

Year 3 Newsletter

Week Ending 18th November 2016

Homework

The children's homework this week is linked to our spellings. It can be quite difficult to learn spellings. Sometimes people use tricks to help them remember how to spell certain words.

One trick is to make up a rhyme using the letters of the word that you are trying to learn e.g.

BECAUSE

Big Elephants Can Always Understand Small Elephants

The children need to choose 5 words from the Year 3/4 common exception words and think of a rhyme to help them remember the spelling. These can be the spellings that they have already had on their lists, or any other of the words.

Maths:

In maths this week we have been learning about length. We have learnt about the importance of reading the ruler accurately when measuring the side of a shape.

We are also beginning to learn about perimeter and realising that the perimeter of a shape is the length of all of the sides added together. We will be continuing our learning about perimeter next week.

English:

In English, we have been practising our typing and editing skills. We have done this by typing up the stories that we wrote last week. We had to read our work carefully, to make sure that we had made improvements with the spelling and grammar, as well as checking that everything made sense.

We have also started our new text, 'How to wash a woolly mammoth'. This is an instructional text that explains how the reader could wash a mammoth.

Science:

This week in Science we have been learning about different types of rocks, as well as how they are made.

We have learnt that there are 3 different rock types: Igneous, Metamorphic and Sedimentary.

We now know how the different rocks are formed.

- Igneous - Rocks are either made from magma that as cooled under the surface or lava that has cooled after an eruption.
- Metamorphic - Rocks that are originally an igneous or sedimentary rock that has changed due to heat and/or pressure it has been subjected to.
- Sedimentary - Rocks that have been made from sediment that has been compressed by the weight of the layers above it.