



Teach Active

Maths & English

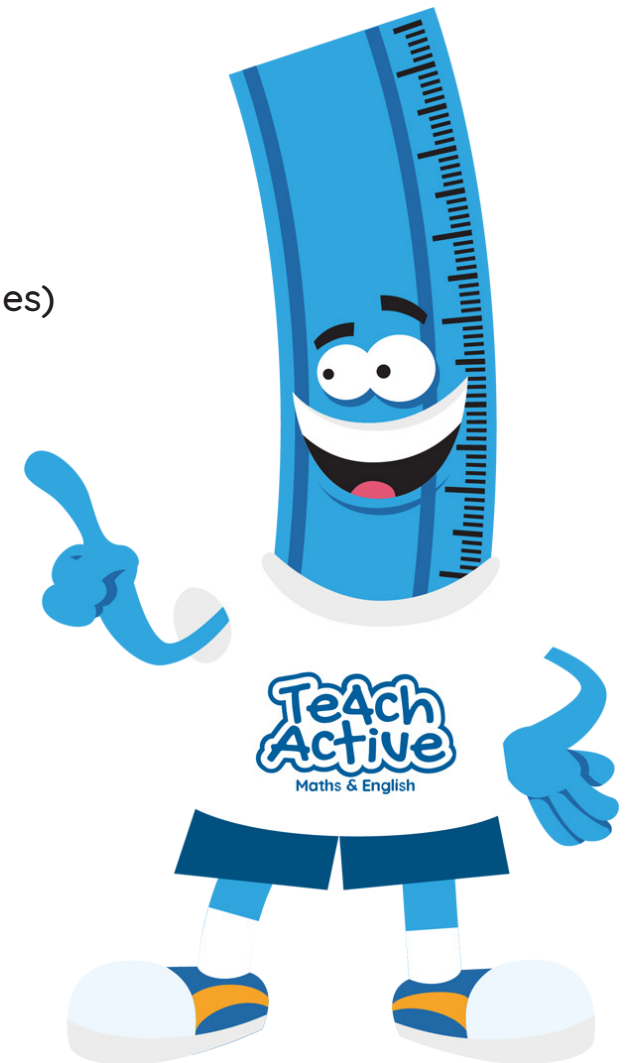
Home Learning Packs Year 3



Home Learning Packs - Year 3

The team at Teach Active have selected 10 activities each for Maths and English for children who are having to stay at home and isolate instead of being in school. They have been chosen to encourage independence, increase confidence and develop fluency in the key skills of number, reading and writing. Some are deliberately active games and others are designed for sitting down and recording responses. The key objectives that the activities meet are:

- Identify, represent and estimate numbers
- Read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and words
- Recognise the place value of each digit in a 3-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones)
- Count from zero in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100
- Counting up and down in 3s, 4s, 20s, 30s, 40s, 50s and 100s
- Recall and use multiplication facts for 3, 4 and 8 times tables
- Solve problems involving $+$ / $-$ / \times / \div
- Solve one-step problems
- Prefixes (dis, mis, in, il, im, ir, re, sub, inter, super, anti, auto)
- Y3 statutory spelling list
- Explain key facts
- Writing a persuasive letter
- Summarising text



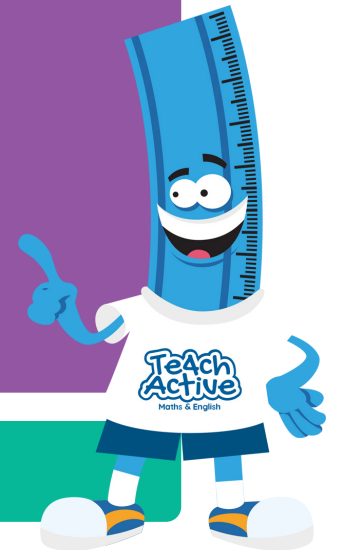
Available Activities

Maths Activities

1. The Count
2. Exercise Challenge!
3. Fitness Tables
4. Hit That Target
5. Upstairs, Downstairs
6. Object Lesson
7. Words, Numbers and Hundreds
8. The Value of Dice
9. Shopping Problems
10. Dinner Party

English Activities

1. Planet Plastic - Reading
2. Planet Plastic - Comprehension
3. Planet Plastic: Poster Design
4. Planet Plastic: It's a rap!
5. Planet Plastic- Design and make a musical instrument
6. Planet Plastic- A Letter to the Prime Minister
7. Planet Plastic
8. Acrostic Poem
9. Spelling Lists - Adding Prefixes
10. Spelling Practice



'Fun Activities to do at Home' worksheet included

Maths Plans

See and Share #TeachActive in Action!



The Count

Objective: Count from zero in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100.

Starter Activity

Practice your times tables – write, count and march around in 5s to 60 and back down to zero

Game Instructions

1. You need some space at home or outside to march, step, hop and jump around in. Even a small indoor space can be used to count around, moving in wiggly lines, round the table or down the stairs (be careful!). You could even make up a ‘funny trail’, leading round the garden or through the house, for example! Make or print off the following number cards: 4, 8, 50, and 100
2. Pick a random number card – this is what you must count in, 4s (to 48), 8s (to 96), 50s (to 500) or 100s (to 1000). Put some music on if you like!, March, hop or jump around your chosen route, remembering to count out loud so people can hear you
3. Try all four numbers – and then test yourself by doing each one at random, but counting and moving quicker this time!

Challenge

Can you be march, hop or jump around whilst counting backwards in 4s from 48, 8s from 96, 50s from 500 or from 1000 in 10s?

Extra Activity

Have a go at making up your own game to meet this objective, and then teach someone at home to play it with you.



Exercise Challenge!

Objective: Solve problems involving $+$ / $-$ / \times / \div

Starter Activity

Practice your times tables – write, count and march around in 3s to 36 and back down to zero

Game Instructions

1. Complete three physical challenges for 30 seconds each to generate three target numbers, such as step ups, then press ups, and then sit ups, for example
2. Add the three numbers together
3. Subtract the smaller number from each of the higher ones
4. Find if either number can be divided equally

Challenge

Find as many ways of making each number as you can.

For example, for the number 42 you might note that

$28 + 14 = 42$, and $50 - 8 = 42$, etc.



Extra Activity

Have a go at making up your own game to meet this objective, and then teach someone at home to play it with you.



Fitness Tables

Objective: Recall and use multiplication facts for 3, 4 and 8 times tables

Starter Activity

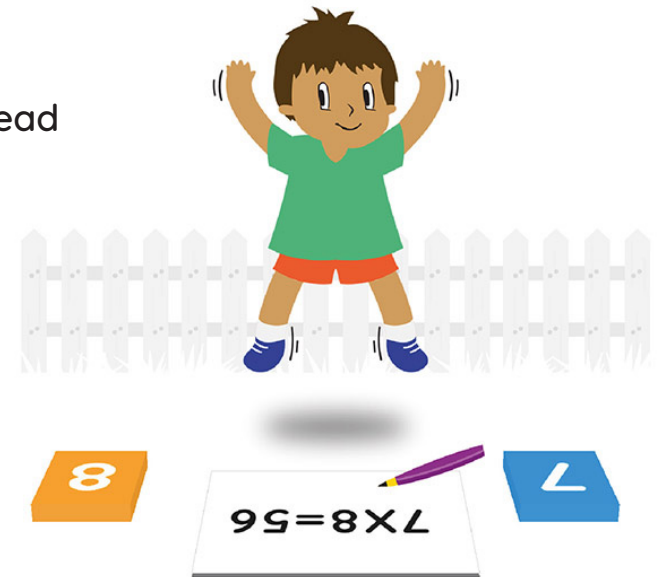
Practice your times tables – write, count and march around in 4s to 48 and back down to zero

Game Instructions

1. Make a set of 1-9 cards and extra cards for 3, 4 and 8, kept separately.
If your child isn't ready for their 3, 4 or 8 times tables, use 2, 5 and 10 instead
2. Pick a card from each group, say 7 and 8. This is your multiplication question
3. Do 7 star jumps and 8 bunny hops
(or whatever numbers are on the cards)
4. Calculate and write down the number sentence for your multiplication question (e.g. $7 \times 8 = 56$)
5. Try again using new cards, and different exercises. Continue repeating the maths and physical activities for 20 minutes.

Challenge

Try introducing other times tables by adding a 6, 7 and 9 to the cards!



Extra Activity

Have a go at making up your own game to meet this objective, and then teach someone at home to play it with you.



Hit That Target

Objective: Solve one-step problems

Starter Activity

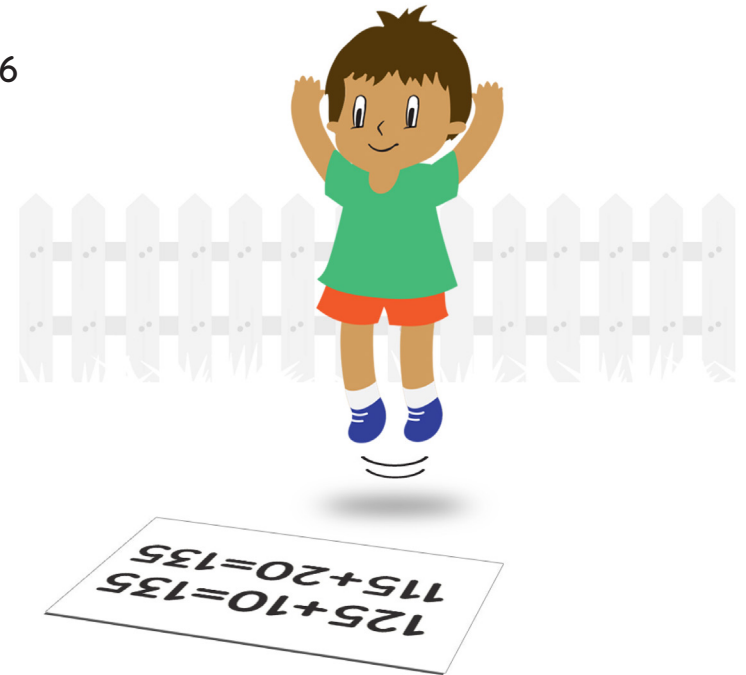
Practice your times tables – write, count and march around in 8s to 96

Game Instructions

1. Make or print a set of number cards from 0-9.
2. Pickup three cards. Use them to make up a 3-digit number.
This is your target number – so if you turned over a 1, a 3 and a 5, your number could be 135
3. Add the digits ($1 + 3 + 5 = 9$)
4. Try adding two numbers to make the number, ten times.
So, if your number was 135, you might write down things like $125 + 10 = 135$, or $115 + 20 = 135$, and so on
5. Have another go, creating a new 3-digit number with cards

Challenge

Can you use subtraction to make another randomly selected 3-digit target number?



Extra Activity

Have a go at making up your own game to meet this objective, and then teach someone at home to play it with you.



Upstairs, Downstairs

Objective: Counting up and down in 3s, 4s, 20s, 30s, 40s, 50s and 100s.

Starter Activity

Counting practice - write, count and march around in 100s to 1000 and back down to zero

Game Instructions

1. Walk upstairs, counting in 3s as you go up each step. Be careful! If you don't have stairs at home, make a 'ladder' on the floor with sticks or markers such as books or toys for the children to step across up to about 12 and back again
2. Count yourself back down again in 3s, starting at the top and the number you got to, back down to the floor and zero
3. Practice this three times.

Challenge

Count up and down the stairs in 4s - and then try 20s, 30s, 40s, 50s and 100s! Be careful.



Extra Activity

Have a go at making up your own game to meet this objective, and then teach someone at home to play it with you.



Object Lesson

Objective: Identify, represent and estimate numbers.

Starter Activity

Counting practice - write, count and march around in 50s to 1000 and back down to zero

Game Instructions

1. Collect a pile of one item such as small toys, Lego bricks, books, dried pasta, marbles or pebbles
2. Divide the objects into two random piles
3. Count each pile
4. Which pile had the most? How many more? How many less was the other pile?
Write down your number sentences like this: 63 is 19 more than 44, or 44 is 19 less than 63, for example

Challenge

What is the highest number of equal lines you can arrange all the objects into? Can you find a quicker way of counting them than one by one if they are arranged in different ways?



Extra Activity

Have a go at making up your own game to meet this objective, and then teach someone at home to play it with you.



Words, Numbers and Hundreds

Objective: Read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and words

Starter Activity

Counting practice - write and count on in 100s from any random 2-digit number

Game Instructions

1. Create two sets of number cards from 0 to 9
2. Scatter the digit cards around and collect three,
3. Use them to make a random 3-digit number (e.g. 417)
4. Write the number down in words only and read it aloud.
Make three 3-digit numbers in all. How quickly can you do this?

Challenge

Write the numbers in order from smallest to biggest, in numbers.



Extra Activity

Have a go at making up your own game to meet this objective, and then teach someone at home to play it with you.



0 - 9 Resource Cards

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

The Value of Dice

Objective: Recognise the place value of each digit in a 3-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones)

Starter Activity

Counting practice - write and count on in 4s from any random single-digit number

Game Instructions

1. You need three dice and a ones, tens and hundredths column chart.
You also need a selection of toy bricks, dried pasta, pebbles or similar
2. Roll the dice. Let's say you roll a 4, a 5 and a 3
3. Use the numbers to make a 3-digit numbers (e.g. 534)
4. Dash to the chart and put the correct number of items in each column to represent each digit in each number. So, 534 would have five objects in the hundredths column, three in the tens column, and 4 in the ones, for example. Note the value of each digit in each column
5. Repeat 5 times, keeping a record of your numbers and the value of each digit
6. Play with a friend. On the same roll of dice what number can you make?
Who can make the highest number? Smallest number?

Challenge

Ask someone to think of a number between 110 and 999. Tell them as quickly as you can how many hundredths, tens and ones are in their number.



Extra Activity

Have a go at making up your own game to meet this objective, and then teach someone at home to play it with you.



Shopping Problems

Objective: Solve problems

Starter Activity

Counting practice - write and count on in 3s from any random 2-digit number

Game Instructions

1. You need a till receipt from a supermarket trip
2. Look at the price of two different items on the receipt
3. Change these prices into pence and add the two amounts. So, you might have £1.95 and £0.87, for example; then you would add 195p and 87p (= 282p, which is £2.82)
4. Select 3 exercises and do as many exercises as the last digit from the two items and from the total (in this case you would do 5 of exercise A, 7 of exercise B and 2 of exercise C)
5. Repeat for two other items, using three different exercises.

Challenge

Choose and add any 2 items on the receipt and calculate how much change you would get from £10.00. Choose 3 different types of exercise for each digit in the change from £10 amount. So if the change was £2.64, you would do 2 of one activity, 6 of another and 4 of a third one.



Extra Activity

Have a go at making up your own game to meet this objective, and then teach someone at home to play it with you.



Dinner Party

Objective: Counting in 3s and 4s

Starter Activity

Practice your times tables – write, count and march around in 8s to 96 (again)

Game Instructions

1. On a large piece of paper, you will draw place settings to plan a dinner party of 8 people. 'Set the table' by drawing a knife, fork and spoon first. How many items of cutlery will you need in total? Count in 3s
2. Add a plate to each setting. How many items are needed altogether now? Count in 4s
3. Finally add a glass for each person – what is the total number of items required now? Count in 5s.



Challenge

Add a bowl for each place setting (draw it on the plate).
Count the total number of items you have set out by counting in 6s
(knife + fork + spoon + plate + glass + bowl = 6 items each).

Extra Activity

Have a go at making up your own game to meet this objective, and then teach someone at home to play it with you.



English Plans

See and Share #TeachActive in Action!



Planet Plastic - Reading

Read the leaflet. How does it make you feel? Write down any questions you have about plastic.

See if you can find the answers using the internet.

Planet Plastic - Comprehension

Read the leaflet again and then answer the following questions:

1. Who invented plastic, and when?
2. Tell us two ways plastic is useful.
3. Before plastic what did people use instead?
4. Why is using plastic a problem?
5. Explain what single-use plastic is.
6. Find out what decompose means, and how long plastic takes to decompose.
7. The opening paragraph refers to plastic 'costing us the earth'. What two meanings does this phrase have?
8. Why are is the fact box titled 'Frightening Facts'?
9. What does the author mean by we can 'put plastic in its place'?
10. What are the three things can we do to help solve the plastic problem?

You will need

The Planet Plastic Leaflet can be found on the next two pages.



Reduce

So what can we do about this global crisis? If we change our habits, is there still time to save our seas? The answer is yes but we need to start now. The easiest way is to think about the times we use plastic and ask *Do we really need it?* *Could Dad buy a bar of soap instead of a bottle of shower gel?* *Could Mum buy the loose apples instead of the pre-packed ones?* *What is going in my party bag or lunch box?* Already some supermarkets have started to use less plastic in their packaging and if we continue to tell them we don't want it, maybe they'll act faster to reduce waste.



Reuse

Once you have used plastic items, think about how you could use it again. Take an old bag shopping out with you. Turn an old bottle into a plant pot or watering can. Buy second-hand items and pass toys on to others once you've finished with them. Buy mum a bamboo coffee cup for Mother's Day so she doesn't buy a disposable one when she's in town. If we all make these small choices every day, it soon stacks up. Small actions make big differences.

Recycle

If we have to buy plastic and we can't reuse it, we can check to see if we can recycle it. Companies now have to label their products to help us with this. We can choose to buy things made from recycled plastic. We can also make sure we recycle what we use by placing it into special bins. All households in the country have these special bins and more can be found in the local community. The recycle van collects it and takes it to a factory. Here the plastic is broken down and turned into something new like pencils, bedding or other packaging. Businesses are getting better at making their products recyclable. We need to keep making sure they do.



Global goal

The future is ours. If we want to solve the problems plastic creates, we have to act and quickly. We can all make the right choices and help others to do the same. We can ask our parents, schools, shops and MPs to do what they can too. We need to explain why it matters. Together, we can protect our world and put plastic in its place.

Planet Plastic

Can you imagine a world without plastic? It is everywhere. Look around you. Your classroom is full of it! Your pen, your chair, your lunch box, the computer, the storage boxes, the window frames, the fish tank...it's all plastic. It has so many uses and can be used for so many things. Today we just accept it as part of our lives but should we as it may be costing us the Earth.



When was it discovered?

The first plastic was made in 1907 by a Belgian named Leo Baekeland. He named his invention 'Bakelite'. People soon saw how useful it was and quickly began using it to make phones, radios, jewellery, car parts...the list grew and grew. Scientists developed Leo's work and now there are more than fifty kinds of plastic. It is an invention that has changed the world.



Why do we use it?

Plastic is not only strong and versatile, but also cheap and easy to make and buy. Its uses are endless because it can be made into so many different colours, shapes and sizes. When your parents were younger, fizzy drinks were sold in glass bottles, food was put into paper bags and items were sold loose not wrapped. Natural materials like wood, glass and animal skin are more expensive and not as durable as plastic and once people saw the advantages, its popularity exploded.

What's the problem?

The problem with plastic is that it is very hard to get rid of. Plastic is a man-made material and very strong. This means it doesn't decompose like natural materials. Instead it stays on the Earth for hundreds of years. Every year, we make 400 million tonnes of plastic in the world. Some of it is used for a long-time but nearly half of it is only used once before it is thrown away. We call this single-use and supermarkets are full of it - straws, wrap around fruit and vegetables, crisp packets, plastic bags and bottles, coffee cups. We use them for minutes and then throw them away. The bin lorry collects them and takes them to landfill (a big hole in the ground) where they lie for years. In fact they will last much longer than our lifetime.

Frightening facts

1 million	Plastic bottles bought around the world every minute
200 years	Time it takes a plastic straw to decompose after spending minutes in your drink
40%	Amount of plastic that is single use
One half	Of all plastic ever made has been made since the year 2000
1 million	Seabirds and animals killed by plastic every year
2.5 billion	Coffee cups thrown away every year in the UK
Almost none	Coffee cups recycled in the UK

Effect on the environment

Once the plastic is in landfill, it will sit for years sending out chemicals into the air as it gradually heats up and rots. Lighter pieces will get blown by the wind and end up as litter. It finds its way into our rivers and streams which lead into our seas and oceans. Here it is mistaken for food by birds, fish and sea mammals who peck away at it. Some become trapped in it. Some manage to swallow it and it sits inside their stomachs filling them up so they don't realise they are hungry. Some animals take it back to their nests to feed it to their young. Scientists believe that by the year 2050, there will be more plastic in the ocean than fish. This will be disastrous for marine life as entire species will struggle to survive.



Planet Plastic: Poster Design

Design a poster that will encourage everyone to reduce, reuse or recycle the plastic they buy.

Planet Plastic: It's a rap!

Make up a rhyming rap about the plastic problem.

- Start by noting down the key words you want to include, and the key facts.
- What message do you want to give your audience? You want to persuade them to reduce, reuse or recycle their plastic use. Why do they need to do this?
- Make up a beat and rhythm – think of We Will Rock You as a starting point. Use that beat, or develop your own, which repeats over and over.
- Write 2 lines which rhyme and fit over the rhythm and build it up from there!
- Finally practice, and then perform your Plastic Rap to someone else!

Important Note!

You will need the Planet Plastic Leaflet found within this booklet.



Planet Plastic - Design and make a musical instrument

Using a plastic beaker, cup, tube that you have in your house (get your parent's permission first!). What can you put inside to make a shaker? Or will be something you hit or scrape with a pencil or stick?

Then write out a set of instructions so someone else can make one too. Add pictures and labels to help describe what you need to do.

Can you use your instrument to accompany your rap?



Important Note!
You will need the Planet Plastic Leaflet found within this booklet.



Planet Plastic - A Letter to the Prime Minister

Write a letter to the Prime Minister explaining what laws they should make in order to reduce the amount of plastic in our natural world. Tell them why this is so important, and include emotive and persuasive language.

Motty's Top Tips for persuasive writing

- First explain why you are writing
- Give three reasons why things need to change
- Finish by asking for a response, such as 'Will you help?'
- Use facts and data to prove your point - asking 'Did you know that....?'
- Write in the present tense
- Ask the reader questions like 'How would you like it if....?'
 - Use a formal voice
 - Use 'Firstly', 'Furthermore' or 'Added to this' to start your sentences and to connect your ideas
 - Use 'because' to explain why



Important Note!

You will need the Planet Plastic Leaflet found within this booklet.



Planet Plastic

imagine an alien has arrived at your home and they have never seen plastic before. Imagine a toy or teddy is the alien and that they have said to you: “What is this material?”

- Tell them the things you can see around you that are made of plastic
- Tell them what plastic is
- Explain how useful it is and why we use it so much
- Explain the problems with plastic
- Tell them what we are hoping to do to reduce our use of it

Imagine it as a conversation, where they keep asking questions. Write down the questions the ‘alien’ has asked and practice explaining it all to them.



Important Note!

You will need the Planet Plastic Leaflet found within this booklet.



Planet Plastic - Poetry

Make up an acrostic poem about plastic, where each line begins with the next letter of the word:



P

L

A

S

T

I

C

Important Note!

You will need the Planet Plastic Leaflet found within this booklet.



Spelling Lists - Adding Prefixes

Pick one prefix (eg auto-) and write out the new words in that list. This is also handwriting practice! Turn your own paper over and look at the first word again. Turn the spelling list sheet over and write out the new word on the back of your sheet. Check you got it right, and repeat for all the words in that list.

Challenge

Can you work through two columns today? Three? Some have a few words and others have lots. Choose two or three different columns!

Resources

You will need the prefixes word list

Spelling Practice

Write out all the words onto post-its. Another handwriting and correctly-copying opportunity! Stick them all around the house, inside cupboard doors, on the back of doors etc. Every time you see one, read it, turn away and spell it out loud.

As the days go by remove the easy ones, the ones you can spell easily, and leave the harder ones up to practice whenever you see them.

Resources

You will need the statutory word list page

You will need
The Word Lists can be found on the next two pages.





Prefixes Word List

dis-	mis-	in-	il-	im-	ir-	re-	Sub-	Inter-	Super-	anti-	auto-
hearten	behave	active	legal	mature	regular	bound	divide	act	market	dote	graph
like	calculate	decent	literate	mobile	rational	build	heading	city	man	biotic	biography
lodge	place	capable	legible	practical	responsilbe	cycle	marine	national	hero	freeze	mobile
own	count	conven- ient		possible	resistance	call	merge	related	star	septic	
please	deal	attentive		probable		fill		play	natural	clockwise	
qualify	fire	credible		proper		form			power	social	
appoint	fortune	accurate		patient		treat			nova		
agree	hear			polite		turn					
appear	inform					place					
connect	read					visit					
honest	take					play					
infect						write					
embark						pay					
obey						count					

Statutory Word List

address	complete	exercise	heart	quarter
answer	consider	experiment	history	question
appear	continue	extreme	important	reign
arrive	decide	February	increase	remember
breath	describe	forward	interest	straight
breathe	different	forwards	island	strange
build	difficult	fruit	learn	promise
busy	early	group	perhaps	regular
calendar	earth	heard	popular	natural

Handwriting Practice - A Few Ideas From Motty

1. Practice five of the trickiest spellings on the Y3 word list by writing them out in your best handwriting.
2. Exercise the fingers on your writing hand by playing with a lump of blutac or plasticine – keep squishing it and turning it, with your thumb and first two fingers. Try it while you're watching something on TV or a tablet.
3. Practice writing your name in the air with big hand strokes, as if you are writing onto an invisible whiteboard.
4. Make up some continuous patterns using a pencil and paper. They need to include curves or straight lines, perhaps like this:  or 
5. Try copying the name from a cereal packet, drinks can or a tin from the cupboard (ask a parent first to help you find one). Write it in your neatest handwriting – then try copying the style it is actually written in.

Why don't you try one each day this week?



Fun activities to do at home

- ☐ Write and record a blog about a computer game, app or you tube channel you really enjoy - what makes it so good?
- ☐ Make up and present a weather report
- ☐ Help prepare the dinner
- ☐ Bake some cupcakes
- ☐ Use an atlas or google earth to see what a place you'd like to visit looks like, and note 5 geographical facts about where it is and what it's like there
- ☐ Draw and label a map of an imaginary island: it could be where adventures could happen, or the dream holiday destination; it could be in space, or your perfect hideaway. The more detail the better. Remember to give your island a name and explain where it is.
- ☐ Research an aspect of your class topic this term and have it ready to present to your class when you are back in school
- ☐ Practice a musical instrument, singing, or dancing for 20 minutes every day
- ☐ How many books can you read in two weeks?
- ☐ Help keep the house clean and tidy every day
- ☐ Plant and look after some flowers or vegetables
- ☐ Help look after your pet if you have one
- ☐ Sit still, watch out for and note down all the wildlife you see through the window for 10 minutes every day - keep a nature log or diary
- ☐ Keep a diary for the two weeks you have to stay at home, recording what you did each day, and how you felt - it could be a video diary, or written down

