

Year 3 Summer Home Learning

We believe in providing the best opportunities for children coming into Year 3 and with this in mind, there are particular expectations that all children should be able to achieve by the time they join Hook Junior School.

To provide your child with the best start to Junior School we have compiled some ideas of work that all children should be able to complete by the time they reach Year 3.

Maths

Number bonds

During Year 1 and 2, children will have practised the known facts of number bonds to 10 and 20, and these are crucial for fluency in maths. You can do learning at home, perhaps with games in the garden to find the pairs to make 10. It is also worth practising single digit pairs with your child (for example, how many different pairs can make 6?).

Times tables

Over the summer holidays it would be useful if you could help your child to revise the 2, 5, 10 and 4 times tables which they will have learnt in Year 2. Children should be confident in both the multiplication facts themselves, and in using these to derive the inverse division facts. Please also ask your child to apply their knowledge, for example if $2 \times 3 = 6$ is known, then $20 \times 3 = 60$ can also be explored.

In September, your child will be given a login to Times table Rock stars.

Telling the time

As children move to Year 3, they begin to use the concept of time to solve more complex problems, so any additional time to practise telling the time using an analogue clock to the hour, half hour, quarter hour and five minutes will be very helpful.

Reading

By the beginning of year 3, children should be able to read books at an age-appropriate level – with fluency – so that they can focus on the comprehension of what they're reading, not on decoding the words.

You will find a recommended reading list for books for Year 2 pupils moving up to Year 3 in the welcome pack.

Writing

There are many opportunities for children to write at home – perhaps writing shopping lists, postcards or letters to friends or family, or writing book reviews.

When the children are writing, you can work on their spellings and handwriting, as well as challenging them to use better language and sentence structures (for example, using adjectives to add detail or using conjunctions to join sentences together).

English

Below is a range of high frequency words that we would expect children to know and apply to their writing. Children will be tested on these words when they start in September.

the	that	not	look	put
and	with	then	don't	could
a	all	were	come	house
to	we	go	will	old
said	can	little	into	too
in	are	as	back	by
he	up	no	from	day
I	had	mum	children	made
of	my	one	him	time
it	her	them	Mr	I'm
was	what	do	get	if
you	there	me	just	help
they	out	down	now	Mrs
on	this	dad	came	called
she	have	big	oh	here
is	went	when	about	off
for	be	it's	got	asked
at	like	see	their	saw
his	some	looked	people	make
but	so	very	your	an

Homophones and near homophones

there	their	they're
your	you're	
where	were	
hear	here	
heal	heel	he'll
see	sea	
sun	son	
one	won	
be	bee	
to	two	too
night	knight	
blue	blew	

There are many ways to support your child to learn their spellings including:

Top Ten ways to learn a spelling

- 1

Break it into sounds eg


- 2

Break it into syllables eg


- 3

Break it into root words and affixes eg


- 4

Use a mnemonic eg



NECESSARY
one collar
two sleeves
- 5

Use your knowledge of word roots eg



MUSIC
MUSICAL
MUSICIAN
- 6

Use word families eg



WOULD
SHOULD
COULD
- 7

See words within words eg

a friend to the end
a rat in separate



SEPARATE
- 8

Use spelling rules eg



CRY, CRIES
- 9

By sight - learn the shape of the word eg



Look, Cover, Remember, Write, Check
- 10

By movement - get used to writing the word with your finger, a pen, in the air.. eg



write