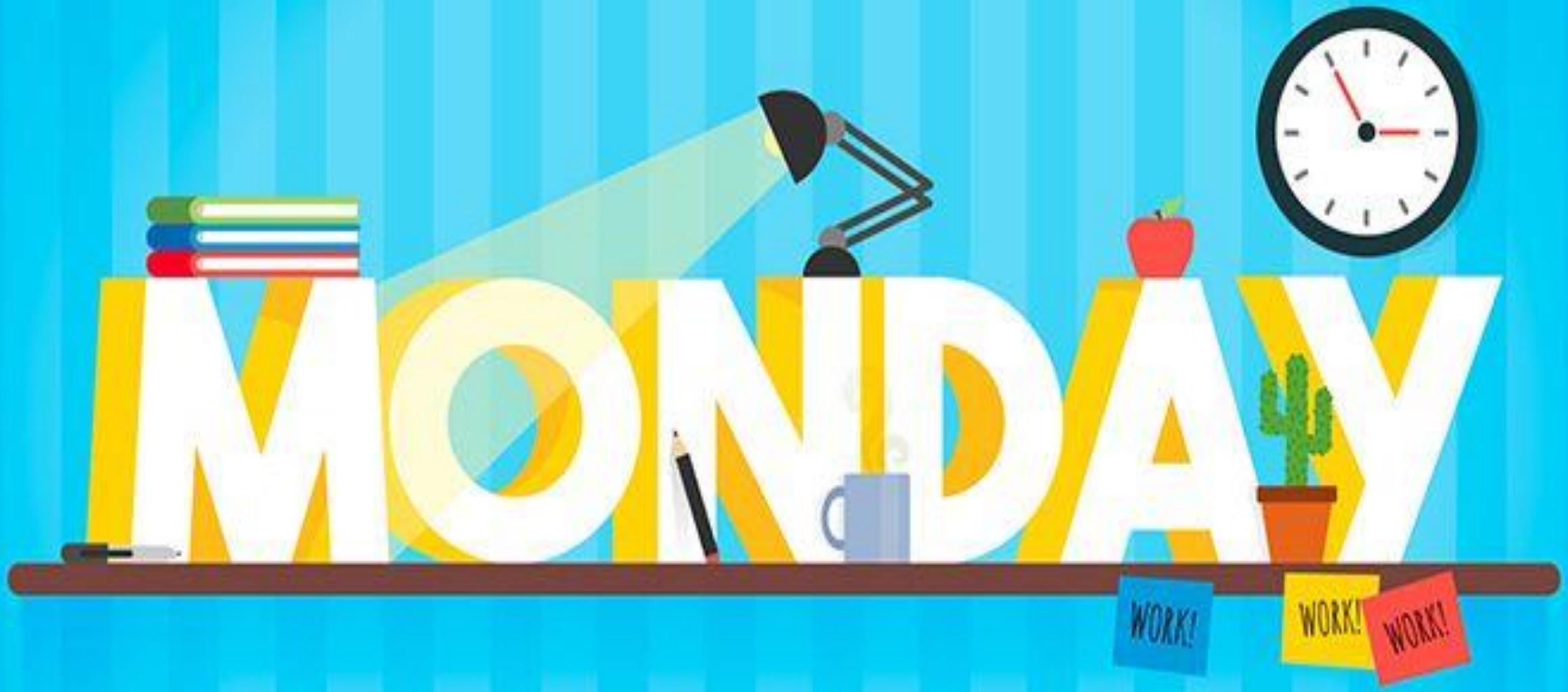


L.O. Adding amounts of money. 23.03.20

1. Write your date and L.O. and underline these, just as if you were at school! Your kitchen table or bedroom desk is your classroom desk now so the same rules apply! Neat work is essential, but especially so in your homework book when doing maths as there are no squared pages!

2. Read the questions and decide which ones you will do. Do the ones that challenge you – remember that's how we learn! Do more than 1 set if you like!

3. You might find it easier to draw the coins or you might prefer to just add them up as numbers.

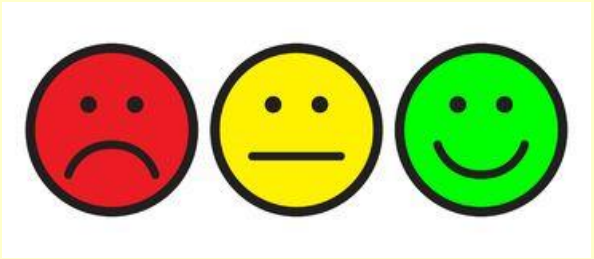
L.O. Adding amounts of money. 23.03.20.

(1p) + (1p) + (2p) + (5p) + (10p) + (50p) = 69p or 1p + 1p + 2p + 5p + 10p + 50p = 69p

4. When you are finished check your answers and correct your work using your purple pen, again, neatly and sensibly just like at school!

5. If you have made a mistake you must figure out where you went wrong and fix your mistakes! Again, this is a <u>really important step</u> to ensure you are learning as much as you can!

6. Don't forget to self assess neatly at the end! You can add a comment if you like.



7. You can take a photo of your work and upload it to the homework page on our class page!

A1. ↻ Add together:
two 1p's, one 5p, and one 20p.

A2. ↻ Add together:
one 5p, one 50p, one £1, and one £2.

A3. ↻ Add together:
one 5p, two 10p's, and one £2.

A4. ↻ Add together:
two 10p's, one 50p, and one £2.

A5. ↻ Add together:
two 1p's, one 2p, and one 50p.

B1. ↻ Add together:
two 2p's, one 20p, one £1, and one £2.

B2. ↻ Add together:
one 2p, one 5p, one 10p, one 20p, and one 50p.

B3. ↻ Add together:
two 1p's, one 2p, one 20p, and one £1.

B4. ↻ Add together:
one 2p, two 50p's, one £1, and one £2.

B5. ↻ Add together:
one 2p, one 20p, one 50p, and two £1's.

C1. ↻ Add together:
two 1p's, one 2p, one 5p, two 10p's, two 20p's, three 50p's, and two £2's.

C2. ↻ Add together:
one 1p, one 2p, three 5p's, two 10p's, two 20p's, one £1, and three £2's.

C3. ↻ Add together:
three 1p's, one 2p, one 10p, two 20p's, three 50p's, two £1's, and one £2.

C4. ↻ Add together:
three 2p's, four 5p's, two 20p's, one £1, and three £2's.

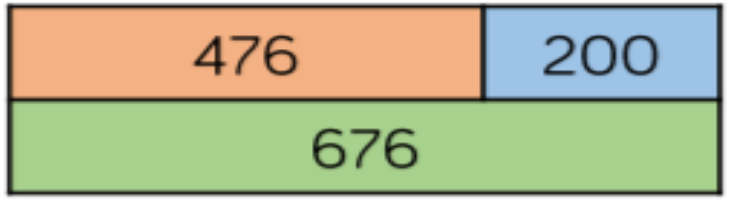
C5. ↻ Add together:
four 2p's, one 5p, two 10p's, one 20p, two 50p's, and three £1's.

Challenge!

Don't be shy!

Rewrite in your book

Complete the scenarios so they match the bar model.



Ron has ____ altogether.
He spends _____ and has £476 pounds left.

Jack has _____
Eva has £200
They have _____ altogether.

Amir has £200 more than Rosie.
Amir has _____
Rosie has _____

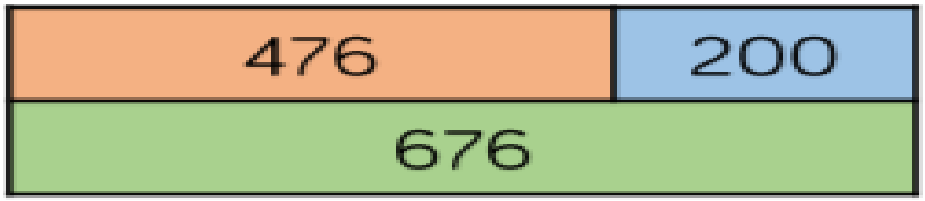
Draw your own bar model where one of the parts is a multiple of 100
Write scenarios to match the bar model.

Answers below!

B1.↻	£3.24
B2.↻	£0.87
B3.↻	£1.24
B4.↻	£4.02
B5.↻	£2.72

C1.↻	£6.19
C2.↻	£7.78
C3.↻	£6.05
C4.↻	£7.66
C5.↻	£4.53

Complete the scenarios so they match the bar model.



Ron has £676 altogether.
He spends £200 and has £476 pounds left.

Jack has £476
Eva has £200
They have £676 altogether.

Amir has £200 more than Rosie.
Amir has £676
Rosie has £476

Draw your own bar model where one of the parts is a multiple of 100
Write scenarios to match the bar model.

300	281
581	

1. Elsa needs to save up £581. So far she has saved £300. She needs to save £281 more.

2. A school has 581 chidren. 300 are girls. How many are boys? 281

3. Alfie read 300 pages of his book last week.
He read 281 pages of his book this week.
Altogether he has read 581 pages

TUESDAY

L.O. Column addition – without regrouping. 24.03.20

Today's work is column addition without re-grouping.

If you need to explain this to a grown-up you would say it's column addition with no "carrying".

You must set your work out neatly which might be a challenge in a book without boxes!

Use :

H	T	O
3	4	2

to keep everything in its place!

1.Rule off yesterday's work. Write your date and L.O.

2. Read the questions and decide which are the best challenge for you.

3.Set your work out in the column addition format.

e.g. 23 + 12 =

L.O. Column addition - no regrouping.

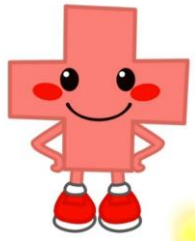
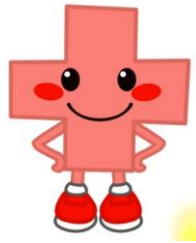
1. $23 + 12 = 35$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ +\ 12 \\ \hline 35 \end{array}$$

2.

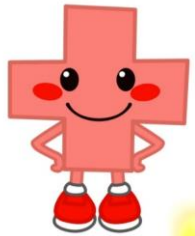
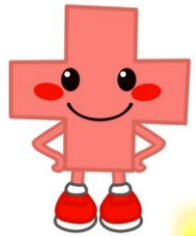
A:

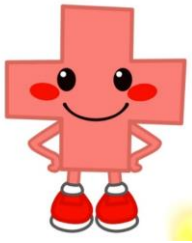
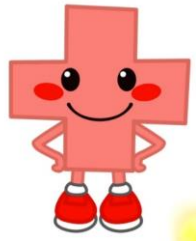
11 + 15 = ☐	36 + 11 = ☐
22 + 15 = ☐	43 + 23 = ☐
32 + 16 = ☐	26 + 13 = ☐
25 + 24 = ☐	30 + 14 = ☐

B:

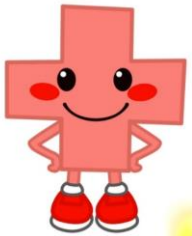
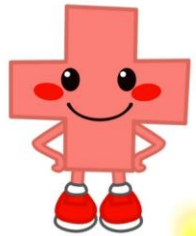
43 + 23 =	66 + 11 =
46 + 13 =	73 + 23 =
52 + 16 =	80 + 11 =
65 + 24 =	86 + 13 =

C:

46 + 43 =		47 + 31 =	
53 + 45 =		63 + 34 =	
62 + 32 =		77 + 22 =	
88 + 11 =		65 + 31 =	

1. **Challenge**

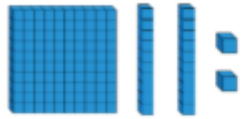
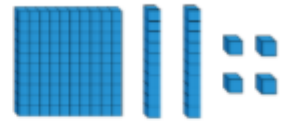
Can you find the missing digits in the following calculations?

$$\begin{array}{r} \_6 \\ +\ 22 \\ \hline 58 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ +\ \_5 \\ \hline 6\_ \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\_ \\ +\ \_1 \\ \hline 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

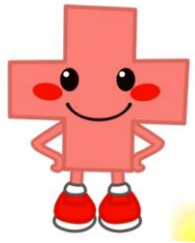
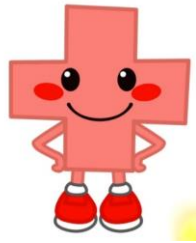
2. What has happened to each starting number? How do you know?

	Before	After
a.		
b.	Three hundred and forty	Three hundred and seventy
c.		

3. If we know 250 + 40 = 290, what else do we know?

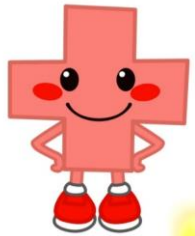
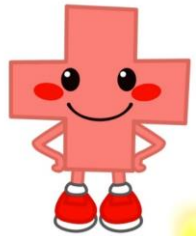
Show your findings in part-whole models or bar models and write number sentences to match.

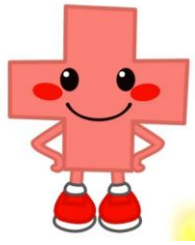
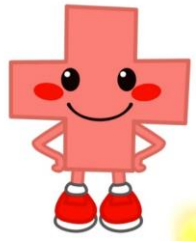
Answers below!

A:

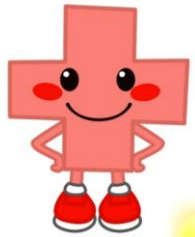
11 + 15 =	26	36 + 11 =	47
22 + 15 =	37	43 + 23 =	66
32 + 16 =	48	26 + 13 =	39
25 + 24 =	49	30 + 14 =	44

B:

43 + 23 =	66	66 + 11 =	77
46 + 13 =	59	73 + 23 =	96
52 + 16 =	68	80 + 11 =	91
65 + 24 =	89	86 + 13 =	99




C:

46 + 43 =	89	47 + 31 =	78
53 + 45 =	98	63 + 34 =	97
62 + 32 =	94	77 + 22 =	99
88 + 11 =	99	65 + 31 =	96

1. **Challenge**

Can you find the missing digits in the following calculations?

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\_6 \\ +\ 22 \\ \hline 58 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ +\ 2\_5 \\ \hline 6\_6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\_7 \\ +\ \_1 \\ \hline 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. What has happened to each starting number? How do you know?

a. Before 1 2 2 → +2 → After 1 2 4

b. 340 Three hundred and forty → +30 → 370 Three hundred and seventy

c. 100 100 10 10 1 → +100 → 100 100 100 10 10 1

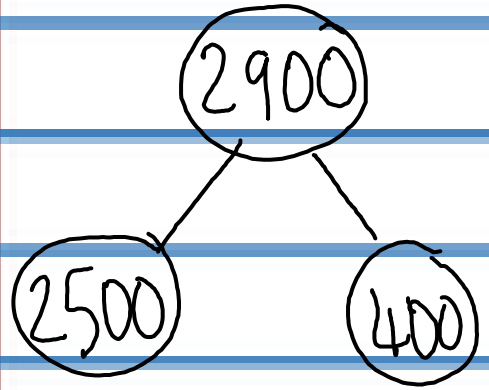
221 → 321

3. If we know 250 + 40 = 290, what else do we know?

Show your findings in part-whole models or bar models and write number sentences to match.

3. If $250+40=290$ then

*suggested answer.

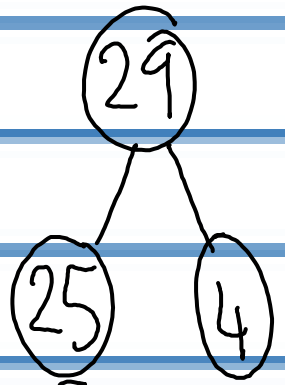


$2500+400=2900$

$400+2500=2900$

$2900-400=2500$

$2900-2500=400$

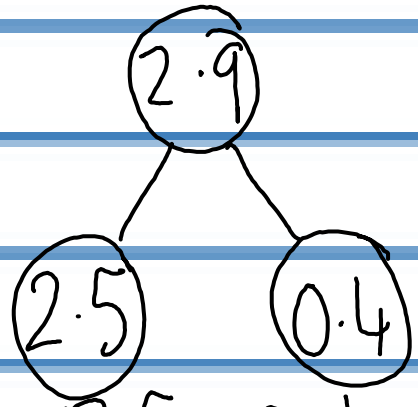


$25+4=29$

$4+25=29$

$29-4=25$

$29-25=4$



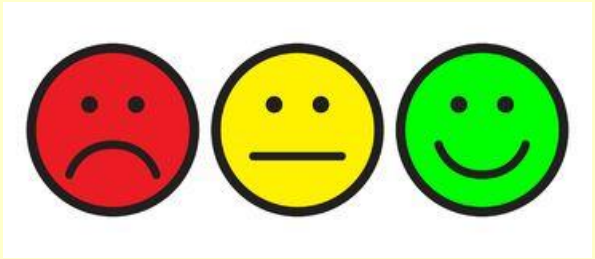
$2.5+0.4=2.9$

$0.4+2.5=2.9$

$2.9-0.4=2.5$

$2.9-2.5=0.4$

Don't forget to self assess neatly at the end! You can add a comment if you like.



If you wish to, you can take a photo of your work and upload it to the homework page on our class page!

HAPPY
WEDNESDAY

L.O. Column addition with regrouping. 25.03.20

Today's work is column addition with re-grouping.

If you need to explain this to a grown-up you would say it's column addition **with** "carrying".

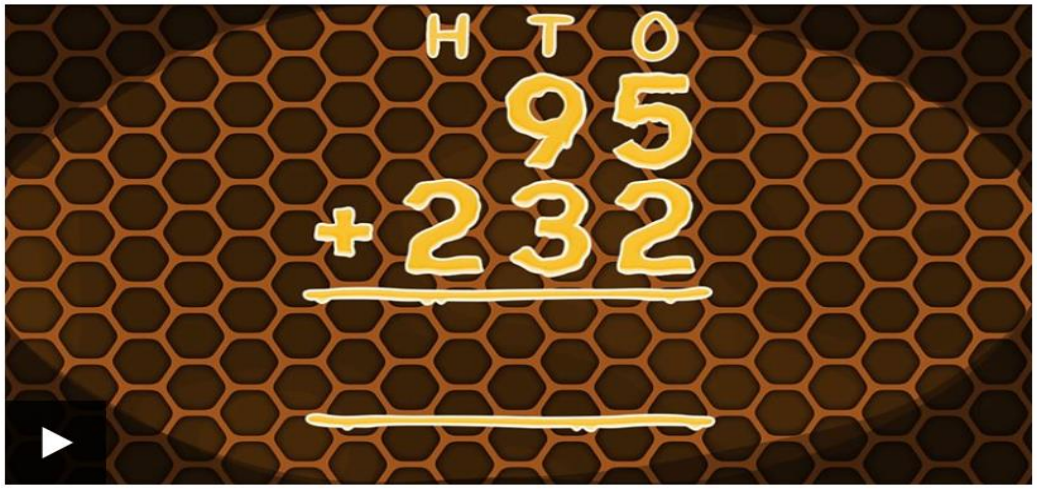
Let's recap!

Please search for and watch "BBC Bitesize What is Column Addition?"

What is column addition?

Part of Maths | Adding and subtracting

+ Add to My Bitesize



You must set your work out neatly which might be a challenge in a book without boxes!

1. $26 + 25 = 51$

T	O
1	26
+	25
5	1

2. $34 + 46 = 80$

T	O
1	34
+	46
8	0

A:

12 + 19 =		36 + 15 =	
28 + 15 =		43 + 28 =	
34 + 16 =		26 + 19 =	
25 + 27 =		32 + 19 =	

B:

38 + 13 = ☐	80 + 20 = ☐
47 + 23 = ☐	86 + 38 = ☐
57 + 26 = ☐	160 + 40 = ☐
66 + 24 = ☐	169 + 58 = ☐

C:

46 + 48 = ☐

53 + 49 = ☐

69 + 58 = ☐

88 + 44 = ☐

147 + 56 = ☐

163 + 58 = ☐

277 + 56 = ☐

365 + 147 = ☐

Challenge

1. Complete the statements to make them correct. using < , = , or > .

$487 + 368$ ◯ $487 + 468$

$326 + 258$ ◯ $325 + 259$

$391 + 600$ = $401 +$ ___

2. Complete the bar models.

376	245

577	
277	

3. Complete the missing digits.

	3	8	9
+			6
		8	5

Answers below!

A:

12 + 19 = 31

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}12 \\ +\,19 \\ \hline 31 \end{array}$$

36 + 15 = 51

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}36 \\ +\,15 \\ \hline 51 \end{array}$$

28 + 15 = 43

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}28 \\ +\,15 \\ \hline 43 \end{array}$$

43 + 28 = 71

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}43 \\ +\,28 \\ \hline 71 \end{array}$$

34 + 16 = 50

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}34 \\ +\,16 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$$

26 + 19 = 45

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}26 \\ +\,19 \\ \hline 45 \end{array}$$

25 + 27 = 52

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}25 \\ +\,27 \\ \hline 52 \end{array}$$

32 + 19 = 51

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{1}32 \\ +\,19 \\ \hline 51 \end{array}$$

B:

38 + 13 = 41

80 + 21 = 101

47 + 23 = 70

86 + 38 = 124

57 + 26 = 83

160 + 41 = 201

66 + 24 = 90

169 + 58 = 227

C:

46 + 48 = 94

53 + 49 = 102

69 + 58 = 127

88 + 44 = 132

147 + 56 = 203

163 + 58 = 221

277 + 56 = 333

365 + 147 = 512

Challenge

1. Complete the statements to make them correct. using < , = , or > .

$487 + 368 \; < \; 487 + 468$

$326 + 258 \; = \; 325 + 259$

$391 + 600 \; = \; 401 + 590$

2. Complete the bar models.

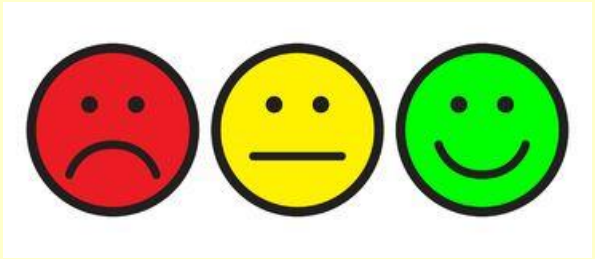
621	
376	245

577	
277	300

3. Complete the missing digits.

	3	8	9
+		9	6
	4	8	5

Don’t forget to self assess neatly at the end! You can add a comment if you like.



If you wish to, you can take a photo of your work and upload it to the homework page on our class page!

L.O. Addition Word Problems. 26.03.20

Word Problems.

Time to put all those addition powers into action now!

If you were in class I'd tell you to use RUCSAC, lay your work out neatly and to remember to answer in full sentences... so...

USE RUCSAC, LAY YOUR WORK OUT NEATLY AND ANSWER IN FULL SENTENCES!!!

Remember 'RUCSAC' when solving word problems!

Read

Read the question carefully. What is the important information?

Understand

Understand the question. What do you have to find out?

Choose

Choose the right operation(s) and method of calculation.

Solve

Solve the problem! Make sure you follow all the steps.

Answer

Have you answered the question? What were you meant to find out?

Check

Check your answer. If possible, use the inverse to check your working out.

Read, Understand, Choose, Solve, Answer, Check

1. In the library, there are 45 books. At lunch time, the children return 37 books. How many books are in the library after lunch?

L.O. Addition word problems. 26.03.20

	T	O
	4	5
+	3	7
	8	2

There are 82 books in the library after lunch.

A. Addition word Problems.

1. There are 31 apples and 49 pears in the bowl. How many fruits are there in total?

2. There are 36 children at Comic Club and 35 more come in. How many children have attended the club?

3. Martha starts with 17 cards. She gets 48 cards from Emily. How many cards does Martha end up with?

4. There are 62 blocks. 29 blocks are added. How many are there overall?

5. If there are 16 erasers in a box and Patricks puts 66 more erasers inside, how many erasers are in the box?

B. Addition word Problems.

1. A TV costs £735 and a Playstation costs £195. How much money would I need to buy both items?

2. Emily bought chips for 452p and a drink for 269p. How much did it cost altogether?

3. There are 545 ants marching in a line. 76 ants join the line and start marching. How many ants are marching in total?

4. A plant was 127cm tall on Monday and grew 83cm in a week. How tall was the plant in a week's time?

5. An orchard contains 235 apple trees, and 186 pear trees. How many trees are there in the orchard?

1. 1627 children are in the swimming pool. An extra 284 children enter the swimming pool. How many children are in the swimming pool in total?

2. There are 2134 children in Year 3 and 278 children in Year 4. How many children are there in Years 3 and 4?

3. In my lunchbox I have a sandwich and an apple. My sandwich weighs 1378g and my apple weighs 138g. What is the weight of my lunchbox?

4. There were 2423 people on the train at Orpington station. 388 people entered the train at Bromley station. How many people were on the train altogether?

5. In the library, there are 5442 books. At lunch time, the children return 769 books. How many books are in the library after lunch?

Answers below!

A.

1. $31 + 49 = 80$

T	O
3	1
+ 4	9
8	0

There are 80 pieces of fruit in the bowl

A. Addition word Problems.

1. There are 31 apples and 49 pears in the bowl. How many fruits are there in total? 80

2. There are 36 children at Comic Club and 35 more come in. How many children have attended the club? 71

3. Martha starts with 17 cards. She gets 48 cards from Emily. How many cards does Martha end up with? 65

4. There are 62 blocks. 29 blocks are added. How many are there overall? 91

5. If there are 16 erasers in a box and Patricks puts 66 more erasers inside, how many erasers are in the box?

82

B

1. £735 + £195 = £930

H	T	O
	1	
	7	3 5
+	1	9 5
9	3	0

I would need £930 to buy both items.

B. Addition word Problems.

1. A TV costs £735 and a Playstation costs £195. How much money would I need to buy both items? £930

2. Emily bought chips for 452p and a drink for 269p. How much did it cost altogether? 721p = £7.21

3. There are 545 ants marching in a line. 76 ants join the line and start marching. How many ants are marching in total? 621

4. A plant was 127cm tall on Monday and grew 83cm in a week. How tall was the plant in a week's time? 210

5. An orchard contains 235 apple trees, and 186 pear trees. How many trees are there in the orchard? 421

C.

1. $1627 + 284 = 1911$

Th	H	T	O
1	6	2	7
+	2	8	4
1	9	1	1

There are 1911 children in total in the swimming pool.

1. 1627 children are in the swimming pool. An extra 284 children enter the swimming pool. How many children are in the swimming pool in total? 1,911

2. There are 2134 children in Year 3 and 278 children in Year 4. How many children are there in Years 3 and 4?

2,412

3. In my lunchbox I have a sandwich and an apple. My sandwich weighs 1378g and my apple weighs 138g. What is the weight of my lunchbox? 1516g = 1.516Kg

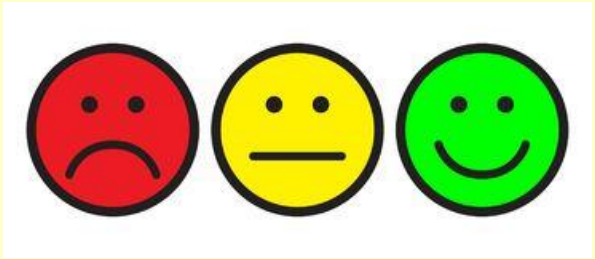
4. There were 2423 people on the train at Orpington station. 388 people entered the train at Bromley station. How many people were on the train altogether?

2,811

5. In the library, there are 5442 books. At lunch time, the children return 769 books. How many books are in the library after lunch?

6,211

Don’t forget to self assess neatly at the end! You can add a comment if you like.



If you wish to, you can take a photo of your work and upload it to the homework page on our class page!

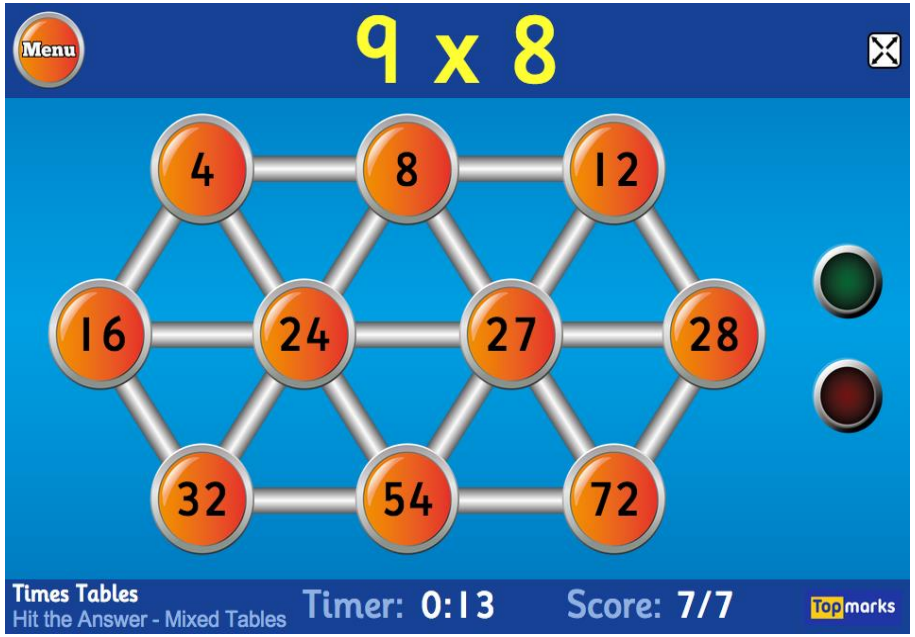
L.O. Fluency Friday! 27.03.20

Today is Fluency Friday!

Keeping those number facts fresh and fast is really important so spend your Maths Time today practising your Times Tables Rock Stars, Hit the Button or Sumdog!

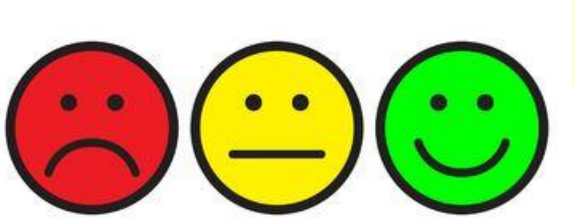
Your passwords are in your home-school diary or they have been reprinted and are in your purple homework book or in a folder at the School Office waiting for you to collect them!

The Year 3 requirements are to recall the 2,3,4,5,8 and 10 times tables with speed and accuracy.



Aim to practice for at least 20 minutes!

Don’t forget to self assess neatly at the end! You can add a comment if you like. E.g I am so much quicker with my 2,5, and 10s but am still getting stuck on my 3’s and 4’s or I am fast and accurate with the multiplication but still need a lot of practice with my division facts!



HAVE A GREAT WEEKEND