



Homework will be sent out on a Thursday to be returned the following Tuesday.

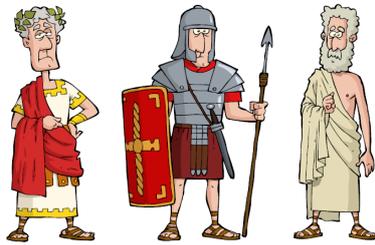
## Welcome to Class 6!

I hope you had a fantastic summer break and are ready to be challenged this term! We will be working hard and support from home is much appreciated. If you wish to speak to me for any reason, please come after school, or contact the office to arrange a meeting.  
Thank you! Miss Bentley

Children read daily in a range of ways. It is important that reading books are in school with home-school reading records. If your child has misplaced their book or does not have one, please let us know.

Please remember to read with your child and sign their home-school record so they can earn Reading Reward Miles.

PE Kits should be in school every day as the PE schedule can change.  
Earrings should be removed or covered.



Our Topics this term are:  
The Romans  
The Rainforest

### RE Topics:

Harvest and Sukkot  
What is it like to follow God?  
Exploring the Symbolism of light and Hanukkah

### Science Topics:

Rocks  
Animals including Humans

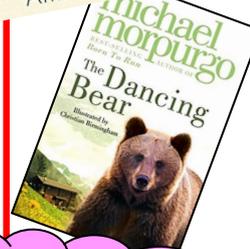
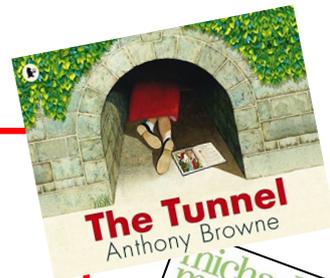
### Home Learning:

You can support your child by discussing what you already know and what they have learnt in school. If possible use books and the internet to support learning.

**English:** We will begin our year by completing a talk for writing unit based on a book called "The Tunnel" by Anthony Browne. We will use this to understand features and structures then innovate our own story. In the second half term we will use another quality text "The Dancing Bear" by Michael Morpurgo, to complete a reciprocal reading unit, with a focus on improving our reading skills and understanding. We will study the texts and use them to inspire our English work in class with a range of reading, writing, drama and speaking and listening activities.

We will also be studying poetry during the autumn term. We will be focusing on how poems are structured and what features are used in poetry.

The expectations for reading and writing in Year 3 and 4 are obviously more challenging than the previous year. We will be working hard to develop spelling, punctuation and grammar skills and understanding. We will also continuously try to improve our vocabulary and handwriting in school. This progress can be supported at home by reading a range of texts, communicating with different people, completing homework and practising spellings (see reverse for definitions of English terminology).



How can I help at home?

**Maths:** It is clear that the maths expectations in the National Curriculum are demanding, this means lots of hard work to achieve to our full potential over the year.

Our main focus this term is to build our skills in number and calculation and being able to apply these skills to a range of problems. Understanding of concepts is important, children will develop their understanding by explaining what they know and applying it to real life.

In the National Curriculum, by the end of Year 3 children should know their 2, 5, 10, 3, 4 and 8 times tables. By the end of Year 4 it is expected children know all their times tables and division facts up to 12 x 12. Practising at home is always beneficial. Children can also earn times tables rewards in school from our weekly speed tables tests. It will also help in many areas of maths such as fractions, calculations and mental maths.

If you feel you would like support to help your with a particular area of maths child please contact the Y3/4 team (see reverse for definitions of maths terminology).

The internet can be used at home to support learning, there are many tools online to help. You may also like to discuss our computing topic and explore scratch online. Add our Facebook Page for regular updates @stjamesfarnworth

### English Support:

- Vowel—Letters in the alphabet that are A, E, I, O and U
- Consonant— Any letter that is not a vowel.
- Verb - a word or phrase denoting an action e.g. run, shop, cook, swim, write.
- Noun - a word denoting anything that can be named, usually an object, person, place, idea, or action.
- Proper noun- name of a place or person e.g. St James, Peter, England
- Common Noun— name of a common object e.g. table, book, cat, house.
- Pronoun— replaces a noun e.g. she, he, it, they.
- Abstract Noun— an idea, state or quality e.g. love, honesty, truth, happiness.
- Adverb - a word, phrase, or clause that modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective, or other adverb e.g. slowly, carefully, often, sometimes, soon, every other week, later.
- Adjective - a word, phrase, or clause that describes a noun or pronoun e.g. blue, tall, huge, rough, silky, curly, loud.
- Preposition - a word that links a noun or pronoun to another type of word showing the relationship between the two e.g. on top, under, behind, beside, in between.
- Conjunction - a word or phrase that links words, phrases, clauses, or sentences e.g. but, so, however, therefore, hence, consequently.
- Main Clause - a group of words that make up a complete sentence e.g. he ran, the flowers bloomed, the dog barked.
- Subordinate Clause - a group of words that do not make a complete sentence but are used to add information e.g. in the morning, when spring arrives, who had green eyes.
- Fronted adverbial - words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows e.g. Late at night, the boy went to bed.
- Paragraph— a group of sentences that go together because they have one main idea or theme.
- . Full stop - used to end a sentence.
- , Comma - pause between parts of a sentence, to list items or add information.
- ! Exclamation mark - used to show anger, joy, surprise or excitement.

### Maths Support:

- Place Value—the value of a digit dependant on its place in a number. E.g. ones, tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, hundred thousands, millions.
- Whole Number— a counting number from zero to infinity.
- Decimal Number — a number with a decimal point to show a decimal fraction
- Addition—to join two or more numbers or amounts to get one number (total or sum).
- Subtraction— to take one quantity away from another.
- Multiplication- when a number is added to itself a number of times.
- Division- sharing or grouping into equal parts.
- Remainder— amount left over after dividing a number.
- Multiple— a number that may be divided by another a certain number of times equally without a remainder.
- Factor- a whole number that divides exactly into another number or a whole number that multiplies with another number to make a third number.
- Product— the result when two numbers are multiplied.
- Estimate- to make an approximate or rough calculation.
- Fraction- any part of a group, number or whole.
- Equivalent- having the same value or amount.
- Reasoning- the action of thinking about something in a logical, sensible way.

Find more definitions at <http://www.amathsdictionaryforkids.com/dictionary.html>