

Monday 4th May 2020

Hello from the Year Three team.

We hope that you enjoyed last week's learning and are ready and eager for more.

Grown ups - The power points have now been split into individual days to help with downloading. You do not need to print the whole power point off as you may be wasting your precious ink. We have marked pages that you might want to print, although most activities can be completed on paper that you may already have at home. Please don't put pressure on yourselves to complete every activity.

Children - we know that it's tough not being in school, we are finding it tough too and missing our routines.

(Although Mrs Faber likes not having to get up so early! But Mrs Wellings' children are making sure she gets up at the crack of dawn!)

Missing you all. Love from Mrs Faber, Mrs Wellings and Mrs Musgrove

Newsflash!

Friday 8th May is VE day, your topic work this week is linked to that instead of the Rainforest.

Activities for each day - these are the same for each day of the week.

- TT Rockstars

- Please aim to spend at least 15 minutes on the online game, or you can do a sheet or two from the booklets that we sent home just before lockdown began. By the end of year 3 you need to know your 2, 5, 10, 3, 4 and 5 times tables off by heart and also their division facts.

- Reading at home

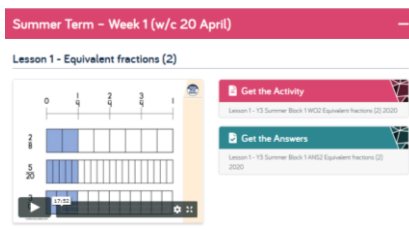
- You should be aiming to read for at least 20 minutes everyday. (books, magazines, newspapers and instructions all count too.
- Your parents have had a parentmail from Mrs Graham to say that you can now take Accelerated Reader quizzes from home by using this link [Howley Grange Renaissance at home](#) and logging on as usual using your username and password.
- To check that the book you are reading has a quiz, you can check it using on [Accelerated Reader Bookfinder](#). It's okay to read books which haven't got a quiz - just keep a record of what you have read.
- Keep reading and exploring new worlds and adventures!
- Try and read in a different place each day, this could be your bed, in the garden or any other room in the house.

Monday's Maths !

- **First** complete the ten in ten arithmetic questions.
- **Next** watch the video on this link that is from White Rose Maths - you will notice that it is similar to the power points that we use in class.
- <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/>

There are four flashback questions That you can answer if you want to. We are starting are now onto week 1 Summer term.

This is what the page looks like.



- **Grown ups** - If for any reason the link doesn't work it is because everyone is trying to access the same documents potentially from all over the country if not world. Please try the link again later in the day or later in the week. It is an excellent resource and once everyone has settled into a routine you should be able to access it. White Rose was the only website that didn't continually crash due to traffic in the first couple of weeks and the resources are excellent. Try pressing the f5 key if the video is not there at first.
- **Children** - you should be able to watch the little video and complete the work on your own (I've tried it out on my own children and it works well) The videos are only 5 or 6 minutes long and you can pause them to go and try the questions and then carry on.
- **Then** complete the activities. If you can't print the worksheets, don't panic, most of the activities can be done on a piece of paper, you might just have to draw a few things out, like we sometimes do in class.
- **Finally** check your answers and correct any mistakes, just like we do in class. You can even use a pink and green pen if you want to.

Maths: Ten in ten.

A slightly different ten in ten this week. (There's 11 questions) You don't need to print the sheet, the questions can be noted down on paper.

Put a circle round the larger number.

1.

2.

3.

4. What is 100 more than 647?

5. What is 100 less than 790?

6. Count on in steps of 8 from 32.

7. Count on in steps of 50 from 350.

8. In the number 480 there are groups of 100 and groups of 10.

9. Write down the value of the digits underlined.

a. 372

b. 708

c. 635

10. Write down in digits the number six hundred and eight.

11. Write down in words the number 480.

Ten in Ten **Answers**

- 1. 432
- 2. 706
- 3. 590
- 4. 164
- 5. 690
- 6. 40, 48, 56, 64
- 7. 400, 450, 500, 550
- 8. 4 groups of 100 and 8 groups of 10
- 9a 70 or 7 tens
- 9b 700 or 7 hundreds
- 9c 5 or 5 ones
- 10. 608
- 11. four hundred and eighty

Equivalent fractions (2)

1 Shade the bar models to represent the fractions.

a) Shade $\frac{1}{2}$ of the bar model.



b) Shade $\frac{2}{4}$ of the bar model.



c) Shade $\frac{3}{6}$ of the bar model.



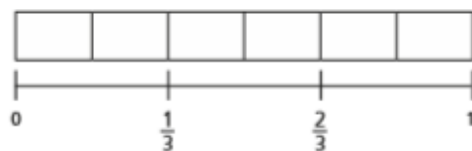
d) What do you notice?

e) Write another fraction that is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$



2 Shade $\frac{2}{3}$ of each bar model.

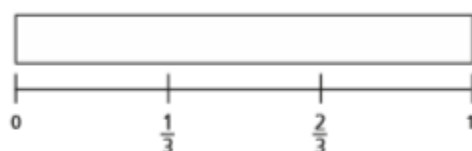
a)



b)



c)



d) Use your answers to parts a), b) and c) to complete the equivalent fractions.

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square}{6} = \frac{8}{\square} = \frac{\square}{15}$$

3 Mo is finding equivalent fractions.

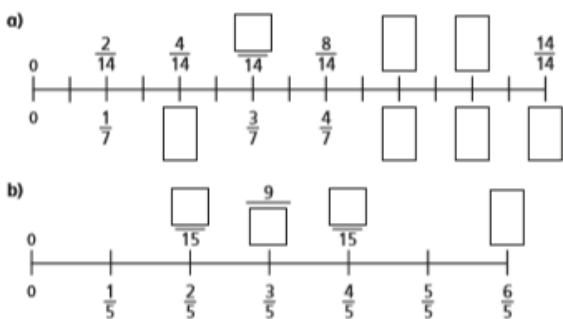


$\frac{6}{8}$ is equivalent to $\frac{4}{5}$

Do you agree with Mo? _____

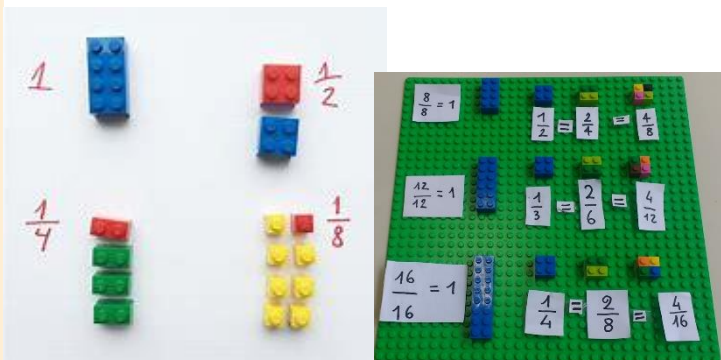
Explain your answer.

4 Find the missing numbers.



Question 5

Can you use lego or other similar building blocks to build equivalent fractions? Here are some ideas. You could also use card or paper if you don't have lego.



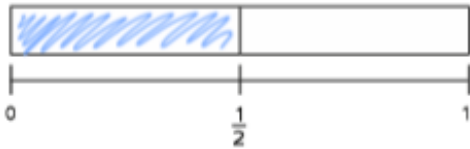
Monday's Maths Answers

Maths

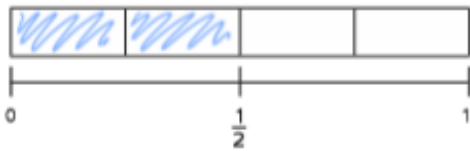
Equivalent fractions (2)

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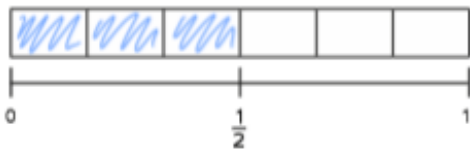
a) Shade $\frac{1}{2}$ of the bar model.



b) Shade $\frac{2}{4}$ of the bar model.



c) Shade $\frac{3}{6}$ of the bar model.



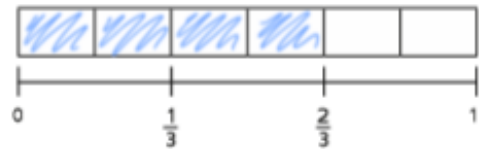
d) What do you notice?

e) Write another fraction that is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$. e.g. $\frac{3}{6}$

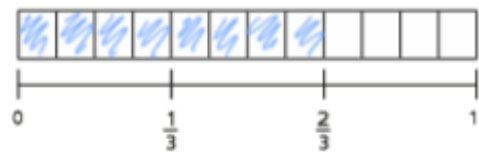


2 Shade $\frac{2}{3}$ of each bar model.

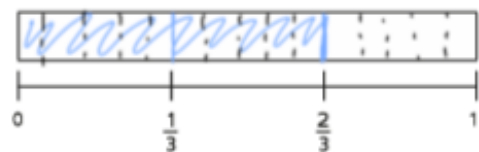
a)



b)



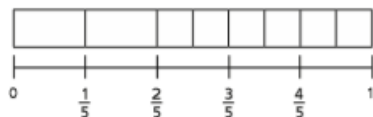
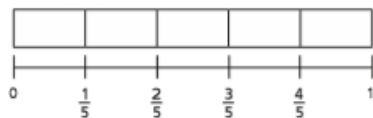
c)



d) Use your answers to parts a), b) and c) to complete the equivalent fractions.

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\boxed{4}}{6} = \frac{8}{\boxed{12}} = \frac{\boxed{10}}{15}$$

3 Mo is finding equivalent fractions.

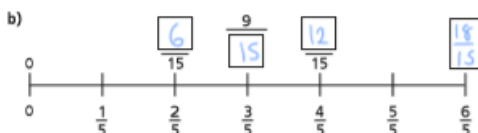
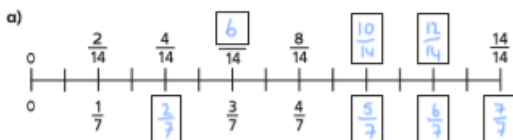


$\frac{6}{8}$ is equivalent to $\frac{4}{5}$

Do you agree with Mo? No

Explain your answer.

4 Find the missing numbers.



Monday's English

VE Day

What is VE Day?

VE Day stands for Victory in Europe Day, and is celebrated on 8th May. Although it was not the end of the Second World War, it was the end of the fighting in Europe.

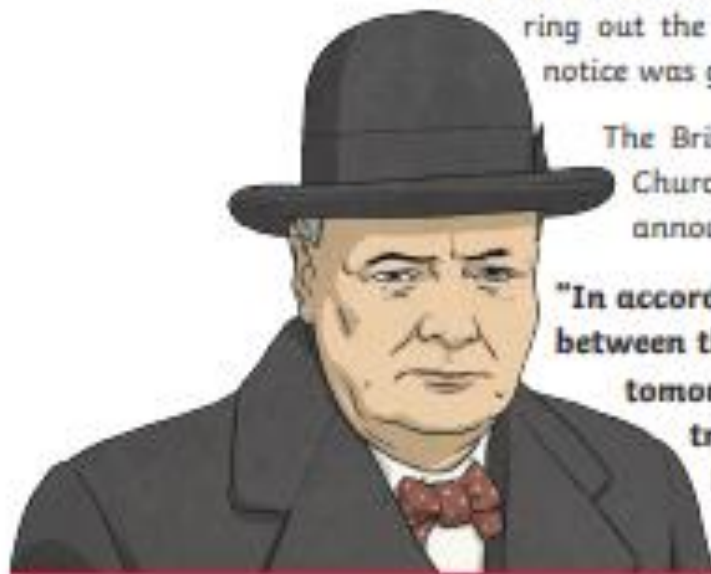


How did it happen?

In April 1945, Hitler died. This meant that the Germans had to surrender their part in the Second World War to the Western armies. The German President of the Third Reich (the German army), gave orders that General Jodl should go to the American army Head Quarters in France. Here, Jodl surrendered to the Western and Russian officers, and agreed to all their demands.

The Announcement

The British people began celebrating as soon as they heard the news! Bell ringers in churches around the country, were ready to ring out the good news when an official notice was given.



The British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, made the following announcement at 19.40, 7th May.

"In accordance with arrangements between three great powers, tomorrow, Tuesday, will be treated as Victory in Europe Day and will be regarded as a holiday."



The Effects of War

In Britain, during the war in Europe, half a million homes were destroyed, thousands of ordinary people were killed and millions of lives had been torn apart.



The three great powers were:

- Great Britain
- Soviet Union (Russia)
- France

Bring on the Celebrations!

People began decorating the streets with banners, bunting and ribbons. They had street parties, neighbours shared food, and listened to the radio news programmes.

King George VI and the Queen appeared eight times on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, and their two daughters, Princess Margaret and Princess Elizabeth – who is now Her Majesty the Queen – walked in the huge crowds in London!

Churchill told the crowds, "This is your victory!"

The End of the VE Day

Buckingham Palace was lit up in floodlights for the first time in six years since the war began, and two searchlights formed a V, the sign of peace, above St Paul's Cathedral in London.

All the lights were turned off again the next day.



Although everyone was pleased the war in Europe had come to an end, many people would have also felt sad, for the family and friends who had been killed.

Monday's English

After you have read the text use what you have learnt to answer the questions. You should remember to write in full sentences and use extracts from the text in your answers.

VE Day

Questions

1. What did VE Day mean?

2. What had happened, for VE day to be announced?

3. How would people know that there was good news?

4. Name two effects that war in Europe had had on the British people

5. Who was Winston Churchill?

6. Why did he announce that the next day, Tuesday would be a holiday?

7. Name one of the great powers.

8. Why would some people have felt sad on VE Day?

9. What unusual thing did the princesses do on that day?

10. How was it shown in London that people were happy?

Monday's English **Answers**

VE Day

Answers

1. What did VE Day mean?
VE Day meant Victory in Europe.
2. What had happened, for VE day to be announced?
For VE Day to be announced, the Germans had surrendered their part in the Second World War.
3. How would people know that there was good news?
People would know that there was good news because the church bells would be rung all around the country.
4. Name two effects that war in Europe had had on the British people
Accept any two: Effects that the war in Europe had on the British people were half a million homes were destroyed, thousands of ordinary people were killed and millions of lives had been torn apart.
5. Who was Winston Churchill?
Winston Churchill was the British Prime Minister.
6. Why did he announce that the next day, Tuesday would be a holiday?
Churchill announced that the next day, Tuesday, would be a holiday because it was to celebrate Victory in Europe Day.
7. Name one of the great powers.
Accept one of the following: The great powers were Great Britain, the Soviet Union and France.
8. Why would some people have felt sad on VE Day?
Some people would have felt sad on VE Day because their friends and families might have been killed.
9. What unusual thing did the princesses do on that day?
On that day, the princesses walked in the huge crowds in London.
10. How was it shown in London that people were happy?
In London, it was shown that people were happy by the lights being lit at Buckingham Palace and the two huge searchlights which lit the sky above St Paul's Cathedral in a V sign for peace.

VE day activities

This week we are including a VE day activity for each day.

This is instead of your usual topic based activities. The activities are entirely optional, although we would have been doing some of them if we were in school. You can do them on your own or the whole family can join in if they have time.

The first few slides contain information for you to read to help you to understand what VE day was/ is. This year will be the 75th Anniversary on 8th May 2020. The actual peace treaty was signed on 7th May which is Mrs Faber's daughter Molly's birthday. It was then declared that the day after become a day of celebration.

Victory in Europe

Victory in Europe Day/ VE Day took place on May 8th 1945. It was a public holiday and day of celebration to mark the defeat of Germany by the Allied forces in World War 2.

VE Day marked the formal conclusion of the war with Germany and brought to an end six years of suffering, courage and endurance across the world.



After Hitler's suicide in April, 1945, the Germans knew they could not win the war. General Jodl, travelled to see General Dwight D. Eisenhower - who was Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe - at the Headquarters in France.

On the 7th May, at 2.41am, in front of some of the leaders of the Western Allies, Jodl signed a surrender document on behalf of Germany. This meant that the war in Europe was over, although World War II continued in other countries.



Celebrations

As news of the surrender spread, the war-weary British began to rejoice straight away. During the previous six years, half a million homes had been destroyed, thousands of civilians had been killed and many millions of lives disrupted, in Britain alone.

The news of a surrender was what everyone needed to hear.



People ran out on to the streets, hanging bunting and banners and dancing. People organised impromptu street parties, shared rationed food with the neighbours and listened to the wireless for updates.

Announcement

Yet the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, had yet to make a formal announcement. He was being held back by Stalin, the leader of the Soviet Union. Stalin wanted his own document of surrender signing, so he was holding off announcing the fall of Germany.



Photo courtesy of Paul Townsend (@tiktok.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

Churchill was not going to give Stalin the satisfaction of making Britain wait, so at 19:40, Churchill made this announcement over the radio:

"In accordance with arrangements between the three great powers, tomorrow, Tuesday, will be treated as Victory in Europe Day and will be regarded as a holiday."



Photo courtesy of Pab (@wikipedia.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution



Photo courtesy of Gail Museum (@twitter.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

After suffering so many bombing raids, London was the place to be on VE Day and anyone who could reach the city did so. The centre of London was full of people wearing red, white and blue, waving flags, dancing and singing. Fireworks filled the sky with flashes of light.

HM Queen Elizabeth II recalled the event:

"... my sister and I realised we couldn't see what the crowds were enjoying ... so we asked my parents if we could go out and see for ourselves ... After crossing Green Park we stood outside and shouted, 'We want the King', and were successful in seeing my parents on the balcony. I think it was one of the most memorable nights of my life."

"This is your victory!"

Shortly after Churchill's speech, King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the two princesses came out onto the balcony at Buckingham Palace. It was to be the first of eight appearances by the King and Queen on VE Day. When the doors onto the balcony were opened again at 17:30, the Royal Family stepped out accompanied by the man of the hour, Churchill. Churchill later told the crowds:



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"This is your victory!"

Photo courtesy of Corinne Gace (@wikipedia.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

A Memorable Night

Later that evening, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret slipped out of Buckingham Palace to experience the celebrations for themselves. They stood amongst the joyful crowds below the royal balcony.



Monday: Make and do

Here are some ideas, pick one or do them all it's totally up to you.

VE Day Teacup Design

Victory in Europe (VE) Day took place on 8th May 1945. It marked the end of the Second World War in Europe. VE Day was commemorated in many ways, including the production of special cups.



- Do you recognise the people on the cup? Who are they?
- Why is there a flag on the cup?
- What do you think the slogan on the cup means?
- Why do you think commemorative cups like this were made?

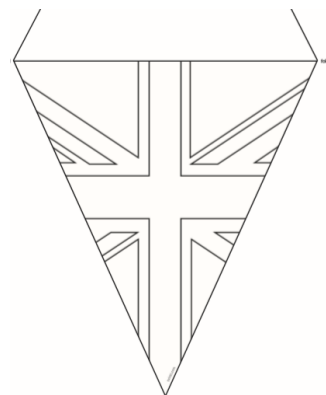
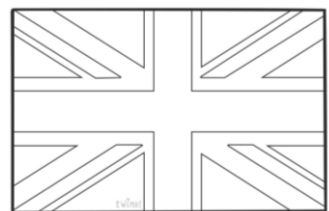


visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)



VE Day Teacup Design

Design your own VE Day cup. Think about your design and make sure it is bright and eye-catching. You could include flags, important buildings or people who were involved in the Second World War.



Design a VE Day Medal

This medal celebrated the end of the First World War and was given to soldiers who had fought in active theatres of the war. It was a symbol of great pride but its design was also highly symbolic.

A rainbow symbolises the calm after the storm.

The years of the First World War - 1914-18



The colours are the combined colours of the Allied nations with red at the centre.

Winged figure is 'Victory'.

Bronze medal, not too expensive after the war, but long lasting.



Your task is to create a medal for British soldiers who served in the Second World War that is just as symbolic and creative.

Your medal can be any shape or size but you must have considered the metal and ribbon choices.

You must include:

- The years of the war (1939-45)
- The colours of the Allies
- A symbol to signify the war and the soldier's sacrifice and victory
- A reference to the many theatres of the fighting (Europe, Africa, Asia, Air, Sea, Land)
- Annotations to explain your choices

