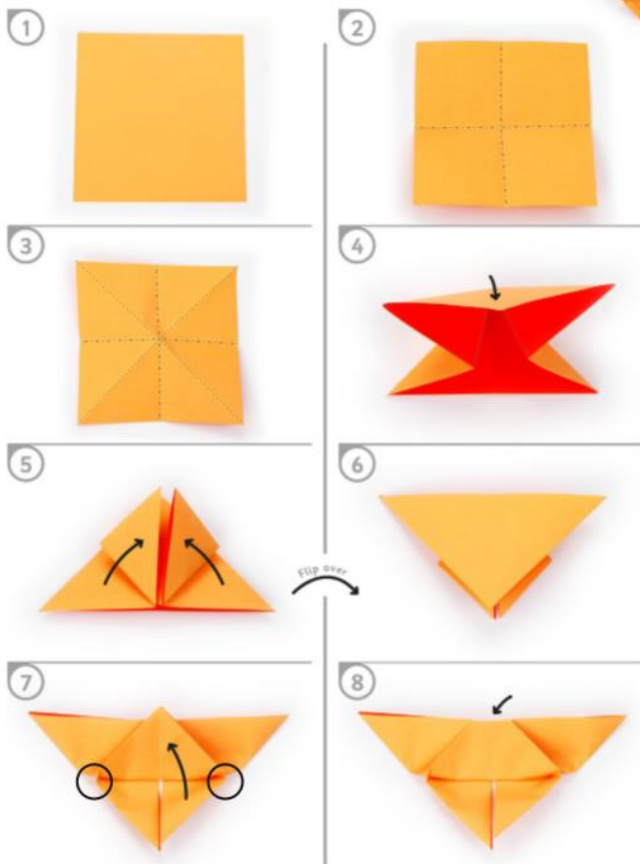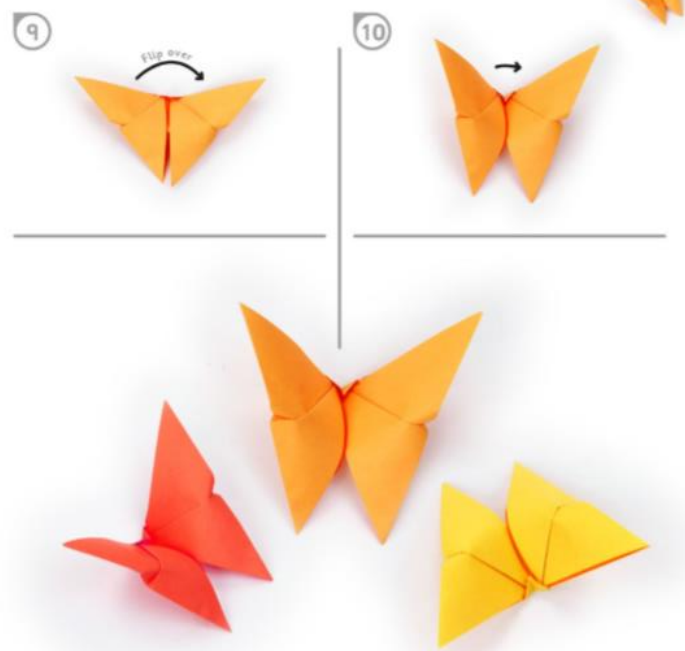# Tuesday 7th July 2020
Please refer to Monday's power point for the 'everyday' activities.

- No videos this week – we are ahead of White Rose at the moment.

- Here's how to make an origami butterfly.

- Written instructions are on the next slide.

Origami Butterfly

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧
Flip over

Origami Butterfly

⑨ Flip over ⑩

Instructions for Origami Butterfly Activity

1. Cut out a square piece of paper.

2. Use the folding guide below to help you when folding.

   ·—·—·—·—·—·— Fold up
   ················· Fold down

   First, fold the square in half vertically then open it and fold again horizontally (folding up).

3. Now, open the square before folding it in half diagonally twice (this time folding down).

4. Following the diagram, tuck in both sides to fold your square into the triangle shape as shown.

5. First, fold the left upper layer up and bring it point-to-point with the top, making a crisp crease. Repeat with the right upper layer.

6. Now, flip your folded shape over and rotate it with a half turn so the triangle is now pointing down.

7. Lift the bottom corner of the upper layer upwards until there is a slight overlap at the top (don't flatten the bottom two sides marked with circles).

8. Fold this top point over and tuck it over both layers (this becomes your butterfly's head).

9. Turn your folded shape over.

10. Now, holding the triangular head in place, fold the shape in half along the centre (folding up to bring the wings together). Then, open out again to reveal a beautiful butterfly!

Maths !

- **First** complete the number bonds sheet. This week we are practicing our number bonds. The focus is to be as fast as you can. Each day you are aiming to be quicker than the day before. As a guide you should be able to answer a question a second.

- **Grown ups** – sorry no videos this week, we are slightly ahead of White Rose at the moment, but there are fun activities to do at home if you can.

- **Children** – the next two weeks are all about measures – mass and capacity.

- **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. (Bonus points if you find a mistake!)

- **Maths this week**

- **Monday** measuring mass practically

- **Tuesday more measuring mass including some problem solving**

- **Wednesday** comparing mass

- **Thursday** adding and subtracting mass

- **Friday** Maths challenge

Number bond challenge – here is yesterday's to see if you have gotten quicker. On the next page is a new challenge to try.

Number Bonds Challenges

Number Bonds Challenge 2

4 + 5 =	1 + 6 =	2 + 6 =
3 + 4 =	5 + 4 =	7 + 1 =
1 + 7 =	2 + 5 =	2 + 5 =
5 + 3 =	3 + 6 =	3 + 6 =
7 + 2 =	0 + 7 =	7 + 2 =
1 + 8 =	6 + 3 =	1 + 8 =
0 + 7 =	1 + 7 =	0 + 7 =
4 + 4 =	5 + 4 =	4 + 5 =
2 + 5 =	9 + 0 =	6 + 2 =
9 + 0 =	3 + 6 =	3 + 4 =
4 + 3 =	2 + 5 =	9 + 0 =
8 + 0 =	6 + 1 =	5 + 3 =
5 + 2 =	1 + 8 =	
4 + 4 =	8 + 0 =	

Tuesday's challenge

Number Bonds Challenges

Number Bonds Challenge 3

10 + 10 =	12 + 8 =	16 + 4 =
5 + 15 =	9 + 10 =	3 + 17 =
0 + 20 =	7 + 13 =	12 + 7 =
9 + 10 =	19 + 1 =	4 + 15 =
4 + 16 =	6 + 13 =	11 + 9 =
18 + 2 =	2 + 18 =	2 + 17 =
1 + 18 =	13 + 6 =	10 + 9 =
14 + 6 =	20 + 0 =	8 + 12 =
11 + 8 =	15 + 4 =	17 + 3 =
7 + 12 =	13 + 7 =	5 + 14 =
6 + 14 =	14 + 5 =	16 + 3 =
8 + 11 =	18 + 2 =	1 + 19 =
3 + 16 =	9 + 11 =	
10 + 10 =	15 + 5 =	

Tuesday's answers

Number Bonds Challenge 3

10 + 10 = **20**	12 + 8 = **20**	16 + 4 = **20**
5 + 15 = **20**	9 + 10 = **19**	3 + 17 = **20**
0 + 20 = **20**	7 + 13 = **20**	12 + 7 = **19**
9 + 10 = **19**	19 + 1 = **20**	4 + 15 = **19**
4 + 16 = **20**	6 + 13 = **19**	11 + 9 = **20**
18 + 2 = **20**	2 + 18 = **20**	2 + 17 = **19**
1 + 18 = **19**	13 + 6 = **19**	10 + 9 = **19**
14 + 6 = **20**	20 + 0 = **20**	8 + 12 = **20**
11 + 8 = **19**	15 + 4 = **19**	17 + 3 = **20**
7 + 12 = **19**	13 + 7 = **20**	5 + 14 = **19**
6 + 14 = **20**	14 + 5 = **19**	16 + 3 = **19**
8 + 11 = **19**	18 + 2 = **20**	1 + 19 = **20**
3 + 16 = **19**	9 + 11 = **20**	
10 + 10 = **20**	15 + 5 = **20**	

Tuesday's work

- These activities are for everyone, however they start easier and get trickier.

Easier

For today's activities you will need to remember the following.

1kg = 1000g

So

1000g = 1kg

½ kg = 500g

So

500g = 1/2kg

1/10 kg = 100g

1) What mass is shown on the scales?

2) Mark the same mass on these scales.

Mass: _____

Mass: _____

Mass: _____

1) Jamil has used weights to balance the scales.

What is the mass of Jamil's parcel?

_____

What is the mass of each parcel? Mark the mass on the scales.

The mass of my parcel is 500g more than Jamil's.

The mass of my parcel is 1kg 50g less than Jamil's.

_____   _____

2) Aleesha measures the mass of her parcel. She says that her parcel has the same mass as Jamil's. Jamil thinks this is not correct.

Who is right? Explain your answer.

_____

_____

_____

1) Use the information shown to work out the mass of each item.

1 parcel	
1 large letter	
1 small letter	

3kg

4kg

2kg

Now, have a go at creating your own maths problem like this.

- On the next few slides I've included the Varied Fluency and just a few of the Problems so that you don't have too much to do.
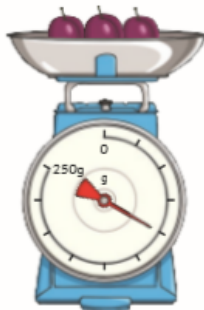
Knowledge Organiser

Measure and Compare Mass

Scales can be used to measure grams.

A gram is a unit of measurement that is used to measure the mass of something.

Grams can be written as **g**.

250g

Scales can be used to measure kilograms.

A kilogram is a unit of measurement that is greater than a gram. It is also used to measure the mass of something.

Kilograms can be written as **kg**.

8kg

1000g = 1kg

To compare mass, we can use the words 'heavier' and 'lighter'.

Developing

Measure Mass 1

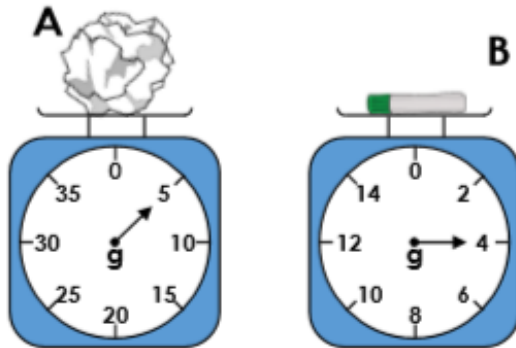**1a.** What mass is the arrow showing on this scale?

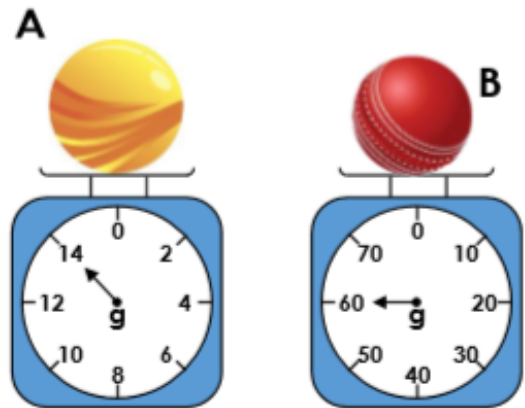

VF
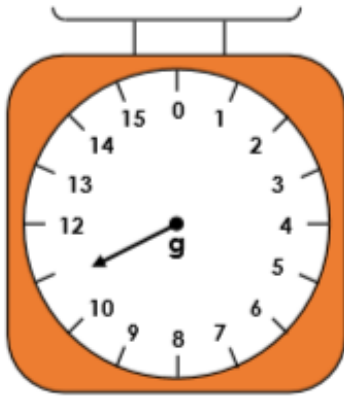
1b. What mass is the arrow showing on this scale?
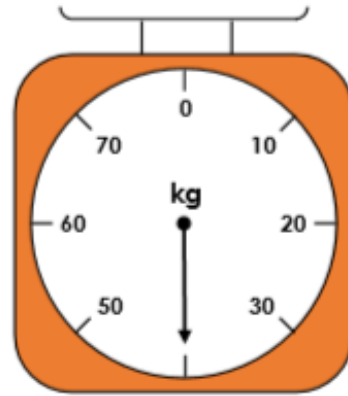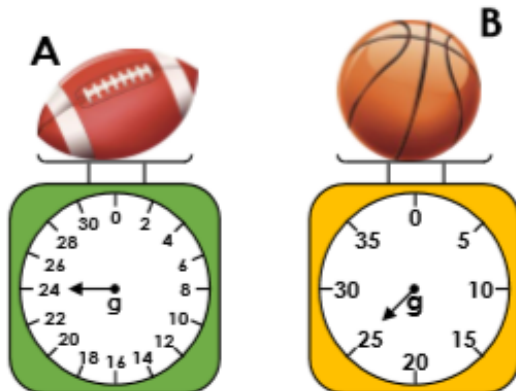

VF

2a. Which object is the heaviest?
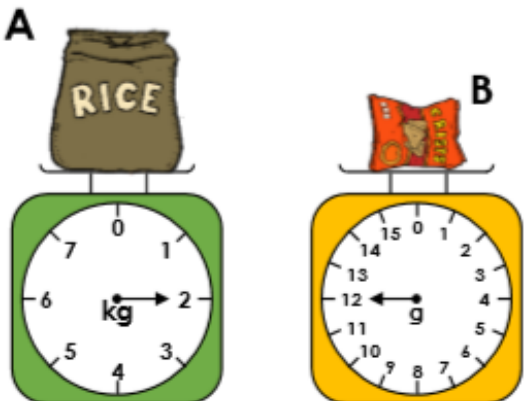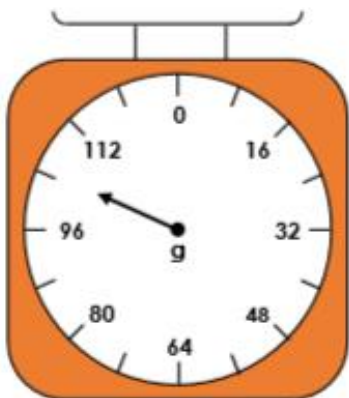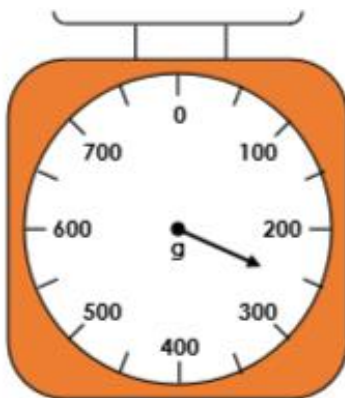
A

B

VF

2b. Which object is the lightest?

A

B

VF

3a. How much does each object weigh?

A

B

VF

3b. How much does each object weigh?

A

B

VF

classroomsecrets.co.uk

Varied Fluency – Measure Mass 1 – Year 3 Developing

Expected

Measure Mass 1

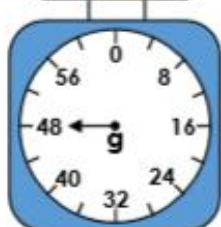**4a. What mass is the arrow showing on this scale?**

4b. What mass is the arrow showing on this scale?

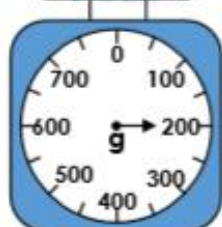**5a. Which object is the heaviest?**
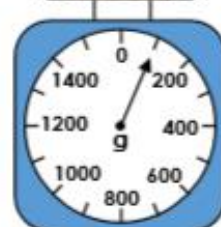
A

B
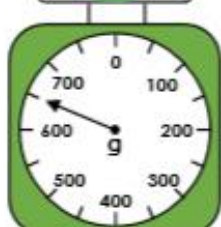

5b. Which object is the lightest?

A

B

6a. How much does each object weigh?

A

B

6b. How much does each object weigh?

A

B

Greater depth

Remember to work out the scale/ interval before you work out where the arrow is pointing to.

Measure Mass 1

7a. What mass is the arrow showing on this scale?

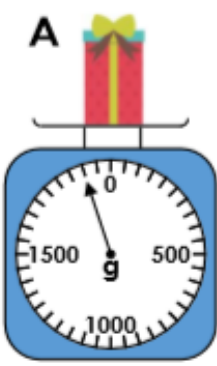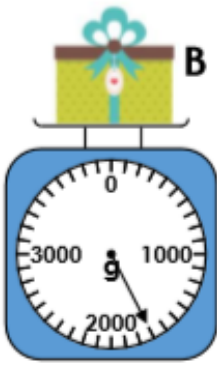kg scale: 0, 40, 80, 120

8a. Which object is the heaviest?

A (g scale: 0, 500, 1000, 1500)   B (g scale: 0, 1000, 2000, 3000)

9a. How much does each object weigh?

A (kg scale: 0, 96, 176, 248)   B (kg scale: 0, 52, 108, 136)

Measure Mass 1

7b. What mass is the arrow showing on this scale?

g scale: 0, 80, 160, 240

8b. Which object is the lightest?

A (kg scale: 0, 100, 200, 300)   B (kg scale: 0, 36, 76, 124)

9b. How much does each object weigh?

A (g scale: 0, 200, 550, 800)   B (g scale: 0, 60, 180, 320)
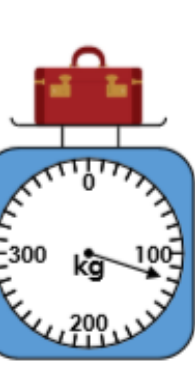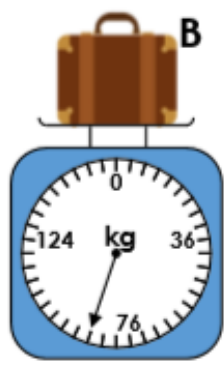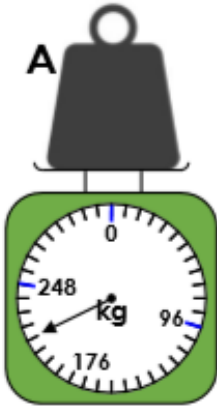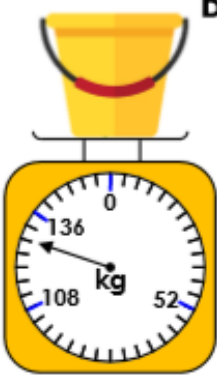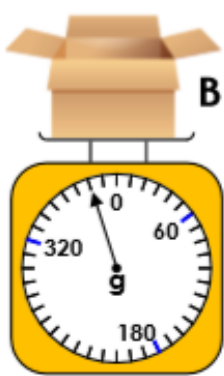
Problem solving for all levels if you have time.

Measure Mass 1

Measure Mass 1

4a. If two strawberries weigh the same as one plum, draw an arrow on the scale to show the weight of the plum.
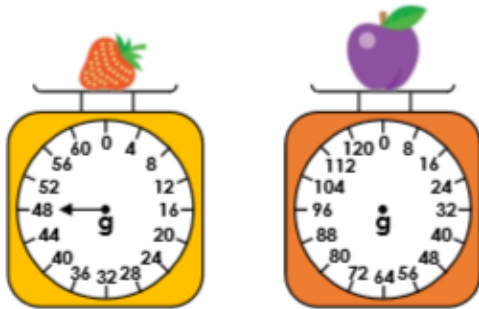
4b. If two raspberries weigh the same as one chilli, draw an arrow on the scale to show the weight of the chilli.
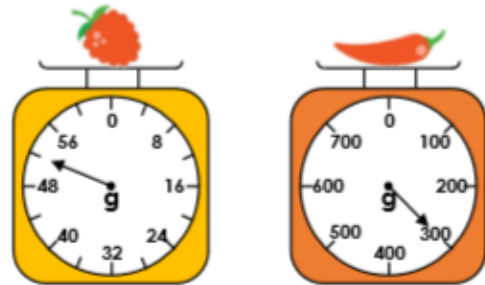
5a. Reema is making a bread. She needs 650g of flour and 10g of salt.

Flour   Salt
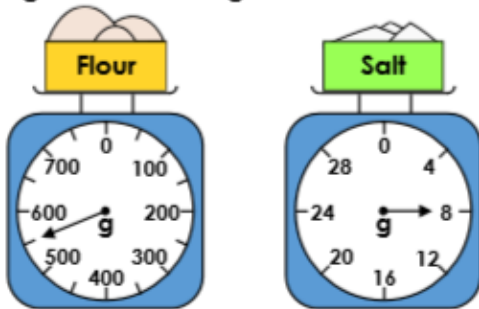
How much more of each ingredient does she need?

5b. Jackson is making biscuits. He needs 60g of sugar and 200g of butter.

Sugar   Butter
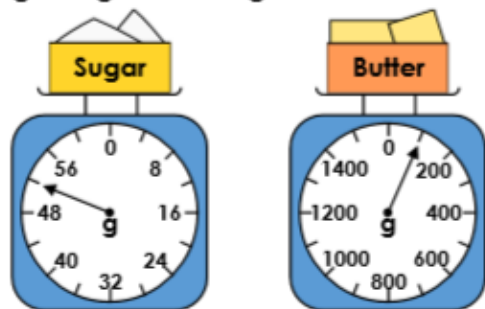
How much more of each ingredient does he need?

6a. Steph is weighing different items. She says the potatoes are heavier because the arrow on the scale is further away from zero.

Is she correct? Explain how you know.

6b. Sean is weighing different items. He says the melon is lighter because the arrow on the scale is closer to zero.
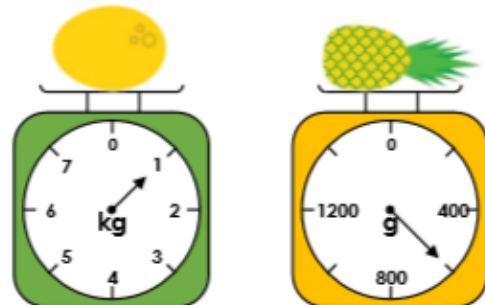
Is he correct? Explain how you know.

Answers

Varied Fluency
Measure Mass 1

Developing
1a. 11g
2a. A
3a. A = 24g, B = 25g

Expected
4a. 104g
5a. A
6a. A = 650g, B = 8kg

Greater Depth
7a. 28kg
8a. A
9a. A = 216kg, B = 128kg

Developing
1b. 40kg
2b. A
3b. A = 2kg, B = 12g

Expected
4b. 250g
5b. B
6b. A = 4kg, B = 120g

Greater Depth
7b. 200g
8b. B
9b. A = 400g, B = 380g

Expected
4a. 96g
5a. She needs 100g of flour and 2g of salt.
6a. Steph is incorrect. The aubergine is the heaviest because it weighs 550g. The potatoes only weigh 500g. The scales increase in different increments.

Expected
4b. 104g
5b. He needs 8g of sugar and 100g of butter.
6b. Sean is incorrect. The pineapple is the lightest because it weighs 600g. The melon weighs 1kg. The scales increase in different increments.

Tuesday 7th July: English

Today we are going to do a reading comprehension. The reading comprehension is a two star text about minibeasts.

But before you do that you might want to have a go at the activity below.

Minibeast

a	t	c	o	c	k	r	o	a	c	h	y
n	q	l	a	a	j	z	a	f	a	s	a
t	e	r	c	r	i	c	k	e	t	s	e
x	c	z	i	q	r	u	w	t	z	n	y
i	c	d	b	u	t	t	e	r	f	l	y
b	n	b	e	e	t	l	e	e	f	j	e
q	b	e	e	b	y	m	y	n	r	b	a
l	g	r	a	s	s	h	o	p	p	e	r
s	p	i	d	e	r	g	h	p	j	w	w
o	o	f	h	h	a	t	k	m	l	a	i
b	i	q	j	r	o	l	j	h	q	s	g
g	z	u	d	m	h	z	i	h	o	p	p

butterfly	cricket	wasp
earwig	dragonfly	moth
bee	beetle	cockroach
grasshopper	ant	spider

Minibeasts

Minibeasts are animals which can be found in many different environments. They are able to live in water, in the soil and in small cracks and openings. In the United Kingdom, there are well over 30,000 different kind of minibeast, such as stag beetles, caterpillars and snails. They can look very different. Some minibeasts, like butterflies, are able to fly, whereas others, like earthworms, move underground. There are species like caterpillars and millipedes that have longer bodies and a large number of legs, and live mostly on leaves.

In the Garden

Gardens hold many different species of minibeast. Bees are often found around flowers in gardens and local parks. They are important as they collect pollen to make honey and by moving from flower to flower, they help more flowers grow. If a garden has a hedge around it, you might be able to find a stag beetle underneath. These are the largest insects in Britain, and can grow up to 7cm long. They have a hard outer shell and very large jaws that look like the antlers on a deer's head. Not all beetles are this big. Most of the beetles that make a home in gardens are very small. Most beetles like to live in old, rotting leaves or bark so that they are not easily seen.

In Ponds and Rivers

Other habitats where minibeasts can be found in great quantities and variety are in ponds and rivers. There are creatures that live in or near water that are like the animals found in gardens. Leeches are very similar to slugs. They have soft, stretchy bodies but live their lives in swamps and rivers. Lots of minibeasts start as larvae (babies) in water and when they are fully-grown, they are able to fly or live on land. Insects like dragonflies and mayflies grow from larva into large, four-winged insects, which live on the reeds and grasses that surround the water.

Staying Alive

Most minibeasts do not have a skeleton like humans; they have a shell on the outside of their bodies to protect them. However, some minibeasts' bodies are only soft. These animals often try to hide or blend in with the plants around them so that they are not seen. The bodies of slugs are completely soft and birds and other predators can easily eat them. Snails carry a hard shell on their backs and are able to pull back into this shell if they feel threatened. Though it is not very popular in the UK, snails are eaten by people in some countries in the world.

Questions about Minibeasts

Answer in full sentences.

1. How many different species of minibeast are found in the United Kingdom?

_____

2. Name two features of millipedes.

_____

_____

3. How did stag beetles get their name?

_____

_____

4. How are the skeletons of most minibeasts different from humans?

_____

_____

5. What is a habitat?

_____

_____

6. What name is given to baby insects?

_____

_____

7. How do snails react if they are scared?

_____

_____

_____

8. Which minibeasts have you spotted before? Where did you see them?

_____

_____

_____

Questions about Minibeasts

Answers

1. How many different species of minibeast are found in the United Kingdom?

   There are over 30,000 different species in the United Kingdom.

2. Name two features of millipedes.

   Millipedes have long bodies and many legs.

3. How did stag beetles get their name?

   Stage beetles got their name as they have long jaws like the antlers of a deer.

4. How are the skeletons of most minibeasts different from humans?

   Humans have a skeleton on the inside of their bodies; insects have a shell on the outside.

5. What is a habitat?

   A habitat is where an insect / minibeast / other animal lives.

6. What name is given to baby insects?

   Baby insects are known as larvae.

7. How do snails react if they are scared?

   If a snail is scared, it hides back into its shell.

8. Which minibeasts have you spotted before? Where did you see them?

   Children to give an appropriate answer referring to minibeasts.