Spring 1 - Year 3/4 Homework

GPS:

Complete the pages set by your teacher in the GPS book. The content will be taught on Monday. We will mark the homework in class.

These are the pages for each week:

Week	Year 3		Year 4		ANSWERS	
	Topic	Page(s)	Topic	Page(s)	3	4
1	Apostrophes for missing letters	50-51	Apostrophes for missing letters	50-51	107	107
2	'un','dis' and 'mis' prefix	68-79	'dis' and 'mis; prefix	68-69	110	110
3	Conjunctions with main clauses	20-21	Conjunctions	22-23	103	103
4	Subordinate clauses	22-23	Commas to separate clauses	44-45	103	106
5	Question Marks	40-41	Pronouns	8-9	p106	p101

MATHS:

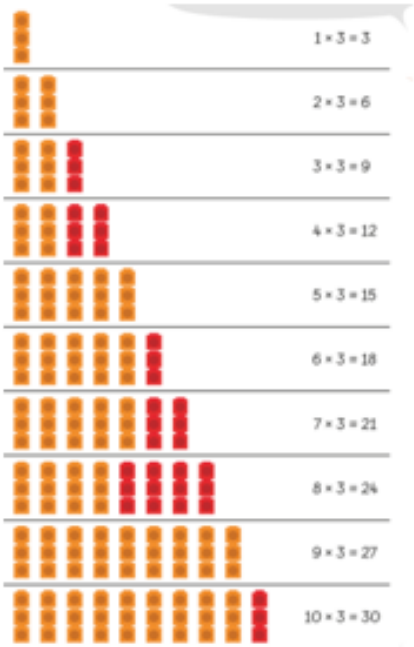
Complete the pages set by your teacher in the CGP Maths book. We will mark the homework in class on each Monday.

Week	Year 3		Year 4		ANSWERS	
	Topic	Page(s)	Topic	Page(s)	3	4
1	Reading and writing numbers	7	Mental multiplying and dividing	27		85
2	Solving number problems	16-17	Factor pairs	28		85-86
3	Mental subtraction	23	Written multiplication and division	29		86
4	Written subtraction	25	Solving calculation problems	30		86
5	Perimeter	48	Perimeter	52		89

Log on to TTRS and practise the times tables that you find tricky.

Year 3 - KIRF Autumn Term 2: Know multiplication and division facts for 3x tables

Use objects for the lower numbers so that your child can see the groups of 3.



Encourage your child to use facts they already know to help them work out new ones. For example, if they know 3 × 2 = 6, they can double this to find 3 × 4.

You can also practise the 3× table through rote repetition, games, songs and quick-fire questions. Try asking things like:

- "What number comes before 27 in the 3× table"
- "What is 6 × 3"
- "What is 3 × 8"

Playing regularly on **Times Table Rock Stars** is another great way to build confidence and fluency with times tables.

Year 4

KIRF Autumn Term 2: Know all multiplication and division facts for 11x and 12x table

These are the final two times tables that your child will need to learn.

11 x 1 = 11	12 x 1 = 12
11 x 2 = 22	12 x 2 = 24
11 x 3 = 33	12 x 3 = 36
11 x 4 = 44	12 x 4 = 48
11 x 5 = 55	12 x 5 = 60
11 x 6 = 66	12 x 6 = 72
11 x 7 = 77	12 x 7 = 84
11 x 8 = 88	12 x 8 = 96
11 x 9 = 99	12 x 9 = 108
11 x 10 = 110	12 x 10 = 120
11 x 11 = 121	12 x 11 = 132
11 x 12 = 132	12 x 12 = 144

Tips for Learning These Times Tables

- **Look for patterns:** Encourage your child to spot patterns within the times tables. How many can they find?
- **Use known facts:** Children can build on their ten times table knowledge. For example: *Multiply the number by 10 and then add the original number* (e.g. 9 × 10 + 9 = 90 + 9 = 99). Ask them what they notice about this pattern.
- **Revisit familiar tables:** Many of these facts link to the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 times tables, which your child already knows. A quick recap of these can really help.
- **Keep practising:** Regular play on Times Table Rock Stars will continue to strengthen your child's confidence and recall.
- **"Buy one, get three free!"** If your child knows one fact (e.g., $3 \times 11 = 33$), can they work out the other three facts in the same fact family?

If your child knows: **3 × 11 = 33**

Then they should also be able to work out the other three related facts:

- **11 × 3 = 33** **33 ÷ 3 = 11** **33 ÷ 11 = 3**

These four facts all belong to the same *fact family*.

Climate and Climate Zones – Knowledge Organiser

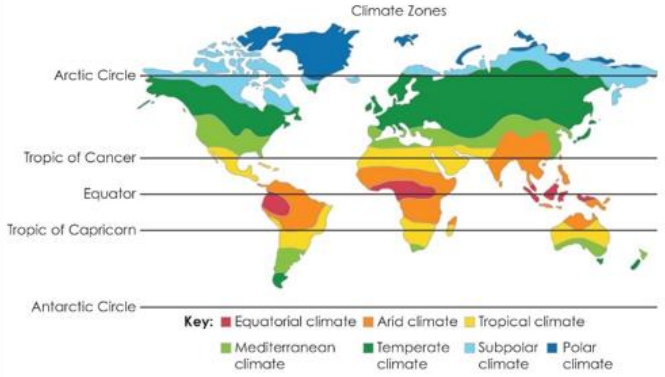
What is the weather like in your local area?

weather	**Weather** is the **day-to-day** conditions of the atmosphere. Weather shows us what it is like outside—if it's rainy, sunny, warm, or cold.
climate	**Climate** is the study of weather **over time**. Climate is worked out by looking at weather patterns in one area over more time. It tells us what the weather is usually like in a place.

- Rainfall can be measured and recorded using a rain gauge.
- Temperature can be measured to see how hot or cold it is, using a thermometer.

line graph | bar chart | temperature | rainfall

How is the climate different around the world?



climate zone: A climate zone is a large area with a certain type of climate.

- Places near the Equator are hot and wet.
- Places along the tropics are dry all year.
- Places get colder as you move from the Tropics to the Poles.

polar climate

What are polar and subpolar climate zones like, compared to arid climate zones?

Polar and subpolar

- The coldest climate zones.
- At the top and bottom of the Earth, furthest from the Equator.
- Get very little rain.

- Subpolar climate zones are slightly warmer than polar zones, and have more rain, although still very little.

arid climate zone

Arid

- The hottest climate zones.
- Get very little rain.

What are temperate and Mediterranean climate zones like?

temperate climate

Temperate

- North or south of subpolar zones.
- Four different seasons.

Mediterranean

Mediterranean

- Nearer to the Equator than temperate zones.
- Two seasons: dry, warm summers and cool, wet winters.

What are tropical and equatorial climate zones like?

tropical climate

Tropical

- Either side of the equatorial climate zones.
- Two very different seasons: a rainy season and a dry season.

Equator

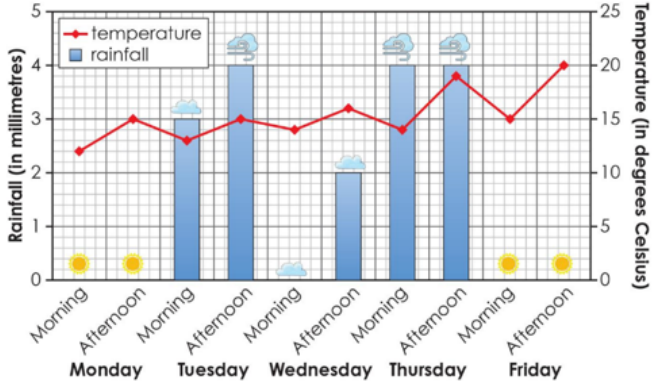
Equatorial

- Along the Equator.
- Hot and humid all year round.

What is the weather and climate like in the UK?

data

Data is information collected from observing, questioning, or measuring.



Light and Shadows – Knowledge Organiser

What is a light source?

Objects that give off light are called light sources.

Natural	Artificial

Light sources can be natural or artificial.

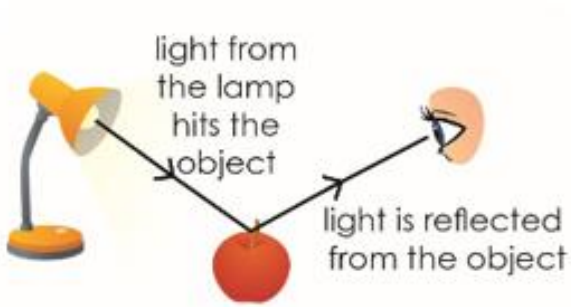
How can we protect ourselves from the Sun??

Avoid direct sunlight at the hottest points in the day.

Use suncream.

Wear clothing like hats and sunglasses.

How does light travel?



Light travels in straight lines.

When seeing an object, light travels to the object and then reflects into your eye.

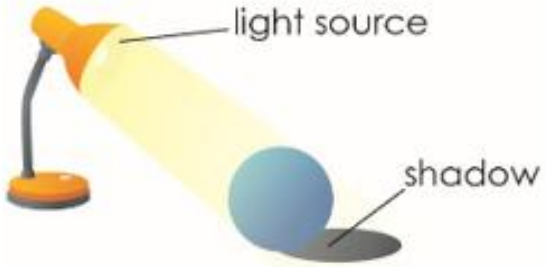
Does light travel through all materials?

Opaque

Translucent

Transparent

How are shadows formed?



Shadows are formed when an object blocks the light from a light source. This is because light rays travel in straight lines, so they cannot go around the object or through it.