

Maths

- Log on and play "[Hit The Button](#)" online – this week concentrate on quick recall of your 2x, 3x, 4x, 5x, 8x, and 10x tables!
- Look at page 2. There are a range of maths questions and problems to solve – **write the answers in your workbook.**
- Click onto [White Rose Maths](#) to access presentations and downloadable workbooks which are easy to use. New material is being released each week.

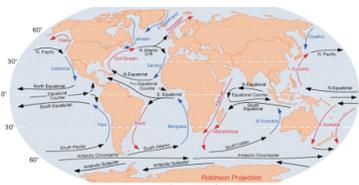
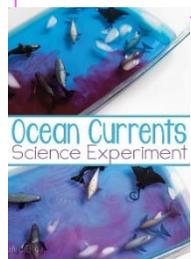
Continue with the [Fractions activities/learning](#), if you completed Week 1 last week, move onto **[Week 2 of Fractions \(it's now at the bottom of the Year 3 page\)](#)**.

Science

Ocean waves and currents

I'm sure if you've ever watched Finding Nemo, you will have heard of ocean currents. But, what is an ocean current? Begin by having a look at [this](#) website.

Follow [this science experiment to see ocean currents form right before your eyes!](#)



Year 3

Home Learning Project

Week Beginning: 11.05.20

Theme: Under the Sea



Art and Design

Wave Art

This piece of artwork has been created using sheets of paper. The children will create waves like those shown in the picture. The holes can be created afterwards using a hole puncher.

Once the waves have been cut out, punched with holes on the ends and stuck down onto a blue background page.

They will then create the surfer and board using card and stick it on the waves. To create the water droplet effect, cut paper into very small pieces, glue them and then sprinkle onto the background.

[Have a go at creating your own piece of wave artwork!](#)

Art and Design

Wave Art

See page 7 for some extra art inspiration!

[Can you tell that I love ocean waves](#)



PE

[Can you create your own obstacle course?](#)

Have a look at the links below for inspiration:

<https://youtu.be/CyZPr-NV2kc>

https://youtu.be/ICyBkNht_j8

https://youtu.be/v7V_uKNvxxvk

English

- Have a look on page 3 - here's some SPaG practise! Complete this in your work book.
- Read the information about Penguins on pages 4 and 5. **[Then complete the table on page 6 in your workbook/draw it onto a piece of paper.](#)** What do you notice anything about the places where the penguins live?

Geography

Oceans and animals

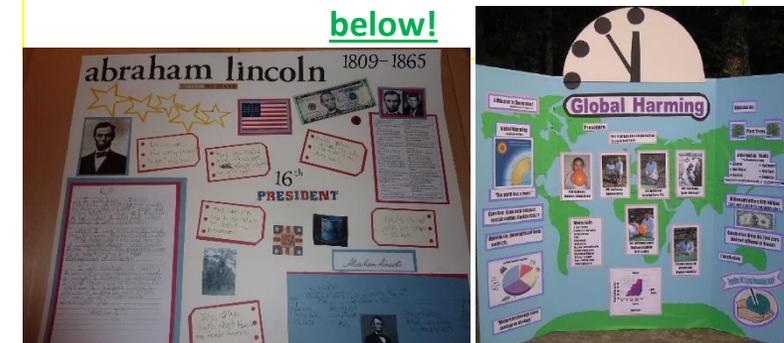
Investigate the question below.

[Do the SAME types of animals live in ALL different oceans of the world?](#)

Think about: What are the different oceans on our planet? How are they different? Did you find that same/different animals lived in different oceans? Why do you think this?

[Perhaps present your findings as an attractive information page like these](#)

[below!](#)



Maths practise!

Section 1

A tree is 12m tall. The one next to it is three times taller. How tall is that tree?

Section 2

Calculate:

$240 \div 4 =$

$320 \div 8 =$

$400 \div 5 =$

Section 3

Tubes of toothpaste weigh 80g. What is the total weight of eight toothpaste tubes?

Write a number statement.



Section 4

Write down four multiples of four

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Section 5

I think of a number.

I halve it.

I add 8.

The answer is 12.

What was my number?

Section 6

A frog lays 276 frogspawn. 139 do not grow into tadpoles. How many do grow into tadpoles?



SPaG practise!

Section 1

Underline the correct verb form to create a present perfect sentence:

At the fairground, Ramesh (went/
has been) on a dodgem car.



Section 2

Can you write a definition for each of these homophone words?

root _____

route _____

Section 3

Write a sentence about this boy that includes an adjective and a conjunction. Underline them.



Section 4

Could you add the missing punctuation to this sentence?



Do you want it any higher asked the gallery caretaker.

Section 5

Which conjunction would fit best into this sentence?

We could walk into town _____ we could catch the bus.

The golf tournament might get cancelled _____ the weather forecast predicts thunder and lightning.

Section 6

Mr Whoops has been juggling with the letters from one of his Y3 spelling words - can you spot what it is?

o _____



Penguins

Penguins live in hot and cold places in the Southern Hemisphere. This is the bottom half of the world, below the Equator. They have wings but they can not fly, so they use them as flippers. There are 17 different types of penguin.

All penguins hunt for food in the sea. They have spines in their mouths to stop their prey from swimming away. They have a diet of fish, squid and krill.

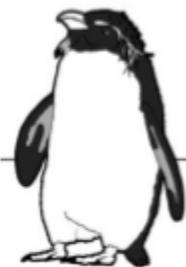
Baby penguins are called chicks. They are born with very fluffy feathers and they can not go into the water until they have grown their adult feathers. The parents hunt for food, swallow it down and then bring it back up to feed to their chicks.

Yellow-eyed Penguin



This type of penguin can be found in New Zealand and has a band of yellow feathers on its head as well as yellow eyes. The Yellow-eyed Penguin prefers to eat fish but will also eat cephalopods. They are different to many other species of penguin because they nest alone (instead of in huge groups) in thick forest, usually at the foot of a tree.

Rockhopper Penguin



There are three types of Rockhopper penguin: Northern Rockhopper, Eastern Rockhopper and Southern Rockhopper. There are very tiny differences between them and so they are classed as one species. They live in cold places and have red eyes, an orange beak and yellow spiky feathers on their head. Rockhoppers make a nest with pebbles and peat and lay two eggs. The second is normally stronger than the first.

Chinstrap Penguin



Chinstrap penguins have a black line across their cheeks that looks like a chinstrap. They mostly eat krill but sometimes they eat fish. These penguins live in cold places. Chinstrap males build a nest with pebbles and the female lays two eggs. The parents take turns to look after the eggs.

Emperor Penguin



This is the biggest penguin. It has patches of yellow on its ears and breast. They live in Antarctica and catch fish from the sea to eat. They do not build a nest. Instead, the male penguin holds the egg in a pouch in its belly. After the chicks have hatched, baby penguins stand on the feet of its father so that they do not get cold.

Little Penguin



This is the smallest penguin and is sometimes called a Blue penguin. It lives in Australia and New Zealand. They usually make a hole in the ground to lay their eggs and then the male and female take it in turns to look after them. Sometimes they nest under beach houses.

African Penguin



These penguins live in Africa. It has a black band on its white breast and patches of skin on its face. The skin helps the penguin to cool down when it gets too hot. To lay its eggs, it burrows into the ground or lays them in rock crevices or under shrubs. This species eats a lot of anchovies.

Adelie Penguin



This species have long tails that drag along the ground and white around their eyes. The female penguin lays her eggs in a nest that she makes with pebbles and moss. Adelie penguins often fight over these small stones and steal them from each other. The male keeps the eggs warm and then the female goes to hunt for food. Then they swap jobs.

Humboldt Penguin



This species is sometimes called a Peruvian penguin. They are a medium-sized penguin that live in South America. It has patches of skin on its face to help it cool down and it has a black bill. It digs into the guano (bird poo) or the ground to lay its eggs. Sometimes it uses caves.

Snares Penguin



They live on an island called Snares Island in New Zealand. It has a yellow crest on its face and red eyes. The female penguin lays two eggs in a nest. The first one is a lot smaller than the second one. The second egg hatches a much bigger penguin that is better at surviving.

Why not explore Hokusai's The Great Wave!

- It might be nice to start by looking at what [this lady](#) had done with her class, to recreate The Great Wave.
- I thought it might be nice to create something **different**, that is inspired by The Great Wave, and isn't just copying the painting! **You could create a piece of art more like this one.**
- You fill the inside of the waves with under water animals, perhaps include those that you have found out about in geography, and patterns! A bit like a mindfulness picture.

