

# Year 3 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Autumn 1



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## Key Vocabulary

**+** add  
plus

**-** subtract  
minus

**=** equals

**×** multiply

**÷** divide

**<** greater than

**>** less than

## 3 Digit Numbers

**256**

| two hundred | fifty | six |
|-------------|-------|-----|
|             |       |     |
| 200         | 50    | 6   |

## 10 and 100 More or Less

| Ten Less |     | Ten More |
|----------|-----|----------|
|          |     |          |
| 120      | 130 | 140      |

| One Hundred Less |     | One Hundred More |
|------------------|-----|------------------|
|                  |     |                  |
| 212              | 312 | 412              |

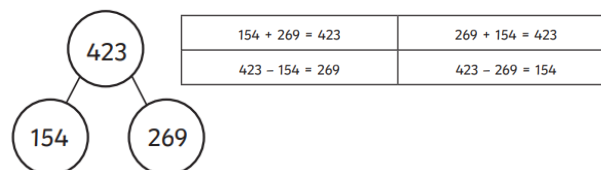
## Check Answers

|             |
|-------------|
| 347         |
| 273      74 |

$347 - 74 = 273$  can be checked using

$273 + 74 = 347$

This part whole shows the inverse calculations using these three numbers.



## 3 digit and 1 digit numbers

Not crossing 10s

$$268 - 4 = 264$$

| Hundred | Ten | Ones |
|---------|-----|------|
|         |     |      |

$$343 + 6 = 349$$



Crossing 10s (Exchanging)

| 324 |    |    |
|-----|----|----|
| 300 | 20 | 4  |
| 300 | 10 | 14 |

$$316 + 8 = 324$$

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 316 | 8 |
|-----|---|

$$324 - 8 = 316$$

## 3 digit and 2 digit numbers

Add and subtract tens

| Hundred | Ten | Ones |
|---------|-----|------|
|         |     |      |

$$451 + 3 \text{ tens} = 481 \text{ (} 5 + 3 = 8 \text{)}$$

$$451 - 4 \text{ tens} = 411 \text{ (} 5 - 4 = 1 \text{)}$$

Crossing 10s (Exchanging)

$$258 + 80 = 338$$

- Column method
- Count in 10s mentally
- Add 100, subtract 20

Crossing 10 and 100

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ +73 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ -73 \\ \hline 295 \end{array}$$

## Counting in 50s and 100s

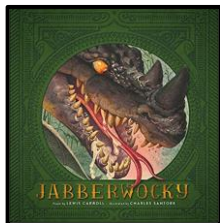
|   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 0 | 50  | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 450 | 500  |
| 0 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 |

# Year 3 English Knowledge Organiser - Autumn 1



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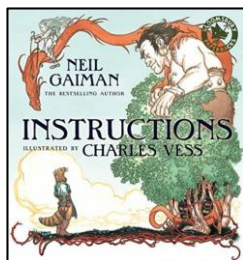
## Core Texts



**Jabberwocky**  
Lewis Carroll



**Once Upon an Ordinary School Day**  
Colin McNaughton



**Instructions**  
Neil Gaiman

## Features of Text Type: Poetry

**Rhythm** – some poems, such as this, use a repetitive rhythm. Rhythm can be described as the beat or pace of the poem. Each verse in this poem consists of 3 lines of 8 syllables, followed by one line of 6 syllables.

**Rhyme** – some poems, including this one, use rhyme to contribute to rhythm and to engage the listener. This poem uses an ABAB rhyme scheme

**Punctuation** – end of line punctuation can be used to support rhythm and performance, and to contribute to meaning.

## Features of Text Type: Developing Description

Stark contrasts in vocabulary and grammar choices, and in the use of colour in the images, signal the extreme change in mood before and after Mr. Gee's arrival.

The narrative is written using **past tense** verb forms.

The story is told from a **third person** viewpoint. (*The narrator is not in the story themselves but reports what happened using the pronouns 'they' and 'he'.*)

**Prepositions** are used to add detail about time and place.

## Features of Text Type: Instructions

As with other types of instructional text, **commands**, using **imperative verbs** are used to direct the reader through the adventure.

As with most instructional writing, the text is written primarily in the **present tense** (with some use of future tense to indicate what will happen next).

**Adverbs, conjunctions** and **prepositions** sequence the text, making links and expressing time and place.

Descriptive detail to both inform and entertain is provided through the use of **expanded noun phrases**.

# Year 3 Science Knowledge Organiser - Autumn 1



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## Key Vocabulary

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>anthropic rock</b> | a man-made 'rock' like brick or concrete. These are not true rocks!                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>extinction</b>     | the process that leads to a group of animals or plants becoming extinct (dying out)                                                                                                                               |
| <b>fossil</b>         | preserved remains of organisms (such as plants and animals) and can be imprints of skin or feathers, teeth, or poo.                                                                                               |
| <b>geologist</b>      | scientists who study what the earth is made from; they study rocks.                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>megafauna</b>      | very large animals                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>soil</b>           | the upper layer of the earth where plants grow, which is made when rocks are worn away (weathered) and break down into small particles that combine with water, air and organic matter (dead plants and animals). |

## Types of rock

The Earth's crust is made from **rocks** and **minerals**.  
There are three types of natural rocks: **sedimentary**, **igneous** and **metamorphic**.  
Concrete and bricks are not natural rocks. They are man made and are called **anthropic** rocks.  
Some rocks are **permeable** (let water and other substances through), some are **impermeable**.

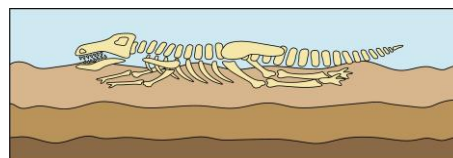
## Formation of natural rocks

- **Igneous** rocks are formed when magma and lava (melted rock) cools and hardens. They are hard and impermeable.
- **Sedimentary** rocks are formed when rocks are broken up and then deposited in layers. They are soft and permeable.
- **Metamorphic** rocks are formed when sedimentary and igneous rocks are under a large amount of pressure and heat.

## Fossils

Fossils are the preserved remains or traces of dead organisms.

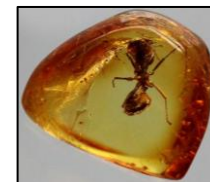
- Fossils provide evidence of extinct species.
- Some of these extinct species are classed as megafauna.
- Megafauna are large animals.



Some fossils are preserved remains that have turned to rock.



Trace fossils are the preserved remains of other evidence of life, like fossilised poo or feathers.



The remains of some organisms are preserved in ice or amber.





| Key Vocabulary          |                                                                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>border</b>           | a boundary between different countries.                                               |
| <b>city</b>             | the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people.      |
| <b>coast</b>            | the stretch of land where the land meets the sea or ocean                             |
| <b>country</b>          | an area of land that is controlled by one person or group of people                   |
| <b>hamlet</b>           | a very small settlement with just a few houses                                        |
| <b>human feature</b>    | something that is built by humans and would not have existed in nature without humans |
| <b>local</b>            | describing something that is in a small, nearby area                                  |
| <b>map</b>              | a representation of a place, usually drawn on a flat surface                          |
| <b>physical feature</b> | naturally created feature such as an ocean or hill                                    |

### Political maps of the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries.

England is split into regions, to help organise services like fire and police.

Regions are split into counties. The county we live in is .....

### UK, GB or British Isles?

**British Isles**  
(England, Scotland, Wales, N. Ireland, Ireland)

**UK**  
(England, Scotland, Wales, N. Ireland)

**Great Britain**  
(England, Scotland, Wales)

### Physical map of the UK

Physical maps show physical features like rivers, highland areas and lowland areas.

**Ben Nevis** is the highest mountain in the UK.

**Pennines**

**River Trent**

**Cambrian Mountains**

**River Severn**

**River Thames**

