

Key Vocabulary

add

total

plus

sum

more

altogether

difference

subtract

less

minus

take away

column addition

column subtraction

exchange

estimate

inverse operation

solve problems

number facts

place value



Addition and Subtraction Methods

3-digit and 1-digit numbers

Not crossing 10s

$$268 - 4 = 264$$

Hundred	Ten	Ones

$$343 + 6 = 349$$



Crossing 10s **(Regrouping)**

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

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

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

Crossing 10s **(Regrouping)**

$$258 + 80 = 338$$

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

Crossing 10 and 100

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ +73 \\ \hline 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 368 \\ +73 \\ \hline 41 \\ 11 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 368 \\ +73 \\ \hline 441 \\ 11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3131 \\ 441 \\ -73 \\ \hline 8 \\ 68 \\ 368 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3131 \\ 441 \\ -73 \\ \hline 68 \\ 368 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3131 \\ 441 \\ -73 \\ \hline 368 \end{array}$$

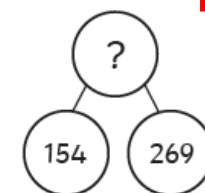
3-digit numbers

Not crossing

$$679 - 351 = 328$$

Hundred	Ten	Ones

Crossing 10s **(Regrouping)**



$$\begin{array}{r} 269 \\ +154 \\ \hline 423 \\ 11 \end{array}$$

514	
268	?

$$\begin{array}{r} 4101 \\ 514 \\ -268 \\ \hline 246 \end{array}$$

Add and Subtract 100s

$$284 + 300 = 584$$

Hundred	Ten	Ones

Multiplication and Division

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

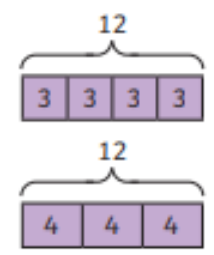
- times tables
- sharing
- grouping
- equal groups
- multiple
- multiply by
- divide by
- array
- fact families
- regrouping

Sharing and Grouping

$12 \div 4 = 3$

12 counters are shared equally between 4 children.

12 counters are grouped into packs of 4.



Multiples of 2, 4 and 8

2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96

Doubling the 2 times table is equal to the 4 times table. Doubling the 4 times table is equal to the 8 times table.

Multiplication and Division Facts (3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables)

3 x Tables		4 x Tables		8 x Tables	
$1 \times 3 = 3$	$3 + 3 = 6$	$1 \times 4 = 4$	$4 + 4 = 8$	$1 \times 8 = 8$	$8 + 8 = 16$
$2 \times 3 = 6$	$6 + 3 = 9$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$8 + 4 = 12$	$2 \times 8 = 16$	$16 + 8 = 24$
$3 \times 3 = 9$	$9 + 3 = 12$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$12 + 4 = 16$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$24 + 8 = 32$
$4 \times 3 = 12$	$12 + 3 = 15$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$16 + 4 = 20$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$32 + 8 = 40$
$5 \times 3 = 15$	$15 + 3 = 18$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$20 + 4 = 24$	$5 \times 8 = 40$	$40 + 8 = 48$
$6 \times 3 = 18$	$18 + 3 = 21$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$24 + 4 = 28$	$6 \times 8 = 48$	$48 + 8 = 56$
$7 \times 3 = 21$	$21 + 3 = 24$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$28 + 4 = 32$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$56 + 8 = 64$
$8 \times 3 = 24$	$24 + 3 = 27$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$32 + 4 = 36$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$64 + 8 = 72$
$9 \times 3 = 27$	$27 + 3 = 30$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$36 + 4 = 40$	$9 \times 8 = 72$	$72 + 8 = 80$
$10 \times 3 = 30$	$30 + 3 = 33$	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$40 + 4 = 44$	$10 \times 8 = 80$	$80 + 8 = 88$
$11 \times 3 = 33$	$33 + 3 = 36$	$11 \times 4 = 44$	$44 + 4 = 48$	$11 \times 8 = 88$	$88 + 8 = 96$
$12 \times 3 = 36$		$12 \times 4 = 48$		$12 \times 8 = 96$	

Fact Families

$4 \times 8 = 32$ $32 \div 8 = 4$	$8 \times 4 = 32$ $32 \div 4 = 8$	$5 \times 3 = 15$ $15 \div 3 = 5$	$3 \times 5 = 15$ $15 \div 5 = 3$
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Related Calculations

$3 \times 4 = 12$	$4 \times 3 = 12$
$30 \times 4 = 120$	$40 \times 3 = 120$

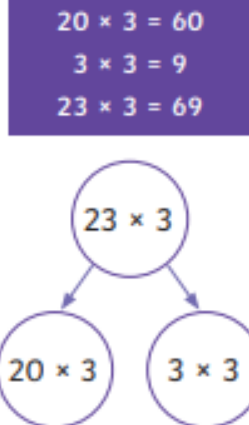
Multiplication and Division

Knowledge Organiser

Multiplication Methods - No Regrouping

$23 \times 3 = 69$

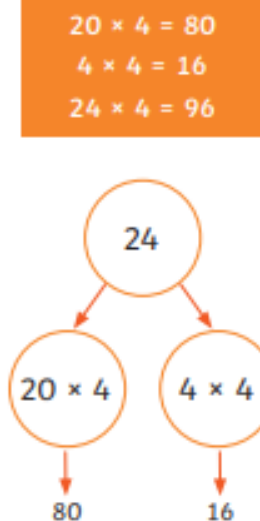
Tens	Ones



Multiplication Methods - With Regrouping

$24 \times 4 = 96$

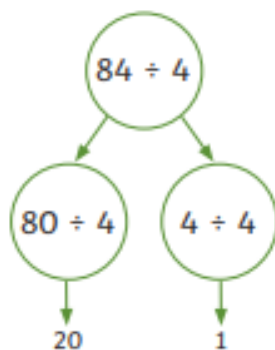
Tens	Ones



Division Methods - No Exchange

$84 \div 4 = 21$

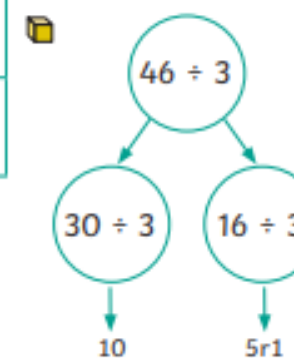
Tens	Ones



Division Methods - With Regrouping

$46 \div 3 = 15r1$

Tens	Ones



Writing Mat Expected Year 3

Punctuation Power!	
A	Capital letters for the start of sentences, names and places.
.	A full stop at the end of a sentence.
!	Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
?	Question marks for questions.
'	Apostrophes for showing something belongs to someone and to mark missing letters in contracted words, e.g. didn't.
,	Commas to separate items on a list.
“”	Inverted commas to show direct speech.

Fantastic Ways to Show Time, Place and Cause in Your Sentences		
Subordinating Conjunctions		
when	before	because
after	while	
Prepositions		
in	during	because of
over	near	until
above	behind	
Adverbs		
next	soon	then
therefore		

Can you squeeze in some co-ordinating conjunctions?	
F	for
A	and
N	nor
B	but
O	or
Y	yet
S	so

Know your Prefixes
un- means not
pre- means before
mis- means wrong
super- means above
re- means again
sub- means under
inter- means between
anti- means against
auto- means self
im/ir/in/il- mean not

Which is Witch? Don't Muddle Your Homophones
there/their/they're
our/are
two/too/to
your/you're
here/hear

Super Spellings... I need to know most of these:					
accident	centre	experience	important	ordinary	reign
accidentally	century	experiment	interest	particular	remember
actual	certain	extreme	island	peculiar	sentence
actually	circle	famous	knowledge	perhaps	separate
address	complete	favourite	learn	popular	special
although	consider	February	length	position	straight
answer	continue	forwards	library	possess	strange
appear	decide	fruit	material	possession	strength
arrive	describe	grammar	medicine	possible	suppose
believe	different	group	mention	potatoes	surprise
bicycle	difficult	guard	minute	pressure	therefore
breath	disappear	guide	natural	probably	though
breathe	early	heard	naughty	promise	thought
build	earth	heart	notice	purpose	through
busy	eight	height	occasion	quarter	various
business	eighth	history	occasionally	question	weight
calendar	enough	imagine	often	recent	woman
caught	exercise	increase	opposite	regular	women

Don't forget to organise your writing into **paragraphs**. Each one needs a few sentences linked to the same theme.

Year 3's toolkit for writing!



Inverted Commas " "

This direct speech uses inverted commas.

"What did you do today, Tom?" asked his mother.

They look like pairs of commas floating in the air!

Inverted commas mark the **beginning** and **end** of direct speech.



NC Word List - Years 3 and 4

answer
arrive
believe
build
continue
different
favourite
February
grammar

imagine
notice
peculiar
possible
remember
strange
thought
surprise
woman

Developing Vocabulary

mutter
crisp
gaze
distant
pale
tinkle
criss-cross
tracks
fetch
thaw

shoot
lake
valley
ravine
waterfalls
snowdrift
icicle
frost
chimes
reed

a or an?

"a" is used before words that begin with a consonant sound, while "an" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound

(a, e, i, o, u).

e.g. **an** elephant

a dog

a cat

an antelope

Adverbs for time



Prepositions



Punctuation Power!

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | Capital letters for the start of sentences, names and places. |
| . | A full stop at the end of a sentence. |
| ! | Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise. |
| ? | Question marks for questions. |
| ' | Apostrophes for showing something belongs to someone and to mark missing letters in contracted words, e.g. didn't. |
| , | Commas to separate items on a list. |

Knowledge organiser

Within living memory...

Masato Sagawa (1943-)



Creator of the strongest permanent magnet.

Beyond living memory...

Leonardi Da Vinci (1452-1519)



Inventor who investigated forces and friction.

Vocabulary

Tier 2: push, pull, surface, movement, magnet, attract, repel, north/south pole, metal, iron, steel, nickel

Tier 3: contact/non-contact force, friction, resistance, gravity, magnetic field, magnetism, horseshoe/bar/ring magnet

Disciplinary: observe, identify, method, fair test, variable, conclusion, predict, record, data

Magnetic Materials

Iron	Nickel	Steel	Stainless steel
			





Knowledge Organiser- Spatial Sense (Geography Year 3)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Eight-point compass	A tool used for navigation, shows the following directions; north, north-east, east, south-east, south, south west, west and north west.
Grid reference	A set of information (often a letter and a number) that locates a place on a map.
Symbols	Small simple pictures that represent different things on a map.
Key	A key gives information about the symbols included on a map.
Human features	Man-made features of an area, for example, buildings, bridges and roads.
Physical features	Natural features of an area, for example, rivers, hills, valleys.

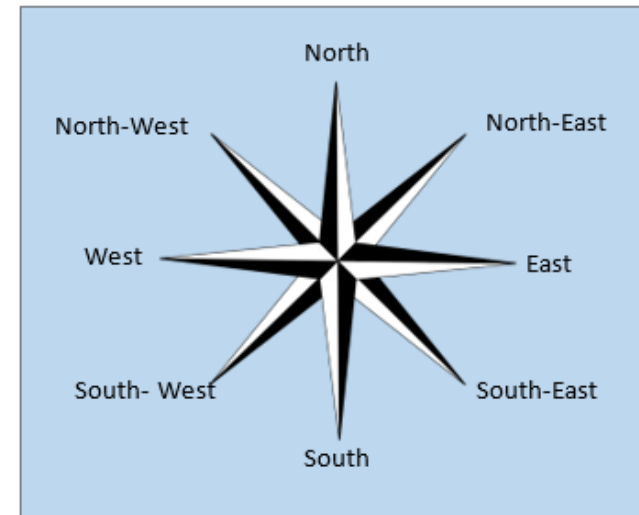
Map of the Local Area



Contrasting Physical Geography

Naples - Italy	Hildenborough - UK
<p>Map of Italy showing major volcanoes in red. Labels include Campi Flegrei, Vesuvius, Panarea, Stromboli, Etna, and Vulcano. The map also shows the Tyrrhenian Sea, Adriatic Sea, Ionian Sea, and Mediterranean Sea. A legend indicates Major Volcano (red triangle) and Plate Boundary (dashed line).</p>	<p>Topographic map of the United Kingdom showing elevation and terrain. The map uses color coding to represent different elevations, with green for lowlands and brown for highlands. Major cities and geographical features are labeled.</p>

Eight Point Compass



Spanish - Greetings with puppets

¡Hola!

Kapow
Primary



¡Hola!

Hello!



buenos días

good morning



buenas tardes

good afternoon



buenas noches

good night



adiós

goodbye



¿Cómo te llamas?

What is your name?



Me llamo...

My name is...



¿Y tú?

And you?



¿Qué tal?

How are you?



bien

good



muy bien

very good



fantástico

fantastic



mal

bad



muy mal

very bad



sí

yes

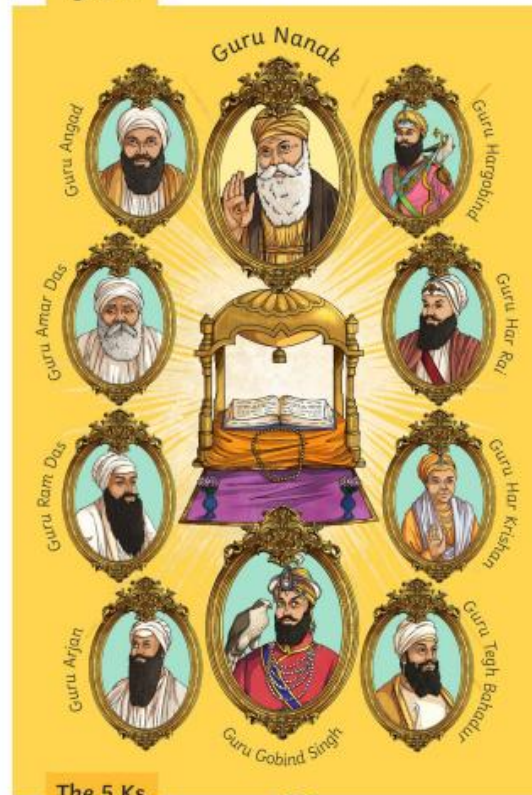


no

no

Sikhism

gurus



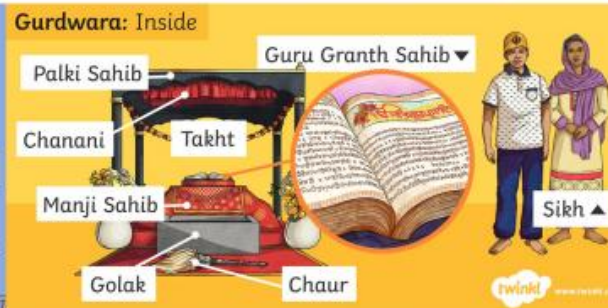
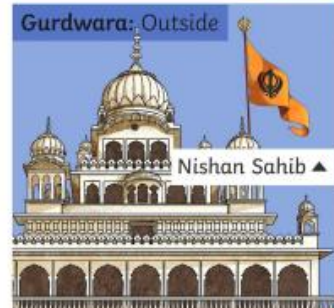
symbols



festivals



The 5 Ks



Knowledge Organiser: Landscape and Symmetry (Visual Arts – Year Three)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
sketch	A rough drawing or painting, possibly to be looked at to be able to complete a finished drawing or painting.
continuous line	A line that does not end. It keeps going.
form	Where an artist shows in a drawing or painting what an object is 3D rather than flat or 2D.
print	Where an artist has created an image on a block, put paint or ink on the block and then placed paper on top of the block. The image on the paper is the print.
woodblock print	Where a print is made by carving lines in a block of wood.

Art	Artist/Title
	Henry Moore Drawing from Shelter Sketchbook, 1940
	Katsushika Hokusai <i>The Great Wave off Kanagawa</i> , 1829-33

