

# Weekly learning pack

## Year 3

# English

# (GPS focus)

# <u>Spellings and verb</u> tenses (present perfect).

#### <u>Task 1</u>

- Practice these spellings from the year 3-4 spelling list using look, cover, write
- Write them in your neatest joined handwriting
- Write them in the shape of an object.
- 1. often
- 2. opposite
- 3. ordinary
- 4. particular
- 5. peculiar
- 6. perhaps
- 7. popular
- 8. position
- 9. possess
- 10. possession

Extension: can you include these words in a sentence and use a conjunction?

Challenge- can you write a sentence using an adverb or preposition?

<u>Task 2</u> LO: To identify the correct tense of a verb

### TTYP- What do we mean when we say 'what tense is something written in?'

<u>Task 2</u> LO: To identify the correct tense of a verb

### PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

- Past tense describes things that have already happened
- Present tense- describes things that are happening now or are continuous
- Future tense- describes things that will happen

#### <u>Task 2</u>

Use the verbs on the following page to categorise them into past, present or future tense.

Future

ate	eat	will eat		
will build	caught	catch		
climb	will climb	cooked		
cried	cry	will cry		
will do	danced	dance		
draw	will draw	drove		

#### <u> Task 3</u>

LO: To be able to identify the present perfect tense

What is the present perfect tense?

It is a way of talking about something that happened in the past, but the exact time is happened doesn't matter and is not specified.

Here are some examples

I have broken my arm.

I have been to Australia.

I haven't seen Finding Nemo!

Task	
<u> </u>	
	Using this game, can you
	osing this game, can you
	identify the correct answers?
	http://www.eslgamesplus.com/present-perfect-vs-pas
1	

http://www.eslgamesplus.com/present-perfect-vs-past-tenses-rally/

#### <u>Task 4</u>

LO: To identify and apply the present perfect tense.

What is the present perfect tense?

It is a way of talking about something that happened in the past, but the exact time is happened doesn't matter and is not specified.

#### <u>Task 4</u>

LO: To identify and apply the present perfect tense.

#### For example:

I have broken my arm!

I have been to Australia.

I haven't seen Find Nemo.

I've never watched a football match.

I've played ice hockey!

All of these sentences explain something that has happened, but they do not give a specific time as to when they happened.

#### <u>Task 4</u>

Now put these verbs into the present perfect tense to complete each sentence:

E.g. I (break) my pencil so can I borrow your sharpener please?

I have broken my pencil so can I borrow your sharpener please?

5. You need to line up because the bell (ring).

6. Because dad and I (trim) the hedge, it looks very neat now.

7. Mum says we can play out once we (finish) our homework.

8. If you (not bring) your wellies, you can't go out to play in the snow.

9. Rihanna looks very nervous because she (not ride) a horse before.

#### <u> Task 4</u>

Answers

You need to line up because the bell has rung.

Because dad and I have trimmed the hedge, it looks very neat now.

Mum says we can play out once we have finished our homework.

If you haven't brought your wellies, you can't go out and play in the snow.

Rihanna looks very nervous because she hasn't ridden a horse before.

#### <u>Task 5</u>

Spelling test: get somebody to read the spellings to you and test you on how many you can remember.

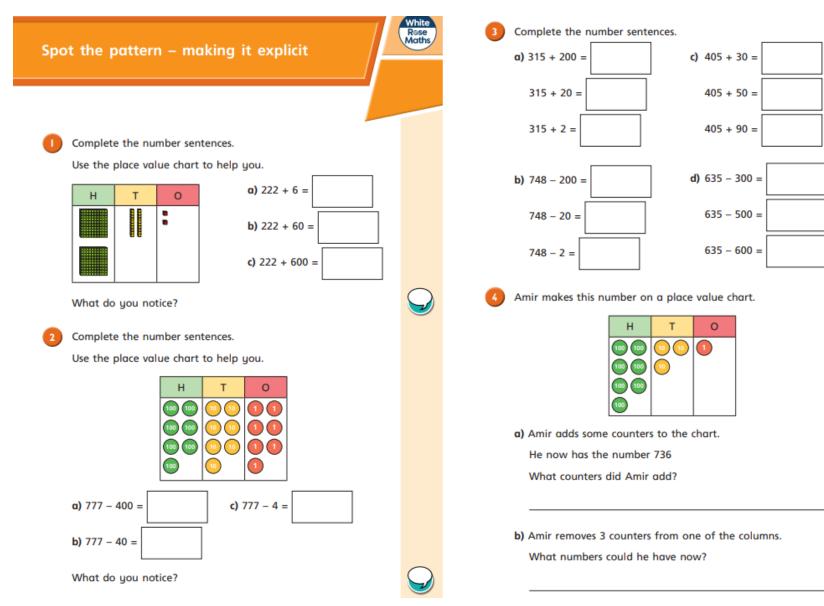
- 1. often
- 2. opposite
- 3. ordinary
- 4. particular
- 5. peculiar
- 6. perhaps
- 7. popular
- 8. position
- 9. possess

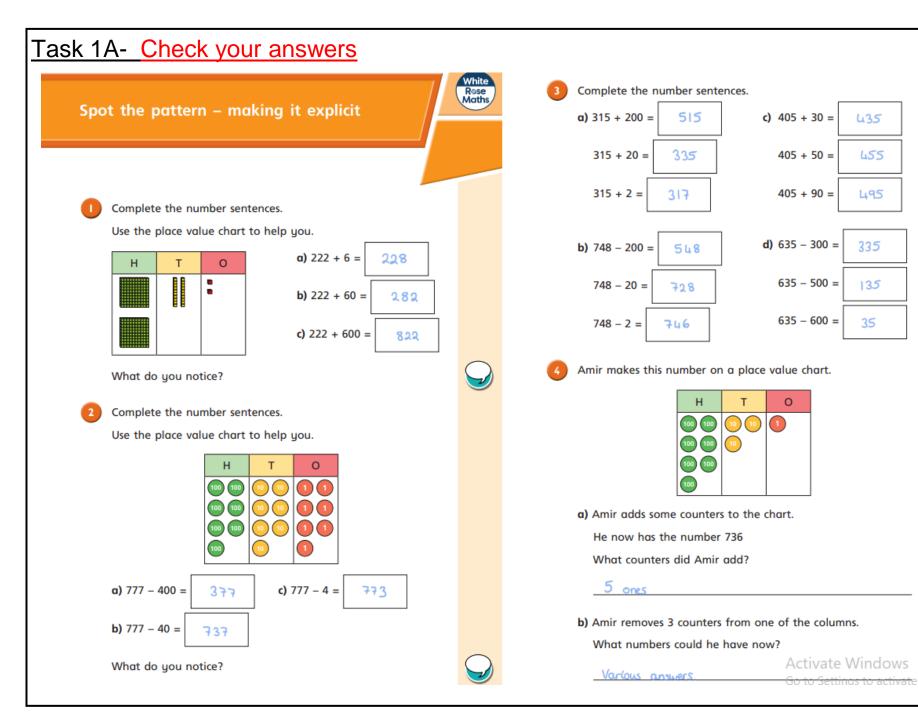
10. possession

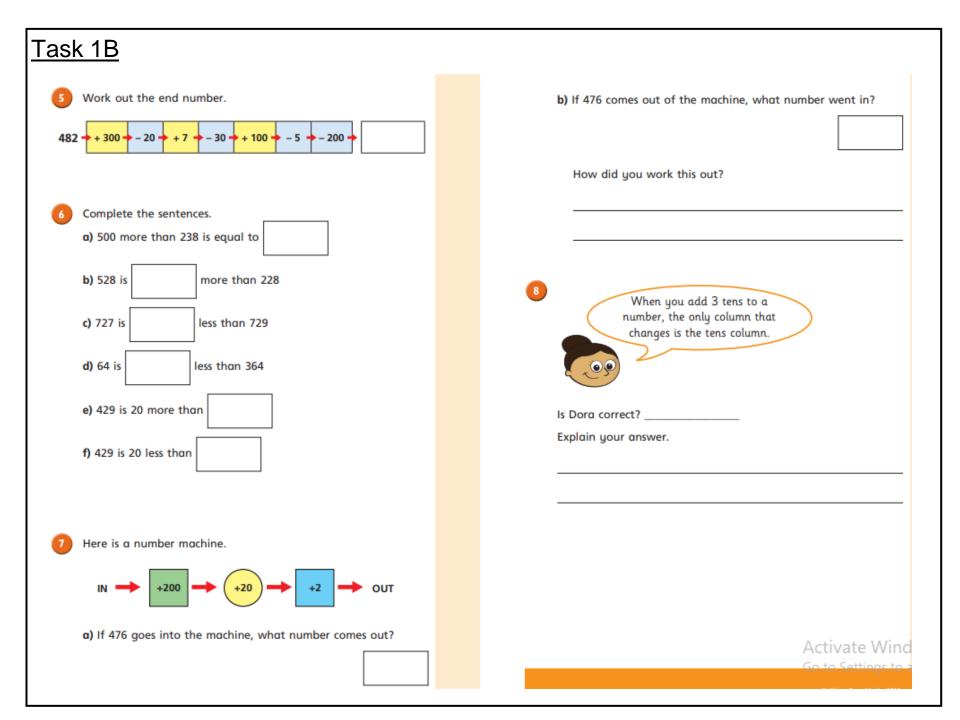
## <u>Maths</u>

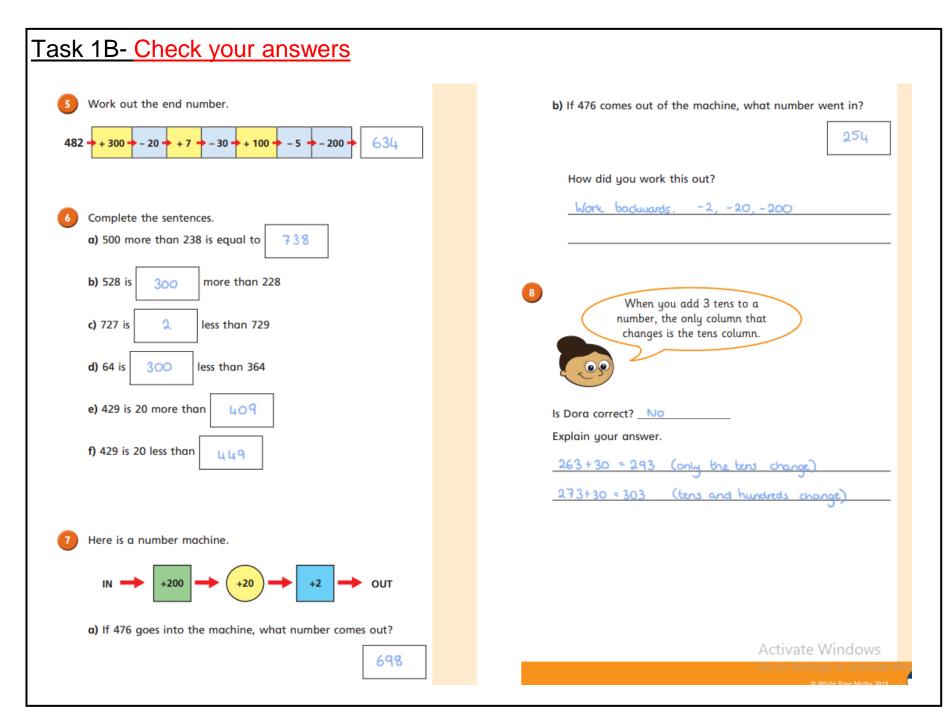
## Addition and subtraction

#### <u>Task 1A-</u>

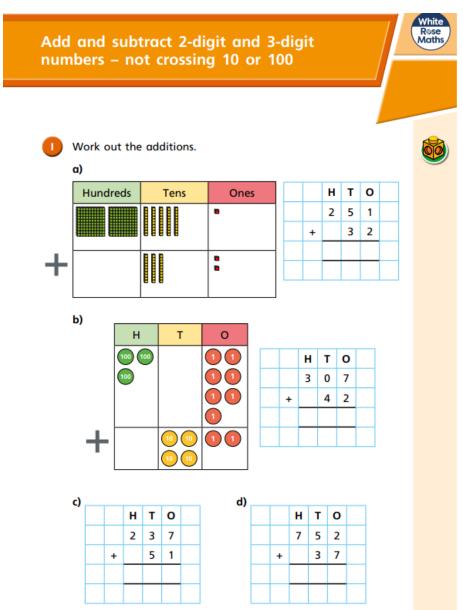




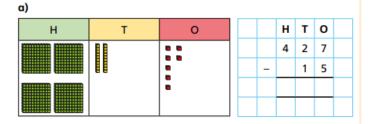


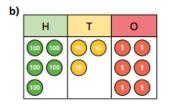


#### Task 2A

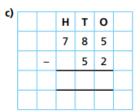


Work out these subtractions.

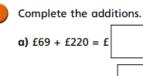




	Н	т	0	
	5	3	6	
-		3	5	



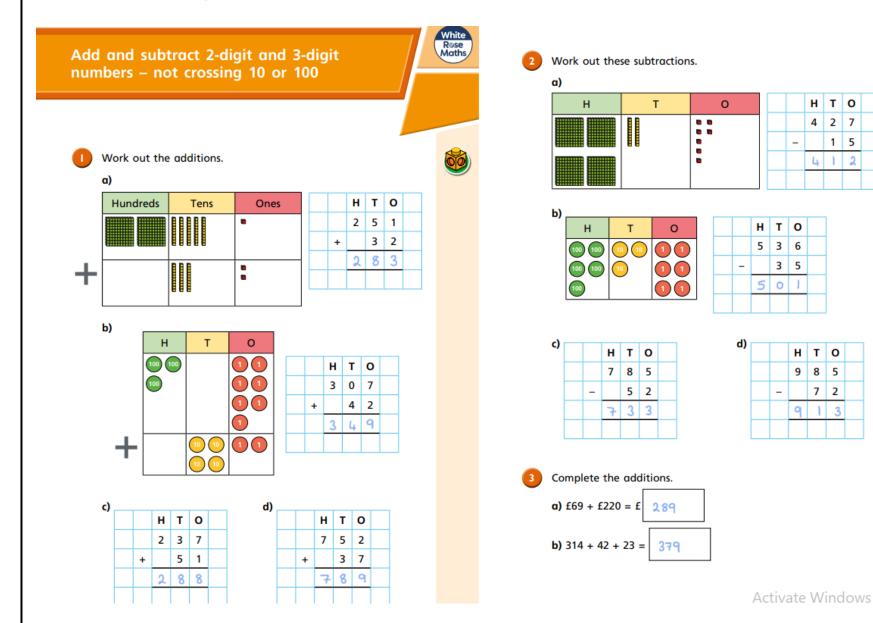
d)					
-,		н	т	0	
		9	8	5	
	-		7	2	



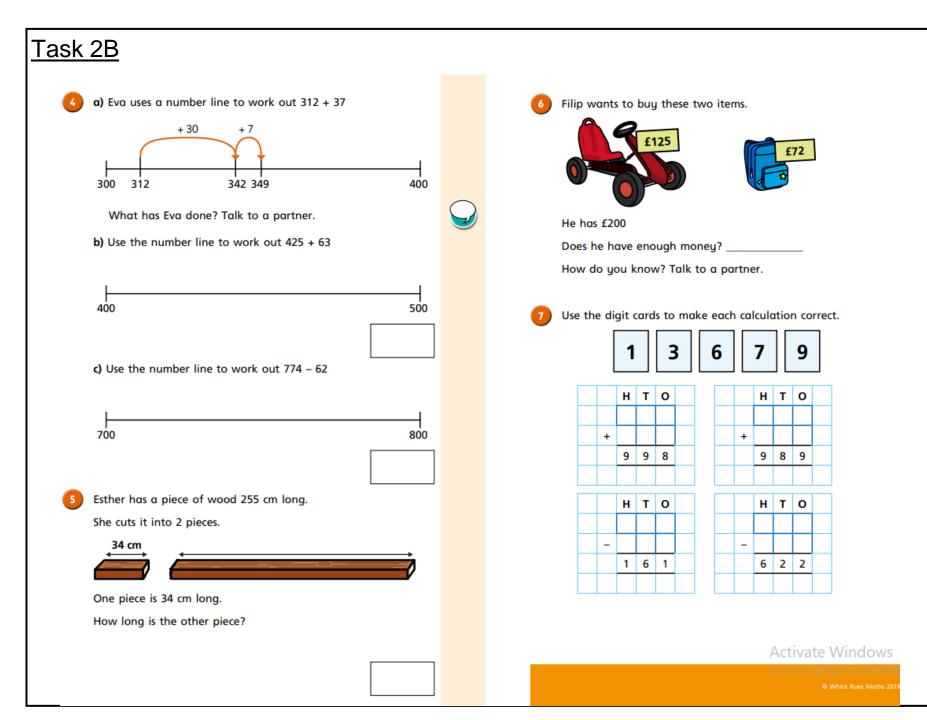
**b)** 314 + 42 + 23 =

Activate Windows

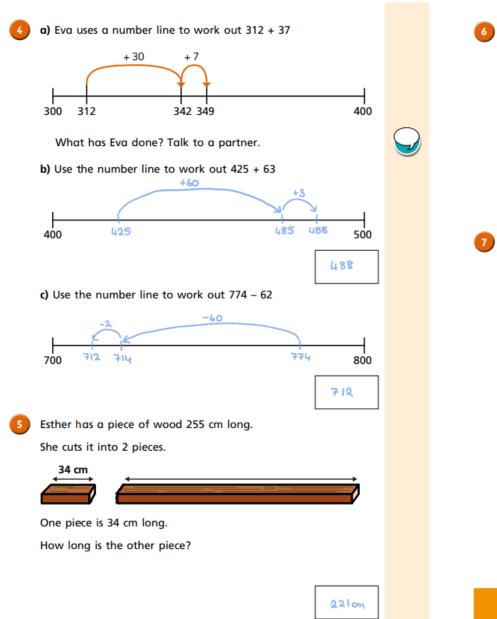
#### Task 2A- Check your answers

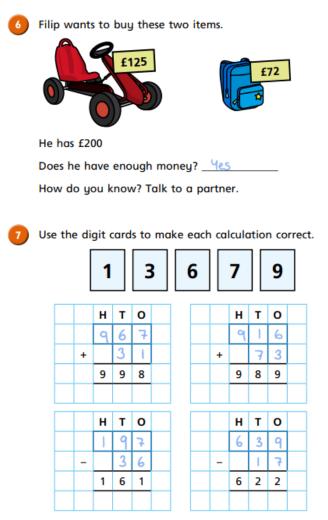


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#### Task 2B- Check you answers

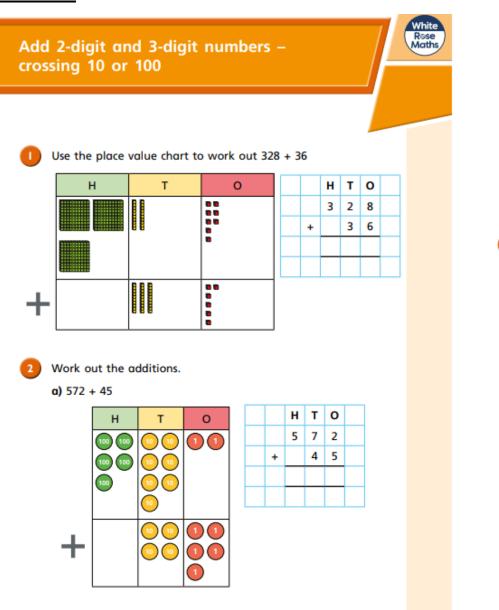




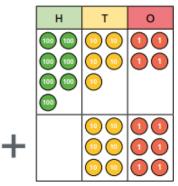
#### Activate Windows

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#### Task 3A-



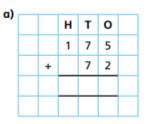
b) 754 + 66



	н	т	0	
	7	5	4	
+		6	6	

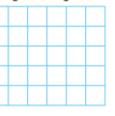


Work out the additions.



d) 845 + 72

c) 35 kg + 239 kg





f) £739 + £68

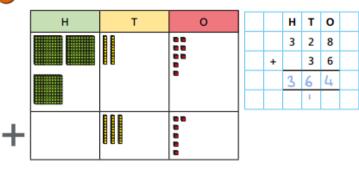
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#### Task 3 A- Check you answers

Add 2-digit and 3-digit numbers – crossing 10 or 100

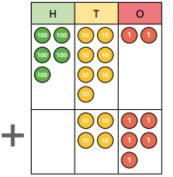


Use the place value chart to work out 328 + 36



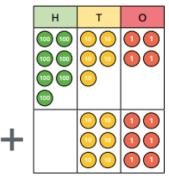
Work out the additions.

**a)** 572 + 45





b) 754 + 66



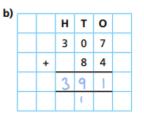
	н	т	0	
	7	5	4	
+		6	6	
	8	2	0	
	1	1		



Work out the additions.

a)		н	т	0	
		1	7	5	
	+		7	2	
		2	4	7	
		Т			

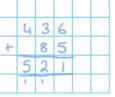
d) 845 + 72										
		8	4	5						
	÷		7	2						
		9	1	7						
		1								



c) 35 kg + 239 kg



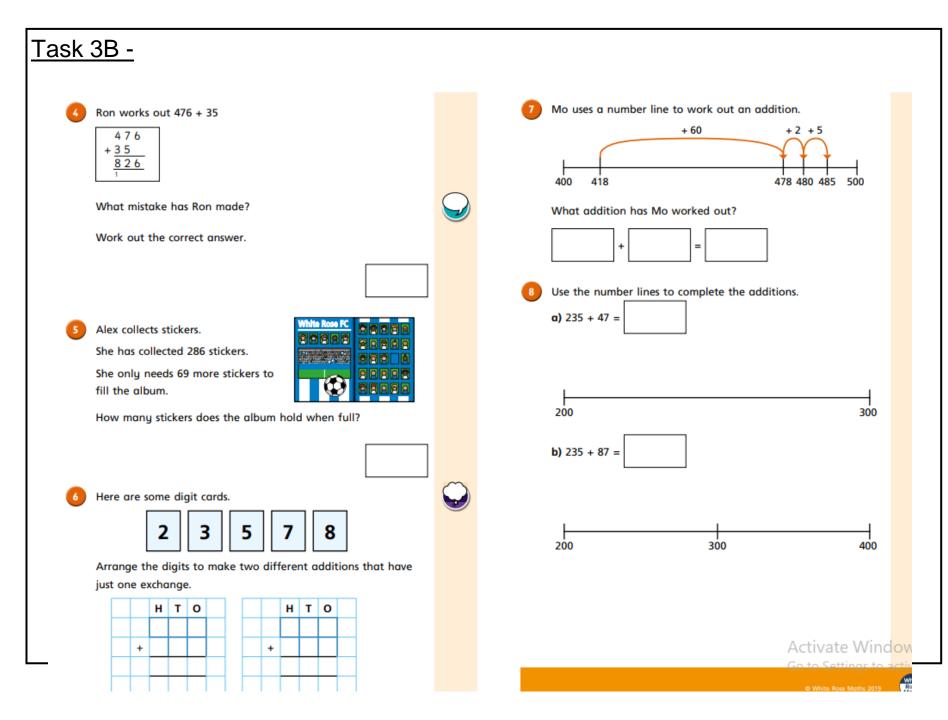
e) 436 + 85

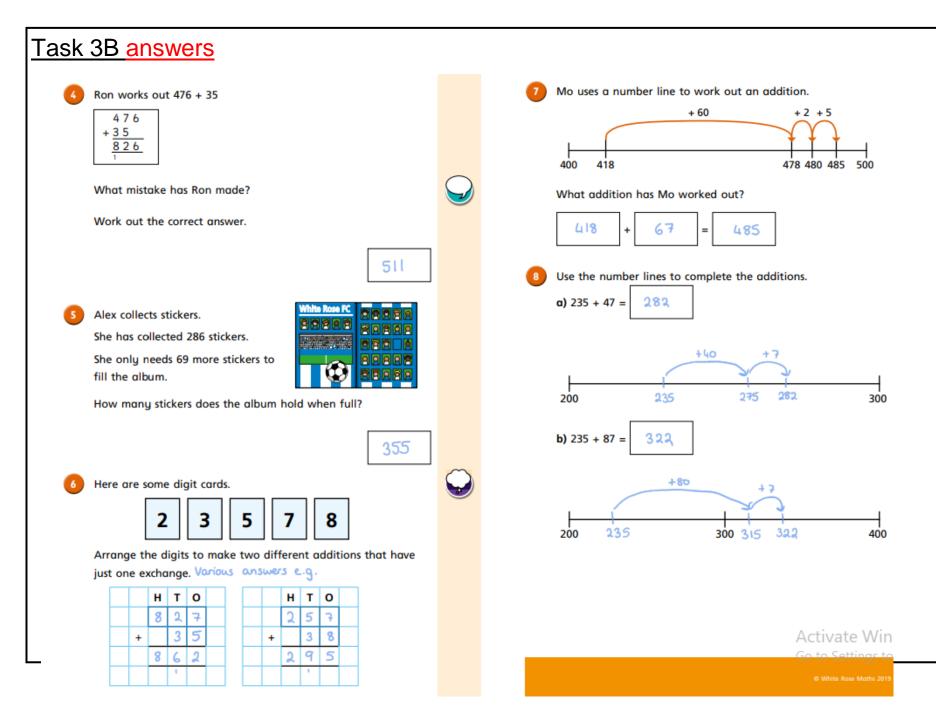


**f)** £739 + £68



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#### Task 4 Time yourself completing these problems every day. Can you beat your time?

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

#### Task 5 – Something fun home game/family challenge: Let's play countdown

#### What you need to play (these will only take a couple of minutes to make) :

- 4 'large number' cards with the numbers 25, 50, 75 and 100 on them
- cards with the digits 1-10 on them, with at least two cards for each number

#### How to play:

- Step 1: Set out 4 large number cards (25, 50, 75 and 100) face down and mixed up.
- Step 2: Do the same with the 1 10 cards, making sure you have at least 2 cards for each number.
- *Step 3:* Players take it in turns to select one of the big number cards or one of the small number cards, until there are 6 cards laid out all together.
- *Step 4:* Someone who is playing the game needs to generate a 3-digit number. This can be by throwing a dice, or selecting cards from a pile of 0 to 9 cards.
- *Step 5:* Once the number has been generated, turn over the six cards and players have to try and get to that total using any of the six number cards and any of the four operations.

Each card can only be used once and the winner is the first person to reach the total, or the player who is closest after a set length of time.

The game can be adapted for younger children, by choosing the numbers on the cards carefully and having them aiming to reach a 2-digit number, rather than a 3-digit number.

#### Here is a video to show you the resources and how to play https://youtu.be/RZgkr5\_Xn58



#### <u> Task 6</u>

#### Keep practicing your times tables and maybe you could become <u>a rock legend</u>



https://play.ttrockstars.com/auth/school/student/21694

#### <u> Task 6</u>

#### Keep practicing key skills and developing your maths knowledge using mathwhizz!



https://www.whizz.com/login/

# <u>Curriculum</u>

(History)

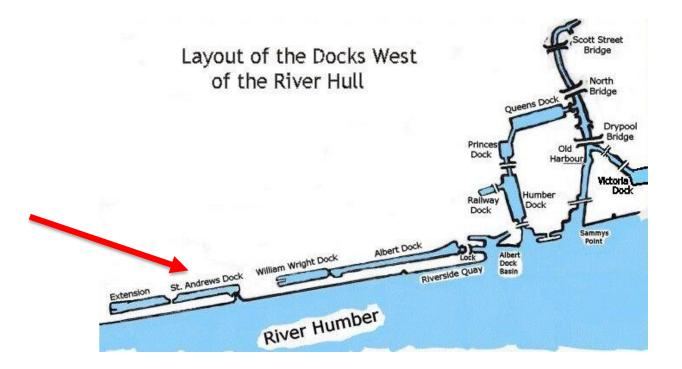
#### Year – Hull Docks.

In this Summer term you will be studying Hull docks and you will understand where they are and how they have changed overtime.



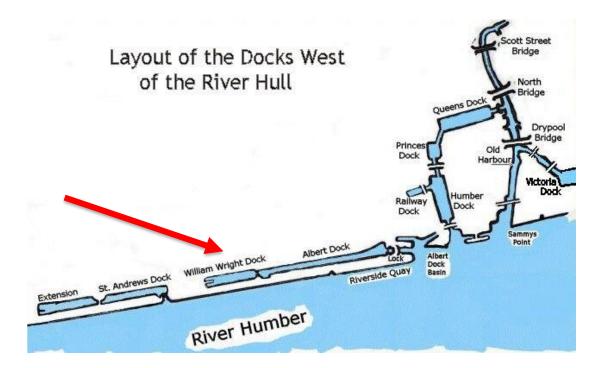
#### St Andrews Dock.

St Andrew's Dock is the first in the row of Docks. It became the home of Hull's massive fishing fleet when it was opened in 1883. The dock was named after St Andrew, the patron saint of fishermen.



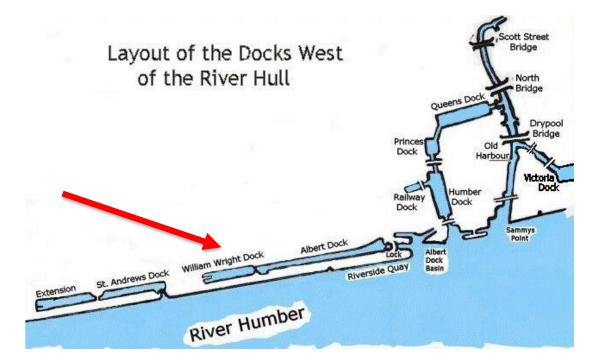
#### William Wright Dock.

Opened on Monday 24 May 1873 and named after William Wright, the chairman of the Hull Dock Company. The Albert and William Wright docks were joined together in 1910.



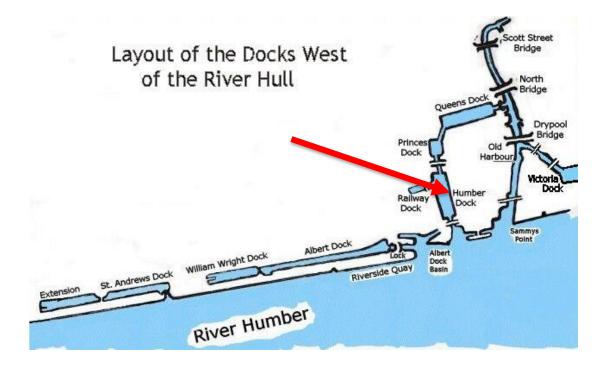
#### Albert Dock.

Opened in July 1869. Built at a cost of £1 million. Initially referred to as the Western Dock, it was named for Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales.



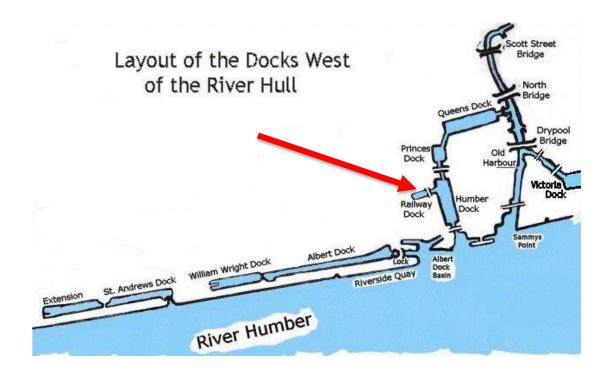
#### Humber Dock.

Construction started in 1807 and it opened to shipping in 1809. It closed to shipping in August 1967, before closing permanently in 1969.



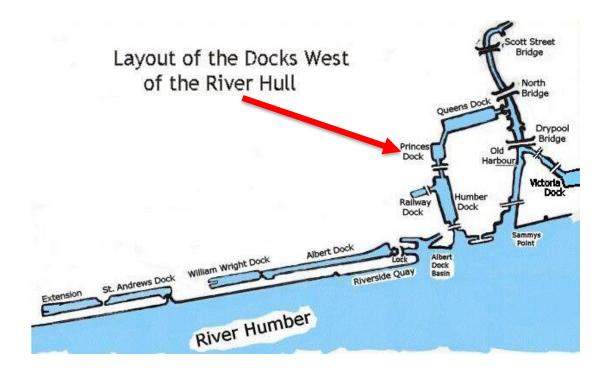
#### Railway Dock.

Opened for shipping on Friday 18 June 1846 and officially opened on 3 December 1846. The dock was closed to shipping in 1968-9 and sold to the Hull Corporation.



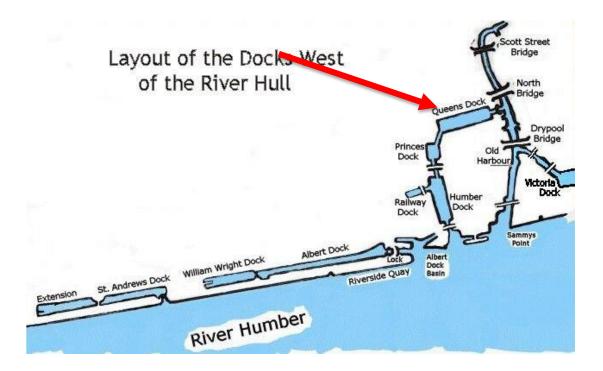
#### **Princes Dock.**

Opened in 1829 as Junction Dock and later renamed Prince's Dock in honour of Prince Albert for the royal visit in 1854. The dock was open for 139 years and closed for shipping in 1968.



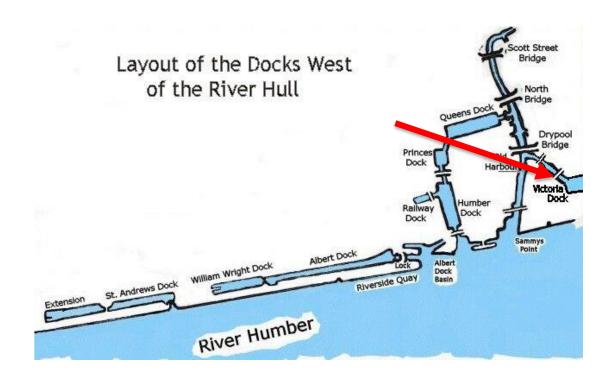
#### Queen Dock.

In 1778, the company built Hull's first dock, initially known as The Dock and after 1855, as Queen's Dock. The dock entrance was on the River Hull, south of North Bridge.



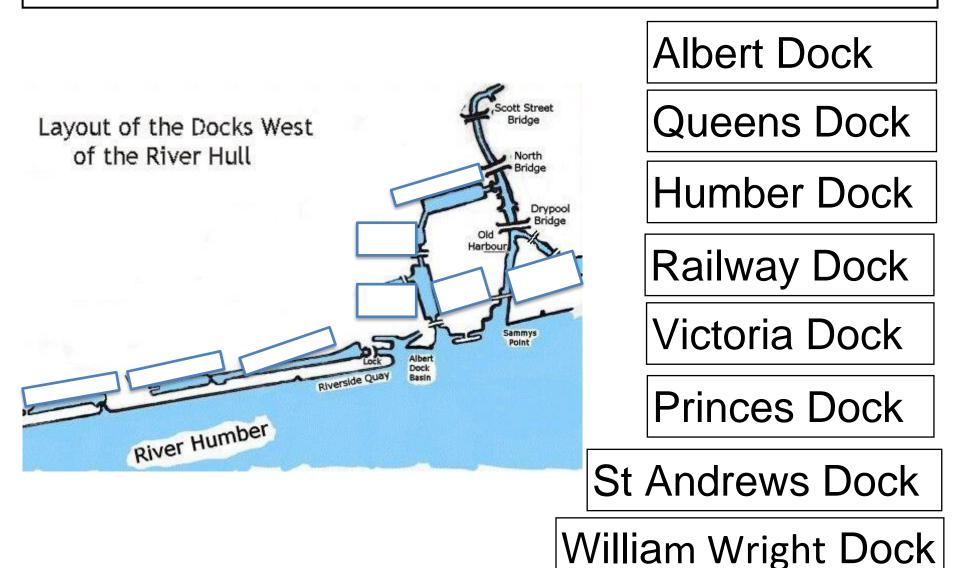
#### Victoria Dock.

Excavations started in September 1845 and the first stone was laid on 5 November 1846. It opened on Wednesday 3 July 1850. In 1964 the entrance to the Victoria Dock from the River Hull was closed and remodelled.



#### Task.

#### Can you label/identify where these docks go?



## <u>Science</u>

# **Physics**

#### Year 3.

In this Summer term we are going to study plants and flowers.

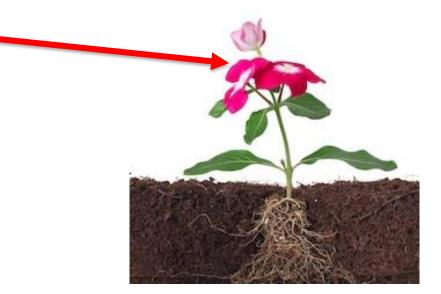
In this lesson you are going to recap learning and understand what a plant needs in order to survive.



#### Task 1

You are going to be shown a part of plant – you will have three option as to what the function is.

Can you get them all right?

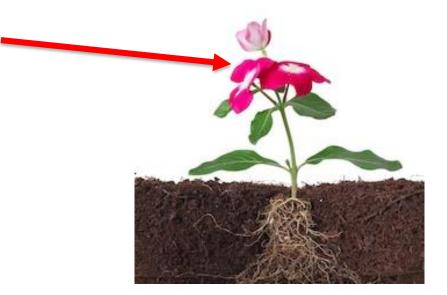


I am the flower and I am brightly coloured so that bees will be attracted to me and

pollinate.

I am the flower and I am brightly coloured so that people will pick me. I am the flower and I am brightly coloured so that bees will leave me alone.

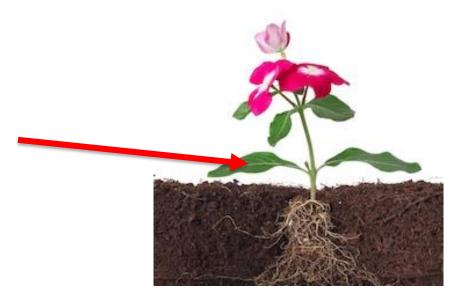
#### Answer



I am the flower and I am brightly coloured so that bees will be attracted to me and

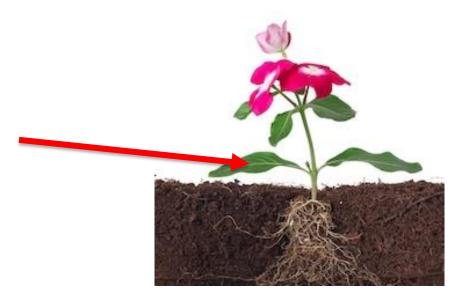
pollinate.

I am the flower and I am brightly coloured so that people will pick me. I am the flower and I am brightly coloured so that bees will leave me alone.



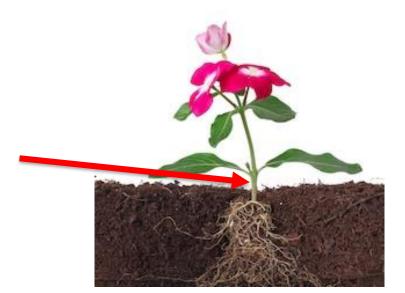
I am the leaves and I create the water for the plant.

I am the stem and I am used for photosynthesis to create food for the plant. I am the leaves and I am used for photosynthesis which creates food for the plant.



I am the leaves and I create the water for the plant.

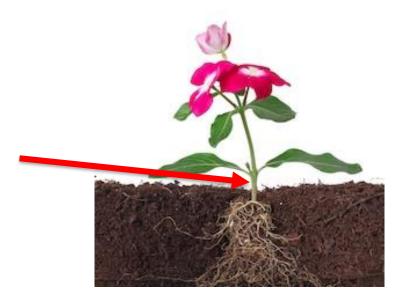
I am the stem and I am used for photosynthesis to create food for the plant. I am the leaves and I am used for photosynthesis which creates food for the plant.



I am the stem and I only transport water from the roots to the leaves.

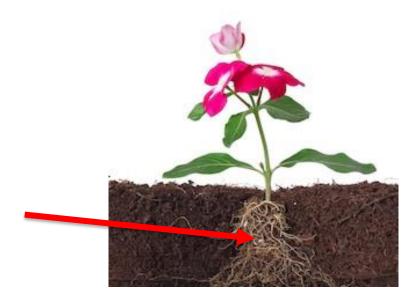
I am the stem and I make sure the plant stays up and does not fall over. I also transport the I am the stem and I only make sure the plant stays up if is windy.

water.



I am the stem and I only transport water from the roots to the leaves. I am the stem and I make sure the plant stays up and does not fall over. I also transport the I am the stem and I only make sure the plant stays up if is windy.

water.



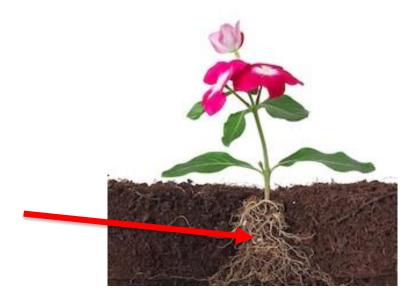
I am the roots and I soak up the nutrients and water from the soil. I also keep the plant anchored to the

floor.

I am the roots and I make sure the plant does not blow

over.

I am the stem and I keep the plant rooted to the ground.



I am the roots and I soak up the nutrients and water from the soil. I also keep the plant anchored to the floor.

I am the roots and I make sure the plant does not blow

over.

I am the stem and I keep the plant rooted to the ground. Today we are learning about what helps a plant to remain healthy and grow.

### What are your thoughts?

## A plant will need...

- Water
- Sunlight
- Nutrients from the food
- Air
- Somewhere to grow

### Task 1:

 Using your knowledge and observation skills, explain why plant A has grown and plant B has not.



## If your child needs extra help...

Word bank: dark, nutrients, water, soil, leaves, roots, stem, enerrgy.

Plant A has grown because it has been given \_\_\_\_\_\_. This allows the plant to grow. Also plant A has grown because in the soil there are \_\_\_\_\_\_ that the \_\_\_\_\_\_ suck up and then the \_\_\_\_\_\_ transports these nutrients around the rest of the plant.

Plant B has not grown because it was not given and enough water and was planted in a \_\_\_\_\_ place. This means that the \_\_\_\_\_ cant produce \_\_\_\_\_ and food for the plant.