

# Good Morning Year Three.



Here is the work for Thursday 14th May.  
We hope you enjoy it.

Please remember that you can contact us through Teams during school hours but you can also email.

Woodpigeons can email Mrs Waby at [smakin@woodvaleprimaryacademy.org](mailto:smakin@woodvaleprimaryacademy.org)

Woodpeckers can email Mrs Blake at [sblake@woodvaleprimaryacademy.org](mailto:sblake@woodvaleprimaryacademy.org)

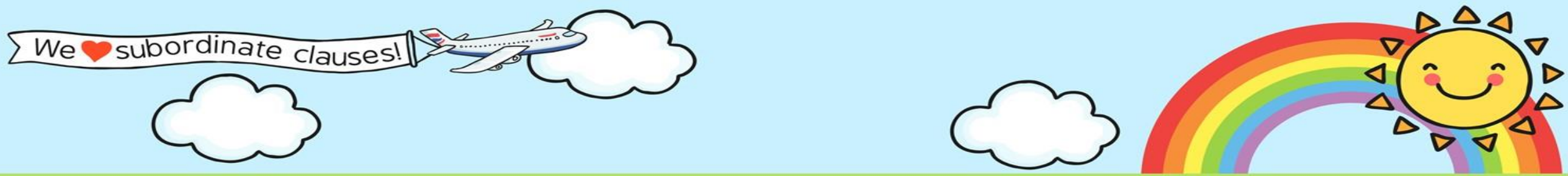
# Word of the day

## plethora

1. Look it up and find the definition.
2. What word class does it belong to? (Verb, noun, adverb, adjective)
3. Use it in a sentence.
4. Find a synonym (a word that means the same).
5. Find an antonym (a word that means the opposite).
6. Has it got a prefix or a suffix? Could you add one?

**ENGLISH**

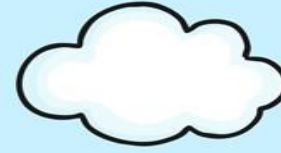
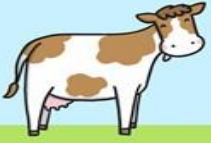
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# Using Subordinate Clauses

An informative PowerPoint about subordinate clauses

# What is a clause?



A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb.

There are two types of clauses,

**main clauses** and **subordinate clauses**.

The **main clause** makes sense on its own because it is a complete thought.

For example:  
I went to town.  
It was red.

A **subordinate clause** supports the independent clause. The opening words of subordinate clauses show that they are dependent on the independent clause.

For example:  
after the storm cleared  
because he didn't like chocolate

# The Subordinate Clause



A subordinate clause can come at various points in a sentence.

You might use one at the **start** of a sentence.  
For example, a fronted adverbial can be a type of subordinate clause:

Like a bullet speeding through the air, he ran  
through the door.

You might want to use one at the **end** of the sentence:

She went straight home after school  
because she needed an early tea.

Sometimes they even come in the **middle** of sentences:

My brother Richard, who lives in Australia,  
is coming home for Christmas.

# When to Use a Comma



Sometimes you will need to use a comma to mark where your subordinate clause is. Here are some general rules to help you know when to use commas.

If the subordinate clause starts the sentence, use a comma after it. If it ends the sentence do not use a comma.

Before we go swimming, we have to go to school.  
We have to go to school before we go swimming.

If the subordinate clause is adding additional information in the middle of your sentence, put commas before and after it. If you could put parentheses ( ) around your clause, it needs commas.

Tomorrow morning, when the clock strikes nine, school will begin.

# Silly Sentences

Choose a **main clause**, a **subordinating conjunction** and a **subordinate clause** to make the silliest sentences you can **that still make sense**.

Main Clauses	Subordinating Conjunctions	Subordinate Clauses
Jimmy was crying	because	they are salty.
Laura needed a bag	until	she dropped her shopping.
The job was finished	although	he lost his sock.
School was closed	while	the painting was done.
She put the flowers in the vase	before	she bought them.
I love crisps	when	the end of the day.







We ♥ subordinate clauses!



Underline the **subordinate clause** in the sentence below.

The seed grew when it was watered.

# Other ideas if you want to do more.

You can still listen to Pie Corbett and his colleagues at <https://radioblogging.net/> too. It goes out live at 9.30am but if you are not ready to do it then, go to the website, click the 'Welcome to RadioBlogging.net' tab and the show will replay for you. You will then need to go to the 'Today's Show' tab to access the resources. The presenters explain everything.

Try the English lessons on BBC Bitesize or Oak National Academy.

# MATHS

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## Mathematical Talk

How many equal parts have you split the whole in to if you have split it into thirds?

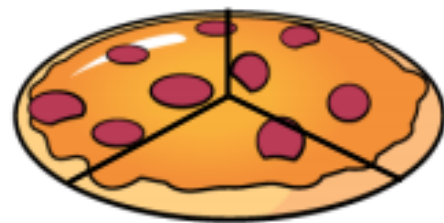
In  $\frac{1}{3}$  what does the digit 1 represent? What does the digit 3 represent?

Can you shade  $\frac{1}{3}$  in a different way? How do you know that you have shaded  $\frac{1}{3}$ ?

How many thirds make a whole?

- Three friends are sharing a pizza.

The pizza is split into \_\_\_\_ equal parts.



Each part is worth a \_\_\_\_\_.

This is the same as

- Shade  $\frac{1}{3}$  of each shape.



What is the same? What is different?

- Which shapes represent one third?



Explain why the other circles do not represent one third.

Dora says,



I have one third of a pizza because I have one slice and there are three slices left.

Do you agree? Explain your reasoning.

Dora is incorrect. She has one quarter of a pizza because there were four slices altogether and she has one of them. There would need to only be three slices altogether for her to have one third.

Alex, Annie and Whitney each show a piece of ribbon.

Whitney shows  $\frac{1}{2}$  of her whole ribbon.



Alex shows  $\frac{1}{4}$  of her whole ribbon.



Annie shows  $\frac{1}{3}$  of her whole ribbon.



Whose whole piece is the longest?  
Whose is the shortest?  
Explain why.

Alex's piece will be the longest because she will have four parts altogether. Whitney's piece will be the shortest because she will only have two parts.

1			
$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	

60			
30		30	
15	15	15	15
20	20	20	

36			

12			

24			

48			

84			

Challenge: What do you notice?

# Other ideas if you want to do more.

If you want some more maths challenges, try the daily activities at <http://www.iseemaths.com/home-lessons/>.

Keep practising your tables on TTRockstars.

Try the maths lessons on BBC Bitesize or Oak National Academy.



# **OTHER SUBJECTS**

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Design Technology at <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zmyxxyc/year-3-and-p4-lessons/1> looks interesting today, How We Build. I wonder if it means how do we build houses or how do we build with resources such as Lego.



## Music

A nice challenge for you today. Why not try writing your own theme tune. A short song that represents you. Or you could try writing a class theme tune that we could all learn.



BBC Bitesize lessons at <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/myxxyc/year-3-and-p4-lessons/1>

Year 3/ P4 online lessons				
Monday 11 May - Friday 15 May				
BBC Bitesize Daily lessons				
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<b>English</b> Using similes and metaphors	<b>English</b> Writing a diary entry	<b>English</b> Proof reading	<b>English</b> There, their or they're?	<b>English</b> Reading lesson: Charlie Changes into a Chicken by Sam Copeland
<b>Maths</b> Multiplying and dividing by four and eight	<b>Maths</b> Multiply a two-digit number by a one-digit number	<b>Maths</b> Divide a two-digit number by a one-digit number	<b>Maths</b> Multiplication and division problem solving	<b>Maths</b> Challenge of the week
<b>History</b> How did Stone Age hunter-gatherers live?	<b>Geography</b> Latitude and longitude	<b>Science</b> Vertebrates and invertebrates	<b>Design and Technology</b> How we build	<b>Art and Design</b> Drawing and Painting

Find all this content and more at: [bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons)

Oak National Academy lessons at <https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-3&schedule>

Genre focus: Character description				
Reading Comprehension	Reading Comprehension	Read the example and identify the key features	Key feature SPaG focus	To use key features in order to write own composition
Angles and shape				
To identify and recognise angles as a property of a shape	Identify angles inside a 2-D shape	Recognise right angles and their relationship to quarter turns	Understand the terms 'acute' and 'obtuse'	Consolidate identifying right angles, acute and obtuse angles
		What are the parts of a plant's lifecycle?		
		Henry II and Thomas Becket: Lesson 2		Henry II and Thomas Becket: Lesson 3
	To be able to say the date in Spanish			
				Creative: To identify a range of different textures and use a pencil to recreate them.