

Tuesday 2nd June 2020

For the 'everyday' activities please see Monday's power point.

This will save you having to keep printing the same slides.

Reading for pleasure

Here are some great reading for pleasure activities to try this week. You could tick off the activities as you try them.

Sharing the Love of Reading: 7-9 year olds



1. Can I read under a blanket fort?

2. Can I listen to an audio reading of my choice?

3. Can I create a front cover and talk about it?

4. Can I create a collage to show what I have read?

5. Can I snuggle up and read to my family?

6. Can I...

7. Can I read to a friend on the phone?

8. Can I...

9. Can I recreate a favourite book or comic cover?

10. Can I read using different voices?

11. Can I read under the stars with my family?

12. Can I play Pass the Reading Parcel?

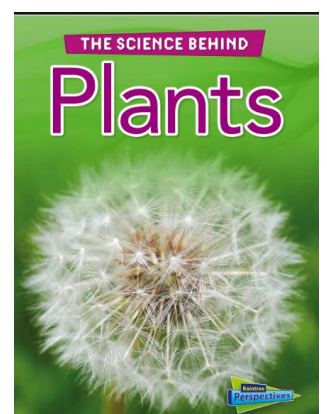
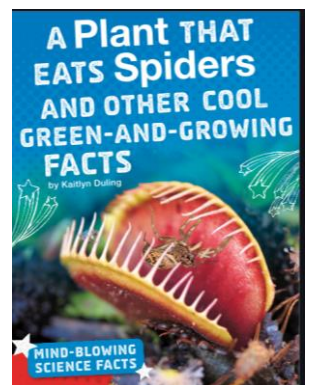
13. Can I read aloud my favourite song lyrics?

14. Can I read about my favourite thing to do?

[Here are some links to a couple of great books about plants.](#)

https://readon.myon.co.uk/reader/index.html?a=mbsf_plant_s19

https://readon.myon.co.uk/reader/index.html?a=tscbh_plnts_s12



Maths!

- **First** complete the ten in ten arithmetic questions.
- We are **NOT** doing White Rose today - we are practicing our multiplying and dividing skills that we learnt (and hopefully haven't forgotten) before half term.
- **Grown ups** - There isn't a video for today
- **Children** - use the grids on the next slide to help you to answer the questions.
- **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** - the 8 times table (White Rose Week 4 lesson 1)
- **Tuesday** - a recap of multiplying and dividing using the grid method. (NO WHITE ROSE VIDEO)
- **Wednesday and Thursday** - problem solving involving multiplication and division (White Rose video Week 4 lesson 4)
- **Friday** - challenge time - Do the week 4 lesson 5 challenges.
- I hope that this is clear for all of you.
- <https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-3/>

Tens	Ones

Hundreds	Tens	Ones

H	T	O

H	T	O

Maths Ten in Ten!

Today you have 12 in 12! Complete the multiplication triangles or write the sums out!

Multiplication Triangles

Fill in the blanks in these multiplication triangles.

1.

$$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ \div \quad \div \\ 8 \times \square \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{c} \square \\ \div \quad \div \\ 4 \times 9 \end{array}$$

3.

$$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ \div \quad \div \\ \square \times 5 \end{array}$$

4.

$$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ \div \quad \div \\ 3 \times \square \end{array}$$

5.

$$\begin{array}{c} \square \\ \div \quad \div \\ 8 \times 9 \end{array}$$

6.

$$\begin{array}{c} 40 \\ \div \quad \div \\ \square \times 5 \end{array}$$

7.

$$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ \div \quad \div \\ 4 \times \square \end{array}$$

8.

$$\begin{array}{c} \square \\ \div \quad \div \\ 4 \times 6 \end{array}$$

9.

$$\begin{array}{c} 36 \\ \div \quad \div \\ \square \times 12 \end{array}$$

10.

$$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ \div \quad \div \\ 3 \times \square \end{array}$$

11.

$$\begin{array}{c} \square \\ \div \quad \div \\ 8 \times 8 \end{array}$$

12.

$$\begin{array}{c} 56 \\ \div \quad \div \\ \square \times 7 \end{array}$$

Answers

Sheet 1

1. 3

2. 36

3. 3

4. 7

5. 72

6. 8

7. 5

8. 24

9. 3

10. 4

11. 64

12. 8

Here's a few multiplication questions

Complete each calculation to match the representation shown in the picture.

Tens	Ones
10 10	1 1
10 10	1 1
10 10	1 1
10 10	1 1

$$\square \times \square = \square$$

Tens	Ones

$$\square \times \square = \square$$

Tens	Ones

How would you use place value counters to represent the calculation and find the answer?

$$21 \times 3 = \square$$

Tens	Ones

Use these numbers to solve the problems below.

You may need to use some numbers more than once. For each question, you should always use one number from each group in your calculation.



Write a multiplication calculation with an answer that is one less than 70.

Write a multiplication calculation that does not need an exchange and has an answer that has 4 tens.

Write all the multiplication calculations that do not need an exchange and have answers that are even numbers.

- 1) Jean-Luc used base ten to represent 31×3 . He got 62 as the answer. Can you spot his mistake?



Tens	Ones

- 1) Complete each calculation to match the representation shown.



a)

Tens	Ones
10 10	1 1 1
10 10	1 1 1
10 10	1 1 1

$$\square \times \square = \square$$

b)

Tens	Ones

$$\square \times \square = \square$$

c)

Tens	Ones

$$\square \times \square = \square$$

- 2) Draw place value counters on each place value chart to represent the correct calculation.

a)

Tens	Ones

$$42 \times 2 = \square$$

b)

Tens	Ones

$$32 \times 3 = \square$$

Multiplication answers

Complete each calculation to match the representation shown in the picture.

Tens	Ones
10 10	1 1
10 10	1 1
10 10	1 1
10 10	1 1

$$\boxed{22} \times \boxed{4} = \boxed{88}$$

Tens	Ones
10 10 10	1 1 1
10 10 10	1 1 1
10 10 10	1 1 1

$$\boxed{13} \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{39}$$

How would you use place value counters to represent the calculation and find the answer?

$$21 \times 3 = \boxed{}$$

Tens	Ones
10 10	1
10 10	1
10 10	1

Multiply 2 Digits by 1 Digit (1)

Deepest



Use these numbers to solve the problems below.

You may need to use some numbers more than once. For each question, you should always use one number from each group in your calculation.



Write a multiplication calculation with an answer that is one less than 70.	$23 \times 3 = 69$
Write a multiplication calculation that does not need an exchange and has an answer that has 4 tens.	$23 \times 2 = 46$
Write all the multiplication calculations that do not need an exchange and have answers that are even numbers.	$12 \times 2 = 24$ $12 \times 3 = 36$ $14 \times 2 = 28$ $23 \times 2 = 46$

1) a) $\boxed{23} \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{69}$

b) $\boxed{21} \times \boxed{4} = \boxed{84}$

c) $\boxed{43} \times \boxed{2} = \boxed{86}$

2) a) $42 \times 2 = \boxed{84}$

Tens	Ones
10 10 10 10	1 1
10 10 10 10	1 1

b) $32 \times 3 = \boxed{96}$

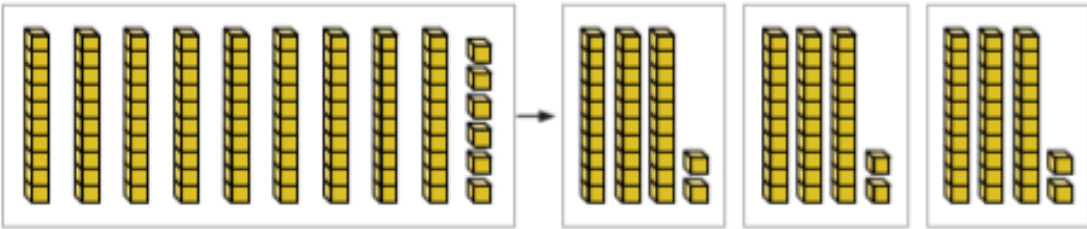
Tens	Ones
10 10 10	1 1
10 10 10	1 1
10 10 10	1 1

1) Jean-Luc has only used 2 lots of 31. His chart needed an additional row of 3 tens and 1 one. This would give an answer of 93, rather than 62.



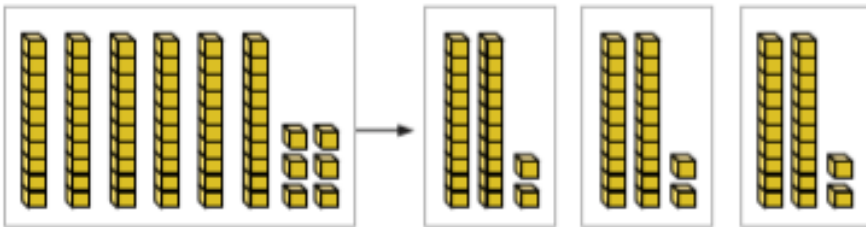
Here's a few division questions

1) Billy used base ten blocks to calculate $96 \div 3$.

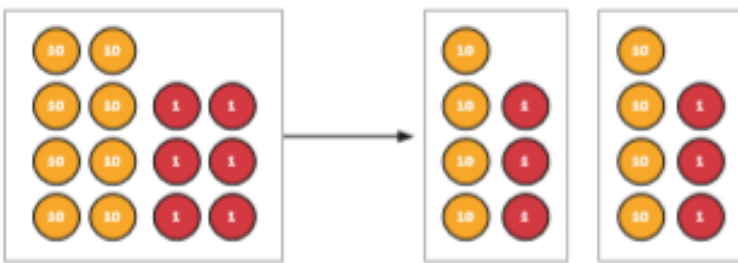


a) Complete the calculation: $96 \div 3 = \square$

b) Write and solve the calculation shown in each representation:

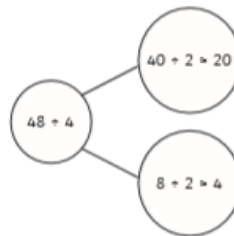


$66 \div 3 = \square$



$86 \div 2 = \square$

1) Lee has used a part-whole model to calculate $48 \div 4$. He has partitioned each number in the calculation and worked out that the answer is 24. Marisa thinks Lee has made a mistake. Who do you agree with? Explain your reasons.



2)



The answer to $96 \div 3$ must be greater than the answer to $68 \div 2$ as both the divisor (the number you are dividing by) and dividend (the number you are dividing) are greater.

Do you agree with Marisa? Explain your reasons.

Division answers

1) a) $96 \div 3 = 32$

b) $66 \div 3 = 22$

$86 \div 2 = 43$

$84 \div 4 = 21$

2) $62 \div 2 = 31$



1) *Marisa is correct – Lee has made a mistake. He has correctly partitioned 48 into 4 and 8 but should not have changed the divisor $\div 4$ into $\div 2$ as both parts need to be divided by 4. The correct parts then would be 10 and 2, giving an answer of 12.*

2) *Marisa is not correct. $96 \div 3 = 32$ and $68 \div 2 = 34$. The answer to $68 \div 2$ is greater than the answer to $96 \div 3$.*



English: Reading Comprehension

Read the following text about 'Palm Oil'. On the next slides there are some comprehension questions for you to answer.

All About Palm Oil

What is Palm Oil?

About half of all packaged products sold in a supermarket contain palm oil, a vegetable oil which is derived from the fruit of the palm tree. It is included in a wide variety of different foods and household products. However, the manufacture of palm oil is **controversial** because it often involves farming large areas of palm trees on land that was previously tropical rainforests. The **deforestation** of ancient and biodiverse tropical rainforests has been linked with a decline in habitats for endangered species and also with an increase in air pollution.

Did You Know...?

- Greenpeace – an organisation concerned with protecting rainforests and our natural world – say that, in Indonesia, an area the size of a football pitch is cut down every 25 seconds.
- Sometimes palm oil might not be clearly labelled on the ingredients lists of products. Other names might include: vegetable oil, vegetable fat or even glyceryl!

Why Is It Useful?

Palm oil has many special properties which make it an incredibly useful ingredient in various products which we buy. For example, it remains a solid at room temperature, is inexpensive and, due to its skin-conditioning ability, it even helps to moisturise our skin and hair! Consequently, palm oil is included in many daily-use products, from chocolate to instant noodles, shampoo to soap and even in biofuel which can power transportation or provide heat!

What's the Problem with Palm Oil?

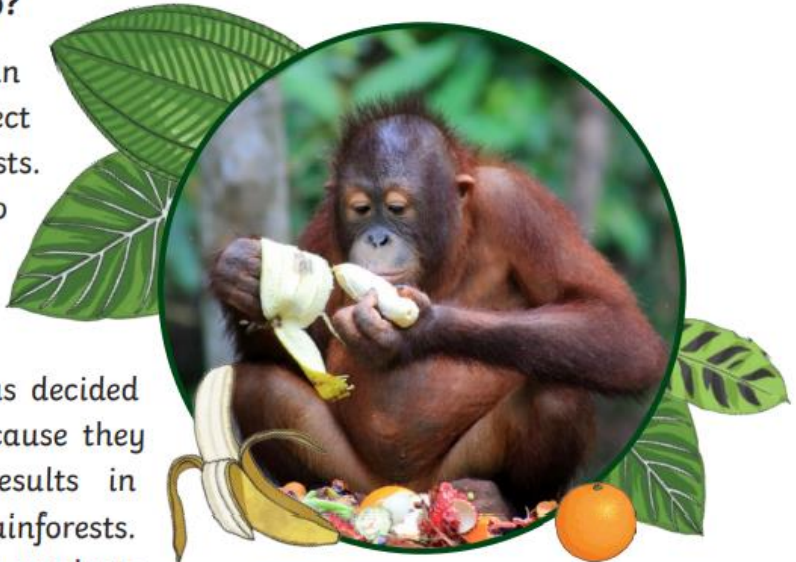
Palm trees grow naturally in West Africa, a tropical climate. However, palm tree **plantations** are currently being developed in widespread regions of Indonesia and Malaysia. These countries are home to areas of tropical rainforests, which are being cleared to make way for the **plantations**. Clearing rainforests by felling or burning trees is known as **deforestation**. This is **controversial** because not only are these ancient rainforests a habitat for a diverse population of animals and plants, but they



also help to provide essential oxygen and absorb harmful carbon dioxide, keeping our air clean. Many species – including orangutans, tigers and elephants – which live in the rainforests are already at a risk of extinction and need their habitats to be protected in order to prevent further losses.

What Can We Do to Help?

There are several ways in which we can help to protect the tropical rainforests. Firstly, we can choose to buy products that do not contain any palm oil at all. Iceland, a supermarket in the UK, has decided to stop using palm oil because they think its manufacture results in too much harm to our rainforests. Alternatively, we could buy products which contain **sustainable** palm oil – that which was grown and made in a responsible way, not harming the biodiversity of the rainforests. Finally, we could contact the manufacturers of our favourite products in order to urge them to use **sustainable** palm oil across all of their products.



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Glossary

controversial – Likely to cause public disagreement.

deforestation – The action of clearing a wide area of trees.

plantation – An area in which trees or crops have been planted.

sustainable – Keeping a balance by avoiding reducing natural resources.

Questions for this text are on the next slide.

***Remember to write in full sentences and use information from the text to inform your answer.

English: Questions

1. What fraction of all packaged products contain palm oil? Tick one.
 - about a quarter
 - about a third
 - about a fifth
 - about a half
2. Why is the manufacture of palm oil controversial? Tick two.
 - because it gives us various different products
 - because it is linked to a decline in habitats for endangered species
 - because it involves farming large areas of palm trees where tropical rainforests are
 - because it is inexpensive
3. Give one example of a product which includes palm oil.
4. Look at the Did You Know...? fact box. What does the author mean when they say Greenpeace is 'concerned with protecting our natural world'?
5. Fill in the missing words.
Clearing _____ by _____ or _____ trees is known as deforestation.
6. 6. What do you think will happen if farmers continue with deforestation?
7. 7. Why do you think the author has told us that palm oil might be labelled in different ways?
8. 8. Why should we persuade the manufacturers of products which use palm oil to change what they do? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

English: Answers

Answers

1. What fraction of all packaged products contain palm oil? Tick **one**.
 - about a quarter
 - about a third
 - about a fifth
 - about a half**
2. Why is the manufacture of palm oil controversial? Tick **two**.
 - because it gives us various different products
 - because it is linked to a decline in habitats for endangered species**
 - because it involves farming large areas of palm trees where tropical rainforests are**
 - because it is inexpensive
3. Give one example of a product which includes palm oil.
One answer from the following choices: chocolate, instant noodles, shampoo, soap or biofuel.
4. Look at the **Did You Know...?** fact box. What does the author mean when they say Greenpeace is 'concerned with protecting our natural world'?
It means that they worry about and work hard to look after parts of our world, such as rainforests, and keep them safe.
5. Fill in the missing words.
Clearing **rainforests** by **felling** or **burning** trees is known as deforestation.
6. What do you think will happen if farmers continue with deforestation?
Pupils' own responses, such as: There will be no rainforests left and many endangered animals, such as orangutans, tigers and elephants, would lose their homes.
7. Why do you think the author has told us that palm oil might be labelled in different ways?
The author is helping us to identify or find palm oil in lots of different products so we know it is there.
8. Why should we persuade the manufacturers of products which use palm oil to change what they do? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
Pupils' own responses, such as: I think it important for them to change what they are doing because the manufacture of palm oil is controversial. It contributes to deforestation and we should be protecting the tropical rainforests for endangered animals.

Art

Q Can I create images of Rainforest animals using a different media?

Q Can I add my images to my background collage from last week?

On the following slide there are images of a variety of Rainforest animals.

Choose a variety of animals and do **one** of the following;

- Create images of the animals using an online drawing programme and print them out.

OR

- Create images of the animals using a different media to what you used last week.

OR

- Print off pictures of Rainforest animals from the internet or cut out animal pictures from magazines.

Then cut out the pictures and choose where to place them on your background.

You should now have a super Rainforest collage to put on your wall!



