

Maths

- This year we did some work on money – **using pounds and pence**. On pages 5 and 6 there are some activities to help you **practise and secure** your understanding.
- When you tackle the **“Investigate”** page it might help if you have some coins/notes that you could use or, if not, draw them to help you.
- Here’s some **daily arithmetic**, just like we do in class, to keep your skills fresh and sparkly!

$$414 + 300 =$$

$$378 - 142 =$$

$$12 \times 2 =$$

$$28 \div 4 =$$

Challenge

$$385 + 24 + 172 =$$

$$450 - 264 =$$

$$71 \times 4 =$$

$$68 \div 10 =$$



RE/PSHE

3. Why?

Investigate **why** your chosen festivals happen. Are some of them religious? Are they cultural? Are they an ancient tradition?

Year 3

Home Learning Project

Week Beginning: 27.04.20

Theme: Festivals

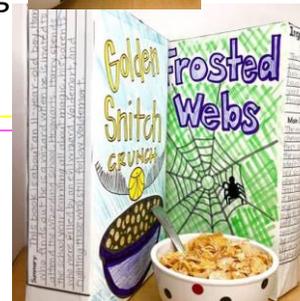
Geography

1. Where?

Through geography this week, firstly I’d like you to explore **where** in the world festivals happen.

Find a fabulous festival that is held/celebrated in each continent of the world. [This](#) is a great website to get you started!

For each continent, note down: where (country and continent); when and a little bit of information about what the festival involves – activities, traditions, clothing etc. Perhaps set it out similar to the reading comprehension on page3.



Science

2. When?

Look carefully at the 7 festivals around the world – **when** do they take place?

Why do you think that they take place at that time of the year?

Are any of them linked to a season or the changing of seasons?

If you haven’t found any festivals that link to the seasons, see if you can find one that is linked to a particular season!



English

- Practise your Year 3/4 using the wordsearch on page 2!
- Have a go at the reading comprehension on pages 3 and 4 – it’s all about the Seven Summits (the seven highest peaks in each of the seven continents).
- Either think about an amazing book you have read over the last few weeks or read a new one, that takes your fancy, this week. Then write a book report/review about the book. It doesn’t have to be as boring as it sounds – have a look at [these ideas](#) to inspire you to be creative! I love the cereal box report idea 😊!

Art and Design

4. What?

Through art, I’d like you to explore **what happens/** activities that take place during these festivals. You will have found out a little bit about this whilst doing your geography research. For example, you might want to make a Chinese lantern or a [Tanabata tree](#)! This is also a great website to explore other places and festivals too 😊.

Y3/4 Spellings Words Search



circle

earth

bicycle

heart

interest

perhaps

pressure

natural

difficult

recent

The Seven Summits

The Seven Summits are the highest **peaks** in each of the seven **continents**. Some **courageous** climbers have climbed all seven **summits**. So far, over 300 climbers have done this. The first person to complete the **challenge** was Richard Bass on the 30th April 1985. The youngest person to climb all these peaks was 15, whilst the oldest person was 71. In 1992, Junko Tabei became the first woman to climb all Seven Summits.

Denali (also known as Mount McKinley)

Continent: North America

Country: U.S.A.

Height: 6,194m

Mountain Range: Alaska Range

Denali means 'The High One'. Denali is extremely cold and so climbers need special equipment to climb this peak. The temperatures can dip to as low as -75.5°F, which is cold enough to flash freeze a human being!

Carstensz Pyramid

Continent: Australasia

Country: Indonesia

Height: 4,884m

Mountain Range: Sudirman Range

The Indonesians call this mountain Puncak Jaya (Victory Peak). The mountain is named after a Dutch **explorer** who was the first **European** to see the peak. You need basic rock climbing skills to climb this peak.

Mount Elbrus

Continent: Europe

Country: Russia

Height: 5,642m

Mountain Range: Caucasus Range

This mountain is a **dormant** volcano. It is also, after Mount Kilimanjaro, one of the easiest of the Seven Summits to climb. Mount Elbrus is always snow-capped. It has 22 glaciers!

Mount Kilimanjaro

Continent: Africa

Country: Tanzania

Height: 5,895m

It stands alone and is not part of a mountain range.

Mount Kilimanjaro is made up of three volcanic cones. Two of the three peaks are **extinct** whilst the highest peak could **erupt** again!

Vinson Massif

Continent: Antarctica

Height: 4,892 m

Mountain Range: Sentinel Range

Vinson was the last discovered, last named and last climbed of the seven summits! This mountain is in extremely cold conditions. It is the most **remote**, most expensive and coldest mountain to climb.

Everest

Continent: Asia

Country: China/Nepal

Height: 8,848m

Mountain Range: The Himalayas

This is the highest mountain in the world. Mount Everest was finally climbed in 1953. Only **experienced** climbers can climb Everest. The rocky summit is covered in deep snow all year round and the summit temperature never rises above freezing. Everest is 60 million years old!

Aconcagua

Continent: South America

Country: Argentina

Height: 6,959m

Mountain Range: The Andes

Aconcagua is not just the highest mountain in South America but also the highest mountain in the western and southern **hemisphere**. The peak lies on the Andes, which is the world's longest mountain **range**. The Andes stretches for 7,000 kilometres and passes through seven countries!

The Seven Summits – Follow-Up Work

Which of the Seven Summits is the world's tallest mountain? (C6)

Which of the Seven Summits is the easiest mountain to climb? (C6)

Which mountain do you think would be the hardest to climb? Give a reason from the text to support your answer. (R2)

What word tells you what climbers need to be like in order to climb the Seven Summits? (C7)

Why have some of the facts been set out in a list? (T4)

What words suggest it is hard to climb Everest? (C7)

Do you think the class could set out tomorrow to climb the Seven Summits? (P2)

What sort of person do you think Richard Bass was? (P5)

What do you learn about in the opening paragraph? (S2)

Is the text fiction or non-fiction? Why? (T4)

In the text, which mountains are said to have two names? (C6)

Which mountain would you climb? What in the text made you decide this? (R2)

[Write the answers in your workbook.](#)

Practise!

Identify the total of the coins below.



Which is the odd one out?

A.

B.

C.

£6 and 56p



£7 and 65p

Write the answers in your workbook.

Freya and Niles are finding the total of the coins below.



Freya

I think the total is £8 and 26p.

I think the total is £8 and 31p.



Niles

Who is correct? Explain why.

Investigate!

Write your answers in your workbook.

2. Investigate the possible combinations of notes and coins each child could have, using the clues given.



Anya

I have 8 coins in total and 3 notes. I have more silver coins than bronze coins, and more than £2 in pound coins

I have the least amount of money but I have more than £8. I have double the number of Jacob's coins, but no notes.



Eliza



Jacob

I have between £6 and £12. I only have one note, double the amount of silver coins as Yosef and three other coins.

I have four silver coins but no bronze coins. I have between eight and ten coins altogether and two notes.



Yosef