



Remember to post some of your work on our blog! We'd love to see it!
Year 3 SeeSaw

Aim to complete *at least one* Maths and English activity per day as well as an activity from another subject- and lots of reading!

All of the activities on BBC Bitesize will really help you with your learning.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zmyxxyc/year-3-lessons/1>

Remember to use Bug Club, RM EasiMaths and TT Rockstars!

You can complete any written work in your red exercise book. We can't wait to see it all!

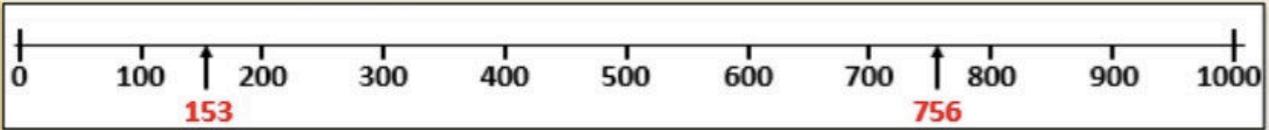
Maths

This week you can choose to complete a mild **or** a hot task each day.

Monday - compare and order 3 digit numbers.

Learning Reminders

Order and compare 3-digit numbers, place on an empty number line; Find a number between two 3-digit numbers.



Let's play
Lowest, Highest, In-between
on a 0-1000 line...

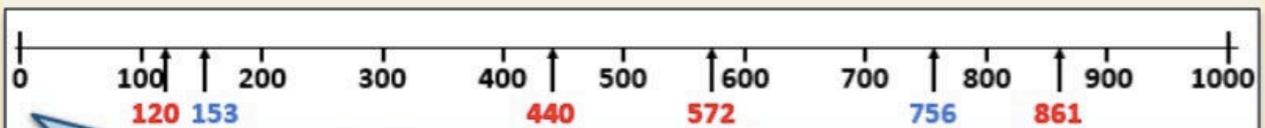


Our first two numbers
are **153** and **756**. Where
will **153** and **756** go on
this line?

Those are our **lowest** and
highest numbers.

Learning Reminders

Order and compare 3-digit numbers, place on an empty number line; Find a number between two 3-digit numbers.



Now we're going to put more
numbers on the line. Each
time think, 'Are they *lower*
than, *higher* than or *in-*
between our two numbers?'

572it goes in-between.

120we have a new low
number, it replaces **153**.

861we have a new high
number, it replaces **756**.

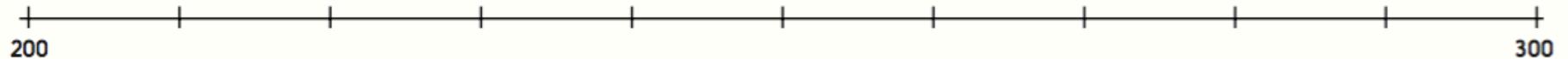
440it goes in-between.

Practice Sheet Mild

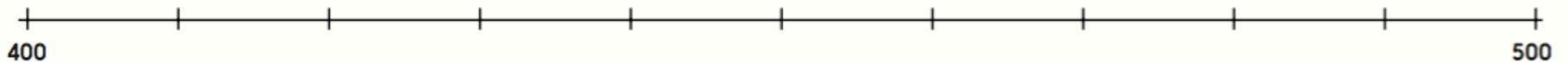
Ordering three-digit numbers

Put the following numbers in order then indicate on the number line where they would go.

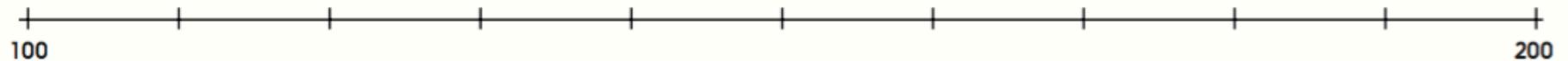
Set one: 250, 230, 205, 245, 280, 275



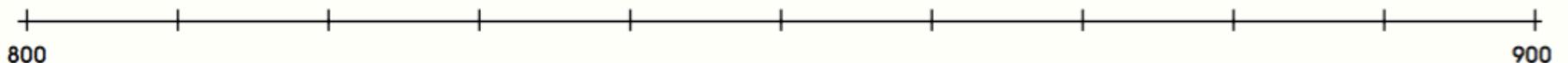
Set two: 460, 425, 410, 485, 455, 490



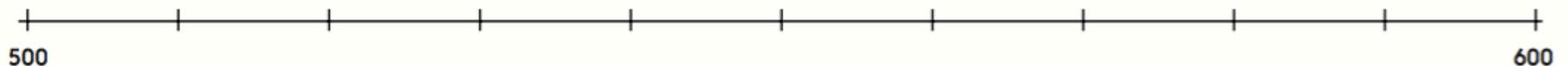
Set three: 135, 170, 199, 132, 157, 191



Set four: 888, 812, 821, 809, 879, 838



Set five: 516, 572, 566, 527, 506, 557



Practice Sheet Hot

Ordering three-digit numbers

Put the following numbers in order then indicate on the number line where they would go.

Set one: 250, 230, 205, 245, 280, 275



Set two: 460, 425, 410, 485, 455, 490



Set three: 135, 170, 199, 132, 157, 191



Set four: 888, 812, 821, 809, 879, 838



Set five: 516, 572, 566, 527, 506, 557



Set six: 225, 500, 100, 775, 990, 360



Investigation

Guess my number

1. Use these clues to work out Magical Max's mystery three-digit number.

My number is odd.
The first digit is even.
My number rounds to 500 (to the nearest 100).
The three digits add up to 15.
The second digit is two more than the first digit.
What's my number?

2. Now try and work out this mystery three-digit number.

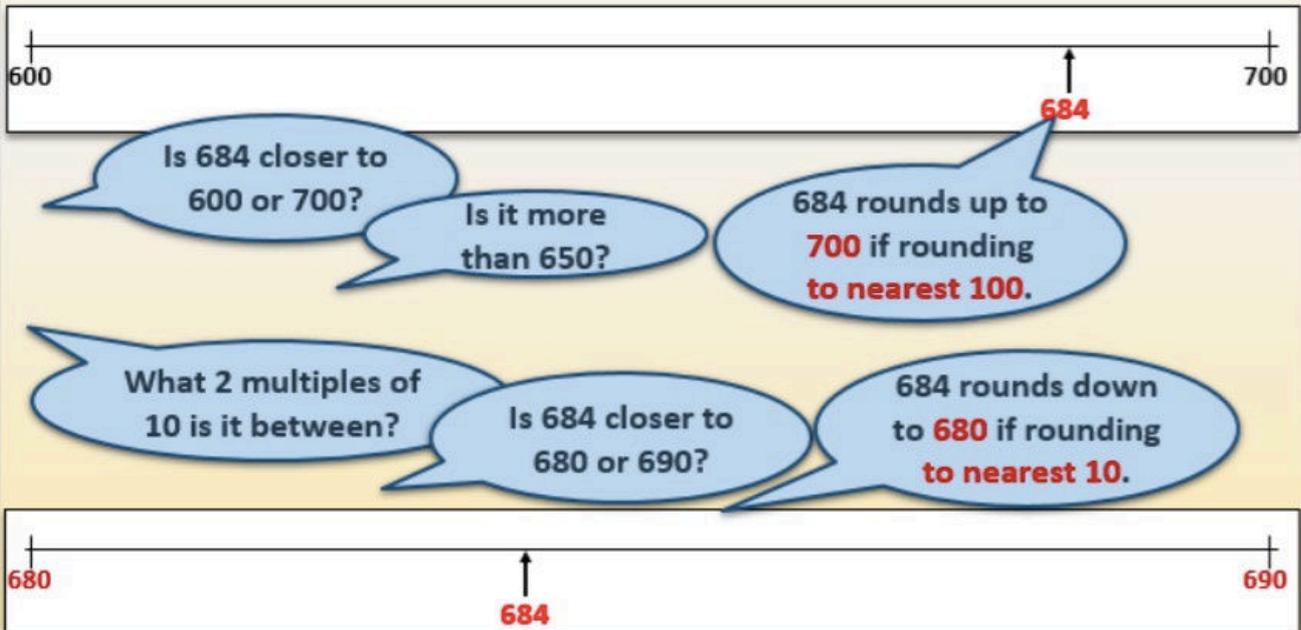
My number is even.
The three digits are consecutive (next to each other on the number line).
My number rounds to 200 (nearest 100).
The last digit is double the first.
What's my number?

Challenge

Choose your own mystery three-digit number. See if you can write a set of clues which makes it possible for another child/pair to work out your mystery number.

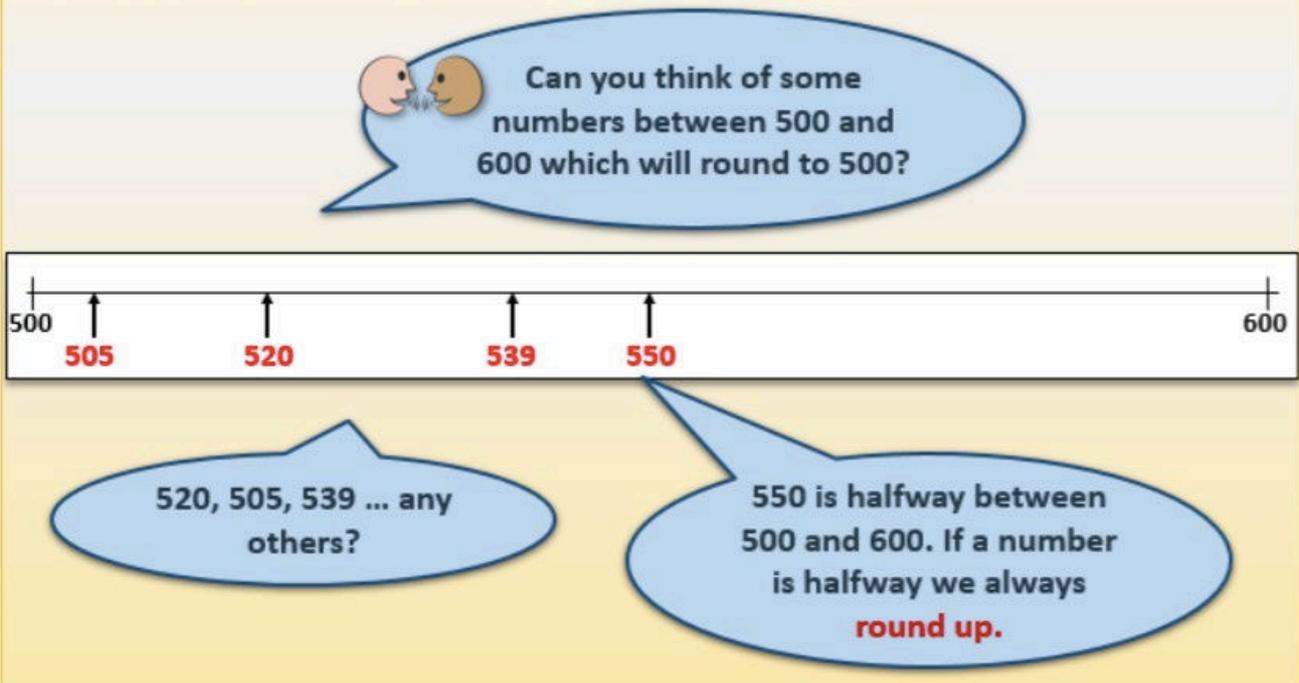
Learning Reminders

Place 3-digit numbers on landmarked lines (sections with 10s, then just 100s marked) and round to the nearest 10 and 100.



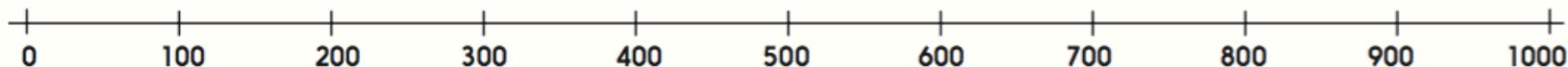
Learning Reminders

Place 3-digit numbers on landmarked lines (sections with 10s, then just 100s marked) and round to the nearest 10 and 100.



Practice Sheet Mild

Round numbers to the nearest 100



Mark each of these numbers as accurately as possible on the line:

379 426 718 584 290 637 305 849 925 452

Round each number to the nearest multiple of 100.

379 rounds to

426 rounds to

718 rounds to

584 rounds to

290 rounds to

637 rounds to

305 rounds to

849 rounds to

925 rounds to

452 rounds to

Challenge

Write four numbers between 200 and 300. Two should round to 200 and two should round to 300.

Practice Sheet Hot

Rounding to 100 and 10

Round the following numbers to the nearest multiple of 100, then to the nearest 10.

563

432

677

121

250

835

386

704

919

Challenge

Can you write 5 numbers closer to 300 than 200, but that can each be rounded to a different multiple of 10?

Check your understanding

Questions

Write two numbers which round to 300 as the nearest 100.
One must be less than 300 and one must be more.

Write two numbers that round to 120 as the nearest 10.
One must be less than 120, and one must be more.

Round 448 to the nearest 10.
Round the same number to the nearest 100.

Learning Reminders

Calculate time intervals.

Mr. Clockman's day	Time	5 minutes late...
Wake up	7:16am	7:21am
Breakfast	8:30am	8:35am
Got on bus	9:40am	9:45am
Get to work	10:12am	10:17am
Lunch break	12:55pm	
Leave work	5:25pm	

Mr. Clockman is always **5 minutes late!**
Let's write each of the times **5 minutes later.**
Finish the last few times.



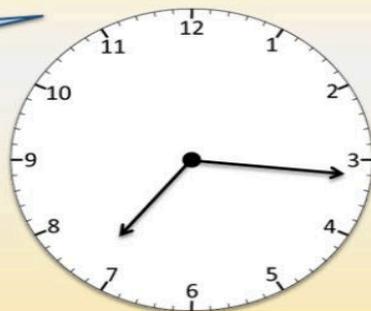
Learning Reminders

Calculate time intervals.

Now let's try that on our **analogue clocks...**

Get up at **7:16am.**

Let's move the hands to show **5 minutes later...**



Calculate time intervals.

The minute hand moves on five minutes to show **21 minutes past...**

The hour hand moves a small amount too...



Learning Reminders

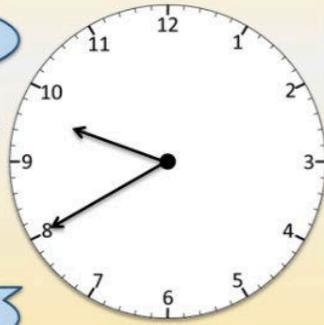
Calculate time intervals.

We have to be careful if adding minutes takes us over the next hour.

The bus leaves at **9:40am**.

But it is **30 minutes** late!

If we just add 30 minutes we get 9:70.
Why is that impossible?



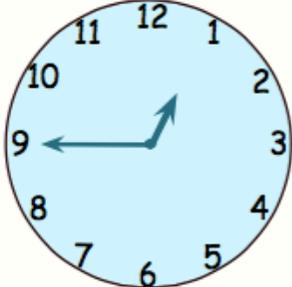
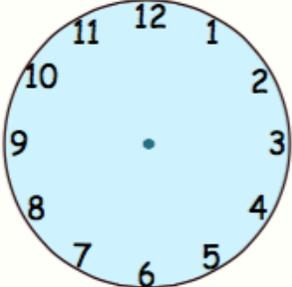
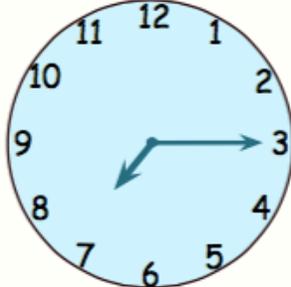
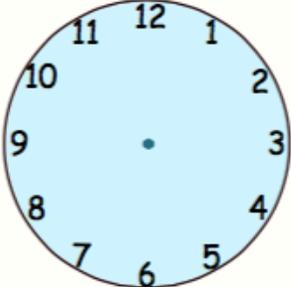
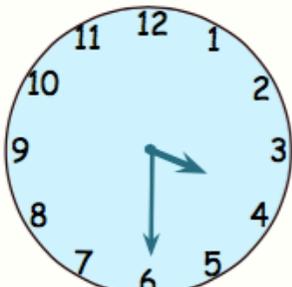
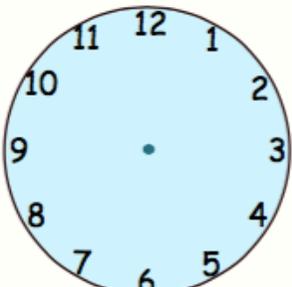
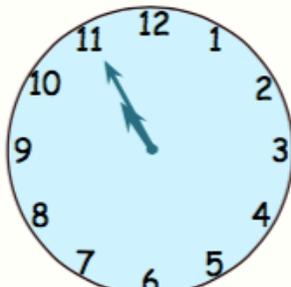
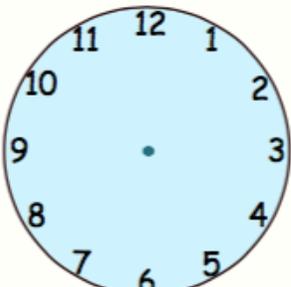
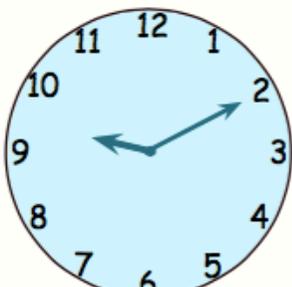
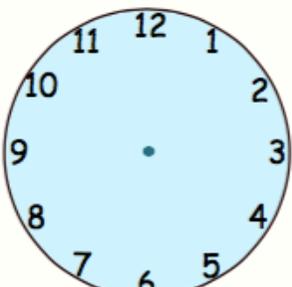
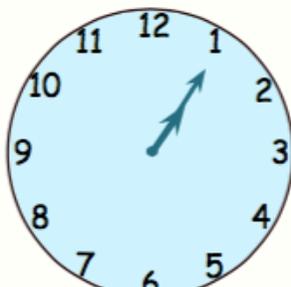
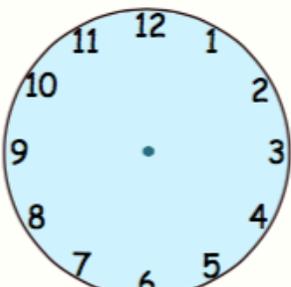
Calculate time intervals.

The hands have passed through the next hour, so the bus now leaves at **10:10am**.

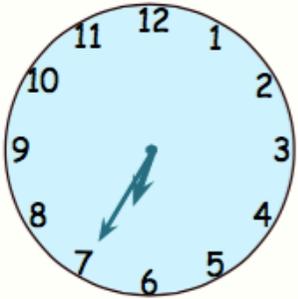
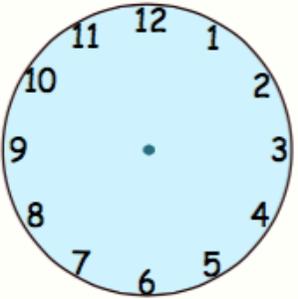
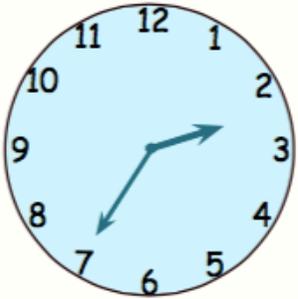
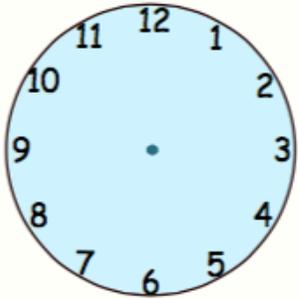
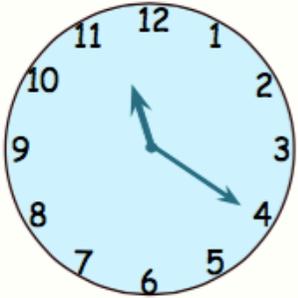
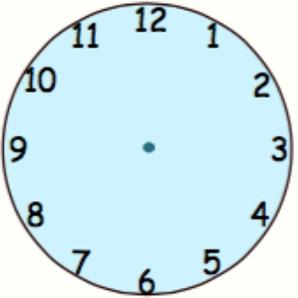
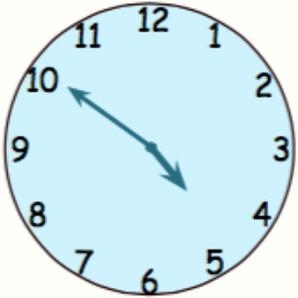
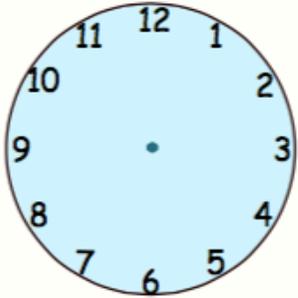
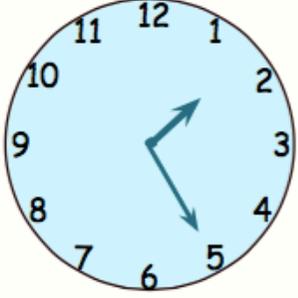
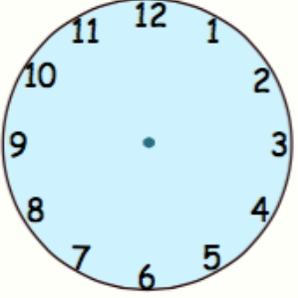
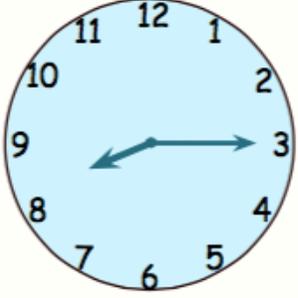
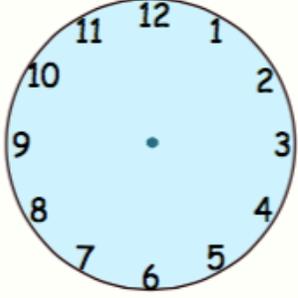


Practice Sheet Mild

Time

	10 minutes later		30 minutes later
			
			
			

Practice Sheet Hot Time

	20 minutes later		45 minutes later
			
			
			

Check your understanding

Questions

Count on in 5 minute intervals from 11:30.
Write the times you say until you reach 12:15.

Write the time half an hour after...

- a) Tea-time 4:35pm
 - b) Bed-time 8:05
 - c) Midnight
 - d) Breakfast time 7:40
-

A bell rings every 15 minutes.
If the first one is at ten past 12, will it ring at...

- 1 pm?
 - Ten past 2?
 - Five to 3?
-

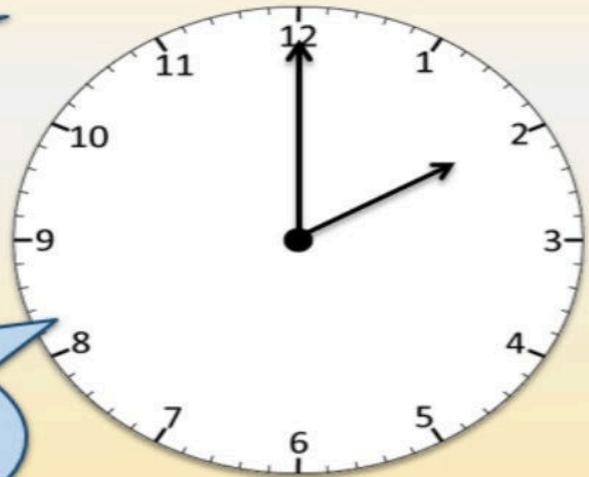
Learning Reminders

Calculate time intervals in hours and minutes.

A film starts at **2 o'clock.**

If it finishes at **3:45**, how long is the film?

You can count around hours and minutes on an analogue clock or calculate how many hours and minutes have been added to the digital time. **1 hour 45 mins**



Learning Reminders

Calculate time intervals.

A programme starts at **5 past 3.**

If it finishes at **5 to 4**, how long does it last? Is it more or less than 1 hour?

Use an analogue clock to check... **50 minutes**



Learning Reminders

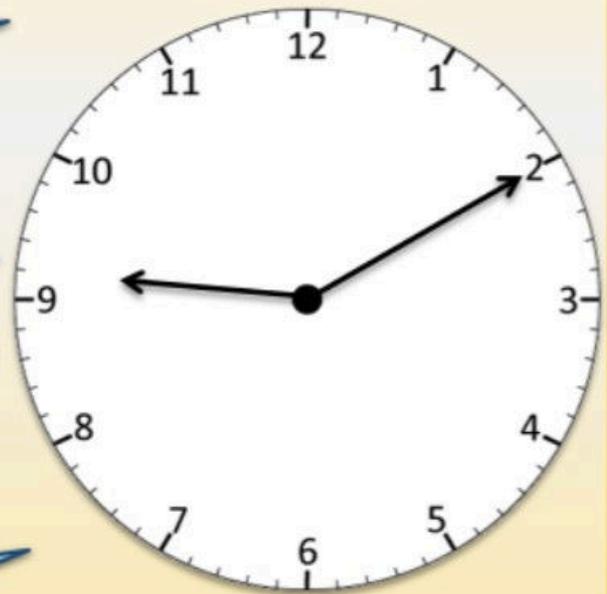
Calculate time intervals in hours and minutes.

A lesson starts at
10 past 9.



If it finishes at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 10,
how long does it last? Is it
more or less than one hour?

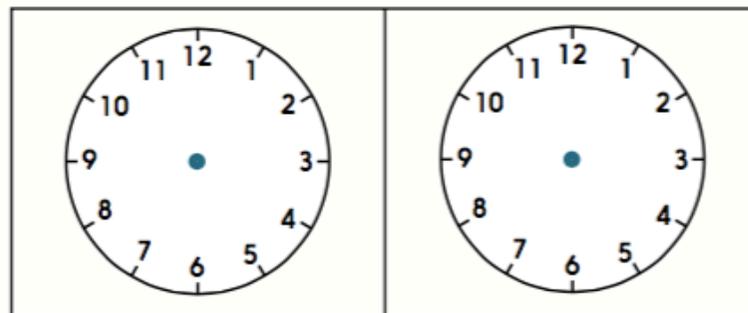
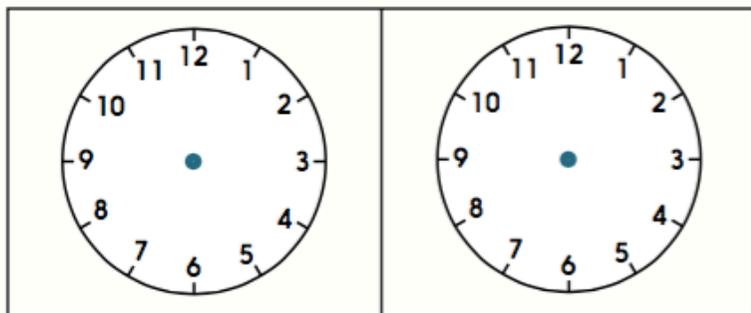
Use your analogue
clock to find out.
1 hour 5 minutes



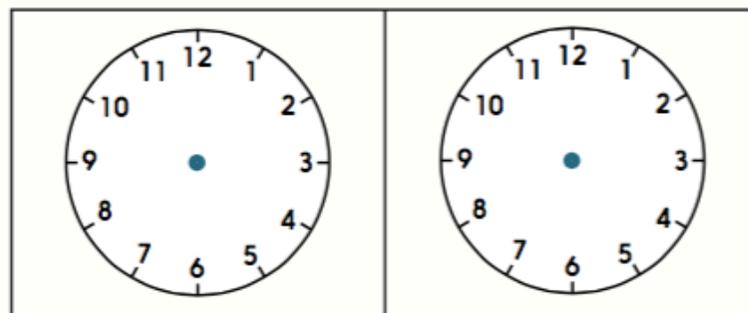
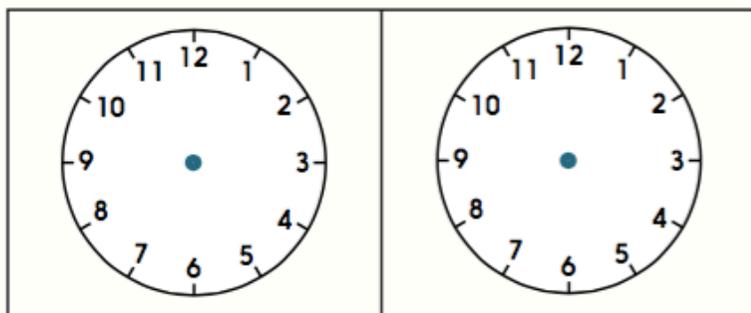
Practice Sheet Mild

Time intervals

On the clocks show two pairs of times that are 10 minutes apart, and write the digital times underneath.



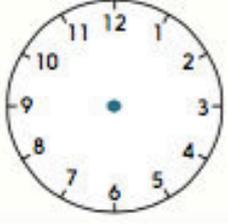
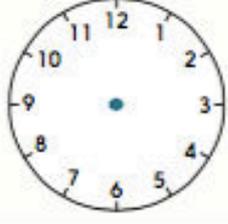
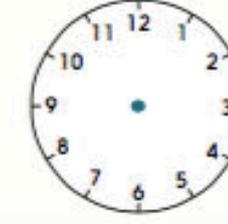
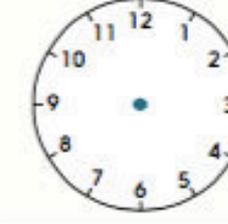
On the clocks show two pairs of times that are 15 minutes apart, and write the digital times underneath.



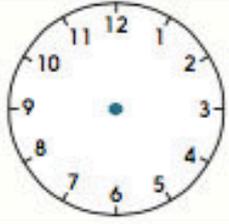
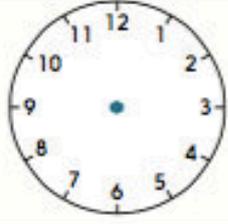
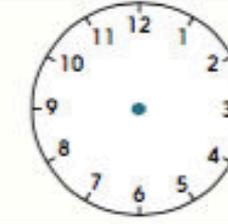
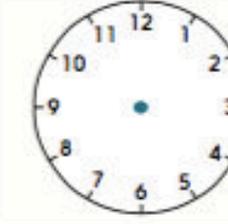
Practice Sheet Mild

Time intervals

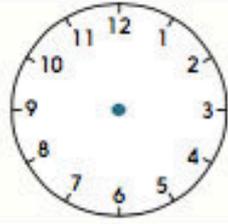
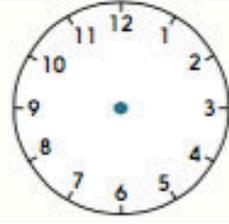
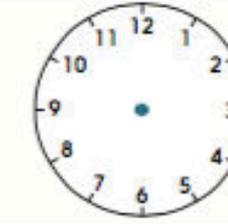
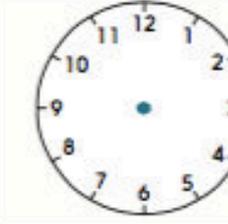
On the clocks show two pairs of times that are 20 minutes apart, and write the digital times underneath.

			
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

On the clocks show two pairs of times that are 30 minutes apart, and write the digital times underneath.

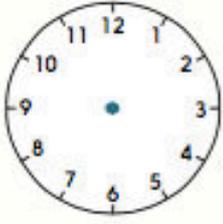
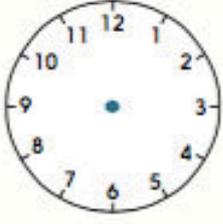
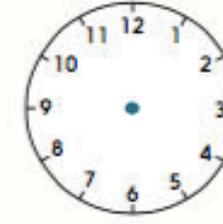
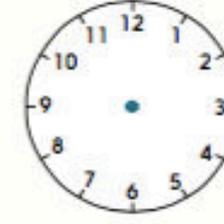
			
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On the clocks show two pairs of times that are 45 minutes apart, and write the digital times underneath.

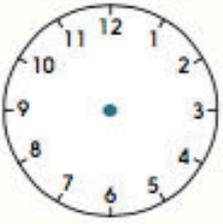
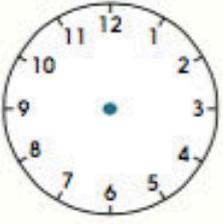
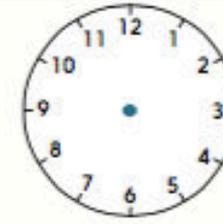
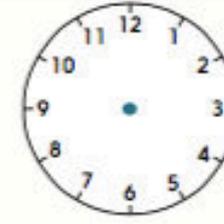
			
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Practice Sheet Hot Time intervals

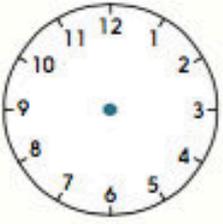
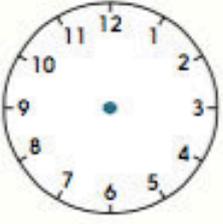
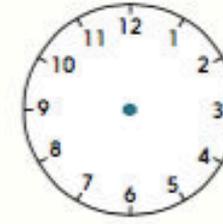
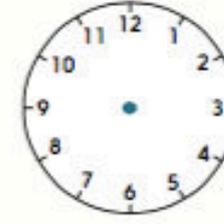
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On the clocks show two pairs of times that are 30 minutes apart, and write the digital times underneath.

			
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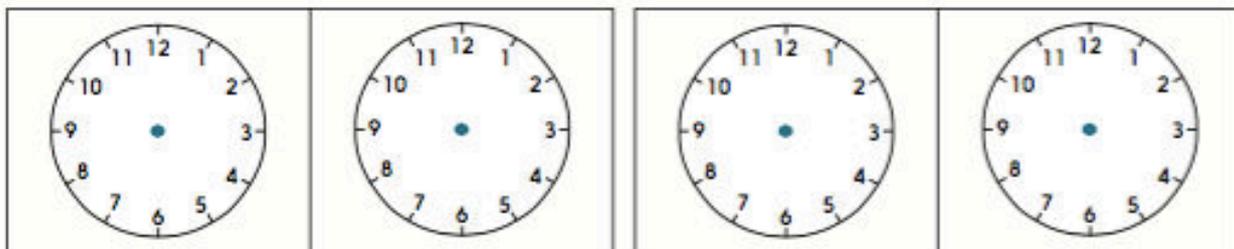
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Practice Sheet Hot

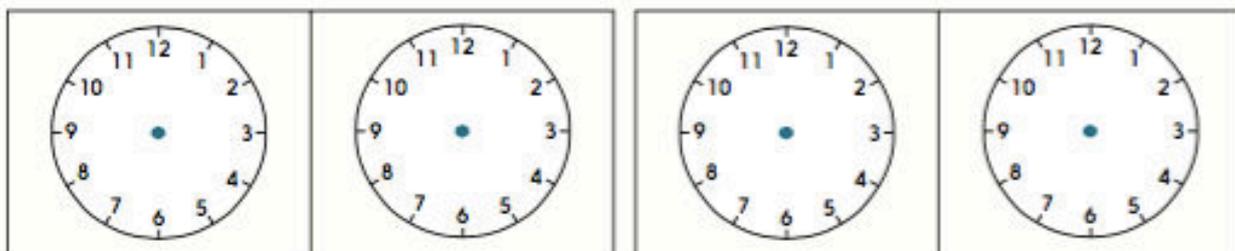
Time intervals

On the clocks show two pairs of times that are 45 minutes apart, and write the digital times underneath.



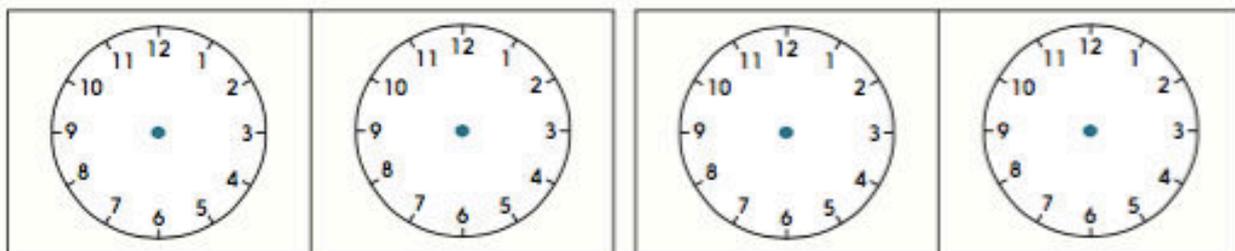
Four empty rounded rectangular boxes are arranged in a row, corresponding to the four clocks above, for writing digital times.

On the clocks show two pairs of times that are 1 hour and 15 minutes apart, and write the digital times underneath.



Four empty rounded rectangular boxes are arranged in a row, corresponding to the four clocks above, for writing digital times.

On the clocks show two pairs of times that are 25 minutes apart, and write the digital times underneath.



Four empty rounded rectangular boxes are arranged in a row, corresponding to the four clocks above, for writing digital times.

Investigation

Start and finish times

Alice drew a picture. She started before 11 o'clock and finished after 11 o'clock. It took her 5 minutes to draw her picture.
When could she have started and finished?
Are there other pairs of possible times?
How many pairs of times altogether?

Ben drew a picture. He started before 11 o'clock and finished after 11 o'clock. It took him 10 minutes to draw his picture.
When could he have started and finished?
Are there other pairs of possible times?
How many pairs of times altogether?

Carla drew a picture. She started before 11 o'clock and finished after 11 o'clock. It took her 15 minutes to draw her picture.
When could she have started and finished?
Are there other pairs of possible times?
How many pairs of times altogether?

Dev drew a picture. He started before 11 o'clock and finished after 11 o'clock. It took him 20 minutes to draw his picture.
Looking at your answers for Alice, Ben and Carla, how many possible pairs of start and finish times do you think there are?
Can you explain your ideas?

Learning Reminders

Collect and represent data in pictograms, 1 symbol represents 2 units.



Do you think more children have birthdays in the winter, spring, summer or autumn? How could we find out?

Here are the results for the 60 children in our class and Y4.

Season	Number of birthdays
Winter (Dec, Jan, Feb)	12
Spring (March, Apr, May)	15
Summer (June, July, Aug)	17
Autumn (Sept, Oct, Nov)	16

Let's display that information as a **pictogram**...

Learning Reminders

Collect and represent data in pictograms, 1 symbol represents 2 units.

Season	Number of birthdays
Winter	12
Spring	15
Summer	17
Autumn	16

Let's use 1 circle to represent 2 birthdays.

How many circles for each season?

Winter	● ● ● ● ● ●
Spring	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
Summer	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
Autumn	● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

Practice Sheet Mild

Zoo pictogram

This table shows the number of animals at the zoo.
Use the information in the table to complete the pictogram.

Animal	Number
Elephants	10
Tigers	13
Hippos	5
Giraffes	7

Animal



(one footprint) = 2 animals

Challenge

Write two facts that you can interpret from the pictogram.

Fact 1: _____

Fact 2: _____

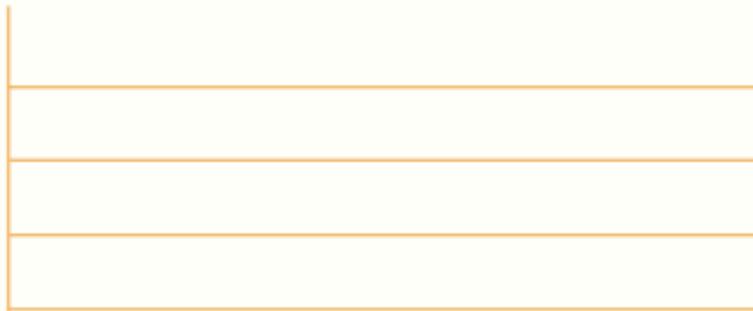
Practice Sheet Hot Zoo pictogram

This table shows the number of animals at the zoo.
Draw a pictogram to display the data, where one pawprint represents 4 animals.

Animal	Number
Elephants	16
Tigers	10
Hippos	12
Giraffes	18

Animal

Tigers



Scale:



(one footprint) =



animals

Challenge

Write three facts that you can interpret from the pictogram.

Fact 1: _____

Fact 2: _____

Fact 3: _____

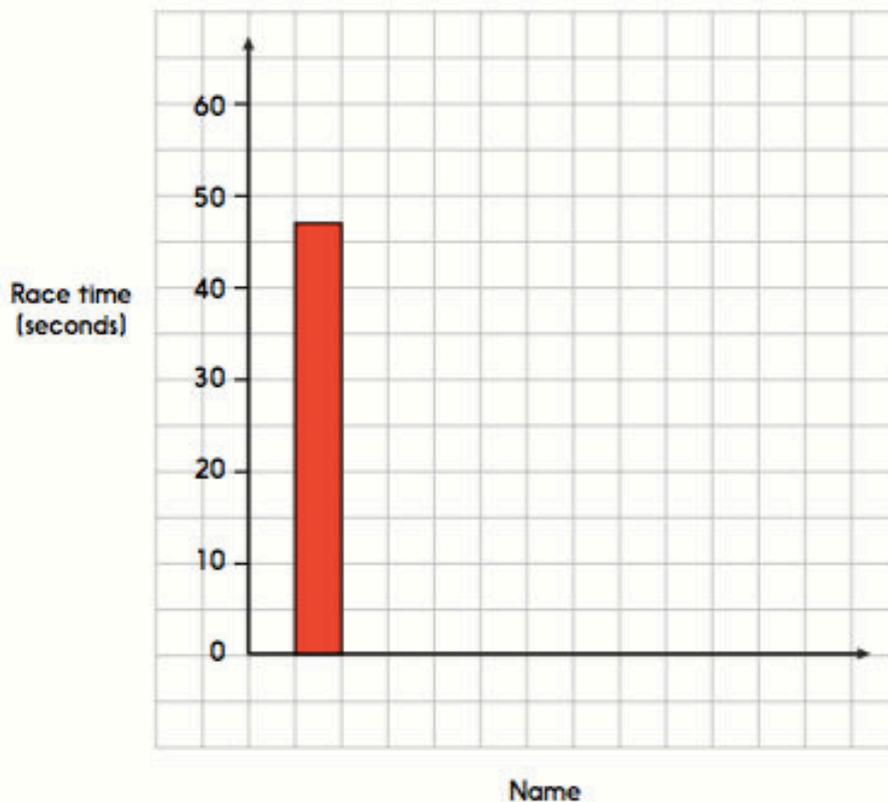
A Bit Stuck?

Race times bar chart

The table shows how quickly six people ran the 200m race. Use the information in the table to complete the bar chart.

Name	Race time (seconds)
Jessica	47
Imran	31
Holly	36
Karolina	28
Zain	29
Mason	54

Time taken to run 200 m



Challenge

Write two facts that you can interpret from the bar chart.

Fact 1: _____

Fact 2: _____

English
Monday

Read *King of Rome - Opening*.

Where does the story start? When is it set? What can you say about Charlie Hudson? What do you think might happen?

Listen to the song. Read the lyrics as you do.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=asbcMaegOT4>

King of Rome - Opening



The King of Rome - in Derby museum.

In the West End of Derby lives a working man.

He says, "I can't fly but me pigeons can."

"And when I set them free

It's just like part of me

Gets lifted up on shining wings."

Charlie Hudson's pigeon loft was down the yard

Of a rented house in Brook Street where life was hard.

But Charlie had a dream

And in 1913

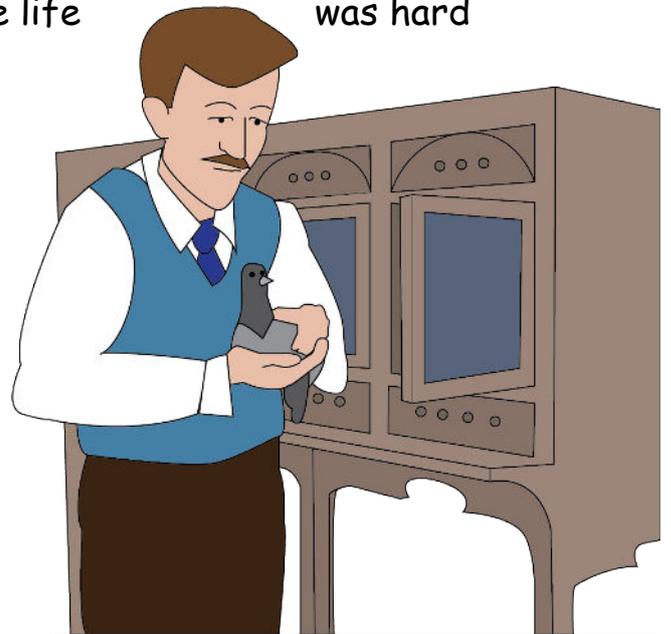
Charlie bred a pigeon to make his dream come true.

by Dave Sudbury

King of Rome by Dave Sudbury - Lyrics

In the West End of Derby lives a working man
He says "I can't fly but me pigeons can
And when I set them free
It's just like part of me
Gets lifted up on shining wings"

Charlie Hudson's pigeon loft was down the yard
Of a rented house in Brook Street where life was hard
But Charlie had a dream
And in 1913
Charlie bred a pigeon to make his dream
come true



There was gonna be a champions' race
from Italy
We got out the maps, all that land and
sea
"Charlie, you'll lose that bird"
But Charlie never heard
He put it in a basket and sent it off to Rome

On the day o' the big race a storm blew in
A thousand birds were swept away and never seen again
"Charlie we told you so

Surely by now you know

When you're living in the West End there ain't many dreams come true"

"Yeah, I know, but I had to try

A man can crawl around or he can learn to fly

And if you live 'round here

The ground seems awful near

Sometimes I need a lift from victory"

I was off with me mates for a pint or two

When I saw a wing flash up in the blue

"Charlie, it's the King of Rome

Come back to his West End home

Come outside quick, he's perched up on your roof"

"Come on down, your majesty

I knew you'd make it back to me

Come on down, you lovely one

You made me dream come true"

In the West End of Derby lives a
working man

He says "I can't fly but me pigeons can

And when I set them free

It's just like part of me

Gets lifted up on shining wings"



Revision Card

Punctuating Speech – capital letters open **direct speech**

Direct speech begins with a capital letter, even if it is in the middle of a sentence.

Tom questioned, "All the way from Rome?"

Charlie answered, "It's a long way but he can do it."

It is the beginning of the speaker's sentence so a capital letter is used.



Punctuating Speech – a new line shows a change of speaker



"All the way to Rome?" asked the guard.

"That's right," answered Charlie.

"You know that's a long way?" teased the guard.

Charlie laughed, "It's an adventure!"

We show each **change of speaker** by starting a new line.

This makes it clear when the speaker changes.

Punctuating Speech – commas separate clauses

Direct speech and **reporting clauses** are usually separated by a comma.

"There's still no sign of him," sighed the boy.

Charlie whispered, "Come back. Please make it."

The comma is placed at the end of the first clause.
The speech marks follow the comma.



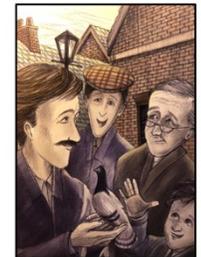
Punctuating Speech – exclamations and questions

If the speech ends in a **!** or **?** we do not need a comma after the speech.

"How did he do it?" everyone asked.

"Some kind of magic!" Charlie laughed.

The punctuation is placed inside the speech marks.
The punctuation belongs to the spoken words – they tell you how to say them.



King of Rome - Sentences

Add speech marks to these sentences. Add a reporting clause to 5-10.

- 1 Charlie always said, I can't fly but me pigeons can.
- 2 When I set them free, he explained, it's just like part of me gets lifted up on shining wings.
- 3 Charlie, you'll lose that bird, warned his friends when they heard about his plan.
- 4 When the pigeon didn't return, his friends chorused, Charlie, we told you so!
- 5 Surely by now you know when you're living in the West End, there ain't many dreams come true.
- 6 Yeah, I know but I had to try.
- 7 A man can crawl around or he can learn to fly.
- 8 And if you live 'round here the ground seems awful near.
- 9 Charlie, it's the King of Rome. Come outside quick, he's perched up on your roof.
- 10 Come on down, your majesty I knew you'd make it back to me.
- 11 Come on down, you lovely one. You made my dream come true...

Speakers:

5. Friends 6. Charlie 7. Charlie 8. Charlie 9. Friends 10. Charlie 11. Charlie

Extras

- Watch this version of the song. Which of the two versions do you prefer?
Why?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6fL3E8FRxiw>

- Find out some more about the true story of Charlie Hudson and the King of Rome. You could start with this website:

<http://www.derbyphotos.co.uk/features/kingofrome/>

Tuesday

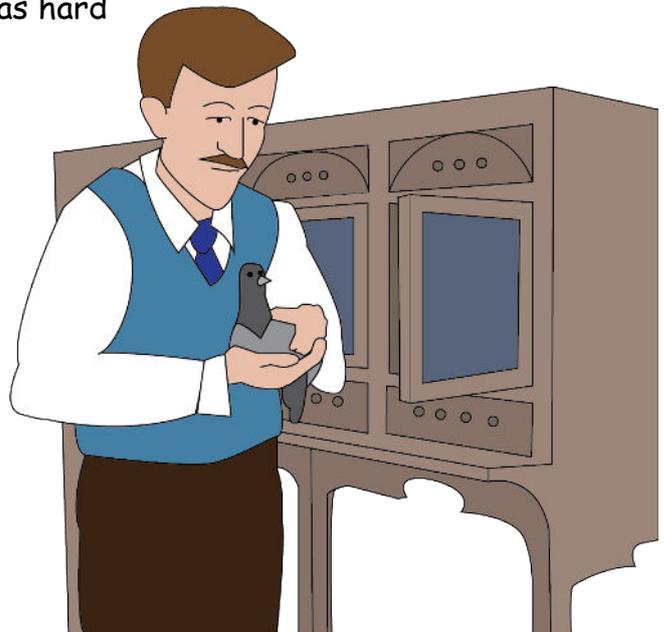
King of Rome by Dave Sudbury - Cloze (write the missing words then listen to the song and check your answers)

In the West End of Derby lives a working man
He says "I can't [] but me pigeons can
And when I set them free
It's just like part of me
Gets lifted up on [] wings"

Charlie Hudson's pigeon loft was down the yard
Of a [] house in Brook Street where life was hard
But Charlie had a dream
And in 1913
Charlie bred a pigeon to make his [] come
true

There was gonna be a champions' race from
Italy
We got out the maps, all that land and sea
"Charlie, you'll lose that bird"
But Charlie never heard
He put it in a [] and sent it off to Rome

On the day o' the big race a storm blew in
A [] birds were swept away and never seen again
"Charlie we told you so
Surely by now you know
When you're living in the West End there ain't many dreams come true"



"Yeah, I know, but I had to try
A man can [REDACTED] around or he can learn to fly
And if you live 'round here
The ground seems awful near
Sometimes I need a lift from victory"

I was off with me mates for a pint or two
When I saw a [REDACTED] flash up in the blue
"Charlie, it's the King of Rome
Come back to his West End home
Come outside quick, he's perched up on your roof"

"Come on down, your [REDACTED]
I knew you'd make it back to me
Come on down, you lovely one
You made me dream come true"

In the West End of Derby lives a [REDACTED] man
He says "I can't fly but me pigeons can
And when I set them free
It's just like part of me
Gets lifted up on shining wings"



Revision Card

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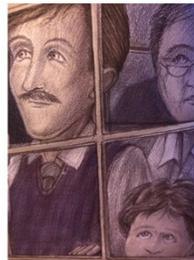
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"Some kind of magic!" Charlie laughed.

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Said Synonyms

Anger

Shouted, bellowed, yelled, snapped, cautioned, rebuked.

Affection

Consoled, comforted, reassured, admired, soothed.

Excitement:

Shouted, yelled, babbled, gushed, exclaimed.

Fear:

Whispered, stuttered, stammered, gasped, urged, hissed, babbled, blurted.

Determination:

Declared, insisted, maintained, commanded.

Happiness:

Sighed, murmured, gushed, laughed.

Sadness:

Cried, mumbled, sobbed, sighed, lamented.

Amusement

Teased, joked, laughed, chuckled, chortled, sniggered, guffawed, giggled, roared.

TASK

Use 5 of the synonyms in a sentence.

Write a paragraph

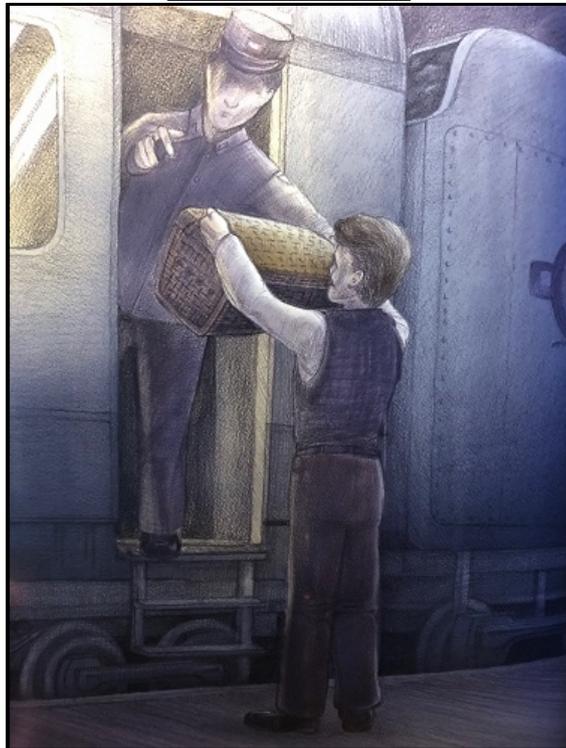
Look at *Illustrations 1-4* from the King of Rome.

Imagine what the characters could be saying.

Choose one of the illustrations and write a paragraph to tell this part of the story. Include direct speech in your paragraph.

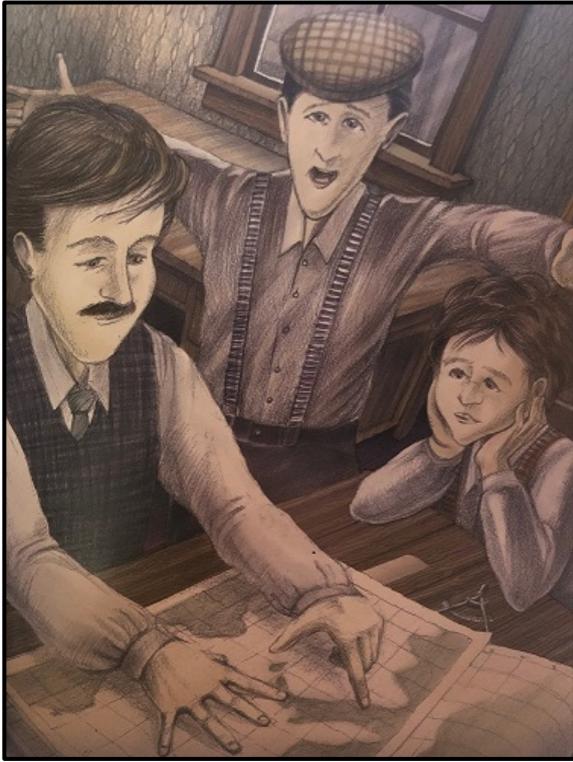
Read your paragraph to a grown-up and show them the illustration that you were writing about.

Illustration 1



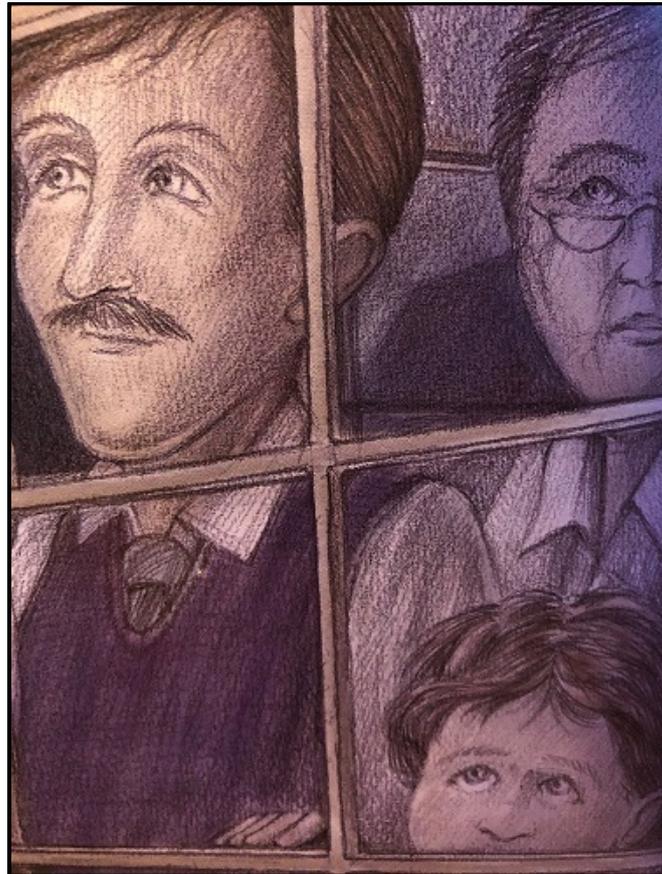
By Hans Saefkow

Illustration 2



By Hans Saefkow

Illustration 3



By Hans Saefkow

Illustration 4



Extra- Music

Try to learn to sing the King of Rome. This chord chart might help you:

<https://tabs.ultimate-guitar.com/tab/half-man-half-biscuit/the-king-of-rome-chords-1487346>

Wednesday

Watch [Bembo's Zoo](#).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pmEph902N8w>

How would you explain what happens to someone else?

Which is your favourite animation?

Which do you think looks most like the animal itself?

Look at the design for 'Octopus' on [Bembo's Zoo Examples](#). Can you find every letter of the word?

On the [Letter by Letter sheet](#), describe the part of the octopus that each letter is representing.

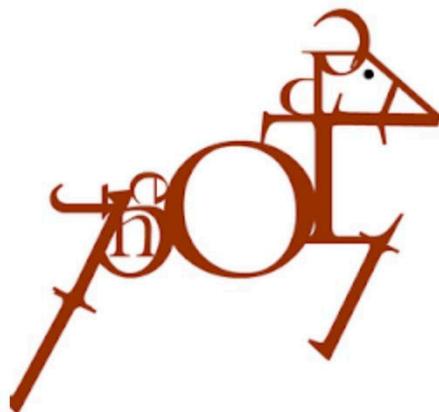
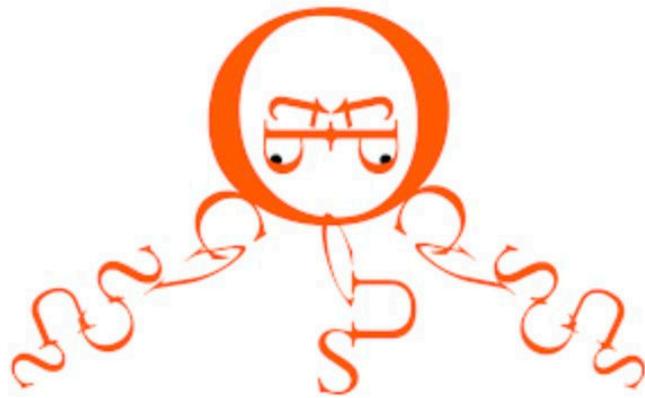
These designs are types of calligram. Pick one from [Animals](#) or choose an animal (or dinosaur) of your own.

Write out the letters in the name of the animal and then try arranging them into the shape of the animal. Work in pencil first and then draw your final design in pen.

Can you make calligrams using the names of people in your family?

Which name is easiest to do? Which is hardest? Which letters are most useful to have?

Bembo's Zoo Examples



Thursday

Triangle Poem



The dog,
when he got a chance,
raced after the sleek, ginger cat
but failed to catch her as she jumped in the tree.

The cat
faced down the dog
when he had chased her up a tree.
She purred softly, "A dog can never catch a cat!"



The robin
hopped along the branch
where the cat had perched in the warm sunlight.
After the cat jumped down on top of the dog, the robin sang.

Why do you think it is called 'Triangle Poem'?
Have a go at writing your own!

Conjunctions - Revision Card

Clauses

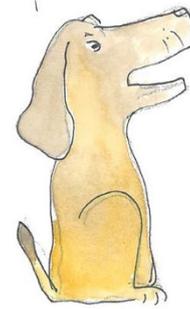
Clauses are groups of words with an **active verb** and a **subject**.

The **dog** **smelt** something.

He **looked** all around.

Then **he** **spotted** the cat, sitting on the wall.

He **barked** loudly, ready to chase her.



The **subject** is 'the doer' of the verb; it can be a noun or pronoun.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions join clauses.

The **dog** **smelt** something.

He **looked** around.

He **spotted** the cat.

He **barked** loudly.

as
because
so

before
after
when
since
until
as
while

wherever
where



I love
chasing cats!

The **dog** **looked** around **because** **he** **smelt** something.

He **barked** loudly **when** **he** **spotted** the cat.

Wherever **he** **spotted** a cat, **the dog** **chased** it away.

Remember – a clause always has an active verb.

Conjunctions and Clauses: Cats and Dogs

Find and circle all of the subordinating conjunctions. Be careful with the last sentence.

1. The cat hid in the tree when the dog barked.
2. The dog barked loudly because the cat was in the tree.
3. The dog waited where he couldn't be seen.
4. The cat began to purr after the dog went home.
5. The cat hissed, so the dog growled back.
6. Before the dog appeared, the cat was happily sleeping.

Choose a conjunction and add a clause to express time, cause or place. Sometimes add the clause at the start of the sentence!

1. The dog chased the cat up the tree
2. The cat hissed
3. The dog bounded through the park
4. The tree swayed
5. Another dog joined in the chase
6. The cat hid in the tree
7. The cat peered out through the leaves
8. The dog waited at the bottom of the tree
9. The dog barked loudly

Subordinating conjunctions

When?						
before	after	when	since	until	as	while
Where?						
wherever	where					
Why/how?						
as	because	so				

Friday

Triangle Poem- try to learn one verse off by heart.



The dog,
when he got a chance,
raced after the sleek, ginger cat
but failed to catch her as she jumped in the tree.

The cat
faced down the dog
when he had chased her up a tree.
She purred softly, "A dog can never catch a cat!"



The robin
hopped along the branch
where the cat had perched in the warm sunlight.
After the cat jumped down on top of the dog, the robin sang.

Revision Card - Prepositions

Phrases

A **phrase** is a group of words which adds meaning to a sentence.

under the tree
with a tasty titbit
in the night
because of the storm



There is **no active verb** in a phrase.

Prepositions

Prepositions link a **phrase** to a clause.

I think there is a puppy **in** the wet mud puddle!

I lie down comfortably **with** the soft, warm cat.

She often goes out **in** the middle of the night.



outside below on over above
from before in on after because of from
between inside under at during due to while since for

Find the preposition

Identify the preposition and underline it.

*Now find the phrase that it introduces and **highlight it**.*

Check that the main clause makes sense on its own without this phrase.

The cat ate her breakfast in the kitchen.

After breakfast, the cat washed her paws.

The cat purred beside the warm fire.

Before heading out, the puppy wagged her tail.

The puppy chased the ball under the bush.

The puppy barked with great excitement.

During the storm, I watched them play.

I fed the animals for some peace and quiet.

I took the puppy for a walk on the heath.

Sentence strips

Write a prepositional phrase to add at the beginning or the end of each sentence.

Does your phrase give more information about the time, place or cause?

The cat slept
The cat miaowed
The cat chased birds
The puppy drank
The puppy ran
The puppy slept
I played with the puppy
I chased the puppy
I stroked the cat

Triangle Poem Kit

Write your own triangle poem

Choose a starting line from *Triangle Poem Kit*.

Use conjunctions or prepositions to add clauses or phrases to this line.

Use these longer new lines for the second and third line of your poem.

Choose one of these sentences for your first line. Add clauses or phrases to extend this sentence to create Lines 2 and 3.

The snake slithered over the ground
The rat disappeared into the hole
The barn owl flapped its wings
Wolves howled loudly
A polar bear lay on the ice
The eagle swooped majestically
The bottle-nosed dolphin leapt and dived
A small, curious rabbit hopped through the grass
The hedgehog appeared that evening
The parrot chattered wildly
A small fox-cub wandered into the garden

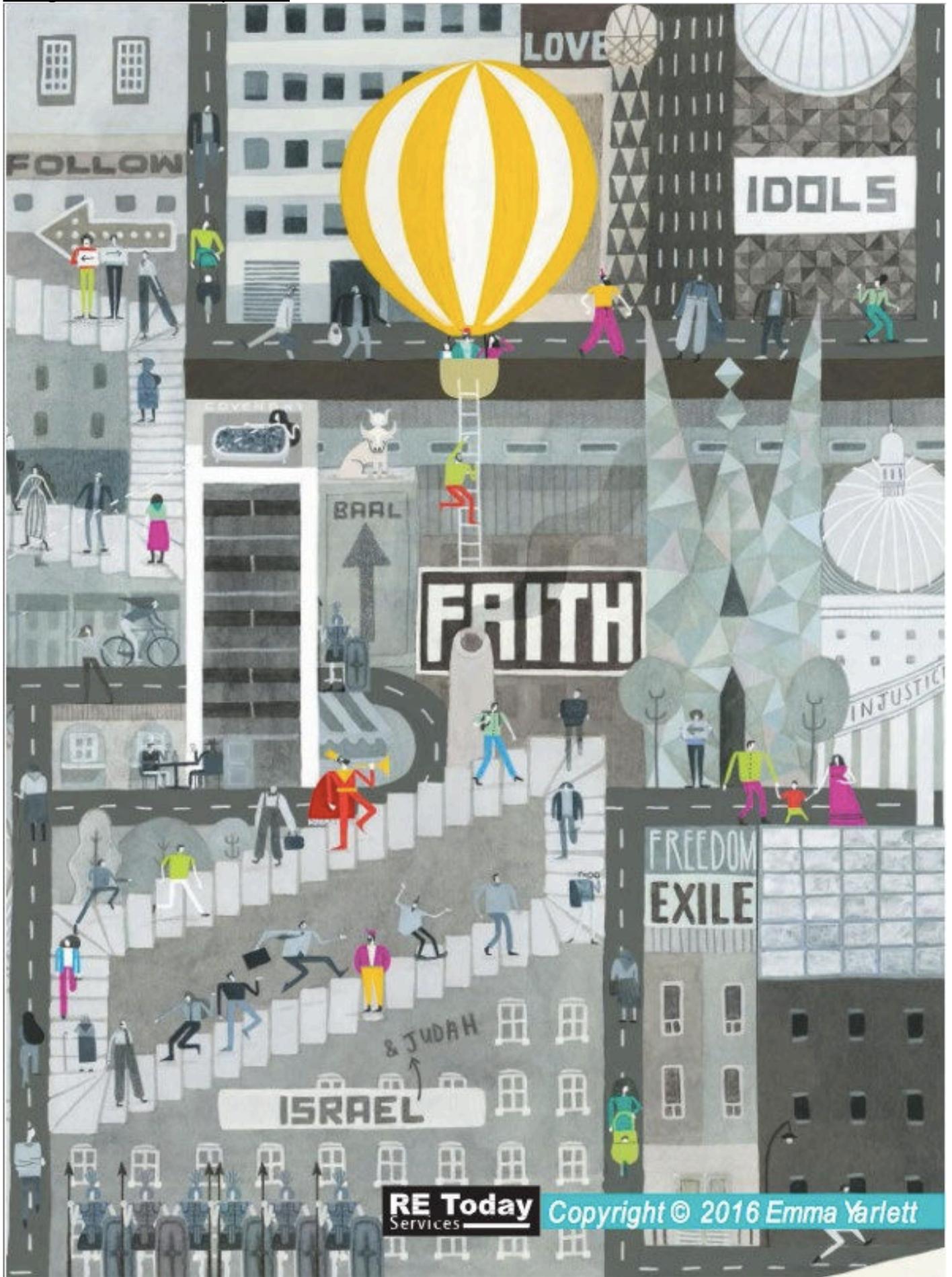
Subordinating conjunctions

When?						
before	after	when	since	until	as	while
Where?						
wherever	where					
Why/how?						
as	because	so				

Prepositions

When?						
while	since	before	during	after	at	on
Where?						
above	below	inside	outside	on	in	between
Why/how?						
because of	due to	from	for			

Religion- Called by God



RE Today
Services

Copyright © 2016 Emma Yarlett

Look carefully at the 'People of God' panel in the Big Frieze (Emma Yarlett).
Can you see pictures of the stories you have explored?
Can you see words and themes that have been discussed?
Why is the word idols on these panels?
Why are the words temptation and repent on these panels?

Can you draw your own version of this 'People of God' panel?

Science

This week we are going to be investigating how and why shadows occur. Read the information and watch the video contained within this link:

[Shadows](#)

Now you may want to try some of these activities

[Shadow Puppets](#)

[Hand Shadows](#)

Topic



This week, we'd like you to write a paragraph to develop this statement:

People from Britain usually make over 3 million visits to Greece each year. This is because.....

Hint: Think about what people might find appealing about Greece.

- What might they like to see?
- Where might they visit?
- What might they enjoy eating?
- Would the climate/weather be a positive?
- Why go there instead of elsewhere in the world?
- Why go there instead of staying at home?

You can do additional research to add to the knowledge you already have.



Art

Have a go at making an origami Iris flower. Remember to post videos or photos of your successful attempts.

[Origami Iris](#)

PE- Sport Theme

Have a go at some of the activities in the video links

[Sock Wars](#)

[Horizontal Climbing](#)

[Reaction Wall](#)

[Rock and Roll Gymnastics](#)

[Agility](#)

[Jumping Combinations](#)

[King of the Cones](#)

[Fast Feet](#)

[Lily Pad Jumps](#)