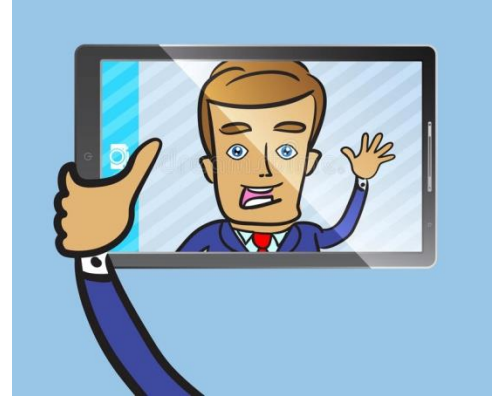


YEAR 3 PLANNING FOR THURSDAY 2nd APRIL 2020

Dear Year 3,

Did you notice something odd about the Maze activity yesterday? If so, you figured out that it was an April Fool's Day **prank** because it was impossible to get from the Start to the Finish of the maze. Sorry! ☺ However, special mention to the child who modified the maze in order to be able to get to the Finish line: you certainly fooled me! Well done for tricking me back!

I hope that you all received the link to my short video which I made to say hi yesterday. Today I have made **three new videos** to teach you about your Maths calculations practise (page 93), Hadrian's Wall and Bug Club. The links to these videos will be sent to your parents by email. I hope you enjoy them. I am no 'YouTuber' yet but I am trying my best. Hopefully, with practise, I will keep improving, which is the attitude that I always try to teach you. It might be hard at first, but I will get better every day and might even be good at it one day!



Keep up the good work,

Miss Julie

Mathematics

P.93

Aim: To revise various calculation methods

Continue working through this page to revise all types of calculations learned this term. Please watch my video to revise: doubles, halves, column addition, counting up, counting back, grid multiplication and fractions of amounts.

Topic

Aim: To further your understanding of the reasons why Hadrian's wall was built

Read more information about Hadrian's Wall. Then, write wall facts as if you were a soldier stationed at Hadrian's Wall.

Draw a diagram of the wall. Make sure to use a ruler and read carefully about each element which should be included: a milecastle, turrets and forts. If you have construction material and would like to challenge yourself, you could make a 3D model of the wall too!

Watch my video to go through the PowerPoint with me and get an explanation on how to complete the worksheet.

Extra Resources

Art

If you have access to a printer, print your favourite mandala and colour it in.

If you don't have a printer, make up your own mandala with various shapes and lines. Colour it in slowly and mindfully.

Alternatively, spend time on your Hadrian's wall model. Add colours and details.

Science

Make your own Bubble Snake!



Ask an adult to help you cut the bottom of a plastic water bottle. Put a sock over it and tie with a rubber band.

In a bowl, make a mixture of dish soap and water. Stir well.

Dip the sock into the soapy water and blow! How long can your snake go?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n_d7kFfYkjc

If you don't want to use a sock, you can just make giant bubbles with the water bottle:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NJqPHI8z2hk>

Design & Technology

Or why not use all those toilet paper rolls to make a cardboard snake instead?



PE

Just a reminder that Joe Wicks posts daily workouts for children on his YouTube page. You can even do them inside your house on a rainy day:

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

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 $632 - 16 = \square$

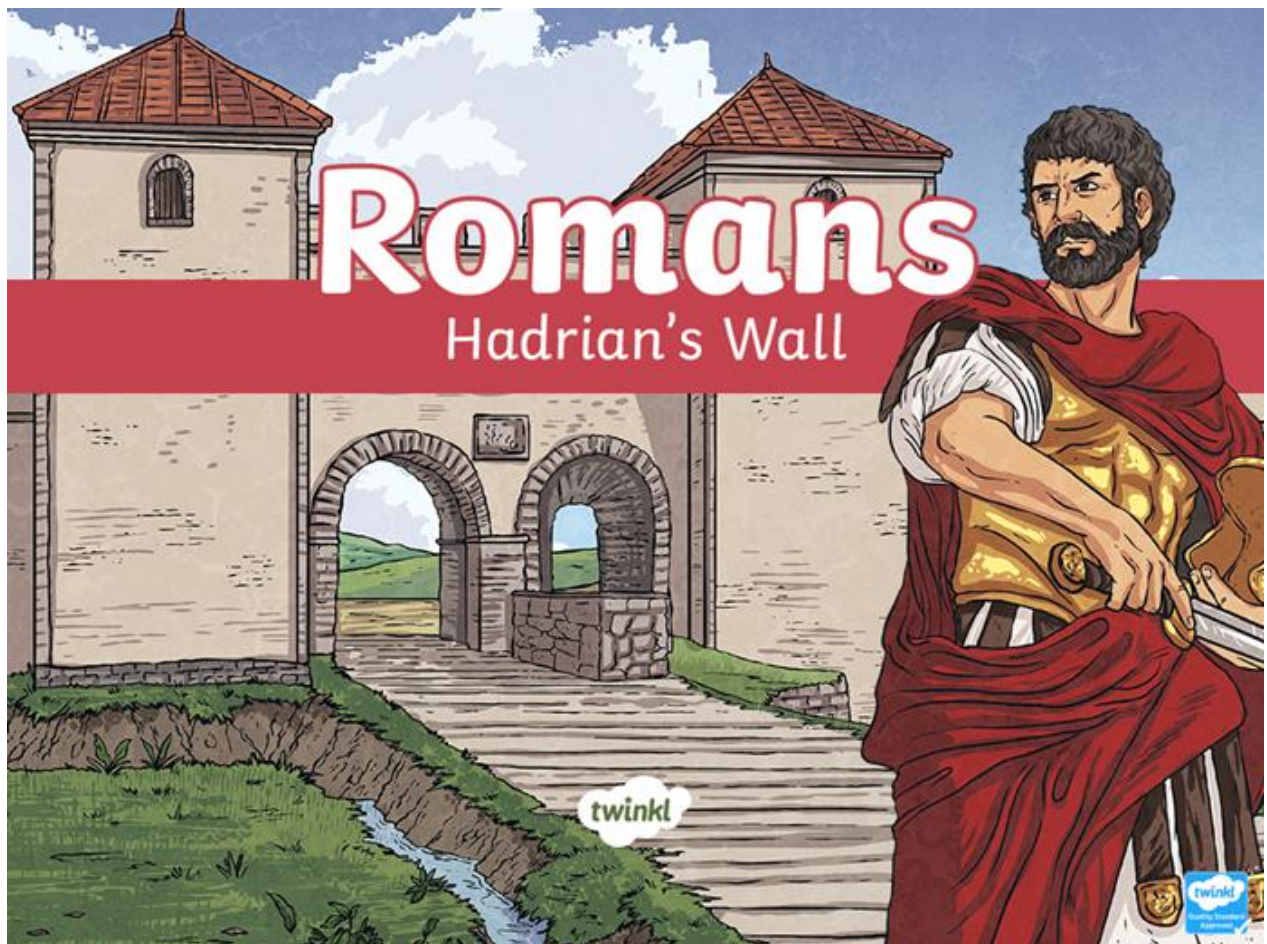
Use the grid method for these multiplications.

23 $27 \times 3 = \square$

25 $3 \times 29 = \square$

24 $4 \times 34 = \square$

26 $5 \times 38 = \square$

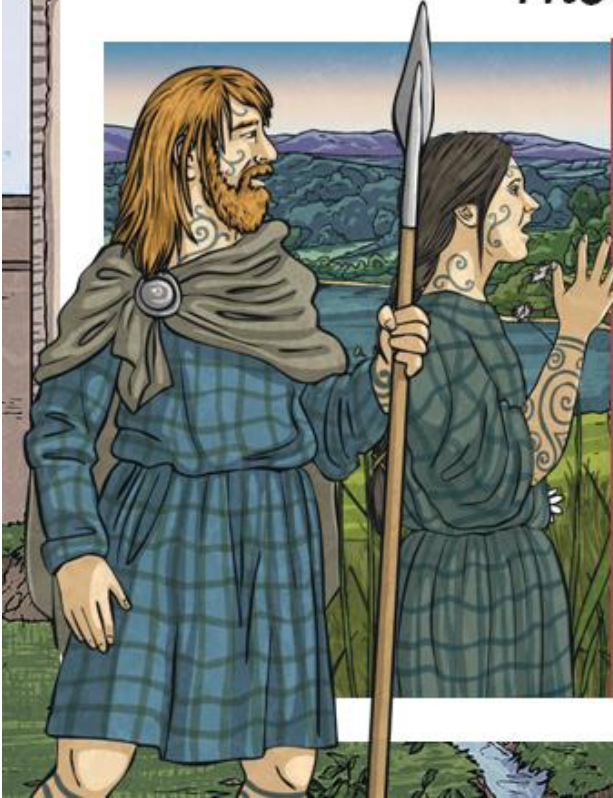


The Picts

Scotland was known as Caledonia during the Roman era and many Caledonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who tried to take their land.



The Picts



In AD 84, the different tribes all banded together to form a group that the Romans called the 'Picts' after the Romans defeated them in a big battle. However, the Romans did not go on to take Scotland as the Roman army was called back home to deal with other issues. This meant that Scotland never became a part of the Roman empire.

According to the Romans, the Picts were a feisty, formidable force who kept raiding their territory in Britain. The Romans wanted a way to separate their land from the Picts'.

Hadrian's Wall



The solution for dealing with frequent attacks from the Picts came in the form of a great wall.

The Roman Emperor Hadrian is best known for building this wall across northern Britain which helped the Romans defend their occupied land.

The wall also meant that the Romans could control who was entering and leaving Roman territory and charge taxes to those who wanted to come in.

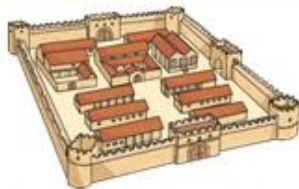
Building the Wall



The wall was built by three Roman legions (15,000 men) using mostly stone. It was 117.5km long (or 80 Roman miles), up to 6m high and 3m wide. This meant that two Roman soldiers could perform sentry duty side-by-side.



Not Just a Wall



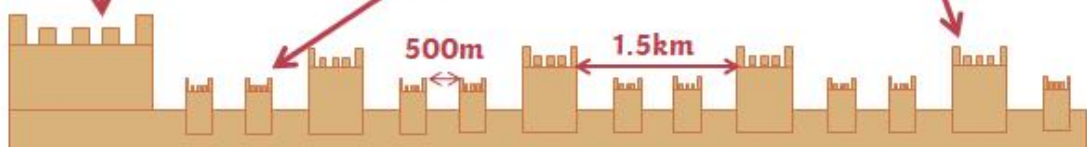
Major **forts** were built along the wall every 8km. These forts could accommodate between 500 to 1000 Roman soldiers!



There was a **turret** guarded by soldiers built every 500m.



There was a **milecastle** containing 20 soldiers every Roman mile (1.5km).





Wall Facts

I can describe who Emperor Hadrian was, say when, how and why he built a wall and explain the features of the wall.



Imagine you are a soldier stationed at a fort along Hadrian's Wall. Your task is to complete the information below about the wall. Use the word bank to help you.

Soldiers began Hadrian's Wall in _____. The wall was built out of _____
_____ ordered the wall to be built. The wall was built to stop
the _____ from invading Britain. The wall starts at _____ and
ends at _____. Along the wall, there are _____,
_____ and _____. The wall is _____ metres
wide and _____ high. It is _____ long.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Emperor Hadrian | stone | milecastles |
| 117km (80 Roman miles) | three | turrets |
| six | forts | Wallsend |
| Bowness-on-Solway | Picts | AD 122 |

Now draw a diagram of the wall. Make sure you show a milecastle, turret and fort.

