

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

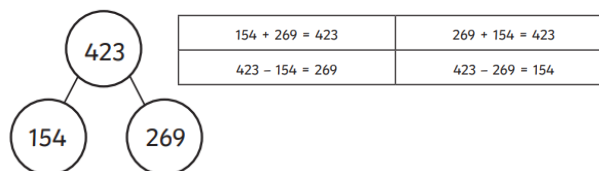
Check Answers

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
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$$324 - 8 = 316$$

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

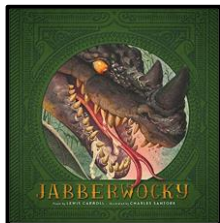
0	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000

Year 3 English Knowledge Organiser - Autumn 1



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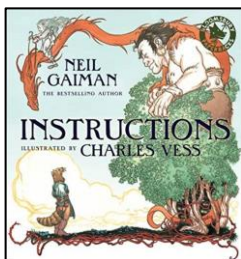
Core Texts



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

anthropic rock	a man-made 'rock' like brick or concrete. These are not true rocks!
extinction	the process that leads to a group of animals or plants becoming extinct (dying out)
fossil	preserved remains of organisms (such as plants and animals) and can be imprints of skin or feathers, teeth, or poo.
geologist	scientists who study what the earth is made from; they study rocks.
megafauna	very large animals
soil	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**.

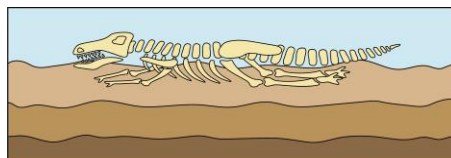
Formation of natural rocks

- **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.

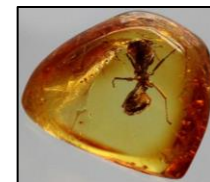
- Fossils provide evidence of extinct species.
- Some of these extinct species are classed as megafauna.
- Megafauna are large animals.



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.



Year 3 Geography Knowledge Organiser - Autumn 1



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

