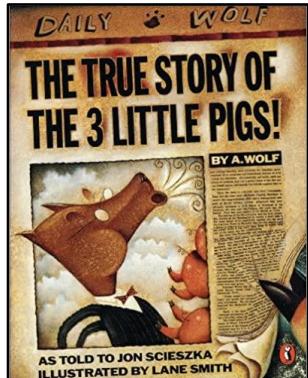


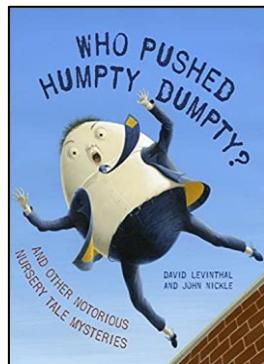
# Year 3 English Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



## Core Texts



The True Story of the Three Little Pigs - Jon Scieszka



Who Pushed Humpty Dumpty? And Other Notorious Nursery

## Features of a Twisted Tale

- 'Twisted' or 'fractured' fairy tales take the events of a classic well-known traditional tale and give them a humorous or surprising twist.
- Often, there is a new take on the events of the traditional tale due to a change in viewpoint, with the story being retold from the first-person point of view of one of the key characters of the narrative. As part of this, 'baddies' are often transformed into 'goodies' and vice versa.
- New characters or settings can be introduced into the traditional tale, sometimes taken from other well-known stories.
- Some 'twisted tales' merge two or more familiar narratives into one.

The narrative is told from a **first-person** viewpoint.

The reader is directly addressed as 'you' to maximise persuasive effect.

Language is carefully selected to convey innocence/ persuade the reader.

Colloquialisms, contractions and informal structures are used to create **speech-like language**.

## Features of a Discussion Text

The **purpose** of a discussion text (or balanced argument) is to consider a particular issue from differing viewpoints.

An **opening paragraph** briefly introduces the issue being discussed and draws the reader in to the text.

Specific 'discussion language' (*including conjunctions and adverbs*) is used to signal key ideas, to sequence material and to **express cause** and comparison.

The title of a discussion text is often the key question being deliberated.

Most balanced arguments are written in the **present tense**, although evidence may be presented in the past tense if the topic of discussion refers to historical events.

The main body is usually written in the **third person** (e.g. *using the pronouns he, she, they, it*). An **impersonal tone** is used, meaning that the writer avoids using language that shows any judgement or opinion on the issue being discussed.

A **formal tone** is often used in discussion texts to express the seriousness of the issue being deliberated.

A **concluding paragraph** sums up the evidence and answers the title question.

# Year 3 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Spring 1



## Key Vocabulary

multiply

groups of

lots of

times

divide

share

remainder

length

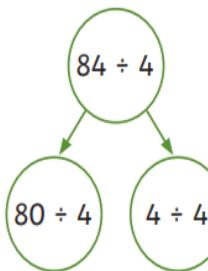
width

height

## Written Division Methods - No Regrouping

Tens	Ones

2	1
4	8



Multiplication and division facts up to  $12 \times 12$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

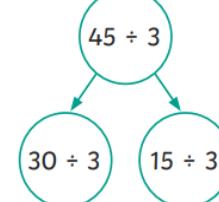
$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$

## Written Division Methods - With Regrouping

Tens	Ones

1	5
3	4



## Units of Measure for Perimeter

1 kilometre = 1,000 metres

1 metre = 100 centimetres

1 centimetre = 10 millimetres

## Written Multiplication Methods - No Regrouping

Tens	Ones

$$23 \times 3 = 69$$

T	O
2	3
$\times$	3
6	9

## Written Multiplication Methods - With Regrouping

Tens	Ones

$$24 \times 4 = 96$$

T	O
2	4
$\times$	4
9	6
1	

# Organisms

## Big picture

All organisms need a form of nutrition.

Animals get this nutrition by eating food. The food they eat must provide the animals with the nutrients their bodies need to remain healthy.

## A balanced diet

For a human to have a balanced diet, they must eat the right amounts of foods that belong to the different food groups. Each food group provides the body with essential nutrients:

- **Carbohydrates** provide the body with a source of energy.
- **Proteins** are needed for growth and repair of the body.
- **Fats** are needed for insulation.
- **Dairy** supplies the body with calcium, which is needed for bone development.
- **Fruits and vegetables** provide the body with vitamins and minerals.

## Organs

The human body has many **organs**.

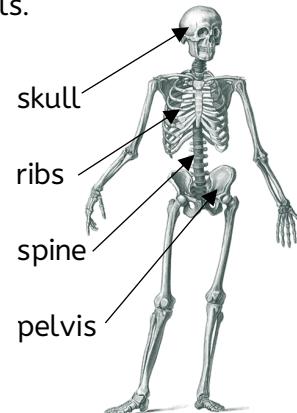
The **heart** is the organ that pumps blood around the body.

The **lungs** are organs that bring air into the body.

## Key vocabulary

- **carbohydrate**: (noun) A component of food that is high in energy; sugar, starch and fibre are all carbohydrates.
- **fibre**: (noun) A type of carbohydrate that we cannot digest; it prevents constipation.
- **heart**: (noun) The organ responsible for pumping blood around the body.
- **muscle**: (noun) A part of the body that causes movement when it contracts.
- **organ**: (noun) A part of the body that has a particular job to do.
- **protein**: (noun) A component of food that helps your body grow and repair itself.
- **vitamin**: (noun) An important part of our diet, needed in small amounts to keep us healthy.

## Skeletons



Humans have an **endoskeleton** – this is a skeleton inside the body. Our skeleton is made up of bones that grow as we grow.

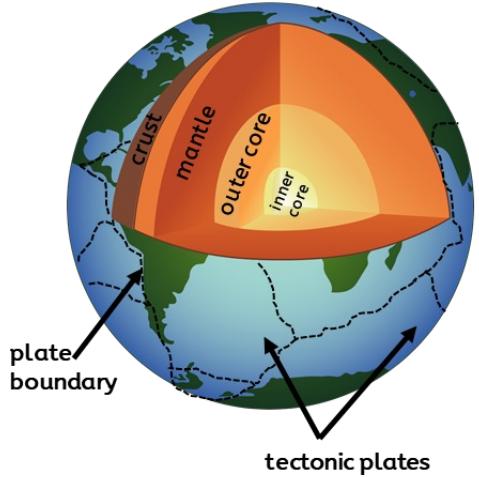
The skeleton has several roles:

- It protects the organs.
- It supports the body.
- It helps the body move.

Some animals have **exoskeletons** – these are hard coverings outside the body.

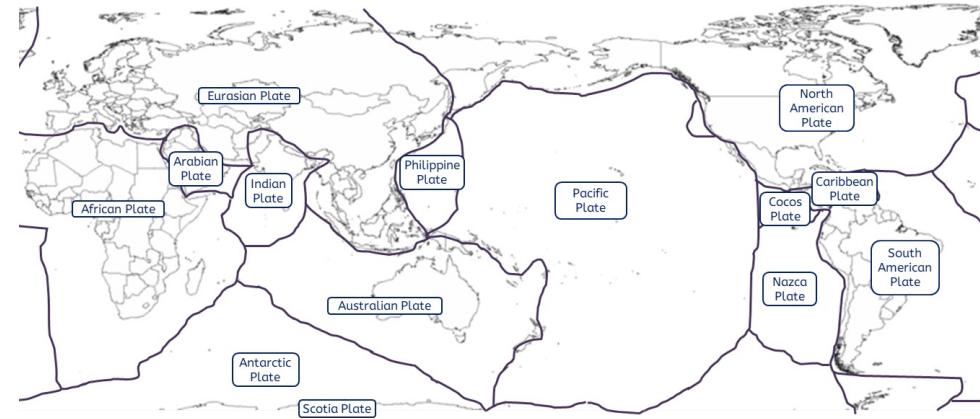
# Volcanoes

## The structure of the Earth



- The Earth is made of four main layers: the inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.
- The **crust** is split into different pieces known as **tectonic plates**.
- Tectonic plates fit together to make up the Earth's surface.
- Tectonic plates move towards, away from and next to each other.

## Tectonic plates shown on a Pacific-centred map



## Volcanoes

- Volcanoes can form where tectonic plates **push together**. Part of the crust is melted to form magma. This forces its way up through the Earth's crust to form a volcano. This is called a **destructive** plate boundary.
- Volcanoes can form where tectonic plates **pull apart**. This leaves a gap in the middle or a fracture, through which magma can rise to the surface. This is called a **constructive** plate boundary.
- Volcanoes can be **active** (erupted recently, will erupt again), **dormant** (have not erupted recently, may erupt again) or **extinct** (have not erupted recently, will not erupt again).
- Volcanic products are things that are produced in a volcanic eruption. They include lava flows, pyroclastic flows, lahars and ash clouds.

## Vocabulary

- **lahar** (noun): mudflow where ash and soil have mixed with water during an eruption.
- **lava** (noun): magma that has gone above the Earth's surface.
- **magma** (noun): molten rock beneath the Earth's surface.
- **pyroclastic flow** (noun): a dense, fast-moving flow of solid lava pieces, volcanic ash and hot gases.
- **volcano** (noun): an opening in the Earth's crust through which lava, volcanic ash and gases escape – this can form a mountain.

