

YEAR 3 AUTUMN NEWSLETTER 2025

A warm welcome to Year 3. I hope that you have all had a wonderful summer break and are looking forward to the new school year. My name is Mrs Hepworth and I will be Year 5 Class Teacher, Assistant Headteacher and SENDCo. Mrs Burke will teach Year 3 on a Wednesday. We will be supported by Mrs Procter, Miss Fisher, Miss Mellor, Mrs Roberts, Mrs Riley and Mrs Hague.

Our classroom is a happy and caring environment where we support and encourage one another to achieve our full potential. We will always **‘Love one another as Jesus loves us.’**

Listed below are some of the topics that we will cover this term.

English

At St Mary’ s CE we are creative and thoughtful writers! We want the children at our school to love writing, words and the English language. Throughout the Autumn term, we will cover a range of text types including fables, myths, narratives, dialogues and plays, and non-chronological reports. We will also focus on character development. Some of our targets are

- To experiment with adjectives to create impact
- To use a range of conjunctions (when, so, before, after, while, because) to extend our writing
- To plan our writing by discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar

This term, we will continue to revisit punctuation taught in previous year groups to ensure consistency (capital letters, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas in a list, apostrophes to mark omission and singular possession in nouns). We will also discuss other types of punctuation we may come across in texts beginning to recognise punctuation indicating direct speech.

Throughout Year 3, we aim to increase legibility, consistency and fluency in handwriting.

Spelling is an important component of writing. Spellings are best learnt little and often rather than all in one go. In Year 3, spellings and a related spelling activity will be sent home each Wednesday.

Reading

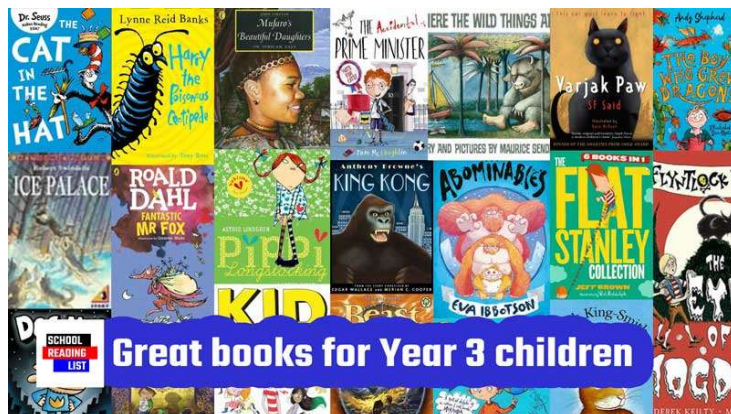
**The more that you read,
the more things you will know.
The more that you learn,
the more places you'll go.**
-Dr. Seuss

Reading is crucial for cognitive development, boosting vocabulary and comprehension skills and improving memory. Reading also fosters imagination, empathy and a love for lifelong learning.

By securing and applying key skills such as word recognition, comprehension, fluency and motivation, children will be able to embed their knowledge and access new learning opportunities across the curriculum.

In Year 3, pupils should spend time reading for at least 15 minutes each day. There is an expectation of at least 3 recorded reads weekly.

- Children need to record what has been read and should collect NEW or INTERESTING vocabulary in the comment boxes. They should discuss the meaning of new words encountered.
- Please ensure that your child's green reading record is in school daily.



Maths

This term in maths, we will look at place value, addition and subtraction, multiplication and division.

Some of the key targets we will work on include to represent and partition numbers to 1,000; find 1, 10 or 100 more or less than a given number; compare and order numbers to 1,000; count in 50s; add and subtract 1s, 10s and 100s; add and subtract 2-digit and 3-digit numbers; the 3 times-table; the 4 times-table; the 8 times-table.

Your child should also regularly practise 2 times-table, 5 times-table and 10 times-table. It is recommended that children spend 10 minutes per night to improve their knowledge and speed. To help with maths progress, they must know their times tables with confidence and be able to recall them rapidly. Each child has an account for TT Rockstars which will help them to improve.

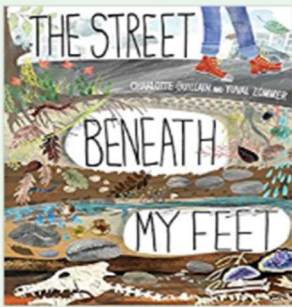
TIMES TABLES

X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6
1x1=1 1x2=2 1x3=3 1x4=4 1x5=5 1x6=6 1x7=7 1x8=8 1x9=9 1x10=10 1x11=11 1x12=12	2x1=2 2x2=4 2x3=6 2x4=8 2x5=10 2x6=12 2x7=14 2x8=16 2x9=18 2x10=20 2x11=22 2x12=24	3x1=3 3x2=6 3x3=9 3x4=12 3x5=15 3x6=18 3x7=21 3x8=24 3x9=27 3x10=30 3x11=33 3x12=36	4x1=4 4x2=8 4x3=12 4x4=16 4x5=20 4x6=24 4x7=28 4x8=32 4x9=36 4x10=40 4x11=44 4x12=48	5x1=5 5x2=10 5x3=15 5x4=20 5x5=25 5x6=30 5x7=35 5x8=40 5x9=45 5x10=50 5x11=55 5x12=60	6x1=6 6x2=12 6x3=18 6x4=24 6x5=30 6x6=36 6x7=42 6x8=48 6x9=54 6x10=60 6x11=66 6x12=72
X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12
7x1=7 7x2=14 7x3=21 7x4=28 7x5=35 7x6=42 7x7=49 7x8=56 7x9=63 7x10=70 7x11=77 7x12=84	8x1=8 8x2=16 8x3=24 8x4=32 8x5=40 8x6=48 8x7=56 8x8=64 8x9=72 8x10=80 8x11=88 8x12=96	9x1=9 9x2=18 9x3=27 9x4=36 9x5=45 9x6=54 9x7=63 9x8=72 9x9=81 9x10=90 9x11=99 9x12=108	10x1=10 10x2=20 10x3=30 10x4=40 10x5=50 10x6=60 10x7=70 10x8=80 10x9=90 10x10=100 10x11=110 10x12=120	11x1=11 11x2=22 11x3=33 11x4=44 11x5=55 11x6=66 11x7=77 11x8=88 11x9=99 11x10=110 11x11=121 11x12=132	12x1=12 12x2=24 12x3=36 12x4=48 12x5=60 12x6=72 12x7=84 12x8=96 12x9=108 12x10=120 12x11=132 12x12=144

Science





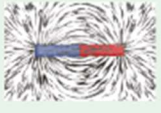


Year 3: Rocks and Soils Knowledge Mat (Chemistry) - What is hidden below the surfaces? Let's take a peek!

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Interesting Facts
fossil	A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocks have been used by humans for millions of years, from early tools and weapons through to various construction materials.
soil	Soil consists of a mix of organic material (decayed plants and animals) and broken bits of rocks and minerals.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sediment deposited over time, often as layers at the bottom of lakes and oceans, forms sedimentary rocks.
organic matter	Organic matter is matter that has come from a recently living organism. It is capable of decaying.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extreme pressure and heat over time forms metamorphic rocks. Examples are marble and slate.
sedimentary	Sedimentary rocks are made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers. Over time, these layers are squashed under more and more layers.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When magma cools and solidifies it forms igneous rock. Examples are granite and pumice.
metamorphic	When a rock experiences heat and pressure, it becomes a metamorphic rock. All metamorphic rocks start as another type of rock.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bricks and concrete are not rocks because they are man-made.
igneous	Igneous rock is formed when magma cools and solidifies, it may do this above or below the Earth's surface.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The layers of soil are: topsoil, subsoil, weathered rock and bedrock.
impermeable	Impermeable rocks cannot absorb water.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fossils are usually formed when a living thing (plant or animal) dies and the body is covered up or buried by sediment over tens of thousands of years.
permeable	Permeable rocks can absorb water.	Sticky knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Rocks can be grouped together based on their appearance and physical properties. Observe how rough or smooth they are, how permeable they are, how strong they are and what they look like. *Fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. They are the remains prehistoric life. *Soil is made from pieces of rock, minerals, decaying plants and water. When rock is broken down into small grains, soil is formed. 	
			Mary Anning was a famous English fossil collector and palaeontologist.



Year 3: Forces and Magnets Knowledge Mat (physics) - Can the force be with you?

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Interesting Facts
force	A push or pull.		 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only metals which contain nickel, iron and cobalt are magnetic.
friction	A force acting between 2 surfaces. The resistance of a motion when there is contact between two surfaces.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposite poles attract and similar poles repel.
magnet	A magnet is an object that is made of materials that create a magnetic force/field.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A magnet always has North and South Pole. Cutting a magnet in half makes two magnets, each with two poles.
magnetic	Objects that are attracted to a magnet because they contain iron, nickel or cobalt.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All forces act in pairs - no forces exists by itself.
poles	North and South poles are found at different ends of a magnet.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earth is a big magnet with a North and South Pole and a magnetic field.
attract	If one object attracts another object, it pulls it towards it.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magnets only attract certain types of metals, other materials such as glass, plastic and wood aren't attracted.
repel	To repel means to push something away.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A force is a push, pull, twist or turn that causes a change in speed, direction or shape.
magnetic field	An area around a magnet where there is a magnetic force which pulls magnetic materials towards the magnet.	Sticky Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objects move differently on different surfaces. • Some forces require contact and some do not. • Magnetic forces can act at a distance. • Magnetic forces can act at a distance. • Know that magnets have two poles. • Magnets attract and repel each other. • Magnets attract some materials and not others • Know how to compare and group materials based on whether they are attracted to a magnet. • Know objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt are magnetic. • Know magnets attract each other if opposite poles are facing and repel each other if the same poles are facing. 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The needle in a compass is a magnet. A compass always points North-South on Earth. 
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A magnetic field is invisible. You can see a metal field if you a magnet under a piece of paper with iron filings on top. 

What is it like for someone to follow God?

Year Three
Knowledge
Organiser

UNIT
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Year Three - Knowledge Organiser

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Wonderful words

Prophets: messengers sent from God

Abram: the Prophet who made a covenant with God who is later called Abraham.

Noah: the prophet who was told to build an Ark by God and who made a covenant with God.

Wedding: a ceremony when a couple make promises to be married and promises to God

Old Testament: the first 39 books of the Bible which tell about Creation and God's covenant with his people.

Promise: when you say you will do something

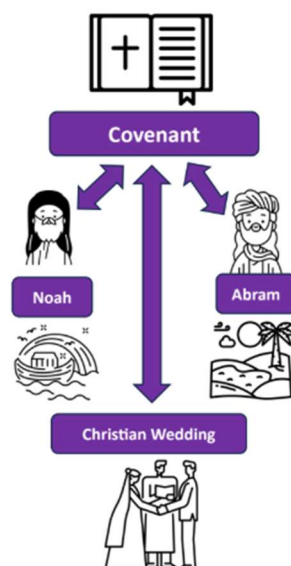
Abraham: the Prophet who made a covenant with God and who was told to leave there he lived.

Covenant: a promise made between God and Prophet Abraham for the people

Righteous: something that is good with God

Christians: religious people who believe Jesus is the Son of God who came to save them.

So how does it all work?



Important information

In the Bible the **Old Testament** teaches the story of the people of God and how they lived their lives.

There are many stories of **prophets** who brought messages to the people of God about how they should behave and the **promise** God makes with the people.

Noah was told by God to build an Ark as the people did not listen to God. When the flood arrived Noah took his family and the animals into the Ark. At the end of the flood God placed a rainbow in the sky and made a **covenant** with Noah that he wouldn't send another flood or destroy the earth again.

God also made a covenant with **Abram** who is also called **Abraham**. God asked Abram to leave where he was living and to move to the land that God would give him and his family. Abram did exactly as God had said even though it was not the easy thing for him to do even though it was the **righteous** thing for him to do.

In a **wedding** ceremony **Christians** also make a promise to care and look after each other and they will make these promises in front of God which is also a covenant with him. The covenant made at a wedding is similar to the covenant with Noah in that the person is making promises to God and God is promising something to them as well.

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What is the Trinity and why is it important for Christians?

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Year Three - Knowledge Organiser

RE Today
Services

Wonderful words

Trinity: The Christian belief that God is Father, Son and Holy Spirit; three in one

Holy Spirit: the third person of the Trinity; God's power on earth

Messiah: a saviour from God promised in the Hebrew texts

John the Baptist: Jesus' cousin, a prophet for told of the coming Messiah and who baptised people in readiness for this.

Believer's Baptism: a ceremony that welcomes a young person or adult into the Christian Church who has made the choice for themselves to become a Christian.

Father: the first person of the Trinity, who created everything

Jesus: The second person of the Trinity or the Son; God in the flesh

Scripture: the title given to the writings of Christianity, the Bible

Infant Baptism: a ceremony that welcomes a baby into the Christian Church

Denomination: a branch of the Christian church

So how does it all work?



Important information

At the time of Jesus many people were waiting for someone to come from God who would save them and to heal the rift between them and God and they called this person the **Messiah**.

Jesus' cousin was a man called **John the Baptist**. He told the people about the coming Messiah and baptised them, so they were ready for the Messiah's arrival. This is why he is called John the Baptist. The water symbolised the washing away of sin.

Jesus was baptised by John the Baptist in the River Jordan to show that Jesus was the Messiah, and this story can be found in **scripture**. At Jesus' baptism a dove appeared, and God's voice was heard to say that Jesus was his son, and he was pleased with him.

These events show the Christian belief in the **Trinity**, a belief in God the Father, God the son, Jesus, and God the Holy Spirit. This is a very important belief for Christians.

When people join Christianity, they are baptised using water just as Jesus was. Different Christian groups or **denominations** will perform baptism differently. Some will have an **infant baptism** for a baby, and some will wait until a person can decide to become a Christian themselves and this is called a **believer's baptism**.

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History



Year 3: Stone Age - Who first lived in Britain?

(Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to Iron Age)

Subject Specific Vocabulary

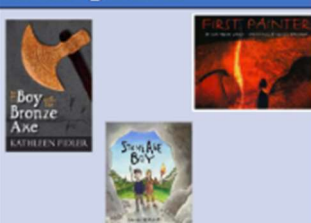
archaeologists	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
artefact	An object made by human beings, usually with historical interest.
Palaeolithic	The old and earliest part of the Stone Age.
Neolithic	The new Stone Age and time when the farming of plants and animals began. It follows the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age.
prehistory	The period of time before written records.
B.C.	Before Christ. A date like 2500 BC means 2500 years before Christ was born.
A.D.	Anno Domini, which means in the year of our Lord. The years after the birth of Jesus.
smelting	The extraction of metal from its ore by a process involving heating and melting.
hunter-gatherers	People who live by hunting, fishing, and harvesting wild food.
shelter	A place offering protection from bad weather or danger.
settlement	A place where a community of people live.
roundhouse	A circular house with a conical thatched roof built from the Bronze Age to Iron Age.
hill fort	Groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone walls.



Sticky Knowledge

- The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million years ago when humans started to live in Europe.
- The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal.
- The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming.
- During the Palaeolithic Age (old stone age), man gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.
- During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the stone-age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.
- Iron Age people began to protect themselves by settling in hillforts, which were groups of round houses and farming land protected by stone walls.
- The Iron Age ended when the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43.

Exciting Books



Important Places

Skara Brae is an archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a stone age village that has been well preserved.



Important People

In 1974, the 3.2-million-year-old ape "Lucy" was the first *Australopithecus afarensis* skeleton ever found. She was the world's most famous human early ancestor.



Year 3: Ancient Egypt - Could you be a tomb raider?

(In depth study of Ancient Egypt and its achievements.)

Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
pharaohs	The title of an ancient Egyptian king and supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.
tombs	A large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead. Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs.
pyramid	A monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top and part of the burial complexes for Egyptian pharaohs.
hieroglyphs	A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols.
vizier	The most powerful position after that of king in Ancient Egypt. A vizier was the equivalent of the modern-day prime minister.
scribe	A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.
sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.
mummification	The process of preserving a body.
papyrus	An Egyptian plant whose reeds are slit and placed in layers in order to form a paper.
scarab	Amulets formed to look like the dung beetle, an animal associated, by the ancient Egyptians, with life, rebirth, and the sun god Re.
Civilization	A human society, usually made up of different cities, with cultural and technological development.
shaduf	A hand-operated device for lifting water and to irrigate land.



Sticky Knowledge

- The first civilizations all grew up by rivers for sources of water, food, trade and transport.
- The River Nile was the life source in Ancient Egypt. Each year, the river flooded and the lands around became fertile for Egyptians to live and farm on.
- The Egyptians believed that if the pharaoh's body could be mummified after death the pharaoh would live forever.
- The most well known pyramids are in the Valley of the Kings. Built on the Western Bank of the River Nile, they took thousands of workers and over 20 years to build.
- The Egyptians worshiped many gods and goddesses these could be human or part human part animal. Ra was the God of the Sun. He was the most important God.
- Tutankhamen was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was one of the only tombs found with everything in it in 1922 by Howard Carter.
- The Egyptians were the first civilization to invent writing. They used pictures and symbols as words called hieroglyphics.

Exciting Books



Significant Individuals

Cleopatra ruled ancient Egypt for almost three decades. Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over.

Tutankhamen was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was found in 1922.

Howard Carter was a British archaeologist and Egyptologist who discovered the intact tomb of the 18th Dynasty Pharaoh Tutankhamun in November 1922.

Art and Design

In Art, we will experiment with the potential of various pencils (at least 3 different grades) showing different tones; tone & texture. We will incorporate charcoal and pastels, draw images of stone, bronze and iron age homes/weapons/cooking utensils/artefacts and look at group cave art.



Design and Technology

In Design and Technology, we will learn about mechanisms including levers and linkages to create an interactive Christmas card.



Computing

In the Autumn term, we will explore online safety, learn how to send emails with attachments and create spreadsheets.

Languages

At St Mary's, our chosen Modern Foreign Language is Spanish. We will be looking at phonics in Spanish, learning greetings, numbers to 10 and colours. We will also be learning how to ask and answer: "How are you?" and "What is your name?"

① Greet your partner.

¡Buenos días!



Good morning!

¡Hola!



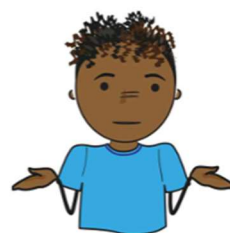
Hi!/Hello!

② Ask your partner how they are feeling.

¿Cómo estás?



How are you?



③ Tell them how you're feeling.



Estoy bien.



Estoy mal.



Estoy regular.

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④ Ask your partner what their name is and then tell them your name.

¿Cómo te llamas?



What is your name?

Me llamo...



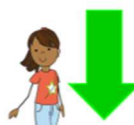
My name is...



⑤ Say goodbye or see you later.

¡Hasta luego!

¡Adiós!



See you later!

Goodbye!

Music

At St Mary's CE we are Musicians! We want the children at our school to love music. We will continue to build on a prior learning in music.



PE

PE is a part of the national curriculum and it is essential that children have the right kit for these lessons in order to participate. An indoor and outdoor kit (in a small, string kit bag) should be **in school at all times**.

KIT REQUIREMENTS – PLAIN WHITE T-SHIRT/POLO SHIRT, DARK BLUE OR BLACK SHORTS / DARK BLUE SKIRT / BLACK PUMPS / TRAINERS / WARM OUTDOOR (hoodless) TOP

We will tell your child when they should take their kits home to be washed.

Homework

In Year 3

- 15 minutes daily reading and discussion of text. Children to record in green reading record newly discovered vocabulary or interesting words and discuss their meanings. At least 3 recorded reads per 7 days.
- Learn weekly spellings and complete a spelling related activity (test each Wednesday and new spellings are given out on the same day.)
- Times Tables Rock Stars - 30 minutes minimum each week.

PARENTS PLEASE NOTE: Please check the school websites and tweets regularly
www.stmaryscecrompton.oldham.sch.uk/

Look for the learning pages / class pages / Year 3 for updates on homework, messages for the children and other reminders.

If you have any questions, please come and speak to me before or after school or contact the office for an appointment.

Thank you for taking the time to read this newsletter.

Mrs Hepworth and Mrs Burke

'Love one another as Jesus loves us.'