

Parent and Carer Information: Year 3 Maths

This guide can help you to track the progress of your year 3 child as they develop through the subject of maths. In year 3, children learn the key skills that form the basis of their maths education, including place value, counting, money and problem solving. Practising these skills at home can be a great way to boost your child's confidence and complement what they learn in the classroom. This guide outlines how you, as parents and carers, can best support your child's year 3 maths journey, with an easy-to-follow flowchart of what they will learn and clear goals for you to work on together.


Click on each topic to head to the relevant category on the Twinkl website to find super resources to support your child. Alternatively, you can follow the web url www.twinkl.co.uk/resources/parents to get to the Twinkl Parents Hub.

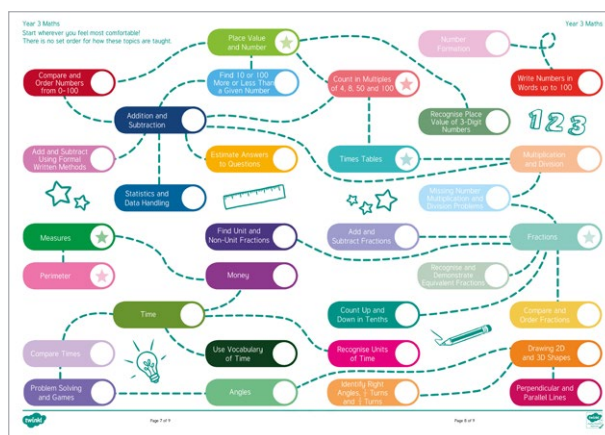


We have also included handy tick boxes, so you can easily check off when you have covered each topic, and you can keep on track with your child's studies. You can also use the 'traffic light' system to record your child's confidence, and how they feel about the topic you have covered together.

Stick the other pages together to create a display poster for both you and your child to fill in. Complete with handy tick boxes, this chart is ideal for helping to support your child's studies from home.

Don't forget to look out for the stars on select topics! You and your child can revisit these topics to gain greater understanding and really go the extra mile to push learning and understanding further.

-  I feel unsure about this.
-  I feel okay about this.
-  I feel confident about this!



We hope you find the information on our website and resources useful. The contents of this resource are for general, informational purposes only. This guide is intended to offer parents general guidance on what subject areas tend to be covered in their child's year group and where they could support their children at home. However, please be aware that every child is different and information can quickly become out of date. There are some subject areas that we have intentionally not covered due to the nature of how they are taught or because a trained professional needs to teach these areas. We try to ensure that the information in our resources is correct but every school teaches the national curriculum in its own way. If you would like further guidance or are unsure in any way, we recommend that you speak to your child's teacher or another suitably qualified professional.

Place Value and Number



Your child can use number lines and solid objects to represent the value of numbers. They can use different materials (both physical and visual) to show the value of numbers.

Number Formation



Your child can accurately write numbers, forming them correctly and in the correct size and scale.

Compare and Order Numbers from 0–100



Your child can compare any number between 0 and 100. They can decide which numbers are smaller and larger, using this information to place them in order.

Find 10 or 100 More or Less Than a Given Number



Your child can find 10 or 100 more or less than any given number. For example, 54 and 64, 154 and 254.

Count in Multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100



Your child can count up in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100, beginning at 0. For example, 0, 4, 8, 12.

Writing Numbers in Words up to 100



Your child can write the words for each number up to 100. For example, 1 as one, 2 as two.

Addition and Subtraction



Your child can add numbers mentally. They can add ones, tens and hundreds to any 3-digit number. For example, $125 + 6$, $125 + 30$ and $125 + 200$.

Recognise Place Value of 3-Digit Numbers



Your child can identify the place value of each digit in a 3-digit number. They can say and demonstrate how many hundreds, tens and ones within a 3-digit number. For example, $125 = 1$ hundred, 2 tens, 5 ones = 100, 20, 5.

Add and Subtract Using Formal Written Methods



Your child can use formal, written column methods to add and subtract numbers up to 3 digits. For example,

$$\begin{array}{r} 263 \\ + 52 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Times Tables



Your child can remember and use the multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 times tables. Combined with year 1 and 2, your child will now be able to use the 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 times tables.

Estimate Answers to Questions



Your child can make a sensible estimate of an answer to a question. They will be able to use their knowledge of place value and number to make reasonable assumptions about a question. For example, with the question ' $34 + 28 = ?$ ', your child will know that $30 + 20 = 50$, so they can estimate the answer to be around 50. This way, when they work out the answer, if the answer is 95 they may want to recheck their work because it is not near their estimate.

Multiplication and Division



Your child can use times tables knowledge to answer written multiplication problems. This will also include multiplying a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number. For example, $4 \times 6 = ?$ and $3 \times 14 = ?$

Statistics and Data Handling



Your child can use information to create bar charts, pictograms and tables. They can also use these graphs to interpret data and answer questions.

Missing Number Multiplication and Division Problems



Your child can solve multiplication and division problems involving missing numbers. They can use knowledge of inverses to work out missing numbers. For example, $4 \times ? = 12$. In this case, 12 divided by 4 = 3, so $4 \times 3 = 12$.

Measures



Your child can measure different lengths, weights and capacities. They can use different tools, such as rulers, tape measures, scales and measuring jugs. Using their addition and subtraction knowledge, they can add together and subtract different measurements to solve problems.

Find Unit and Non-Unit Fractions



Your child can find unit and non-unit fractions of amounts. Unit fractions are any fraction with only one numerator (e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$), while non-unit fractions are any fraction with more than one numerator (e.g. $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{5}$).

Add and Subtract Fractions



Your child can add and subtract fractions that have the same denominator (bottom number) and total less than a whole one. For example, $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$.

Fractions



Your child can find fractions of amount. They can use multiplication and division to find fractions of numbers. For example, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 = 12 divided by 4 = 3.

Perimeter



Your child identifies that the perimeter of a shape is the length of the outside. They can use rulers to measure around the outside of simple 2D shapes.

Money



Your child can add and subtract using money. They can work out how much a number of items would cost altogether, and use subtraction to work out change. They are able to use both £ and p, plus a combination of both.

Recognise and Demonstrate Equivalent Fractions



Your child can identify and show fractions that have the same value. They can use diagrams and images to demonstrate fractions that are the same size. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ is the same size as $\frac{2}{4}$.

Time



Your child can read the time on an analogue clock. They can read the time to the nearest minute.

Count Up and Down in Tenths



Your child can count up and down in tenths. They recognise that tenths are a result of dividing an amount by 10 (e.g. 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4).

Compare and Order Fractions



Your child can make comparisons between fractions and use this information to put them in order of size. Given a number of fractions, they can decide on the relative sizes of each. For example, they will be able to order $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$.

Compare Times



Your child can use their knowledge of time to work out the duration of events and tasks. They can use addition and subtraction to work out how long something takes and compare this to other events to work out which was quickest.

Use Vocabulary of Time



Your child can use vocabulary of o'clock, a.m./p.m, morning, afternoon, noon and midnight when describing time.

Recognise Units of Time



Your child can identify that time can be measured in seconds, minutes and hours. They know the number of days in each month and year.

Drawing 2D and 3D Shapes



Your child can use rulers and other materials to draw 2D shapes. They can use bricks, clay or modelling clay to build 3D shapes.

Problem Solving and Games



Your child can use different areas of maths knowledge to solve games and problems. They can use addition and subtraction, multiplication and division, shapes, measures and fractions to solve different problems and games.

Angles



Your child can identify angles as being a measure of turns. They know that a turn is measured in degrees. They identify that shapes contain corners which are angles.

Identify Right Angles, $\frac{1}{2}$ Turns and $\frac{3}{4}$ Turns



Your child can recognise right angles as quarter turns. They know that two right-angle turns make a half turn and that three right angles make a three-quarter turn.

Perpendicular and Parallel Lines



Your child can spot pairs of parallel and perpendicular lines. Parallel lines are lines that run alongside one another and will never touch. Perpendicular lines are lines that meet at a right angle.

Above and Beyond

If you really want to go the extra mile, you and your child can review these sections to gain a greater understanding of each topic and push your learning further.

★ Place Value and Number



Your child can recognise the value of each digit in a 4-digit number. For example, $1246 = 1$ thousand, 2 hundreds, 4 tens and 6 ones = $1000, 200, 40, 6$.

★ Count in Multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100



Your child can count up from any number in 4s, 8s, 50s and 100s. For example, $6, 10, 14, 18$.

★ Times Tables



Your child can recognise the relationship between the $2\times$, $4\times$ and $8\times$ tables. The $4\times$ table is double the $2\times$ table and the $8\times$ table is double the $4\times$ table. For example, $1 \times 2 = 2$, $1 \times 4 = 4$, $1 \times 8 = 8$.

★ Measures



Your child can convert between mm, cm and m. They understand how many mm in a cm and how many cm in a m. Your child can add and subtract lengths with different units. They use their knowledge of converting measures to help solve these problems. For example, $1.2\text{m} + 20\text{cm} = 1.4\text{m}$ or 140cm .

★ Perimeter



Your child can work out the perimeter of a shape by adding together the length of the sides. They recognise that the perimeter is a measure of the outside of a shape.

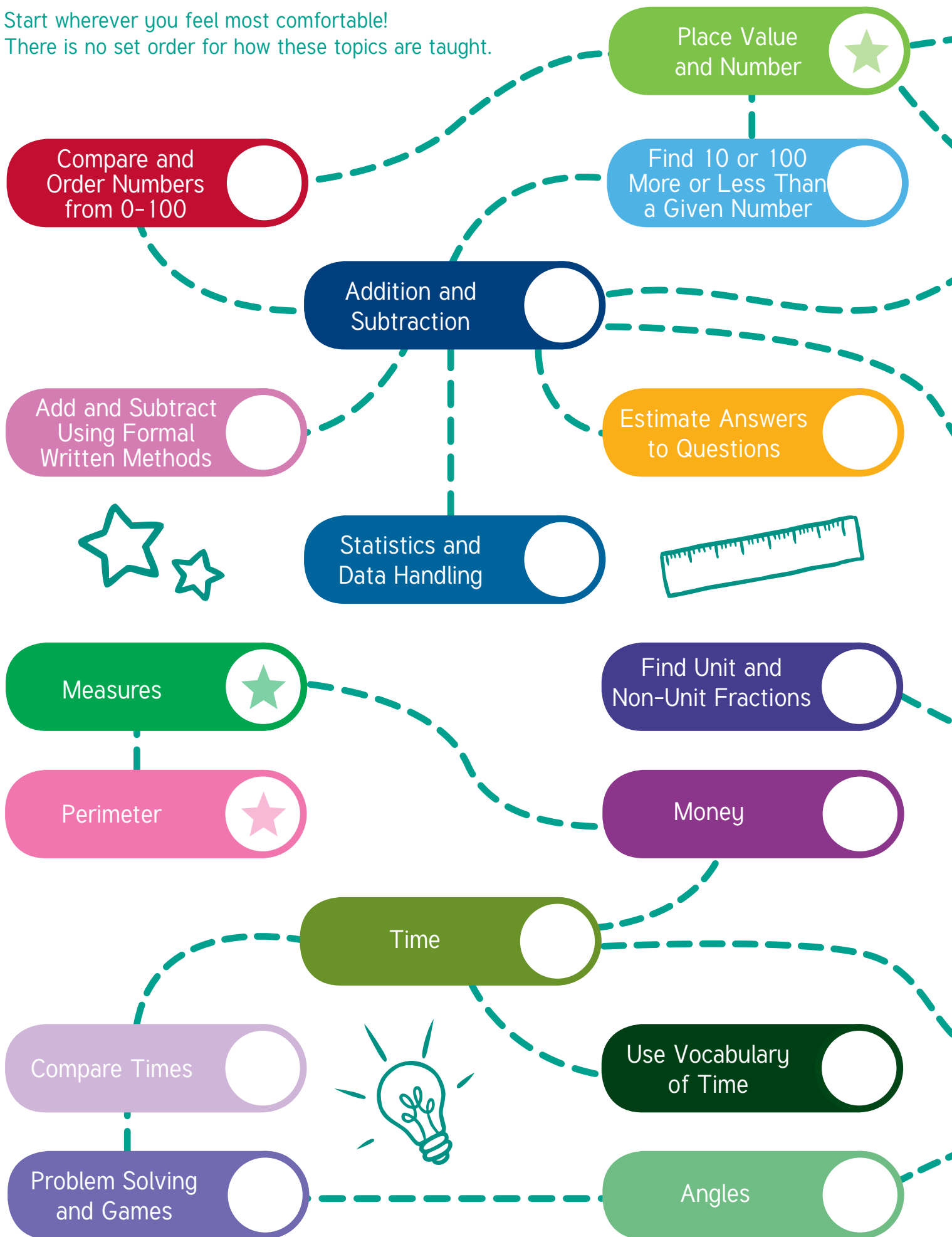
★ Fractions



Your child can count up and down in fifths. They recognise that fifths occur by dividing a number by 5 (e.g. $0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8$).

Start wherever you feel most comfortable!

There is no set order for how these topics are taught.





Explore and Discover More

Unsure of how to use this resource? Simply scan this QR code using your mobile device or tablet to watch a quick video explanation showing you how to use this resource with your child.



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Book Club

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Boost

Twinkl Boost is a range of intervention resources, created to support and lift learning with children at every level. These include our easy-to-use SATs and Phonics Screening resources.



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Go!

Twinkl Go! is a digital platform, hosting interactive content such as videos, games, audiobooks and more. Twinkl Go! enables digital content to be streamed to your computer or mobile device.



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ORIGINALS

Twinkl Originals are engaging stories written to inspire pupils from EYFS to KS2. Designed to encourage a love of reading and help curriculum-wide learning through accompanying resources.



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KIDS' TV

Twinkl Kids' TV is our wonderful YouTube channel dedicated to fun and informative video style resources full of new and creative activities you can try at home!