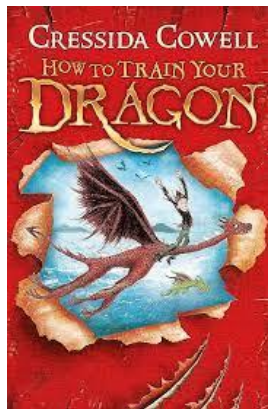


Reading – Fiction

How to Train Your Dragon by Cressida Cowell

Enter the fantastical world of Berk, where Vikings and dragons coexist. Join the young Viking, Hiccup Horrendous Haddock III, on an extraordinary journey as he learns the art of dragon training.

Embark on a thrilling adventure filled with friendship, bravery, and the power of believing in oneself.



Year 3 Term 5

Veni, Vidi, Vici.



History

The Romans lived in Rome, a city in the centre of the country of Italy. Rome started to grow from a small town into a larger and larger city around the year 753 BC. We will be learning about life during The Roman times and the impact The Romans had on Britain today during English and History lessons.

Invasion- One country attacking another to take it over.

Legion- One unit of the Roman army; had 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers in. Lead by a centurion.

Emperor- The leader of an empire. Similar to a king or queen.

Amphitheatre- Where the Romans would go to be entertained.

Mosaic- One picture made up of thousands of small tiles (tessellates).

Senate- The Roman government.

Celts- People living in Britain and some parts of Europe after the Iron Age.

BC (Before Christ) - Used to show the years before Jesus was born.

AD (Anno Domini) - Used to show the years after Jesus was born.

Rebel (noun) - A person who fights against an authority.

English

This term we will be concentrating on how to use the following in our writing: nouns, pronouns, adverbs, fronted adverbials, commas in a list, subordinating conjunctions and possessive apostrophes. We will be showing our use of these skills in our own story about Hiccup and in a non-chronological report about dragons!

We should all now be familiar with using our 'Non-negotiables' of capital letters and full stops at the start and end of sentences and proof reading our writing to ensure our sentences are cohesive and make sense.

Noun

Place Thing Person Animal

Pronouns

are words that replaces nouns.

I, me, she, we, they, who, that, yours, his, her, it, etc.

Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Fronted adverbials

I can identify and begin to use fronted adverbials in sentence structure.

- A fronted adverbial goes at the beginning of a sentence
- It describes the verb in the sentence
- It describes where, when and how

Apostrophes

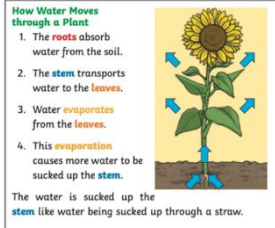
Apostrophes are used to show possession.

Science – Plants

This term we will be exploring plants, finding out the names of the different parts, understand how water moves through a plant and finding out what a plant needs in order to grow.

Key Vocabulary

Roots	These anchor the plant to the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
Stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves.
Leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
Flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
Nutrients	Substances are needed by a living thing to grow and survive.
Evaporation	When liquid turns into a gas.
Fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
Petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the plant.
Stamen	The male parts of the flower. The stamen is made up of the anther and the filament.
Carpel	The female parts of the flower. Made up of the stigma, style and ovary. The job is to hold up the stigma. The stigma collects pollen when a pollinator brushes by it.
Sepal	Leaf-like structure that protects the flower and petals before they open out.



PSHE – Relationships

In PSHE, children will learn about family roles and how stereotypes can be unfair. They also talk about resolving conflicts and finding solutions that benefit everyone. They explore online safety and understand their connection to a global community. They compare their needs with those of less fortunate children and revisit universal rights.

PE

This term, year 3 will be athletics and tennis! We will be learning to move at different paces as directed, throw over arm with the correct technique using different equipment, jump two feet to two feet e.g.: standing long jump and practise our forehands and backhands in tennis sessions.



Art – Paste resist

In Art, we will be using paste resist techniques to design and create our own African print in the style of mud cloth. We will learn how discrimination held African designers back from global recognition.



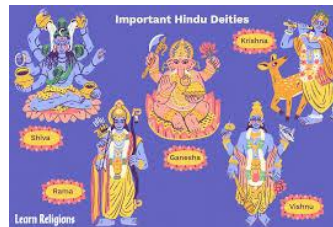
Computing – Desktop Publishing

During our computing lessons, we will be learning how to add images to a document, changing the font size and colour and being able to edit a document after saving a document. We will be looking at page orientation and choosing the best location for content.



RE – Hinduism

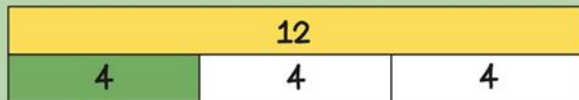
In RE, we will be learning about the tri-murti and the main deities in Hinduism. Why they worship different gods and goddesses and what we mean to different people.



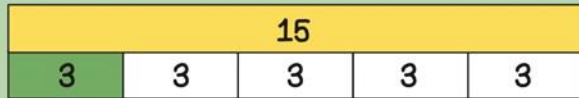
Music – Composition

This term in music, we will be composing and performing our very own Viking battle song. The children will develop their singing skills by singing in time with others and start to recognise simple music notation.

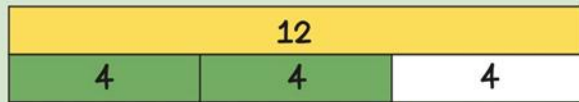




$\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 = 4
 $12 \div 3 = 4$

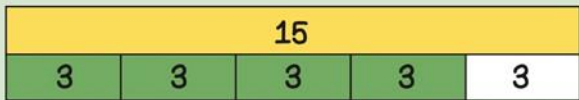


$\frac{1}{5}$ of 15 = 3
 $15 \div 5 = 3$



$\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 = 4
 $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12 = $2 \times 4 = 8$

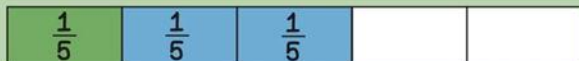
$2 \times 4 = 8$



$\frac{1}{5}$ of 15 = 3
 $\frac{4}{5}$ of 15 = $4 \times 3 = 12$

$4 \times 3 = 12$

Year 3 Term 5



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

When adding fractions with the same denominators the denominator stays the same, just add the numerators.



$\frac{5}{8} - \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$

When subtracting fractions with the same denominators the denominator stays the same, just subtract the numerators.



January - 31 days
 February - 28 or 29 days
 March - 31 days
 April - 30 days
 May - 31 days
 June - 30 days

July - 31 days
 August - 31 days
 September - 30 days
 October - 31 days
 November - 30 days
 December - 31 days

60 seconds = 1 minute
 120 seconds = 2 minutes
 180 seconds = 3 minutes

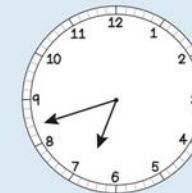
1 Year has 365 days but 1 leap year has 366 days.
 The extra day is in February, every 4 years.



I = 1	VII = 7
II = 2	VIII = 8
III = 3	IX = 9
IV = 4	X = 10
V = 5	XI = 11
VI = 6	XII = 12



11 minutes past 10
 in the morning
 10:11 a.m.



18 minutes to 7
 in the morning
 6:42 a.m.



18 minutes past 7
 in the evening
 7:18 p.m.

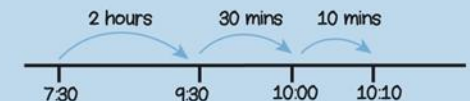


11 minutes to 2
 in the afternoon
 1:49 p.m.

From quarter past 3 to twenty to 4
 is 25 minutes



From 7:30 a.m. to 10:10 a.m.
 is 2 hours and 40 minutes



Term 5 Homework and Spellings

Reading – Please read at least 3x a week and log your reading on Reading with Parents.

TTRS – Please spend at least 15 minutes a week practising your times tables on TTRS.

Here are the spelling themes and codes we will be working on during term 5.

Word ending - <i>sure</i>	Word ending - <i>ture</i>	/igh/ coded <i>i_e</i>	/igh/ coded <i>i</i>	/igh/ coded <i>-y</i>	/igh/ coded <i>igh</i>	/igh/ coded <i>y</i>
closure	nature	arrive	library	shy	height	type
enclosure	furniture	decide	bicycle	dry	bright	bye
measure	adventure	describe	peculiar	apply	might	cycle
pleasure	moisture	surprise	island	comply	night	rhyme
treasure	picture	guide	quiet	imply	light	pylon
leisure	puncture	provide	item	butterfly	sight	
		bride	iron	rely	delight	
		shine	silent	July	fight	
		quite				

Year 3 and 4 Statutory Spellings

accident	caught	eighth	heard	minute	possible	strange
accidentally	centre	enough	heart	natural	potatoes	strength
actual	century	exercise	height	naughty	pressure	suppose
actually	certain	experience	history	notice	probably	surprise
address	circle	experiment	imagine	occasion	promise	therefore
answer	complete	extreme	increase	occasionally	purpose	though
appear	consider	famous	important	often	quarter	although
arrive	continue	favourite	interest	opposite	question	thought
believe	decide	February	island	ordinary	recent	through
bicycle	describe	forward	knowledge	particular	regular	various
breath	different	forwards	learn	peculiar	reign	weight
breathe	difficult	fruit	length	perhaps	remember	woman
build	disappear	grammar	library	popular	sentence	women
busy	early	group	material	position	separate	
business	earth	guard	medicine	possess	special	
calendar	eight	guide	mention	possession	straight	