

Year group: 3

Date:

	<b>Challenge 1</b>	<b>Challenge 2</b>	<b>Challenge 3</b>
<b>English</b>	Read the information on 'The Antarctica' and answer the questions in full sentences. Remember to highlight key information.	Read the information on 'Florence Nightingale' and answer the questions in full sentences. Remember to highlight key information.	Read the information on 'Florence Nightingale' and answer the questions in full sentences. Remember to highlight key information.
<b>Maths</b>	a) Can you subtract 2 digit numbers? b) TTRockstars	a) Can you complete the questions to divide by 8? b) TTRockstars	a) Can you complete the questions to divide and multiply by 6? b) TTRockstars
<b>Reading/ Spellings</b>	Can you identify the incorrect spellings and spell them correctly? Remember to use your spelling mat inside your yellow book to help you.	Can you identify the incorrect spellings and spell them correctly? Remember to use your spelling mat inside your yellow book to help you.	Can you identify the incorrect spellings and spell them correctly? Remember to use your spelling mat inside your yellow book to help you.
	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.		
<b>Other</b>	Science - Today we are going to think about magnetic and non-magnetic objects (objects that a magnet will attract and no attract). Log onto Education City and see if you can sort the objects into magnetic and non-magnetic?		

## Challenge 1 spellings

# Year 1 & 2 Common Exception Words

This Spot the Mistake with Mr. Whoops pack will cover the words from this statutory spelling

Year 1			Year 2			
a	is	so	after	cold	hour	path
are	love	some	again	could	improve	people
ask	me	the	any	door	kind	plant
be	my	there	bath	even	last	poor
by	no	they	beautiful	every	many	pretty
come	of	to	because	everybody	<u>mind</u>	prove
do	once	today	behind	eye	money	should
friend	one	was	both	fast	most	steak
full	our	we	break	father	move	sugar
go	pull	were	busy	find	<u>Mr</u>	sure
has	push	where	child	floor	<u>Mrs</u>	told
he	put	you	children	gold	old	water
here	said	your	Christmas	grass	only	who
his	says		class	great	<u>parents</u>	whole
house	school		climb	half	pass	wild
I	she		clothes	hold	past	would



## Challenge 2 and 3 spellings

# Year 3 and 4 Common Exception Words

<b>Aa</b>	breath	consider	enough	group	island	natural	popular	<b>Rr</b>	surprise
accident	breathe	continue	exercise	guard	<b>Kk</b>	naughty	position	recent	<b>Tt</b>
accidentally	build	<b>Dd</b>	experience	guide	knowledge	notice	possess	regular	therefore
actual	busy	decide	extreme	<b>Hh</b>	<b>Ll</b>	<b>Oo</b>	possession	reign	though
actually	business	describe	<b>Ff</b>	heard	learn	occasion	possible	remember	thought
address	<b>Cc</b>	different	famous	heart	length	occasionally	potatoes	<b>Ss</b>	through
although	calendar	difficult	favourite	height	library	often	pressure	sentence	<b>Vv</b>
answer	caught	disappear	February	history	<b>Mm</b>	opposite	probably	separate	various
appear	centre	<b>Ee</b>	forward	<b>Ii</b>	material	ordinary	promise	special	<b>Ww</b>
arrive	century	early	forwards	imagine	medicine	<b>Pp</b>	purpose	straight	weight
<b>Bb</b>	certain	earth	fruit	increase	mention	particular	<b>Qq</b>	strange	woman
believe	circle	eight	<b>Gg</b>	important	minute	peculiar	quarter	strength	women
bicycle	complete	eighth	grammar	interest	<b>Nn</b>	perhaps	question	suppose	

## Challenge 2 and 3 spellings

Mr Whoops is a little bit clumsy... OK, OK, he's a lot clumsy! Even though he's really trying hard with his writing, he's still accidentally misspelt twelve of his Y3/Y4 key spelling words. Can you spot his mistakes?

Highlight them in the passage of text.

Could you then correct the words at the bottom of the sheet and create a list for Mr. Whoops to practise?



### Activity 4

I have a very bizzzy year this year. There are lots of dates with a big sircle drawn round them on my calinder. In Feburary, I am going on an exstream sports holiday to take part in lots of sports, including hand-gliding, abseiling and water-skiing. It should be a fun expeareance! Hopefully in May, there will be a very special occcatian when I finally move house. It has taken such a long time to buld. I am so looking forwerd to having a new addres. In June, Grandad and Granny Whoops will arreave in England to stay for a few weeks. Hopefully, my new spare room will be compleet by then so that they have somewhere to sleep!


# Amazing Antarctica

## Where Is Antarctica?



Antarctica is a continent (a large solid area of land). It is the furthest south in the world. It is surrounded by the Southern Ocean.

Antarctica is about 50 times the size of the UK.

## Antarctic Animals

Lots of different animals live in Antarctica. They have all developed special features to help them to survive in very cold temperatures.



**Emperor penguins** are the largest penguins in the world. Emperor penguins have special fat layers in their feet to keep them from freezing. They also have strong claws to help them grip the ice.

**Fur seals** have thick fur to protect them from the cold. They also have a thick layer of fat, called blubber, under their skin to keep them warm.



**Orcas** have a large heart which helps to pump lots of warm blood around their body. They also have a thick layer of blubber under their skin to keep them warm.

## What Is It Like in Antarctica?

Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth and almost the whole continent is always covered in ice. Because of the extremely cold temperatures, no people live in Antarctica permanently. There are also parts where no rain ever falls.

## Questions

1. What is a continent? Tick one.

- a large country
- a large solid area of land
- a place covered in ice

2. How big is Antarctica? Tick one.

- 50 times the size of the UK
- 50 times the size of the USA
- 2 times the size of the UK

3. Why have the animals in Antarctica developed special features?

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4. Draw a line to match up the boxes to complete the sentences.

Lots of different animals	penguins in the world.
There are also parts where	live in Antarctica.
Emperor penguins are the largest	no rain ever falls.

5. Complete this sentence.

Antarctica is the \_\_\_\_\_ place on Earth.

sunniest

warmest

coldest

## Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale died in 1910 but is still remembered for being the founder of modern-day nursing.

Florence was born on 12<sup>th</sup> May 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was born into a rich, upper-class British family. The family moved to England in 1821.

### **Florence the Nurse**

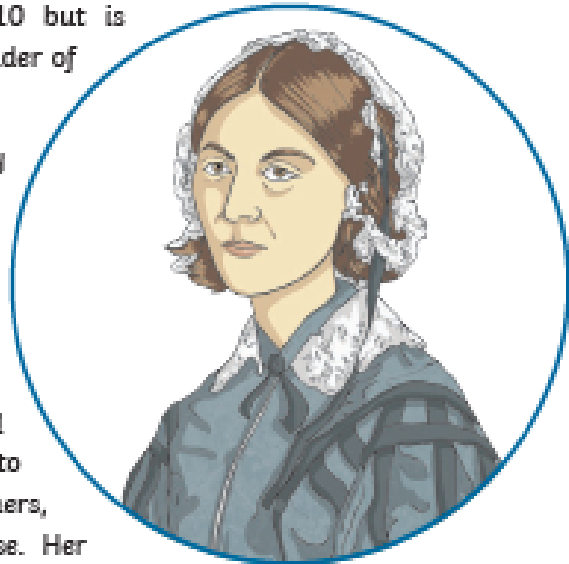
She had a strong faith and believed that God had instructed her to dedicate her life to looking after others, so she decided to become a nurse. Her mother was disappointed with her decision as she thought that Florence should devote all of her time to becoming a mother and wife.

At the age of 33, Florence became superintendent at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in London, however, she only worked there for a short period of time. The Crimean War broke out in 1853; Britain, Turkey and France fought against Russia. Florence was keen to go and help when reports reached Britain about the horrendous conditions for the wounded soldiers. Along with a staff of volunteer nurses and nuns, she travelled to Scutari to do her bit.

Florence and her team found that the wounded soldiers were not receiving decent food. She also found that medicines and beds were in short supply, hygiene was poor and infections were common, in fact, more soldiers died from infections than their battle wounds. As a result of this, Florence asked the British government for help. Sewers were flushed out and the hospital was cleaned. Florence also ensured that the everyone washed their hands regularly. She bought fresh food and organised a chef to cook meals. These changes caused death rates to drop.

### **Did You Know...?**

Florence was given the famous nickname, 'The Lady with the Lamp' by the soldiers who she cared for day and night. When it was dark, she carried a lantern with her.





## Challenge 2 English continued ....

### Florence Nightingale

Florence had a meeting with Queen Victoria. She explained all the improvements required in the Army hospitals. The Army then began training doctors and the conditions in hospitals improved.

#### Later in Life

At the age of 40, Florence established the Nightingale Training School to train nurses. She spent the rest of her life trying to improve health standards and wrote over 200 books and leaflets on hospital planning. Some of these ideas helped influence practices which are still in existence today.

In 1883, Florence received the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria. She died in London on 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1910.



# Questions

1. Why do you think she was given the name Florence?

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2. Why did she decide to become a nurse?

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3. Why did she only work at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen for a short period of time?

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4. Explain why Florence felt the need to go and look after the wounded soldiers.

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5. List two things that were wrong with the hospital.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

6. When did the Crimean War begin?

- Turkey
- France
- Italy
- Russia

7. Florence Nightingale What was the name of Florence's school for nurses?

- Nightingale Nurses
- Nightingale Training School
- Florence's Nursing School
- Florence's School for Nurses

## Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale died in 1910 but she is still remembered today for her forward-thinking advancements in nursing and hospitals. Florence is thought of as the founder of modern-day nursing.

Florence was born on 12<sup>th</sup> May 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was born into a rich, upper-class British family. The family moved to England in 1821.



As a young woman, Florence believed she had received a calling from God to dedicate her life to the service of others. Consequently, Florence decided to become a nurse. Surprisingly, this decision was much to the disappointment of her sister and mother, who believed Florence should become a mother and wife without pursuing a career. Another reason for their disapproval was that hospitals at the time were dirty and horrible places where doctors had to operate without anaesthetic. Nurses didn't receive training and were not respected.

Florence travelled and witnessed others caring for the sick, which inspired her to follow her ambition of becoming a nurse. At the age of 33, Florence became superintendent at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in London, however, it was her nursing during the Crimean War for which she is best known.

The Crimean War began in 1853; Britain, Turkey and France fought against Russia. Florence was keen to go and help when reports reached Britain about the horrendous conditions for the wounded soldiers. Along with a staff of volunteer nurses and nuns, she travelled to Scutari to do her bit.

Florence and her team found that the wounded soldiers were not receiving decent food, medicines and beds were in short supply, hygiene was poor and infections were common. In fact, more soldiers died from infections than their battle wounds. Subsequently, Florence asked the British government for help.

Sewers were flushed out and ventilation improved. The hospital was cleaned and Florence ensured that everyone washed their hands regularly to stop the spread of infection. She bought fresh food and organised a chef to cook meals. Florence worked tirelessly and the changes caused death rates to drop dramatically.

## Challenge 3 English continued ....

### Florence Nightingale

Florence was given the nickname 'The Lady with the Lamp' by the soldiers as she walked around the wards at night with her lantern. She made sure the men were comfortable and sat with those who were dying to bring them comfort.

In 1860, Florence set up the Nightingale Training School in London to train nurses, the first beginning work in 1865.

Florence had a meeting with Queen Victoria; she informed the queen of the necessary improvements needed in army hospitals. The army began training doctors and hospital conditions improved.

Throughout the rest of her life, Florence campaigned to improve health standards and wrote over 200 books and leaflets on hospital planning. Some of these ideas helped influence practices which are still in existence today. In recognition of her hard work, Florence was awarded the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria in 1883.

Florence died in London on the 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1910. She was so well respected that her family received an offer to bury her in Westminster Abbey amongst monarchs and other significant historical figures, however, her family declined, preferring to bury her near to where she had grown up. Florence had never liked a fuss anyway.



A memorial to Florence can be found in the Basilica of Santa Croce in Florence, Italy; another can be seen in London and hospitals have been named after her.

#### Did You Know...?

There is one known recording of her voice made in 1890: 'When I am no longer even a memory, just a name, I hope my voice may perpetuate the great work of my life. God bless my dear old comrades of Balaclava and bring them safe to shore.'

## Challenge 3 English continued ....

# Questions

1. Which word is most closely linked with 'advancements'?

- deterioration
- improvements
- failings
- decline

2. How do we know that Florence was religious?

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3. Fill in the missing words.

Nurses didn't receive \_\_\_\_\_ and were not \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. Tick the correct box related to each statement in the table:

For those statements which are false, write the correct statement below:

	True	False
Florence became superintendent at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in Spain.		
The Crimean War began in 1856; Britain, France and Germany were fighting Russia.		
Florence and her team found that the wounded soldiers were not receiving decent food.		
Florence worked tirelessly to improve the army hospital and changes caused death rates to drop dramatically.		

5. If Florence and her team hadn't travelled to Scutari, what might have happened?

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### Challenge 3 English continued ....

6. Find and copy two improvements that Florence made to the hospital in Scutari.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

7. How do you know that Florence Nightingale was very well respected for the work that she had done?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Number these statements 1 to 5 in the order they appear in the text

- Florence received memorials in her memory.
- Florence became superintendent at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen.
- The Crimean War began.
- She recorded a message which can still be heard today.
- Florence believed she had received a calling from God to dedicate her life to the service of others.

## Challenge 1 Maths

- 1 Complete the sentences to describe each step of the subtraction.



First the number is

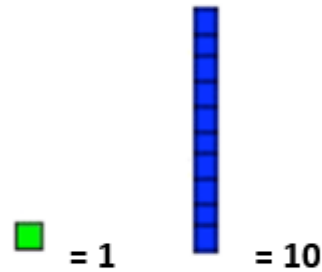


Then  is crossed out.



Now the number is

### Remember base 10



Use base 10 to work out the subtractions.

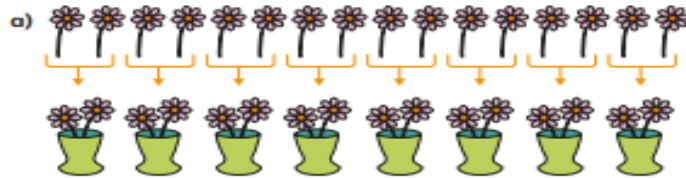
- |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| a) $7 - 2$   | d) $47 - 12$ | g) $63 - 61$ |
| b) $30 - 10$ | e) $48 - 11$ | h) $45 - 33$ |
| c) $37 - 12$ | f) $27 - 16$ |              |

- Draw base 10 to represent the number 35  
Now cross out 12  
What number is left?

## Challenge 2 Maths

### Divide by 8

1 Complete the sentences.



There are  flowers.

There are  vases.

Each vase has  flowers.

16 shared into  equal groups is



There are 16 glasses of milk.

There are  glasses of milk on each tray.

There are  trays.

16 shared into  equal groups is



2 Make an array using 40 counters.

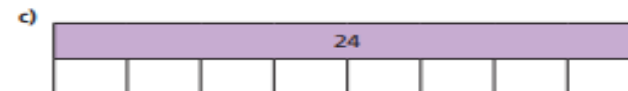
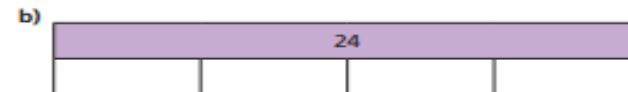
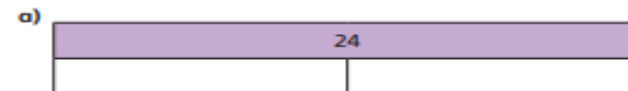
Use the array to help you complete the divisions.

a)  $40 \div 8 = \square$       b)  $40 \div 5 = \square$

3 32 coins are shared between 8 people.

How many coins does each person get?

4 Complete the bar models and write a division statement for each.



What do you notice?

5 40 kg of potatoes are packed into 8 kg bags.

How many 8 kg bags can be filled?





## Challenge 2 Maths task 2

| Which numbers divide by 8 exactly?

23

28

32

64

65

How did you work this out?

## Challenge 3 Maths

### Multiply and divide by 6

1 Complete the sentences.



There are  boxes.

There are  eggs in each box.

There are  eggs altogether.



There are  spiders.

There are  legs on each spider.

There are  legs altogether.



There are  boxes.

There are  eggs in each box.

There are  eggs altogether.

2 Rosie has 30 strawberries.



She shares them equally between 6 bowls.

a) Draw on the picture to show how Rosie shares the strawberries.

b) How many strawberries does Rosie put in each bowl?

3 These apples are being put into bags of 6



How many bags are needed?

4 Write two multiplications and two divisions shown by the array.



### Challenge 3 task 2 Maths

- There are 66 children sitting in rows.  
There are 6 children in each row.  
How many rows are there?