

Year group: 3

Date:

	Challenge 1	Challenge 2	Challenge 3
English	Can you read through the information on Pythons and answer the questions in full sentences?	Can you read through the information on Roald Dahl and answer the questions in full sentences?	Can you read through the information on Roald Dahl and answer the questions in full sentences?
Maths	a) Can you add and subtract 10's? b) TTrockstars	a) Can you add the two 3-digit numbers using the column method crossing into the hundreds column? b) TTrockstars	a) Can you add the two 3-digit numbers using the column method crossing into the tens and hundreds column? b) TTrockstars
Reading/ Spellings	Can you write out the common exception words?	Can you write out the common exception words?	Can you write out the common exception words?
	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.		
Other	<p>Music - I want you to see the relationship between melody and pitch. Click on the link to find out what a melody is and the role pitch plays to help create a melody. Afterwards, can you have a go at creating a melody using your voice or a tuned instrument such as an ukulele or violin.</p> <p>http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zcbkcj6/articles/zp99cj6</p>		

Challenge 1 spellings

Spelling	Write	Write	Write
class			
grass			
pass			
any			
many			

Challenge 2 and 3 spellings

Spelling	Write	Write	Write
minute			
natural			
island			
perhaps			
remember			
special			
quarter			

Pythons

Snakes are reptiles, which means they are cold-blooded and have scales instead of hair or fur. They can be extremely dangerous and some are very poisonous. They can range in size, from being small enough to fit on a coin, to being longer than a bus! Pythons are one of thousands of different species of snake. There are as many as 26 different types of python.

Habitat

Pythons are very adaptable and are found in many different countries and environments. They tend to be found in environments that are particularly hot, such as parched deserts or humid rainforests. This means that they are largely found throughout the continents of Asia and Africa because they are cold-blooded, which means that they have to use the sun and rocks heated by the sun to warm themselves. If they get too cold, they cannot function properly and they will struggle to hunt and protect themselves from predators. One of the reasons pythons make their home in the rainforest is because it provides many different places to hide. Some pythons will wrap themselves around the branches and disappear amongst the leaves; others will coil up tightly, hidden on the forest floor and wait for prey to come close enough to catch. Pythons have skin which allows them to blend in wherever they are. We call this camouflage. Their skin has patterns that help to hide them by copying the leaves or bark of a tree.

Diet

Pythons are carnivores, which means that they only eat meat. Most pythons will have a diet consisting of small mammals like rats, but they will eat other animals such as birds, lizards, monkeys and even caiman, which are like alligators.

Challenge 1 English continued

Pythons

Pythons do not chase their prey; they wait and then strike quickly, gripping with their teeth before wrapping their body around the prey and squeezing tight.

Fun Facts

- The length of a python can range from very small (about 30cm) to the largest ever recorded, at an amazing 8 metres long!
- Even though they live on land or in trees, they are actually very good swimmers.



Challenge 1 English continued

Pythons - Questions

1. How many different species of snakes are there?

2. Why are pythons found mostly in Asia and Africa?

3. How does the sun help pythons?

4. What is an 'environment'?

5. Give one way that pythons hide in the rainforest?

6. What is a carnivore?

7. How do pythons catch their prey?

8. What allows pythons to camouflage so successfully?

9. What might a large python eat?

10. Can you name another kind of snake?

ROALD DAHL

Roald Dahl was born on 13th September 1916 in Llandaff, Wales. His parents were from Norway. He had an older sister called Astri, but she sadly died in 1920 when she was only 7 years old. Roald's father was so sad that he fell ill from pneumonia and a few weeks later he also died. His mother was a great story teller and had a fabulous memory. Roald remembered many tales she told about trolls and other mythical Norwegian characters.



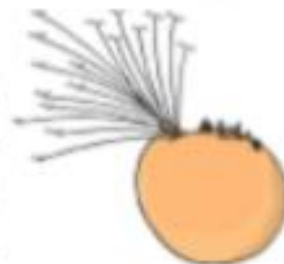
Although Roald had a happy home life, he had an unhappy time at his school in Wales, and was often 'caned' for bad behaviour. His mother sent him to boarding school in Weston-Super-Mare. He was just nine years old when he arrived at St. Peter's School and met the 'twitching' Latin teacher Captain Hardcastle, the all-powerful Matron who "disliked small boys very much indeed" and the cane-wielding Headmaster.



At the age of 13, Roald attended Repton Public School in Derbyshire. He was happier here. He was brilliant at sports and was very good at boxing. The boys at the school were sometimes asked to be chocolate testers for a famous chocolate company, and this experience later inspired the book 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory'.

After he left school, he wanted adventure so he worked for Shell Oil Company. He was sent to Africa for 3 years, but after only one year, the Second World War broke out, so he enlisted with the Royal Air Force (RAF) and became a pilot.

In 1940, Roald Dahl was posted to Libya where he flew a Gloster Gladiator plane. He crashed in the Western Desert in North Africa and suffered such severe injuries to his head and back that he had to stay in hospital in Egypt for six months. He returned to the RAF but after a while he began suffering such terrible headaches from his accident, he had to return to the UK and could not fly planes anymore.





In 1942, Roald was posted to Washington in the USA to work as an assistant air attaché. He met the author C.S. Forester, who suggested Roald should write about his experiences in the desert, flying planes. This led to Roald being paid for the first time for writing, which was in the Sunday Evening Post newspaper.

During this time, he met and married actress Patricia Neal. They lived in Great Missenden in Buckinghamshire, England. He wrote many of his famous stories there. Roald Dahl and Patricia Neal had five children: Olivia, Tessa, Theo, Ophelia and Lucy. Olivia tragically died at the age of 7 from measles encephalitis. Roald Dahl started telling his fantastical stories to his children at bedtime. He realised how much his own children enjoyed his stories and decided to write them down for all children to enjoy. 'James and the Giant Peach' was the first children's book that he had published.



Roald Dahl had a great talent for seeing the world through children's eyes. He said, "If you want to remember what it's like to live in a child's world, you've got to get down on your hands and knees and live like that for a week. You'll find you have to look up at all these giants around you who are always telling you what to do and what not to do."

He had a passion for encouraging children to read. He believed that children should be "comfortable with a book, not daunted. Books shouldn't be daunting, they should be funny, exciting and wonderful; and learning to be a reader gives a terrific advantage."

Questions About Roald Dahl

1. Who started Roald's love of stories?

2. What tragedies did Roald have in his early life?

3. Describe what you think the Matron might have been like.

4. Why was he happier at Repton School?

5. How do you think the chocolate testing experience inspired 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory'?

6. Explain why he had to leave the RAF.

7. How did Roald start writing children's stories?

8. Why did Dahl say that to live in a child's world you had to "get down on your hands and knees and live that for a week"?

ROALD DAHL

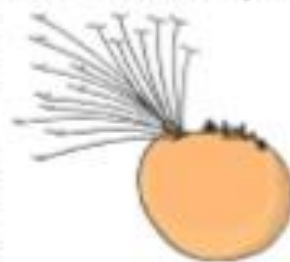
Roald Dahl was born on 13th September 1916 in Llandaff, Wales. His parents were from Norway. He had an older sister called Astri, but in 1920, she sadly died when she was only 7 years old. Roald's father was so distraught that he fell ill from pneumonia and a few weeks later, he also died. At this time, Roald's mother was pregnant with her third child, who was born in the autumn. She was called Asta. His mother was a great story teller and had a fabulous memory. Roald remembered many tales that she told about trolls and other mythical Norwegian characters. His father had been a wonderful woodcarver despite only having one arm. He had an interest in "lovely paintings and fine furniture". He was very intelligent and knew a lot about many different things.



Despite having a happy home life, Roald had an unhappy time at his school in Wales and was often 'caned' for bad behaviour. As a result, his mother sent him to boarding school in Weston-Super-Mare. He was just nine years old when he arrived at St. Peter's School and met the 'twitching' Latin teacher Captain Hardcastle, the all-powerful Matron - certainly inspiration for Miss Trunchbull in 'Matilda', who "disliked small boys very much indeed" - and the cane-wielding Headmaster.

At the age of 13, Roald attended Repton Public School in Derbyshire. He was happier here. He was brilliant at sports. However, his English master said Roald was "quite incapable of marshalling his thoughts on paper". The boys at the school were sometimes asked to be chocolate testers for a famous chocolate company, and this experience later inspired the book 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory'.

After he left school, he wanted adventure so he got a job with Shell Oil Company. He was sent to Africa for three years, but after only one year, the Second World War broke out, so he enlisted with the Royal Air Force (RAF) and became a pilot.



Challenge 3 English continued



In 1940, Roald Dahl was posted to Libya where he flew a Gloster Gladiator plane. He crashed in the Western Desert in North Africa and suffered such severe injuries to his head and back that he had to stay in hospital in Egypt for six months. He returned to the RAF, but after a while, he began suffering terrible headaches from his accident. This meant that he had to return to the UK and could not fly planes anymore.

In 1942, Roald was posted to Washington in the USA to work as an assistant air attaché. He met the author C.S. Forester, who suggested that Roald should write about his experiences flying planes in the desert. This led to Roald being paid for the first time for writing, which was in the Sunday Evening Post newspaper.

In 1951, Roald had a collection of stories published in a book called *Someone Like You*. During this year, he also married the actress Patricia Neal. They lived in Great Missenden in Buckinghamshire, England. He wrote many of his famous stories there.

Roald Dahl and Patricia Neal had five children: Olivia, Tessa, Theo, Ophelia and Lucy. Olivia tragically died at the age of 7 from measles encephalitis. A year before that, Theo was involved in an accident. His pram was hit by a New York cab and he suffered a brain injury. Roald became very involved with the care that Theo now needed, and he even helped invent a piece of equipment that people with Theo's injury would need. During this time, 'James and the Giant Peach' was published, which was Dahl's first book for children. Roald Dahl started telling his fantastical stories to his children at bedtime. He realised how much his own children enjoyed his stories and decided to write them down for all children to enjoy.

Roald Dahl had a great talent for seeing the world through children's eyes. He said, "If you want to remember what it's like to live in a child's world, you've got to get down on your hands and knees and live like that for a week. You'll find you have to look up at all these giants around you who are always telling you what to do and what not to do."

He had a passion for encouraging children to read. He believed that children should be "comfortable with a book, not daunted. Books shouldn't be daunting, they should be funny, exciting and wonderful; and learning to be a reader gives a terrific advantage."



Questions About Roald Dahl

1. What do you think inspired Roald's love of stories?

2. What does 'all-powerful Matron' mean? What characteristics might she have had?

3. Use the text to explain how a young boy might have felt about the Headmaster at this school.

4. In your own words, explain what "quite incapable of marshalling his thoughts on paper" means.

5. How do you think the chocolate testing experience inspired 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory'?

6. Explain why he had to leave the RAF.

Challenge 3 English continued

7. How did Roald start writing children's stories?

8. In your own words, explain what Dahl thought a writer needed to do if they were going to write books for children.

9. What does "books shouldn't be daunting" mean?

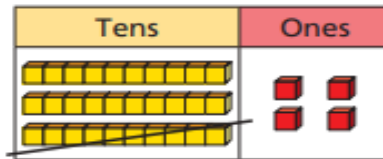
10. Why do you think learning to be a reader could give someone a "terrific advantage"?

Challenge 1 Maths

Add and subtract 10s

- 3 Use base 10 to work out the additions.
 a) $24 + 20$ b) $17 + 50$ c) $40 + 16$

- 4 What calculation is represented?



	T	O
	3	4
-	1	0
	2	4

- 5 Use base 10 to work out the subtractions.
 a) $34 - 20$ b) $57 - 20$ c) $46 - 40$

- 6 Huan has 6 stickers.



He gets 10 new stickers every day for 8 days.
 How many stickers will Huan have after 8 days?
 Use the number track to help you.



- 7 = 30 = 10 = 40

Work out the calculations.

- a) +
- b) -
- c) -



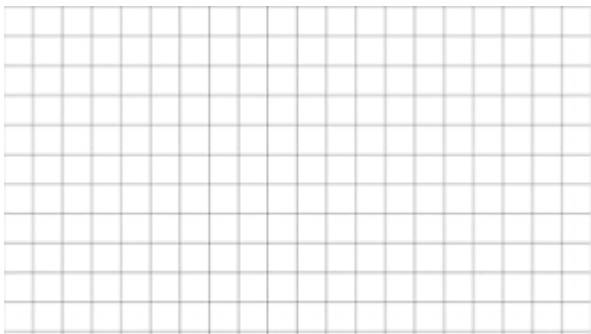
Challenge 2 Maths

Add these numbers together using column addition

$$185 + 261$$



$$256 + 388$$



$$168 + 865$$



Challenge 2 task 2

True or false $675 + 488 = 1258$ (show your workings below)

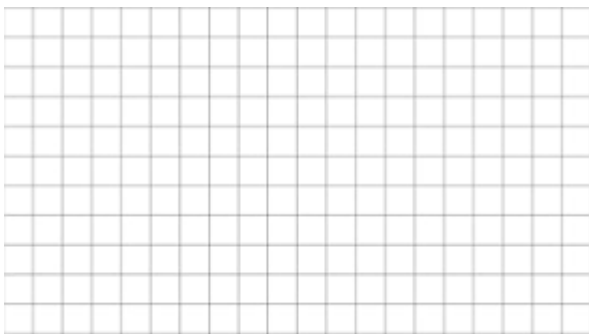


Challenge 3 Maths

Tom has collected 489 marbles and Sam has added a further 870 to the collection. How many do they have altogether?



Sarah has found a collection of 398 stamps. Her brother also has another collection of 762 stamps. How many stamps do they have in total?



Ben, Joe and Rob each read their reading books. Ben read 387 words, Joe read 255 words and Rob read 801 words. How many words have they read between them?



Challenge 3 task 2 Maths

Jack and James had a total of 648 marbles. Can you find 3 different possibilities of making 648 by adding two 3-digit numbers?

