Year 3 Update 6.11.26

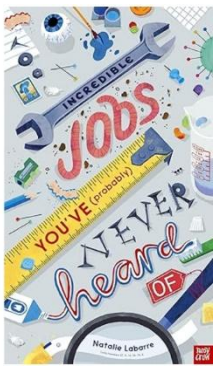
RE

- In RE this week, we have started our new topic prophecy and promise. The children have been learning about how Catholics celebrate Mass. They wrote about what happens during the Liturgy of the Word and Liturgy of Eucharist.

Key Vocabulary: Liturgy of the Word, Liturgy of the Eucharist, Holy, Mass

Coming up next week: the children will be sequencing the four main parts of Mass.

English



- We began our new topic on non-chronological reports where we will be writing to inform. This topic is based on the book 'Incredible Jobs You've (Probably) Never Heard Of' by Natalie Labarre.
- We found out about the features of non-chronological reports

Key vocabulary: non-chronological, heading, sub-heading, caption, label, diagram

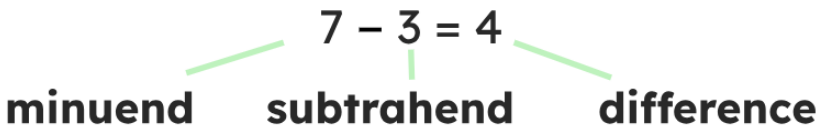
Coming up next week: Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.

Maths

- Children have been building fluency with mental subtraction

Key Vocabulary: subtraction, minuend, subtrahend, difference, not commutative

Coming up next week: written methods for addition



Science

- In science this week, we have started our new topic called Forces and Magnets. This week we learnt about the key vocabulary linked to this topic and completed the pre-assessment.
  Key Vocabulary: force, push, pull, friction, surface, magnet, magnetism, North Pole and South Pole

Coming up next week: We will be reviewing which forces are pushes and pulls and start learning about friction.

Dates

Monday 16th November- Odd socks day- As part of Anti-Bullying Week, we will be taking part in Odd Socks Day on Monday 16th November. Children are invited to wear odd socks to school to celebrate what makes each of us unique. There is no need to buy anything new, just wear your brightest, funniest or most mismatched socks with your usual school uniform.

Tuesday 17th November- Late Parents' Evening– 4:30pm–7:30pm

Wednesday 18th November- Early Parents Evening 3:50–6:30pm

Friday 20th November -Occasional Day school closed

Monday 23rd November- Inset Day school closed

English Homework

The children have been set a comprehension task on teams for their English homework; this is due next Thursday. There is also a copy of the homework below.

Messages

As the weather is getting colder, please ensure your child has a pair of grey joggers in their PE bag as we will be going outside for PE lessons each week.

Have a great weekend,

Shannon and Olivia 😊

English Homework

The Stone Age

The Stone Age covers a period of over 3 million years and started when the first human-like animals came into existence. These early humans first arrived in Britain more than 800,000 years ago.

When Was the Stone Age?



The Stone Age is split into three time periods:

- Palaeolithic – around 3,000,000BC
  The earliest **hominids** used simple tools. Britain was connected by land to France and Denmark.
- Mesolithic – around 10,000BC
  People led **nomadic** lives as hunter-gatherers. Britain became an island.
- Neolithic – around 4500BC to 2400BC
  Farming began, pottery was developed and villages were built.

Why Is It Called the Stone Age?

During this time, stone was the main material used to make tools and weapons with a sharp edge or point.

Where Did Stone Age People Live?

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Eras

Early Stone Age people were nomadic and some lived in caves. Evidence of humans sheltering in caves has been found by archaeologists, who discovered cave paintings of ancient animals.

However, most Stone Age people are thought to have lived in tents made with wood or animal bones and animal skins. There is evidence that the floor was covered with a layer of moss, reeds and other soft plant materials.

Neolithic Era

Stone Age people stopped travelling and began to settle in villages. There is evidence of settlements made up of simple roundhouses built from stone. They were built into mounds of rubbish known as midden, which would provide stability and warmth. These houses had beds, storage shelves and a hearth in the middle.

What Did Stone Age People Eat?



Stone Age people were initially hunter-gatherers, eating nuts, berries and fruits that they gathered and meat and fish that they hunted.

Animals, such as mammoths, were much bigger during this time so hunting them would have been hard work but they would provide enough food for a village.

During the Neolithic era, Stone Age people became farmers, which meant that they grew much of the food they needed for their village.

What Did Stone Age People Wear?

Due to changing weather, Stone Age clothing had to keep people warm. After animals were hunted, their skins would be removed before the meat was eaten. These would be cleaned using stone tools and then washed. There is evidence that needles and thread were invented during the Stone Age.

Men, women and children wore similar clothing:

- a tunic made from two pieces of rectangular animal skin bound (or later sewn) together with a hole for the head;
- a belt possibly made from grasses;
- simple leather **moccasin** shoes;
- jewellery might be added for decoration.

Glossary

hearth: Fireplace.

hominids: Humans or close relatives of humans.

moccasin: A soft leather slipper or shoe with the sole turned up on all sides and sewn at the top in a simple gathered seam.

nomadic: Travelling from place to place with no permanent home.

Questions

1. Which of these was **not** a food of Stone Age people? Tick **one.**

   ○ nuts
   ○ berries
   ○ fish
   ○ cheese

2. Number these Stone Age terms to show the order they appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

	moccasins
1	hominid
	cave paintings
	nomadic
	hearth

3. Which of these words means fireplace? Tick **one.**

   ○ hearth
   ○ hominid
   ○ moccasin
   ○ nomadic

4. Join the boxes to link each time period to the correct fact.

Palaeolithic	Britain became an island
Mesolithic	Britain was connected by land to France and Denmark
Neolithic	roundhouse

5. Find and copy **two** things that Stone Age people would have eaten.

   •

   •

6. Find and copy the material that Stone Age shoes would have been made from.

   _____

Questions

7. Give one reason why you would have liked to have lived during the Stone Age and one reason why you would **not** have liked to have lived during the Stone Age.

8. Stone Age people stopped travelling and began to settle in villages.

   Why do you think that this was the case?