

# 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 **100**.

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 **100**. 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.**

**However, eventually they should be able to carry out this task in their head.**

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 **100** and number of questions to **20**. 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:

Place Value Escape: Part 1

For this task, you can just write the calculations. You don't need to copy down the 'wall' and put crosses in. Answers are at the end of this document.

Rocano rubbed his head. He was locked in a cell! He found the secret pouch in his belt. Princess Ota had given him notes to help him escape. He read the first one.

Rocano, look at the wall! You will see numbers scratched into it. Solve the clues along the bottom! When you have an answer to a clue, look up that column of bricks and cross off the brick which is at the same height as the number of your answer. When they are all crossed off, push the bricks and a secret door will open!

*Princess Ota.*

1. Solve the clues and cross off the correct bricks! Princess Ota has done the first one to help.

1000							
900							
800							
700							
600	X						
500							
400							
300							
200							
100							
0							
	6 x	3 x	7 x	1 x	5 x	9 x	4 x
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

In this task, only one of the window's numbers matches the number of soldiers outside. You have to find which window number matches the number shown. (answers at the end)

Rocano pushed the bricks. There was a creak, a rumble, and the secret door slid open! Outside the cell were 6 stairways he could go down. Which should he choose?

Rocano, look out of the windows! You'll be able to see Thetan soldiers lined up in 100s, 10s and 1s. I've written down how many you should be able to see through each window. If the numbers don't match, that means some soldiers are guarding that stairway! Only go down the stairs where the number of soldiers matches the number I have written!

Window 1: 285; Window 2: 840;  
 Window 3: 189; Window 4: 932;  
 Window 5: 645; Window 6: 882

*Princess Ota.*

2. Which view matches the letter?

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>1</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>3</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>5</p> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>2</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>4</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>6</p> </div>
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# Tuesday

## Money Making

Using as few coins as possible, please make the following amounts of money! Write down the amount you are making and then draw the coins with their values on.

Example:

£1 and 20 pence



Questions:

1. 46 pence
2. £1 and 25 pence
3. £1 and 85 pence
4. £1 and 17 pence
5. £2 and 30 pence
6. £2 and 53 pence

Extension:

1. £4 and 62 pence
2. £4 and 12 pence
3. £2 and 53 pence
4. £3 and 24 pence



# Wednesday

## Place Value Escape: Part 2

I suggest you do draw out the table of numbers on the left. Put a circle around each tile that you will need to jump onto. (answers at the end)

Rocano burst through the door and into the next room. As his foot stepped down onto the tiled floor, it disappeared! The tile he had trodden on broke apart and fell out of sight into a deep pit. Rocano caught himself on the edge and pulled himself up. Phew! How could he get past this?

Rocano, watch your step! To get across the room safely, work out the answers to the clues below one by one and only tread on the tiles with the right numbers on them. There are wider tiles to wait on while you work out your next move.

- Step 1: 10 less than the number = 100 less than 430.
- Step 2: 100 less than the number = 10 more than 120.
- Step 3: 100 less than the number = 100 more than 650.
- Step 4: 10 more than the number = 10 less than 590.
- Step 5: 1 less than the number = 100 less than 874.
- Step 6: 10 less than the number = 1 less than 825.

*Princess Ola.*

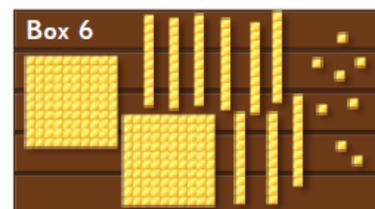
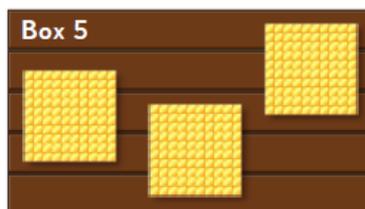
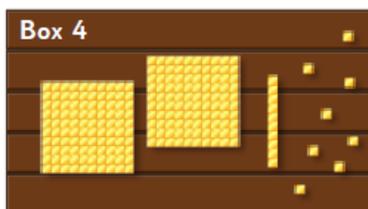
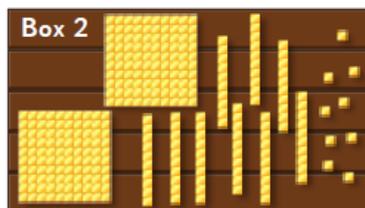
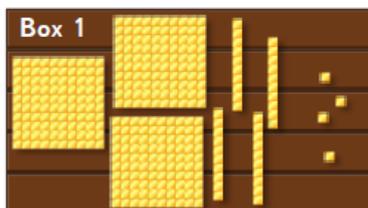
4. Circle the correct tile for each step to show the safe way across the falling floor!

Start here and head upwards →

836	846	844	834
877	776	775	875
570	550	600	590
650	850	870	750
130	30	230	110
430		340	420

This one makes sense! You need to work out how much gold is in each box, put them in order from most gold to least gold and then tell me which 3 boxes you should take to steal the most gold! (answers at the end)

Rocano stepped off the final tile and was about to run to the gate when something shiny caught his eye. It was Thetan gold! Thetan gold comes in blocks of 100 pieces, 10 pieces or 1 piece. There were 6 boxes of gold, but Rocano could only carry 3 boxes away with him. He had to make sure he got as much gold as possible!



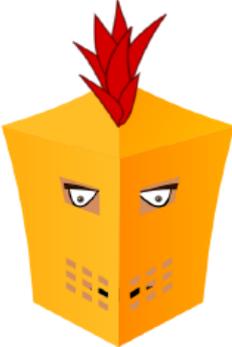
- 5a. Put the boxes in order from most gold to least gold.
- 5b. Which three boxes should Rocano take?

## Thursday

### Place Value Escape: Part 3

For this task, I want you to show me your working out and explain to me why you think your answer is correct. You should include sentences and might want to use manipulatives to prove your thinking! (answers at the end)

After hiding the gold, Rocano walked towards the gate. He was nearly free; just a few more steps...  
"Stop right there!" A Thetan soldier in a gold helmet appeared and pointed his spear at Rocano.  
"Anyone leaving Theta must say 'always', 'sometimes', or 'never' to six sentences! If you get any wrong, this gate stays shut!"  
Write 'Always', 'Sometimes' or 'Never' under each question and help Rocano escape!

<p>6a. When you count in 50s, the numbers are odd.</p> <input type="text"/>		<p>6b. Multiples of 50 are also multiples of 100.</p> <input type="text"/>
<p>6c. Multiples of 50 are also multiples of 25.</p> <input type="text"/>		<p>6d. The ones column changes when you count in 50s.</p> <input type="text"/>
<p>6e. A multiple of 50 is a multiple of 5 multiplied by 10.</p> <input type="text"/>		<p>6f. When you count in 50s, the numbers have only 2 digits.</p> <input type="text"/>

## **Friday**

Spend some time playing these Maths games 😊

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.

Telling the Time:

[https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/116/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!

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.

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.

Telling the Time:

[https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/116/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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$11 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

$70 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Times Tables Practice 2.

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

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

$40 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$16 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

$11 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

$90 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number Bonds Practice 1.

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

$$7 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 3 = 100$$

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

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 27 = 100$$

$$97 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$95 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 4 = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 96 = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 55 = 100$$

$$9 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 34 = 100$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad} + 11 = 100$$

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

$$90 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

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

$$38 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

$$88 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$$

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

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

Number bonds Practice 2.

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

$\underline{\quad\quad} + 73 = 100$

$66 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$

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

$93 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$

$97 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$

$4 + \underline{\quad\quad} = 100$

$\underline{\quad\quad} + 86 = 100$

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

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

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

$\underline{\quad\quad} + 49 = 100$

$\underline{\quad\quad} + 67 = 100$

$\underline{\quad\quad} + 75 = 100$

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

$\underline{\quad\quad} + 68 = 100$

$\underline{\quad\quad} + 53 = 100$

$\underline{\quad\quad} + 78 = 100$

$\underline{\quad\quad} + 7 = 100$

$\underline{\quad\quad} + 91 = 100$