

What have Year Three been up to this half term?

Maths

This term, in Maths, we have been adding and subtracting amounts. The children have been practicing using the column method to get to the answer. As well as this, we have extended our knowledge by solving addition and subtraction problems, and representing them in a bar model.

Handwritten maths work showing column addition and subtraction problems, a bar model, and a multiple-choice question.

Column addition: $20 + 12 = 32$, $7 \times 2 = 14$, $84 + 152 = 236$

Column subtraction: $2147 - 100 = 2047$, $3141 - 100 = 2041$, $4424 - 10 = 4414$

Independent tasks:

- $1264 - 10 = 1254$
- $2147 - 100 = 2047$
- $3141 - 100 = 2041$
- $4424 - 10 = 4414$
- 434

Multiple choice question:

630 = \square - 10

Options: A, B, C, D

Answers:

- Not A because $640 - 10 = 630$
- Not B because $620 - 10 = 610$
- Not C because $73 - 10 = 63$
- Not D because $650 - 10 = 640$

Writing

Science

Handwritten science notes and diagrams about fossil formation.

How are fossils formed?

fossil
the remains of prehistoric life (covered quickly - body not broken up)

Diagram showing the process of fossilization: 1. An animal dies. 2. The animal's body is buried in sediment. 3. Layers of sediment build up over the body. 4. The water goes into the ground and the sand dries away, leaving the body as a fossil.

How are fossils found?

- The animal dies.
- The skin gets buried and covered by sand.
- Layers are built over the body.
- The layers get pushed down.
- The water goes into the ground and the sand dries away, leaving the body as a fossil.

True or false?

The word magma means solidified rock. False

Tick one: The word fossil means

- remains of life that have hardened in rock
- materials that settled in water

This term, in Science, we have been studying the topic 'Rocks and fossils.' We have learnt about the three main rock types (Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic), how they are formed, and how one rock type can change into another rock type. We also sorted rocks into groups and discovered that not all rocks are the same.

As well as this, we learnt that soil is made up of layers and that soil is not just dirt.

At the end of the unit we learnt how fossils are formed.

History

Friday 27th October 2021

4. What were Neolithic times like? How do we know?

Neolithic
new stone
New Stone Age

About 4,000 BC – 2,500 BC

start of farming and domestication of animals

land was cleared

crops grown and small communities grew

animals like sheep and cattle kept and reared

Dead

dead people were now buried in tombs called **barrows**

early features of Stonehenge started around 3,000 BC

EVIDENCE

Stonehenge settlements in Scotland tells us about Neolithic life

over 5,000 years old houses had basic furniture

artefacts discovered tools, game dice, jewellery



Handwritten notes and a checklist:

land cleared ✓
crops grown ✓
small communities ✓
animals kept ✓
reared ✓
barrows ✓
Stonehenge ✓
Scotland ✓
houses ✓
furniture ✓
artefacts ✓
tools ✓
game dice ✓
jewellery ✓

Handwritten notes: "life was simple down because the land was all cleared and growing crops", "the animals were used but were not reared", "they were used for wool and skins", "communities".

In History, we have been learning about the three ages of the Stone Age (Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic), and what life was like in each age.

We have also learnt about Doggerland, and why we no longer have this piece of land that used to connect Britain with the rest of Europe.

Geography



In Geography, we have been improving our map reading and fieldwork skills. We started by reminding ourselves of the difference between Human and Physical features before moving on to learn about compasses.

We learnt how to use a compass and tried our hands at orienteering on the field.