

Hi everyone, we hope you had a stupendous, sunny half term.



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. Click here!](#)

Remember to use Bug Club, RM EasiMaths and TTRockstars!

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

Maths- Basic Skills

Complete the calculations below. Remember that, in addition you might need to 'carry' and, in subtraction you might need to 'knock next door and borrow'.

[Click here for a reminder of how to use the column method to add and subtract.](#)

$\begin{array}{r} 323 \\ + 518 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ + 228 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 507 \\ + 463 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 319 \\ + 142 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 257 \\ + 706 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 505 \\ + 109 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 672 \\ + 243 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 591 \\ + 367 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 572 \\ + 336 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 760 \\ + 615 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 822 \\ + 345 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 912 \\ + 461 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 476 \\ + 485 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 655 \\ + 738 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 379 \\ + 648 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	

Challenge: Complete the following calculations:

$\begin{array}{r} 3_8 \\ + _3_ \\ \hline 487 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 641 \\ + _7_ \\ \hline 12_4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4_5 \\ + _78 \\ \hline 1_4_ \\ \hline \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 451 \\ - 218 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 840 \\ - 525 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 472 \\ - 238 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 481 \\ - 323 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 690 \\ - 526 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 726 \\ - 419 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 427 \\ - 233 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 519 \\ - 450 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 353 \\ - 136 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 627 \\ - 258 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 622 \\ - 394 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 951 \\ - 652 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$

Challenge: Complete the following calculations:

$\begin{array}{r} 73_ \\ - 4_7 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} _70 \\ - 29_ \\ \hline 1_6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} _01 \\ - 4_8 \\ \hline 33_ \\ \hline \end{array}$
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Click the link below to practise your times tables using the songs on Purple Mash!

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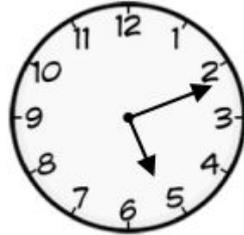
[Purple Mash Times Tables](#)

Maths- Reasoning

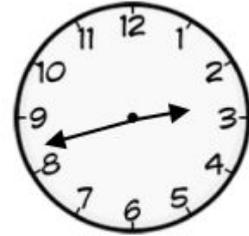
Sue has written the time below the clocks.
Has she made any mistakes?
Correct any you find.



5 minutes to 8



15 minutes past 5



43 minutes to 2

- I leave my house at 9am. 3 hours later, I get to my friends house.
Is it a.m. or p.m.?

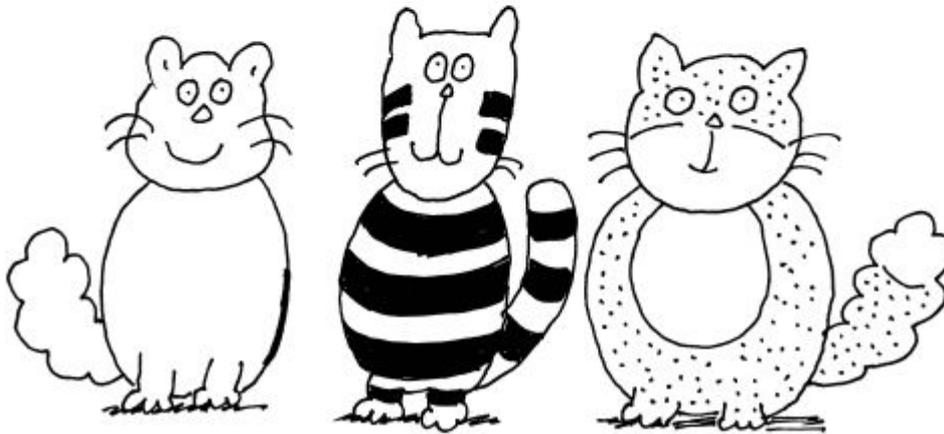
Explain.

Kieron's cats

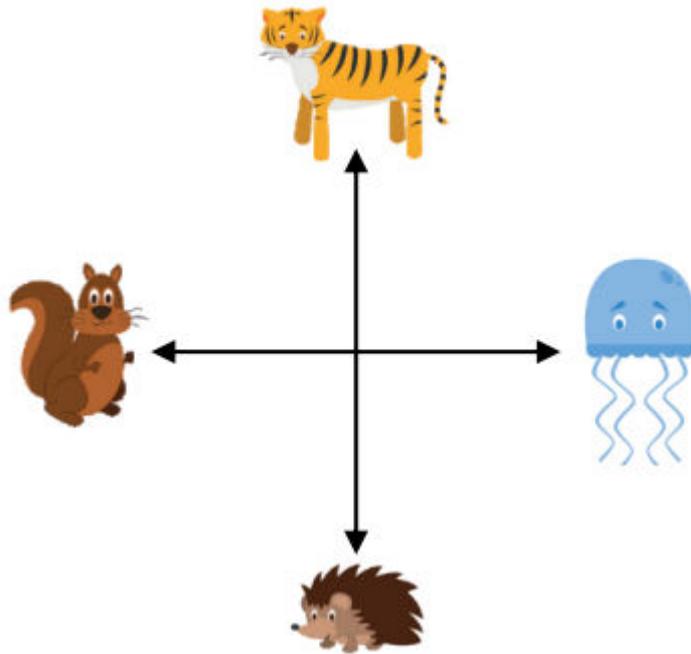
Kieron has three cats.
Each is a different weight.

The first and second weigh 7 kg altogether.
The second and third weigh 8 kg altogether.
The first and third weigh 11 kg altogether.

What is the weight of each cat?



2b. After a half turn clockwise, you are now facing the squirrel. Which animal were you facing when you started?



4a. Sallah is thinking of a shape.

He says,



The shape has 3 angles and 3 sides of the same length.

Draw the shape that he is thinking of.

9b. A compass needle has moved from SE to SW.



Levi says,



It has moved a quarter turn anti-clockwise followed by a half turn anti-clockwise.

Louise says,

It has moved a three-quarter turn clockwise followed by a quarter turn anti-clockwise.



Who is correct? Explain how you know.



English- Non-fiction

This week we are going to be learning about Ed Sheeran. You can complete your work on Ed Sheeran or your own favourite musician! We hope you have fun and enjoy exploring something new! ☐

You can begin by taking this [Ed Sheeran Quiz](#).

On the class page you will find an Ed Sheeran PowerPoint Presentation- click 'slideshow' and then 'play from start'. This includes a great glossary and a sixty second read activity.

Next, read this newspaper report and answer the questions that follow.



Chart Topper

What are the charts?

- The UK charts are a list of the biggest selling albums and singles during a week.
- The list is the total number of sales, downloads and streaming of songs.

Illustration: Ed Sheeran performing at a concert.

Ed Sheeran Is the Artist of Decade

Ed Sheeran has been named the UK's artist of the **decade** (2010-2019). He got the award from the Official Charts Company.

The charts are a list of the biggest-selling songs and albums in the UK. There is a **singles** and an **albums** chart. The biggest-selling single or album is called the number one.

Ed has had a lot of success between 2010 and 2019. In this time, he has had 12 number ones across the singles and album charts.

Ed has spent 79 weeks at the top of the charts during this decade. That's nearly 18 months! His biggest hit was 'Shape of You'. It was number one for 14 weeks in 2017.

So how did Ed Sheeran become so big in the 2010s? Ed had to work hard and show **determination** to reach his dream. At the age of 16, he moved to London to find work in the music industry.

Ed's big break happened in the USA. On a trip to Los Angeles in 2010, he met the American singer Jamie Foxx, who noticed Ed's talents.

He invited Ed to record at his studio. A year later, he released his first album, which was called '+'. In 2014, he got his first number one with the song 'Sing'.

After taking a break in 2016, he released the album '+', which went straight to number one around the world in 2017.

Other artists, though, have been popular this decade. Adele's albums 21 and 25 were the biggest-selling albums. 'Happy' by Pharell Williams was also one of the biggest singles.

Now the 2010s are coming to an end, who knows what we'll be listening to in the 2020s?

Glossary

decade A period of ten years.

singles One song released by a singer or band.

albums A collection of songs produced by a band.

determination The ability to keep going when things are difficult.

Questions

1. How many number one songs has Ed Sheeran had?

- 9
 10
 11
 12

2. Draw a line to match the year with the event that happened in Ed Sheeran's life.

2010	He did his first album.
2011	He got his first number one.
2014	He travelled to the USA.
2017	The '+' album released.

3. So how did Ed Sheeran become so big in the 2010s?

In this sentence, what does the word 'big' mean?

- clever
 famous
 gigantic
 unknown

4. How do you think Ed Sheeran feels about this news?

5. What do you think Ed Sheeran will do in the 2020s?

6. Write a summary of the story in 15 words or fewer.

Can you create a fact file or a newspaper report on your favourite artist or musician? (I've included a newspaper checklist below which you can use to check if you are including the correct features).

Can you sing one of their songs? We really miss your singing during show and tell so would love to hear some of your songs!

Features	✓ ✗
The name of the newspaper	
A headline that uses a pun, rhyme or alliteration	
A subtitle which gives a bit more information about what the report is about	
The reporter's name	
An introductory paragraph containing the 5 Ws (what, where, when, who, why)	
Information about the main events presented in chronological order	
Pictures with captions	
Written in the third person and in the past tense	
Direct and reported speech	
Formal language	
Rhetorical Questions	
A conclusion paragraph to explain what might happen next	

Grammar- conjunctions.

Conjunctions are words that join sentences, clauses, or other singular words together. A conjunction is a type of [connective](#) (a term for any word that connects bits of text). In this case, conjunctions are used in order to link two parts of a sentence together.

There are different types of conjunctions. [Click the titles to watch a video and complete activities on BBC Bitesize.](#)

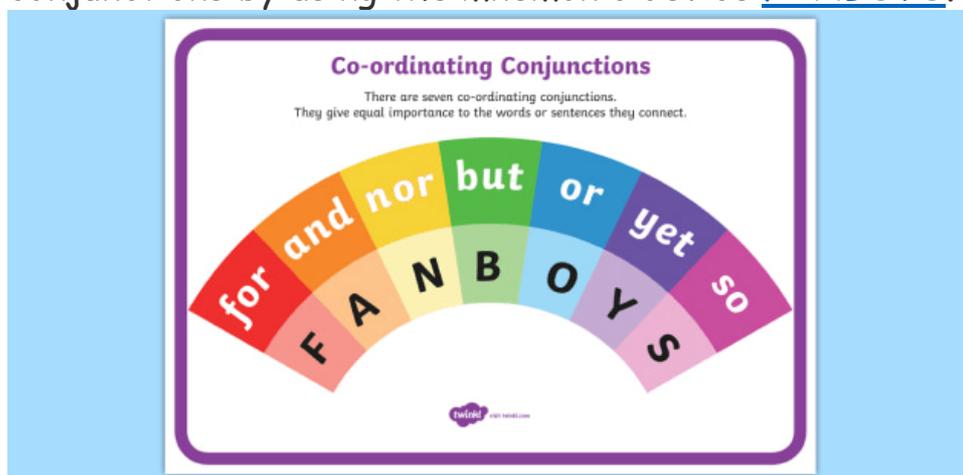
Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions are used to link together two parts of a sentence that are both of equal importance. There are seven [coordinating conjunctions](#) that are particularly common.

These are:

- for
- and
- nor
- but
- or
- yet
- so

Children are often taught to remember these seven conjunctions by using the mnemonic device [FANBOYS](#).



Here are some examples of coordinating conjunctions being used in sentences:

- "I had a shower and brushed my teeth."
- "He is not very sporty, nor is he very bright."
- "Would you prefer cereal or toast?"
- "I went to bed very late so I am very tired today."



Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions are conjunctions that join main (or independent) and subordinate (or dependent) clauses together.

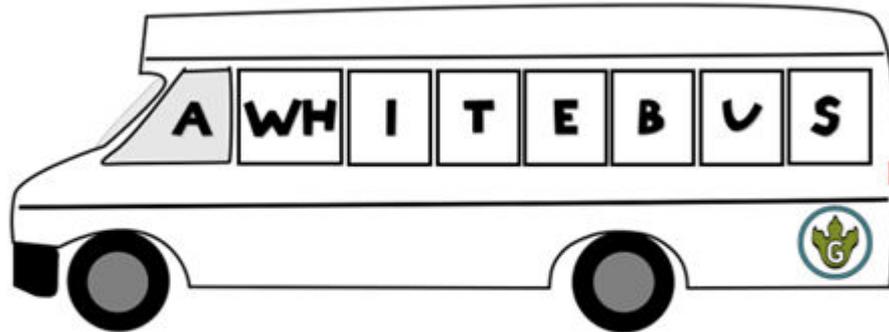
Main clauses are clauses that can stand on their own as complete sentences. Subordinate clauses, on the other hand, do not make sense on their own, so they need to be attached to a main clause with a subordinating conjunction in order to be considered grammatically correct.

There are ten subordinating conjunctions that are particularly common. These are:

- If
- Since
- As
- When
- Although

- While
- After
- Before
- Until
- Because

Subordinating Conjunctions



A	WH	I	T	E	B	U	S
although after as	when whenever whatever whether whereas which	if in order that in case	though till that	even though even if	because before	until unless	since

Here are some examples of subordinating conjunctions being used in sentences:

- "I don't like vegetables, although they're good for me."
- "My brother is grumpy because he has to do his homework."
- "Michelle is going to the movies after dinner."
- "Let's go for a walk while it's still light outside."

Click the links below for some videos to help you learn about and remember conjunctions!

[BBC Supermovers](#)

[Grammarsaurus](#)

TASKS

Underline the conjunctions in the sentences below

1. Nina had no coat on although it was very cold.
2. Jeremy likes to watch television when he gets home from school.
3. I'd buy a huge house if I had lots of money.
4. Aman was late for school because her alarm was broken.
5. Sandra couldn't hear her friend because the music was too loud.
6. The dog slept on the carpet whilst the cat lay on the sofa.

Choose a **coordinating conjunction** to complete these sentences.

1. I went to bed very late _____ I am tired today.
2. I listened to the weather forecast _____ put an umbrella in my bag.
3. I enjoy playing hockey _____ it's not my favourite sport.
4. We could go to the park _____ to the cinema.

Choose a **subordinating conjunction** to complete these sentences.

1. My dad has fixed my bike _____ I can take it to the park.
2. My brother is grumpy _____ he has got to do his homework.
3. I will always support my local team, _____ they always lose!
4. He goes abroad on holiday, _____ he doesn't like flying.

Science



Our new topic for the rest of the year is *Light*. As a starter, watch the video below and try the experiment for yourself.

Refracting Light

To understand the science behind it, visit the link below

Refracting Light Theory

Click below to explore some light activities on Purple Mash!

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Purple Mash Light

Finally, if you've ever read *Dr Seuss* you may be aware of *Oobleck*.

Bartholemew and the Oobleck

Have a go at the experiment in the link below. Note- Corn Starch is another name for Cornflour.

Oobleck

Religion- Called by God



Our new Religion topic is, 'Called by God.' This week our lesson is all a **discussion** but you can draw or note down any ideas you have if you'd like to.

Have you ever been called or asked to do something?

What things are you asked to do?

Who asks you to do these things?

Have you ever been asked to do something really important?

How did you feel?

Have you ever been asked to do something you didn't want to do? Then how did you feel?

Can you think of anyone who is called by God?

History-Ancient Greece

[Gods and Goddesses](#) - click here to read some fact files about Ancient Greek gods and goddesses. The pdf is also on our class page.

[Learn more on BBC Bitesize.](#)

Who is your favourite god/goddess? Why?

Complete a fact file on your favourite(s). You could use the template below to help you lay it out.

Aphrodite

Picture:	Goddess of:
	Appearance:
Other Interesting Facts:	

Apollo

Picture:	God of:
	Appearance:
Other Interesting Facts:	

Zeus

Zeus was _____

Draw a picture of Zeus.

His temper affected _____

He was married to _____

Zeus was seen as _____

Did You Know?

Zeus' brothers were _____

Draw a family picture.

Greek Gods

PSHE/ British Values- Ancient Greek Democracy

The ancient Greeks were the first to create a democracy. The word "democracy" comes from two Greek words that mean

people (*demos*) and rule (*kratos*). Democracy is the idea that the citizens of a country should take an active role in the government of their country and manage it directly or through elected representatives. In addition, it supports the idea that the people can replace their government through peaceful transfers of power rather than violent uprising or revolution. Thus, a key part of democracy is that the people have a voice. The first known democracy in the world was in Athens.

There is a PowerPoint about Ancient Greek Democracy on our class page.

[Click here to read and watch about Greek democracy](#)

[Click here to learn about the British value- democracy](#)

Complete the table below showing similarities and differences between democracy in Ancient Greece and in Britain today. The statements below may help you.

Democracy	
 Ancient Greece	 Modern Britain

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The group of men who make daily decisions are chosen randomly.	Voters can choose from a few different political parties. Each party has a different set of ideas.
MPs are voted for and join together to make a parliament.	There is no police; a group of 500 jurors decide the punishments.
All citizens (men and women) over the age of 18 can vote.	The elected party will stay in power for four years.
Only men are allowed to vote.	Any male citizen can join the assembly who meet regularly to make decisions about how the state is run.

PE- Olympic Games

[Enjoy this video about the history of the Olympic Games.](#)

Plan and have your own Olympic games.

What games can you do at home?

How will you keep score and choose winners?

Design a medal for the winner(s) and have a medal presentation ceremony.

[Draw a gold medal](#)