



Year 3

- count in 4s, 8s, 50s, 100s and tenths from zero
- read, write, compare and order numbers to at least 1000
- know the place value of each digit in three-digit numbers
- find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number

- add and subtract ones, tens and hundreds to or from three-digit numbers mentally, two two-digit numbers where the answers could exceed 100
- add and subtract three-digit numbers using formal written columnar methods
- tables and division facts for x3, x4 and x8
- add and subtract fractions with the same denominator
- develop formal written multiplication and division methods for two-digit by one-digit numbers
- begin to understand unit and non-unit fractions as numbers on the number line, and deduce relations between them, such as size and equivalence

- measure the perimeter of simple shapes
- tell the time to the nearest minute using analogue clocks
- add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts

- draw 2-D and make 3-D shapes
- recognise and describe 3-D shapes in different orientations
- recognise that angles are a property of shape or a description of a turn, using right angles as a marker
- horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines

- understand and use simple scales (e.g. 2,5,10 units per cm) in pictograms and bar charts

- solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas

To support your child at home, Year 3 fluency objectives have been broken down into terms.

Autumn

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

See: $1 \times 3 = 3$ $3 \div 1 = 3$ $3 \div 3 = 1$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

See: $4 \times 3 = 12$ $12 \div 4 = 3$ $12 \div 3 = 4$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

See: $8 \times 3 = 24$ $24 \div 8 = 3$ $24 \div 3 = 8$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

See: $9 \div 3 = 3$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

See: $6 \times 3 = 18$ $18 \div 6 = 3$ $18 \div 3 = 6$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

See: $7 \times 3 = 21$ $21 \div 7 = 3$ $21 \div 3 = 7$

Spring

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

See: $1 \times 4 = 4$ $4 \div 1 = 4$ $4 \div 4 = 1$

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

See: $8 \times 4 = 32$ $32 \div 8 = 4$ $32 \div 4 = 8$

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

See: $9 \times 4 = 36$ $36 \div 9 = 4$ $36 \div 4 = 9$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

See: $16 \div 4 = 4$

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

See: $6 \times 4 = 24$ $24 \div 6 = 4$ $24 \div 4 = 6$

$$4 \times 7 = 28$$

See: $7 \times 4 = 28$ $28 \div 7 = 4$ $28 \div 4 = 7$

Summer

$$8 \times 1 = 8$$

See: $1 \times 8 = 8$ $8 \div 1 = 8$ $8 \div 8 = 1$

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

See: $9 \times 8 = 72$ $72 \div 9 = 8$ $72 \div 8 = 9$

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$

See: $64 \div 8 = 8$

$$8 \times 6 = 48$$

See: $6 \times 8 = 48$ $48 \div 6 = 8$ $48 \div 8 = 6$

$$8 \times 7 = 56$$

See: $7 \times 8 = 56$ $56 \div 7 = 8$ $56 \div 8 = 7$

$$8 \times 11 = 88$$

See: $11 \times 8 = 88$ $88 \div 11 = 8$ $88 \div 8 = 11$

Autumn

$$60 + 50 = 110$$

See: $50 + 60 = 110$ $110 - 60 = 50$ $110 - 50 = 60$

$$70 + 20 = 90$$

See: $20 + 70 = 90$ $90 - 70 = 20$ $90 - 20 = 70$

$$70 + 30 = 100$$

See: $30 + 70 = 100$ $100 - 70 = 30$ $100 - 30 = 70$

Spring

$$80 + 50 = 130$$

See: $50 + 80 = 130$ $130 - 80 = 50$ $130 - 50 = 80$

$$80 + 60 = 140$$

See: $60 + 80 = 140$ $140 - 80 = 60$ $140 - 60 = 80$

$$80 + 70 = 150$$

See: $70 + 80 = 150$ $150 - 80 = 70$ $150 - 70 = 80$

Summer

$$40 + 40 = 80$$

See: $40 + 40 = 80$ $80 - 40 = 40$ $80 - 40 = 40$

$$40 + 50 = 90$$

See: $50 + 40 = 90$ $90 - 40 = 50$ $90 - 50 = 40$

$$40 + 60 = 100$$

See: $60 + 40 = 100$ $100 - 40 = 60$ $100 - 60 = 40$

