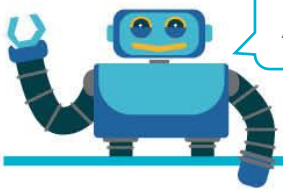

As recommended by gov.uk

Home Learning Pack

Year 3

Guidance and Answers

Week 10
29/06/2020

Take a picture while you work through this booklet and tweet us **@ClassroomSecLtd** using the hashtags **#CSKids** and **#HomeLearningHero** to be in with a chance of winning a month's subscription to **classroomsecrets.co.uk**.

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This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Monday

Maths – Draw Accurately (page 2)

Due to printer variations, children's measurements may vary slightly from answers given. Children will require a ruler for these questions.

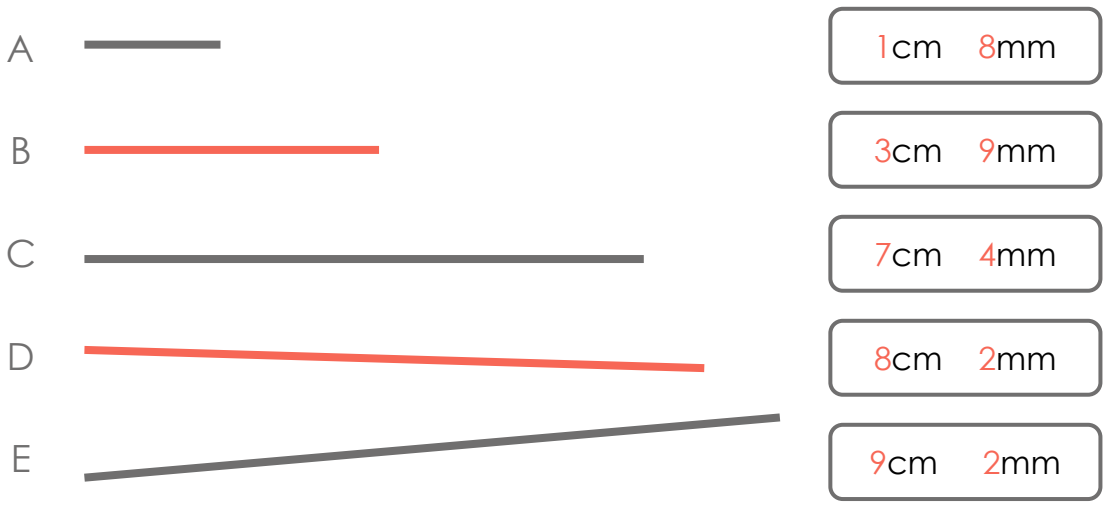
Question 1 – This question involves measuring the lines with a ruler and rounding the measurements to the nearest millimetre (mm). **Rounding** means replacing a number with an approximated value. Children must then determine the odd one out by comparing the similarities of each line.

A = 66mm; B = 58mm; C = 66mm; D = 66mm.

B is the odd one out because it measures 58mm, while A, C and D measure 66mm.

Question 2 – This question involves drawing lines from shortest to longest from A to E. In order to draw line B, line A and C must be measured. Line B must be longer than line A but shorter than line C. Similarly, line D must be longer than line C but shorter than line E. The measurements of each line should be written in the boxes on the right.

Various answers for B and D, for example:



Question 3 – This question involves measuring the lines provided with a ruler to identify if Jack's statement is correct.

Jack is incorrect because one of his lines measures 2cm 8mm, which is less than 3cm and 5mm.

This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Monday

English – Prefixes (page 3)

A **root word** is a basic word that has not been changed by a **prefix**.

A **prefix** is a group of letters added to the start of a **root word**. Examples of prefixes are 'un', 'dis' and 'mis'. The prefix changes the meaning of the root word, for example usual and unusual, regard and disregard.

Question 1 – This question involves determining and writing the correct **prefix** to the **root word** in order to complete the sentences.

Sentence 1 uses the **prefix** 'un' to make 'unfair'.
Sentence 2 uses the **prefix** 'dis' to make 'disappear'.
Sentence 3 uses the **prefix** 'mis' to make 'misunderstand'.

Question 2 – This question involves marking the sentences with an 'X' that use the **prefix** words correctly.

Sentences B, C and D use the **prefix** words 'exclaimed', 'unhappy' and 'incomplete' correctly. However, sentence A is incorrect because the correct prefix is 'untidy' instead of 'mistidy'.

Question 3 – This question involves checking if the child's statement is correct in relation to the underlined **root word** 'behave'.

Ron is correct because the **prefix** 'mis' changes the sentence to the opposite meaning.

This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Tuesday

Maths – Recognise and Describe 2D shapes (page 4)

A **line of symmetry** is the line which goes through the centre of a shape to give two identical halves, as though reflected in a mirror.

Parallel lines are lines the same distance apart that never meet.

A **right angle** is an angle that measures exactly 90 degrees and is equal to a quarter turn.

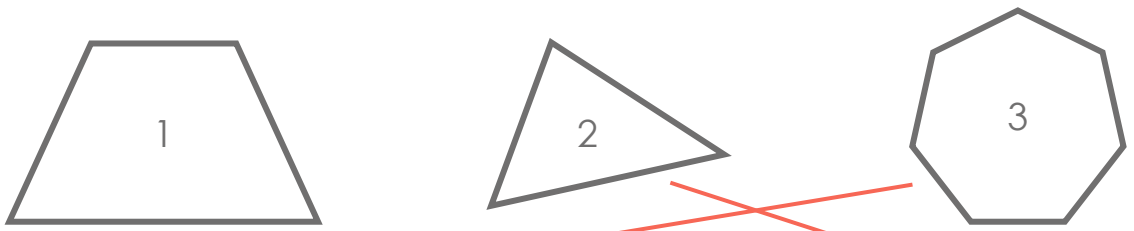
An **acute angle** is an angle that is less than 90 degrees (a right angle).

An **obtuse angle** is an angle that is greater than 90 degrees (a right angle) but less than 180 degrees.

Question 1 – This question involves reading the statements and determining whether they are true or false based on the shapes provided.

Statement 'i.' is false because shape A has 8 sides of equal lengths.
Statement 'ii.' is true because it is a regular pentagon with 5 sides and 5 **lines of symmetry**.
Statement 'iii.' is false because although it has two pairs of **parallel lines**, two **angles** are **acute** while the other two are **obtuse**.

Question 2 – This question involves matching the shapes to the descriptions below. The properties of each shape have been given and they must be linked to the correct shape.



A	B	C
equal sides equal angles 7 lines of symmetry	1 pair of parallel sides 2 acute angles 2 obtuse angles	3 sides of different lengths 3 acute angles 0 right angles

This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Tuesday

Maths – Recognise and Describe 2D shapes continued (page 4)

Question 3 – This question involves using prior knowledge of shapes and it's properties to compare similarities and differences. The odd one out must be justified with a valid explanation.

Various answers, for example: Shape 1 is the odd one out because it has no **angles**. Shape 2 is the odd one out because it only has one **line of symmetry**. Shape 3 is the odd one out because it has 6 **obtuse angles**.

This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Tuesday

English – Coordinating Conjunctions (page 5)

A **clause** contains a subject and a verb. For example: The child ran. 'The child' is the subject and 'ran' is the verb. There are main clauses and subordinate clauses.

A **conjunction** is a word used to join two clauses. There are different kinds of conjunction such as for time (e.g. after), place (e.g. where) and cause (e.g. because).

A **coordinating conjunction** is a word used to join two main clauses together in a sentence. The main clauses must make sense on their own. There are seven coordinating conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

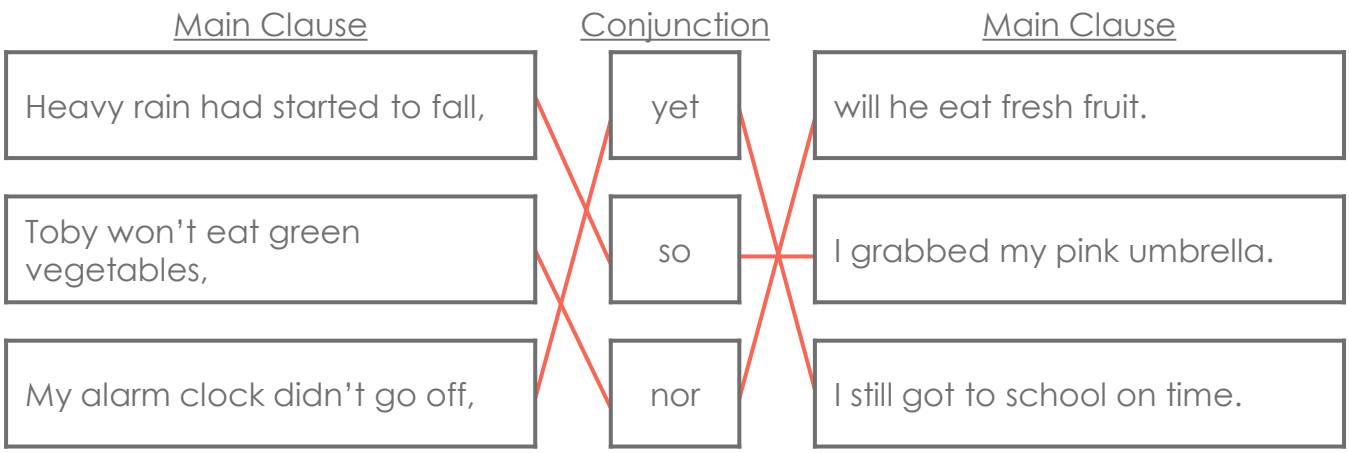
Question 1 – This question involves reading the words provided and rearranging them to create a sentence with a **coordinating conjunction**.

The following sentence can be created:

I flopped down on my soft bed, for I was very tired.

The **conjunction** 'for' is the **coordinating conjunction** for the two **main clauses**.

Question 2 – This question involves reading the **main clauses** and combining them with a suitable **coordinating conjunction**. The sentences must be combined from left to right and it is vital to ensure the sentences make sense.



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Tuesday

English – Coordinating Conjunctions continued (page 5)

Question 3 – This question involves completing the sentences using the **coordinating conjunctions** provided. Each **conjunction** can only be used once, therefore the added **main clause** must be related to the existing **main clause**.

Various answers, for example:
A. We could go to the park tomorrow, or we could go to the cinema instead.
B. Mum made me some hot soup for lunch, but I didn't really like it.
C. I need to buy some white trainers and a bigger sports bag.

This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Wednesday

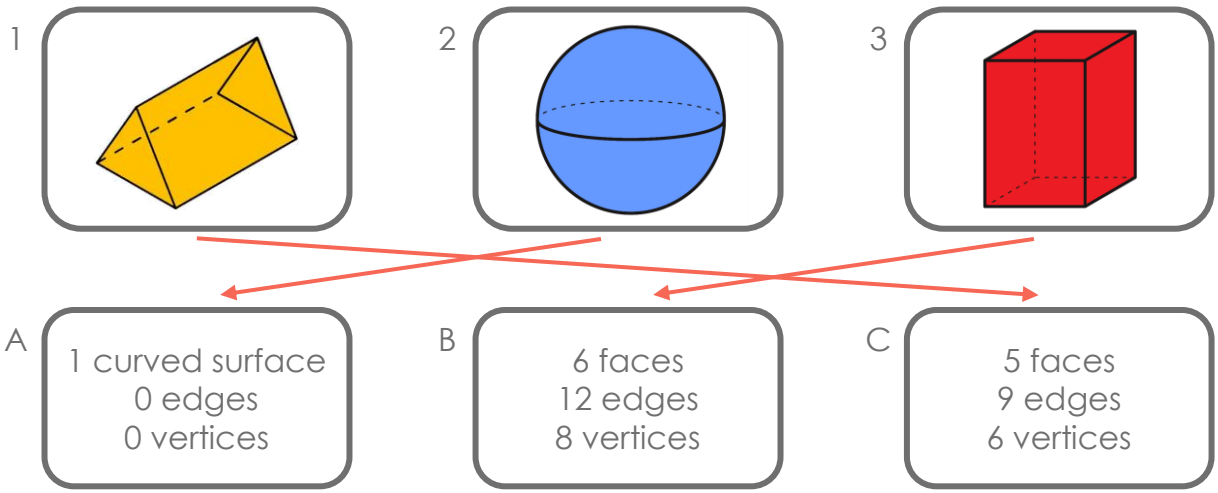
Maths – Recognise and Describe 3D Shapes (page 6)

A **face** of a 3D shape is the flat or curved surface.

The **edge** of a 3D shape is where two faces meet.

Vertices are the where sides or edges of a shape meet. For example, a rectangle has 4 vertices.

Question 1 – This question involves matching the 3D shapes to the correct descriptions. The descriptions include properties of the number of **faces**, **edges** and **vertices**.



Question 2 – This question involves completing the table using known facts of 3D shapes.

	Number of faces/surfaces	Number of edges	Number of vertices
triangular-based pyramid	4	6	4
square-based pyramid	5	8	5
cylinder	3	2	0

Question 3 – This question involves reading the clues given by Thali and identifying if Jane's prediction is correct. Using knowledge of 3D shapes, it can be determined if Jane is correct.

Jane is incorrect as it could be a cuboid, however, the shape could also be a cube. A cube also has 6 **faces**, 12 **edges** and 8 **vertices**.

This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Wednesday

English – Writing Prompt – Writing a Letter (page 7)

Adjectives describe nouns. They can describe aspects like colour, shape, size and age, amongst other qualities.

A **paragraph** is a group of sentences that share a common idea. A new paragraph should be started where there is a change of time, location, character or theme.

A **conjunction** (see definition on page 6).

A **preposition** is a type of word used to express time, place or cause, for example: after, under, over.

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.

This activity requires children to write a letter to someone they share a memory with. They are required to think about the memory and describe what they remember. They can use the prompts provided to describe how they felt, what they are thankful for and something they wish to do in the future with the person they share the memory with.

As with any piece of descriptive writing, your child's vocabulary should include striking words or powerful **adjectives**, which can describe objects and settings. Your child may wish to add **conjunctions** to extend their sentences and **adverbs** to describe how they felt, when and where it happened. Children should be encouraged to write in **paragraphs** where they discuss an idea in detail. Similarly, they can use **prepositions** to describe the events of the memory.

This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

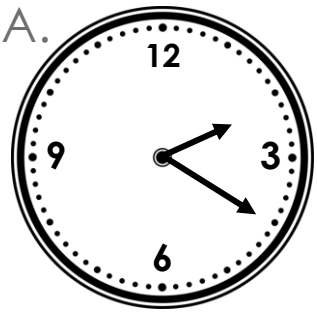
Thursday

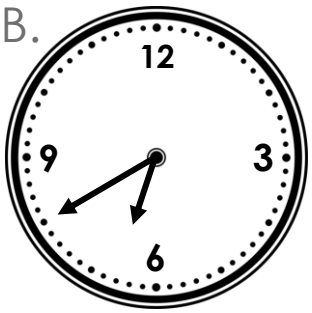
Maths – Telling the Time to 5 Minutes (page 8)

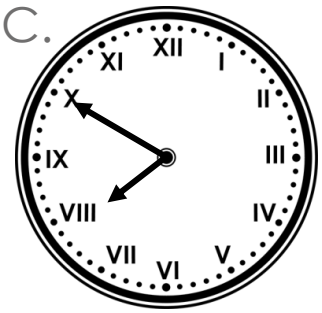
Roman numerals are a way of writing numbers which was developed in ancient Rome and is still sometimes used today. The numbers 1 to 12 in Roman numerals are: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII.

Question 1 – This question involves reading the times and matching the clocks to the correct times. The question includes analogue and **Roman numeral** clocks.

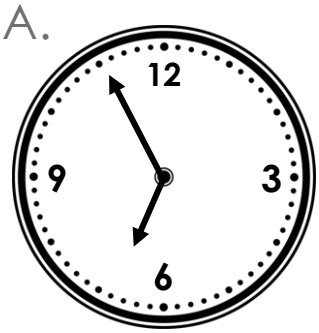
20 minutes to 7 | 20 minutes past 2 | 10 minutes past 8 | 10 minutes to 8

A. 

B. 

C. 

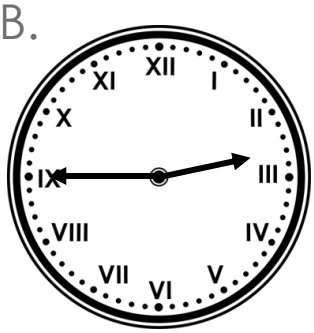
Question 2 – This question involves reading the times given and circling the time shown on clock A and B.

A. 

5 minutes to 7 (circled)

5 minutes to 8

5 minutes past 7

B. 

10 minutes to 3

Quarter past 3

Quarter to 3 (circled)

This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

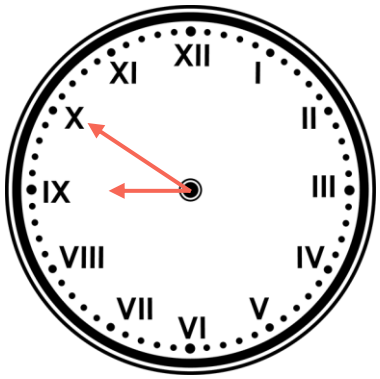
Thursday

Maths – Telling the Time to 5 Minutes continued (page 8)

Question 3 – This question involves reading Julie's statement and identifying if this is the correct way of displaying 10 minutes to 9. The time must then be drawn on the blank clock.

Julie is incorrect as the minute hand should be on the **Roman numeral** 10 and the hour hand should be close to the **Roman numeral** 9.

The hands on the clock should be drawn as follows:



This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Thursday

English – Improve your Writing with Proofreading (page 9)

This is a proofreading task to help children practise finding and correcting mistakes in a piece of writing.

The correct answers are shown below:

Circle 20 missing capital letters in blue.
Mark 20 missing full stops in red.
Underline 20 spelling mistakes in green.
Mark 1 missing exclamation mark in yellow.
Underline 5 incorrect verb tenses in purple.

Boxer dogs are an intermediate size breed of dog, originally bred to be guard dogs. They are now working dogs. They are typically between one foot and nine inches and two feet tall. However, they are one inch taller at the shoulder. They weigh between sixty and seventy pounds as well as living to an age of between ten and twelve years.

Boxer dogs originated in Germany but after World War 1, they were introduced to the United States of America. Boxer dogs are square-headed and muscular. They have short and shiny coats which are fawn or brindle with flashy white markings. Many Boxers have docked tails and cropped ears.

Boxer dogs have a playful nature and boundless energy, they can be known as the "Peter Pan" of dog breeds. Boxer dogs are very loving so they often act as lapdogs and will lie as close to their owners as possible. Boxers are renowned for their great love, affection and loyalty to the families they live with.

Boxer dogs are high-spirited, happy and energetic. They often paw enthusiastically, cat-like, at their toys, food bowls and even at their owners. When they are excited, they often "kidney bean", a little dance where they twist their body into a semi-circle, similar to the shape of a kidney bean and then turn in circles.

Boxer dogs also make a unique sound, called a "woo-hoo", when they want something or are excited. It is not exactly a bark but rather sounds like they are saying "woo-hoo, put your attention on looking at me!"

But life isn't all fun and games for all Boxer dogs. Due to their strength, bravery and courage, Boxer dogs have a wide role in the military and the police, as well as search-and-rescue work. When specifically trained for guard work, Boxer dogs are stupendous watchdogs and will restrain an intruder in a similar manner as a Mastiff. Boxer dogs also excel in obedience, agility and schutzhund (a demanding three-phase competition event that tests the dog's tracking, obedience, and protection abilities).

This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Friday

Maths – Arithmetic Quiz

Click on the link below to practise your arithmetic skills in a fun quiz. The game includes 10 questions in total and each question is marked as soon as an answer is entered.
https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/resource/year-3-arithmetic-quiz-4/

English – Spelling

Click on the link below to complete this Year 3 and 4 Spelling Activity 6. How many words can you spell correctly? Remember to listen to the sentences carefully.
https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/resource/year-3-and-4-spelling-activity-7/

This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Assembly Activity

Celebration certificate

On the following page in this pack (page 16), we have included a 'Home Learning Hero' certificate for you to award. Each week, we'll be hosting a celebration assembly over on our Classroom Secrets Facebook page. For more information, we've added a link to the video of our very first celebration assembly which is available on our YouTube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=883WUY1MU8Y&feature=youtu.be

Home learning

HERO!

This certificate of brilliance goes to

for being **TOTALLY AWESOME** at

Signed

Date

Classroom secrets KIDS

This week's pack supports the Week 10 timetable on Classroom Secrets Kids.

Additional resources

English – Reading – The Big Race (pages 10 – 11)

This activity includes reading a non-narrative text. Children are then asked questions about the text which require them to use their inference and comprehension skills. The questions focus on various aspects of the comprehension.

The answers to the questions are as follows:

1. What does the word 'top' mean in the first paragraph?
The word 'top' means 'best' because the best cyclists of every team take part in The Tour of France.

2. What does 'Le Tour De France' mean in English?
It means 'The Tour of France'.

3. How do you know if a cyclist has won?
The cyclist in the lead at the start of each day is given a yellow top. The person who is in the lead at the end of the last day keeps the yellow top and that's how the audience knows they've won.

4. What does the word 'top' mean in the second paragraph?
It refers to an item of clothing worn on the top half of your body.

5. Who won the race in Dusseldorf?
Antonio Rossi

6. When was Antonio Rossi interviewed?
1st and 17th July

7. Which word best describes Antonio Rossi on 17th July? 'Unhappy; clever; elated.'
Unhappy

8. Which interview did you find the most interesting? Why?
This question requires a personal response, so an example answer has been provided: I think the first interview is the most interesting because he talks about a different country and how good he is at the sport.