

European Adventure



We hope you enjoy looking at all Year 3's fantastic learning during the Summer Term. From investigating plants to learning about the human and physical features of Europe as well as becoming fraction experts, we have had a very busy term.

Thank you for all your support.

Miss Bedford, Miss Sobratty, Mrs Cave and Miss Robinson.

Geography

L.O. What is the climate like in Europe?
Represent using diagrams and models.

Country	Rainy Days
Netherlands	58
Ireland	55
Belgium	55
France	52
Germany	47
Spain	46
Italy	46
Denmark	44
Poland	42
Portugal	42
United Kingdom	41

1. Netherlands had the most rainy days.
2. The UK had the least rainy days.
3. Austria and Denmark had 42 days of rain.

Also: Ireland had 16 more days of rain than the Netherlands.

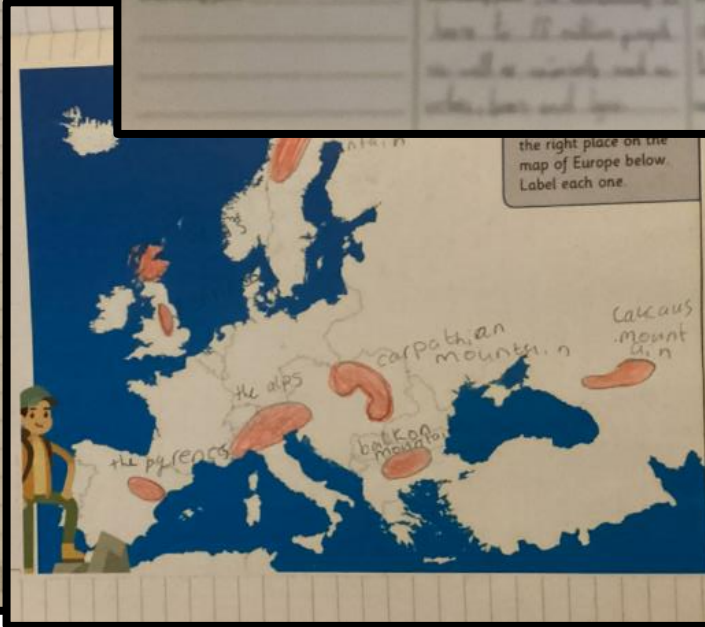
European Mountain Ranges

Scandinavian Mountains	Carpathian Mountains	Alps
approx. 2000m	approx. 2500m	approx. 3000m
approx. 1000km	approx. 1500km	approx. 1000km
approx. 1000km	approx. 1500km	approx. 1000km
approx. 1000km	approx. 1500km	approx. 1000km

All about Spain

Dancing

The famous dance in Spain is called flamenco dancing. It is a very nice dance to do. The dancers wear long dresses that swirl around and they have metal tabs on their shoes.



Fun Facts

- apple
- leaves
- sea weed
- chicken

A Mediterranean diet is popular in Spain and it consists of greens, fruit and vegetables, a variety of sea foods, cured ham and meat. There are many traditional and varied Spanish dishes from different European countries.

capital city	Madrid
land borders	Portugal, France and Andorra
Population	over 47.5 million (2022)
official language	Castilian Spanish
climate	Temperate

From the Pyrenees mountains in the north to the Strait of Gibraltar in the south a host of different wildlife and vegetation can be found in the country.

We started by using atlases to locate the countries of Europe and used data to compare their weather patterns.

Then we focused on the physical features of Europe, learning about the major mountains and rivers of Europe.

Finally, we focussed on the country of Spain, thinking about why people would want to visit different areas.



English

We created imaginary creatures and then wrote a non-chronological report about them.

Wednesday - 9th May
 I chose to write using conjunctions.


Sharks have sharp sharp teeth because they are carnivores and need to catch their prey.

Many people are afraid of sharks but only a few are known to have attacked humans.

At the side of their head are gills so they can breathe underwater.


Most species of Shark prefer warm water but also although the great white shark prefer colder water.

At the top of the shark's back is a dorsal fin which helps it balance and while it is swimming.



Sharks can see up to ten times clearer under water which means they can easily catch their prey.

Different species of sharks live in different oceans so that they can adapt to any weather.




Monday 21st May
 To publish a non-chronological report

Link fact file


The Link is a type of mammal which has shaggy fur but is incredibly it gets almost to make shaggy clothing. There is only a species which is about 1 feet and 1 single Link. It has lived on earth for over 300 million years and its ecological for its razor sharp teeth. It shivers under long hair to keep cool and it prefers a boiling hot climate.

Appearance

On top of its body is pitch black and emerald green stripes, so that it can camouflage. It has long ears to keep cool its tiny ears are gaps and red which are really soft and floppy. It has sharp white teeth inside its mouth which rips its prey apart. Although it just has a green shaggy curled tail it can snap its prey it is quite long the tail is at the back of the Link. It has strong powerful feet and legs which are really short but it can have energy and run really fast. Around around its habitat it has a hole at the top of its foot.

Habitat

Links are found in the jungle of America and the desert of Egypt. It is 70 degrees which is extremely boiling hot because it's used to the sun. It only rains and rains every year but sometimes there are big storms during the day and animals shelter and keep cool under trees but there are special holes because they sometimes to and go so it they have a magic body that outside them and keep them safe from the sun that happens one time a year and a fact is that they stay awake during night time.



Tuesday 21st May
 To publish a non-chronological report

Link fact file

The Link is a type of mammal which has very soft and smooth fur. Unfortunately, this makes them a target for and allows because they need fur to make coats. There are only two different species of Link: Jungle Link and Rainforest Link, which is in danger of being extinct. These types of creatures are not very easy to find. Most people get excited trying to find it!

Appearance


Surrounding the Link's head is a big mane of fur to keep warm in the jungle. Beneath the Link's legs are hooves with ridges so that it can grip to the ground and hard sugarcane. The Link's neck is very long to eat leaves from the trees. The Link has very sharp teeth which it uses to rip up other animals.

Habitat

Links are found in the continent of Africa where they can be found in the Jungles of South Africa and from 1000m. In the summer it is extremely dry and humid because it is near the equator. During the day, it is normally 60 degrees but in the winter it is only 30 degrees less! Every day, the Link hides under the Palm Tree to keep cool during the summer which makes them gain more strength. Biologists believe their skin is waterproof so it can protect them from the heavy rain.

Diet

Most Links are omnivores which means that they just eat meat. Their diet is mainly grass, juicy meat and other animals such as Zebras, Rabbit and Kangaroo. The Link's long pink tongue is used to grip onto



We rehearsed using conjunctions to explain the creature features!

We used expanded noun phrases and technical vocabulary to describe the creature.



Maths

In maths we have become fraction experts.

20.5.24 Identifying unit fractions

Tiny is looking at fractions of shapes.

Do you agree with Tiny? **No**

Explain your answer.

What if the shape was a rectangle?

Handwritten notes: I know a fraction is a part of a whole. I disagree with tiny because there are four equal parts not three. I think 1/4 is shaded in. The numerator is how many parts there are and the denominator is how many are counted in. Challenge: They have to be equal to be fractions. Four equal parts in a rectangle. It is still!

10.6.24 Equivalent fractions on a numberline

Identify and record the equivalent fractions.

numerator
denominator
split
part
equal
shaded

True or false $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{3}$. Explain.

$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{9}$ $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{9}$

Handwritten notes: Equivalent fractions are the same and they are in the same place on the number line.

18.6.24 Subtracting fractions

Solve the fraction word problem.

Mrs B orders a pizza. She eats 2 pieces and gives another two pieces to her friend. What fraction of the pizza is left?

- Write a subtraction statement.
- Draw a diagram.
- Explain your thinking.

Write a subtraction fraction problem of your own.

Handwritten notes: If Mrs B eats 2 pieces and gives 2 pieces away from to her friend how many is left? She eats $\frac{2}{6}$.

$\frac{6}{6} - \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$

She has $\frac{2}{6}$ of the pizza left.

Challenge: Mrs Hayward buys sweets. She eats 2 pieces of sweets and gives 2 to her friend what fraction of sweets is left?

Equivalent fractions

Handwritten notes: not the same as 1/2.

Handwritten notes: I know I found all of them because as the fraction will i started from 1/3 all the way to 9.

Handwritten notes: A great systematic approach!

Handwritten notes: I know the greater the denominator the smaller the fraction. So I disagree because he thought the higher the numerator the bigger the fraction but also smaller to be a bigger fraction. The denominator is the total number of parts. The smaller the denominator the larger the fraction. denominator is the bottom of the fraction the numerator is the top of the fraction.

Handwritten notes: I disagree with tiny. I know that 1/4 is greater than 1/5.

Handwritten notes: The numerator the top and the denominator is the bottom.

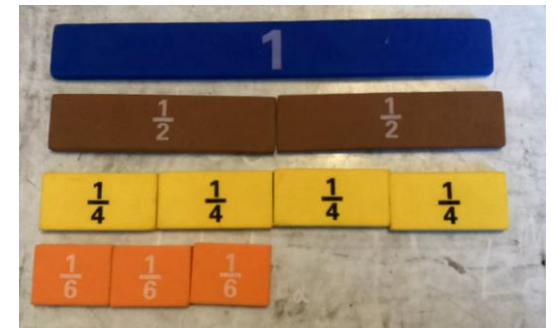
Handwritten notes: numerator parts shaded

Handwritten notes: denominator total parts

Handwritten notes: top

Handwritten notes: bottom

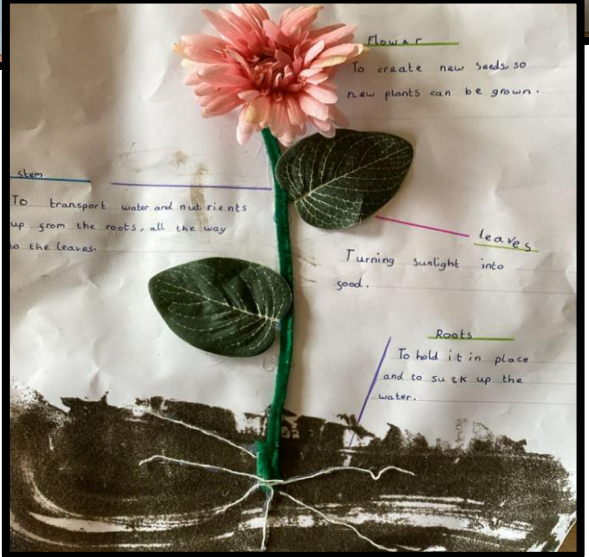
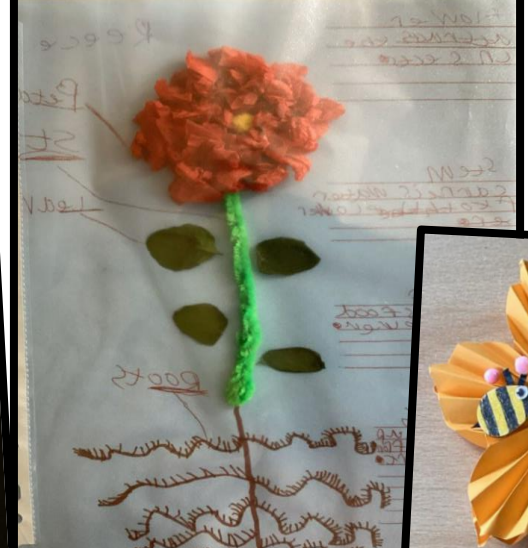
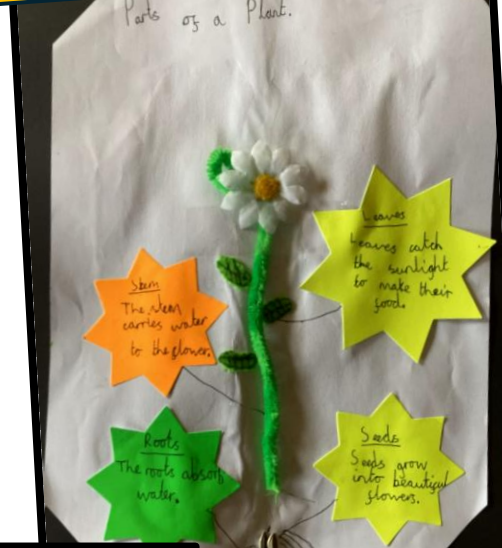
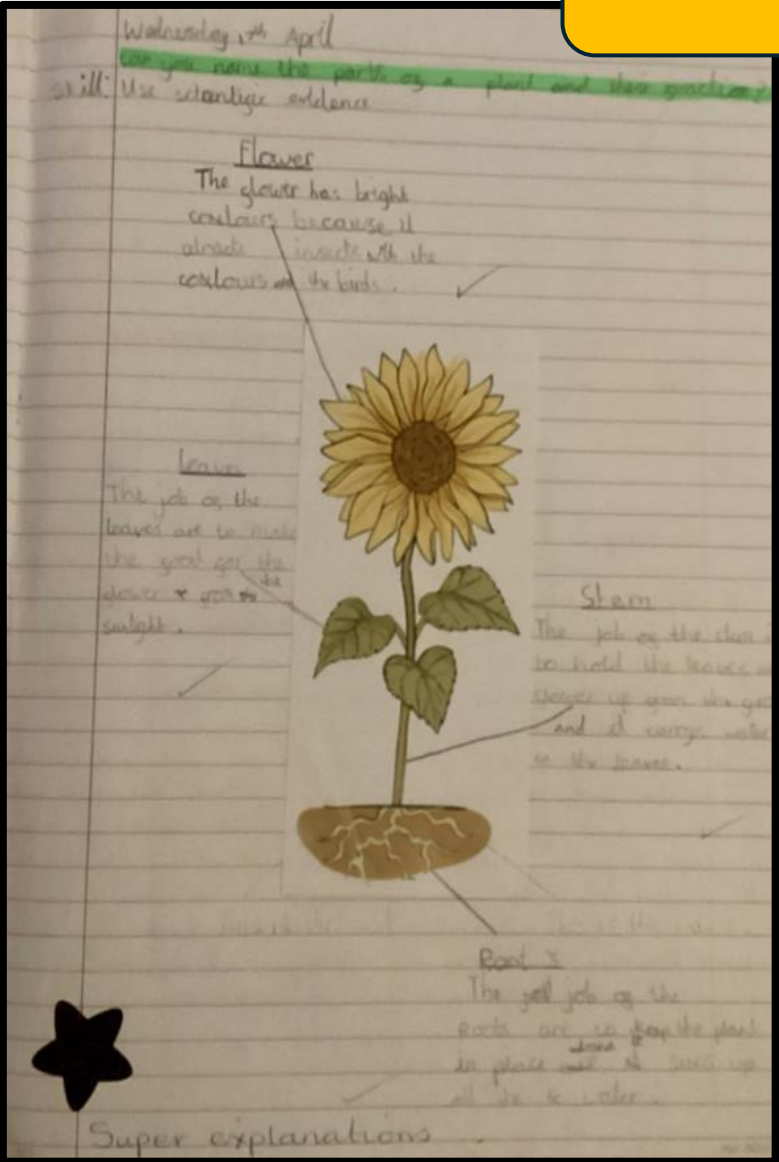
The fraction blocks helped us to find equivalent fractions.



We learnt how to represent fractions in different ways.

Science

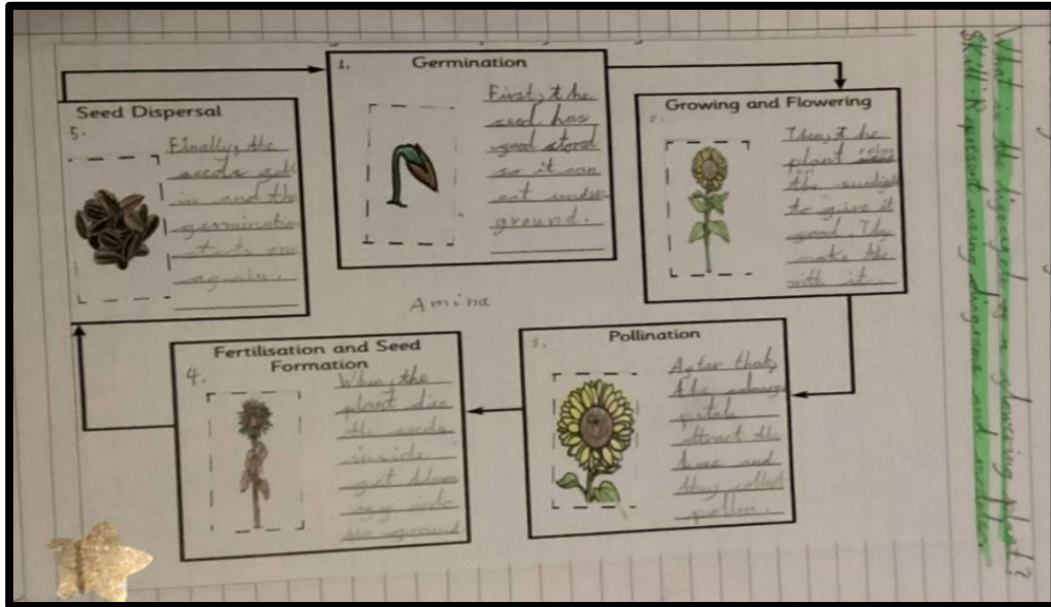
We learnt about the parts of a plants and the functions each part has. Our Home learning reflected our understanding in some very creative ways!







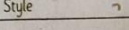

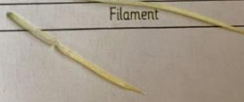
The leaves use sunlight to make food.



We dissected flowers and named each part and then learnt the importance each part had in the lifecycle of a plant. We also researched how different seeds are dispersed so they can grow into new plants



Separate your flower into its different parts, then place each part under the correct heading

Petal	Stamen	Anther
		
		
		

Seed Dispersal

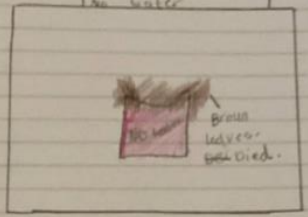
Seed dispersal can be in four different ways:

- Wind:** "Wind dispersal is when the seed fly in the wind like dandelion." (Illustration of a dandelion seed)
- Water:** "Water dispersal is when seeds are carried to the bank and make a new plant." (Illustration of a seed on water)
- Eating by animal:** "Eating by animal dispersal is when a bird eats a fruit and it goes down its beak and goes seed it makes a plant." (Illustration of a bird)
- Explosion:** "Some plants explode and scatter the seeds to scatter over a large area. The lupin is an example of a plant that does this." (Illustration of a lupin plant)

Bottom text: "Seed dispersal is when seeds spread out and start to grow another plant."

Monday 20th May
 What does a plant need to grow well?
 Drawing conclusions

Too water



I found out that a plant needs water because it will turn brown and like a crispy like spilling. The plant with every thing you grow well and happy but use a one with out water was the opposite. I had the plant with out water and it was bad but the one with water with every thing was perfect. This shows a plant needs water to grow and survive.

We investigated how water is transported round a plant and the best conditions to for a healthy plant growth.



Wider Curriculum

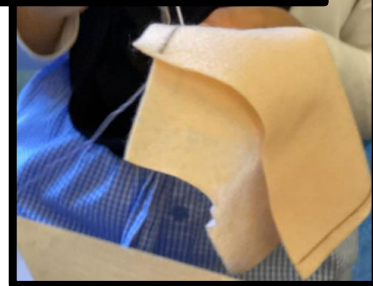
We studied the artwork of Monet and then created our own pictures based on his lily pad paintings.



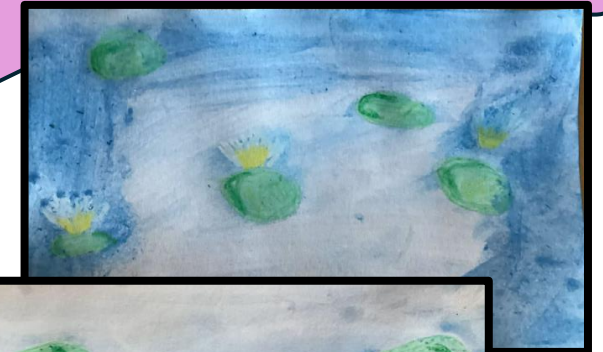
In DT we designed and made pencil cases. We sewed each side using running stitch and added a Velcro fastening.



Pencil case 1 <p>zip zip handle green plastic red plastic</p>	<p>What materials is it made from? It is made from plastic.</p> <p>How is it opened and closed? It is open and closed by a zip.</p> <p>How big is it? It is about 33cm tall and 50cm wide.</p>	
Pencil case 2 <p>fold over lid velcro handle flower part</p>	<p>What materials is it made from? a sort of fluffy material</p> <p>How is it opened and closed? It is opened by velcro.</p> <p>How big is it? 50cm long and 25cm wide.</p>	
<p>Name two differences between these pencil cases: 1 is furry and 1 isn't.</p>	<p>Name two similarities between these pencil cases: They both are very fancy</p>	<p>Which pencil case do you prefer and why? I prefer the melon one because I love melons</p>



We used crayons to draw the lily pads. Then we used a blue wash to create the background pond.



Finally, we thought about the decorations we would like to add. We used funky foam, transfers and sequins. We were very proud of our results!