

Year 3 Quick Starts - Measurement

1. Measure the line and write it in **cm**.



2. Measure the line and write it in **mm**.

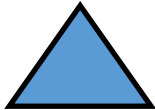


3. Which unit of measure would you measure the Colosseum in? circle one.

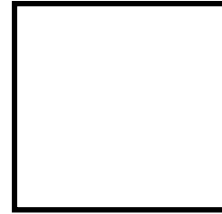
Metres cms mm



4. A side of an equilateral triangle is 4cm, what is the perimeter of the triangle?



Perimeter of the square =



10cm

What is the perimeter of this shape?

Complete the table below.

mm	cm
20	
	60
100	

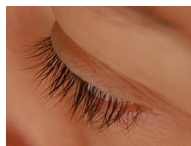
Year 3 Quick Starts - Measurement

1. Draw a line of 12cm

2. Draw a line of 50mm

3. Which unit of measure would you measure a eyelash in? circle one.

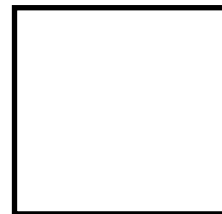
metres cms mm



4. A rectangle has 1 side that measures 3cm, and another side that measures 10cm. What is the perimeter?



Perimeter of the square =










10cm

What is the perimeter of the square?

Complete the table below.








cm	mm
4	
7	
10	

Year 3 Quick Starts - **Statistics**

Year	Amount of children  = 4
1	
2	 +3
3	 +3
4	
5	
6	 +3

Look at the above pictogram.
True or false?

Year 2 has double the amount of children Year 3 has.

Day	People at park  = 3
Mo	
Tu	 +3
We	+2
Th	
Fr	
Sa	 +3
Su	 +2

How many more people went to the park on Sunday than Monday?








Tally...

Write these numbers as a tally. Remember to put a line through when you count 5.










- 1 =
- 2 =
- 5 =
- 11 =
- 6 =
- 15 =
- 21 =

Year 3 Quick Starts - **Statistics**

Year	Amount of children  = 4
1	
2	 +3
3	 +3
4	
5	
6	 +3

1. How many children are there in years 1 and 5 altogether?
2. How many children are there in Year 2?

Day	People at park  = 3
Mo	
Tu	 +3
We	+2
Th	
Fr	
Sa	 +3
Su	 +2

1. On which day had the highest number of people at the park?
2. Which day had the least amount of people at the park?

Tally...

Write these numbers as a tally. Remember to put a line through when you count 5.



- 3 =
- 7 =
- 10 =
- 18 =
- 20 =
- 29 =
- 32 =

Traumatic Trenches In WW1

Everyone has heard of the trenches, but do you know what they were really like? Imagine a place with rats, lice and heavy gunfire; those places were the trenches. Many young victims suffered from this for days, weeks, and even months! Read on to truly find out about the trenches.

- 1. Dances of bread
- 2. Dances of flour
- 3. Dances of clean
- 4. Dances of fat
- 5. Dances of grass
- 6. Dances of mud
- 7. Dances of paper
- 8. Dances of potatoes
- 9. Dances of vegetables
- 10. Dances of rum
- 11. Dances of tobacco
- 12. Dances of chocolate

Your guide to War Horse



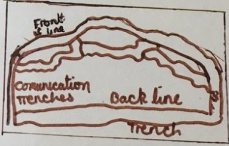
German flag in WW1

How to keep clean, or try to!

The soldier, who had to live in the trenches, had it hard when it comes to keeping clean. As they had to live in disgusting conditions, and constantly be in muddy water it was almost impossible to keep clean. Some soldiers, the ones who were always fighting didn't care if they were dirty or not.

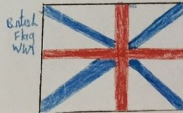
Hungry?

The rations of food for a soldier in World War 1 (WW1) per day were not very big. Their cups were rusty and dirty because they drank the filthy trench water. The food was very limited and a proper hot meal was a high luxury. Imagine eating really dirty food, you probably couldn't, but the soldiers couldn't imagine clean food like we can. WW1 had terrible food that helped the cause of death.



Troubled Trench Disease

If you lived in trenches you would have to fight loads of diseases. One of them was trench foot, if you hadn't brought enough pairs of socks it would be hard to avoid it. The trenches were full of water, cold water. Your feet would be really wet and cold. Sometimes if it would get bad enough it would have to be cut off!



Hopefully this has helped you understand about the trenches and how you can avoid trench foot.

Fact Box: Where they slept
Soldiers, which slept on cold hard floor with a coat covering them, also they had to sleep with horrible things like rats, lice, plus the rats were bigger than cats.

1950s TOYS

Rock this old be so lost in thought you forget where you are? True OT Falga? There were classic toys in the 1950s. Toys and false towards the end of the 1950s, many started making classic toys like teddy bears. This was also much simpler to make, but these were very busy cars.

Outdoor toys and games

When it was raining, 1950s children played inside and when it wasn't they played outside in the same time. The reason why was because there were very few cars in the 1950s, why they were very few cars was because there were very few people who could make a car. The children played with hoots, skipping ropes, go-karts, the lot.

In parks, the ground was hard, of course so is your feet, so you would really hurt yourself.

1950s Parks

The children had bikes, too. They also took their go-karts to the park and race around, not as well. They also rode their down steep hills and often crashed. The parks often had only a swing and a slide.

IT A summary toys are also very special, when we learn that work very good plastic toys in the 1950s. Toys were also different shapes and sizes - what do you think was the most common will be used? I hope you about your toys.

The Ancient Olympics

The first Olympic games were held in 776BC (over 2700 years ago) in Elis near Olympia. It was part of a religious festival in honour of Zeus, the king of all Greek gods. The games were held every 4 years and were so important all wars had to be stopped.

Who Took Part	Sporting Events	Did You Know?
Only men, boys and unmarried women were allowed to take part but married women could not attend, although there was a separate women's festival that was called Heraia. Heraia was dedicated to Hera, the wife of Zeus.	Running: Running was the first event to take place in the Olympic games. Athletes ran up and down a 192 metre track in the stadium.	All athletes had to do the games naked to show off the male physique.
Long Jump: The ancient long jump was very different from the one we have today. There was no run-up and jumpers propelled themselves by swinging weights called halteres in their arms.	Javelin: Ancient javelins were hardened wooden sticks sometimes with a meal point on the end. Athletes could make them fly further by winding a leather band around the handle. This would unravel as the javelin was thrown, making it spin in the air.	Some wrestlers were even killed.
Pankration: This was the toughest event of all with hardly any rules. The only things that competitors couldn't do were bite or poke people in the eyes.	Discus: In this event athletes would compete to throw a stone or metal discus as far as they could.	Rewards: If competitors were successful they would get a crown of sacred olive branches and a banquet.
Horse racing: This event took place on a race track called a Hippodrome.		

ANCIENT EGYPT

Egypt is found in the north east corner of Africa. Most people get water from the river Nile, the black land which is near the river covered with deserts.

The river Nile runs through Egypt and into the sea. People divided Egypt into two areas, one area is Nile and the other area is in the red land which is covered with deserts.

Farming

Farmers were villagers that lived in the towns, all they did was grow food to eat. They lived near the river Nile and planted their crops on rich, black soil. The things that they grew were wheat, barley, vegetables, figs, melons and pomegranates. Some planted fruit trees and vines.

Animals

Most Egyptian animals were important, they all Egyptian animals understood animals and admired them. Cats are very important animals, they were pets and symbols of Bast, the cat headed goddess. They were also symbols of grace and poise. Jackals are also important animals because of the Jackal headed god, Anubis. They were used as a symbol in a just death scene. People believed that these dogs could find a good part in old men. The Scarab beetle was sacred.

Egyptian Gods

There was over 2000 named gods in Egypt. Some gods were Bastet, Anubis, Ra and Horus. Also there was Sekhmet and Thoth. Bastet was represented by a cat and was worshipped for love, pleasure, protection, joy and pregnant women. Horus is the god of the sky. Sekhmet was the goddess of war and battles. Anubis was the god of mummification, process. Ra is the lord of gods, Thoth was the god of wisdom.

Hieroglyphics

Hieroglyphics is a type of writing the Egyptians used also it means holy writing. It is weird because it has no vowels and/or no punctuation. Most hieroglyphics were written on dead wood which was flattened, dried and stuck together. If the letters are facing right you read right to left but if the letters are facing left you read left to right. You write with pen and ink, furthermore the pen is sharp red.

Most farmers harvested their crops by hand or pulled by cattle (oxen).

Appearance

The Wat Gale, which is 10x5m, has very smooth skin. In his name, a whale is normally black and white, so is the penguin. Like its ancestor, the penguin slides on miles on ice. So the Wat Gale slices through the ocean when it dives! It has two special fins, one is pearl white, which is for standing and balancing, the other is midnight black, and that one's function is that it slices fishes and uses it for good.

Have You Ever Heard Of The Wat Gale?

Habitat

As you know, it lives in the deep, deep Pacific ocean. If your brave enough, swim right down to the bottom and on the left of the side, you would see a dark, very cave. You might notice a Wat Gale eating his lunch! They can also live on land, but they can only stay for 1 hour. He uses both legs for walking.

Did you know?

The Wat Gale is the size of a school bus and weighs around the same as 5 elephants, which is five tons.

This peculiar creature is a rare species because there are only 50 of them in all oceans. If you were trying to find one, it would take up to 24 hours depending on how lucky you are. They only live up to 10-15 years.

Did you know?

Have you heard of the Penguin? Well, he is in the same species as the Wat Gale!

Diet

The Wat Gale eats:
 - Washed up crabs
 - tuna
 - salmon
 - lobster
 - water
 - chicken

It pounds on crabs and stuns fish to deliver it to his mouth!



How it evolved

Don't you think a cat mixed with a whale is a bit weird? People don't choose to evolve it. Basically, a well known cat, Felix, jumped into the ocean and drowned. But then evolved into a Wat Gale!

Emperor Penguin

The emperor penguin is the tallest and heaviest of all living penguin species.

Appearance

Emperor penguins appearance can vary based on their age or the time of year. Generally, adult penguins can stand up to 110-130cm tall and weigh between 22.7 and 45.4kg, with males weighing more than females. Like all penguin species, emperor penguins have streamlined bodies and wings that are more like stiff, flat flippers. Males and females are similar in size and colour. The adult has black dorsal feathers that cover their head and back area. The underparts of the wings and belly are white. In juveniles, the chin and throat are white while their bills are black. Emperor penguin chicks are typically covered with silver-grey down and have black heads and white masks.



Diet

Emperor penguins are generally consistent in what they eat. Their diet consists mainly of fish, crustaceans and cephalopods. Fish are usually the most important food source with the Antarctic silverfish making up the bulk of their diet. Other prey include squid and krill. The emperor penguin searches for food in the open water of the Southern Ocean in either ice free areas of open water or tidal cracks in pack ice. They can dive around 50m to catch fish, repeating this sequence about six times before surfacing to breathe.

Habitat

The emperor penguin can generally be found in a very specific location. They are found almost exclusively in the Antarctic circle and almost always breed on stable pack ice near the coast. Breeding colonies are usually located in areas where ice cliffs and icebergs shelter them from the wind. Since 2009, a number of colonies have been reported on shelf ice rather than sea ice. In some cases, they have moved to shelf ice when sea ice forms later.

In 2012 the emperor penguin was uplisted from a species of least concern to nearly threatened. The primary reason for this is due to declining food availability as a result of climate change and industrial fishing.

Non Fiction Comprehension:

European Rivers

The Rhine

The Rhine mainly flows through Germany, but starts as a small stream in the Swiss Alps. It is 1233km in length and flows into the North Sea.

Its waterways have been used to transport food and other goods since Roman times and there are many castles located on the banks, such as Maus (mouse) Castle.

Years ago, the Rhine was seen to be one of the most polluted rivers in Europe. Since then, a great deal of effort has been put in place to clean it up.

The Volga

This river runs through Russia and is the longest river in Europe at 3692 km in length. In places, the Volga is so wide that you can't see the other side! The Volga flows into the Caspian Sea.

Huge sturgeon fish can be found living in the water, however the river is quite polluted due to factories dumping waste there. It is used for transporting goods all over Russia but freezes up during very cold weather spells.

One of the biggest battles of World War 2 was fought on the banks of the river, the Battle of Stalingrad.

The Danube

The Danube This is the second largest river in Europe, after the Volga.

It is 2680 km in length, beginning in the Black Forest Mountains in Germany and flowing into the Black Sea.

This river flows through, or along, the border of several different

Non Fiction Questions—European Rivers

Use the information in the text about European rivers to help you answer the following questions.

1. Which of these rivers is the **longest**?
2. How have the waterways of the Rhine been used for many years?
3. Name **one** of the major capital cities through which the Danube flows. In which country can this city be found?
4. Which composer did the River Danube inspire? What musical piece did this person create?
5. Which famous historical battle took place on the banks of the Volga River?
6. Where is the source of the Rhine?
7. Which of these rivers might you most like to visit? **Give reasons for your answer.**
8. What might happen if the Volga River becomes increasingly polluted?

English—Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar work

1. Repair the punctuation and spellings in the paragraph below.

Yesterday, i wente to the cinema to see the Avengers. It was so cool? Its the best film ive seen in ages. There are so many characters crammed into won film— Thor, hulk Captain America and groot The next film isnt out until 2021 and i dont think I can wait that long! It was a brilient film.

2. To use contracted forms

Work out the contraction. Remember to use an apostrophe.

Example: *could + not = couldn't*

did + not =
have + not =
he + will =
they + are =
you + are =
she + will =
do + not =

Now try it the opposite way round!

Example: *haven't = have + not*

can't =
didn't =
wouldn't =
they'll =
shouldn't =
couldn't =
she'll

Challenge

*Rewrite the paragraph with **contracted forms**.
How many can you find?*

I did not know that there is an Iron Man under the hill. He is dangerous because there is so much metal about. He will eat everything he sees! He should not eat the farmers machines. My dad is a farmer and he is furious! He could not fight the Iron Man, there is nobody who can. We should not go anywhere near where the Iron Man is. The Iron Man is a monster. Where has he gone though? He has been missing for a while now...