

Year 3 Home School Provision Daily Pack

The following slides will be split into 4 separate activities.
They will consist of Maths, English, Reading and one other subject.

Each slide will be daily activities for you and your child to do at home.

We as a Year 3 team, will update these slides daily to the website – please keep an eye out!

Please email NJS.Year3@taw.org.uk with any queries to share any work and one of the Year 3 teachers will get back to you as soon as possible!

Thank you for your understanding and on going support during these times.

Maths

To use formal written methods to multiply TU x U and solve problems, using reasoning to explain my answers

Introduction:

Martin completes 42×2 . Can you spot his mistake?

	H	T	U	
		4	2	
			2	x
			<hr/>	
			4	(2 x 2)
			8	(4 x 2)
			<hr/>	
			1	2

He completes another calculation.

Can you explain what he has done wrong this time?

Copy the incorrect calculation and begin your explanation:
Martin has....

	H	T	U		
		4	3		
			2	x	
			<hr/>		
			8	0	6

SEND

SEND:

How many different multiplications can you write using the following numbers; 1, 2, 5, 10.

How do you know?

1 Star

1 Star
Always, Sometimes or Never?

A number between 13 to 19 times a single digit number gives an answer between 50 and 100.

Find at least 6 answers before you decide.

Explain how you know.

Then try bigger numbers. Does this change the outcome?

2 Star

2 Star
Always, Sometimes or Never?

A two-digit number times a one-digit number makes a two-digit answer.

Find at least 6 answers before you decide. Explain how you know.

Complete Charlotte's problem.

Then try the missing numbers problems.

3 Star

3 Star

Using the digit cards 2, 3 and 4 in the calculation below, how close can you get to 100?

What if you had a 5 as well? Explain how you

know that you are correct.

Then try the missing number problems.

On following slides as EXT.

EXT:

Find the missing numbers.

Cut out the calculations, complete them and then explain how you know you are correct.

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times \quad \square \\ \hline 161 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ \times \quad \square \\ \hline 670 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\square \\ \times \quad \square \\ \hline 369 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\square \\ \times \quad \square \\ \hline 252 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \square 76 \\ \times \quad \square \\ \hline 828 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\square 9 \\ \times \quad \square \\ \hline 795 \end{array}$$

Plenary

What have you learned about multiplication?

Reflect on your progress.

N2T:

What I can do now in multiplication:

What I need to do next when multiplying:

English

THE ROMANS



The Colosseum

Over the next two days, we need to work on the following.

We must research and find "KS2 facts on:

- 1) The history of the Colosseum - when / where / who built it / why was it built?
- 2) How was the Colosseum made?
- 3) What was the purpose of the Colosseum?
- 4) What does amphitheater mean?
- 5) Facts about the Colosseum
- 6) What animals were used in the Colosseum?

Remember the handwriting challenge!

Wherever you got up to yesterday, please continue from that point and create a poster of your facts ready to share to:

NJS.Year3@taw.org.uk

Reading:

3B your Courageous Advocate is Nelson Mandela.

Read the following pages on Nelson Mandela and answer the question on the following slide. Remember to use words from the question, capital letters and full stops.

Example:

Q:

Where **was Nelson Mandela born?**

A:

Nelson Mandela was born in...

Nelson Mandela

From 1948 to 1994, South Africa was run using a system of apartheid. This meant that there were laws to keep Black people and White people apart. Nelson Mandela was a key figure in ending apartheid and bringing more equality to South Africa.



Childhood



Nelson Mandela was born on 18th July 1918 in Mvezo, South Africa. The village where he lived is in a grassy valley. From the age of five, he was a herdboys and helped on the land, herding cattle and sheep. He enjoyed playing hide-and-seek and sliding down rocks near his home. He attended the village school and learnt to read and write, later going away to boarding school. At the age of seven, his schoolteacher gave him the name Nelson – he had been born Rolihlahla Mandela but it was usual for a new name to be given at school.

Politics and Prison

At university, Nelson often stood up for what he believed in. He protested about the poor quality of university food (for which he was expelled from his first university). He later took part in a march to protest about bus fares and then joined the African National Congress (ANC). This was a political group which campaigned for South Africa to become an independent country and not part of the British Empire. The ANC went on to protest against apartheid laws.

There were more Black people than White people in South Africa but the country was run by White people. Only White people were allowed to vote. In 1948, apartheid laws began to be introduced to further separate Black people and White people: they were not allowed to marry each other; they were not allowed to eat together; Black people were eventually sent to live in separate parts of the country.



Nelson Mandela

Nelson became increasingly passionate in his belief that everyone should be treated equally. As part of the ANC, he campaigned by making speeches, holding meetings, organising rallies and making plans for a better government. The ANC used peaceful protests but when these didn't work, government property was sometimes destroyed, always with the intention that nobody would be hurt. The government banned the ANC and arrested Nelson twice, finally imprisoning him with a life sentence in 1962.

Freedom

Nelson Mandela was in prison for 27 years. Meanwhile, people around the world united in campaigning for Nelson's release. In the UK, the number one single 'Free Nelson Mandela' was played around the world.

In 1990, a new president, FW de Klerk, finally released Nelson from prison. The two men began to negotiate and work together. They were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. This is a very important award given only once a year for contributions to world peace.

In 1994, apartheid ended and, for the first time, Black people were allowed to vote in the national elections. Nelson Mandela was voted in: the first Black president of South Africa. As president, Nelson fought against poverty and inequality.

Nelson Mandela used sport to unite the nation: he encouraged all South Africans to come together to support their national rugby team, the Springboks. In 1995, South Africa hosted the Rugby World Cup. Nelson famously wore the Springboks' jersey and South Africa won the tournament.

Legacy

Nelson Mandela lived to the age of 95. Many people remember him as a hero whose actions helped to make life fairer for thousands of people. Each year on his birthday, the 18th of July, Mandela Day is celebrated around the world. People remember how he devoted his life to fighting for freedom and are often inspired to take action to make the world a better place.



Questions

1. What was apartheid? Tick one.
 - a rugby team
 - a system of laws to separate Black people and White people
 - a place in South Africa
 - a prize
2. Number the events from 1-4 to show the order that they happened in.
 - Nelson was imprisoned.
 - Nelson Mandela and FW de Klerk jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize.
 - Nelson joined the ANC.
 - Apartheid ended in South Africa.
3. Find and copy **one** sentence that shows that people from different countries helped to free Nelson from prison.

4. **Nelson Mandela used sport to unite the nation...**
What does 'unite' mean?

5. What were the **two** issues Nelson protested about while at university?
 - ---
 - ---
6. Compare Nelson's childhood with his time in prison. How were they different?

7. Nelson famously wore the Springboks' jersey...

Why do you think Nelson chose to wear the South Africa rugby team's shirt at the Rugby World Cup?

8. Describe how the author has organised this biography to make it easy to read and understand.

9. Why do you think Nelson Mandela was finally released from prison?

Use evidence from the text.

Science:

I can identify and name parts of the human digestive system

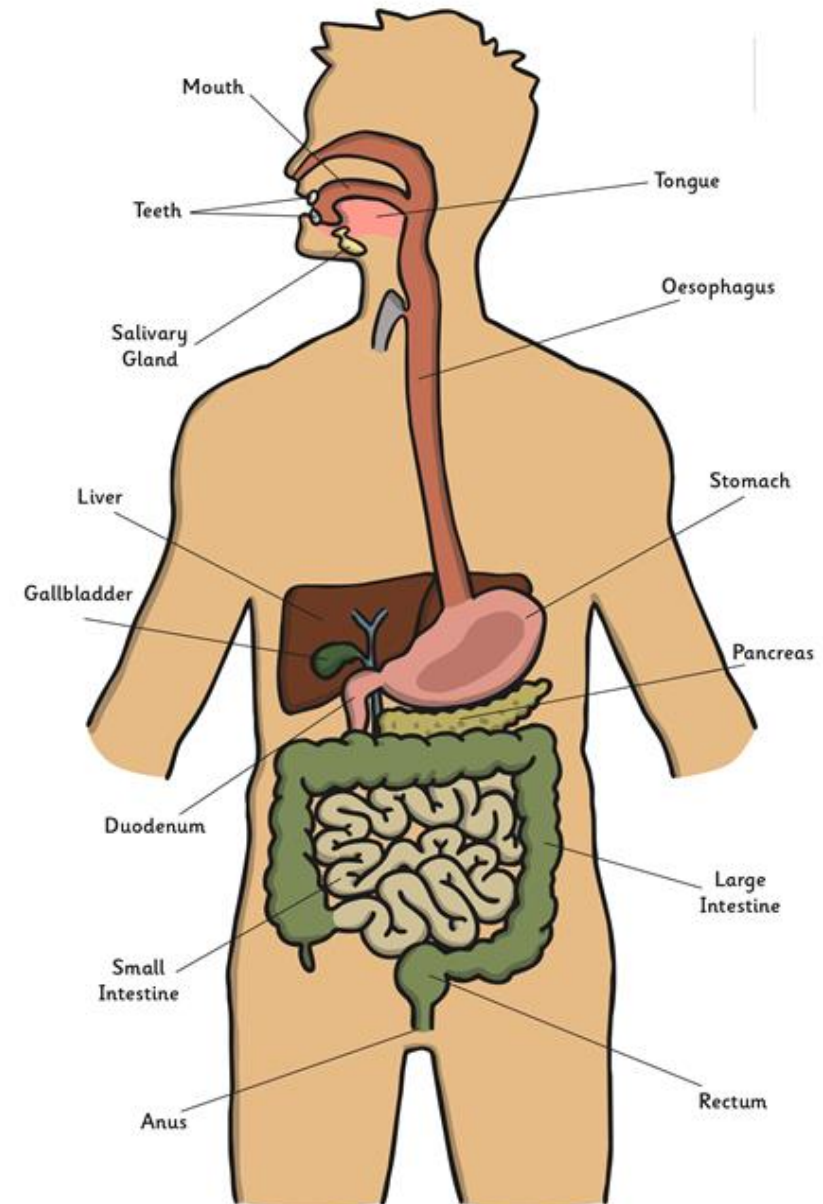
Using the labelled image, label all the parts on your sheet (on following slide). If you can't print it, draw it yourself!

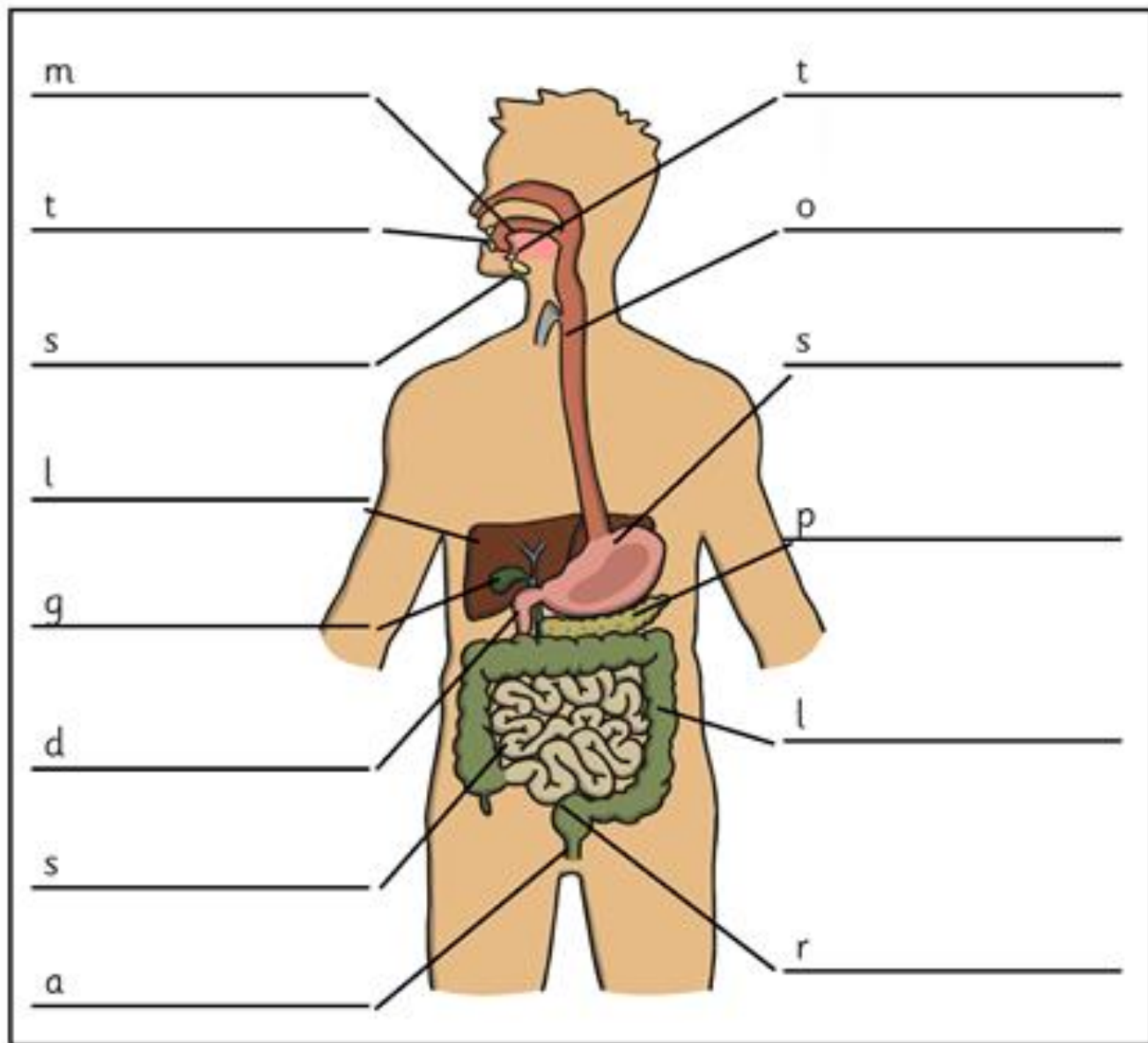
When you have correctly labelled your diagram, pick five different organs. You decide! Research them online or in a book you might have. Record their jobs and how they work in your exercise book.

Can you remember one interesting fact about the five organs you picked?

Miss W's example; Did you know, you can live without your gallbladder!

Naming Parts of the Digestive System: Teacher Answer Sheet





Key words: mouth, tongue, teeth, salivary glands, oesophagus, stomach, duodenum, small intestine, large intestine, gallbladder, pancreas, liver, rectum, anus.