

Ashfield Junior School

Year 3 Home Learning Tasks Summer Term Week 4

Wednesday 6th May

English

Daily Practice:

Spellingframe

Topmarks: English KS2 Look cover write check:



Red House, Bexleyheath

Biography

Can you remember some of the features of a biography? Chronological order was one feature which means that the events from the person's life are written in time order.

You begin with their birth and then talk about their childhood and early life before moving on to their adult life.

Here is some extra information about the life of William Morris. It is not in chronological order. Can you be a detective and order them correctly? Using the dates and wording will help you.

In 1859 Morris met Jane Burden, a local stableman's daughter and they married.

At Oxford, Morris meets Edward Burne-Jones who would become a famous painter.

His father was wealthy, and William enjoyed a privileged childhood.

Later in life, William began to focus more on sharing his ideas through his writing.

After moving to Red house in 1866, William began his own company. He created everything by hand because he was against the mass manufacturing that was becoming popular at the time.

William Morris was born in Walthamstow east London in 1834.



In 1855 Morris and Burne-Jones toured northern France. This visit made them both realise that they were more interested in art rather than the church.

After school, Morris went to Oxford University to study for the church.

Time Connectives

Time connectives are words and phrases used to tell the reader when something is happening. Can you identify any time connectives in the sentences above or in the biography we gave you on Monday (3rd May)?

| Time Connectives Word Bank | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| until | eventually | meanwhile | at last | straightaway |
| when | next | just then | all of a sudden | earlier |
| before | later | afterwards | following that | previously |
| finally | then | at this point | in August | consequently |
| since | after | after that | in the end | following |
| | while | in due course | soon | until then |
| | as | on 14th March | several | |
| | now | second | first | |
| | suddenly | after a while | lastly | |
| | whenever | next time | third | |



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Maths

Daily Practice:

TTrockstars

Topmarks:Daily 10

BEGIN WITH TODAY'S 'REASONING & PROBLEM SOLVING' CHALLENGE



Mo

I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning and go to bed at 7 o'clock at night. This means I have been awake for a full day.

Do you agree with Mo?
Explain your answer.

Telling the Time (1)

Notes and Guidance

Children tell the time to the nearest 5 minutes on an analogue clock. They focus on the language of "past" and "to", and will recognise and use Roman numerals on a clock face.

Attention should be drawn to the differences between the minute hand and the hour hand. This is especially important for times that are close to the next hour, for example, 5 minutes to 12

Mathematical Talk

Which of the hands is the minute hand and which is the hour hand?

Is the minute hand past or to the hour?

How many minutes past/to the hour is the minute hand?

If the minute hand is pointing at the 6, how many minutes have passed in this hour?

What do you notice about the clocks?

Which Roman numeral represents the number ____?

Do we ever say "45 minutes to" the hour?

TELLING THE TIME: CLICK ON THE LINK BELOW

<https://www.visnos.com/demos/clock>



Using the interactive clock can you make these times.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 8 o'clock | quarter to 3 |
| 3 o'clock | quarter to 12 |
| 5 o'clock | quarter to 9 |
| Quarter past 4 | |
| Quarter past 9 | |
| Quarter past 10 | |
| Half past 1 | |
| Half past 11 | |
| Half past 6 | |

hour, o'clock, half past, quarter past, quarter to

5, 10, 15 ... minutes past

a.m., p.m.

clock, clock face, watch, hands

digital/analogue clock/watch, timer









hour hand, minute hand

hours, minutes, seconds

Roman numerals

12-hour clock time, 24-hour clock time

Make these times on a clock and write the time in words.
Use the key vocabulary to help with your spelling.

| Time in Words – o'clock Set a | | Time in Words – o'clock Set b | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
|  |  |  |  |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Time in Words – O'clock & Half Past Set A

Time in Words – O'clock & Half Past Set B





Time in Words – Quarters Set A

Time in Words – Quarters Set B





Topic

VE Day is coming up soon on Friday 8th May - but how can we celebrate while self-isolating?

This year, VE Day will coincide with the early May Day bank holiday, making it the perfect time to get together with your household for a celebration. The UK may be in lockdown due to the coronavirus outbreak, but that doesn't mean we can't still have a weekend of celebrations to mark this special moment in history.

VE Day: What is it and why do we remember?

VE Day - or 'Victory in Europe Day' - marks the day towards the end of World War Two (WW2) when fighting against Nazi Germany in Europe came to an end.

On 8 May 1945, Prime Minister Winston Churchill made an announcement on the radio at 3pm that the war in Europe had come to an end, following Germany's surrender the day before.

History KS2: VE Day

BBC Teach > Primary Resources > History KS2 > World War Two



Watch this BBC clip

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-ve-day/z7xtmfr>

We would like you to decorate your front windows alongside your NHS rainbows with special bunting, make a flag, write a special message or decorate a stone to add to our footpath at school. (Social distancing still applies)