Hello Year 3!

Hope you are all staying safe and well. The change in the weather has been an extra challenge for us all.

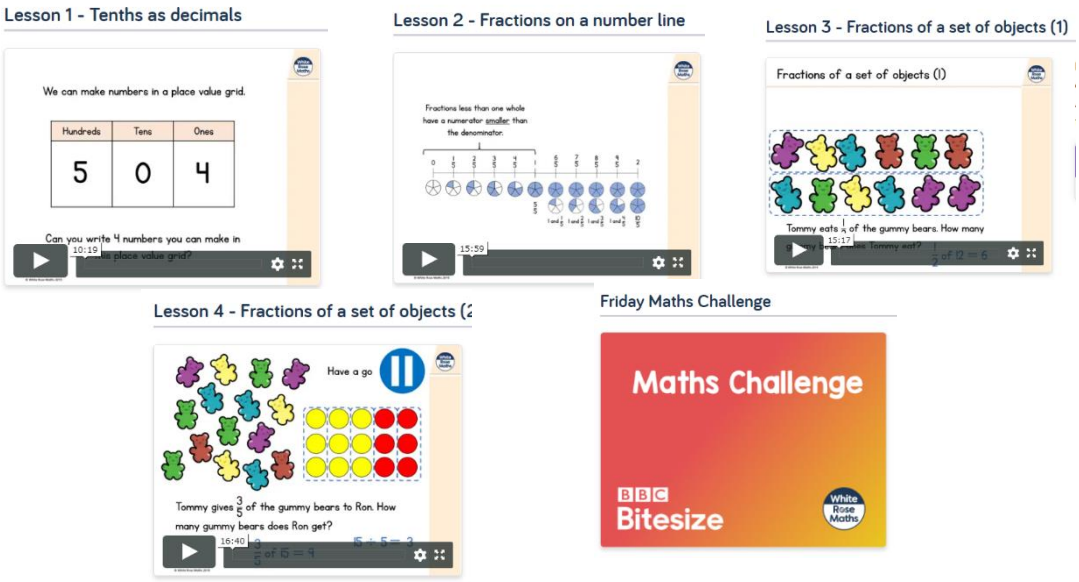
Some of the videos for the pass it on challenge arrived after we had published the finished version. So that we feel connected to as many people as possible we have made a new extended version including lots more videos from year 3! Take a look here:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YwxnvwvOTMw&feature=youtu.be

We know motivation to complete school work is probably reducing, this is normal and completely expected! Try your best and do a little bit each day / when you are in the mood! This week we have tried to make the tasks as practical as possible.

This week's learning tasks:

Maths:



This week we will be focusing on decimals and fractions. First, have a look at the work you completed last week and recap what you have already learned. This week, we would like you to focus on ' **'Summer Term Week 6 w/c 1st June'**- lessons 1, 2, 3, 4. Please watch the video and complete the activities. If you are feeling extra confident you could have a go at the 'Friday Maths Challenge'.

https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/

As mentioned last week the website has stopped posting the worksheets for you to access on their website. We will upload the worksheets separately and can be found on the Year 3 page along with the learning letter.

Forest School:

We hope you are enjoying taking part in the 30 days wild event. We would love to know how you are getting on and if you have had any different or exciting ideas. Please don't forget to fill in your wild activities on your calendar and send pictures to Mrs Horton. Remember on the website, we have included some ideas and inspiration for the activities as well as the calendar for you to print out and fill in. Aim to do something 'wild' every day in June.

P.E:

This week it is National School Sport Week (at home in 2020)! This annual campaign which is now in its 12th year is powered by children's charity the Youth Sport Trust. Right now, you are probably missing your friends and the sense of connection you get from enjoying sport and play. This year the charity want to unite the whole country – families, schools, sport and businesses – in a celebration of the power of sport to bring people together to capture the enjoyment, challenge and camaraderie they are missing out on. Taking part requires 3 simple steps…

Choose

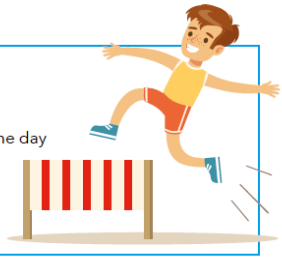
Choose activities from:

- **Track and field**
- **Aiming sports**
- **Team sports**
- **Adventure sports**
- **Artistic sports**

Challenge

Challenge yourself to complete:

- An activity a day for the week
- As many activities as you can in one day
- Activities with as many people as you can at the same time



Whichever activity and challenge you choose, the focus should be to promote **togetherness**, **inclusivity** and **wellbeing**.

Togetherness

Once you have chosen your challenge, see how many people you can encourage to take part together either within your home, outside or virtually. Throughout the week, we challenge you to connect with as many different people as possible, try as many different activities as you can and have fun setting new personal bests and creating memories which will last a lifetime.

Mrs Dussek will post some activity ideas for you on the school website. You can plan your ideas here and even set yourself some personal challenges to improve upon day by day.

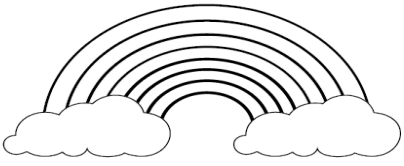
Plan your NSSW at Home 2020 - What will you choose to do?

		Example	Sat 20th	Sun 21st	Mon 22nd	Tues 23rd	Wed 24th	Thurs 25th	Fri 26th
Choose	What activity will you try?	*Egg and spoon race*							
	How will you play?	*Outside, in teams of two, best of three races*							
	Who is playing?	*My family*							
Challenge	Who will you challenge?	*My Auntie's family*							
Capture	How will you capture the memory?	*Photos, videos, and timing the races*							
Reflect	What did you learn?	*My sister and I make a great team*							

Can you find a challenge to complete each day of NSSW at Home 2020?

For each day you complete, colour a section of the rainbow. Can you complete the rainbow to match the Thank You rainbow before the week is through?

#NSSWtogether



YOUTH SPORT TRUST | sky sports

Spelling: *Tactic 20- suffix ure and key words.*

Mario	Bowser
• treasure	• treasure
• pleasure	• pleasure
• measure	• measure
• pressure	• pressure
• school	• leisure
• does	• enclosure
• which	• reassure
• where	• other
• when	• over
• who	• together

Click - Spellzone- to find the wordlist and some games to play. Test yourself to see how many you can spell correctly. Try and use each word in a sentence.

Science:

Last week we learnt about how water is transported around the plant. Hopefully you could see how the temperature had a difference. You also found out about pollination. Without bees and other pollinating insects we would not be alive today – so this proves they are essential and incredible creatures.

This week we would like you to consider the conditions in which plants grow best and what they need to grow well.

Read the powerpoint called ***What does a plant need?*** There is a link on the website.

This week we are going to be scientists and carry out some experiments.

Experiment-Do plants need soil to grow?

This activity is an investigation where the children can decide whether soil is necessary for healthy plant growth. You can grow plants from seeds, if you have them, collect seeds from things you may have eaten, for example an apple or take cuttings from plants like herbs, which grow really well. The children can decide what they would like to grow the plants in for their investigation. Some ideas might be replace the soil with kitchen roll or fabric. Will they grow in just water? This activity allows the children to work as scientists, asking questions, planning an investigation and collecting data- maybe in the form of photographs or measuring the heights of the plants they are able to grow.

Before each experiment – think carefully about what you are trying to find out. This is your question. Then make a prediction of what you think may happen. (It doesn't matter if your prediction turns out to be wrong – the best scientists make mistakes!)
Then carry out your experiment. You might observe and draw the changes as they happen day by day or you might take measurements / photographs.
After your experiment (after a week / few weeks) have a look at the results and make a conclusion about what you have found out. This is basically your answer to the question at the start. You can use the frame provided at the end of the letter.

After the experiment discuss with children- Yes, **plants can grow without soil**, but they cannot **grow without** the necessities that **soil** provides. **Plants** need support, nutrients, protection from adverse temperatures, an even supply of moisture, and they need oxygen around the roots. It is possible to provide these necessary components for **plant growth without soil**.

<u>Optional experiment extras / different ideas to test:</u>

If you have access to seeds or plants (cress seeds or bean seeds are good) you could also extend your investigation to find out:

- ✓ Does a plant need leaves to grow? (**With permission!)** Try cutting the leaves off one plant and leave another identical plant with leaves on, and see the difference in growth.
- ✓ Does a plant need light to grow? Try putting a plant in a darkened room and see the effects.
- ✓ Does a plant need warmth to grow? Try putting a plant in cold / warm place and see the effects.
- ✓ Does a plant need water to grow? Experiment with a little / none at all / and a lot and see the effects on the plant growth.

- ✓ Does a plant need air to grow? Try placing a plant inside a tied plastic bag and compare its growth to a plant that has been on the air.

Before each experiment – think carefully about what you are trying to find out. This is your question. Then make a prediction of what you think may happen. (It doesn't matter if your prediction turns out to be wrong – the best scientists make mistakes!)
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<u>Pollination</u>

Recapping your learning about pollination from last week – can you complete the missing words in these sentences. Look back at last week's powerpoint if you need help!

Use the following words:

dispersed pollen nectar petal's stamen stigma egg seeds pollen seeds

<u>The Pollination Process</u>

The flower _____ bright colours and fragrant scents attract the insect.

The insect arrives on the flower to collect _____. This is a sweet liquid which makes perfect insect food.

As the insect is gathering the nectar it rubs against the _____ which rub _____onto the insect.

When the insect gets hungry again, it gets attracted to another flower's bright colours and fragrant scent.

As the insect feeds on the nectar in this new flower, the _____ stuck to the insect from the first flower rubs off onto the female parts of the second flower (the _____).

Part of this pollen travels down the style and then into the _____.

The tiny piece of pollen joins onto an _____ in the ovary. The plant has now been fertilised.

The ovary of the flower turns into _____ which will then be _____

so that new plants will be able to grow somewhere else.

More Science fun!

A fun way to recognise how pollen moves from plant to plant on the insects is to use cheesy puff crisps (Wotsit type) and a fleshy fruit eg melon (not watermelon). Touch a crisp and make sure you have got the orange powder on your fingers. This is the 'pollen'! Now touch a piece of melon and see how the powder transfers to the melon. Keep doing this moving from one piece of melon to another watching how the powder (or pollen) transfers! You can then see pollination and fertilisation in action!

Reading comprehension:

Here are last week's answers:

Honeybee Reading Comprehension- Answers

1. What is the difference between the bumblebee and the honeybee?

Honeybees have a slimmer body than bumblebees.

2. Where in the world do honeybees not live? Why?

Honeybees don't live in Antarctica where it is too cold for them to survive.

3. Where do honeybees live?

Honeybees can be found living in jungles, woodlands, forests and gardens in many parts of the world. They make their own homes where they live called a hive; these can be found in places such as the hollow of a tree.

4. How many honeybees can fit into a hive?

Each hive can contain up to 80,000 bees.

5. What do they eat?

Honeybees eat pollen and nectar from flowers.

6. Who is a honeybees predator?

   The honeybee has a number of predators including birds, small mammals, reptiles and other insects. Also, larger mammals such as bears destroy the hive of the honeybees so that they can eat the honey inside.

Now read about how seeds are dispersed and why weeds crop up everywhere!

How Weeds Get Everywhere!

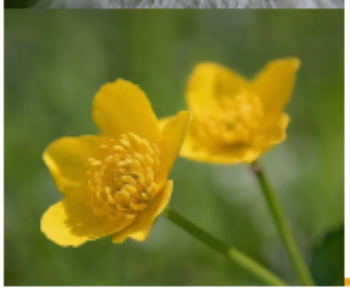
How come weeds get everywhere in our gardens? One minute your lawn can be lovely and green and the next minute it's covered - and I mean covered - in dandelions! Well, it's all to do with the clever way that plants reproduce and spread their seeds far and wide to keep their species alive.

Making the Seeds

So, how do the plants make so many seeds?

Most plants are made up of some female and male plant parts. Bees and other insects are attracted to the flowers because of their lovely smells and colours. While they are at the flower, they help move pollen around to fertilise the plant. Sometimes even the wind can help with moving the pollen around to the right places.

Once the plant is fertilised, the seeds can grow. When this happens in a dandelion, the yellow flower turns into what we call a dandelion 'clock'. If you look closely at a dandelion clock (also called a 'seed head'), it is full of dark coloured seeds with light, feathery, white tops that look like umbrellas.



Fact File

- A weed is only a plant that someone does not want in their garden. They can be very pretty!
- Nettles are used for making tea and medicines, so they are actually very useful.
- The world's largest weed is giant hogweed. It can grow up to 3.65m in height and have leaves that measure 91cm long.
- Some people think that if you hold a buttercup under your chin and the yellow reflects on your skin it means that you like butter.

Spreading the Seeds

So, how do the seeds get everywhere?

This is the clever bit...

As we said before, dandelions make lots and lots of seeds. They all have feathery, white tops that look like umbrellas. This makes the seeds brilliant at floating and flying through the air. So, all they need is the wind to carry them near and far. Before you know it, there are hundreds of seeds all over your lawn, which are all ready to germinate and make yet more dandelions. Other flowers and plants also have other clever ways of spreading their seeds, including putting them inside tasty fruit so that animals eat them. Eventually, the seeds come out of the other end in their poo and start to germinate.

Get Everywhere!

1. Name the world's largest weed.

2. Name something mentioned in this text, other than bees and other insects, that can move pollen around in the flower.

3. What is another name for a dandelion 'clock'?

4. What is a good thing that nettles can be used for?

5. What makes dandelion seeds good at floating in the air?

6. Name another way mentioned in this text, apart from the wind, that seeds can be spread around to germinate in other places.

7. How tall can the largest weed grow?

8. What does 'germinate' mean in the final paragraph?

9. In paragraph one, the author has written the contracted word **it's**. Write the full words without the apostrophe.

10. In the first paragraph, what does the word 'reproduce' mean?

Science experiment recording sheet

My question

_____?

What equipment do I need?

_____

_____

I predict that _____

_____

_____

My results:

Pictures / photographs / notes about what I have noticed day by day / week by week.

Observation 1:

Observation 2:

Observation 3:

Observation 4 :

Conclusion – What did I find out? What is the answer to my question?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Art:

Watch this clip about the dandelion lifecycle

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OQsfedMrjs8

Then have a go at making a dandelion seed head painting – we had a go in school a few weeks ago with the keyworkers and the results were fab!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zz384I62s7U

We hope these activities will keep you busy, entertained and motivated. Keep sending us pictures of what you have been up to – it really does cheer us up!

Take care and keep smiling! We miss you loads!

Love from

The proudest teachers in year 3 – Mrs Horton, Mrs Seagrave and Miss Moore.

xxx