



W.C. 27th April

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize>

English

Use these worksheets to work from **and not on**. All you need is a piece of paper, pencil and a ruler.

If you have a question, please email us, Miss O'Rourke and Miss Driver will be happy to help wherever we can!

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After watching the videos and having a go at the practise activities on BBC Bitezise, have a go at these activities. Depending on your confidence choose Mild, Medium or Spicy.

Extensions – You may wish to deepen your learning by looking at the Collins Worksheets provided below by the BBC too.



Bitesize: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zmyxxyc/year-3-lessons/1>

Monday

Identifying adverbs

An adverb is a word that **describes a verb** (an action or a doing word).

For example: He **ate** his breakfast **quickly**.

The word 'quickly' is an adverb as it tells us how he ate (the verb) his breakfast.

Where to place adverbs?

Adverbs can come before or after a verb.

- He **quickly** ate his breakfast.
- He ate his breakfast **quickly**.

Changing where the adverbs are in your sentences can make your writing more interesting to read.

Mild

1 - Can you spot the adverb in the sentence?



She smiled sweetly.



He felt strongly about caring for animals.



The old man wiped his tears away sadly.



Carmen bravely faced the big dog.



The old lady kindly gave us some mints.

2 - Change the adjectives into adverbs

Example:

quick

quickly

a) foolish

b) quiet

c) loud

d) soft

e) bad

Example:

helpful

helpfully

a) careful

b) hopeful

c) awful

d) thankful

e) useful

Medium

1 - Add an adverb onto the end of a sentence

a) The boy spoke .

b) The rain fell .

c) The time passed .

d) The girl sang .

e) Shahla was dressed .

f) They crossed the road .

2 - Read the paragraph and spot as many adverbs as you can

The children were shouting and laughing noisily in the classroom. Ms Turner, their teacher, walked quickly down the corridor when she heard them. She stormed angrily into the room. The noise stopped suddenly. The children slowly returned to their desks and got on with their work quietly.

Spicy

1 - Choose an adverb for each sentence

7 Type an adverb in each sentence. Type your answers in the space provided.

a) Leo plays the piano .

b) Lift the box .

c) Susie ate her sandwich .

d) Roger held up his medal

.



2 - Challenge yourself, how many sentences can you write using adverbs?

8 **Challenge** Type a sentence about things your friends do. Use adverbs. Type your sentence in the space provided.



Tuesday

Writing sentences

Mild



Can you help Mr Whoops to fix these sentences?

Sasha walked from her howse to skool?



Amy and her frends goed to a fut ball partee.

1 Which of these sentences uses capital letters correctly?

- ☐ a) it was late at night when he reached stumpton castle.
- ☐ b) He heard a strange noise.
- ☐ c) The old door creaked and Opened.
- ☐ d) lord stanley stood there and waited for the child to enter.

Medium

2 Which of these sentences uses capital letters correctly?

- ☐ a) The football match was in Cardiff on Saturday.
- ☐ b) sahid and i were very excited.
- ☐ c) They walked to the Football Field on woodford road.
- ☐ d) The Sky was clear and I could see venus and Mars.

What punctuation should be at the end of these sentences?

- a) Do you speak English ▼
- b) Tina looked out of the window ▼
- c) Be careful ▼
- d) Where's my book ▼
- e) Catch the ball ▼
- f) We have breakfast in the kitchen ▼
- a) The horses are eating grass ▼
- b) Hurry up ▼
- c) Where is your pencil case ▼
- d) It is in my school bag ▼
- e) Did you see the fox ▼

Spicy



Fix the Sentence

Can you help Mr Whoops to fix these sentences?

yesterday lunchtime jake eight a packed lunch becos he does'nt like shcool dinners

Yelow dart frogs is extremly poisonus and dangerus creachurs!

Last night Joe watch a grate football match, on the tellyvishun?



True or false?

	True	False
a) We never put a capital letter on a word in the middle of a sentence.	☐	☐
b) Always put a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence and a full stop at the end.	☐	☐
c) You do not need full stops if you are writing about the past.	☐	☐
d) Every question has a question mark at the end.	☐	☐
e) You can put an exclamation mark at the end of every sentence in a composition.	☐	☐

Wednesday

Using apostrophes to combine words

Contractions

You can use apostrophes to show that you have **omitted** (left out) some letters when you are joining words together.

For example, you can join the words 'you' and 'are' together. You + are = you're. The apostrophe takes the place of the removed letters. In this example, the letter a.

Sometimes, however, you need to **rearrange** the letters a bit when you contract the words. For example: will + not = won't.

Using contractions like these makes your writing easier to read and more friendly.



Mild

 he'd	 I will
 can't	 should not
 I'll	 he would
 shouldn't	 cannot
 haven't	 they have
 they've	 she would
 she'd	 have not

1 - Match the ant to the correct word

2 - Write the contraction

e.g. You are - You're

Write the contraction:

I will _____

they have _____

he is _____

you are _____

do not _____

Medium

Example - We'll go for a walk tomorrow.

1. Finish these statements. The first one has been completed for you.

I'll is short for **I will**.

it's is short for _____

you'll is short for _____

wouldn't is short for _____

he'll is short for _____

couldn't is short for _____

she'll is short for _____

shouldn't is short for _____

we'll is short for _____

haven't is short for _____

they'll is short for _____

you'd is short for _____

2. Now choose 3 of the words. Write each word into a sentence below.

Don't forget capital letters and full stops!

Spicy

1. Finish these statements. The first one has been completed for you.

I will is contracted to **I'll**.

it is is contracted to _____

you will is contracted to _____

would not is contracted to _____

he will is contracted to _____

could not is contracted to _____

she will is contracted to _____

should not is contracted to _____

we will is contracted to _____

have not is contracted to _____

they will is contracted to _____

you would is contracted to _____

2. Now choose 3 of the words. Write each word into a sentence below.

Don't forget capital letters and full stops!

Example - It is cold, so, he will wear a jumper.

Thursday

Using apostrophes to show possession

An **apostrophe** is a punctuation mark. This is an apostrophe '

We use an **apostrophe** to show that something **belongs to** someone or something.

We add an apostrophe and **s** like this – '**s** – after a **singular noun** or a **name**. For example:

The **girl's** bike is blue.

The **rabbit's** hutch is near the wall.

In this sentence, the bike belongs to one **girl**.

Brian's story was very good.

Jess's story was even better.



Mild

1 - Which word in the sentence uses an apostrophe for possession?



The bee's hive is full of honey.



Anna used Clare's hair brush.



Please pass Tim's plate to me.

2 - Add an apostrophe to show possession

Katys shopping bag was full.

The bees hive is full of honey.

She was careful with Dads money.

Anna used Clares hair brush.

Aunt Dianas lunch was splendid.

Please pass Tims plate to me.

Medium

We add an **apostrophe** after **plural nouns** that end with **s**.

For example:

The **boys'** stories were the best.

In this sentence, the stories belong to all the **boys** not just one boy.

We add **'s** after plural nouns that **don't** end with s.

For example:

The **children's** stories were all very good.



Look at the pictures. Can you write a sentence to describe each using an apostrophe to show possession? The first one has been done for you.

a)



Rachel

This is Rachel's toy train.

b)



Sophia

c)



Laiba

d)



Lok

Draw a line to match the words to the phrases.

a) the field of the sheep

the babies' toys

b) the pencils of the children

the children's pencils

c) the food of the animals

the girls' clothes

d) the clothes of the girls

the sheep's field

e) the toys of the babies

the animals' food

Spicy

Type the words to fill the gaps. Remember to add 's or s'.



Example: Where is Donald's pen? (Donald/pen)

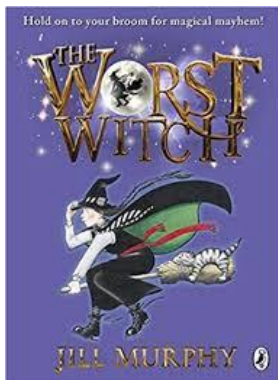
- a) Is this ? (Lisa/house)
- b) The are on the desks.
(girls/computers)
- c) This shop sells . (men/clothes)



Challenge Type five sentences about the things that your friends own. Use apostrophes to show who owns what.



Friday



Reading lesson - *The Worst Witch* by Jill Murphy - One of Miss O'Rourke's favourites!



Pyjamarama: Friday 1 May

To celebrate the bedtime story and reading together, this year's Pyjamarama will be a day when families across the country can join in a festival of story-filled fun at home.

There'll be loads of activities and events for children to take part in – the only requirement is that they're done in pyjamas!

To make things even more fun, we've got PJ Masks, Horrid Henry and Tracy Beaker on board. They'll be helping out and providing extra ideas and activities for a brilliant day in pyjamas on Friday 1 May.

A wonderful day to celebrate our love of reading. The only catch is you have to do it in your pajamas!

Follow this link for lots of ideas on how to celebrate and have fun on this special day.

As well as this, please remember to access:

- Oxford Owl Reading Buddies - children have their own login for this
- Study ladder to practice **comprehension** <https://www.studyladder.co.uk/>