. Then, decorate the Roman Jug with your creative design. If you have different coloured paper at home, you can also cut squares of different colour and stick them to make a real mosaic art work.



Science Activity

Awe and Wonder

Paper Towel Colour Mixing

You will need:

Water

Kitchen roll

Plastic glasses

Food colouring in primary colours

Method:

1. Put red food colouring into one glass and blue food colouring into another glass. Add water to both glasses.
2. Using 1-2 sheets of kitchen roll, roll length ways into a tube.
3. Bend in half and dip one end into each glass.
4. Watch what happens as the colours travel.
5. What can you see happening? What happens to the colours?
6. What colour can you see where the blue and red meet?

The Science

Water moves up the paper towel because the paper is absorbent, it sucks up water. The colour travels with the water making the paper change from white to red or blue. Colours mix when they are joined together, red and blue make purple. See what colours can be made with just the primary colours.

Extra Resources

Do you need more to do? Follow this link for activities and quizzes on DK Find Out https://www.dkfindout.com/uk

Spell your name PE!

A- 5 Jumping Jacks
B- 5 Jumping Jacks
C- 10 jumps
D- hop on your right foot
E- hop on your left foot
F- crab walk for 10 seconds
G- do 5 sit ups
H- 10 mountain climbers
I- 5 push ups
J- 30 second high knees
K- kick your left foot as high as you can
L- kick your right foot as high as you can
M- 5 jumping jacks
N- 10 jumps
O- hop on your right foot
P- hop on your left foot
Q- do 5 sit ups
R- do 10 mountain climbers
S- crab walk for 10 seconds
T- 5 push ups
U-kick your right foot as high as you can
V- kick your left foot as high as you can
W- Run in place for 30 seconds
X- run with high knees
Y-5 push ups
Z- 5 sit ups

GRAB! Place-value cards

$3 \times 14 = 42$

3×10 $\quad$ 3×4

30 $\quad$ 12 $\quad = 30 + 12 = 42$

×	10	4	
3	30	12	= 42

Use a grid to answer each multiplication.

1 $5 \times 14 = \square$

×	10	4	
5	50	20	= ☐

2 $15 \times 3 = \square$

×	10	5	
3			= ☐

3 $5 \times 16 = \square$

×	10	6	
5			= ☐

4 $16 \times 4 = \square$

5 $3 \times 17 = \square$

6 $19 \times 4 = \square$

7 $18 \times 3 = \square$

THINK Multiply 13 by 3. Multiply 14 by 3. Then multiply 15 by 3. Look at the answers. Explain what you notice.

I am confident with multiplying numbers between 10 and 25 by 3, 4 and 5 using the grid method.

Use the grid method to answer these.

GRAB! Place-value cards

$3 \times 17 = 51$

3×10

30

3×7

21

$= 30 + 21 = 51$

×	10	7	
3	30	21	= 51

1 $5 \times 23 = \square$

×	20	3	
5			= □

2 $32 \times 4 = \square$

×	30	2	
4			= □

3 $27 \times 3 = \square$

4 $5 \times 24 = \square$

5 $26 \times 4 = \square$

6 $3 \times 29 = \square$

7 $5 \times 27 = \square$

8 $28 \times 4 = \square$

THINK

If the answer to □ × □□ is an odd number, what do we know about the numbers in each of the boxes? Can we say for definite that any of the box digits are odd or even?

I am confident with multiplying numbers between 10 and 30 by 3, 4 and 5 using the grid method.

The Greeks were the first to make mosaics. They started by using pebbles and then also began to use cut stone with the pebbles.

The Romans copied their method but just used cut stone instead of pebbles. Villas and bath houses had mosaic floors and some office signs were even made as mosaics.

Temples and public areas usually had patterned floors made with the larger cut stone tiles, a method known as Opus Sectile.

The floors of Roman buildings were often richly decorated with mosaics. Mosaics were made from tiny coloured stones which they called tesserae.

The Romans used a hammer and hardie to cut the stones to approximately 8-12mm. A hardie (on the left) is like a chisel, this would be stuck into a block of wood.

You can probably imagine that a floor made from thousands of tiny stones would not be comfortable to walk on, but this wasn't a problem when you had slaves to work hard for you. The slaves would have to use hard stones, sand and water to grind the stones down so they were smooth to walk on.

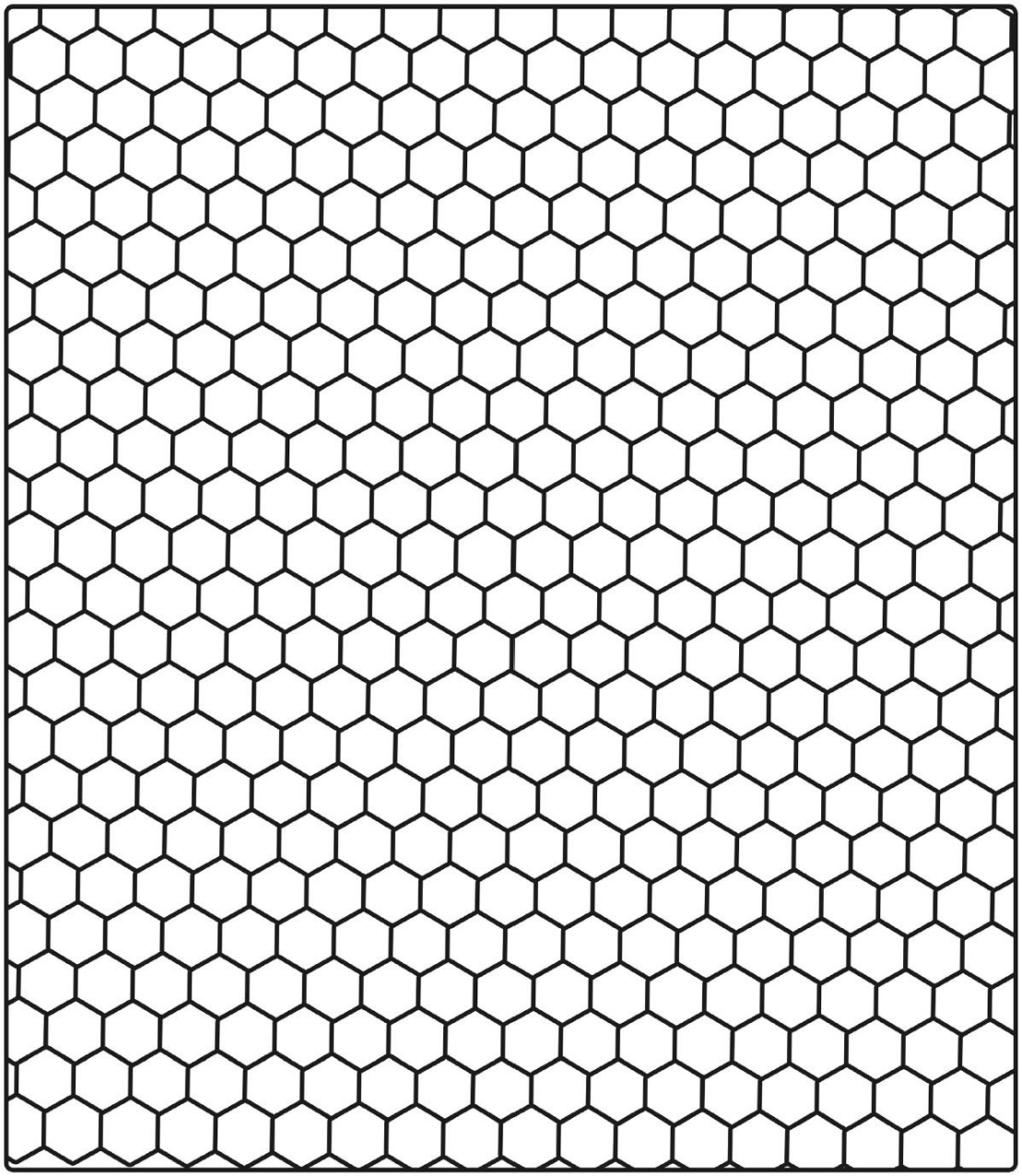
Imagine the length of a metre stick, then a square metre. Just 1m² of mosaic on the floor might take 10,000 pieces of tesserae!!

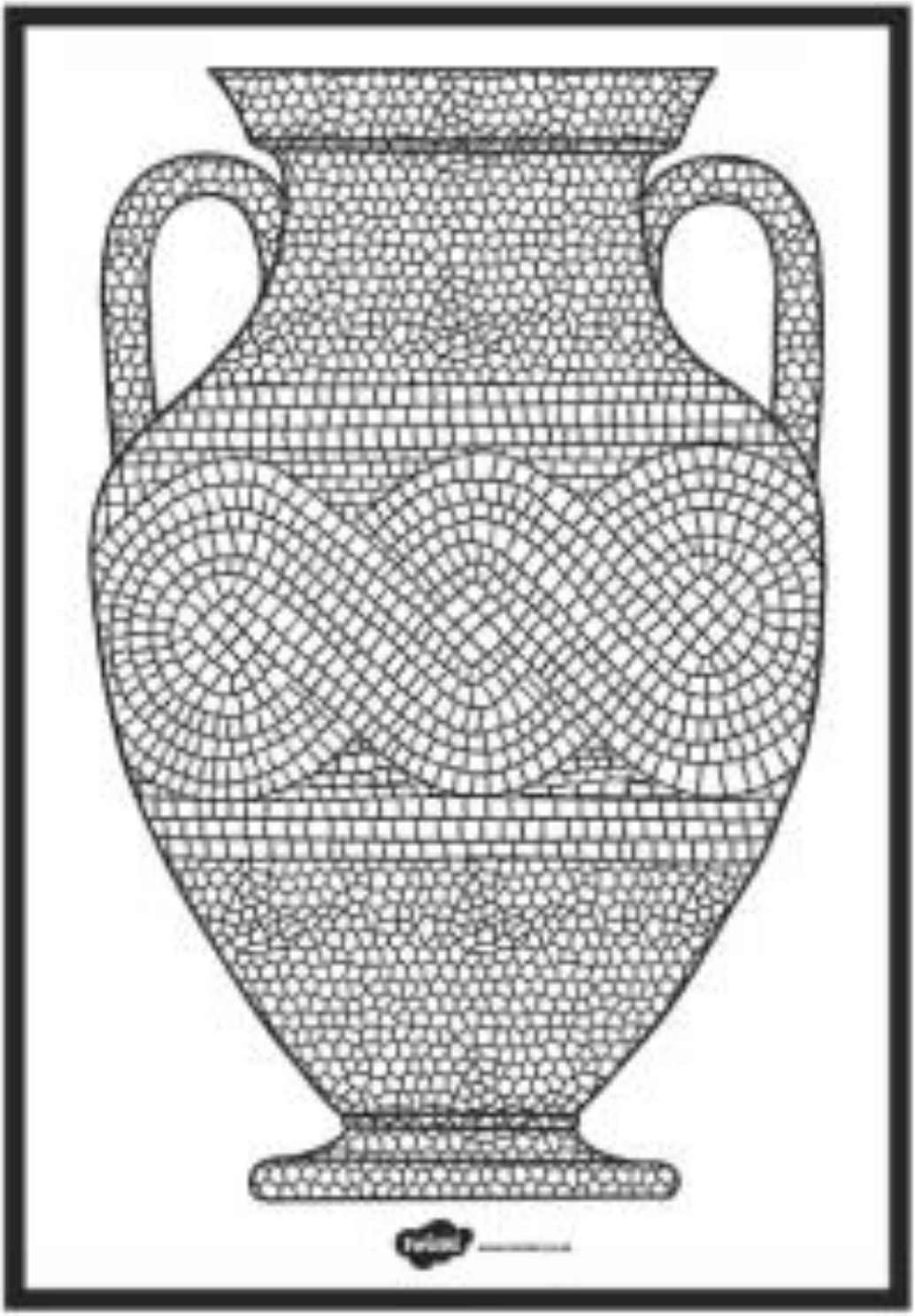
You don't see lots of bright colours in Roman mosaics, this is because they mainly used natural stones. The red, used particularly in Britain, was from cut brick or tile. Occasionally they might use bits of glass for a particular effect.

Mosaic Colouring Sheet

Name: ..... Date: .....

Colour in the mosaics to create a pattern or a picture.





LITERACY HOMEWORK DUE 3rd APRIL

Sentence Writing

Write a full sentence with the following spelling words. Don't forget your punctuation!

1. exercise

_____

2. experience

_____

3. experiment

_____

4. extreme

_____

5. famous

_____

6. favourite

_____

7. February

_____

8. forward

_____

9. fruit

_____

10. grammar

_____

MATHS HOMEWORK DUE 3rd APRIL

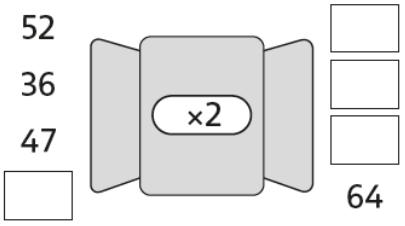
Year 3 Week 20 – Homework

Name _____

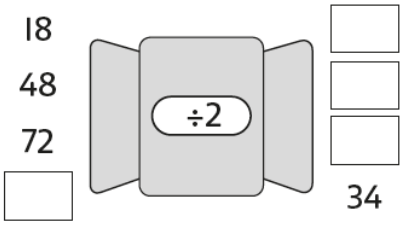
Doubles and halves

Work out which numbers go **in** and come **out** of these function machines.

1



2



Grid workout

Use the grid method to work out these multiplications.

3 3 × 18

×	10	8	
3			=

4 6 × 23

×	20	3	
6			=

5 7 × 24

×			
			=

Work out which numbers have been multiplied together in these grids.

6 ☐ × 14

×	10	4	
	70	28	= 98

7 3 × ☐☐

×			
3	60	9	= 69