



Home Learning Pack

Year 3



Thursday 26th March 2020

Good morning Year 3! I hope you are all keeping well and having a nice time at home. Here is today's learning and I hope you enjoy it!

Maths: Complete the maths activity below in your exercise book.

Doodle maths / tables:

Complete your extras activity on Doodle maths. Practise your times tables on Doodle tables. If you are unsure of your login please contact your teacher.

Writing: Complete a piece of writing linked to the picture below.

Reading:

Please read every day. Read a book of your choice or use the MyOn online library. (www.myon.co.uk) If you are unsure of your login please contact your teacher.

After reading, please complete a short summary about what you have read in your exercise book (1-3 sentences).

Reading comprehension:

Please complete the reading comprehension in your exercise book.

Spelling:

Please practise 10 spellings a day using the sheet provided. Write these words in a sentence.

Additional Activity:

Continue to keep your daily food journal. RE- Judaism- write down a fact for each Jewish artefact and questions you have.











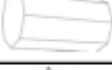

Please ensure work is well-presented and use your best handwriting!

Properties of 3D Shapes

Challenge

3D shapes are shapes which you are able to pick up. They have faces (sides), edges and vertices (corners).

Complete the table below, identifying the different properties each 3D shape has.

Name	Surfaces		Edges		Vertices	Picture
	Flat	Curved	Straight	Curved		
sphere						
cube						
cuboid						
cone						
cylinder						
square-based pyramid						
tetrahedron						
triangular prism						
pentagonal prism						
hexagonal prism						
octagonal prism						
octahedron						

An Amazing Fact a Day

The shape of a Pringle is called a hyperbolic paraboloid.

Writing

Photo 4



I can see...

I can hear...

The Sun

The Sun is a star and is at the centre of our solar system. That is why it is called a solar system. The word solar means 'relating to the Sun'. The planets in our solar system stay together because the Sun is so big its gravity keeps us all locked in orbit around it.

Making Energy:

The Sun provides almost all the energy, light and heat needed on Earth and it mainly uses hydrogen and helium for this. Energy is made at its core in the centre of the Sun's sphere. Around the core is the radiative zone which carries the energy to the next layer – the convection zone. It takes about 170,000 years for the energy to move from the core to the convection zone! The photosphere is at the Sun's surface and the energy gets to there from the convection zone in large bubbles. From here, the energy escapes (through the chromosphere and corona) and some of it comes to Earth. It takes about 8 minutes for heat to reach us from the Sun.



Did you know?

Surface temperature: 5505°C

Distance to Earth: 149.6 million km

Radius: 696,342 km

Circumference: 4,366,813 km (2,713,406 miles)

Mass: 1,989,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000kg

(About 1.3 million Earths could fit inside the Sun)

Lifespan:

The Sun is actually a yellow dwarf star and was created about 4.6 billion years ago. The Sun will eventually run out of energy and fade, but don't worry...this won't be for another 4.5 to 5.5 billion years yet! Before the Sun eventually fades, in an unimaginable time from now, it will get bigger and turn into what is called a 'red giant'. In 1.1 billion years from now, the Sun will be 10% brighter than it is today. This will make Earth a bit like a greenhouse – hot and moist. 3.5 billion years from now, it will be even brighter than that at 40% more than it is today. This will be so hot that the oceans will boil and the ice will melt. It's safe to say that there will be no life on Earth by then, but with space travel already making new discoveries and exploring other planets, where do you think humans will be by then?

Questions

Questions About The Sun

1. What gases is the Sun mainly made from?

2. How long does it take energy to reach Earth from the Sun?

3. How far away is the Sun from Earth?

4. What type of star is the Sun now?

5. List the different layers of the Sun from the centre to the outside.

6. What keeps our solar system of planets orbiting the Sun?

7. Solar means 'relating to the Sun'. Think of two (or more) examples where we use the word 'solar'.

8. Will the Sun last forever? If not, why not?

Spelling

		Year 3/ 4 Statutory Spellings			
accident		experiment		particular	
accidentally		extreme		peculiar	
actual		famous		perhaps	
actually		favourite		popular	
address		February		position	
answer		forward(s)		possess	
appear		fruit		possession	
arrive		grammar		possible	
believe		group		potatoes	
bicycle		guard		pressure	
breath		guide		probably	
breathe		heard		promise	
build		heart		purpose	
busy		height		quarter	
business		history		question	
calendar		imagine		recent	
caught		increase		regular	
century		interest		remember	
certain		island		sentence	
circle		knowledge		separate	
complete		learn		special	
consider		length		straight	
continue		library		strange	
decide		material		strength	
describe		medicine		suppose	
different		mention		surprise	
difficult		minute		therefore	
disappear		natural		though	
early		naughty		(although)	
earth		notice		thought	
eight		occasion		through	
eighth		occasionally		various	
enough		often		weight	
exercise		opposite		woman	
experience		ordinary		women	

Thursday

Draw or write what you ate and drank today

Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Snacks	Drinks

Write down which food gave you the following types of nutrients:

carbohydrates:	
protein:	
fats:	
vitamins:	
minerals:	
fibre:	
water:	

RE



