

Spring 2 - Week 1

Click here



Look Up At The Sky

God our loving Father
We come to you today.
Be with us, hear us, guide us
In all we do and say.

You give us times and seasons,
Your Spirit makes us grow.
In times\$ of joy and sadness,
We see your blessings flow.

I place my life before you
In all my work and play.
I'll try to walk with Jesus,
And in his friendship stay

Amen.

Walk
With Me

Sound of the
week.

Blew

chew

grew

drew

screw

crew

brew

threw

flew

Andrew

renew

What other words can you find?

Phoneme Spotter.

Dear Andrew,

I am having a great time staying at my granny's house for a few days. I planted some seeds last time I was here and I can't believe how much the plants grew! I also went fishing in the pond and found a newt.

Granny needed help to put up a shelf, so I held all the screws. Then, we played cricket and I threw the ball really far! I knew I could do it!

For dinner, Granny made a yummy vegetable stew. After dinner, we had a cake with a candle on top and I blew it out.

It was a busy day and the time just flew by. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Lots of love,

Stewart x

Week 1

A word for every day

Monday is **Nounsday**

Portrait

Use this word in a sentence and include a preposition.

Tuesday is **Adjectiveday**

Forgotten

This word can be used as a verb or an adjective. Write a sentence, using the word as an adjective. Write a sentence using the word as a verb.

Wednesday is **Adverbday**

Rarely

Alliteration Alley
Write this word in an alliterative sentence

Thursday is **Verbsday**

Restore

Dictionary Task

Look up this word in this dictionary. What does it mean?

Friday is **Long-Word-Friday**

Resplendent

Noun Phrase Notion

Write three expanded noun phrases using this adjective each time.

Week 1 – Writing Task

Imagine that you are a news reporter for 'The Daily Read'. Your task is to interview Mrs Wood, a woman who recently discovered something very special in her attic. In a recent auction, the item she found earned her millions of pounds and changed her life forever. Write a news report about her story.

Try and include as many of the words as possible.

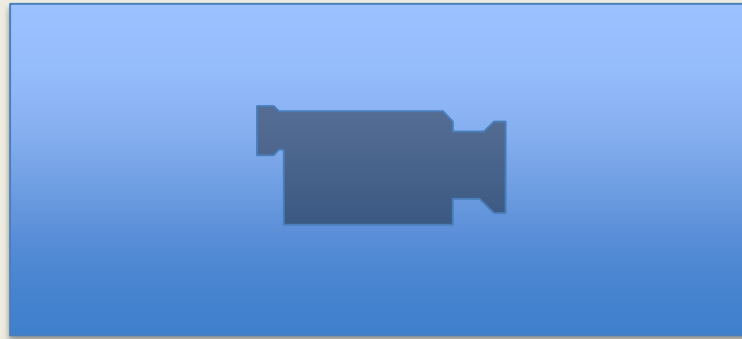


Word of the Week	Points
portrait	1
forgotten	1
rarely	2
restore	3
resplendent	3

English

Tuesday 23rd February 2021.

LO – to revise apostrophes.



Click here for lesson.

Here are this week's spellings to practise.

grate

peace

great

piece

grown

rain

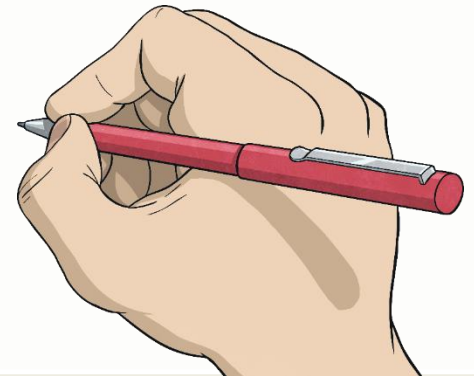
groan

reign

plain

plane

[Click here for lesson.](#)



Cryptic clue 1:

A fantastic way to separate cheese into small pieces.



great



grate

Cryptic clue 2:

To let out a grunt because you've got taller.



groan



grown

Cryptic clue 3:

A very simple mode of air travel.



plain



plane

Cryptic clue 4:



rain



reign

Can you use one of your homophone spelling words in a sentence that contains direct speech?

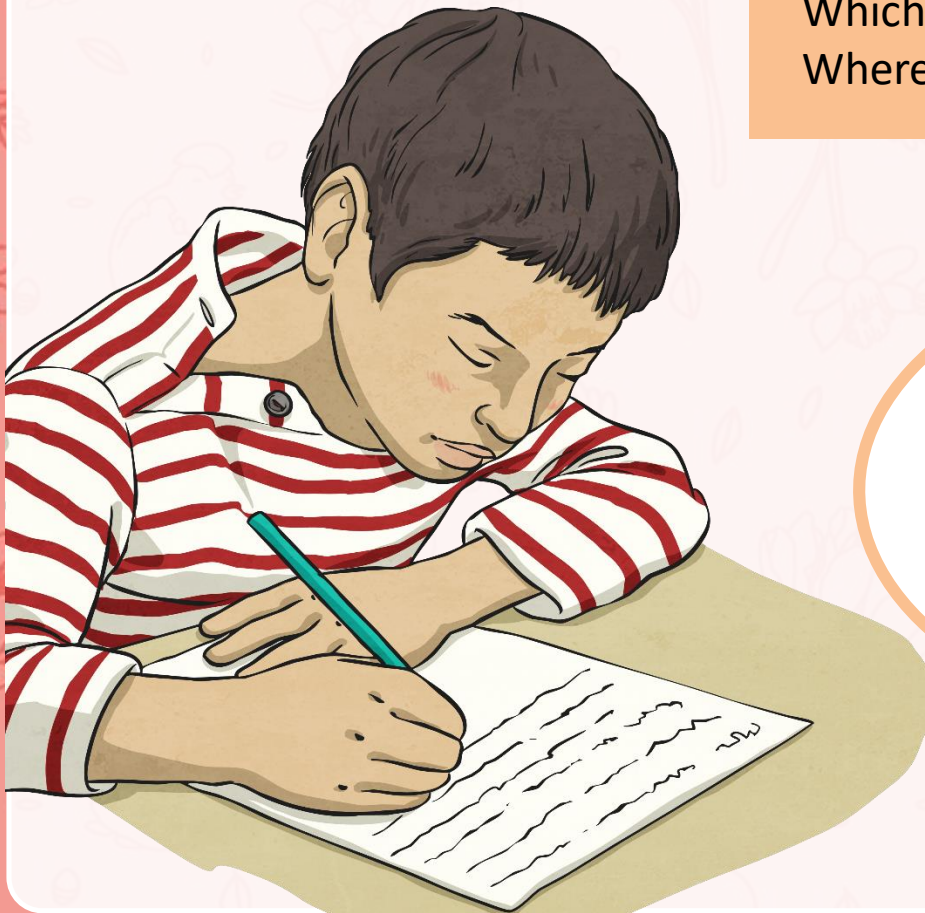


Which homophone word did you use? Read out your direct speech sentence.

e.g. "Would you like a piece of cake?" asked Grandma kindly.

Can you use one of your homophone spelling words in a sentence that uses the word 'an' before a noun?

Which homophone word did you use?
Where have you used 'an'? Why?



e.g. Samaira wore an
anorak because of the
heavy rain.

Homophones and Near Homophones

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

grate
great
grown
groan
plain

plane
peace
piece
rain
reign

- Find the homophones in the word search.

grate

great

grown

groan

plain

plane

peace

piece

rain

reign

Practice your
handwriting.

23.2.21

XXIII.II.MMXXI

LO – to look at how to present information.

Recap previous learning

FLUENCY 1

Ask the children in your class what their favourite fruit is.
Complete the tally chart to record your data.

Fruit	Number of people
banana	
apple	
orange	
pear	

Now use cubes to show the data as a block diagram.

Can you now draw a block diagram with a scale in 2s?

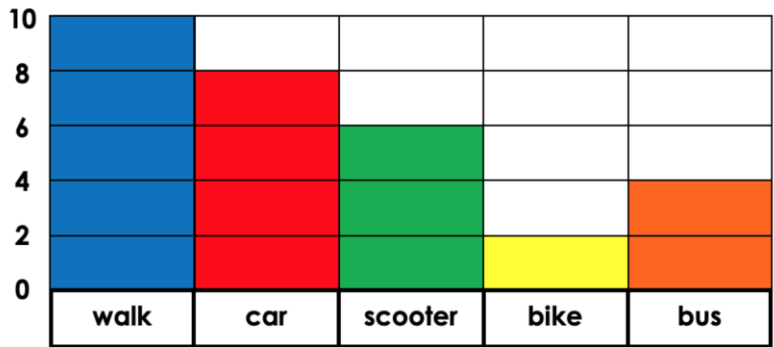
Which was the most popular fruit?

Which was the least popular fruit?

Were there any with the same total?

FLUENCY 2

Class 2 made a block diagram of their journey to school.



Which is the most popular way to travel to school?

How many children travelled in a car or bus?

How many more children travelled on 2 wheels?

What is the difference between car and bike users?

How many children are in Class 2 altogether?

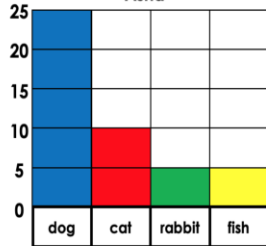
REASONING 1

Asha and Alfie have each made a block diagram using the information in the table.

Pet	Number
dog	25
cat	10
rabbit	5
fish	5



Asha



Alfie



Which block diagram is correct?

Explain your answer.

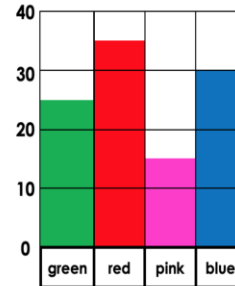
REASONING 2

Always, Sometimes or Never True?

To use a scale of 2s on a block diagram, the data must all be even numbers.

REASONING 3

Pet	Number
green	22
red	36
pink	14
blue	30



What is wrong with the block diagram?

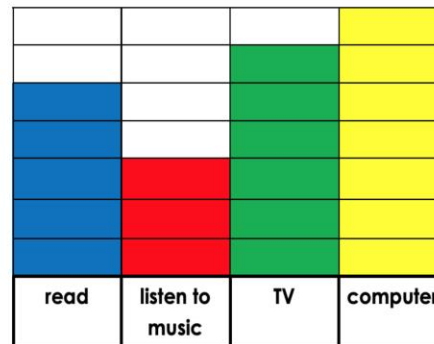
How could you fix it?

Reasoning

Problem solving

PROBLEM SOLVING 1

Children in school were asked what they liked to do most at home.



30 children prefer to listen to music.

Put the scale onto the block diagram.

How do you know it is correct?

How many children like the other activities?

PROBLEM SOLVING 2



Jerry



Millie



Jane



Caleb

Four children have been counting their money.

Caleb has the most. He has 20p.

Jane has half the amount that Caleb has.

Millie has three 5ps.

Jerry has 1p more than Millie.

Draw a block diagram to show how much money the children have.

FAMILY ACTIVITIES FOR LENT

40 Days

1. Keep a Lent prayer time at home.
2. Talk about each Bible verse and image.
3. Make someone a 'Thinking of you' card.
4. Donate to a food bank or other charity.
5. Offer to help with housework.
6. Ring an elderly neighbour.
7. Create a Stations of the Cross walk outside.

A: Deuteronomy 6: 6-9, Colossians 3: 16
 C: Isaiah 58: 3-11, Matthew 6: 1-4
 E: Esther 4: 12-17, Joel 2: 12, Acts 13: 2
 G: Isaiah 53: 12, Luke 22: 35-38; 47-53
 I: Zechariah 13: 7, Mark 14: 66-72
 K: Genesis 22: 1-19, John 19: 1-22
 B: Numbers 32: 13, Matthew 4: 1-11
 D: Jonah 3, Matthew 11: 20-22
 F: Exodus 12: 1-14, Mark 14: 22-25
 H: Genesis 37: 12-28, Mark 14: 1-11
 J: Zechariah 9: 9, Mark 11: 1-11
 L: Isaiah 53, John 19: 23-42

godwhospeaks.uk

As we begin our journey through Lent, please take some time to view the clip and think about the family activities for the season.



Click to watch

LO – to know some of the miracles of Jesus which recall his words and actions.

Christians believe that Jesus shows people what God is like. Whenever Jesus came across people who were sad or suffering in any way, they changed. On three occasions recorded in the Gospels this included raising people from the dead. Jesus' power and love transformed an end into a new beginning and he brought joy where there had been great sadness. These stories prepare us for Jesus' resurrection, which would last forever.

Read the story of the Widow of Nain (Luke 7:11-17) and think about how Jesus shows compassion of God to turn sadness to joy.

You will need the teardrop image and some pens for this task.

Think about how we can be thankful for something that is good or happy - maybe someone who was ill and is now better.

LO – to know some of the miracles of Jesus which recall his words and actions.

The Widow of Nain (Luke 7:11-17)

11 The next day Jesus went to a town called Nain. His followers and a large crowd were traveling with him.

12 When he came near the town gate, he saw a funeral. A mother, who was a widow, had lost her only son. A large crowd from the town was with the mother while her son was being carried out.

13 When the Lord saw her, he felt very sorry for her. Jesus said to her, “Don’t cry.”

14 He went up to the coffin and touched it. The men who were carrying it stopped. Jesus said, “Young man, I tell you, get up!”

15 And the son sat up and began to talk. Then Jesus gave him back to his mother.

16 All the people were amazed. They began praising God. They said, “A great prophet has come to us! God is taking care of his people.”

17 This news about Jesus spread through all Judea and into all the places around there.

Think about how our class is made up, we are all part of God's family. We feel sad when we are not together, so how do you think the woman was feeling? On one side of the teardrop, write words describing how the woman and the boys friends were feeling.

Now, turn the teardrop over. How do you think the woman and the boys friends felt after Jesus had brought the boy back to life?

What does this story teach us about Jesus?

Jesus brought a new beginning for this woman. How could the you help to change sadness into joy for the people you meet today?

LO – to identify my own strengths and begin to see how they can affect others.

Who is your favourite super hero?

There are real life people who can be seen as heroes. Can you think of any?

For example, Malala Yousafzai, Stephen Hawking, Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr.

I wonder what 'powers' these real life heroes have:

Courage to speak up and to stand up for themselves and others;

Strength and perseverance to keep going when things get difficult;

Speed at quick thinking to find another approach;

Understanding what people are thinking and feeling based on what they say or do or their facial expressions;

These are all people just like us but they decided to do something special with the talents they have, usually for something they strongly believe in.

Each one of us has things we are good at and these are things which might make us into heroes now or in the future.

Think about everything you are good at.

You are going to draw yourself as the superhero, then label your strengths.

It maybe that you stand up for what is right, you help your friends or you smile at others.

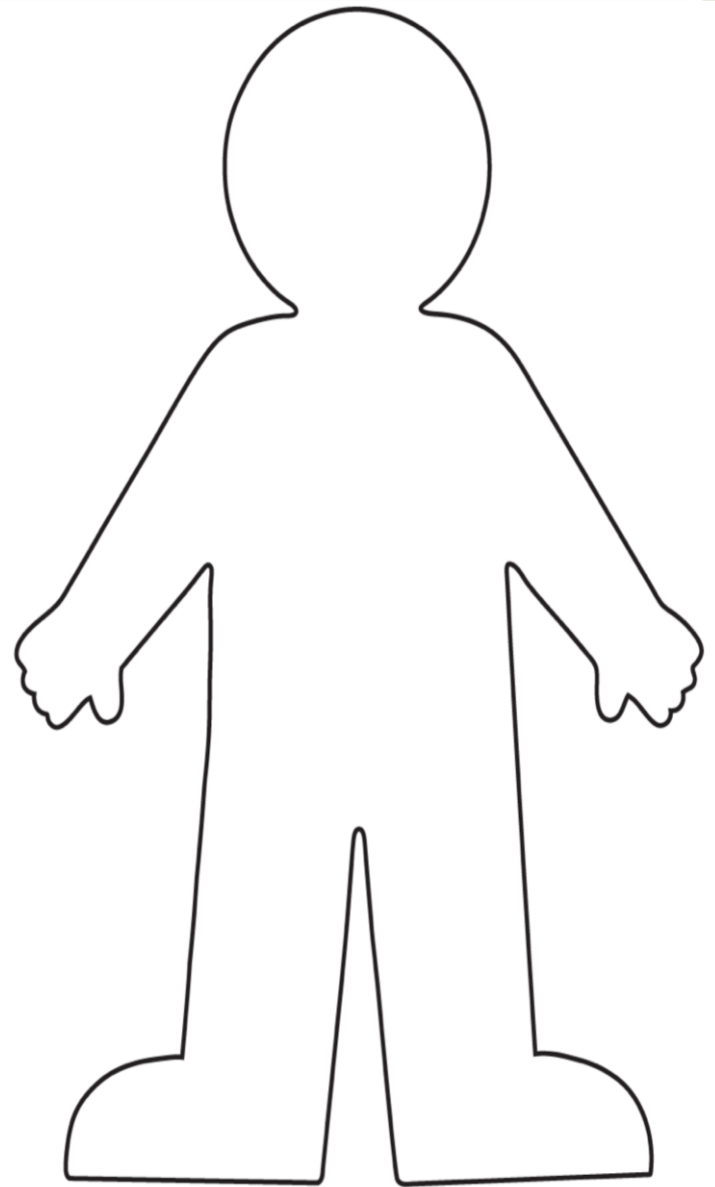
How do you use these super powers to help others?

How might it make you feel when you help people?

What do you do to help people?

How does it make them feel?

Helping others is good for us as well and can help our mental health.



Wednesday 24th February 2021

LO - to read and analyse shape poems.

A shape poem, or calligram, shows the layout of words that reflect the subject. Look at these poems and think about how the shape reflects the meaning.

How is the descriptive language being used? How important is this to the poem?

To analyse the poems, you will need to identify what makes these shape poems effective.

How does the shape and layout reflect the subject?

How is the language used to good effect? What are these poems about?

How might someone feel when they read these poems?

Are there any rhymes or alliteration? What are your favourite descriptive phrases?

Does anything happen in the poem?

Who might really like this poem? Who might really dislike this poem?

in the shallows, poised to seek a fishy treat with
 falls of soft white snow, the winding, slender silhouette, of the elegant
 black beak, on neck that curves as rivers flow, through feathered

S

SNOWY EGRET

by Liz Brownlee



S

SEA STAR

Liz Brownlee

she wanders in a ceaseless, starless night. Deep under sea, a sea star sighs, no brain,
 no breeze, no changing skies, no light, no blood, no beating heart, no eyes,
 See in her soul, its stroke her sight, no moon.

E

EMPEROR PENGUIN

by Liz Brownlee

enguins like to
stand together
keeping warm by

sharing feather,

some in the centre

hug, some out, all

take their turn, and

turn about. Their layers

of feathers form a roof

to make them wind and

waterproof. They keep their

chicks warm on their feet, and

can recycle body heat, their

bills and flippers small in shape

to help stop any heat escape.

Penguins sound like trumpets

talking and look most comical

when walking, but on their

stomachs they can ski over

the ice fields to the sea,

and when they dive in,

'just like that', they

turn

clown to

from
acrobat.

S

SEAL

S H-D

92

Seal

asleep
among the
rocks, resting
like a shaggy
sack, you're
rusty as an
ancient stone

a voice that's
cracked, all grunt
and moan. Yet if you
slip into the sea, you're
so graceful, soft and sleek
among the weeds your rust
turns gold and where you
dance, the waves unfold.

I wonder if you ever wish
you could sleep there like a fish.

On a pillow of salty green, the songs
of shells to fill your dreams.
But you must
lumber

Filled

with lead

to slumber

on your rocky bed

picked on by the bully
gulls, glitter drying like
your soul.

93

Now, choose your favourite poem and think about why you think it is good. Underline or write out the key phrases or words that make the poem so good. Now choose another poem, make some comparisons between poems. What is similar? What is different?

If you have found the other calligrams tricky, then have a go at these please.

Calligrams

grow

bumpy

shrink

rainbow

sunshine

splash

100%
HOUSE

How is each letter being used?

What happens to the the shape?

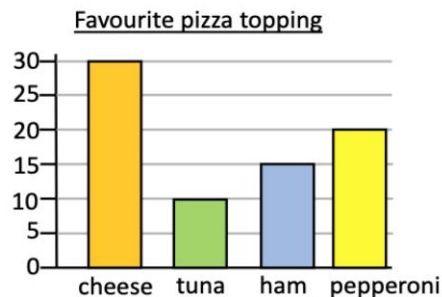
Think of a word that you could use?

How would you write TREE? Or flower?

24.2.21

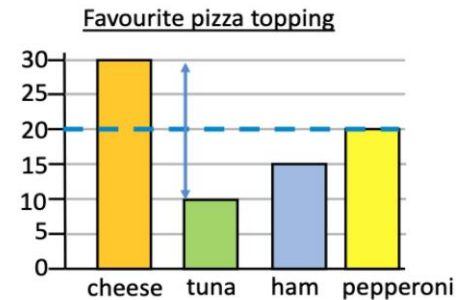
XXIV.II.MMXXI

LO – to use bar charts.



- 1) How many people prefer pepperoni pizza? ____
- 2) How many more people chose cheese than tuna? ____
- 3) How many people took part in the survey? ____

Question



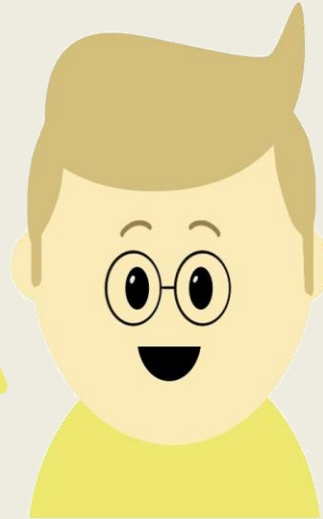
- 1) How many people prefer pepperoni pizza? 20
- 2) How many more people chose cheese than tuna? 20 $30 + 10 + 15 + 20$
- 3) How many people took part in the survey? 75

How to find the answer

Maths Extension task.

Alfie is wondering the following:

What data
could you
collect at
home and
how would
present it?



Collect the data in a tally chart or pictogram and then present the data in a bar chart.

You may choose favourite TV programmes or food, you could WhatsApp your friends and family to find out their favourites.

Don't forget the title and axis labels!

LO – to understand that through his miracles, Jesus was able to show people the love and forgiveness of God

Think back to the previous lesson, why do you think Jesus brought the man back to life?

Which words and actions in the text describe what Jesus did?

How did Jesus change the life of this family?

I want you to imagine that you were one of the people standing in the crowd and saw this event take place.

Imagine that you had a chance to speak to Jesus about what happened.

What questions might you ask him and what answers do you think you will get back? Tell me your story please, in first person, as if you were there. Use emotive language and ambitious vocabulary to describe the scene and the people.

LO - to roll or throw a ball with increased accuracy.

Golf rolling –

Place five targets in different places on the floor (garden or in a room).

Decide on a starting point and it mark out.

The aim of the game is for you to roll a ball, making it rest against one of the targets in the least amount of rolls possible.

If you are playing against someone, the winner is the player who rests their ball against a target with the fewest rolls.

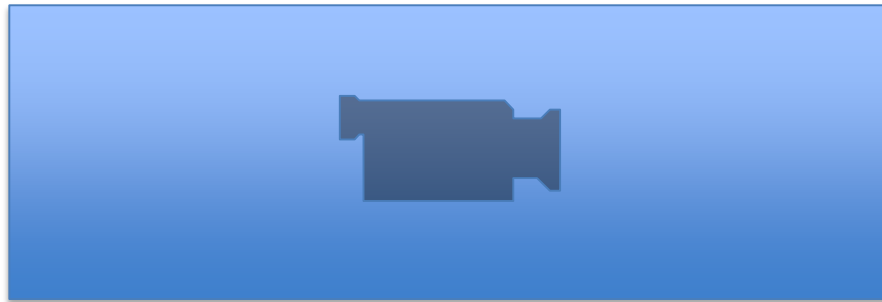
Repeat with all of the different target.

If you are playing on your own, can you keep trying to beat your score?

Well-Being Wednesday.

Follow the link and stay connected.

I wonder if you can create an advert or poster to promote well-being.



Click to watch

English

[Click here to watch](#)

Thursday 25th February 2021.

LO - to plan a shape poem



You are going to plan, compose and form a descriptive shape poem based on our Geography topic – World Rivers.

Look at the selection of poems that you have in the pack.

How will you plan your poem?

First you need to focus on the language – the words and phrases, and other devices to generate good ideas for descriptive language, such as good adjectives, subordinate clauses to expand meaning, alliteration, onomatopoeia, imagery, figurative language. See the next slide for ideas.

Take a look at this - Small, brown, woolly, waggy-tail.

You can improve this, can't you? What could we say instead of 'small' ?

Although this is a descriptive word it is not the most interesting word I could have chosen! What would you choose? So, plan your poem, then upgrade the vocabulary.

Adjectives to describe a river –

Large
Broad
Mighty
Winding
Raging
Rapid
Meandering

Preposition –

Under
Beneath
Around
Across
Over

Alliteration –

The raging river roared
ravenously.

Water splishing,
splashing, swirling ...

Onomatopoeia –

Splash
Splish
Drip
Roar

Figurative language (similes and metaphors) –

The rapids crash from side to side like a lion trying to get out of its cage.

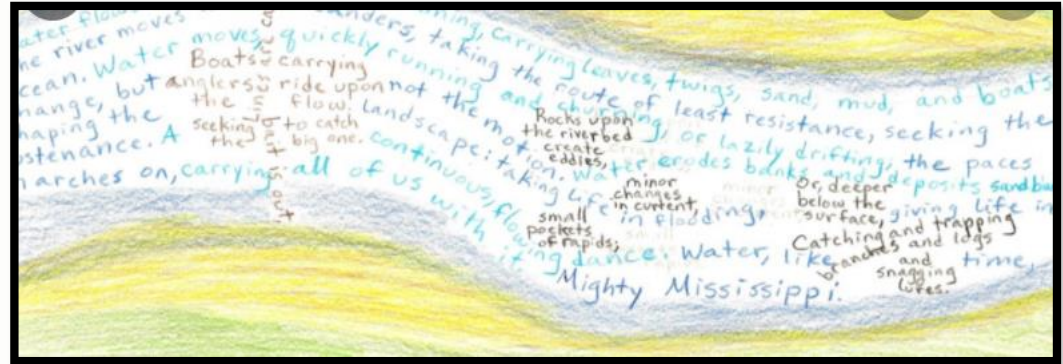
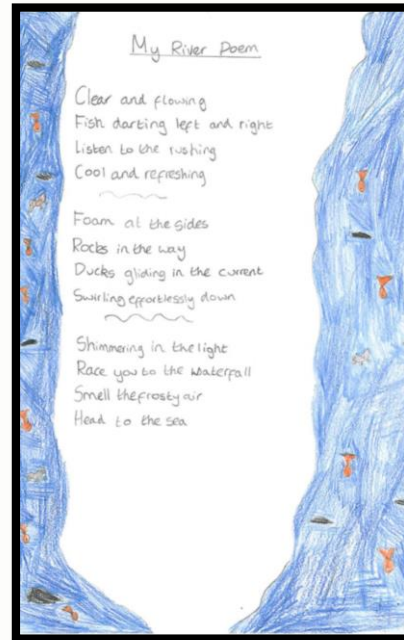
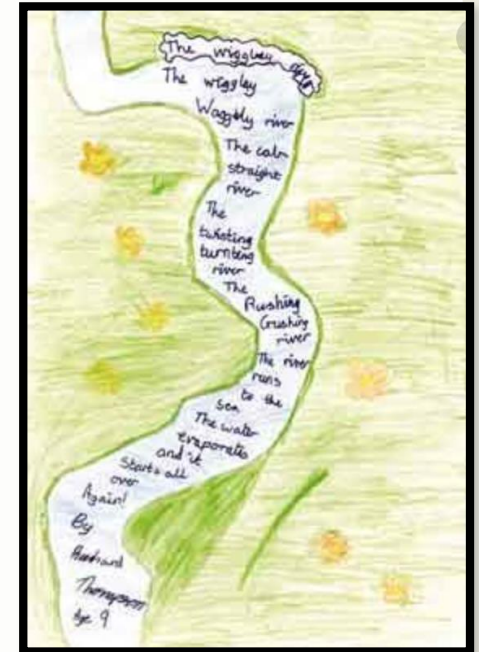
Whirlpools raging like an angry hippopotamus.

Rapids full of energy like little children.

Tears fall from the grass, dripping into to puddle below.

RIVER

Drop
by drop
snowmelt
seeps from
a grotto
a meadow
a dripping rock:
from the bellies
of mountains,
one thousand fingers
reach for the sea.
We come together
with a roar
and I'm drunk -
on the surface
laughter & joy,
foam that leaps
in the sun
so brilliant
you cannot see
deep currents
roll stones
over stones
along the bed,
or coho salmon
tickle my gut
as they drive
upstream under
the influence of
intoxicating liquor.
I rise with each blow
to uproot old willows
from the cutbanks,
or swallow islands
overnight. My moods
change with weather,
darken with the sky.
When really loaded,
I rampage at large
like the serpent
tearing his way
through Paradise.



Examples of river poems

25.2.21

XXV.II.MMXXI

LO – to interpret information in tables

FLUENCY 1

The table below shows the favourite ice cream choices in Marlon's class.



Flavour	Number of children
strawberry	6
mint	8
vanilla	3
chocolate	7
cookies and cream	5

- How many children like strawberry and chocolate ice cream?
- What is the second least popular flavour?
- Which two flavours of ice cream give a total of 15 votes?
- How many fewer children liked vanilla compared to mint ice cream?

<https://vimeo.com/502338566>

FLUENCY 2

The table below shows which pets children have.

	Jane	Alfie	Marlon	Anita	Jerry
dog	X	X		X	X
hamster	X		X		
snake				X	X
parrot		X			
rabbit	X	X		X	X

True or False?

	T	F
The total number of pets is 12.		
Marlon is the only child not to have a rabbit.		
At least three children have three different pets.		
The total of hamsters and rabbits is 3 fewer than the total of dogs and rabbits.		

REASONING 1

The table shows how many cupcakes were sold by Ranjit and Millie in a week.



Ranjit



Millie

Day	Cupcakes sold	
	Ranjit	Millie
Monday	7	14
Tuesday	9	8
Wednesday	17	15
Thursday	12	18
Friday	13	7

Ranjit sold more cupcakes in total than Millie.



Caleb

Is Caleb correct? Explain how you know.

REASONING 2

Spot the Mistake!

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
girls	12	15	16	13	56
boys	16	14	13	15	59
Total	28	29	30	28	115

REASONING 3

Asha and Jane created statements about the table above. Can you identify and explain which statement is incorrect?



Asha

There are fewer boys than girls.



Jane

56 girls are in the school altogether.

Alfie



Three times as many children travelled by car as by bike in the morning.

Anita



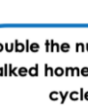
78 children used a car to get home in the afternoon.

Jerry



The same number of children got the bus to and from school.

Darcey



Double the number of children walked home after school than cycled home.

Asha



Altogether 340 children took part in the survey across the morning and afternoon

PROBLEM SOLVING 1

Five children conducted a traffic survey outside of school.

Transport	Morning	Afternoon	Total
car			
bike	21		57
walk			
bus			16

Using the information, can you complete the table for them?

Friday 26th February 2021.

LO – to use a rich and varied vocabulary

Today we are going to focus on the final shape and language.

You need to consider how the language already drafted will fit with the shape of your river.

How could we change the size and shape of the words to ensure that it works?

Experiment with the words, possibly changing some, repeating sections or breaking down or building up sentences so that it will work visually. Look at my poem and see how I have changed the shapes.

Think about words and phrases you need to start your poem and how the words may need re-organising to ensure that the visual impact of the shape works.

Look back at the examples of poems, sketch out our image and write around to create the feeling of the river flowing through the page.

Colour the image to complete your final masterpiece.

26.2.21

XXVI.II.MMXXI

LO – to consolidate understanding of statistics.

	Children
English	6
Maths	7
Science	9
PE	5
Computing	2

How would explain this table to someone who has never seen anything like this before?

What labels would you use?

What does it show?

This table shows the number of children joining the choir each year.

	Boys	Girls
2014	13	42
2015	38	21
2016	41	34
2017	62	43
2018	24	28

Using this data,
write a set of
questions for
your friend to
answer.

Example – in which year did the most people join the choir?

This table shows the cost of posting 1st and 2nd class items.

Format	1 st Class	2 nd Class
Letter	47p	33p
Large Letter	71p	58p
Small Parcel	£2.65	£2.25
Medium Parcel	£4.80	£4.40

Jerry wants to post two large letters. What is the difference in cost between 1st and 2nd class?



Asha wants to post 2 small parcels. What is the difference in cost between 1st and 2nd class?



Eva has created a table to show how many boys and girls took part in after school clubs last week.

Day	Boys	Girls
Monday	11	9
Tuesday	18	12
Wednesday	13	11
Thursday	8	8
Friday	9	7

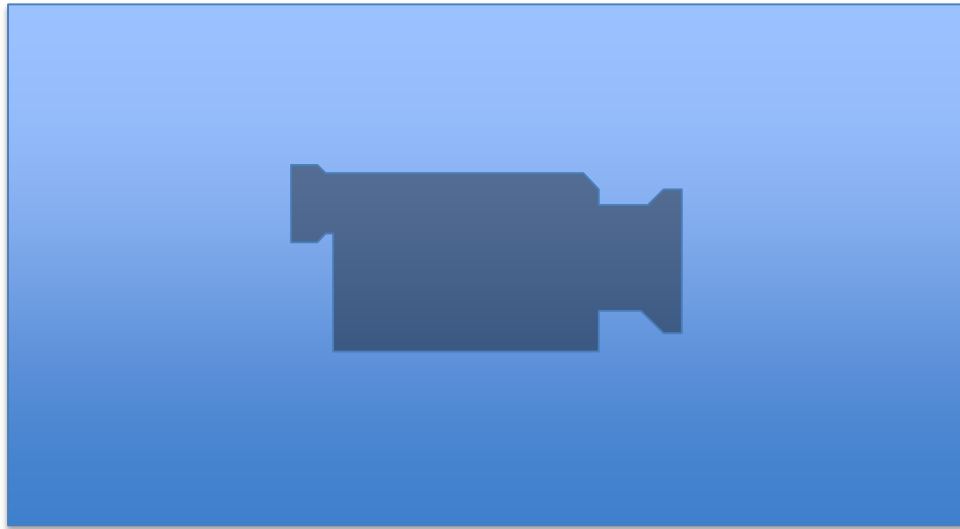
Eva says,



106 boys took part in after school clubs last week.

Is Eva correct?
Explain why.

Music



History



LO - to understand that the Wars of the Roses were fought between two families.

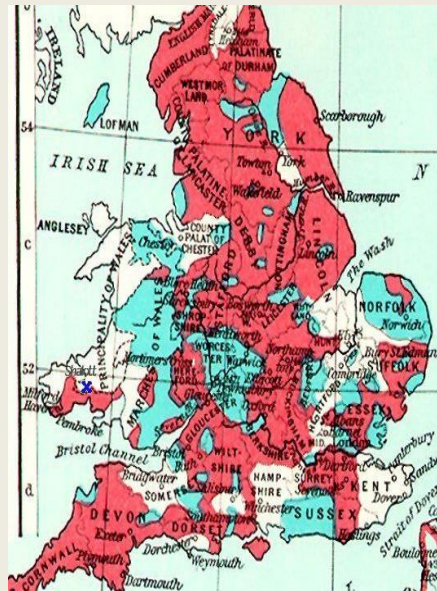


Knowledge goals

• The Wars of the Roses were fought between two families: The House of Lancaster (red rose), and the House of York (white rose).

• It was a Civil War that lasted from 1455-1485

• At the start of the Wars, Henry VI from the House of Lancaster was King. Henry VI was a very weak king, and the House of York wanted to seize power from him.



https://www.ducksters.com/history/middle_ages/wars_of_the_roses.php

Vocabulary:

- Civil War
- House of York
- House of Lancaster



Henry VI
reign



Edward IV
reign



Edward V
reign



Richard III
reign

Battle of
Bosworth
End of
the Wars
of the
Roses



Henry VII
reign



1422-1461

1461-1483

April - June
1483

1483-1485

1485

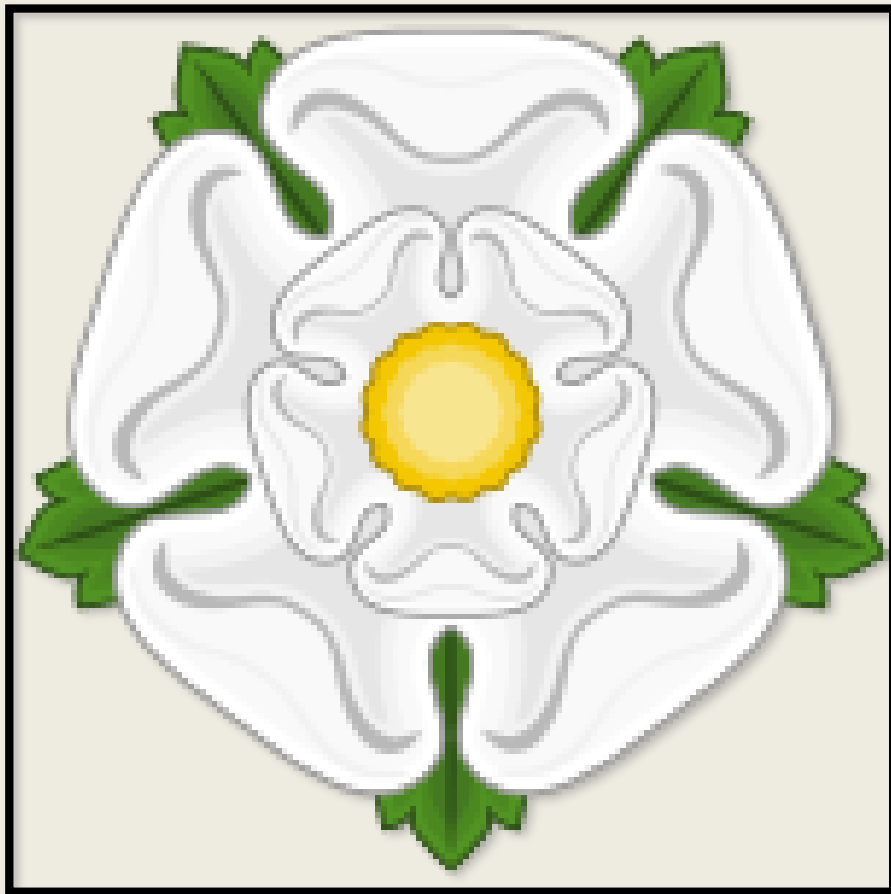
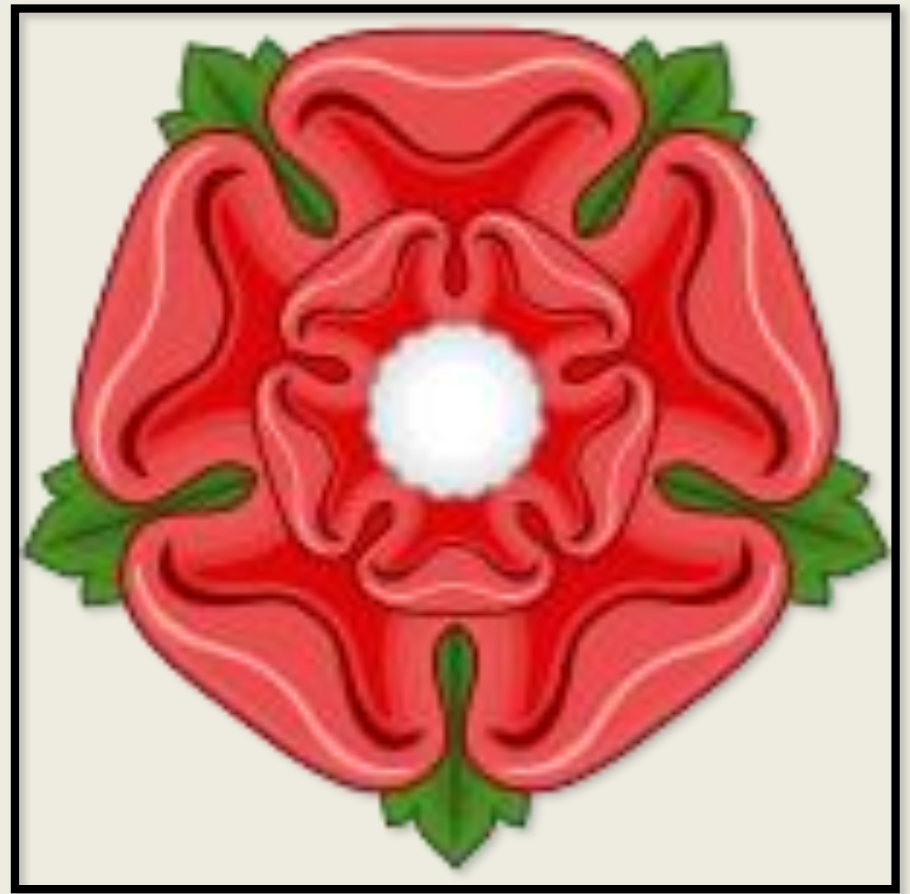
1485-1509

Father and Son

Brothers

Edward V one of
Richard III
nephews he locked
in the tower

He married
Elizabeth of York to
end the Wars of the
Roses and united
the families.



What happens when a King dies or loses his throne and other people want to be King?

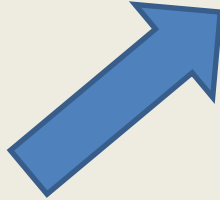


Richard II
(Boy King in Peasants
Revolt)

Lost his throne to his
Cousin Henry IV in
September 1399



Henry IV
Henry “Bolingbroke”
(he was born there)
First Lancaster King of
England.



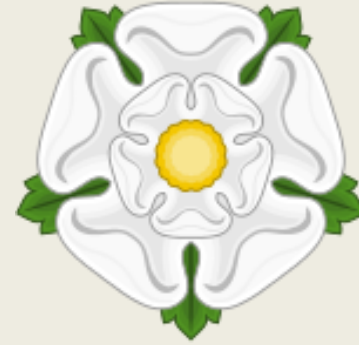
Henry VI
(Grandson of Henry IV)
Rumoured to be mad, his
Kingdom was frequently
ran by regents
(people put in charge in
Kings absence)
Became King 1422



Edward IV
Became King in 1460. Led
an uprising against the King
and took the throne.
First York King of England



Did you know? Shakespeare’s play Richard II is about Richard losing the throne to Henry Bolingbroke.
Kings are numbered using Roman Numerals our current Queen is Elizabeth II (the second)
IV means 4th. V means 5th and VI means 6th.

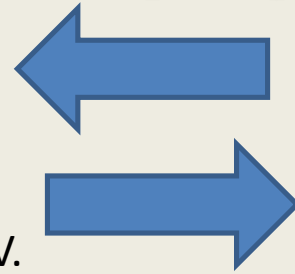


Henry VI

Edward IV

Henry VI took the throne back from Edward IV in 1470
Edward IV won the throne back in 1471

Edward IV dies in 1483 and is replaced by his son, Edward V.



Edward V

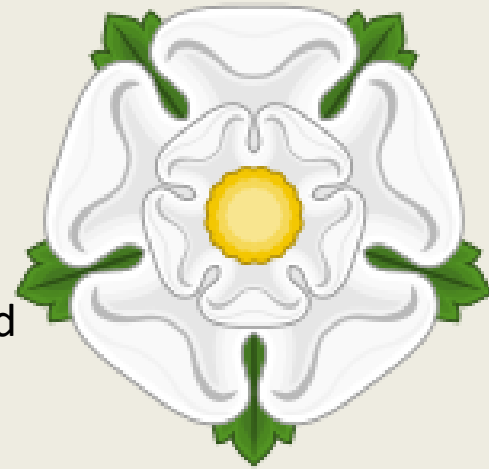
Edward is King at age 12,
but was never crowned.....



Edward V

Edward V on travelling to be crowned King is met by his regent and uncle Richard.

His fathers marriage is declared invalid and Edward V and his brother are declared illegitimate.....

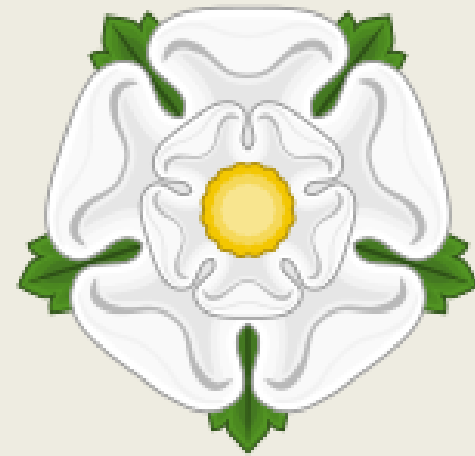


What does this mean in terms of being King?

Richard III

Locked Edward V and his brother in the tower of London. The two princes disappeared.....

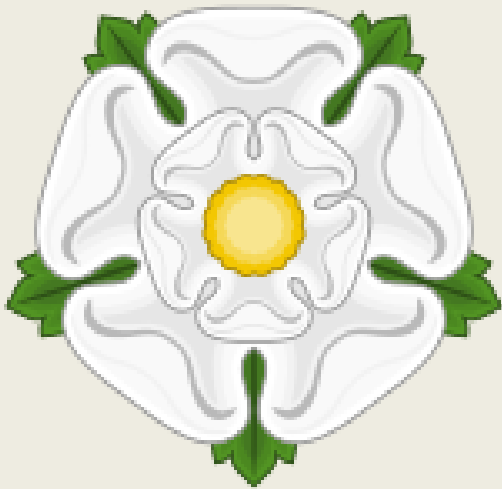
Richard becomes King Richard III in 1483.



Did you know? Shakespeare's wrote a play about this as well !

Richard III was a hunchback or had a curved spine.

Richard III body was found in 2012, buried under a car park in Grey friars Leicester.



The White Rose of York
The Red Rose of Lancaster.

Both branches of the Plantagenet family
but considered separate dynasties.

Dynasty = a bloodline or line of rulers.



Your task –

Copy out the chronological time line of the Kings mentioned in today's lesson. List one key point about each person.

Draw and colour the White and Red Roses of York and Lancaster. Which family was the most powerful and why?

With York and Lancaster fighting for the Throne of England what or who do you think could bring these families back together?

Step for depth - Which family do you think deserved the throne? Why?

Glossary

Plantagenet: Former ruling family of England

House of Lancaster: A cadet branch or offshoot of the Plantagenet's based in Lancaster

House of York: A cadet of offshoot of the Plantagenet's based in Lancaster

Dynasty: A bloodline of kings or rulers

Regent: Someone who rules in place of the King if he's not able to rule himself

Roman Numerals: Numbers used to show a King or Queen with the same name as one held before. IV= 4th V = 5th VI =6th VII = 7th

Heir: Next in line for the throne

Wars of the Roses quiz

The house of Lancaster's emblem was

A

A white rose

B

A white lily

C

A red rose

D

A dragon

Year 3
Spring 2
Lesson 6

Geography

Rivers and Settlements

The Murray River



Prior learning

Can you locate Australia on the map of the world?
Which continent is Australia in?
What is the capital of Australia?
Describe the climate in Australia.



Vocabulary -

County
Country
Murray
Basin

The Murray River

The source of the river is high in the Australian Alps - Mount Kosciuszko. The river then flows into the Indian Ocean.



The Murray River

Many dams have been built along the Murray river. For example, the Hume Dam was built to assist with irrigation of the land to help crops to grow, water supply, hydro power and flood control.

How might this dam effect other ecosystems?



The Murray River

The Darling River flows into the Murray River. These two rivers drain the whole south-eastern part of Australia. The term drainage basin is used to describe the whole area by the main river and other connecting rivers.



The Murray River

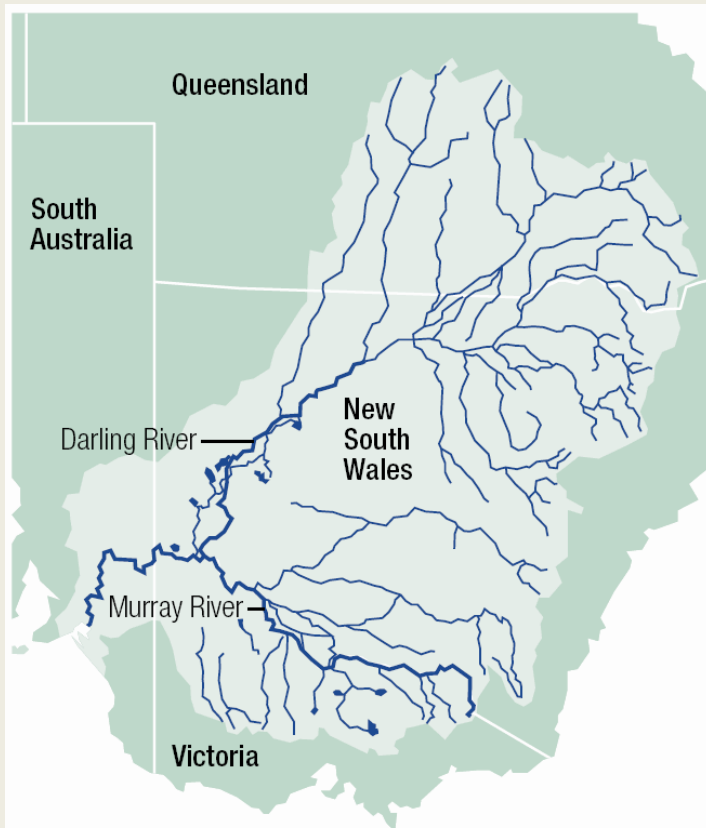
There are many animals that only can be found in the Australian waters including the Golden Perch, Murray Cod and the Platypus.

Alongside the river you will see many pelicans, kangaroos and parrots.



What is a drainage basin?

Murray River



Task

Create your own fact card on the Murray River – you may wish to research animals and plants that are linked to the Murray River.

You can present this as a travel blog or an email to your teacher.

Step for Depth

Explain how you think climate change effects the Darling/Murray River.

You may need to source information from a range of places.

Year 3, Spring 2, Lesson 1-Visual Arts

Mythological Paintings



LO - to know that artists have shown myths in art throughout history.



Which stories do you remember?

Name as many mythical creatures as possible.



BASILISK

The ancient Greeks and Romans got frightened if they thought there was a basilisk about. A basilisk was a snake with the wings of a cockerel and a dragon's tail.



THE GRIFFIN

The griffin is one of the world's oldest mythical beasts - it is at least 5000 years old. It was first seen in Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt. Like many mythical beasts it is a half and half animal. In the case of the griffin it is half lion and half eagle.

Minotaur:

A half-man half-bull monster from Crete, it is the product of the Queen, Pasiphae and a bull sent by Poseidon. Her husband, Minos, commissioned that a labyrinth be built for this beast on Crete. The minotaur, usually pictured as having a human body and a bulls head, would be sent seven boys and seven girls yearly to be eaten. Eventually Theseus killed the minotaur in the labyrinth.



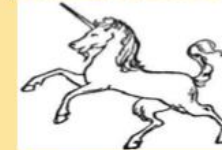
Knowledge Organiser - Mythological Paintings (Visual Arts - Year Three)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Myth	A traditional story made up in the past, often to explain an event, belief or custom
Mythological paintings	Paintings relating to or based on myths
Classical	Something that is from ancient Greek or Roman culture
Narrative	A piece of art that tells a story with colour and lines, instead of words
Character	A person or an animal in a piece of narrative art
Characteristic	An important thing about thing or a person which makes them what they are
setting	The place where a story takes place
Minotaur	A monster which is half bull and half man

Art	Artist/Title
	Pablo Picasso, Minotaur and his Wife, 1937
	Pablo Picasso, Minotaur, 1933
	Antonio del Pollaiuolo, Apollo and Daphne, (c.1432-1498)

THE HYDRA

The Hydra lived in the swamps near Lerna in Greece. It had the body of a snake and many heads. One head could not be hurt by any weapon and if you cut off any of the other heads two would grow in its place.



UNICORN

The unicorn was one of the rarest, most magical, and most sought-after of all mythical beasts. It looked rather like a white horse or deer, but a single straight horn grew out of its head.

THE KRAKEN

For thousands of years, sailors have told stories of the kraken, a sea monster with huge, staring eyes and tentacles so powerful that it could wreck a large ship. Sailors from northern Europe and Scandinavia said that the kraken was so strong that it could kill a whale.



Task

Identify part of a myth that you remember from our Greek Myths topic, and draw what is happening in the scene in your sketchbook.

What characters will you include?

What are they doing?

What is the setting?

Step for depth.

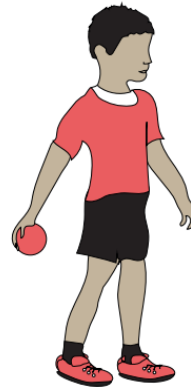
Explain which techniques you have used, why did you choose this.



Golf: Rolling PE Home Learning

Time to Learn:

- Place five targets in different places on the floor (garden or in a room). Decide on a starting point and it mark out.
- The aim of the game is for pupils to roll a ball, making it rest against one of the targets in the least amount of rolls possible.
- If you are playing against someone, the winner is the player who rests their ball against a target with the fewest rolls. Repeat with all of the different target.
- If you are playing on your own, can you keep trying to beat your score?



Can you be honest and keep the score?



Use a bigger target!

Once you feel confident make the target smaller.



Place obstacles in the way to increase the challenge. E.g. a chair could be something to roll under or around.



Set up courses in different rooms and compete against different family members.

Top Tips

Roll Underarm

- Step forwards with one foot, bending the knee releasing the ball along the ground using your opposite hand.

Let's Reflect

When did you need to increase the power of your rolls?

How did you ensure you used the correct rolling technique?

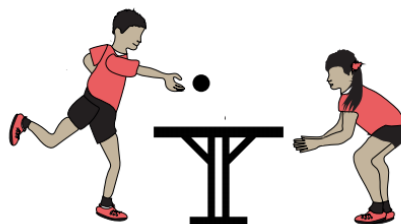
PE - 2



Table Tennis PE Home Learning

Time to Learn:

- Use a table (outside or inside) and books or cups to create a net.
- Using a small ball or rolled piece of paper, can you hit the ball/piece of paper, using your hand over the net and land it on your opponents side?
- If you are using a ball, it can not bounce more than once, if you are using a piece of rolled up paper it is not allowed to bounce.
- The first player to score ten points is the winner.



Can you play fairly and keep the score?



Play on your own and throw the ball against a wall. Let it bounce once and then catch it.



Play for five minutes.
The player with the most at the end is the winner.



Have a competition!
Create a league table and play against different family members.

Top Tips

Strike the ball low to high

- Use the palm of your hand and hit the ball from underneath, pushing it up over the net low to high.

Let's Reflect

How were you able to hit the ball with your hand after one bounce?

How did you feel when you kept the ball going in a rally?