

WEEK 2

Twinkl School Closure
free access code:

UKTWINKLHELPS

use it at

www.twinkl.co.uk/offer

The PDF Power Points won't be interactive so this is the website access code for Twinkl. All PPT's for Year 3 Science and the spellings (Group 1 - year 3 and Group 2 - year 2) are available here.

It is also an amazing resource that is current and up to date, and covers everything your child is learning about. Remember we are still in Spring 2 and your child will not be aware of our Summer timetable; this will be introduced after Easter, if we need to.

I hope this is easy to access, and apologies for any difficulties you come across.

Spellings

league

plague

rogue

vague

fatigue

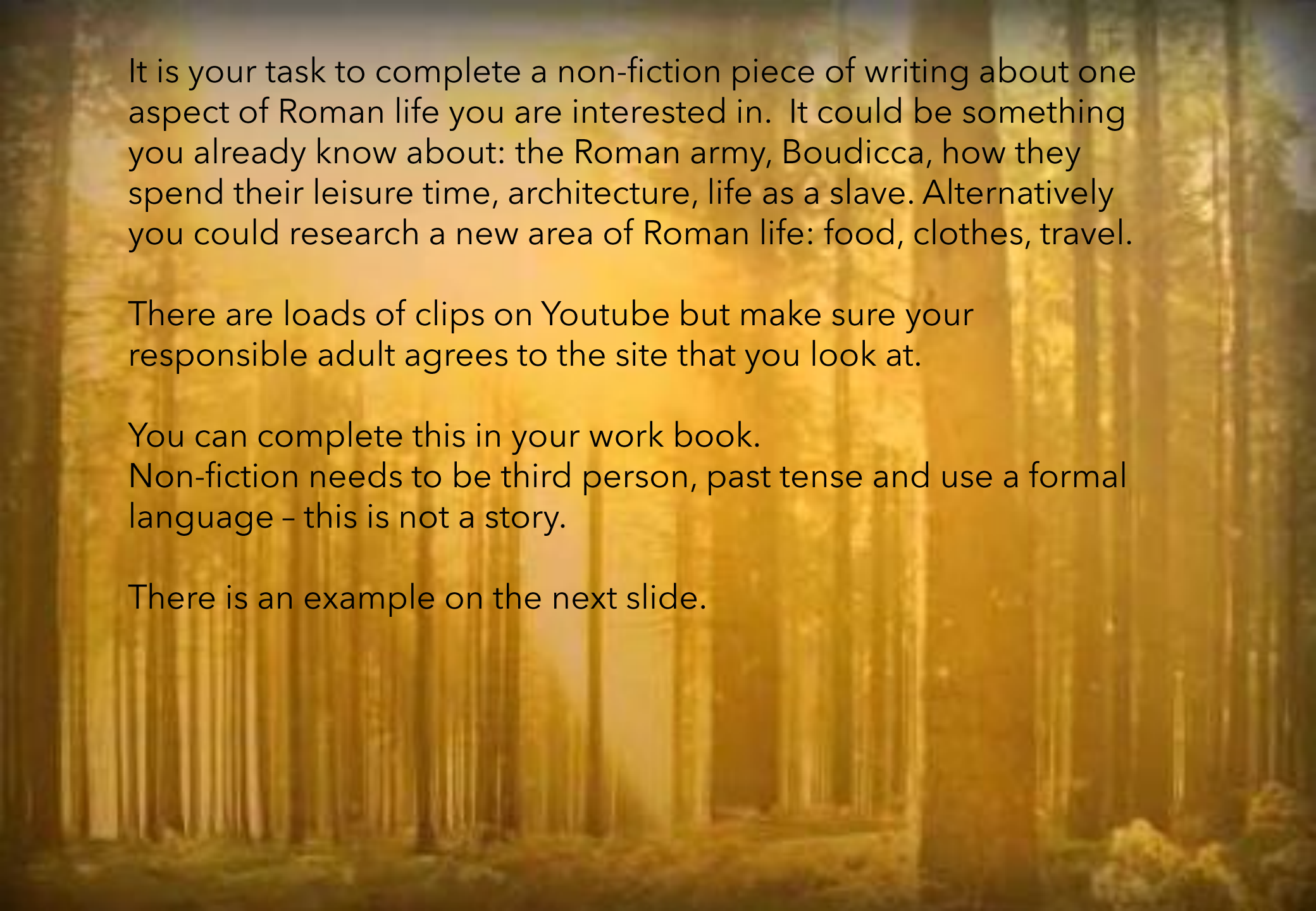
unique

antique

mosque

cheque

technique



It is your task to complete a non-fiction piece of writing about one aspect of Roman life you are interested in. It could be something you already know about: the Roman army, Boudicca, how they spend their leisure time, architecture, life as a slave. Alternatively you could research a new area of Roman life: food, clothes, travel.

There are loads of clips on Youtube but make sure your responsible adult agrees to the site that you look at.

You can complete this in your work book.

Non-fiction needs to be third person, past tense and use a formal language – this is not a story.

There is an example on the next slide.

Julius Caesar is one of the most famous names from Roman history. William Shakespeare even wrote a play about him! Caesar was a brilliant military general who wanted to be an emperor, but was killed before it could happen. These are some of the reasons why we remember him:



1. He was the first person to have his portrait put onto a coin. What a trendsetter!

2. The calendar we use today was invented by Caesar, and the month of July is named after him (*Julius* - get it?).



3. Caesar was a bit of a show-off, and had quite a few enemies. He fought with another Roman leader called Pompey for nearly two years. In Egypt, a young pharaoh called Ptolemy VIII had Pompey killed and presented his head to Caesar as a gift.



4. While in Egypt, Caesar fell in love with the queen, Cleopatra. He helped her become a pharaoh and had a child with her.

5. In 75 BC, Caesar was captured by pirates! He was kept prisoner until his friends could pay the money that the pirates demanded. Once he was freed, Caesar returned with an army and put the pirates in jail, before having them killed.



6. Caesar listened to the people of Rome and didn't agree with the rules that the senators made. During his reign as leader, he gave land and jobs to the poorer citizens of Rome.

7. He was declared leader of Rome for the rest of his life in 45 BC. But unfortunately, the next year he was killed by a group who thought he had grown too powerful. What terrible luck!



TASK: Talk to your adult, discuss the questions below.

Tiny Dragon



Questions for discussion:

Where is it from?

Why is it so small?

Are there more like him?

Where does he live?

How will you look after it?

Will you keep it a secret or tell someone?

What is it called?

Is it magic? What magic can it do?

I like to imagine that it is a really small dragon which you can keep in your pocket but when you need to it can grow huge so that you can ride it.

TIMED WRITE: You have 20 minutes to write a story about this tiny dragon. Time yourself, and count the number of words once you have finished.



Money






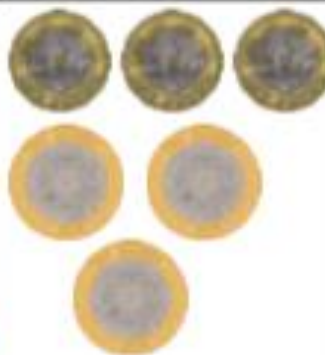
This is the order of money:

1p 2p 5p 10p 20p 50p £1 £2



Using pounds and pence

A. What do the coins in each box add up to? Use £ or p for each total.

		
1.	2.	3.
		
4.	5.	6.

B. Total up the coins and use greater than ($>$) and less than ($<$) to compare the amounts.

How Much Money?

You have these coins:



Can you make these amounts in three different ways? Draw the coins you would use. You can use any coin more than once.

5p

--	--	--

10p

--	--	--

20p

--	--	--

35p

--	--	--

How Much Money?

You have these coins:



Can you make these amounts in three different ways? Draw the coins you would use. You can use any coin more than once.

25p

--	--	--

50p

--	--	--

37p

--	--	--

68p

--	--	--

How Much Money?

You have these coins:



Can you make these amounts in three different ways? Draw the coins you would use. You can use any coin more than once.

£1

--	--	--

£1.25

--	--	--

£1.62

--	--	--

£2.89

--	--	--

Money Cold Task

Can you label the following coins?



How many ways can you make 19p?

Jane has three 10ps and a 5p. Mary has seven 2ps and a 10p. Mary says she has more money because she has 8 coins and Jane only has 4 coins. Is she correct?

David buys a burger for £3.50 and a drink for 80p. He pays with a £10 note. How much change should he get?

How Much Money?

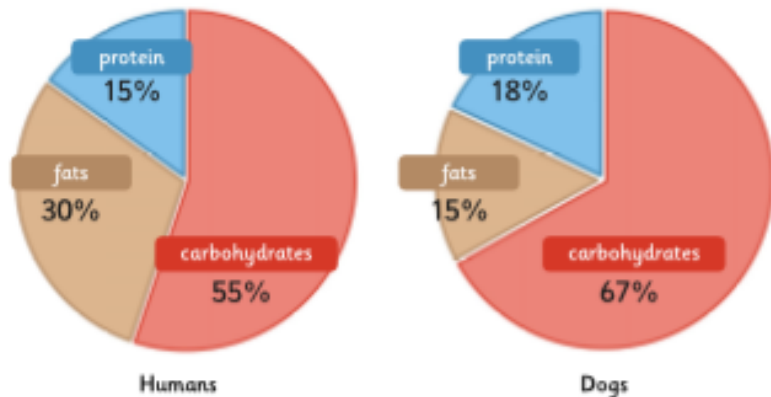
Challenge: Find five amounts that you can make, using only silver coins. Show the coins you would use.

Do these amounts have anything in common?

Now, find five amounts that you **cannot** make using only silver coins. Show the coins you would use.

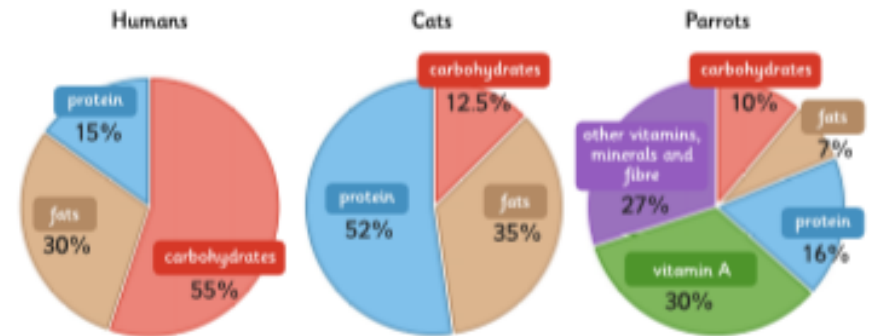
Science - Animals, including humans - Nutrients

Compare the pie charts showing the amounts of nutrients needed by a human and a dog. Answer the questions below.



1. Who needs 30% fat in their diet? _____
2. Which animal needs the more protein? _____
3. What is the percentage difference between the amount of carbohydrates needed by humans and dogs? _____
4. Name two animals that you think would eat more protein than either a dog or a human: _____ and _____
5. What would happen to a dog if it ate the same amount of nutrients as a human? _____

Compare the pie charts showing the amounts of nutrients needed by a human, a cat and a parrot. Answer the questions below.



1. Which animal needs 15% protein in their diet? _____
2. Which animal needs the least carbohydrates? _____
3. What is the percentage difference between the amount of fats needed by humans and parrots? _____
4. Name two animals that you think would eat more protein than a cat: _____ and _____
5. What would happen to a cat if it ate the same amount of nutrients as a human? _____

6. Why do living things eat different amounts of nutrients? _____

7. What animals nutrient needs would you want to investigate? Why? _____

Food groups

Outstanding Science Year 3 - Animals, including humans - OS3B001

Learning Objective



I can explain how many portions of food from different food groups we should eat in a day.

Me:   

Teacher:   

Food groups

Plants can make their own food using the energy from sunlight. However, animals, including humans, need to eat in order to stay alive.

Humans need to eat different types of food. We can place foods in five **food groups** according to how they help us to stay healthy.

Bread, cereal and potatoes

This group is also known as the **carbohydrates** group. It includes bread, cereal and potatoes and also rice and pasta. This group helps us by giving us **energy** over a long period of time.



Fruits and vegetables

These foods help us because they contain **vitamins** and **minerals** - substances that we need to eat a small amount of every day. Fruits also contain some sugar.



National Curriculum Statutory Requirements

3B1 - identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat; UKS2W4 - gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions;

Meat and fish

Meat and fish are full of **protein**, which helps us to build strong muscles. When we eat meat and fish, we are eating the muscles of animals and fish.



Milk and dairy

Foods in this group are all made from milk and include butter, cream, cheese and yoghurt. They contain **calcium**, which help us to build healthy teeth and bones.



Fats and sugars

Foods in this group include cakes, ice cream and crisps. We don't need to eat foods from this group in order to survive because foods from other groups also contain fats and sugars.



Portions

It is important to eat the right amount of food from each food group. We can measure food using **portions**. A portion is the amount of food you can hold in your upturned hand. Adults have bigger hands than children so their portions are bigger.



Activity

Complete the table below by adding examples of foods to each food group. Use the information in the table to complete the pictogram.

Table showing the number of portions of food from different food groups that people should eat daily		
Food group	Daily portions	Examples
Bread, cereals, potatoes	9	
Fruits and vegetables	5	
Meat and fish	4	
Milk and dairy	3	
Fats and sugars	1	

Discussion

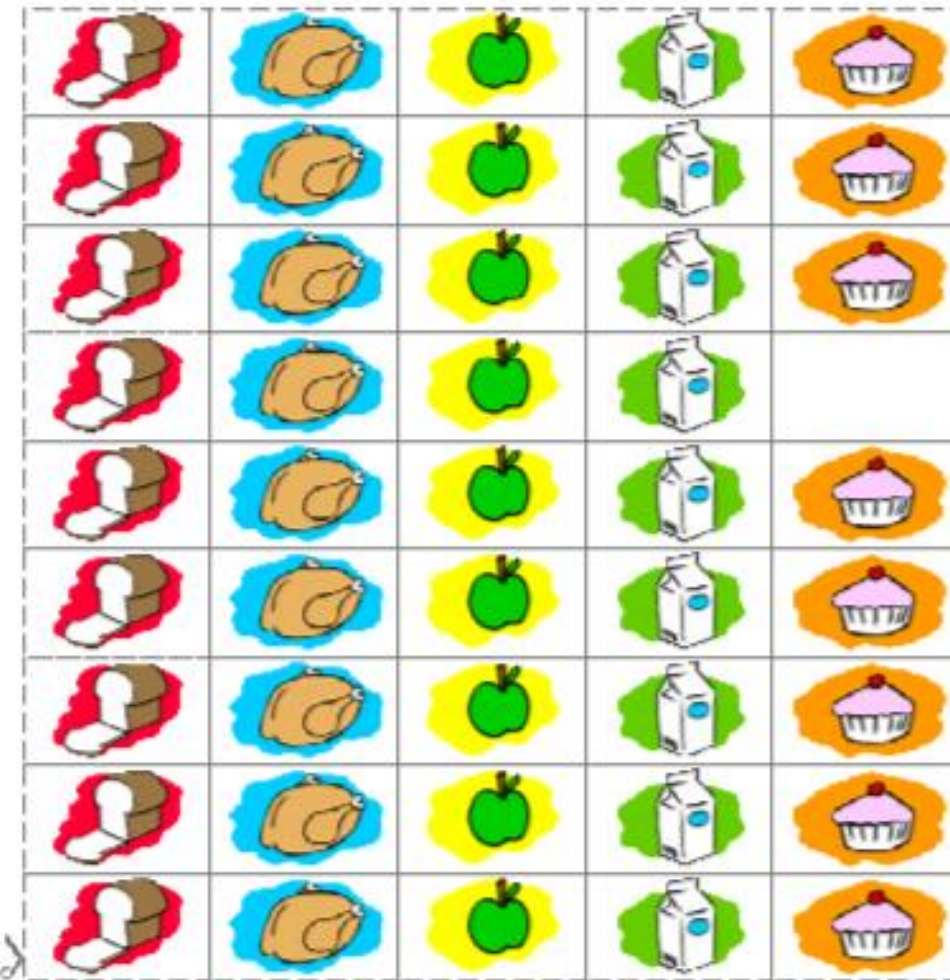
Some people are **vegetarians** - they do not eat meat or fish. Some people are **vegans** - they do not eat meat, fish or dairy products. What sort of foods could they replace their meat, fish and dairy with? What do these foods need to contain to keep the people healthy?

Pictogram showing the number of portions of food from different food groups that people should eat daily

Bread, cereals and potatoes	Fruits and vegetables	Meat and fish	Milk and dairy	Fats and sugars
Food group				

Images for pictogram

Cut out these images, or draw your own directly onto the pictogram. You won't need them all!



Moving and Growing Quiz



1. Why do we have a skeleton?
 - a. To protect important organs, to help us move and support our body,
 - b. To keep us strong, tall and look good.
 - c. To keep us warm, to stop us from falling over and to help us walk.
2. How many bones are there in the Human Body?
 - a. 500
 - b. Over 206
 - c. Under 300
3. What protects the Heart and Lungs?
 - a. Skull
 - b. Ribs
 - c. Backbone
4. What is the proper terminology for your Knee cap?
 - a. Scapula
 - b. Humerus
 - c. Patella
5. What is the longest bone in the body?
 - a. Femur
 - b. Spine
 - c. Humerus
6. Where can the smallest bone be found in the Human Body?
 - a. In the Neck
 - b. In the Ear
 - c. In the Hand
7. Bones are connected to...
 - a. Skin
 - b. Joints
 - c. Veins

8. Bones are made of...
 - a. Calcium, protein and minerals
 - b. Sugar, blood, minerals
 - c. Protein, carbohydrates, salt
9. When a bone breaks it is called a ...
 - a. Crack
 - b. Cut
 - c. Fracture
10. Animals that do not have a backbone are called...
 - a. Vertebrates
 - b. Invertebrates
 - c. Convertebrates
11. Which of these animals has its skeleton on the outside of its body?
 - a. Ant
 - b. Horse
 - c. Fish
12. Which of these animals does not have a hard skeleton?
 - a. Cat
 - b. Crab
 - c. Earthworm
13. As you grow, ~~your~~ skeleton...
 - a. Grows
 - b. Stays the same size
 - c. Gets smaller
14. How many muscles are there in the body?
 - a. 500
 - b. Over 600
 - c. Under 120
15. How does your arm bend up and down?
 - a. The bones inside your arm move on their own
 - b. Your elbow squeezes and moves the bones
 - c. Muscles pull the bones up and down
 - d. |

16. Your muscles work hardest when you are...

- a. Running
- b. Walking
- c. Sitting down

17. Muscles always...

- a. Work hard
- b. Work in pairs
- c. Work slowly

18. When a muscle pulls it...

- a. Gets longer
- b. Contracts (gets shorter)
- c. Stays the same

19. When a muscle is contracting, the other is ...

- a. Relaxing
- b. Sleeping
- c. Tightening

20. We have muscles to help our bodies...

a. Look good

- a. Slide
- b. Move