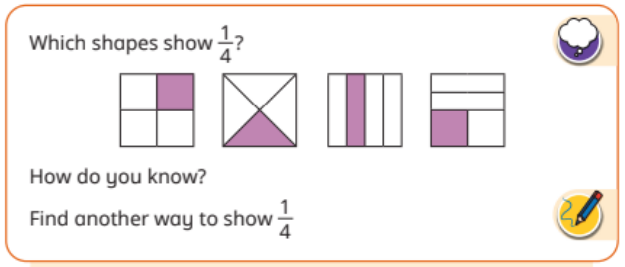
Cecil Road Nursery and Primary School.
Year 3, Term 4, 2024

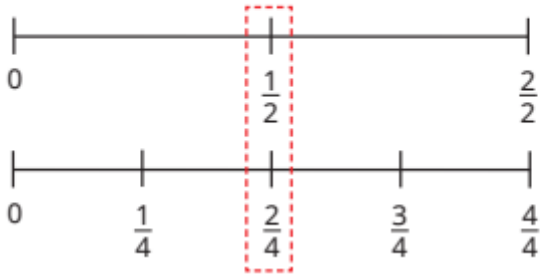
Mathematics

In mathematics this term, the main two topics we will be covering are Fractions and Mass and Capacity.



Children compare fractions by observing the part-whole relationship. For example, if they split the whole into 4 equal parts, the parts will be bigger than if they had split the whole into 10 equal parts meaning $\frac{1}{4}$ is a bigger part of the whole than $\frac{1}{10}$ is. They use diagrams and bar models to illustrate this before moving on to understanding that when the numerators are the same then the greater the denominator, the smaller the fraction. Once this understanding is secure, children order unit fractions without pictorial support.

- The number lines show that $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are equivalent fractions.



- Tommy is labelling this number line.

100 ÷ 4 = 25
The number line is counting up in 25s.

- What is the capacity of each jug?

You can help at home by encouraging your child to read a range of scales.

We will also be concentrating on learning the 3, 4- and 8-times tables. We will continue to use TTrockstars on a regular basis and would like you to continue the great work/progress at

English

Spelling:

Guided Reading: Our guided reading book this term will be The Twits by Roald Dahl. We will be learning new vocabulary each week, practising reading aloud with intonation, answering retrieval and inference questions, sequencing events and discussing author's choice of vocabulary.

You will receive this spelling sheet separately for the term's spellings -to be tested every Friday . Please ask if you need another copy.

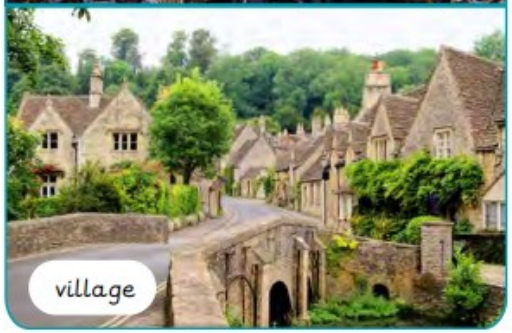
Other Subjects: During the term:

In PSHE we will be learning about 'Belonging to a community'. In music we will be continuing with our recorder lessons. In RE will be answering the question – Why are festivals important to religious communities? PE will be every Tuesday and Thursday.

Are all settlements the same?

Settlements are communities where people live.

Types of settlement:



Land use

How communities use land.

residential land

Land used for houses and apartment blocks.

transportation

A way of getting something from one place to another.

agricultural land

Land used for farming, cattle and crops.

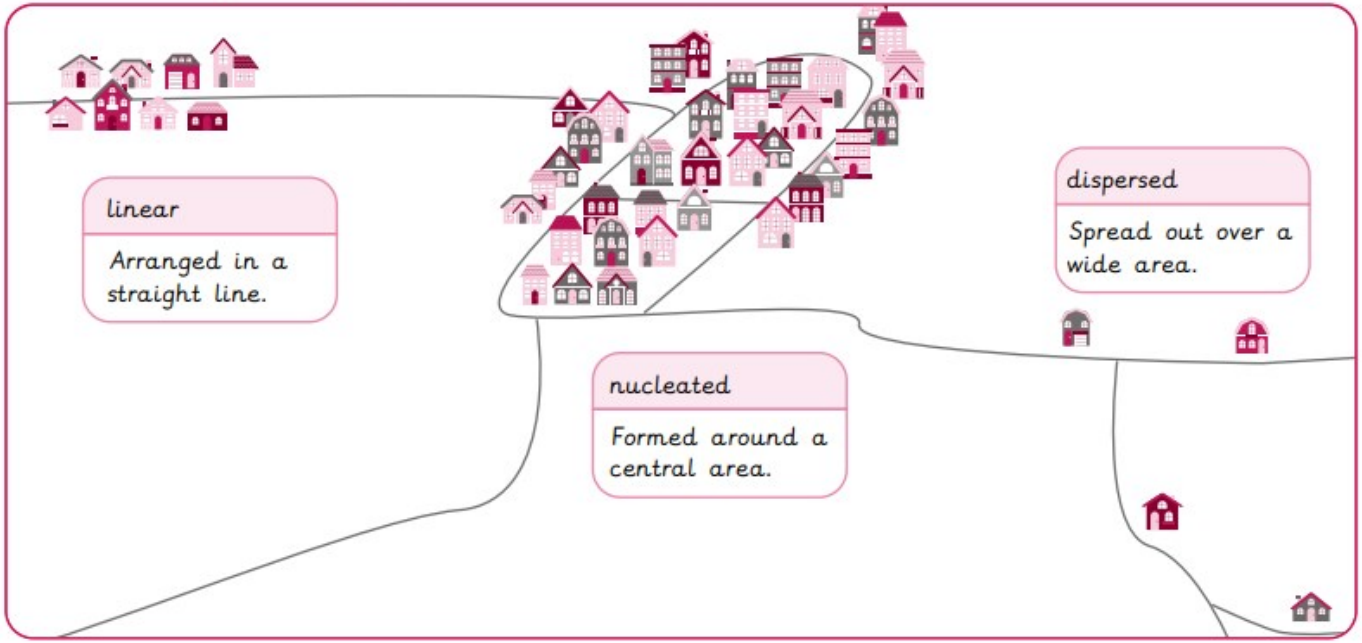
commercial land

Land used for buildings aimed at making money.

recreational land

Land which has buildings providing fun activities.

Settlement patterns



linear

Arranged in a straight line.

dispersed

Spread out over a wide area.

nucleated

Formed around a central area.

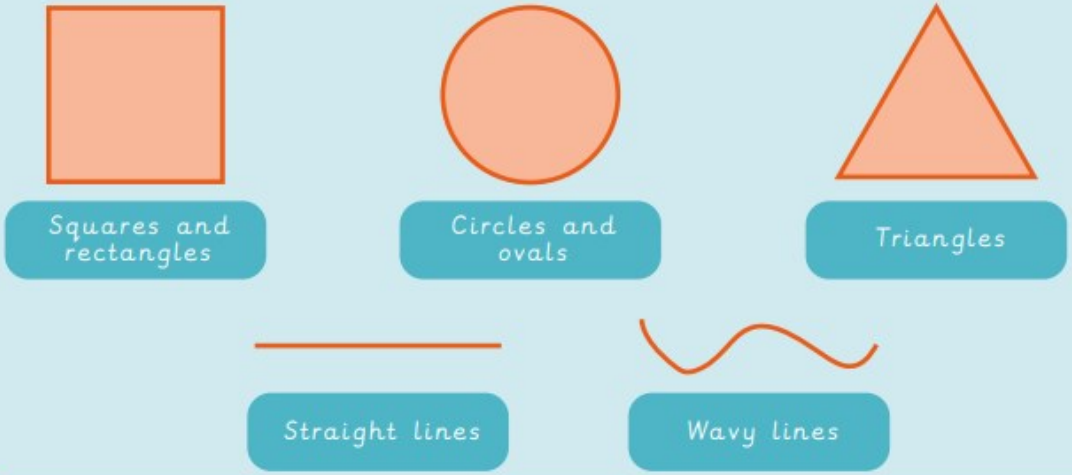
Year 3 - Drawing

Abstract	Art where the subject doesn't necessarily look like it does in real life.
Botanical art	To depict whole plants or parts of plants that is visually pleasing and scientifically accurate.
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way.
Geometric	A regular shape with angles and straight lines.
Organic	Irregular natural shapes.
Scale	The size of what is being drawn.
Shading	Drawn marks to show areas of light and dark.
Texture	A surface quality that is not flat.
Tone	The light and dark something is.

Artists

- Georgia O'Keeffe
- Charles Darwin
- Maud Purdy
- Max Ernst
- Carl Linneaus

Everything in our world is made from simple shapes. Identifying shapes within objects will help you to draw more accurately.



Plants

Smaller plants find it hard to survive when larger plants take up space. They block out sunlight and take nutrients and water from the soil.

PARTS OF A PLANT

FLOWERS

The **flowers** are often brightly coloured and smell to attract insects. Insects help with the plants reproduction through pollination.

LEAVES

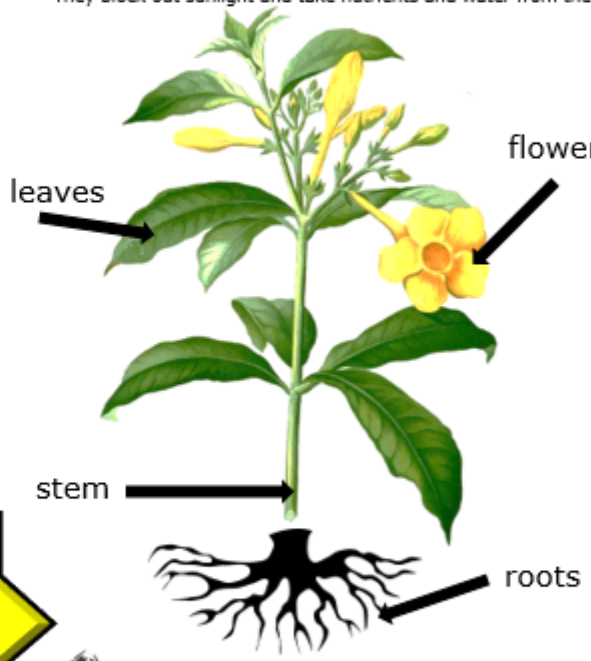
The **leaves** use light from the sun, along with carbon dioxide from the air and water to make food for the plant. This process is called photosynthesis.

STEM / TRUNK

The **stem** carries water and nutrients to different parts of the plant. They keep the plant upright.

ROOTS

The **roots** of a plant take up water and nutrients from the soil. The roots also keep the plant steady and upright in the soil; they "anchor" the plant.



PLANT REPRODUCTION

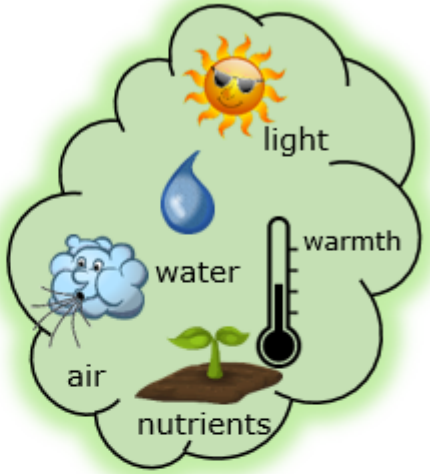
Pollination - Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another. This process is called **pollination**.

Fertilisation - Pollen reaches the carpel of the new flower. Pollen then travels to the ovary where it fertilises egg cells (ovules) to make seeds. This process is called **fertilisation**.

Seed Dispersal - The seeds are scattered by animals or the wind. This process is called **dispersal**. Some of the seeds will grow into new plants.

Not all plants produce flowers. These non-flowering plants, such as Ferns and mosses. They grow from spores instead of seeds. Non-flowering plants as well as flowering plants make their own food through photosynthesis.

What does a plant need to grow?



PARTS OF A FLOWER