



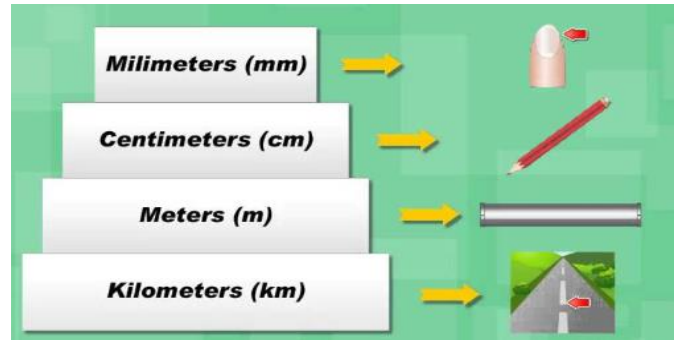
Birches First School
Believe, Grow, Succeed



School Closure Home Learning

Year 3 Daily Tasks

Date: 15.6.20

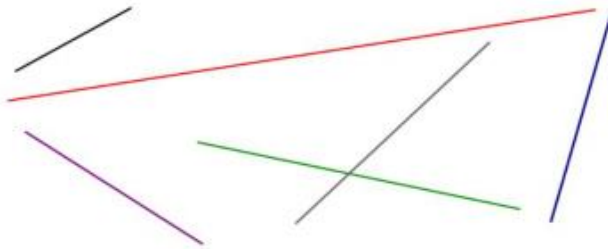


Maths

When measuring it is very important that we are as accurate as we can be. Remember, when using a ruler always start at 0, not at the very end of the ruler.

1. Measure the lines to the nearest centimetre.

Can you measure the lines in millimetres?



2. Imagine these objects are their usual size and match them to the most suitable length measurement.



ladybird

11m



bus

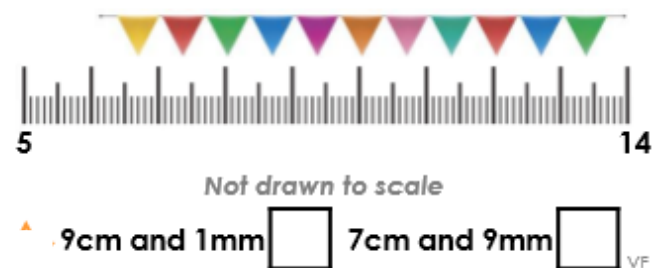
8mm



book

15cm

3. Tick the correct lengths



4. Freya and Zain are discussing the measurement of a bookshelf.

Who do you agree with? Explain why.



Lily

I think a table would measure 20cm.



Azra

I think a table would measure 2m.

5. Tommy thinks that this chocolate bar is 4 cm long.
Is he correct?



Convince me.

English

Explanation texts are pieces of writing that tell us how something works or gives us information about what something is.

Example:

How Do Tadpoles Grow?

Frogs are cold-blooded amphibians. Amphibians are animals that can walk on land and can swim in water.

The process in which a tadpole turns into a frog is called **metamorphosis**.

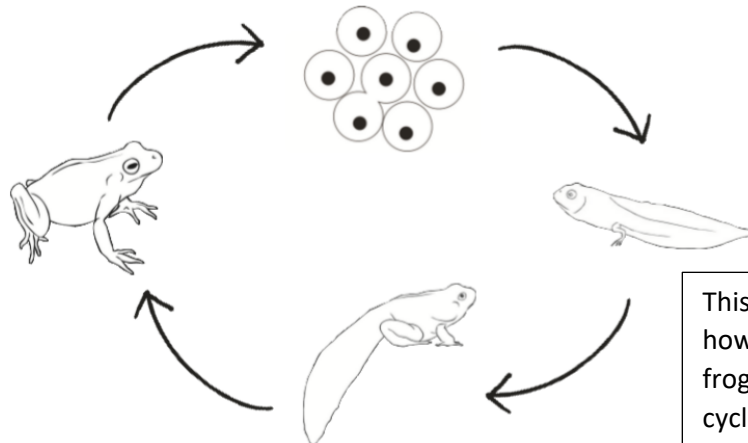
A mother frog lays about 4,000 eggs in a lake or pond. These eggs are very soft and have no shell.

After 3-6 weeks, tiny tadpoles hatch and swim around to find plants to feed on. The tadpoles still have gills so they can't leave the water.

In time, the tadpoles start to grow legs. Firstly, the hind legs appear. Then, the lungs begin to develop and finally the front legs appear. The tadpoles start to look more like frogs and are known as froglets. The froglets become more adventurous, but as a result many of them are eaten by large fish and water insects.

After three months, the froglet's lungs are fully developed so they can get out of the water and breathe. Their tails will shrink away and vanish.

The frogs are now fully grown. During winter, the frogs will hibernate at the bottom of the pond.



This is a flowchart. It shows how different parts of the frog change to form the cycle.

General structure of writing:

1. General statement is used to introduce the topic of explanation.
2. A series of logical steps explaining how or why something occurs
3. Steps continue until the final state is produced or the explanation is complete.

Features:

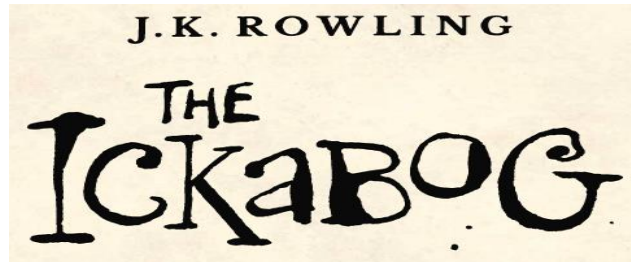
- **Title** – explains what the text is for
- **Opening Statement** – about the subject
- **Clear, simple points** about why or how something occurs
- **Technical words** – where appropriate
- **Conjunctions** – e.g. because, resulting in
- **Present tense**
- **Summary Paragraph**

Task: Create your own poster to help you remember the features of an Explanation text.

Reading

Over the coming days and weeks I will be uploading parts of JK Rowling's new online book 'The Ickabog' as your reading challenges. She has made a competition for children during lockdown, where you can create your own illustrations for the book and send them off to be judged. Winning pictures will then be used in the book when it is printed in November. If this competition is something you may be interested in then you can find more information here:

<https://www.theickabog.com/competition/>



Chapter 1 – extract 1 of 4

King Fred the Fearless

Once upon a time, there was a tiny country called Cornucopia, which had been ruled for centuries by a long line of fair-haired kings. The king at the time of which I write was called King Fred the Fearless. He'd announced the 'Fearless' bit himself, on the morning of his coronation, partly because it sounded nice with 'Fred', but also because he'd once managed to catch and kill a wasp all by himself, if you didn't count five footmen and the boot boy.

King Fred the Fearless came to the throne on a huge wave of popularity. He had lovely yellow curls, fine sweeping moustaches and looked magnificent in the tight breeches, velvet doublets, and ruffled shirts that rich men wore at the time. Fred was said to be generous, smiled and waved whenever anyone caught sight of him and looked awfully handsome in the portraits that were distributed throughout the kingdom, to be hung in town halls. The people of Cornucopia were most happy with their new king, and many thought he'd end up being even better at the job than his father, Richard the Righteous, whose teeth (though nobody had liked to mention it at the time) were rather crooked.

King Fred was secretly relieved to find out how easy it was to rule Cornucopia. In fact, the country seemed to run itself. Nearly everybody had lots of food, the merchants made pots of gold, and Fred's advisors took care of any little problem that arose. All that was left for Fred to do was beam at his subjects whenever he went out in his carriage and go hunting five times a week with his two best friends, Lord Spittleworth and Lord Flapoon.

Spittleworth and Flapoon had large estates of their own in the country, but they found it much cheaper and more amusing to live at the palace with the king, eating his food, hunting his stags, and making sure that the king didn't get too fond of any of the beautiful ladies at court. They had no wish to see Fred married, because a queen might spoil all their fun. For a time, Fred had seemed to rather like Lady Eslanda, who was as dark and beautiful as Fred was fair and handsome, but Spittleworth had persuaded Fred that she was far too serious and bookish for the country to love her as queen. Fred didn't know that Lord Spittleworth had a grudge against Lady Eslanda. He'd once asked her to marry *him*, but she'd turned him down.

Answer the following questions into your books:

- 1) Why was King Fred called 'fearless'?
- 2) Find and copy the word that tell us what the King looked like.
- 3) 'All that was left for Fred to do was beam at his subjects' What does the word 'beam' mean in this passage?
- 4) Why do Spittleworth and Flapoon prefer living in the King's palace?