OVERVIEW

- Upcoming topics
- Writing at KS2 Y3
- Reading at KS2 Y3
- Maths at KS2 Y3
- How you can help / strategies.

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDREN'S EDUCATION FROM AN EARLY AGE HAS A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT.'

 Department for children, schools and families: The impact of parental involvement on children's education. https://www.ucy.ac.cy/nursery/documents/ThemaVdomadas/DCSF-Parental Involvement Lpdf

THE COMING MONTHS...

<u>This term</u>

Ancient Egyptians News report writing Instructional writing Measurementperimeter of shapes

Fractions of amounts

Magnets and forces

Next term

Pupil led topic

Easter

Persuasive writing Equivalent fractions Time Food (French)

Rounders

WRITING

The success of your child's writing is based on: • a rich talking environment (Talk for Writing) • experience of many stories that have been read to them • being able to join in with stories and add their own ideas children being engaged in a range of speaking and listening activities Proof reading and editing.

• Handwriting

HOW YOU CAN HELP!

- Giving children a broad experience of the world -visit museums and workshops.
- When children are writing outside of school

 or when you are looking at school work
 with them why not discuss their choices of
 vocabulary? Some common words, such as
 'went' and 'said' can often be replaced by
 more specific words that give a sense of the
 action, such as 'raced' or 'yelled'.
- Find real writing opportunities that engage your child -letters, emails, invitations, shopping lists, microwave instructions, oven instructions.

READING

 Your child's understanding will be assessed through different strands known as content domains.

- · VOCABULARY
- INFERENCE
- · **P**REDICTION
- EXPLANATION
- **R**ETRIEVAL
- **S**UMMARY

• Emphasis placed on using evidence from the text in answers.

FOCUS: AUTHORIAL INTENT

- Point
- Evidence
- Explanation

The branch was too thin for Barney to straddle so he dropped down and hung from it like a sloth. He slowly edged his way across with his back facing the ground.

 What animal does the author compare Barney to when he is moving through the tree? Why has the writer done this?

WHAT TOOL HAS THE AUTHOR USED? WHAT DOES IT TELL US ABOUT THE TREES?

Point, evidence, explanation.

The trees shook hands high in the air.

READING

 develop positive attitudes to reading	What happened in your story?
and an understanding of what they	What kind of text would you like to
have read	read next?
 listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books 	What did you think about? Shall we go and watch a play about?
 use dictionaries to check the	If you're not sure what a word means,
meaning of words they have read	what could you do?
 increase their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retell some of these orally 	What genre is this text? Can you tell me the story of? Do you know any myths?

 discuss words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination 	What an interesting use of words; why do you think the author chose those?
 recognise some forms of poetry, e.g. free verse, narrative poetry 	Do you know what kind of poem this is?
 check that the text makes sense to them 	Did you understand that?
 discuss their understanding of the text 	What do you think that means?
 explain the meaning of new words in context 	What does mean? I've never heard of that before.
 ask questions to improve their understanding of the text 	Is there anything you want to ask that you're not sure about?
 draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives 	How do you think is feeling? What makes you think that? Why did he make that choice?

 predict what might happen from the details stated and implied 	If they just, what might they do next? Who could it be? What makes you think that?
 identify the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these 	So, what has this part of the story been about? Have you spotted a theme in the story?
 identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning 	Why do you think the author has used in the text?
 retrieve and record information from non-fiction texts 	What did? Which part tells you about?

MATHS

 During the years of lower Key Stage 2 (Year 3 and Year 4), the focus of mathematics is on the mastery of the four operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) so that children can carry out calculations mentally, and using written methods. In Year 3 your child will be introduced to the standard written column methods of addition and subtraction and more formal methods for multiplication and division.

 Be positive about maths and point out the maths used in everyday life.

TIMES TABLES

- Mastering times tables is paramount in quick calculations.
- The times tables your child needs to be able to 'rapid recall' in Year 3 are:
 - 3x, 4x and 8x tables and the related division facts, for example knowing that 56 ÷ 8 = 7
- Little and often is key try cards in a sequence then take ones away once they are secure.
- Drill, drill, drill in the car, bath, way to school – times tables should be so institled they can be instantly recalled.

MEASUREMENTS

In Key Stage 2 children learn how to convert various measures (from centimetres to millimetres and metres, for example). These are the facts they'll need to know:

10mm	= lcm
100cm	= Im
1000m	= lkm
1000g	= lkg
1000ml	= IL

MEASUREMENTS

- Common KS2 maths problems involve working out the difference between two measurements given in different units of measurement.
- Children will be asked questions such as: Nathan is 72cm tall. John is 1.2m tall. How much taller is John than Nathan?
- Help your child at home by giving them two different-sized containers full of liquid (for example: a one-litre bottle of water and a 330ml can of lemonade) and ask them to work out how much more liquid is in the larger container than in the smaller one.

TIME

One area you can really help your child is with telling the time. In Year 3 children are expected to:

- Tell the time to the nearest minute using an analogue clock
- Use vocabulary about time, including a.m. and p.m., hours, minutes and seconds
- Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in a year or leap year

AT HOME

- Draw attention to time. Mention the time at different points in the day.
- Do fun activities that include measuring time:
- use a timer for baking
- \cdot play a board game with a sand timer
- \cdot use a stop watch to time a race or challenge
- Start with analogue clocks rather than digital clocks. Focus on telling time to the hour and half hour moving to 5 minutes and minutes.
- Put a clock in your child's bedroom. Ideally it should have a clear hour hand and half hour hand as this will help them to understand that the short hand shows the hour and the long hand shows the minutes.
- Talk about what you regularly do at different times in the day. Compare and contrast weekdays and weekends, if there are differences. Use time vocabulary such as today, yesterday, now, afterwards.
- · Let your child remind you that it's time to do something!

MATHS- USEFUL WEBSITES

- Times table check: https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/reso urce/477/Multiplication-Tables-Check
- <u>https://www.theschoolrun.com/year-3</u> –
 excellent website with advice for parents, activities for children and links to improve your own maths!

<u>https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button</u> - Quick fire maths practice for key instant recall facts