

Cecil Road Nursery and Primary School.  
Year 3, Term 5

English

In English our two main writing genres will be Traditional stories and Instructions

Writing Genre:	Instructions	
Work:	We will be following and then writing instructions this term.	We will be reading the book 'Egyptian Cinderella' and writing our own version.
Main skills covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Imperative verbs</li><li>• Sentence starters</li><li>• Sequencing</li><li>• Diagrams</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Using dialogue and correct speech punctuation.</li><li>• Create own characters for story.</li><li>• Planning stories with an opening, build-up, problem, resolution and ending</li><li>• Describing settings and creating atmosphere.</li></ul>
Ways to help at home:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read and follow instructions for games.</li><li>• Use recipes to make a simple cake</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When reading at home discuss the characters in the books your child reads.</li><li>• When reading at home identify dialogue in the books your child reads.</li></ul>

**Spelling:** This term we will be continuing to learn the Year 3/4 common exception words.

**Guided Reading:** Our guided reading book this term is a Non-Fiction text about the ancient Egyptians.

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.

# Maths

## Fractions

In this term, we will be continuing fractions, now looking at:  
Adding and subtracting fractions  
Finding fractions of amounts

### When Two Fractions Have the Same Denominator

If the two fractions in the calculation have the same denominator, the denominator will stay the same. Then all you need to do is simply add or subtract the numerators to find the sum of the fractions.

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \quad \frac{4}{8} - \frac{2}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$$

### When Two Fractions Have Different Denominators

First find the smallest common denominator (smallest whole number that has both denominators as factors). Rewrite the fractions with that denominator then add or subtract. When working with mixed numbers, add or subtract the whole numbers too.

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \quad \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} =$$

$$\frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{5}{10} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$$

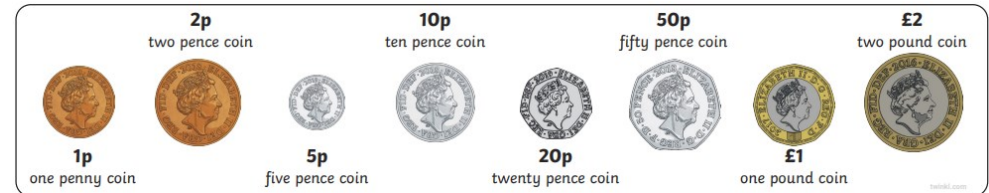
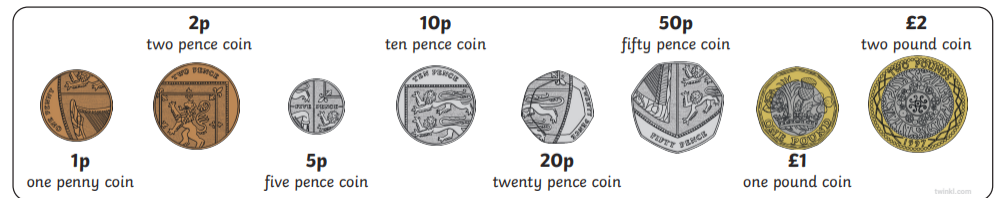


Total: 16 donuts

$\frac{1}{4}$  of 16 is 4

## Money

To help with this unit, you could take time to show your children all the different coins and notes we use. Talk about the value of each coin/note and maybe allow your children to help pay for small items of shopping with coins so they experience getting change and working out totals.



Please also encourage your child to continue to practice on Doodle and TT Rockstars to help boost their numeracy skills.

# Science

## 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

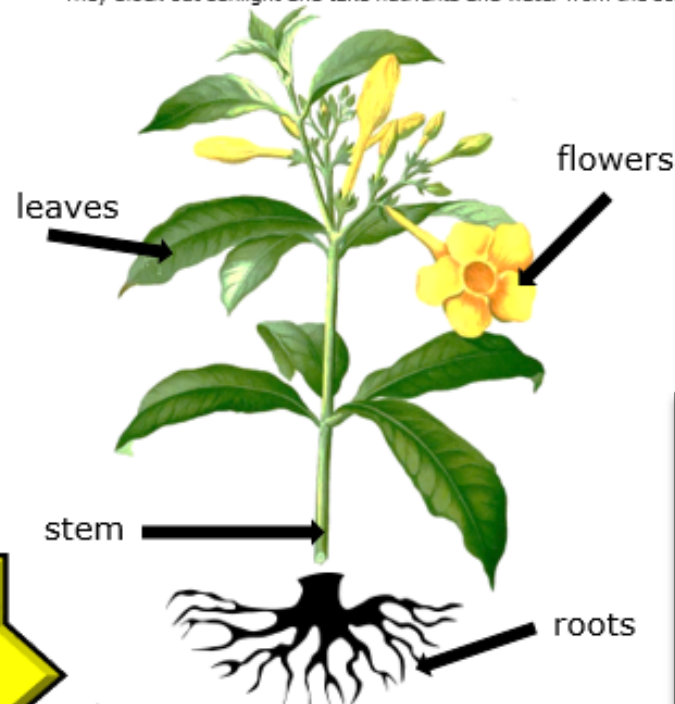
**Pollination** - Pollen is carried by insects or blown by the wind from one flower to another. This process is called **pollination**.

**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.

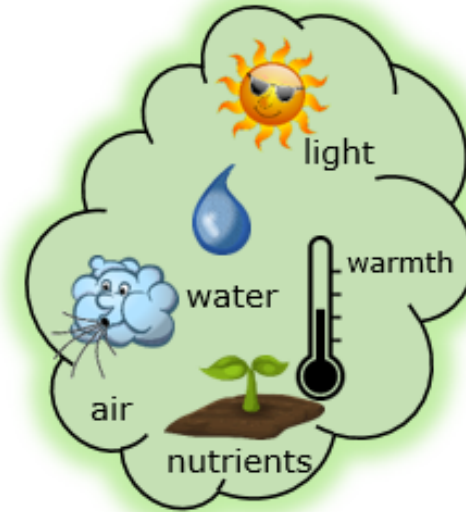


Smaller plants find it hard to survive when larger plants take up space. They block out sunlight and take nutrients and water from the soil.

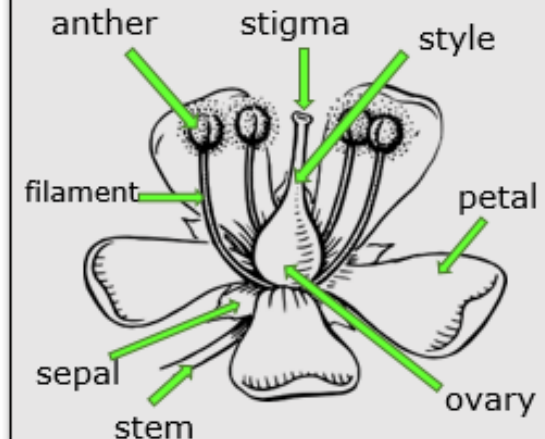


Not all plants produce flowers. These non-flowering plants, such as Ferns and mosses. They grow from spores instead of seeds. Non-flowering plants as well as flowering plants make their own food through photosynthesis.

## What does a plant need to grow?



## PARTS OF A FLOWER





### Ancient Egyptian art facts:

The most important people were often the largest object in Ancient Egyptian paintings



People were always painted from the side



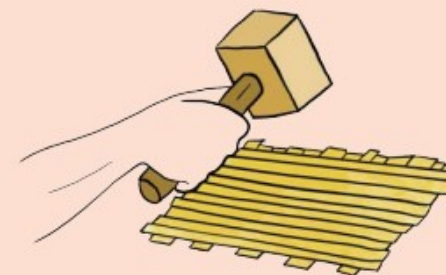
Ancient Egyptian paintings are painted in 2D (flat images) with no perception of 3D form



They used white, black, red, yellow, green and blue. These colours came from minerals they would find around the area they lived in



### Making papyrus style paper

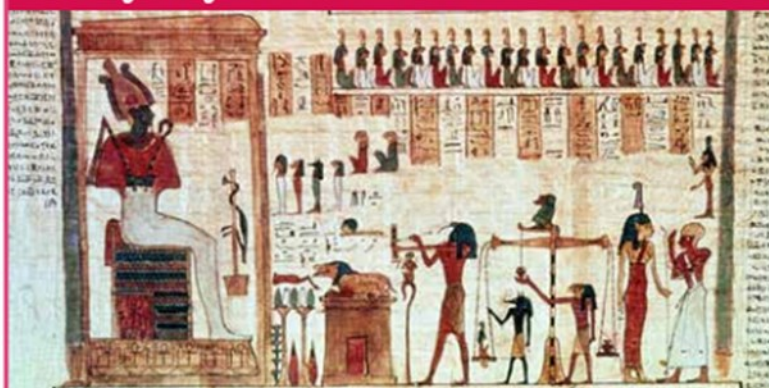




## What did the ancient Egyptians believe?

<b>Book of the Dead</b>	A long sheet of papyrus containing a series of written spells which guided the dead to the afterlife.
<b>civilisation</b>	A large group of people with a common language, way of life and governance.
<b>historically significant</b>	A person or event that deserves attention.
<b>immortal</b>	Able to live forever.
<b>mummification</b>	The Egyptian process of preserving a body, so it could travel to the afterlife.
<b>preserve</b>	To prevent a body from decaying.
<b>pyramid</b>	Named after its shape, a large stone tomb built for a pharaoh.
<b>Ra</b>	The ancient Egyptian sun god, who later merged with Atum, the creator god.
<b>River Nile</b>	The longest river in the world, along which the ancient Egyptian civilisation developed.
<b>sarcophagus</b>	A decorated stone coffin, used in ancient Egypt.

## The afterlife



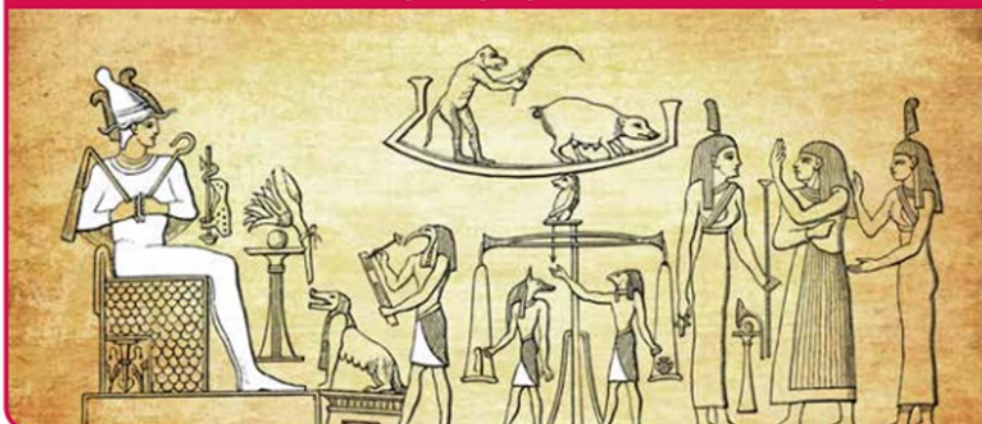
The Egyptians believed that after a person died, they travelled to the afterlife - a kind of paradise or heaven in which people became immortal. The journey to the afterlife was full of challenges, and at its end, the god Osiris decided whether a person would go to the afterlife or the underworld.

## Gods and goddesses

The ancient Egyptians worshipped over 1,500 gods and goddesses, responsible for all aspects of daily Egyptian life. For example, Thoth was the god of writing. Temples were built for the gods, and festivals were dedicated in their honour.



## Weighing of the heart ceremony



The ancient Egyptians thought the heart recorded all the good and bad things a person did. If the heart weighed the same as the Feather of Ma'at, the person went to the afterlife.