

Year 3

English Home Learning Pack



Manor Court Community Primary School

Stonehenge



Stonehenge is one of the most famous sights in England. Its history is also very interesting.

Stonehenge is a circle of stones in the south of England. It was started in the Stone Age and continued to be built into the Bronze Age.

First Stage

The stone circle was built in several stages. They started by digging a circular ditch using picks made from antlers. There were two entrances to the circle. There were 56 pits dug around it that were one metre deep with flat bottoms.

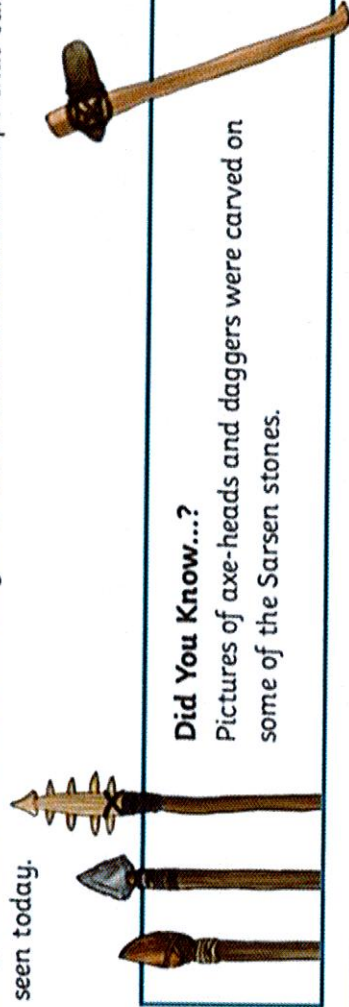
Second Stage

In the second stage, 82 stones were added in a double circle pattern. These stones came all the way from south Wales, 240 miles away. They were called bluestones because they looked blue when they were broken or wet. The bluestones were around two metres tall and over one metre wide.



Third Stage

More stones were added about 500 years later. These were called Sarsen Stones. They were over four metres high and two metres wide and weighed up to 30 tonnes. An outer circle was created by laying stones horizontally across the top. In the middle of the circle, more stones were arranged in a horseshoe shape. At the centre, there was a stone called the Altar Stone. In the final stage of building, the original bluestones were rearranged in the horseshoe and circle shape that can be seen today.



Did You Know...?

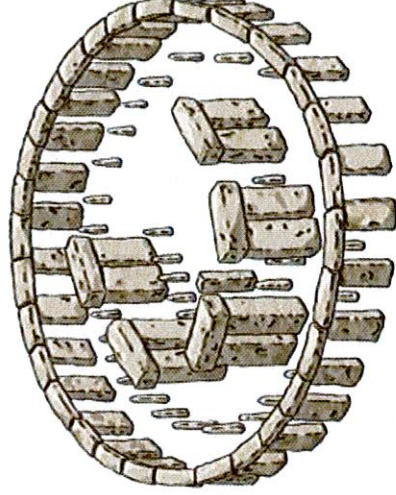
Pictures of axe-heads and daggers were carved on some of the Sarsen stones.

Stonehenge

The stones had bumps and holes carved into them so that they fit together. They were carefully lined up so that the sunrise can be seen at midsummer, and sunset can be seen at midwinter at opposite ends of the circle. The stones were incredibly heavy, and it probably took around 600 men to move each massive stone by pulling them on ropes over a line of logs. The stones were lifted by sliding them into holes and using large wooden frames and ropes to pull them up in the right direction.

The Slaughter Stone

One of the stones in Stonehenge looks red when it is wet. This is called the Slaughter Stone. The iron in the rock gives it a red appearance.



Stonehenge Questions

1. What shape is Stonehenge? Tick one.

- a square a circle
 a triangle a rectangle

2. What was used to dig the circular ditch?

3. How many stones were added in the second stage of building? Tick one.

- 56 240
 82 30

4. Why do you think the bluestones from south Wales were used?
Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

5. How much did Sarsen Stones weigh? Tick one.

- up to 30 tonnes up to 100 tonnes
 up to 500 tonnes up to 82 tonnes

6. What pictures can be found on the Sarsen stones?

7. How many men did it take to move each Sarsen stone? Tick one.

- 500 200
 600 1000

Story Prompt: Imagine you were part of the Stone Age family in this cave. What would it be like? What would you see? Hear? Smell? Taste? Feel?



Year 3 and 4 Correct the Spelling

Mistake (2)

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been circled. Write the correct spelling for each circled word in the box.

1. Put a full stop at the end of a centents.
2. Jim managed to complet the game.
3. My favrit pie is apple and raspberry.
4. My gran is a very speshul person.
5. Perrhapps there was no one in when I knocked at the door.
6. The match will continyou in an hour.
7. Pete said he has had enuff now.
8. I got the anzer right!

Each sentence below has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

1. The dog had been very norty.
2. In a minit, the film will start.
3. The dentist asked me a queshtun while he looked at my teeth.
4. The wimin were sitting at the bus stop chatting.
5. I was out of bref after running up that hill.
6. The nurse delivered an inporttent message.
7. The fairy godmother made the golden coach disapier in a puff of smoke.
8. I don't supoze there are any more cakes left?

Homophones practice:

There, they're and their

Complete these sentences using the correct homophone. The first three have been done for you.

1. "Look at the beautiful rainbow over there!" gasped Lydia.
2. The one with the white fence is their house.
3. Do you think they're hiding?
4. Put the book over _____ on the shelf.
5. _____ bus was running late.
6. The cold wind made _____ teeth chatter.
7. Could they be in _____?
8. Blue Smarties are the best, _____ my favourites.
9. Ava and Lucas put _____ hands up at the same time.
10. Are you sure _____ not real?
11. The new teacher got _____ books in a muddle.
12. I went _____ last summer too!
13. Is _____ a doctor anywhere near?



Sam's Evening

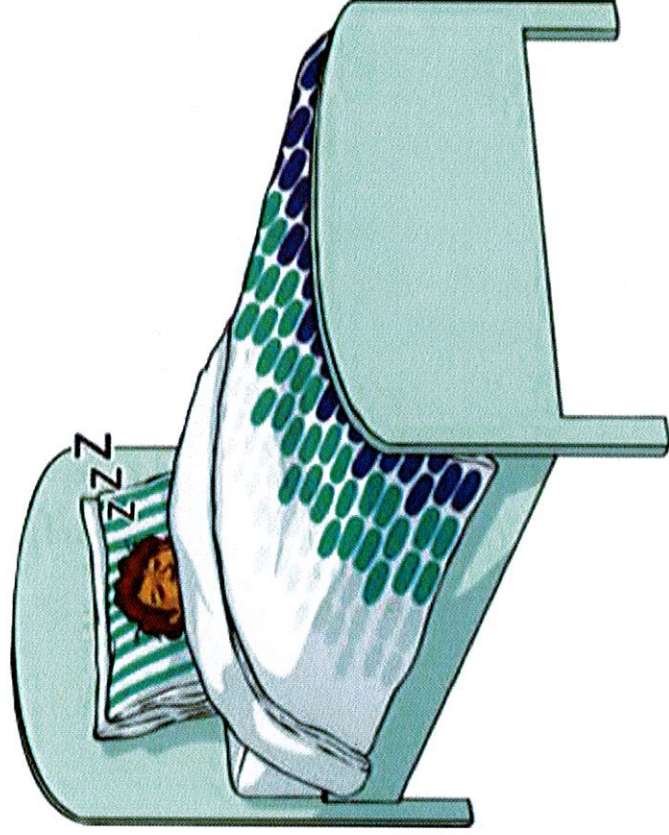
Fill in the blanks using these time conjunctions:

when	before	until	after	while
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It was eight o' clock at night and Sam just couldn't relax. He couldn't go to bed
had all his things ready for school the next day.

He frantically gathered together his trainers, shorts and PE T-shirt
he stuffed them all into a bag ready to pick up in the morning
had eaten his breakfast.

he was finally ready for bed, he brushed his teeth
thought about all the things he needed to do the next day. Then, maybe, he could finally relax
and get to sleep!



Challenge: Can you write a paragraph about your day
using time conjunctions?

An Extract from Pandora's Box

An extract doesn't tell you the whole story, but part of it. This is an extract from the beginning of the Greek myth 'Pandora's Box'. Read it carefully and answer the 4 questions on the next page.

7 Epimetheus went to visit his brother Prometheus,
17 who warned him not to accept any gifts from the
24 Gods. However, Epimetheus was so charmed by
32 Pandora that he thought she could never cause
41 any harm. Zeus was pleased that his plan was
50 working and as a wedding gift, gave Pandora a
52 small box.

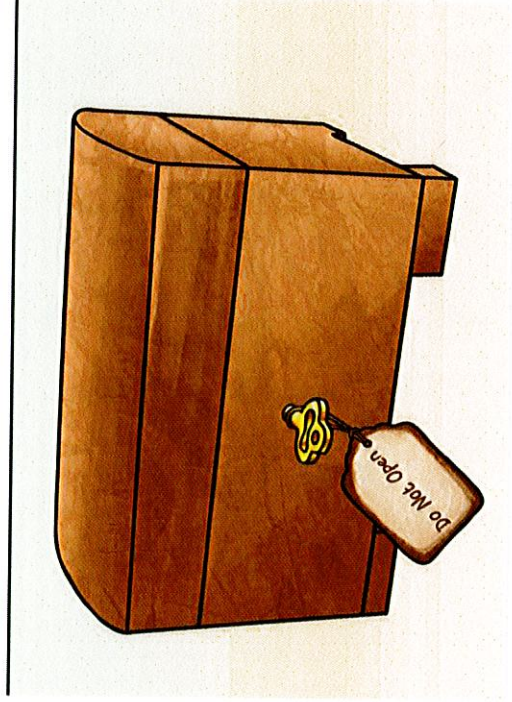
60 When Pandora was given the box, she instantly
69 became curious. The box was locked but had a
80 small key and a note attached to it that said 'DO
88 NOT OPEN!' Pandora had promised that she would
99 not open the box but all she could think about was
108 its contents. Why would someone send her a box
118 and not allow her to open it? Pandora could no
127 longer stand the torture of not knowing what was
131 in the beautiful box.

1. Find and copy two adjectives used to describe the box.

2. Who gave the box to Pandora as a gift?

3. Why do you think that Prometheus gave Epimetheus that warning?

4. What do you expect that Pandora will do next? Explain your answer.



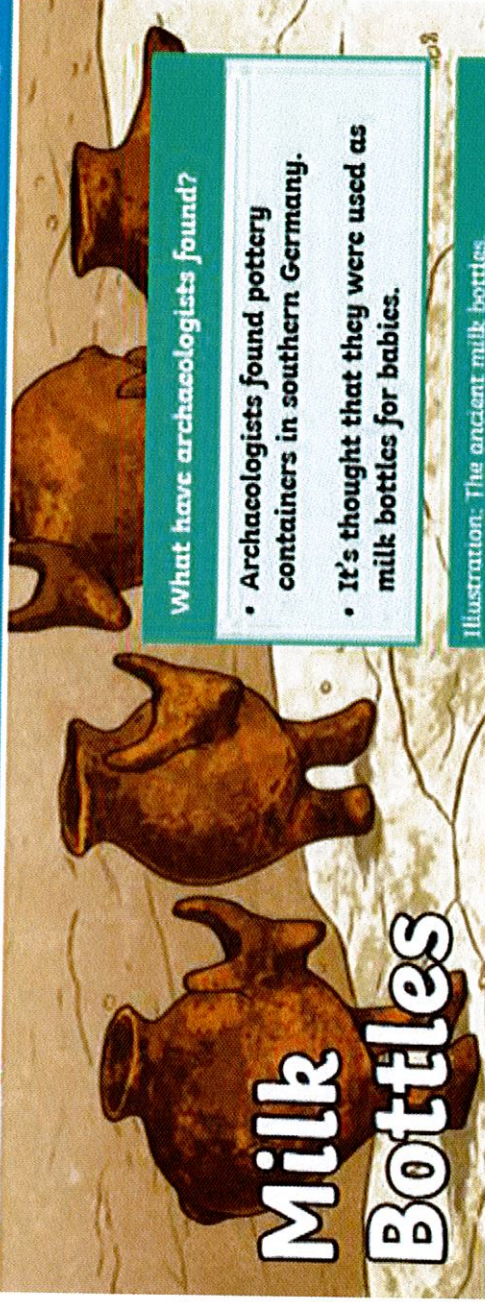
Year 3 and 4 Correct the Spelling Mistake (1)

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been circled. Write the correct spelling for each circled word in the box.

1. The three little pigs began to **build** their houses.
2. I can't **disside** whether to have the pepperoni or ham pizza.
3. My brother thought it was too **erlie** to get up for school.
4. "Get into a **groop** of four," said my teacher.
5. Dad rode his **bisikle** to work.
6. The letter did not have the right **adres** on it.
7. Jane lives in the house **oposit** Harry.
8. Ben **thort** it was time to go to bed.

Each sentence below has one word that is incorrect. Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

1. Lily's birthday is in Februry.
2. The doctor gave the girl some medisin to make her feel better.
3. The class really enjoyed the science expirimint.
4. What hite is Dad compared to Mike?
5. 100 years is the same as a sentuary.
6. That scarf is difrent to that one!
7. Kim went to the librie and got four books out.
8. It's not posibil.



Milk Bottles

What have archaeologists found?

- Archaeologists found pottery containers in southern Germany.
- It's thought that they were used as milk bottles for babies.

Illustration: The ancient milk bottles.

Ancient Baby Bottles Unearthed

Does your baby brother or sister have a bottle to drink milk? Well, it turns out that milk bottles could have a long history!

Archaeologists have found three pots which show that babies were fed milk using bottles.

The pots were found in southern Germany and were made between 450 BC and 1200 BC.

The cute containers look like they were designed to get their young to drink milk. Dr Julie Dunne, from the University of Bristol, said the bottles look like toys.

They appear to look like imaginary creatures and something that could make babies laugh.

Our prehistoric ancestors went through some big changes. The first period was called the Stone Age. It was a time humans made tools and weapons from stone. The Stone Age is split into three periods: the Paleolithic, the Mesolithic and the Neolithic.

During the earlier Stone Age periods, humans were hunter-gatherers, migrating with their food sources. In the Paleolithic, people also lived in caves.

In the Neolithic, human lifestyles were transformed; people started to live in permanent settlements and they also began to farm. Around 6000 years ago, humans also started drinking animal milk.

This was when followed by the Bronze Age and then the Iron Age when humans began to use metal to make tools.

Today's story shows while things have changed a lot from the past, some things have stayed the same.

Glossary

archaeologists People who study the past from physical remains.

ancestors Human beings from a long time ago to whom we are related.

migrating Moving to find a better place to live.

settlements Places where groups of people start to live.

Questions

1. Where were the containers found?

- France
- Germany
- Spain
- Turkey

2. Compare and contrast the Stone Age with the Iron Age.

3. Why do you think the containers could have been made to look like toys? Explain your answer.

4. 'They appear to look like imaginary creatures.'

Tick the word in the sentence that is closest in meaning to 'imaginary'

- made-up
- real
- normal
- strange

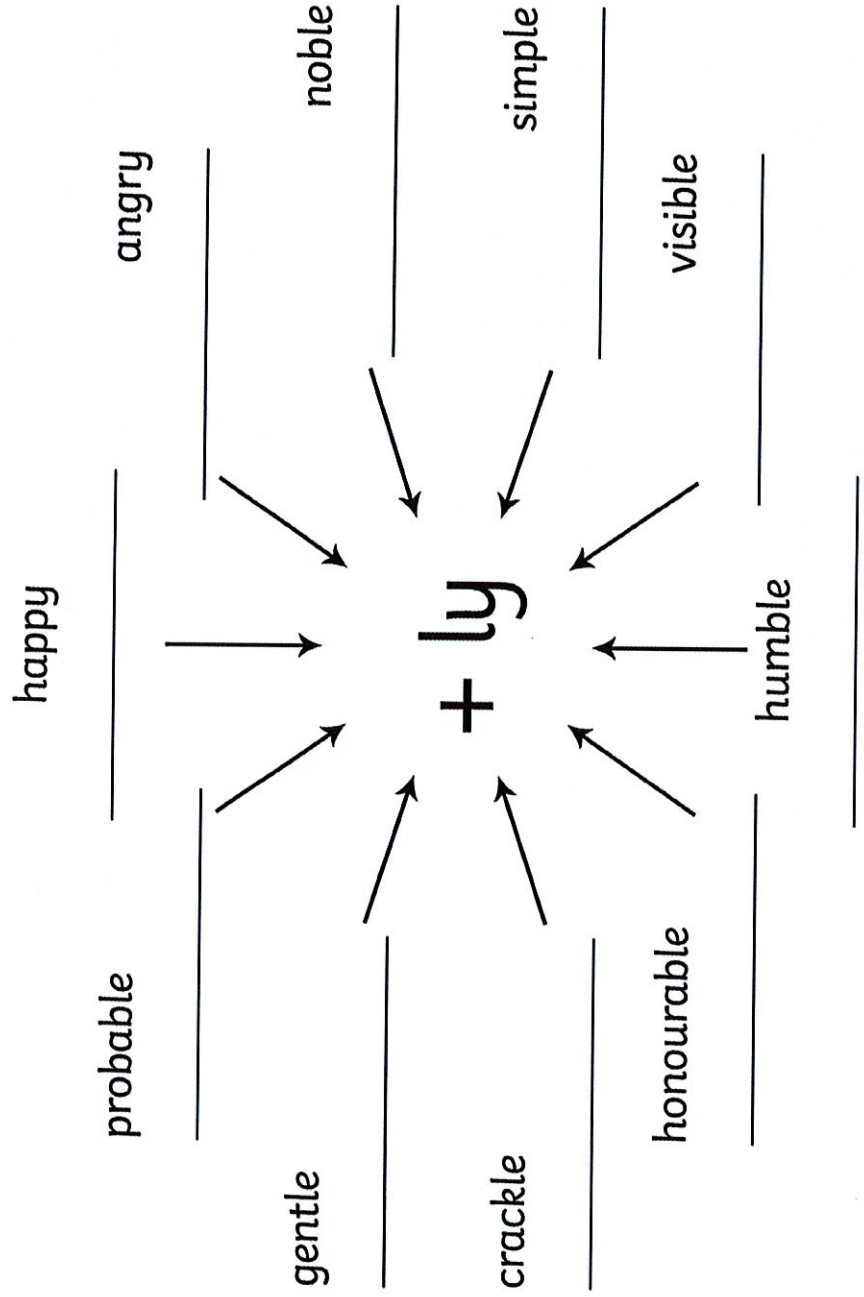
5. Find and copy a phrase which shows that the author thinks the pots are pretty.

6. Put a number in the box to show the order in which they happened. One has been done for you.

- Mesolithic
- Neolithic
- 1 Paleolithic
- Iron Age


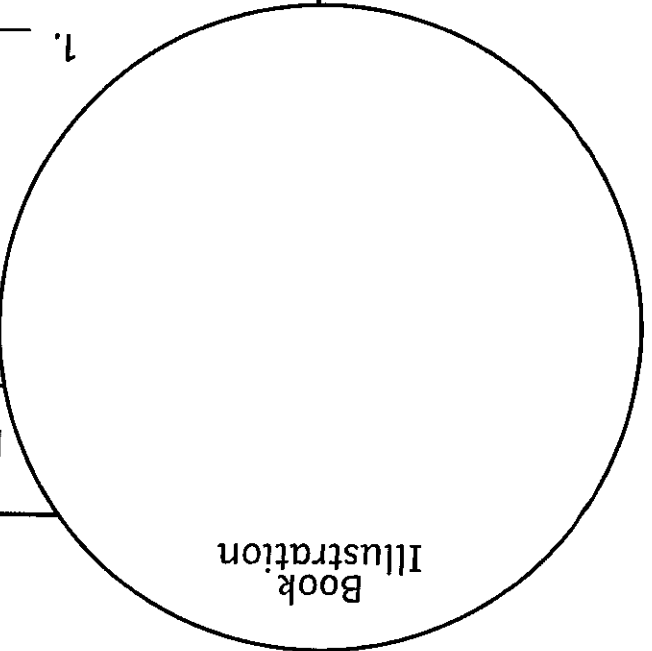
'ly' Spelling Activity

1. Write the words with the suffix 'ly'.



2. Now choose 5 of the words. Write each word into a sentence below.
Don't forget capital letters and full stops!

Book Review

<p>Can you write three facts you have learnt or three things you have learnt about one of the characters?</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>	
<p>Rating: </p>	<p>Book Title: _____</p> <p>Author: _____</p> <p>Fiction or Non-fiction: _____</p> <p>What is the book about?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Who would you recommend the book to? Why?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Book Illustration</p> 

Grammar guidance for parents

Fiction

Fictional texts are made up and not real, for example *Harry Potter* or *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*. However, you can have a fictional story based on true events, for example: *Stone Girl, Bone Girl*, a story about Mary Anning discovering her first fossil.

Non-fiction

Non-fiction texts are true and usually tell you information about something. For example, a book of facts about the Stone Age would be non-fiction, or a newspaper article reporting on a real event.

Suffix

A suffix is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to give it a slightly different meaning. For example:

play + ed = played. The suffix is 'ed'.

happy + ly = happily. The suffix is 'ly'.

Homophone

Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently. For example: to and two, there and their, where and wear.

Choosing the correct homophone spelling means your sentences make sense, e.g.:

Where are you going?

What shoes are you going to wear?

Conjunction

Conjunctions are words used to link parts of a sentence together, for example: and, because, next, whereas.

Time conjunctions show the reader the order in which the events happen in a piece of writing. For example:

I will brush my teeth before I go to bed.

You can play with your toys when you have tidied up.

Peel the carrots, next slice them carefully.

Word list – years 3 and 4

accident(ally)	early	knowledge	purpose
actual(y)	earth	learn	quarter
address	eight/eighth	length	question
answer	enough	library	recent
appear	exercise	material	regular
arrive	experience	medicine	reign
believe	experiment	mention	remember
bicycle	extreme	minute	sentence
breath	famous	natural	separate
breathe	favourite	naughty	special
build	February	notice	straight
busy/business	forward(s)	occasion(ally)	strange
calendar	fruit	often	strength
caught	grammar	opposite	suppose
centre	group	ordinary	surprise
century	guard	particular	therefore
certain	guide	peculiar	though/although
circle	heard	perhaps	thought
complete	heart	popular	through
consider	height	position	various
continue	history	possess(ion)	weight
decide	imagine	possible	woman/women
describe	increase	potatoes	
different	important	pressure	
difficult	interest	probably	
disappear	island	promise	