

YEAR 3 PLANNING FOR WEDNESDAY 1st APRIL 2020

Happy April Fool's Day Year 3!

Although it feels like we might have already been pranked by being asked to stay inside our houses, maybe we can use today to increase our laughter and be a bit silly in these strange times. Below you will find information about this fun day and how they celebrate it in different countries.

Have funny day and (don't) be too cheeky! 😊

Miss Julie

Mathematics

P.93



Aim: To revise various calculation methods

If we were at school, this week would be our test week. This page is perfect to review all of the different calculation methods that we have been working on this term. I am giving you 2 days to work through this page so I would like you to take your time and try to think of which method to use for each sum. There are additions, subtractions, doubles, halves, multiplications and fractions.

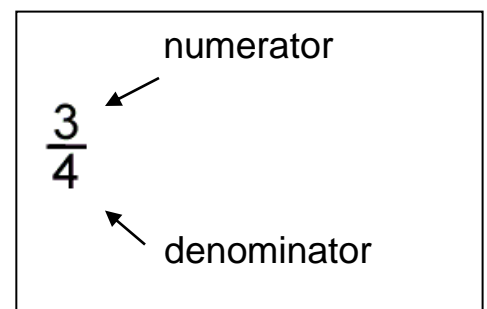
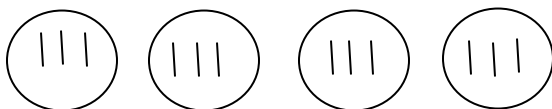
The only method that you have not revised since being at home are fractions. Let's remind ourselves how to find fractions of amounts.

Example: $\frac{3}{4}$ of 12

Look at the bottom number of the fraction (denominator). It's a 4. Divide 12 by 4 **or** make 4 groups and share 12 equally between each group.

$$12 \div 4 = 3$$

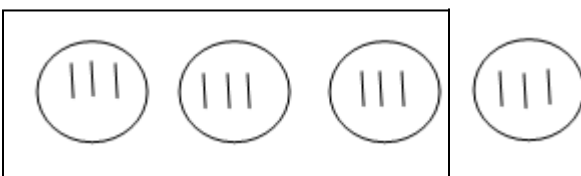
or



When you find that the answer is 3, then look at the top number of the fraction (numerator). In this case, it's 3. So you need to count how many are in 3 of the groups. Or to do 3×3 .

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

or



Practising calculations

Use mental methods to answer these.

1 $\square \times 8 = 56$

2 $8 \times \square = 48$

3 $64 \rightarrow \text{double} \rightarrow \text{double}$

4 What is half of 82p?

5 $94 \div 2 = \square$

6 $463 + 103 = \square$

7 Halve 68.

8 Half of 36 is \square .

9 $\frac{3}{4}$ of 8 = \square

10 $\frac{3}{5}$ of 10 = \square

11 How much change from £10 if you spend £3.80?

12 $352 + 49 = \square$

Use the column method to find the totals.

13
$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ 55 \\ + 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14
$$\begin{array}{r} 517 \\ 166 \\ + 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

15
$$\begin{array}{r} 645 \\ 78 \\ + 254 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

16
$$\begin{array}{r} 517 \\ 342 \\ + 329 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Use Frog, counting back or rounding to answer these.

17 $155 - 116 = \square$

18 $182 - 157 = \square$

19 $347 - 21 = \square$

20 $152 - 127 = \square$

21 $164 - 136 = \square$

22 $632 - 16 = \square$

Use the grid method for these multiplications.

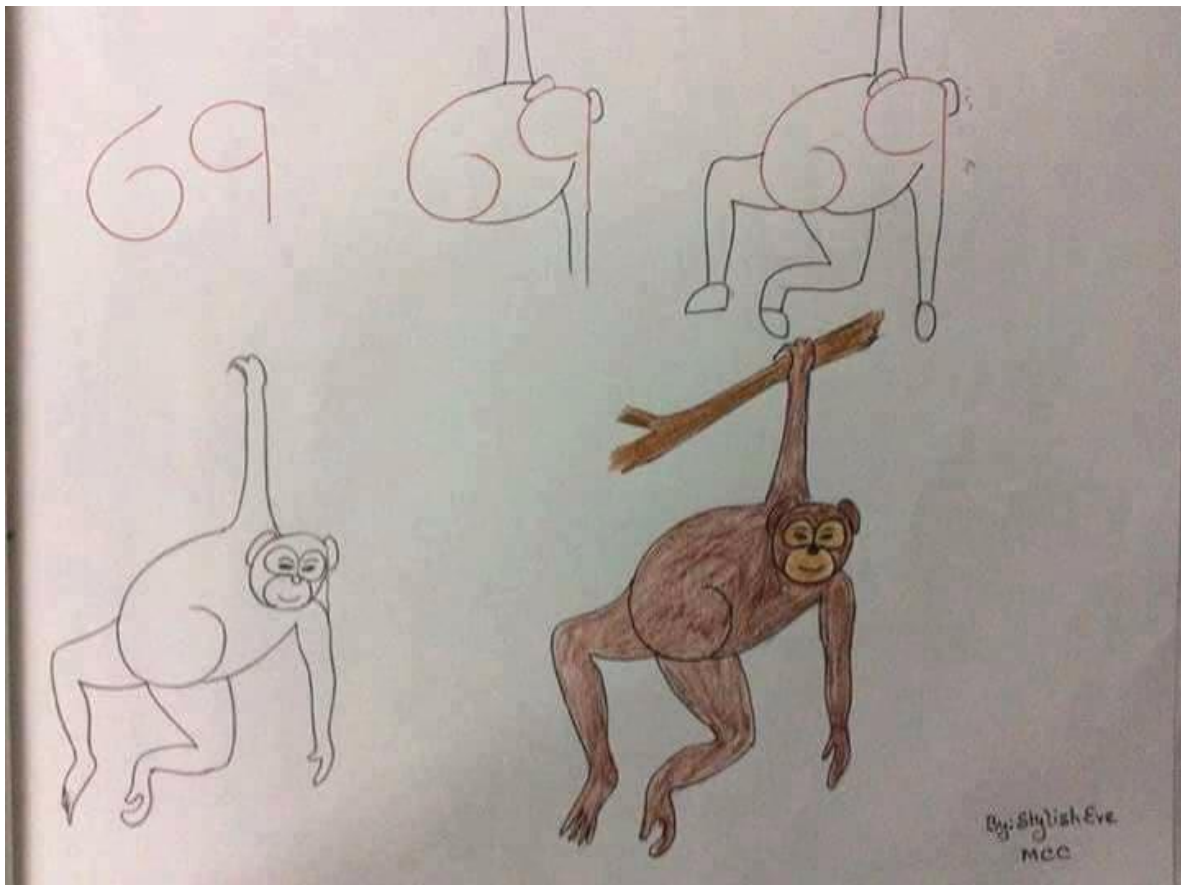
23 $27 \times 3 = \square$

24 $4 \times 34 = \square$

25 $3 \times 29 = \square$

26 $5 \times 38 = \square$

Follow the steps below to draw your own cheeky April Fool's Monkey.



Topic / Reading Comprehension

Aim: To read about Emperor Hadrian and his famous wall and answer comprehension questions

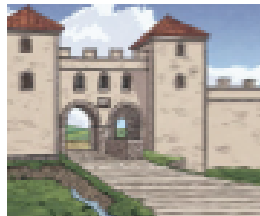
Read the text below about a famous Roman Emperor, Hadrian, who built a wall to protect his land from the fierce Picts.





Hadrian's Wall

Scotland was not part of Roman Britain. The Romans were too busy in other places to take over Scotland as well. In AD 122, Emperor Hadrian told his soldiers to build a wall to keep out the Picts who lived in Scotland. This also meant that the Romans could charge money to people who wanted to come in. The wall went from Wallsend on the east coast to Bowness on the west coast. Parts of Hadrian's Wall are still there today, and lots of people like going to see it.

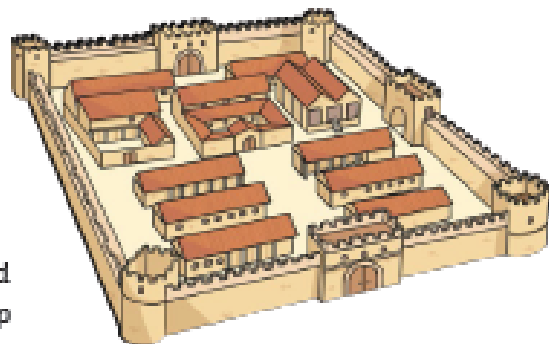


Did You Know...?

In AD 140, the Romans added another wall further north. It's called the Antonine Wall.

Hadrian's Wall was built in stone. It was 117.5 kilometres long, up to 6 metres high and 3 metres wide. This meant it was wide enough for two soldiers to walk side-by-side.

It wasn't just a wall. There was a milecastle with twenty soldiers every 1.5km and a turret every 500 metres. Major forts were built along the wall every 8km. These had up to 1000 Roman soldiers in them. One of the forts was called Housesteads. It had a hospital, granary, barracks, workshop and toilets.



A Roman road called Stanegate was built. This made it easier to get food and other supplies to the soldiers based at Hadrian's Wall. Just like the Roman roads, the wall was built by the Roman soldiers. Hadrian's Wall was used for almost 250 years.



Questions

1. Why did the Romans not conquer Scotland?

2. In your own words, why did Hadrian build a wall?

3. Does the wall run from east to west or from north to south?

4. How long was the wall?

5. Why was it made three metres wide?

6. How many soldiers would you find in a milecastle?

7. Why was Stanegate road built?

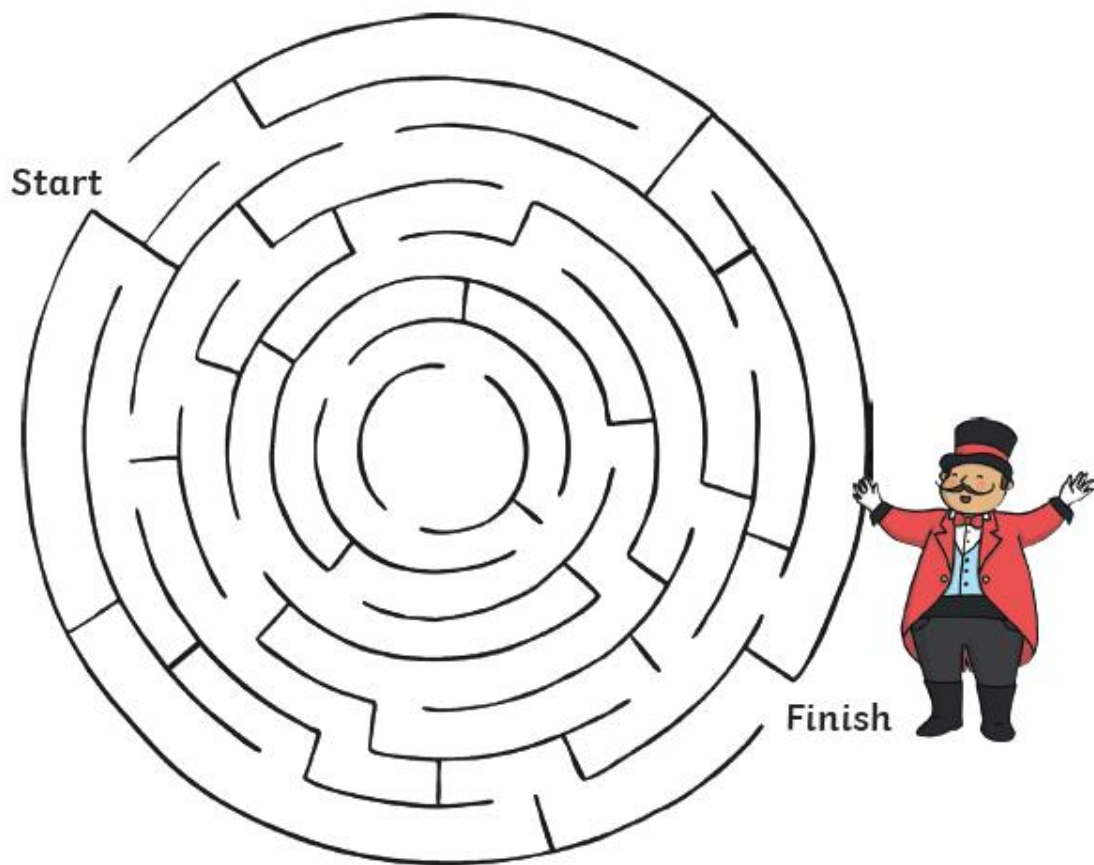
Extra Resources

Maze fun: Can you find the way from Start to Finish?

Today is April Fool's Day! Read the information about this special day below.

Maze Challenge

Can you find how to get from the Start to the Finish?



April Fools' Day Around the World



How Did April Fools' Day Begin?

Until the 15th century, the first day of the new year was 1st April.

In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII changed the calendar to the Gregorian calendar, which meant the first day of the new year was changed to 1st January.

Anyone who continued to celebrate new year on 1st April was considered a fool!

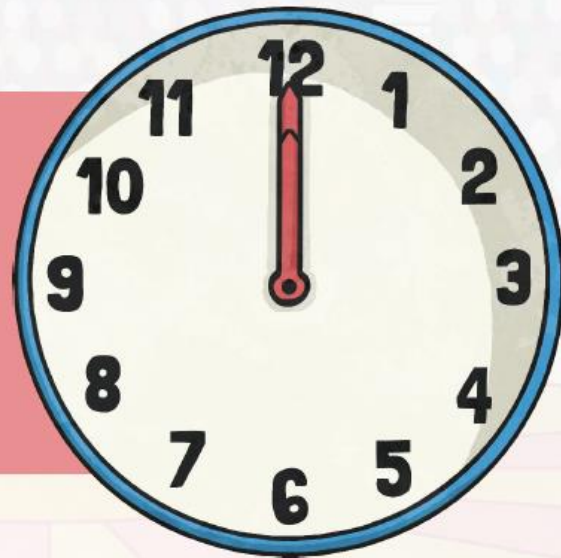




United Kingdom

In the UK, April Fools' Day is a chance to play a trick or prank on an unsuspecting person.

Traditionally, pranks should be carried out by midday. It is thought that anyone playing a prank after this time, is in fact the fool themselves.

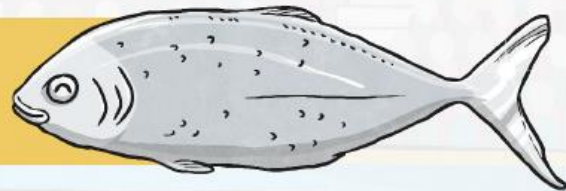


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France

In France, April Fools' Day is called 'Poisson d'Avril', which means 'April Fish'.



April 1st falls during Lent, and meat is not supposed to be eaten during this time, so instead fish is a preferred food.

Therefore, on this day, a joker will tape a paper fish to the back of a classmate or friend and wait for the joke to be noticed!



Scotland

Traditionally, in Scotland, this day was called 'Hunt the Gowk'. 'Gowk' is a Scottish word that means 'cuckoo'.

It is a day to send someone on a fool's errand. This means you send someone to look for something that doesn't exist like hens' teeth or a tin of tartan paint.



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Portugal

In Portugal, the traditions of April Fools' Day last for two days on the Sunday and Monday before Lent.

One of the main Portuguese pranks is to throw flour on someone.



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India



In India, the festival of Holi is celebrated on 31st March.

This is a day to play jokes and throw coloured powder around to welcome the season of spring.

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Iran

In Iran, the 13th day of the Persian new year is called 'Sizdah Bedar'. Pranks have been played there since 536BC making it the oldest known joke day in the world.

It is traditional to celebrate the day by having a picnic and playing games. Then after the picnic, all the leftover green vegetables are thrown away. This represents getting rid of bad luck for the coming year.



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Germany

German people call this day 'Aprilscherz' and it is a day to play tricks on family, colleagues and friends. Even some white lies are excused on this day.



The media also usually publish or report on a fictitious story to try and play a trick on the German public.

Will you prank
someone today?

Remember: make
it funny, not
mean!

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