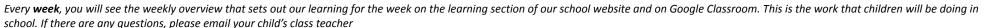
Year Group: 3 Week beginning: 22.04.24



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<u>English</u>	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Reading and Writing	LT: We are creating a newspaper article on the eruption of Mount Vesuvius (COLD TASK)	LI: We are learning to retrieve key features from a newspaper article using a 'key'.	LI: We are learning to collate descriptive words from our class text focusing on key techniques such as subordinate clauses, personification, onomatopoeia and senses,	LI: We are comparing and contrasting the differences between the setting before and after the Pompeii eruption focusing on the third person perspective.	LT: We are learning to draft our newspaper article about the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii.
Speaking and Listening Focus	Independent learning Children will complete independent learning/writing tasks.	Collaborative learning. Think, pair, share and class discussion. Children will take turns in speaking and listening.	Collaborative learning. Think, pair, share and class discussion. Children will take turns in speaking and listening.	Collaborative learning. Children will complete independent learning/writing tasks.	Independent learning. Children will complete independent learning/writing tasks.
Key vocabulary and Key Blooms higher order thinking questions	Key Vocabulary Newspaper article Mount Vesuvius Eruption Volcano Key Questions What is a newspaper article? What features can you see in the articles? What is Mount Vesuvius? Where in the world is the volcano? What facts can you recall about the volcano? Can you recall what happened to the people who lived near Mount Vesuvius?	Key Vocabulary Newspaper article Features Heading Headline Reporter's name Introduction Paragraphs Facts Pictures Captions Quotes Direct speech Conclusion Key Questions What features can you see in the newspaper article examples? What is a headline? What is the purpose of a headline? Does it catch the audience's attention? What facts can you recall about the eruption of Mount Vesuvius? What is direct speech?	Key Vocabulary Key techniques Descriptive Third Person Subordinate Clause Personification Onomatopoeia Senses - hear, see, touch, taste, smell Key Questions What key techniques can you identify in our text? Are these also in a newspaper article? How can we capture our audience's attention? What is a subordinate clause? What is personification? What is onomatopoeia? What would they have been able to hear, see, touch, taste, smell? Can you skim and scan the text to find these techniques?	Key Vocabulary Descriptive Third Person Subordinate Clause Personification Onomatopoeia Find and Copy (technique) Retrieve Compare Contrast Before/After Key Questions What is third person? Can you recall what personification is? Can you recall what onomatopoeia is? Can you give some examples? What would they have been able to hear, see, touch, taste, smell? Can you use the text to retrieve information?	Key Vocabulary Draft Newspaper article Heading Headline Facts Pictures Captions Quotes Direct speech Conclusion Expanded noun phrases Punctuation!?, Key Questions Can you write a headline for your newspaper article? Does it include adjectives or exciting punctuation? How can you begin your introduction? Can you summarise the event? What facts can you include in your article? What direct speech can you use? Can you add a picture and a caption in your article?

Year Group: 3 Week beginning: 22.04.24





Activities

Children are going to write up a cold task about Mount Vesuvius in the form of a newspaper article.

This links to their previous Geography unit about volcanoes and links to their new text called 'Escape from Pompeii'.

We are going to discuss any features of a newspaper article that they can see.



Then, the children will discuss what they can recall about Mount Vesuvius such as where it took place, what happened, how people felt and what effects it had on the area and people.

Children are going to recall the key features of a newspaper article.

Does your newspaper report include	
the name of the newspaper?	
a headline?	
the reporter's name?	
an introductory paragraph that includes the 5 Ws?	
pictures with captions?	
facts about the main events?	
quotes written as direct speech?	
a conclusion paragraph to explain what might happen next?	

They will discuss what a headline is and why it needs to capture the attention of the audience.
They will discuss other features

like direct speech from people who witnessed the event and use of facts to support their article.

The children will work in groups with a checklist of the features and identify them in different newspaper articles. They will discuss what went well and what could be improved/added in the newspaper articles. They will magpie any ideas that they could use when writing their own article.



The children will learn about different writing techniques that can be used in their newspaper articles.

They will learn what a subordinate clause is. They will identify a main clause and how to add on additional information.



Children will recall what personification is and generate different ideas about the volcanic eruption.

They will learn what onomatopoeia is and collect different words that they could use to describe what happened at Mount Vesuvius.



The children will use their senses - hear, smell, taste, touch, see - to collect expanded noun phrases.

They will fill out a quadrant with their ideas.

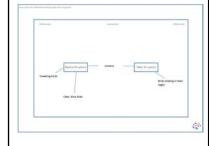
The children will re-read the story of 'Escape from Pompeii'. The children will be comparing and contrasting the similarities and differences between before and after the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

They will recall the ideas that they collected in the previous lesson.

They will discuss what can be seen in the beginning of the story and what the setting is like. Then, they will compare that to the setting at the end of the story.



As a class, the children will complete a contrast frame to show the direct similarities and differences.



The children will begin by reading a model newspaper article. They will discuss what they like and what could be improved or added. They will also identify and label the writing features that they can see.



They will begin by creating their headline and writing their introduction.

Then, they will draft their facts, direct speech and their conclusion. They will use their success criteria to help.

Success Criteria	Tick
Joined up handwriting	
Headline	
Reporter's name	
Introduction	
Information about events in chorological order	
Written in 3rd person and in the past tense	
Direct and reported speech	
Pictures with captions	
Facts	
Conclusion	

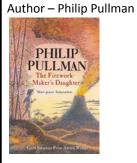
Year Group: 3 Week beginning: 22.04.24



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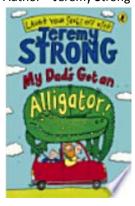
Class Text – Reading Aloud 20 mins each day Topaz

TEXT – The Firework Maker's Daughter



Sapphire

Text - My Dad's got an Alligator Author – Jeremy Strong



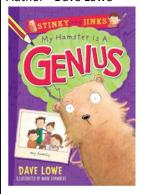
Turquoise

Text – The Danger Gang Author - Tom Fletcher



Lapis

Text – My hamster is a genius Author - Dave Lowe



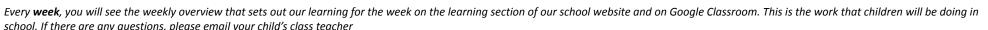


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Maths	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
	LI: We are learning to use our reasoning skills to find fractions of amounts.	LI: We are learning to consolidate our learning of fractions through assessment.	LI: We are consolidating prior knowledge of notes (£) and coins (P).	LI:We learning to convert amounts between pounds (£) and pence (p)	LI:We are learning to add money using pounds (£) and pence (p)
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	<u>Key vocabulary</u>	Key vocabulary
and key	Fractions	Fractions	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
questions	Reasoning	Fluency	Pence	Pence	Pence
	Amounts	Reasoning	Recap	Amounts	Equal
	Finding	Problem Solving	Prior Learning	Convert	Convert
	Divide	Divide	Money	Equal	Symbols
	Multiply	Multiply	Symbols £ and P	Number bonds	Comparing
	Numerator	Numerator	Equal	Counting	Amounts
	Denominator	Denominator	Comparing	Recognise	Number Bonds
		Consolidation	· -	_	
	Key questions	Test	Key questions	<u>Key questions</u>	Key questions
	What is the whole?		What is the value of this	How many pence are there in £1?	Which coins do you need to add
	What does the	Key questions	coin/note?	How can you use this to convert £2 to	together?
	denominator/numerator tell you?	What is the whole?		pence?	Which coins can you group to make a
	How do you find a unit fraction of		What does "£" mean?	How many pence do you have?	pound?
	the whole?	What does the denominator or		How many groups of 100 can you make?	How can an estimate help you to add
	How can you use the unit fraction	numerator tell you?	What does "p" mean?	How many pounds is this equal to?	the amounts?
	to find other fractions of	·	·	How many pence are remaining?	How many pounds are there
	the whole?	How many times should you read a	Is the amount the same or	How many whole pounds are there in	altogether?
	How can you use a bar model to	question before attempting?	different?	235p?	How many pence are there altogether?
	help you?			How can you use the fact that £1 =	Why is adding 99p the same as adding
	What do you need to do first?	Can you highlight the key words to	How many pounds do you have?	100p to help you to convert between	£1 and subtracting 1p?
	How do you know?	support your understanding of the		pounds and pence?	Which method do you prefer? Why?
	What do you need to do after	question?	How many pence do you have?		
	that?				
	How else could you have worked	What is the question asking you to	How much do you have altogether?		
	this out?	do?	_		

Year Group: 3 Week beginning: 22.04.24





Activities

In this small step, children build on their knowledge of fractions and finding a fraction of an amount and apply this to a range of contexts, including multi-step calculations.

Encourage children to demonstrate their understanding through clear explanations and reasoning. They can explore alternative methods.

The use of contextual examples also provides an opportunity to revisit previous concepts, particularly measures such as time, money, mass, capacity, length and perimeter.

In a class of 32 children, seven-eighths of the class have

a) How many children have a brother or sister?

b) How many children do not have a brother or sister?

A bag contains 24 sweets.

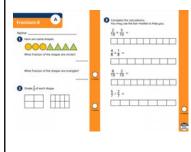
Eva eats a quarter of the sweets and Dani eats two-thirds of the remaining sweets.

How many sweets are left in the bag?

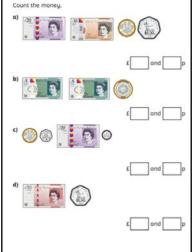
In this lesson the children will be consolidating their learning of Fractions (B).

To prepare the children, they will begin by completing revision worksheets to support their understanding and allow them to ask and propose any misconceptions prior to the test.

Once the children have a secure understanding, they will complete the Fractions Test (B).



In this small step, children consolidate their knowledge of notes and coins from previous years. They use £ and p notation and read monetary values as, for example, 5 pounds and 10 pence. A deeper understanding of place value is encouraged by comparing amounts using <, > and =.



In this small step, children use their knowledge of the value of each note and coin to convert pence into pounds and pence. A key learning point is to recognise that 100p = £1, and children should become accustomed to counting pence in groups of 100 and converting to pounds.

How many pence are shown in each amount?



A strong understanding of place value is helpful, as is a good knowledge of number bonds to 100 Physical and pictorial representations of notes and coins are useful to support children's understanding and allow them to make the conversions effectively.

Write each amount in pounds and pence.

165p 199p 12p

In this step, the focus is on converting single amounts of pence to pounds and pence. Calculations involving addition and subtraction of amounts of money are covered in the next steps.

In this small step, children continue to build on their understanding of pounds and pence by adding money. Children explore different representations to add money. They begin by using physical notes and coins to add two amounts. They then move on to more abstract representations such as part-whole models and bar models. Encourage children to add the pounds first and then add the pence. Initially, totals do not cross 100p, but later in the step they need to use their knowledge of converting money to exchange 100p for £1 Children also consider strategies such as adding 99p by adding £1, then subtracting 1p.

Sam has £2 and 10p.









f3 + f2 = f30p + 10p = ____p £_____+_____p = £_____ and _____p

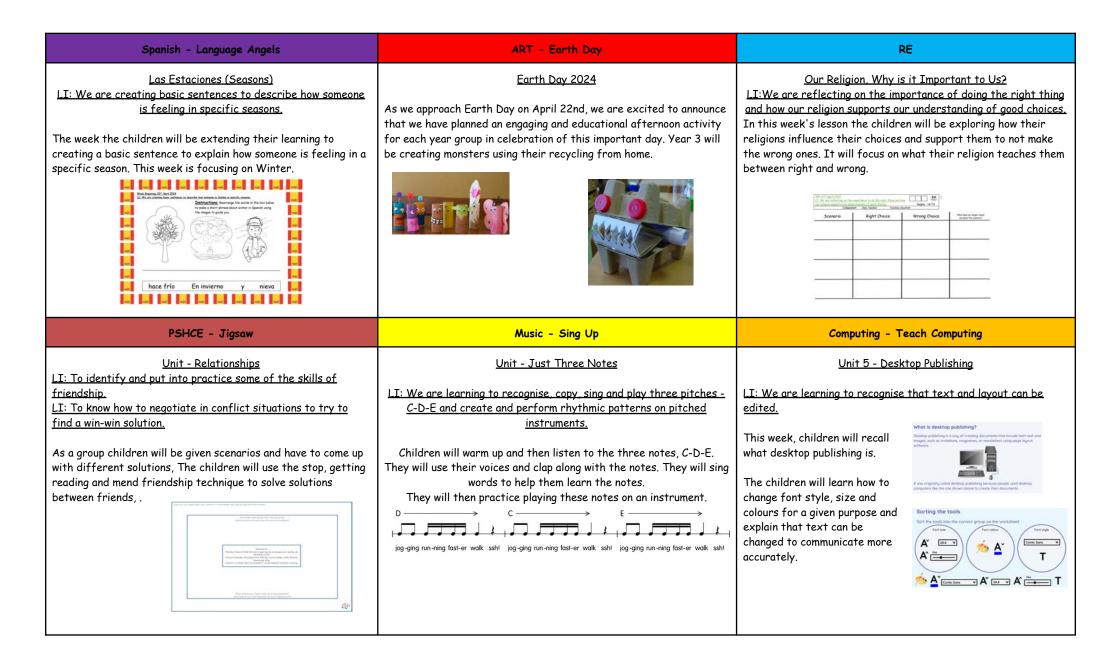
Please continue logging into Doodle Maths and Times-table Rockstars regularly

Week beginning: 22.04.24 Year Group: 3

school. If there are any questions, please email your child's class teacher

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Year Group: 3 Week beginning: 22.04.24

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school. If there are any questions, please email your child's class teacher Science - Cornerstone Topic - Cornerstones PE - Get Set 4 PE Unit -History - Roman Empire Unit: Lesson 1 -Lesson 1: Lesson 2: LI: We are further developing our knowledge of a life cycle plant. LI: We are learning to describe LI: To understand how the body moves differently at different everyday life in ancient Rome. Children will recap the term life cycle and share their knowledge, including aspects, such as houses, Pupils work in pairs to explore the difference for each of the food, clothes and the army.

discussing any familiar words and their meanings from prior learning, such as germination, offspring and reproduction, then discuss new vocabularies, such as flower formation, pollination, seed formation and dispersal.



Lesson 2

<u>LI: We are investigating whether a tomato plant can grow from a</u> sinale slice.

During this lesson children will be investigating whether a plant can grow from a slice of tomato. They will be monitoring an documenting the results over the term.





Children will be introduced to what everyday life was like during Ancient Rome, and compare life between people who were rich and poor. The children will discuss what kind of houses people lived in, what clothes they wore, the food they ate and what the Roman Army did and wore

The children will record their answers on a sheet to describe everyday life.

Lesson 2:

LI: We are learning to discuss the different viewpoints of primary and secondary sources, and draw conclusions about the reliability of a historical source.

Children will learn and discuss what a primary and secondary source is.

The children will read and listen along to a mythological account and a historical account about the founding of Rome.

They will discuss what the similarities and differences are between the two accounts. They will identify which account is a primary or a

secondary source. Then, they will discuss which account they think is most likely to be true.



5. Which account do you think is the most likely to be true, the mythios

following body parts when they jog and when they sprint: legs, arms and body. In groups of four with four cones. Pupils create a square and each stands at a cone. One pupil begins by jogging to tag the next person and take their



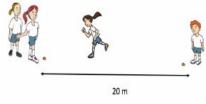
Lesson 2:

so on.

LI: To develop changeover technique in relay events.

place, they tag the next person and

In groups of four, pupils stand opposite each other 20m apart. Pupils take turns to walk to their teammate opposite them, tagging their hand for them to go. Repeat at a jogging pace and then a sprinting pace. Q: How can you show that you are ready to take your turn?





Year Group: 3 Week beginning: 22.04.24 Primary

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Homework

This week's homework is going to be set online using Mymaths, Doodle English and Doodle Maths. Where applicable, it should be returned by the following Monday. Reading/Spelling and Grammar Maths REMINDERS - trips/events/items to bring in Please read for at least 20 Spelling and dictation - Remember to try **Doodle Maths** - Log on to your account at least minutes every day and complete and use these words in sentences to show three times this week. tasks in your reading record or that you understand their meanings. purple task book. We will be checking to see who has accessed Please make sure your Your teacher will check and sign their account the most!! This week's spellings: child has a glue stick and green pen for their pencil case at vour work once a week. Review: Possessive Apostrophe (single school - thank you. Work to reach your target - are you in the nouns) green zone yet? teacher's Over the week, aim to read Guided Readina different text genres such as: a woman's Please make sure your child has their purple task and reading biography, classic novel, adventure Egypt's Times Tables Rockstars: book in school every day. Your child will be reading with their friend's Take part in the weekly Year 3 Battle of the teacher each week. story, poems, newspaper or child's cultural story. Bands! It will help you to practise your planet's multiplication facts as well as compete with explorer's the other classes! scientist's astronaut's

KS2 -

In year 3 the children have individualised spellings which are tested upon each week on an allocated day.

rainforest's

Doodle English and Doodle Spell - log in to your account at least 3 times this week.



