

Mathematics

In mathematics this term, we will be continuing with **addition** and **subtraction** of 3-digit numbers with **regrouping**, moving from concrete representations using place value counters and base 10 equipment, onto a more abstract written method as well as looking at **multiplication** and **division**.

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 30 \quad 2 \end{array} + \begin{array}{r} 68 \\ 60 \quad \square \end{array} = 100$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 20 \quad \square \end{array} + \begin{array}{r} 76 \\ 70 \quad \square \end{array} = 100$$

Complete the number tracks.

a)

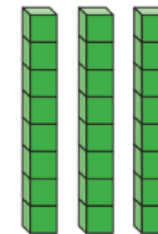
	2	4	6			12	
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b)

18	16		12			6	
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Complete the multiplication sentences.

a)



$$\square \times \square = \square$$

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

English

In English our writing genres will be *non-chronological reports and poetry*

Writing Genre:	Non-Chronological Reports	Poetry
Work:	We will be finding out about Penguins which will link to our Antarctica theme.	We will be reading and writing Winter poems.
Main skills covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write question sentences. • Capital letters and question openers. • Grouping related facts. • Choosing the right subheading. • Writing in note form. • Using bullet points. • Write a non-chronological report • Questions and commands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write a poem based on the theme of Winter • Write a poem or rhyme, saying it aloud first • Use adjectives to describe nouns • Use powerful verbs • Use similes • Use adverbs • Use repetition • Perform a poem with clear fluency and expression
Ways to help at home:	Research facts about Emperor Penguins at home. Make a fact file and bring to school.	Share a selection of poems with your child. Discuss how they are similar or different to a story or non-fiction book.

Spelling: This term we will be: Adding -ation, ch spelt ch, sh spelt ch, adding -ian, adding -ion, adding -re

Guided Reading: Our guided reading book this term will be *The Emperor's Egg by Martin Jenkins*

We will be making predictions about what we think will happen, summarising key events and answering retrieval questions about the characters, plot and setting.

Reading at home: Support your child's learning by reading daily and checking your child's understanding of the text. Our move to **Accelerated Readers** puts a lot more emphasis on their understanding of the books they are reading and they will be tested on their books before moving on to a new one.

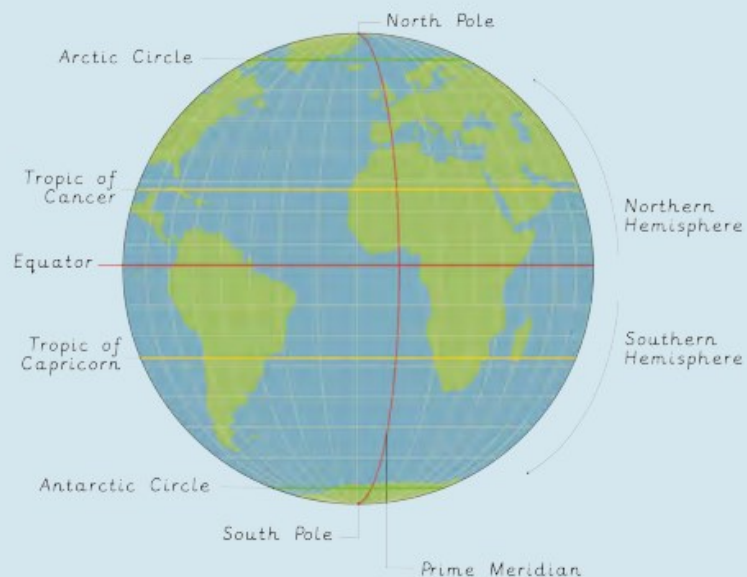
Other Subjects: During this term in ICT we will be studying the unit Connecting Computers. During this unit, learners develop their understanding of digital devices, with an initial focus on inputs, processes, and outputs.

In Music we will be continuing our weekly Recorder lessons taught by Mr Patterson from Kent Music School. We have a DT focus this term and will be designing and creating a cushion/tree decoration.

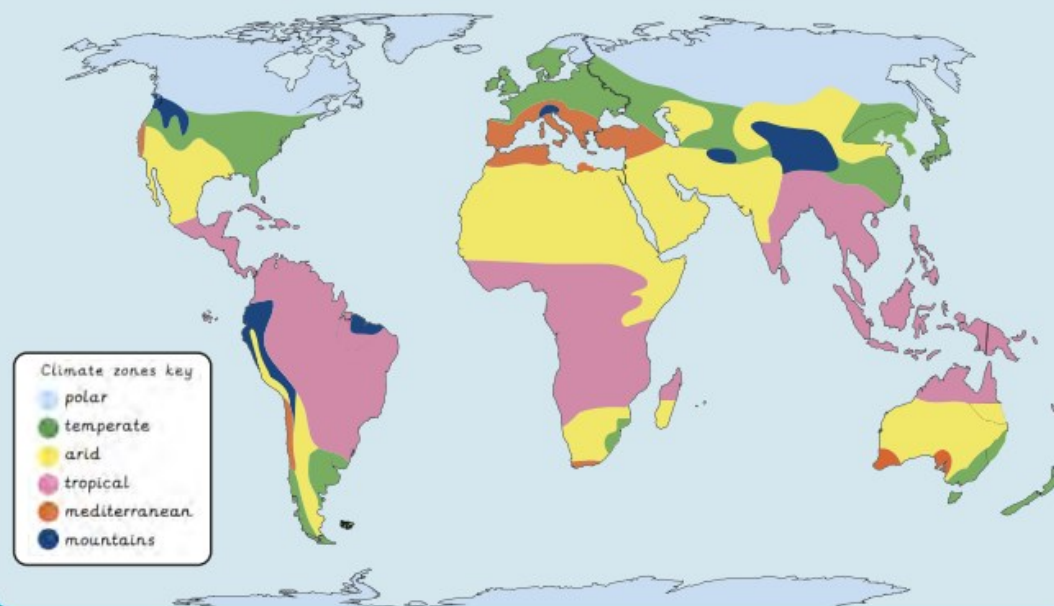
PE will be every Monday and Thursday so please make sure kits are in school on these days. This term we are focussing on Fitness and Yoga.

Geography - Who lives in Antarctica?

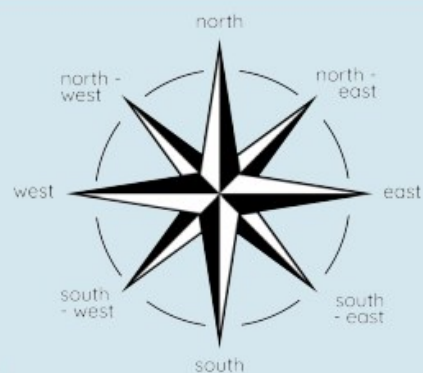
Lines of latitude and longitude



Climate zone map



Compass points

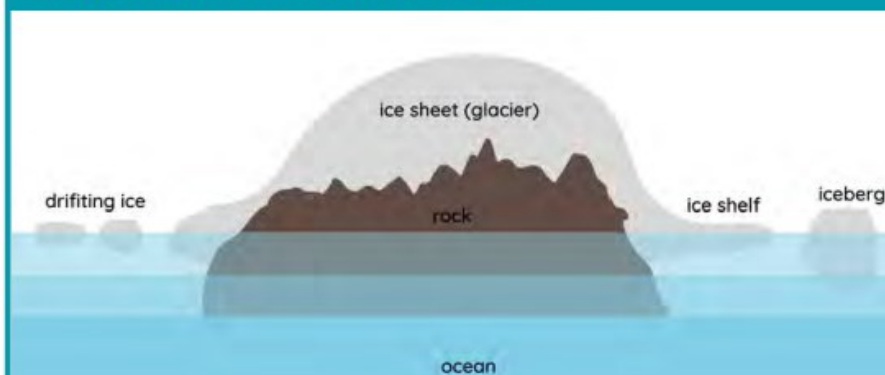


Who lives in Antarctica?



Nobody permanently. However, tourists and researchers do visit.

Physical features of Antarctica



Geography - Who lives in Antarctica?



Antarctica is located at the southernmost point on the globe. It experiences extreme blizzards and snowstorms, has many mountain ranges and even an active volcano.

Ernest Shackleton



An explorer who wanted to be the first man to reach the South Pole in Antarctica. He never made it there but is famous for bringing 28 men back to the UK alive after his expedition to Antarctica went wrong and his boat sank.

The Antarctic Treaty



A written agreement signed by 47 countries so far, promising to keep Antarctica a peaceful place and to protect its environment.

lines of latitude	Invisible horizontal lines mapped on our globe to show how far north or south a place is from the Equator.
lines of longitude	Invisible vertical lines mapped on our globe to show how far east or west a place is from the Prime Meridian.
hemisphere	One half of the Earth.
climate	The long-term weather conditions in a specific region.
climate zone	Areas of the world grouped together that have a similar climate.
compass points	North, east, south, west, north-east, south-east, south-west, north-west
direction	An imaginary line showing the way someone or something is moving.
treaty	A formal, written agreement between two places.
ice shelf	A thin layer of ice extending off a glacier into the sea.
ice sheet	A layer of ice covering the land for a long period of time, also known as a glacier.
drifting ice	Thin, floating pieces of ice not attached to a glacier.
iceberg	Large chunks of floating ice that break off a glacier.

Y3 – Forces and Magnets

Prior Learning KS1

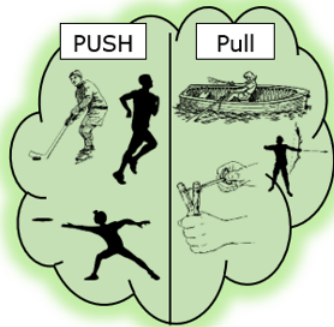
- Year 2 - Children do not study forces and magnets as a separate topic. However, children will have identified and compared the suitability of a range of everyday materials, which will link with our friction lessons.

I can Forces and Magnets - Year 3

Forces and Magnets	I can compare how things move on different surfaces.
	I can notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.
	I can observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others.
	I can compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials.
	I can describe magnets as having two poles.
	I can predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.

PUSHING AND PULLING

A force is a push or pull acting on an object as a result of the object's interaction with another object. Forces can make objects stop or start moving.

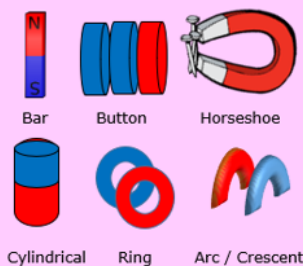


What is a Magnet?

A magnet is a special object which produces an area of magnetic force around itself called a **magnetic field**.

If a **metal** object enters this magnetic field, they will be attracted towards the magnet and end up sticking to it. (Non-metallic objects such as wood, plastic or fabric would not be attracted to it.)

Here is a range of different magnets:

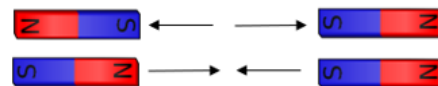


Inside a compass is a small magnetic pin which constantly points north.

Earth has a natural magnetic field which means the pin turns to always face north and helping people find their way.

The Same poles repel / The opposite poles attract

If you try to put two magnets together with the **same** poles pointing towards one another, the magnets will push away from each other. We say they **repel** each other. Opposite poles **attract** and are brought together.



Key Vocabulary

Force	Forces are pushes or pulls in a particular direction.
Friction	The action of surfaces or objects rubbing against each other.
Magnet	A rock or piece of metal that can pull certain types of metal toward itself.
Magnetic field	The invisible area around a magnet.
Metal	Found in rocks and used to make things.
Repel	To push away.
Attract	To come together.