# NEW VALLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
## REMOTE LEARNING

**Year 3
Pine Class
Week Beginning 26/1/2021**

At New Valley, we are proud to:

# Timetable for the day!

| Wake up Shake up / Exercise | VIPERS | Brain Break | Handwriting / Spelling | Brain Break | English | Lunchtime | Curriculum lesson | Maths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**Wake and shake** - There are many different videos on YouTube for wake and shake or children can follow a Joe Wicks video to get them ready for the day!

**Brain breaks** - In school, children have enjoyed watching Jack Hartmann brain breaks but there are is a variety of different videos. Encourage children to take brain breaks or exercise breaks throughout the day!

**Handwriting** - children to practice writing descending letters and ensuring that they are hanging below the line.

**Spellings** - children can practice spellings in any way that they wish. This could be through drawing words and pictures, look, cover spell or any other way that they have practised previously.

# Wind and Wink – Maths

$12 \div 3 = 4$

**What we need to know:**
You can partition a 2 digit number and then multiply both parts to find the total.

$24 \div 2 =$

24
20    4
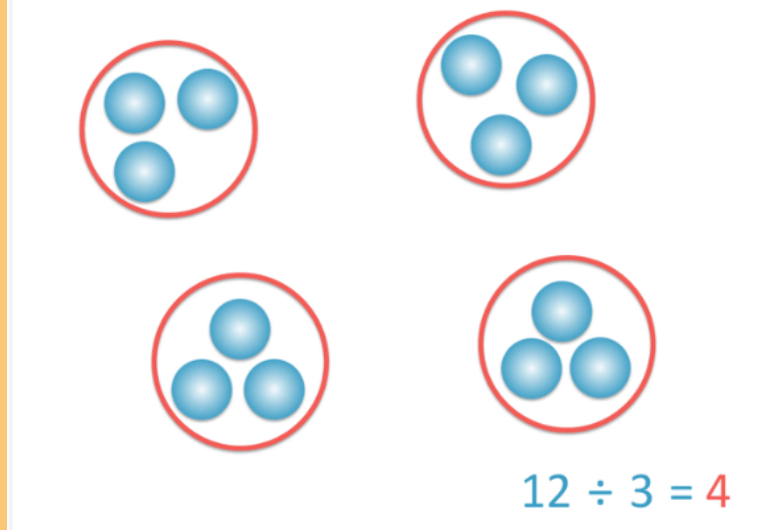
**What we know already:**
Division is sharing into equal groups. This means that each group needs to have the same amount.

2) How many groups of 2?

Dividend
$40 \div 8 = 5$
Divisor    Quotient

Step 1: $20 \div 2 =$

Step 2: $4 \div 2 =$

Step 3: add the totals together

I know this is $18 \div 2 = 9$ because there are 18 butterflies altogether and I have put them into groups of 2 and I have 9 groups.

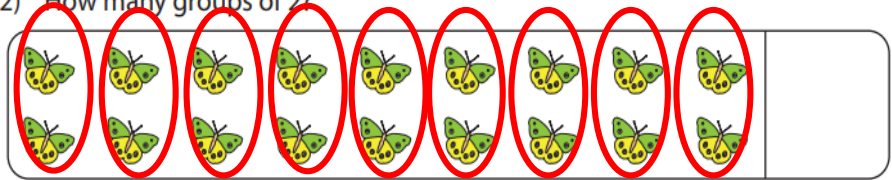# Tuesday 26/1/2021

## English:
Today we are going to learn about what a limerick poem is. We will think about the layout of a limerick poem and how the tone and tempo of a limerick poem changes.
We need to think about the total number of syllables in each line so that the limerick poem flows.

## Task:
Create your own limerick about the alien we talked about at the beginning of year 3, called Zog.

## Wider Curriculum
### History
Look at the events that happened in ancient Egyptian times. Put them in order by thinking about the greatest number as this happened further away from today.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lZOPWSXMvzI

## Handwriting –
today we will practise the letter n.
Spellings - The prefix (added to the begging of a word to change the meaning) 'mis' is added to words to change the meaning. This is like 'dis' and 'un'. E.g. miscount – you did not count properly.
mislead, mishear, misjudge, miscount, misread

## PE:
https://chipsteadvalley.sharepoint.com/:v:/s/CVPSremotelearning2020-21/EbR1bTdRn7hHqmAbttbu4MIBRTpuJnRi0EqYNLuBYaqqGg?e=NF4Duy

## VIPERS
Read the poem attached and answer the questions.
What type of poem is it? How do you know?
Key words:
Rhyme – words that sound similar

Syllables – the beats in a word

*Remember to use full sentences and challenge yourself to use conjunctions and exciting verbs/adjectives. .*

## Maths – children should complete the maths sheet before the video call but not the PowerPoint slides as this will be the new learning.
We are going to be learning about dividing using partitioning. Make sure that you are following the steps: partition the number, divide the tens, divide the ones, add the totals together.

There once was a young man from Ealing,
Who always would hang from the ceiling.
He couldn't wear a hat,
But could hang like a bat,
And said, "What a wonderful feeling!"



A limerick is poem that rhymes. Lines 1,2 and 5 have the same rhyme at the end. Lines 3 and 4 have the same rhyme at the end.

Lines 3 and 4 rhyme.

Lines 1, 2 and 5 rhyme.

There once was a young man from Ealing,
Who always would hang from the ceiling.
He couldn't wear a hat,
But could hang like a bat,
And said, "What a wonderful feeling!"

There was an old Martian named Zed
With blue spots all over his head.
He sent out a lot
Of di-di-dash-dot-dot
But nobody knows what he said!

**There (1) was (1) an (1) old (1) Martian (2) named (1) Zed (1)**

You can make your own limerick by thinking about the total number of syllables in each line.

I have changed some words but made sure that the syllables have the same amount:

There (1) was (1) an (1) alien (2) called (1) Zog (1)
Who (1) was (1) always (2) afraid (2) of (1) frogs (1)

# Maths

*Recap counting in 3s, 4s and 8s*

4 x 4 =

5 x 4 =

7 x 4 =

8 x 4 =

| Skip counting by fours | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

3 x 3 =

2 x 3 =

7 x 3 =

5 x 3 =

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skip counting by threes | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

6 x 8 =

2 x 8 =

4 x 8 =

5 x 8 =

| | | | | Skip counting by eights | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

24 ÷ 2 =

24

20          4
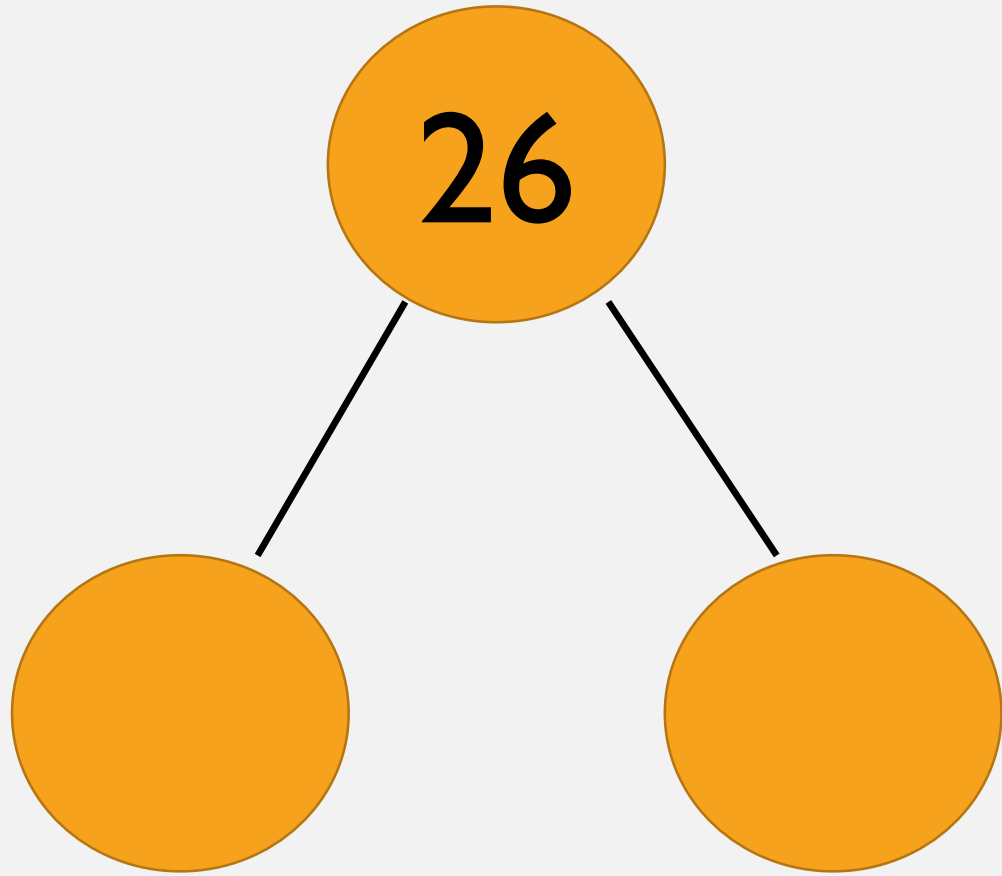
Step 1: 20 ÷ 2 =

Step 2: 4 ÷ 2 =

Step 3: add the totals together

26 ÷ 2 =



Step 1: _ ÷ _ =
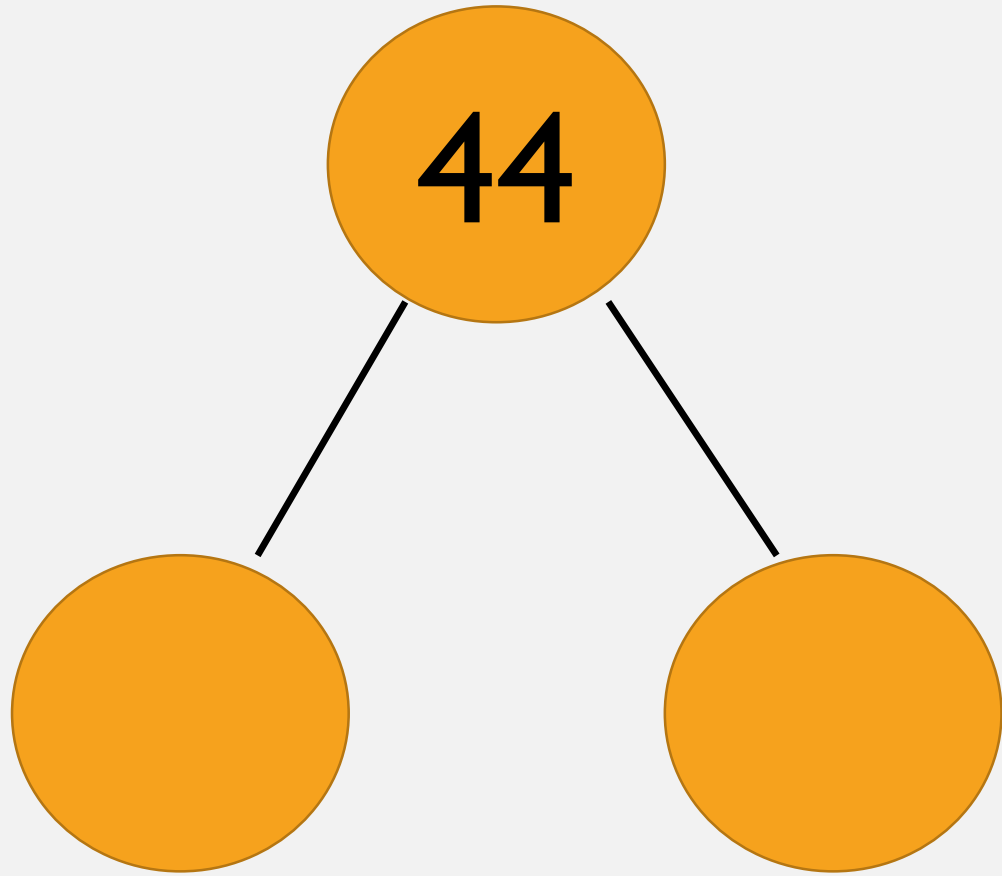
Step 2: _ ÷ _ =

Step 3: add the totals together

44 ÷ 2 =



44
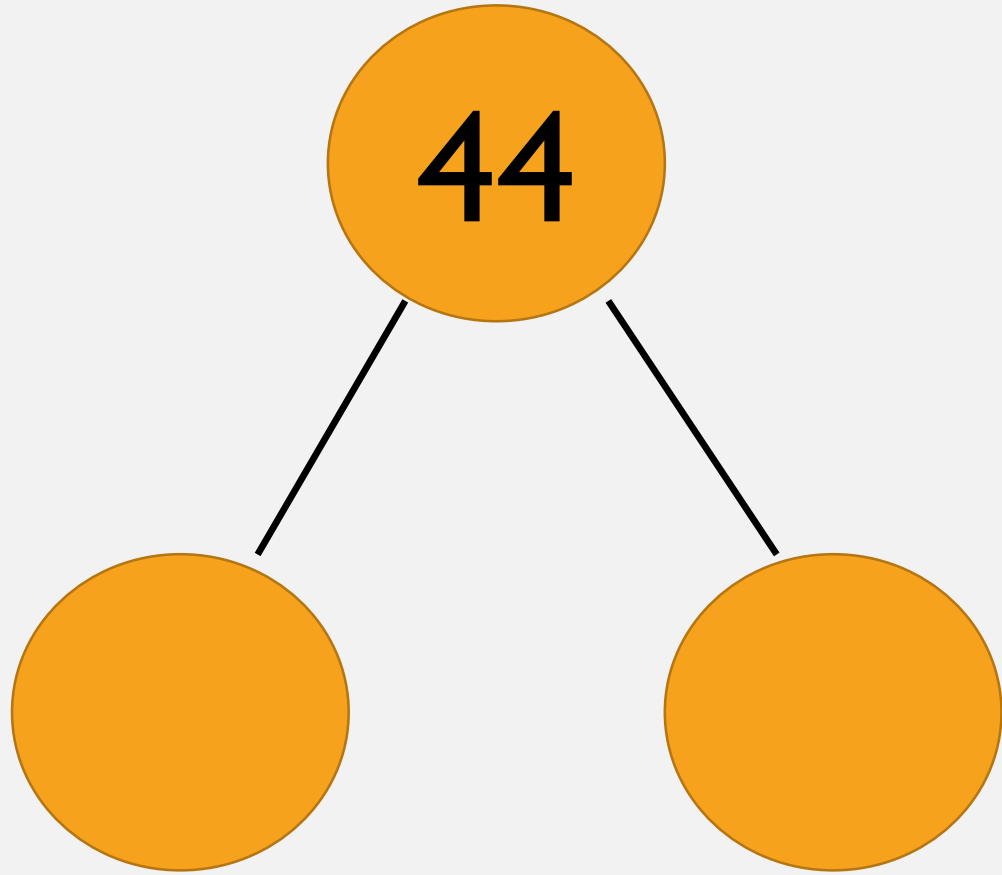
Step 1: _ ÷ _ =

Step 2: _ ÷ _ =

Step 3: add the totals together

25 ÷ 5 =



44

Step 1: _ ÷ _ =

Step 2: _ ÷ _ =

Step 3: add the totals together

# Resources

**Challenge:**
Think of your own limerick for the poem.

There once was a brown bear called Pree,

The wimpiest bear you could see,

He saw his reflection,

And quick-changed direction,

And hid up the nearest tall tree!

| Which words rhyme with one another in this poem? |
| --- |
| |
| |
| How many syllables/ beats are in each line? |
| |
| |
| What makes the poem funny or unusual? |
| |
| |
| What makes lines three and four different from the other lines? |
| |
| |

## English

Write your own limerick about Zog.

First think of rhyming words:
Zog, frog, log etc.
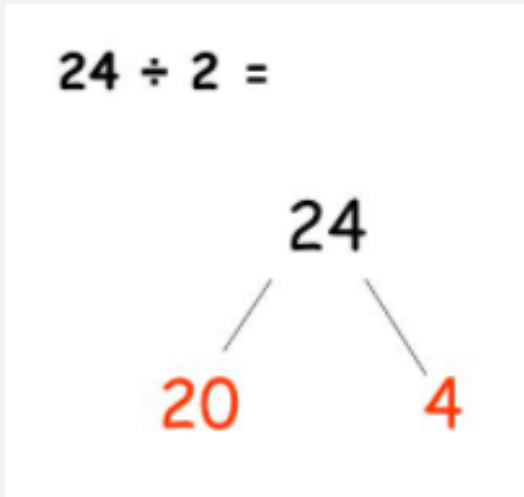
Then count the number of syllables in each line:

Lines 1, 2 and 3 have 8 syllables.

Lines 3 and 4 have 5 syllables.

There was an alien called Zog
Who was afraid of a big frog.
He hid in a tree
Because he saw me
Hiding underneath an old log.

## Maths
*Use the partitioning method to work out the answers. Draw your part-part-whole models.*

$24 \div 2 =$

```
        24
       /    \
     20      4
```

*Step 1: 20 ÷ 2 =*

*Step 2: 4 ÷ 2 =*

*Step 3: add the totals together*

$69 \div 3 =$

$88 \div 4 =$

$88 \div 4 =$

$24 \div 2 =$

$84 \div 4 =$

# Maths

## Divide 2-digits by 1-digit (1)

**1** There are 84 pencils to be shared equally into 4 pots.

10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 ||||

a) Draw the pencils on the place value chart to show how they are shared.

| Tens | Ones |
|------|------|
|      |      |
|      |      |
|      |      |
|      |      |

b) Complete the number sentences.

8 tens ÷ 4 = ☐ tens          4 ones ÷ 4 = ☐ one

84 ÷ 4 = ☐

c) How many pencils are in each pot?          ☐

**2** Use a place value chart to work out the calculations.

a) 39 ÷ 3 = ☐          b) 68 ÷ 2 = ☐

**3** Amir solves 48 ÷ 2 on a place value chart.

| Tens | Ones |
|------|------|
| 10 10 | 1 1 1 1 |
| 10 10 | 1 1 1 1 |

Complete the part-whole model to show what Amir has done.

48
40     8
÷ 2    ÷ 2
☐      ☐

48 ÷ 2 = ☐
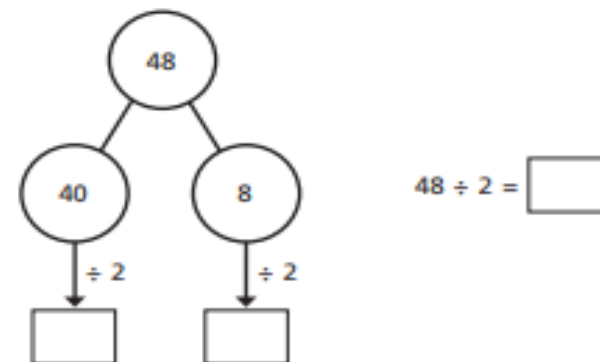
**4** Work out the divisions.

a) 69 ÷ 3 = ☐          b) 66 ÷ 2 = ☐

69
60     9
÷ 3    ÷ 3
☐      ☐

66
60     6
÷ 2    ÷ 2
☐      ☐

# n
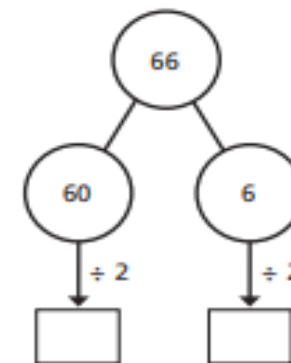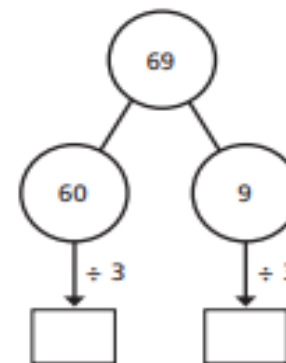
You do not need to print this sheet out. Children can write in their books – some children may need an adult to write the letter or word first and then they can continue.

n *n n n*

nd *nd nd*

ng *ng ng*

no *no no*

nt *nt nt*
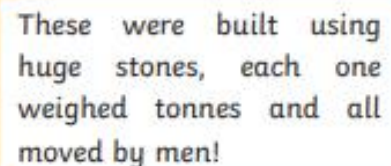
ne *ne ne*

nasty *nasty*

next *next*

never *never*

name *name*

# Ancient Egypt

## Pharaohs

The kings and queens of Egypt were called Pharaohs. They were the most powerful people in Egypt and were considered to be gods. The word 'pharaoh' means 'great house'.

## Hieroglyphs

The ancient Egyptians used a form of writing called hieroglyphs. These were letters represented with a picture.

## Society

The Egyptians had a structured society. The diagram shows the most important person at the top - the Pharaoh.

Pharaoh
Viziers
Priests
Scribes
Craftsmen
Farmers
Slaves

## Pyramids

These were built using huge stones, each one weighed tonnes and all moved by men!

## Sphinx

Body of a lion and human head.

twinkl
visit twinkl.com
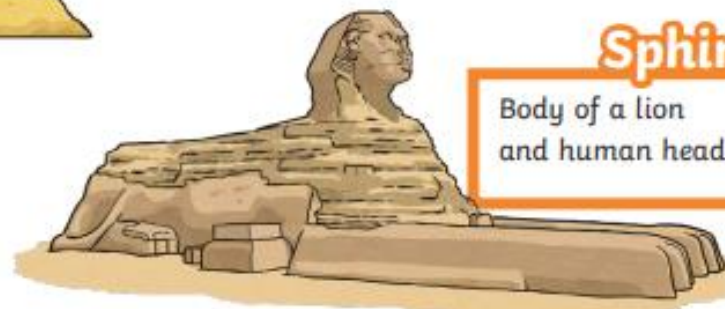
Create a timeline of events. A timeline helps us to put events in order of the time it happened. BC (before Christ) means that this happened a long time ago. The greater the number, the longer ago it was.

## 6000 BC



The first permanent settlers lived in the Nile Valley.

## 3200 BC



Hieroglyphs are used to keep trade records.
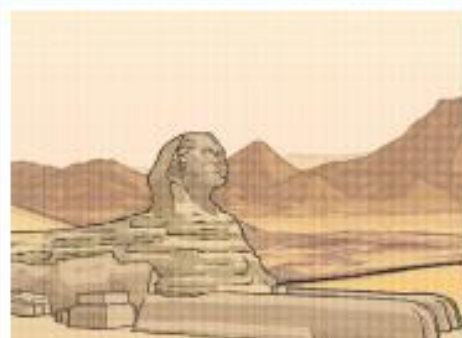
## 2630 BC



The first pyramid is built.

## 2550 BC



Construction on the Pyramids of Giza begins. The three pyramids are built for the pharaohs Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure.

## 2558-2532 BC



The Great Sphinx was constructed during this time period.

## 2000 BC



First plows are attached to oxen.