

Class 3 home learning 15.02.2022

English

LO: Can I use contractions to create informal writing?

One of the main differences between a recount and a diary entry is the use of **contraction**. Whilst they can be used in either style of writing, they are more common in a diary as a diary is only intended to be read by yourself.

A contraction is where two words are combined. Letters are taken out and replaced with an apostrophe:

can not = **can't**

should not = **shouldn't**

he is = **he's**

she is = **she's**

he would = **he'd**

she would = **she'd**

By using contractions, we can make our writing less formal, which is good in a diary entry!

Be careful, they can be confusing and sometimes we need to use context to understand what the contraction is replacing.

They had can be "**they'd**" as in - They had always wanted a bike. = They'd always wanted a bike.

They would can also be "**they'd**" as in - They would love to join you if that is ok? = They'd love to join you if that's ok?

Task 1

Change vocabulary to contractions where you can to make this piece sound less formal:

He had always thought of what she would do if and when the money had come through. They had dreamt for many years about going on a world-wide, whistle-stop tour of the globe and they could not contain their excitement at the idea.

"We may be rich now," grinned Ottilia, "but I shall not let the money change me!"

"I would never let money change either of us!" Grinned William in reply.

Task 2

Can you match the correct contraction to its expanded form?

Draw lines to match the groups of words that have the same meaning.

I would	I'll	had not	haven't	it would	it'd
I have	I'm	has not	hadn't	it will	it's
I will	I've	have not	needn't	it has	it'll
I am	I'd	need not	hasn't	is not	isn't
there have	there's	might not	might've	were not	wouldn't
there will	there've	might have	what're	would not	won't
there has	there'd	must not	mightn't	will not	weren't

Reading

LO: Can I retrieve information from a text and use it to understand the piece?

Venus: Earth's evil twin

You may think a trip to one of the nearest planets in our solar system sounds like a spectacular opportunity but you'd be wrong. Apart from being almost exactly the same size as Earth, Venus could not be more different if it tried! Get ready and hold on because we are about to explore the solar system's most **violent** and **tumultuous** planet.



Is it hot in here?

Thanks to an extremely thick layer of greenhouse gas, Venus is the hottest planet in the solar system. Carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide act like a thick blanket, trapping heat inside Venus' **atmosphere** and **preventing** it from **radiating** back out into space.

Temperatures can reach 475 degrees centigrade at the surface (which is hot enough to melt lead!). For comparison, a very hot English summer day may reach 40°C and when you cook in an oven you may have the settings around 180°C!

Rain, rain go away...



Too warm here on Earth? Go for a refreshing walk in the **precipitation**. Feeling a little toasty on Venus? Sorry, you've dipped out. On this **condemned** world, it rains sulfuric acid (scientific name H_2SO_4) which would burn your skin and **corrode** any materials you had on you. Looks like you would need more than an umbrella for a rainy day on Venus!

It's not all bad news

Despite the hellish state of Venus today, scientists think in the past it was much more pleasant with the possibility of liquid oceans and **moderate** temperatures. Who knows, it may have even experienced the **genesis** of life before Earth did! That being said, for now, view Venus from a safe distance!

What metal can be melted by Venus' extreme temperature?			
Find and copy a word which means "loud, confusing and noisy"			
Which scientific word means "rain"?			
Complete the table		True	False
	Venus is bigger than Earth.		
	It cannot rain on Venus.		
	Venus may have once had life.		
What does the author say you would need for a rainy day on Venus?			

Maths

LO: Can I recognise a half ($\frac{1}{2}$)?

LO: Can I recognise a tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$)?

15.02.2022

LO: Can I recognise a half ($\frac{1}{2}$)?

LO: Can I recognise tenths ($\frac{1}{10}$)?

A **half** or **halves** are very common fractions.

A **tenth** or **tenths** are also very common fractions.

What do you know already?

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{10}$$

How can we think about halves and tenths?

When creating halves, we are sharing something into 2 equally sized pieces.

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

Another way of thinking about this is that we are dividing by 2.

When creating tenths, we are sharing something into ten equally sized pieces.

$$\frac{1}{10}$$

Another way of thinking about this is that we are dividing by 10.

Which images represent a half?

Which images represent a tenth?



Image	Words	Fraction	Decimal
	One Tenth	$1/10$	0.1



Year 3: Draw a simple bar model to show a half.

Year 4: Draw a model to represent a tenth.

Challenge:

What is wrong with Mr Barker's bar model to show $\frac{1}{2}$?



Main tasks

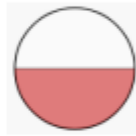
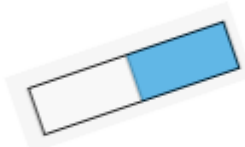
The whole gummy bear is split into ____ equal parts.

Each part is worth a _____.

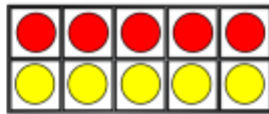
This can be written as $\frac{\square}{\square}$



Which pictures show $\frac{1}{2}$?



Which pictures show $\frac{1}{2}$?



In the notation $\frac{1}{2}$, what does the 1 represent? What does the 2 represent?

Odd One Out



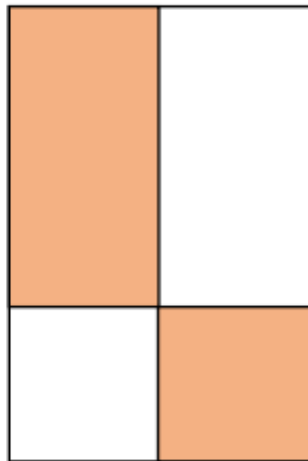
$$\frac{1}{2}$$



One half

Which is the odd one out?
Explain your answer.

Rosie says the shaded part of the shape does not show a half because there are four parts, not two equal parts.



Do you agree? Explain why.

- Share 20 beanbags equally between two containers, then complete the stem sentences.



The whole is _____. Half of _____ is _____.

- Circle half the cakes.



- Circle half the triangles.



- Fill in the blanks. Use counters to help you if needed.

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4 = \square$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 40 = \square$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 6 = \square$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 60 = \square$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 8 = \square$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 80 = \square$$

Theme

LO: What did the Romans do for entertainment?

Stop and think! What do you do to keep yourself entertained?

Perhaps you play a game. Perhaps you watch TV. Perhaps you go for a walk or explore or play with family members. Well, in the Roman era, things were rather different.

Watch this video to learn about how the Romans entertained themselves then complete the following tasks.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e-x74MFiWkg>



What are these images showing? What material are these objects made from?



This item was worn on the leg of a gladiator. What do you think it was for?
What material do you think it is made from?



What do you think this Roman mosaic is showing?

The two warriors are clearly gladiators but who could the figure in the back be and what is he doing?

Research task



Use the internet and your note taking and researching skills to find answers to the following questions. Answer in full sentences.

- Who could become a gladiator?
- Did gladiators always fight to the death?
- Why did the Romans enjoy gladiator fights so much?
- What different types of gladiator existed?
- Name 3 famous gladiators and explain why they were famous.
- How could a defeated gladiator ask to have their life spared?
- Why did free people sometimes choose to become gladiators?

Drawing task

Draw a picture of two gladiators battling. You could even draw a picture of a gladiator fighting a dangerous wild animal such as a lion, tiger or bear.

Try to draw the equipment that a gladiator would have had because their weapons and armour were very unique.

