

Home Learning - Year 3

23.4.20

All of these activities mirror the learning assignments on Google Classroom. If you are having issues using Google Classroom it is fine to do any tasks on paper at home.

English - Reading Pandora's Box

PANDORA'S BOX

A long time ago in Ancient Greece, there lived two brothers named Epimetheus and Prometheus. They were good gods with very kind hearts. Zeus, the most powerful of all gods, had hidden fire from mankind, never allowing them to make tools or cook their food. Prometheus, with his kind heart, thought this was unfair.

Prometheus was clever and knew that on the Isle of Lemnos lived Hephaestus, who was a blacksmith. Zeus allowed Hephaestus to use fire to make things for the gods. Prometheus travelled to Lemnos and stole the fire from Hephaestus and gave it to man. He also taught humans civilizing arts such as writing, medicine, mathematics and science.

Zeus was furious at Prometheus and, as punishment, chained him to the side of a cliff for many years. Zeus decided that the humans also needed to be punished for their lack of respect. Zeus was creative when it came to revenge and therefore came up with a very cunning plan.

With the help of Hephaestus, he sculpted a woman out of clay. The goddess Athena breathed life into the clay and the woman came to life. Aphrodite made her beautiful and Hermes taught her how to be both charming and deceitful. Zeus called her Pandora and sent her to Epimetheus, as he knew that he was lonely.

Epimetheus went to visit his brother and Prometheus warned him not to accept any gifts from the gods. However, Epimetheus was so charmed by Pandora that he thought she could never cause any harm. Zeus was pleased that his plan was working and, as a wedding gift, gave Pandora a small box.

When Pandora was given the box, she instantly became curious. The box was locked, but had a small key and a note attached to it that said 'DO NOT OPEN!' Pandora had promised that she would not open the box, but all she could think about was its contents. Why would someone send her a box and not allow her to open it? Pandora could no longer stand the torture of not knowing what was in the beautiful box.

When she knew that Epimetheus was out of sight, Pandora placed the box on the floor and took the small gold key. She closed her eyes and took a deep breath as she unlocked the box. She opened her eyes and pulled the box open, expecting to see fine silk dresses and jewellery. But there was not one gold bracelet or fine silk dress in sight! Instead, Zeus had packed terrible evils into the box and out poured sickness, death, poverty and sadness in the form of a horrible black mass.

Pandora slammed the lid shut, but it was too late: the evils had already escaped into the world. Epimetheus heard her weeping and ran into the room to console her. Pandora could still hear a tiny voice inside the box, pleading to be released. Epimetheus and Pandora thought that nothing could be worse than the horrors that had already been released, so together they opened the box. Out fluttered hope in the form of a beautiful gold dragonfly.

Even though Pandora had released suffering and sadness upon the world, she had also released hope, and this made all the difference in the world.



Thursday 23rd April 2020

Reading - Pandora's Box

Read the text first **before** answering the questions. Remember only to type answers in the right hand columns. Challenge yourself to type your answers in full sentences.

Decode/explain

Questions	Answers
1. Find and copy 4 Ancient Greek names.	
2. Find the word punishment . Why would someone be punished?	
3. Can you write a definition for the word 'curious'?	
4. Find the word ' deceitful '. Which of these would someone have done if they were deceitful? <i>Hurt someone Lied Broken the rules</i>	

Retrieve

Questions	Answers
1. Who was the most powerful of all the Gods? 2.	
3. What job did Hephaestus do and where did he live?	
4. What type of plan did Zeus have? What did he plan to do?	
5. What did the note say that was on the box given to Pandora?	














Read the text and answer the decode, explain and retrieval questions.

Maths - LO: understanding fractions of an amount with non-unit fractions

Use

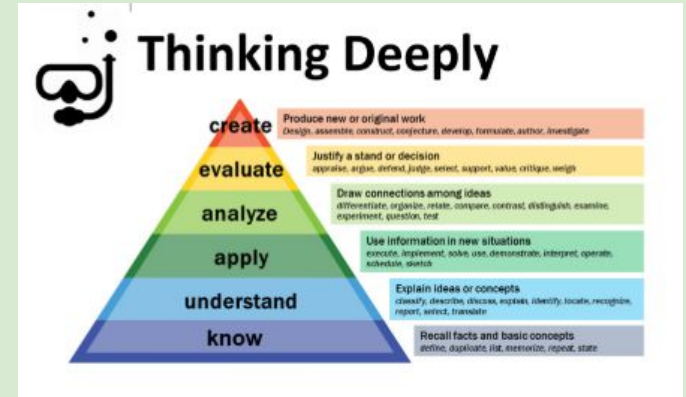
<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/> to help you!

Summer Term: Week 2 lesson 3
 Watch the Video and then complete the 'Get the activity' questions and answers on the video link **or** view the slides and complete the google doc that I will put on the website.

Date: 23.4.20		L8 LO: fractions of an amount with non-unit fractions	
How did you get on with these activities? Write the letters under the pictures, like you usually do in class- show your adults how you do this.			
			
How I did:			
Know:		Answers:	
Whitney has a box of 24 raisins. She eats $\frac{2}{4}$ and gives 3 to her brother. How many raisins does she have left?		Write the answer below:	
			
Understand:		Match the answers:	
Match the questions and answers.		$\frac{2}{3}$ of 9 =	
			
			
			
			
		$\frac{3}{5}$ of 15 =	
		$\frac{5}{6}$ of 12 =	
		$\frac{3}{4}$ of 20 =	
Apply: Give it a go, but don't worry if it's too tricky			
 To find $\frac{3}{4}$ of 12, you divide by 4 and then multiply the answer by 3.		Who is correct?	
 To find $\frac{3}{4}$ of 12, you divide by 3 and then multiply the answer by 4.			
Who is correct? _____ How do you know? Show your working: _____			

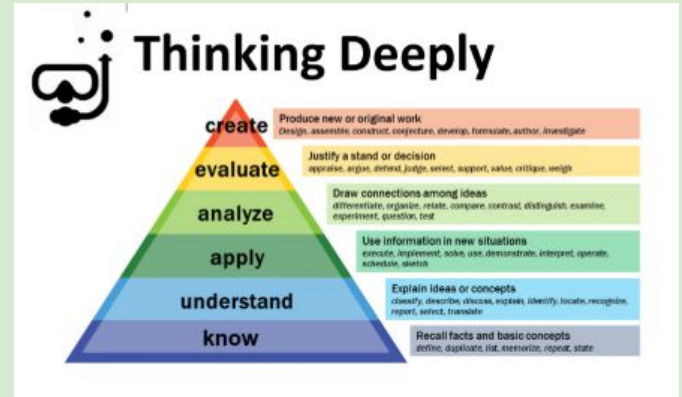
Fractions

LO: to understand fractions of an amount with non-unit fractions



Counting

Practise your 5x tables backwards
Practise your 4x tables





Tommy give $\frac{2}{3}$ of the gummy bears to Eva.

How many gummy bears does Eva get?

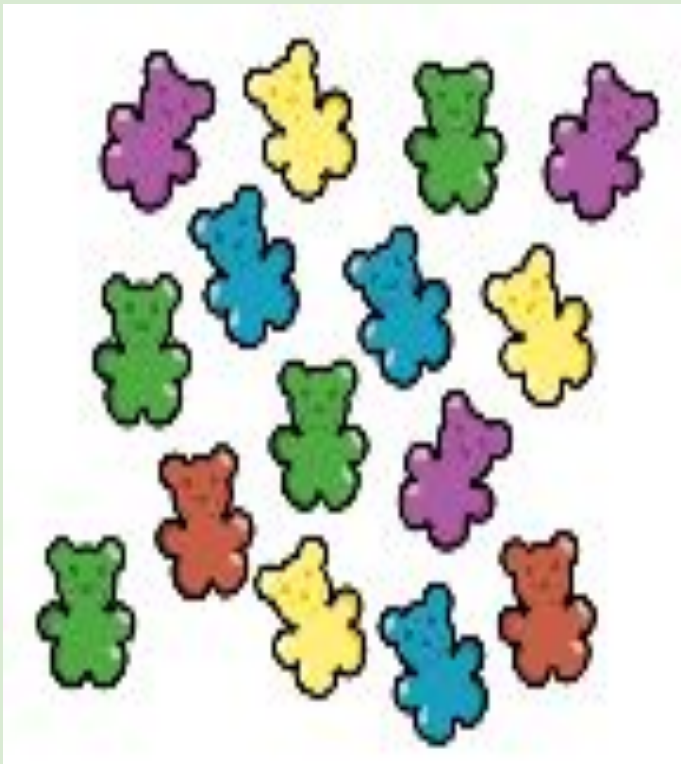
Represent the gummy bears using counters or something you have at home.



Tommy give $\frac{2}{3}$ of the gummy bears to Eva.

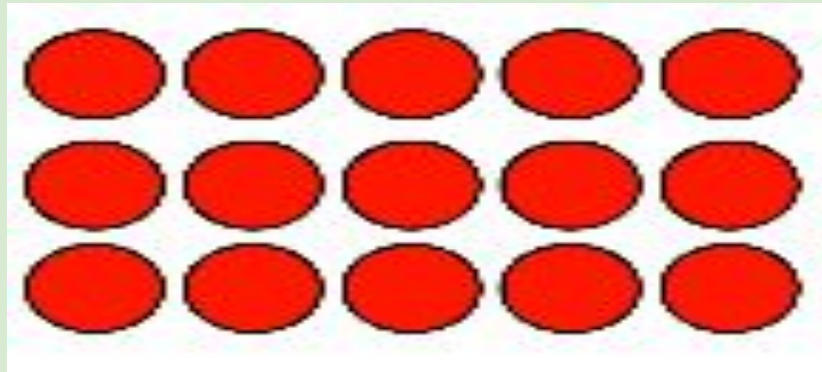
How many gummy bears does Eva get?

We can use counters to make 3 equal rows.



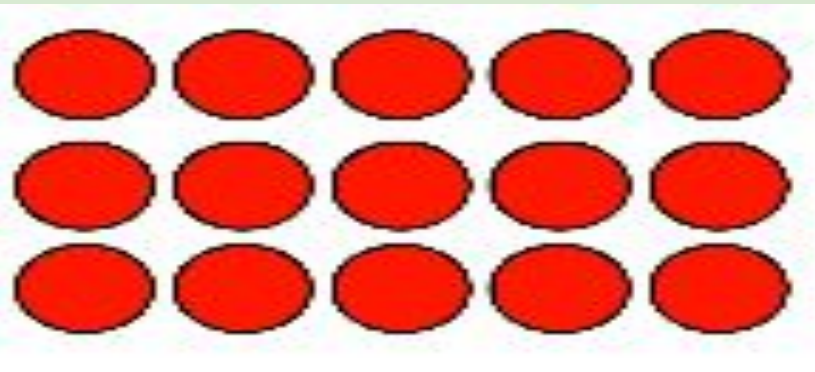
Tommy give $\frac{2}{3}$ of the gummy bears to Eva.

How many gummy bears does Eva get?



Tommy give $\frac{2}{3}$ of the
gummy bears to Eva.

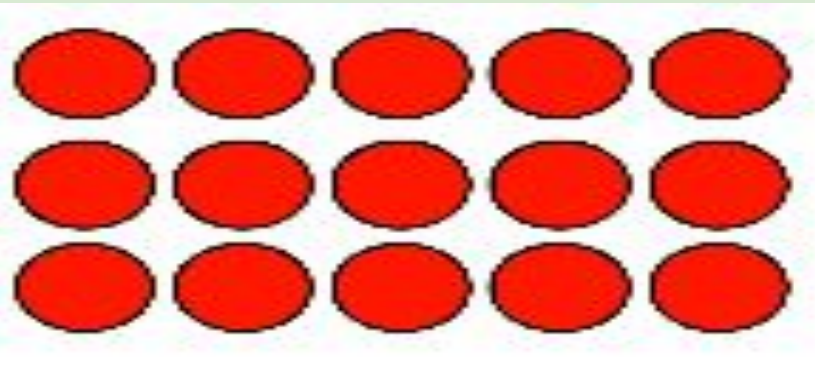
How many gummy bears
does Eva get?



How many counters altogether?

Tommy give $\frac{2}{3}$ of the
gummy bears to Eva.

How many gummy bears
does Eva get?



Tommy gives 2 of the 3 equal
rows to Eva.

How many does he give her?

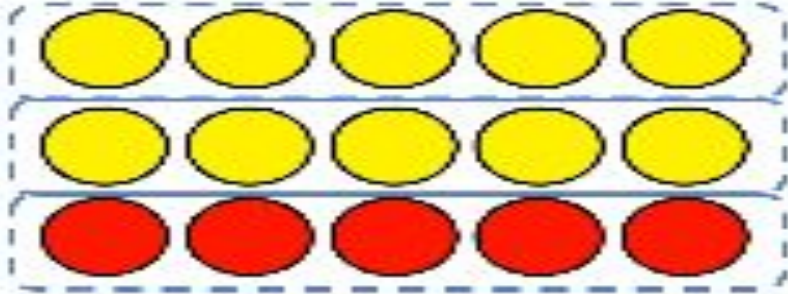
Tommy give $\frac{2}{3}$ of the gummy bears to Eva.

How many gummy bears does Eva get?

He gives her 2 of the 3 equal rows of counters

How many in each row?

How many does Tommy give Eva?



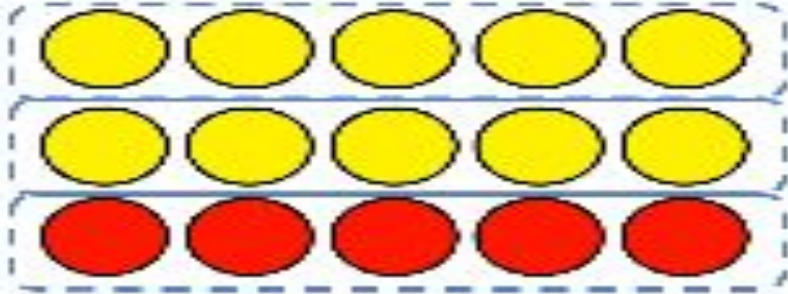
Tommy give $\frac{2}{3}$ of the gummy bears to Eva.

How many gummy bears does Eva get?

Yes Tommy gives Eva 10.

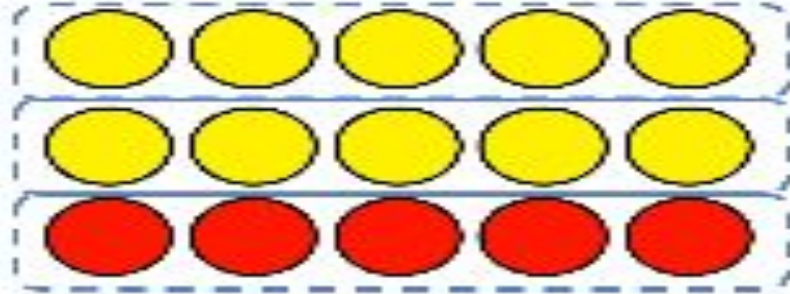
How can we write this as a calculation?

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



We took our 15 counters and divided them into 3 equal rows.

There were 5 in each row.



We needed 2 rows.

So $5 \times 2 = 10$

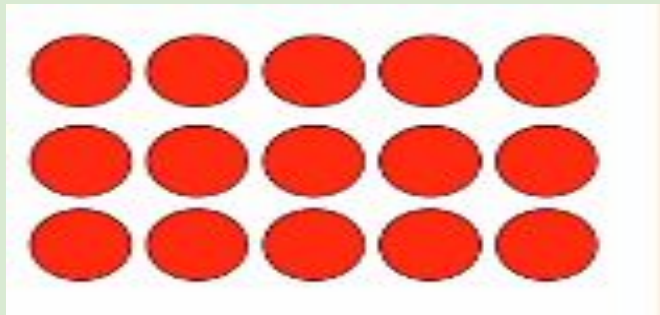


Try this question on your whiteboards:

Tommy gives $\frac{3}{5}$ of his gummy bears to Ron.

How many does Ron get?

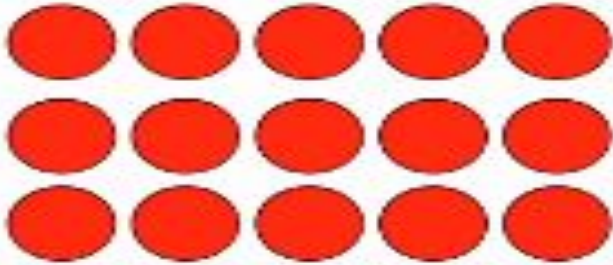
Finding $\frac{3}{5}$ of the
counters.



We can still arrange the
array of counters in exactly
the same way.

This time our **denominator** is 5.

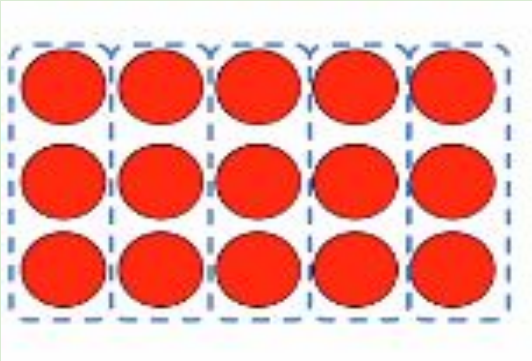
Finding $\frac{3}{5}$ of the
counters.



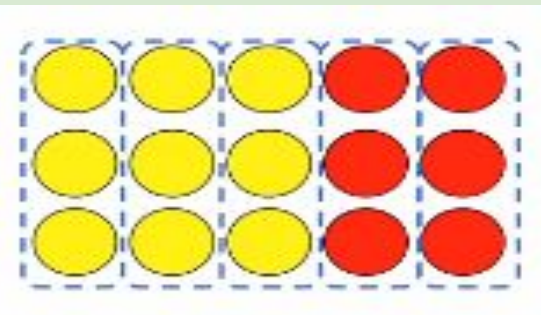
We can still arrange the
array of counters in exactly
the same way.

This time we are looking at the **columns**
as we need to put into 5 **equal** groups.

Finding $\frac{3}{5}$ of the
counters.



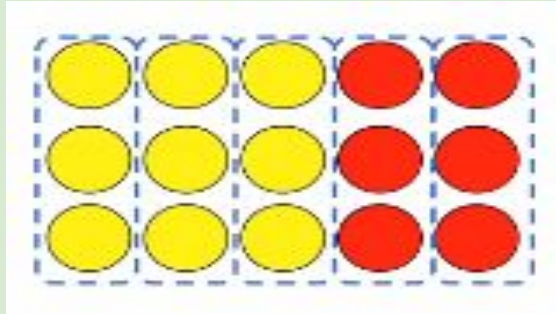
From looking at the columns our
numerator says we need 3 of them.



Here are the three columns we need.

How many are there in total?

Finding $\frac{3}{5}$ of the
counters.



$$\frac{3}{5} \text{ of } 15 = 9$$

So looking at the question again:

Tommy gives $\frac{3}{5}$ of his gummy bears
to Ron. How many?

How would we write this as a
calculation?

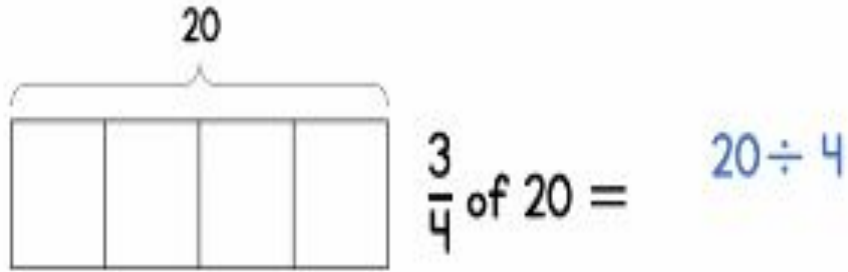
We drew a bar model to represent 20



Using this bar model
what would $\frac{3}{4}$ of 20 be?

Look at the **denominator**.

What does that tell us?

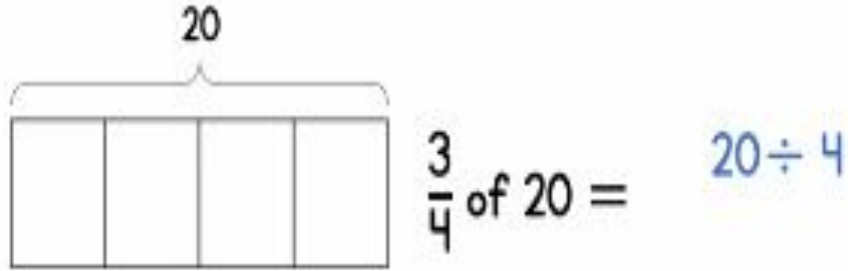


Look at the **denominator**.

What does that tell us?

Using this bar model
what would $\frac{3}{4}$ of 20 be?

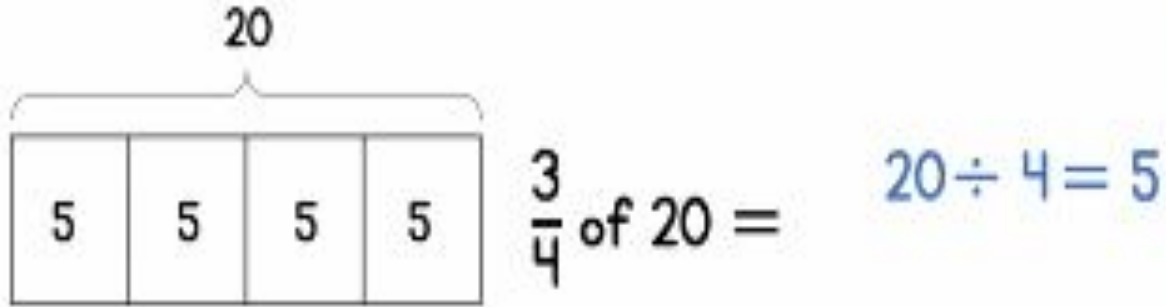
Yes we need 4 equal
groups.



Now we have to work out what each box is with our 4 equal groups.

So we do this calculation:

$$20 \div 4$$



So we do the calculation 20 divided by 4 = _____



Thinking Deeply

What would $\frac{3}{5}$ of 20 be?

So now we need to calculate 3 groups $3 \times 5 = 15$

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 15$$

Try these on your own whiteboard.

Draw counters in the bar models to help you complete each number sentence.

a) $\frac{2}{3}$ of 15 =



b) $\frac{3}{4}$ of 8 =



c) $\frac{2}{5}$ of 20 =



Know

Whitney has a box of 24 raisins.

She eats $\frac{2}{4}$ and gives 3 to her brother.

How many raisins does she have left?



Understand

Match the questions and answers.

$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 9 = ?$$

$$\frac{3}{5} \text{ of } 15 = ?$$

$$\frac{5}{6} \text{ of } 12 = ?$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 20 = ?$$

9

6

15

10

Apply



Tommy

To find $\frac{3}{4}$ of 12,
you divide by 4 and then
multiply the answer by 3

To find $\frac{3}{4}$ of 12,
you divide by 3 and then
multiply the answer by 4







Dexter

Who is correct? _____

How do you know? Show your working.

Science - LO: to identify that muscles work in pairs to move bones in a skeleton

Date: 23rd April 2020	LO: To identify that muscles work in pairs to move bones in a skeleton.
How did you get on with these activities?  	Teacher feedback (please leave blank):
How I did:	
Watch the video on BBC Bitesize (it looks like this picture below): 	Answers (2 marks) What happens to a muscle when it contracts? What happens to a muscle when it extends?
Watch this class clip (it looks like this picture below) 	Answers (2 marks) What attaches a muscle to a bone? Roughly how many muscles are there in the human body? 60 600 6000
Optional Dive Deeper Activities	Write the names here (2 marks)
Write the names of some muscles you know. You could use your previous human skeleton work to add the muscle names.	

Watch the BBC Bitesize clip (link below) and answer the questions. We will attach the google document.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9339j6>