

Home Learning Pack Year 3

Guidance and Answers

Answers – Developing Ordering Numbers

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.

Answers – Developing Ordering Numbers

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

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

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.

Answers – Greater Depth Ordering Numbers

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 $200 + 300 = 500$**

Answers – Developing
Add and Subtract Multiples of 100

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 $600 - 400 = 200$**

Answers – Expected

Add and Subtract Multiples of 100

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 $700 - 100 = 600$

Answers – Expected

Add and Subtract Multiples of 100

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 $500 + 300 = 800$

Answers – Greater Depth
Add and Subtract Multiples of 100

Varied Fluency

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

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 $600 + 400 = 1,000$

Answers – Greater Depth
Add and Subtract Multiples of 100

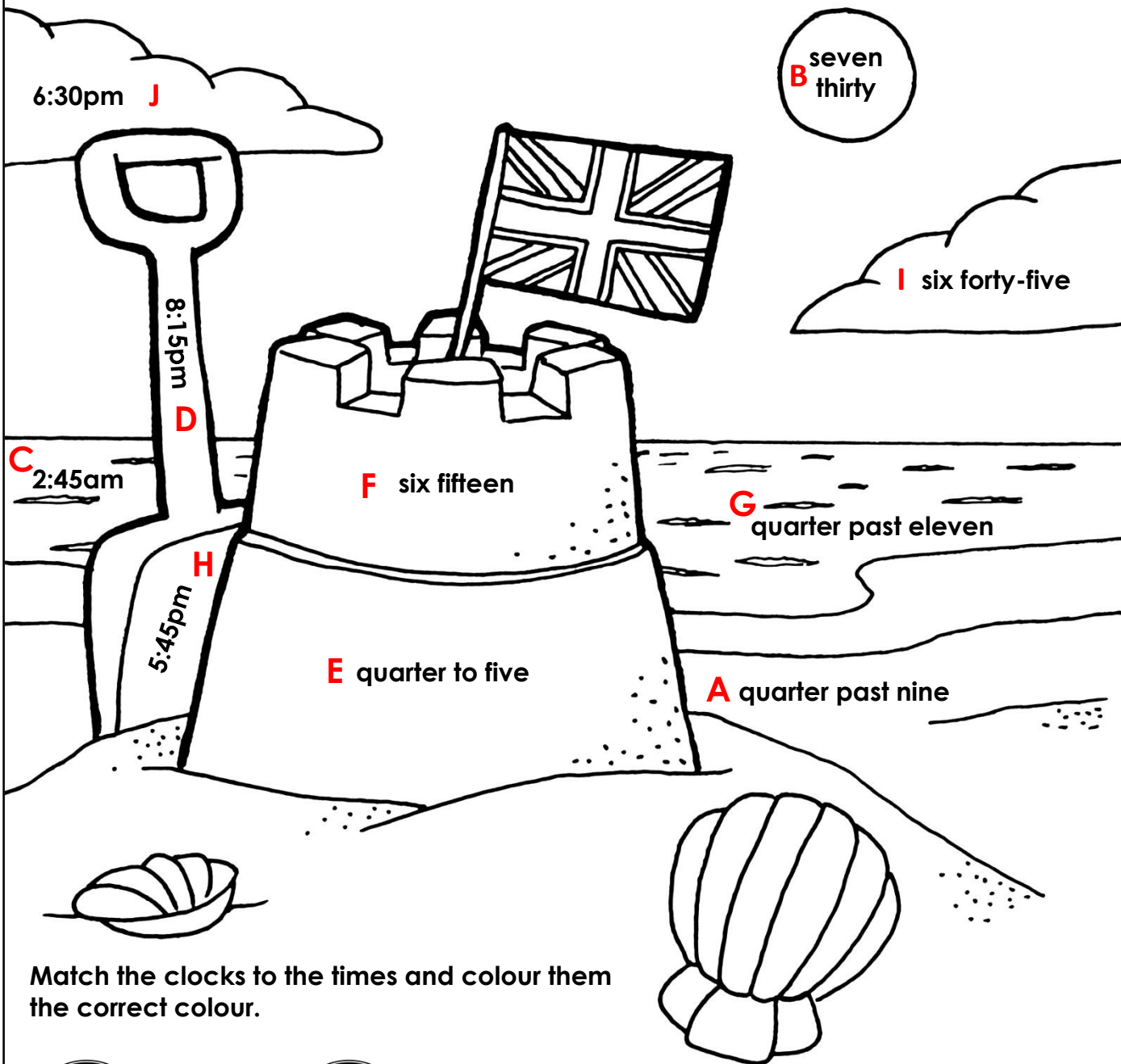
Varied Fluency

- 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

- 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 $1,000 - 100 = 900$

Converting Time Colour by Numbers



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**



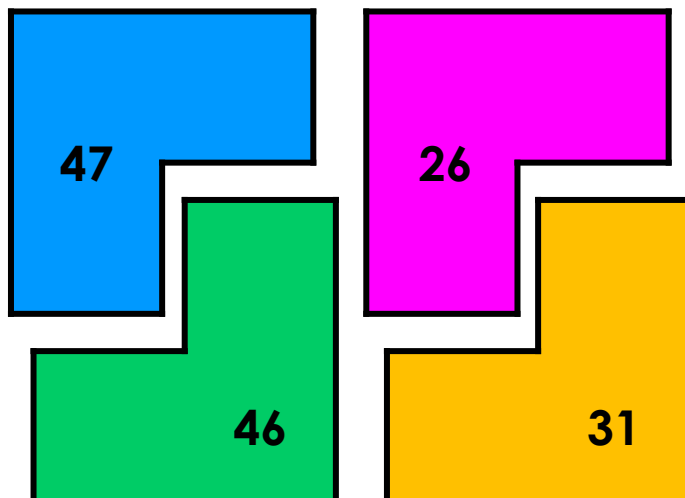
yellow **F**

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.

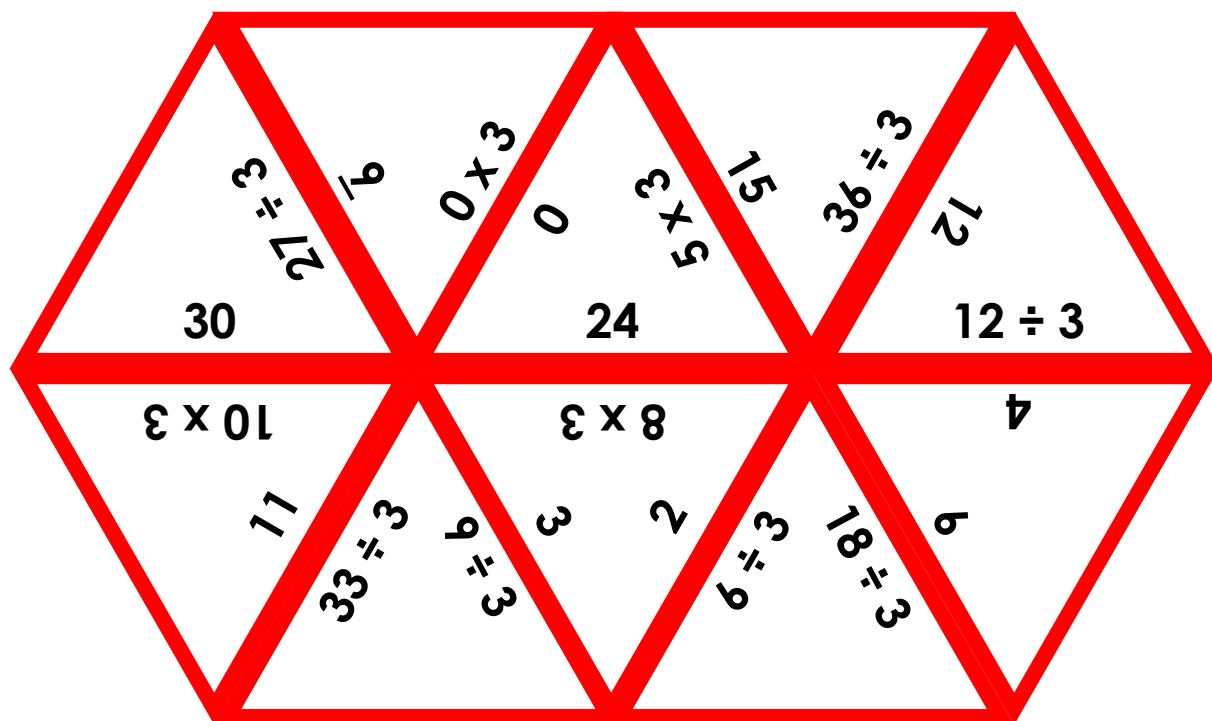
3×5 = 15	$21 \div 3$ = 7	$15 \div 3$ = 5	0×3 = 0
3×3 = 9	3×8 = 24	3×7 = 21	$3 \div 3$ = 1
$36 \div 3$ = 12	$33 \div 3$ = 11	3×9 = 27	3×6 = 18



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.



DP

Answers – Developing What is a Clause?

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 sang at the theatre.
- 2a. A – made, B – swings, C – letter
- 3a. D as the verb 'laughed' does not make sense in this context.

Answers – Developing What is a Clause?

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 counted on one hand.
- 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.

Answers – Expected What is a Clause?

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 fly flew out of the window hastily and zoomed toward the trees.
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 child rolled around and kicked mud all over the walls because he felt 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.

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

Varied Fluency

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

2a. A

3a. Mohammed is upset because 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 before we went on the rides.

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

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

Varied Fluency

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

2b. B

3b. Julia enjoys watching TV when 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 because 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 because of 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 where 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 after 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 before 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. Due to 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: As soon as 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.

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

Varied Fluency

1b. Time – once, until; Place – where, wherever; Cause – consequently, unless

2b. C

3b. As 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: Behind the Ferris Wheel, 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.**

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

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

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.