

Reading

Reading

Children should continue to read their school books and any other books at home. Please read a little bit every day.

There are also some reading and question tasks set as 2Dos on Purple Mash, which the children can use their own log-ins to access.

Please continue to have discussions with your children around their reading to check their understanding.

Questions to ask when reading

Before reading the book:

- What do you think this book will be about?
- What might happen in the story?
- What is the writing at the back of the book called? What is it for?

During reading:

- What has happened so far? Is it what you expected to happen?
- What might happen next?
- How do you think the story will end?
- Who is your favourite character? Why?
- Who is the character you like least? Why?
- Find 2 sentences which describe the _____ (setting, character etc).

Writing

Writing

Children can continue to practice their writing at home. Their presentation should match what it would be in school, and continue to work on their handwriting.

Writing ideas:

A book review of anything they have read including the plot, setting, characters and why they liked it.

A postcard or letter from a European city. They can research a city in Europe and write about the landmarks they might have seen and activities they could have done.

Accident

Believe

Accidentally

Bicycle

Actual

Breath

Actually

Breathe

Address

Build

Answer

Busy

Appear

Business

Arrive

Calendar

Year 3 Spellings
practice at home.

The next page will have everything we have covered so far in English this year. This is for revision and also a reminder of things the children should be included in any writing they do at home.

Compound Sentences

A compound sentence is two main clauses joined together by a coordinating conjunction. We use FANBOYS to remind us of the coordinating conjunctions. We always include a **comma** before the conjunction and second main clause.

For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

Example: The boy put on his warm, dry coat, for it was raining.

Complex Sentences

A complex sentence is a main clause and a subordinate clause joined together with a subordinating conjunction. Subordinating conjunctions: **because, while, if, when, after, before, until, although, even though.**

Example: The children stayed inside because it was raining.

Before eating his dinner, Ben washed his hands.

Inverted Commas to mark speech

Inverted commas are used to show when someone is speaking.

Eg. "Let's play Monopoly!" exclaimed Ben happily.

Remember to try and replace 'said' with a better word and include more information in the reporting clause.

Word Classes

Noun: a naming word for people, places and things. Eg. Table, dog, Paris, Ben, Emily, fork.

Adjective: a word which describes the noun. Eg. Pink, tall, small, happy.

Verb: a doing or action word. Eg. Jump, march, stumble, walk, sleep.

Adverb of manner: describes how the verb is done. Eg. Quickly, slowly.

Helpful Websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zv48q6f>

<https://www.literacyshed.com/home.html#>

<https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks2/english/>

<https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/>

Maths

Children have their own log in for Times Table Rock Stars which they can use to practice their times tables. In year 3 we need to know the 3, 4 and 8 times tables, but the children can practice any others they like as well.



Addition

Practice addition of any numbers up to 3 digit add 3 digit numbers. Use the column method you have been taught, including carrying underneath.

	3	1	7
+		4	6
	3	6	3
			1

Subtraction

Practice subtraction of any numbers up to 3 digit numbers take 3 digit numbers. Use the column method you have been taught and don't forget to check if you need to exchange!

	³ 4	¹ 3	4
-		7	2
	3	6	2

Multiplication

Practice multiplying 2 digit numbers by 1 digit numbers.

23 x 4 = 92

23
x 4

12 (4 x 3)
+ 80 (4 x 20)

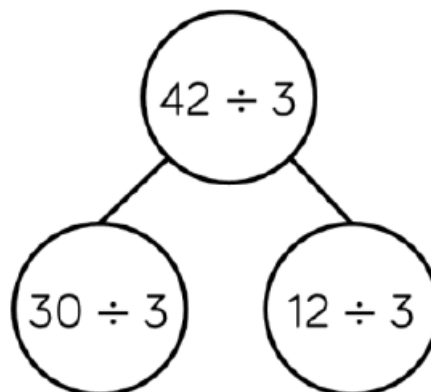
92

Division

Practice dividing 2 digit numbers by 1 digit numbers. Draw a place value chart or part whole model to help.

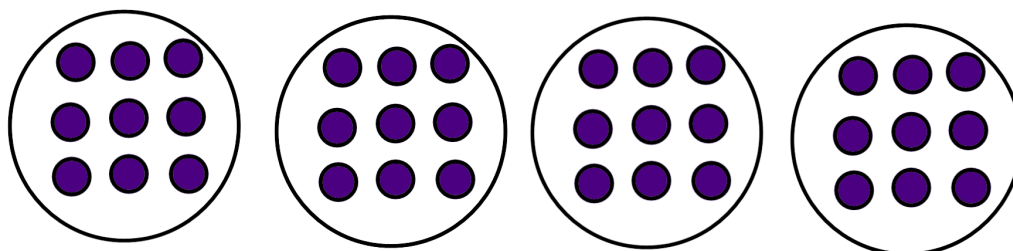
$$42 \div 3 =$$

Tens	Ones
10	1 1 1 1
10	1 1 1 1
10	1 1 1 1



Fractions of Amounts

Use drawings or any items you have around the house to practice finding fractions of amounts. You could share out the items into equal groups and write the fraction down to show it.



$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 36 = 27$$

Helpful Websites

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?Subject=16>

<https://play.ttrockstars.com/auth/school/student/18391>

<https://www.mathplayground.com/>