

Year 3's toolkit for



writing!

What is a Paragraph?

A **paragraph** is a **group of sentences** within a piece of writing which is written about the **same idea** or topic.

Paragraphs are often separated by **missing a line** between them.

Paragraphs are used to show when a writer has **changed time, place or argument**. When they do this, they will start a new paragraph.

Verbs

- chat
- devour
- disembark
- pack
- scour
- stroll

NC Word List - Years 3 and 4

- accident(silly)
- appear
- breath
- breathe
- caught
- disappear
- early
- experience
- extreme
- heard
- natural
- often
- ordinary
- recent
- strength
- through

Developing Vocabulary

- bleak
- breadfruit
- British Empire
- disembark
- guavas
- humid
- immigrant
- jazz
- mangoes
- pier
- racism
- saxophone
- skyscraper
- Trinidad
- veranda
- Windrush

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.

Writing Mat

Working towards Year 3

Try to use conjunctions...	
F	for
A	and
N	nor
B	but
O	or
Y	yet
S	so

Can you squeeze in some subordinating conjunctions?	
when	if
that	because

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.

Super Spellings... I need to know most of these:				
after	class	floor	most	pretty
again	climb	gold	move	prove
any	clothes	grass	Mr	should
bath	cold	great	Mrs	steak
beautiful	could	half	old	sugar
because	door	hold	only	sure
behind	even	hour	parents	told
both	every	improve	pass	water
break	everybody	kind	past	who
busy	eye	last	path	whole
child	fast	many	people	wild
children	father	mind	plant	would
Christmas	find	money	poor	

Notice that some words have capital letters

Using 'a' or 'an'...	
an	a
before a word that starts with a vowel : an apple	before a word that does not start with a vowel: a banana

Can you write using **paragraphs**? Paragraphs are a few sentences joined together all linked to the same theme.

Suffixes stick onto the end of a word:	
-ed	-er
dropped	sadder
copied	happier
watched	nicer
-est	-ly
fastest	gladly
biggest	angrily
prettiest	carefully
-ful	-ness
colourful	brightness
playful	happiness
plentiful	loneliness

Have you included some fabulous noun phrases?	
the terrifying dragon	a colourful parrot
a strange, wooden box	a sweet, juicy pineapple

Writing Mat Expected Year 3

Punctuation Power!	
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,	Commas to separate items on a list.

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

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		

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.

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

Which is Witch? Don't Muddle Your Homophones

there/their/they're	our/are
two/too/to	here/hear
your/you're	accept/except
whether/weather	

Writing Mat Greater Depth Year 3

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		

Does it All Agree?

Check through your work for:

was/were	is/are
----------	--------

Is your writing in the correct tense?

Mix Up Your Sentences!

Use some longer complex sentences and some short, snappy ones!

Place the model in a cool, dry place until the paint is completely dry.

His heart skipped a beat.

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.

You need to be organising your writing into **paragraphs** as much as possible. Just make sure each one is about the same theme.



visit [twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

Number and Place Value

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

- Counting by 2s
- Counting by 5s
- Counting by 3s
- Counting by 10s
- Counting by 4s

written form

three hundred and seventy-five

numerical (standard) form

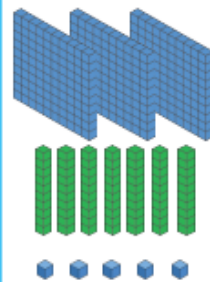
375

375

expanded form

$300 + 70 + 5$

model form



greater than



$345 > 102$

less than



$102 < 345$

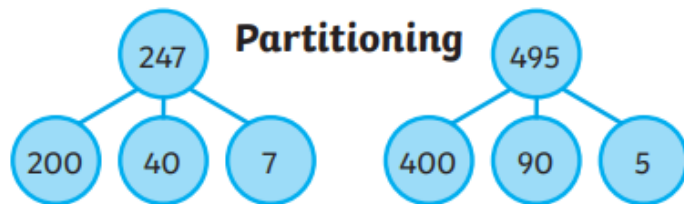
equal to



$102 = 102$

Hundreds (H)	Tens (T)	Ones (O)

twenty	20	one hundred	100
thirty	30	two hundred	200
forty	40	three hundred	300
fifty	50	four hundred	400
sixty	60	five hundred	500
seventy	70	six hundred	600
eighty	80	seven hundred	700
ninety	90	eight hundred	800
		nine hundred	900
		one thousand	1000



Addition and Subtraction

Knowledge Organiser

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

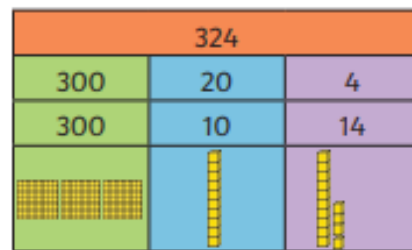
$$268 - 4 = 264$$



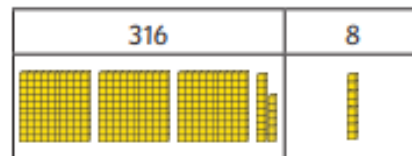
$$343 + 6 = 349$$



Crossing 10s (Exchanging)



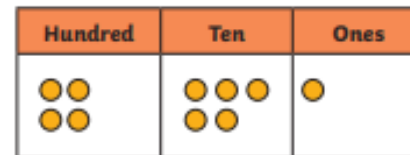
$$316 + 8 = 324$$



$$324 - 8 = 316$$

3-digit and 2-digit numbers

Add and subtract tens



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

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

Crossing 10s (Exchanging)

$$258 + 80 = 338$$

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

Crossing 10 and 100

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ +73 \\ \hline 441 \end{array}$$

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

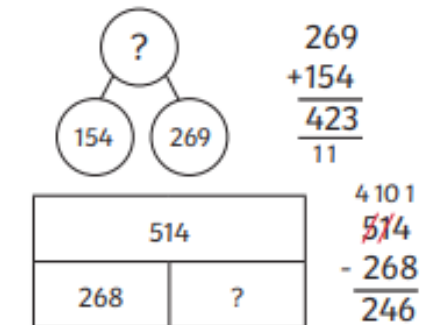
3-digit numbers

Not crossing

$$679 - 351 = 328$$



Crossing 10s (Exchanging)



Add and Subtract 100s

$$284 + 300 = 584$$



Addition and Subtraction

Knowledge Organiser

Estimate

Divide number lines into smaller sections to help estimate marked numbers. Estimate by dividing the hundred into 250 and 225.

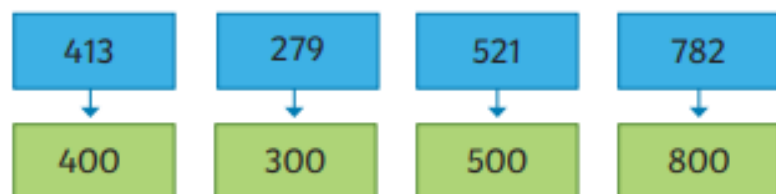
Estimate 10s (230, 240) between 225 and 250.



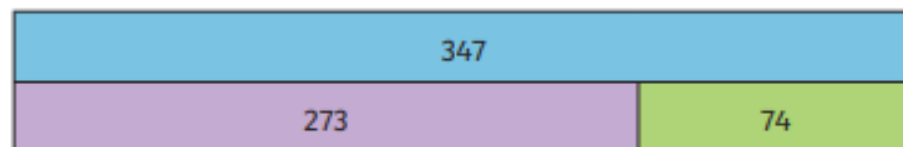
Estimate $167 - 89$

Use near numbers $170 - 90 = 80$

Near numbers:



Check Answers

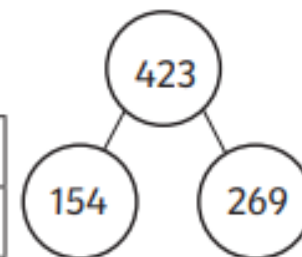


$347 - 74 = 273$ can be checked using

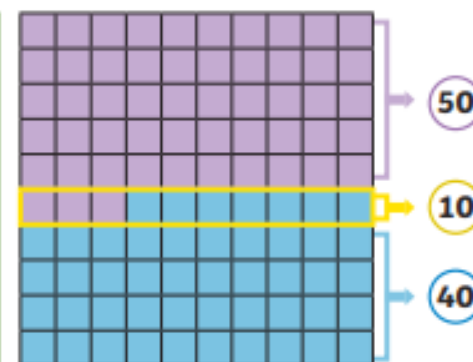
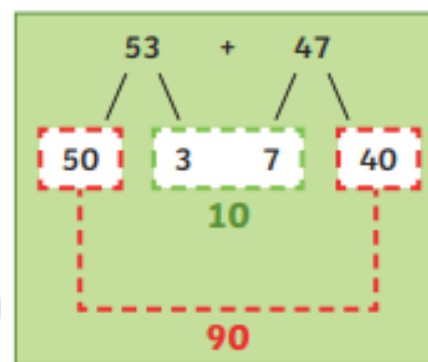
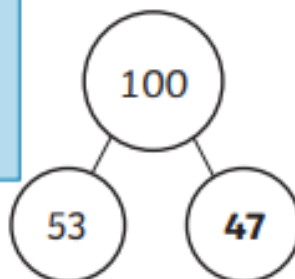
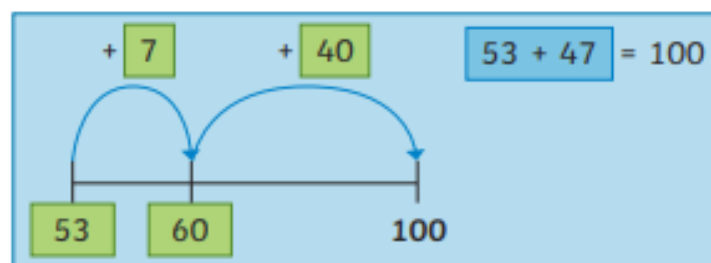
$273 + 74 = 347$

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

$154 + 269 = 423$	$269 + 154 = 423$
$423 - 154 = 269$	$423 - 269 = 154$




Complements to 100

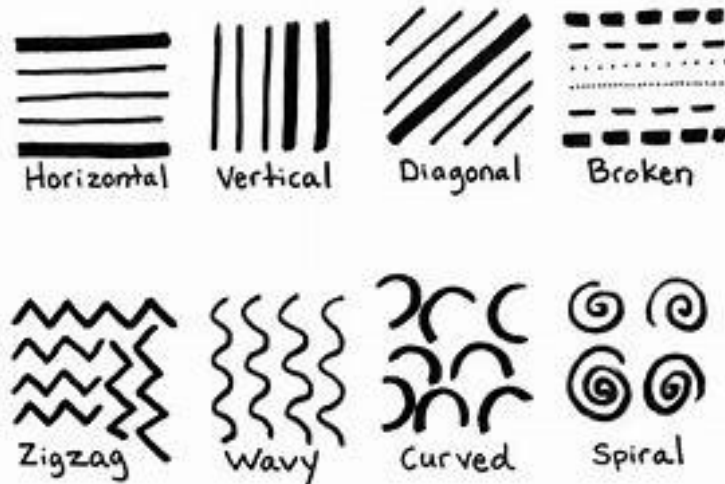
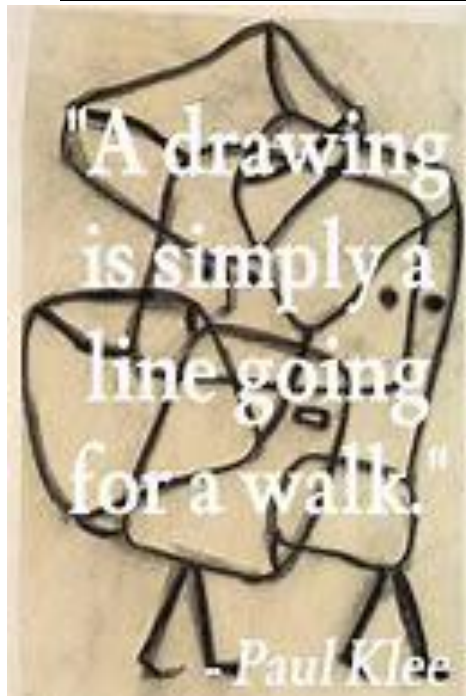


$53 + 47 = 100$

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



Year 3 - Online safety

auto complete	When software guesses what is being typed and suggests a word or phrase.
belief	Something we accept to exist or be true, usually without proof.
fact	Something that can be proven to be true by evidence.
fake news	Online news or stories that are not true.
opinion	A view or judgement about something.
privacy settings	The controls put in place to manage what kind of information and how much of your information can be shared with or seen by other people and companies.
social media platforms	Websites and apps where people can share information about what is happening in their lives (e.g. Snapchat, Instagram, Twitter, etc).

If something online makes you feel uncomfortable or scared:

Block it and report it.	Check your device and privacy settings.	Tell a trusted adult.
		

Key facts

BBC's Own It website (<https://www.bbc.com/ownit>) has lots of tips and information to help you stay safe online.



It is important to think about what information we share online.



Digital devices are communicating all the time and sharing our personal information between themselves.






Age restrictions show the minimum age you should be to use social media sites and apps.

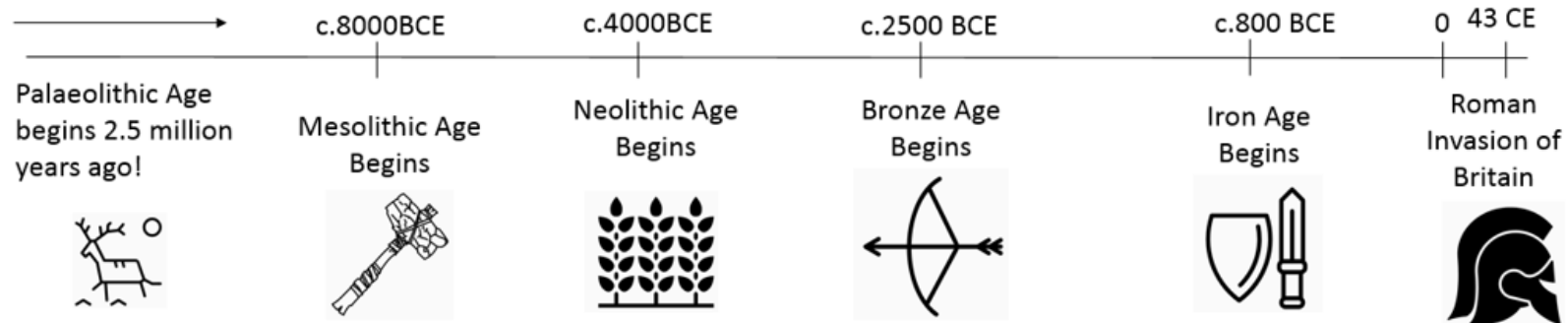


Year 3 Term 1

Knowledge Organiser - The Stone Age to the Iron Age

Key vocabulary	Definition
Archaeologist	Scientists who study the history of humans by looking at what has been left behind (e.g. objects buried underground or graves)
Artefacts	An object that can tell us about the past
Prehistory	The time before written records
Hunter-gatherer	People who live by hunting and collecting wild food
Nomad	People who travel from place to place in search of food
Druid	An ancient Celtic priest
Wattle and Daub	A building method to build houses using sticks and mud or clay
Long barrow	A Neolithic burial site
Quern Stone	A tool for grinding grain
Hill fort	Small towns built on top of hills, with walls and ditches
Henge	A circular monument, usually containing a circle of stones or wooden posts

Important discoveries/artefacts that helped us learn more about life in Britain at this time:		
Palaeolithic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artwork at Creswell Crags 	
Mesolithic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Howick House • Cheddar Man • Star Carr 	
Neolithic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skara Brae • Stonehenge (last changes during the Bronze Age) 	
Bronze Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must Farm • Amesbury Archer 	
Iron Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hill Forts • Lindow Man 	



Year 3 Term 1 RE – People of God Knowledge Organiser

The Story of Noah



When the rainbow appears
in the clouds I will remember
the everlasting promise
between me and all living
beings on Earth.

Genesis 9:16



Making a promise



Key Vocabulary

Old Testament	The Old Testament is the part of the Christian Bible that tells the story of a particular group of people, the children of Israel known as the People of God — and their relationship with God. It was written before the birth of Christ.
New Testament	The New Testament is the name given to the part of the Christian Bible that was written after the birth of Jesus Christ.
covenant	Covenant is another word for a promise. In religion, a covenant often has to do with a promise between people and God.
pact	A pact is also like a promise. It is an agreement between two or more people or groups to do a particular thing or to help each other.
consequences	A result of a particular action or situation.
rules	Rules are here to help people to behave in a certain way. Parents form rules when their child is very young, often to keep the child safe.
responsibility	A responsibility is something that you have a duty to do, and that you're expected to do. For example, it might be your job to feed your dog or wash the dishes.
forgive	To stop blaming or being angry with someone for something that person has done, or not punish them for something.





¡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

Spanish - Greetings with puppets

Different greetings are used depending on the time of day

Buenos días. Me llamo María. ¿Y tú?

Good morning. My name is Maria. And you?

Buenos días. Me llamo Alejandro.

Good morning. My name is Alejandro.



Buenas tardes. ¿Qué tal?

Good afternoon. How are you?

Muy bien. ¿Y tú?

Very good. And you?

Bien.

Good.



Buenas noches.

Good night.



Pronunciation

Hola!

The letter **h** is always silent in Spanish.

¿**Q**ué **t**al?

The letter **a** makes the sound like 'a' in cat.

adí**o**s, **n**o

The letter **o** makes the sound like 'o' in stop.

bien, **s**í

The letter **i** in Spanish, makes the sound 'ee', like a big, chEEsy grin.

Year 3 - Families and relationships

Bullying	To cause repeated physical or emotional pain to somebody.
Communicate	To interact with other people through words or body language.
Empathy	To be considerate and understanding of other people's feelings.
Open questions	Questions that do not have simple one word answers.
Similar	Something that is nearly the same as another thing.
Solve	To find an answer to a problem.
Stereotype	A view or idea about something, often someone, which is often untrue.
Sympathy	Feeling sad for someone when something bad happens to them.
Trust	Relying on someone to do something for you, such as keeping a secret or keeping something safe for you.



There are similarities and differences between people.



Stereotypes can have a negative impact as they can make people think they cannot do certain things.

Key facts

Families help other in each in different ways.

Families sometimes experience problems and if they can't solve these themselves, there are other people who can help.

Friendships have ups and downs but these can be overcome. Violence is not an answer to friendship problems.

Bullying can be physical or emotional and is repeated. Bullying can happen online as well as face to face.



People can communicate in ways other than talking.



Listening is as important as talking for good communication.



Trust is an important part of a relationship and we trust different people for different things.

Getting help

Talk to an adult you trust either at school or at home.

Contact: Childline
www.childline.org | 0800 1111
Calls DO NOT show on the phone bill



Vocabulary

Tier 2

Push, pull, surface, movement, direction, magnet, attract, repel, north pole, south pole, metal, iron, steel, nickel.

Tier 3

Contact/non-contact force, magnetism, horseshoe/barbing magnet.

Disciplinary (non-statutory)

Analyse, bar change, chart, classify, comparative test, conclusion, data, data logger, diagram, display, enquiry, equipment, evidence, explain, fair test, findings, gather, group, identify, key, measurement, note, observe, pattern, predict, present, process, question, record, relationship, results, secondary source, similarity, sort, standard unit, systematic, table, thermometer, value.

Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 Term 1 Forces and Magnets



01

There is a relationship between how things are (structure) and the way things work (function).

02

Living and non-living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.

06

Changing the movement of an object requires a force (push or pull) to be acting on it.

Like Poles Repel



Opposite Poles Attract



Magnetic Materials

Iron	Nickel	Steel	Stainless steel

Smooth



polished marble

Rough



laminiate floor



artificial grass



sandpaper



Significant People

Beyond living memory: Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519)

Italian inventor and first known person to plan and carry out tests on friction.

Withing living memory: Masato Sagawa (1943 – present)

Japanese creator of the strongest permanent magnet in wide scale use today.