



Year 3 Week 8 Day 1

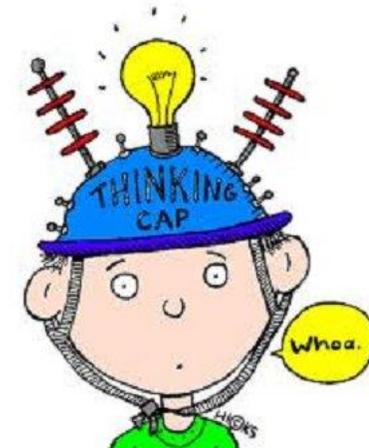
Order of Learning

1. Starter
2. Main Activity

Fractions: Finding equivalent fractions

If you want to Challenge yourself,
try our

HOTs

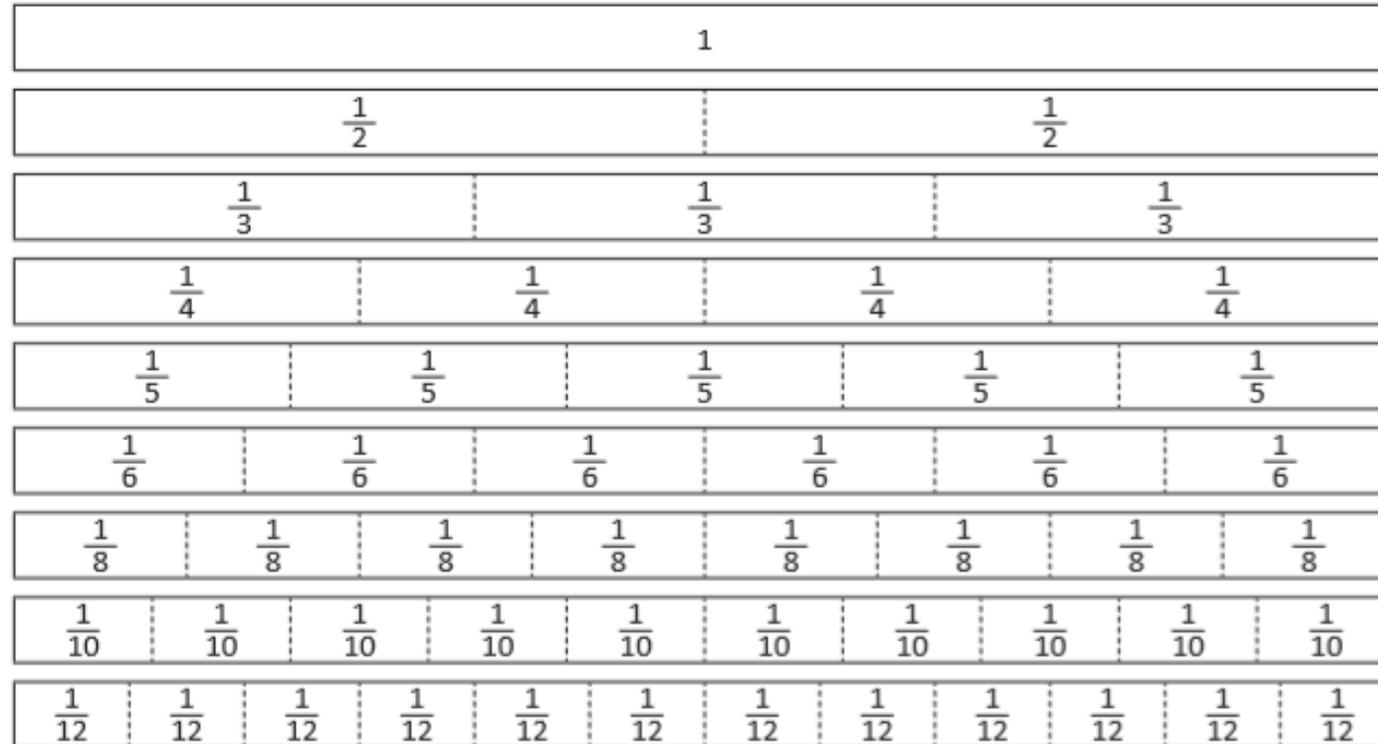


To be completed by everyone

Answers will be given on the answer sheet on Friday

Starter:

We can use number lines or fraction strips to help us compare and order fractions.



1 Use the strips above to help you answer the following questions. Circle the correct answers:

- a Which is bigger? $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{8}$ b Which is smaller? $\frac{2}{10}$ or $\frac{2}{8}$ c Which is smaller? $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{12}$

Maths - Fractions

To be completed by everyone

Identify and describing non-unit fractions

Main Activity

Watch the following video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vKXqzpz-G0s>

*Click on the link and begin your learning journey.
Complete the pre-quiz, watch the video and complete the activities*

<https://www.thenational.academy/year-3/maths/fractions-finding-equivalent-fractions-year-3-wk3-1#slide-1>

*The answers will be given at the end of the video.
Please stop the video and complete the activity before listening to the answers.*

HOTs



Sort the fractions into the table.

	Fractions equal to one whole	Fractions less than one whole
Unit fractions		
Non-unit fractions		

Are there any boxes in the table empty?
Why?

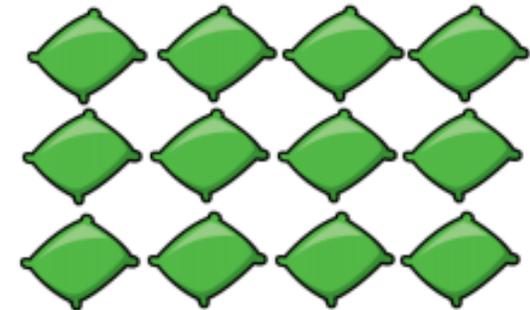
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
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Complete the sentence.

When a fraction is equal to a whole, the numerator and the denominator are _____

Use pictures to prove your answer.

This is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a set of beanbags.



How many were in the whole set?

Answers will be given on the answer sheet on Friday

Spellings

Can you write a definition for each of these spellings?

1. centre
2. exercise
3. interest
4. library
5. different
6. describe
7. quarter
8. notice

Can you create a crossword puzzle including the 8 spellings for this week?



Baby Animals

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the crossword puzzle grid with the names of each animal's baby. Use the word bank if you get stuck.

Across

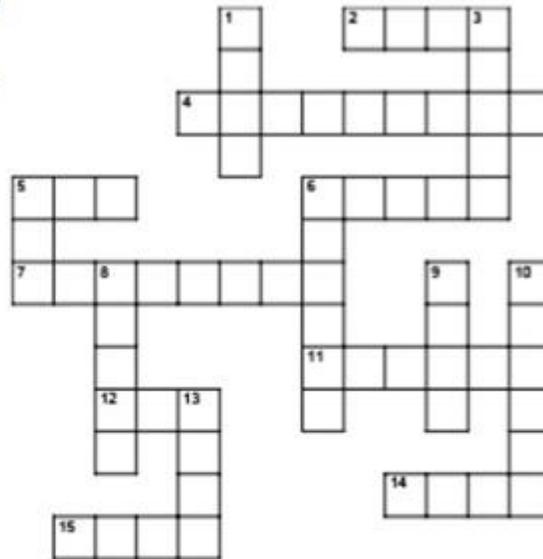
- 2. Sheep
- 4. Crocodile
- 5. Fox
- 6. Dog
- 7. Duck
- 11. Eagle
- 12. Bear
- 14. Deer
- 15. Kangaroo

Down

- 1. Horse
- 3. Rabbit
- 5. Goat

6. Pig

- 8. Chicken
- 9. Cow
- 10. Cat
- 13. Human



WORD BANK

BABY	HATCHLING
BUNNY	JOEY
CALF	KID
CHICK	KIT
CUB	KITTEN
DUCKLING	LAMB
EAGLET	FIGLET
FAWN	PUPPY
FOAL	

Read the text and answer the questions carefully. Remember to use the text!

1. What do the numbers in the title stand for?
2. Do you think this text is likely to be fiction or non-fiction? Why?
3. Which two countries were at war?
4. Who is the leader of France? Who is the leader of England?
5. What does the word 'conquer' mean?
6. When someone is crowned king what is put on their head? Draw your answer.
7. Where did William land his army first?
8. How did King Harold die?
9. What did William have made to celebrate his victory?
10. What part of England is this in?

www.bayeuxtapestry.com Bayeux tapestry



How does the battle begin?

The year is 1066 and William, Duke of Normandy, sets sail from France with a great army. The Normans are heading for England and finally land at Pevensey in Sussex. William and his men now travel along the south coast to the town of Hastings where the battle will take place.

England's King Harold hurries from the north with his much smaller army of around 7000 men, many of whom are peasants. They are poorly armed and poorly trained in how to fight a war.

On the 14th of October 1066 the two armies meet and the battle begins!

Why does King Harold lose?

It has been a long march and Harold's men are tired. The Normans, however, are well-rested and ready to fight.

Legend has it that King Harold is killed when he is shot through the eye by a Frenchman's arrow. With their king now dead, the English flee for their lives and William wins the battle! Even today the French king is known as 'William the Conqueror'.

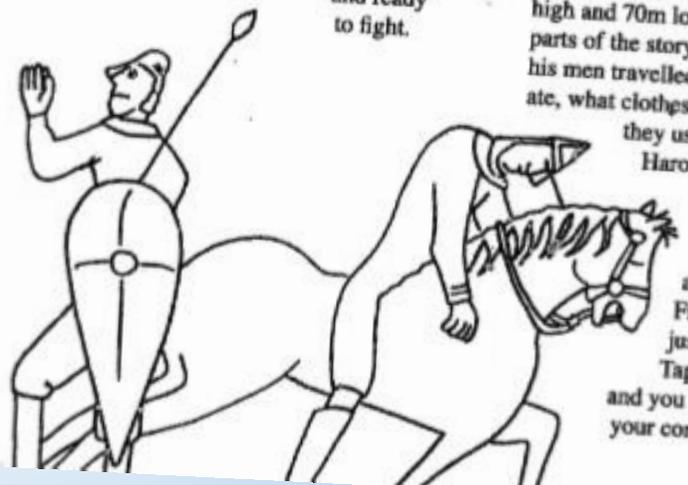
On Christmas day, William is crowned the new king of England and a new chapter in England's history is opened.

Why do we still remember this battle?

Such a big loss is something we will always remember - it is not often a Frenchman becomes king-of England.

To celebrate his victory, King William has a tapestry made in Bayeux, France. It takes nearly three years to finish and measures 50cm high and 70m long. It shows us the different parts of the story of 1066: how William and his men travelled to England, what food they ate, what clothes they wore and what weapons they used - it even shows us how Harold died.

If you want to see this important piece of history and do not want to travel to France where it hangs today, just type the words 'Bayeux Tapestry' into a search engine and you will be able to look at it on your computer screen instead.



English - Setting Description Lesson 1

This week we are going to follow some lessons from Oak National Academy. Click the link to enter your online classroom.

<https://www.thenational.academy/year-3/english/setting-description-reading-comprehension-fact-retrieval-year-3-wk2-1>

Make sure as a starter you complete the pre-learning quiz so your adult can see where you might get a bit stuck!

Activity - Setting Description Lesson 1

Once you have watched the video there is an activity to complete, this activity can be completed in your books.

The activity answers will be posted alongside the other answers at the end of the week.

Don't forget to complete the exit quiz which gives you instant feedback and answers.

Science



<https://www.thenational.academy/year-3/foundation/to-explain-how-a-plant-transport-water-year-3-wk5-3>

Click on the link above to access the lesson on how plants transport water.

Remember to complete the quiz at the beginning and the end!