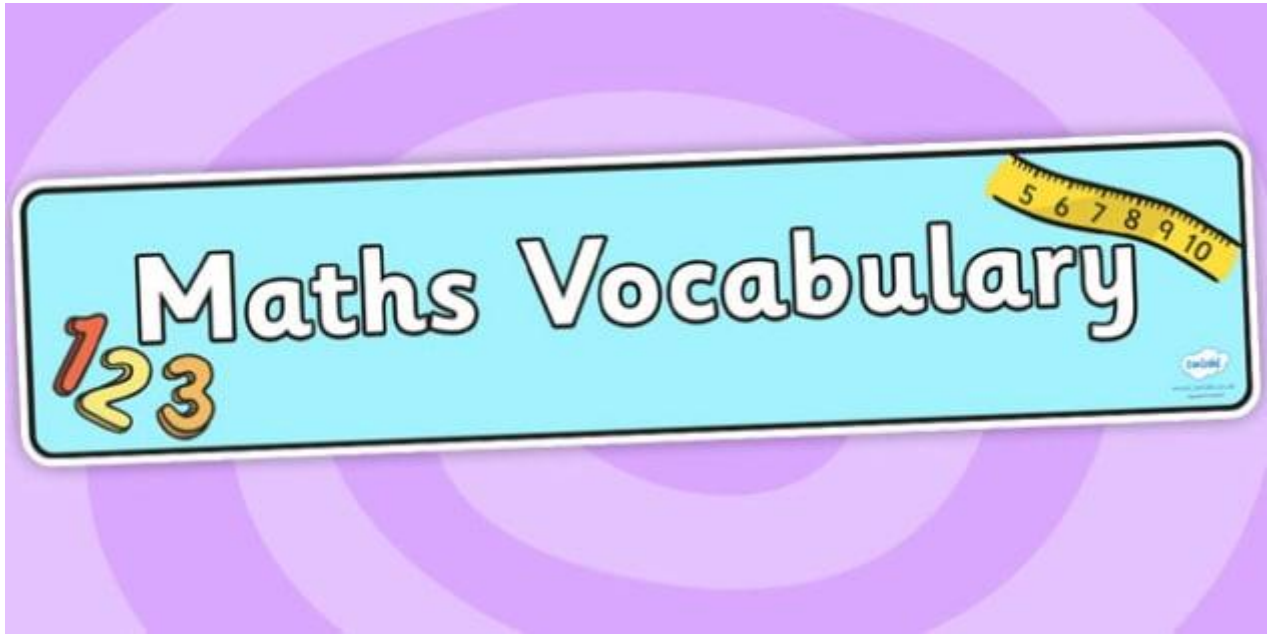


Key vocabulary for Year 3 Maths learning.

Year 3 Addition and Subtraction

Subtraction: Column Method

1

```
 453
-348
 ___
 ___
```

Place the numbers one on top of the other, lining up the hundreds, tens and ones.

2

```
 453
-348
 ___
 ___
```

Subtract the ones (note that the answer to 3 - 8 is negative).

3

```
 4 1
 453
-348
 ___
   5
 ___
```

Exchange a 10 from the 50 to give 13 ones. Subtract the ones: 13 - 8 = 5

4

```
 4 1
 453
-348
 ___
  05
 ___
```

Subtract the tens: 40 - 40 = 0

5

```
 4 1
 453
-348
 ___
 105
 ___
```

Subtract the hundreds: 400 - 300 = 100

6

```
 4 1
 453
-348
 ___
 105
 ___
```

Check your answer. ✓

Addition: Column Method

1

```
 453
+348
 ___
 ___
```

Place the numbers one on top of the other, lining up the hundreds, tens and ones.

2

```
 453
+348
 ___
   1
```

Add the ones and write the answer.

3

```
 453
+348
 ___
   1
   1
```

Regroup any tens under the tens column.

4

```
 453
+348
 ___
  01
 11
```

Add the tens including any tens you have regrouped. Regroup any hundreds under the hundreds column.

5

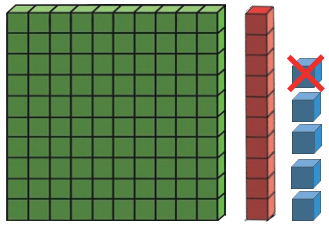
```
 453
+348
 ___
 801
  11
```

Add the hundreds including any hundreds you have regrouped.

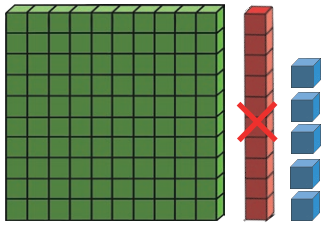
6

```
 453
+348
 ___
 801
```

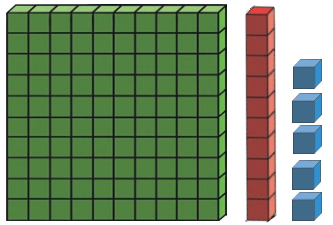
Check your answer. ✓



115 - 1 = 114



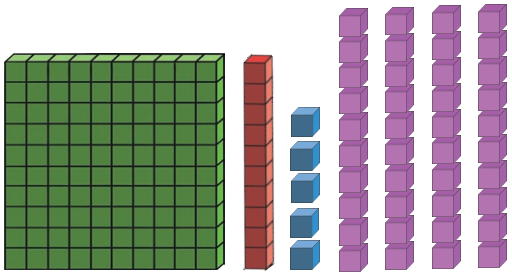
115 - 10 = 105



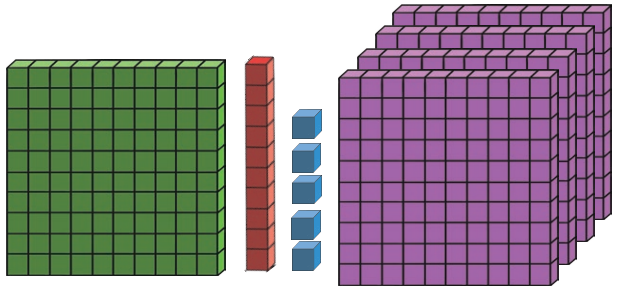
115 + 4 = 119

combined
altogether sum
more add
and plus
total

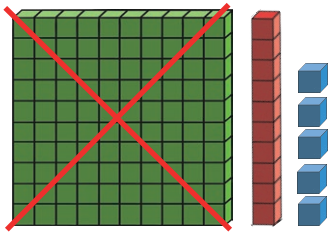
take away
minus reduce
how many more?
fewer less
How many remain?
difference subtract



115 + 40 = 155

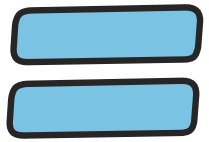


115 + 400 = 515



115 - 100 = 15

equals



makes

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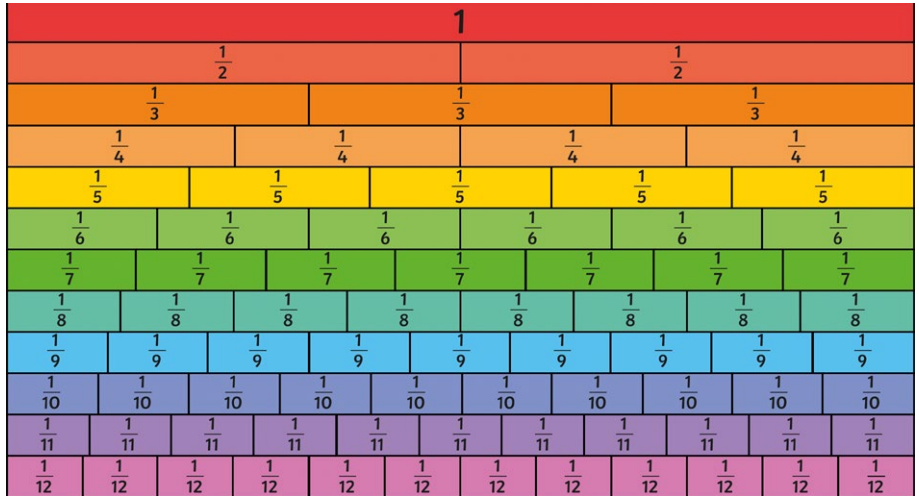
Year 3 Fractions



Numerators and Denominators

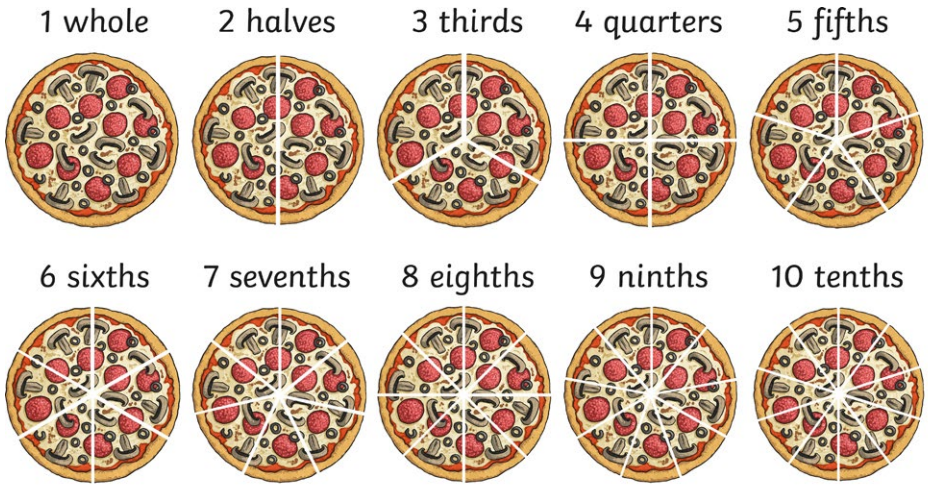
Numerator (how many)
How many parts are you looking at? → 3

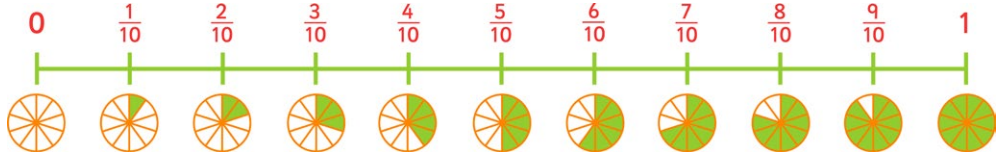
Denominator (what kind)
How many equal parts is the whole divided into? → 4

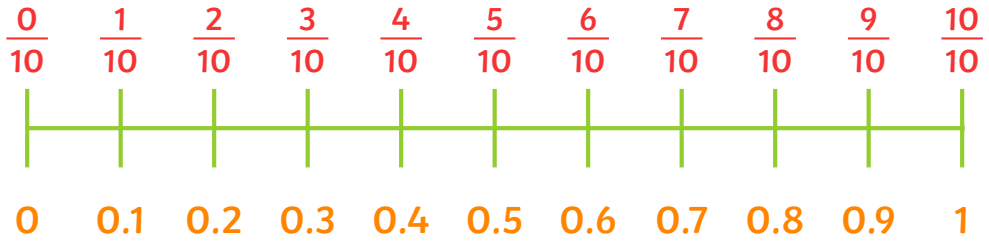
= 1/3

= 2/5

= 5/8







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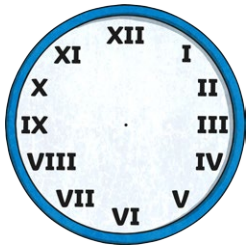
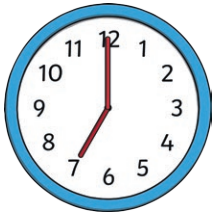
Year 3 Measurement

60 seconds = 1 minute



Roman Numerals

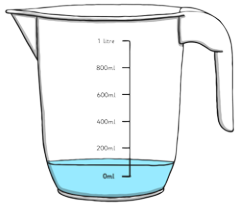


o'clock

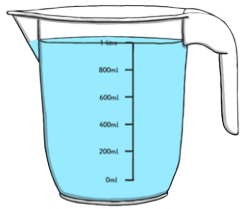
quarter past

half past

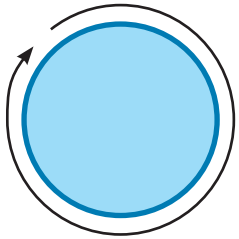
quarter to



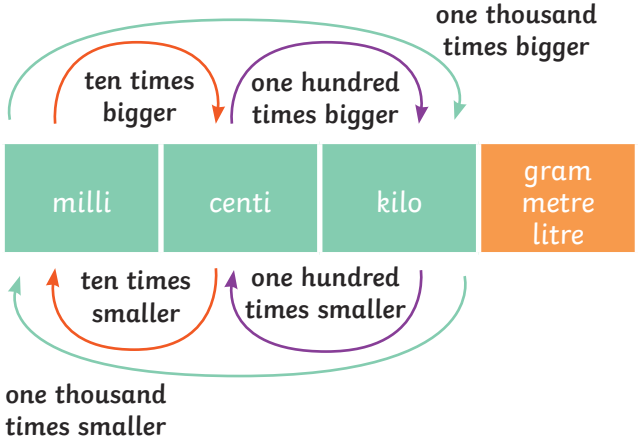
100 ml
100 millilitres



1l
1 litre



Perimeter



January = 31 days

February = 28 days
(29 on a leap year)

March = 31 days

April = 30 days

May = 31 days

June = 30 days

July = 31 days

August = 31 days

September = 30 days

October = 31 days

November = 30 days

December = 31 days

1p

2p

5p

10p

20p

50p

£1

£2

£5

£10

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£20

Year 3 Multiplication and Division

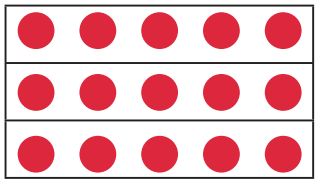
product
multiply
array
repeated addition
times
times by
groups of
sets of
lots of

equally grouped
half
halves
divided by
shared by
equally shared

Repeated Addition

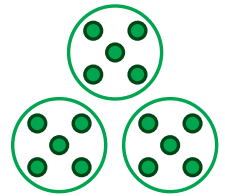
5 + 5 + 5 = 15

Array



5 × 3 = 15

Equal Groups



5 × 3 = 15

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

3

3 x 1 = 3	3 ÷ 3 = 1
3 x 2 = 6	6 ÷ 3 = 2
3 x 3 = 9	9 ÷ 3 = 3
3 x 4 = 12	12 ÷ 3 = 4
3 x 5 = 15	15 ÷ 3 = 5
3 x 6 = 18	18 ÷ 3 = 6
3 x 7 = 21	21 ÷ 3 = 7
3 x 8 = 24	24 ÷ 3 = 8
3 x 9 = 27	27 ÷ 3 = 9
3 x 10 = 30	30 ÷ 3 = 10
3 x 11 = 33	33 ÷ 3 = 11
3 x 12 = 36	36 ÷ 3 = 12

4

4 x 1 = 4	4 ÷ 4 = 1
4 x 2 = 8	8 ÷ 4 = 2
4 x 3 = 12	12 ÷ 4 = 3
4 x 4 = 16	16 ÷ 4 = 4
4 x 5 = 20	20 ÷ 4 = 5
4 x 6 = 24	24 ÷ 4 = 6
4 x 7 = 28	28 ÷ 4 = 7
4 x 8 = 32	32 ÷ 4 = 8
4 x 9 = 36	36 ÷ 4 = 9
4 x 10 = 40	40 ÷ 4 = 10
4 x 11 = 44	44 ÷ 4 = 11
4 x 12 = 48	48 ÷ 4 = 12

8

8 x 1 = 8	8 ÷ 8 = 1
8 x 2 = 16	16 ÷ 8 = 2
8 x 3 = 24	24 ÷ 8 = 3
8 x 4 = 32	32 ÷ 8 = 4
8 x 5 = 40	40 ÷ 8 = 5
8 x 6 = 48	48 ÷ 8 = 6
8 x 7 = 56	56 ÷ 8 = 7
8 x 8 = 64	64 ÷ 8 = 8
8 x 9 = 72	72 ÷ 8 = 9
8 x 10 = 80	80÷ 8 = 10
8 x 11 = 88	88 ÷ 8 = 11
8 x 12 = 96	96 ÷ 8 = 12

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Year 3 Number and Place Value

Counting in multiples of 4

4	8	12	16
20	24	28	32
36	40	44	48

Counting in multiples of 8

8	16	24	32
40	48	56	64
72	80	88	96

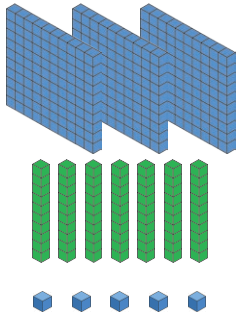
Counting in multiples of 50

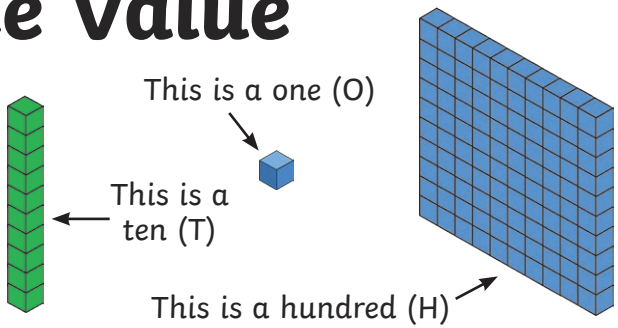
50	100	150	200
250	300	350	400
450	500	550	600

greater than	less than	equal to
>	<	=
345>102	102<345	102=102

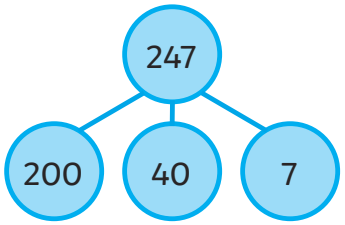
written form	numerical (standard) form
three hundred and seventy-five	375

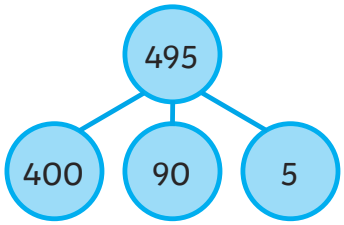
375

expanded form	model form
300 + 70 + 5	



twenty	20	one hundred	100
thirty	30	two hundred	200
forty	40	three hundred	300
fifty	50	four hundred	400
sixty	60	five hundred	500
seventy	70	six hundred	600
eighty	80	seven hundred	700
ninety	90	eight hundred	800
		nine hundred	900
		one thousand	1000





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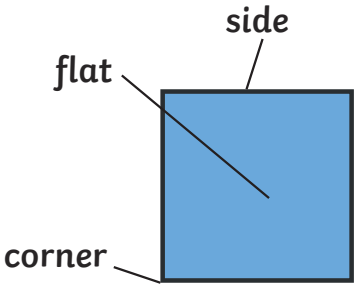
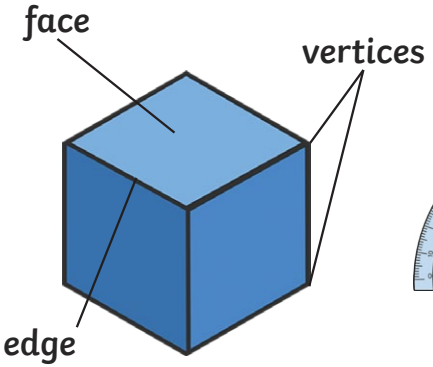
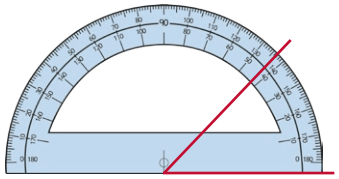
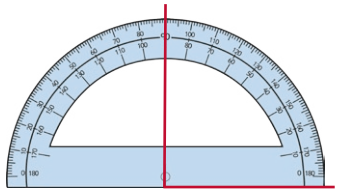
Year 3 Properties of Shape



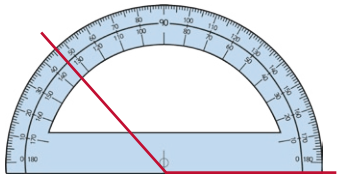




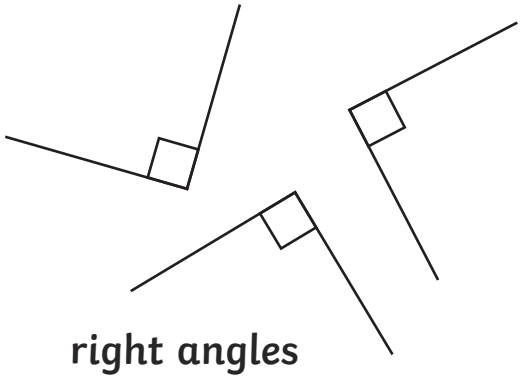
acute angle



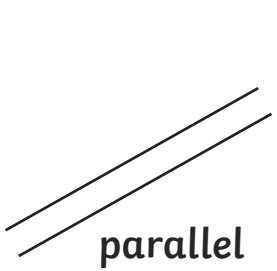
right angle



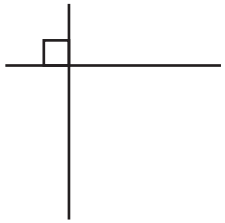
obtuse angle



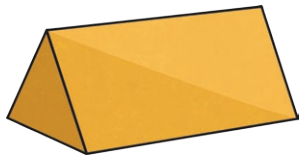
right angles



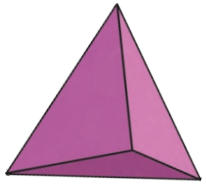
parallel



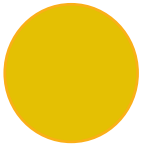
perpendicular



triangular prism



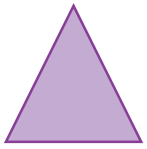
triangular-based pyramid



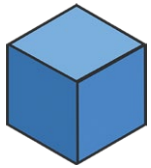
circle

rectangle

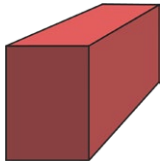
square



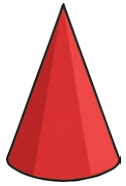
triangle



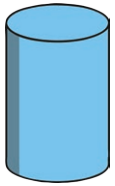
cube



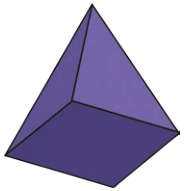
cuboid



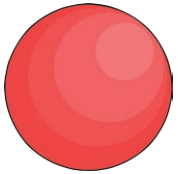
cone



cylinder



square-based pyramid



sphere

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Year 3 Statistics Word Mat

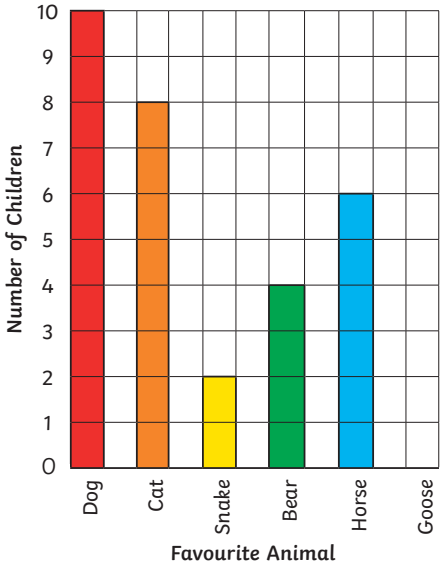
Bar Chart

A bar chart is used to clearly display results and information.

Types of items are shown on the x-axis, which is horizontal.

The number of items are shown on the y-axis, which is vertical.

One block represents one item. It is quicker to compare results using a block diagram than a table or tally chart.



Caroll Diagram

A Carroll diagram is a table used for sorting objects based on whether they do or do not meet two given criteria.

Carroll diagrams were invented by Lewis Carroll, the author of 'Alice in Wonderand'.

	Red	Not Red
Quadrilateral		
Not a Quadrilateral		

Table

A table is used to record information and collect results.

The information can then be used to make pictograms or block diagrams to display results clearly.

A table needs to have headings to show what you are measuring or recording.

Favourite Animal	Number of Children
Dog	10
Cat	8
Snake	2
Bear	4
Horse	6
Goose	0

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Year 3 Statistics Word Mat

Tally Chart

A tally chart is used for counting how many of something you are recording.

1 tally mark shows you that there is 1 item.

4 tally marks with a diagonal line through it shows you that there are 5 items.

In this example, the tally marks show how many children chose each of the animals as their favourite in a survey.

Making a tally chart is faster than writing out words or numbers.

Favourite Animal	Number of Children	Frequency
Dog	𝍸 𝍸	10
Cat	𝍸 |||	8
Snake	||	2
Bear	||||	4
Horse	𝍸 |	6
Goose		0

Pictogram

A pictogram uses pictures to represent data.

It is quicker and easier to interpret the results in a pictogram than in a table or tally chart.

Pictograms are set out in a similar way to bar charts, but instead of bars they use rows of pictures to show specific amounts.

Favourite Animal	Number of Children
Dog	👧👧👧👧👧
Cat	👧👧👧👧
Snake	👧
Bear	👧👧
Horse	👧👧👧
Goose	

👧 = 2 children

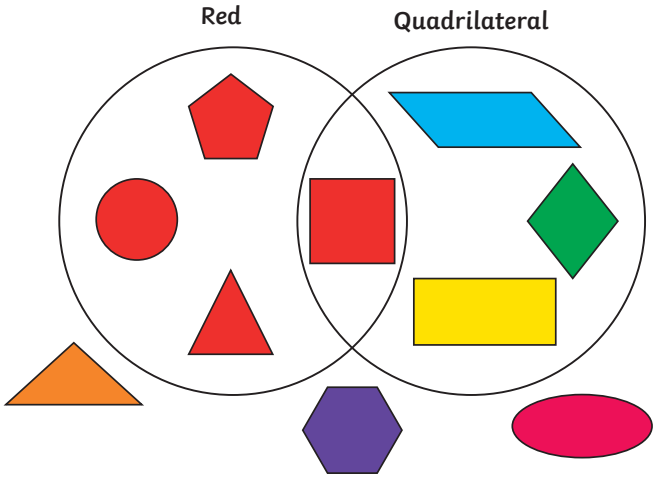
Venn Diagram

A Venn diagram is a diagram used to sort objects based on different criteria.

A Venn diagram is made up of two or more overlapping circles.

Objects placed in the section where the circles cross over meet both criteria.

Objects outside of the circles don't meet either set of criteria.



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