Year 3: Key Skills

L.I. To use the present perfect tense

Present Perfect Tense is used for activities that started in the past but are still true now or have an effect on what is happening now.

Task 1:

Choose the correct word or phrase from the brackets to complete each sentence. Copy the sentences into your book.

Example:

I (**went** / have been) to school yesterday.

1. You need to line up because the bell (rang / has rung).

2. Sam had a headache at lunchtime because he (didn't drink / hasn't drunk) enough water.

3. If you (finished / have finished) your dinner, you can go out to play.

4. I (haven't / didn't have) any money so I couldn't buy an ice-cream.

5. Ammara (called / has called) for you earlier but you weren't here.

6. Look how neat the hedge is now – Dad and I (trimmed / have trimmed) it.

7. When you (went / have gone) to school this morning, was it raining?

8. My sister (learned / has learned) to ride a bike when she was four.

9. My hair is wet because I (went / have been) swimming.

Task 2:

Correct the following sentences, replacing the verb with the correct form:

Example:

After you tidied your bedroom, you can watch a movie.

After you *have* tidied your bedroom, you can watch a movie.

1. When you ate your dinner, you can eat your dessert.
2. They did write three letters already.
3. Wait for me! I didn't tie my shoelaces yet!
4. Humpty Dumpty was there since yesterday.
5. When you are completed the work, you can go and play.
6. You are tired because you are not been sleeping well.
7. He have lived in that house for many years.
8. I would like to go to Spain because we didn't go there yet.

Year 3: Key Skills

L.I. To compare and order fractions.

Task 1:

Put these fractions in order from smallest to biggest.

Example: 1/5, 2/5, 3/5, 4/5, 5/5

1. $\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{4}{6}$

2. $\frac{4}{12}$ $\frac{6}{12}$ $\frac{8}{12}$ $\frac{10}{12}$ $\frac{11}{12}$

3. $\frac{7}{9}$ $\frac{3}{9}$ $\frac{9}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{4}{9}$
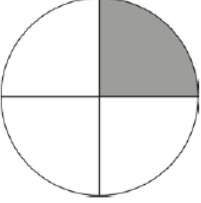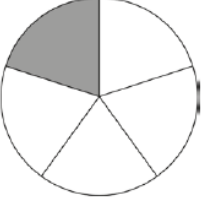
Challenge:

Put these fractions in order from biggest to smallest.
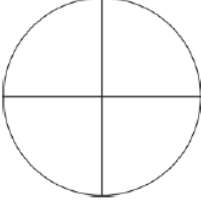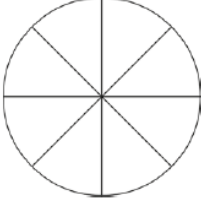
$\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

Task 2:

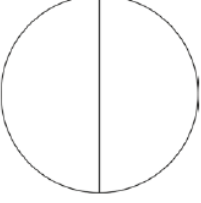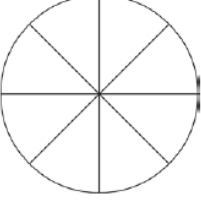Shade correctly and write <, > or = to compare the fractions

Copy the problems into your book. Try drawing round a coin or a gluestick to create your circles.
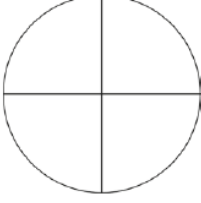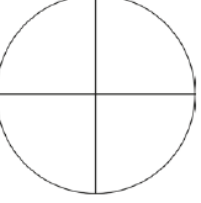
Example:

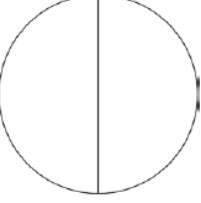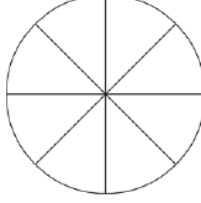$\frac{1}{4}$ **>** $\frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{2}{4}$ ⬚ $\frac{6}{8}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ ⬚ $\frac{5}{8}$

$\frac{2}{3}$ ⬚ $\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{2}{4}$ ⬚ $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{3}$ ⬚ $\frac{3}{8}$

Year 3: Key Skills

L.I. To use a possessive apostrophe

We use the possessive apostrophe to show that something belongs to someone or something. For example, in the sentence 'The cat's tail was bushy.' The tail belongs to the cat, so we add an apostrophe ('s) to the person or thing the object belongs to.

Task 1:

Choose the sentence which uses a possessive apostrophe correctly and copy it into your book.

Example:

The ogres shoe's were rotten and smelly.

The ogres' shoes were rotten and smelly.

The ogre's shoes were rotten and smelly.

The ogre's shoes were rotten and smelly. (The shoes belong to the ogre!)

1. Snow White's clothes were covered in mud.
   Snow Whites' clothes were covered in mud.
   Snow Whites clothe's were covered in mud.

2. The girls pencil's fell out onto the floor.
   The girl's pencils fell out onto the floor.
   The girls' pencils fell out onto the floor.

3. The Queen's jewels were kept in the tower.
   The Queens jewels' were kept in the tower.
   The Queens' jewels were kept in the tower.

4. The flowers' petals slowly fell to the ground.
   The flower's petals slowly fell to the ground.
   The flowers petal's slowly fell to the ground.

Rewrite the sentences below so that they each contain an apostrophe to show possession.

Example:

The rays belonging to the sun shone on the ground.

Becomes: The sun's rays shone on the ground.

1. The reindeer belonging to Santa flew through the air.
2. The harp belonging to the giant sang beautifully.
3. The cauldron belonging to the witch boiled and bubbled.
4. The tail belonging to the dog wagged.
5. The wheel belonging to the car had a puncture.
6. The toys belonging to the child were scattered on the floor.
7. The dress belonging to Molly hung in the wardrobe.
8. The phone belonging to Cameron began to ring.

Year 3: Key Skills

L.I. To add and subtract measurements.

Task 1:

Complete the following problems, using + or – to find your answers.

Remember: a worded problem needs a worded answer!

1. Zack has 425ml of water in his bucket. Mark pours 186ml into Zack's bucket. How many ml of water does Zack now have?

2. Jo has 355g of white chocolate and Sami has 176g of dark chocolate. How many grams of chocolate do they have altogether?

3. Tom has 375g of sugar, but to make a cake, he needs 500g. How many more grams of sugar does Tom need to make a cake?

4. There is 260ml of lemonade in Adil's jug. He pours 80ml into May's glass. How many ml of lemonade are left in the jug?

Challenge:

5. Daniel buys 540g of peanuts at the supermarket. He gives his two friends 130g each. How many grams of peanuts does Daniel have left?

6. Susan has a full 500ml jug of water, 240ml of oil and 115ml of vinegar for her science experiment. How many ml of liquid does she have altogether?

Year 3: Key Skills

L.I. To use imperative verbs

Task 1:

Add an imperative verb to each of these commands so that they make sense.

Example:

_____ a line with a ruler.

Becomes: Draw a line with a ruler.

1. _____ the ingredients together carefully.
2. _____ the instructions thoroughly.
3. _____ your hand up to ask a question.
4. _____ your homework by Friday.
5. _____ what you saw in the garden.
6. _____ to bring your book bag.
7. _____ your answers before you close your book.
8. _____ the end of the chapter to me.

Task 2:

Write four imperative verbs that you might find in each of these situations:

1. Following a recipe
2. Washing a car
3. Baking a cake
4. Crossing the road

Example:

Making a sandwich

a. Slice (the bread)
b. Spread (the butter)
c. Place (the cheese)
d. Cut (the sandwich)