Cecil Road Nursery and Primary School.

Year 3, Term 6

English

In English, our 2 main writing genres will be story writing and letter writing.

Writing Genre:	Adventure Stories	Letter writing
Work:	We will be reading the book 'Katie and the British Artists' and using the story outline to create our own stories which we will publish into a book.	We will write a thank you letter to our visiting artist.
Main skills covered	• Creating own characters for story. • Planning stories with an opening, build-up, problem, resolution and ending • Using dialogue and correct speech punctuation. • Describing settings and creating atmosphere. • Using descriptive vocabulary including adjectives and adverbs.	• Setting out a letter including greeting • Asking questions using the correct punctuation • Using paragraphs.
Ways to help at home:	• When reading at home discuss the characters in the books your child reads. • When reading at home identify dialogue in the books your child reads. • Ask your child to orally tell you their story.	• Show your child any letters that arrive and how they are laid out. • Discuss the artist workshop with them so they remember what happened.

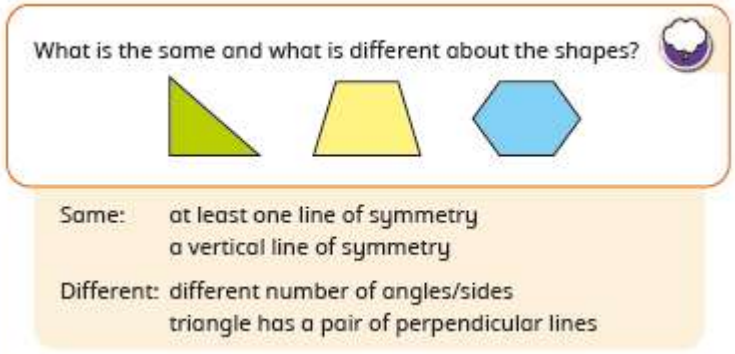
Spelling: This term we will be covering: adding the prefix anti-, adding the prefix super-, adding the prefix sub-. Please encourage your child to complete the spelling homework on doodle to practise these spelling patterns.

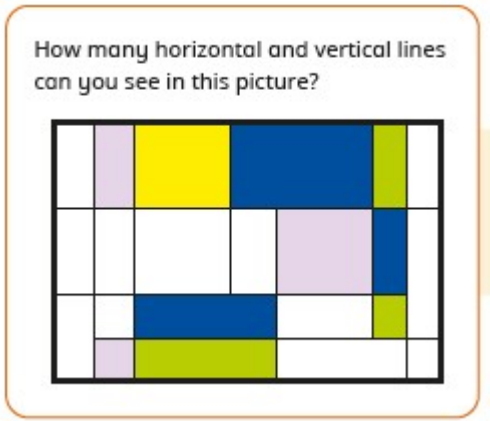
Guided Reading: Our guided reading book this term will be The Twits by Roald Dahl. We will look at the reading skills of prediction, summarising and retrieval and inference. With home reads please also ask your child lots of questions about what they think is going to happen, ask them to sum up what they have read and also ask questions about the characters and setting.

Maths

Shape

This term, the children will learn to recognise and draw horizontal and vertical lines in a range of contexts. They will also be introduced to the concept of angles for the first time. Examples of mathematical language will include: edges, faces, vertices, curved surfaces, parallel, perpendicular, horizontal, vertical and the names of 2-D shapes that are faces of 3-D shapes.





Statistics

The children will learn to read and interpret information presented in pictograms, building on their learning from Year 2. They will ask and answer questions about information presented in both horizontal and vertical pictograms. We will encourage them to think carefully about why a particular symbol has been chosen and its relationship to the data being presented. It is important that the children understand the value of each symbol and what it means when a half, quarter or three-quarter symbol is used.

Amir and Brett are looking for different kinds of flowers in the park.

Here is what they found.

Flower	Number found
dandelion	
rose	
tulip	
daisy	

Key

= 4 flowers

Use the pictogram to answer the questions.

- What kind of flower did they find the most of?
- How many more daisies did they find than roses?
- Which kind of flower did they find 14 of?
- How many tulips did they find?
- Is the statement true or false? How do you know?

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

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.

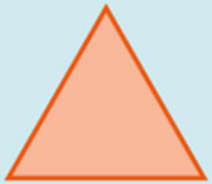
Artists

- 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.

Squares and rectangles

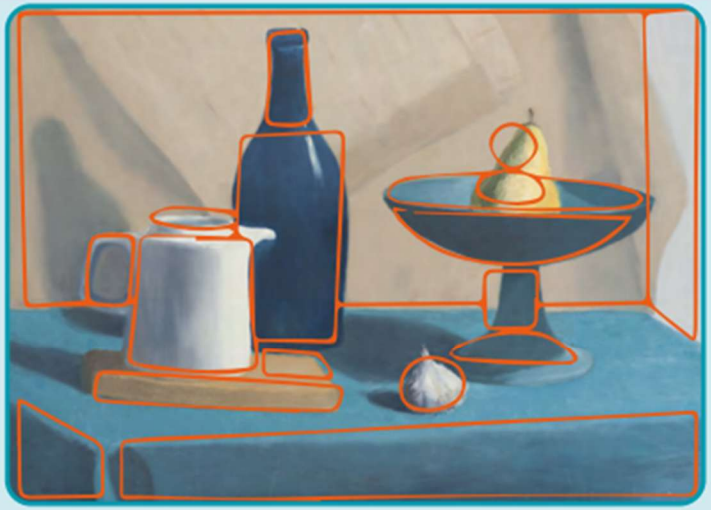
Circles and ovals



Triangles

Straight lines

Wavy lines



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.

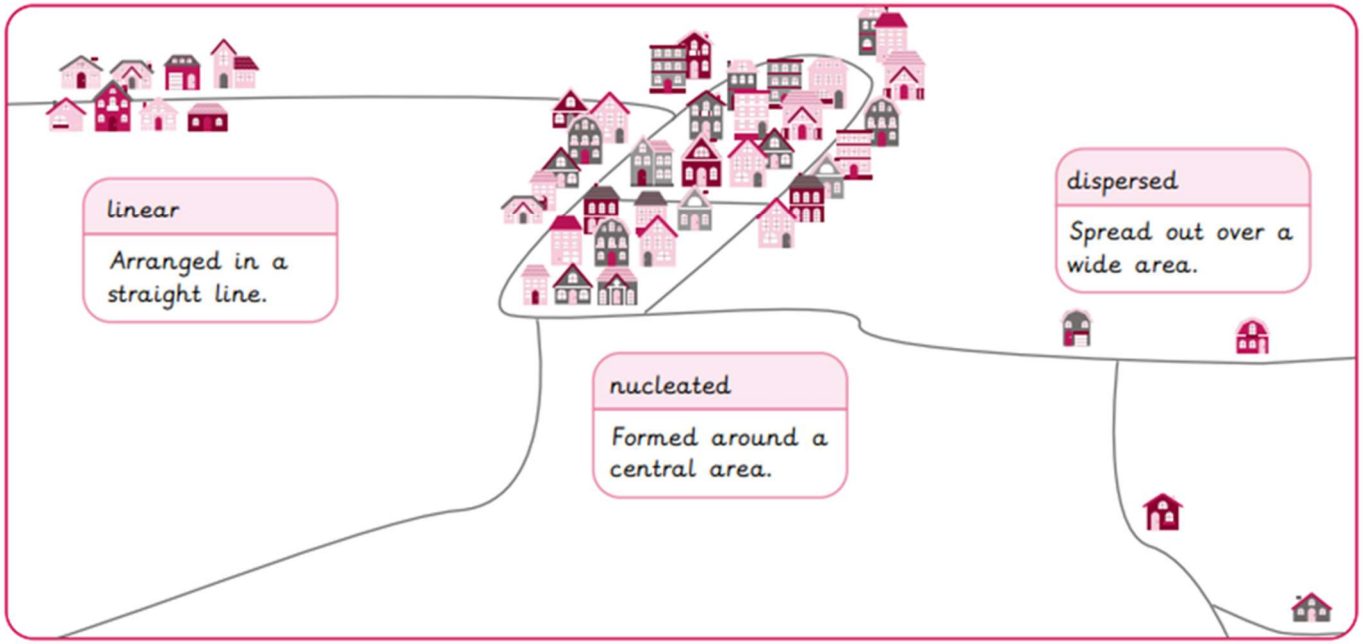
commercial land

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.

nucleated

Formed around a central area.

dispersed

Spread out over a wide area.

Y3 – Plants

Prior Learning	
1	I have identified and named a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. I have identified and described the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.
2	I have observed and described how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants. I have found out and described how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.

I can	Plants – Year 3
identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.	
explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant.	
investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.	
explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.	

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

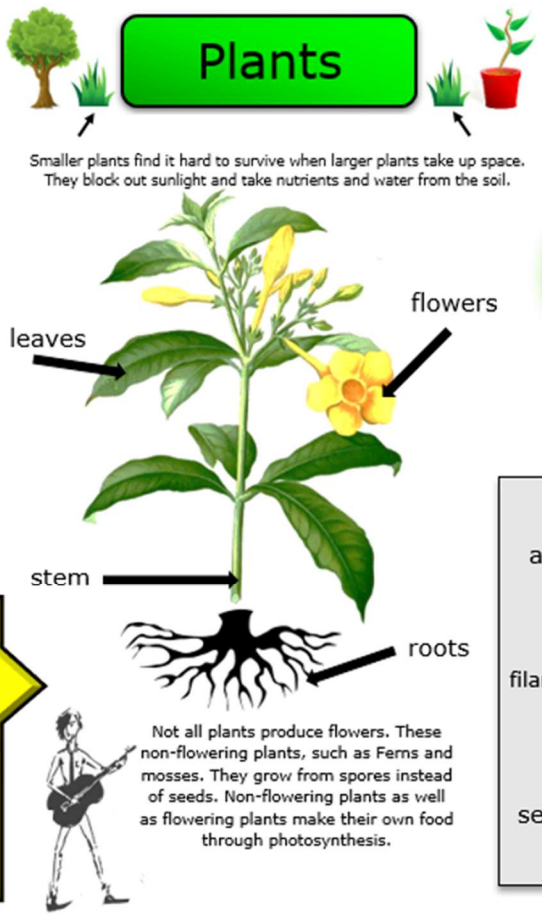
The **roots** of a plant take up water and nutrients from the soil. The roots also keep the plant steady and upright in the soil; they "anchor" the plant.

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.