

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 40 (easier option) or 90 (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>

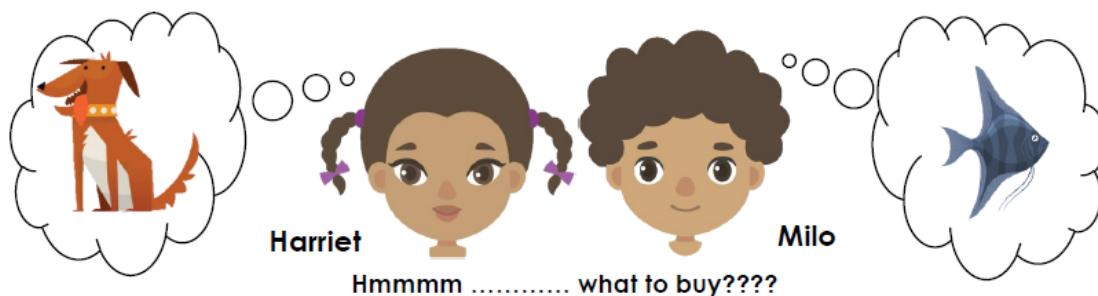
You will need to set the number bonds total to the target number and number of questions to 30. I would imagine that children should be able to finish this sheet in 4 minutes. Try this every day if you can and watch your speed improve! You may want to print these out. Alternatively, you could write up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

Monday:

Activity

This week, I have given you a set of challenges that support all of the learning we have done on money. We have covered all of these things in class, so this is a chance to go over it and practise it. Show your working out as much as possible, particularly with the questions later on in the week when you are adding up money and calculating change!

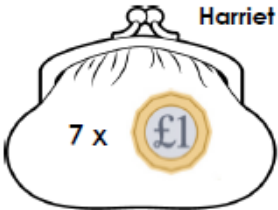
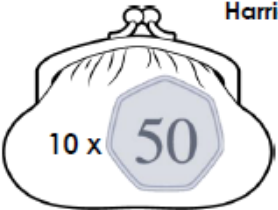
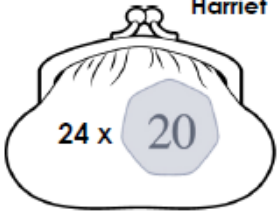
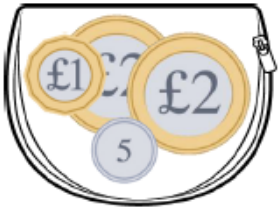

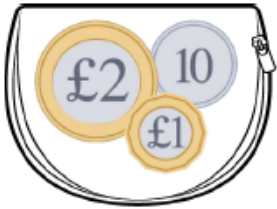
Harriet and Milo have been saving their pocket money for, what seems like, ages. Mum has told them that they are going shopping at the end of the month and they can take some money to buy something from their savings if they would like.



Their thoughts soon turn to how much savings they have and whether they will have enough money for what they would like.

Harriet has been collecting coins and has been keeping them grouped by amount whilst Milo has been keep his money separately each time he has received some.

1. Can you help Harriet and Milo work out how much money is in each bag?

<p>Harriet</p>  <p>7 x £1</p> <input data-bbox="205 1509 483 1583" type="text"/>	<p>Harriet</p>  <p>10 x 50</p> <input data-bbox="587 1509 865 1583" type="text"/>	<p>Harriet</p>  <p>24 x 20</p> <input data-bbox="965 1509 1243 1583" type="text"/>
<p>Milo</p>  <p>£1 £2 £2 5</p> <input data-bbox="205 1841 483 1915" type="text"/>	<p>Milo</p>  <p>£1 £1 £1 50 20</p> <input data-bbox="587 1841 865 1915" type="text"/>	<p>Milo</p>  <p>£2 10 £1</p> <input data-bbox="965 1841 1243 1915" type="text"/>

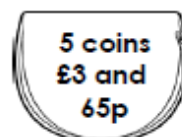
Harriet and Milo find one more bag of money each although they can't remember what they contain.

2. Can you work out what each bag contains?

Harriet's contains £4 and 50p in a single type of coin. What could be inside?



Milo's contains 5 coins that make £3 and 65p. What could be inside?



Now that the children know the separate amounts of money they have, they need to work out how much they both have in total.

Tuesday:







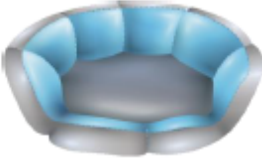

Activity

3. Work out how much money Harriet and Milo have in their savings before they go shopping with their mum.

<u>Total savings</u>	Harriet	Milo	<u>Total Savings</u>
<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>

Harriet and Milo can't wait to go shopping with Mum. They are very excited about being able to spend some of their savings – they have been saving for a long time.

4. Can you convert the prices on the tags for Harriet and Milo?

	<input type="text"/> p = £4 and 25p		855p = £ <input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/> 436p = £ <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> 185p = £ <input type="text"/>	
	<input type="text"/> p = £3 and 35p		<input type="text"/> 275p = £ <input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/> 925p = £ <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> p = £1 and 95p	

Harriet and Milo have collected all the items they need to buy for their pets. They both take their items to the till to pay.

Wednesday:

Activity

Harriet buys the collar, lead, dog treats and dog bed.

Milo buys that tank, plant, net and fish food.

Harriet and Milo have collected all the items they need to buy for their pets. They both take their items to the till to pay.

5. How much will their items cost in total?

Harriet



Milo

Harriet goes to the till first and gives the cashier her savings. Milo goes second and gives the cashier his savings.

6. Will either of the children get change? If so, how much?

Thursday:

Activity

Milo has seen a bigger aquarium that he would love to buy to get more fish.

7. If his dad gives him £2 a week for washing the car, how long will it take him to save for the aquarium?

If his mum gives him £1 a week for doing the washing up, how long will it take him to save for the aquarium?

How long would it take if Milo only did the washing up and not wash the car?



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.)

Answers (whole week – by question number)

1. Harriet: $7 \times £1 = £7$, $10 \times 50p = £5$, $24 \times 20p = £4$ and $80p$

Milo: $£2 + £2 + £1 + 5p = £5$ and $5p$, $£1 + £1 + £1 + 50p + 20p = £3$ and $70p$, $£2 + £1 + 10p = £3$ and $10p$

2. Harriet, $£4$ and $50p$: $9 \times 50p$, $45 \times 10p$, $90 \times 5p$, $450 \times 1p$

Milo, $£3$ and $65p$, 5 coins: $£2$, $£1$, $50p$, $10p$, $5p$

3. Harriet's total savings: $£7 + £5 + £4$ and $80p + £4$ and $50p = £21$ and $30p$

Milo's total savings: $£5$ and $5p + £3$ and $70p + £3$ and $10p + £3$ and $65p = £15$ and $50p$

4.



425p = £4 and 25p



855p = £8 and 55p

436p = £4 and 36p



185p = £1 and 85p

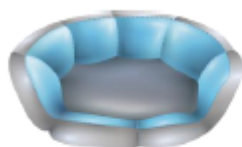


335p = £3 and 35p



275p = £2 and 75p

925p = £9 and 25p



195p = £1 and 95p



5. Harriet: $£4$ and $25p + £4$ and $36p + £3$ and $35p + £9$ and $25p = £21$ and $21p$ Total spend

Milo: $£8$ and $55p + £1$ and $85p + £2$ and $75p + £1$ and $95p = £15.10$ Total spend

6. Both children will get change. Harriet will receive $9p$ change and Milo will receive $40p$ change.

7. It would take 15 weeks to save by washing the car.

It would take 10 weeks for washing the car and doing the washing up.

It would take 30 weeks if Milo only washes up.

Times Tables practice 1.

$80 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

$15 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$40 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$120 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$11 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$33 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

$8 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

$10 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$8 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$72 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

Times Tables Practice 2.

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

$48 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$4 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$11 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number Bonds Practice (Easier).

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 22 = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 31 = 40$$

$$5 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 1 = 40$$

$$28 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 3 = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 18 = 40$$

$$38 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 28 = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 7 = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 13 = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 12 = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 15 = 40$$

$$30 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 26 = 40$$

$$36 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

$$10 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

$$23 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

$$21 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

$$14 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

$$13 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

$$2 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 6 = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 34 = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 4 = 40$$

$$18 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 21 = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 37 = 40$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 32 = 40$$

$$26 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 40$$

Number bonds Practice (Harder).

$77 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$23 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$60 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$7 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$44 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$67 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 68 = 90$

$50 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 46 = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 61 = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 24 = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 86 = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 1 = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 37 = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 17 = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 85 = 90$

$88 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$42 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$43 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 15 = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 39 = 90$

$6 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$81 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 76 = 90$

$21 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 43 = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 6 = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 48 = 90$

$85 + \underline{\quad} = 90$

$\underline{\quad} + 14 = 90$