YEAR 3 DISTANCE LEARNING WEEK 14

Weekly Summary

Hi everyone!

Hope you are all okay, one more week left!

Congrats for last weeks Star – Sarah

Star of the week video for this week should be out soon so keep an eye out for it.

Take a look at the next page to see some of the fabulous work we've been seeing.

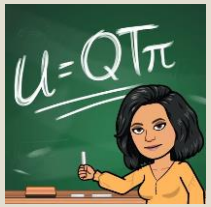
For English, there is your English task each day as well as a quick daily grammar task just to make sure you're on track.

For Maths, I've still left in the Rainbow Maths in as a bit of multiplication practice, see if you can get to completing them in under 8 minutes instead of 10 this week!

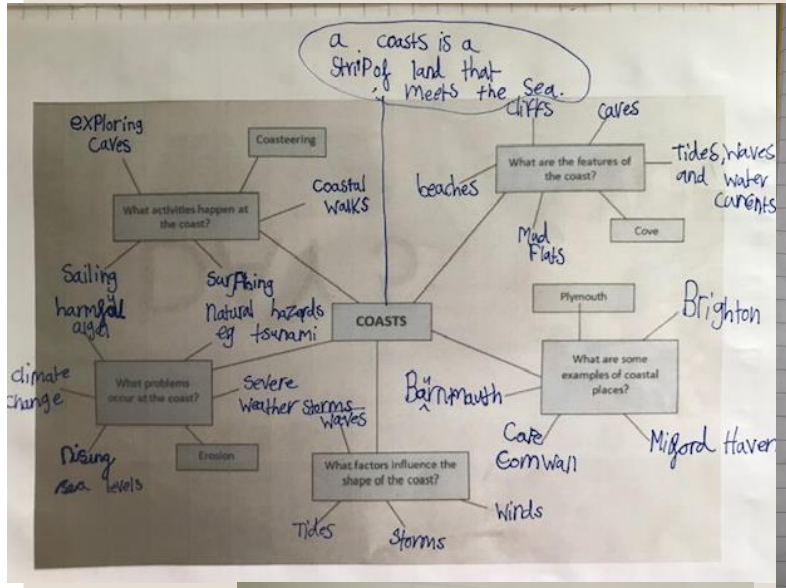
I'll see you at our End of Year Class Party on Thursday at 10am! It will be lovely to see all of you one last time before the end of the school year! Don't forget your hats! The invitation can be found here.

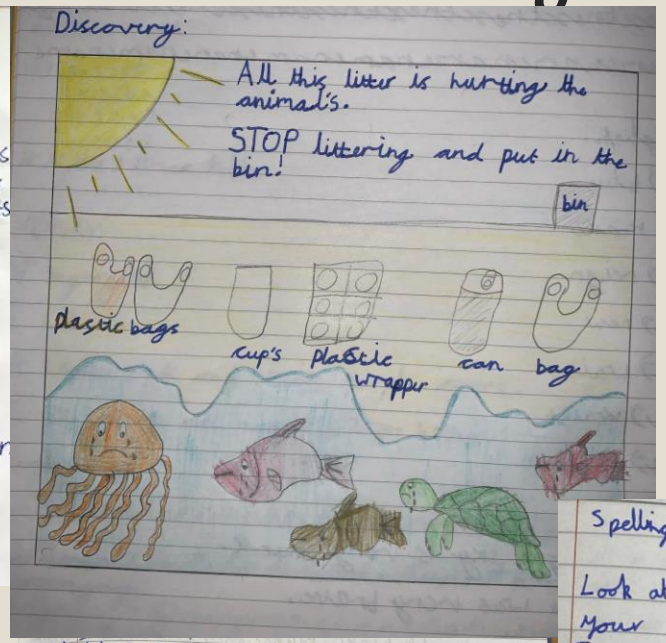
Don't forget to email me your work at Pine@newvalleyprimary.com

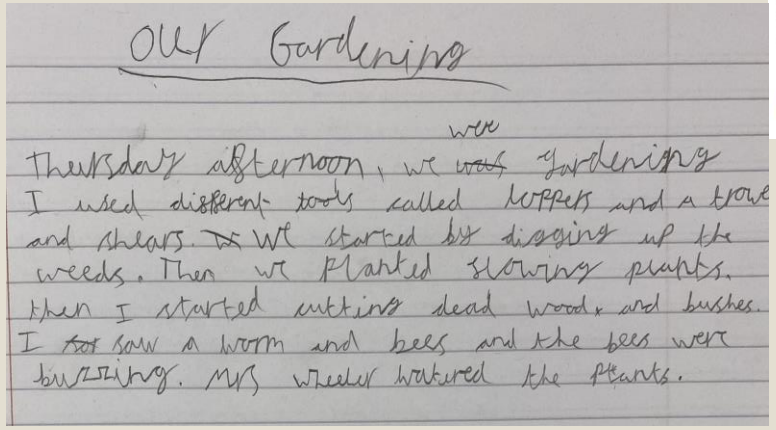
Miss Weckmann



Fantastic Work from Week 13

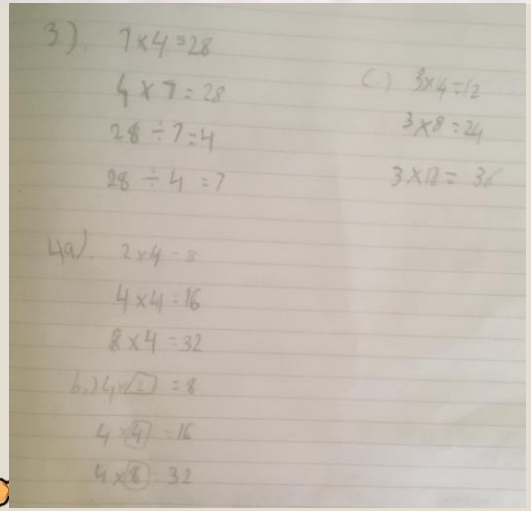






Our Gardening

Thursday afternoon, we ~~was~~ were gardening I used different tools called loppers and a trowel and shears. ~~It~~ We started by digging up the weeds. Then we planted growing plants. then I started cutting dead wood, and bushes. I ~~sor~~ saw a worm and bees and the bees were buzzing. Mrs Wheeler watered the plants.

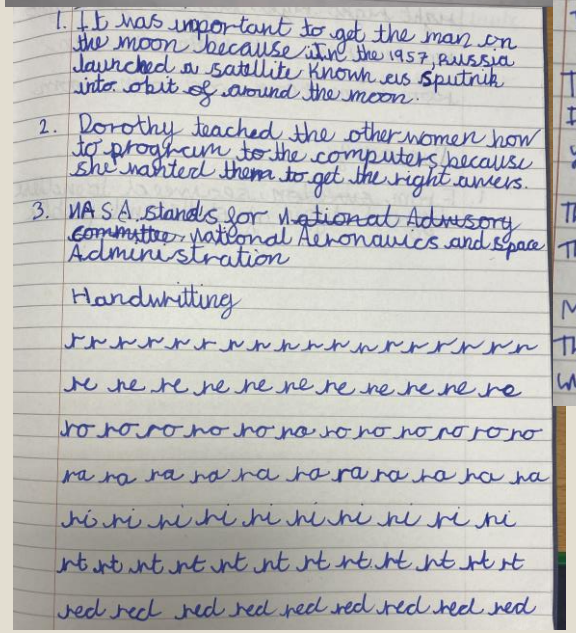


3). 7×4=28
4×7=28
28÷7=4
28÷4=7

4a). 2×4=8
4×4=16
8×4=32

b.) 4×2=8
4×4=16
4×8=32

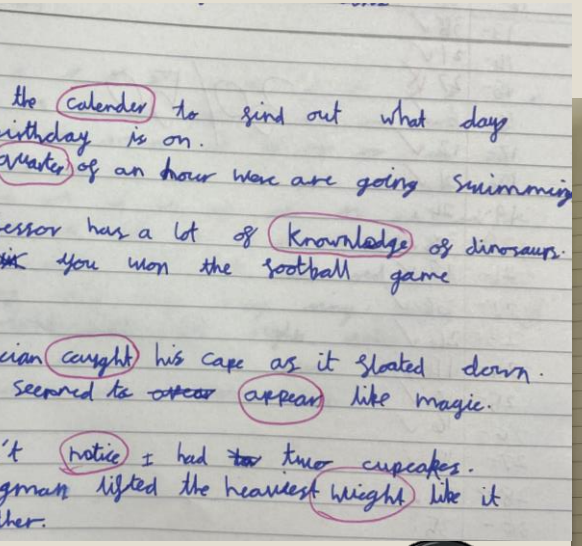
c.) 3×4=12
3×8=24
3×12=36



1. It was important to get the man on the moon because in the 1957, Russia launched a satellite known as Sputnik into orbit of around the moon.
2. Dorothy teached the other women how to program to the computers because she wanted them to get the right answers.
3. NASA stands for ~~National Advisory Committee~~ National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Handwritting

rr rr rr rr rr rr rr rr rr rr rr rr rr rr rr
re re re re re re re re re re re re
ro ro ro ro ro ro ro ro ro ro ro ro
ra ra ra ra ra ra ra ra ra ra ra
ri ri ri ri ri ri ri ri ri ri
rt rt rt rt rt rt rt rt rt rt rt rt
red red red red red red red red red



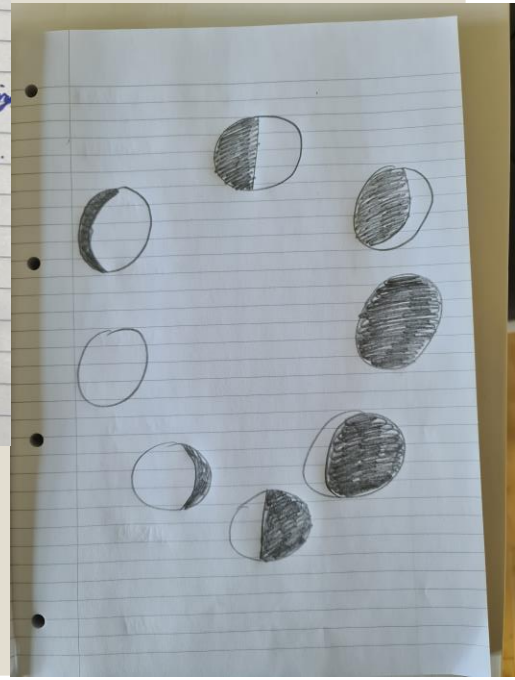
Spellings

Look at the calender to find out what day your birthday is on.
In a quarter of an hour we are going swimming.

The professor has a lot of knowledge of dinosaurs.
I heard ~~sir~~ you won the football game yesterday.

The magician caught his cape as it floated down.
The rabbit seemed to ~~appear~~ appear like magic.

Mum didn't notice I had ~~tw~~ two cupcakes.
The strongman lifted the heaviest weight like it was a feather.



YEAR 3 CLASS PARTY!

It's the end of the school year and we want to celebrate everything you've accomplished! Come to our online class party and join in on the fun!

When: Thursday 16th of July

Where: Online via Microsoft Teams (Link will be emailed)

Time: 10am

We will play a few games and remember all the fun times we've had!

Put on your best party clothes, have a go at making a party hat and bring a snack that you can eat during it!

Weekly Timetable

Day 1 – Maths, English, VIPERS and Art.

Day 2 – Maths, English, VIPERS and Spelling.

Day 3 – Wellbeing Wednesday and Maths

Day 4 – Maths, English, VIPERS, Handwriting and Discovery.

Day 5 – Maths, English, Spelling and Science.

Discovery Menu – Some extra activities to do with Earth and Space

Suggested Daily Activities – Things you could do each day on top of the set daily work.

Recommended Websites – Educational websites that could support home learning.

DAY 1

Day 1 – Monday 13th of July 2020

Maths:

See how you get on with Rainbow Maths this week and compare to last week to see if you've gotten any quicker. Make sure to time yourself, should only be 10 minutes max.

Rainbow Maths Answers

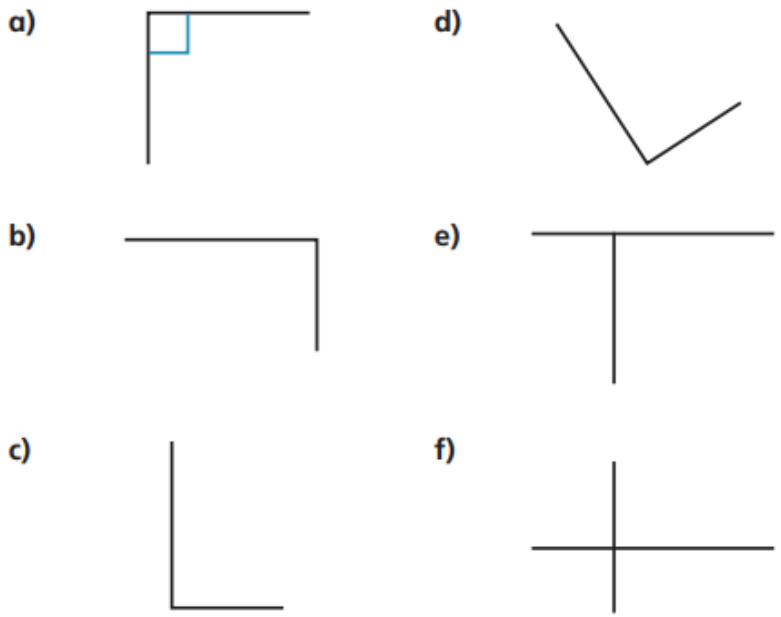
Todays video:
https://vimeo.com/430336748

As the Whiterose resources are now premium printables, I can no longer give you a link that you can access. I can still however put the questions in here and I will include the answer sheets after.

Monday			
1	6x3	26	3x5
2	4x4	27	2x9
3	2x5	28	5x5
4	3x2	29	1x9
5	1x6	30	2x2
6	5x4	31	3x6
7	7x2	32	4x9
8	8x1	33	1x3
9	4x2	34	2x8
10	3x4	35	3x5
11	5x3	36	2x7
12	6x2	37	3x9
13	3x5	38	4x8
14	4x3	39	2x1
15	6x2	40	3x9
16	8x3	41	2x7
17	7x1	42	2x9
18	9x2	43	3x7
19	2x6	44	4x6
20	1x3	45	3x6
21	4x5	46	4x2
22	2x7	47	3x3
23	4x3	48	4x8
24	4x8	49	2x8
25	5x3	50	3x9

1 There is at least one right angle in each picture.
Mark the right angles on the pictures.

The first one has been done for you.



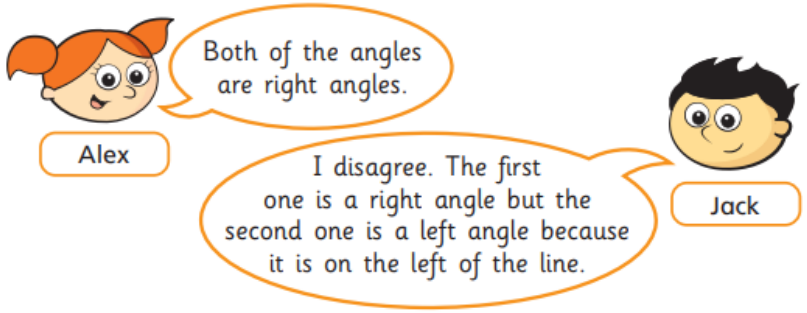
Compare answers with a partner.

2 A rectangle has four right angles.

Mark the right angles on the rectangle.

Day 1 – Continued Maths:

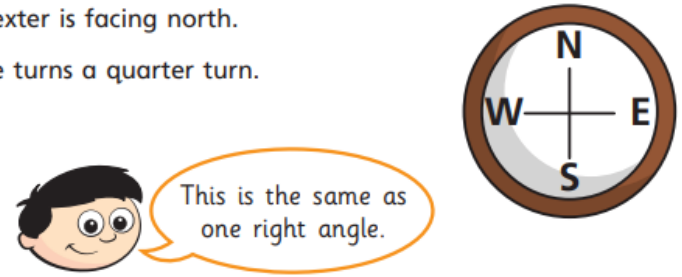
3 Alex and Jack are identifying right angles.



Who do you agree with? _____

4 Dexter is facing north.

He turns a quarter turn.



Do you agree with Dexter? _____

5 Complete the sentences.

A quarter turn is equal to ☐ right angle.

A half turn is equal to ☐ right angles.

A three-quarter turn is equal to ☐ right angles.

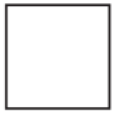
A full turn is equal to ☐ right angles.

6 Draw the right angles on each shape.

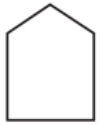
a)

c)

b)

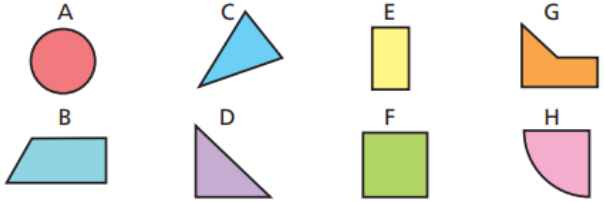


d)



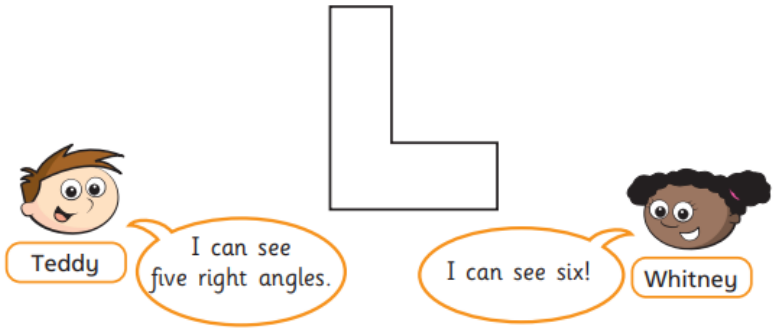
7 Look at the number of right angles in each shape.

Sort the shapes into the table.



0 right angles	1 right angle	2 right angles	3 right angles	4 right angles

8 Teddy and Whitney are identifying right angles.

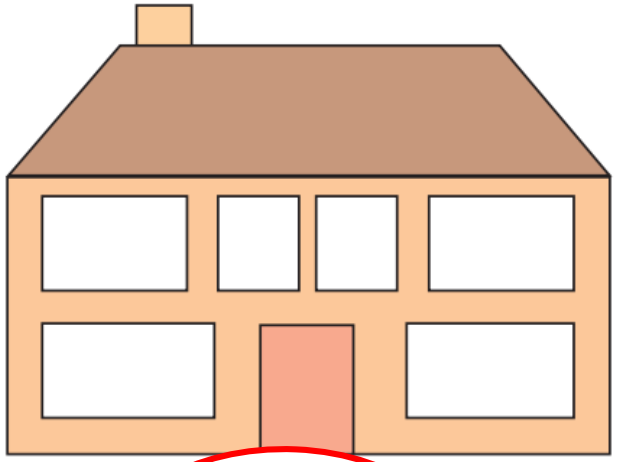


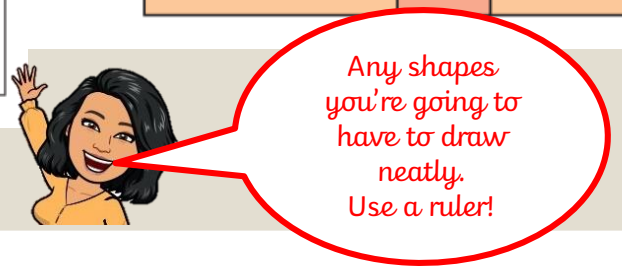
Who do you agree with? _____

Draw on the shape to show your thinking.

9 How many right angles can you find in the picture?

Mark them on the picture.





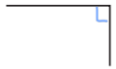
Day 1 – Continued Maths: Answers

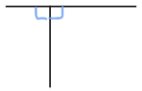
Right angles in shapes

1 There is at least one right angle in each picture.
Mark the right angles on the pictures.
The first one has been done for you.

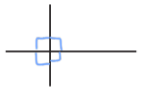
a) 

d) 

b) 

e) 

c) 

f) 

Compare answers with a partner.

2 A rectangle has four right angles.
Mark the right angles on the rectangle.

3 Alex and Jack are identifying right angles.

Alex: Both of the angles are right angles.

Jack: I disagree. The first one is a right angle but the second one is a left angle because it is on the left of the line.

Who do you agree with? Alex

Talk about it with a partner.

4 Dexter is facing north.
He turns a quarter turn.

This is the same as one right angle.

Do you agree with Dexter? Yes

Talk about it with a partner.

5 Complete the sentences.

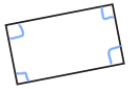
A quarter turn is equal to [1] right angle.

A half turn is equal to [2] right angles.

A three-quarter turn is equal to [3] right angles.

A full turn is equal to [4] right angles.

6 Draw the right angles on each shape.

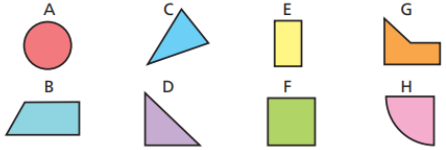
a) 

c) 

b) 

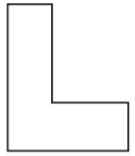
d) 

7 Look at the number of right angles in each shape.
Sort the shapes into the table.



0 right angles	1 right angle	2 right angles	3 right angles	4 right angles
A C	D H	B	G	E F

8 Teddy and Whitney are identifying right angles.



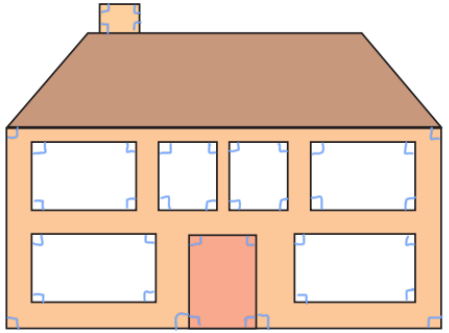
Teddy: I can see five right angles.

Whitney: I can see six!

Who do you agree with? Whitney

Draw on the shape to show your thinking.

9 How many right angles can you find in the picture?
Mark them on the picture.



Create your own problem like this for a partner.

Day 1 – Continued

VIPERS: We are continuing to read Hidden figures. Read the next couple of slides and answer the questions.

The people at the laboratory had to work together from morning to night to figure out how to send astronaut John Glenn into space—and bring him back home to Earth safely. Katherine Johnson knew she could use math to help.

"Tell me where you want his spaceship to land, and I'll tell you where to launch it," Katherine told her boss.

Katherine helped calculate the trajectories—or pathways—that rockets traveled through space. She had to plan Glenn's *exact* route, from takeoff in Florida to splashdown in the Atlantic Ocean. There was no room for error!

No one was better than Katherine at solving these tricky math problems. Days before his mission, John Glenn wanted Katherine to double-check the machine computer's trajectory calculations, to make sure it hadn't made any mistakes.

When Katherine said the numbers were correct, Glenn was ready to go. On February 20, 1962, Glenn blasted off into space, circled the Earth, and made his way home safely.

Day 1 – Continued

VIPERS:

V – What are trajectories?

R – What did Katherine have to plan exactly?

S – What were some of the laws that were starting to change?

E – Do you think things are fair now?

Day 1 - Continued

English: Grammar Check. Each day I will put up some small grammar tasks for you to complete alongside your English work.

Complete the sentence with an appropriate **subordinating conjunction.**

Tracey decided to walk _____ it was a lovely day.

Circle the three **nouns** in the sentence below.

The fire gave the room a cosy feeling.

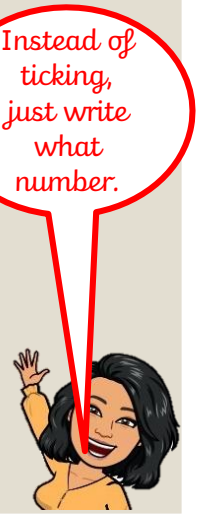
Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

Tick **one**.

Our parents always say "work hard and do your best."	1	☐
Our parents always say, "work hard and do your best."	2	☐
Our parents always say, "Work hard and do your best."	3	☐

Rewrite the underlined verbs in the **simple past**.

The sky <u>begins</u> to look darker as the storm <u>approaches</u>.

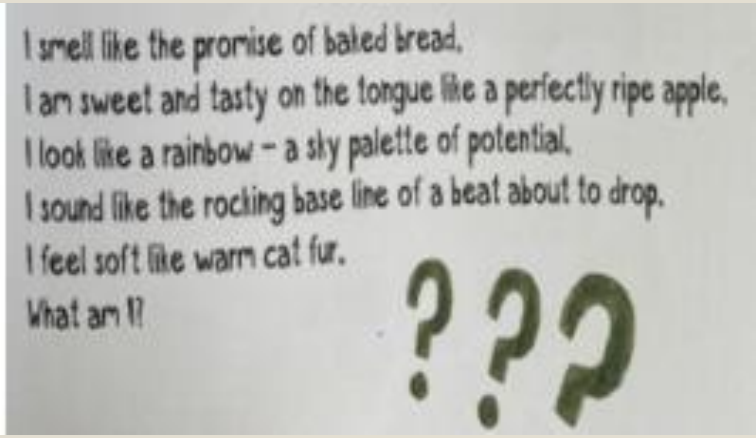


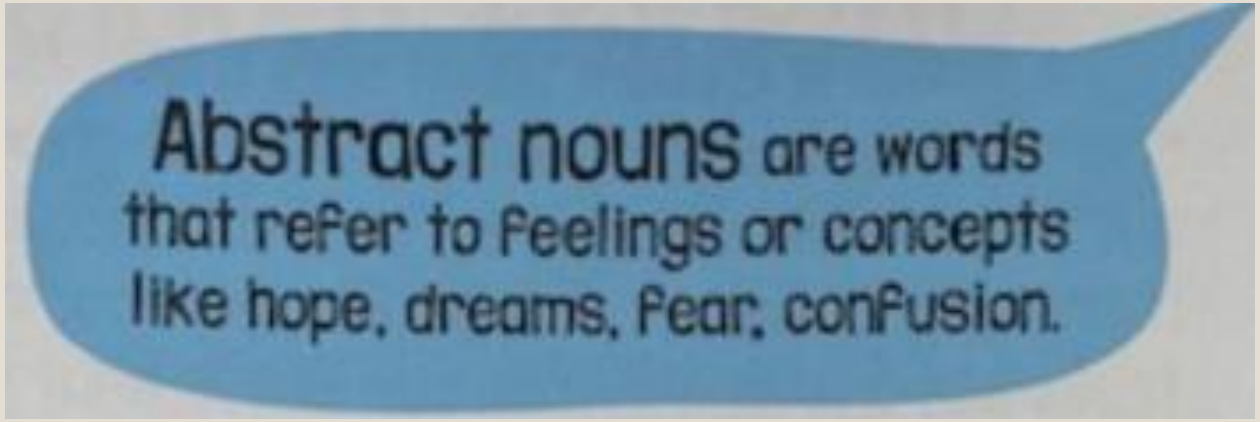
Day 1 - Continued

English: This week we are just taking one more look at poetry to finish up the year. We will do a few days of looking at some features before writing one final piece.

Today we are looking at abstract nouns.

Abstract nouns refer to things that you cannot touch- they are intangible. They are concepts or ideas, feelings or qualities such as: beauty, honesty, enthusiasm and horror.





Make a collection of as many abstract nouns as you can think of. Can you find 30?

Pick an abstract noun. Imagine what it would be like to smell it, taste it, feel it, see it, hear it...

Write a short poem about your abstract noun without saying what it is. Read it to someone else, can they guess what it is?

Day 1 – Continued

Art:

Today you're going to go on a colour walk!

A colour walk is a walk where you try to look for all the colours of the rainbow. You might think of it like a treasure hunt, where the treasure is colour!

Artist Richard Long made this piece by walking backwards and forwards along the same path over and over again. Today we're going to document a walk in a different way. We are going to try and use colours to notice unusual objects and the colours of things all around us! For this walk we are going to focus on each colour of the rainbow, one by one.

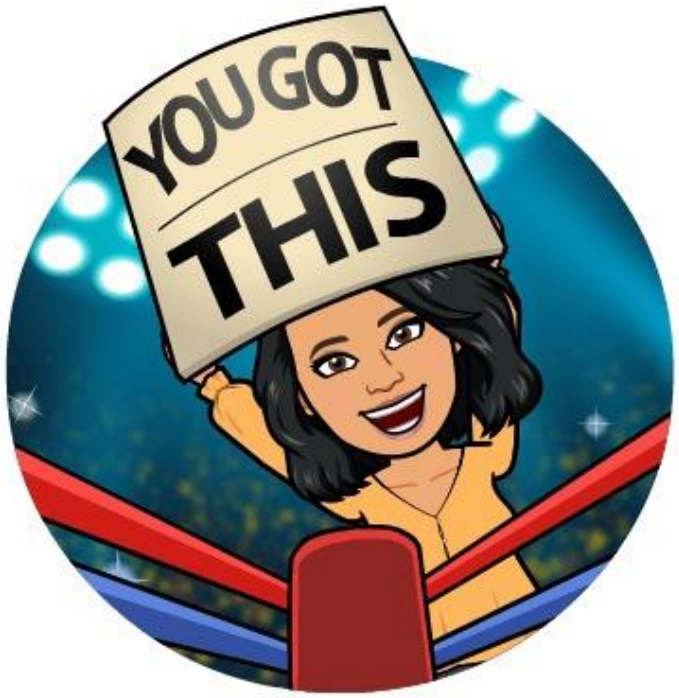
After you've finished your walk, see some of the activities listed on the website that you could do to share some of the colours you found.

Visit the Tate website for instructions on how to do so:

https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/cut-paste/go-on-colour-walk

End of Day 1

DAY 2



Day 2- Tuesday 14th of July 2020

Maths:

Todays video: https://vimeo.com/430336836

Tuesday			
1	6x2	26	6x2
2	4x3	27	2x3
3	2x6	28	5x9
4	3x4	29	1x3
5	1x9	30	2x5
6	5x2	31	7x3
7	7x4	32	4x8
8	8x3	33	1x6
9	4x1	34	8x2
10	3x7	35	8x4
11	5x4	36	3x9
12	6x3	37	3x7
13	3x7	38	4x6
14	4x7	39	2x7
15	6x3	40	5x4
16	8x1	41	7x3
17	7x3	42	2x7
18	9x3	43	3x9
19	2x7	44	4x9
20	1x8	45	3x9
21	4x6	46	4x8
22	2x9	47	3x9
23	4x9	48	8x3
24	4x2	49	2x9
25	5x5	50	7x3

Rainbow Maths Answers

1 Here are some angles.

a) Circle the angle that is greater than a right angle.

b) Circle the angle that is less than 90 degrees.

2 Draw three different angles that are less than a right angle.

Compare answers with a partner.

Complete the sentence.

These are all examples of _____ angles.

3 Draw two different obtuse angles.

Compare answers with a partner.

Complete the sentence.

Obtuse angles are greater than ☐ degrees

but less than ☐ degrees.

4 Is the angle between the hands of the clock acute or obtuse?

a)

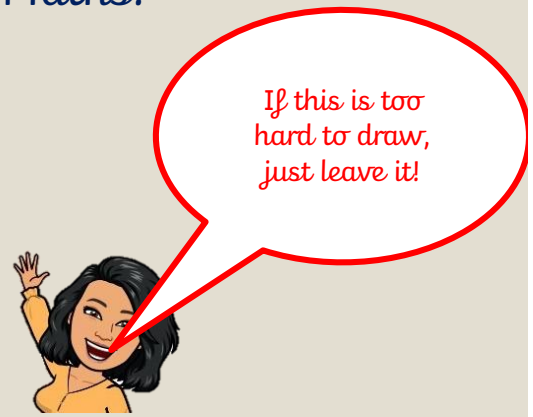
_____

b)

_____

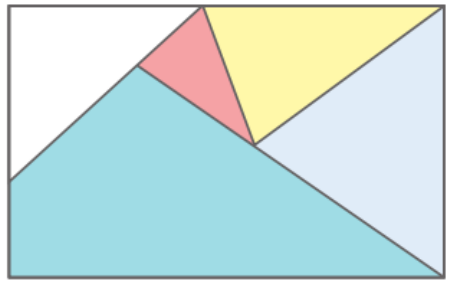
Day 2- Continued

Maths:

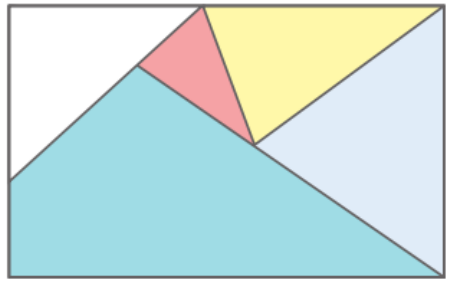


5 Here is a piece of wallpaper.

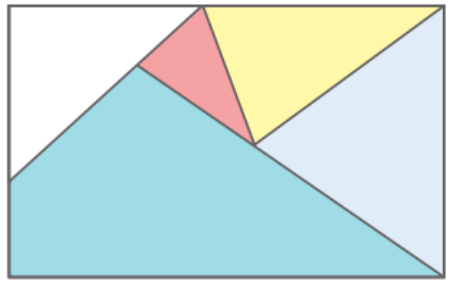
a) Mark two right angles on the wallpaper.



b) Mark four acute angles on the wallpaper.

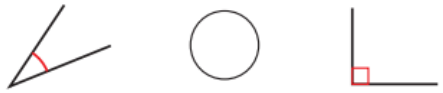


c) Mark two obtuse angles on the wallpaper

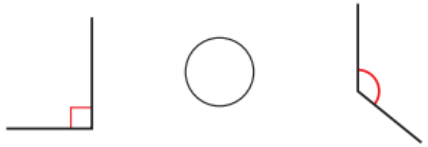


6 Write <, > or = to compare the sizes of the angles.

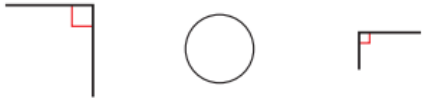
a)



b)



c)



7 Draw a shape that has one right angle, two acute angles and one obtuse angle.

Day 2 – Continued Maths: Answers

Compare angles

1 Here are some angles.

a) Circle the angle that is greater than a right angle.

b) Circle the angle that is less than 90 degrees.

2 Draw three different angles that are less than a right angle.

Various answers.

Compare answers with a partner.

Complete the sentence.

These are all examples of acute angles.

3 Draw two different obtuse angles.

Various answers.

Compare answers with a partner.

Complete the sentence.

Obtuse angles are greater than 90 degrees

but less than 180 degrees.

4 Is the angle between the hands of the clock acute or obtuse?

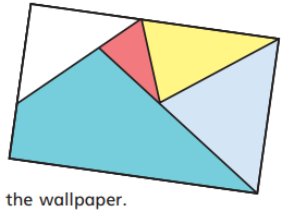
a)

acute

b)

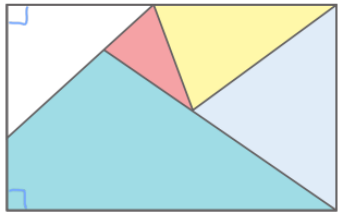
obtuse.

5 Here is a piece of wallpaper.



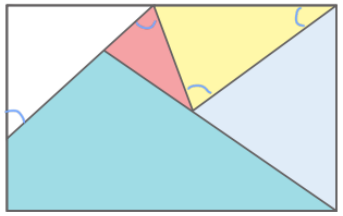
a) Mark two right angles on the wallpaper.

e.g.



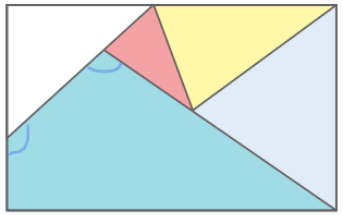
b) Mark four acute angles on the wallpaper.

e.g.



c) Mark two obtuse angles on the wallpaper

e.g.



6 Write <, > or = to compare the sizes of the angles.

a)

b)

c)

7 Draw a shape that has one right angle, two acute angles and one obtuse angle.

e.g

Compare answers with a partner.

What is the same and what is different about your shapes?

Day 2 – Continued

VIPERS: Read the next couple of slides and answer the questions.

Christine Darden was good at math, and she loved electronic computers. She started working at Langley in 1967. Christine wanted to become an engineer, and thanks to Dorothy, Mary, and Katherine, she knew it was possible. Eventually she became an engineer for supersonic airplanes—planes flying faster than the speed of sound. But her first job was to help with NASA's mission to the moon.

Day 2 – Continued

VIPERS: Read the next couple of slides and answer the questions.

The people at the laboratory prepared for years to send astronauts to the moon—about 238,900 miles away from the Earth! Finally, on July 20, 1969, the world watched as the three men arrived at the moon in their *Apollo 11* spacecraft. "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," said astronaut Neil Armstrong when he stepped onto the dusty surface. But it was also a giant leap for Dorothy, Mary, Katherine, Christine, and all of the other computers and engineers who had worked at the laboratory over the years.

The moon landing was a success from takeoff to splashdown! But there was no time to rest. Once NASA landed astronauts on the moon, the people at the laboratory began dreaming of sending humans to other planets, such as Mars or Jupiter or Saturn. They started to imagine hyper-fast space planes that could travel around the Earth at seven times the speed of sound.

Day 2 – Continued

VIPERS:

I – Why is it thanks to Dorothy, Mary and Katherine that Christine knew it was possible to become an engineer?

R – How far is the moon away from Earth?

S – What kind of impact do you think these women had?

Day 2- Continued

Spelling:

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been circled.
Rewrite the sentences with the correct spelling.

Mickey was poppuler at school.

We did a spelling and gramer test today.

Paul read the instruction gide to put the bunk beds together.

Sarah ofen walked the dog in the morning.

A lot of people showed an intresst in joining the rugby team.

Would you connssida selling your bike?

It is good to do some exerrsize every day.

The road was flooded and theirfour it was closed.

The security gard walked around the car park.

Day 2 - Continued

English: Grammar Check. Each day I will put up some small grammar tasks for you to complete alongside your English work.

Complete the sentence below by writing the **conjunctions** from the box in the correct places. Use each conjunction only **once**.

or	but	and

You may bring sandwiches _____ juice _____ water

for the trip, _____ glass bottles are not allowed.

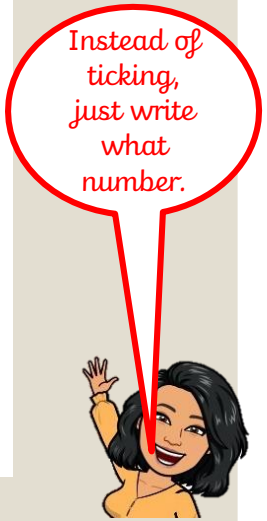
Tick one box in each row to show whether the sentence is a **question** or a **command**.

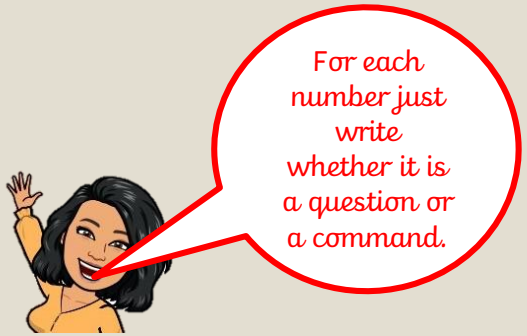
Sentence	Question	Command	
Do your stretches before you exercise			1
Do you prefer tennis or cricket			2
Do the boys always go running in the morning			3
Do take some water with you to football practice			4

Which underlined word is an **adverb**?

Tick **one**.

The spring garden looks <u>lovely</u>.	1	☐
My little sister has a <u>wobbly</u> tooth.	2	☐
The clothes are folded <u>neatly</u>.	3	☐
Her brown hair is long and <u>curly</u>.	4	☐





Day 2- Continued

English: This week we are just taking one more look at poetry to finish up the year. We will do a few days of looking at some features before writing one final piece.

Today we are looking at personification.

Personification

is when you give an animal or object qualities or abilities that only a human can have. This creative literary tool adds interest and fun to poems or stories. **Personification** is what writers use to bring non-human things to life.

Rita heard the last piece of pie *calling* her name.
My alarm clock *yells* at me to get out of bed every morning.
The avalanche *devoured* anything standing in its way.
The door *protested* as it opened slowly.
My house is a friend who *protects* me.
The moon *played hide and seek* with the clouds.
The approaching car's headlights *winked* at me.

Task: Can you identify all the examples of personification in this poem.

City Jungle

Rain splinters town.

Lizard cars cruise by;
their radiators grin.

Thin headlights stare –
shop doorways keep
their mouths shut.

At the roadside
hunched houses cough.

Newspapers shuffle by,
hands in their pockets.
The gutter gargles.

A motorbike snarls;
Dustbins flinch.

Streetlights bare
their yellow teeth.
The motorway's
cat-black tongue
lashes across
the glistening back
of the tarmac night.

Pie Corbett

End of Day 2

DAY 3

Day 3 – Wednesday 15th of July 2020

Wellbeing Wednesday:

My Voice

Write or draw (or both) about one thing you're looking forward to when school comes back.

Votes For Schools

Go to the Votes For Schools Pack in the Year 3 Distance Learning section on the school website.

PSHE

Write about the lovely things that you can remember people doing for you and how they made you feel – those unexpected moments where someone surprises you with something wonderful, generous or marvellous! How can we 'pass it forward' and 'cover the earth with wonderful generosity'?

Music

Login to Charanga and see the work Mrs Bird has uploaded:
http://www.croydonmusicandarts-soundworks.co.uk/yumu/login
The lessons are designed so you can do them without having your instrument at home.
You should have a Charanga login sent to you from me, if you don't have one please let me know and I will send it.
Email any work to me and I will forward it to Mrs Bird.

Yoga

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eGNHLzZhX6c

Mindful Art

https://lol.disney.com/games/coloring-pages/anger-coloring-page

Singing Assembly

This Is Me https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IfGmj_NZ85M
Thunder https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wFhs7WVvuXk
How Far I'll Go https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i66p0_wZ9F0

See the next slides for your Maths.

Day 3- Continued

Maths:

Wednesday			
1	5x2	26	8x2
2	3x3	27	5x3
3	4x6	28	2x9
4	5x4	29	4x3
5	3x9	30	7x5
6	2x6	31	4x7
7	2x4	32	4x4
8	2x5	33	5x6
9	2x1	34	4x4
10	1x7	35	4x6
11	7x4	36	4x4
12	8x3	37	2x7
13	5x7	38	4x6
14	3x7	39	3x7
15	8x3	40	4x4
16	6x1	41	2x7
17	4x3	42	2x9
18	7x3	43	3x7
19	4x7	44	4x6
20	4x8	45	3x6
21	3x6	46	4x2
22	4x9	47	3x3
23	6x4	48	4x8
24	7x2	49	2x8
25	2x5	50	3x9

Rainbow Maths Answers

Todays video: https://vimeo.com/430336963

Instead of circling, just draw the specific line.

Horizontal and vertical

1 Circle the line that is horizontal.

2 Circle the line that is vertical.

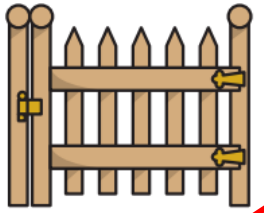
3 Use a ruler to draw the lines.

a) Draw a horizontal line 5 cm long.

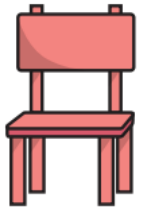
b) Draw a line that is not horizontal or vertical.

c) Draw a vertical line 5 cm long.

4 Tick two horizontal lines on the gate.



5 Tick three vertical lines on the chair.



If you don't have these printed then leave the question.

Day 3 – Continued

Instead of circling, just write what number flags.

6 Here are some flags.

a) Circle the flags that have horizontal stripes.

1 

3 

2 

4 

b) Circle the flags that have vertical stripes.

1 

3 

2 

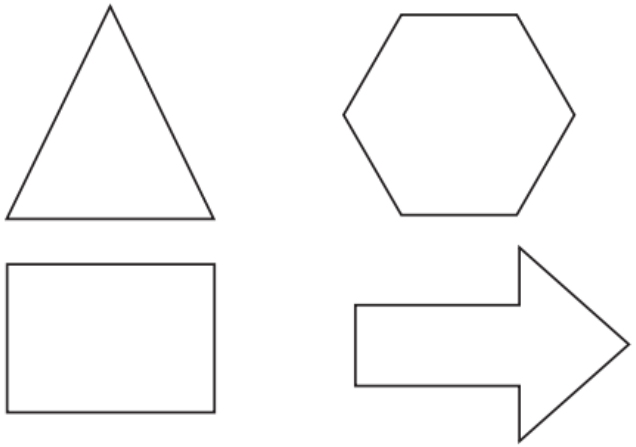
4 

c) Is the statement true or false?

This flag has vertical and horizontal stripes.

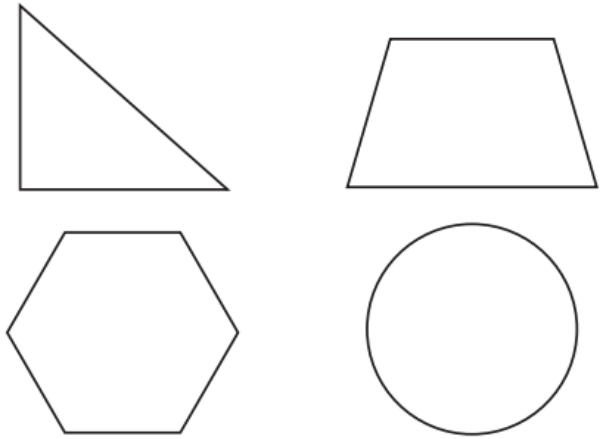
7 Tick the shapes that have a vertical line of symmetry.

Draw on the shapes to show the line of symmetry.



8 Tick the shapes that have a horizontal line of symmetry.

Draw on the shapes to show the line of symmetry.



You'll have to draw the shapes first.

Day 3 – Continued Maths: Answers

Horizontal and vertical

1 Circle the line that is horizontal.

2 Circle the line that is vertical.

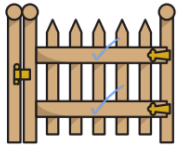
3 Use a ruler to draw the lines.

a) Draw a horizontal line 5 cm long.

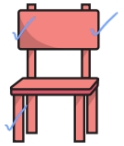
b) Draw a line that is not horizontal or vertical.

c) Draw a vertical line 5 cm long.

4 Tick two horizontal lines on the gate.

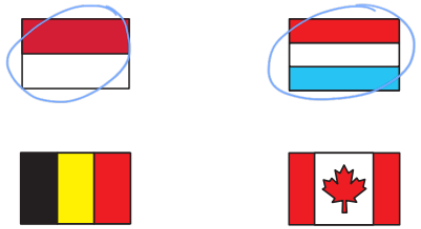


5 Tick three vertical lines on the chair.

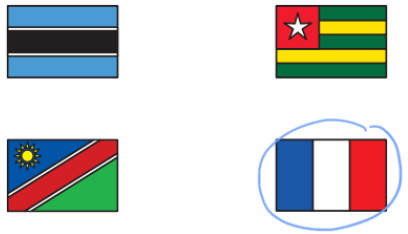


6 Here are some flags.

a) Circle the flags that have horizontal stripes.



b) Circle the flags that have vertical stripes.



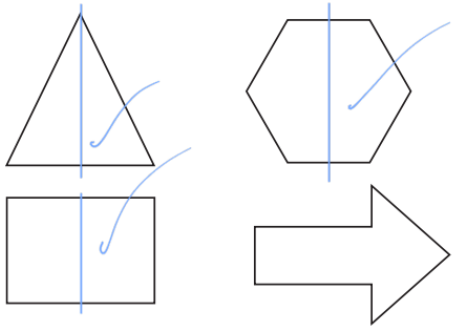
c) Is the statement true or false?

This flag has vertical and horizontal stripes.

false

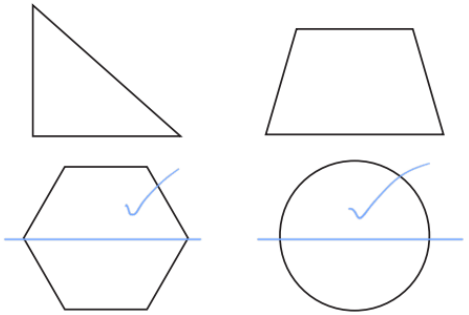
7 Tick the shapes that have a vertical line of symmetry.

Draw on the shapes to show the line of symmetry.



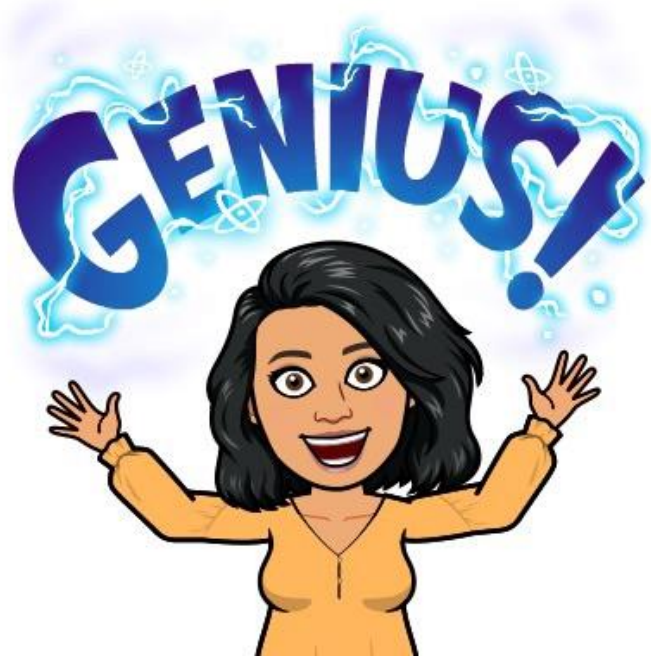
8 Tick the shapes that have a horizontal line of symmetry.

Draw on the shapes to show the line of symmetry.



End of Day 3

DAY 4



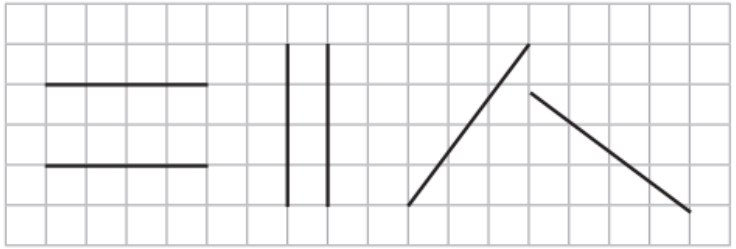
Day 4- Thursday 16th of July 2020

Maths:

Thursday			
1	5x1	26	6x2
2	3x1	27	7x3
3	4x2	28	6x3
4	5x2	29	2x3
5	3x7	30	5x2
6	7x4	31	8x2
7	9x2	32	8x3
8	8x3	33	2x5
9	2x5	34	9x2
10	1x9	35	9x4
11	7x4	36	3x4
12	8x3	37	3x7
13	7x2	38	3x6
14	7x2	39	6x2
15	8x3	40	3x4
16	6x1	41	9x1
17	4x3	42	2x7
18	7x3	43	9x4
19	4x7	44	1x9
20	8x4	45	7x2
21	5x6	46	6x3
22	2x9	47	3x4
23	4x9	48	2x6
24	6x2	49	7x4
25	6x5	50	5x3

Todays video: https://vimeo.com/430337089

1 Tick the pairs of lines that are not parallel.

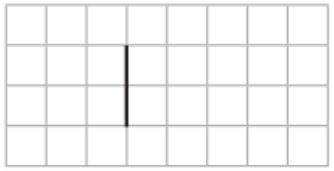


2 Here are two lines.

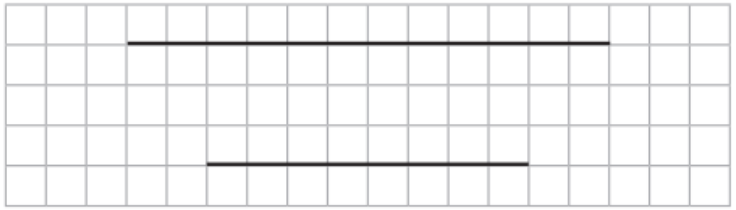
Draw a line that is parallel to each.

a)

b)



3 Amir says that the lines are not parallel because they are different lengths.



Is Amir correct? _____

Why?

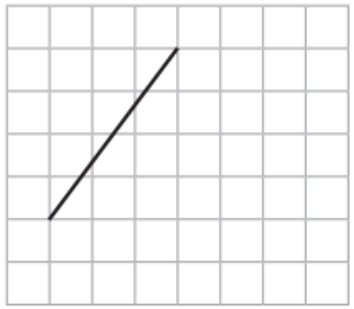
4 a) Here is a line. Draw a line that is **not** parallel to it.

b) Here is a line. Draw a line that is parallel to it.

5 Here are two lines.

Draw a line that is parallel to each.

a)



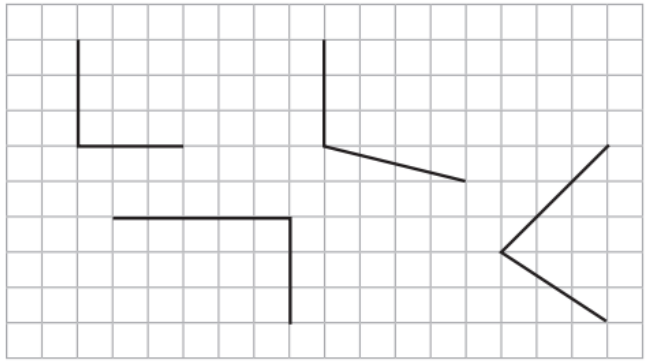
b)

Rainbow Maths Answers

Day 4 – Continued

Maths:

6 Tick the perpendicular lines.



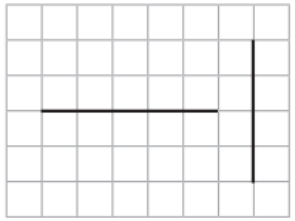
7 Here are two lines. Draw a line that is perpendicular to each.

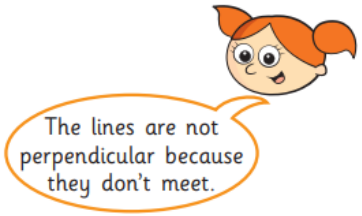
a)

b)

8 Alex has drawn some lines on grids.

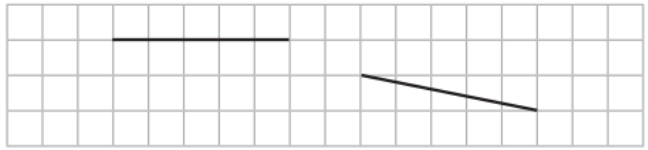
a)

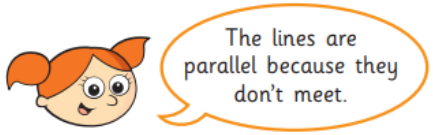




Do you agree with Alex? _____

b)

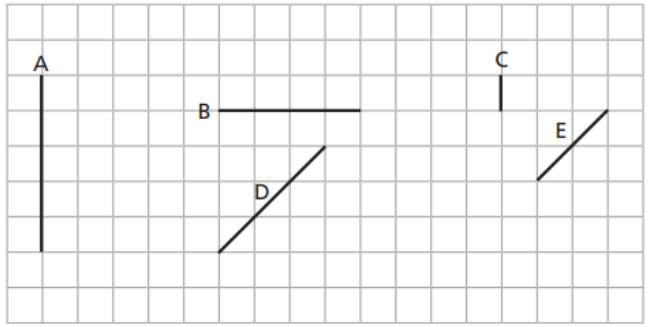




Do you agree with Alex? _____

Talk about your answers with a partner.

9 Five lines are drawn on the grid.



a) Which two pairs of lines are parallel?

_____

b) Which two pairs of lines are perpendicular?

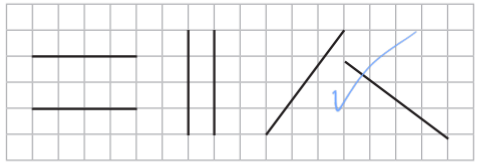
_____

Day 4 – Continued Maths: Answers

Parallel and perpendicular

Maths

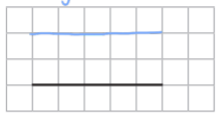
1 Tick the pairs of lines that are not parallel.



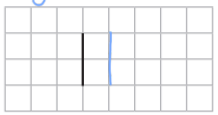
2 Here are two lines.

Draw a line that is parallel to each.

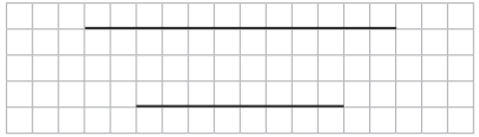
a) e.g.



b) e.g.



3 Amir says that the lines are not parallel because they are different lengths.

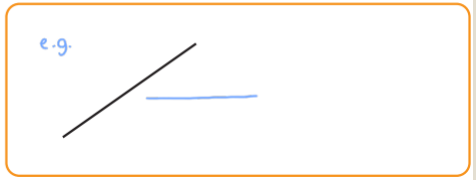


Is Amir correct? No

Why?

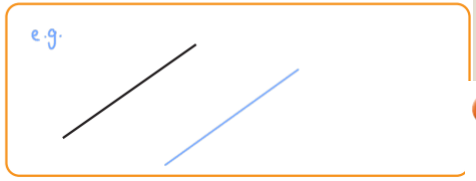
4 **a)** Here is a line. Draw a line that is **not** parallel to it.

e.g.



b) Here is a line. Draw a line that is parallel to it.

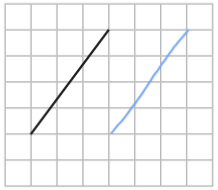
e.g.



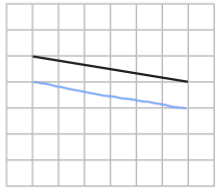
5 Here are two lines.

Draw a line that is parallel to each.

a)

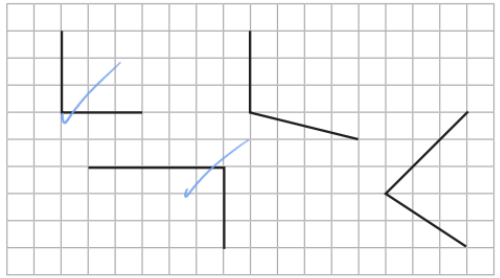


b)



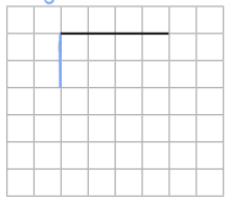
Talk to a partner about how you did it.

6 Tick the perpendicular lines.

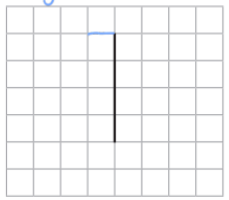


7 Here are two lines. Draw a line that is perpendicular to each.

a) e.g.

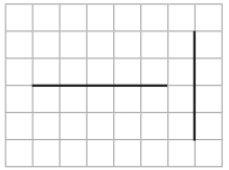


b) e.g.



8 Alex has drawn some lines on grids.

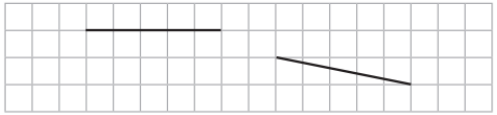
a)



The lines are not perpendicular because they don't meet.

Do you agree with Alex? No

b)

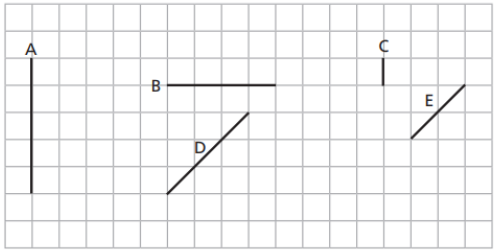


The lines are parallel because they don't meet.

Do you agree with Alex? No

Talk about your answers with a partner.

9 Five lines are drawn on the grid.



a) Which two pairs of lines are parallel?

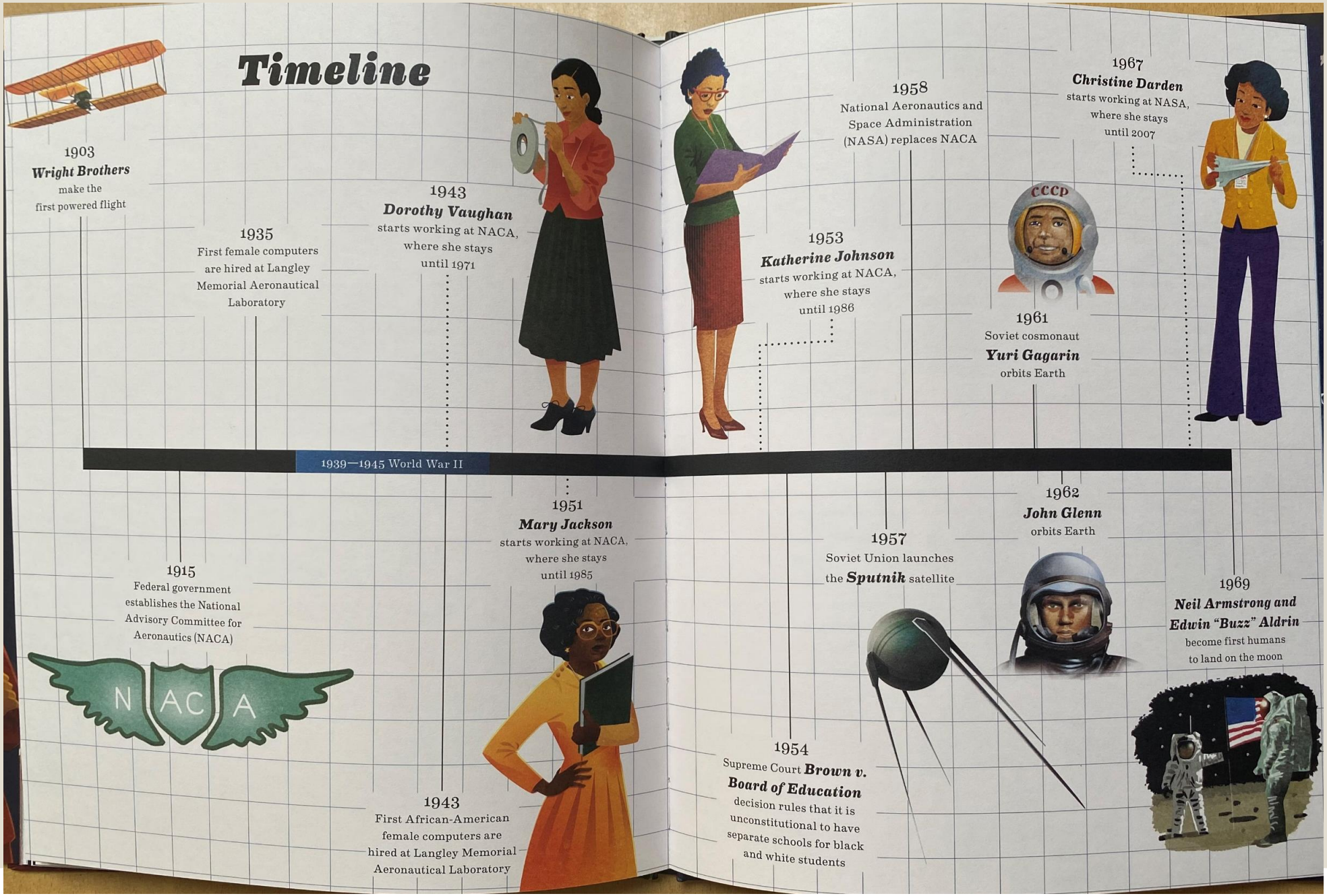
A and C & D and E

b) Which two pairs of lines are perpendicular?

A and B & B and C

Day 4 – Continued

VIPERS: Read the next couple of slides and answer the questions.



Day 4 – Continued

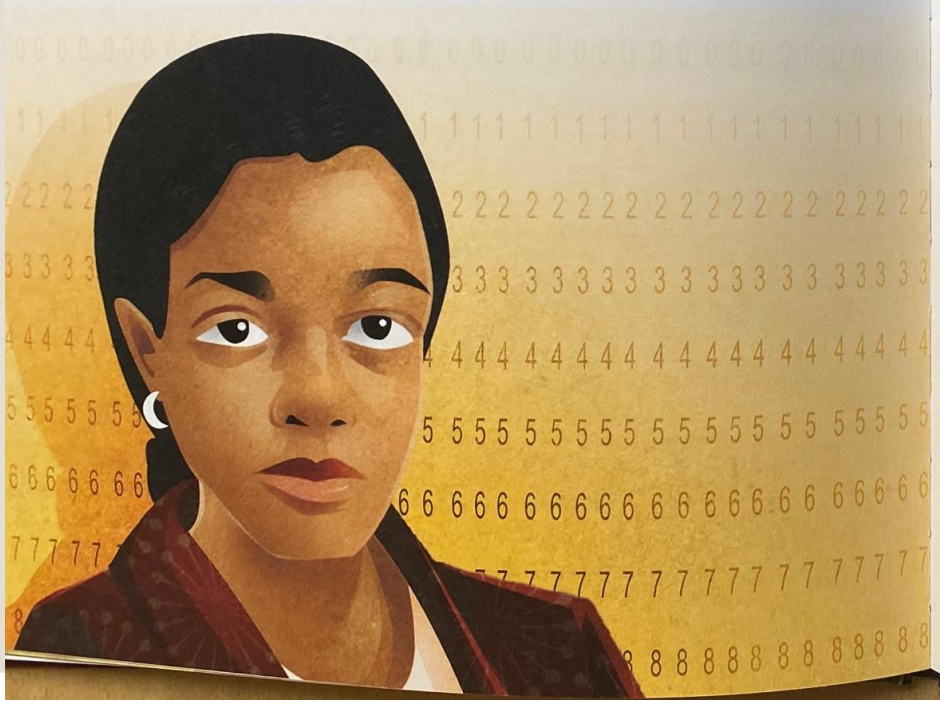
VIPERS: Read the next couple of slides and answer the questions.

Meet the Computers

Dorothy Johnson Vaughan (1910–2008)

Dorothy was born September 20, 1910, in Kansas City, Missouri. She and her family moved to West Virginia when she was eight. Dorothy received a full scholarship to Wilberforce University, a historically black college in Ohio, where she graduated at age nineteen with a degree in mathematics education. She married Howard Vaughan in 1932, and they had six children.

After college, Dorothy worked as a high school math teacher in Farmville, Virginia. In 1943, she began her job at Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory in Hampton, Virginia. She worked as a mathematician and computer, later becoming NASA's first African-American supervisor. When machine computers were introduced at Langley, Dorothy learned the programming language FORTRAN and taught it to her staff. She died in 2008 at age ninety-eight.



Mary Winston Jackson (1921–2005)

Mary was born April 9, 1921, in Hampton, Virginia. She graduated with highest honors from the all-black Phenix High School, then graduated from Hampton Institute in 1942 with degrees in mathematics and physical science. She taught math at an all-black high school in Maryland for a year before taking a job as a bookkeeper back in her hometown. She married Levi Jackson Sr., and they had two children.

Mary began work as a computer at Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory in 1951. She worked in a supersonic wind tunnel, studying the impact of wind forces that were nearly twice the speed of sound. In order to be promoted to engineer, she needed to take graduate-level courses in physics and math. She had to petition the City of Hampton, Virginia, for permission to attend the classes because they were held at a whites-only high school. She completed the classes, and in 1958 she became the first female African-American aerospace engineer at NASA. Late in her career, Mary took a position in NASA's Equal Opportunity Office, where she worked to support the careers of other women and minorities. She volunteered for more than thirty years as a Girl Scout leader. She died in 2005 at age eighty-three.

Day 4 – Continued

VIPERS: Read the next couple of slides and answer the questions.

Katherine Coleman Goble Johnson (1918–)

Katherine was born August 26, 1918, in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Her community did not offer public school for African Americans after eighth grade, so her family arranged for her to attend the high school run by West Virginia State Institute, 125 miles away. She completed high school at age fourteen and went to West Virginia State College, graduating *summa cum laude* at age eighteen with degrees in mathematics and French. In 1939, she married her first husband, Jimmy Goble, and they had three children. Jimmy Goble died of a brain tumor in 1956. Katherine married James Johnson in 1959.

Katherine taught high school math before beginning work as a computer at Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory in Hampton, Virginia, in 1953. Her expertise in analytic geometry earned her a place in the Flight Research Division. She worked on the flight trajectories—the flight paths—for Project Mercury, the program that sent the first American astronauts into space. Astronaut John Glenn specifically requested that Katherine double-check the computer's calculations of his spacecraft's orbit around the Earth. She also contributed calculations to the 1969 *Apollo 11* mission to the moon.

Dr. Christine Mann Darden (1942–)

Christine was born September 10, 1942, in Monroe, North Carolina. She had an early interest in understanding how things worked, and as a child she repeatedly took apart and rebuilt her bicycle. She graduated as high school valedictorian in 1958. She went to Hampton Institute on a scholarship and graduated in 1962 with a degree in mathematics education. In 1963, she married Walter Darden, Jr. She had two children and briefly taught high school math. She earned a master's degree in aerosol physics from Virginia State University. She earned her doctorate in mechanical engineering from George Washington University in 1973.

In 1967, Christine Darden began work at Langley. She became an expert on sonic booms, the sound associated with shock waves created when an object travels through the air faster than the speed of sound. She designed a computer program that could simulate sonic booms and helped improve designs of aircraft flying at supersonic speeds.

Day 4 – Continued

VIPERS:

S – Can you choose one person from the whole story and write a summary on them.

See if you can include some of the words from the glossary.

Glossary

Aeronautics: The science of flying.

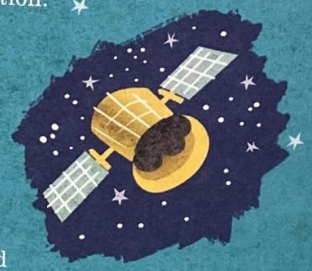
Engineer: a person who has scientific training and who designs and builds machines, like airplanes.

NACA: The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, formed in 1915.

NASA: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), formed in 1958.

Orbit: The curved path of an object or spacecraft as it revolves around a star, planet, or moon.

Satellite: A man-made object placed in orbit around the Earth, its moon, or another planet to collect information or help with communication.



Sonic boom: The sound associated with shock waves created when an object travels through the air faster than the speed of sound.

Speed of sound: The distance traveled by a sound wave in a fixed period of time. Sound travels most slowly in gasses, faster in water, and fastest in solids.

Turbulence: A sudden jolt or shift in airflow affecting an aircraft.

Wind tunnel: A tool used in aeronautics research to study the effect of air moving over an object.

Author's Note

When I first started working on the original *Hidden Figures* book, I had no idea it would become a *New York Times* bestseller or be embraced with enthusiasm all over America by people of different ages, genders, races, ethnicities, classes, professional backgrounds, and political persuasions. But then again, when the first five black women took their places in the West Area Computing Office at the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory in 1943, they had no way of knowing that those first steps would eventually help our country get to the moon.

Hidden Figures is very much a work of imagination—the kind of imagination that it took to believe that it was possible to orbit a person around the earth. The same kind of imagination that led Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to dream of an America that would bestow the blessings of democracy on all its citizens, regardless of what they look like, where they came from, or who others perceive them to be. It's my hope that the heroines of *Hidden Figures* will spark the imaginations of the next generation of readers—and the next generation of scientists, mathematicians, and engineers—and encourage them to ride their dreams as high as their talent and determination will take them.

Day 4- Continued

Handwriting:
Do one full line for each word/letter.

w

wa

wh

wo

ew

ow

wait

when

who

with

Weckmann

Day 4 - Continued

English: Grammar Check. Each day I will put up some small grammar tasks for you to complete alongside your English work.

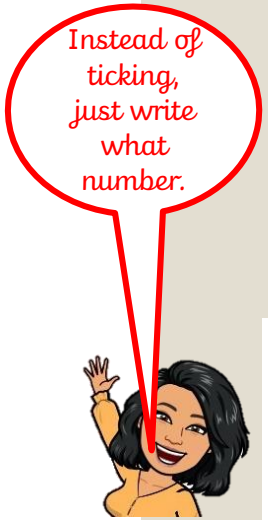
Circle the three **adjectives** in the sentence below.

He made his way up the cobbled street, striding like the bold and determined man he was.

In which sentence is lock a **verb**?

Tick **one**.

Aisha closed the box and fastened the lock.	☐	1
Make sure you lock the gate before you leave.	☐	2
I think I need to buy a new bike lock.	☐	3
The lock can only be opened with this special key.	☐	4



Tick the sentence that must end with a **question mark**.

Tick **one**.

The teacher asked them what they were doing	1	☐
I wonder what time the next train arrives	2	☐
Did she play tennis on your team last year	3	☐
He asked if he could use my pen	4	☐

Insert a **subordinating conjunction** to show that we ate lunch and listened to music at the same time.

We listened to the music _____ we ate our lunch.

Day 4- Continued

English: This week we are just taking one more look at poetry to finish up the year. We will do a few days of looking at some features before writing one final piece.

Today we are still looking at personification.

Take a look at the link below.

There is a poem that you can listen to and also read called 'Last Night I Saw The City Breathing'.

https://childrens.poetryarchive.org/poem/last-night-i-saw-the-city-breathing/

Now, inspired by a view you know very well- a favourite place, city, countryside, beach or the view from your window, write your own personification poem. Remember to perform your poem to check how well it is going.

Think about all the things you can see, hear, smell, taste and feel.

You don't have to finish the whole piece today, we will continue tomorrow but try get as much as you can done.

Day 4- Continued

Discovery: Today we are reflecting on plastic pollution in rivers and seas.

When plastic is manufactured, the process damages the air quality. This contributes to global warming.

Most plastics cannot be recycled so they get dumped in landfill sites. Plastics does not completely decompose. Instead it turns into smaller and smaller pieces called microplastics. They get blown into rivers, seas and other natural areas.

If plastic molecules are blown into a river, they can poison plants and it can also injure or kill animals. Many organisms get tangled up in plastic string and bags, which can result in them getting injured or dying.

We can live without plastic if we take time to consider other options.

Task: Can you write a letter to your local MP about the importance of how we should not be using so much plastic. Use the outline as a guide.

Your address: _____

_____

_____

_____

Date: _____

Dear _____

I am writing to you because _____

_____

I hope to explain that _____

_____

_____

I feel it is very important that _____

_____

_____

If the situation continues as it is, _____

_____

_____

_____

Furthermore, I feel that _____

_____

_____

Thank you for taking the time to read my letter and _____

_____

Lastly, I would like to say that _____

_____

Yours sincerely,

_____

End of Day 4

DAY 5

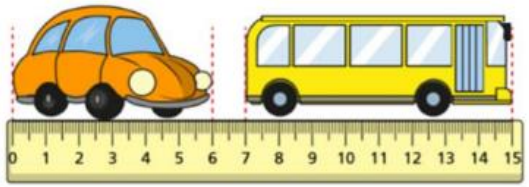
Day 5- Friday 17th of July 2020

Maths: Friday is Maths Challenge day! Have a go at a few of these different challenges!

Friday			
1	5x1	26	8x2
2	3x1	27	9x3
3	4x2	28	4x9
4	5x2	29	4x3
5	3x1	30	6x5
6	7x4	31	2x7
7	9x3	32	3x8
8	8x3	33	6x5
9	2x1	34	9x2
10	9x1	35	9x4
11	8x4	36	8x4
12	9x3	37	7x3
13	8x5	38	8x2
14	3x6	39	6x2
15	9x3	40	8x4
16	8x1	41	2x7
17	6x3	42	6x3
18	9x3	43	3x7
19	9x4	44	4x6
20	8x2	45	3x6
21	3x6	46	4x2
22	6x3	47	3x3
23	3x3	48	8x3
24	8x2	49	4x8
25	8x5	50	3x9

Challenge 1

Here is a toy car and bus.

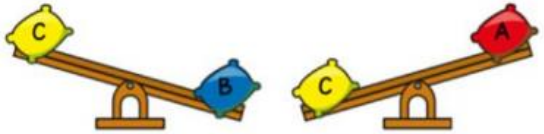


How much longer is the bus than the car?

Challenge 2

Here are 3 beanbags.

They are placed on a seesaw.

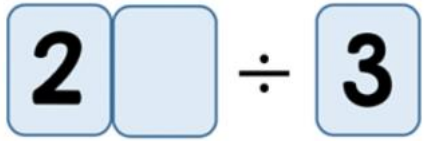


Which beanbag is the heaviest?

Challenge 3

Amir is dividing a 2-digit number by 3.

His answer is a whole number.



What could the missing digit be?

Challenge 4

Lewis makes a repeating pattern with some shapes.

Lewis repeats the pattern.

What is the shape in the **50th** position?

Rainbow Maths Answers

Day 5 - Continued

English: Grammar Check. Each day I will put up some small grammar tasks for you to complete alongside your English work.

Which word is an **antonym** of <u>difficult</u>?

The problem was <u>difficult</u> to solve.

Tick **one**.

- hard ☐
- easy ☐
- impossible ☐
- challenging ☐

antonym

Two words are antonyms if their meanings are opposites.

hot – cold

light – dark

light – heavy

Complete each sentence below with a word formed from the root word <u>thought</u>.

Olisa was a very _____ girl.

The children looked _____ at the poster on the wall.

Write the **contracted form** of the underlined words in the box below.

We <u>shall not</u> do that again!

☐

What does the **prefix** <u>multi</u>- mean in the words multicultural, multipurpose and multicoloured?

Tick **one**.

- some ☐
- few ☐
- all ☐
- many ☐

Day 5- Continued

English: This week we are just taking one more look at poetry to finish up the year. We will do a few days of looking at some features before writing one final piece.

Today we are finishing off the personification poem you started writing yesterday. Take a look at what you've done so far, think about what you still need to write and try to finish. Check your writing after you've completed for any editing and spelling errors.

I'd also love if possible to have a video of you performing your final poem, it would be a really nice way to finish out the week! Don't worry if you can't send one though!

Spelling:
Each sentence below has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word in your book.

Seprate the coloured clothes from the white clothes before washing.

We are probly too late to get that bus now.

The weather was so exchreme. It was really windy.

I found it hard to breeve in the smoke.

I made Mum a card with a harrt on the front.

It took great strennf to lift that huge bag of books.

Did I menshun it's my birthday tomorrow?

The maths test was really difikult.

There was a lot of preshure for them to win this match.

Day 5- Continued

Science:

Today you are going to have a go at designing your own planet. Think about all that you've learned about space and the planets you do know about and try to apply that knowledge to your design.

Design a Planet

You have discovered a brand new planet! Complete an astronaut report to send to Mission Control about what you have found.

Name of Planet:_____

Key Facts

Colour:_____

Size:_____

Number of moons:_____

Inhabitants
(People Who Live There)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Other information:_____
_____
_____
_____

Surface

Materials: _____
_____
_____

Signs of life (water, oxygen):

_____
_____
_____
_____

Day 5- Continued

That's it!

You've finished all your work until September!

Well done, I'm so proud of you and I hope I get to see you again once school starts back up!

End of Day 5

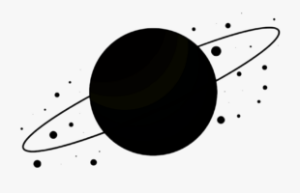
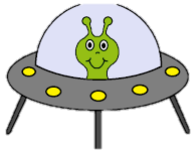
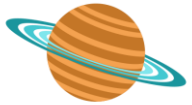
Rainbow Maths Answers

Orange Answers

Monday				Tuesday				Wednesday				Thursday				Friday			
1	18	26	15	1	12	26	12	1	10	26	16	1	5	26	12	1	5	26	16
2	16	27	18	2	12	27	6	2	9	27	15	2	3	27	21	2	3	27	27
3	10	28	25	3	12	28	45	3	24	28	18	3	8	28	18	3	8	28	36
4	6	29	9	4	12	29	3	4	20	29	12	4	10	29	6	4	10	29	12
5	6	30	4	5	9	30	10	5	27	30	35	5	21	30	10	5	3	30	30
6	20	31	18	6	10	31	21	6	12	31	28	6	28	31	16	6	28	31	14
7	14	32	36	7	28	32	32	7	8	32	16	7	18	32	24	7	27	32	24
8	8	33	3	8	24	33	6	8	10	33	30	8	24	33	10	8	24	33	30
9	8	34	16	9	4	34	16	9	2	34	16	9	10	34	18	9	2	34	18
10	12	35	15	10	21	35	32	10	7	35	24	10	9	35	36	10	9	35	36
11	15	36	14	11	20	36	27	11	28	36	16	11	28	36	12	11	32	36	32
12	12	37	27	12	18	37	21	12	24	37	14	12	24	37	21	12	27	37	21
13	15	38	32	13	21	38	24	13	35	38	24	13	14	38	18	13	40	38	16
14	12	39	2	14	28	39	14	14	21	39	21	14	14	39	12	14	18	39	12
15	12	40	27	15	18	40	20	15	24	40	16	15	24	40	12	15	27	40	23
16	24	41	14	16	8	41	21	16	6	41	14	16	6	41	9	16	8	41	14
17	7	42	18	17	21	42	14	17	12	42	18	17	12	42	14	17	18	42	18
18	18	43	21	18	27	43	27	18	21	43	21	18	21	43	36	18	27	43	21
19	12	44	24	19	14	44	36	19	28	44	24	19	28	44	9	19	36	44	24
20	3	45	18	20	8	45	27	20	32	45	18	20	32	45	14	20	16	45	18
21	20	46	8	21	24	46	32	21	18	46	8	21	30	46	18	21	18	46	8
22	14	47	9	22	18	47	27	22	36	47	9	22	18	47	12	22	18	47	9
23	12	48	32	23	36	48	24	23	24	48	32	23	36	48	12	23	9	48	24
24	32	49	16	24	8	49	18	24	14	49	16	24	12	49	28	24	16	49	32
25	15	50	27	25	25	50	21	25	10	50	27	25	30	50	15	25	40	50	27

Discovery Menu

This is your Discovery Menu that includes lots of activities that relate to our Earth and Space topic. Try to complete at least 1 task a week.

Find out facts about the space missions. What was the first creature sent into space? Who was the first astronaut? What other interesting facts can you find? 	Keep a sky at night journal for a whole week. Write about everything you can see in the sky. Draw a picture of the moon every night. Does it change? 	You are going to meet some aliens on another planet. What ten things will you take as a present for them? Draw them in a gift box. 	Write an acrostic poem for one of the planets.  Marvellous Mars Above in the sky Red and glowing Surrounded by stars
Write a newspaper report about the moon landing. 	Find and make a space themed recipe. 	Create a timeline of space travel and exploration events. 	Find and write down 10 facts about space travel. 
Create a junk model rocket. 	Create a workout timetable for an astronaut in space. 	Design a space suit. Research what kind of materials would work best in space. 	Create a space themed board or card game and teach it to someone. 

Daily Activities

- Reading: you should be reading one of the books you brought home for 10 - 20 minutes a day.
- PE with Joe Wicks: Daily 9am streamed work out https://www.youtube.com/user/thebodycoach1
- Typing Jungle: Practice your touch typing if you have a computer at home https://www.typingclub.com/sportal/program-3.game
- Mathletics: Try and do 10-20 minutes a day https://www.mathletics.com/uk/
- Hit the Button: Times Tables Practice. In year 3, you need to know 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 times tables https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button
- Duolingo: Have a go at learning a new language https://www.duolingo.com/learn

Recommended Websites

General

BBC Bitesize Different Subjects: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/levels/zbr9wmn
Internet Legends: https://beinternetlegends.withgoogle.com/en_uk/interland
Touch Typing: https://www.typingclub.com/sportal/program-3.game
Code For Life – Rapid Router: https://www.codeforlife.education/rapidrouter/

Maths

Mathletics: https://www.mathletics.com/uk/
Top Marks maths games: https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games
BBC Bitesize maths KS2: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z826n39
NRICH: https://nrich.maths.org/14536
Hit the Button: https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button
Daily 10: https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10
Oxford Owl: https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/kids-activities/kids-activities-age-7-9/
Math Exercises: http://www.math-exercises-for-kids.com/math-4.htm
IXL – 10 free questions a day: https://uk.ixl.com/math/year-3
CBeebies Number blocks: https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episodes/b08bzfnh/numberblocks

English

Top Marks English Games: https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/7-11-years/spelling-and-grammar
Oxford Owl: https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/kids-activities/kids-activities-age-7-9/
Pobble – Daily Activities: http://www.pobble365.com/
IXL – 10 free questions a day: https://uk.ixl.com/ela/

Reading

Oxford Owl Free E-Books: https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/find-a-book/library-page/
Storyline Online – Online stories read by celebrities: https://www.storylineonline.net/

Science

Dr Binocs: https://www.youtube.com/user/Peekaboo/videos
Simple Science Experiments: https://www.noguiltmom.com/very-simple-science-experiments/
Science Bob: https://sciencebob.com/category/experiments/
Science Kids: http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/experiments.html