Home Learning Pack

Year 3

Guidance and Answers

Varied Fluency

1a. A = 240, B = 250 and C = 290
2a. 570, 590 and 730
3a. 280 (A), 290 (C) and 320 (B)
4a. False because 380 is less than 410. Lewis' sequence should read: 380, 410 and 430.

Reasoning and Problem Solving

1a. Various answers, for example:

240	250	🍊
220	230	260
210	290	240

240	250	🍊
220	230	260
210	290	240

2a. Gavin is correct because his numbers are all in ascending order. Luke is incorrect because 410 is greater than 380.
3a. Various answers, for example: 340, 460 and 520 or 210, 430 and 550.

Varied Fluency

1b. A = 450, B = 480 and C = 530
2b. 310, 380 and 930
3b. 340 (C), 430 (A) and 480 (B)
4b. True.

Reasoning and Problem Solving

1b. Various answers, for example:

470	500	480
490	570	540
530	🌿	520

470	500	480
490	570	540
530	🌿	520

2b. Evie is correct because her numbers are all in ascending order. Leila is incorrect because 950 is less than 960.
3b. Various answers, for example: 130, 320 and 450 or 330, 340 and 420.

Answers – Expected Ordering Numbers

Varied Fluency
1a. A = 652, B = 656, C = 658, D = 662 and E = 664
2a. 329, 381, 426, 677 and 894
3a. 364 (A), 346 (C) and 308 (B)
4a. False because 767 is greater than 676. Lucie's sequence should read: 670, 676, 767, 776 and 777.

Reasoning and Problem Solving
1a. Various answers, for example:

715	716	718	721
719	721	724	**730**
716	**720**	**722**	**727**
715	**716**	718	719

715	716	718	721
719	**721**	**724**	**730**
716	720	722	727
715	716	718	719

2a. Pete is correct because his numbers are all in descending order. Nuha has counted backwards in hundreds first and then fifties.
3a. Various answers, for example: 134, 312, 425 and 641 or 241, 333, 522 and 714.

Answers – Expected Ordering Numbers

Varied Fluency
1b. A = 235, B = 250, C = 255, D = 270 and E = 275
2b. 903, 799, 652, 576 and 567
3b. 682 (C), 687 (A) and 696 (B)
4b. False because 685 is greater than 658. Fiona's sequence should read: 882, 849, 797, 685 and 658.

Reasoning and Problem Solving
1b. Various answers, for example:

323	319	**318**	**311**
330	335	**329**	309
336	**332**	**330**	352
341	368	355	310

323	**319**	**318**	**311**
330	335	329	309
336	332	330	352
341	368	355	310

2b. Willow is correct because her numbers are all in ascending order. Hunter is incorrect because 200 is less than 250.
3b. Various answers, for example: 531, 526, 314 and 243 or 444, 353, 325 and 138.

Answers – Greater Depth
Ordering Numbers

Varied Fluency
1a. A = 879, B = 885, C = 891 and D = 894
2a. 384, 483, 741, 809 and 834
3a. 519 (D), 507 (A), 490 (C) and 448 (B)
4a. False because 989 is more than 988 and 988 is less than 989. Callum's sequence should read like this: 973, 976, 981, 984, 988 and 989.

Reasoning and Problem Solving
1a. Various answers, for example:

806	813	839	868
812	831	838	864
854	920	917	903
921	917	939	

2a. Toria is correct as her numbers are all descending. Leon's final number is incorrect because 391 is greater than 390.
3a. Various answers, for example: 227, 319, 423, 436, 526 and 538 or 333, 425, 432, 615, 817 and 924.

Varied Fluency
1b. A = 326, B = 335, C = 338 and D = 347
2b. 712, 621, 602, 596 and 491
3b. 794 (A), 809 (C), 823 (D) and 831 (B)
4b. True.

Reasoning and Problem Solving
1b. Various answers, for example:

322	315	330	371
385	363	340	325
371	368	352	
386	372	319	308

2b. Kieran is correct as his numbers are all in ascending order (173, 300, 581, 692, 710 and 949). Alessia is incorrect because 579 is less than 582.
3b. Various answers, for example: 364, 252, 241, 224, 181 and 173 or 331, 282, 231, 173, 142 and 114.

Answers – Developing
Add and Subtract Multiples of 100

Varied Fluency
1a. A: 200, B: 700
2a. 300 – 200 = 100 or 100 = 300 – 200
3a. A: –, B: +
4a. True because both calculations = 400

Reasoning and Problem Solving
1a. Various answers, for example: 100 + 200 = 300; 200 + 100 = 300; 300 = 100 + 200; 100 + 300 = 400
2a. A = 100, B = 300; A = 200, B = 200; A = 300, B = 100
3a. Kira is correct because 200 + 300 = 500

Varied Fluency
1b. A: 300, B: 600
2b. 200 – 100 = 100 or 100 = 200 – 100
3b. A: –, B: –
4b. False. The symbol should be >

Reasoning and Problem Solving
1b. Various answers, for example: 500 – 100 = 400; 500 – 400 = 100; 100 = 500 – 400; 600 – 100 = 500
2b. A = 100, B = 500; A = 200, B = 400; A = 300, B = 300; A = 400, B = 200; A = 500, B = 100
3b. Cole is correct because 600 – 400 = 200

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Varied Fluency

1a. A: 900, B: 400
2a. 800 – 400 = 400 or 400 = 800 – 400
3a. A: –, B: –
4a. False. The symbol should be >

Reasoning and Problem Solving

1a. Various answers, for example: 500 + 300 = 800, 800 = 500 + 300, 100 + 200 = 300, 200 + 100 = 300, 100 + 300 = 400, 800 = 100 + 300 + 400
2a. A = 400, B = 100; A = 500, B = 200; A = 600, B = 300; A = 700, B = 400
3a. Jane is correct because 700 – 100 = 600

Varied Fluency

1b. A: 500, B: 200
2b. 400 – 100 = 300 or 300 = 400 – 100
3b. A: +, B: –
4b. True because both calculations = 400

Reasoning and Problem Solving

1b. Various answers, for example: 700 – 400 = 300, 700 – 500 = 200, 400 = 700 – 300, 100 = 700 – 400 – 200, 500 – 400 = 300
2b. A = 900, B = 400; A = 800, B = 300; A = 700, B = 200; A = 600, B = 100
3b. Peter is correct because 500 + 300 = 800

Varied Fluency

1a. A: 300, B: 900
2a. 600 – 500 = 100 or 100 = 600 – 500
3a. A: +, B: –
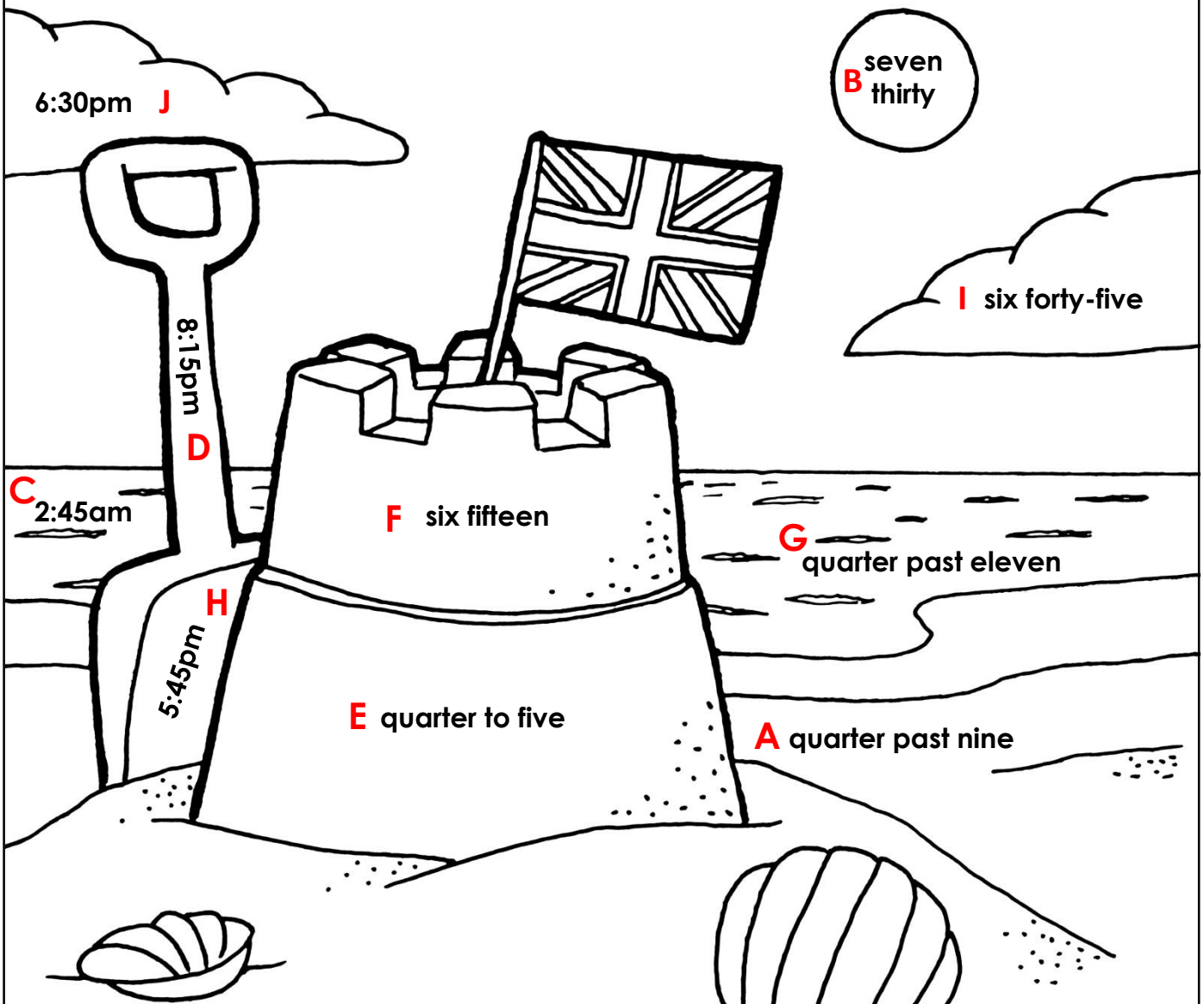**4a.** True because both calculations = 800

Varied Fluency

1b. A: 700, B: 200
2b. One thousand – five hundreds = five hundreds or five hundreds = one thousand – five hundreds
3b. A: –, B: +
4b. False. The symbol should be =

Reasoning and Problem Solving

1a. Various answers, for example: 900 – 700 = 200; 500 – 200 – 100 = 200; 200 = 900 – 200 – 500; 700 – 200 = 500
2a. Various answers, for example: A = 900, B = 1,000, C = 300; A = 900, B = 900, C = 200; A = 900, B = 800, C = 100; A = 800, B = 900, C = 300
3a. Kendal is correct because 600 + 400 = 1,000

Reasoning and Problem Solving

1b. Various answers, for example: 600 + 400 = 1,000; 400 = 200 + 200; 200 + 200 = 400; 1,000 = 200 + 200 + 600
2b. Various answers; for example: A = 700, B = 100, C = 300; A = 700, B = 200, C = 200; A = 700, B = 300, C = 100; A = 600, B = 100, C = 200
3b. Alan is correct because 1,000 – 100 = 900

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Converting Time Colour by Numbers

B seven thirty

J 6:30pm

I six forty-five

8:15pm D

C 2:45am

F six fifteen

G quarter past eleven

H 5:45pm

E quarter to five

A quarter past nine

Match the clocks to the times and colour them the correct colour.

yellow **A**   red **D**   blue **G**   pink **I**

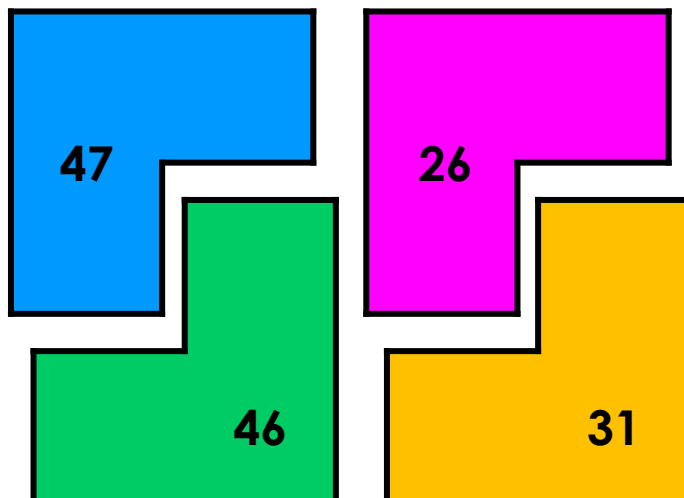orange **B**   yellow **E**   red **H**   purple **J**

blue **C**   yellow **F**

Now colour the rest of the picture.

The 3 Times Table

1. The grid displays different calculations from the 3 times tables. The sum of three different calculations will equal one of the numbers on the shapes.

3 x 5 = 15	21 ÷ 3 = 7	15 ÷ 3 = 5	0 x 3 = 0
3 x 3 = 9	3 x 8 = 24	3 x 7 = 21	3 ÷ 3 = 1
36 ÷ 3 = 12	33 ÷ 3 = 11	3 x 9 = 27	3 x 6 = 18

47

26

46

31

Investigate how the shapes can be arranged on the grid by using your knowledge of the 3 times table and addition.

DP

2. Match the calculations to the correct answer.

27 ÷ 3

9

0 x 3

0

5 x 3

15

36 ÷ 3

12

30

24

12 ÷ 3

10 x 3

8 x 3

4

11

33 ÷ 3

9 ÷ 3

3

2

9 ÷ 3

18 ÷ 3

6

DP
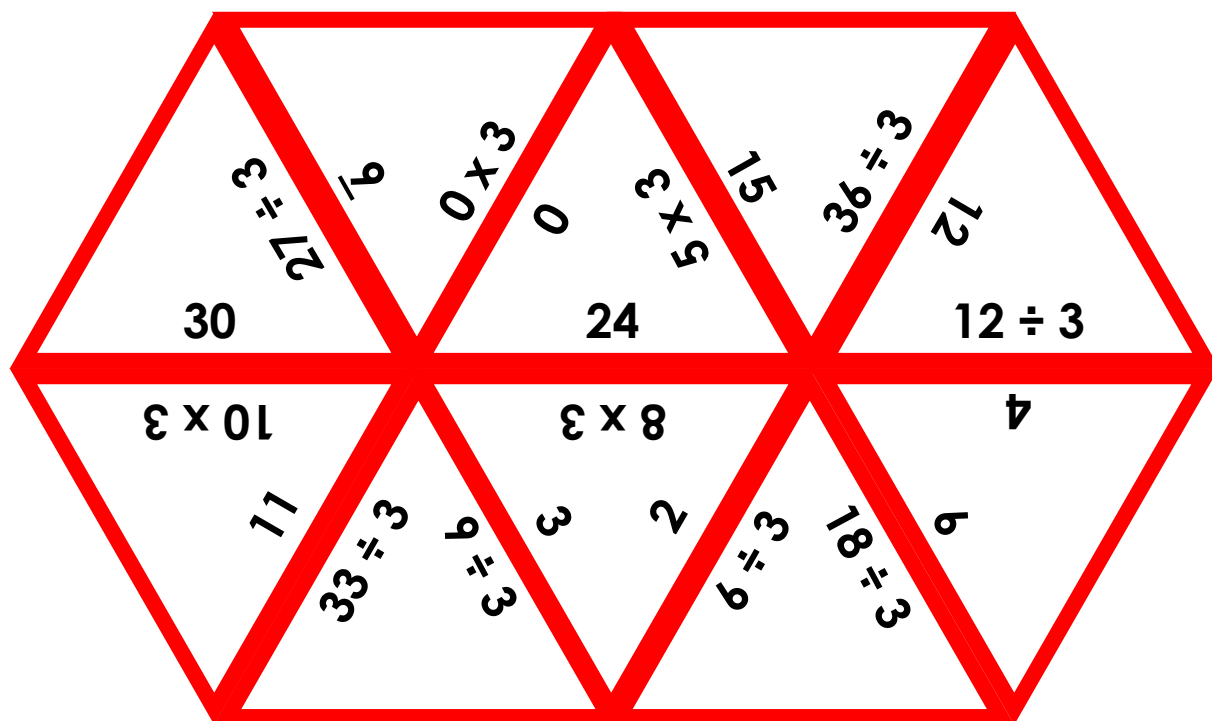
Varied Fluency

1a. Verb – hurt; nouns – Michael, knee, playground
2a. Linda read her favourite story.
3a. B
4a. True

Application and Reasoning

1a. Noun – restaurant; verb – ate
Various answers, for example: We <u>sang</u> at the <u>theatre</u>.
2a. A – made, B – swings, C – letter
3a. D as the verb 'laughed' does not make sense in this context.

Varied Fluency

1b. Verb – washed; nouns – Diane, hair, bathroom
2b. The car moved very slowly.
3b. A
4b. True

Application and Reasoning

1b. Noun – leg; verb – hopped
Various answers, for example: I <u>counted</u> on one <u>hand</u>.
2b. A – puppy, B – sweets, C – chose
3b. C as the noun 'parcel' does not make sense in this context.

Answers – Expected
What is a Clause?

Varied Fluency
1a. Verbs – ran, jumped, skipped; nouns – footballers, pitch
2a. Did the ginger cat climb over the wooden fence?
3a. A
4a. False

Application and Reasoning
1a. Nouns – robin, nest, hours; verbs – flew, return
Various answers, for example: The beetle scurried out of the forest and didn't eat for a few days.
2a. A – flowers, B – looked, room; C – does, seem
3a. C because if it was very frosty outside, you would expect the detective to wear his thick coat.

Varied Fluency
1b. Verbs – switched, ran; nouns – light, night, fox
2b. I can't believe that my teapot made twelve large cups of tea!
3b. C
4b. False

Application and Reasoning
1b. Nouns – Dean, car; verb – crashed, snowed
Various answers, for example: John wore his brand new wellies when it rained heavily.
2b. A – coin, B – sprayed, room, C – car
3b. B because if you were running late, you would expect the people to be rushing to school.

Answers – Greater Depth
What is a Clause?

Varied Fluency

1a. Verbs – likes, take; nouns – boy, dog, walk, park, Sundays

2a. In the holidays, do you always go to the park with Sarah and Pete before it gets too dark?

3a. B

4a. False

Application and Reasoning

1a. Nouns – spider, plughole, soap; verb – crawled, sped

Various answers, for example: The huge, black <u>fly</u> <u>flew</u> out of the <u>window</u> hastily and <u>zoomed</u> toward the <u>trees</u>.

2a. A – cupboard, games, B – cheese corner, C – brushed

3a. C because mistakes can be erased easily if they have been written in pencil, rather than pen.

Answers – Greater Depth
What is a Clause?

Varied Fluency

1b. Verbs – travelled, arrived; nouns – night, coach, hotel, breakfast

2b. If you want to reach the top of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, don't sleep in because the queues are huge!

3b. B

4b. True

Application and Reasoning

1b. Nouns – elephant, water, crowd; verbs – turned, squirted

Various answers, for example: The cheeky <u>child</u> <u>rolled</u> around and <u>kicked mud</u> all over the <u>walls</u> because he <u>felt</u> bored.

2b. A – caused, serious, B – man, train, C – attendant, backpack

3b. D because the town centre mustn't have been empty if there were many elderly passengers waiting for the bus.

Varied Fluency

1a. Time – before, after; Place – where, wherever; Cause – because, so

2a. A

3a. Mohammed is upset <u>because</u> his best friend is moving away.

4a. I set the table while dad cooked; My friend was upset so I hugged him.

Application and Reasoning

1a. A – because, B – before

2a. Various answers, for example: We went to watch the circus act <u>before</u> we went on the rides.

3a. Sammy is incorrect because he has used the conjunction 'because' which is a causal conjunction.

Varied Fluency

1b. Time – while, when; Place – where, wherever; Cause – as, if

2b. B

3b. Julia enjoys watching TV <u>when</u> she gets home from school.

4b. I like carrots but I do not like peas; I will be tired if I stay up late.

Application and Reasoning

1b. A – wherever, B – so

2b. Various answers, for example: The ship sank to the sea bed <u>because</u> there was no one taking care of it.

3b. Josie is incorrect because she has used the conjunction 'after' which is a time conjunction.

Answers – Expected
Using Conjunctions to Express Time, Place and Cause

Varied Fluency
1a. Time – while, once; Place – where, wherever; Cause – because, since
2a. C
3a. I played outside with my raincoat on today <u>because of</u> the pouring rain.
4a. I took some money in case I wanted to buy sweets; My best friend helps while I tidy up my bedroom.

Application and Reasoning
1a. Various answers, for example: A – because, B – after
2a. Various answers, for example: The enormous dinosaur roamed a land <u>where</u> nobody had set foot before.
3a. Waheed is correct because he has used the conjunction 'due to' which is a causal conjunction.

Answers – Expected
Using Conjunctions to Express Time, Place and Cause

Varied Fluency
1b. Time – before, when; Place – where, wherever; Cause – in case, yet
2b. A
3b. I love going to my bedroom to change into my comfy clothes <u>after</u> I get home from school.
4b. I had some ice cream after I finished my dinner; My feet were sore yet I continued to play football.

Application and Reasoning
1b. Various answers, for example: A – whenever, B – while
2b. Various answers, for example: We had lots of fun playing in the park <u>before</u> we went home for our delicious tea.
3b. Theo is incorrect because he has used the conjunction 'where' which is a place conjunction.

Answers – Greater Depth
Using Conjunctions to Express Time, Place and Cause

Varied Fluency
1a. Time – as soon as, meanwhile; Place – where, wherever; Cause – since, therefore
2a. B
3a. <u>Due to</u> the terrible weather forecast, tomorrow's football match has been cancelled.
4a. The Vikings launched the attack until their enemies retreated; I need to take my mobile phone in case I need to get a lift back home.

Application and Reasoning
1a. Various answers, for example: A – therefore, B – Once
2a. Various answers, for example: <u>As soon as</u> the sun began to rise, the farmer set off across the field and went straight to work.
3a. Aliza is correct because she has used the conjunction 'therefore' which is a causal conjunction.

Varied Fluency
1b. Time – once, until; Place – where, wherever; Cause – consequently, unless
2b. C
3b. <u>As</u> she has badly broken her foot, my mum has not been able to walk properly.
4b. I drank the ice cold water but I still felt very thirsty; The ferocious lion roared while the birds took flight in fear.

Application and Reasoning
1b. Various answers, for example: A – As soon as, B – wherever
2b. Various answers, for example: <u>Behind the Ferris Wheel</u>, the speedy roller coaster whizzed by and the people screamed in excitement.
3b. Katie is correct because she has used the conjunction 'until' which is a time conjunction.

Italian Ice Cream with Friends – Answers

1. **How do you know the three female ladies are retired? (P5/2d)** The ladies look older so they might be retired.

2. **How do you know the female ladies are very good friends? (P5/2d)** By their expressions – they are laughing and smiling with each other which suggests that they know each other. It also says they are friends in the title.

3. **How do you know the setting for this picture is in Italy? (P5/2d)** The title of the picture says Italian ice-cream. Also, the buildings in the background of the image appear to be Italian.

4. **What season do you think this image was taken in? (P5/2d)** Summer as it's often the season which ice-cream is eaten, the flowers are in full bloom on the railings and the ladies are wearing summer clothes.

5. **Why are the ladies standing up to eat their ice-cream? (P5/2d)** The ladies are probably on a walk and there is no where for them to sit to eat their ice-cream.

6. **Have you ever eaten an ice-cream when you have been on holiday? (P1)** Personal response, ensure the answer is about eating ice-cream.

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Italian Ice Cream with Friends – Vocab – Answers

Write the definitions for each of these words.

active	**fit and well**
culture	**customs from certain places**
edible	**can be eaten**
female	**girls or ladies**
gelato	**Italian style ice-cream**
horizontal	**parallel to the horizon**
indulgence	**treating yourself**
mature	**older**
produce	**natural products**
retirement	**when you no longer work anymore**
senior	**older**
sunlight	**light from the sun**
togetherness	**being close to other people**
tourism	**organisation of holidays and places to visit**
vacation	**holiday**
waist	**part of the human body**

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Dream Holidays – Comprehension – Answers

Section A

These hotels are on the island of...

Britain	Bermuda	**Barbados**	Barra

Wilton Barbados Resort has got...

2 stars	3 stars	4 stars	**5 stars**

White Sands Beach Resort is in...

Christ Church	**Fitts Village**	Bridgetown	Bermuda

The Coconut Tree Hotel has a...

soft play area	snorkel centre	water slide	riding school

Barbados well-known for playing...

football	rugby	snooker	**cricket**

If you stay at the Wilton Barbados Resort, you can visit the...

airport	**museum**	riding stables	dive centre

Section B

Use the information in the text to decide whether these statements are true or false.

	True	False
Barbados is famous for its white, sandy beaches.	✓	
Barbados is the place to visit if you enjoy staying indoors.		✓
The Wilton Barbados Resort has 2 private beaches.	✓	
The Coconut Tree Hotel has 2 outdoor pools.		✓
White Sands Beach Resort has 4 restaurants.		✓
Barbados is well-known for eating afternoon tea.	✓	

Section C

Complete this chart using information from the text.

Hotel	Cost	Facilities	Offers
Wilton Barbados Resort	**£82**	**2 beaches, 5 restaurants, 3 outdoor pools, 1 big water slide, kids club, WiFi**	**Breakfast is included**
Coconut Tree Hotel	£56	**1 beach, 2 restaurants, 1 outdoor pool, soft play area, games room, sea views, WiFi**	**Free bathrobes**
White Sands Beach Resort	**£72**	1 beach, 3 restaurants, 2 outdoor pools, dive and snorkel centre, horse riding, car and bike hire, WiFi	**Book now and get 2 nights free**

Section D

Find and copy a word that means the same as 'famous'.

well-known

Find and copy a word in the text that means the same as 'beautiful'.

stunning

Find and copy a word in the text that means the same as 'not public'.

private

Find and copy a word in the text that means the same as 'old'.

historic

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Statutory Spellings in Sentences Year 3/4 1 – Answers

Use this bank of words to complete the next 5 sentences.

forward   thought   bicycle   often   sentence

Terry **thought** the ballet was amazing.

Anette was asked to recall what the Doctor had said in one **sentence**.

It rains **often** in England.

Rob's robot moved **forward** with one push of the button.

The **bicycle** in the shop had a shiny bell and rubber handles.

Use this bank of words to complete the next 6 sentences.

history   address   answer   forwards   material   ordinary

Thomas was just an **ordinary** boy with an extraordinary personality.

Sarah wrote the **address** on the envelope.

James thought carefully about his **answer** to the problem.

Mary chose some **material** for her dressmaking.

Paul's **history** book was all about the Tudors.

The swing swung **forwards** and backwards with just one push.

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