

Year 3 Answers Week 5

Reading answers

Text 1 – What Do You Read?

Understanding the text

- 1) Mrs P. Richards is writing the letter.
- 2) She is writing to the editor of the magazine “The World of Books”.
- 3) The write’s job is a primary school teacher.
- 4) She is writing about which books the children in her class enjoy reading.
- 5) The types of books she mentions are animal stories, adventure and mystery stories and humorous books.

Looking at language

- 6) A series of books means that there are many books which are written around a certain character with different story lines.
- 7) Humorous books are books which make the people who are reading them laugh.
- 8) The meaning of the words are:
 - a. Editor – a person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine.
 - b. Article – a piece of writing on a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine.
 - c. Suggestions – an idea put forward for someone to consider.
 - d. Recommend – if someone recommends something, they suggest that they would find it a good thing or useful.

Exploring the letter

- 9) The address on the letter is the person who is writing it. It is Mrs P. Richards address.
- 10) You know when a paragraph begins because it starts on a new line and the first line of the new paragraph is indented.
- 11) Summarise:
 - a. Paragraph 1 – This paragraph is about explaining why she has written to the editor and introducing herself. It also talks about what the children like reading in her class.
 - b. Paragraph 2 – This paragraph is about some suggestions of books which are the class’s favourite animal stories.
 - c. Paragraph 3 – This paragraph is about some suggestions of adventure and mystery books which the class like.
 - d. Paragraph 4 – This paragraph is about some suggestions of humorous books which the children have enjoyed.

- e. Paragraph 5 – This paragraph is a closing paragraph. It explains that she is looking forward to a book list which she can share with her class.
- 12) The writer gives the author's names as well as the book titles because there could be other books with the same title, and it will be easier for others to search for them if they want to read these recommended books.
- 13) She uses "Yours faithfully" because the recipient of the letter is not addressed by name. You also use it when you don't know the person you are writing to.
- 14) Many answers could be given for this question. An example answer could be: *If I were a teacher with 30 pupils in my class, I would ask them what their favourite book is or for them to complete a book review of their favourite book.*

Taking it further

When describing your 3 favourite books, you should write include:

Fiction

- a) What type of book is it? (adventure, humorous, animal, magical, non-fiction etc)
- b) Your favourite character and why
- c) Your favourite part of the story and why
- d) Drawing a scene of your favourite part of the story
- e) Who you would recommend the book to?

Non-Fiction

- a) What is the non-fiction book about?
- b) Your favourite fact or page in the book and why (if you have chosen a non-fiction book)
- c) Who you would recommend the book to?

Reading Answers

Text 2 – The Baobab Tree

1) The order is:

The Baobab tree demands to have fruit.	3
The Baobab tree wants to be taller.	2
The gods make the Baobab tree.	1

- 2) The word “bellowed” is used instead of said because the author wanted to show that the tree used a deep, loud, angry voice to speak to the gods.
- 3) During the story, the gods were delighted about making the Baobab tree at first but then they became furious with the tree. The gods were furious because the tree kept on complaining and it didn’t allow them to get on with their jobs. Towards the end of the story, the gods were so frustrated with the tree, they turned it upside down.
- 4) At the end of the story, the Baobab tree was picked up by the gods and turned upside down so it could stop talking. The tree couldn’t speak anymore because it had a mouthful of earth.
- 5) This folktale explains why the Baobab tree looks like that. The Baobab tree was jealous of the other trees and kept on complaining. Eventually, the gods got fed up because the tree was not grateful for what the gods have already given it. This folktale also explains that you should be grateful for what you have rather than to complain about things you haven’t got.

English - Apostrophes for possession

1. Place the apostrophe in the correct place to show ownership.

John's new bike is really amazing!

The **farmer's** tractor had broken.

Deadly 60 is **Hannah's** favourite TV programme.

Challenge - Plurals

2. If the item belongs to **more than one person or thing** and the plural word ends in **s**, we put the **apostrophe AFTER** the **s**.

The cave belonging to the bats **s** is the **bats'** cave.

The kettle belonging to the teachers **s** is the **teachers'** kettle.

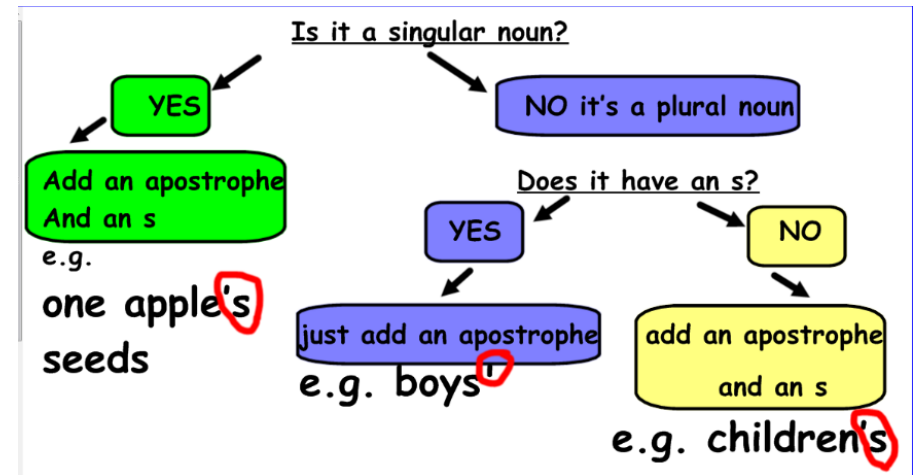
The surgery belonging to the doctors **s** is the **doctors'** surgery.

3. If the **plural word does not end in s**, the **apostrophe goes BEFORE** the **s**. The children's teacher.

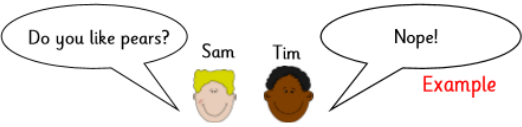
She was the **people's** favourite dancer.

The **women's** football team came first in the tournament.

Fred had to clean out his **mice's** cage.



English – Inverted commas

<p>Add the missing inverted commas.</p> <p>The teacher explained, "A three - digit number is worth more than a two - digit number."</p> <p>Dad called out, "The cake smells like it is burning!"</p>	<p>Tick the sentences which have been written correctly.</p> <p>Joel shouted, "I'm going to be late!" <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>He mumbled quietly, "the cup is in the drawer." <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Sam instructed, "Jump higher." <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Sharon said, "I'm too tired." <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Rewrite this conversation using inverted commas.</p>  <p><i>Example</i></p> <p>"Do you like pears?" Sam asked. "Nope!" replied Tim.</p>	<p>Write your own sentence using inverted commas.</p> <hr/>

1 Tick the boxes where inverted commas should go.

Tia moaned, Can't I have a shower later?

2 Tick the boxes where inverted commas should go.

Come here, now! Mum shouted.

3 Tick the boxes where inverted commas should go.

I'm losing! Malachi cried.

4 Tick the boxes where inverted commas should go.

Can I have two slices, please? she asked.

Mark scheme

1.	37	[1]	11.	7	[1]
2.	620	[1]	12.	$\frac{4}{5}$	[1]
3.	399	[1]	13.	36	[1]
4.	339	[1]	14.	135	[1]
5.	350	[1]	15.	5	[1]
6.	778	[1]	16.	24	[1]
7.	132	[1]	17.	10	[1]
8.	5	[1]	18.	74	[1]
9.	725	[1]	19.	424	[1]
10.	290	[1]	20.	15	[1]

MONEY MATHS – Lesson 1 – Answers



Convert pounds and pence

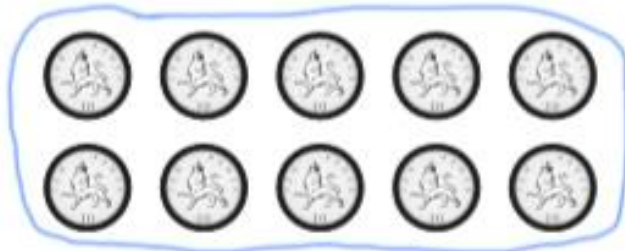
1 a) Circle £1



b) Circle £1



c) Circle £1



d) Circle £10



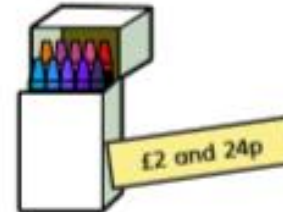
2 How many 1p coins do you need to make £1?

100

3 Write the price of each item in pence.



124 p



224 p



645 p

4 Write each amount in pounds and pence.

a) 274p = £ 2 and 74 p b) 592p = £ 5 and 92 p

374p = £ 3 and 74 p 591p = £ 5 and 91 p

474p = £ 4 and 74 p 590p = £ 5 and 90 p

c) 111p = £ and p

d) 405p = £ and p

5 Annie has some coins.



a) How much money does Annie have? £ and p

b) What is 10p more? £ and p

What is 10p less? £ and p

c) What is 100p more? £ and p

What is 100p less? £ and p

6 What amount is represented in each box?



£ and p



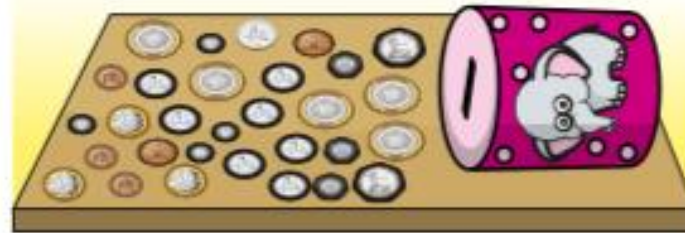
£ and p



£ and p



7 Eva empties out her money box.



How much money was in her money box? £ and p

How did you count the coins? Compare with a partner.

8 a) What is the fewest number of coins you can use to represent 315p?

4 coins: £2, £1, 10p, 5p

b) Use 6 coins to make an amount that is more than £3, but less than £4. Draw your answer.

E.g.



Compare answers with a partner.



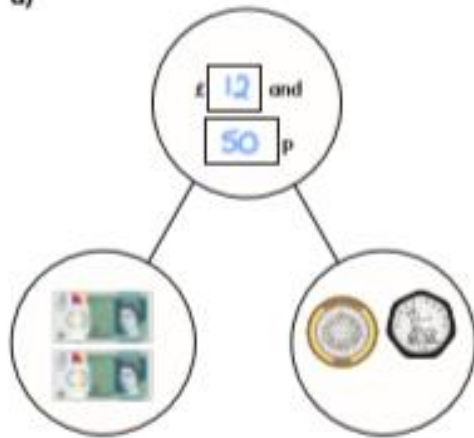
MONEY MATHS – Lesson 2 – Answers

Add money

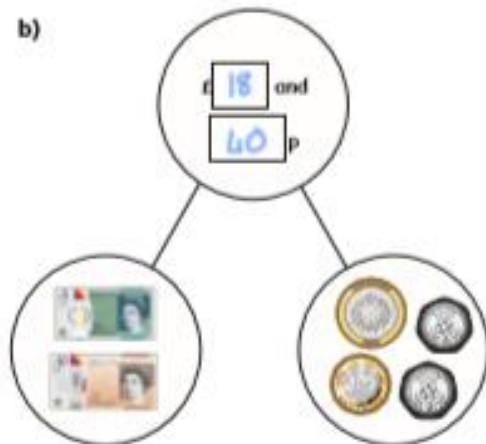
Rose Maths

1 Complete the part-whole models.

a)



b)



2 Dora buys two birthday cards.



Complete the sentences to show how much money Dora spends.

$$£ 2 + £ 2 = £ 4$$

$$20 \text{ p} + 15 \text{ p} = 35 \text{ p}$$

Dora spends £ 4 and 35 p.

3 Complete the number sentences.

a) £3 and 12p + £5 and 12p = £ 8 and 24 p

b) £3 and 30p + £5 and 30p = £ 8 and 60 p

c) £3 and 50p + £5 and 50p = £ 9 and 0 p


d) £4 and 50p + £5 and 50p = £ 10 and 0 p

What do you notice?

- 4 Brett has £6 and 55p.
Aisha has £2 and 55p.
How much money do they have altogether?

£ 9 and 10 p

- 5 Annie and Alex are having pizza for lunch.

Tomato pizza	£5 and 40p	
Vegetable pizza	£7 and 75p	
Potato wedges	£1 and 79p	
Cheese bites	£2 and 83p	

- a) Annie orders a tomato pizza and cheese bites.
How much does it cost?

£ 8 and 23 p

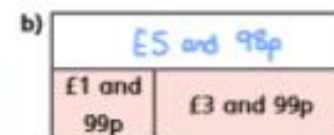
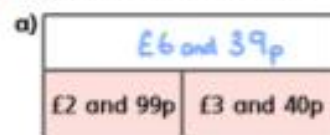
- b) Alex has £10
She wants to buy potato wedges and a vegetable pizza.
Does she have enough money? Yes
Explain your answer.

- 6 Mo buys a cap for £6 and 50p.
He also buys a key ring.
He spends £10 in total.
How much does the key ring cost?



£ 3 and 50 p

- 7 Complete the bar models.



- 8 Eva has £6 to spend.



What can Eva buy?

Various answers

Compare answers with a partner.

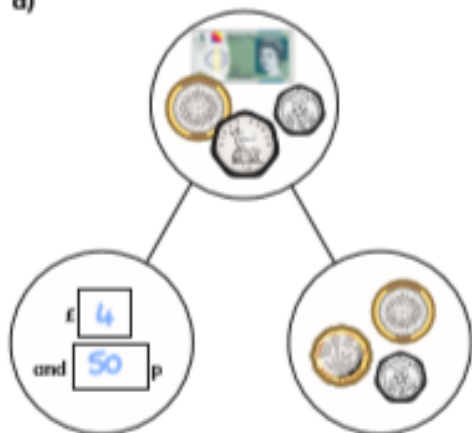
MONEY MATHS – Lesson 3 – Answers



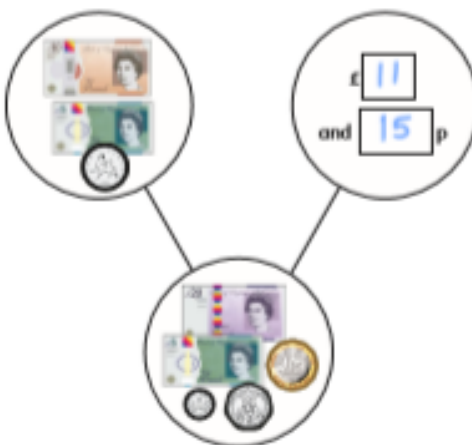
Subtract money

1 Complete the part-whole models.

a)



b)



2 Tommy has £5 and 75p in his pocket.



He puts £2 and 50p in his money box.

How much is left in his pocket?

£ 3 and 25 p

3 Whitney has £4 and 80p.

She buys this pair of socks.

How much money does Whitney have left?



£ 2 and 15 p

4 Complete the statements.

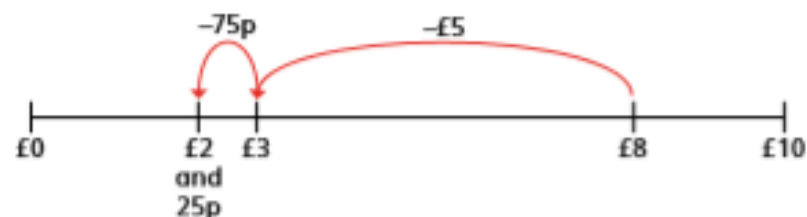
a) £8 and 65p – £5 and 25p = £ and p

b) £8 and 65p – £5 and 65p = £ and p

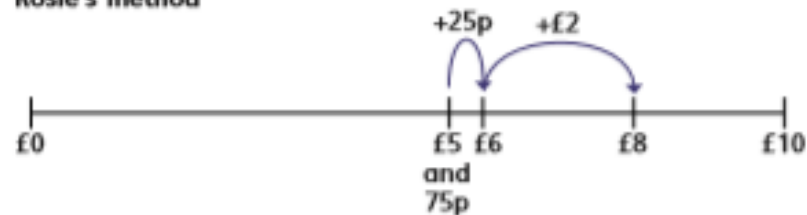
c) £8 and 65p – £8 and 30p = £ and p

5 Amir and Rosie use a number line to subtract £5 and 75p from £8

Amir's method



Rosie's method



Amir and Rosie both get £2 and 25p as their answer.

a) Explain each of these methods to a partner.

b) Whose method do you prefer? various answers

Explain why.



6 Complete the number sentences.

a) £3 and 50p – £1 and 20p = £ and p

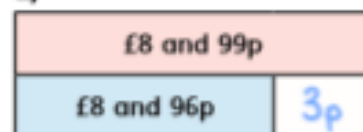
b) £3 – £1 and 50p = £ and p

c) £6 and 15p – £2 and 85p = £ and p

d) £8 and 7p – £3 and 54p = £ and p

7 Complete the bar models.

a)



b)



MONEY MATHS – Lesson 4 – Answers





Give change

1 How much change would you get from a £10 note?

a)  £ and p

b)  £ and p

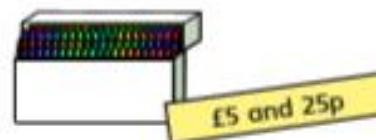
c)  £ and p

d)  £ and p

e)  £ and p



2 Annie buys some crayons.



She pays with this money.



She gets this change.



Has Annie been given the correct amount of change?

No

Explain your answer.

She got £1 and 85p change so should have got £1 and 75p.

3 Huan buys a hot chocolate for £2 and 60p.

He pays with a £5 note.

How much change does he get?

£ and p

- 4 Dani buys a milkshake.
She pays with a £5 note.
She gets £2 and 60p change.
How much did the milkshake cost?

£ 2 and 60 p

- 5 Ms Hall has £9 to buy breakfast.
She gets £4 and 25p change.

Waffles	£4 and 75p
Omelette	£5 and 75p

Which breakfast does Ms Hall buy?
Use a number line to explain your answer.



Ms Hall buys the waffles for breakfast.

- 6 A train ticket costs £3 and 60p.
A bus ticket costs £2 and 85p.
Mr Khan buys a train and a bus ticket.
He pays with a £10 note.
How much change does he get?

£ 3 and 55 p

- 7 Mrs Dean buys a T-shirt.
She pays with a £10 note.
She gets four coins in change.
Each coin is different.



a) What is the lowest possible price of the T-shirt?

£ 6 and 30 p

b) What is the highest possible price of the T-shirt?

£ 9 and 82 p

Compare answers with a partner.

FRIDAY MATHS – Dip and Pick Card 12 - Answers

$$£2.20 - ? = 80p$$

$$£2.20 - 80p = £1.40$$

$$£1.40 + 80p = £2.20$$

The cards cost £1.40.

One possible approach...

Jonathan has one note, 2 silver coins and 2 copper coins in his jar.

He could have a £10 note, a 20p and a 10p, a 2p and a 1p. This would total £10.33.

To reach the amount that is the next multiple of 5 (£15), he would need £4.67.

e.g.

$$£1 + £1 + £1 + 20p + 20p = £3.40$$

$$£1 + £1 + £1 + 50p + 20p + 20p + 1p = £3.91$$

$$£1 + £1 + 50p + 50p + 1p = £3.01$$

etc.

He has £5.51.

He has £5.51.

$$2 \times £5 = £10$$

$$£5.51 + £10 = £15.51$$

He now has £15.51.

He has £5.51.

$$2 \times £5 = £10$$

$$£5.51 + £10 = £15.51$$

He now has £15.51.

He is right.

There are 52 weeks in one year.

$$52 \times 4 \text{ (or } 4 \times 52) = £208 \text{ so he will have over } £200 \text{ in one year.}$$