**Year 3 Home Learning – Monday 27th April**

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| **Times Tables -inverse**  By the end of Year 3 we need to learn our 2 x 5 x 10 x 3 x 4x and 8x tables by heart (some of you know these already, so move on to learning the rest, up to the 12 x table).  Not only this, but we also need to learn the division facts by heart.  For the times table you are working on at the moment, write out the four number facts you can get from it and learn them by heart. For example, for 2 x 8:  2 x 8 = 16  8 x 2 = 16  16 ÷2 = 8  16 ÷8 = 2  Then when your grown up asks you “What is 16 ÷8?” You should be able to answer “I know that 8 x 2 is 16, so 16 ÷ 8 must be 2”.  For those of you that know all of your times tables, and I know some of you do, learn your 13 x table!!! | **English grammar – word classes**  Sentences are made up of words and words can be categorised into word classes. Look at the three types of word classes I have defined on the sheet below.  Print the sheet off, or copy the table out onto paper and sort the words into the correct word class. | **Alliteration – Alliterative Poem**  A common device used in poetry is alliteration. This is where the poet uses the same letter at the beginning of a few words, e.g. ‘the green grass in the gorgeous garden’.  Think of animals beginning with different letters. See if you can come up with an alliterative phrase or sentence about that animal. Here are two of mine that popped into my head:   * the caterpillar crawled over the crunchy cabbage * the beautiful butterfly fluttered over the buttercups   When you have a few of these, put them together to make a poem. Remember to write the poem out in lines.  You could even illustrate your poem with colourful pictures of the animals. |
| **Science – Plants**  Look at this activity on BBC Bitesize: Why are bees attracted to flowers?  <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zy66fg8/articles/zx4ktv4>  If you search on BBC Bitesize for ‘bees flowers’ – it will come up.  Watch the video to learn why bees are attracted to flowers then complete the activity.  A great thing to do would be to observe some bees visiting flowers, either in your garden or when you go for walk. Which flowers do they visit most? | **History/ Science – Mary Anning – Fossil Hunter**  Find out about the life of Mary Anning, a remarkable scientist who made interesting fossil discoveries during the Victorian times.  Watch the video and answer the quiz questions.  Here is the link, but if you search for ‘Mary Anning’ in BBC Bitesize, it will come up.  <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zd8fv9q/articles/zf6vb82> | **Wellbeing -Yoga**  Yoga is very good for your body and your mind. It relaxes your mind and stretches and strengthens your body.  Have a go at the ‘downward dog’ yoga pose. I have pasted a description of how to do it below (I turned it sideways to enlarge it as much as possible for those of you looking at this on your phone). |

Here are three of the word classes that we need to learn in Year 3 and their basic definitions:

**Noun** – A naming word that names something, e.g. table, cloud, teacher. Another kind of noun is an abstract noun, that describes a concept, e.g. love, philosophy, feelings. You can also have proper nouns – these are names for people, places, days, etc. They always begin with a capital letter.

**Verb** – Verbs are doing words and being words. Some verbs are obvious – e.g. run, swimming, clapped, because you are obviously doing something with your body. However, they can also be something you do in your head, e.g. daydreaming, thinking, worry. They also include the ‘being’ words, e.g. am, were, was, is, etc.

**Adjective –** An adjective is a describing word, e.g. blue, furry, special

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| **Noun** | **Verb** | **Adjective** |
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purple greasy small London red

glittering Wednesday swam climbed love

happiness are Anna been chair

dog star beautiful swift April

