

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 math 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: $2147 - 100 = 2047$, $3141 - 100 = 2041$, $4424 - 10 = 4414$, 434

Independent tasks:

- 1. $264 - 10 = 254$
- 2. $147 + 100 = 247$
- 3. $141 - 100 = 41$
- 4. $424 - 10 = 414$

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 on fossils, including a diagram of fossil formation and a table of definitions.

How are fossils formed?

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

Diagram showing the process of fossil formation: 1. An animal dies. 2. The animal's body is buried in sediment. 3. The sediment gets packed together. 4. The water goes into the bones and the hard bones become fossil. 5. The water goes away and the fossil is left behind.

How are fossils found?

- The animal dies.
- The skin gets buried and covered by layers.
- Layers are built over the animal.
- The layers get packed together.
- The water goes into the bones and the hard bones become fossil.
- The water goes away and the fossil is left behind.

KNOW-it	Definition
Explain the meaning of the word decay	The word decay means to rot.
True or false?	
The word magma means solidified rock	False
Tick one: The word fossil means	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> remains of life that have hardened in rock	
<input type="checkbox"/> 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.

Thursday 17 October 2023

Let's see what a non-chronological report is.

Ingredients for Success: 13 Non-chronological reports (Block A)			
Ingredient	Example	My work shows	My teacher thinks
Adopt and maintain a formal tone throughout	Use an appropriate register of language that is appropriate to the task	✓	✓
Use professional and organisational language to help the reader navigate the text	Language, subheadings	✓	✓
Organise paragraphs around a theme	Write a character The story will only show behind the scenes from what you heard with my imagination for the story and what I heard from of people who talk to me and so. This would ensure the end of the story is for people who heard from me.	✓	✓
Use pronouns to avoid repetition	and his, or, etc	✓	✓
Use subheadings to help give your content structure	and his, or, etc	✓	✓
Use vocabulary that helps to present information precisely and concisely	more, whilst, material	✓	✓
Use appropriate tense (one of the following): - Past tense and all tenses - Present in text and after formal introduction	After, then, after, because, when, as they heard that...	✓	✓
Flexible content			

Rocks & Earth

There are lots of rocks around the world. How can you find them?
 Run a to discover what they are like. They are igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.

Sedimentary



Sedimentary rock is made by lots of minerals. It is also made by other rock pieces. A good example is limestone. Did you know that they were made from water?

Igneous

It is made of things like rocks come from volcanoes eruptions and lava. The magma turns into igneous rock.

metamorphic

metamorphic rock is hard to find so many people don't know about them. But I'm telling you, metamorphic rock are formed by igneous and sedimentary rock get heat.

all rocks are different exactly like us! so when you see them THEY ARE UNIQUE!

This term, we have completed two pieces of writing. The first was a poem which conveyed the emotion of disappointment. The second was our first non-chronological report, related to our science topic. We wrote all about the three different types of rocks using everything we had learnt in the topic including: subheadings, pronouns and precise vocabulary.

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

Barrow

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:

- life was simple down to earth the way we all lived - we were growing crops
- the animals were used but we did not eat them
- they were used for wool, they were used for making a hat, they were used for making a bag
- communities

1000	1000	1100	1200
2000	2000	1100	1200
3000	3000	1100	1200
4000	4000	1100	1200
5000	5000	1100	1200
6000	6000	1100	1200
7000	7000	1100	1200
8000	8000	1100	1200
9000	9000	1100	1200
10000	10000	1100	1200

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.