

3CH Newsletter Summer 1 2025-2026



Fractions cont... Compare and order fractions using number lines, counting in steps of fractions, and beginning to recognise simple equivalent fractions using bar models and diagrams. Adding and subtracting fractions with the same denominator within one whole, partitioning whole numbers, and finding unit/non-unit fractions of set amounts using concrete and pictorial representations.

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



History: Ancient Egypt
(See knowledge mat and lesson overview for coverage)



Guided Comprehension:
(Whole summer term)



PSHE/myHappyMind:

Engage module
Communities
Helping in emergencies
Wellbeing online

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

We hope you have a lovely rest over the half term holiday. We will have a busy half term finishing a couple of this half term's lessons before beginning all the great learning we've got planned for the first summer half term. 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 Monday and Thursday. Our class trip to Manchester Museum (Ancient Egyptians) is on 24th April 2026 (normal school hours)



English: We will be using 'We Are Water Protectors' text this half term. We will be writing a character driven narrative after they have created their own 'protector' character. After this, we will be writing 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.

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.

Art: We will be exploring the work and techniques of William Morris this half term and using this to inspire our own pieces of art.

Ancient Egypt

It was a civilisation in north-east Africa which started about 5,000 years ago and lasted for around 3,000 years.



The River Nile was very important to the Ancient Egyptians. It flooded every year.

Ancient Egyptians:

- lived along or around the river
- used irrigation to grow crops
- travelled along the river to trade
- wrote on papyrus and used hieroglyphics.

Hieroglyphics

- A system of writing using pictures to show sounds and meanings.
- The Rosetta Stone helped archaeologists understand hieroglyphics.



Pharaohs

- Pharaohs ruled the people, like royalty.
- They were considered gods.
- Tutankhamun, Ramesses II, and Cleopatra are well known Pharaohs.
- Enslaved people were at the bottom of society.



This is Tutankhamun's mask.

Tutankhamun's tomb

- The tomb was found in 1922 by Howard Carter.
- The treasures of Tutankhamun have told archaeologists a lot about Ancient Egypt.
- We are still discovering things about Ancient Egypt.

Pyramids

- The most famous pyramids are the Giza pyramids.
- It took 20,000 workers to build them over 20 years.



- Pharaohs built them to house their bodies after they died.

- Pharaohs stopped building them due to tomb robbers.

Discoveries

There were important Ancient Egyptian discoveries to do with maths, medicine, and the calendar.

Mummification

- The bodies of important people were preserved for the afterlife by mummification which took 70 days.
- In the Old Kingdom and Middle Kingdom, the most important mummies were buried in pyramids.
- In the New Kingdom, pharaohs were buried in the Valley of the Kings. Workers who built underground tombs for pharaohs lived at Deir el-Medina.

Old Kingdom

Middle Kingdom

New Kingdom

Word	Definition
afterlife	A belief that there is life after death.
Anubis	Ancient Egyptian god who guided the souls of the dead.
archaeologist	A person who studies human history and prehistory by examining sites and artefacts.
artefact	An object made by a person.
Bastet	Ancient Egyptian goddess of music, dancing, and protection.
calendar	A chart or set of pages showing the dates of the month or year.
civilisation	A society, culture, and particular way of life in a certain area.
dynasty	A line of rulers from the same family.
Egyptology	The study of the language, history, and culture of Ancient Egypt.
enslaved people	People who are owned by someone else and had to work for them without being paid.
farmers	A person who owns or manages a farm.
flail	An old-fashioned tool for threshing grain.
flood	A large amount of water spreading over a place that is usually dry.
hierarchy	A system of organising people by importance.
Hieroglyphics	The writing system used by the Ancient Egyptians, which used pictures instead of letters.
irrigation	Channels to let water flow to help crops grow.
Isis	Ancient Egyptian goddess of motherhood, healing, protection, and children.

Word	Definition
legacy	Something left behind and passed on to others.
monument	A statue, building, or column to remind people of some person or event.
mummification	The process of preparing a body so it does not decay.
Osiris	Ancient Egyptian god of the underworld and judge of the dead.
papyrus	A material from the stem of a water plant, used to make paper.
pharaoh	A ruler in Ancient Egypt, a bit like a king or queen.
preserve	Treat the body so that it does not decay.
priests	Someone who performs religious ceremonies.
pyramid	A stone monument with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet.
Ra	Ancient Egyptian falcon-headed god of the Sun.
sarcophagus	A beautiful coffin used for burials in ancient times.
society	Many people living together in a community.
temple	A monument built to worship the gods.
Thoth	Ancient Egyptian ibis-headed god of knowledge.
tomb	A monument to the memory of a dead person.
trade	Buying, selling, and exchanging goods.
Valley of the Kings	Area where many pharaohs were buried during the New Kingdom.

Unit overview		
	Key knowledge	Key vocabulary
Lesson 1 <i>When and where was Ancient Egypt?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Egypt was a civilisation in north-east Africa. • Ancient Egypt began about 5,000 years ago and existed for around 3,000 years. • The main periods of Ancient Egyptian history are called the Old Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom, and the New Kingdom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • civilisation • Middle Kingdom • New Kingdom • Old Kingdom • River Nile
Lesson 2 <i>Why was the River Nile important?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The River Nile was very important in Ancient Egypt. • Ancient Egyptians lived along or around the River Nile. • The River Nile flooded every year. • Ancient Egyptian farmers used irrigation to grow crops. • Ancient Egyptians travelled along the River Nile to trade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • channel • desert • flood • irrigation • papyrus • trade • wealth
Lesson 3 <i>Who ruled Ancient Egypt?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharaohs ruled over the people, like royalty. • Pharaohs were considered gods. • Some pharaohs were buried inside pyramids. • Three of the most famous pharaohs are Ramesses II, Tutankhamun, and Cleopatra. • Over 30 dynasties ruled Ancient Egypt over the course of 3,000 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archaeologist • crook • dynasty • flail • pharaoh • pyramid
Lesson 4 <i>Why did Ancient Egyptians build pyramids?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some <u>pharaohs built</u> pyramids to house their bodies after they had died. • The most famous pyramids are the Giza Pyramids. • 20,000 workers took 20 years to build the Great Pyramid at Giza. • Deir el-Medina is where workers lived while they built underground tombs for pharaohs during the New Kingdom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • afterlife • Deir el-Medina • Giza Pyramids • monument • pyramid • tomb
Lesson 5 <i>How was Ancient Egyptian society structured?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Egyptian society was structured like a pyramid. • Life was different for people at different levels. • The pharaoh was at the top and enslaved people were at the bottom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • artisans • enslaved people • farmers • hierarchy • officials • priests • scribes • society • soldiers

<p>Lesson 6</p> <p><i>What are hieroglyphics?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ancient Egyptian system of writing was called hieroglyphics. • Hieroglyphics used pictures to show sounds and meaning. • Ancient Egyptians wrote on papyrus. • The Rosetta Stone is an important artefact that helped archaeologists understand hieroglyphics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hieroglyphics • papyrus • Rosetta Stone • scribes
<p>Lesson 7</p> <p><i>What gods did Ancient Egyptians believe in?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Egyptians worshipped over 2000 gods. • Each god had a different responsibility. • Pharaohs built temples and statues for the gods. • Temples were a place to worship specific gods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anubis • Bastet • Isis • Osiris • Ra • temple • Thoth
<p>Lesson 8</p> <p><i>What did Ancient Egyptians believe about the afterlife?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Egyptians believed that doing good deeds would give them a happy afterlife. • They believed in preserving the body for the afterlife through mummification. • Mummification was a long process that takes seventy days. • Only pharaohs and very important people were mummified. • The most important mummies were buried in pyramids, or in the Valley of the Kings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • afterlife • preserve • mummification • natron • sarcophagus
<p>Lesson 9</p> <p><i>How do we know about the Ancient Egyptians?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pharaohs eventually stopped building pyramids due to tomb robbers. • Tutankhamun's tomb was found in 1922 by Howard Carter and his team. • Tutankhamun's tomb had not been robbed, so it contained many valuable things. • The treasures of Tutankhamun have told archaeologists a lot about Ancient Egypt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • artefact • Egyptology • Howard Carter • sarcophagus • tomb robber • Tutankhamun • Valley of the Kings
<p>Lesson 10</p> <p><i>What did Ancient Egyptians discover?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ancient Egyptian civilisation left behind an important legacy. • There were important Ancient Egyptian discoveries to do with maths, medicine, and the calendar. • Archaeologists are still discovering new things about Ancient Egypt today. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • artefact • calendar • Egyptologist • legacy • medicine

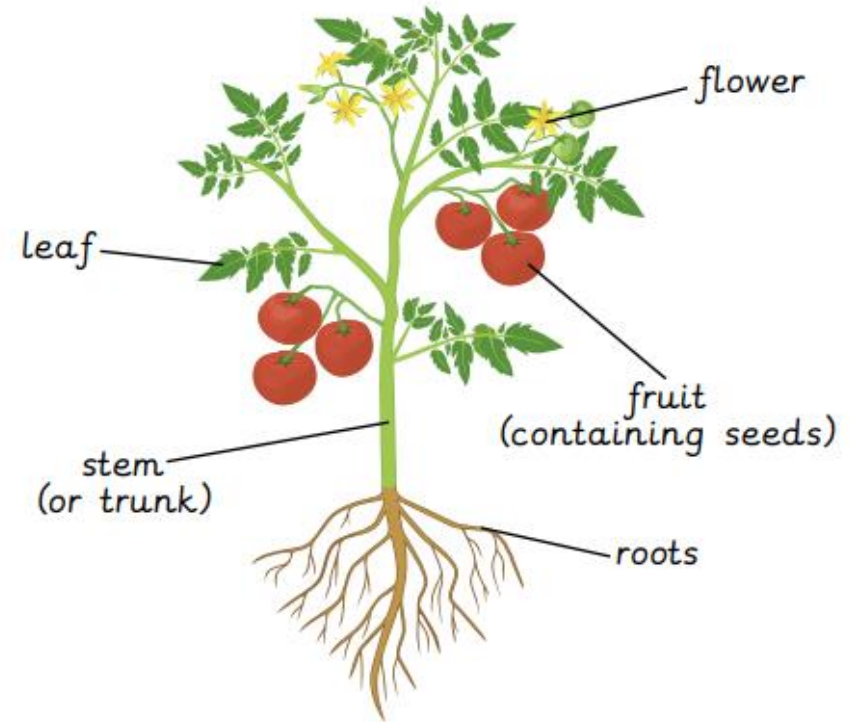
Healthy plant growth

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.

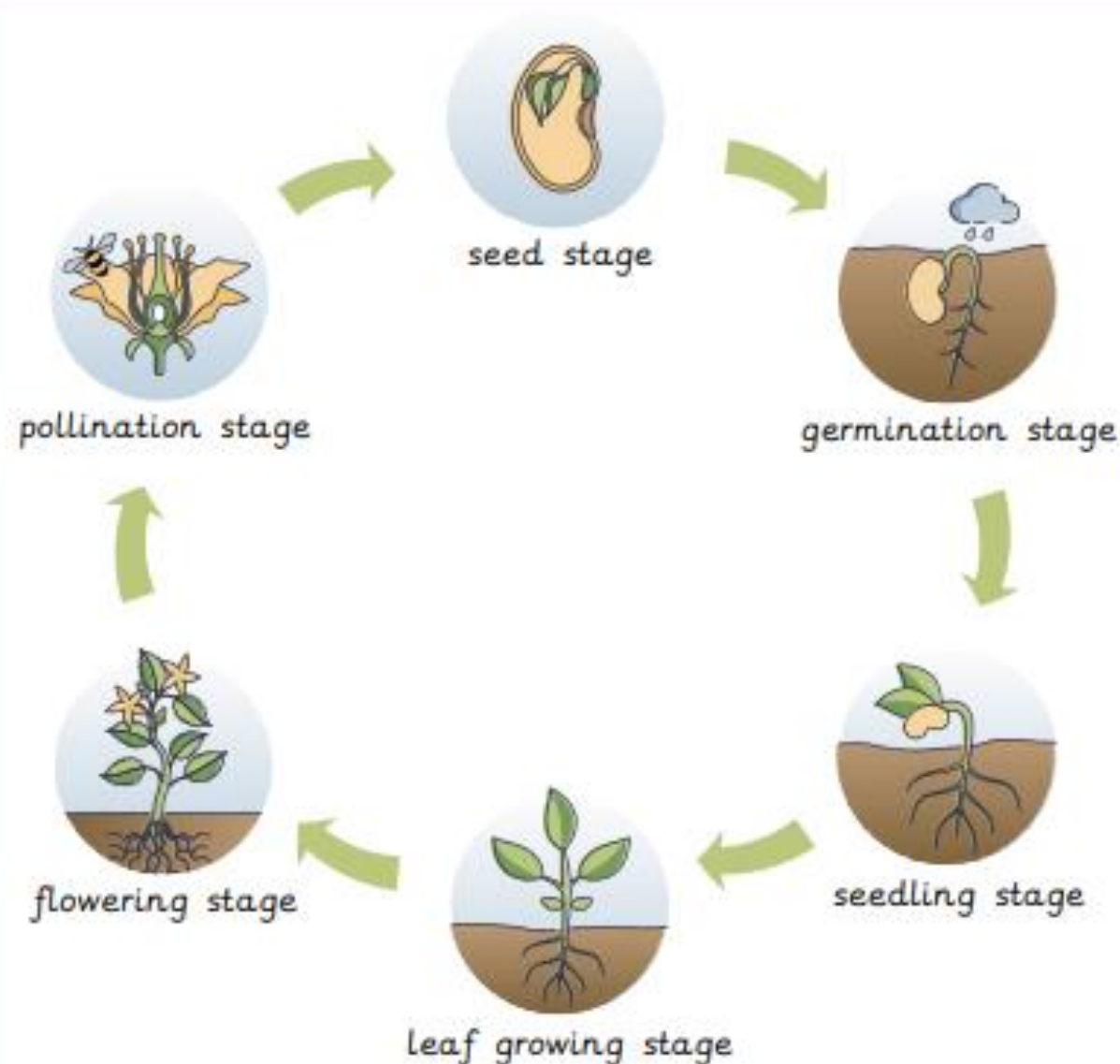


Seed dispersal



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.

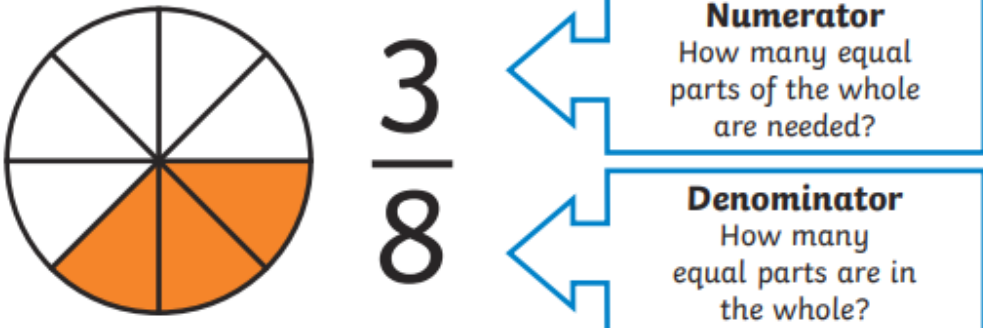


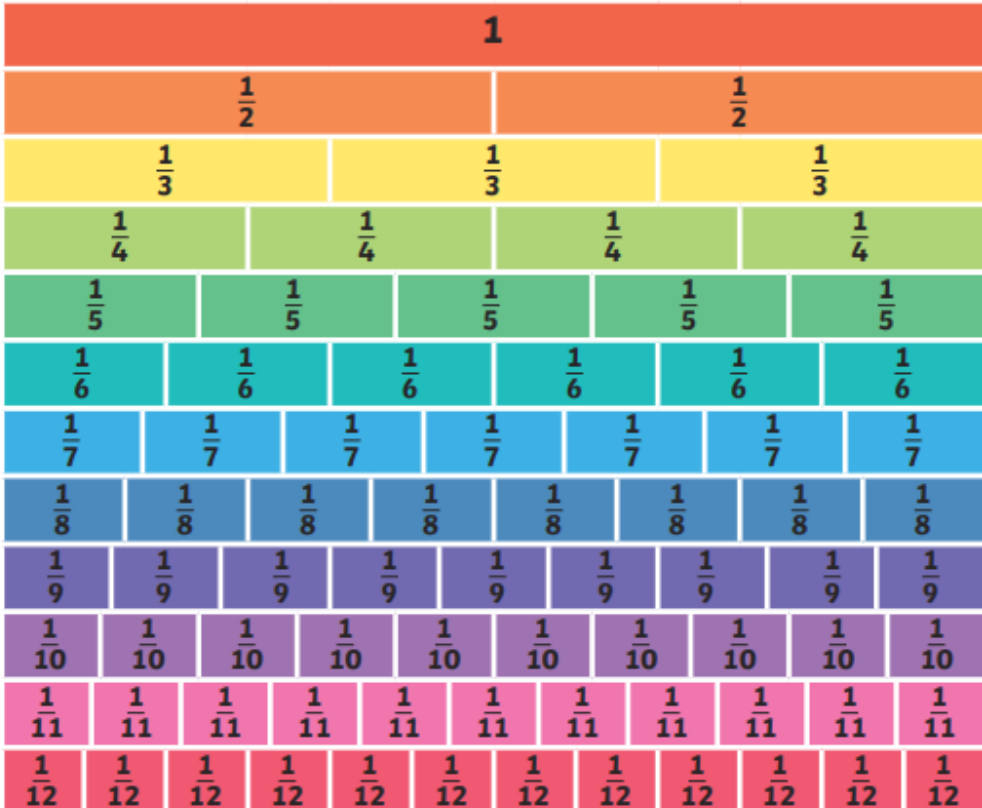
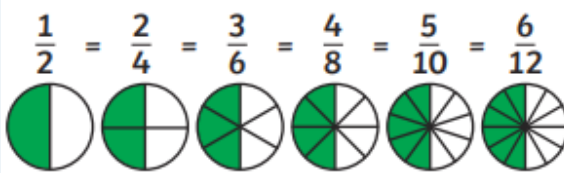
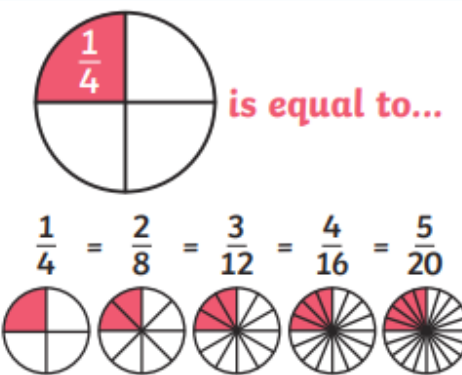
Key learning:

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?

Fractions

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary	Recognising Fractions	Comparing Fractions	
numerator		$\frac{1}{3}$  $\frac{2}{3}$	
denominator		$\frac{4}{5}$  $\frac{3}{5}$	
unit fraction		<h3>Equivalent Fractions</h3>	
non-unit fraction		<p>$\frac{1}{2}$ is equal to...</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6}{12}$</p> 	
equivalent		<p>$\frac{1}{4}$ is equal to...</p> <p>$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{5}{20}$</p> 	
halves			
thirds			
quarters			
fifths			
sixths			
eighths			
tenths			
decimal tenths			

Add and Subtract Fractions

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$



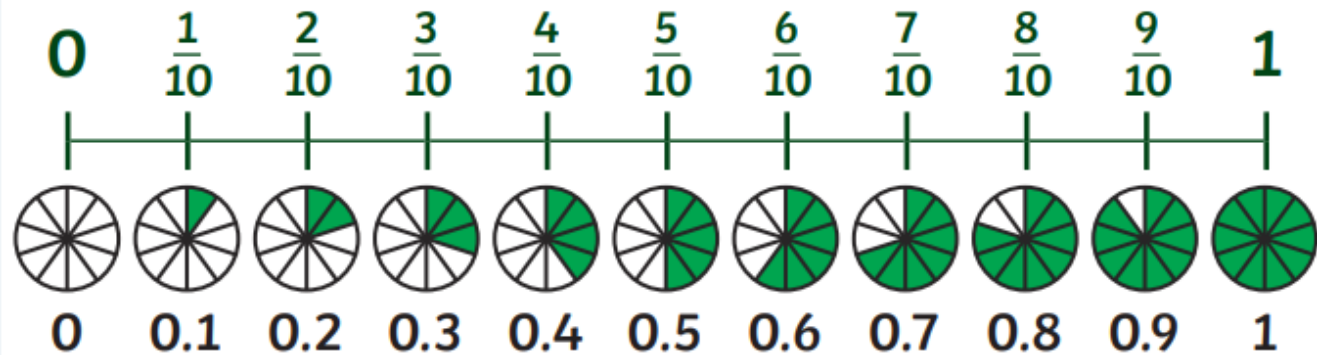
$$\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{5}{7}$$



$$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$$



Tenths



Fractions of Amounts

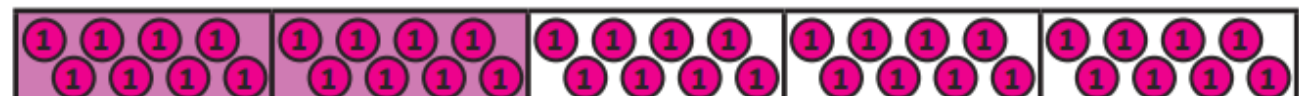
$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 24 = 6$$



$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 72 = 24$$



$$\frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 40 = 16$$



Key Vocabulary

UK Coins

amount

change

coin

combinations

convert

note

pence

penny

pounds

value



1p



2p



5p



10p



20p



50p



£1



£2

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	

$£1 \text{ and } 60p + £1 \text{ and } 52p$

There is £2 and 112p.

112p is £1 and 12p

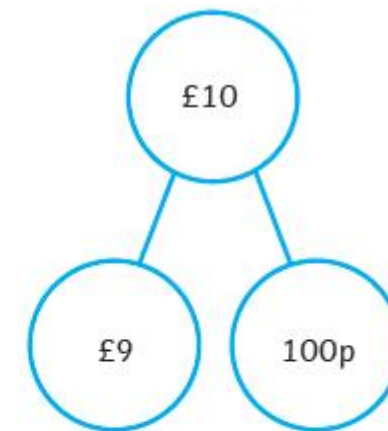
Altogether there is £3 and 12p.

Subtracting Amounts

£2 and 35p - £1 and 80p



Giving Change



$£9 - £5 = £4$

$100p - 67p = 33p$

£4 and 33p change