



Home Learning Pack



Year 3

Monday 30th 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:

Complete the **Science** activity - you will carry out an experiment to with friction!

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

Writing



Read the following extract:

It was late evening, almost dark.

"I think I left my ball in the playground. Let's just go and get it before we go home," said Tom to Suraj.

They squeezed through the gap in the fence into the playground. It was a great safe place to kick a football round without people complaining about it hitting their cars.

"What on earth is that!" exclaimed Suraj.

A bright green light filled the sky just above the playground and it seemed to be dropping down in front of them.

"Flying saucer! It's a flying saucer!" gasped Tom.

Task

Your task is to continue the story explaining what happens when the flying saucer lands.

Carnival

There are many festivals and celebrations around the world throughout the year. However, carnival is one of the most famous and flamboyant festivities. Many carnivals take place in the build-up to the religious season of Lent. Lent happens during the six weeks before Easter Sunday, when people prepare for the death and resurrection of Jesus. Therefore, the majority of carnivals take place during February. Lent is a time when, traditionally, people give up something that they will find difficult. This could be a type of food or a bad habit that they want to try to stop.

Carnivals differ from place to place as many areas focus on their own traditions and pastimes and are often heavily influenced by the culture of their country. In most countries, carnival is often characterized by masks, flamboyant costumes, music and colourful floats and parades. Some carnivals have special trinkets or symbols. In New Orleans, they have sweet and very colourful cakes called King Cakes as a symbol of their carnival (Mardi Gras).



Carnival

The most famous and largest carnival in the world takes place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Carnival in Brazil is not just a fun celebration, but a chance to experience the diverse culture of the country. Brazil is often referred to as a 'melting-pot' of culture. There are many European, African and American influences in Brazilian society. Carnival epitomises the Brazilian way of life and their way of thinking. There are many parties, which take place throughout the day and during the night, celebrating the songs, music and dances, typical of Brazilian culture. The most popular form of music and dancing at the Rio carnival is samba, a style unique to Brazil, which is often played on drums with traditional dancing. The 'Sambódromo' is an avenue, specially made to host carnival in Rio. Every year, thousands of people go to this area to celebrate carnival, including over 500,000 foreign visitors!



Although carnival is linked to religious faith and traditions, it is a time of fun, excess and flamboyance, enjoyed by millions across the world.

Carnivals in Europe

There are several carnivals in Europe, for example:

Cadiz is where the largest Spanish carnival takes place. It is heavily influenced by local traditions along with current and political events. Like Rio, there are parades and floats with lots of music.

Nice, in France, is a carnival that is heavily influenced by Catholic traditions. People indulge in lots of rich food in the build up to Lent. One of the most popular street celebrations is the **Battle of the Flowers**, where there are lots of floats and costumes, brimming with plants and flowers.

Cologne is the principal carnival city in Germany. The carnival season actually begins in November here and culminates the week before (and including) Shrove Tuesday. There are lots of parades and people dress up - even at work and school. It is one of Germany's most important cultural events.

Questions

1. a) When do most carnivals take place?

b) Why do you think this time of year is chosen?

2. What does the word flamboyant mean?

3. Where do they celebrate Mardi Gras and what is an important symbol of this carnival?

4. Why do you think Brazil is sometimes referred to as a 'melting-pot' of culture?

5. Why is carnival so important to Brazil?

6. What is different about carnival season in Germany and most other countries?

7. Why do you think carnivals are so popular across the world and attract so many visitors?

8. Why do you think people give something up for Lent?

9. The text says that carnivals are often characterised by masks, flamboyant costumes, music and colourful floats and parades. What does this mean?

Spellings

		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

Investigating Friction

Friction is a force. A Newton meter measures how much force is used to pull something. You are going to investigate different surfaces to find out which surface produces lots of friction and which produce not much friction.

You will need:

- A heavy object
- A Newton meter
- String to tie around the object and attach to the Newton meter
- Different surfaces, some rough, some smooth

What to do

Tie the string around the heavy object and then attach it to the Newton meter. Place the object on one surface at a time. Pull the Newton meter until the object starts to move. Look at the number on the Newton meter. The higher the number the more force has been used.

Prediction

(Explain which surface you think will make the most friction and which you think will make the least.)

Results

The surfaces that needed lots of force to move the object were _____

This means they created lots of / not much friction (cross out the words you don't need).

The surfaces that needed not much of force to move the object were _____

This means they created lots of / not much friction (cross out the words you don't need).