West Meadows Year 3 Ideas for home learning

ONLINE RESOURCES AND GAMES

Phonics play- Free games https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/
BBC Bitesize- https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/primary
Oxford Owls- https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home Access to reading books, spelling, maths games and activities, times tables
Topmarks Maths-Interactive games https://www.topmarks.co.uk/
White Rose Maths- https://whiterosemaths.com/ Look for Year 3 they also have answer sheets too
Times table Rockstars- https://ttrockstars.com/
Spelling City- https://www.spellingcity.com/ Add personalised spelling leading to games
Twinkl- https://www.twinkl.co.uk/ A wide range of resources to print off and complete plus online resources and games
CBeebies- https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies
Twinkl – Home learning https://www.twinkl.co.uk/
The Body Coach- 5-minute workouts for children (through YouTube)

YEAR 3

Literacy

- ***Daily reading*** *- talk about what has been read, ask questions to check understanding*

- *Practise spelling key words (for specific word lists see National Curriculum Spelling Appendix 1 - online)*

- *Write a film review*
- *Write an adventure story*
- *Write a setting or character description*
- *Write a letter*
- *Write a recount - Retell a day / event in 1st person*
- *Write a persuasive poster or booklet*

- *When writing, focus on:*
  - *Full stops and capital letters*
  - *Capital letters for names of places/people*
  - *Commas for items in a list*
  - *Use exclamations marks when required*
  - *Questions marks when required*
  - *Apostrophes for omission (e.g. can't, it's, couldn't)*

Maths

- ***Daily key number facts:*** *Practise key number facts: number bonds and times tables*
- *Count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100.*
- *Find 10 and 100 more or less than a given number.*
- *Recognise the place value of each digit in a 3-digit number (100s, 10s, 1s/hundreds, tens, ones)*
- *Read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and words*
- *Add and subtract: a three-digit number and 1s (e.g. 632 + 7, 342 + 6), a three-digit number and 10s (e.g. 342 + 30, 231 + 50), a three-digit number and 100s (e.g. 632 + 200, 263 + 700)*
- *Add and subtract numbers with up to 3-digits using the formal column method*
- *Recall and use multiplication and division fats for the 3, 4- and 8-times tables*
- *Use written methods to multiply a two-digit number by a one-digit number.*
- *Count up and down in tenths*

• Begin to use inverted commas (speech marks) • Use a/an correctly • Use a wider range of conjunctions to join clauses (e.g. and, but, so, because, when, before, after, while) • Prepositions for time and place (e.g. before, after, during, in, on, at) • Adverbs for how? When? Where? • Begin to organise writing into paragraphs • Interesting and ambitious vocabulary • Clear handwriting • Learn and perform a poem https://www.poetry4kids.com/	• Add and subtract fractions with the same denominators (the bottom number in the fraction) • Compare and order fractions with the same denominator (the bottom number in the fraction) • Measure, compare, add and subtract measures: lengths, mass, volume/capacity • Add and subtract amounts of money to give change • Tell and write the time from an analogue clock including 12 hour and 24-hour clock • Compare durations of events

Various activities for all ages

GAMES

- Play I-Spy
- Play Simon Says
- Play Hide and Seek
- Play Noughts and Crosses
- Play Bingo
- Play 'Scattergories' - Create a list of categories (e.g. boys name, girls name, animal, place etc.). Select a letter. Children think of something for each category beginning with that letter in 1 minute.
- Play simple card games
- Play Dominoes
- Play Hangman
- Board games
-

ARTS & CRAFTS/HANDS ON

- Bake something delicious
- Make dinner together
- Put on a puppet show
- Make a treasure hunt
- Make your own game
- Make salt dough
- Make a friendship bracelet
- Build an obstacle course in the garden

- Play 'Keep the balloon up'
- Create a dance routine
- Hopscotch
- Help with chores around the house- dry the pots, lay the table, hoover, dust.
- Build an indoor shelter (Den) Write a set of instructions on how to build it. (post on Twitter for others to follow)
- Make a thankful jar
- Act out a traditional tale/fairy story
- Plant a seed/bulb (write a diary of how your seed is growing
- Make a piece of artwork with natural materials
- Box modelling, e.g. make a cereal box aquarium, a toilet roll butterfly

Science - Have a go at a simple science experiment - Post it on twitter

How to Make a Delicious Rock Cycle with Chocolate Rock

What Types of Rocks Are There?

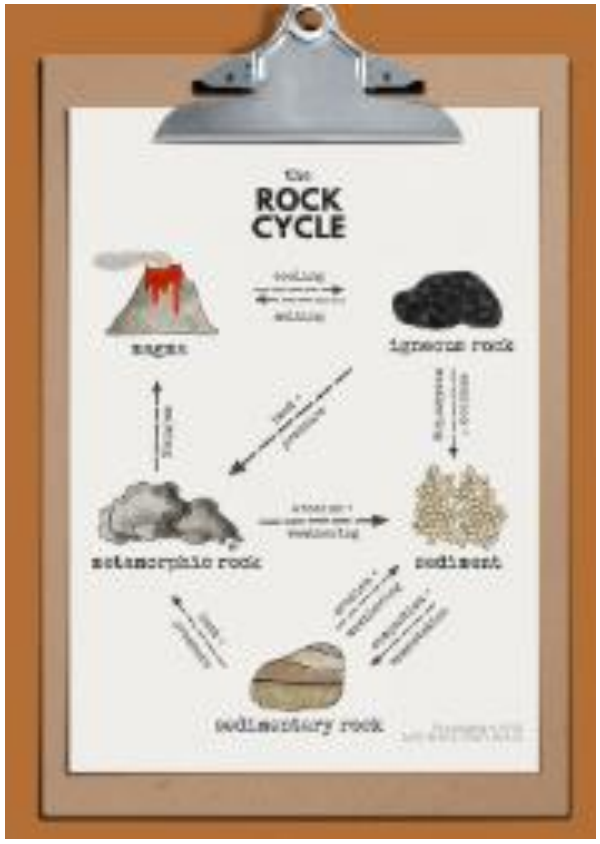
The three main types of rocks on the earth surface are Igneous, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary rocks. Here's a little bit more about them.

- **What are Igneous Rocks?** Igneous rocks are made from magma from the earth's core or other rocks that have melted, crystalized, cooled, and hardened. Some examples of igneous rocks are basalt, pumice, and granite.
- **What are Sedimentary Rocks?** Sedimentary rocks are made up of sediment, small pieces of rock that have been broken apart by weathering or erosion. The rocks form when the sediment undergoes significant pressure, pushing the pieces together. This happens due to two processes: compaction (water and air between rocks is forced out) and cementation (hardening and welding of sediment with mineral crystals that form in the gaps). Some examples of sedimentary rocks are sandstone, limestone, and shale. This is the type of rock where fossils are typically found.
- **What are Metamorphic Rocks?** Metamorphic rocks are igneous or sedimentary rocks (and sometimes other metamorphic rocks, too) that have been exposed to a combination of heat, pressure, and mineral-rich fluids

and the rock changes form. This process doesn't melt the rocks, rather squishes, forces, or folds them into their new metamorphic form. Some examples of metamorphic rocks are marble, slate, and lapis.

What is the Rock Cycle?

The rocks we found on earth undergo what is called the rock cycle. It's a view into the processes like erosion, cementation, and melting that rocks undergo on the eather surface. Here is a rock cycle diagram for you.



Erosion and weathering are both responsible for the breakdown of rocks into smaller pieces. So, what's the difference between erosion and weathering? If the rocks break apart and move, it's called erosion? But if the rocks breakdown and stay in place? It's called weathering.

Want a printable version of this rock cycle diagram? You can download it here. I've included one with fill-in-the-blanks spaces for kids to do as well

How to Make a Delicious Rock Cycle with Chocolate Rocks

The kids will love learning about the science of rocks with this **delicious rock cycle** made of chocolate rocks. Chocolate shavings become sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic types of rocks in this easy to follow science experiment.

What you will need:

- White and milk chocolate (baking chocolate is fine)
- Grater or vegetable peeler
- Cutting board
- Tinfoil
- Baking tray
- Bowl of hot water
- Hot pads

For Rock Erosion:

To start the process, we'll be grating some chocolate as a makeshift erosion process. The chocolate block moves, so it's called erosion, not weathering.

1. Use a cheese grater or vegetable peeler to carefully shave your chocolate.
2. The cheese grater symbolises erosion and weathering - wind, rain, etc. It is physically eroding the chocolate into smaller pieces, just like weathering forces do to larger bodies of rocks to form small rocks or even sand. The small pieces of chocolate represent sediment.

For Sedimentary Rocks:

1. Take some of those small chocolate shavings and press them together to form a large clump. You may want to use a spoon, knife or a piece of tinfoil to do this as you'll notice your fingers will start melting the chocolate. You are exerting pressure on the pieces of rock in order to form a sedimentary rock out of those pieces.

For Metamorphic Rocks

1. Take a few square pieces of tinfoil and form them into "rock moulds." You can do this with your fingers or actually wrap the tinfoil halfway around a rock to help you form the proper shapes.
2. Take some of the remaining chocolate shavings and sprinkle them into the tinfoil moulds.
3. Place the moulds on a candle warmer and heat until the chocolate is fully melted OR bake in the oven at 200F for about 3 minutes until melted.
4. Let the chocolate completely cool and harden (you can quicken up this process in the freezer).

For Igneous Rocks:

Since igneous rocks are made from magma, we want to melt the chocolate first. Adult supervision recommended for this step!

1. In the microwave, heat up a cup of water until almost boiling.
2. Wrap a square of chocolate in a piece of aluminium foil. Place the foil packet in the cup of hot water. Let sit until melted, about 5 minutes
3. Then carefully remove the foil packet from the water, dry off and place in the refrigerator to cool until hardened, about 1 hour. Impatient? Pop it in the freezer for about 20 minutes instead.
4. Unwrap the igneous chocolate rock from the foil. How does it compare to the sedimentary and metamorphic rocks?

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- Play 'Keep the balloon up'
- Create a dance routine
- Hopscotch

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- Build an indoor shelter (Den) Write a set of instructions on how to build it. (post on Twitter for others to follow)