Year 3
Day 1

Maths

Choose your challenge. You can choose the green questions if you don't feel too confident, or perhaps you could try amber if you think you can. How about pushing yourself further and having a go at the red questions?

Maths - Addition (no carrying)

LO: I can add numbers with up to three digits using column addition. BLP: Making Links 5	LO: I can add numbers with up to three digits using column addition. BLP: Making Links 5	LO: I can add numbers with up to three digits using column addition. BLP: Making Links 5
1. 22 + 11 =	1. 26 + 31 =	1. 122 + 111 =
2. 34 + 21 =	2. 44 + 22 =	2. 234 + 321 =
3. 26 + 31 =	3. 33 + 15 =	3. 126 + 31 =
4. 51 + 17 =	4. 132 + 161 =	4. 251 + 17 =
5. 13 + 26 =	5. 144 + 22 =	5. 163 + 426 =

Maths - Addition (Carrying)

LO: I can add numbers with up to three digits using column addition (Including Carrying) BLP: Making Links 5	LO: I can add numbers with up to three digits using column addition (Including Carrying) BLP: Making Links 5	LO: I can add numbers with up to three digits using column addition (Including Carrying) BLP: Making Links 5
1. 22 + 19 =	1. 26 + 36 =	1. 122 + 171 =
2. 34 + 27 =	2. 44 + 27 =	2. 234 + 381 =
3. 26 + 36 =	3. 33 + 19 =	3. 126 + 35 =
4. 57 + 17 =	4. 132 + 169 =	4. 253 + 17 =
5. 15 + 26 =	5. 144 + 27 =	5. 163 + 469 =

Now can you complete these reasoning activities?

Addition - Reasoning

Always, Sometimes, Never

When 7 and 5 are added together in the ones column, the digit in the ones column of the answer will always be 2

What other digits would always give a 2 in the ones column? Prove it.

Which is the odd one out? Why?

336 + 80

453 + 60

347 + 70

285 + 80

Answers for adults

Always, Sometimes, Never

When 7 and 5 are added together in the ones column, the digit in the ones column of the answer will always be 2

What other digits would always give a 2 in the ones column? Prove it.

Always

1 + 1

2 + 0

9 + 3

8 + 4

6 + 6

will also always give a 2 in the ones column.

Which is the odd one out? Why?

336 + 80

453 + 60

347 + 70

285 + 80

285 + 80 is the odd one out because in all the others the tens columns add up to 11 tens.

English

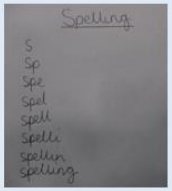
Have a look at the spellings for this week.

We have put some daily activities together to help you with learning these.

Spellings

Complete the activities for every word.

remember separate height forwards caught
appear experience perhaps history exercise

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Bubble writing	Rainbow writing	Pyramid writing	Picture writing	Put the words in a sentence
				Spelling After I have had my tea I am going to complete my spelling homework.

English

Choose and read your favourite book.

Answer the following comprehension questions.

1. Who is the main character?
2. Where is the story set?
3. Summarise what happens in the story.

Science

Science

Your challenge is to create a Sun Safety Leaflet.

Look at the following slides to find important information.

Don't forget to include pictures and lots of facts.

UV Light

1.

The sun emits (gives out) rays of light.

We can't see all the types of light that come from the sun.

The visible spectrum is the name for the light that we can see, and is made up of the colours of the rainbow:

Another type of light that the sun emits is called UV light.

UV light is invisible to humans, but we can see and feel its effects.

UV Light

2.

Some UV rays are blocked by the ozone layer, but most of the UV light from the sun reaches us on earth.

The amount of UV light that reaches us depends on different things.

It is stronger at midday and in the summer.

If there are no clouds there is more UV light.

It also gets stronger nearer to the equator.
The location can make a difference too - water, sand and snow all reflect UV light, making it stronger.

UV light causes sun burn, wrinkles and skin cancer, damages the eyes and can change the colour of some materials.

'Seeing' UV Light

3.

The eye is made to let light in; this is how we see.

Look in the mirror. **Can you identify your pupil?** It looks like a black circle.

Light enters the eye through the pupil.

Look closely at your pupil in the mirror. Close your eyes for 30 seconds, then open them and look at your pupil. **What do you notice?**

The pupil grows bigger in the dark to allow more light to enter the eye, and gets smaller in bright light.

The Eye

4.

If too much light comes through the pupil, it can damage the retina.

It causes pain, so that you instantly close your eyes, or turn away from a bright light.

It is very important that you never look directly at the sun, as the light can damage your eyes very quickly.

Bright lights indoors can also damage your eyes, so you should never look at them, or shine lights into anyone's eyes.

Protecting Your Eyes

5.

To protect your skin from UV rays, you can cover up or wear sun cream.
But what can you do to protect your eyes?

There are several things you should do to protect your eyes from the sun or other bright lights.

- You should wear sunglasses when out in the sun. Sunglasses have a UV rating to show how well they block UV rays. Make sure you get sunglasses with a high UV rating.
- Some sunglasses don't have a UV rating - these are really just toy sunglasses and don't protect your eyes. In fact, because they have dark lenses but no UV filter, the pupil opens wider, actually letting in more UV rays!

Protecting Your Eyes

6.

- Wrap around sunglasses are best, as they cover more of the eye.
- You can also wear a hat with a wide brim to shade you eyes.
- Make sure you have regular eye tests to check your eyes.
- Even if you are wearing sunglasses and a hat, you should still never look directly at the sun.