1. Sorting Adjectives

afraid	elegant	glum	large	scary	tearful
amused	enormous	gorgeous	merry	short	terrifying
beautiful	fearful	handsome	miniature	small	thin
cheerful	gigantic	haunted	minute	smart	tiny
creepy	glad	huge	miserable	spooky	upset
cute	gloomy	jolly	pleased	tall	wide

Sort the above adjectives into the correct boxes below.

Happy Words	Small Words	Nice Words
Sad Words	Big Words	Scary Words

2. Verbs

Read the sentences and circle the verb in each of them.

1. George jogged to school.
2. "Stop it!" yelled Beth.
3. Thomas nibbled the melting ice cream.
4. Freddie brushed his hair.
5. Tessa peered out the window.
6. I wondered about the answer.
7. I munched on the chocolate bar.

said **thought** **looked** **ran** **went** **touched** **cried** **ate**

Choose **5** of the verbs and write as many synonyms as you can think of.
For example: said - yelled or screamed

Now use your synonyms to write 5 interesting sentences.

3. What is a Proper Noun?

Common nouns are the general names for people, places, objects or animals.

Proper nouns are different as they name specific places/landmarks or people/characters (e.g. Benji the dog). They should always start with a capital letter. Months of the year, days of the week, some events/festivals and brand/company names are also considered to be proper nouns.

Can you sort these cards into two sets of common nouns and proper nouns? The proper nouns have deliberately been spelt using lower-case letters to make the task trickier!

Extra Challenges:

- Use some of the proper nouns in sentences - don't forget their capital letters.
- Turn all of the cards face down on your table and play matching pairs with a partner. Can you choose two common nouns or two proper nouns so that you can keep the cards?

twinkl

visit twinkl.com

twinkl Quality Standard Approved

roald dahl	**dog**	**lego**	**egg**
christmas	**diwali**	**september**	**friday**
winter	**week**	**author**	**scooby doo**
wayne rooney	**footballer**	**holiday**	**adidas**
teacher	**cartoon**	**wallace and gromit**	**america**
country	**europe**	**planet**	**eiffel tower**
bridge	**pop star**	**desk**	**disney**
buckingham palace	**queen elizabeth II**	**king**	**library**

4. Prepositional Phrases

Identify Prepositional Phrases

Read the following sentences below. Underline or highlight the prepositional phrase in each sentence. The first one has been done for you.

1. Beyond the mountain range, lies a green valley.
2. The girl hid under the table during hide and seek.
3. Tamara put her book on the shelf.
4. During the flight, Abdul sat between his mum and dad.
5. The children all ran towards the finish line to complete the race.
6. On Tuesday, Darcy has her ballet exam.
7. Steven had to finish his homework before dinner.
8. Hugo wasn't watching where he went and accidentally walked into the door.
9. The banquet was held in honour of the royal family who were visiting the country for the first time.
10. Mum put the shopping into the cupboard.

5. Vikings Expanded Noun Phrases

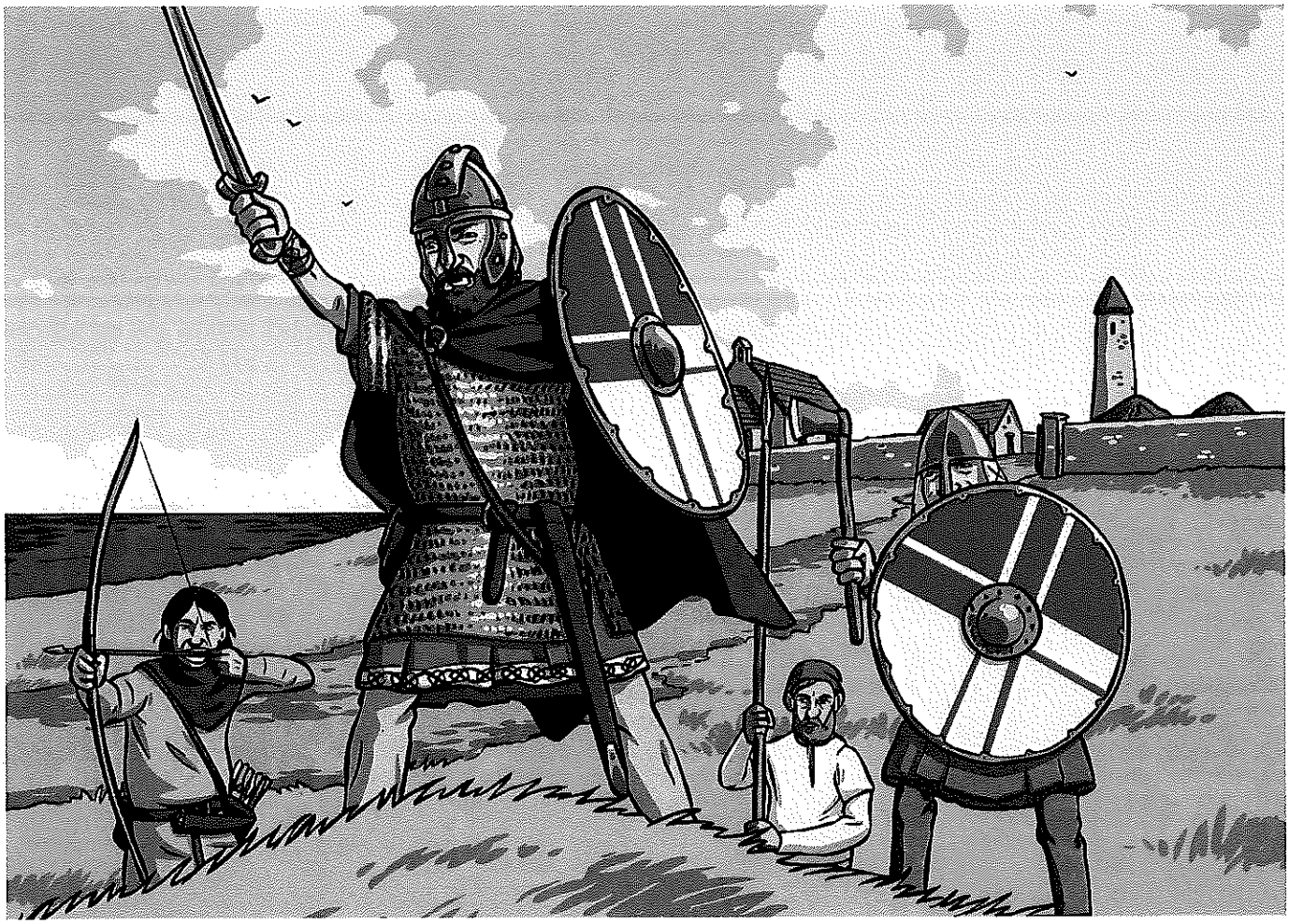
A note to parents: An expanded noun phrase gives more detail or information about a noun. This is usually done by adding adjectives to describe the noun in the noun phrase, for example:

She walked through <u>the **dark, mysterious** forest</u>.

Or by adding a prepositional phrase to add further information about the noun, such as:

The man **with the wooden walking stick** walked slowly across the road.

Below the picture, you will see some sentences describing this Viking scene. Underline a **simple noun phrase** in each sentence and then rewrite each sentence with an **expanded noun phrase**. The first has been done for you.



5.

1. In the distance, the sound of waves could be heard crashing against the shore.
   In the distance, the gentle sound of waves could be heard crashing against the shore.

2. The Viking raised his sword in the air whilst marching forward.

3. The tower stood in the background, watching as the Vikings marched on.

4. In his hand, he held a shield which was used for protection.

5. Below the helmet, his eyes were intensely staring at the monastery.

6. Ragnor held his shield aloft in one hand and an axe in the other.

7. Behind the warriors, Eldrid held a spear ready to throw at the enemy.

8. Canute wore chainmail armour over his tunic.

Well done expanding the noun phrases above. Now write two sentence of your own about the picture that contain **expanded noun phrases**.

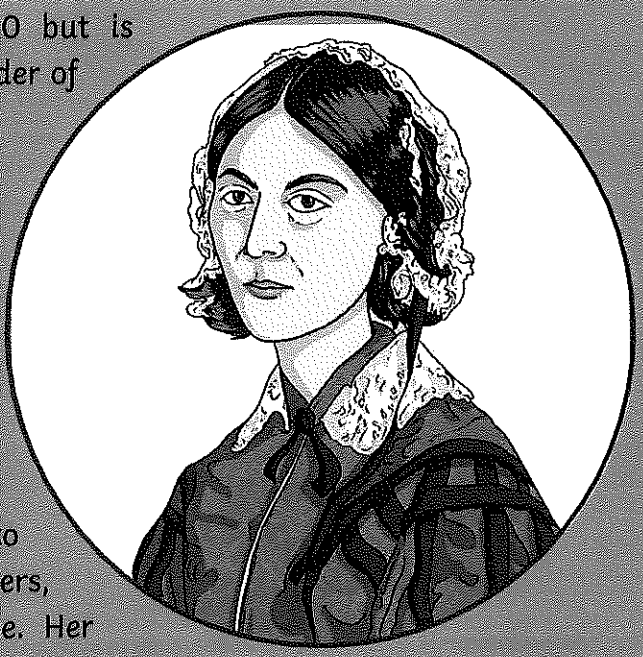
1.

2.

6.

Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale died in 1910 but is still remembered for being the founder of modern-day nursing.



Florence was born on 12th May 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was born into a rich, upper-class British family. The family moved to England in 1821.

Florence the Nurse

She had a strong faith and believed that God had instructed her to dedicate her life to looking after others, so she decided to become a nurse. Her mother was disappointed with her decision as she thought that Florence should devote all of her time to becoming a mother and wife.

At the age of 33, Florence became superintendent at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen in London, however, she only worked there for a short period of time. The Crimean War broke out in 1853; Britain, Turkey and France fought against Russia. Florence was keen to go and help when reports reached Britain about the horrendous conditions for the wounded soldiers. Along with a staff of volunteer nurses and nuns, she travelled to Scutari to do her bit.

Florence and her team found that the wounded soldiers were not receiving decent food. She also found that medicines and beds were in short supply, hygiene was poor and infections were common, in fact, more soldiers died from infections than their battle wounds. As a result of this, Florence asked the British government for help. Sewers were flushed out and the hospital was cleaned. Florence also ensured that the everyone washed their hands regularly. She bought fresh food and organised a chef to cook meals. These changes caused death rates to drop.

Did You Know...?

Florence was given the famous nickname, 'The Lady with the Lamp' by the soldiers who she cared for day and night. When it was dark, she carried a lantern with her.

6.

Florence Nightingale

Florence had a meeting with Queen Victoria. She explained all the improvements required in the Army hospitals. The Army then began training doctors and the conditions in hospitals improved.

Later in Life

At the age of 40, Florence established the Nightingale Training School to train nurses. She spent the rest of her life trying to improve health standards and wrote over 200 books and leaflets on hospital planning. Some of these ideas helped influence practices which are still in existence today.

In 1883, Florence received the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria. She died in London on 13th August, 1910.

visit twinkl.com

6.

Questions

1. Why do you think she was given the name Florence?

2. Why did she decide to become a nurse?

3. Why did she only work at the Institute for the Care of Sick Gentlewomen for a short period of time?

4. Explain why Florence felt the need to go and look after the wounded soldiers.

5. List **two** things that were wrong with the hospital.

   1. _____
   2. _____

6. When did the Crimean War begin?

   - ○ Turkey
   - ○ France
   - ○ Italy
   - ○ Russia

7. Florence Nightingale What was the name of Florence's school for nurses?

   - ○ Nightingale Nurses
   - ○ Nightingale Training School
   - ○ Florence's Nursing School
   - ○ Florence's School for Nurses

7.

Stephen Hawking

Stephen Hawking was an English scientist, teacher and author. He used a wheelchair to move around and a computer with a voice synthesiser to talk, after being diagnosed with a **degenerative** disease called ALS when he was at university. He is best known for finding out how the universe was formed and predicting what might happen to it in the future.

Early Life

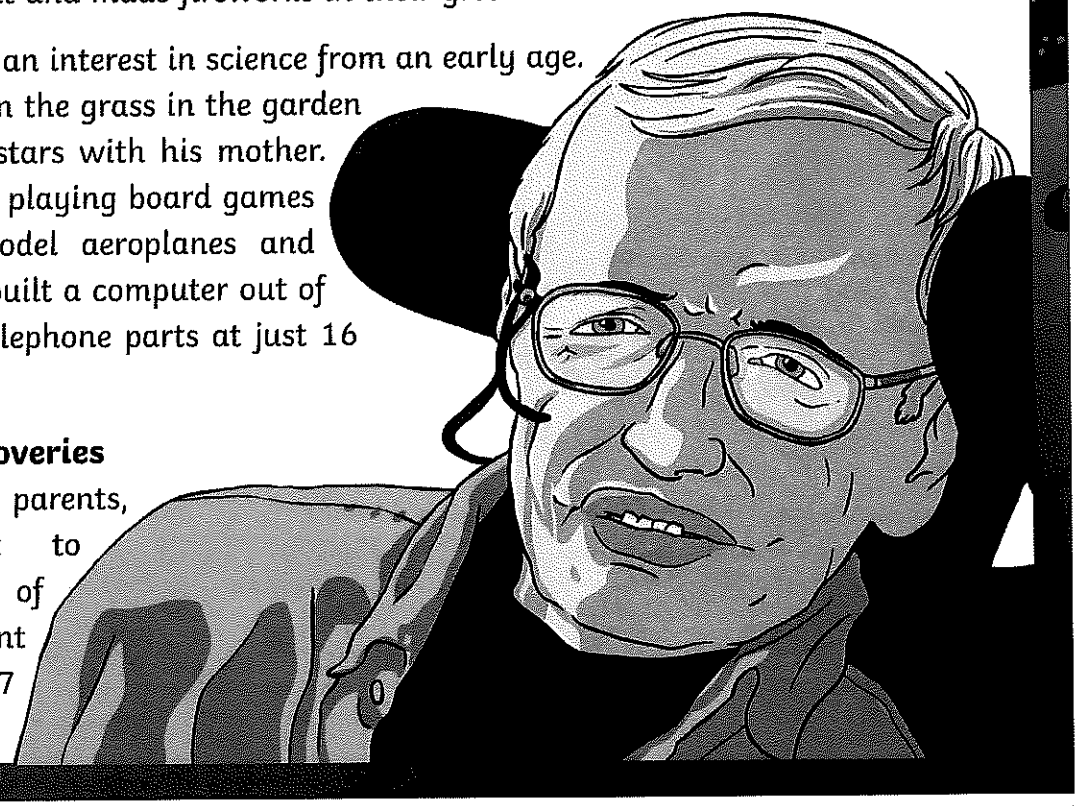
Stephen William Hawking was born on 8th January 1942 in Oxford, England. He was born exactly 300 years after the death of Galileo – a fact that Stephen was very proud of. He was the eldest child of Frank Hawking, a medical **researcher**, and Isobel Walker, a Scottish **secretary**. His parents loved learning and both went to the University of Oxford.

Stephen was born in the middle of the Second World War. During this time, London was a very dangerous place. To make sure that Stephen would be safe when he was born, his mother moved away from London and went to Oxford. While they lived in Oxford, Hawking's two sisters (Philippa and Mary) were born and his brother (Edward) was adopted.

Childhood

In 1950, the Hawking family moved to St Albans. People who knew the family thought that they were odd; instead of talking or watching television, the family would sit in silence and each read a book while they ate meals. They are said to have kept a beehive in their basement and made fireworks in their greenhouse!

Stephen showed an interest in science from an early age. He loved to lie on the grass in the garden and watch the stars with his mother. Stephen enjoyed playing board games and making model aeroplanes and boats. Stephen built a computer out of old clock and telephone parts at just 16 years old.



Scientific Discoveries

Just like his parents, Stephen went to the University of Oxford. He went there at just 17

7.

years old because he had passed his exams a year early. He said that the work was 'ridiculously easy'.

Stephen then went to study at the University of Cambridge, where he became very interested in black holes. At the time, people thought that black holes were places in space where gravity pulls so much that even light cannot get out. However, Stephen noticed that one thing was able to get out of a black hole: a certain type of **radiation**. This type of radiation was named after him and it is now known as Hawking radiation. Using what he had learned, Stephen helped to prove the idea that the universe began with the Big Bang. Stephen's work and his great personality made millions of people become interested in science.

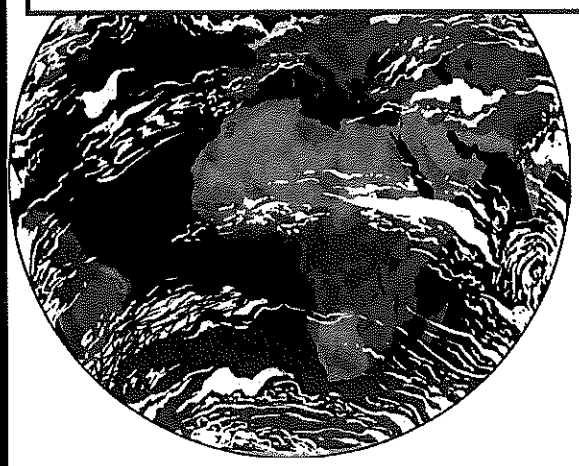
Glossary

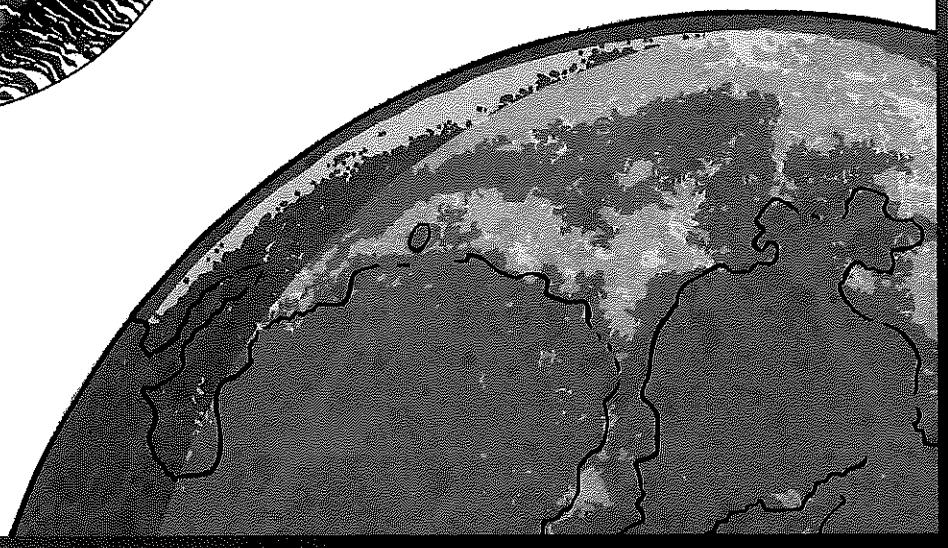
degenerative – Getting worse over time.

radiation – Waves of energy that come out of or off something.

researcher – A person who tries to find out more about something.

secretary – A person who writes letters, makes appointments and keeps records.





Questions

1. What was the name of Stephen's mother? Tick **one**.

   - ○ Frank
   - ○ Isobel
   - ○ Philippa
   - ○ Mary

2. In which town was Stephen born? Tick **one**.

   - ○ St Albans
   - ○ London
   - ○ Oxford
   - ○ Cambridge

3. Which two of these did Stephen enjoy doing as a child? Tick **two**.

   - ○ watching the stars
   - ○ racing his bike
   - ○ playing board games
   - ○ baking with his mother

4. Fill in the missing words:

   People thought that _____ were places in space where _____ pulls so much that even _____ cannot get out.

5. What had happened exactly 300 years before Stephen was born?

   _____

6. What did Stephen discover could come out of a black hole?

   _____

7. Why were Stephen's scientific discoveries important?

   _____

   _____

8. Explain why Stephen's mother moved from London to Oxford.

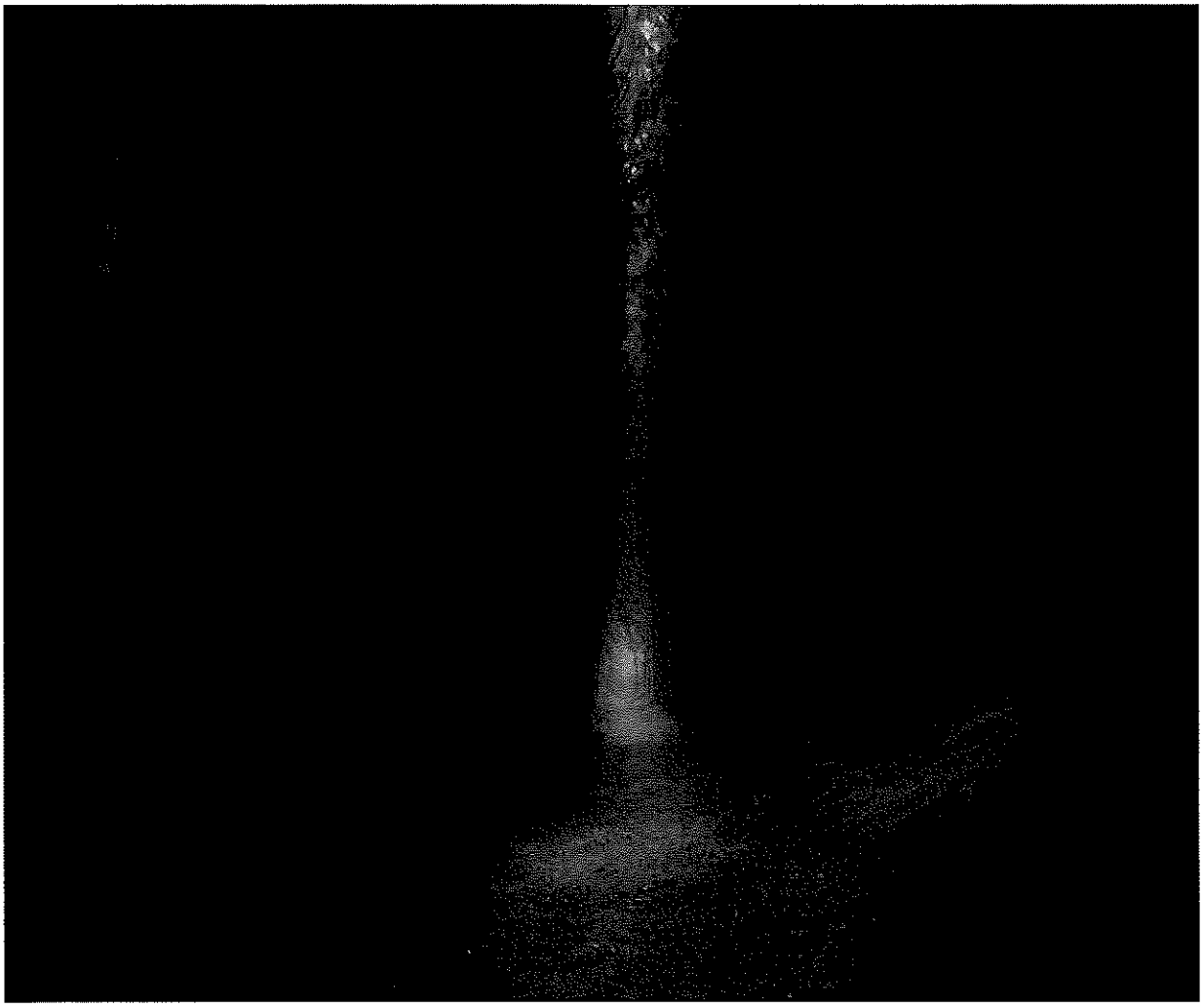
   _____

   _____

Year 3 English work-story writing

There are seven lessons that work together to finish up with a story.
The other English lessons after this are separate.

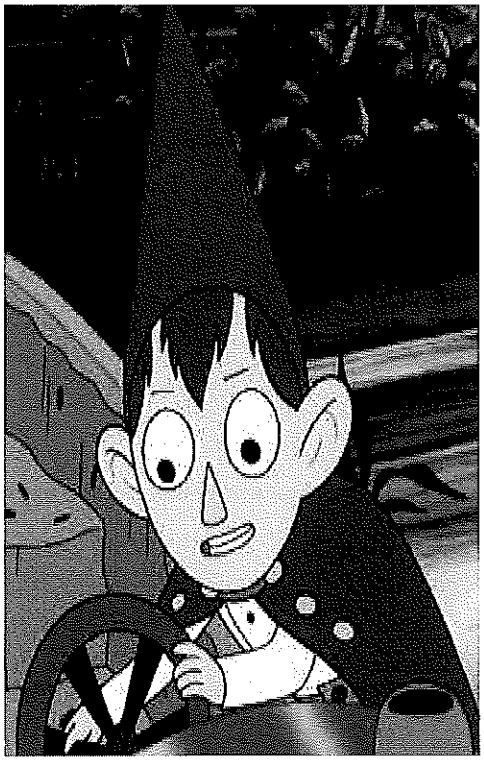
Lesson 8: Setting Adjectives
Using this picture as a stimulus, can you make a list of at least 10 adjectives to describe the setting? I have done four for you.



-mystical –scary –spine-chilling –mysterious

Lesson 9: Character adjectives

There are two main characters in this story. You can choose your two favourite! I want you to describe them using 10 adjectives. I have done four for you.



-Adventurous –excitable –energetic –suspicious

Lesson 10: Fronted Adverbials

Look back at the setting picture of the woods; I want you to come up with five sentences that use fronted adverbials.

Fronted adverbials are at the beginning of sentence and describe the action to follow.

Here are some examples: Beneath the clouds, Every day, Raining heavily, Feeling afraid.

Your sentences could look like this:

Beneath the clouds, the birds chirped excitedly in the trees

Every day, the clouds don't go above the forest.

Feeling afraid, he walked nervously towards the light…

Lesson 11: Similes

Can you compare the three characters to something using like or as. I want you to write five phrases using similes.

For example, the boy was as frightened as a cat, her hair was rolled up like a curly snake

Lesson 12: Story planning

Now that you have describe the setting and character, it is time to plan your story!

You can use the rest of this page to make a story plan:

Beginning: Introduce settings/characters	Problem: What is the problem in the story? Stuck in forest?	Bad character:
Characters go on a journey/describe setting	Middle of story-who helps them? New character	Resolution: How do you solve the problem? How does the story end?

Lesson 13: Story Opening- Introduce setting, characters and the problem they face. Use adjectives, fronted adverbials and similes from your previous lessons. This should be at least two paragraphs.
I have written some sentences that you might like to use some ideas from.

She walked along the path. Feeling tired, Sarah decide to rest against the tall tree. It had been almost four hours since she started looking for her friend and now it was getting dark. Where did he go? What should she do next?
The woods were intimidating and enormous-she did not know where to look next. The wind whistled as the light grew darker. Her tummy began to rumble. Great, I am lost and hungry she thought.

Lesson 14: Middle of story- Describe the journey the characters go on. How do the characters feel? Who do they meet? Who is the bad character?
I have written some sentences that you might like to use some ideas from.

This should be at least two paragraphs

As the night time came and went, she woke up feeling refreshed. However, that feeling did not last for long when she remembered where she was.
It was cold in the morning. The birds sang and chirped to each other. It was peaceful.
Out of the corner of her eye, Sarah saw something rustling in the bushes... was this her lost friend Leon? She approached the path next to where the sound was coming from. It was a small boy with a pointy hat. He offered to help Sarah find Leon. She asked him how he knew their names. This is the Land of the Fairies and I am the Master, he said.

Lesson 15: Story ending. How do you solve the problem? How does the story end?
This should be at least two paragraphs

Sarah and The Fairy Master had to get to the Big Meadow, as that is probably where Leon was. But it was not easy. First, they had to climb Mount Silver and swim across the Golden Lake. With the sun shining down on them, they made their way up the mountain. Breathing heavily, Sarah knew she needed this fairy's help but she did not completely trust him...

1.

Practice Sheet Hot
Adding 2-digit numbers

Add each pair of two 2-digit numbers using partitioning. Record your jottings.

1. 44 + 25
2. 56 + 34
3. 34 + 28
4. 44 + 28
5. 68 + 27
6. 59 + 35
7. 82 + 43
8. 75 + 42

Challenge

Write a pair of 2-digit numbers with a total of 100. All four digits must be different!

© Hamilton Trust

2.

Practice Sheet Mild

Place value and money practice

Find 3 amounts that lie between the following pairs of prices and order them from least to greatest:

1. £4.00 and £5.00
2. £9.00 and £10.00
3. £1.00 and £2.00
4. £3.50 and £4.00
5. £6.40 and £6.80
6. £2.60 and £2.90
7. £1.30 and £1.50
8. £7.70 and £7.80
9. £4.10 and £4.20
10. £5.90 and £6.00

Challenge

How many amounts between £1.30 and £1.50 can be made with exactly 3 coins?

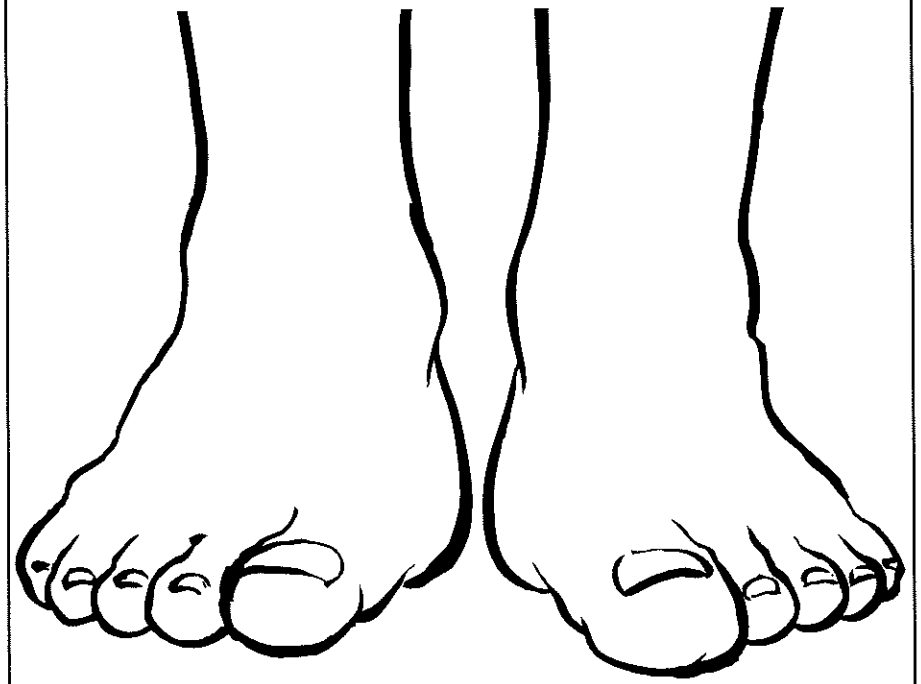
© Hamilton Trust Explore more Hamilton Trust Learning Materials at https://wrht.org.uk/hamilton

3.

Practice Sheet Mild

Measures practice

* Measure the length of your two feet and someone else's two feet.
* Record the length of each foot in millimetres.
* Convert this to centimetres and millimetres.
* Was one foot longer than the other?!



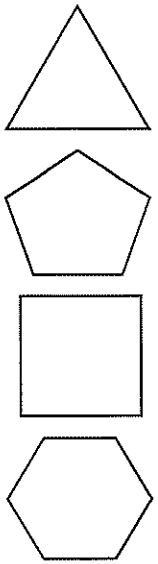
Measurement in mm (e.g. 163mm)	Measurement in cm and mm (e.g. 16cm 3mm)	Measurement in mm	Measurement in cm and mm	Measurement in mm	Measurement in cm and mm	Measurement in mm	Measurement in cm and mm

© Hamilton Trust Explore more Hamilton Trust Learning Materials at https://wrht.org.uk/hamilton

4.

Practice Sheet Mild
Shape practice

Calculate the perimeters of these regular shapes from the length of one side.
Complete the table.



Regular Shape	Length of one side	Number of sides	Perimeter
Equilateral triangle	15cm		
Pentagon	12cm		
Square	16cm		
Hexagon	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cm		

Challenge

What would the lengths of the sides of the following shapes be if the perimeter is 30cm:

a. equilateral triangle
b. square
c. pentagon
d. hexagon

© Hamilton Trust. Explore more Hamilton Trust Learning Materials at https://wrht.org.uk/hamilton

5.

Practice Sheet Hot
Subtraction practice

Part A

53 – 20	53 – 21	53 – 19
45 – 20	45 – 21	45 – 19
70 – 20	70 – 21	70 – 19
59 – 20	59 – 21	59 – 19
94 – 20	94 – 21	94 – 19
68 – 20	68 – 21	68 – 19

Part B

85 – 30	85 – 31	85 – 29
65 – 18	65 – 12	65 – 23
74 – 39	106 – 29	117 – 39
83 – 20	83 – 12	83 – 28
101 – 40	101 – 43	101 – 37

Challenge

Write two 'Top Tips' with these headings:

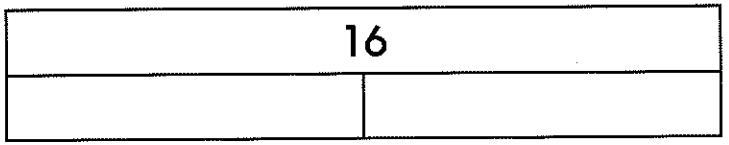
1. How to subtract 11 by 'adjusting'.
2. How to subtract 19 by 'adjusting'.

© Hamilton Trust

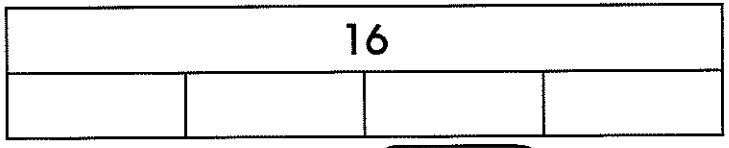
6.

Practice Sheet Mild

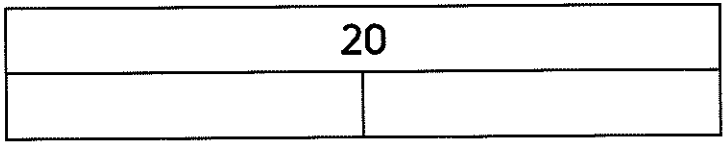
Fractions practice



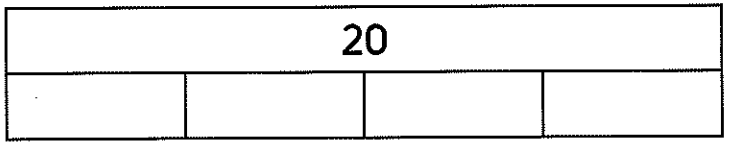
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 16 = ☐



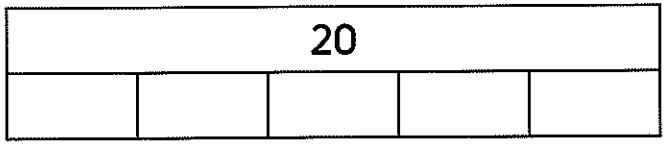
$\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 = ☐



$\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 = ☐



$\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 = ☐



$\frac{1}{5}$ of 20 = ☐

$\frac{1}{2}$ of 40 = ☐

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 40 = ☐

$\frac{1}{5}$ of 40 = ☐

$\frac{1}{5}$ of 35 = ☐

$\frac{1}{2}$ of 14 = ☐

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 28 = ☐

© Hamilton Trust Explore more Hamilton Trust Learning Materials at https://wrht.org.uk/hamilton

7.

Practice Sheet Hot
Expanded addition

291 + 342 =

383 + 274 =

445 + 391 =

470 + 384 =

635 + 174 =

237 + 157 =

828 + 136 =

656 + 228 =

528 + 407 =

436 + 258 =

© Hamilton Trust

Explore more Hamilton Trust Learning Materials at https://wrht.org.uk/hamilton

8.

Practice Sheet Hot
Adding two 3-digit numbers

Part A

a. 146 + 845 b. 263 + 754 c. 578 + 206 d. 836 + 125

Part B

Example: 485 + 286

400	80	5
+ 200	80	6
100	10	
700	70	1

= 771

a. 385 + 247 b. 257 + 575 c. 629 + 352 d. 387 + 327

e. 146 + 875 f. 294 + 736 g. 778 + 246 h. 876 + 176

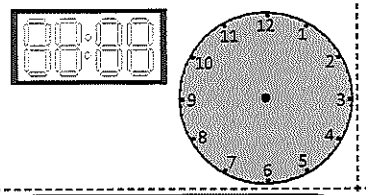
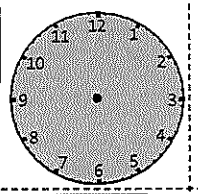
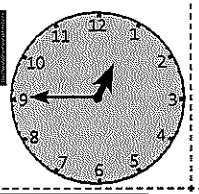
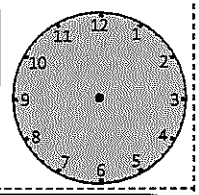
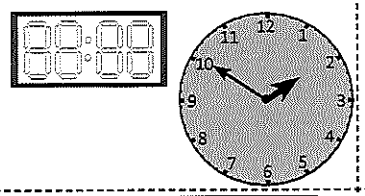
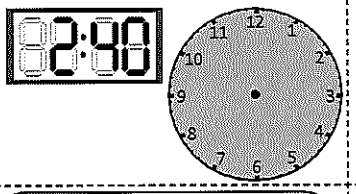
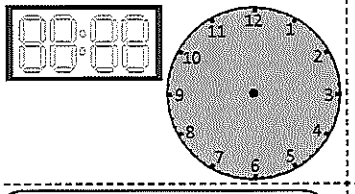
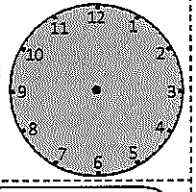
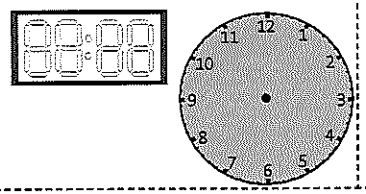
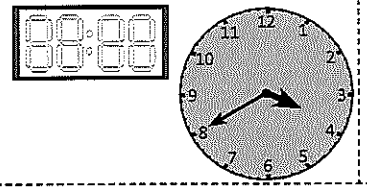
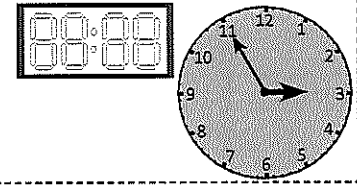
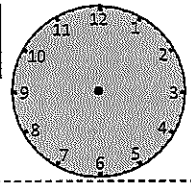
© Hamilton Trust

10.

Practice Sheet Mild
Missing times

Write/draw equivalent times for each of these:

25 to 3			
	7:45		8:05
		quarter past 12	
	2:40		3:35
20 to 1			5 to 8

Challenge

Write three times between 8:05 and 8:25.

© Hamilton Trust. Explore more Hamilton Trust Learning Materials at https://wrht.org.uk/hamilton

11.

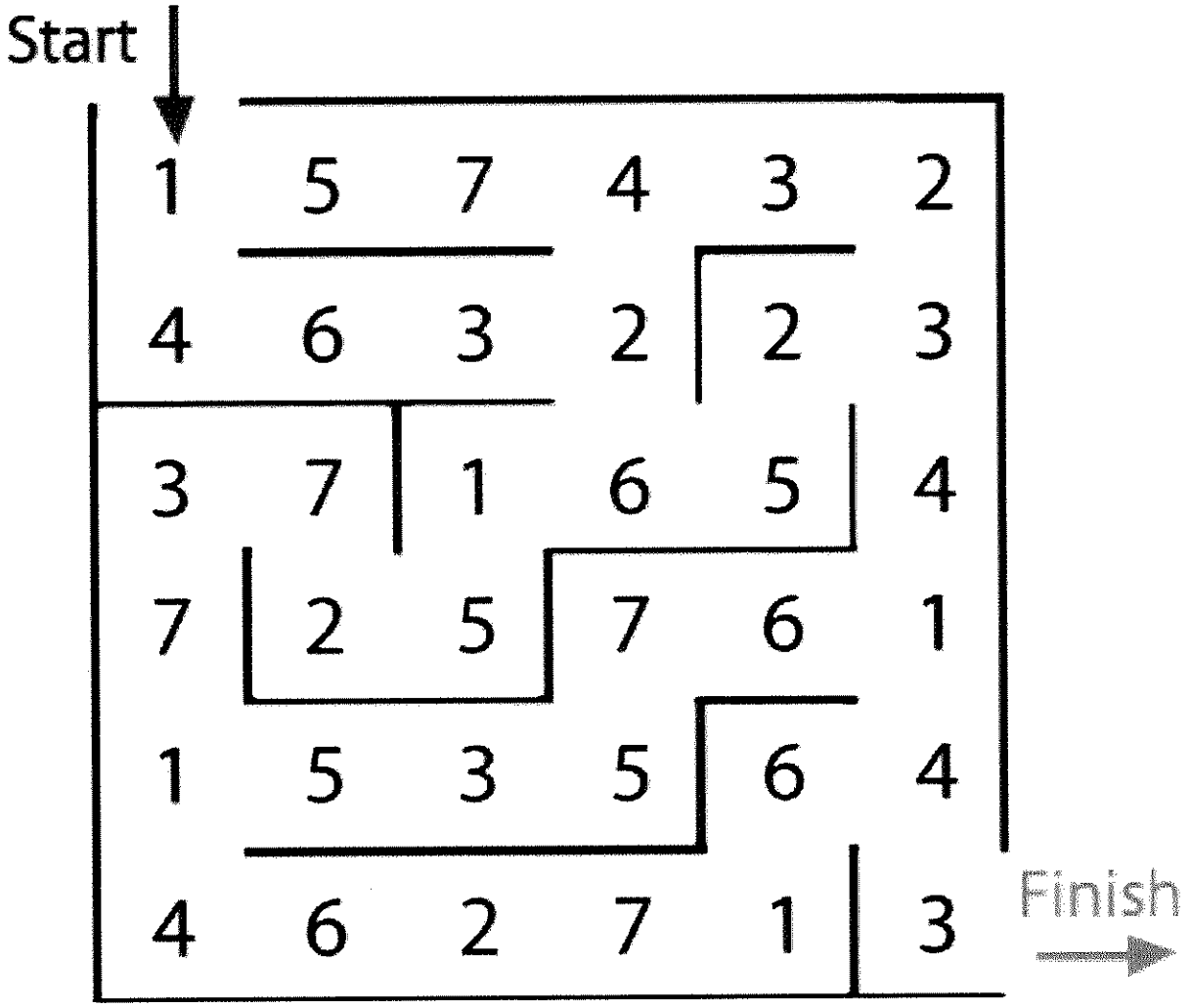
The Maze

Can you make 100?

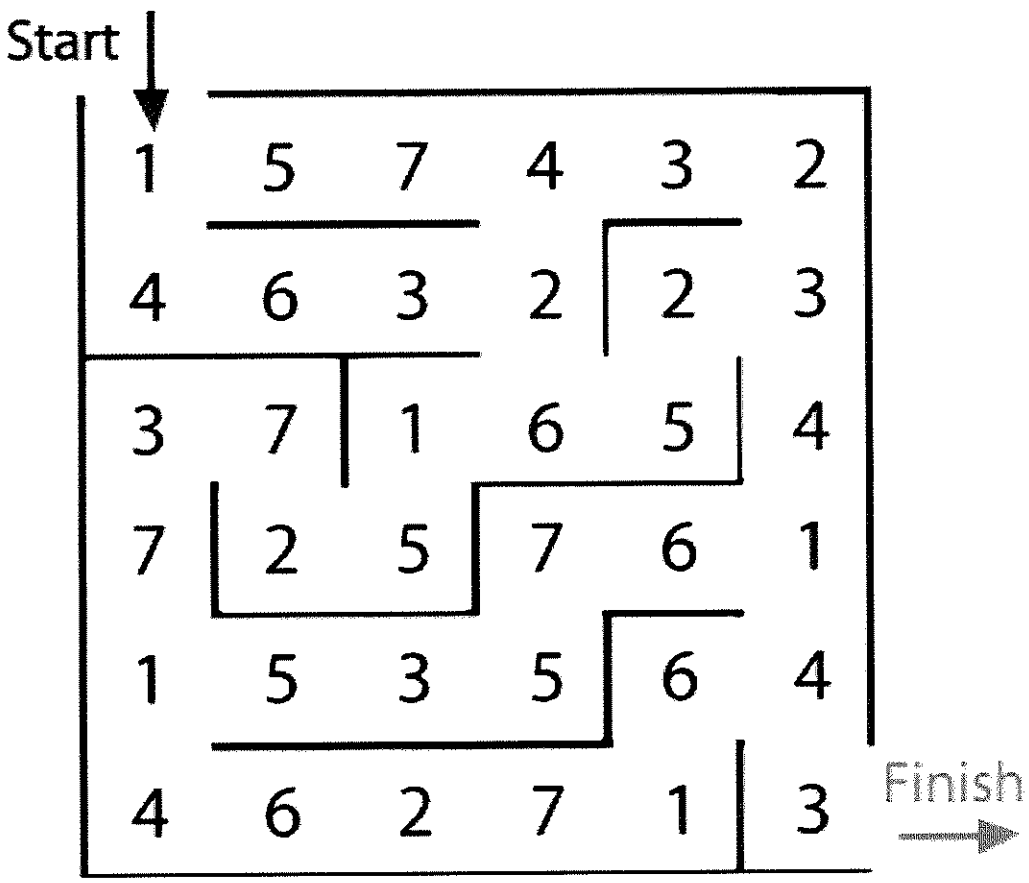
Rules:

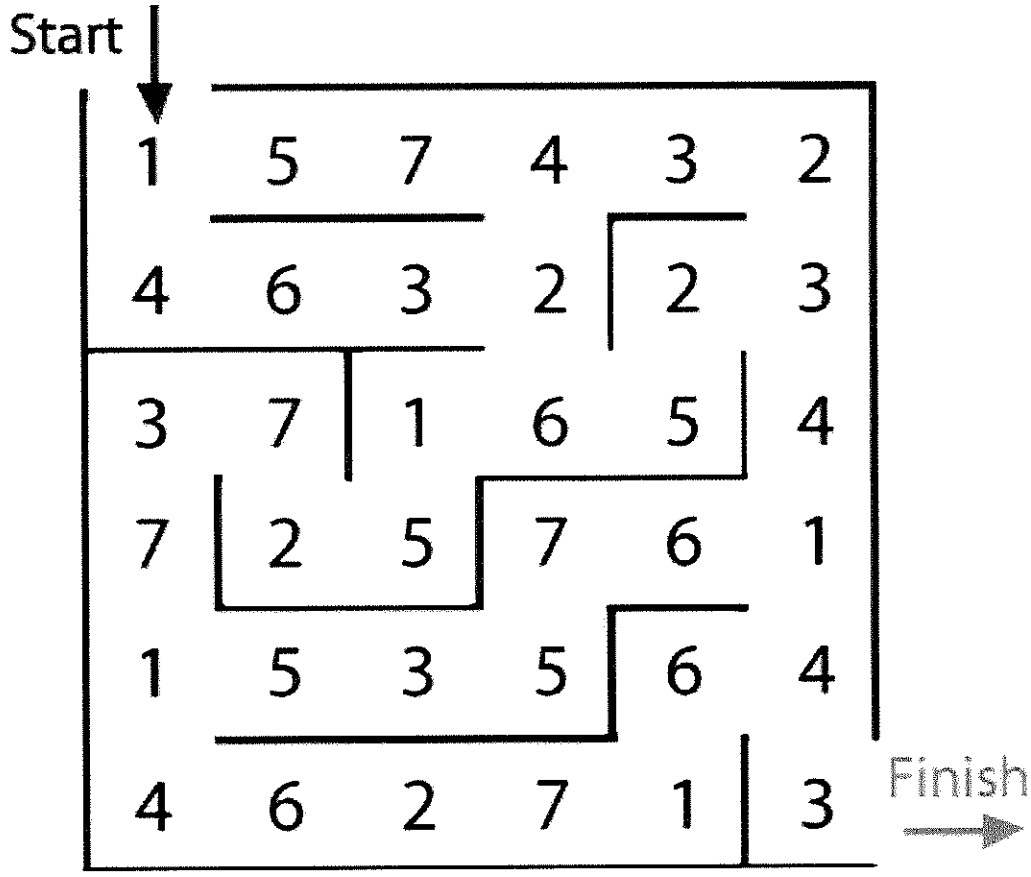
-add the numbers that you pass

- you cannot go through a cell twice



11.


Start
1 5 7 4 3 2
4 6 3 2 2 3
3 7 1 6 5 4
7 2 5 7 6 1
1 5 3 5 6 4
4 6 2 7 1 3
Finish


Start
1 5 7 4 3 2
4 6 3 2 2 3
3 7 1 6 5 4
7 2 5 7 6 1
1 5 3 5 6 4
4 6 2 7 1 3
Finish

12.

Practice Sheet Mild
Finding change from £5 and £10

You have **£5**. How much change will you get if you buy the following:

1. Cupcake £1.25
2. Ham sandwich £3.68
3. Bowl of soup £2.59
4. Yoghurt £1.16
5. Milkshake £4.82
6. Jacket potato £4.07

You have **£10**. How much change will you get if you buy the following:

7. Cheese on toast with salad £5.61
8. Ice cream sundae £4.55
9. Ploughman's lunch £7.99
10. Afternoon tea £8.88

© Hamilton Trust. Explore more Hamilton Trust Learning Materials at https://wrht.org.uk/hamilton

13.

Practice Sheet Mild
How much more?

Visit a range of places and calculate the difference between the child and adult entry prices.

VISIT LONDON

Tower of London	child: £6.55	adult: £10
London Eye	child: £7.24	adult: £10
Houses of Parliament	child: £8.67	adult: £11
Buckingham Palace	child: £9.79	adult: £12
London Zoo	child: £9.31	adult: £12

VISIT CARDIFF

Cardiff Castle	child: £7.36	adult: £15
Museum of Wales	child: £11.08	adult: £18
Llandaff Cathedral	child: £8.47	adult: £14
Techniquest	child: £9.22	adult: £16
Roath Park	child: £12.55	adult: £19

© Hamilton Trust. Explore more Hamilton Trust Learning Materials at https://wrht.org.uk/hamilton

14.

Practice Sheet Hot
Adding and subtracting multiples of 10 and 100 word problems

1. Sophie had collected 58 football stickers. Then she bought 20 more. How many does she have now?

2. Kent cricket club scored 172 runs in their first innings. They scored a further 300 runs in their second innings. What is their total score?

3. Emily had 96 Lego™ minifigures. She decided to give 70 away. How many did she have left?

4. George had 341 days to wait until his birthday. After 200 days wait, how many days were left until the big day?

5. There are 273 people in the audience. 40 more people come in. How many altogether?

6. There were 222 ants in the colony. If 300 more move in, how many would be in the colony?

7. There were 554 fish in a shoal. 50 were eaten by some passing sharks! How many fish are left?

8. There were 735 people on the beach. 400 left because it got too hot. How many were left?

Challenge

Make up word problems of your own using the following rules:

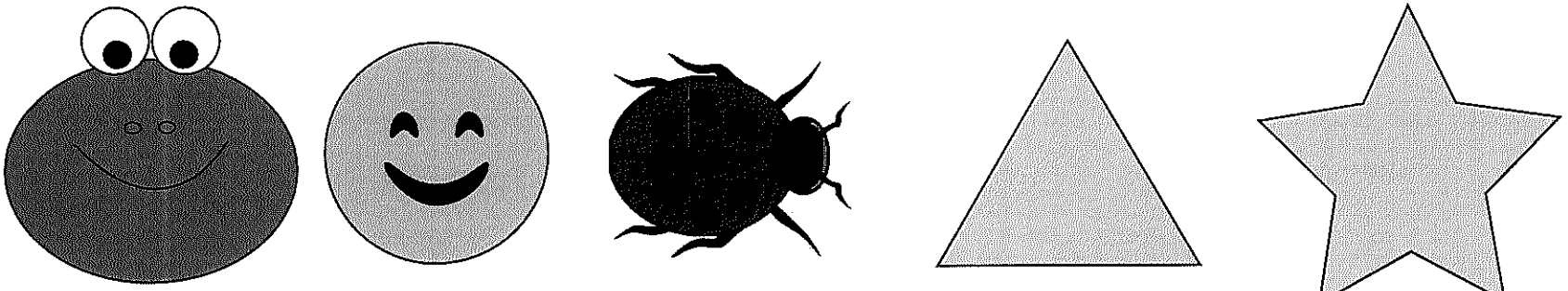
- just the 10s digit changes.
- just the 100s digit changes.
- both the 10s and the 100s digits change.

© Hamilton Trust. Explore more Hamilton Trust Learning Materials at https://wrht.org.uk/hamilton

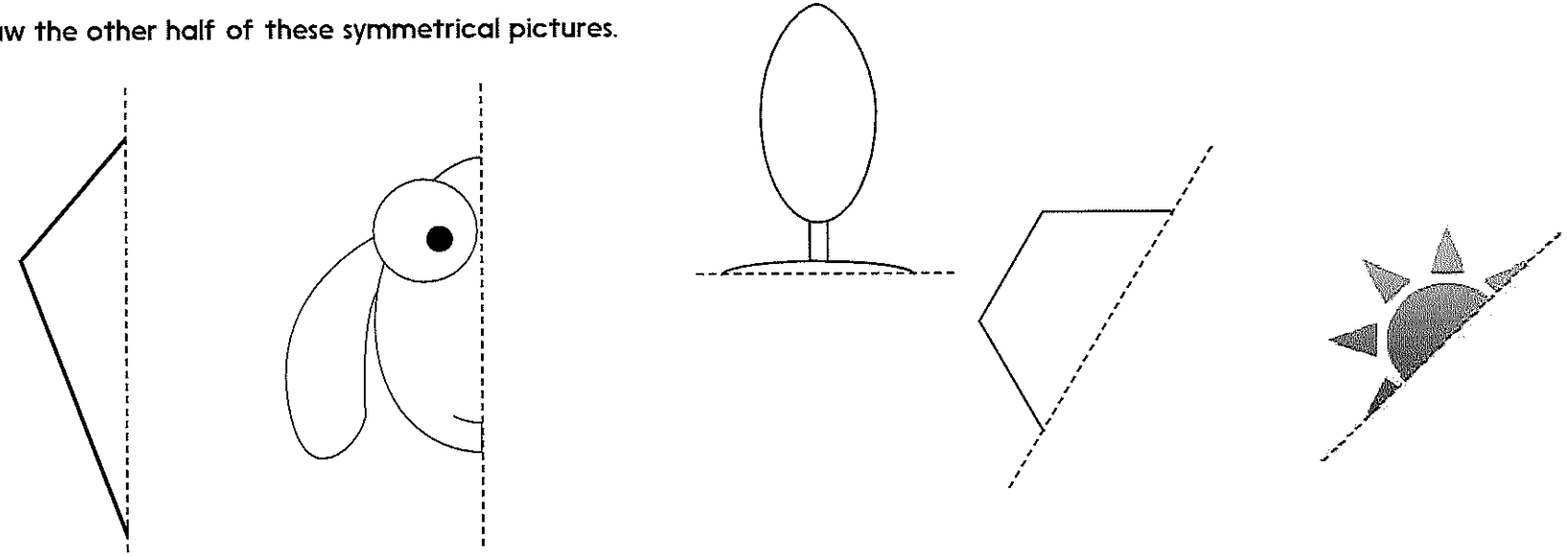
15.

Practice Sheet for All
Symmetry

Draw at least one line of symmetry on these pictures.



Draw the other half of these symmetrical pictures.



Hot Challenge

Draw your own picture with exactly 2 lines of symmetry.

© Hamilton Trust. Explore more Hamilton Trust Learning Materials at https://wrht.org.uk/hamilton