

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 20 (easier option) or 70 (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. (Answers below)

$\begin{array}{r} 766 \\ + 215 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 879 \\ + 69 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 528 \\ + 459 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 591 \\ + 361 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 681 \\ + 159 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 668 \\ - 315 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 765 \\ - 536 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 503 \\ - 364 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 155 \\ + 540 \\ \hline \end{array}$

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 solve the answer, and then put your answer in a full sentence. (Answers below)

- 1) Jessica's high school played 943 football games this year. She attended 534 games. How many football games did Jessica miss ? _____
- 2) Fred has 607 orange balloons, he gave Benny 417 of the balloons. How many orange balloons does he now have ? _____
- 3) There are 110 poplar trees currently in the park. Park workers will plant 132 more poplar trees today. How many poplar trees will the park have when the workers are finished ? _____
- 4) Tim has 925 baseball cards. Joan bought 374 of Tim's baseball cards. How many baseball cards does Tim have now ? _____
- 5) Tim found 984 seashells on the beach. he gave Melanie 487 of the seashells. How many seashells does he now have ? _____

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! (Answers below)

For example: 1. There is £2 and 2 pence.

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

Wednesday:

Activity: Statistics – Bar Charts



If you haven't got any change at home,

- either practise counting out money with this website

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

- or use this picture below to count out the coins and to create your bar graph. (1 square should represent one coin)



Extension:

Using your bar chart, write some questions that could be answered using the information you have collected.

Thursday:

Activity: Brain Challenge

I would like you to come up with three solutions for each calculation. Notice, it asks you to use only odd numbers.

Addition and Subtraction **Missing Numbers**


What could the missing numbers be?

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{67}$$
$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{73}$$
$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{45}$$

Can you fill in the missing numbers using only odd numbers?

For this next question, I would like you to show your working to prove to me your answer is correct. You will need to show me different representations. This could include bar models, part whole models, Dienes block, a bead string etc...

6 How many egg boxes would you need if Helen the hen laid 50 eggs?



twinkl.co.uk

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.)

Monday Answers

1. 981
2. 948
3. 987
4. 952
5. 840
6. 353
7. 229
8. 139
9. 695
10. Jessica missed 409 games.
11. Fred now has 190 balloons.
12. The park will have 242 poplar trees.
13. Tim now has 551 cards.
14. Tim has 497 shells.

Tuesday Answers

1. £2 and 2 pence
2. £4 and 32 pence
3. £8 and 5 pence
4. £7 and 5 pence
5. £5 and 4 pence
6. £5 and 57 pence
7. £8 and 11 pence
8. £9 and 73 pence
9. 42 pence
10. £6 and 43 pence

Times Tables practice 1.

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

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

$2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$4 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$8 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$10 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

$2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$88 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$45 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$1 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

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

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

Times Tables Practice 2.

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

$36 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$44 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$4 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$21 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$28 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

$4 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$88 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

$27 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$45 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$24 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

$24 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

$60 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$4 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$20 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

Number Bonds Practice - 20

$3 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 7 = 20$

$14 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$15 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$17 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$1 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 4 = 20$

$12 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 11 = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 3 = 20$

$18 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$11 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 9 = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 10 = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 1 = 20$

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

$\underline{\quad} + 14 = 20$

$10 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 8 = 20$

$6 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 18 = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 2 = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 16 = 20$

$8 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 17 = 20$

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

$16 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$2 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 13 = 20$

$\underline{\quad} + 12 = 20$

Number bonds Practice - 70

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 32 = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 11 = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 31 = 70$$

$$22 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$53 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 29 = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 48 = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 20 = 70$$

$$37 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$31 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$33 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 9 = 70$$

$$55 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 60 = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 21 = 70$$

$$29 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 5 = 70$$

$$60 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 50 = 70$$

$$8 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 46 = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 17 = 70$$

$$68 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 27 = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 41 = 70$$

$$56 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$18 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$50 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 43 = 70$$

$$4 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 70$$