

Timetable for Year 3- dinosaurs

	9 am Calculation	9.20 am Maths	10.20 am Break	10.30 am Phonics	11 am English	12 pm Lunch	1 pm Rockstars	1.30 pm Topic	2.30 pm Reading
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Monday	Counting in 2s	Identify 2D and 3D shapes		Alphabetical order	Describe a dinosaur		Log onto rockstars and work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/	Name dinosaur	Reading comp
Tuesday	3 times table	Parallel and perpendicular lines		To, two, too	Write a letter		Log onto rockstars and work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/	Dinosaur timeline and fossils	
Wednesday	4 times table	Measuring perimeter		Their, there, they're	Diary entry		Log onto rockstars and work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/	Science- carnivores, omnivores and herbivores	Reading comp
Thursday	8 times table	Drawing 2D shapes		Mixed homophone s	Poem- acrostic or shape		Log onto rockstars and work on your maths recall https://trockstars.com/	Facts about dinosaurs	

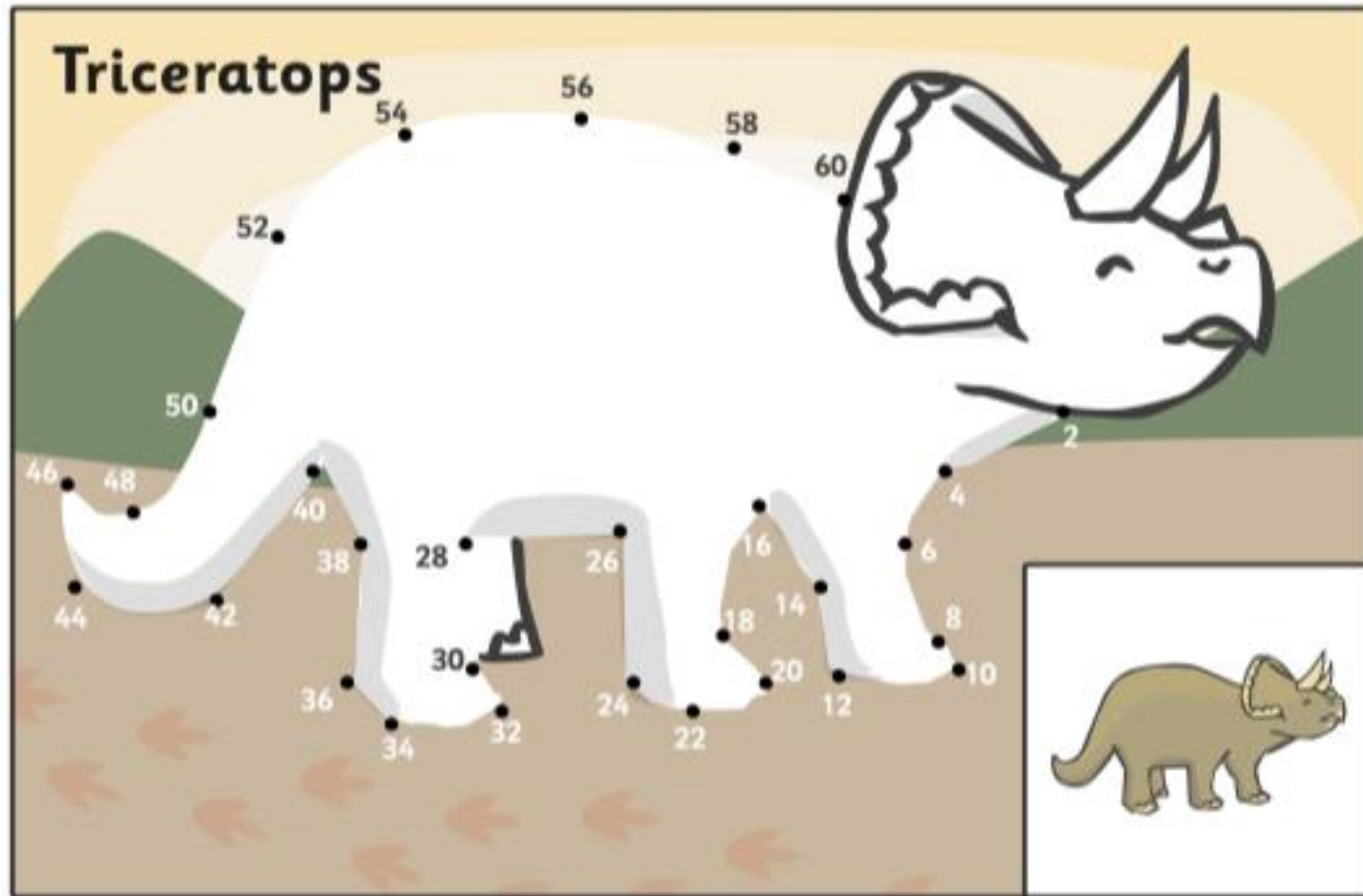
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Friday	Mixed times tables	Types of angles		Mixed homophone s	Fact file book		Log onto rockstars and work on your maths recall https://ttrockstars.com/	Mary Anning	Reading comp
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Monday- calculation

Count in 2s as you complete this dot to dot.



Monday- maths

Identify 2D and 3D shapes

Write the correct name of each 2D and 3D shape below.

 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____	 _____	 _____

Challenge

Which of these statements are correct?

- ☐ A square is a rectangle.
- ☐ A rectangle is a square.
- ☐ A cube has 4 faces.
- ☐ A rhombus is not a parallelogram.

Explain your reasoning.

I know this because _____

Monday spelling

Dinosaur Alphabet Ordering

Write the words in alphabetical order.

apatosaurus



1. _____

pterodactyl

2. _____

brachiosaurus



3. _____

plesiosaur

4. _____

iguanodon



5. _____

stegosaurus



6. _____

velociraptor

7. _____

triceratops



8. _____

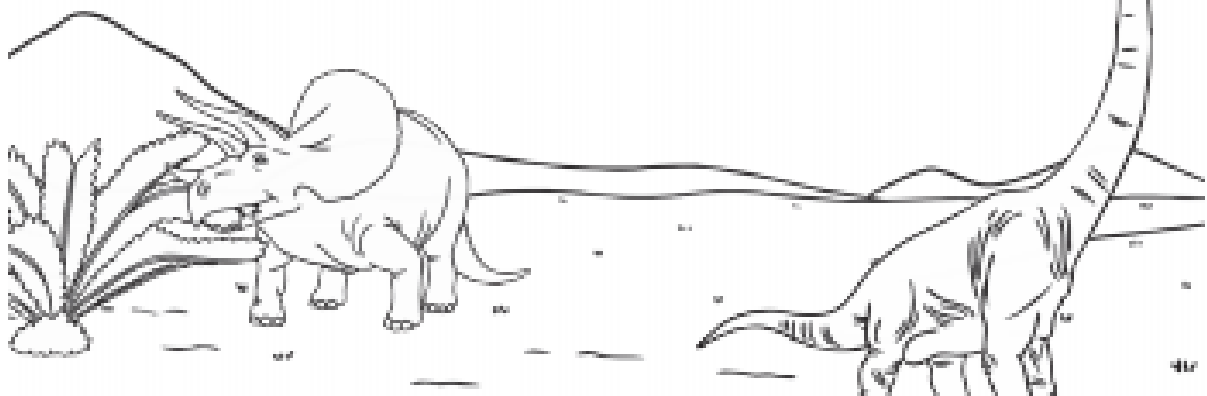
fossil

9. _____

scales



10. _____



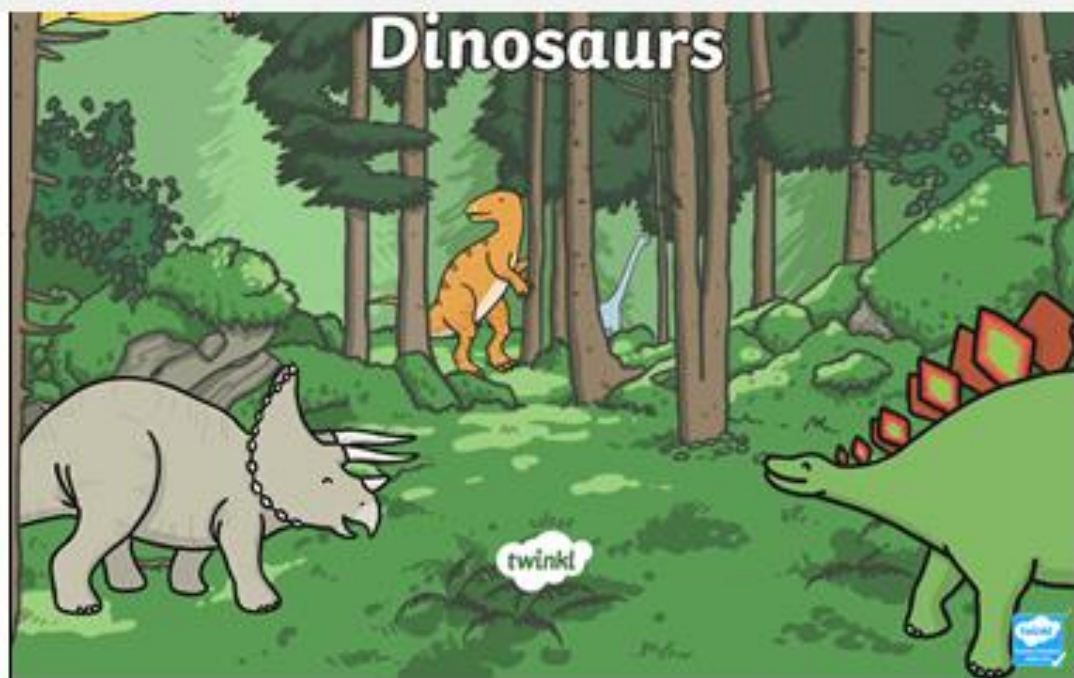
Monday- English

Today you are going to write sentences to describe a picture of a dinosaur. You will need to use:

- Adjectives (describing words)
 - Verbs (doing words)
 - Adverbs (describe the verb)
- Capital letters and full stops
- Conjunctions (joining words)
 - Commas
- Your phonics, tricky words and known rules for spelling.



Monday- topic



Name: Apatosaurus

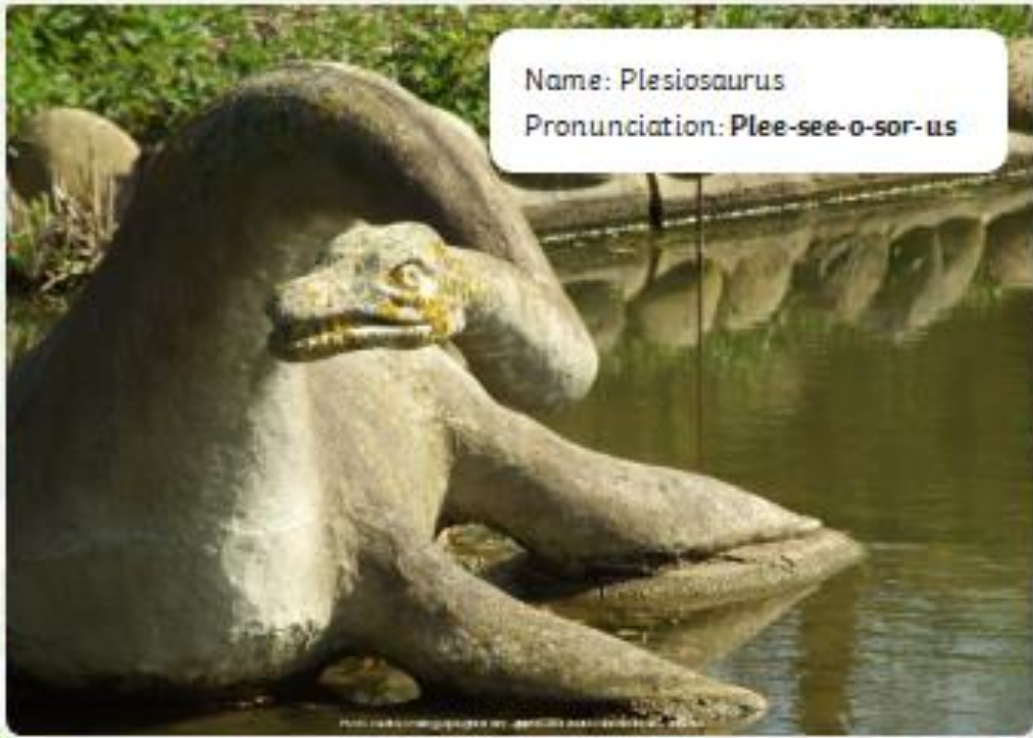
Pronunciation: A-pat-o-sor-us



Name: Stegosaurus

Pronunciation: Steg-o-sor-us





Name: Plesiosaurus

Pronunciation: Plee-see-o-sor-us



Name: Spinosaurus

Pronunciation: Spine-o-sor-us



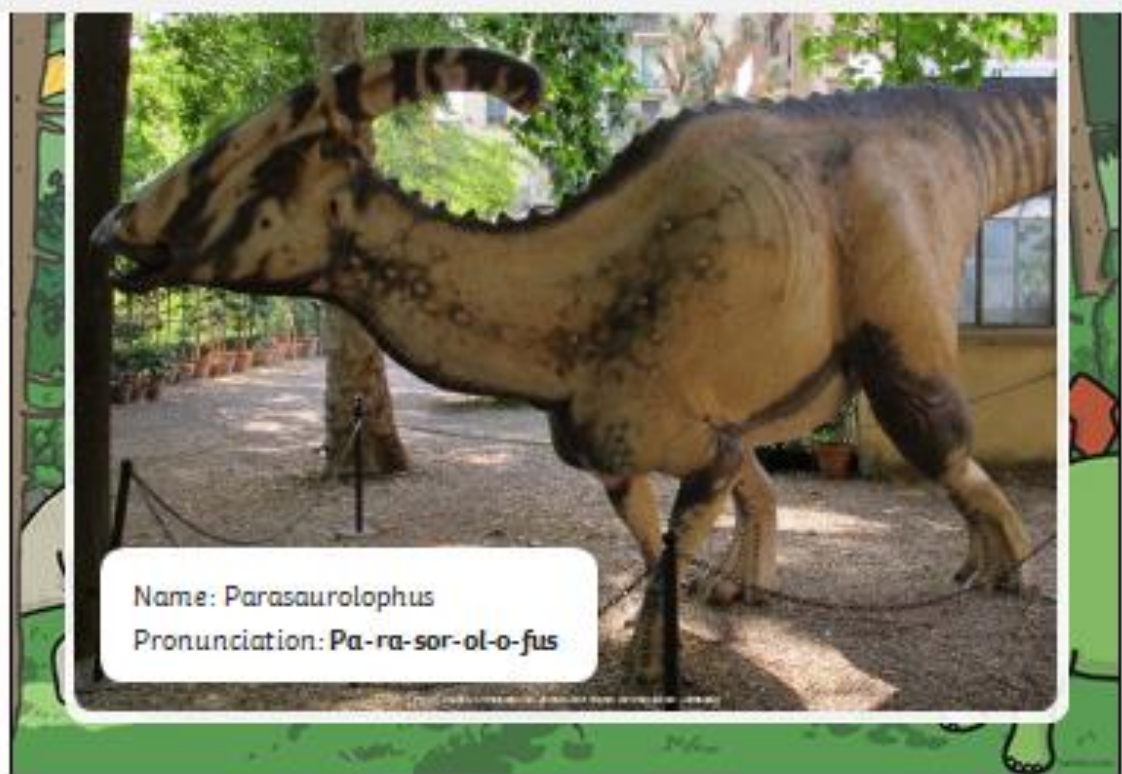
Name: Pteranodon

Pronunciation: **Ter-an-o-don**

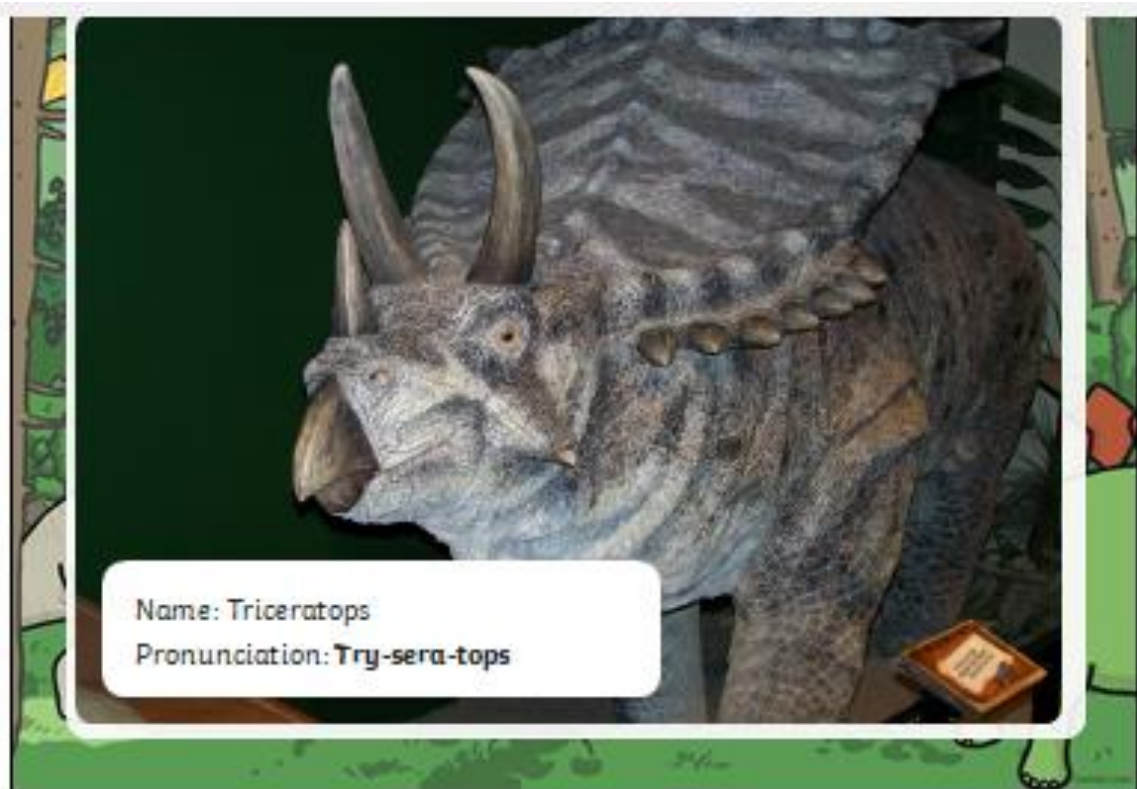


Name: Coelophysis

Pronunciation: **See-lo-fi-sis**







Choose your favourite dinosaur or the one you like the look of most. Sketch it below and write the name underneath.

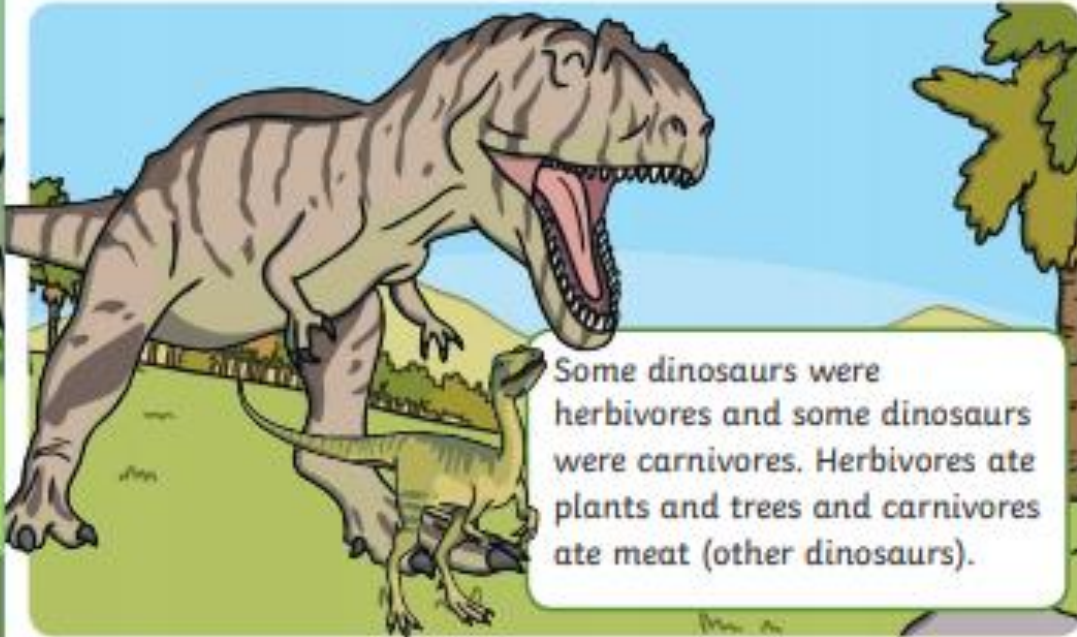
Monday reading comprehension

Dinosaurs

Dinosaurs lived millions of years ago on Earth, before people. Scientists think they became extinct 65 million years ago when an asteroid hit Earth and changed the weather.



Dinosaurs were reptiles. They lived on land and laid eggs. There were many different kinds of dinosaurs. Some dinosaurs were small and some dinosaurs were enormous. Some dinosaurs had armour-plated skin and some had fur or feathers. Some dinosaurs walked on two legs, like Tyrannosaurus Rex, and some walked on four legs, like Stegosaurus.



Some dinosaurs were herbivores and some dinosaurs were carnivores. Herbivores ate plants and trees and carnivores ate meat (other dinosaurs).

Questions

1. When did dinosaurs become extinct?

2. What does **extinct** mean? Tick one answer.

- ☐ old
- ☐ no longer alive
- ☐ big
- ☐ alive

3. What did herbivores eat?

4. Name a dinosaur that walked on two legs.

5. Number the sentences to show the order they come in the text.
The first one has been done for you.

☐

Some dinosaurs were small and some dinosaurs were enormous.

☒

Dinosaurs were reptiles.

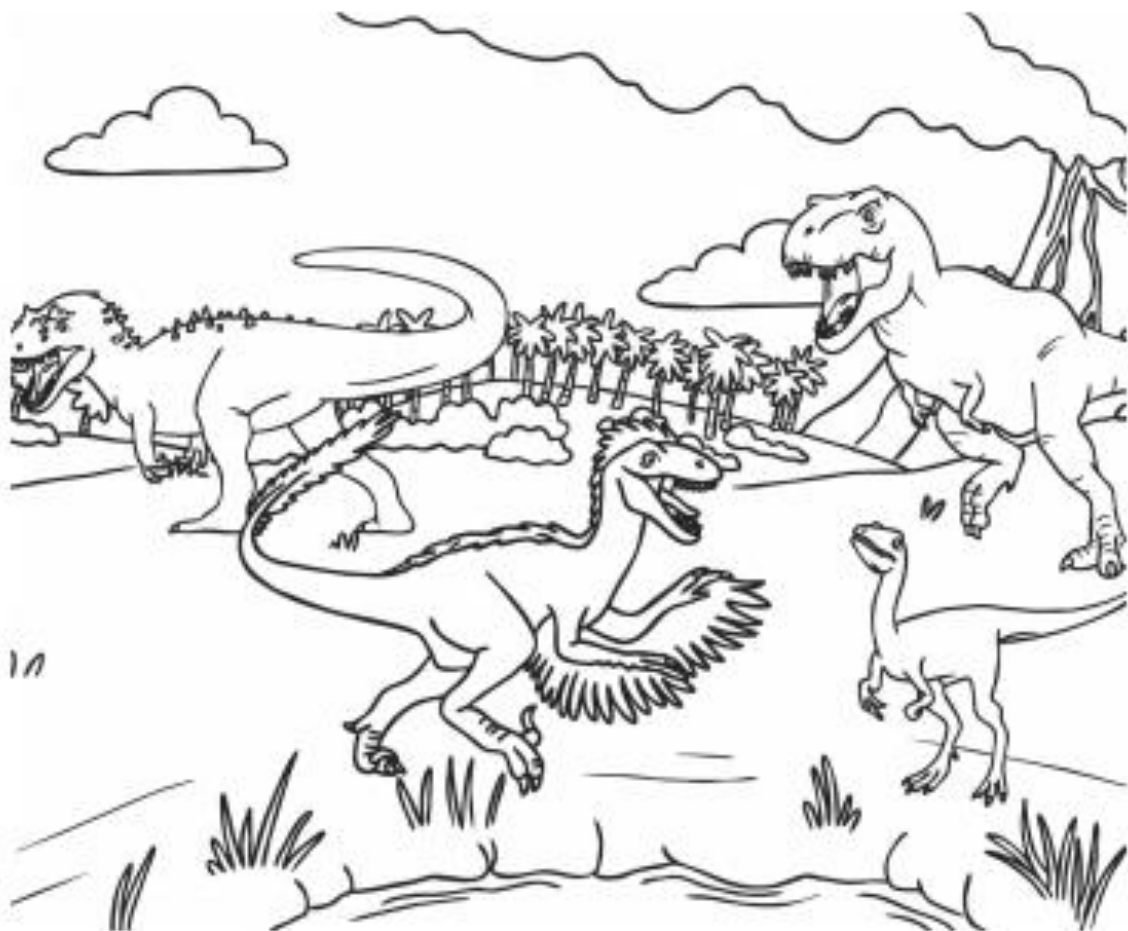
☐

Some dinosaurs were herbivores and some dinosaurs were carnivores.

☐

Some dinosaurs had armour-plated skin and some had fur or feathers.

6. Would you like dinosaurs to be alive today? Explain your answer.



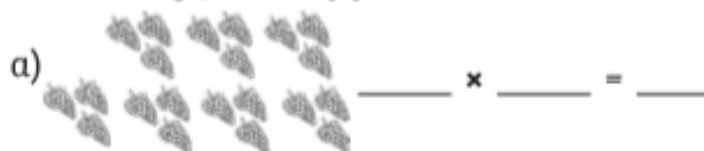
Tuesday- calculation

3 times table

Count in 3s and colour in the grid:

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36

How many pieces of fruit are there?



Work out these answers:

a) $3 \times 4 =$ _____

g) $3 \times 7 =$ _____

b) $3 \times 3 =$ _____

h) $3 \times 1 =$ _____

c) $3 \times 5 =$ _____

i) $3 \times 11 =$ _____

d) $3 \times 2 =$ _____

j) $3 \times 8 =$ _____

e) $3 \times 9 =$ _____

k) $3 \times 10 =$ _____

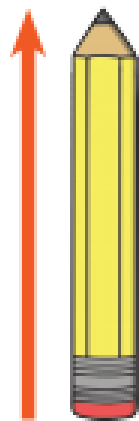
f) $3 \times 6 =$ _____

l) $3 \times 12 =$ _____

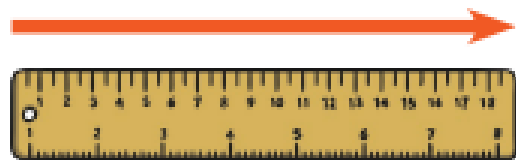


Types of Lines

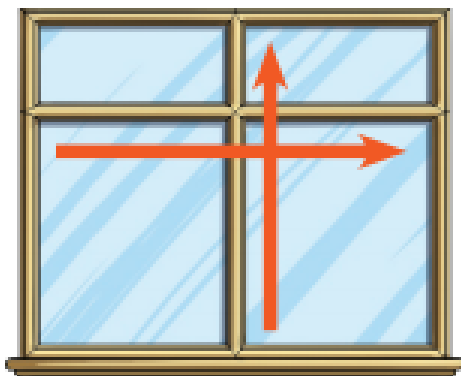
vertical



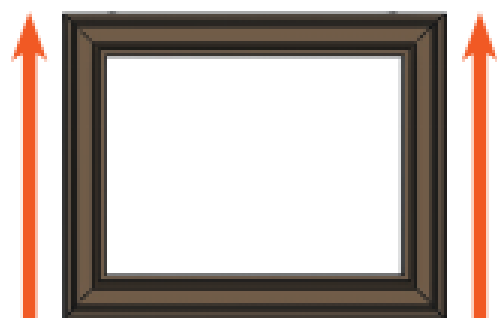
horizontal



perpendicular



parallel



Types of Line

Parallel Lines

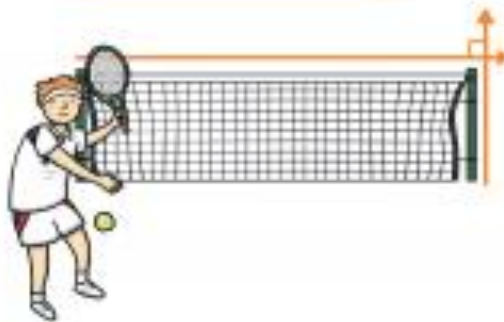


Parallel lines have the same slope.



Perpendicular Lines

Perpendicular lines will intersect to form a right angle.



Neither

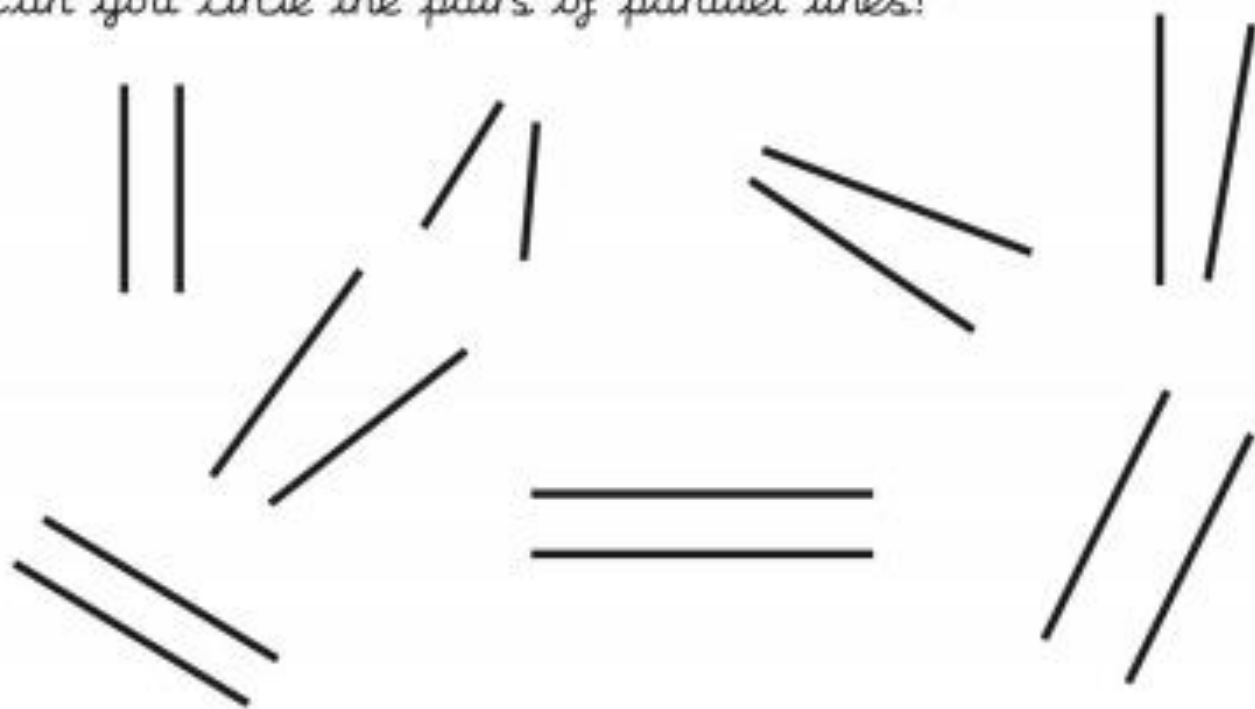


If lines intersect but don't form a right angle they are neither parallel nor perpendicular.

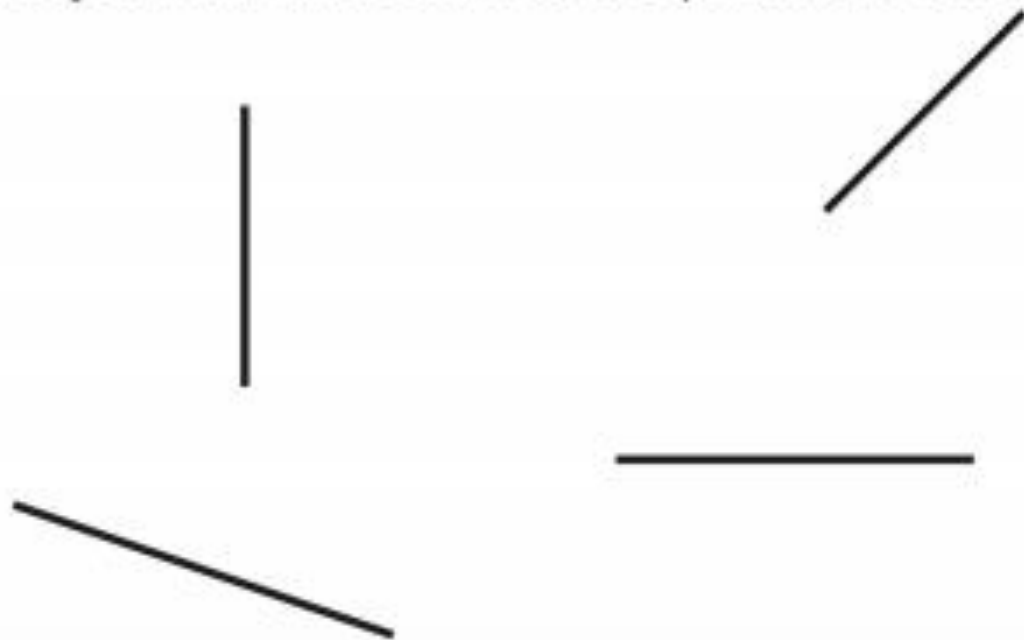


Identifying Parallel Lines

Can you circle the pairs of parallel lines?

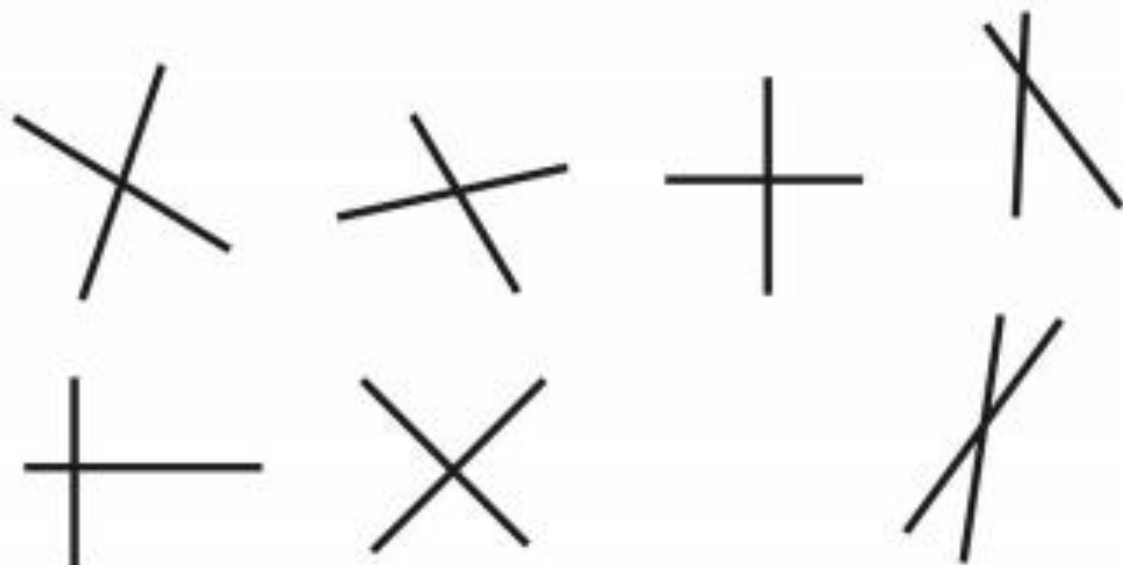


Can you draw lines which are parallel to each of these?



Identifying Perpendicular Lines

Can you circle the pairs of perpendicular lines?



Can you draw lines which are perpendicular to each of these?



Homophones: two, too, to

These three words are often misspelled or used incorrectly.

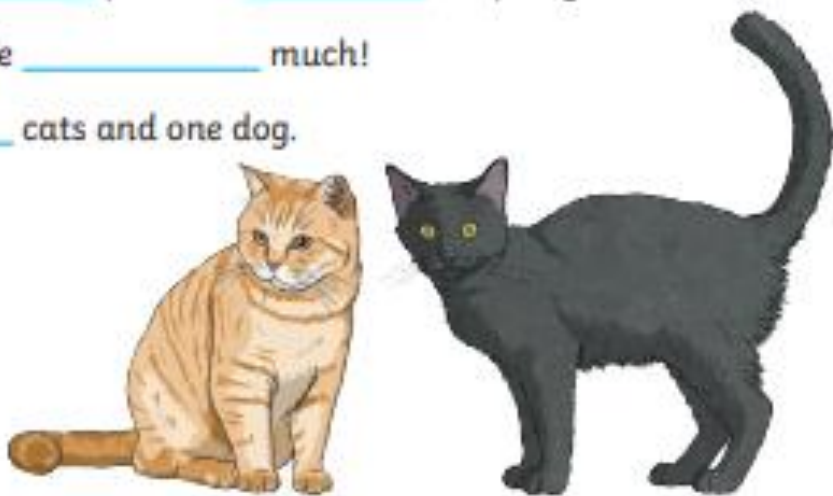
Here are some examples of **two**, **too** and **to**:

I am going **to** the cinema.
It is **too** wet to play outside!
Can I come along **too**, please?
There were **two** fish in the bowl.



Complete the sentences using the correct homophone.

1. There were _____ cookies left in the tin.
2. I usually go _____ my gran's house at the weekend.
3. I didn't need my coat today as it was _____ hot.
4. I can paint well but I am good at drawing _____.
5. I like going _____ the park with my friends.
6. Can we take _____ presents _____ the party?
7. I am full because I ate _____ much!
8. I have _____ cats and one dog.



Tuesday- English

Imagine you have been on a journey and have just discovered dinosaurs for the first time! How would you feel? What would you think? Who would you tell?

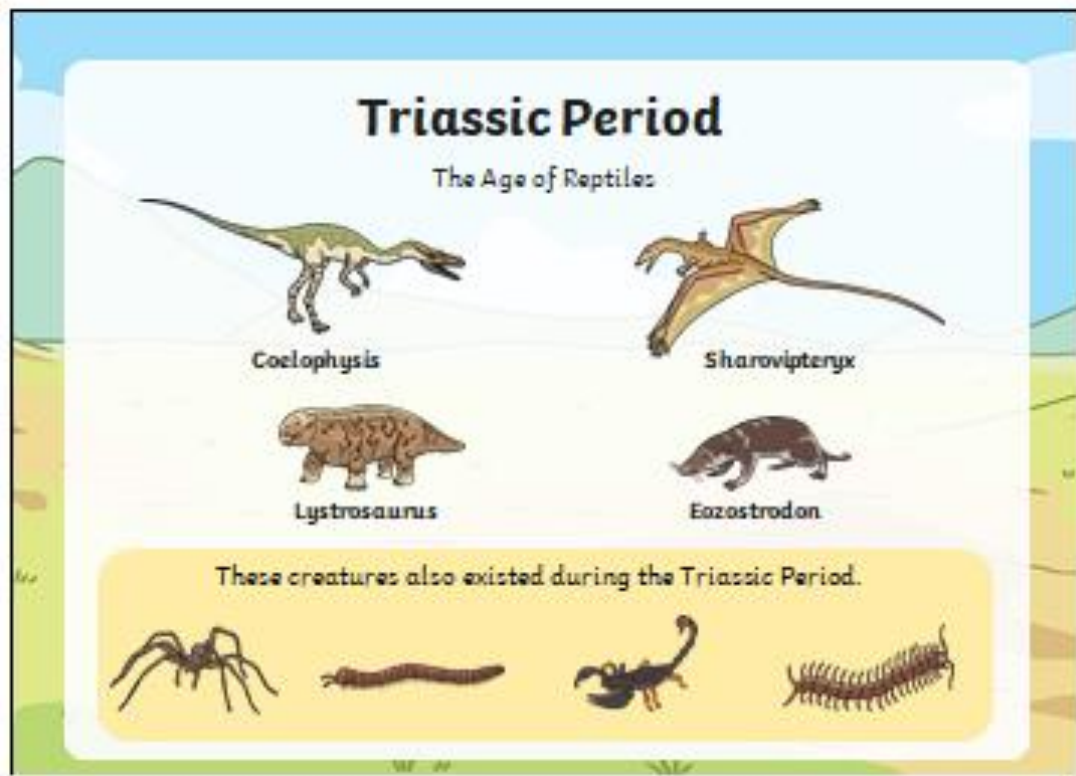
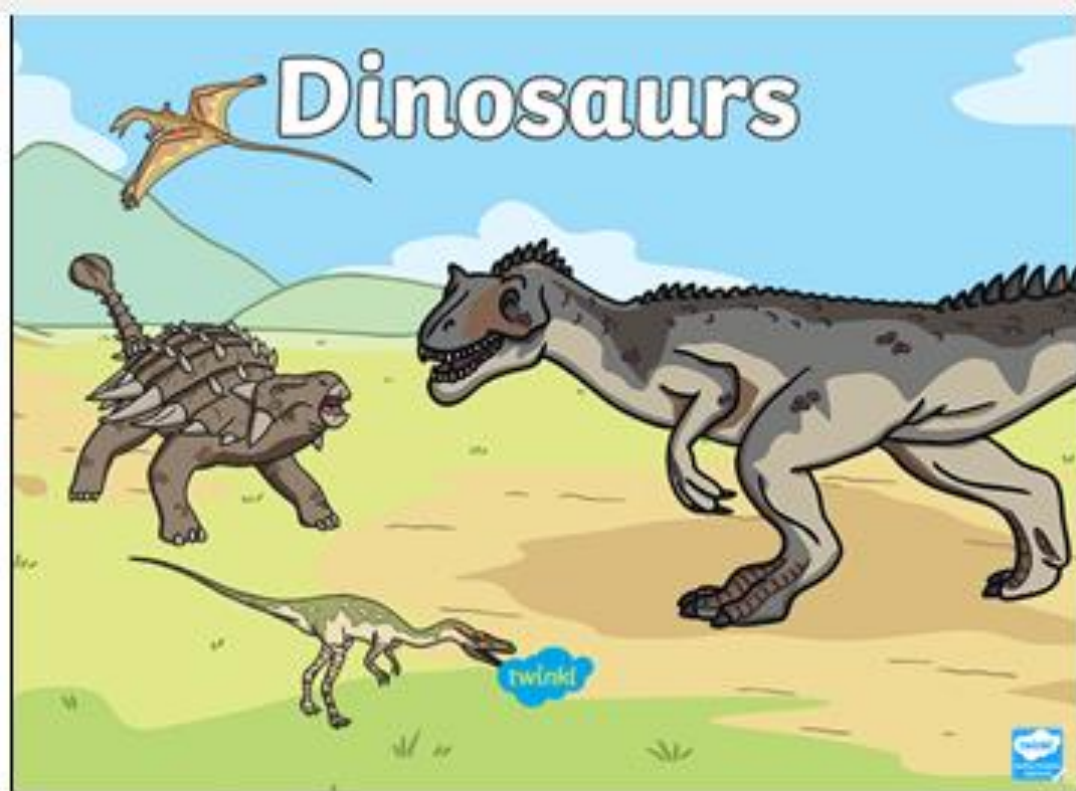
Today you will write a letter to someone you know telling them all about your discovery.

You should include:

- Address
- Date
- Who the letter is to
- Why you are writing
 - Questions
 - Information
- Who the letter is from

[illegible]

Tuesday- topic



Jurassic Period

The Age of Reptiles

The dinosaurs that evolved during this time became some of the biggest creatures ever to live.



Allosaurus



Spinosaurus



Plesiosaur

Carnivores
Were meat
eating
dinosaurs.

Jurassic Period

The Age of Reptiles

The dinosaurs that evolved during this time became some of the biggest creatures ever to live.



Stegosaurus

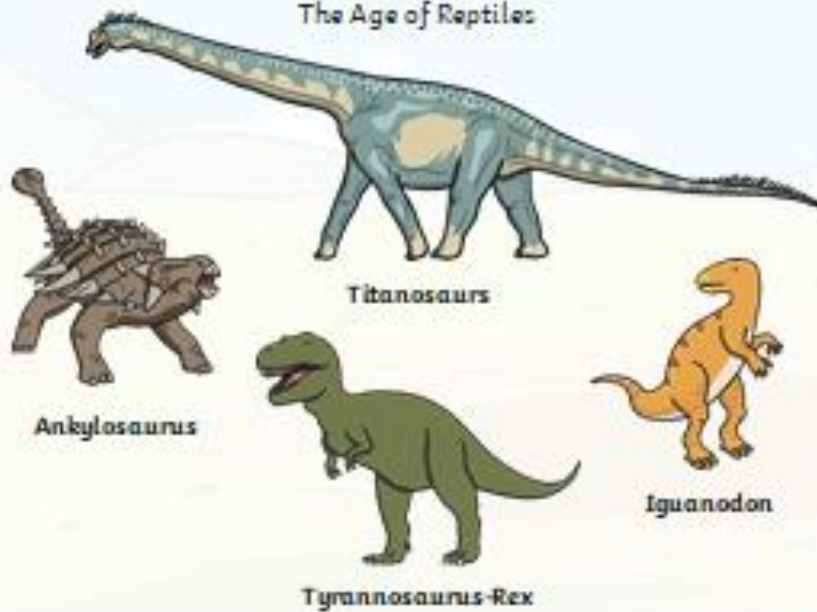


Brachiosaurus

Herbivores
Were plant
eating
dinosaurs.

Cretaceous Period

The Age of Reptiles



Cretaceous Period

The Age of Reptiles

During the Cretaceous Period small mammals and insects continued to live alongside the dinosaurs.



Cenozoic Era

The Age of Mammals



Saber-toothed Cat



Woolly Mammoth



Rhinoceros



Bird



Elephant



Zebra



Dog



Cat



Human

What is a Fossil?



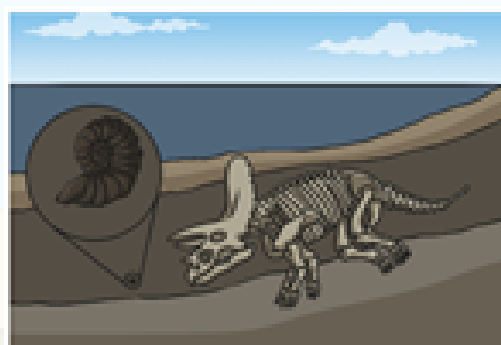
A fossil is a special rock that holds the remains of creatures that lived millions of years ago.

How Were Fossils Created From Sea Creatures?



When a sea creature died a long time ago its shell or body laid at the bottom of the sea. Over time it got covered in lots of layers of mud. This protected it and stopped it from crumbling into tiny pieces.

How Were Fossils Created From Sea Creatures?



After many years, the mud became hard and turned into rock. As this happened, the shell or body became a fossil. It is the harder parts of the animals which are now found fossilised, such as their shells, bones and teeth.

Have a go at matching the dinosaur to the fossil.

Dinosaurs and Their Fossils

Cut and stick the fossil to match the dinosaur.

Tyrannosaurus Rex



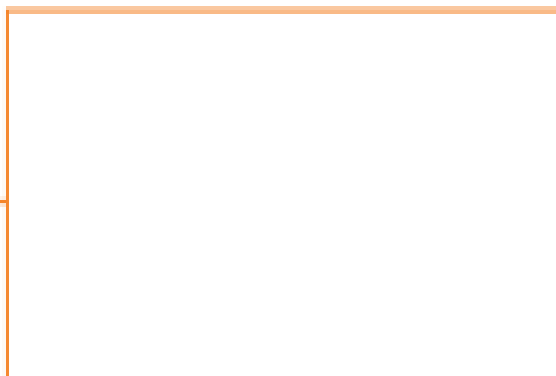
Triceratops



Diplodocus



Velociraptor



Cut and stick the fossil to match the dinosaur.

Long-tailed
Pterosaur



Stegosaurus



Cynthiacetus



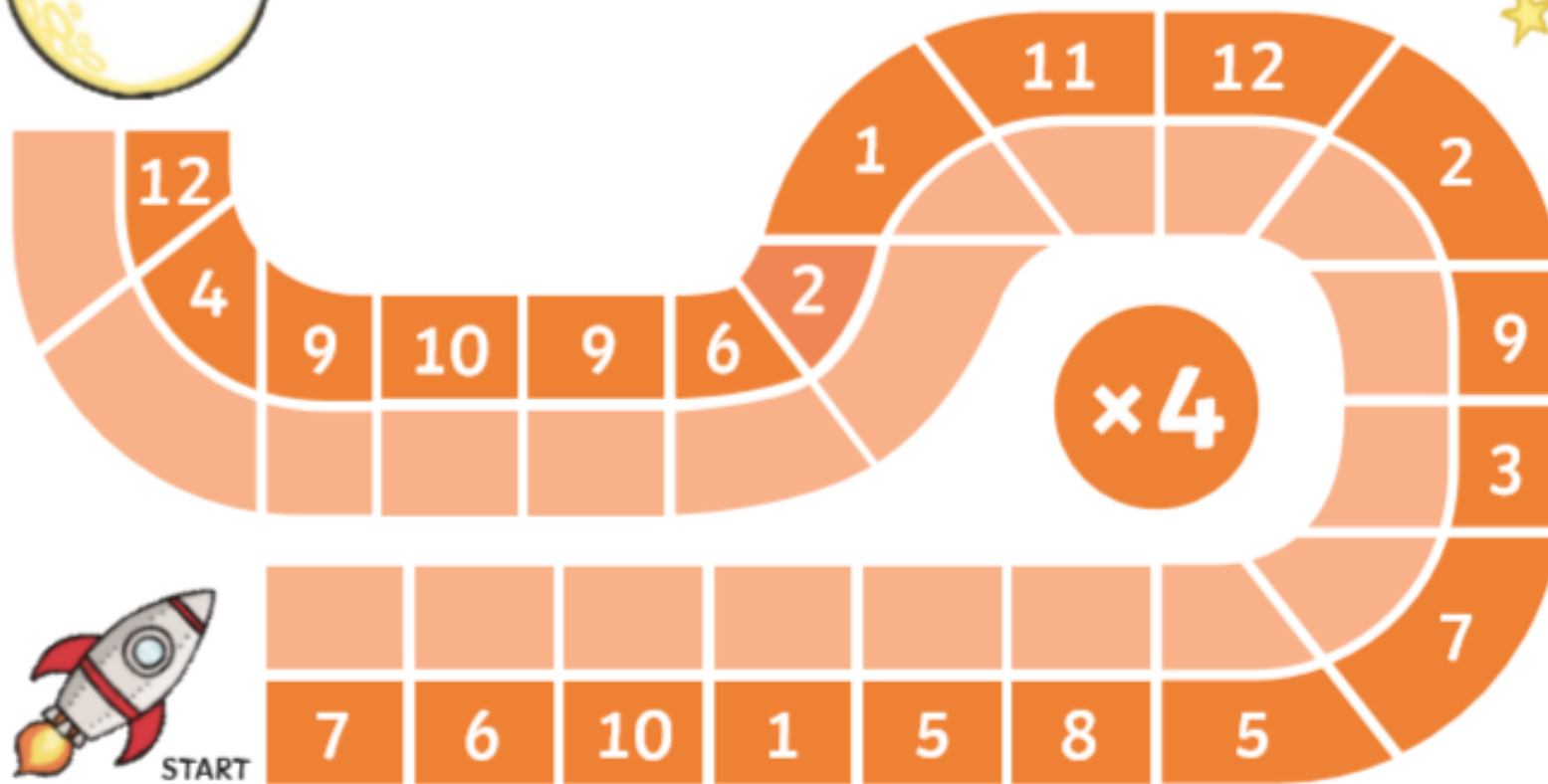


Wednesday- Calculation

4 times table race



Multiply the numbers on the track.
Write them down as you go around.
Use a timer to see how long it takes you to finish the race!



4 Times Table Space Race

Wednesday- maths

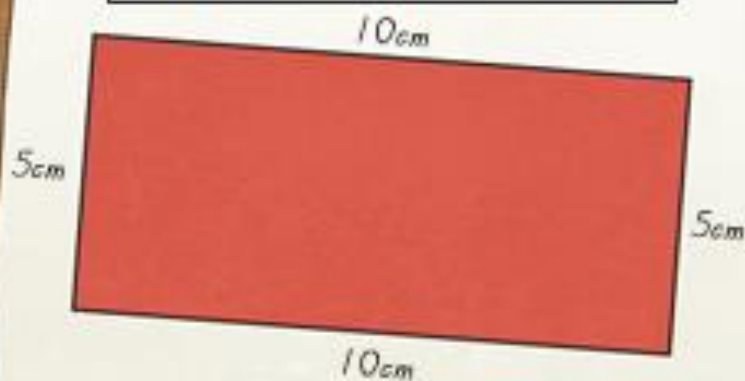
Measuring Perimeter

Calculating Perimeter



Perimeter is the total distance around the edge of a figure or shape.

Here are the measurements of a rectangle:

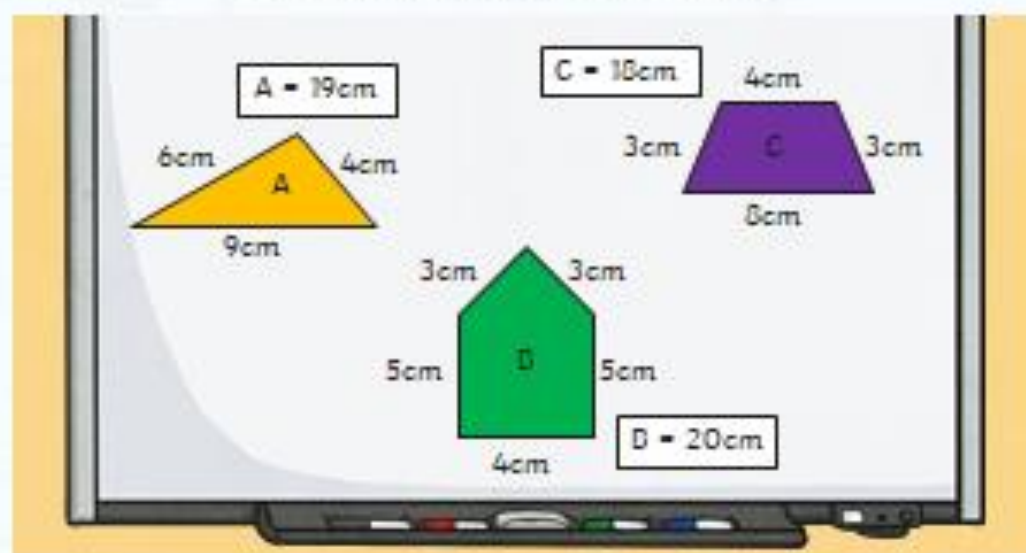


$$10\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} + 10\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} = 30\text{cm}$$

Calculating Perimeter



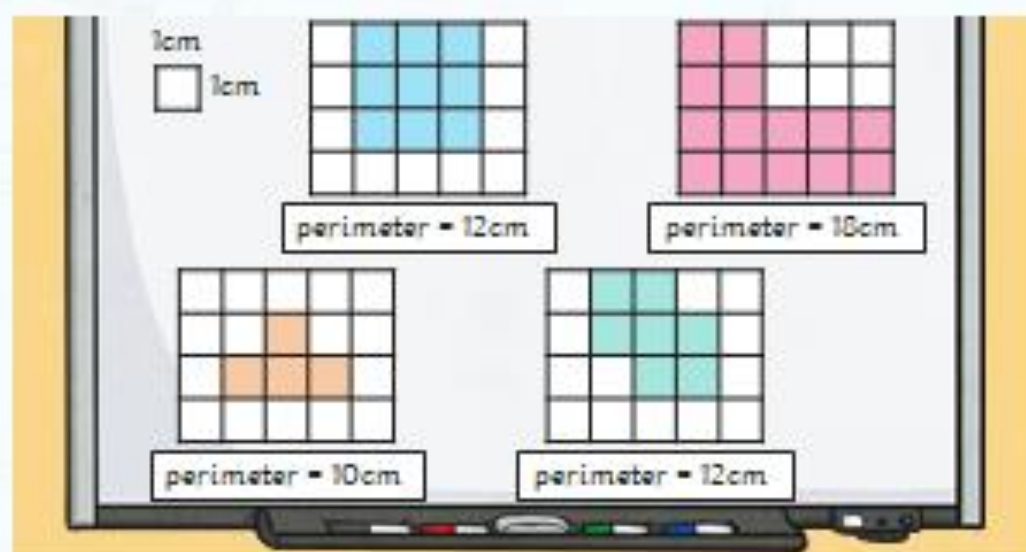
Calculate the perimeter of these shapes:



Calculating Perimeter



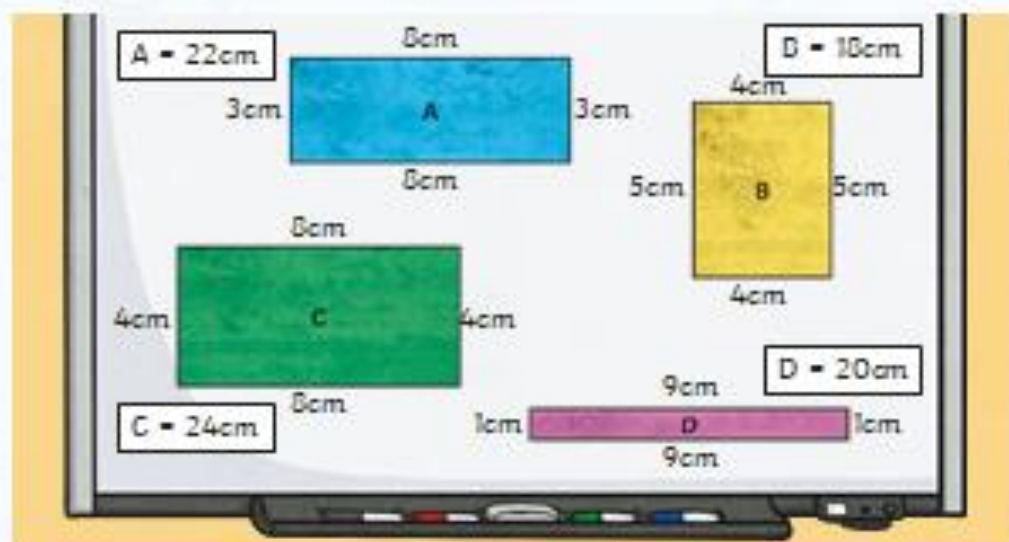
Calculate the perimeter of these shapes:



Calculating Perimeter



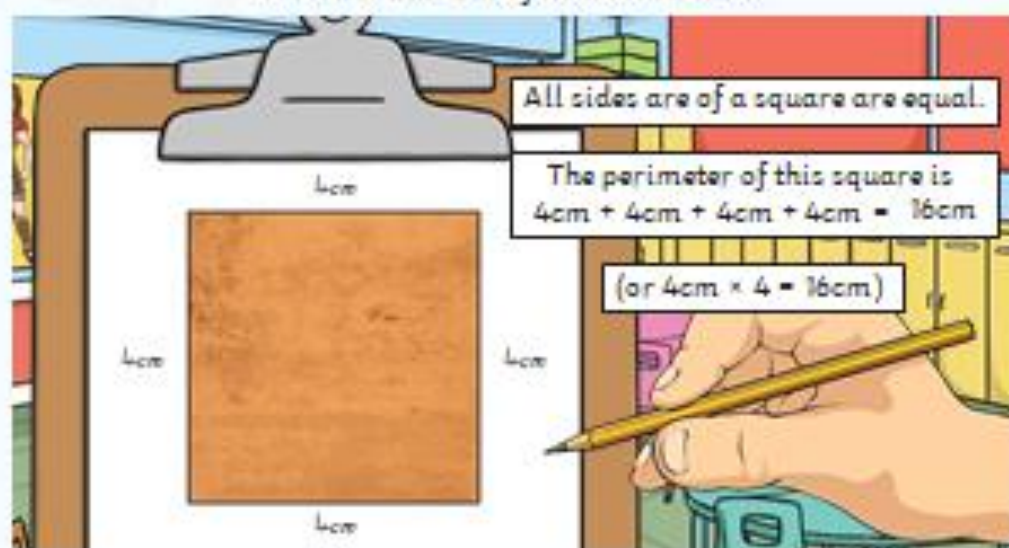
Calculate the perimeter of these rectangles:



Squares and Rectangles



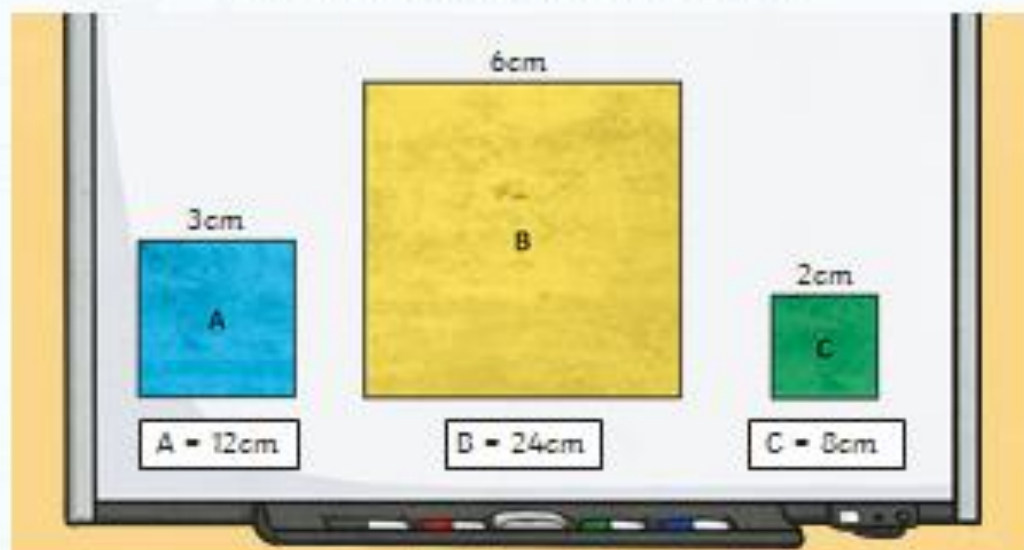
This shape is a square.
We know that one of its sides is 4cm.



Squares and Rectangles



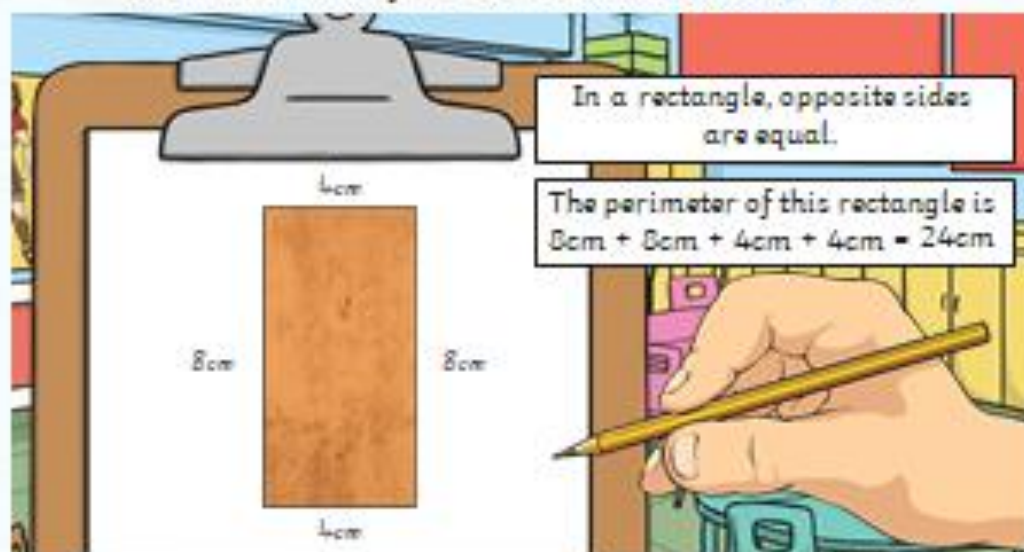
Calculate the perimeter of these squares:



Squares and Rectangles



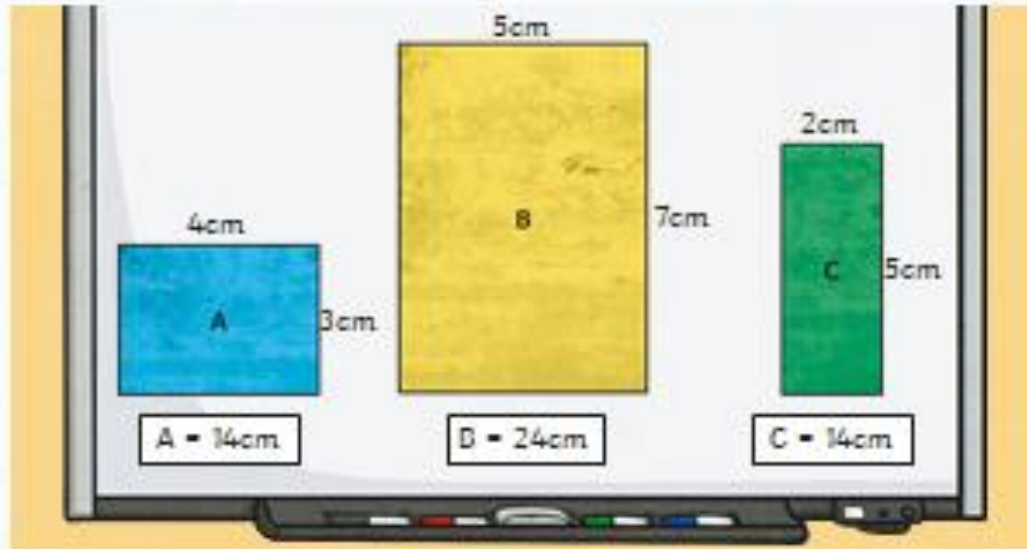
This shape is a rectangle.
We know that one of its sides is 4cm and the other is 8cm.



Squares and Rectangles



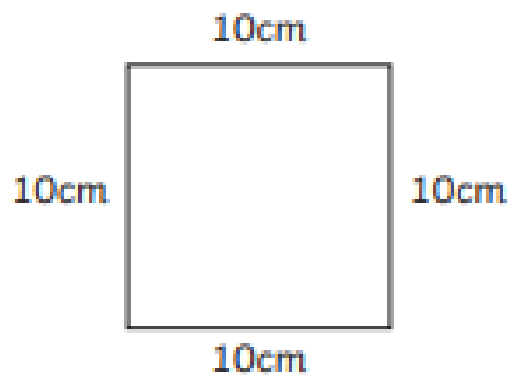
Calculate the perimeter of these rectangles:



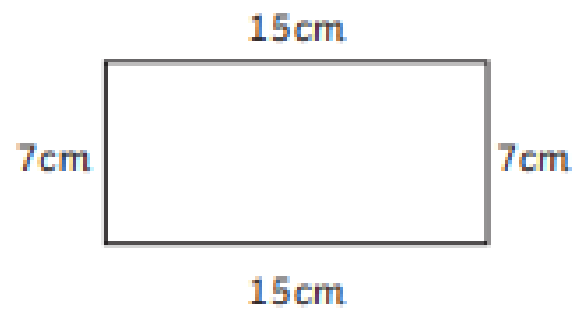
Now work out the perimeters of the following shapes...

Calculate the perimeter of each of these shapes. Write the answer inside the shape. Always check the units of measure and remember that these drawings are not to scale!

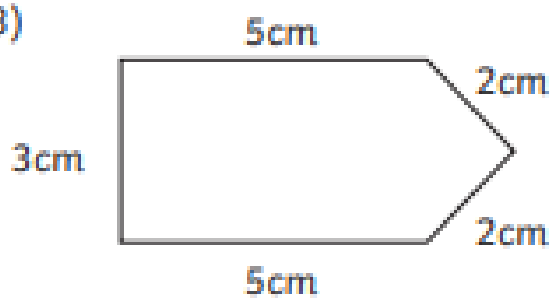
1)



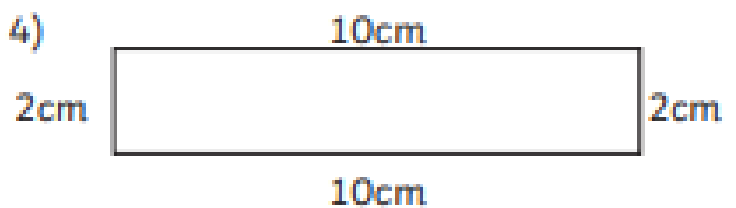
2)



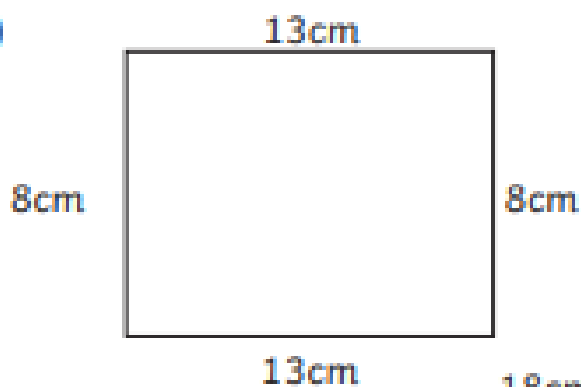
3)



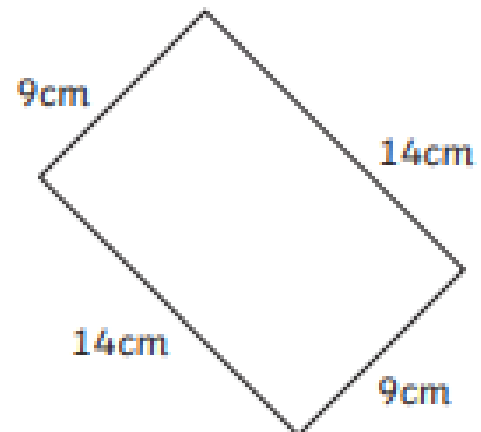
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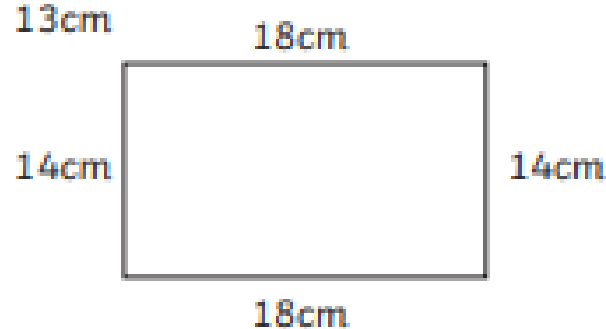
5)



6)



7)



Wednesday- spelling

Their



Their is a possessive determiner.
It shows that something belongs to one person or more than one person.

There

There refers to a place or position.

they^are

They're is a contraction of 'they are'.

Homophones Practice: They're, There and Their

Complete these sentences using the correct homophone. The first three have been done for you.

1. "Look at the beautiful rainbow over there!" gasped Lydia.
2. The one with the white fence is their house.
3. Do you think they're hiding?
4. Put the book over _____ on the shelf.
5. _____ bus was running late.
6. The cold wind made _____ teeth chatter.
7. Could they be in _____?
8. Blue Smarties are the best, _____ my favourites.
9. Ava and Lucas put _____ hands up at the same time.
10. Are you sure _____ not real?
11. The new teacher got _____ books in a muddle.
12. I went _____ last summer too!
13. Is _____ a doctor anywhere near?



Wednesday- English

Similar to yesterday. Imagine you have been on a journey and have just discovered dinosaurs for the first time! How would you feel? What would you think? Who would you tell?

Today you are going to write a diary entry to document your discovery. People can write diary entries to keep forever and remind themselves of what they discovered. What would you like to remember when you are 80 years old?

You should include:

include the date and/or time?



write in the first person?

use past tense for the main events?



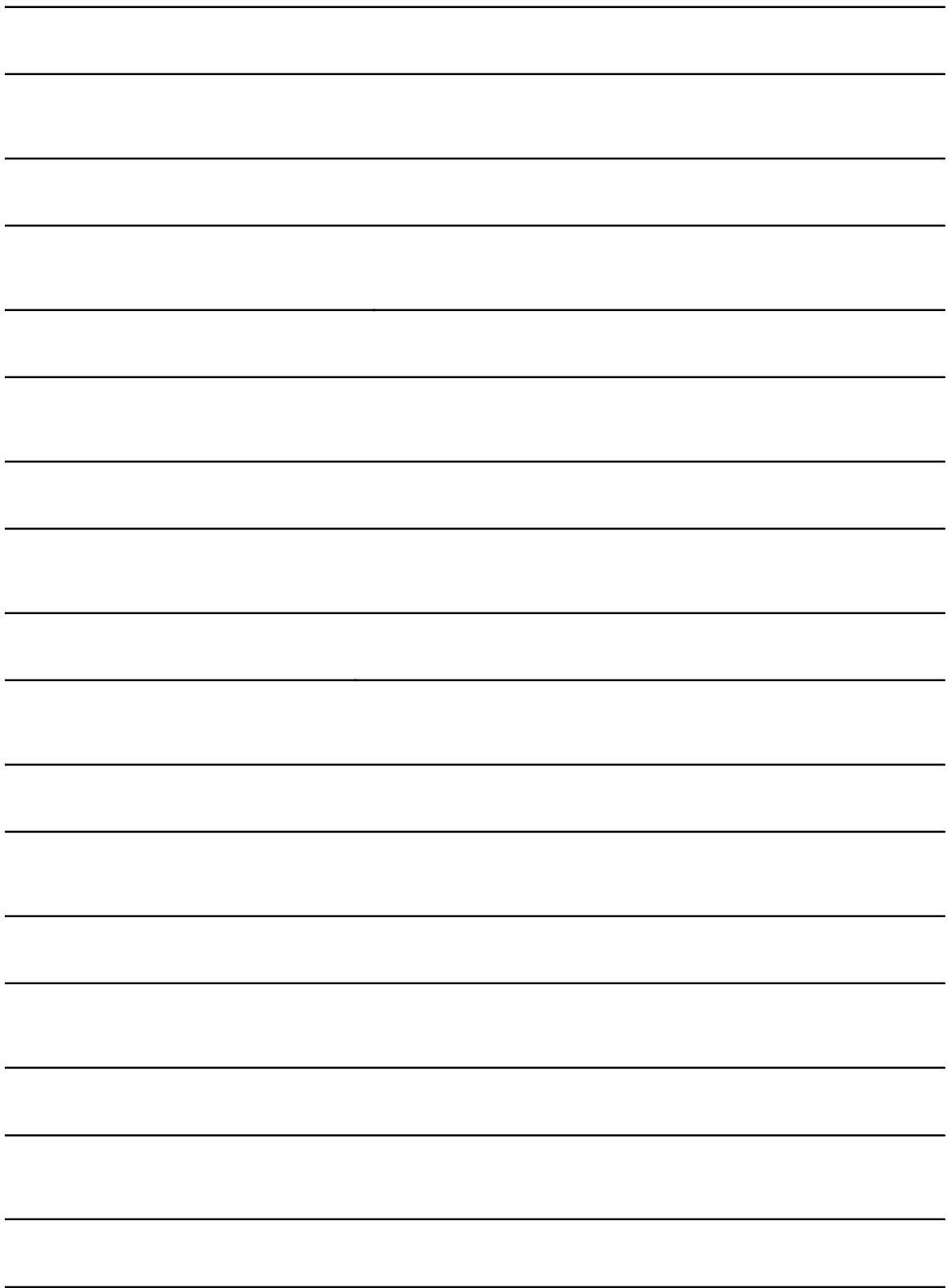
include an introduction to set the scene?

tell events in chronological order?

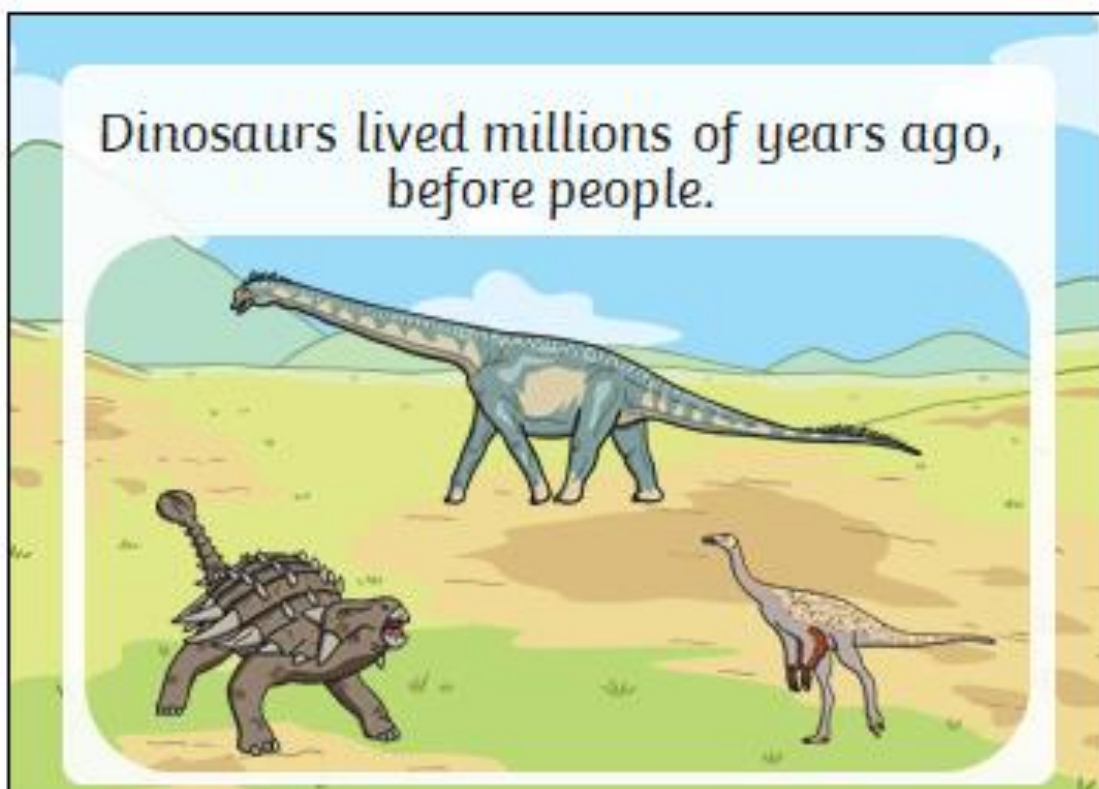
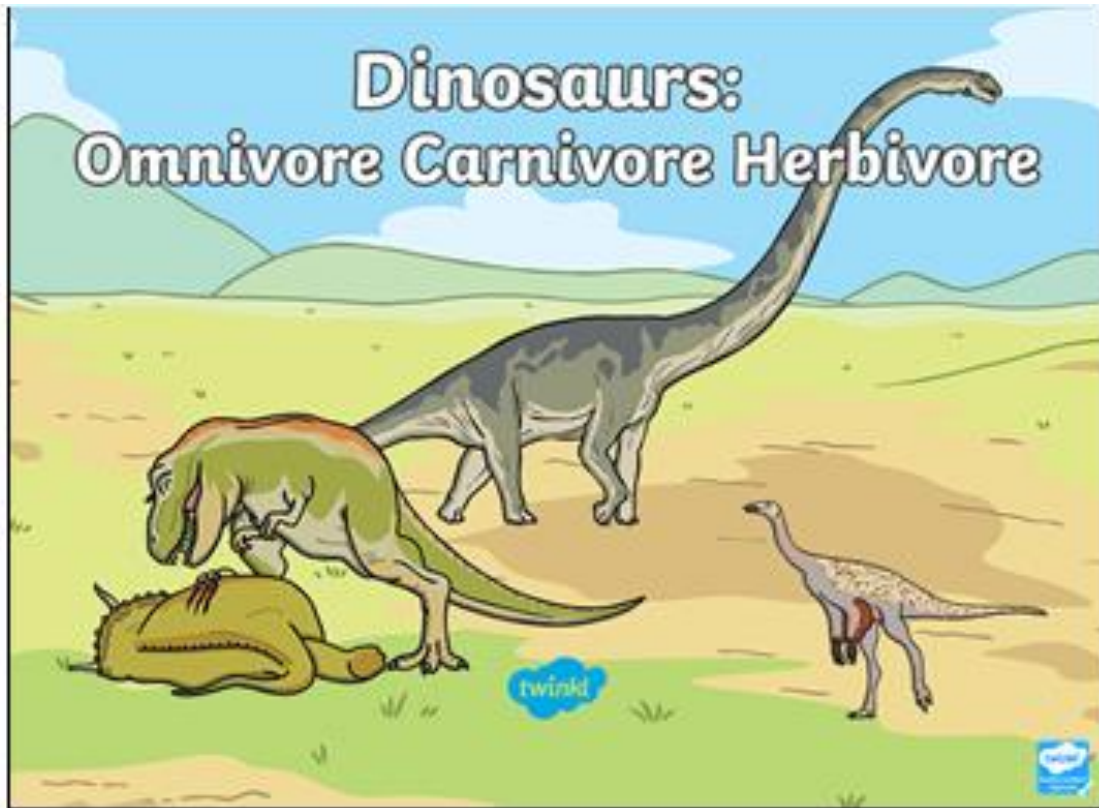
include personal emotions and feelings?



use time conjunctions and adverbials
(e.g. after that, before lunch, until sunset)?



Wednesday topic



Most dinosaurs were herbivores or plant eaters.



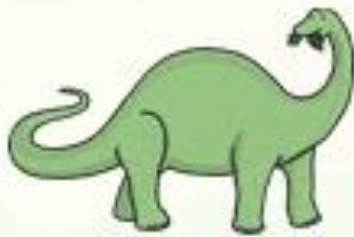
Triceratops



Iguanodon



Stegosaurus



Apatosaurus

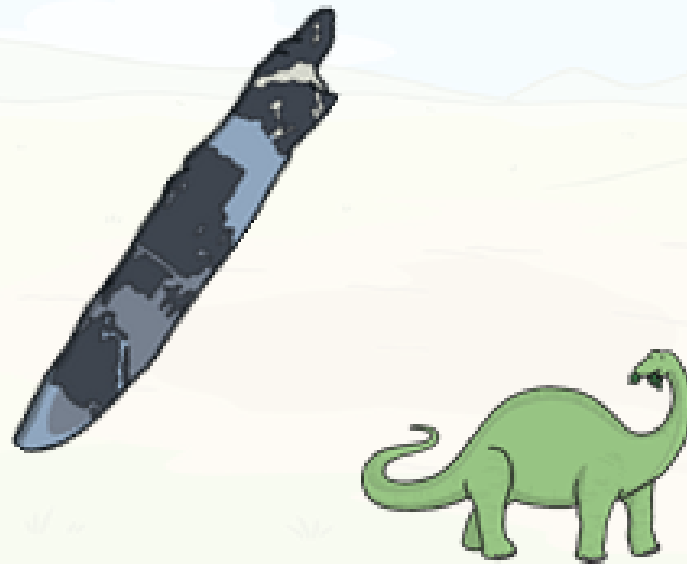


Brachiosaurus

Herbivores' teeth were often blunt and flat to help them crush and grind down plants.



Apatosaurus had long, thin teeth to help them rake through grass.



Triceratops had teeth that helped them to chew up food.



They might have eaten plants like small palm trees.



Diplodocus mostly ate leaves. They didn't have any teeth in the back of their mouth for chewing. Scientists think that they swallowed stones to help grind up their food.



Some dinosaurs were carnivores or meat eaters.



Velociraptor

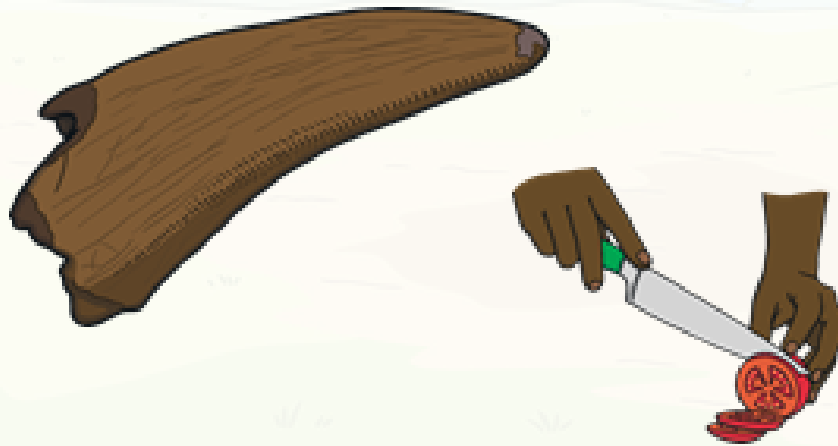


Giganotosaurus



Tyrannosaurus Rex

Carnivores had teeth that were sharp like knives so that they could cut through meat.

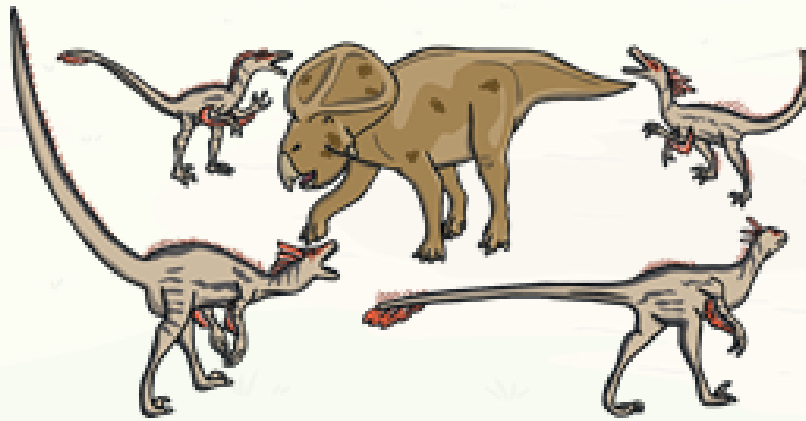


Land living carnivores had strong, long legs so that they could move quickly to catch their prey.



Herbivores were slower as their food gave them less energy.

Smaller meat eaters, like these clever velociraptors, hunted in packs. Or ate the meat that other larger dinosaurs left behind.



What do you think dinosaurs that lived in the sea ate?



Ichthyosaurus



Plesiosaurus



fish

Some dinosaurs were omnivores.



What do
you think
they ate?

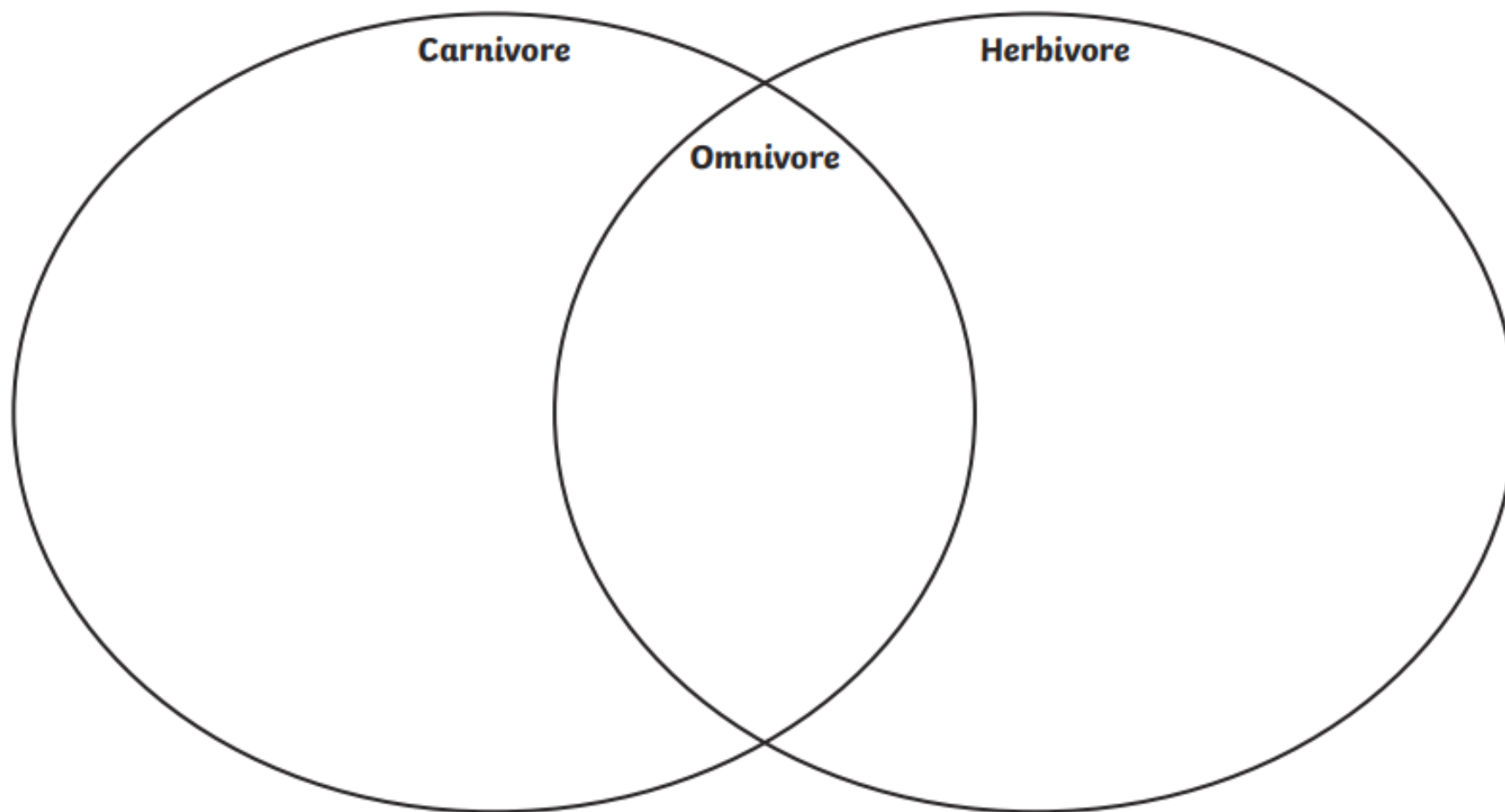


Omnivores often had a beak and no teeth for cracking
eggs and picking up plants.

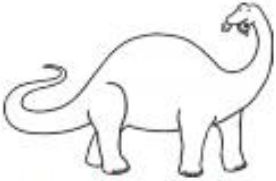

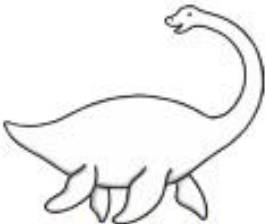








Now sort the dinosaurs into the Venn diagram using what you have learnt about carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.

Carnivore, Herbivore or Omnivore?

Sort the creatures into the correct section of the Venn diagram below.



Carnivore, Herbivore or Omnivore?

 <p>Apatosaurus</p>	 <p>Iguanodon</p>	 <p>Plesiosaur</p>	 <p>Oviraptor</p>
 <p>Tyrannosaurus Rex</p>	 <p>Brachiosaurus</p>	 <p>Velociraptor</p>	 <p>Ichthyosaur</p>
 <p>Pterodactyl</p>	 <p>Triceratops</p>	 <p>Stegosaurus</p>	



Milly's Big Surprise

It was the school summer holidays. Milly wanted to sleep all day long but, early on Wednesday morning, Milly heard some strange sounds coming from the garden.

"What could that be?" Milly thought to herself. She stood on her bed and looked out of the window into the back garden. Milly had a big surprise. She could see something white underneath the slide, something that Milly had never seen in her garden before...

Q1: Where was the white object that Milly could see? Tick **one** answer.

under her bed

☐

inside the shed

☐

under the slide

☐

behind a bench

☐

Q2: What day did Milly hear the strange sounds on?



Milly put on her dressing gown and her slippers before sneaking out of her bedroom. She crept down the stairs, carefully unlocked the back door and went into the garden.

Milly could feel butterflies in her tummy as she walked up to the slide. What would the strange, white object be? Where had it come from?

Holding her breath, Milly bent down and looked under the slide...

Q3: Circle **two** things that Milly put on before sneaking out of her room.

a thick coat

dressing gown

her slippers

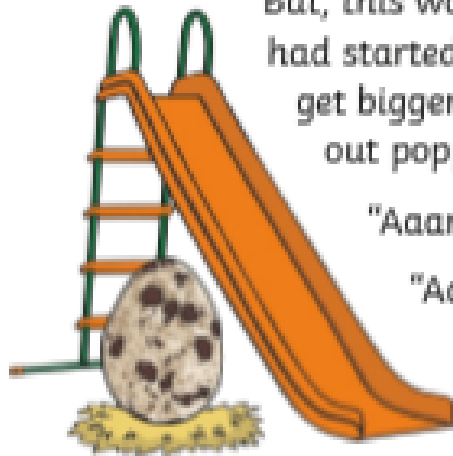
woolly socks



Q4: Find and copy **two** words which describe the object in the garden.



On the floor, surrounded by twigs and leaves, was a white egg. But, this was not a normal egg... this egg was HUGE! The egg had started to crack. As Milly watched it, the crack began to get bigger and bigger. Suddenly, the egg cracked in half and out popped a head!



"Aaarrgghh!" screamed Milly, forgetting to stay quiet.

"Aaarrgghh!" replied the little face staring up at Milly from inside the egg. ...and that was how Milly became the first girl in the world to have a pet dinosaur.

Q5: How did Milly feel when she first saw the head?



How do you know?

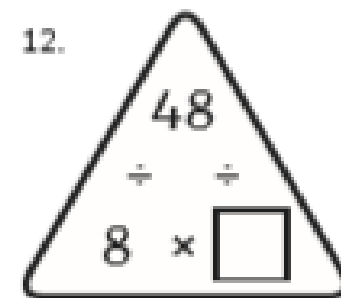
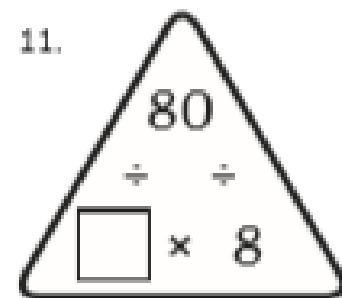
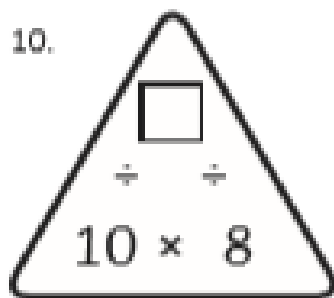
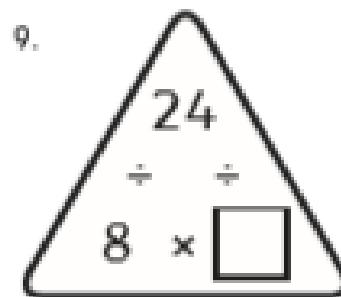
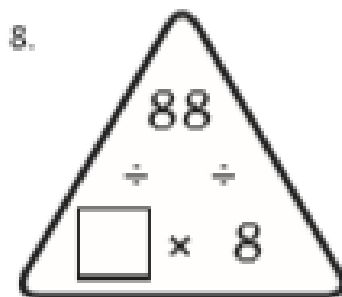
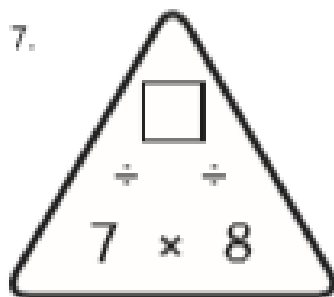
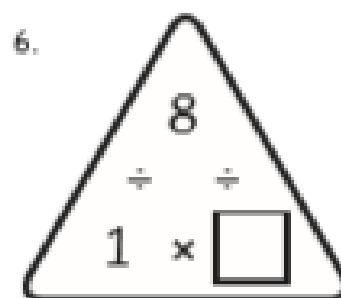
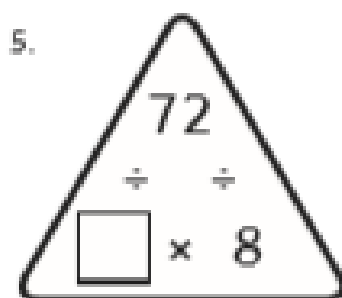
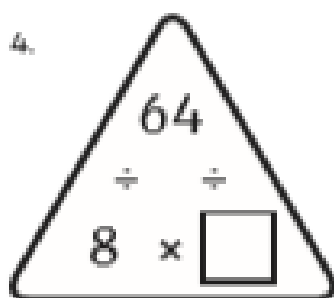
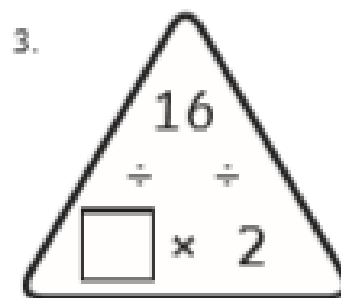
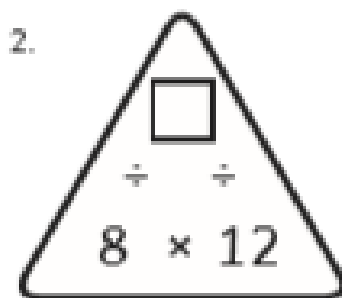
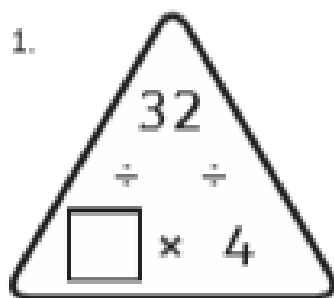
Q6: Put these sentences in the order that they happen in the text. The first one has been done for you.

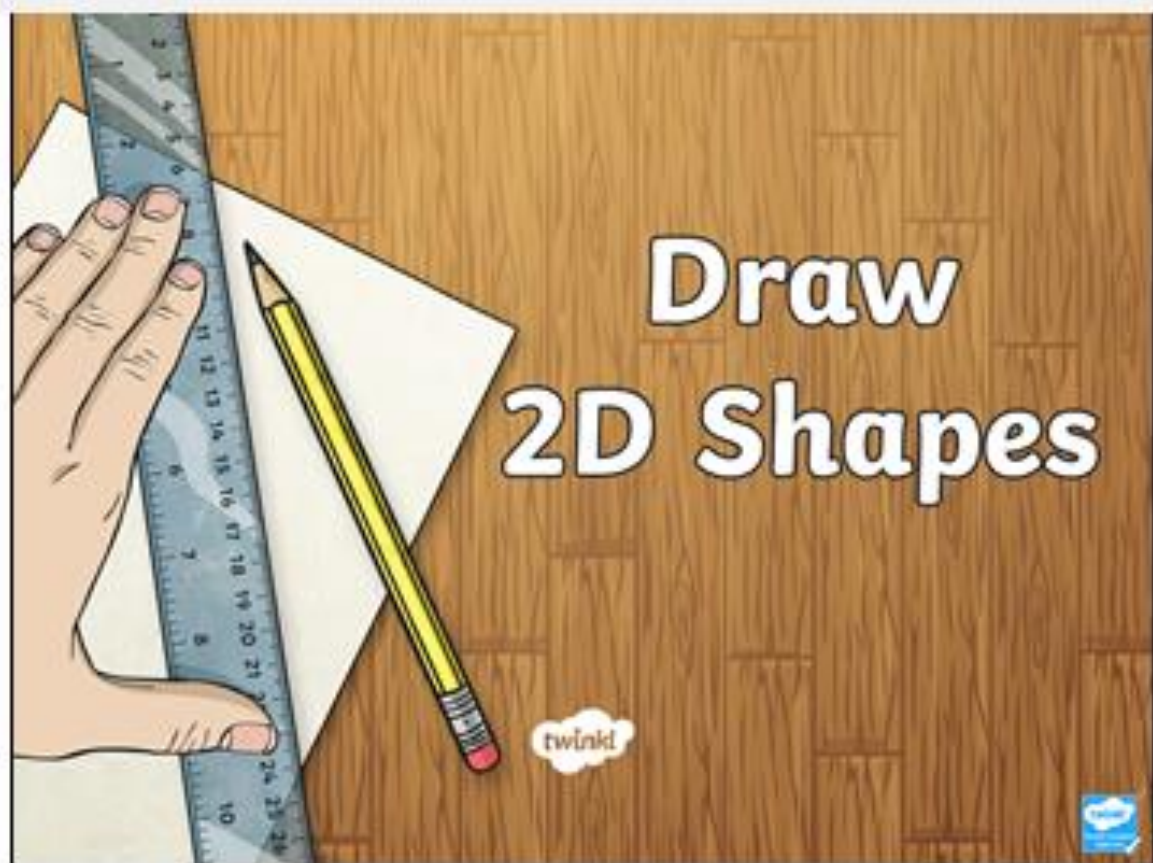
- ☐ Milly put on her dressing gown.
- ☐ The egg had started to crack.
- ☐ Milly bent down and looked under the slide.
- ☐ Milly had a big surprise.
- ☒ 1 Milly stood on her bed.



8 Times Table Multiplication Triangles

Fill in the blanks in these multiplication triangles.





Drawing a Straight Line

Holding the ruler with thumb and first finger spread wide, run the pencil along the straight edge of the ruler.

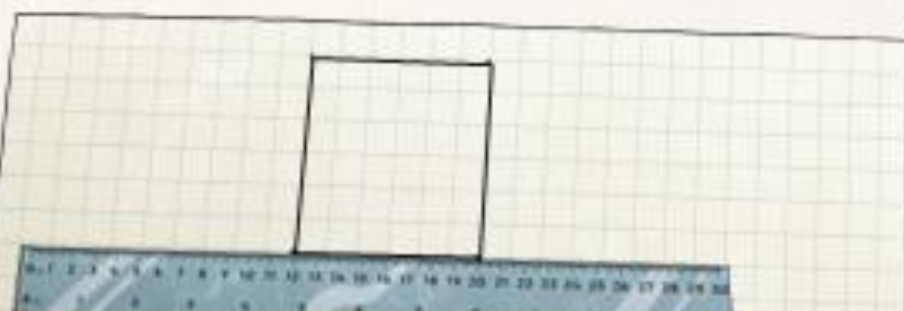


Drawing a Straight Line from One Point to Another



1. Put the pencil on the first point.
2. Bring the ruler up to the pencil.
3. Keeping the pencil on the point, bring the other end of the ruler to the other point.
4. Check the pencil can be placed on each point touching the ruler.
5. Draw the line.

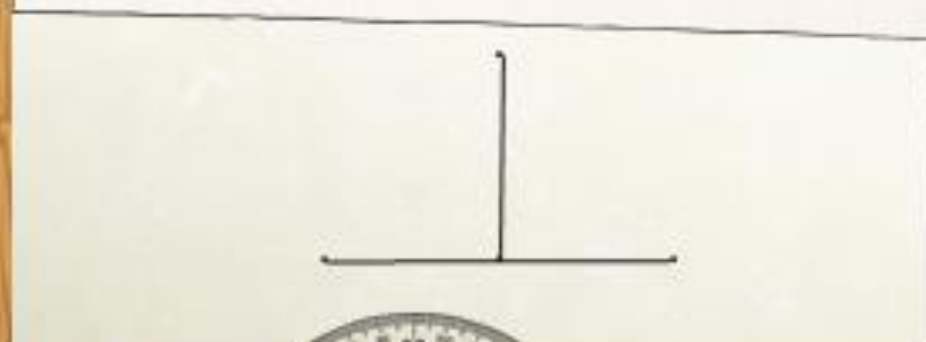
Draw a Square on a Grid



1. Mark the four corners of the square, making sure the corners are on the lines of the grid.
2. Put your pencil on the first point, bring the ruler to the pencil, move the ruler to the other point, check and draw the line.
3. Repeat for each of the four lines.

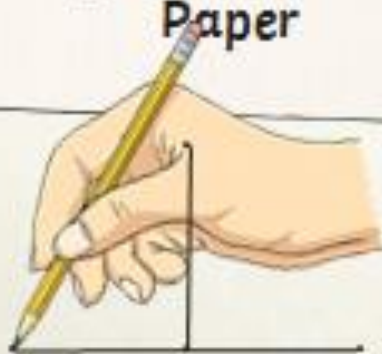
Use this method to draw any rectilinear shape on a grid.

Draw a Perpendicular Line on Plain Paper



1. Draw a straight line with a ruler.
2. Mark the point where the perpendicular line will cross the first line.
3. Bring a protractor to the line with the centre on the mark.
4. Mark the right angle (90°).
5. Draw the line to join the two marks.

Draw a Perpendicular Line on Plain Paper



1. Draw a straight line with a ruler.
2. Mark the point where the perpendicular line will cross the first line.
3. Put a set square on the line.
4. Line it up with the mark.
5. Draw the line down the straight edge of the set square.

Drawing Faint Lines

Lines do not need to be drawn to the correct length straight away.

Draw a faint line in the correct orientation, then draw over to the correct measurement.



To draw a line 10cm long:

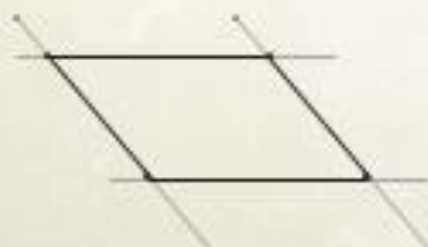
1. Draw a faint line longer than 10cm.
2. Mark two points 10cm apart. You may need to move your ruler along.
3. Draw the 10cm line neatly on top of the faint line.

Draw a Rectilinear Shape on Plain Paper



1. Faintly draw a line longer than you need.
2. Measure and mark the line.
3. Draw a faint perpendicular line on one mark. Extend this line.
4. Measure the length of this side, and mark the line.
5. Continue until you have drawn the whole shape.
6. Using a ruler, draw over the faint lines to draw the shape.

Draw a Non-Rectilinear Shape on Plain Paper



1. Faintly draw a line longer than you need.
2. Measure and mark the line.
3. Use a protractor to measure and mark the angle, then draw the line.
4. Measure the length of this side and mark.
5. Continue until you have drawn the whole shape.
6. Using a ruler, draw over the faint lines to draw the shape.

Drawing Lines

Can you use your ruler to draw these shapes? Which shape did you draw?
Write its name underneath.

• • •

• •

• •

• •

• • •

• •

This is a _____

This is a _____

•

•

• •

• •

• •

• • • •

• •

This is a _____

This is a _____

• •

• •

• •

• •

• •

• •

• •

This is a _____

This is an _____

Thursday- spelling

Fill each gap with the correct homophone.



Bawl or Ball?

He threw the _____ a great distance.

The baby would _____ all through the night.

My purple _____ burst!

I could hear a _____ coming from the cage.

My, how you've _____!

The entire class would _____ when it was time for a test.

Grown or Groan?

I could _____ the sound of waves crashing.

Come over _____, right now!

Can you _____ that spooky sound?

Hear or Here?

Great or Grate?

Please _____ the cheese for the pizza.

I had a _____ time at the party!

It was Millie's turn to clean the fire _____.



Break or Brake?

Be careful not to _____ your new toy.

The driver had to _____ suddenly.

The burglar was excited to _____ into the huge house.



Shameemah had a blister on her _____.

A doctor's job is to _____ people.

The cast will _____ your broken arm.

Heel or Heat?

Thursday- English

Today you will write a poem. You can choose if you would like to write an acrostic poem or a shape poem all about dinosaurs,

Here is an example of an acrostic poem.

- Uses the letters of a topic word as the first letter for each line of the poem.
- Each line includes words and phrases related to the topic.
- Usually does not rhyme

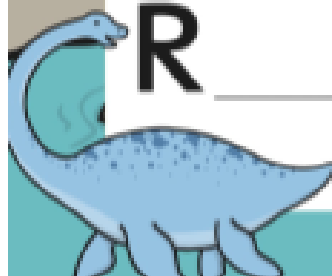


Here is an example of a shape poem

Wanna be a Fish *by Eighty Six*

Wanna be a fish.
Have a slick fish head. Spread
Fish jam on my fish bread. All's good 'round
My bowl today. Don't like it? I'll swim away. Bubbles
For my friends. Swim loops without end. Shiny treasure
Chest. A castle of my own. Plastic kelp fully grown.
If I was a fish, I'd be the best, not copper, not
Bronze, not silver. I'd be a
Gold Fish.

Use one of the templates below. Remember you should include adjectives, verbs and adverbs.



D _____

I _____

N _____


O _____

S _____

A _____

U _____

R _____



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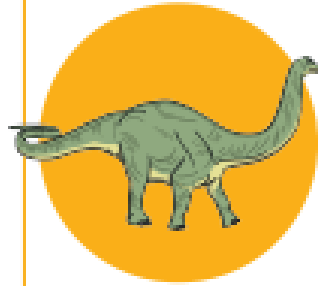


Thursday topic

Apatosaurus

Length: 21m
Height: 5m
Weight: 16,000kg
Diet: plants

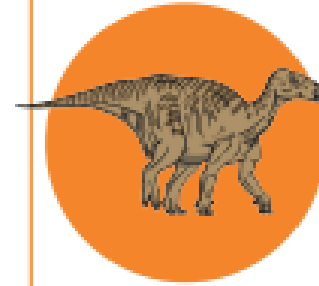
Fascinating Fact:
Apatosaurus' had long whip-like tails that helped to balance their long necks.



Iguanodon

Length: 10m
Height: 3m
Weight: 4000kg
Diet: plants

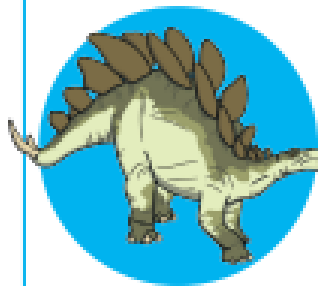
Fascinating Fact:
This dinosaur could walk on two legs or on all four legs.



Stegosaurus

Length: 9m
Height: 3m
Weight: 3000kg
Diet: plants

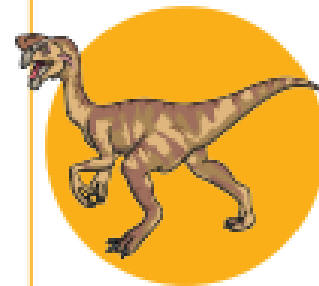
Fascinating Fact:
Although the Stegosaurus body was large, the size of their brain was only around the size of a dog's.



Oviraptor

Length: 2m
Height: 1.5m
Weight: 20kg
Diet: meat, eggs, seeds, insects and plants

Fascinating Fact:
This dinosaur had feathers and a powerful jaw.



Ankylosaurus

Length: 7m

Height: 1m

Weight: 4000kg

Diet: plants

Fascinating Fact:

Ankylosaurus had a large tail club to fight off predators.



Spinosaurus

Length: 18m

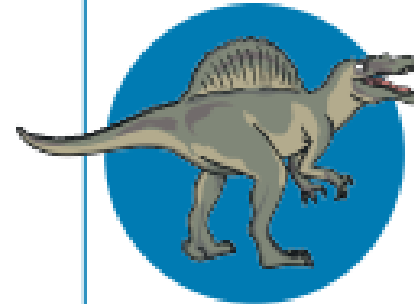
Height: 6m

Weight: 6000kg

Diet: fish and possibly other dinosaurs

Fascinating Fact:

Spinosaurus was one of the largest meat eating dinosaurs and lived both on land and in the water.



Parasaurolophus

Length: 11m

Height: 3m

Weight: 3500kg

Diet: plants

Fascinating Fact:

Parasaurolophus had a long 2m crest that came off the top of its head.



Allosaurus

Length: 12m

Height: 5m

Weight: 2000kg

Diet: other dinosaurs, such as stegosaurus and diplodocus

Fascinating Fact:

Allosaurus had teeth that bent backwards to stop prey from escaping.



Tyrannosaurus rex

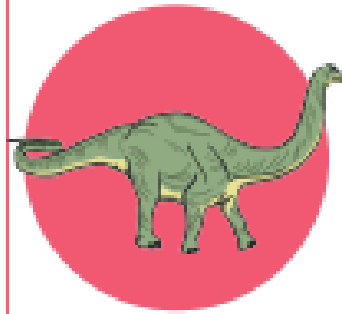
Length: 12m

Height: 6m

Weight: 7000kg

Diet: other dinosaurs,
such as Triceratops

Fascinating Fact:
This fearsome dinosaur
could crush the bones of
other dinosaurs.



Brachiosaurus

Length: 26m

Height: 16m

Weight: 80,000kg

Diet: plants

Fascinating Fact:
This dinosaur is the largest
and heaviest land animal
ever discovered.



Velociraptor

Length: 2m

Height: 0.5m

Weight: 15kg

Diet: leftover carcasses
killed by larger dinosaurs

Fascinating Fact:
Velociraptor's bodies were
about the same size as a
Christmas turkey.



Triceratops

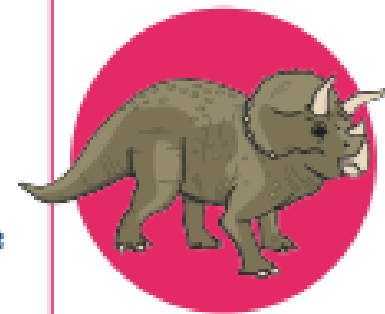
Length: 9m

Height: 3m

Weight: 12,000kg

Diet: plants

Fascinating Fact:
Triceratops had three nose
horns they used
for defence.



Gigantosaurus

Length: 14m

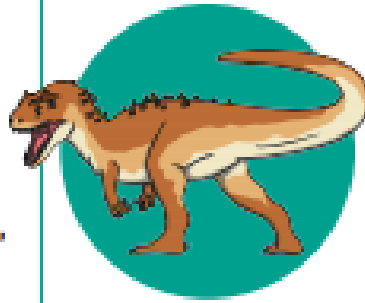
Height: 4m

Weight: 8000kg

Diet: other dinosaurs
and animals

Fascinating Fact:

The name 'Giganotosaurus'
means 'giant
southern lizard'.



Carnotaurus

Length: 8m

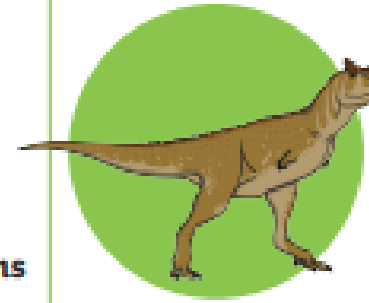
Height: 3m

Weight: 3000kg

Diet: other dinosaurs
and animals

Fascinating Fact:

Carnotaurus had two horns
above its eyes like a bull.



Dilophosaurus

Length: 6m

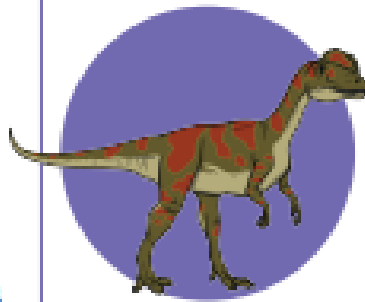
Height: 2m

Weight: 300kg

Diet: small dinosaurs
and animals

Fascinating Fact:

Dilophosaurus could move
very quickly and hunted in
small packs.

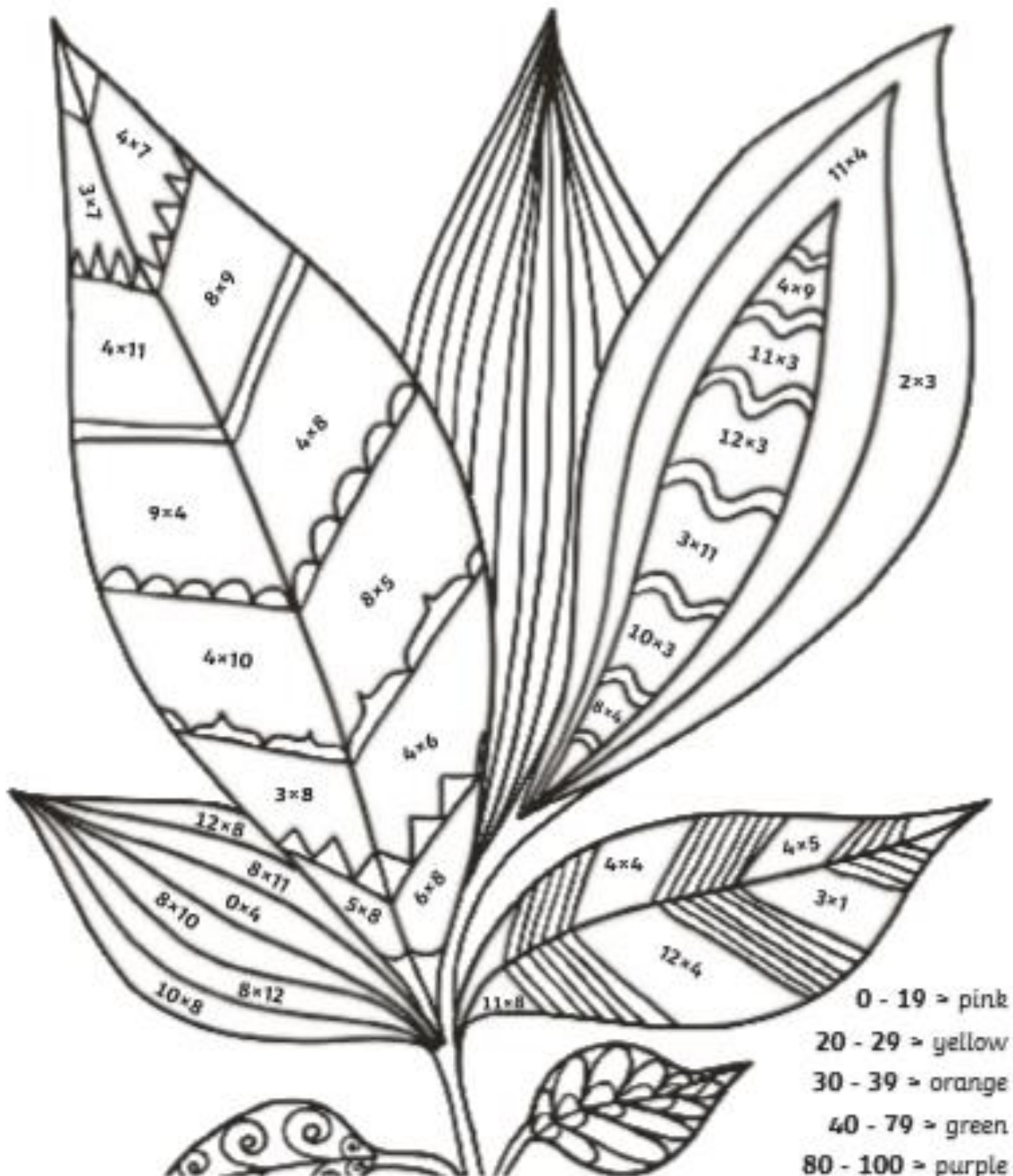


Choose a dinosaur. Create a wanted poster to find them. Think about why they are wanted, the information that will help them to be found and include pictures to catch people's eye.

Friday calculation

3, 4 and 8 Times Tables Colouring

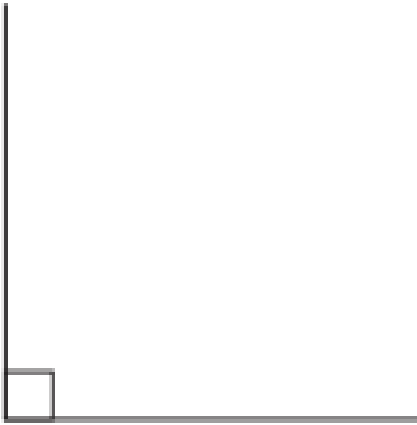
Match the colours to the numbers.



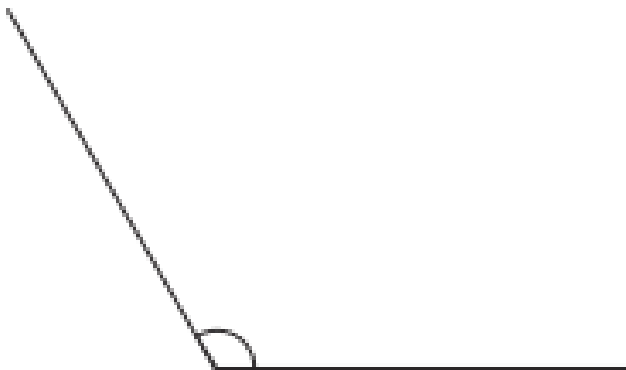
Friday maths

Types of angles.

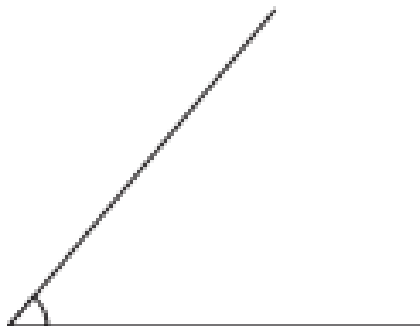
Look at these different angles:



Right Angle - a square 90° .



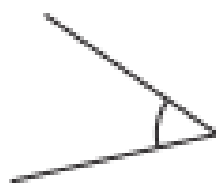
Obtuse Angle - is greater than a right angle but less than a straight line (as anything over 180° is a reflex angle).



Acute Angle - is smaller than a right angle.

Write the type of angle:

1.



2.



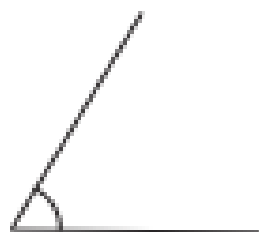
3.



4.



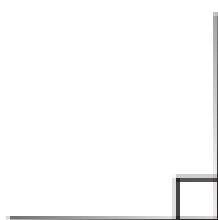
5.



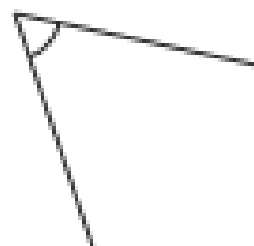
6.



7.



8.



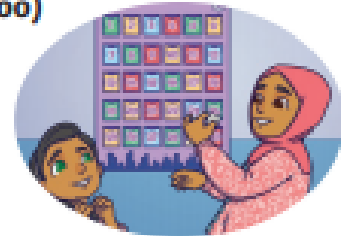
Friday- spelling

Rameena's Ramadan Which Homophone?

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.

A Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Rameena is _____ young to fast. (**two/too**)
2. Rameena's calendar said 'Give _____ others'. (**too/to**)
3. Rameena _____ just what to do. (**knew/new**)
4. She wanted _____ give her money away. (**to/two**)
5. Rameena spotted _____ neighbour, Pam. (**there/their**)
6. Pam said, " _____ hope you have a lovely Eid." (**eye/I**)
7. The family went to _____ Mrs Hussain. (**meet/meat**)
8. Mrs Hussain had _____ very busy. (**bean/been**)
9. Rameena gave Tariq _____ raisins. (**sum/some**)
10. Tariq was making a meal for his _____. (**son/sun**)



11. As the _____ started to set, it was time for Iftar. **(son/sun)**
12. The family _____ dinner. **(ate/eight)**
13. That _____, Rameena realised she still had the money. **(knight/night)**
14. Dad made Rameena _____ that she had helped others. **(sea/see)**
15. Dad was _____ and Rameena felt better. **(right/write)**



B

Choose words from the word bank below and write your own sentences. Make sure that you have used the correct homophone.

**Word
Bank**

knot

here

berry

peace

not

hear

bury

piece

Friday- English

Today you will be creating a zig-zag book all about dinosaurs. Use all the information you have learnt this week to make an information text all about dinosaurs

Zigzag Book

You will need:

- a piece of A4 paper
- pens
- pencils
- crayons
- colouring pencils



Take a sheet of A4 paper and place it landscape on the table. This means the longest sides should be the top and bottom of the paper.



Next, fold the paper in half, bringing the top side to meet the bottom side.



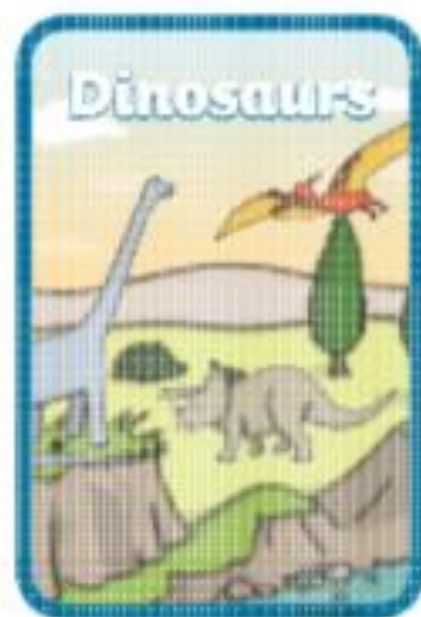
Fold this in half, to bring the two shorter sides together.



Find the halfway point on one side of the folded paper and fold this backwards.



Turn the paper over and do the same again with the other side.




Friday- topic



Who Was Mary Anning?

Mary Anning was a famous fossil hunter. She was born in 1799 and lived in Lyme Regis by the sea. Her parents, Richard and Molly, had ten children. Mary and her brother Joseph were the only children to survive to adulthood.

Every day, her father took her and her brother to the beach, where they spent hours looking for fossils. They didn't actually know that the things they found were fossils or that they were sea creatures from millions of years ago. However, Mary knew that there was something special about the things she found lying in the rocks on the beach.

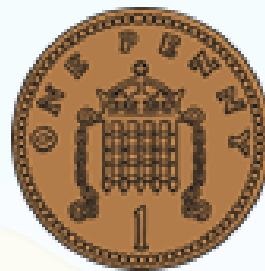
A small version of the portrait of Mary Anning from the first image, showing her in the same green dress and bonnet.

Who Was Mary Anning?



Mary was good at spotting fossils in rocks, and her father taught her how to get the fossils out of the rock by gently and carefully chipping the rock away from the fossil using a hammer and chisel. This took a very long time because if the fossil was hit with the chisel instead of the rock, it could be damaged.

Mary Anning's Life



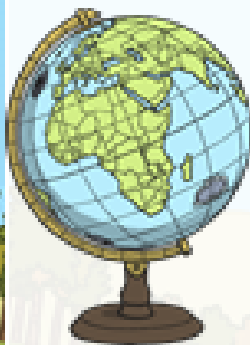
Mary and her family had little money, so Mary and her brother Joseph would take the fossils they had removed from the rocks and sell them for a penny each on a stall in the street near where they lived. People were amazed by the mysterious shapes of the fossils, thinking they were beautiful and from a mysterious world.

Mary Anning's Life



One day a lady called Elizabeth Philpot, who was a fossil expert, saw Mary's fossils and was very interested in them. She showed Mary some fossils she had collected and gave her books to read. The books taught Mary that scientists thought that the objects she had found were actually creatures that had lived a very long time ago.

Mary Anning's Life



Mary's father had a fall from one of the cliffs and became very ill. Sadly, he died when Mary was 12 years old. With no mother or father to look after them, Mary and her brother were now even poorer.

Mary visited the beach every day, looking for fossils to sell. Knowing that the scientists thought these were creatures that had lived millions of years ago made Mary feel very excited. This meant that the world was millions of years old!

Mary Anning's Life



Some years later, whilst walking along the beach one day, Mary made an amazing discovery. She had found a giant fossil that no one had ever seen before. It was the skull of a giant creature that looked like a crocodile. She had found the first complete fossil of an Ichthyosaurus or 'fish-lizard'.

Scientists from London were amazed by the discovery. Mary was paid for the fossil and her family no longer needed to worry about money.










Mary Anning's Life



Mary carried on finding more fossils that the world had never seen before. She found a 'giant sea reptile' or Plesiosaur, a flying reptile and a prehistoric fish. Many were taken to London and put on display in the British Museum. Mary opened a small shop where she sold fossils, stones and shells.



She died in 1847 after becoming ill, but is still remembered as one of the greatest fossil hunters ever to have lived.







Using the information above, write about Mary Anning's life. You may want to include where she lived, who her family were, what she did and anything else you feel is important. You can also draw a picture at the top.


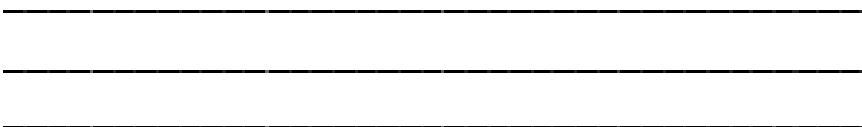




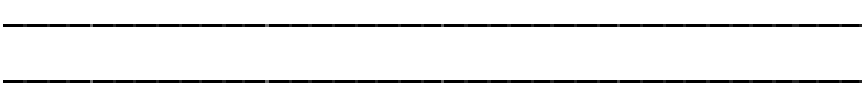




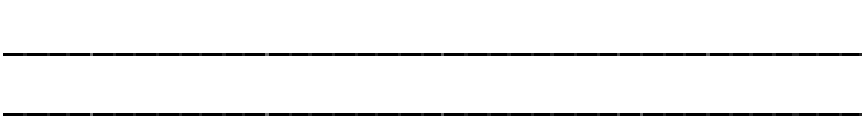




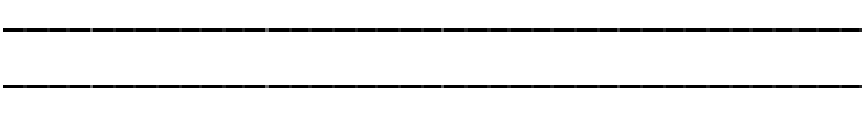































The Friendly T-Rex

There once was a friendly T-Rex,
Who bit other dinosaurs' necks,
He had little arms,
But one of his charms,
Was the way that he showed his respects.

He always said "Please" and "Thank you",
"Good morning" and "How do you do?"
They said, "Will you quit?
That hurts quite a bit!"
But that only made him want
to chew!

One day he was having a nibble,
They said, "We don't mean to quibble...
...But will you get off?
You're making us cough!
And we so hate the way that you dribble!"

Q1: Find and copy one fact about the friendly T-Rex from the first verse of the poem.



Q2: Which of these statements are true? Tick **two**.

- ☐ The T-Rex was bitten by other dinosaurs.
- ☐ The T-Rex bit other dinosaurs' necks.
- ☐ The T-Rex had a bad cough.
- ☐ The T-Rex told the dinosaurs to stop.
- ☐ The T-Rex had good manners.

Q3: Why do you think that the T-Rex was making the other dinosaurs cough?



T-Rex was rather confused;
Puzzled, befuddled, bemused...
He put on his specs,
He looked at their necks,
And saw they were battered
and bruised.

T-Rex felt awfully bad;
Like a villain, a bully, a cad.
He said, "What to do?
I really like you!
It's making me feel rather sad."

It shouldn't come as a surprise,
That in other dinosaurs' eyes,
T-Rex was a chump;
A great growly grump,
With teeth of incredible size!

Q4: Circle **two** words that describe how the T-Rex feels in these three verses.



nervous

excited

happy

confused

sad

Q5: Find and copy **two** words from the text which mean the same as 'confused'.



Q6: Why did the other dinosaurs think that the T-Rex was 'a chump'?



The dinosaurs weren't very nice,
They said, "If you want our advice,
You'll get out of here,
Just go – disappear!
And don't make us all say it twice!"

He wailed and he sobbed and he cried;
And after his tears had all dried,
He looked at their necks,
And felt the effects,
Of great rumbling hunger inside.

He said, "I've never been keen,
On causing a terrible scene,
But you've made me upset,
Now I think you'll regret,
Being horrible, nasty and mean!"

RAAAAAAGGGGGHHH!!!



Q7: Why did the T-Rex wail, sob and cry?



Q8: What do you think that the T-Rex will do next?
Explain your answer.



Q9: Use 20 words to sum up what happens in this poem.

