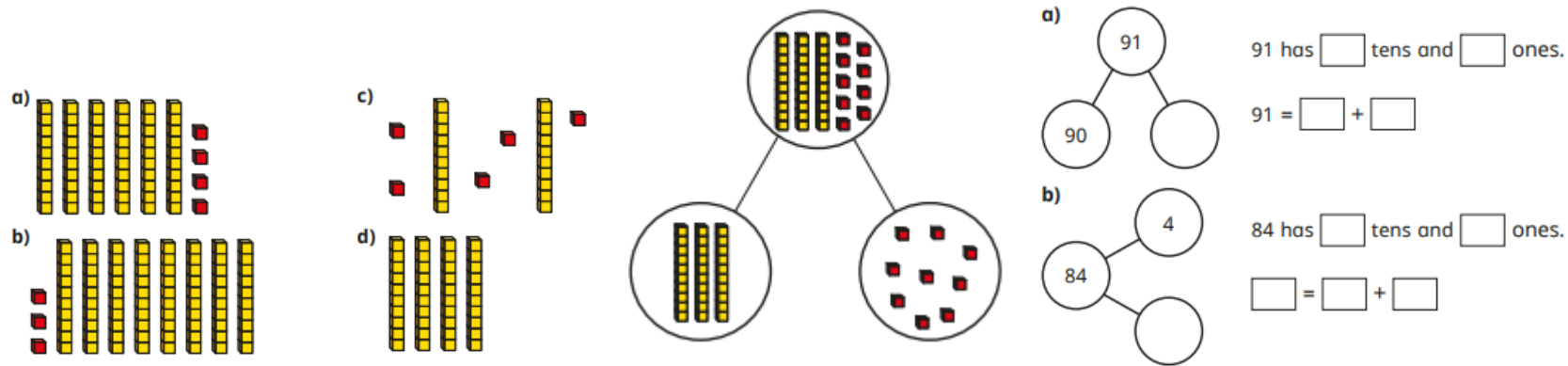


Mathematics

In mathematics this term, the main two topics we will be covering are **place value to 1000** (representing, partitioning, comparing and ordering) and **addition** and **subtraction** of 4-digit numbers with **regrouping**, moving from concrete representations using place value counters and base 10 equipment, onto a more abstract written method:



Practice of number bonds will really benefit pupils with + and -. A good website to practice these is <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button> If you click on number bonds and go to the addition and subtraction within 20 sections..

We will also be starting TTRockstars <https://play.ttrockstars.com/auth/school/student/42278> where children can practise their times tables.

English

In English our writing genres will be ***Narrative Stories*** and instructions

Writing Genre:	Narrative Stories	Instructions
Work:	After looking at a short story set in the Stone Age pupils will be completing drama activities involving a mammoth hunt to help imagine what life would have been like for the characters involved. After working on a shared write as a class the pupils will be writing their own stories.	We will be reading the book 'How to wash a Woolly Mammoth' and writing a set of instructions on how to wash a Woolly Mammoth.
Main skills covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning stories with an opening, build-up, problem, resolution and ending Describing Settings using adjectives, ENP's and similes. (The tall, dark mountains reached over us like giants.) Linking parts of their stories together using fronted adverbials and conjunctions e.g. Within minutes , the chase had begun.. After leaving the camp, they quickly spotted a trail..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using imperative verbs as part of our instruction writing, e.g. fill, add, wash. Use prepositions to show position Planning, writing, editing and evaluating our work.
Ways to help at home:	When reading at home discuss the settings in the books your child read. Ask why the writer has chosen to use certain words or how have they created a scary or safe setting.	Practise following and giving instructions for simple tasks such as brushing teeth.

Spelling: This term we will be covering: adding the prefixes dis- in- im- and adding the suffixes -ous -ly -ture and homophones.

Guided Reading: Our guided reading book this term will be *Stone Age Boy* by Satoshi Kitamura. When on a walk, a modern young boy trips, falls and finds himself in the Stone Age. He makes friends with a girl his age, who shows him Stone Age life. We will be making predictions about what we think will happen, summarising key events and answering retrieval questions about the characters, plot and setting. With home reads please also ask your child lots of questions about what they think is going to happen, ask them to sum up what they have read and also ask questions about the characters and setting.

Other Subjects: During the term in Computing we will be using desktop publishing. In music we will be starting our weekly Recorder lessons taught by Mr Patterson from Kent Music School. In RE will be answering the question – 'What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today?'

PE will be every Monday and Thursday so please make sure kits are in school on these days. This term we are beginning with ball skills and fundamentals.

Year 3 - Stone Age, Bronze Age or Iron Age?

archaeologist	A person who learns about the past by recovering buildings, graves and other objects that belonged to people from the past.
AD	Used to show dates after the birth of Jesus, for example, 2022 AD.
BC	A way of dating years before Jesus was born.
bartering	Trading by exchanging one item for another item without the use of money.
hunter gatherer	A group of people who move around hunting or collecting food.
settlement	A place where people live together in buildings as a community.
trade	Buying or selling objects that are made or grown such as copper, tin, bronze, olive oil and wine.
tribe	A group of people that lived together in a hill fort who share the same language and ideas usually led by a chief or king.

Trade

Goods like bronze and copper were exchanged for other items. Trade between Britain and Europe increased during the Iron Age. To start with, bartering was used to exchange goods, but the arrival of the first coins ended this.



Settlements

In the Neolithic period people started to live in groups together as communities. One example of this is Skara Brae.



By the Iron Age, people were living in community groups called tribes led by a chief or a king. These were often around hill forts which were built to defend the tribe.



Y3 - Light

Prior Learning KS1

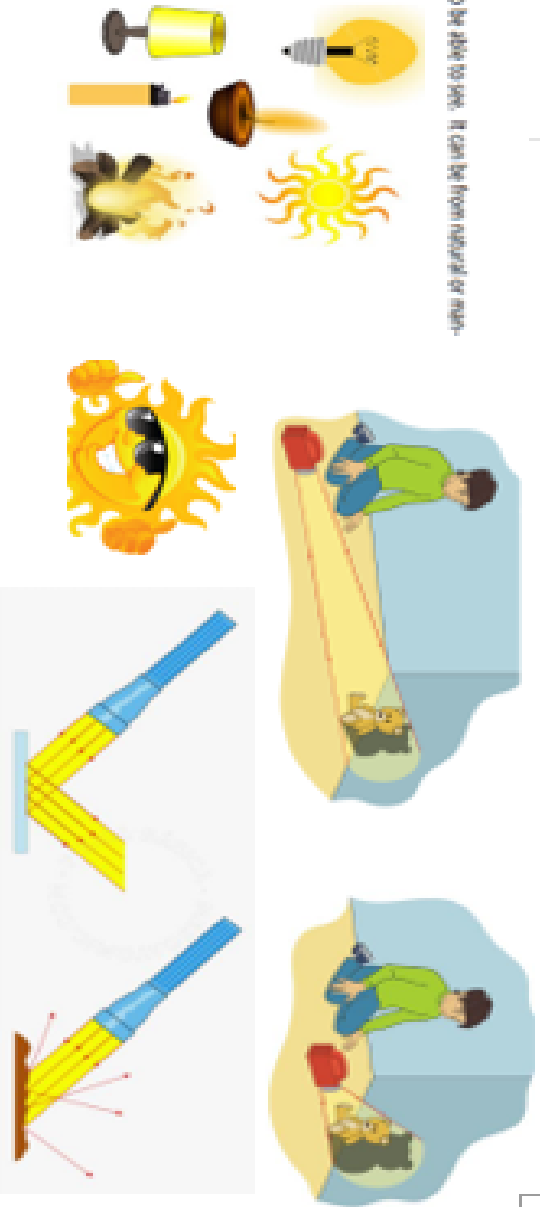
KS1 - Children do not study light as a separate topic. However, as part of the seasonal changes topic, children will have observed and talked about changes in the weather and the seasons and will have talked about the dangers of looking at the Sun directly.
Year 2 - children will have observed the effect of light on plant growth.



I can	Light - Year 3
	I can explain why we need light to see things and that dark is the absence of light.
	I can notice that light is reflected from surfaces.
	I can recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect my eyes and skin.
	I can recognise that shadows are formed when light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.
	I can find patterns in the way the length of shadows change.

Light

You need light to be able to see. It can be from natural or man-made sources



Key Vocabulary

absorb	Take in or soak up.
dark	The absence of light.
light	A type of energy. We can see objects because our eyes can sense light.
light source	Where light comes from eg , a candle, the sun.
mirror	A shiny surface that reflects light in a regular way.
transparent	A property of a material that is clear and see-through, allowing light to travel through it.
translucent	Almost see-through, and lets some light through. Eg , tracing paper.
opaque	A property of a material that does not allow light through. It blocks it.
shadow	A dark shape or outline created by an object blocking a light source.
reflect	When light bounces back from a surface.