



Year 3 Homework – Term 2 – (Weeks 6-9)

(Revised on April 2026)

Remember to **READ EVERY NIGHT!** Practice your reading goal.

Week	English	Mathematics	Science
6	Choose an information text about an animal and write 3 nouns and 3 verbs that you can find in the text.	Solve the following word problem: <i>Tom went to the shop and bough 34 lollies. His sister bought 25. How many lollies did they have altogether?</i>	Observe in your backyard living things, group them according to what you can see them doing. E.g: flying – birds, butterflies crawling – bugs, geckos
7	Write 3 compound sentences. Write 3 simple sentences	Complete these sums using jump strategy. a) $34 + 17 + 33 =$ b) $61 + 13 + 45 =$ c) $84 + 19 + 32 =$	How would you describe something that is ' living ', what are its features? How would you describe something that is ' Non-living '?
8	Create a word search using your spelling words. You can do this on grid paper or digitally.	Solve the following word problem: a) <i>There were 64 sheep in the paddock. 39 of those sheep were sold to another farmer. How many sheep are left in the paddock?</i>	Choose 4 things that are living and non-living and write down why they are living or non-living.
9	Have someone at home solve your word search. Time them and record how long it takes them to solve it.	Survey your family on their favourite food. Record their answers in a table and create a graph to display the data.	

How to support your child with spelling

Dear Parent/Carer,

This year, your child will be using a spelling program called SpellEx, developed by MultiLit, a leading literacy provider. English spelling can be confusing at times, and it is impossible to remember every word letter by letter. This is why a program like SpellEx is so helpful. It will show your child how our spelling system works.

As your child moves through SpellEx, they will be taught to notice spelling patterns, apply useful strategies, and learn rules and handy hints that guide our spelling choices. Don't be surprised if your child comes home and tells you things about spelling that you didn't know!

The homework activities that your child will bring home will support this approach.

How to help at home

1. If possible, sit with your child as they complete their spelling homework to provide support if needed.
2. If you need to correct spelling errors, do it in a positive way.
3. If your child finds spelling hard, break the homework up into more manageable chunks.
4. Some words just need a lot of practice before they are remembered easily. Choose just a couple of these 'problem' words to practise daily in a fun way until they are learned, then move on to new words.
5. Put the 'problem' words in short sentences to dictate to your child.
6. Explain the meaning of the words that your child is spelling.

If there are spelling terms that you are not familiar with, use the glossary overleaf to help you. Please let me know if you have any concerns or questions about the homework.

Kind regards,
Miss Donna Bell
Year 3 Pedagogy Coach

Spelling glossary

Phonemes

These are the small **sounds** we hear in a word. For example, there are three phonemes in 'cat': /c/ /a/ /t/ and there are four phonemes in 'child': /ch/ /i/ /l/ /d/.

Note: If a letter is in forward slashes (/c/) we are referring to the sound that the letter makes, **not** the name of the letter.

Graphemes

These are the **letters** we use to write down the sounds (phonemes) in words (e.g., the letters 'c' 'a' 't' are the graphemes in 'cat'). The letters 'ch' 'i' 'm' 'p' are the graphemes for 'chimp'. A grapheme can be one, two, three or even four letters (e.g., 's', 'sh', 'igh', 'ough').

Digraph and trigraph

A digraph is a type of grapheme that has two letters, e.g., 'ch' (as in 'chat'), and 'ee' (as in 'treeee').

Two letters are making **one** sound.

A trigraph is a type of grapheme that has three letters, e.g., 'igh' (as in bright).

Three letters are making **one** sound.

Vowels

All words *must* have a **vowel** sound spelled with a vowel letter or letters. The vowel letters are 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u' and sometimes 'y' (e.g., gym, deny).

Consonants

These are all the other letters of the alphabet that are **not** vowels.

Syllables

These are the beats in a word. When we spell, every syllable must have one or more vowel letters to represent the vowel sounds. For example, there are two syllables in 'dentist': den/ tist. There are three syllables in 'fantastic': fan/ tas/ tic.

Base

This is the main part of a word. For example, 'lock' is the base in the word 'locked'.

Prefix

This is a letter or letters added to the beginning of a base. For example, 'un' is the prefix in 'unlock'.

Suffix

This is a letter or letters added to the end of a base. For example, 'ed' is the suffix in 'unlocked'.

Homophones

These are words that have different meanings but sound the same and have a different spelling (e.g., 'write' and 'right'; 'sun' and 'son').

Word List 2: Lessons 16–27

Lesson 22: Spelling /i/: 'i', 'i_e', 'igh', 'y'

Easier (a)

fly	smile
high	time
light	why
like	kind
find	nine

Harder (b)

reply	delight
brighter	tightly
midnight	white
survive	silent
remind	beside

Extension (c)

multiply	knife
delightful	unlikely
frightening	alright
crocodile	exercise
finally	private

Lesson 23: Spelling /ō/: 'o', 'ow', 'oa', 'o_e'

Easier (a)

yellow	show
smoke	throw
moan	float
robot	hope
coat	open

Harder (b)

lifeboat	program
alone	shadow
know	boasting
slowly	remote
download	frozen

Extension (c)

snowflakes	borrowed
notice	scarecrow
location	approach
ownership	envelope
local	avocado

Weekly Spelling Homework Sheet

Name: _____ Week: _____ Spelling Focus: _____

This Week's Words

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

Monday – Say it • Tap it • Write it

Say each word. Tap the sounds on your fingers. Write it while saying each sound/syllable. Star the tricky part.

Tuesday – Look, Cover, Write, Check (Spaced)

Look carefully at the word, cover, write from memory, check, fix. Repeat after 10 minutes for 5 words.

Wednesday – Dictation & Word Sort

Write 3–4 short sentences using your words. Sort by pattern: vowel pattern, syllable type, or morphology.

Thursday – Retrieval Flashcards

Make flashcards. Hear the word → Say the sounds → Write → Flip and check.

Optional Challenges

Create a Find-a-Word for your friend or a family member to complete.

Write sentences or a story using as many of your spelling words as possible.

Friday Quiz

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.