

Year 3



Vale School

Remarkable Rainforest

Curriculum Booklet

Autumn 1

2017

Welcome to Year 3!

Your children have made a great start to the year with their super enthusiasm and smart uniform. Many found great places to have a photo taken whilst reading over the Summer and have already shown us in class that they are 'try-it-tigers'. They also really enjoyed getting hands on during our Rainforest workshop last week. In this booklet, you will find key information about our routines and also Knowledge Organisers which detail what your child will be learning this term.



Recorders

Reading Expectations

Children in Year Three are expected to read at least 3 times a week at home and record this in their reading diary. These reading times are much more beneficial if they are shared with an adult. Listening to your child read enables you to check that they are pausing at punctuation, whilst reading with expression.

On a **Monday**, your child will be asked to hand their reading diary in to be checked. If they have read 3 times in the previous week they will move a rung up the reading ladder, receiving a certificate and small prize once they reach the top.

Recorder lessons happen every Monday so we would be grateful if your child has their recorder in school on this day. They are of course able to bring it home to practise on other days.

PE

The timetable in each class is flexible however PE/Games will take place on the following days:

3JB - Monday and Tuesday

3WC - Tuesday and Thursday

3SB - Monday and Friday

Please ensure your child has the correct PE kit and it is clearly named. Kits should be kept in school as they may be used at anytime.

Welcome to Year 3!



Food Technology

This half term, we will be having Food Technology lessons with Mrs Bullard on a Wednesday.

Help required

If you have any spare time to help support the children in Year 3, we would be extremely grateful. Tasks would primarily include listening to children read, though some assistance in class would also be appreciated. Please contact your child's class teacher directly if you are able to offer some time.

Homework

Homework will be set every Thursday and will usually be Reading, Times Tables and Spellings. We may give an extra task occasionally but will allow plenty of time for this!

Dates for your diary

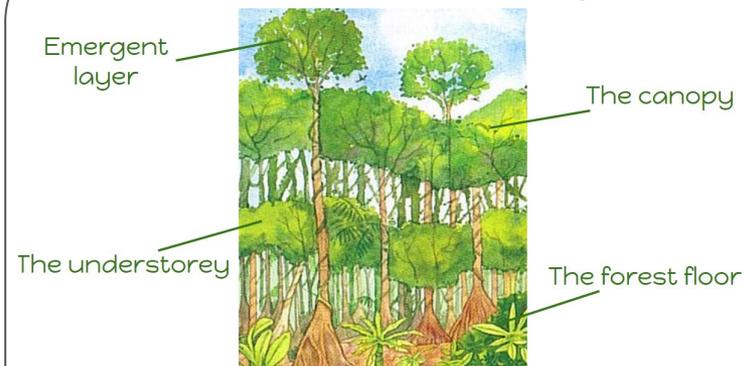
- **Friday 29th September** Inter-house cross country challenge on the Gallops.
- **Monday 25th & Tuesday 26th September** School photographs.
- **Monday 16th October to Thursday 19th** In Your Shoes Week (disability awareness)
- **Friday 20th October** INSET day
- **Tuesday 21st & Thursday 23rd November** Parents Evening
- **Tuesday 19th December** Year 3 Christingle Assembly (9.15am and 2.15pm)



The natural environment for an animal or plant is called a **habitat**. There are 7 main habitat types in the world. These can also be called biomes.



Rainforests have different layers:



There are many plants, animals and insects in the rainforest. We will look at animals and food chains in Science.

Animals can be grouped according to their diet: Herbivore, Omnivore or Carnivore.



Herbivores, such as fruit bats, only eat plants.



Omnivores eat both plant matter and other animals. Chimpanzees eat fruit, nuts, seeds and insects.



Carnivores are meat-eaters, meaning that they only eat other animals in order to get their nutrition.



producer



consumer



consumer

The arrows in a food chain show the direction of the energy flow. They mean 'is eaten by'.

There are 2 main types of forest in the world; Temperate and Tropical.

Temperate Forest



Tropical Forest



Rainforests are TROPICAL forests



Complex Speed Sounds

Consonant sounds

f	l	m	n	r	s	v	z	sh	th	ng
ff	ll	mm	nn	rr	ss	ve	zz	ti		nk
ph	le	mb	kn	wr	se		s	ci		
					c		se			
					ce					

b	c	d	g	h	j	p	qu	t	w	x	y	ch
bb	k	dd	gg		g	pp		tt	wh			tch
	ck				ge							
	ch				dge							

Vowel sounds

a	e	i	o	u	ay	ee	igh	ow
	ea				ā-e	y	i-e	ō-e
					ai	ea	ie	oa
						e	i	o
							y	

oo	oo	ar	or	air	ir	ou	oy	ire	ear	ure
ū-e			oor	are	ur	ow	oi			
ue			ore		er					
ew			aw							
			au							

Dots and Dashes.

Dot the graphemes written with one letter e.g. **bad**

Dash the graphemes written with two, three or four letters e.g. **light**

Draw a smile to indicate a split grapheme e.g. **make**

Write the total number of sounds for each word.

Spelling rules focus:

- Adding the prefixes dis- and in-.
- Adding im- to root words beginning with m or p.
- Adding the suffix -ous.
- Adding the suffix -ly (to adjectives to form adverbs).

Key **Orange** words:
answer, island, February, length, strength, business.

Homophones:
no/know, write/right, where/wear, meet/meat, great/grate, bear/bare, break/brake, week/weak.

Vocabulary

Phoneme: The smallest unit of sound. Phonemes can be put together to make words.

Grapheme: A way of writing a phoneme. Can be made up from 1 letter (p), 2 letters (sh), 3 letters (igh) or 4 letters (tion).

Split grapheme: When an 'e' on the end of a word makes a middle vowel long, such as the difference between 'din' and 'dine'.

Suffix: A string of letters that are added at the end of a root word, changing or adding it's meaning.

Prefix: A string of letters that are added to the beginning of a root word, changing or adding it's meaning.

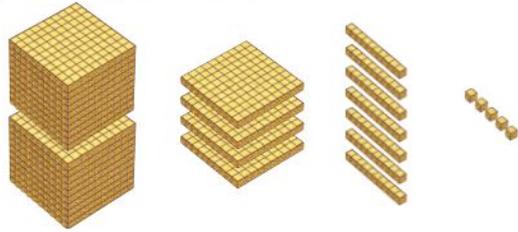
Orange Words: Common words which have tricky spellings!

Homophones: Words which sound the same but have different meanings and are sometimes spelled differently.



Place value up to ten thousand

1 How many  are there?



Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2	4	7	5

2475 = 2 thousands 4 hundreds 7 tens
5 ones

2475 = 2000 + 400 + 70 + 5

Two thousand, four hundred and seventy five

In 2475:

the digit 2 is in the **thousands** place

the digit 2 stands for 2000

the value of the **digit 2** is 2000

Vocabulary: thousands, hundreds, tens, ones

Addition

First add the hundreds.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 2\ 0\ 0 \\ + 2\ 9\ 0\ 0 \\ \hline 1\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2 hundreds +
9 hundreds
= 11 hundreds
= 1 thousand
1 hundred

Then add the thousands.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 2\ 0\ 0 \\ + 2\ 9\ 0\ 0 \\ \hline 4\ 1\ 0\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The answer
is 4100.

Subtraction

First subtract
the ones.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\ 4\ 7\ 8 \\ - 1\ 2\ 5\ 4 \\ \hline 4\ 2\ 2\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Next subtract
the tens.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\ 4\ 7\ 8 \\ - 1\ 2\ 5\ 4 \\ \hline 2\ 2\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Then subtract
the hundreds.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\ 4\ 7\ 8 \\ - 1\ 2\ 5\ 4 \\ \hline 2\ 2\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Finally subtract
the thousands.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\ 4\ 7\ 8 \\ - 1\ 2\ 5\ 4 \\ \hline 4\ 2\ 2\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Remember to always subtract the smaller number from the greater number.

Key Vocabulary

To find the **sum**, we have to add the two numbers.

To find the **difference**, we have to subtract the two numbers.