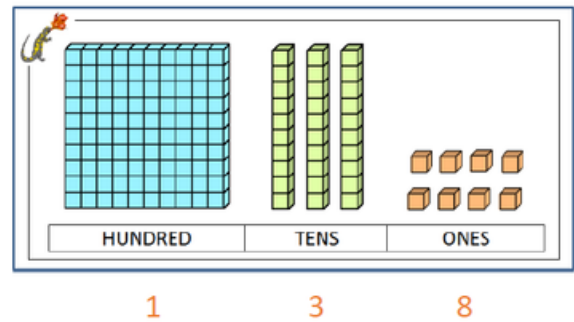




Numbers 100 ~ 1000

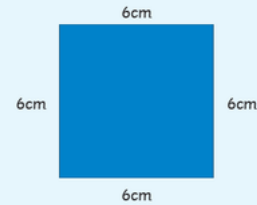
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300
310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400
410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500
510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600
610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700
710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800
810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900
910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000

3 digit place value



Perimeter

The distance around the outside of a 2D shape is the perimeter.
the length of each side added together = perimeter

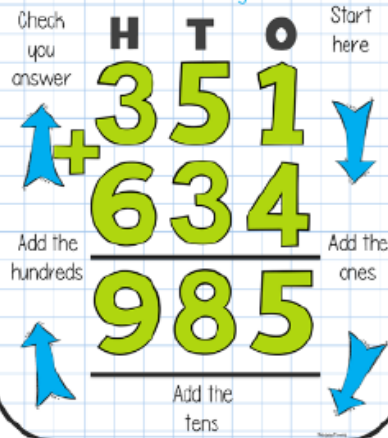


$$6\text{cm} + 6\text{cm} + 6\text{cm} + 6\text{cm} = 24\text{cm}$$

Counting up in 50

50	100	150	200
250	300	350	400
450	500	550	600
650	700	750	800
850	900	950	1000

Column Addition (no exchange)



Column Subtraction (no exchange)



Multiplication Facts

3 times table	4 times table	8 times table
1x3=3	1x4=4	1x8=8
2x3=6	2x4=8	2x8=16
3x3=9	3x4=12	3x8=24
4x3=12	4x4=16	4x8=32
5x3=15	5x4=20	5x8=40
6x3=18	6x4=24	6x8=48
7x3=21	7x4=28	7x8=56
8x3=24	8x4=32	8x8=64
9x3=27	9x4=36	9x8=72
10x3=30	10x4=40	10x8=80
11x3=33	11x4=44	11x8=88
12x3=36	12x4=48	12x8=96

Division Facts

Divided by 3	Divided by 4	Divided by 8
3÷3=1	4÷4=1	8÷8=1
6÷3=2	8÷4=2	16÷8=2
9÷3=3	12÷4=3	24÷8=3
12÷3=4	16÷4=4	32÷8=4
15÷3=5	20÷4=5	40÷8=5
18÷3=6	24÷4=6	48÷8=6
21÷3=7	28÷4=7	56÷8=7
24÷3=8	32÷4=8	64÷8=8
27÷3=9	36÷4=9	72÷8=9
30÷3=10	40÷4=10	80÷8=10
33÷3=11	44÷4=11	88÷8=11
36÷3=12	48÷4=12	96÷8=12

Commutative Law

The commutative law means numbers can be added or multiplied in any order without affecting the answer.

Commutative Law

Addition: **Multiplication:**

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

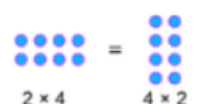
$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$4 + 3 = 7$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

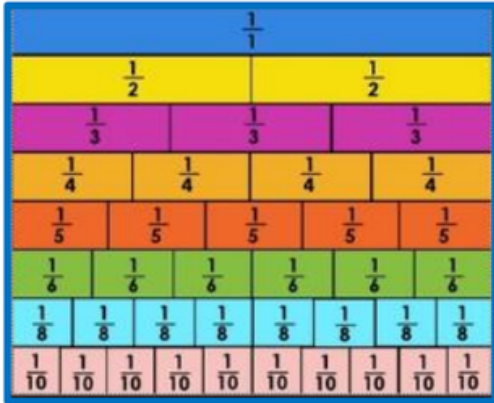
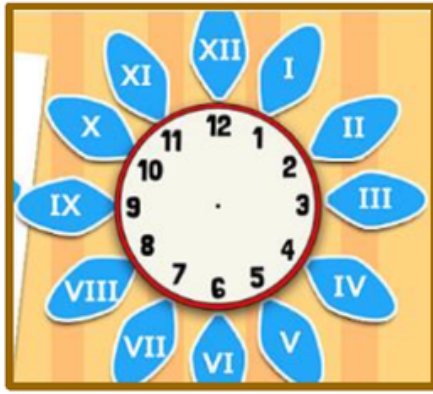
Subtraction and division are not commutative

Example:





Year Three - Autumn Term Maths



Measurement conversions Weight

1 tonne = 1000 kilograms
1 kilogram = 1000 grams
1 gram = 1000 milligrams



t
kg
g
mg

Time

60 seconds = 1 minute

60 minutes = 1 hour

24 hours = 1 day

7 days = 1 week

365 days = 1 year

52 weeks = 1 year

10 years = 1 decade

100 years = 1 century

1000 years = 1 millennium



Measurement conversions

Length

1 kilometre = 1000 metres

1 metre = 100 centimetres

1 centimetre = 10 millimetres



km
m
cm
mm

Days in the Month of....

January	31
February	28/29
March	31
April	30
May	31
June	30
July	31
August	31
September	30
October	31
November	30
December	31

Time vocabulary

O'clock

a.m.

p.m.

Morning

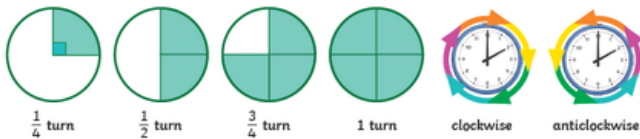
Afternoon

Noon

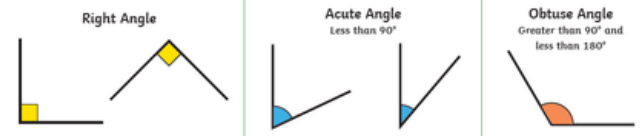
Midnight

Turns and Angles

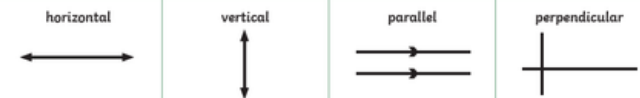
Angles can be used as a description of a turn.



An angle is created when two straight lines meet at a point or intersect.



Type of Lines



Measurement conversions Capacity

1 litre = 1000 millilitres

1 centilitre = 10 millilitres



l
cl
ml

Numerator and Denominator

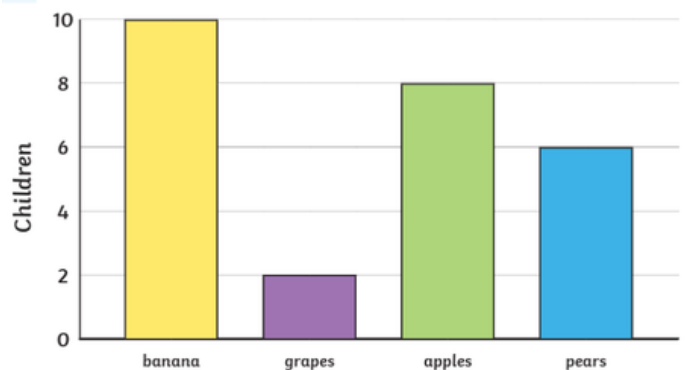


Numerator
How many equal parts do you have?
 $\frac{3}{4}$
Denominator
How many equal parts is whole divided into?



Bar Charts

Favourite Fruit



Tally Chart

Eye Colour	Number
Brown	
Blue	
Green	
Grey	
Hazel	



Writing a Recount

Introduction giving overview
Past tense
Written in time order
Use time connectives
First or third person
Organised into paragraphs
Include interesting and relevant detail

Vocabulary to include:

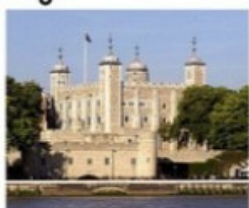
Firstly
Later
Meanwhile
Next
Then
Finally
Eventually
Afterwards

Information Writing

- Clear title
- Opening paragraph gives overview of topic
- Subheadings or paragraphs are used
- Subheadings can be in the form of a question
- Think about:
Who....? What....? Where....? Why....? When....? How ...?
- Information is clear and comes from different sources
- May include pictures and diagrams which are labelled or annotated
- Can include: fact boxes; time lines and bullet points

Handwriting must ALWAYS use the correct formation, should be cursive and correctly spaced.

The Tower of London



The first part of the Tower of London was built by William the Conqueror in 1078 but what we now call the Tower is actually a collection of several different buildings.

The Tower of London has been used for many things since it was first built. Hundreds of years ago it was most famous as a prison where some prisoners were even tortured or killed! Now it is just as famous as the home of the crown jewels which have been kept there since the year 1303.



This was traitor's gate. Many prisoners of the tower were brought there by boat.

Locked up!

The most famous people to be locked up in the Tower of London were Queen Elizabeth I and Guy Fawkes.

Did you know?

The full name of the Tower of London is actually Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress.

Ghosts!

Many people say that the Tower is the most haunted building in England. The most famous ghost is said to be Anne Boleyn. She was married to King Henry VIII but in 1536 he had her head chopped off!!

Narrative Writing

Your story should be written using the following format:

- Introduction -should include detailed description of setting or characters
- Build-up: build in some suspense towards the dilemma
- Problem / Dilemma –include detail of actions / dialogue
- Resolution - should link with the problem
- Ending – clear ending should link back to the start

It should also include:

- Exciting and varied vocabulary
- Accurate punctuation and spelling
- Characters included and described
- Setting included and described
- Events and actions are described
- Dialogue -story is written using paragraphs

Writing a letter

An Informal Letter

- Informal letters use familiar, chatty style
- Sender's address is written at the top right corner
- Date is added at the start
- The letter starts with Dear...

-The letter ends with an informal signature

Useful Vocabulary and Phrases: thank you, dear, sense, mention, don't forget, after, though, best wishes, love from, see you soon, talk soon, I can't wait, I hope, please, because, my favourite, although, thought, answer

A Formal letter is different :

- Formal letters use standard English
- The address of the person you are writing to is put at the start of the letter
- The letter ends with yours sincerely or yours faithfully

Uses of Formal Letters

Formal letters could be written: to persuade, to complain, to give information or to apply for a job.

Writing a Diary

- Use the past tense
- Use first person pronouns (I, we, my)
- Use an informal chatty style as though speaking to someone
- Describe writer's feelings and thoughts
- Include opinions and facts
- Use time conjunctions
- Use inverted commas for speech
- Organise into paragraphs



Accurate PUNCTUATION is vital

A SENTENCE must make sense. Sentences of varying length using different starters can be used to create interesting writing

Subordinate Clauses

Subordinate clauses are used to add more information to sentences

Subordinate Clause Main Clause

Although I was scared, I crept inside.

The boy, who was ten, jumped.

Short sentences can have real impact:

Then it happened.
Everything failed.
Just like that.
Oh no!

This is Amy's car. Robert's shoes are dirty. The cats' whiskers are long. The children's toys are in the box.

Apostrophes are used when letters are missing.

I am - I'm	does not - doesn't	do not - don't
you are - you're	could have - could've	he will - he'll
they will - they'll	who is - who's	she will - she'll

Fronted Adverbials are words or phrases that can be used to start a sentence:

Later that day...
In the morning...
Yesterday...
Two minutes later...
Suddenly...
Before long...
In a flash...
In the distance...
A moment later...
Silently
Totally confused

Prepositions describe location, place and time:

-underneath
-above
-around
-because of
-next to
-before -
-below
-every
-this
-between
-during
-alongside
-in
-over

Conjunctions link words and phrases together:

-when
-before
-while
-so
-because
-since
-where
-later
-unless
-until
-once
-although
-despite
-therefore

Inverted Commas

Inverted commas (speech marks) go around the speaker's words only. Use them in stories to show when a character is speaking.

"Why didn't anyone tell me I had my underpants on the outside?" asked Flashman.

Simile: a comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as."
My pillow was like a cloud when I laid my head down.

Metaphor: a comparison of two unlike things not using "like" or "as."
The paintbrush was a magic wand in his hand.

Present Perfect
I have walked
You have walked
He/she/it has walked
We have walked
You have walked
They have walked

Some GRAMMAR rules to remember

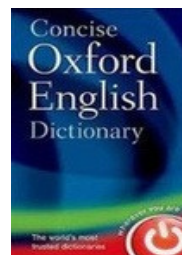
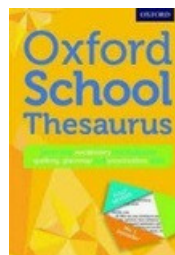
A + consonant = a caterpillar

An + vowel (aeiou) = an elephant

Homophones

accept/except
affect/effect
ball/bawl
berry/bury
brake/break
fair/fare
grate/great
groan/grown
here/hear
heel/heal/he'll

Can you use a dictionary to find out meanings and spellings of words and a thesaurus to find synonyms?



Pronouns- (replace nouns)

I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

Tricky SPELLINGS to learn.

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

Prefixes

dis- opposite of **re-** again **un-** not

mis- opposite **in-** not or in **co-** together **de-** reduce or remove

super- better quality **anti-** against or opposite **auto-** self or same **over-** too much

A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

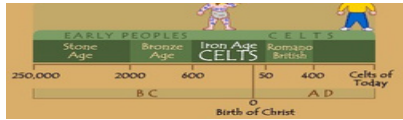
Suffixes

-ful full of **-less** without **-ment** action

-ness a state or quality **-ly** in a certain manner **-ation** an action or process **-ous** full of

-ate to create a verb **-ise** to create a verb **-ify** to create a verb

A suffix is added to the end of a word to make a new word.



Stone Age People...



Palaeolithic - around 3,000,000 BC

During this long period of time, the earliest hominids (humans or close relatives of humans), Homo habilis, who used simple stone tools, slowly developed into the modern humans we call Homo sapiens. Britain was still connected by land to France and Denmark.

Mesolithic - around 10,000BC

People led largely nomadic lives as hunter-gatherers, constantly on the move in order to survive. It was during this time that Britain became an island.

Neolithic - around 4,500 BC - 2,400BC

This is the time that farming began, pottery was developed and villages were built.

dug for flint

hunted and gathered food

made tools and weapons

prepared animal skins to make clothes

hunted and gathered food

started fires to cook food and keep warm

made objects out of clay

made jewellery

made thread from plant fibres and dyed it

Painted - like the paintings we can still see today in caves

Stone Age People used symbols...



Symbols have been found alongside cave paintings in Europe, used repeatedly in the same clusters in different caves.

Similar symbols have also been found on jewellery, suggesting that there was possibly a communication system in existence 30,000 years ago.

Stone Age People built houses...

Skara Brae is a remarkably well preserved Stone Age Village built in the Neolithic period, around 3000 BC.

It was discovered in 1850 after a heavy storm stripped away the earth that had previously been covering what we can see today.

Skara Brae can be found on Mainland, the largest of the Orkney Islands.



There was more immigration to Britain during the Bronze Age.

Some of the new arrivals were the 'Bell Beaker people'.

They have been named after the distinctive bell-shaped pottery they made, mainly used for drinking from.

The pottery was decorated with bands that had impressions in them made by a comb or a cord pressed into the clay.

The pots were also used to smelt copper, store food or used as urns.

An intricate item of pottery would be a display of wealth and status.



Bronze Age People made tools from bronze...

Copper is a soft metal, but when it is melted and added to tin the result (bronze) is a much harder and durable material than copper or stone.

It was used for tools, weapons and armour as well as building materials like decorative tiles.



Iron Age People found iron was better...



The first hillforts were constructed from around 800 BC. These were defended settlements that made use of natural rises in the landscape for defensive advantage. Between 500 and 100 BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts with settlements providing homes to hundreds of people.

One of the biggest hillforts in Europe was discovered in Maiden Castle in Dorset.



Archaeologists have discovered that roundhouses were typical Iron Age homes. Some were very large and housed many people.

Roundhouses didn't have chimneys, as the smoke dispersed through the thatched roof.

The frame was constructed out of large timbers and the walls were made from wattle and daub. Wattle was interwoven sticks and daub was a mixture of animal dung, straw and clay.

In the centre of the house there would have been a fire used for cooking, and as a source of heat and light. Some roundhouses may have contained ovens for baking bread.





VOCABULARY

Forces: It changes the motion of an object - it is either pushed or pulled.

Gravity: A force which pulls things towards the centre of the Earth. Discovered by Sir Isaac Newton.

Push: Is a force that often moves an object further away.

Pull: Is a force that often moves an object closer.

Contact force: It is a type of force that occurs between two or more objects that are touching.

Non-contact force: Is a type of force that occurs between objects that are not touching.

Attract: It causes something to move towards it.

Repel: It causes something to move away from it.

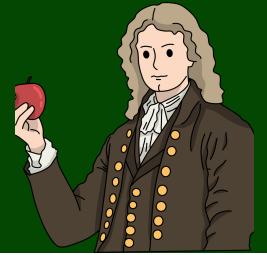
Poles: Magnets have a North and South Pole.

Magnetic field: It is an invisible area around a magnet or a moving electric current where magnetic force is felt.

Sir Isaac
Newton

1643-1727

An English mathematician, physicist, astronomer and author who is famous for his laws of motion, theory of colour and the discovery of gravity. Gravity is measured in Newtons (N)



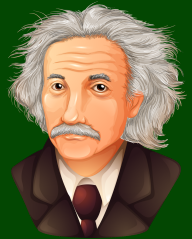
John
McAdam
1756-1836

John McAdam was a Scottish engineer who modernised the way we build our roads.



Albert
Einstein
1879-1955

His theories of motion and forces started at five years old when his father gave him his first compass.



Friction



Friction is a force **between two surfaces** that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other. For example, when you try to push a book along the floor, friction makes this difficult.

What is a force?



Forces are pushes or pulls.

Push and pull forces can make things start and stop moving, make a moving object change direction and change the shape of an object.

Magnets



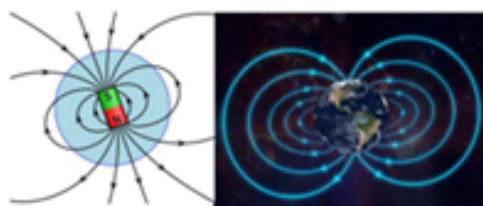
Magnets have North Poles and South Poles.

Magnets can come in all shapes, sizes and strengths.



Opposite poles attract. (Stick together)

The same poles repel. (Move away)

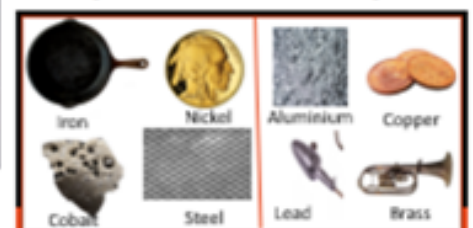


Magnets have magnetic fields.

The Earth is also a giant magnet. This is how compasses work.

Magnetic

Not Magnetic





VOCABULARY

Light: It is a type of moving energy that helps us to see the world around us and it travels in waves.

Source of light: Is anything that makes its own light. Some examples of light sources are: the sun, the stars, fire and torch.

Dark: It is the absence of light, making it hard to see things.

Transparent: It allows light to pass through.

Translucent: It lets some light through, but scattering it so that the shapes on the other side look fuzzy and are unclear.

Opaque: It completely blocks light from passing through.

Shiny: It is a smooth and bright surface that bounces light around and glows.

Matt: Something that is dull and flat without a shine.

Surface: It is the outside part of uppermost layer of something.

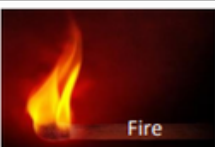
Shadow: A dark area or shape produced by an object coming between rays of light and a surface.

Reflect: When light hits an object, it bounces off it. If the surface is smooth and shiny it reflects light clearly and creates an image.

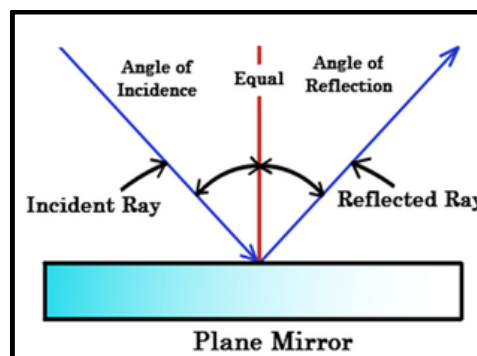


White light is made of a spectrum of colours with different wavelengths: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

Light Sources

Natural	Artificial
 Sun	 Torch
 Candle	 Television
 Fire	 Light bulb

Reflection

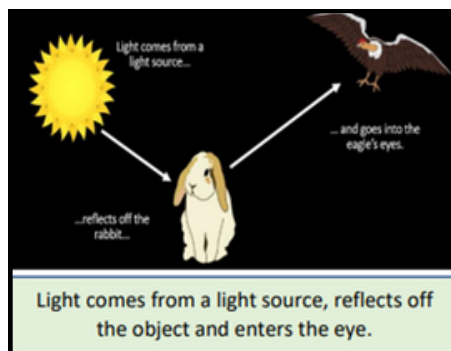


Light bounces off surface and changes direction as a result.

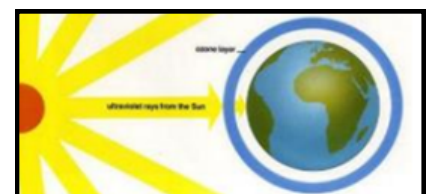
Facts

- Light travels in straight lines.
- Light from the sun can travel to Earth through a vacuum in 8 minutes.
- We need light to see.
- Light is a beam of energy.
- Plants turn light energy into food.
- Light travels at 300,000 km/second.

How we see things



UV Light



Electromagnet radiation from the sun or man-made objects such as sunbeds.

It is very dangerous to look directly at the sun.

Taken from Plymouth Science



Shadows



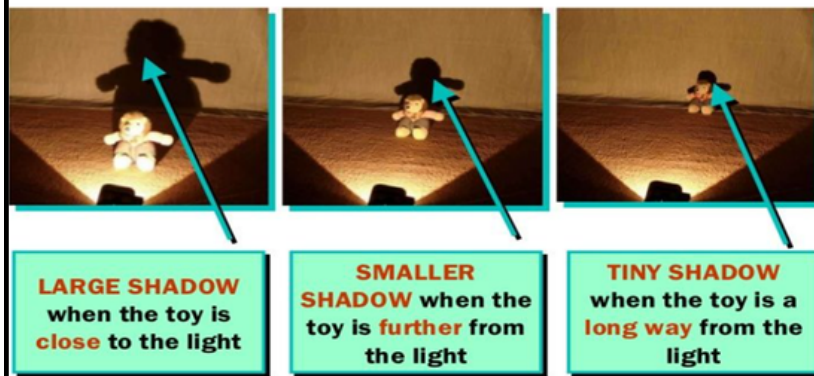
A shadow is made when an object blocks light, because the light cannot get to the area behind the object blocking it. Then a shadow appears.

Sun Shadows



The Earth spins once on its axis every 24 hours. As places on Earth spin into sunlight, the sun appears to rise in the East and travel across the sky until it sets in the West. As the height of the sun above the horizon increases during the morning, shadows cast by opaque, vertical objects (such as children!) reduce until they are smallest at midday, when the sun is highest. Our shadows lengthen again through the afternoon as the sun's height in the sky reduces.

Size of shadows



Sundials

When the Earth rotates around its axis, the sun appears to 'move' across the sky, causing objects to cast shadows.

A sundial contains a gnomon, or a thin rod, that casts a shadow onto a platform etched with different times. As the sun changes relative positions over the course of a day, the rod's shadows change as well, which reflects the change in time.





Year 3: Developing singing technique

Vocabulary

Transpose Moving the music up or down to start on a different note.



Major A tonality where the music sounds happy or bright.

Minor A tonality where the music sounds sad or tense.

Parts Different instrumental or vocal melodies in the music that happen at the same time.

Ensemble A small group of musicians who perform together.

Notation The way that music is written so that others can play it.

Duration The length of time a note is played for.



Instruments

Percussion instruments Instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater.

Body percussion Shaking, hitting, or tapping your body to make a sound.



Untuned percussion Percussion instruments you cannot play a tune on.



Pitch	How high or low a sound is	Duration	How long each note is played for (long or short)
Dynamics	The volume of the music (loud or quiet)	Timbre	The quality of the sound (e.g. smooth, twinkly, scratchy)
Tempo	The speed of the music (fast or slow)	Structure	How the music is organised into different sections
Texture	How many layers of sound the music has (thick or thin)		



Key Vocabulary		The Six Main Beliefs
Islam	Islam is the second most popular religion in the world.	1. Belief in Allah as the one and only God.
Muslim	A follower of the religion of Islam .	2. Belief in angels.
Allah	The Arabic name that Muslims use for God.	3. Belief in the holy books.
Five Pillars of Islam	The five things that Muslims are expected to do.	4. Belief in the prophets and that Muhammad was the final prophet .
Prophets	Special messengers sent from Allah .	5. Belief in the Day of Judgement (the day when Allah decides if a person goes to heaven or hell).
Muhammad	The last prophet and the key prophet in Islam .	6. Belief in predestination (the belief that Allah has already planned out what will happen).

Five Pillars of Islam

The **Five Pillars of Islam** are an important part of Muslim life. They are five things that a Muslim must do so they can live a good and responsible life. They include:

- The declaration of faith (**Shahada**)
- Praying five times a day (**Salat**)
- Giving money to charity (**Zakah**)
- Fasting during the month of Ramadan (**Sawm**)
- A pilgrimage to **Makkah** at least once in a lifetime (**Hajj**)

Muslims believe that Islam was revealed over 1,400 years ago in Makkah, Arabia through a man called Muhammad.

Muhammad is so respected that it is usual for Muslims to say 'peace be upon him' whenever they mention his name.

Muhammad is believed by Muslims to be the last prophet sent by God (Allah). They believe God sent prophets to mankind to teach them how to live according to His law.

Jesus (Isa), Moses (Musa) and Abraham (Ibrahim) are other respected prophets



The word 'Islam' in Arabic means submission to the will of God.

Followers of Islam are called Muslims. Muslims believe there is one true God Allah (the Arabic word for God).

Where do Muslims Pray?

Muslims worship in a building called a mosque. On Friday at noon, the most important of the weekly services is held.

When Muslims pray, they must always face Makkah in Saudi Arabia. Many Muslim men will wear a small cap called a taqiyah when they pray.





French	English
les animaux	the animals
un	a (masculine)
une	a (feminine)
 un cochon	a pig
 un lion	a lion
 un oiseau	a bird
 un cheval	a horse

French	English
 un lapin	a rabbit
 un canard	a duck
 un singe	a monkey
 un mouton	a sheep
 une souris	a mouse
 une vache	a cow
je suis	I am...



French	English
Bonjour !	Hello!/Good morning!
Salut !	Hi!
Ça va ?	How are you?
 Ça va bien.	I am fine.
 Ça va mal.	I am not great.
 Comme ci, comme ça.	So-so.
Au revoir !	Goodbye!
À plus tard !	See you later!
Comment t'appelles-tu ?	What is your name?
Je m'appelle...	My name is...
 un	one
 deux	two
 trois	three
 quatre	four
 cinq	five

French	English
 six	six
 sept	seven
 huit	eight
 neuf	nine
 dix	ten
 rouge	red
 bleu	blue
 jaune	yellow
 vert	green
 noir	black
 blanc	white
 gris	grey
 orange	orange
 violet	purple
 marron	brown