Year 3 Primary Curriculum Programme of Study for Mathematics (Draft)

NUMBER: Pupils should be taught to

| NOINDER: Pupils should be laught to www.primarytools.co. | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Number, place value and rounding | | | | | |
| read and write numbers to at least 1000 in numerals and in words | recognise the | recognise the place value of each digit in a 3-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones) | | | |
| compare and order numbers up to 1000 | | count in multiples of 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 50 and 100 from 0; give 10 or 100 more or less than a given number | | | |
| Addition and subtraction | | | | | |
| add and subtract numbers with up to 3 digits, including using columnar addition and subtraction | accurately add and subtract numbers mentally including: pairs of one- and 2-digit numbers; 3-digit numbers and ones; 3-digit numbers and hundreds | | | | |
| solve word problems including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction | | | | | |
| Multiplication and division | | | | | |
| recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 multiplication tables | 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 and division within the multiplication tables; and for 2-digit | | | | |
| solve word problems involving the four operations, including missing number problems | | | | | |
| Fractions | | | | | |
| identify, name and write unit fractions up to 1/12 | | compare and order unit fractions and fractions with the same denominators | | | |
| recognise fractions which are equivalent to and pairs of fractions that add up to 1 |) | perform calculations with addition and subtraction of fractions with the same denominator within one whole (e.g. 5/7 + 1/7 = 6/7) | | | |
| count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise in dividing an object into tenths and in dividing single digit numbers or quantities by ten | | | | | |

GEOMETRY AND MEASURES: Pupils should be taught to

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| Properties of shapes | | | | | |
| make 2-D and 3-D shapes; recognise in different | | recognise angles as a property of shape and | | | |
| orientations; and describe with increasing accuracy | | associate angle as an amount of turning | | | |
| identify right angles, recognise that two right-angles make a half-turn | | | identify horizontal, vertical, | | |
| and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater or less perpendicular, parallel and curved | | | | | |
| than a right angle | | lines | | | |
| use a compass to draw circles and arcs with a given radius | | | | | |
| Measures Measures | | | | | |
| recognise and use full names and | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | re, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass | | |
| abbreviations for metric units of | | (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml); and time | | | |
| measure | (hours/minutes/seconds) | | | | |
| | tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman | | | | |
| simple 2-D shapes | numerals from I to XII, and 12 hour and 24 hour digital clocks | | | | |
| estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; know the number of seconds | | | | | |
| record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes, hours | | | a minute and the number of | | |
| o'clock; use vocabulary such as am/pm, morning, afternoon, noon and days in each month, year and | | | | | |
| midnight leap year | | | | | |
| compare durations of events, for example to calculate the | | add and subtract amounts of money to give | | | |
| time taken up by particular events or tasks change, using both £ and p | | | | | |
| Data | | | | | |
| read, interpret and present data using pictograms and bar | | solve problems using information presented | | | |
| charts with scales in pictograms, bar charts and tables | | | | | |