

YEAR 3 PLANNING FOR THURSDAY 26TH MARCH 2020

Good morning Year 3!

The sun is back! Please spend as much time as you can outside today. Whether you have a balcony, terrace or garden, go out, turn your face to the sun and breathe the warmth in. Run, jump, roll around, play games, take your school work outside, read a book, enjoy nature!

If you would like to share the wonderful activities that you are doing at home on the Calpe Facebook page, send us your pictures! It can be of you completing worksheets but also Art projects, Science experiments, exercise, yoga videos or even fun games that you are doing with your family.

Also, please remember to label your work with the page number, date and aim so that it is clear what you are sending back. This helps me to tick off which worksheets I have received to make sure you get the right amount of House Points.

Thank you and keep up the good work!

Miss Julie

Mathematics

P.86 and P.87

Aim: To multiply using the grid method

You are not obliged to complete both pages as there is quite a large number of sums, but some of you will complete p.86 quite quickly therefore I attached a second page in case you are able to do more.

We have used a grid technique for additions before so hopefully you remember the concept. The idea is to partition the two-digit number so that you can multiply it much easier.

For example, if you want to multiply 3×25 , you would separate 25 into 20 and 5. Then, you would be able to solve it mentally because you can do 3×20 by thinking of 3×2 then adding a 0 at the units position. Then you can do 3×5 . Finally, add both answers together.

Look at the grid below:

$$3 \times 25 =$$

x	20	5
3	60	15

$$3 \times 20 = 60$$

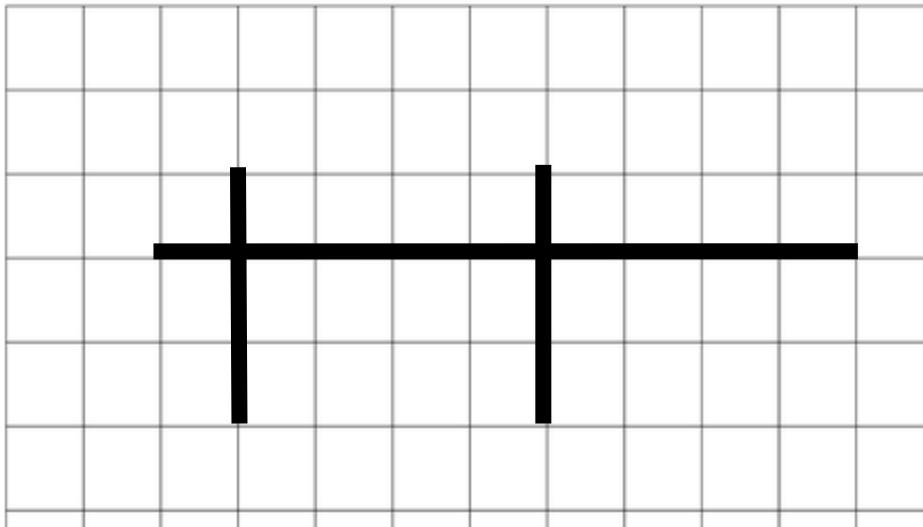
$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

Add both answers together.

$$60 + 15 = 75$$

Therefore, $3 \times 25 = 75$

Remember to use a ruler to draw your grids in your notebooks. Use the lines from the book to draw your own lines. Another trick is to only draw the important lines needed for this diagram, namely 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 neat and tidy.

On p. 86, you are buying multiples of the same item. For example, if you want to buy 5 LOL Dolls that cost £12 each, you need to do 5×12 to find out the price for the 5 dolls. Look at the pictures to know what multiplication sentence to carry out.

THINK optional : Can you spot a pattern when carrying out $\times 13$ times tables?
Maybe write them all down and look at the answers.

Literacy

Aim: to answer reading comprehension questions

Children who have the text Grandpa's Indian Summer should read the text and answer the comprehension questions.

If you do not have this text with you because you didn't come to school on Friday 13th March, read the Vikings text found below and answer comprehension questions. The Vikings text should be interesting to read as well, especially for my Danish and Swedish students!

Science Activity

Cornflour Slime

You will need:



A large bowl



200ml water



Food
colouring

200-300g cornflour

Aprons

Large covered table or
area where mess is not
a problem



Method:

1. Pour the cornflour into the bowl.
2. Pour the water in, mixing slowly as you go. Keep adding more water until the mixture becomes thick (and hardens when you tap on it).
3. Add a few drops of food colouring to make your slime the colour you want it.
4. Put your hands in the slime and experiment with handling it.
5. What happens when you pick the slime up, squeeze it or even punch or slap it?
6. Do you think it is a solid or a liquid?
7. How is it different to water?



The Science

The slime is a non-Newtonian liquid which means it is different to 'normal' liquids. It gets thicker when it is pushed or pressed down. The cornflour is not actually dissolved in the water so when pressure is put on the mixture, the water molecules are pushed away. Other non-Newtonian liquids react in different ways to pressure. Tomato ketchup gets runnier if you shake it. If you whip cream for a long time, it gets thicker and thicker.

Extra Resources

Do you need to read more? Are you looking for extra activities? Look here:

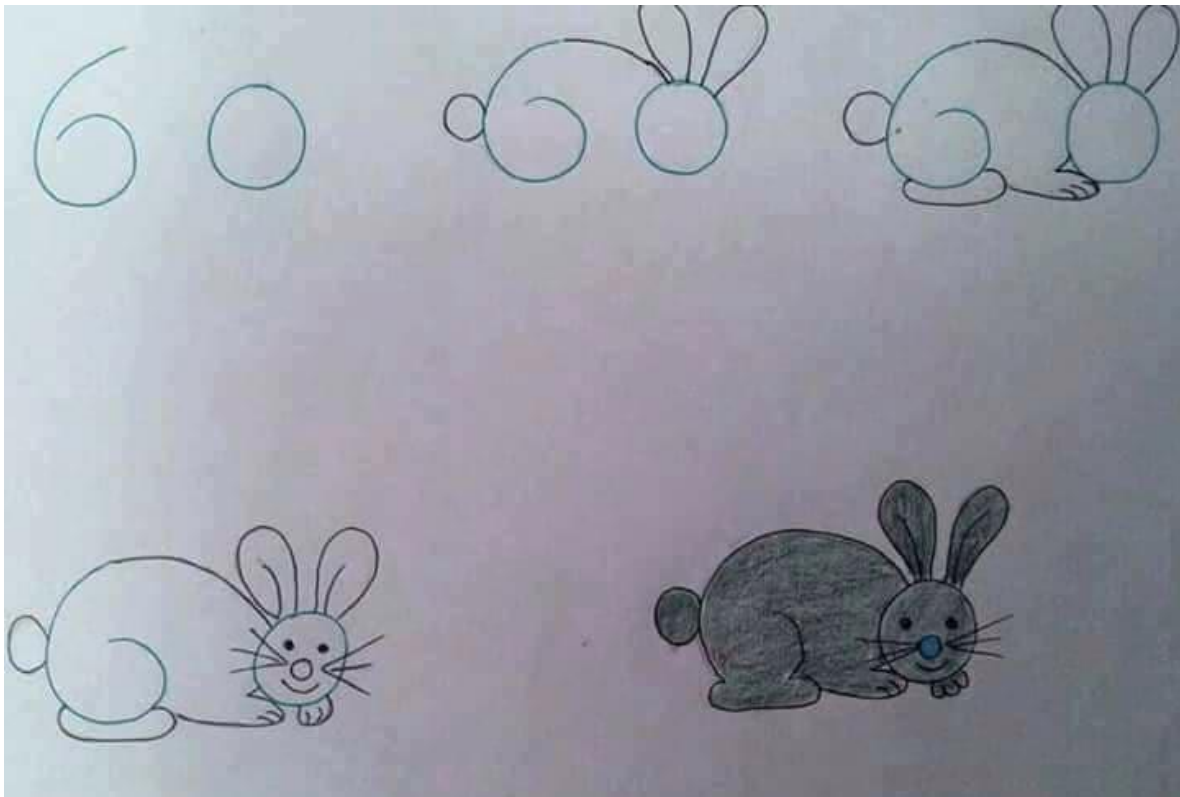
<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/>

If you are interested in more information about Vikings, this video was filmed in Sweden and is quite interesting:

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

Drawing Tutorial

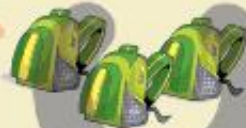
Follow the steps below to draw your own rabbit:



Multiply using the grid method

Mrs Lee is taking her 5 sons on holiday. Work out how much she would pay for the items shown. Use the grid method.

GRAB! Place-value cards or coins



$$3 \times 24 = 72$$

x	20	4	
3	60	12	= 72



$$4 \times 13 = \square$$

x	10	3	
4			



4



6



5



7



THINK

What is the easiest way of working out the 13 times-table up to 10×13 ? Talk to a partner about how to do this and see how far you can get!

- 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 or coins

$3 \times 34 = 102$

x	30	4
3	90	12

$= 102$

1 $5 \times 23 = \square$

x	20	3
5		

$= \square$

2 $17 \times 3 = \square$

7 $33 \times 5 = \square$

3 $26 \times 5 = \square$

8 $3 \times 28 = \square$

4 $19 \times 4 = \square$

9 $27 \times 4 = \square$

5 $3 \times 26 = \square$

10 $5 \times 34 = \square$

6 $32 \times 4 = \square$

11 $29 \times 4 = \square$

THINK

This grid is partly done and the answer is worked out. There are two ways of making it work. Can you find both of them?

x		5

$= 175$



I am confident with multiplying numbers between 10 and 35 by 3, 4 and 5 using the grid method.

Victorious Vikings

The Vikings came from the present day countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They set out in boats called longships to go travelling around). The Vikings first arrived in Britain around AD 787 and in AD 793 they raided the monastery (church) at Lindisfarne in Northumbria and stole many items.

The Vikings came to Britain looking for land and new items to steal and sell. They liked to steal from monasteries (churches) because they were not very well protected and they had gold, jewels and food. The Vikings also stole manuscripts (handwritten books) and bibles, which they later sold back to the monasteries!

When the Vikings first came to Britain they took what they could get hold of and then went home again but in AD 850 some Vikings stayed in Britain over winter. They liked the weather because it was warmer than at home and they also liked making things out of the land around them.

Later the Vikings started to look for places they could steal and settle in for good. By AD 866 they had captured the city of York, which over time became a great Viking city. King Alfred the Great fought against the Vikings in the South of England but by AD 878 the Vikings had beaten him so King Alfred went into hiding.

Viking Warriors

The Vikings are best known for their fierce (scary) warriors. They were excellent fighters, very organised and brave in battle.

Viking warriors are often shown wearing helmets with horns but these were not used in fighting. The warriors' helmets were actually smooth and close fitting to the head. They were made of leather or metal.

The axe was a Viking warrior's best weapon but they also used spears and swords and carried shields. Swords were very special weapons as they were often given to brave warriors who had done well in many battles.

The Vikings believed that brave warriors who died in battle would go to Valhalla. This was like a heaven for warriors and the place where their chief god, Odin, lived.



Victorious Vikings

Read the text carefully and then answer the following questions in as much detail as you can.

1. When did the Vikings first arrive in Britain?
2. Why did the Vikings choose to come to Britain?
3. Which monastery (church) did the Vikings raid first?
4. Which city did the Vikings take over in AD 866?
5. Who was King Alfred the Great and what did he do?
6. Give a reason why the Vikings made good warriors.
7. Draw and label a Viking helmet or sword.
8. Where did Viking warriors believe they went if they died in battle?

Challenge:

Can you draw or label what you think a Viking warrior might have looked like?

