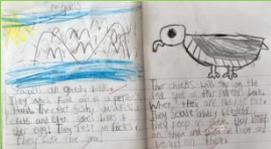


# Class 3 Home Learning Grid - Summer Term

Just in case any of you need to isolate at home, here are some of our topic activities for you to have a go at during your time at home. Where it may be helpful, I have included some websites for you to look at. Please don't forget to upload photographs of the activities you do onto Seesaw.

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Science Animals</p>	<p><b>Research</b> In Class 3 we learn to classify (or group) animals into these groups: <b>mammals, amphibians, birds, fish, reptiles and invertebrates</b> (we call these minibeasts in school) Look at the clips on BBC Bitesize KS1 Science to find out all about each of these groups <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv</a></p>	<p><b>Sorting</b> If you have any toy animals at home you could try sorting them into your own groups. You could also use pictures of animals. Some examples of groups are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has legs/has no legs</li> <li>• lives in water/lives on land</li> <li>• can fly/cannot fly</li> <li>• farm animals/wild animals</li> </ul>	<p><b>Investigating</b> Animals can also be grouped by what food they eat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Carnivores</b> only eat meat</li> <li>• <b>Herbivores</b> only eat plants</li> <li>• <b>Omnivores</b> eat both meat and plants.</li> </ul> <p>Watch BBC Bitesize to learn more about animal groups and what they eat. <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv/articles/z96vb9q">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv/articles/z96vb9q</a> Can you write a list of carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. You could also try doing this with dinosaurs!</p>	<p><b>Writing</b> Choose an animal, draw a picture of it and write some facts about it in your exercise book. You could use the internet or books that you have at home to find out facts about your animal. These children have written all about seagulls.</p>  
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Art &amp; Design</p>	<p><b>Fun with skeletons</b> Use cut up straws, string, pasta or bits of paper to make animal skeletons. Remember humans are animals too!</p>  	<p><b>Shadow Art</b> Choose a sunny day. Stand up a plastic toy so that it makes a shadow on a piece of paper. Draw round the shadow. You can then colour in your outline.</p> 	<p><b>Observational drawing</b> Choose a flower in the garden and look at it very carefully. Look closely at the colours and the shapes. Draw the flower as carefully as you can. Take your time and keep looking closely.</p>  <p>Make sure you include lots of details in your drawing.</p>	<p><b>Nature Rubbings</b> Place paper over an object and gently rub back and forth with a crayon or piece of chalk to make an image. It works better if the crayon or chalk are on their side.</p>  <p>Try making rubbings of leaves, tree bark, the pavement etc.</p>

# Class 3 Learning Menu - Summer Term

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Geography</b></p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Hot and cold places</p>	<p><b>The seven continents</b> Watch and sing along to the continents song <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K6DSMZ8b3LE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K6DSMZ8b3LE</a></p>	<p><b>The coldest places</b> The coldest places on earth are the North and South Poles at the top and bottom of the globe. Find out more about Antarctica (South Pole) here <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zyhp34j/articles/zig46v4">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zyhp34j/articles/zig46v4</a> Write a list of the clothes you would take to Antarctica</p>	<p><b>The hottest places</b> The equator is an imaginary line that divides the earth in half. The weather at the equator is hot all year round. Find out more about Nigeria, a country on the equator, here <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zyhp34j/articles/znxp92p">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zyhp34j/articles/znxp92p</a> Can you draw a picture of a hot place? What would you expect to see there?</p>	<p><b>Investigation</b> Get some ice cubes and put them in various places around the house and garden. Which one melted first? Can you explain why? What happens when you put salt on an ice cube? What happens when you put sugar on an ice cube?</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>History</b></p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Significant person: Mary Anning</p>	<p><b>Mary Anning</b> Find out about the life of the fossil hunter Mary Anning. Why was she important? <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p015gn89">https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p015gn89</a> Can you find a fossil in your garden or out on a walk with your family?</p>	<p><b>Dinosaur research</b> Think of some of the questions you'd like to ask about dinosaurs and then do some research to find out the answers. This video clip might help <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G3gXWDYpLAE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G3gXWDYpLAE</a> Or watch Andy's Dinosaur Adventures to find out about individual dinosaurs <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/shows/andys-dinosaur-adventures">https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/shows/andys-dinosaur-adventures</a></p>	<p><b>Dinosaur fact sheet</b> Create a fact sheet about your favourite dinosaur. Draw a picture of it and label the parts of its body. Write some facts about your dinosaur. How big was it? What did it eat? How did it move? Include a fascinating fact e.g. a stegosaurus had a very small brain about the same size as a dog's brain.</p>	<p><b>Fossil</b> Make salt dough (mix 1 cup of flour, ½ cup of salt and ½ cup of water) and roll it out into a large disc. Press pasta shapes into the dough in the shape of a dinosaur. Remove the pasta to leave a fossil imprint. Bake on the lowest oven setting until the dough hardens.</p> 

# Dinosaur

## Fact Cards



Dinosaur Fact Cards

# Apatosaurus

**Length:** 21m

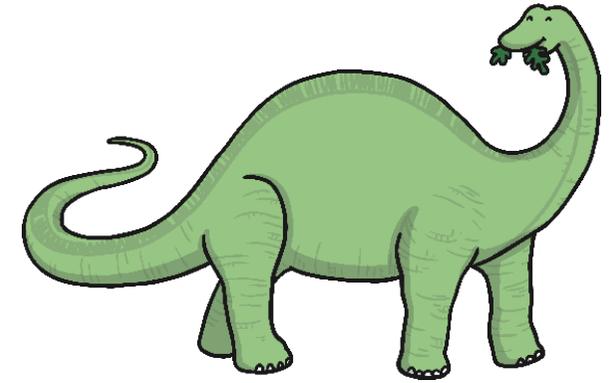
**Height:** 5m

**Weight:** 16,000kg

**Diet:** plants

**Fascinating Fact:**

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



Dinosaur Fact Cards

# Iguanodon

**Length:** 10m

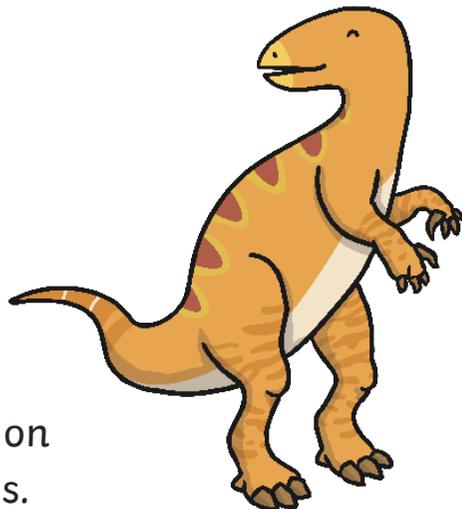
**Height:** 3m

**Weight:** 4000kg

**Diet:** plants

**Fascinating Fact:**

This dinosaur could walk on two legs or on all four legs.



Dinosaur Fact Cards

# Stegosaurus

**Length:** 9m

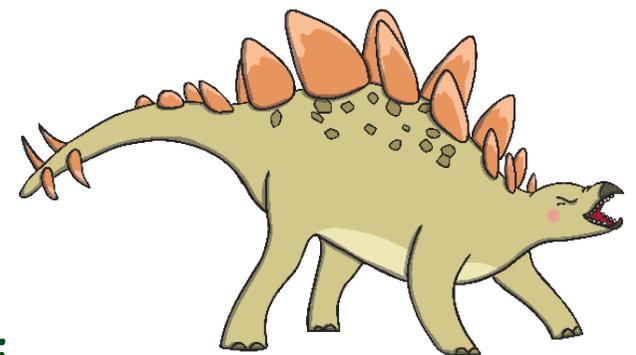
**Height:** 3m

**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

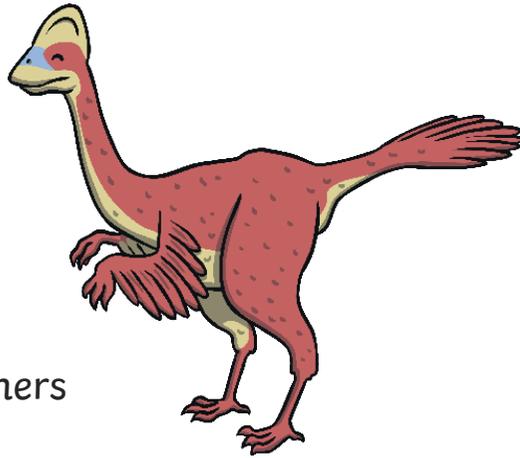
**Height:** 1.5m

**Weight:** 20kg

**Diet:** meat, eggs, seeds, insects and plants

**Fascinating Fact:**

This dinosaur had feathers and a powerful jaw.



# Tyrannosaurus rex

**Length:** 12m

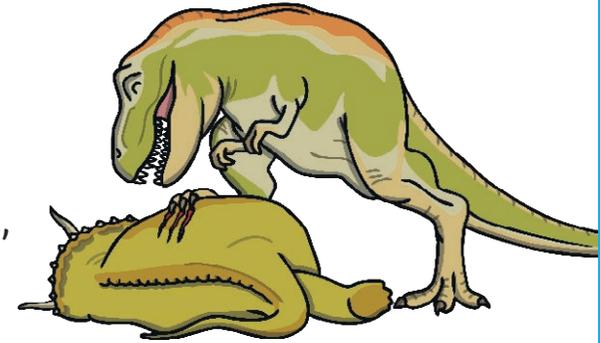
**Height:** 6m

**Weight:** 7000kg

**Diet:** other dinosaurs, such as Triceratops

**Fascinating Fact:**

This fearsome dinosaur could crush the bones of other dinosaurs.



# Brachiosaurus

**Length:** 26m

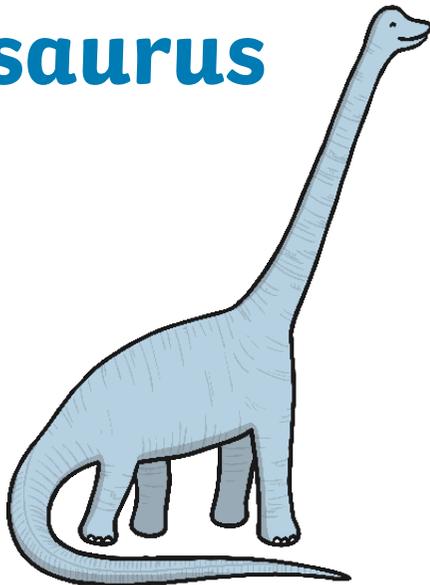
**Height:** 16m

**Weight:** 80,000kg

**Diet:** plants

**Fascinating Fact:**

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



# Velociraptor

**Length:** 1.8m

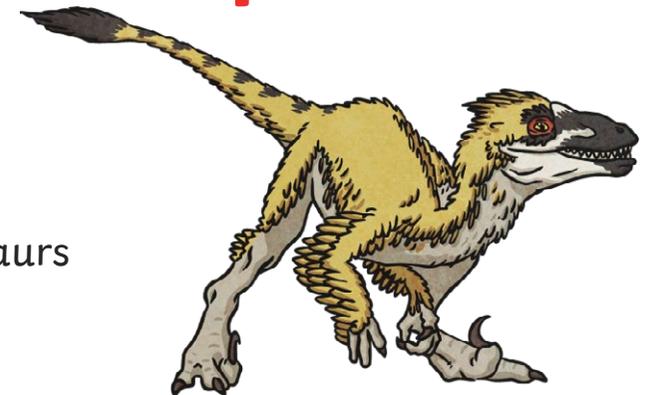
**Height:** 0.5m

**Weight:** 15kg

**Diet:** small dinosaurs and animals

**Fascinating Fact:**

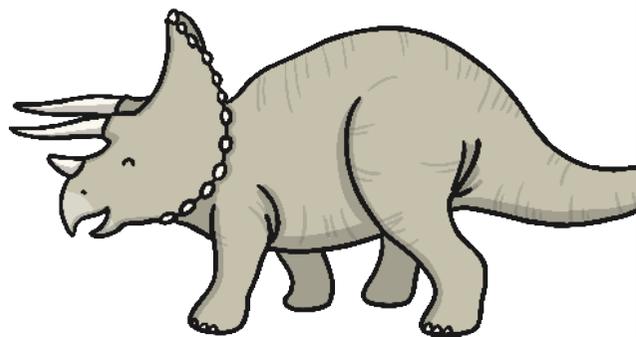
Velociraptors were covered in long feathers but they couldn't fly.



# Triceratops

**Length:** 9m  
**Height:** 3m  
**Weight:** 12,000kg  
**Diet:** plants  
**Fascinating Fact:**

Triceratops had three nose horns they used for defence.



# Ankylosaurus

**Length:** 7m  
**Height:** 1m  
**Weight:** 4000kg  
**Diet:** plants  
**Fascinating Fact:**

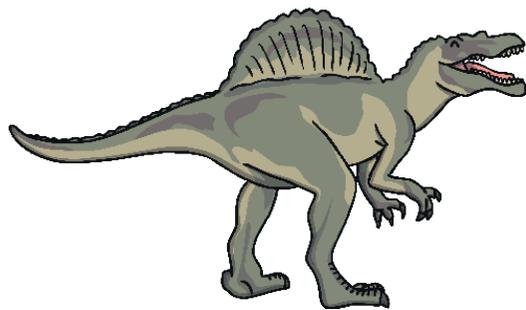
Ankylosaurus had a large tail club to fight off predators.



# Spinosaurus

**Length:** 18m  
**Height:** 6m  
**Weight:** 6000kg  
**Diet:** fish and possibly other dinosaurs  
**Fascinating Fact:**

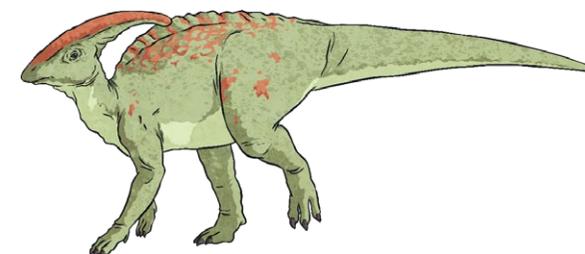
Spinosaurus was one of the largest meat eating dinosaurs and lived both on land and in the water.



# 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

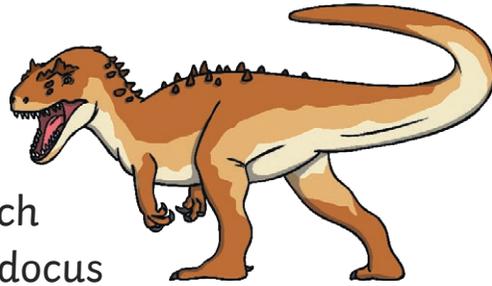
**Height:** 5m

**Weight:** 2000kg

**Diet:** other dinosaurs, such as stegosaurus and diplodocus

**Fascinating Fact:**

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



# Gigantosaurus

**Length:** 14m

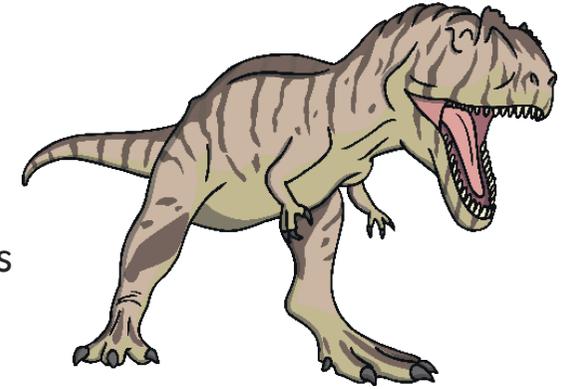
**Height:** 4m

**Weight:** 8000kg

**Diet:** other dinosaurs and animals

**Fascinating Fact:**

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



# Carnotaurus

**Length:** 8m

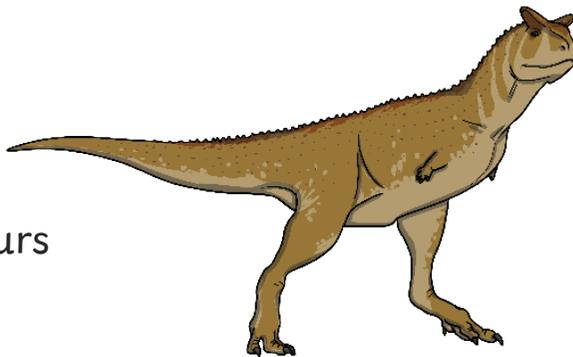
**Height:** 3m

**Weight:** 3000kg

**Diet:** other dinosaurs and animals

**Fascinating Fact:**

Carnotaurus had two horns above its eyes like a bull.



# Dilophosaurus

**Length:** 6m

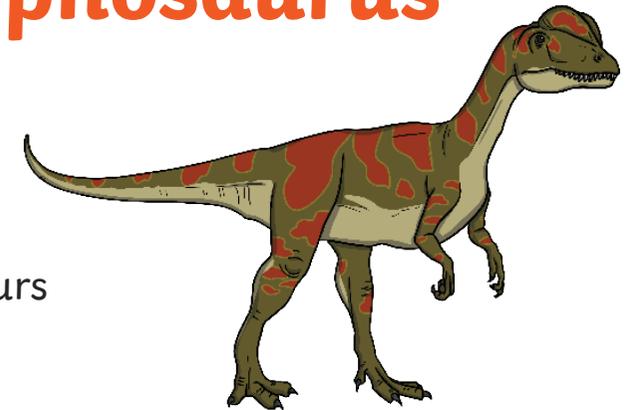
**Height:** 2m

**Weight:** 300kg

**Diet:** small dinosaurs and animals

**Fascinating Fact:**

Dilophosaurus could move very quickly and hunted in small packs.



# Pterodactyl

**Length:** 1m

**Wing Span:** 1m+

**Weight:** 4kg

**Diet:** small animals  
and insects

**Fascinating Fact:**

Pterodactyl is not a dinosaur, it is a pterosaur – a group of flying reptiles – which are related to dinosaurs!

