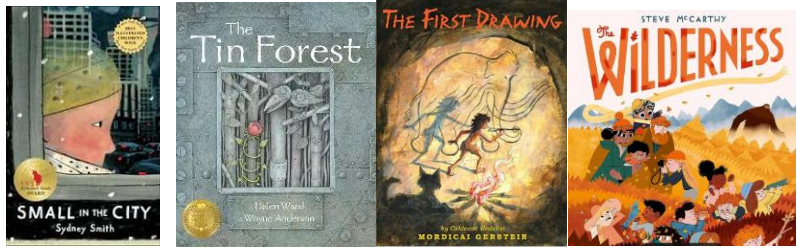


Subject	What will be learning about?	How can families support at home?
English	In reading we will be looking at a range of fiction, non-fiction and poetry. Developing our skills in retrieval, extending our vocabulary and inference. In writing this year, we will be following the Literacy Tree scheme – using a range of texts to explore different writing styles. We will start by reading “Small in the City” by Sydney Smith with a final outcome of an extended narrative. We will then work towards writing a persuasive information leaflet inspired by the book, “The Tin Forest” by Helen Ward. In the second half term we will also link a writing unit to our history learning with the book “The First Drawing” by Mordicai Gerstein and by writing our own historical narratives. We will then read the book “The Wilderness” by Steve McCarthy which will lead to us writing a guide to the wilderness. 	- At home please encourage your child to read to you ideally daily and at least three times a week. Help your child to explore tricky vocabulary and ask them questions to gain a better understanding of whether they know what they've read. Foster their curiosity by talking about what might happen next. - Talk to your child about the book they're reading at school and notice the vocabulary that the use and praise when your child uses the correct vocabulary and more sophisticated language. For example – instead of saying that something was nice they say something is delicious, wonderful or exquisite. - Practice high frequency words at home from the homework list. Talk to your child about the spelling list words and make sure they understand what those words mean. - Correct pen/pen grip if you notice your child is not holding it correctly. - Your child will bring home a book from school and soon be issued with a Page Ticker online reading record (further information to be issued). Please ensure they bring the book to school each day.
Maths	This term in maths, the children will be developing their understanding of numbers up to one thousand. They will be learning more about the value of three-digit numbers, recognising the importance of the hundreds, tens and ones, and using this knowledge to solve problems. As part of this work, they will be practising how to order and compare numbers and will be encouraged to explain their reasoning in different ways. As the term progresses, we will be revising the four operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. The children will be moving on to more formal written methods of calculation, while also continuing to use their mental strategies where appropriate. This will give them a secure understanding of when and how to use different	There are many things you can do at home to support your child with their maths learning. These include building a positive attitude towards maths (praise effort and avoid saying things like “I’m not good at maths” — it can influence children’s attitudes) and supporting with homework by establishing routines and a quiet space to complete it, providing a little support as and when necessary. Specifically for this half term it would be useful to: - Support your child in practicing their number facts (bonds to 10, 20, 100) - Practice timestables (2s, 5s, 10s and 3s) - Revise telling the time to the nearest five minutes.

	approaches, so they can choose the most efficient method when faced with a problem. This year, the children will begin using Times Tables Rock Stars (TTRS) to help them learn and recall their multiplication facts quickly. The focus is on knowing the 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 times tables in Year 3. TTRS is a fun, game-based way to practise times tables both at school and at home. Regular practice will help children become more confident and fluent, making all areas of maths easier as they progress.	
Science	This term in science, the children will be delving into the fascinating world of rocks. They will be discovering how different types of rocks are formed, from those created by volcanoes to those shaped over millions of years by pressure and heat. The children will also be learning how to identify and compare a variety of rocks by looking closely at their properties, such as texture, colour and durability. Alongside this, they will explore how rocks have been used throughout history and why they remain important in our lives today. Later in the term, our focus will shift to the study of animals, including humans. The children will investigate the different ways animals are grouped and classified and will look closely at what living things need in order to survive. They will also begin to think about the human body, learning about nutrition, the importance of a balanced diet and how skeletons and muscles help us to move, grow and stay healthy.	1. Encourage Curiosity and Questions • Welcome “why” and “how” questions — even if you don’t know the answers! • Model curiosity by wondering aloud: <i>“I wonder why the moon looks different tonight?”</i> • Use questions as a springboard for joint discovery. 2. Do Simple Science at Home • Try easy experiments using household items: • Make a volcano with baking soda and vinegar. • Grow a bean in a jar with wet cotton wool. • Explore floating and sinking in the bath. • Talk about what they observe and what they think is happening. 3. Connect Science to the Real World • Go on nature walks and talk about plants, animals, and habitats. • Visit science museums, farms, aquariums, or planetariums. • Attend local events linked with Science, e.g. Norwich Science Festival • Watch science-themed shows or YouTube channels together (e.g. <i>CBeebies: Maddie’s Do You Know?</i>). 4. Read Science Books and Stories • Choose age-appropriate non-fiction books about space, animals, the human body, etc. • Look for storybooks with science themes (e.g. <i>Ada Twist, Scientist</i>). • Use library visits to explore new science topics. 5. Support Scientific Thinking • Encourage children to: • Make predictions: <i>“What do you think will happen if...?”</i> • Observe carefully: <i>“What do you notice?”</i> • Reflect: <i>“Why do you think that happened?”</i>

		Help them understand that it's okay to be wrong — that's how scientists learn!
Geography	This term in Geography, we are exploring the physical and human features of the UK, with a special focus on our local area of East Anglia. We will be learning how to use the eight points of a compass to describe locations and understand how maps, especially Ordnance Survey maps, are oriented with North at the top. Through digital mapping tools and satellite imagery, we will compare different terrains across the UK, identifying features like mountains, rivers, coastlines, and cities. We will also contrast regions such as the flat, agricultural landscapes of East Anglia with the mountainous areas of the Lake District. By the end of the term, we will be able to confidently describe and locate geographical features using compass directions, map skills, and digital tools, while developing a deeper understanding of how physical geography influences human activity across Britain.	6. Stay Involved with School Science - Support school science projects or homework. - Attend science fairs at the local High Schools or STEM events if available. 1. Explore the Local Environment - Go on walks and talk about physical features (rivers, hills, parks) and human features (roads, buildings, shops). - Use maps to plan routes or find landmarks. - Discuss changes in the environment: new buildings, seasonal changes, or weather patterns. 2. Use Maps and Globes at Home - Look at world maps, atlases, or globes together. - Find countries, continents, oceans, and talk about where family members or famous people come from. - Use digital maps (like Google Earth) to explore places virtually. 3. Talk About Travel and Places - Share experiences from holidays or trips: What was the weather like? What did the landscape look like? - Compare places: “How is the seaside different from the city?” - Discuss transport and how people get from one place to another. 4. Read Geography-Themed Books - Choose books about different countries, cultures, weather, or animals. - Look for stories that include maps or journeys. - Use non-fiction books to explore topics like volcanoes, rainforests, or climate change. 5. Encourage Curiosity and Questions - Ask questions like: “Why do you think people live near rivers?” “What would it be like to live in a desert?” - Help children research answers using books or child-friendly websites like BBC Bitesize Geography. 6. Stay Involved with School Learning - Support learning by helping them find pictures, facts, or maps.

History

This term, children are diving into the fascinating world of early human history through our Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age unit. They're learning how people first began to survive and thrive by developing essential skills like hunting, farming, tool-making and building shelters. As they move through each age, children discover how the use of materials evolved, from simple stone tools to the discovery of bronze, and eventually iron, which allowed communities to create stronger tools, weapons and structures. These changes brought major shifts in how people lived, worked and organised their societies. By exploring these key periods, children gain a clearer understanding of how human life developed over time and how these early innovations still influence the way we live today.

1. Make History Come Alive

- **Visit local historical sites:** Castles, museums, monuments, or even old buildings in your area.
- **Explore family history:** Look at old photos, talk about grandparents' lives, or create a simple family tree.
- **Watch historical films or documentaries** (age-appropriate): Shows like *Horrible Histories* are both fun and educational.

2. Read Historical Stories Together

- Choose **historical fiction** or non-fiction books that match what they're learning in school (e.g. Romans, Victorians, World War II).
- Ask questions like:
 - "What would it have been like to live then?"
 - "How is that different from today?"

3. Encourage Discussion and Curiosity

- Talk about **how things have changed over time** — transport, toys, schools, homes, nursing.
- Ask open-ended questions:
 - "Why do you think that happened?"
 - "What would you have done in that situation?"

4. Use Creative Activities

- Create a **timeline** of key events.
- Make a **model or craft** (e.g. a Roman shield, Tudor house, or WWII gas mask box).
- Role-play historical characters or events.

5. Stay Connected with School Learning

- Ask what topic they're studying and explore it further at home.
- Support homework or projects by helping them research or find resources.
- Attend school events like assemblies or exhibitions related to history.

6. Link History to the Present

- Talk about how past events shape the world today.
- Discuss commemorations like **Remembrance Day** or **Black History Month**.
- Highlight how history helps us understand **different cultures and perspectives**.

Design & Technology

In DT, pupils will explore ways to stiffen fabric. They will have the opportunity to cover a box with cloth and then go on to create a rigid box out of fabric. We will look at Gisela Stromeyer, the New York-based artist and architect who also trained as a dancer and teacher. Gisela comes from a family of fourth-generation German tentmakers and uses fabric to visually and texturally enhance existing spaces. Her installations start life as sketches which are then developed into finished plans and scale models. She then cuts and sews the fabric herself to create sensuous and fluid forms. Her work can be found in a variety of locations such as private homes, theatre sets and office spaces.

1. Encourage Making and Building at Home

- Provide access to **basic materials**: cardboard, tape, string, scissors, glue, recycled packaging.
- Let children design and build things like:
 - A model bridge or tower
 - A simple puppet or toy
 - A bird feeder or bug hotel
- Celebrate the process, not just the final product!

2. Talk About How Things Work

- Explore everyday objects: *“How does this toaster work?”* or *“Why is this chair shaped like that?”*
- Take things apart (safely!) to see what’s inside — old gadgets, clocks, or toys.
- Discuss materials: *“Why is this made of plastic instead of wood?”*

3. Support Planning and Problem-Solving

- Encourage children to **draw their ideas** before building.
- Ask questions like:
 - “What tools or materials will you need?”
 - “How will you make it stronger or more stable?”
- Help them reflect: *“What would you do differently next time?”*

4. Cook Together

- Cooking is a key part of D&T! Involve children in:
 - Reading recipes
 - Measuring ingredients
 - Chopping, mixing, and timing
- Talk about nutrition, food origins, and healthy choices.

5. Play with Construction Toys

- Use LEGO, K’NEX, Meccano, or magnetic tiles to build and invent.
- Set challenges like: *“Can you build a bridge that holds a book?”*

6. Stay Connected with School Projects

- Ask questions about what they’re designing or making in school.
- Offer to help with research or collecting materials.
- Celebrate their creations and ask them to explain how they made them.

Art & Design	In Art, pupils will continue to experiment by using a range of materials, including paint, to create different marks. They will also mix colours. Pupils will be taught how to use a variety of painting techniques, including tonking and sgraffito. They will explore how to combine techniques to create texture and shape. They will also focus on artists including Vincent Van Gogh.	1. Encourage Creative Expression at Home • Provide a variety of materials: paper, paints, crayons, glue, scissors, recycled items, fabric scraps. • Let children explore freely — it's about the process, not perfection! • Celebrate their artwork by displaying it at home. 2. Explore Different Art Forms • Try drawing, painting, collage, sculpture, printing, or digital art. • Use everyday items to create (e.g. potato printing, cardboard sculptures). • Encourage experimenting with textures, colours, and shapes. 3. Visit Art Galleries or Exhibitions • Explore local galleries or museums — many have free entry and family-friendly activities. • Talk about what you see: “<i>What do you like about this painting?</i>” or “<i>How do you think the artist made that?</i>” • Look at art from different cultures and time periods. 4. Read Books About Art and Artists • Choose picture books that explore famous artists (e.g. Van Gogh, Frida Kahlo, Yayoi Kusama). • Read stories that inspire creativity and imagination. • Use books as a springboard for creating your own versions of famous artworks. 5. Encourage Observation and Imagination • Go on a “texture walk” or “colour hunt” outdoors. • Ask open-ended questions: • “What do you see?” • “What could this be?” • “How would you change it?” • Let them invent their own characters, patterns, or imaginary worlds. 6. Stay Involved with School Art Projects • Ask what they're working on in art and design. • Support homework or sketchbook tasks with time, space, and encouragement. • Attend exhibitions or displays of children's work at school
PSHE (Personal, Social, Health and Economic education)	This term in PSHE, our theme is <i>Me and My Relationships</i>. The children will be learning about the importance of rules, caring for special people and solving problems fairly. They will explore what makes a good friend, how to work as part of a team and how to handle peer pressure through a range of activities and discussions.	1. Encourage Open Conversations • Create a safe space for children to talk about their feelings, friendships, worries, and questions. • Use everyday moments (e.g. after school, during meals) to check in emotionally. • Listen without judgment and validate their feelings: “<i>It's okay to feel that way.</i>”

	In the second half of the term, our PSHE theme is <i>Valuing Difference</i>. The children will be learning about respect in relationships, exploring their families, friends and wider community, and thinking about how we can celebrate the differences that make each of us unique.	2. Teach Life Skills at Home - Involve children in age-appropriate tasks: - Making healthy food choices - Managing money (e.g. pocket money, saving) - Resolving conflicts calmly - Taking responsibility for chores - Talk about decision-making and consequences in real-life situations. 3. Promote Emotional Wellbeing - Help children name and understand their emotions. - Practice calming strategies together: deep breathing, mindfulness, or quiet time. - Model healthy ways to cope with stress or disappointment. 4. Encourage Respect and Inclusion - Talk about diversity, kindness, and fairness. - Read books or watch shows that reflect different cultures, families, and experiences. - Encourage empathy by asking: <i>“How do you think they felt?”</i> or <i>“What would you do in their shoes?”</i> 5. Support Health and Safety Learning - Talk about personal hygiene, healthy eating, and staying active. - Discuss online safety and respectful behaviour on the internet. - Reinforce messages about body autonomy and safe relationships in age-appropriate ways. 6. Stay Involved with School PSHE Topics - Ask what they’re learning in PSHE and follow up at home. - Support school initiatives like anti-bullying week, mental health awareness, or charity events. - Use school newsletters to stay informed about PSHE themes.
RE (Religious Education)	This term, children will deepen their understanding of a range of beliefs and values held by different people. Alongside learning about Christianity, they will explore key aspects of Hinduism, such as important celebrations, beliefs, and ways of living to see how faith can influence everyday life. They will also be introduced to Humanism, a non-religious approach that focuses on reason, empathy, and shared human values. By comparing these different perspectives, children will begin to understand the variety of beliefs people hold and reflect	1. Talk About Big Questions Encourage open conversations about: - What is right and wrong? - Why do people believe different things? - What makes us who we are? These discussions help children develop critical thinking and empathy. 2. Celebrate Diversity - Explore different religious festivals (e.g., Diwali, Eid, Hanukkah, Christmas).

	on what individuals and communities consider important. This broad approach encourages respect, curiosity, and thoughtful discussion about how people make sense of the world and their place within it.	• Try foods, music, or crafts related to different cultures and faiths. • Visit places of worship (virtually or in person) to broaden understanding. 3. Read Together • Choose storybooks that reflect different faiths and moral lessons. • Use age-appropriate RE books or resources from school. • Discuss the messages or values in the stories. 4. Use Media and Technology • Watch short educational videos about world religions or moral stories. • Use interactive RE games or apps (like BBC Bitesize or RE:Quest). • Listen to songs or stories from different cultures. 5. Encourage Reflection • Keep a “thoughts and feelings” journal. • Ask questions like “What did you learn today?” or “How would you feel in that situation?” • Use drawing or role-play to express ideas. 6. Model Respect and Curiosity • Show interest in learning about others’ beliefs. • Demonstrate respectful language and attitudes. • Share your own beliefs or values in a way that invites discussion, not pressure. 7. Link RE to Everyday Life • Talk about kindness, fairness, and helping others. • Discuss news stories or community events through a values-based lens. • Encourage acts of compassion or charity.
Music	This term, the children will be looking at untuned percussion and mastering rhythm. The children will be recognising beats in a bar – looking at folk songs, war chants, hymns. The children will also take part in the Christmas production – they can audition for bigger roles, but all children will be part of the chorus. There will also be a weekly song that children listen to – looking at the composer and when it was written. We are also looking to increase the amount of singing the children will do so we will be choosing one or two songs to learn over each half term making sure they cover as many different cultures / genres as possible.	1. Make Music Part of Everyday Life • Sing together at home, in the car, or during routines like tidying up or bedtime. • Clap or tap rhythms together — even using pots, pans, or wooden spoons! • Encourage children to make up their own songs or change the words to familiar tunes. 2. Listen to a Variety of Music • Explore different genres: classical, jazz, pop, folk, world music, etc. • Talk about what they hear: “How does this music make you feel?” or “What instruments can you hear?” • Create a family playlist of favourite songs. 3. Encourage Instrument Exploration • If possible, provide access to simple instruments like a keyboard, recorder, ukulele, or percussion instruments. • Use free apps or online tools to explore virtual instruments. • Let children experiment freely — it doesn’t have to sound perfect! 4. Support School Music Activities • Ask what songs or instruments they’re learning at school.

		• Encourage participation in school choirs, performances, or music clubs. • Celebrate their efforts and performances, even if they're nervous. 5. Use Music to Support Other Learning • Use songs to help with times tables, spelling, or remembering facts. • Explore music from different cultures when learning about geography or history. • Link music to emotions and PSHE topics: "How does this song express feelings?" 6. Stay Connected with the School's Music Curriculum • Ask your child about the music topics or composers being studied. • Support any music homework or practice routines. • Attend school concerts or assemblies to show interest and encouragement.
PE (Physical Education)	In PE, the children will learn the following: • Know a range of sending skills: rolling, throwing, bouncing and can relate to which invasion game it is used for. • Know what travel methods to use and adapt them for different games. • Know what a team game is. • Know how to communicate effectively with teammates. Know how to use tactics to improve teams position. • Know what composing is. • Know how to work individually and together with a group. • Know what leadership is. • Know key terminology such as – travel, flight, pathway, rotation, balance and shape. • Know what unison, cannon and mirroring are. • Know the benefits of pointing toes and holding a strong core.	1. Encourage Daily Physical Activity • Aim for at least 60 minutes of movement each day — walking, cycling, dancing, or playing outside. • Make it fun: obstacle courses in the garden, family walks, or dance-offs in the living room. • Celebrate effort and participation, not just skill or winning. 2. Support Participation in Sports and Clubs • Encourage children to try different activities: football, swimming, gymnastics, martial arts, etc. • Attend local clubs or community sports sessions. • Be positive about trying new things — even if they're unsure 3. Promote Healthy Habits • Talk about the importance of exercise, hydration, sleep, and nutrition. • Help children understand how being active supports their mental health and wellbeing. • Model healthy choices in everyday life. 4. Teach Teamwork and Fair Play • Reinforce values like respect, cooperation, and resilience. • Talk about winning and losing gracefully. • Encourage children to support others and celebrate team success. 5. Stay Involved with School PE • Ask what sports or activities they're doing in PE. • Support school sports days, swimming lessons, or inter-school competitions. • Make sure children have the right kit and feel confident taking part. 6. Build Confidence and Motivation • Praise effort, improvement, and persistence. • Help children set small goals: "Can you run a bit further today?" • Avoid comparing them to others — focus on their personal progress.

Spanish

This term, the children will begin with the topic *A New Start*, where they will learn simple greetings, how to talk about feelings, and practise numbers and colours in Spanish. Later in the term, our focus will be *Calendar and Celebrations*. The children will learn the days of the week, months of the year and how to say the date, as well as exploring seasonal celebrations such as Bonfire Night and Christmas through language and culture.

1. Use Spanish at Home in Small Ways

- Practice **basic greetings**: *Hola, ¿cómo estás?, buenos días, adiós.*
- Label household items with Spanish words (e.g. *la puerta* for door, *la mesa* for table).
- Count objects in Spanish or name colours during play.

2. Learn Through Songs and Rhymes

- Use Spanish songs to build vocabulary and pronunciation.
- Try YouTube channels like *Super Simple Español*, or *CantaJuego*.
- Sing along to familiar tunes with Spanish lyrics.

3. Read Spanish Books or Watch Spanish Cartoons

- Choose bilingual books or simple Spanish picture books.
- Watch age-appropriate Spanish shows with subtitles (e.g. *Pocoyó*, *Dora la Exploradora*).
- Talk about what's happening in the story or show.

4. Use Language Apps and Games

- Try child-friendly apps like:
 - **Duolingo for Kids**
 - **Gus on the Go**
 - **Spanish School Bus**
- Play memory or matching games with Spanish words and pictures.

5. Talk About Spanish-Speaking Cultures

- Explore Spanish-speaking countries on a map or globe.
- Try cooking a simple Spanish or Latin American dish together.
- Celebrate cultural events like *Día de los Muertos* or *La Tomatina*.

6. Stay Connected with School Learning

- Ask your child what Spanish words or topics they're learning.
- Encourage them to teach you what they've learned — it reinforces their memory!
- Support any Spanish homework or projects with enthusiasm.