

## English

In English we will further develop our writing skills by focusing on the features of non-chronological reports. We will use "An Anthology of Intriguing Animals" by Ben Hoare as our inspiration. We will explore the topic of muscles and skeletons as our focus when writing.

We will develop our knowledge of Year 3 spelling, grammar and punctuation. During all lessons, we will continue to focus on a high standard of presentation, including joined handwriting.

Year 3/4 words are on DoJo and the children can practise their spellings on Spelling Shed at home and in school.

## Our PE Days

Our PE afternoon is on a **Thursday**. Please ensure that children have correct full outdoor and indoor PE kit in school all week. Long hair should be tied back and **earrings removed** as outlined in the school's uniform policy on our website. Plasters over earrings are not permitted for health and safety reasons.

## Wider Curriculum

RE - What is 'good' about Good Friday?

ICT - Coding

PSHE - Healthy Me

Music - Benjamin Britten - There was a Monkey

PE - Gymnastics - Flight and Invasion Games

## Curriculum - Art

This half term in Year 3, our Art focus enquiry question will be:

"How are artists inspired by nature?"

We will build a rich knowledge base of how different artists have interpreted nature in their work, focusing on impressionism and romanticism styles. We will learn new artistic vocabulary to support our practical skills as we develop sketching and painting styles.



## Year 3 Newsletter Spring 2 2022



## Learning Outcome

At the end of this half term, the children will be producing a nature inspired composition taken from the inspiration of one of our in focus artists. We look forward to sharing these at the end of the half term!

## Homework

Each week the children will be set one piece of each English and Maths homework on a **Friday to be submitted via DoJo by the following Thursday**. There will be a short piece of Topic recall work as well.

## Maths

In **Year 3** this term we will focus on statistics, fractions, length and perimeter. Then we will consolidate our knowledge of number, addition, subtraction, and connectivity in multiplication and division.

Please continue to support your child to practise their recall of the number bonds to 100 and times tables. We will be using TT Rockstars and Maths Shed to aid this. The ability to recall these facts more confidently would be hugely beneficial for your child in their Maths lessons.

## Science

This term Year 3 will learn about 'Light'. We will be able to define light and shadow, understand the differences between transparent, translucent and opaque objects and recognise natural and manmade light sources. We will also continue to develop our scientific investigation skills.

## Reading

Please continue to share the love of books with your child. Encourage them to read/share books at least 5 times per week. This should be recorded on one page per week of the Reading Record. Reads will be counted **every Friday**. Reading should be a delightful experience and we encourage you to revisit and re-read favourite books and stories. Happy readers become confident readers.



**Vincent Van Gogh**

Born 1853 in the Netherlands.

Created around 2,100 pieces of artwork.

Created the Sunflower painting in 1888 which is a still life painting of some sunflowers.



**David Hockney**

Born in 1937 in Bradford, England.

Was an important contributor to the pop-art movement during the 1960's.

Studied at the Royal College of Art in London.



**Claude Monet**

Born in 1840 in France.

Created a piece of artwork known as the Lilly pond

Founder of French impressionism painting

## Year 3 – Art

**How are artists inspired by nature?**



**Joseph Turner**

Born in 1775 in London, England.

Famed romanticism artist.

Created a piece of artwork called Rain, steam and speed 1844.

### Vocabulary Dozen

Romanticism	a movement in literature and art during the late 18th and early 19th centuries that celebrated nature rather than civilization
Impressionism	A manner of painting in which the forms, colours, or tones of an object are lightly and rapidly indicated.
Still-life	A representation of inanimate objects represented in painting or photography.
Pop art	Art that uses elements of popular culture, such as magazines, movies, popular music.
Popular	Liked or approved by a lot of people
Culture	The ideas, customs, and art of a particular society
Watercolour	A type of paint that is mixed with water and used for painting pictures.
Blend	When substances are blended together to form a single one.
Bleed	To run or become mixed, as when wet.
Strokes	Movements you make with a brush or pen.
scumbling	To soften the lines or colours by rubbing lightly.
Layers	A single thickness of something

### Key facts

Light travels in a straight line.

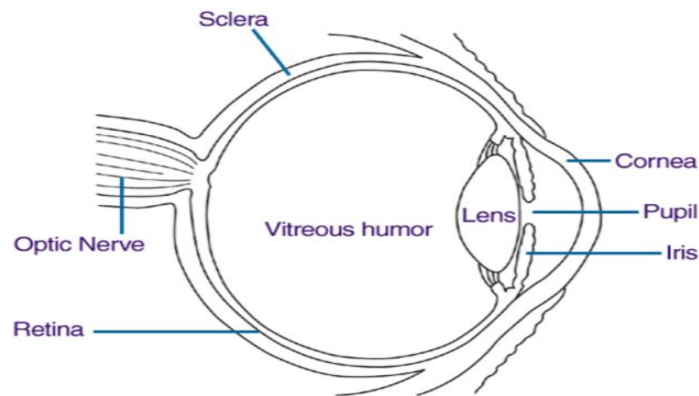
Light travels faster than sound.

A light year is a unit of measurement for distance. It is the distance light can travel in a year.

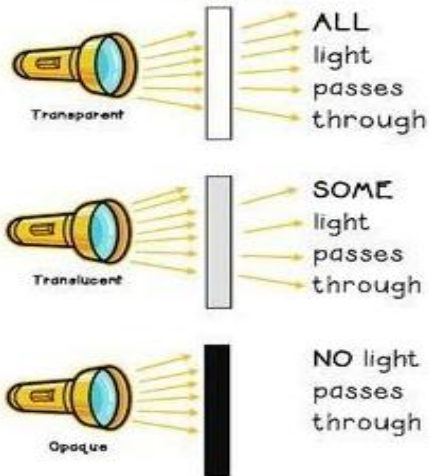
The size and shape of a shadow changes based upon the distance and angle compared to the light source.

Darkness is caused by the absence of light.

The moon does not emit its own light – it reflects the sun.

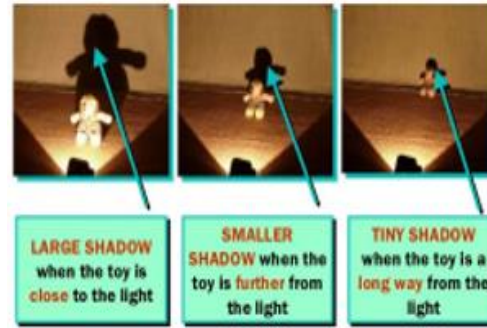


### Translucent, Transparent & Opaque

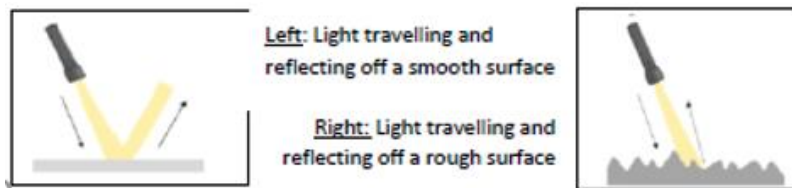
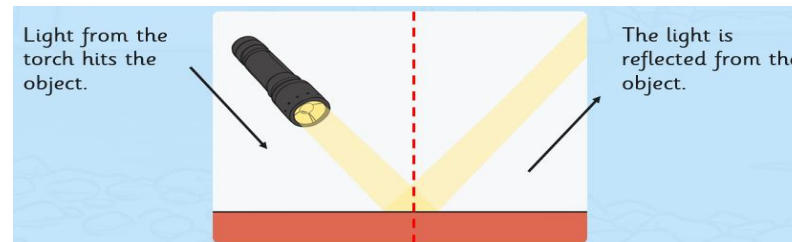
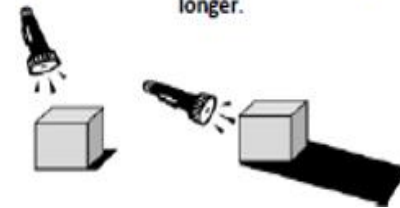


## Year 3 – Light

### How do we see?



As the light source moves higher in relation to the object, the shadow gets shorter. As the light source moves lower, the shadow gets longer.



### Vocabulary Dozen

<b>Shadow</b>	A dark area or shape caused by the blockage of light.
<b>Light source</b>	an object that produces its own light (e.g. sun, fire).
<b>Reflect</b>	When a light hits a surface and bounces off.
<b>Opaque</b>	An object which does not allow light to pass through (e.g. wood).
<b>Transparent</b>	An object which allows light to pass through it so that objects behind it can be easily seen (e.g. glass).
<b>Translucent</b>	An object which allows some light to pass through it. It may be possible to see unclear images through the object.
<b>UV light</b>	A type of radiation which you can't see but can be dangerous. UV rays come from the sun.
<b>Pupil</b>	The dark circular part at the centre of the iris in the eye, where light enters.
<b>Cornea</b>	The transparent skin covering the outside of the eye.
<b>Iris</b>	The round coloured part of the eye.
<b>Lens</b>	The part behind the pupil that focuses on light and helps you to see clearly.
<b>Mirror</b>	A flat piece of glass that reflects light, so you can see objects reflected in it.