

Year 3 Home Learning Week 6 Day 1

Monday 8th February 2021

Maths

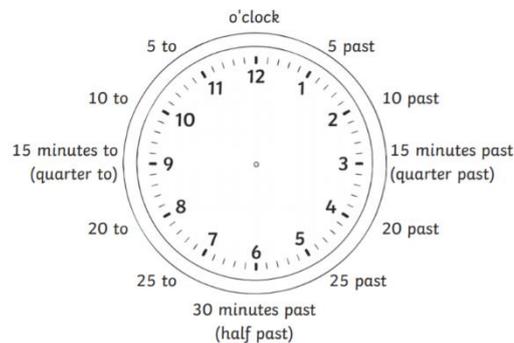
WALT: Tell the time to the nearest 5 minutes.

This week I would like you to focus on telling the time to the nearest 5/ 1 minutes on an analogue clock. You can use the daily maths plans on here, but if you would prefer to change and do this more practically and at your own pace please do. There is a self-evaluation sheet attached for you to assess your understanding and choose your own time related target for the week.

Online Resource

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/telling-minutes-past-on-a-digital-clock-cguk2c>

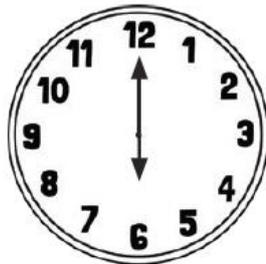
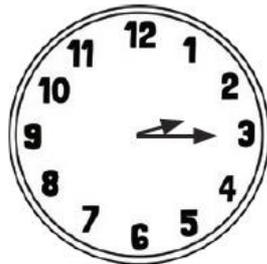
Today let's look at the nearest 5 minutes, starting with the 'past' side of the clock. We have two sides of the clock and need to be careful about the language we use.

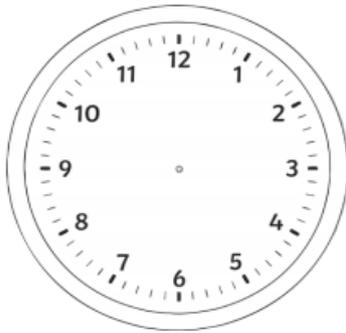


As we count past the hour o'clock, each number is worth 5 minutes. So as the big minute hand reaches the 1 it is 5 past, then 10 past, then 15 or quarter past, 20 past, 25 past and then half past which is the same as 30 minutes past.

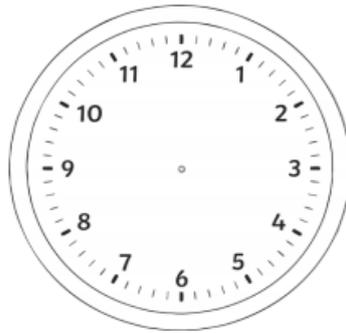
Activity 1

Try the clock times below. If it helps, label the minutes past.

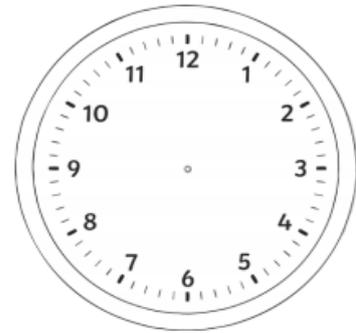




10 past 4 o'clock

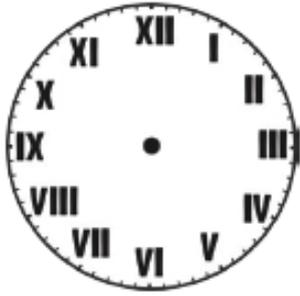


25 minutes past 12 o'clock

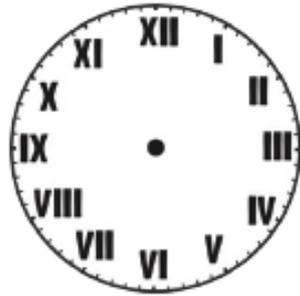


5 minutes past 3 o'clock

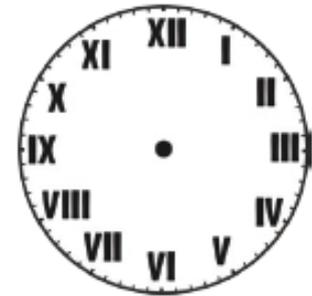
Now try these roman numeral clocks



Quarter past 5 o'clock



20 past 1 o'clock



10 past 8 o'clock

English

WALT: Read poetry and identify rhyming words.

This week we are going to read examples of animal poems. Poetry has many different types and different features. A poem can be free verse, a narrative poem, an acrostic poem or a haiku. You can find out about these poem types here <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4mmn39>.

Today we are focussing on poems that rhyme. Many poems have rhyming words as they are fun and give a poem rhythm and a pattern, but a poem does not have to rhyme.

Words that rhyme end in the same sound. For example cat and bat; cake and make, fly and eye. They do not have to be spelt the same, they just need to sound the same. Two rhyming words are called a pair or a couplet.

We can use a rhyming couplet in a poem. Rhyming words usually go at the end of a line and make a pattern. The rhyming words might be at the end of line 1 and 2, or at the end of line 1 and 3 and so on.

Activity 1

Can you colour in the two pairs of rhyming words in the poem below?

Mittens was a big, fluffy cat.
 One day the vet said she was getting too fat.
 Tuna, treats and biscuits is what she used to be fed,
 But now she's given just meat and vegetables instead

Fat and cat rhyme, and so does fed and instead. So the rhyming pattern is line 1 and 2 and 3 and 4.

I have attached 2 poems for today's lesson, which you can read to gain ideas from and look for rhyme and rhythm.

Activity 2

Now you need to choose an animal to write a short, rhyming poem about. First, you need to think of some rhyming couplets you could use to write about your animal with. Think about the colour of your animal? How do they move? Noises they make?

For example, I will choose a tiger. My rhyming couplets could be:

Stripe & type	Prowl & Growl.	Sound & Ground
Eye & lie	Claw & Paw	Creep & Leap

Activity 3

Now try writing a short poem- just 4 lines long. Pick two of your favourite rhyming couplets. Try and create a short sentence/ phrase. Decide where you rhyming couplets will go- either on line 1 & 3 or line 1 & 2.

My example:

The tiger creeps low to the ground,
Stalking slowly without a sound.
She stretches her large and terrifying claws
And quickly runs large, soft paws

Could I change any of my verbs to make it more interesting? Add any adjectives? Read it out loud, could I add or remove words to help the rhythm?

Your turn!

Animal : _____

Spellings

Mrs Collins' Group

their they're there
here hear
see sea
one won

Miss Baker's Group

scheme chorus
character echo
ache chaos
stomach chemistry
orchestra technology

Magic Spell: Recap

<p>Organisational devices What devices could we use to organise...</p> <p>A nonfiction explanation text? A fiction story?</p>	<p>Prepositions Circle the prepositions in this sentence:</p> <p>On top of the bookcase there is a necklace in a box that is near the back.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Homophones</p> <p>Can you write a sentence for these homophones: There Their They're</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Suffix -ation</p> <p>Add the suffix '-ation' to these words: Inform Explain Create Explain</p>
<p>Geography</p>	
<p>WALT: Identify counties in the UK on a map</p> <p>Today we are looking again at a map of the UK to identify counties. A county is a smaller area of the UK which has lots of towns and villages inside it. We live in the town of Colchester which is in the county of Essex. Have a look at the address on the envelope on the PowerPoint. As the address counties, the areas get bigger. We start with the house number, road, then a village, then town and then the county. They are the top level of local government. They control the local area and the services within, such as education, transport, policing, fire and public safety, social care, libraries and waste management. Have a look at the PowerPoint and map attached, then try the worksheet. You need to look at where Essex is, and name and locate our 'neighbouring' counties, which are next to us on different sides.</p>	