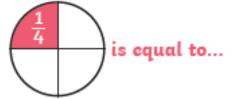


Fractions Knowledge Organiser Key Vocabulary **Comparing Fractions** Recognising Fractions numerator Numerator How many equal parts of the whole denominator are needed? unit fraction Denominator How many non-unit fraction equal parts are in the whole? equivalent **Equivalent Fractions** halves thirds is equal to... quarters $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6}{12}$ fifths sixths eighths





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

	1/2		<u>1</u>		
1/3		<u>1</u> 3		1/3	
1/4		1 / ₄	1 / ₄	1 / ₄	
1 5	<u>1</u> 5	<u>1</u> 5	1 5	<u>1</u> 5	
1/6	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> 6	<u>1</u> 6	$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	
1 7	1 7	$\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{7}$	1/7	$\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{7}$	
1 8	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	1/8	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	
1 9	$\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$	1/9	$\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$	
10 1	1 1 0 10	$\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} \underline{1} & \underline{1} & \underline{1} \\ 10 & 10 & 10 \end{array}$	
$\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{11}$ $\frac{1}{11}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{11} & \frac{1}{11} & \frac{1}{11} \end{array}$	
$\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{12}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} \underline{1} & \underline{1} & \underline{1} \\ 12 & 12 & 1 \end{array}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{1}{12}$	

Fractions

Knowledge Organiser

Add and Subtract Fractions

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

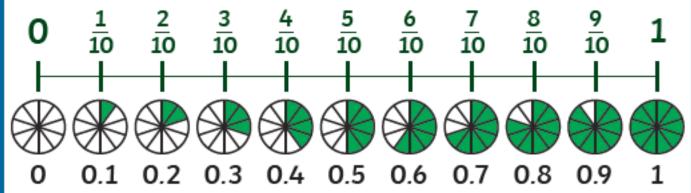


$$\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{5}{7}$$



$$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$$

Tenths



Fractions of Amounts

$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 of 24 = 6



$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 of 72 = 24



$$\frac{2}{5}$$
 of 40 = 16



Animals Including Humans Year 3

Key Vocabulary				
healthy	in a good physical and mental condition			
nutrients	substances that living things need to stay alive and healthy			
energy	strength to be able to move and grow			
saturated fats	types of fats, considered to be less healthy, that should only be eaten in small amounts			
unsaturated fats	fats that give you energy, vitamins and minerals			

- Living things need food to grow and to be strong and healthy.
- · Plants can make their own food, but animals cannot.
- To stay healthy, humans need to exercise, eat a healthy diet and be hygienic.
- Animals, including humans, need food, water and air to stay alive.

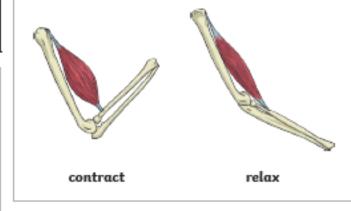
Nutrient	Found in (examples)	What it does/they do
carbohydrates	BUDGET GRAIN DESTAL	provide energy
protein	Pomur Nonur	helps growth and repair
fibre	WHOLENEAL WHOLENEAL	helps you to digest the food that you have eaten
fats	PLAIN NUTS COCONUT	provide <mark>energy</mark>
vitamins	PLAIN NUTS	keep you <mark>healthy</mark>
minerals		keep you <mark>healthy</mark>
water		moves nutrients around your body and helps to get rid of waste

Key Vocabulary				
vertebrate	animals with backbones			
invertebrate	animals without backbones			
muscles	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement			
tendons	cords that join muscles to bones			
joints	areas where two or more bones are fitted together			

Skeletons do three important jobs:

- · protect organs inside the body;
- allow movement;
- support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.

Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).





endoskeleton – a skeleton on the

inside of the body that supports and protects it



invertebrate ·

