Year 3 Maths Knowledge Organiser – Spring 2

Whittingham Primary Academy
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Key Vocabulary

+	add plus
−	subtract minus
=	equals
×	multiply
<	greater than
>	less than

Fractions

numerator — $\dfrac{3}{5}$ — This is how many equal parts you have

denominator — This is how many equal part there are altogether

Equivalent Fractions

$\frac{1}{2}$ is equal to...

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6}{12}$

$\frac{1}{4}$ is equal to...

$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{5}{20}$

Comparing fractions

$\dfrac{4}{5}$ Greater than $\dfrac{3}{5}$ $\dfrac{1}{3}$ Less than $\dfrac{2}{3}$

Capacity

Capacity is the amount of liquid a container can hold.

Volume is how much liquid is in the container.

For example

The cup contains less than 1l of milk.

quarter full   half full   full

The bottle has a capacity of 2 litres.

Measure mass

3kg

We use scales to measure **grams**.

A gram is a small unit of measurement that we use to measure how heavy or light something is.

We can write gram as **g**.

We measure the following using grams:

We also use scales to measure **kilograms**.

A kilogram is a larger unit of measurement that we use to measure how light or heavy something is.

We can write kilogram as **kg**.

We measure the following using kilograms:

Add and subtract mass

600g + 500g = 1100g = **1kg 100g**

1kg - 300g = 1000g - 300g = **700g**

Add and subtract capacities

800ml + 400ml = 1200ml = **1l 200ml**

1l 300ml − 200ml = **1l 100ml**

Core Texts
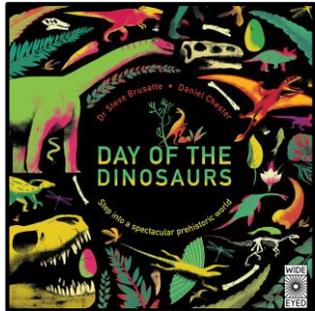
Day of the Dinosaurs
Steve Brusatte
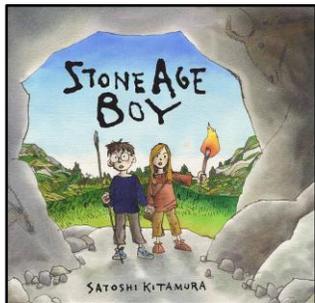
Stone Age Boy
Satoshi Kitamura

Features of Text Type:
Writing to Inform

Grammatical features:

In line with the purpose to **inform**, the text contains interesting facts, supported by the use of **technical vocabulary** specific to the topic.

Despite the historical nature of the content, the text uses the **present tense** to make the reader feel as though they are experiencing life in pre-historic times first-hand.

A wide range of **conjunctions** are used to connect ideas and to create multi-clause sentences.

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Structural Features:

An **introductory statement** presents the topic and draws the reader in.

Simple devices such as **headings and sub-headings** organise material and guide the reader through the text.

Material is grouped into **paragraphs** or sections of related content.

The information on each page is written **non-chronologically**, meaning that the text is not time-related and therefore the main body of the text can be written in any order.

Images help the reader to visualise the information within the text, exemplifying and providing clarity.

Features of Text Type:
Developing Dialogue

Beginning and End
Keep your inverted commas at the beginning and the end of the words being spoken.
"Stop!" I said.

New Speaker, New Line
Start a new line whenever someone new speaks.
"How are you doing today?" asked Henry.
"I'm great!" said Ashton.

Capital Letter
Begin what is spoken with a capital letter!
"What an amazing day!" he announced.
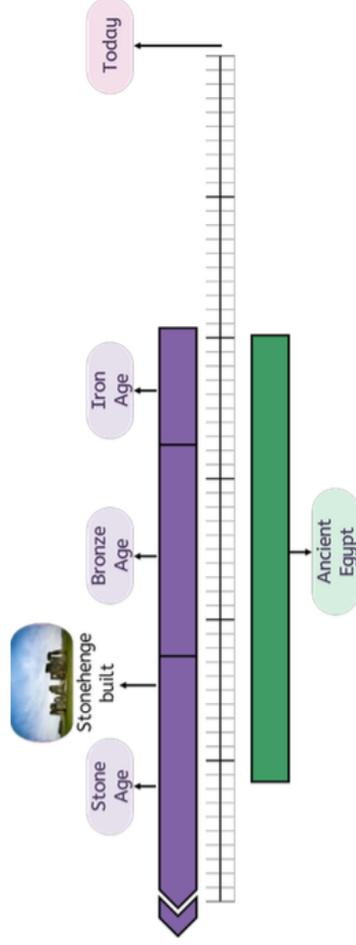
Punctuation
Make sure your speech is correctly punctuated!
"There are times, I feel, that you are a little cold," I said.
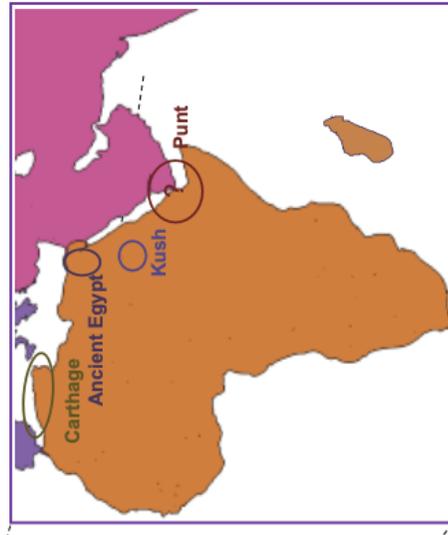
Commas
Remember to add commas.
Ashton whispered, "Be quiet!"
"Goodbye," said Jules.

African history: Ancient Egypt

When did the ancient Egyptians live?

Stone Age — Stonehenge built — Bronze Age — Iron Age — Today

Ancient Egypt

Where did the ancient Egyptians live?

Carthage
Ancient Egypt
Kush
Punt

Key vocabulary

- **autocracy:** (noun) a place where the ruler can rule in whatever way they want to, without answering to anyone.
- **hieroglyph:** (noun) a picture that represents a word or sound.
- **hieroglyphics:** (noun) writing that consists of hieroglyphs.
- **mummy/mummify/mummification:** (noun/verb/noun) a preserved body / the action of preserving a body / the process of preserving a body.
- **papyrus:** (noun) an early type of paper made out of water plants, used by the Ancient Egyptians.
- **pharaoh:** (noun) the king of Ancient Egypt.
- **pyramid:** (noun) an Ancient Egyptian monument built to honour a pharaoh and to contain their tomb.
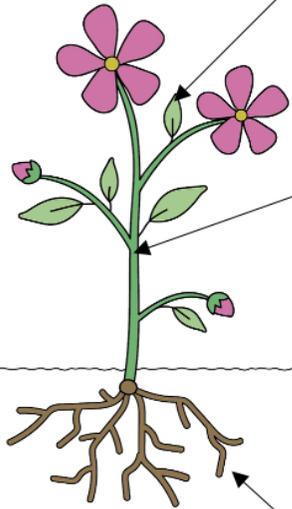
Plants

- Plants need oxygen, carbon dioxide, water, light, nutrients from the soil, space, and a suitable temperature to grow.
- Different plants have different requirements. This depends on the environment they live in.

Leaves use sunlight, carbon dioxide from the air and water to make their own food.

The **stem/trunk** supports the plant. The **xylem** transports water and nutrients from the roots, and the **phloem** transports food from the leaves to the all parts of the plant.

Roots absorb **nutrients** from the soil and help anchor the plant.

A plant's life cycle has **germination**, **growth**, and **reproduction** (**pollination**, **fertilisation** and **seed dispersal**).

Seed

Fruit

Young plant

Flower

Mature plant
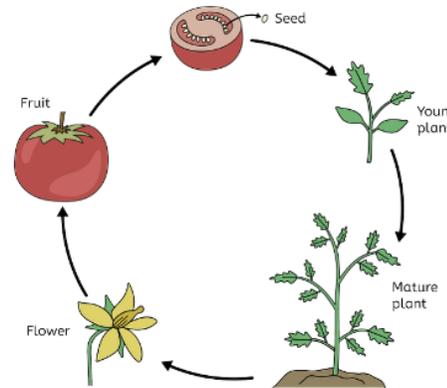
- Pollination and fertilisation usually take place in flowers.
- Seeds can be dispersed by wind, by animals (attached to animal fur), or seeds can be self-propelled.
- Seed dispersal is important to make sure there is enough space, water and other things for the seeds to germinate and plants to grow.

- **fertilisation (noun):** this forms a seed in a plant.
- **germination (noun):** the process of a plant developing from a seed.
- **pollination (noun):** the process of pollen from one flower being transferred to another.
- **dispersal (noun):** The process of spreading out. In this case, the process of seeds being spread out by animals and wind.