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Home Learning Pack Year 3

Guidance and Answers

Week 1

20/04/2020

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KIDS



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This week's pack includes:

Maths

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English

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Extra support for parents:

Vocabulary Definitions

All the activities are designed to be accessed independently, but if you need to support your child there is a full list of definitions for vocabulary found within this pack on the next page.

Video Tutorials from Qualified Teachers

For further support and guidance try our video tutorials for your year group by clicking [this link](#).

More Home Learning Packs

Weekly learning packs are now in production. Sign up to our mailing list to find out when they're ready by clicking [here](#).

Other resources:

- Go to <https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/> for video tutorials by qualified teachers to support the maths in this pack as well as interactive games your child can play
- Access resources for all areas of Year 3 learning including activities just like the ones in this pack for just £4.83 for a full month on www.classroomsecrets.co.uk

Check out our daily timetable for Year 3 home learning activities on [<u>kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk](https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk) >> Home Learning Timetable.

Maths Vocabulary:

'Ones' were known as units prior to the National Curriculum update in 2014.

Base 10 equipment refers to a physical resource which represents numbers. The small cubes represent 'ones'; the rods represent 'tens' and are made up of 10 small cubes; the squares represent 'hundreds' and are made up of 10 rods; the large cubes represent 'thousands' and are made up of 10 squares.

A **representation** refers to a number that has been shown in different ways. This number may have been shown in numerals, words or using mathematical equipment such as Base 10 or a place value chart.

A **number track** is a representation of the order of numbers when counting. It can go forwards or backwards.

A **place value chart** is used to identify the value of the digits that make up a number. The chart is broken up into columns which represent 'ones', 'tens', 'hundreds', 'thousands', 'ten thousands', and so on. It can also represent decimal numbers such as 'tenths', 'hundredths', 'thousandths', and so on.

Digit cards refers to a physical resource which can be used to create numbers. The digits 0 to 9 are written on individual cards (or paper) and can be ordered to make different numbers. They are especially useful when investigating the value of digits within a number on a place value chart.

> < = are comparison symbols used to represent more than (>), less than (<) and equal to (=).

Place value counters refer to a physical resource which represent numbers. They are usually in different colours and have different numbers written on them, to represent 'ones', 'tens', 'hundreds' etc.

English Vocabulary:

Nouns are naming words. Nouns are usually a person, animal, thing or place.

A **Proper Noun** is a specific name for a person, place or thing. It is always capitalised.

A **Common Noun** is a generic name for a person, place or thing in a class or group, for example teacher or planet. It is not capitalised unless it starts a sentence.

A **Collective Noun** is a word used for a group of people, animals or things, for example a herd or crowd. It is not capitalised unless it starts a sentence.

A **pronoun** is a word such as I, they, your, or his that takes the place of a noun.

A **noun phrase** is a group of words which contains a noun but no verb. For example: a chair; the roses.

The **subject** of a sentence is the noun which carries out the action expressed by the verb. For example: The girl kicked the ball. 'The girl' is the subject because she carried out the action (kicking).

Adjectives describe nouns. They can describe aspects like colour, shape, size and age, amongst other qualities. E.g. a tall girl.

A **verb** is a type of word that is used to describe an action such as jump, skip, shout.

An **irregular verb** is a word that does not follow the usual pattern when changing tense, for example sit and sat or ride and rode.

Simple Past Tense is used to describe an action that has already happened in a time before now.

Simple Present Tense is used to describe when an action is happening right now.

An **adverb** is type of word that gives more information about a verb. It can tell you how, when, where or how often. Some examples include slowly, yesterday, regularly.

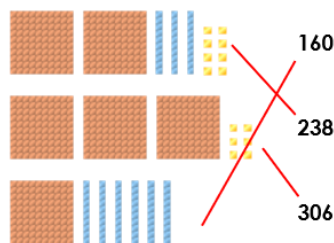
An **Adverb of Cause** is often an alternative to because, for example otherwise, furthermore or since. They give a reason for what happens.

An **Adverb of Time** tells us when an action has happened, for example immediately, before.

An **Adverb of Place** tells us where an action has happened, for example below, above.

Numbers to 1,000 (page 2)

1.



2. **608 and 610**

3. **580**

4. **428**

5. **509; 590; 905; 950**

6. **No because Shabana has used 4 hundreds, 1 ten and 8 ones. She has 418, not 408.**

7. **No because Model A has 1 hundred and 6 ones = 106 whereas Model B has 1 hundred and 6 tens = 160. Model A is correct.**

100s, 10s and 1s (page 3)

1. **Table 1 = B. 205 and Table 2 = D. thirty-one**

2.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
300	50	3

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
600	0	8

3. **Stuzie is incorrect because 964 is the largest three-digit number that could be made using these digit cards. 9 is the largest digit so it should be placed in the hundreds column, 6 is the second largest digit so this should be placed in the tens column followed by the digit 4 in the ones column.**

Comparing Numbers (page 4)

1. **>**

2. **True**

3. **Possible answers: any number of tens between 2 and 9.**

4. **C and D**

5. **Any number between and including 150 and 256.**

6. **732 is the greatest. Both numbers have an equal value in the hundreds column but 732 has a greater value in the tens column.**

7. **<; Code is 2 2 5 1**

Ordering Numbers (page 5)

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

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

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

Types of Nouns (page 6)

1. Germany, Egypt
2. elephant, water
3. February – proper, pack – collective, island – common
4. collective
5. potatoes, Olympic
6. A because the proper noun (Victorian) has a capital letter.
7. Alex is correct because 'flock' is the correct collective noun for sheep.

Pronoun or Noun? (page 7)

1. Nouns: Pete, animals, humans, people; Pronouns: I, I, they, I, them, they, me, them
2. Jack plays basketball with his friends during the summer holidays.
3. 'Dog' and 'it'
4. The tree roots were sticking out of the path so Molly fell over them, but Nadia helped them up.
5. The bird collected sticks and it built a nest. It laid some eggs and they soon hatched.
6. The noun phrase 'The sisters', because it makes the subject of the sentences clear.
7. Bobby is incorrect, because replacing it with a pronoun would make the subject of the sentences unclear.

Recognising Adjectives in Sentences (page 8)

1. False, sentence B contains the noun 'magic' but no adjectives.
2. Sentence C because the adjective 'shiny' does not describe the size or colour.
3. They are incorrect. In sentence A, 'giant', 'gold' and 'tiny' are adjectives and 'girl', 'necklace' 'bracelet' and 'earrings' are nouns. In sentence B, 'books' and 'library' are nouns and 'three' and 'new' are adjectives.

Past and Present Tense (page 9)

1. A = Simple Present; B = Simple Past; C = Simple Past
2. A = eats, drops; B = built, lived
3. 'Sit' is an irregular verb that needs changing to 'sat'. The sentence should be written as, 'An eagle swooped down from high in the mountains and sat next to a beautiful waterfall.'

Using Adverbs to Express Time, Place and Cause (page 10)

1. A – T or time; B – P or place; C – C or cause
2. lately, already
3. true - inside
4. furthermore
5. Various answers, for example: otherwise, furthermore.
6. B – is the odd one out because 'below' is an adverb of place whereas 'today' and 'immediately' are adverbs of time.
7. Imran has used the adverb of cause 'as a result'. Ella has used the adverb of time 'late'.