Slaley First School

Year 3 English

Home Learning

Please Check with your child's Teacher as to which page(s) you will be required to complete

THE GUARD DOG

Read what Bouncer has to say about himself. Look at the words he uses. Then answer the questions below.



ALL ABOUT ELEPHANTS

Use these facts about elephants to answer the questions below.

The world's biggest land-living animal is the elephant.

African Elephant

There are two types of elephant: the African Elephant and the Indian (or Asian) Elephant.

Male and female African Elephants have tusks but only the male Asian Elephant has tusks. They use their tusks for digging for water under the ground, scraping bark off trees and occasionally fighting.

Tusks can be up to 3 metres long and they keep on growing for the whole of the elephant's life, which can be as long as 60-70 years.

Being so big and powerful, elephants have no real predators, although lions will sometimes pick on weak ones or babies, if they get the chance. The main threat is from ivory poachers.

The African Elephant is bigger than the Indian or Asian Elephant, with bigger ears. Its skin is grey and more wrinkly than the Indian Elephant's. African Elephants have two fingerlike tips at the end of their trunks, whereas the Indian Elephant has one. The Indian Elephant's back is more rounded and humped.

Indian Elephant



Elephants eat plants, not meat. This means they are known as *herbivores*.

Elephants' ears are large and thin. Flapping them helps to keep the elephant cool. They also enable elephants to hear each other's calls up to 5 miles away.

An elephant uses its trunk (which can be 2 metres long) to lift up food, suck up water then pour it into its mouth. An adult needs to drink around 200 litres of water every day. It also uses it like a snorkel, holding its trunk above water when it is swimming.

Female elephants are called cows. They have babies (known as calves) when they are about 12 years old and they are pregnant for 22 months.

Reading Comprehension	English Curriculum
1 What is the other name for an Indian Elephan	nt?
2 What does herbivore mean?	
3 Which type of elephant does not have tusks?	?
4 Write down two ways in which having large	ears are useful to elephants.
5 The writer describes three ways that elephant they?	nts use their tusks. What are
Compare African and Indian Elephants. Write Indian after these facts.	e A for African and I for
These elephants are bigger	:
These elephants have larger ears	
Their skin is more wrinkly	
Their trunk has one finger-like tip	
They have a rounded back	

CINDERELLA IS MIXED UP

Here is the tale of Cinderella, but it is all mixed up. Can you put the events in the right order, by numbering the boxes?



Cinderella marries the Prince and lives happily ever after.



Cinderella's fairy godmother warns her to be back before midnight.



By magic, the pumpkin is turned into a carriage, the white mice into horses and her rags into a ball gown.



The ugly sisters are invited to the ball, but not Cinderella.



The clock strikes midnight.



The glass slipper fits Cinderella.



Her fairy godmother appears.



The ugly sisters try to squeeze their big feet into the slipper.



One glass slipper falls off Cinderella's foot as she rushes off.



Cinderella dances every dance with the prince.



The prince searches every house for the owner of the slipper.

THE CAMPING HOLIDAY

Here is a description of two children on holiday. If you read the sentences



GETTING INTO SHAPE

Look at these shape poems. Underneath each one, write down why you think the writer wrote the poem the way he did.





THE COMIC DINOSAUR



Reac	ling Comprehension	English Curriculum
0	The black boxes contain two sorts of inf	formation. What are they?
2	How do we know what Ewen is thinking	1?
3	In the third picture, why does Joe say: 'O	Get ready'?
4	Why does Hannah say: ' How does he m	ove its head'?
5	Think of someone who hasn't seen this happens.	comic. Write down for them what
	ī	<u>_</u>

BABY BEAR IN FAIRYTALE LAND

Baby Bear has just gone for a walk. See if you can work out the names of all the characters he talks about.



This is where I live with my mum and dad. Maybe you heard about the burglar who ate our porridge and



the woods, we met an oinking thing collecting sticks for his house. He said there were no bricks left. Round the corner, there was a hairy character with sharp teeth. He was out of breath. He complained about not being able to find Grandma's house. I don't know whose grandma. Down by the river, we crossed the bridge. Some ugly creature appeared and got into a rage about three animals making a terrible noise on its bridge. It went off when it saw the size of my dad. That's where I found the glass slipper. Mum has seen a young, cleaning woman in the village. Maybe it belongs to her. As our house came into view, a boy was in the middle of the path, swapping a cow for a bag of beans. I told him I didn't think it was worth it. When I entered our house, I was hoping my porridge would be cool. In fact, I was hoping it would still be there!

Readi	ling Comprehension	English Curriculum
0	Who was the burglar that Baby Bear mentioned	
2	He met an oinking thing . Which fairytale does i	t belong to?
3	Who is the hairy character with sharp teeth?	
4	Why was the hairy character with sharp teeth ou	t of breath?
5	Baby Bear didn't know whose Grandma was bei grandma was she?	ng talked about. Whose
6	Who was the ugly creature Baby Bear met at the	e bridge?
0	Who were the animals making a terrible noise	on its bridge?
8	Who was the young, cleaning woman in the vi	llage?
9	Baby Bear saw a boy with a cow. What fairytale i	s he in?

30

Year 3

Using full stops and capital letters

Draw a picture of yourse	elf as a pirate.
Give yourself a pirate name	
Choose three of your friends.	
Their names	Their pirate names
2	
3	
Now write some sentences about you (Don't forget capital letters for proper nouns.)	rself and your crew of pirates.
วามหารสุดิมาอิสัตรรรมการสุดิมาสัตว์สามาการสุดิมาสามารถการสามารถการ	

Using conjunctions to extend sentences

Conjunctions are words that join phrases or clauses to extend sentences.

Join the sentences with and, but or because.

Pirates like drinking rum	stealing treasure.
2 Captain Hook has an eyepatch	he hasn't got a peg leg.
3 Some pirates wear bandanas	some wear gold earrings.
4 The pirate made him walk the plank	he had stolen his gold.
5 They found a buried chest	there was no treasure inside.
6 The captain knew they must sail north	he had a treasure map.

Pirate Facts

7	Edward Teach was known as Blackbeard	he had a large black beard.
8	Blackbeard was a famous pirate	so was Captain Kidd.
9	Blackbeard had a terrible reputation	he didn't kill any of his prisoners.
10	Most pirates wouldn't have women aboard	it was thought to bring bad luck.
0	Pirates wore earrings	they thought it improved their eyesight.
12	Most pirates didn't use the Jolly Roger	flew a black flag instead.



Using the past tense of regular verbs

Write the past tense under these pictures of pirates working.



© Copyright HeadStart Primary Ltd.

Year 3

Using speech marks

Add the speech marks where they are needed in these sentences below. Don't forget there's always a punctuation mark before the final speech marks. It can be a comma, a question mark or an exclamation mark.

- Where's me grog? asked the sailor.
- **2** Pieces of eight! Pieces of eight! squawked the parrot.
- **3** Walk the plank, you scurvy dog! yelled the pirate.
- These land lubbers can't come on me ship, said the captain.
- 5 Where's Captain Morgan? asked the first mate.
- Arrr! We be searchin' the Seven Seas, replied the pirate.



Add speech marks and other punctuation to these sentences:

0	batten down the hatches ordered captain roberts
8	throw him overboard for shark bait said the pirate
9	where s me booty yelled long john silver
10	dead men tell no tales sneered captain barbarossa
1	captain blackbeard is the most feared pirate in the caribbean whispered the cabin boy
12	what do you want me old salt asked the captain

Using irregular plural nouns

There are many **irregular noun plurals**. These nouns change the vowel sound when they form plurals. Here are some of the most common ones. Can you match them up?

	Singular	Plural		
	man	children		
	woman	geese		
	child	potatoes		
1	person	fish	OT.	
	tooth	fungi	ZT.	
	foot	women		
15	mouse	teeth		
E.	goose	people		
	potato	mice		
e Jor	tomato	feet	TA TAON	
26	fungus	men		
	sheep	tomatoes	ZW	
	fish	sheep		
Complete the sentence with the plural form of the noun in brackets. Most pirate ships didn't allow				
2 The pirate caught som	2 The pirate caught some for his supper. (fish)			
3 Sometimes rats and	3 Sometimes rats and got on board the ship. (mouse)			
Rich pirates often had gold (tooth)				
5 Long John Silver didn	5 Long John Silver didn't have two (foot)			
6 The captain kept chick	6 The captain kept chickens, ducks and on board his ship. (goose)			
Write some senter	nces of your own	that include irre	gular plurals.	
,	******			

Matching the parts of a sentence

The **subject** of a sentence tells us who or what the sentence is about.

Underline the subject in the following sentences. The first one has been done for you.

- <u>A large lobster</u> nipped the sailor's bottom.
- 2 A grey dolphin followed the ship to the island.
- 3 An enormous crocodile swallowed the pirate whole.
- A hungry shark attacked the little raft.
- 5 A giant octopus lay at the bottom of the ocean.
- 6 The blue whale capsized the pirate galleon.



Choose a phrase from the boxes below to complete the sentences.

	is the Greek god of the sea. are seals in the sea and human on land. have tails like a fish.	pulled the ship to its watery grave. lure the sailors to their death. is the son of Poseidon.
0	The Kraken	
8	Merpeople	
9	Poseidon	
10	The Sirens	
1	Triton	
12	Selkies	

Identifying and using the irregular past tense

Not all past tense verbs follow the rule and add **ed**. These are called **irregular past tense** verbs.

Cut out and match these pictures of pirates in action to the past tense of the verb.



hid	read	swam
fell	wrote	ran
dug	drew	sang
ate	stood	blew

Using an apostrophe for contraction

I I'm I'll I've (I am) (I will) (I have) ou you're you'll you've ou you're you'll you've (gou are) (you will) (you have) he he's he'll he's (he is) (he will) (he has) ne she's she'll she's (she is) (she will) (she has) t it's it'll it's (it is) (it will) (it has) ve we're we'll we've (we are) (we will) (we have) ey they're they'll they've (they are) (they will) (they have) wite the correct contraction they speech bubbles below. (l am)	BE	WILL	HAVE	4	
but you're (you will) you've (you have) (you are) (you will) (you have) ie he's he'll he's (he is) (he will) (he has) was not wasn't ie she's she'll she's were not weren't is not (she will) (he has) it's it's it'll have not haven't is not (she will) (she has) (it will) (it has) were not weren't it's it's it'll it's we've we've we've we've won't we're we'll we've (we will) (we have) won't does not doesn't will not (they will) (they have) (they have) we've we've	ľm	I'll	l've		LONTRACTION
(you are) (you will) (you have) he's he'll he's (he is) (he will) (he has) he she's she'll she's she'll she's (she is) (she will) (he has) t it's it'll it's (it is) (it will) (it has) ve we're we'll we've (we are) (we will) (we have) ey they're they'll they'ne (they are) (they will) (they have) ite the correct contraction the speech bubbles below. (l am)	(I am)	(I will)	(I have)	is not	isn't
(you are) (you will) (you have) e he's he'll he's (he is) (he will) (he has) ne she's she'll she's (she is) (she will) (she has) (she has) t it's it'll it's (it is) (it will) (it has) (it has) re we're we'll we've (we are) (we will) (we have) ey they're they'll they have) ey they are) (they will) (they have) ite the correct contraction (and (you will)) (anot can't (l am)	u you're	you'll	you've	are not	aren't
ife if ife if ife if ife if ife if ife if ife is if					
ne she's she'll she's (she is) (she will) (she has) t it's it'll it's (it is) (it will) (it has) ve we're we'll we've (we are) (we will) (we have) ey they're they'll they've (they are) (they will) (they have) wite the correct contraction the speech bubbles below. 4 (l am)	1000	and the second	10.00	33 <u></u>	
(she is) (she will) (she has) t it's it'll it's (it is) (it will) (it has) ve we're we'll we've (we are) (we will) (we have) ey they're they'll they've (they are) (they will) (they have) ite the correct contraction the speech bubbles below. I (have not) got any (l am) Captain Blood I (have not) got any give up yer gold or walk the plank! I (have not) got any		A SALE AND A SALE AND A	The second s	were not	weren't
t it's it'll it's (it is) (it will) (it has) /e we're we'll we've (we are) (we will) (we have) ey they're they'll they've (they are) (they will) (they have) vite the correct contraction the speech bubbles below. 4 (l am)				have not	haven't
(it is) (it will) (it has) /e we're we'll we've (we are) (we will) (we have) ey they're they'll they've (they are) (they will) (they have) ite the correct contraction the speech bubbles below. I (have not)				has not	hasn't
Image: constraint of the speech bubbles below. Image: constraint of the speech bubbles below. (I am)		100 Tel 100	2000	will not	won't
(we are) (we will) (we have) ey they're they'll they've (they are) (they will) (they have) ite the correct contraction (they bave) ite the correct contraction (they bave) (l am)					
ey they're (they are) they'll (they will) they've (they have) ite the correct contraction the speech bubbles below. does not doesn't (I am)					
(they are) (they will) (they have) did not didn't ite the correct contraction cannot can't (l am)					
ite the correct contraction the speech bubbles below. (I am)	The second second second	100 Contraction (1997)		did not	didn't
	and (you wi	10			-j

There are many examples of verbs that have been contracted using an **apostrophe**.

© Copyright HeadStart Primary Ltd.

Year

Using an apostrophe for possession

An apostrophe is used to show possession (that something belongs to somebody or something).

To show possession of a singular noun you add an apostrophe and an *s* at the end of the word. For example: the parrot's wings.

To show possession of a plural noun you either:

- add an *apostrophe* if the word ends in s. For example: the rats' tails.
- or add an *apostrophe* and then an *s* if the word does not end in *s*. For example: *the men's swords*.



These subordinate clauses do not make sense on their own.

Write a main clause so that these subordinate clauses make sense.

0	<u>ຈານເທົ່າໃຫ້ເປັນເປັນເປັນເພັນແມ່ນເມື່ອກຳານສາມາດ້າມາ ແກ້ເຮັບແຕ່ກັນ ດີມີແມ່ນ ແກ້ເຮັບກ</u>	when he was drinking in the tavern.
8		because he lost his eye in a fight.
9		until they fell asleep on the deck.
10		if you don't want to walk the plank.
0		even though the cat o' nine tails was worse.
12		while he was in the crow's nest.

On a separate piece of paper try writing the sentences with the subordinate clause first. Do they work just as well with the main clause at the end? Do they all make sense?

Using subordinate clauses

Grammar and Punctuation

A clause is a group of words that contains a verb and its subject. A main clause contains the main thought of the sentence and makes sense on its own. A subordinate clause does not make sense on its own. It adds information to the main clause.

Draw lines between the matching main clause and subordinate clause.

I have got a chest	before he had a wooden leg.
2 He hasn't found his sea legs yet	while he was in jail.
3 He was an honest man	because she wanted to become a pirate.
He could climb to the top of the mast	though there's no treasure in it.
5 She dressed up in mens' clothes	until he became a buccaneer.
6 He lost a lot of weight	because he is still being sick.

© Copyright HeadStart Primary Ltd.

Add suffixes to the words below.

For my words you will need to double Add ing forget ************ the final consonant. Add ed prefer Add er begin -----Add ed occur Add ed commit Add en forbid For words that have the last syllable unstressed you just Add ing garden have to add the suffix. Add ed listen Add ing visit -----Add ed limit Add ing happen Add ed target



Add the suffix 'ing' to the words below to complete the sentences. Some will need the final consonant doubling.



Write your own sentences using the words in the boxes.



Spelling

English Curriculum

The children have all done a spelling test. Mark their tests and correct any mistakes they have made. Some have one mistake, some have two and some don't have any at all.





Complete the words below by adding the spelling pattern 'ou'. Then put the words into the sentences below. (You won't need them all.)



Add the correct prefix to the words below and then use them to

complete the sentences. (You won't need them all.)



46

© Copyright HeadStart Primary Ltd.

Add the suffix 'ly' to the words below to complete the sentences.



Spud's Spelling Bingo

You will need a partner to play this game. Below is a list of the words you have been learning from Set 1.

review	redecorate	reappear	rebuild	reaction
supermarket	fruit	comically	group	dangerously
completely	usually	proudly	history	grammar
superstar	important	island	superhuma	n heart

Choose nine words and write them in the grid below.

(Your partner will write nine words in their grid.)



Now try to guess which words your partner has written in their grid. Take it in turns. Remember to cross out the words you have said, so that you don't repeat them.

You get:

1 point for the first horizontal line.

1 point for the first vertical line.

- **1 point** for the first diagonal line.
- 3 points for a full house.



Now test each other on the words in the grid. (Don't peek!)

You get **1 point** for each correct spelling. Who's got the most points?

Add -sion or -ous to complete the words in the sentences below.

The secret agent went on a dangerous **mis**.....

Petal was quite **nerv**..... before the test.

An adder is not a **poison** snake.

Blossom had **permis**..... to go into class.

Bean wanted to do an **exten**..... exercise.

A **fam**..... children's writer came to school.

The first Viking **inva**..... took place at Lindisfarne.

Sprout found the **divi**..... sums difficult.

Blossom was rather **jeal**..... of Twiggy's new pencil case.

The school hall is used for **vari**..... purposes.

The school bell didn't ring causing some **confu**......

Sprout drew a **fabul**..... picture of Spud.

Grandad goes to the post office to collect his **pen**......

A diplodocus was an **enorm**..... dinosaur.

