

## Ashfield Junior School

### Year 3 Home Learning Tasks Summer Term Week 2

Thursday 23rd April

#### English

Daily Practice:

Spellingframe

Topmarks: English KS2 Look cover write check:

Continue to research life in a Victorian Cotton Mill.

Try:

[https://www.wrmitchellarchive.org.uk/sites/default/files/pdfs/learning/cotton\\_jobs.pdf](https://www.wrmitchellarchive.org.uk/sites/default/files/pdfs/learning/cotton_jobs.pdf)

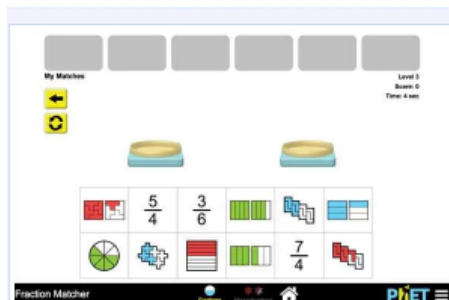
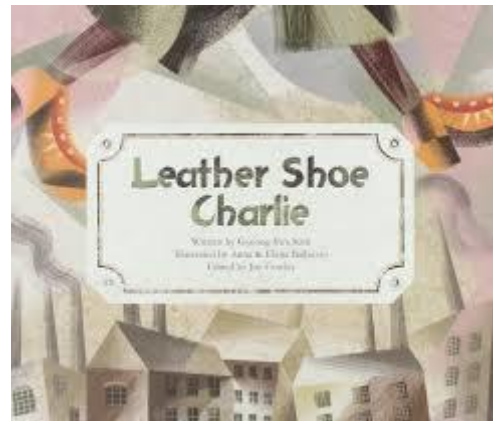
What sorts of jobs were there and what sort of different people did the jobs?

#### Maths

Daily Practice:

TTrockstars

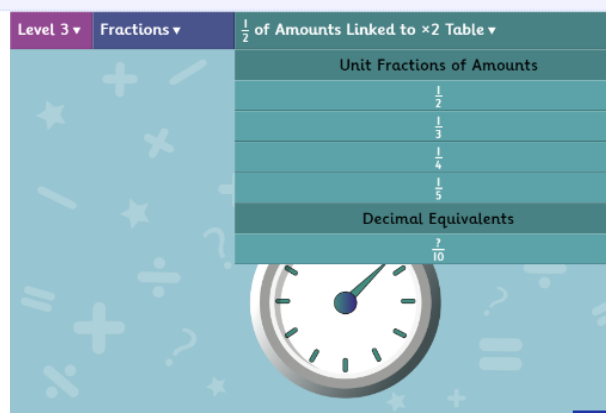
Topmarks: 7-11 years Fraction Matcher & Daily 10: Level 3 Fractions



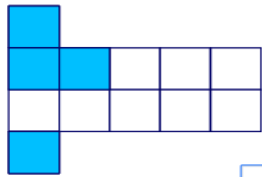
#### **Fraction Matcher**

An excellent fractions matching game at different levels of difficulty making it very versatile in use. There is an option to play the games against the clock and also with mixed whole numbers and fractions. Highly recommended.

**Tablet-friendly**



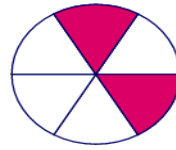
What fraction of these shapes is shaded?



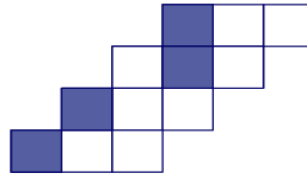
fraction =



fraction =



fraction =



fraction =

We are going to find out how we can find  $\frac{2}{3}$  of 15.  
We need to find  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 15. So draw 3 circles.  
Count 15 objects, put them in the circles.

This is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 15. = 5

1

We are going to find out how we can find  $\frac{2}{3}$  of 15.  
We need to find  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 15. So draw 3 circles.  
Count 15 objects, put them in the circles.

This is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 15. = 5

This is  $\frac{2}{3}$   
Count all the objects  
 $\frac{2}{3}$  of 15 = 10

2

This is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of 15. = 5

$\frac{1}{3}$  of 15 = 5

$\frac{2}{3}$  of 15

$5 \times 2 = 10$

$\frac{2}{3}$  of 15 = 10

3

## Now it's your turn!

Use your objects to work out the fractions of amounts.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ of 20	2 $\frac{2}{5}$ of 25
3 $\frac{3}{10}$ of 40	4 $\frac{3}{5}$ of 15
5 $\frac{2}{3}$ of 18	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ of 16


## Daily Reasoning and Problem Solving

**Convince Me!**

Thinking Tom says that " $\frac{2}{5}$  of 35 is 12."

Is he correct?

**Show Me**



## Topic

Create your own industrial landscape like those seen in Lowry's paintings. Look at *Coming from the Mill*, 1930 or *Industrial Landscape*, 1953 to get an idea of what an industrial landscape might look like. Use your 3D model that you made earlier this week to look at and draw from.

## L S Lowry

Key Works - *Coming From the Mill*, 1930



*Coming From the Mill* (1930) could be described as a typical Lowry industrial scene. The tall buildings and smoking chimneys are present, as are the busy figures in the foreground. The stooped figures are shown trudging home from the mill after a day at work.

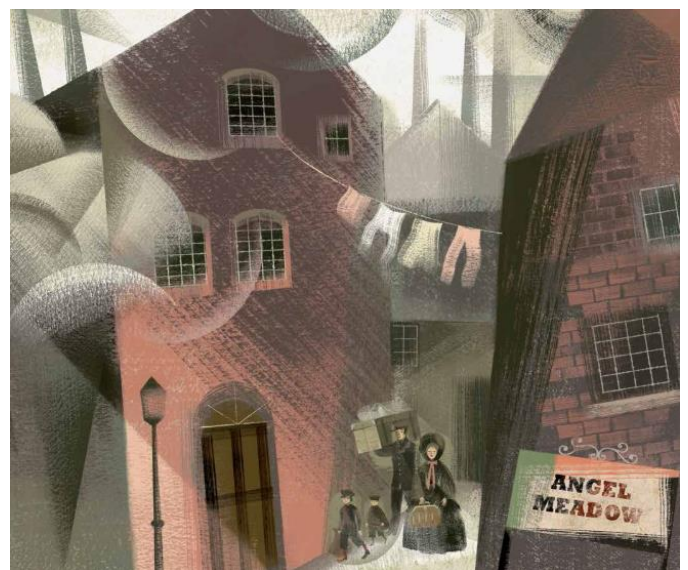
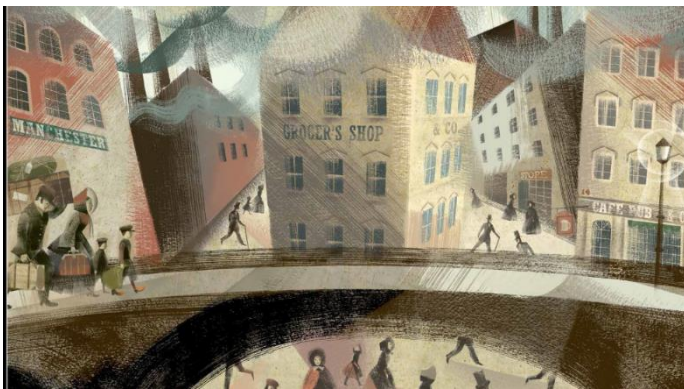
Here are some facts about L. S. Lowry, the famous English artist.

- L. S. Lowry (Laurence Stephen Lowry) was born on 1st November 1887 in Stretford, Lancashire.
- Lowry had an unhappy childhood. He wasn't very popular at school, didn't have a very close relationship with his parents, and he had few friends.
- The Lowry family moved to the industrial town of Pendlebury in 1909. The landscape was dominated by textile mills and the chimneys of factories, and this imagery left its mark on the young L. S. Lowry.
- Lowry's paintings often featured industrial Pendlebury and they captured scenes of life in industrial England. His landscapes are often populated by stylised 'matchstick men' figures.

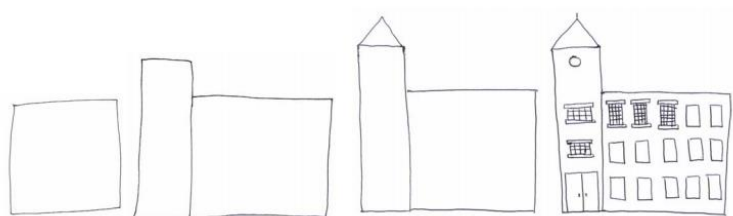
### [LS Lowry, Britain at Play | Art and Design - Your Paintings](#)

[Click on the link.](#)

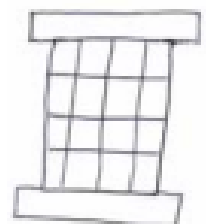
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8LMM5LdOVWQ>



1) On a separate piece of paper draw a square about the size of your hand, add a rectangle and then a triangle on top of the rectangle. You now have a basic mill or factory building.

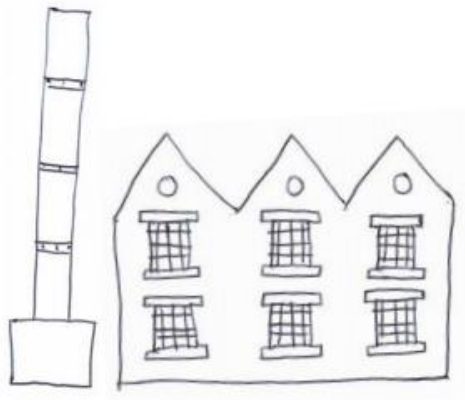


2) Add detail to your detail. Draw lines to show the window panes onto your windows, these are called glazing bars. Add a small, long rectangle to the top and bottom of each window, like the picture on the right.



3) You should now have a detailed industrial building. If you want to add a chimney to your building then it should stand to the side or behind the building. It is very unusual for a chimney to come out of the roof like in a house - can you think why this is?





4) Draw another factory next to the one you have just drawn, use the same ideas but change the size of the shapes that you use, perhaps you could make the building longer or shorter, with more doors or windows, try a triangle roof or a taller tower. Draw a few more buildings to create your own Lowry industrial landscape.

5) Think about colouring in your landscape - what colours would you use?

6) Draw some people walking past your buildings - what are they doing and where are they going? How big do you think they would be? (They need to be able to get into the doors that you have drawn on your buildings.)

