Year 3 Maths Curriculum

Number and Place Value

• Count in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100

• Recognise the place value of digits in three-digit numbers (using 100, 10s and 1s)

• Read and write numbers up to 1,000 using digits and words

• Compare and order numbers up to 1,000

-Solve practical and number problems involving the place value concepts

Calculations

• Add and subtract numbers mentally, including adding either 1s, 10s or units to a 3-digit number

• Use a written method for addition and subtraction for up to three digits

• Estimate the answers to calculations, and use inverse calculations to check the answers

• Learn the 3x, 4x and 8x tables and the related division facts, for example knowing that 56 ÷ 8 = 7

• Begin to solve multiplication and division problems with two-digit numbers

Fractions

• Understand and use tenths, including counting in tenths. Pupils recognise that tenths arise from diving an object into ten equal parts.

• Recognise and show equivalent fractions with small denominators (e.g In a class of 10, 6 children are girls. What fraction of the class are boys? A. $\frac{4}{10}$ An example of an equivalent fraction would be $\frac{2}{5}$ or $\frac{8}{20}$)

• Add and subtract simple fractions worth less than one, for example $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$

• Put a sequence of simple fractions into size order

NB: Equivalent fractions are fractions which have the same value, such as 12 and 36 or 14 and 28

.

Measurements

• Solve simple problems involving adding and subtracting measurements such as length and weight

• Measure the perimeter of simple shapes

• Add and subtract amounts of money, including giving change

• Tell the time to the nearest minute using an analogue clock and 12 and 24 hour digital clocks

• Use vocabulary about time, including a.m. and p.m., hours, minutes and seconds

• Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in a year or leap year

Shape and Position

• Draw familiar 2-d shapes and make familiar 3-d shape models

• Recognise right angles, and know that these are a quarter turn, with four making a whole turn

• Identify whether an angle is greater than, less than or equal to a right angle

• Identify horizontal, vertical, perpendicular and parallel lines

NB: Parallel lines are those which run alongside each other and never meet. Perpendicular lines cross over each other meeting exactly at right angles.

Graphs and Data

- Present and understand data in bar charts, tables and pictograms
- Answer questions about bar charts that compare two pieces of information