

My Year 3 Learning Journey Grid. Week Beginning 04.05.2020

MATHS

This week I would like you to follow this link: <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/>. Please complete Summer Term Week 3 w/c 04th May Lesson 1 to Lesson 5.

You can also try: https://wrm-13b48.kxcdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Primary_Mini_Assessments/Spring-Block-5-Mini-Assessment-Year-3-Fractions.pdf and complete the questions. You can check your answers at: https://wrm-13b48.kxcdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Primary_Mini_Assessments/Spring-Block-5-Year-3-Fractions-Answers.pdf

Moving forward we will be looking at time. This is a very tricky skill to master and will need daily practice using digital and analogue clocks. There is a handy website to help practice this skill; <https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/116/telling-the-time>

Well done to those of you I have seen accessing TT Rock Stars and Numbots – keep up the good work 😊

SCIENCE

This week we continue with our topic of 'Magnets and Forces'. We will be looking at **FRICTION**.

Think about Mrs. Croxford as she does her daily exercise riding her bike. By pushing the pedals harder or faster, she can change the motion of her bicycle - it will speed up. When she pulls on the brakes, the brake pads will push on wheels, changing the bicycle's motion - it will slow down and eventually stop. Mrs. Croxford sometimes cycles over different surfaces, (grass, gravel, sand, road).

THINK – How do the different surfaces affect the motion of the bicycle?

These surfaces all exert a force on the bicycle. **This force is called friction.** Friction is a force that holds back the movement of an object. Friction acts in the *opposite* direction to the movement of the object.



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zsxxsbk/articles/zxqrdxs>

Watch the video on this webpage and complete the activities.

Task: Investigate friction by rolling a toy car down a ramp over different surfaces to see how far it goes. Can you use your creative skills to make some different surfaces? Maybe you could make some tiny rolled up balls of paper for gravel, or frayed card for grass, or you could make a lego ramp or tin foil ramp. Use what you have at home and be creative! *Remember to take measurements of how far your car travels over different surfaces and record your results in a table.



SPELLINGS

Practise these words from Monday-Thursday and ask someone to test you on them on Friday. Once you've gone through the correct spellings, write a sentence using each word correctly:

Words with a short 'u' sound spelt with 'ou'

enough
young
touch
double
trouble
country
courage
rough
tough
cousin

Practise these words from your Y3/4 spelling list and include them on your test:

material medicine
mention minute
natural

ENGLISH & TOPIC

Following the reading skills tasks I set in week 1, and the work you have done researching Egypt so far, this week I'd like you to investigate the mummification process – it can be a little gory! Use this link to help;

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zkd3d2p>

Make some notes on what you learn from the video. You can do your own research to add to it if you like.

Now use what you have found out to create a set of instructions explaining how to mummify a body. I have attached a set of instructions to help with your writing however they are jumbled up so your first task will be to put them in the right order 😊

We have covered instructions earlier this year – remember our Stone Age Stew? Use this checklist to help you write yours:

write an appropriate title that states the procedure/task that is being instructed.
write a clear list of equipment or ingredients needed.
write in chronological order.
use bullet points or numbers for each step.
used imperative verbs to tell the reader what to do.
include technical vocabulary that is specific to the task.
use interesting words or phrases.
link sentences using conjunctions.
use time connectives as openers.
use appropriate punctuation (full stops, commas, apostrophes).

READING

This week marks 75 years since the end of the Second World War in Europe. I have attached an article for you to read about VE day, followed by some comprehension questions. As an extra task you could have a go at drawing a picture of what a street party might have looked like 75 years ago, then design a garden party of your own for 2020.

Don't forget to log in to Fiction Express and read chapter 2 of The Pampered Prince and vote for what you would like to happen next, have a go of the quiz and the complete the activities.

Well done to those of you reading and quizzing on Accelerated Reader – I have been checking!

Have a lovely week! Miss H 😊 h.emma300@bearpark.durham.sch.ac.uk

Celebrating the end of war in Europe

The Second World War in Europe came to an end 71 years ago this week.

On the 8 May 1945, Victory in Europe Day, or VE Day, was declared. It marked the end of the Second World War in Europe, a terrible event that cost millions of lives and caused widespread destruction around the world. The war lasted for nearly six years from September 1939 until May 1945. On 8 May, it was finally over in Europe. Crowds filled the streets and huge celebrations were held across the country. The date is remembered every year in the UK.

What happened?

To mark the end of the war, parades, church services and street parties were held throughout the country, and colourful bunting and flags decorated villages, towns and cities. On VE Day, a lady called Nella Last wrote in her diary: "As if by magic, long ladders appeared, for putting up flags and streamers."

Although London had been bombed heavily during the war, many people flocked there to celebrate. Around 50,000 people from all over the country made it to Piccadilly Circus by midnight on VE Day.

It was a day of mixed emotions. King George VI gave a radio address to the nation, to commemorate those who had died. "Let us remember the men in all the services, and the women in all the services, who have laid down their lives," he said. The Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, made a speech on the radio announcing that the war was over, and declared a national holiday. "Long live the cause of freedom! God save the King," he said.



DID YOU KNOW?
VE Day 1945 was the 61st birthday of Harry S. Truman, the president of the US at that time. He described the German's surrender as "some birthday present".

DID YOU KNOW?
London's St Paul's Cathedral held 10 services on VE Day giving thanks for peace. Thousands of people turned up to each service.



What was life like during the war?

For more than five years, British towns and cities were constantly bombed. In all, more than 67,000 civilians – ordinary people not in the armed forces or police – were killed and around 86,000 were seriously injured. Food and clothes were rationed, and by 1943, almost every household item was in short supply. Shortages continued

for years after the war ended. Millions of children were sent away from cities to live in the countryside during the war. These areas were at less risk of bombing. For some, being evacuated was exciting. Many city children had never seen farm animals before. When the war ended the children returned home to their families.



Preparing for the party

During the war there were shortages of food because men were taken from the fields to fight, and routes bringing supplies into the country were often blocked.

In January 1940, the Government introduced food rationing to ensure that everyone received their fair share of food despite the shortages.

In the spring of 1945, as war appeared to be coming to an end in Europe, the



Government began preparing for the country's victory celebrations. In April, officials sent out suggestions to local authorities that included holding parties in local parks, putting up bunting, lighting searchlights and burning bonfires to make sure the celebrations were a success.

WWII: Who was fighting whom, and why?

On one side were a group of countries known as the Axis Powers, which included Germany, Italy and Japan. On the other side were the Allies. They included Britain, Australia, Canada, China, France, India, New Zealand and the US.

The war started because Germany's ruler, Adolf Hitler, wanted Germany to control

Europe. On his orders, the German army invaded lots of countries. By 1943 Germany was starting to lose the war. On 7 May 1945, Germany surrendered.

Meanwhile, Japan wanted control of the Far East. The war in the Far East and the Pacific ended on 15 August 1945 when Japan surrendered. That date is called VJ Day or Victory over Japan Day.

The Royal Family

A huge crowd gathered outside Buckingham Palace on VE Day in 1945, hoping to catch a glimpse of King George VI, his wife Queen Elizabeth and their daughters, Princess Elizabeth (now the Queen) and Princess Margaret. The King and Queen eventually appeared on the balcony eight times, delighting the crowds below.



Queen Elizabeth's memorable night

Queen Elizabeth II celebrated her 90th birthday in April this year, but on VE Day in 1945 she was a 19-year-old princess. The young princess asked her parents if she and her sister Margaret could go out and join the crowds. Amazingly, they agreed but only if the princesses went in a group with an army officer looking after them. The Queen pulled a cap down

over her face so no one would recognise her. Margaret Rhodes, the princesses' cousin, went with them that night. She explained: "It was a mass of people all cheering and saying 'Whoopie!' We walked right up to Leicester Square where everybody was kissing everybody and putting policemen's helmets on their heads". The Queen has said of that night, "I think it was one of the most memorable nights of my life".



V for victory

During the war, many homes had blackout curtains, which helped block out the light. Streetlights also had to be turned off. This was to prevent enemy planes from using the lights as guides to locate British cities in order to bomb them. On VE Day, landmarks across London such as the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace were lit up once again. Searchlights were used to create a "V" sign, which stood for victory, in the air by St Paul's Cathedral.



READING – COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

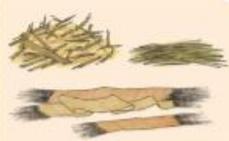
1. Name three ways in which the end of the war was celebrated.
2. Explain why the author writes that 'it was a day of mixed emotions'.
3. Who were the: a) Allies? b) Axis Powers?
4. Why did Japan enter World War Two? When did the war end in the Far East?
5. Find and copy the word which suggests lots of people headed to London.
6. How do you know that some evacuees found their new lives exciting?
7. Look at the section Preparing for the Party. How did the Government make sure the celebrations would be extraordinary?
8. How many services were at St. Paul's Cathedral to celebrate the end of the war? Why were there so many?
9. Why was it so important that famous buildings across London were lit up on V.E. Day? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.
10. How did the palace ensure that the Queen was safe during the celebrations?



Finally, place the mummy in a sarcophagus and move to the pyramid.



Wrap the body in linen fabric, adding amulets and a Book of the Dead.



After the 40 days, remove the natron and pack the body with straw, dried grass or linen.



Apply make up, fake eyes and hair to make it look nice.

ENGLISH & TOPIC TASK

Use this set of instructions to help write your own.

Don't forget these are jumbled up!

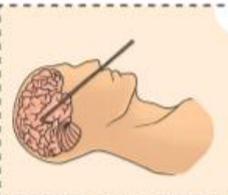
You will need:

- A dead body
- Canopic jars
- Natron
- Palm oil and water from the Nile
- Linen

- Amulets
- Book of the Dead
- Make up, fake eyes and hair
- Resin
- Hook
- Knife



Wash the body with palm oil and water from the river.



Next, pull out the brains through the nostrils using a hook. Fill the skull with sawdust or resin.

How to Make a Mummy



Cover the body with natron salt. Leave it to dry for 40 days.



Cut out the internal body organs (except the heart). Put the liver, lungs, intestines and stomach into canopic jars to dry.