



Year 3 Home Learning Tasks
 Transition activities, Reading, Science and French
WB: Monday 13th July 2020

	Task	Success criteria	The tasks below can be completed in any order you like at any time. We look forward to reading your work.	
Activity	WALT: create art using a scribble.		Please see the handout: <u>Not just a scribble.</u>	
Activity	WALT: Create art using our fingerprint		Please see the handout: <u>I am a fingerprint.</u>	
Activity	WALT: Write about things that we are grateful for.		Please see the handout: <u>Holding in my hand.</u>	
	WALT: describe	Fill in each section	This is a transition document you can work on over the summer and bring it with you when you meet your new teacher in September	
Reading	Reading Comprehension	Read and answer questions	Read the reading comprehension text: <u>Polar Animals.</u> Please answer the questions attached. Choose which level reading and questions you feel you can answer.	Extension: Present your work on Polar Animals to an adult in your household. Then, ask this person to explain any other fact(s) that they may know about Emperor Penguins.
Activity	WALT: Write a letter to our new teacher		Please see the handout <u>Transition Booklet Yr3 to Yr4.</u>	
Activity	WALT: Draw a self-portrait.		Draw a self-portrait of yourself and write all of the things that you enjoy, e.g., toys, games that you like to play, foods you like to eat, favourite colours and books, sports, etc., all around your portrait!	

Activity	WALT: Write a self-poem.		Please see the <u>English I am Poem handout.</u>	
Activity	WALT: Create a Cursive Bug Name		Please see the <u>Cursive Bug Name handout.</u>	
Activity	WALT: Write a Diamante poem.		Please see the <u>Diamante Poem handout.</u>	
French	<p>WALT: Write a sentence about toys in French.</p> <p>S.C.: Use your work from last week.</p> <p>Write a sentence about toys that you like to play with in French.</p> <p>Write a sentence about a toy that you do not like to play with.</p> <p>Use the conjunction 'et' = and.</p> <p>Use the conjunction 'but' = 'mais'.</p> <p>Translate the sentence into English</p>	<p>In French this summer term we will be learning about the different names for Toys in French.</p> <p>Main activity: Using the handout: FRENCH TOYS LES JOUETS, write a sentence about a toy that you like to play with in French and then translate them into English.</p> <p>Note: J'aime = I like. (you've already used the word 'j'aime' before). jouer = play avec = with et = and mais = but</p> <p>J'aime jouer avec..... = I like to play with..... Je n'aime pas jouer avec..... = I do not like to play with.....</p> <p>Examples: J'aime jouer avec un ballon et un robot. = I like to play with a balloon and a robot. J'aime jouer avec une poupee et une bicyclette. = I like to play with a doll and a bicycle. Je n'aime pas jouer avec un skateboard. = I do not like to play with a skateboard. Je n'aime pas jouer avec un robot et un ballon. = I do not like playing with a robot and a ball.</p>	<p>EXTENSION: Write a sentence about a toy that <u>you do like to play with</u> <u>but</u> with another toy that <u>you do not like to play with.</u></p> <p>Note: J'aime jouer avec mais je n'aime pas jouer avec</p> <p>= I like to play with....but I do not like to play with....</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>J'aime jouer avec un ballon mais je n'aime pas jouer avec une poupee. = I like to play with a balloon but I do not like to play with a doll.</p>	

WALT: Conduct experiments with water.**Water activities**

This is a list of activities which use water. We would like you to look through and **try a few**. Please take pictures and send them over to us. We would like to know your findings too!

1. Drop a single drop of food colouring into a glass of water. Don't stir or shake. Just watch what happens. (It's called diffusion.)
2. Use a medicine dropper to drop water onto a penny, one drop at a time. How many drops will the penny hold before the water spills? (The answer may surprise you!)
3. Try the same water experiments as #2 with water that has a little detergent in it.
4. Try the same thing as #2 comparing the heads and tails.
5. A lump of clay sinks. Change its shape to make it float.
6. Dunk sieves and colanders in water. Pour water through funnels. What does the size of the holes have to do with how fast the water flows?
7. Compare the sizes of containers by filling one with water, then predicting whether another will hold more or less. Test your prediction.
8. Measure volumes of water using measuring cups and spoons. Weigh measured volumes of water on a diet scale. (Don't forget to subtract the weight of the cup that holds it).
9. Simulate erosion by pouring water onto a "mountain" of sand or dirt. Experiment to find out whether some soils resist erosion better than others.
10. Select some household objects. Predict which will sink and which will float. Test predictions at bath time.
11. Make a boat from a margarine tub. Predict how many pennies it will hold before it sinks.
12. Test different types of sponges to see which hold more water.
13. Float an apple in fresh water. (Then) Make it float higher by adding salt to the water.
14. An orange floats, but without its peel it sinks. Build an artificial peel that will enable an orange to float.
15. Is it easier to move through air or through water?. Do an experiment to find out.
16. Does sound travel better through air or water? Experiment to find out.
17. What happens when salt dissolves in water? Make some salt water, then leave it in a warm place for a few days. What happens? Why?
18. Repeat water experiments #17 with a mixture of vinegar and water. Are the results the same?
19. Sprout bean seeds in soil. Then give the seedlings measured amounts of water at scheduled intervals. Give one group of seedlings no water, another a moderate amount, and a third a lot. Keep records of growth.
20. (For safety, an adult demonstration for a child.) Hold a cold surface (such as the bottom of an ice-filled glass) over the spout of a steaming kettle. What collects on the surface? Why? Is this like rain?
21. Make a chart showing all the ways your family uses water

More than A Scribble

Turn your scribbles into more than just scribbles!

It's very easy – just let your pen or pencil have fun on the page! You can use more than one colour, you can even try and hold more than one at a time while you scribble.

Once you are happy with you scribble it's time to add some feature.

Eyes, mouth, arms, legs and whatever else you like.

You can make your own out of paper and card or use magazines and newspapers to cut out features and add them to your scribble. Glue them down and ta da! Your scribble has come alive.

Don't forget to give your scribble a name!



I am Fingerprint

Our fingerprints are unique to us; no two are the same. For this activity you are going to use your fingerprint to create a unique piece of art.

This is how I created my finger print art

- Look at your finger prints, is it made up of loops, whorls or arches? I took a picture of mine so I could zoom in for a closer look.



loop



whorl



arch

- On a piece of paper draw a rough outline of your finger print. Do this lightly as you will want to rub this out once your fingerprint is finished.
- Using your own fingerprint, faintly draw the lines you can see
- Using the lines, you have drawn, write sentences about what makes you unique.
- You can include: hobbies, family members, aspirations and dreams, dislikes, things you are good at and how they make you feel, anything else you feel is important to you.
- You can write these out in draft first or you can write them straight onto your finger print.

Step 1



Step 2



All about me



NAME:

At School

My favourite thing to do at school is _____

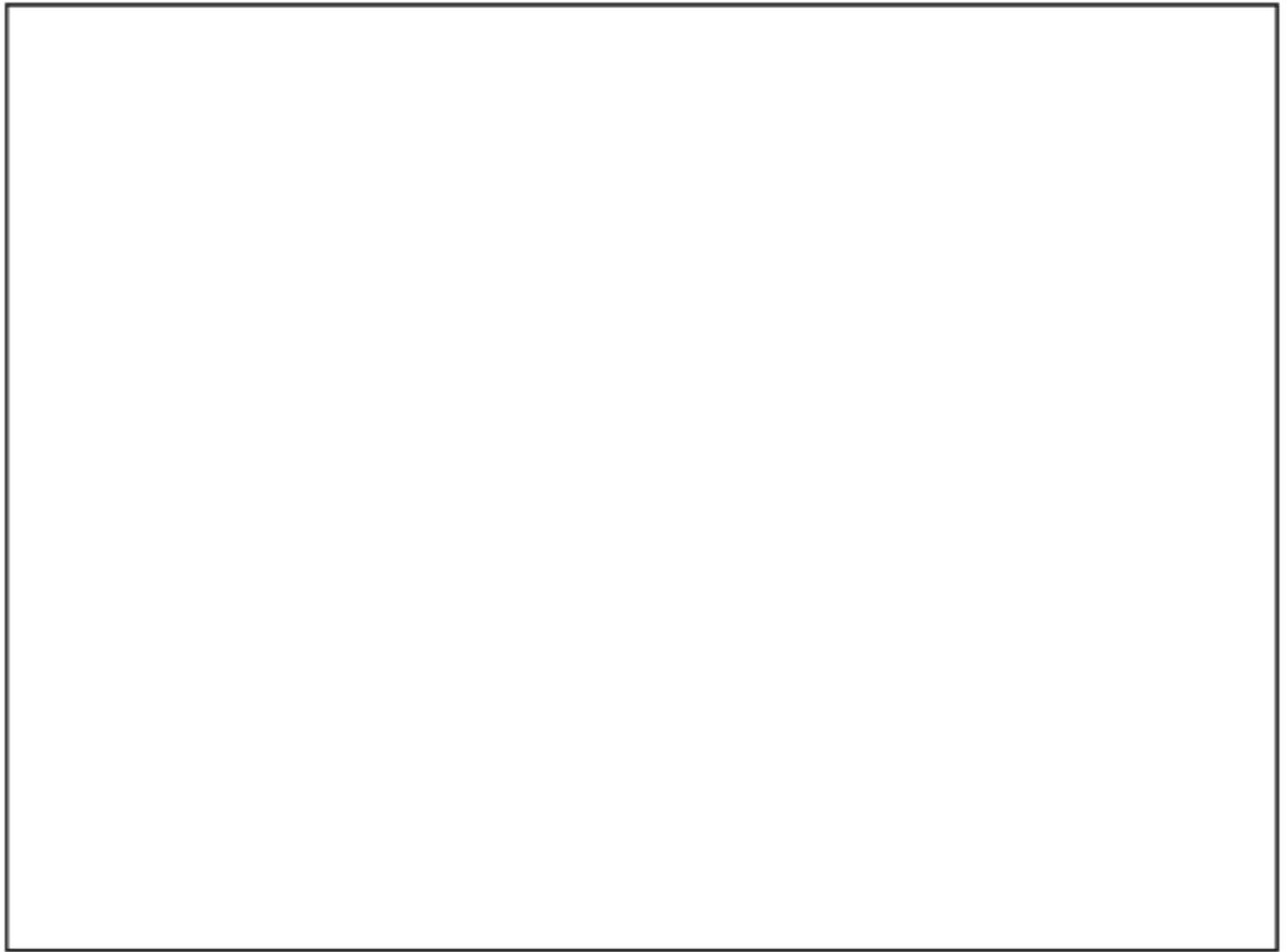
At school, I am good at _____

I think I need help with _____

Ways my teacher can help me with this are _____

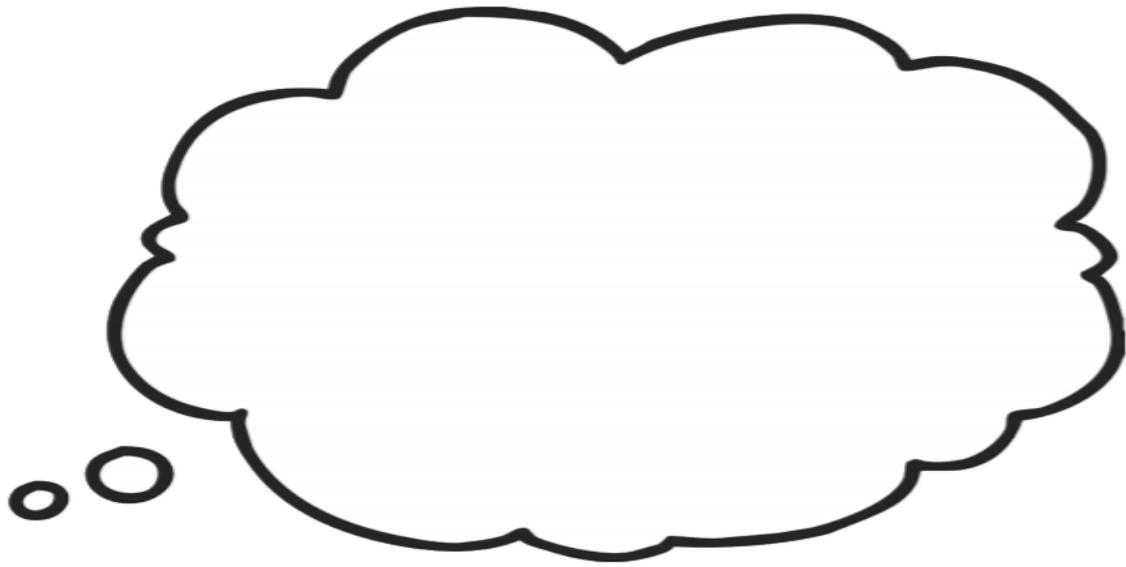
At School

Here is a picture of my friends at school.

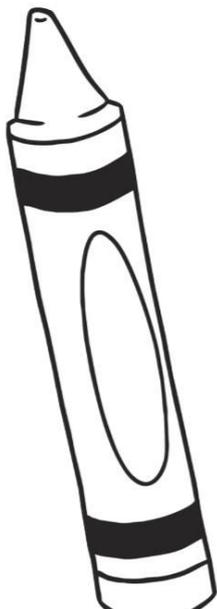


Their names are _____

Draw a picture of what you want to be when you grow up.



Colour the crayon in your favourite colour.



Draw a picture of your favourite foods.



What I Like About School



My favourite things about school this year were

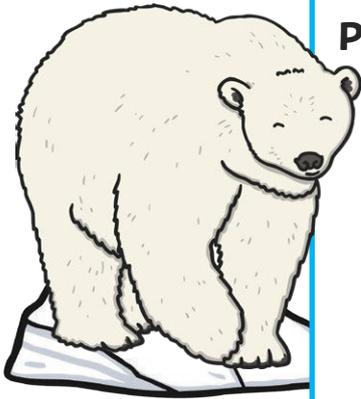
I liked how we always

Polar Animals

Some animals live in very hot places, e.g. snakes and camels live in deserts. Other animals live in extremely cold places, like the Arctic or Antarctic.

Polar Bears

Polar bears live in the ice and snow and hunt seals. Their bodies are adapted to the cold. This means their bodies have changed to help them stay warm.

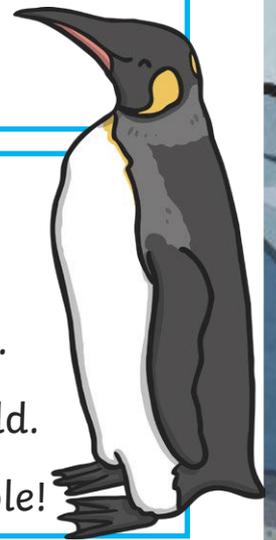


Polar Bear Facts

- They have big feet for swimming through the sea. They spend most of their lives in water.
- Their fur is the same colour as the snow so they blend in.
- Their super sense of smell lets them know where to hunt for seals.
- They have sharp teeth to help them hunt and eat.

Penguin Facts

- They use their wings like flippers for swimming.
- They have waterproof feathers to keep them dry.
- They have lots of fat to stop them getting too cold.
- Their beaks open wide to catch and eat fish whole!



Did You Know...?

Penguins are found in both hot and cold places. Some kinds of penguin love hot weather!

Questions

1. Name one animal found in a desert.

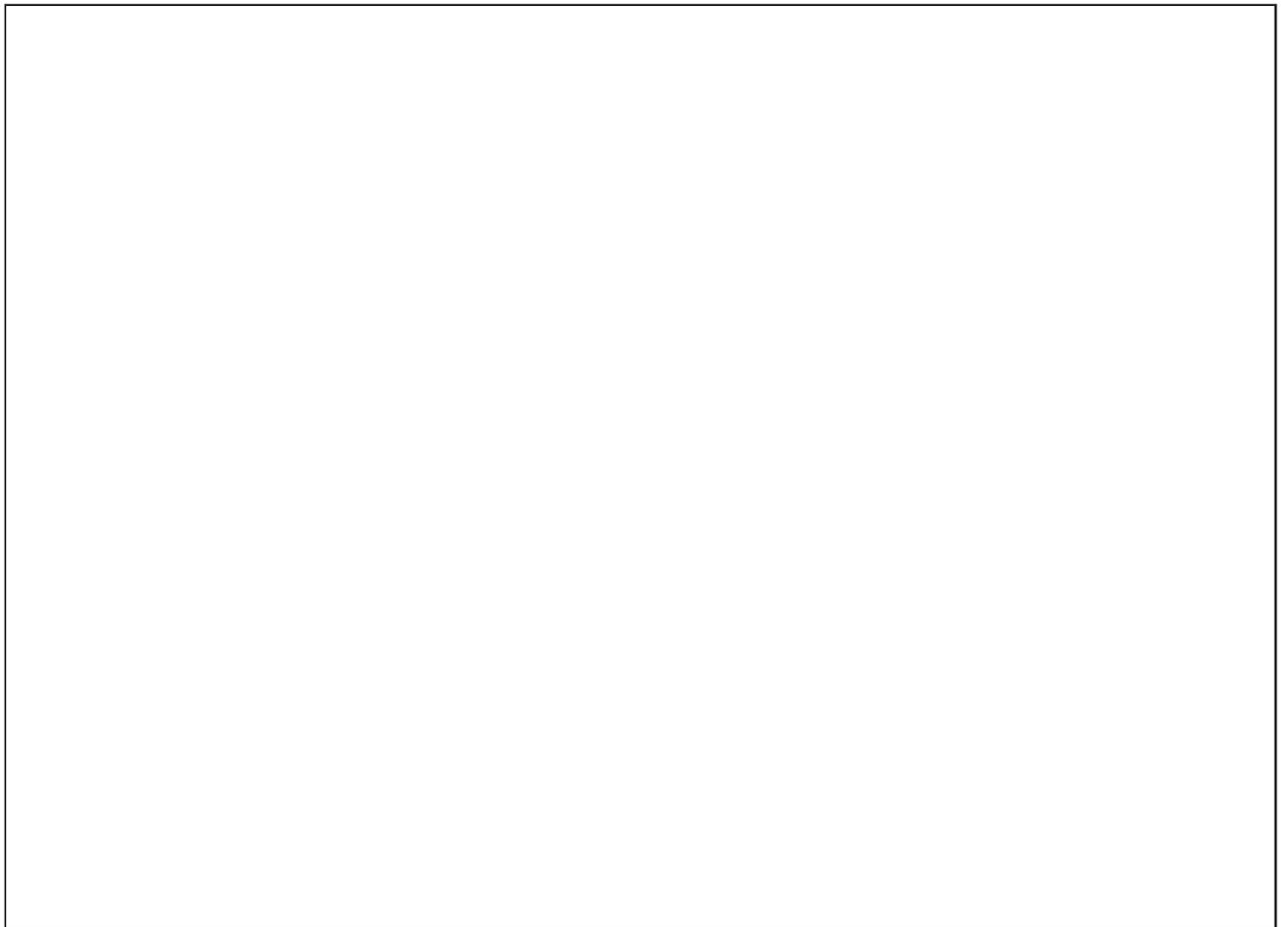
2. What do polar bears hunt?

3. What are polar bears' feet useful for?

4. What can penguins' beaks do that helps them?

5. Why do polar bears need to look white?

6. Can you draw your own picture of a penguin and label the beak, feet and flippers?



Answers

1. Name one animal found in a desert.
Snake, camel or any other desert animal.
2. What do polar bears hunt?
Polar bears hunt seals.
3. What are polar bears' feet useful for?
Polar bears use their paws like paddles to help them swim.
4. What can penguins' beaks do that helps them?
Penguins' beaks can open wide so they can swallow fish whole.
5. Why do polar bears need to look white?
Polar bears need to look white to blend in with the snow.
6. Can you draw your own picture of a penguin and label the beak, feet and flippers?
Child's own picture.

Polar Animals

Polar Bears

Polar bears are very large, meat-eating mammals that can be found in the Arctic. Mammals are animals with fur and warm blood. Fully-grown polar bears can measure over 2.5m long and weigh around 700kg. They are not like other bears because they spend most of their lives swimming and hunting on ice for food. They only come onto land to have babies.

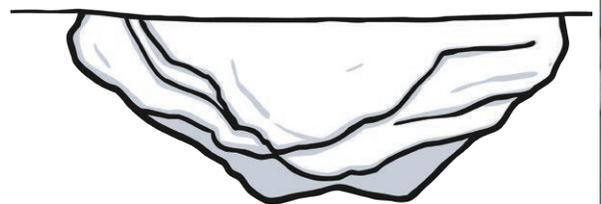
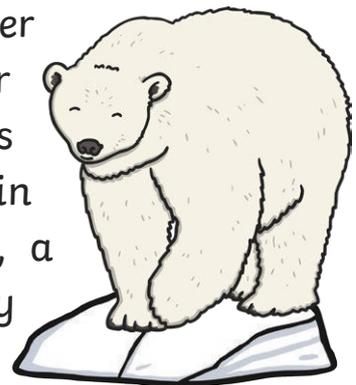
Polar bear cubs stay in their dens for up to five months after they are born and stay with their mums for up to 2 years after that.



Wow!

Polar bears are strong swimmers, using their huge feet like paddles to push through the water. They can swim for hours to get from one piece of ice to another.

Polar bears live at the very top of our planet, and it is bitterly cold there. Water and steam will freeze almost instantly in the Arctic in winter. Thankfully, polar bears are adapted for this environment. They have a thick layer of fat which keeps heat trapped inside their bodies. They also have a thick coat that keeps them warm and also helps them to blend in with the snow. Despite how it might look, a polar bear's fur isn't really white. It's actually transparent (see-through) and it reflects light to look white.

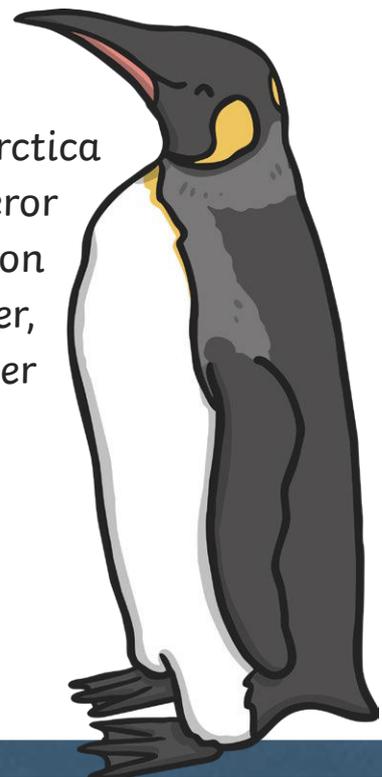
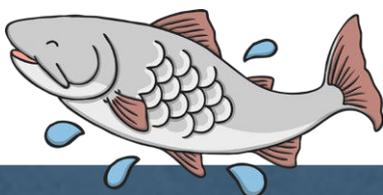


Penguins

Penguins are birds that spend much of their lives in the water and unlike most other birds, they cannot fly. Penguins do have wings but they are more like flippers to help them swim. As they live in water, their bodies have adapted so that they can swim brilliantly to catch food. Their bodies are smooth and dart-shaped so they glide easily through the water. They have dark feathers with light patches which help them to blend in so they are difficult to spot. This is a very useful way to trick predators and avoid being eaten!

Penguins don't have to swim in deep water as the fish they catch are found near to the surface. Their feathers make their bodies waterproof.

Penguins are found on every continent in the southern hemisphere (the bottom half of the world). Most people think that penguins only live in the ice and snow but there are some species that live in warmer climates. The hottest penguin habitat is the Galapagos Islands, where temperatures can reach as high as 32°C. Emperor and Adélie penguins live in Antarctica in temperatures as low as -60°C. Emperor penguins are the only animals to stay on the open ice during an Antarctic winter, huddling together to survive the worst weather conditions on earth.



Questions

1. What is a mammal?

2. How long are adult polar bears?

3. What happens to steam and water in an Arctic winter?

4. What colour is a polar bear's fur?

5. What does 'adapted' mean?

6. Why do penguins have dark feathers with light patches?

7. Where are emperor penguins found?

8. Which is your favourite: a polar bear or penguin? Why?

Answers

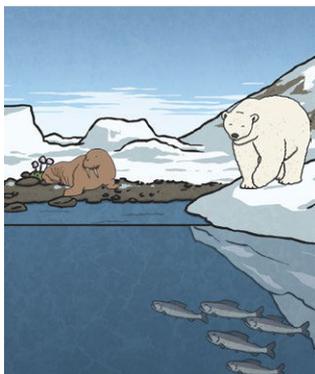
1. What is a mammal?
A mammal is an animal with fur and warm blood.
2. How long are adult polar bears?
Adult polar bears are over 2.5m long.
3. What happens to steam and water in an Arctic winter?
In the Arctic winter, steam and water freezes almost instantly.
4. What colour is a polar bear's fur?
A polar bear has transparent (clear) fur.
5. What does 'adapted' mean?
Adapted means changed for its environment.
6. Why do penguins have dark feathers with light patches?
Penguins have dark fur with light patches to help them blend in so nothing will eat them.
7. Where are emperor penguins found?
Emperor penguins are found in the Antarctic, at the bottom of our planet.
8. Which is your favourite: a polar bear or penguin? Why?
Varied answers.

Polar Animals

Polar Bears

Polar bears are huge mammals that can weigh up to 700kg when they are fully grown and are the largest carnivores (meat eaters) to live on land. Polar bears are born between November and January and then spend up to five months in their den before they see the outside world. The cubs then stay with their mother for up to two years after that, before going on to live and hunt alone.

Although polar bears have their cubs on land, they actually spend most of their lives around water and ice, hunting for food. They are strong swimmers and can swim for hours to get from one piece of ice to another. As the winter gets particularly cold, the sea freezes and they are able to hunt many miles out to sea by walking across the thick sea ice. Polar bears mainly prey on seals as seal fat provides them with lots of energy to help them keep warm.

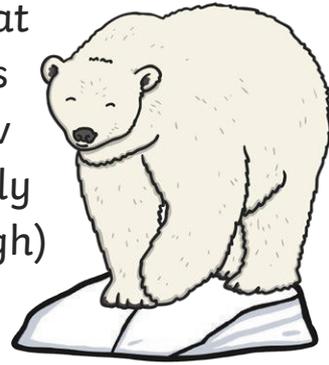


Wow!

They use their amazing sense of smell to find seals hidden under the snow. They can even smell an injured animal from up to one kilometre away. When polar bears get desperate for food, they will sometimes catch a whale or walrus.

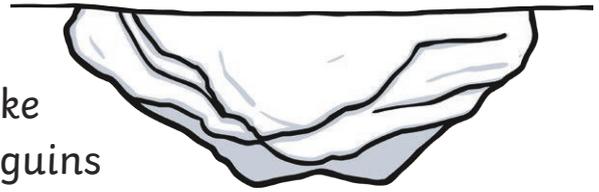
Polar bears live in the Arctic, at the very top of our planet, where the temperature can reach as low as -50°C . Water and steam will freeze almost instantly in the Arctic in winter. Thankfully, polar bears are adapted for this environment in different ways. Firstly, they have a thick layer of fat which keeps heat trapped

inside their bodies. On top of that, their coat not only keeps them warm, but also helps them to blend in with the snow. Despite how it might look, a polar bear's fur isn't really white. It's actually transparent (see-through) but reflects light, making it look white.



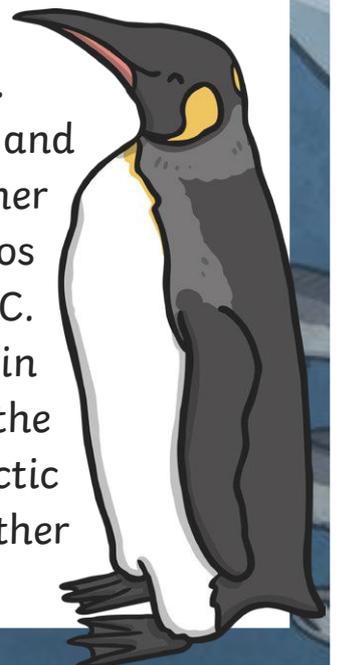
Penguins

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Penguins don't have to swim in deep water as the fish they catch are found near to the surface. Their feathers make their bodies waterproof.

Penguins are found on every continent in the southern hemisphere (the bottom half of the world). Most people think that penguins only live in the ice and snow but there are some species that live in warmer climates. The hottest penguin habitat is the Galapagos Islands, where temperatures can reach as high as 32°C. Emperor and Adélie penguins live in Antarctica in temperatures as low as -60°C. Emperor penguins are the only animals to stay on the open ice during an Antarctic winter, huddling together to survive the worst weather conditions on earth.



Questions

1. What is a carnivore?

2. What temperatures can it reach in the Arctic in winter?

3. From how far away can a polar bear smell an injured animal?

4. How are polar bears able to hunt many miles out at sea?

5. How have penguins adapted to their life in water? Give two ideas.

6. What is the southern hemisphere?

7. When do polar bears choose to stay on land?

8. Why don't penguins need to dive deep under water?

9. Which penguins spend the winter in the Antarctic?

10. Can you name any other birds that don't fly?

Answers

1. What is a carnivore?
A carnivore is a meat eater.
2. What temperatures can it reach in the Arctic in winter?
In the Arctic it can reach -50°C in winter.
3. From how far away can a polar bear smell an injured animal?
A polar bear can smell an injured animal from 1km away.
4. How are polar bears able to hunt many miles out at sea?
Polar bears can hunt many miles out at sea because the sea freezes and the polar bears walk across the ice.
5. How have penguins adapted to their life in water? Give two ideas.
Penguins have adapted using waterproof feathers, layer of fat, wings like flippers and body shaped to help them swim. (Accept two reasons given.)
6. What is the southern hemisphere?
The southern hemisphere is the bottom half of our planet.
7. When do polar bears choose to stay on land?
Polar bears choose to stay on land to have their cubs.
8. Why don't penguins need to dive deep under water?
Penguins don't need to dive deep into the water because the fish come near to the surface of the water.
9. Which penguins spend the winter in the Antarctic?
Emperor penguins are the only animals to stay on the open ice during an Antarctic winter.
10. Can you name any other birds that don't fly?
Examples: ostrich, emu, kiwi, kakapo.

Writing an "I Am" Poem

MODEL

FIRST STANZA

I am (2 special characteristics you have)
I wonder (something of curiosity)
I hear (an imaginary sound)
I see (an imaginary sight)
I want (an actual desire)
I am (the first line of the poem repeated)

SECOND STANZA

I pretend (something you actually pretend to do)
I feel (a feeling about something imaginary)
I touch (an imaginary touch)
I worry (something that bothers you)
I cry (something that makes you sad)
I am (the first line of the poem repeated)

THIRD STANZA

I understand (something that is true)
I say (something you believe in)
I dream (something you dream about)
I try (something you really make an effort about)
I hope (something you actually hope for)
I am (the first line of the poem repeated)

EXAMPLE

I am polite and kind
I wonder about my kids' future
I hear a unicorn's cry
I see Atlantis
I want to do it all over again
I am polite and kind

I pretend I am a princess
I feel an angel's wings
I touch a summer's cloud
I worry about violence
I cry for my Gram
I am polite and kind

I understand your love for me
I say children are our future
I dream for a quiet day
I try to do my best
I hope the success of my children
I am polite and kind.

Cursive Name Bugs

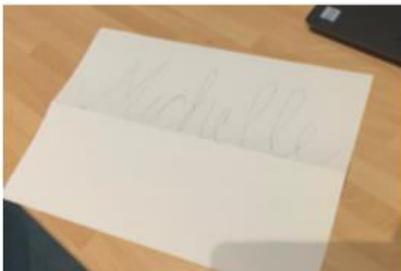
Turn your name into your very own unique bug! Follow the steps below to help you.



Take a blank piece of paper, A4 is the best but whatever you have will work.



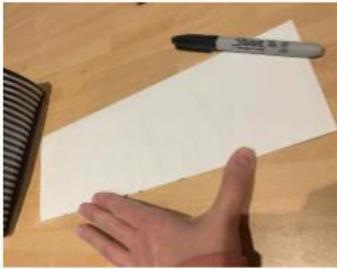
Fold your paper in half.



On one half of your paper, write your name using cursive (joined up) writing. Use the fold crease as your bottom line so your letters are straight.



Once you are happy with your name, go over it in black pen.



Fold your paper back in half, the black pen should show through enough for you to trace your original writing. Draw over it in pencil.



Go over the second name with the same black pen and you are ready to make your bug.

Fill in the centre of your name with bug like designs.

You can design the background as well.



WALT: Write a Diamante Poem

Activity: Write a Diamante Poem about a character or characters in your book. Use the pattern below to show how a character changes or to show the contrast between characters.

Line 1: One word – a noun – a subject.

Line 2: 2 words: adjective describing line #1.

Line 3: ing or ed words that relate to line #1.

Line 4: First 2 nouns relating to line #1 – second 2 nouns relating to line #7.

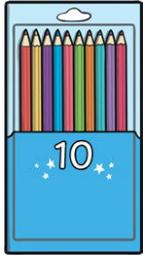
Line 5: ing or ed words that relate to line #7.

Line 6: 2 words – adjectives describing line # 7.

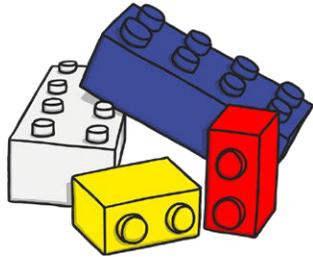
Line 7: one word – a noun opposite of line #1.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v9eyNB99fL8>

Les jouets



les crayons de couleur



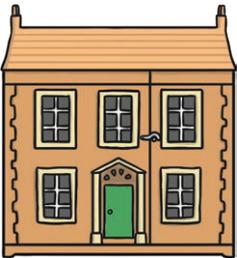
briques
emboîtables



la poupée



les patins à
roulettes



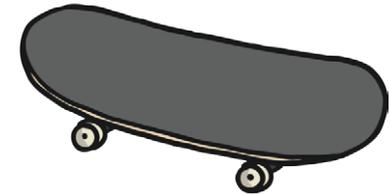
la maison de poupée



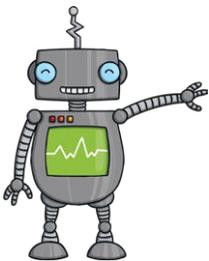
les jeux de société



la console de jeux



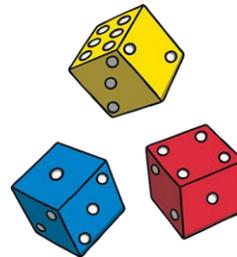
le skateboard



le robot



la figurine de
super-héros



les dés à jouer



le tricycle