Y3- Number and Place Value

| $<$ | $>$ | $=$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| less than more than equal to |  |  |
| 294 | $<300$ |  |
| 294 | $>200$ |  |
| 294 | $=$ | $200+90+4$ |



| $H$ | T | O |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 9 | 4 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 9 | 0 |
|  |  | 4 |
|  |  |  |


| $H$ | $T$ | O |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 9 | 4 |
| 9 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | 4 | 9 |

ascending order:
249294924 descending order:
924294249

Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, 36, 40, 44, 48
Multiples of 8: $8,16,24,32,40,48,56,64,72,80,88,96$
Numbers between from 21-99 need hyphens unless they are multiples of ten:
Multiples of 100: 100, 200, 300. 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000

## two hundred and ninety-four

| 1 | one | 11 | eleven | 10 | ten |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | two | 12 | twelve | 20 | twenty |
| 3 | three | 13 | thirteen | 30 | thirty |
| 4 | four | 14 | fourteen | 40 | forty |
| 5 | five | 15 | fifteen | 50 | fifty |
| 6 | six | 16 | sixteen | 60 | sixty |
| 7 | seven | 17 | seventeen | 70 | seventy |
| 8 | eight | 18 | eighteen | 80 | eighty |
| 9 | nine | 19 | nineteen | 90 | ninety |

> fifty-three
> twenty-two


## Y3- Addition and Subtraction

| column addition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  H T O <br>  5 7 8 <br> + 3 5 1 <br>  9 2 9 <br>  1   |


| column subtraction |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  H T 0  <br>  4 5 1 2 <br> - 3 5 1  <br>  1 7 7  <br>      <br>      |  |  |  |

## estimating answers

$$
434+295
$$

Rounded to the nearest thousand: $400+300=700$

The answer should be approximately 700

$$
434+295=729
$$

## using the inverse operation to check answers

$$
434+295=729
$$

'inverse' means opposite, so check by subtracting one part from the whole.

| 729 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 434 | 295 |

$$
729-434=295
$$

## mentally add and subtract

a three-digit number and ones

$$
434+5=439
$$

$$
434-3=431
$$

a three-digit number and tens
$464+30=494$
$464-40=424$
a three-digit number and hundreds
$743+200=943$
$743-300=443$

short multiplication

|  |  | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $x$ |  | 8 |
|  | 2 | 7 | 2 |
|  |  | 3 |  |

short division


$$
92 \div 4=23
$$

dividend divisor quotient

| $\mathbf{x}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 77 | 84 |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 | 88 | 96 |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 | 99 | 108 |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | 11 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 66 | 77 | 88 | 99 | 110 | 121 | 132 |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 | 108 | 120 | 132 | 144 |

Y3- Fractions

tenths are found by dividing a number by 10


2 divided by 10 is equal to $\frac{2}{10}$
adding fractions with the same denominators

$$
\frac{8}{12}+\frac{3}{12}=\frac{11}{12}
$$


subtracting fractions with the same denominators

$$
\frac{8}{12}-\frac{3}{12}=\frac{5}{12}
$$



|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


fractions on a number line

fractions of shapes

fractions of numbers

$20 \div 5=4$
$\frac{1}{5}$ of $20=4$

fractions of numbers

$\frac{3}{5}$ of $20 \quad$| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$20 \div 5=4$
$4 \times 3=12$
$\frac{3}{5}$ of $20=12$


## Y3- Measurement

## units of measure <br> length

Length is measured in $\mathrm{mm}, \mathrm{cm}$ and m . There are 10 mm in 1 cm and 100 cm in one m .

## mass

Mass is measured in g and kg . There are $1,000 \mathrm{~g}$ in one kg .

## volume/capacity

Volume/ capacity is measured in ml and I . There are $1,000 \mathrm{ml}$ in one I .


## add and subtract amounts of money

$£ 3$ and $20 p+£ 4$ and $30 p$
$£ 3+£ 4=£ 7 \quad 20 p+30 p=50 p$
Total: $£ 7$ and 50 p

## convert units of time

60 seconds= 1 minute
60 minutes $=1$ hour
24 hours = 1 day
7 days = 1 week
12 months = 1 year 365 days $=1$ year

30 days have September, April, June and November.
All the rest have 31, except for February (the one which only has 28 days clear, and 29 in each leap year)

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12 hour | 24 hour |
| $1: 00 \mathrm{am}$ | $1: 00$ |
| $2: 00 \mathrm{am}$ | $2: 00$ |
| $3: 00 \mathrm{am}$ | $3: 00$ |
| $4: 00 \mathrm{am}$ | $4: 00$ |
| $5: 00 \mathrm{am}$ | $5: 00$ |
| $6: 00 \mathrm{am}$ | $6: 00$ |
| $7: 00 \mathrm{am}$ | $7: 00$ |
| $8: 00 \mathrm{am}$ | $8: 00$ |
| $9: 00 \mathrm{am}$ | $9: 00$ |
| $10: 00 \mathrm{am}$ | $10: 00$ |
| $11: 00 \mathrm{am}$ | $11: 00$ |
| $12: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $12: 00$ |
| $1: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $13: 00$ |
| $2: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $14: 00$ |
| $3: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $15: 00$ |
| $4: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $16: 00$ |
| $5: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $17: 00$ |
| $6: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $18: 00$ |
| $7: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $19: 00$ |
| $8: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $20: 00$ |
| $9: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $21: 00$ |
| $10: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $22: 00$ |
| $11: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $23: 00$ |
| $12: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | $00: 00$ |
|  |  |
| 10 |  |
| 10 |  |

PRIMARY MATHS HUB

## angles

Angles are a description of turn.

A right angle makes a quarter turn


Three right angles make three quarters of a turn


Two right angles make half a turn


Four right angles make a complete turn



face
the flat surface of a 3D shape

edge
where two faces on a shape meet

vertex (plural: vertices)
a point or corner where edges meet
properties of 2D shapes


## side

a line that joins two vertices
angle (sometimes vertex/vertices or corner) where two sides meet

## triangular prism

5 faces
9 edges
6 vertices

## 3D shapes



## tetrahedron

4 triangular faces
6 edges
4 vertices


6 square faces
12 edges
8 vertices

## cone



1 circular face 1 curved surface
1 curved edge
1 apex


square-based pyramid
5 faces
8 edges
5 vertices

cuboid
6 faces
12 edges
8 vertices


## cylinder

2 circular faces
1 curved surface
2 curved edges
0 vertices


## sphere

1 curved surface
0 edges
0 vertices

```
Y3- Statistics
```


understanding scales


The intervals here show each mm

The intervals here show every 2 cm


The intervals here show every 5 cm

| table |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hockey | tennis | football | rugby |  | total |
| 21 | 41 | 16 | 22 |  | 100 |
| If one part is missing, add the | hockey | tennis | football | rugby | total |
|  | 21 | 41 | 22 |  | 100 |
| other parts together and subtract them from the total. |  |  |  |  |  |
| If the total is missing, add the | hockey | tennis | football | rugby | total |
|  | 21 | 41 | 16 | 22 |  | parts together.

