



Birches First School

Believe, Grow, Succeed



School Closure Home Learning

Year 3 Daily Tasks

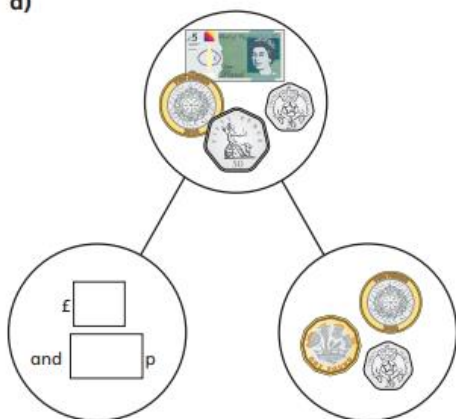
Date: 29.4.20

Maths

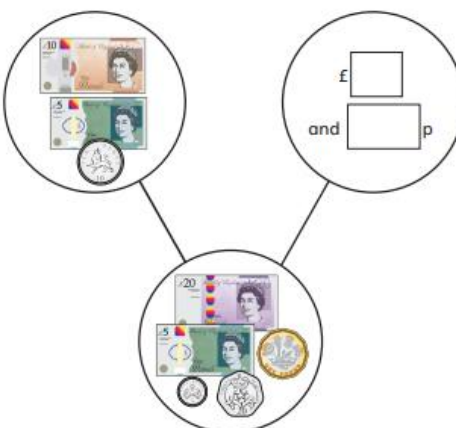
Subtraction with money: I would recommend turning any £'s into pence and then using column subtraction to help you solve the questions.

1. Complete the part-whole models.

a)



b)



2. Tommy has £5 and 75p in his pocket.



He puts £2 and 50p in his money box.

How much is left in his pocket?

£ and p

- 3.

Whitney has £4 and 80p.

She buys this pair of socks.

How much money does Whitney have left?



4. Complete the statements.

a) £8 and 65p – £5 and 25p = £ and p

b) £8 and 65p – £5 and 65p = £ and p

c) £8 and 65p – £8 and 30p = £ and p

English

Choose a character from a traditional tale (I have included images for a troll and a fairy below that you may want to use) and write a character description for them. Try and include your expanded noun phrases and conjunctions in your writing. You don't need to write lots, but please do take care with your handwriting making sure it is readable and try to work on joining your letters correctly.



Example:

The grotesque, gigantic troll reached his monstrous arm into the roof of the tall, yellow house. In the crook of his smelly armpit he held a large, wooden yacht as if it was just a toy to be played with. His lumpy, protruding nose sniffed the air hungrily whilst his elephant-like ears twitched as the people on the street screamed. His hair, a forest of brushes and trees, swayed every time the troll shuffled his feet and occasionally dropped fruit on the people below. The monster's smelly breath was strong enough to melt metal and his teeth, like boulders, greedily crunched and guzzled anything that was thrown into his greedy mouth. His beady eyes were constantly on the look out for more prey to gobble up!

Reading

Read the non-fiction fact file on India and answer the questions at the end.

India

India is a country in the continent of Asia. It is home to the Himalayan Mountains, the highest mountain range in the world. It is also home to the world's second largest population.



Food

Nobody in India eats beef because cows are seen as **sacred** animals. In fact, many people are vegetarian. People use their fingers, rather than cutlery, to eat their food. Look at these rules to find out more about eating in India.

- 1** It is considered impolite if the food reaches past the first joint of the finger when eating.
- 2** The fingers should not touch the mouth whilst food is being eaten.
- 3** Only the right hand should be used when eating.

Many people in northern India eat chapatis with their meal. These are flat pieces of bread used to soak up or scoop food. Lentils, fish and coconut milk are used in many meals all over India. Meals often use many delicious spices to add flavour to food.

Wildlife

One of the world's rarest animals lives in the Indian Himalayas. The snow leopard can be found in its mountains, in very cold conditions. Their thick fur acts like a winter coat whilst its huge paws behave like snow shoes. The most likely prey for these speedy and powerful animals comes in the form of birds, hares, goats and sheep. When they stray into farms, hunting for prey, they risk being killed by local people. This, as well as other factors, has led to dramatically reduced numbers of the big cats in the wild.



The People and Their Religions

More than a billion people live in India. The population continues to grow at a rapid rate, which makes some worry about how the country will manage to feed its people. This means that growing crops and looking after animals is very important to the future of the country.

Many people in India have religious beliefs. The two main religions in India are Hinduism and Islam, although there are other religions in the country.

Land

India has a varied landscape. From deserts and jungles to coasts and cities, India can grow many different crops whilst providing ideal habitats for a range of rare animals. The country is prone to cyclones, heavy rains, floods and other types of extreme weather conditions such as monsoons. This is a big problem because so much of the country relies on farming the land, which can be destroyed in these weathers.

Glossary

Population – the people who live in a place

Lakshmi – Hindu goddess of good luck

Sacred – something or someone that is special to a religion

Diwali – The Festival of Light

Diwali is a Hindu festival famous for light and colour. It usually happens around the end of October and symbolizes the beginning of a new year. The celebration welcomes the goddess **Lakshmi** to people's homes. Every home burns special clay lamps to light the way for the goddess to their homes. In preparation for her visit, homes are cleaned and decorated whilst many people make Indian sweets, sharing them with family and friends. Indians use jasmine flowers to decorate their homes and visit temples to worship. People dress in fine clothes made of beautiful silks, eat delicious foods and celebrate good luck. The cities and homes are decorated with lights and firework displays whilst firecrackers are used to frighten off evil spirits. Presents are exchanged and parties are held.

Fact File

Capital New Delhi

Flag



Currency Rupees

Language Hindi
(most common)

In which continent can people find India?

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What is special about the Himalayan Mountains?

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Look at the text about *Diwali – The Festival of Light*. How do Hindus prepare for this festival?
Give **three** examples.

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How does the goddess Lakshmi know to come into people's homes?
