Punctuation and Grammar

In Year 3 children build on the grammar and punctuation skills that they learned in KS1. It is important for children to consolidate their knowledge on word classes throughout Year 3. Here is a run down of the basic word classes with examples:

Noun

A noun is a naming word. It is a thing, a person, an animal or a place.

door - Steven - sky - Wythenshawe

Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a group of words that act like a noun.

the very old house - bright red car

Pronoun

A pronoun is used in place of a noun or noun phrase to avoid repetition

I - me - you - she - they - ourselves

Verb

A verb is an action word. It tells you what something or someone is doing or being.

ran - stomp - is - falling

Adjective

An adjective describes a noun or pronoun.

old - fast - bright - terrible

Determiners

A determiner is a word or group of words that introduce a noun or pronoun.

a - the - every - those - this

Adverb

Adverbs are words which describe adjectives, verbs or other adverbs. They tell us how, when, where or to what extent. They often end in 'ly'.

easily - always - after - away

Prepositions

Prepositions are words or groups of words that show the relationship between a noun and another word in the sentence. They often tell us where or when things happen.

in - on - opposite - near - away from

Conjunctions

A conjunction joins words or parts of a sentence.

because - and - so - but - or

A little extra...

Here are some useful websites that you can use with your child to support their learning:

- NRICH - www.nrich.maths.org

A whole host of mathematical problem solving activities. One to certainly get the brain ticking!

- Thinking Blocks - www.mathplayground.com/thinkingblocks.html

Challenges that use the 'Singapore Bar Model' - a cutting edge approach to mathematical reasoning.

- IXL - www.uk.ixl.com

Thousands of challenges to consolidate children's mathematical skills.

- 2 Stars and a Wish - www.2starsandawish.com

Comprehension and writing activities based on popular songs.

- Primary Homework Help - www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk

Everything in the Primary Curriculum explained.

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Dirige Sancte Antoni

Love to learn, learn to love...

Parents' and Carers'
Year 3

Homework Guide

Maths

Formal Methods of Addition and Subtraction

In Year 3, children use the formal method (also known as the 'column' method) to add and subtract numbers with up to 3 digits. This method of addition and subtraction is the method where numbers are 'carried' and 'borrowed'.

Please note that in the examples below, the place values have been shown for demonstration purposes - children would not normally need to do this.

H = Hundreds; T = Tens; O = Ones

Addition

In order to use the formal method to add numbers, children must line up the place values of the two numbers they are working with. See the example below:

H	T	O
3	0	5
+ 2	7	4

In order to complete the addition, you add up the numbers in each column moving right to left.

H	T	O
3	0	5
+ 2	7	4
5	7	9

Carrying

If the total of one of the columns is greater than 10, we carry the 1 into the next column. See the example below:

H	T	O
2	6	5
+ 2	7	3
5	^{1}3	8

Subtraction

In order to use the formal method to subtract two numbers, you line up the place values just like in an addition equation. The number that is having another number subtracted from it goes on the top row. Move right to left.

H	T	O
4	5	5
- 2	3	2
2	2	3

Borrowing

If the number that is being subtracted is greater than the number it is being subtracted from then you will need to borrow. This means that you will take 1 from the column to the left to make a number that is large enough to be subtracted from. See the example below.

H	T	O
^{3}4	^{1}2	8
- 3	7	4
	5	4

Notice how the digit in the hundreds column has been reduced to 3 - this is because we have borrowed a 1 from it.

Borrowing from a Zero

If you need to borrow from the next column, but the number in that column is a zero, you will have to borrow from the first column on the left that does not contain a zero. See the example below:

H	T	O
^{2}~~3~~	^{9}^{1}0	^{1}2
- 2	7	4
	2	8

Note how we have changed the 3 in the hundreds column to a 2 because we have borrowed a 1 from it to give to the tens column. Then we have crossed out the 10 that we made and changed it to a 9, this is because we have then borrowed 1 from it to give to the 2 in the ones column.

Adding and subtracting fractions

Fractions show parts of a whole. The top of a fraction is known as the numerator and the bottom is known as the denominator.

When adding fractions that have the same denominator, we just keep the denominator the same and add the numerators.

$$\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{5}{7}$$

Subtracting works in the same way: in order to subtract fractions that have the same denominators, we just subtract the numerators.

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Parallel: Parallel lines are straight lines that always stay the same distance from each other and never meet. The pairs of lines below are parallel:

= ||

Perpendicular: When two lines are perpendicular, they are at right angles to each other. All of these diagrams show pairs of lines that are perpendicular to each other:

+ ⊣ ⊥