



Home Learning Pack



Year 3

Monday 20th April 2020

Good morning Year 3!

I hope you've all had a lovely Easter and you are all adjusting to the new way of learning by now. Here is today's work. *Please notice there is a recommended time each activity should take. Please do not go over this time.*

(20 mins) Maths: Complete ONE of the following maths activities:

- the maths activity below in your exercise book.
- Your doodle maths extra activities as set by your teacher.

(10 mins) Doodle maths / tables:

Practise your times tables on Doodle tables. *If you are unsure of your login, please contact your teacher.*

(30 mins) Writing: Complete a piece of writing linked to the picture below.

(30 mins) 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).

(30 mins) Reading comprehension:

Please complete the reading comprehension in your exercise book.

(10 mins) Spelling:

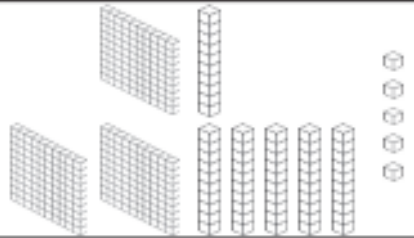
Please practise 10 spellings a day using the sheet provided. Write these words in a sentence.

(30 mins) Additional Activity:

Complete the **History** activity based on the Ancient Egyptians below.

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

Maths

Number	Words	Expanded Form	Picture
_____	____ hundreds ____ tens ____ ones	$500 + 40 + 1$ = _____	
_____	2 hundreds 6 tens 1 ones	_____ + _____ + _____ = _____	
824	____ hundreds ____ tens ____ ones	_____ + _____ + _____ = _____	
_____	____ hundreds ____ tens ____ ones	_____ + _____ + _____ = _____	
156	____ hundreds ____ tens ____ ones	_____ + _____ + _____ = _____	
_____	____ hundreds ____ tens ____ ones	$300 + 70 + 7$ = _____	

Writing



Key Words

spooky dark quiet damp
freezing gloomy creepy
calm peaceful lonely
wild leafy cold terrifying
hidden

Can you write a paragraph about this setting?

Once you have written your description, write a short story about this house.

Think about:

Who's house could it be?

Why is it in the middle of the forest?

What other characters are involved?

Sun Safety Reading Comprehension

We all need some sun exposure - it's the top source of Vitamin D, which helps our bodies absorb calcium for stronger, healthier bones.

However, repeated, unprotected exposure to the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays can cause skin damage, eye damage and skin cancer.

Most children get much of their lifetime sun exposure before age 18, so it's important for parents to teach them how to enjoy fun in the sun safely.

Taking the right precautions is very important when protecting your skin.



Sun Exposure

The sun radiates light to the earth, and part of that light consists of invisible UV rays. When these rays reach the skin, they cause tanning, burning, and other skin damage. Sunlight contains three types of ultraviolet rays: **UVA**, **UVB** and **UVC**:

- **UVA** rays cause skin aging and contribute to skin cancer. Because UVA rays pass effortlessly through the ozone layer (the protective layer of the atmosphere, or shield, surrounding the earth), they make up the majority of our sun exposure.
- **UVB** rays are also dangerous, causing sunburns and eye damage (cataracts). They also contribute to skin cancer. Melanoma, the most dangerous form of skin cancer, is associated with severe UVB sunburns that occur before the age of 20. Most UVB rays are absorbed by the ozone layer, but enough of these rays pass through to cause serious damage.
- **UVC** rays are the most dangerous, but fortunately, these are blocked by the ozone layer and don't reach the earth.



Melanin: The Body's First Line of Defense

UV rays react with a chemical called melanin that's found in skin. Melanin absorbs dangerous UV rays before they cause skin damage. The lighter someone's natural skin colour, the less melanin it has and the darker a person's natural skin colour, the more melanin it has to protect itself.

As the melanin increases in response to sun exposure, the skin tans. Those who are regularly exposed to the sun are at a much greater risk. Sunburn develops when the amount of UV exposure is greater than what can be protected against by the skin's melanin.

Avoid the Strongest Rays of the Day

Seek shade when the sun is at its strongest (usually from 10am to 4pm). If you are in the sun during this time, be sure to apply and reapply sunscreen. Most sun damage occurs as a result of incidental exposure during day-to-day activities, not sunbathing! Even on cloudy, cool or overcast days, UV rays travel through the clouds. Clouds don't filter out UV rays and this 'invisible sun' can cause unexpected sunburn and skin damage. People are often unaware that they're developing sunburn on cooler or windy days because the temperature or breeze keeps skin feeling cool.

Cover Up	Use Sunscreen	Use Protective Eyewear
One of the best ways to protect yourself from the sun is to cover up and shield skin from UV rays. Be sure that clothes will screen out harmful UV rays by placing your hand inside the garments and making sure you can't see it through them. Babies under 6 months should be kept out of the sun.	Select an SPF of 30 or higher to prevent sunburn and tanning, both of which are signs of skin damage. Choose a sunscreen that protects against UVA and UVB rays. For sunscreen to do its job, it must be applied correctly. So be sure to: <ul data-bbox="603 1621 1056 1886" style="list-style-type: none">• Apply sunscreen whenever you are in the sun and reapply often (every 2 hours).• Apply a water-resistant sunscreen around water or when swimming.	Sun exposure damages the eyes as well as the skin. The best way to protect eyes is to wear sunglasses. Not all sunglasses provide the same level of ultraviolet protection; Purchase sunglasses with labels ensuring that they provide 100% UV protection.

Questions

1. How does Vitamin D help our bodies?

2. What are the three types of ultraviolet rays which radiate from the sun? Which is the least dangerous and which is the most dangerous?

3. How does the ozone layer work to protect us from the sun's rays?

4. How does melanin protect the skin?

5. Why does sunburn happen?

6. When is the sun at its strongest?

7. True or false: Clouds filter out UV rays.

8. What is meant by 'invisible sun'?

History

You are going to create a report on Modern Egyptians.

MODERN EGYPT

Write a report about life in Egypt today.

REPORT

Key Facts:

Capital City:

Flag:

Currency (money):

Main religion:

Main language:

Leader of the country:

***Extension:** Find out what do Modern Egyptians eat?
What clothes do they wear?
What does a typical Egyptian home look like?*



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
centre	important	reign
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