

3CH Newsletter Summer 2 2025-2026



Money focuses on strengthening, adding, and subtracting amounts of money, converting between pounds and pence (£/p), and calculating change in real-life contexts.

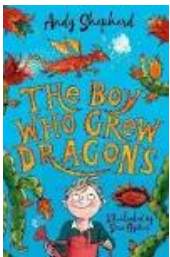


Time focuses on Roman numerals to 12, reading and writing the time to the nearest 5 and 1 minute. Digital clocks, am and pm, hours and minutes, minutes and seconds, days and hours and units of time.

Shape: Turns, angles, comparing angles, horizontal, vertical, parallel and, perpendicular lines. Recognising and describing 3D shapes and nets, drawing and measuring shapes and polygons accurately.

Geography: Are all settlements the same? (See knowledge mat and lesson overview for coverage)

Guided Comprehension:
(Whole summer term)



RE: Why do people pray?
(See knowledge mat for whole summer term)

PSHE/myHappyMind:
Shared responsibilities
Ourselves, growing and changing -
grief
Transition

We hope you have a lovely rest over the half term holiday. Spellings and homework will continue to be set on a Tuesday and tested / marked the following Tuesday.

All spellings will be set on Edshed where children can play games to help them practise. Please continue to read every day and use TTRS and Nessy (if your child has been given a password for this intervention).

PE will be on a Thursday and forest school on a Tuesday afternoon. Our class assembly is now on Monday 29th June at 9:10am.

English: We will be continuing to use 'We Are Water Protectors' text at the start of next half term to write a letter from the water protector to the community. We will be focusing on pronouns, a range of sentences, organising paragraphs, tenses and expanded noun phrases. We will then use the video 'Broken' to stimulate ideas for an explanation text about playing 'Rock, Paper, Scissors'. We will use present tense consistently for explanation, time adverbials and causal conjunctions (first, next, because, so). We will also use clear organisational features: title, introduction, ordered steps and paragraphs to group related information. As always, we will be encouraging the use of expanded noun phrases to clarify meaning and using commas to list.

Science: Plant Reproduction (See knowledge mat)



Computing: Children will become familiar with the terms 'text', 'images' and 'emojis' and understand that they can be used to communicate messages offline and online. They will use desktop publishing software and consider careful choices of font size, colour and type to edit and improve premade documents. They will be introduced to the terms 'templates', 'orientation', and 'placeholders' and begin to understand how these can support them in making their own template for a front cover. They will start to add text and images to create their own pieces of work using desktop publishing software.

DT: We will be exploring food and will explore salad and dressing dips before creating our own with the help of the school catering staff.

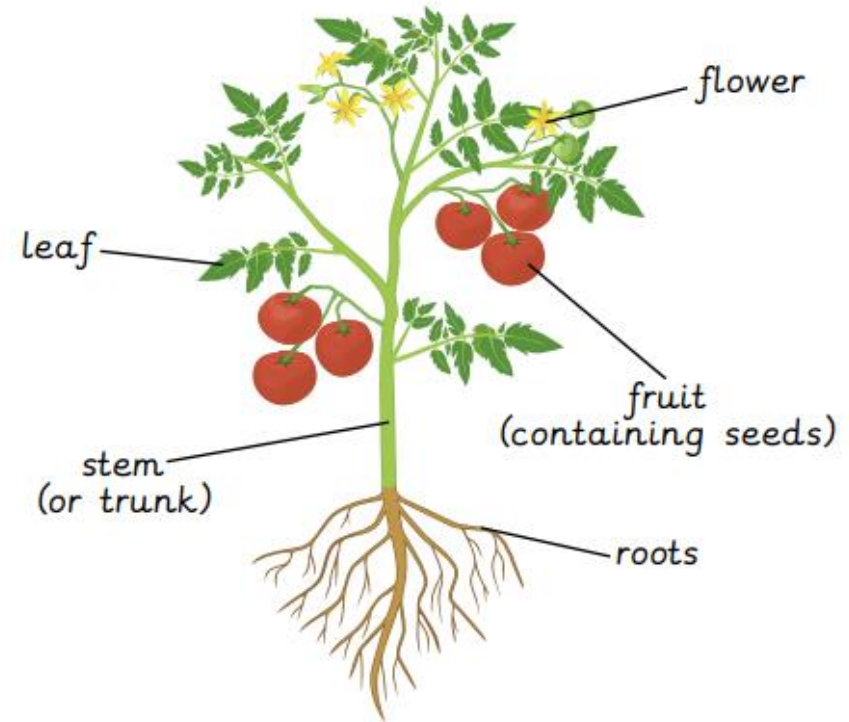
Healthy plant growth

Plants need:

- Air.
- Water.
- Light.
- Nutrients.
- Room to grow.



Structure and function



Water transport



Water is **absorbed** by the **roots** and travels up the **stem**. It is used in **photosynthesis** and is lost through the **leaves**.

Each part of the plant has an important job.

The **leaves** use sunlight and water to make food. The **stem** supports the plant and transports water. The **flower** attracts insects to **pollinate** the plant. **Fruit** is eaten by animals that carry away the **seeds**. The **roots** anchor the plant and **absorb water** and **nutrients**.

Pollination

Pollen is transferred from the **male** part of the **flower** to the **female** part. A **seed** will form from the female part.

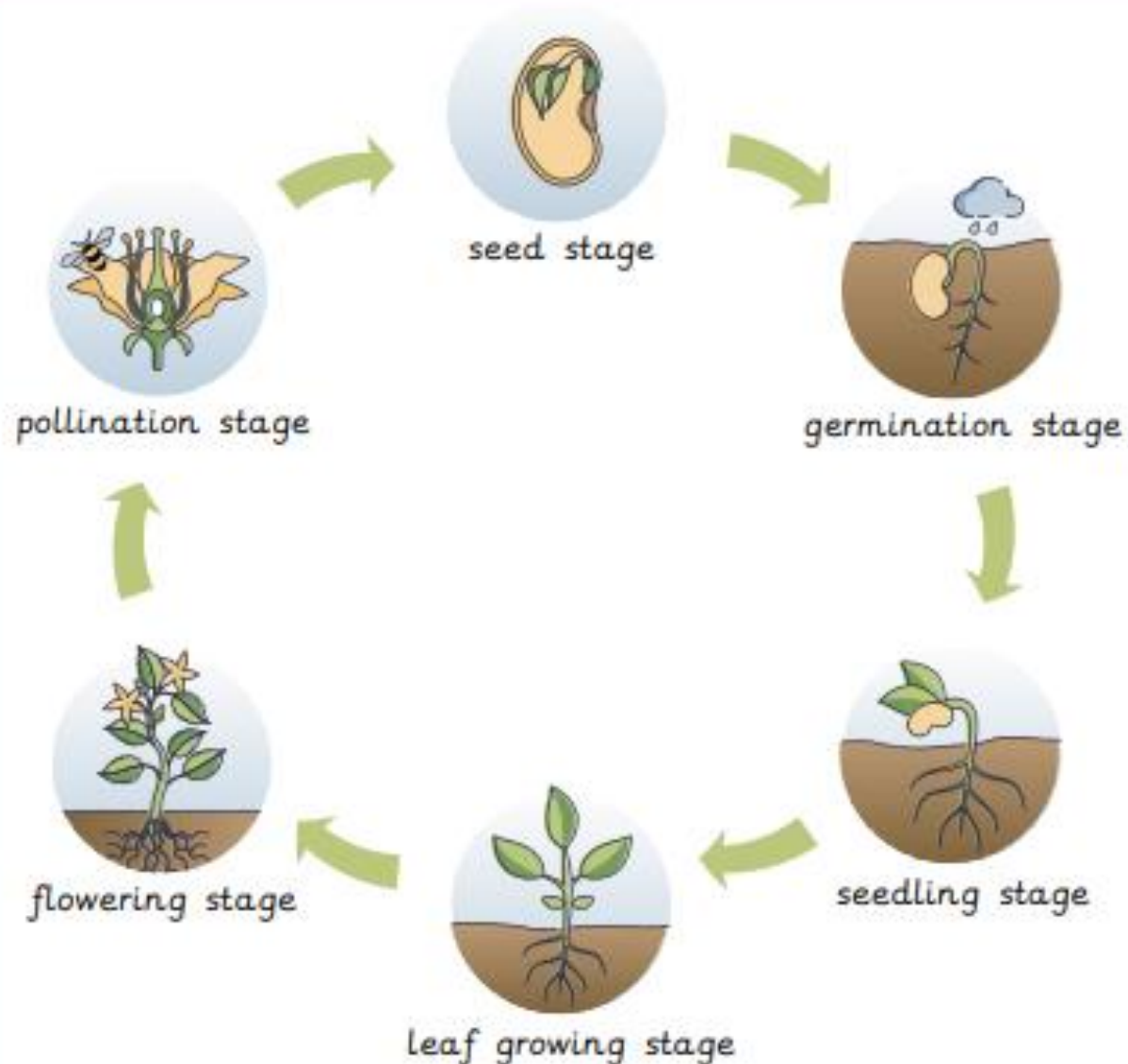


Seed dispersal



Seeds are carried away from the parent plant by the wind, animals or water.

The life cycle of a flowering plant



Why do people pray?



	Definition
Prayer	A spiritual act of communication with a divine being or higher power, often involving praise, requests, or thanksgiving.
Reflection	Thoughtful and calm consideration of one's experiences, beliefs, and values, often associated with meditation or prayer.
Meditation	A practice of focused thought or mindfulness, often used in spiritual or religious contexts to achieve clarity or connection with the divine.
Shrine	A sacred space dedicated to a deity or spiritual figure, often containing meaningful objects or symbols for worship or prayer.
Worship	The act of showing reverence and adoration for a deity, often through rituals, prayers, or ceremonies.
Lord's Prayer	A Christian prayer taught by Jesus to his disciples, expressing key beliefs and values such as forgiveness, provision, and devotion to God.
Gayatri Mantra	A Hindu morning prayer seeking enlightenment, truth, and guidance, often recited for spiritual upliftment.
First Surah	The opening chapter of the Qur'an, recited by Muslims in daily prayers, praising Allah and seeking guidance on the straight path.
Puja	A Hindu act of worship involving offerings, prayers, and rituals typically performed at a shrine or Mandir.
Mandir	A Hindu temple where worship, prayer, and rituals take place, often featuring shrines dedicated to various deities.

Key learning:

1. What is prayer?
2. Why do people pray?
3. How do Christians pray?
4. How do Muslims pray?
5. How do Hindus pray?
6. The meaning of key prayers in Christianity, Islam, and Hinduism
7. Explore symbols used in prayer across religions
8. Explore how prayer can make people feel
9. Write prayers or reflections for imagined scenarios, such as helping someone in need or giving thanks for something special.
10. Stories about prayer in religious texts:

Daniel in the lions' den (Christianity)
11. Compare how prayer reflects the beliefs of Christians, Muslims, and Hindus. Look for similarities and differences.
12. Reflection: Does prayer matter to me?

Key Vocabulary

UK Coins

amount

change

coin

combinations

convert

note

pence

penny

pounds

value



one penny coin two pence coin five pence coin ten pence coin twenty pence coin fifty pence coin one pound coin two pound coin

UK Notes



£5
five pound note



£10
ten pound note



£20
twenty pound note



£50
fifty pound note

Pounds and Pence



£3 and 25 pence



£52 and 13 pence

Convert Pounds and Pence



120 pence
100 pence is £1
120 pence is £1 and 20 pence.

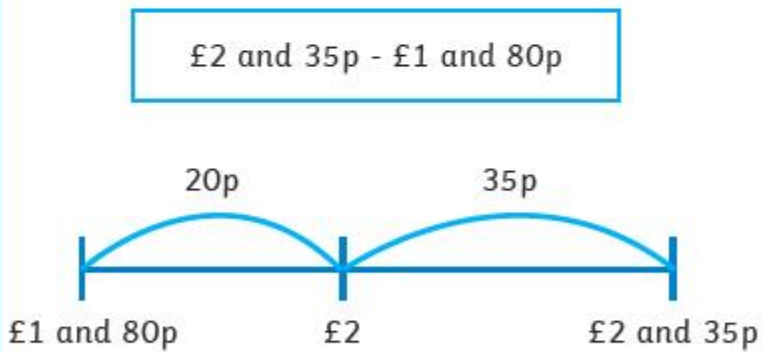
Adding Amounts



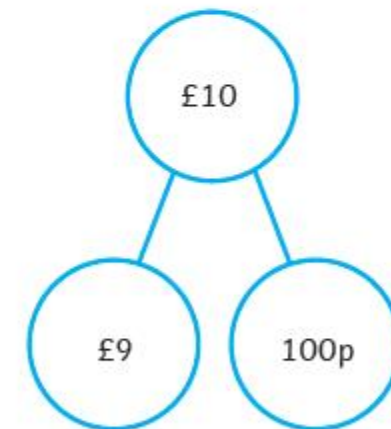
	?
£1 and 60p	

£1 and 60p + £1 and 52p
 There is £2 and 112p.
 112p is £1 and 12p
 Altogether there is £3 and 12p.

Subtracting Amounts



Giving Change



£9 - £5 = £4
 100p - 67p = 33p
 £4 and 33p change

Key Vocabulary

quarter turn

half turn

three-quarter turn

angle

right angle

acute

obtuse

horizontal

vertical

parallel

perpendicular

polygon

two-dimensional

three-dimensional

flat face

curved surface

edge

curved edge

vertex

vertices

apex



Turns and Angles

Angles can be used as a description of a turn.



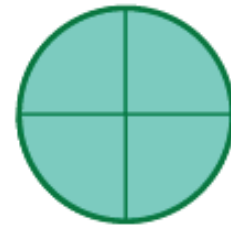
$\frac{1}{4}$ turn



$\frac{1}{2}$ turn



$\frac{3}{4}$ turn



1 turn



clockwise



anticlockwise

An angle is created when two straight lines meet at a point or intersect.

Right Angle



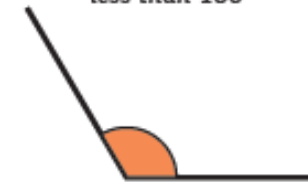
Acute Angle

Less than 90°



Obtuse Angle

Greater than 90° and less than 180°



Type of Lines

horizontal



vertical



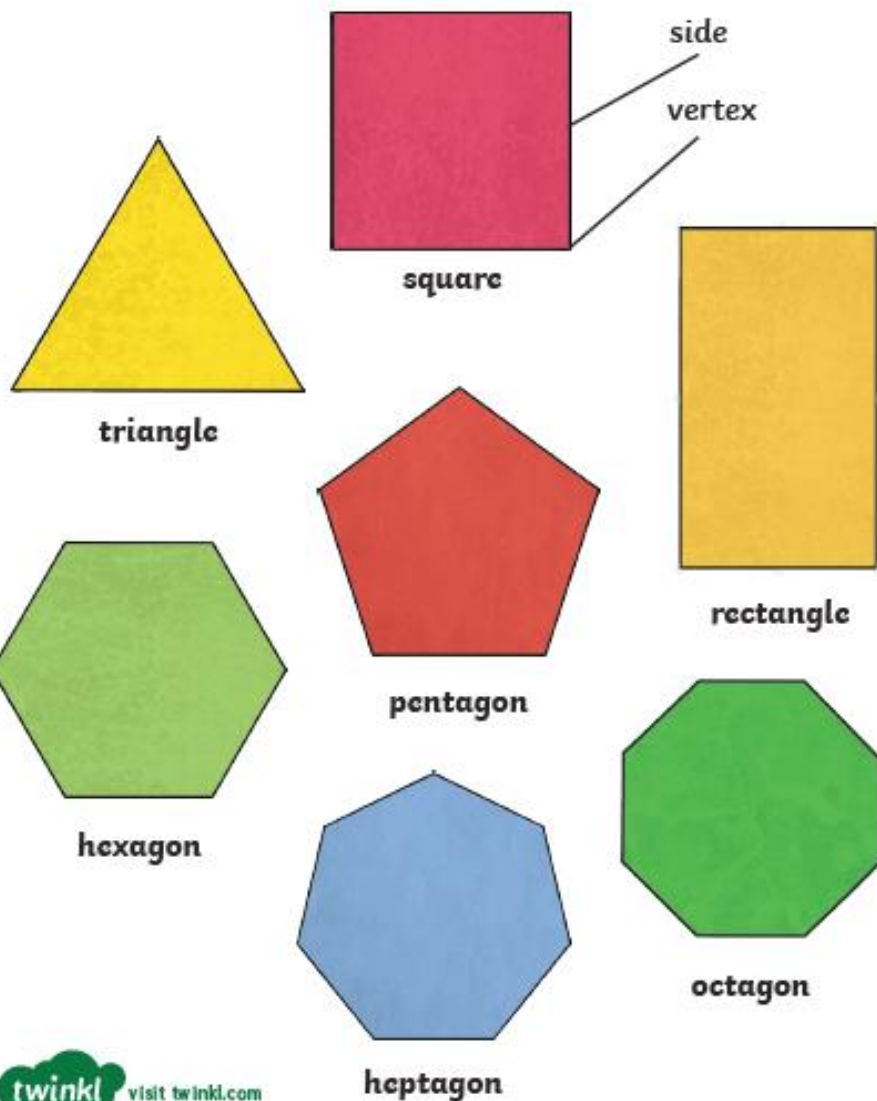
parallel



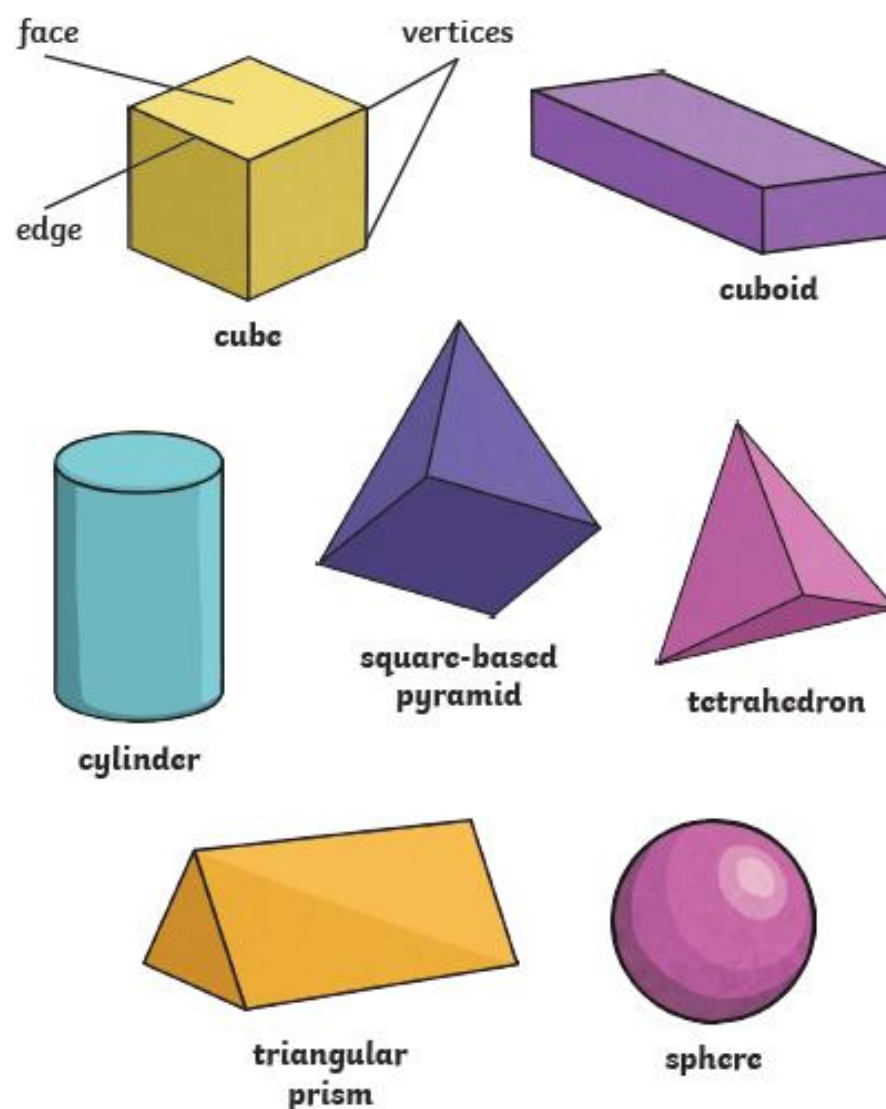
perpendicular



Recognise and Describe 2D Shapes



Recognise and Describe 3D Shapes



Key Vocabulary

12-hour time

24-hour time

Roman numerals

analogue

digital

hours

minutes

seconds

o'clock

half past

quarter past

quarter to

midday

midnight

noon

Analogue and Digital Clocks

**Minute Hand**

The long hand points to the minutes past or the minutes to the hour.

Hour Hand

The short hand points to the hour. If this hand is pointing between hours, it is either past the earlier hour or to the later hour.



12:00

twelve
o'clock

12:15

quarter past
twelve

12:30

half past
twelve

12:45

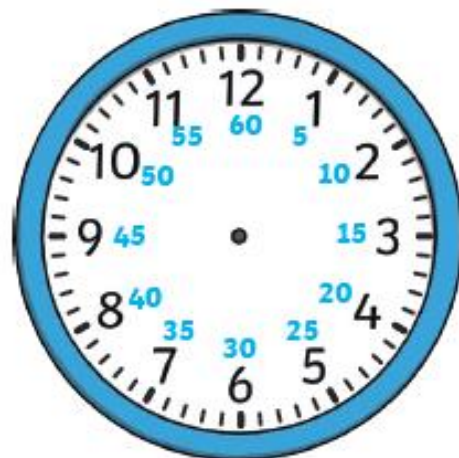
quarter to
one

Time and Roman Numerals



Hours, Minutes and Seconds

There are
60 seconds
in an minute.



There are
60 minutes
in an hour.

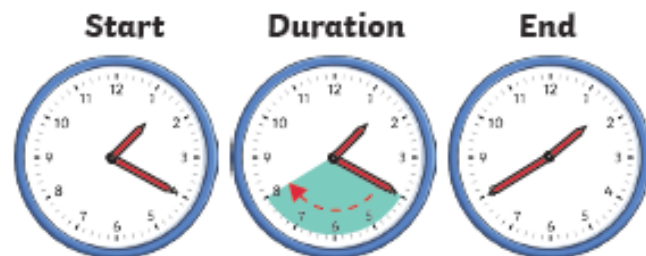
24-Hour Time

There are 24 hours in a day.



	13:00	1 p.m.	1 o'clock	
	14:00	2 p.m.	2 o'clock	
	15:00	3 p.m.	3 o'clock	
	16:00	4 p.m.	4 o'clock	
	17:00	5 p.m.	5 o'clock	
	18:00	6 p.m.	6 o'clock	
	19:00	7 p.m.	7 o'clock	
	20:00	8 p.m.	8 o'clock	
	21:00	9 p.m.	9 o'clock	
	22:00	10 p.m.	10 o'clock	
	23:00	11 p.m.	11 o'clock	
	00:00	12 a.m.	12 o'clock	

Calculate Durations of Time



20 minutes has passed.

Compare Durations of Time

Compare the time using the vocabulary 'longer' and 'shorter'.

180 seconds	is the same as	3 minutes.
90 minutes	is shorter than	2 hours.
48 hours	is longer than	1 day.