## Welcome to Class 3

### The Class 3 team







Rebecca Gray Headteacher

Monday and Tuesday mornings until 9.30am

Helen Russell Class Teacher Chris Perryman Class TA 5 mornings a week 1 afternoon a week

### Weekly

#### Timetahle

	8:30	8:45		9:30	10:15	10:35	10:50	11:35	12:05	1	1:45	2:30	3 – 3:15pm Worship
Monday	Reading		: collect <u>HW</u> <b>tic Ninja</b>	English	Story		Maths	Spelling			Mus RE		Whole school
Tuesday	Reading		hension Ninja	English	-		Maths	Spelling			Art DT		Singing
Wednesday	Times table Ninja	Maths M	ют	English	,	Break	Maths	Spelling	Lunch		Compu Histo		Councils
Thursday	Reading	Maths MOT	Reading comprehension	English			Maths	Spelling			Scien Frend PSH	ch	Picture News
Friday	Rollama	Maths MOT	Reading comprehension	English	Book Club		Maths	Singing practise					Celebration

#### Mathematics

- Number and place value
- Mental and written methods: Addition & Subtraction
- Primes, squares, cubes, factors, multiples





Hey. Mr Miller Compose and sing a syncopated melody using the notes of the C major scale.

<u>R.E</u> What does it mean for Christians to believe that God is holy and loving?



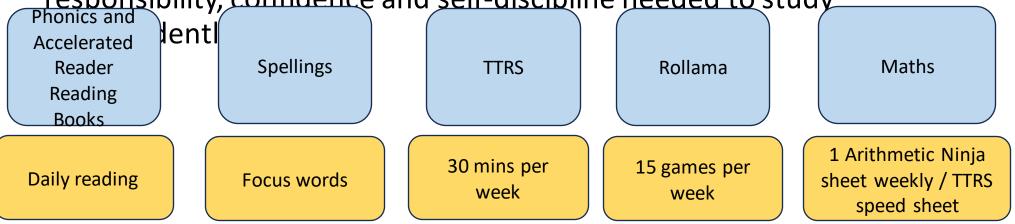


### Homework

Homework is an important way in which pupil achievement can be raised.

The benefits of homework at an early age mean that independent home learning becomes routine: An important preparation for secondary school and beyond.

Homework also allows parents and carers to be involved in their children's academic development and help them to develop the responsibility, confidence and self-discipline needed to study



### **Times Tables**

Good times-tables knowledge is vital for **quick mental maths calculations** and problem solving; for example, if a child knows that

 $6 \times 3 = 18$  they will be able to work out that  $6 \times 30 = 180$  or  $60 \times 3 = 180$  almost instantly.

Times tables are taught separately from other areas of maths to begin with, but they're the **building blocks** for many of the topics children learn in KS2, such as division, long multiplication, fractions and percentages.

The government expectation is that children are fluent in their 2, 5 and 10 times table by the end of Year 2 and fluent up to 12x12 by the end of Year 4.

In Years 5 and 6 they will be moving onto much more complicated concepts, such as multiplying and dividing using four-digit numbers, plus problem-solving involving fractions and percentages. It is therefore vital that they enter Year 5 really confident in all their times tables and related division facts.

**Knowing times tables makes learning easier in secondary school** and beyond. Good multiplication skills are a great help when starting to learn algebra, as well as chemistry, physics, biology and ICT, all of which depend heavily on maths knowledge.

### How many tables do I need to learn?

1 times table	2 times table	3 times table	4 times table	5 times table	6 times table
$1 \times 1 = 1$	$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$6 \times 6 = 36$
2 x 1 = 2	$3 \times 2 = 6$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$7 \times 6 = 42$
3 x 1 = 3	$4 \times 2 = 8$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	7 x 5 = 35	8 x 6 = 48
$4 \times 1 = 4$	$5 \times 2 = 10$	6 x 3 = 18	$7 \times 4 = 28$	8 x 5 = 40	9 x 6 = 54
5 x 1 = 5	$6 \times 2 = 12$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	8 x 4 = 32	9 x 5 = 45	$10 \times 6 = 60$
6 x 1 = 6	$7 \times 2 = 14$	8 x 3 = 24	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$10 \times 5 = 50$	$11 \times 6 = 66$
7 x 1 = 7	8 x 2 = 16	9 x 3 = 27	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$11 \times 5 = 55$	$12 \times 6 = 72$
8 x 1 = 8	9 x 2 = 18	$10 \times 3 = 30$	$11 \times 4 = 44$	$12 \times 5 = 60$	7 tables
9 x 1 = 9	$10 \times 2 = 20$	$11 \times 3 = 33$	$12 \times 4 = 48$	8 tables	to learn
$10 \times 1 = 10$	$11 \times 2 = 22$	$12 \times 3 = 36$	9 tables	to learn	
$11 \times 1 = 11$	$12 \times 2 = 24$	10 tables	to learn		
$12 \times 1 = 12$	11 tables	to learn	lf voi	u already know the	$ + 9 \times 4 - 20 $
12 tables	to learn		-	ı already know tha also know the ans	
to learn			you a	also know the ans	Wei 10 4 X 0.
7 times table			The 1 and	d 10 times tables	(and many of the
7 times table	9 times toble		11 tim	es tables) are eas	y to work out,
$7 \times 7 = 49$	8 times table	0 times table	so that me	eans there are eve	en fewer to learn!
8 x 7 = 56	$8 \times 8 = 64$	9 times table	10 times table		
$9 \times 7 = 63$	$9 \times 8 = 72$	$9 \times 9 = 81$		11 times table	
$10 \times 7 = 70$ $11 \times 7 = 77$	$10 \times 8 = 80$	$10 \times 9 = 90$	$10 \times 10 = 100$		12 times table
	$11 \times 8 = 88$	$11 \times 9 = 99$	$11 \times 10 = 110$	$11 \times 11 = 121$	
$12 \times 7 = 84$	$12 \times 8 = 96$	$12 \times 9 = 108$	$12 \times 10 = 120$	$12 \times 11 = 132$	$12 \times 12 = 144$
6 tables	5 tables	4 tables	3 tables	2 tables	1 table
to learn	to learn	to learn	to learn	to learn	to learn

### Reading

We provide rich opportunities through our Curriculum to talk and listen, using a wide range of contexts.

#### **Reading Spine: 20 minutes daily**

Our Reading Spine shows the range of books shared within each class which ensure children also learn about the lives of those whose experiences and perspectives differ from their own.

Within each class, topic books are carefully chosen to help build a wider understanding of a subject and to expose children to a rich range of vocabulary to use within their work in that subject.

**Reading comprehension** through the class novel and guided small group sessions.

#### Class 3 Year A Reading Spine: Fiction



### Vocabulary in UKS2

We teach vocabulary through discrete phonics and spelling sessions.

We use the **Sounds Write** phonics scheme to teach spelling rules and how to spell words using sounds and syllables in UKS2. We talk about using our "spelling voice" to correctly spell each sound in a word.

Par - li - a - mentacc - omm- o - dateAc - rop - o - lisEtymology: Acropolis 'acro' (highest point) and'polis' (city)

We teach the meaning of words, as well as how to spell them, their etymology and root words.

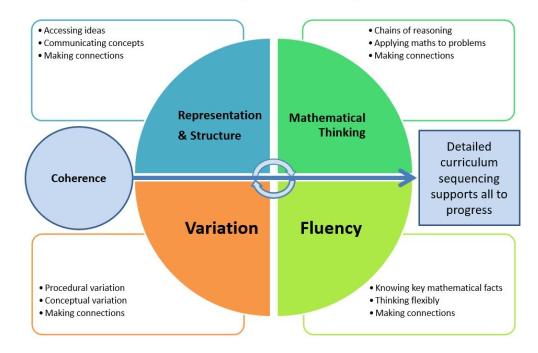
**Vocabulary** questions in UKS2 reading are all about the words that a writer uses and the meaning of those words. Children learn to explain and understand the meaning of words in a text; decipher the meaning of unfamiliar words by using clues from the text; identify the correct usage of a word by its context and recognise synonyms and antonyms.

### Maths Mastery

We use Can Do Maths and the DfE NCETM materials to sequence and teach Maths. We ensure learning is secure at Year 5 and Year 6 children, once secure, move on to apply their knowledge into Year 6 content.

Mastering maths means pupils of all ages acquiring a deep, long-term, secure and adaptable understanding of the subject.

We have worked with the **Gloucestershire Maths Hub** as a **Teaching for Mastery** school since 2018.



#### **Teaching for Mastery**

This year, Class 2 and Class 3 are taking part in the **Mastering Number KS2 project.** This project enables pupils in Years 4 and 5 to develop fluency in multiplication and division facts, and a confidence and flexibility with number that exemplifies good number sense.

# Year 3 to Year 6 content in Maths is key for transition to secondary

					-	
Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022	2023
3	16	7	9	10	8	13
4	14	26	18	21	23	22
5	27	25	26	21	32	24
6	43	41	47	47	37	40
74 A	6	0	9		9%	50 S

Sats content coverage by year group %

### Writing

We use high quality texts to plan our writing outcomes, to give children a balanced range of fiction, non-fiction and poetry writing opportunities. Our lessons have discrete grammar, punctuation or spelling focuses linked to the text to enable children to write using a range of styles and genres.

#### Year 5 working at age related expectations

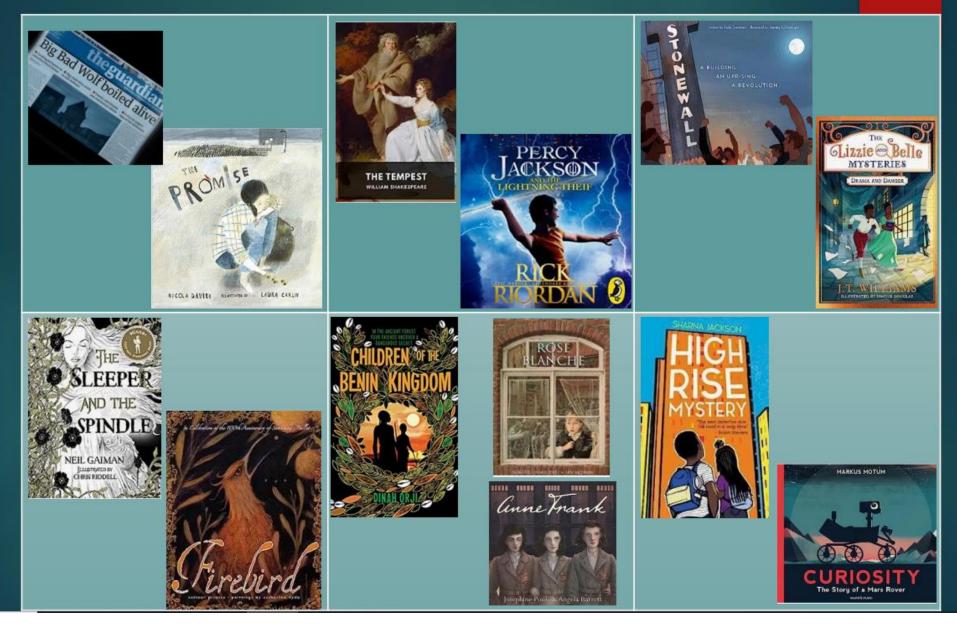
Working At The pupil ca	n write for a range of purposes o	and audier	ices (inclu	uding writir	ng a short	story)	
<ol><li>Through dialogue, I can</li></ol>	6. Through dialogue, I can convey character and move						
the story on.							
17. Select appropriate forms	Select appropriate forms which reflect the audience						
and purpose of a piece	of writing.						
18. Use presentation and org	ganisational devices to guide						
the reader.							
	Using a range of cohesive devices *, including						
adverbials, within and a	adverbials, within and across sentences and						
paragraphs.							
0	Use a range of modal verbs to express possibly (could,						
would, should)							
21. Use relative clauses.							
22. Use embedded clauses.							
Using mostly	23. Inverted commas						
correctly	24. Punctuation for parenthesis						
25. Meet the year 5 spelling	expectations.						
<ol> <li>I know when and how to consistently.</li> </ol>	join letters and do so						

#### Year 6 working at age related

	a range of purposes and audience	s (including w	riting a short s	tory)	
13. Creating atmosphere, and					
convey character and ad					
<ol> <li>Use figurative language to (simile, metaphor, personit</li> </ol>	build a picture for the reader ication).				
15. write effectively for a rang	e of purposes and audiences,				
	nows good awareness of the				
	e first person in a diary; direct				
address in instructions and	persuasive writing)				
16. Manipulate and control th	e use of organisational				
features (make choices).					
17. Using a range of cohesive					
	ice, pronouns <u>an</u> synonyms)				
18. Using <b>passive</b> and modal					
<ol> <li>Use verb tenses consistent their writing</li> </ol>	ly and correctly throughout				
Using mostly correctly	20. Inverted commas				
, , ,	21. Commas for clarity				
	22. Punctuation for parenthesis				
Making some correct	23. Semi-colons		-		
use of	24. Dashes				
	25. Colons				
	26. hyphens				
27 la dese este ette une estati			+ +		
<ol> <li>Independently use a diction support writing</li> </ol>	onary and thesaurus to				

of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary 29. Maintaining legibility, fluency when writing at speed

#### Class 3 Year A Writing Spine



### SATS

The 2024 Key Stage 2 SATs will take place in the week commencing **13th May 2024**.

At the end of Year 6, children in England sit tests in:

- Reading
- Maths
- Grammar, punctuation and spelling (GPS)
- These tests are both set and marked externally, and the results are used to measure the school's performance (for example, through reporting to Ofsted and published league tables). Your child's marks will be used in conjunction with teacher assessment to give a broader picture of their attainment.
- The KS2 SATs for English and maths taken since 2016 reflect the amended national curriculum, and are more rigorous than previous years' tests

We prepare children for National Tests, as well as transition to secondary school from Year 5 by working on applying their skills in Maths, Reading and Writing to deeper mastery levels.

#### Year 5/6 statutory spellings

accommodate accompany according achieve aggressive amateur ancient apparent appreciate attached available average awkward bargain bruise

category cemetery committee communicate community competition conscience conscious controversy convenience correspond criticise curiosity definite desperate

determined develop dictionary disastrous embarrass environment equip equipped equipment especially exaggerate excellent existence explanation familiar

foreign forty frequently government quarantee harass hindrance identity immediate immediately individual interfere interrupt language leisure

lightning marvellous mischievous muscle necessary neighbour nuisance occupy occur opportunity parliament persuade physical prejudice privilege

profession programme pronunciation queue recognise recommend relevant restaurant rhyme rhythm sacrifice secretary shoulder signature sincere

sincerely soldier stomach sufficient suggest symbol system temperature thorough twelfth variety vegetable vehicle yacht

#### Year 3/4 statutory spellings

accident accidentally actual actually address although answer appear arrive believe bicycle breath breathe build busy business

calendar caught centre century certain circle complete consider continue decide describe different difficult disappear early earth

eight eighth enough exercise experience experiment extreme famous favourite February forward forwards fruit grammar group guard

quide heard heart height history imagine important increase interest island knowledge learn length library material medicine

mention minute natural naughty notice occasion occasionally often opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps popular position possess

possession possible potatoes pressure probably promise purpose quarter question recent regular reign remember sentence separate special

straight strange strength suppose surprise therefore though thought through various weight woman women