			Year 3 Quic	k Starts	- Place	e Value				
1.		100 more	100 less	7	6. 130	+ 3 =				
	620			4	130+ 30 = 130+ 300=					
	579									
	987				7. Fill i	n the m	issing r	umbers	5	
	1340			1	11	22		44		66
2.	569 =	_+ 60+	_	_	9	18	27		45	
3.	= 90	00 + 10 + 1					2,			
4.	888 =									
5.	What is the	same about t	hese numbers	and wha	t is <mark>dif</mark> f	ferent?	)			
			509			508				
	The ones are		because							
	The tens are		because							
	The hundreds a	re	because							
2. W 3. Cc 4. <b>2</b> 5. Cc 6. W	omplete the number 11 =omplete the fact for the fac	of the underlined e of 4 AND 8? Cive of 4 AND 8? Cive bers in the sequential family for 12 x 4 and your working	number? 3702 rele the multiples. ence: 36, 33, 30, = 48. (1 multiplication out in the box belong out in the box	tion senten	ce and 2	division .			23	24
9. W	9. Write 299 in words:									
	10. Challenge: Which multiples can you find in both your 3 times table and your 4 times table?									

# Year 3 Arithmetic Test 1



1	710 + 1 =	
		1 mark
2	20 + 4 + 4 =	
		1 mark
3	42 + 10 =	
		1 mark
4	600 - 1 =	
		1 mark
5	134 + 61 =	
		1 mark
6	231 - 100 =	1 mark
6	231 - 100 =	1 mark
7	231 - 100 =	
		1 mark

9	$\frac{1}{7} + \frac{4}{7} =$	
9	7 ÷ 2 = 5	1 mark
10	721 + 192	1 mark
11	973 - 19 =	1 mark
12	36 ÷ 4 =	1 mark
13	$\frac{1}{5}$ of 35 =	1 mark
14	34 + ? = 72	1 mark
15	8 × ? = 56	1 mark
16	500 - ? = 375	1 mark
17	16 × 3 =	1 mark
18	235 <u>- 126</u>	1 mark

19	14 × 8 =	
		1 mark
20	$\frac{2}{3}$ of 15 =	1 mark

# Year 3 Arithmetic Test 1

# testbase

## Mark scheme

**1.** 711

[1]

**11.** 954

[1]

**2**. 28

[1]

**12.** 9

[1]

**3**. 52

[1]

**13.** 7

[1]

**4.** 599

[1]

**14.** 38

[1]

**5**. 195

[1]

**15.** 7

[1]

**6.** 131

[1]

**16.** 125

[1]

**7**. 21

[1]

**17.** 48

[1]

10

8.

[1]

**18.** 109

[1]

9. <u>5</u>

[1]

**19.** 112

[1]

**10**. 913

[1]

**20.** 10

[1]

Writing Task :				
Describe a setting. Describe a setting of your favourite place to go to. Use your senses to help you describe the setting Example with a beach setting—what can you see (e.g. I see children splashing in the waves), what can you smell (sea salt spraying in the air and crispy, wet seaweed on the rocks), what can your hear (sand crunching under my feet and seagulls screeching above I the air) what do you feel (warm sun shining on my skin), what can you taste (fresh and icy strawberry ice cream). Next page has some sentence starters you can use.				

# Desertong Secongs Use these exciting words to help destribe what the setting is like

#### Where?

House, Garden, Castle,
Derelict building, Forest/Wood,
Beach, Space, Island,
Plane/Train/Ferry/Boat, Shop,
Museum, Cinema, Hospital,
Garage, Train station, School
Shopping Centre, Office,
Fairground/Theme park, jail,
street, park, tower, sky, farm.

Imagined lands such as Namia, Lapland, Platform 9 1/4.

Historical Settings: During the first and second world wars, during Tudor times, during the Roman times.

Time of Year Seasons: Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer.

Months of Year: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

#### Time of Day

Time: Daylight, twilight, dusk, dawn, midday, midnight, early morning, late night, middle of the

#### SEE

Dawn breaking Sun rising slowly Birds soaring/swooping, Shattered glass windows Rippling curtains Waves crashing Train thundering past Clanging Darkness Brilliant light Boats bobbing Shoppers bustling Heated discussions Children playing People waiting Sweeping beach Lush grass

#### HEAR

Birds chirping/squarking
Wind whistling/howling
Pitter-patter of raindrops
Trees swaying
Thud of footsteps
Crashing/Banging/Thudding
Storm thundering through the
clouds
Shouting/Chanting/Cheering
Strange noises

Creaking hinges/floorboards

#### FEEL

Negative feelings: frightened, concerned, fearful, scared, upset, emotional, depressed, bitter, gloomy/glum, fed up, angry, malicious, violent, tense, stressed, lonely, isolated, apprehensive, worried, on edge, pressured, afraid, annoyed, ashamed, tired, shattered, anxious, confused, irritated, embarrassed, surprised, frustrated, shocked, nervous, bored.

Positive feelings: cheerful, safe, nostalgic, relaxed, comfortable, enthusiastic, joyful, ecstatic, eager, loved, secure, warm, settled, relieved, confident, thoughtful, friendly, proud, pleased, friendly,

### SMELL

Dusty, damp, musty, fresh, sweet, sour, bitter, stink, stench, scent, spicy, whiff, reek, delicious, disgusting, essence, fragrance, fragrant, incense, burning, smouldering, freshly baked bread, salty, roses, sea air, petrol, odour,

#### What is the weather like?

Sunny: glorious, warm sun, beautiful, glittering sun beams, brilliant rays of light, cloudless, radiant, pleasant, summery, bright, beaming, blazing, twinkling, glaring, glimmering, sparkling.

Cloudy: overcast, dull, grey horizon, murky skies, plentiful clouds, darkened, gloomy, foggy, dismal, dusky, misty, drab, sunless.

Stormy: torrential rain, booming thunder, daggers of lightening, blowy, blustering, foul, boisterous, wet, wild, torrid, turbulent skies.

Rainy: lashing rain, drizzle, downpour, shower, monsoon, drizzly, soggy, drippy, dewy, damp, dank, raindrops splashing/dripping/ trickling/pouring/pounding.

Windy: blustering, blustery, airy, brisk, drafty, gusty, wild, windswept, tempestuous, fresh, howling wind, raging wind, turbulent wind, roaring, violent, howling.

Cold: chilly, fresh, frosty, icy, raw,

you design and r	nake and	ock Puppet or a Gre package your owr	n Greek salad at h	ome? What oth		
famous salad wh	ich you c	could then enjoy m	aking and eating!			
				<del></del>	 	
				<del>-</del>	 	
				<del></del>		
				<del></del>		

# Reading Response—Non Fiction: Unusual Olympic Sports Throughout its history, the Olympic Games have held a Find and copy two adverbs which describe how range of strange and unusual competitions that we no competitors had to climb up the rope. longer take part in today. Rope Climb: Stopped in 1932, this was an event in which competitors had to climb up a rope as quickly and as In what year did the only Swimming Obstacle stylishly as possible. The most impressive winner was Race take place? George Eyser in 1904, who won gold despite having a wooden leg! Tug of War: At every Olympic Games until 1920, teams Why was George Eyser's gold medal win the of eight men would have to pull their opponents six feet 'most impressive'? Explain your answer. over a line on the floor. The British team, containing lots of police officers, were very good at this event. Swimming Obstacle Race: This event only happened in the 1900 Olympics. Swimmers had to climb over a pole and a row of boats, before swimming under another row of boats towards the finish line. 4. How do these sports compare to Olympic events we see today? Unbelievable Usain Bolt Retires! 1. Find and copy two adjectives which the author uses to describe the Olympic gold medals Usain At just 31 years of age, Usain Bolt has retired today has earned. from his career as a professional athlete, with the title of 'Fastest Man in the World' securely under his belt. Born in Jamaica in 1986, Usain has loved sport from an early age and spent most of his childhood running in 2. In which country was Usain Bolt born? school competitions across the country, winning many medals and titles. By the age of fifteen, Bolt had grown to almost two metres tall, which helped him to stand out amongst competitors of the same age. How did Usain's height compare to other In 2002, at the World Junior Championships, children of the same age? Bolt became the youngest gold medal winner ever for the 200 metre race. His career began there and he has since earned an astonishing and impressive eight Olympic gold 4. Sum up what you have read about Usain Bolt in medals. Usain Bolt will forever be 20 words or less. known as one of the greatest sprinters of all time.

# Year 3 English: Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar Work

1. Add 'a' or 'an' to the sentence below.							
	As treat, we some	etimes take picnic to	amazing park nearby.				
2.	Draw lines to match the wo	rds below to the appropriate prefix.					
	Dian titles to materiale we	as select to the appropriate prejor.					
	tele		angle				
	semi		vision				
	tri		circle				
3.	3. Underline all the direct speech in the sentence below.						
	"Buster!" shouted Dad. "C	Come here, boy!"					
4.	Read this sentence. Circle the	adverbs.					
	Slowly and silently, the sn	ake slithered through the grass.					
5. Look at the words in the table. Do they start with a consonant or a vowel? Tick one option.							
	Word	Starts with a consonant	Starts with a vowel				
	apple						
	project						
	elephant						

umbrella

rollercoaster

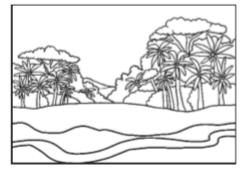
6. Look at the newspaper article below. Circle the sub-headings.

## It's a Heatwave!

## Summer is Finally Here

As Britain swelters in the warmth of an unexpected heatwave, weather forecasters have confirmed that the hot weather is here to stay. According to Sunni Shine, chief weather reporter for the Weather Channel, temperatures look set to stay high until the end of the month.

"Today is the hottest day of the year," said Sunni from her studio, "and we can expect more good weather — get out your BBQ!"



## Wettest May on Record

The warm weather is particularly welcome after what has been dubbed 'Miserable May', the wettest May since records began.

7. Change the verb in the sentence below to use the present perfect form of the verb.

He in Birmingham since he was very small.

Circle the preposition in this sentence.

I found my kitten hiding under the kitchen table.

9. In which sentence is the direct speech correctly punctuated? Tick one.

"Who did that?" demanded the teacher crossly."

"Who did that?" demanded the teacher crossly.

Who did that? demanded the teacher crossly.

10. What is the root word for this family of words?

adventure event invent prevent

