

Home Learning – Maths

Daily Activities

Times tables:

Children should practise their times tables daily. I have attached (at the end of the document) 2 different worksheets so that you can practise these.

If you would like to do more sheets, using the following link you can create a 'times tables' practice sheet.

<http://www.timestables.me.uk/printable-pdf-quiz-generator.htm>

Children may be at a point where they feel comfortable with all times tables (including the 'divide by' questions).

Now, I ask that you choose times tables for your children to practise, covering any weaker areas. The worksheets at the end of the document cover all of the year 3 times tables (2, 5, 10, 3, 4 and 8 times tables).

You may choose to focus on just one or two of these depending on the child.

In class, we use sheets that are 40 questions long. You may want to print these out.

Alternatively, you could write up questions or work through them verbally.

Number bonds Focus:

Each week we will focus on number bonds to a different number. This week is 50 (easier option) or 100 (challenging option).

I have attached (at the end of the document) 2 different worksheets so that you can practise these.

NEW GUIDANCE!

In order to improve efficiency, children should begin firstly by counting up in ones to the nearest ten, and then in tens up to _____. It is perfectly normal for children to be counting on their fingers to help them remember how many ones and/or tens they have counted.

If you would like to do more sheets, using the following link you can create a 'number bonds' practice sheet like the ones we have been using to practise our times tables.

<http://www.mental-arithmetic.co.uk/number-bonds-pdf-quiz-generator.htm>

You will need to set the number bonds total to the target number and number of questions to 30. I would imagine that children should be able to finish this sheet in 4 minutes. Try this every day if you can and watch your speed improve! You may want to print these out. Alternatively, you could write up questions or work through them verbally.

Monday:

Activity: Calculation

Please complete the following questions. You may draw a place value chart and Dienes to help you. Make sure you check the operation. You may need to regroup.

$\begin{array}{r} 282 \\ + 434 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 906 \\ - 363 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 133 \\ - 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 164 \\ + 452 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 495 \\ - 370 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 693 \\ - 231 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 664 \\ - 179 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ + 801 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 445 \\ - 239 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Now complete the following word problems. You may want to draw bar models to help you. You should still use column addition or subtraction to answer.

More questions on the next page.

- 1) Alyssa found 943 seashells on the beach. she gave Jason 553 of the seashells. How many seashells does she now have ? _____

- 2) There are 105 crayons in the drawer. Mike placed 102 more crayons in the drawer. How many crayons are now there in all ? _____

- 3) Jason has 890 red balloons, he gave Tim 334 of the balloons. How many red balloons does he now have ? _____

- 4) Tim grew 119 cantaloupes. Benny grew 128 cantaloupes. How many cantaloupes did they grow in all ? _____

- 5) Tom's high school played 858 football games this year. He attended 184 games. How many football games did Tom miss ? _____

When you have finished, check your answers with a calculator.

Tuesday:

Activity: Money, Money, Money

Please work out the total amount of money in each question. You should write your answer in pounds and pence. I always start by adding the coins with the highest value!

One has been done for you. 1. There is £6 and 89 pence.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

Wednesday:

Activity: Clock Chimes

Measurement Challenge Cards



Chimes

A clock chimes once for every hour (e.g. 5 o'clock would be 5 chimes) and once every half hour. Throughout the day, how many times would the clock chime?

Extension:

Keep practising reading the clock.

You can also try and work out how long your favourite television programme lasts.

Thursday:

Activity: Brain Challenge

Addition and Subtraction

Problem Solve 2

Hamil has £564. He buys a lamp costing £97 and a table costing £283. How much money does he have left?



Always, Sometimes, Never?

A two-digit number multiplied by a one-digit number has a two-digit product.

Friday

Spend some time playing these Maths games 😊

Bonds to 20:

This is a simple game, my score on my first try was 1380. Can you beat it?

https://www.mathplayground.com/number_bonds_20.html

This is a great one! I made it all the way to level 7! Give it a try!

<https://www.studyzone.tv/game32-codeb185a011318c3d8c938f8d21f4a19d9b>

Hit the Button:

This website has 4 different games you could play to practise your number bonds, times tables and division facts.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

Coin Cruncher:

<https://natwest.mymoneysense.com/students/students-5-8/coin-cruncher/>

Use the 'Make the Total' option first, select pounds and then begin with the 'hard' option. Most of you will manage this! If it is a little tricky, go back and do the easier option.

Stone Age Stu:

<https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/544/Stone-Age-Stu-Times-Tables>

You can choose your own levels. Pick the times tables you want to practise!

Calendar:

<https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/261/using-a-calendar>

This one gives you some practice on the months of the years and dates. Similar to what we do in Maths Meetings.

Telling the Time:

https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/116/telling_the_time#

You can set your own difficulty here! You should look at either the 'read time to the quarter hour', 'read time to the nearest 5 minutes' and 'read time to the nearest minute'. You can choose which difficulty, depending on how confident you feel, but do try and challenge yourselves too!

Arithmetic Archery:

<https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/399/Archery-Arithmetic-Multiplication>

You can use this to practise any times tables I set. (Or challenge yourself and begin to practice next years. Only do this if you are very confident with all of your year 3 times tables.)

Times Tables practice 1.

$24 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$56 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$40 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$32 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$20 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$18 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$18 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$64 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$16 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$32 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$30 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$35 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$55 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$30 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

Times Tables Practice 2.

$1 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$16 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$96 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$30 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$50 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$25 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$48 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$100 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$80 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$15 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

Number Bonds Practice 1.

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 38 = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 37 = 50$$

$$37 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$27 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$6 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$7 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 33 = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 6 = 50$$

$$17 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 3 = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 25 = 50$$

$$30 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$34 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$8 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 9 = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 32 = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 5 = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 7 = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 23 = 50$$

$$20 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 49 = 50$$

$$19 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$14 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 35 = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 11 = 50$$

$$47 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$21 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$48 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 48 = 50$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 17 = 50$$

Number bonds Practice 2.

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 100 = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 31 = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 46 = 100$$

$$1 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 23 = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 45 = 100$$

$$80 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$13 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 40 = 100$$

$$76 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$74 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$59 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$83 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$89 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 63 = 100$$

$$50 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$100 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 24 = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 35 = 100$$

$$21 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$98 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$42 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$2 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$30 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 98 = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 22 = 100$$

$$46 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 26 = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 94 = 100$$

$$31 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$