

Year group: 3

Date:

	Challenge 1	Challenge 2	Challenge 3
English	<p>Can you read through the text on 'Ronald the Rhino' and answer the questions in full sentences?</p> <p>Remember the techniques used in class, such as highlight key points or skim through the text.</p>	<p>Can you read through the text on 'How to care for a Bearded Dragon' and answer the questions in full sentences?</p> <p>Remember the techniques used in class, such as highlight key points or skim through the text.</p>	<p>Can you read through the text on 'How to care for a Bearded Dragon' and answer the questions in full sentences?</p> <p>Remember the techniques used in class, such as highlight key points or skim through the text.</p>
Maths	<p>Times table test time. Can you best last weeks score?</p> <p>https://cdn.oxfordowl.co.uk/2016/05/10/08/28/28/967/20163_content/startpage.html?activity=Multiply by 5.html</p>	<p>Times table test time. Can you best last weeks score?</p> <p>https://cdn.oxfordowl.co.uk/2016/05/10/08/28/28/967/20163_content/startpage.html?activity=Multiply by 8.html</p>	<p>Times table test time. Can you best last weeks score?</p> <p>https://cdn.oxfordowl.co.uk/2016/05/10/08/28/28/967/20163_content/startpage.html?activity=Multiply by 6.html</p>
Reading/ Spellings	<p>Can you practice writing the spellings and then fill in the missing gaps?</p> <p>Don't worry if you have finished your home links book. Why not have a look at the e books that have been added to this week's folder and get stuck into one of those.</p>	<p>Can you practice writing the spellings and then fill in the missing gaps?</p>	<p>Can you practice writing the spellings and then fill in the missing gaps?</p>
Other	<p>Computing - Online safety. Can you complete the online safety quiz that is located in the week 7 homework page.</p>		

Challenge 1 spellings

Look and say	Look, say and write	Cover and write	Check and write again
path			
bath			
hour			
move			
prove			

Fill in the missing word.

1. It is my _____ time.
2. In one _____ it is home time.
3. I need to _____ my toys.
4. Let's walk down this _____ .
5. I can _____ it is mine.

Challenge 2 and 3 spellings

Look and say	Look, say and write	Cover and write	Check and write again
circle			
complete			
consider			
continue			

Fill in the missing word.

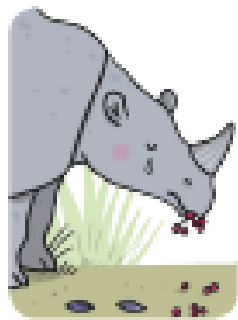
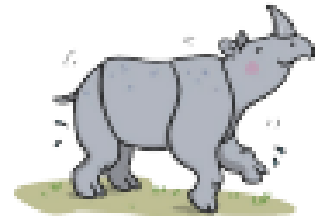
1. When I got lost, I walked round in a _____.
2. You must _____ the impact of your actions.
3. Will you turn off the game or _____ playing?
4. Once you _____ your work, you may play.

Write your one sentence containing each of these words.

Ronald the Rhino

Ronald the Rhino is so big and strong.
In the Javan Forest is where he belongs.

His dusky grey skin is very well worn.
At the front of his head is a beautiful horn.



He eats fallen fruits from the damp forest floor,
But Ronald is sad; he longs for much more.

"Why am I special?" he says with a tear.
"I live by myself, I have no friends here."

"All of the animals have a grand trait,
Something unique that makes them just great."

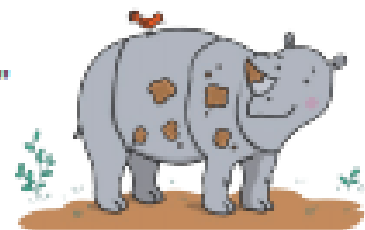
"I've got it!" he cries, with a smile on his face,
And he wiggles and jiggles all over the place.

"I'll be a leopard with beautiful spots,
All yellowish fur and dark brownish dots."

Ronald sets off to hatch out his plan,
And through the dense forest his eyes start to scan.

He soon finds some mud, all sticky and wet.
"Great!" Ronald says, "I'll have my spots yet!"

He starts right away, painting on patches,
Using his horn to scoop mud up in batches.



As soon as he's finished, he admires work,
But high in the trees, Leopard does lurk.



"What are you doing?" Leopard asks
with a grin.

"You've mud in great patches all over
your skin!"

Ronald the Rhino

"I want to be like you, with spots on my face,
To sleep in a tree; to run, leap and race!"

"You can't be a leopard, you're too big and grey.
You're a Javan rhino in every way!"



Ronald looks sad, unsure what to do.
He lets out a sigh, he's feeling so blue.

"Why am I special?" he says with a tear.
"I live by myself, I have no friends here."

"All of the animals have a grand trait.
Leopard has spots that make him just great."

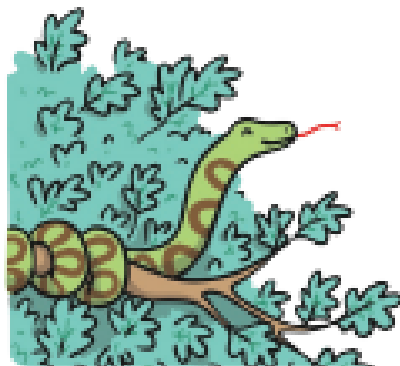
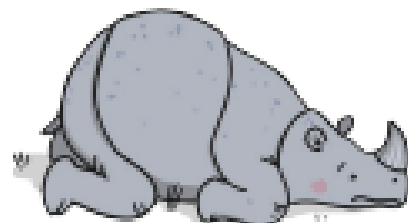
"I've got it!" he cries, with a smile on his face,
And he wiggles and jiggles all over the place.

"I'll be a python, my body so strong,
With smooth patterned skin and a tongue nice and long!"

He starts right away and gets down on
the ground.

He slides through the mud with a
terrible sound.

But as Ronald moves, he lets out a wail;
His body is sore and bent round like a snail.



Out in the bushes, now Python can see
What the young rhino is trying to be.

"Why are you moving around like a
snake?"

Your back is all bent; I saw your
legs shake!"

Ronald the Rhino



"I want to be like you, on the rough
jungle ground,
Slowly and smoothly sliding around."

"You can't be a python, your skin is
too rough,
Your horn is too hard and your feet
are too tough."

Ronald sits down, his head hanging low.
What could he be? He just doesn't know.

"Why am I special?" he says with a tear.
"I live by myself, I have no friends here."

All of the animals have a grand trait.
Python slides smoothly, which makes him
just great."



Leopard and Python see Ronald so glum,
So they cook up a plan to cheer up their chum.

"We've got it!" they say, looking down at his face.
Ronald wiggles and jiggles all over the place.

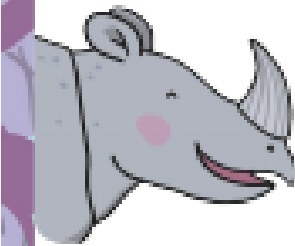
His skin is tough and looks like great armour,
His eyes sparkle brightly – he's a real charmer!



His legs are so strong and his horn is the best.
The animals love him, as you may have guessed.



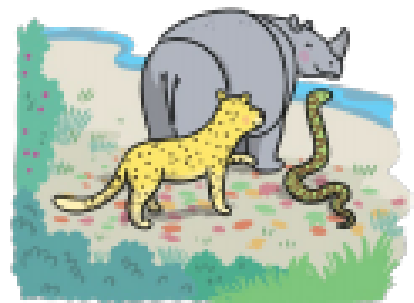
Ronald the Rhino



"I want to be like him!" Ronald cries out,
His eyes shining bright as his feet dance about.
So into the forest they set off to find
This mystery animal that might change his mind.

They come to a clearing, with few trees
around,
With a beautiful stream; no one to be
found.

Leopard says with a smile, "He lives just
down there."
Across the wet ground, he approaches
with care.



Ronald moves closer to look at the beast,
His heart all aflutter, his brow lined and creased.
He looks hard for a moment, his eyes flashing fast.
The water is silty with mud flowing past.

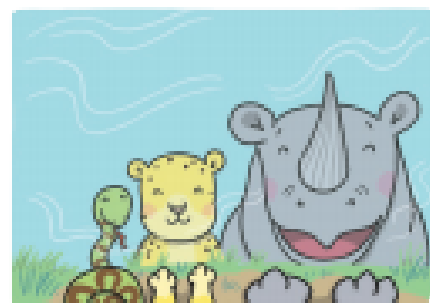
He stops as he sees it and then gasps out loud.
Leopard and Python could cry, they're so proud.

He grins at the animal that he can see,

"By golly,

It's amazing,

It's wonderfully...



Me!"

Questions

1. What kind of animal is Ronald? **Tick one.**

- a snake
- a leopard
- a rhino

2. How does Ronald feel at the start of the story? **Tick one.**

- angry
- sad
- bored

3. What does Ronald use to paint spots on his body? **Tick one.**

- berries
- water
- mud

4. Who is the mystery animal that Ronald finds in the water? **Tick one.**

- an elephant
- a bird
- himself

5. Number the events below to show the order in which they happen in the story. The first one has been done for you.

Ronald crawls on the floor like a python.	
Ronald's friends take him to a stream.	
Ronald sees himself in the water.	
Ronald paints spots on his body to look like a leopard.	1

Pet Care of a Bearded Dragon



Bearded dragons are lizards. They are also known as "beardies" and are one of the most popular lizards in captivity in the UK. Their name comes from the spikey folds of skin around their neck, which inflate and turn black when they are excited or need to defend themselves.

They originally come from the dry scrublands of Australia. In captivity, they need their environment to be as similar as possible to their natural surroundings in the wild.

Environment

Bearded dragons must be kept in a large glass enclosure called a vivarium. It needs to be 120cm long and 60cm high, for one dragon. Beardies can grow up to 45cm long and need room to move around and stretch out.

Bearded dragons are ectothermic, therefore they use the environment to control their body temperature. They need a warm end of the vivarium and a cool end so that they can move when they need to change their temperature. They like to lie, or bask, on a natural stone near the heat lamp provided. A thermostat must be installed to make sure the temperature remains constant.

Substrate

The base of the vivarium needs to be covered with a sand and soil mixture, as bearded dragons have a natural instinct to dig. Stone tiles should have ridges to help the reptile grip.

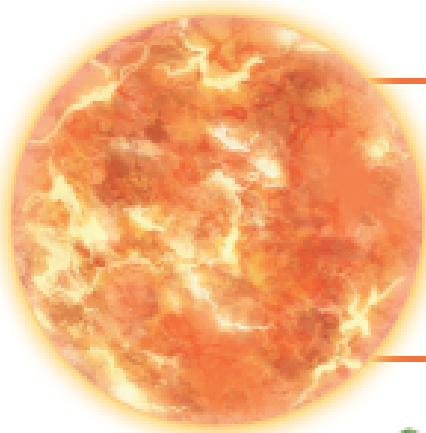


Did You Know?

Bearded dragons are diurnal which means they are active during the day.



Pet Care of a Bearded Dragon



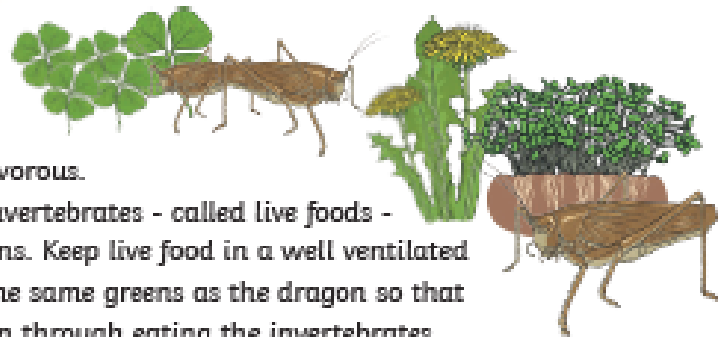
Light

Lizards use the ultraviolet light from the sun to make vitamin D in their skin. This is vital for their skin to make calcium and store it in their bodies. A special UV light must be installed in their vivarium.

Diet

Bearded dragons are omnivorous.

This means they eat live invertebrates - called live foods - and plants, known as greens. Keep live food in a well ventilated container and feed them the same greens as the dragon so that the lizard gets the nutrition through eating the invertebrates.



Safe Greens	Live Food
watercress	
rocket	
chickpea	
grated butternut squash	
dandelions	
clover	
plantain leaves	
	crickets
	locusts
	calciworms

If bearded dragons have spinach, it affects the dragon's ability to absorb calcium into their bodies.

Feeding Tips

- Take out any uneaten live foods from the vivarium, as they can bite the lizard.
- Cover the live food with supplement powder, to make sure the lizard is getting all the vitamins and minerals it needs.

Pet Care of a Bearded Dragon

Two's Company

Bearded dragons are very territorial and will chase other males from their space. Females can fight if they are in groups - they have been known to bite the toes off other lizards and sometimes kill them!

Signs of a healthy lizard:

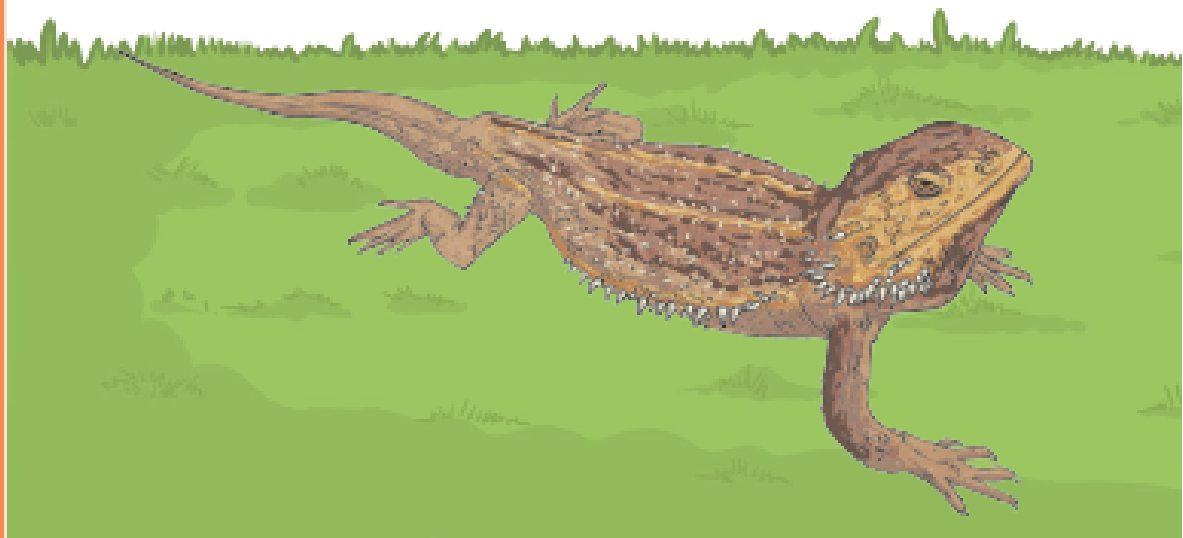
- clear, bright eyes;
- thick base to its tail;
- hips will not be sticking out;
- bright colour after basking.

Signs of calcium deficiency:

- muscle twitching;
- swollen legs;
- fragile bones;
- deformed limbs, spine, jaw.

Sunbathing Lizard

A bearded dragon can be taken outside into the garden on sunny warm days to get natural UV light from the sun. Shade must be available and it must be constantly watched.



Questions

1. Why are bearded dragons called this?

2. Why do bearded dragons need a large vivarium?

3. How do bearded dragons use the environment to control their temperature?

4. Why do they need a soil and sand substrate?

5. What might happen if a UV light isn't fitted to the vivarium?

6. Explain why the live foods are given the same greens the dragon is given.

Pet Care of a Bearded Dragon



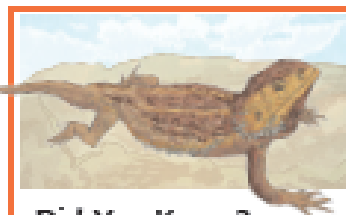
Bearded dragons are from the lizard species. They are often referred to as "beardies" and are one of the most popular lizards in captivity in the UK. Their name comes from the spikey folds of skin around their neck, which inflate and turn black when they are excited or defending themselves.

They originate from the dry scrublands and woodlands of Australia, therefore in captivity they need their environment to replicate their natural surroundings in the wild.

Environment

Bearded dragons must be kept in a vivarium. This is a large, secure, glass enclosure. A recommended size to accommodate one lizard is a vivarium which is 120cm long and 60cm high. Beardies can grow up to 45cm long and need room to move around and stretch out.

As bearded dragons are ectothermic and use the environment to regulate their body temperature, they need a warm end of the vivarium and a cool end. There must also be a basking zone, which is the warmest part of the enclosure. They like to lie, or bask, on a natural stone near the heat lamp provided. A thermostat must be installed to ensure the temperature doesn't fluctuate. It must not drop below 22°C at night.



Did You Know?

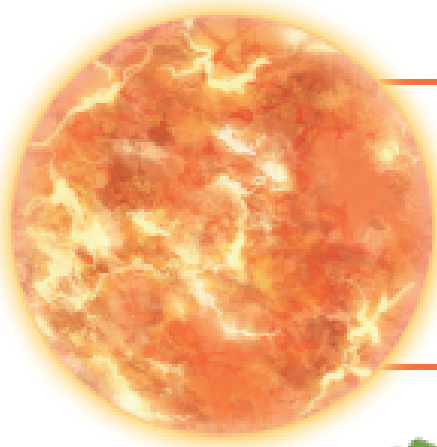
Bearded dragons are diurnal which means they are active during the day.

Substrate

The base of the vivarium needs to be covered with a sand and soil mixture, due to the bearded dragon's natural instinct to dig. Stone tiles should have ridges to help the reptile grip.



Pet Care of a Bearded Dragon

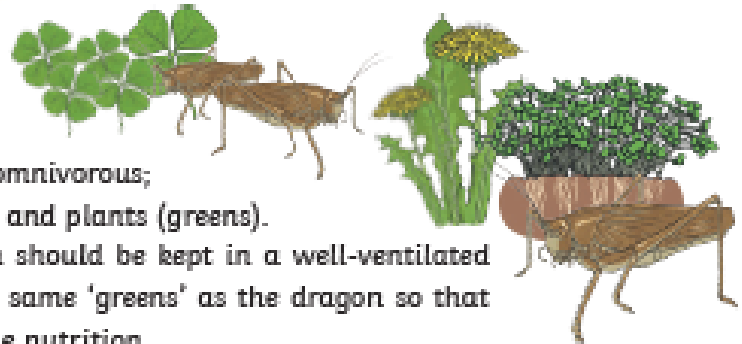


Light

Lizards use the ultraviolet light from the sun to make vitamin D in their skin. This is essential for the storage and use of calcium in their bodies. A special UV light must be installed in their vivarium.

Diet

Bearded dragons are omnivorous; they eat live invertebrates and plants (greens). They like live food, which should be kept in a well-ventilated container and fed the the same 'greens' as the dragon so that the lizard benefits from the nutrition.



Safe Greens	Live Food
watercress	
rocket	
chard	
grated butternut squash	crickets
dandelions	locusts
clover	calciworms
plantain leaves	

These lizards must not have spinach, as it affects the dragon's ability to absorb calcium into their bodies.

Feeding Tips

- Remove any uneaten live foods as they can bite the lizard;
- Cover the live food with supplement powder to ensure the lizard is getting all the nutrients it needs.

Pet Care of a Bearded Dragon

Two's Company

Bearded dragons are fiercely territorial. Males live a solitary life and in the wild, chase other males off their space. Females can fight if they are in groups - they have been known to bite the toes off other lizards and sometimes kill! Captive bearded dragons should be singular.

Signs of a healthy lizard:

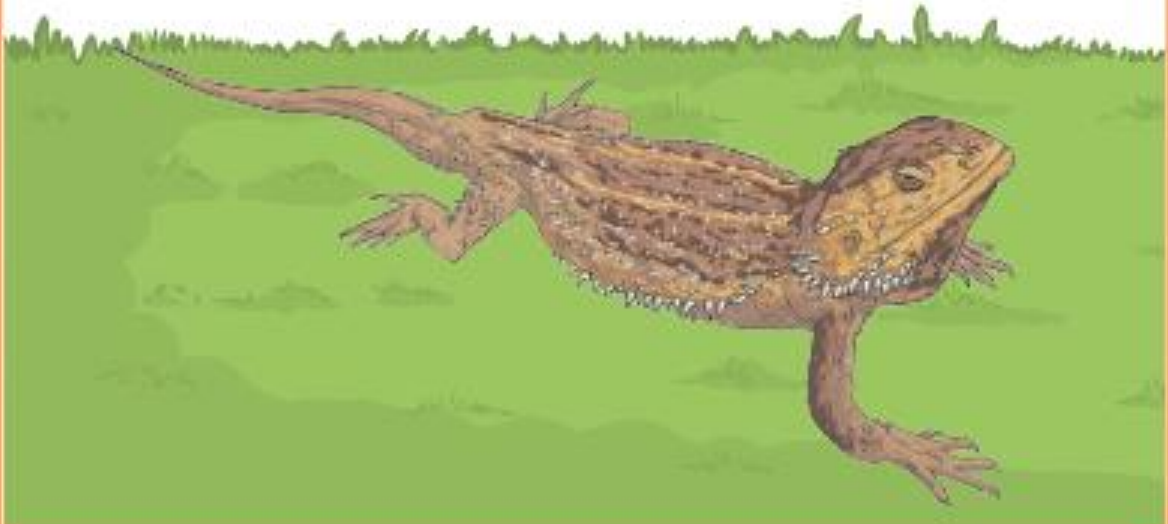
- clear, bright eyes;
- thick base to its tail;
- hips will not be sticking out;
- bright colour after basking.

Signs of calcium deficiency:

- muscle twitching;
- swollen legs;
- fragile bones;
- deformed limbs, spine, jaw.

Sunbathing Lizard

A bearded dragon can be taken outside on sunny, warm days to feel the benefit of natural UV light. Shade must be available and the reptile must be constantly supervised.



Questions

1. Explain how bearded dragons came to be known by this name.

2. Why do you think their captive environment needs to replicate their natural environment?

3. Explain why the vivarium needs to be secure and large.

4. A thermostat must be installed to 'ensure the temperature doesn't fluctuate'. What does this mean?

5. A new owner of a bearded dragon is planning to put newspaper in the bottom of the vivarium. Explain what you think of this idea, and what other suggestions would you make?

Challenge 3 English (page 5 of 5)

6. Why do you think the live food that will be fed to the dragon needs to be fed and looked after?

7. What is the purpose of putting a powder supplement on the live food before giving it to the dragon?

8. Your friend is going to get a much larger vivarium and put three bearded dragons in there.

What would you tell them?

9. A bearded dragon has a swollen leg and one of its muscles is twitching. What could be wrong with it, what could have caused it and what might help, until you can get it to a reptile expert?

10. Write a definition for each of these words:

Diurnal: _____

Omnivore: _____

Ectothermic: _____

Maths Challenge 1

$10 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

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Maths Challenge 2

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Maths challenge 3

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