Supporting maths at home

Our simple maths guides are designed to help you as parents and carers to understand what your child needs to know by the end of Year 3.

It is important that your child has a concrete understanding of these core skills by the end of their year group as this will ensure that they are in line with national expectations. Practicing maths at home can help to improve your child's confidence and mathematical fluency as well as consolidating the learning within the classroom.

This links below have been put together to give you some idea about how to help you support your child on their mathematical learning journey at home. If you have any questions or are looking for advice, please arrange to see your child's class teacher.

Thank you!

Worksheets covering a mix of topics: https://urbrainy.com/maths/year-3-ages-7-8

Subject guides and example questions, covering mixed topics:https://mathsmadeeasy.co.uk/ks2-revision/year-3-maths/

BBC Bitesize: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z826n39

Maths is Fun: https://www.mathsisfun.com/links/curriculum-year-3.html

Interactive maths vocabulary guide: http://www.amathsdictionaryforkids.com/dictionary.html

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What does my child need to know by the end of year three?

- To recognise the place value of each digit in a three digit number
- To find 100 more or less than a given number
- To add and subtract numbers mentally including a three digit number and ones, a three digit number and tens and a three digit number and hundreds
- To multiply and divide by 2, 3, 5 and 10
- To mentally recall the 3, 4 and 8 times tables
- To identify right angles and recognise the number of right angles in a ¼, ½, ¾ and whole turn
- To tell and write the time from an analogue clock
- To interpret data from bar charts, pictograms and tables
- To recognise, find and write both unit and non unit fractions of a set of objects
- To measure, compare add and subtract length, mass, volume or capacity

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A Glossary of terms

Equivalent fractions
Fractions that are the same in terms of shape and size but are expressed using different numbers. For example if you take two identical circles and split one into halves and the other into quarters you will see that 1/2 is exactly the same as 2/4.

Column method
The column method is a written method to solve addition and subtraction equations. The numbers are written under columns separated into ones, tens, hundreds and thousands. You always start by adding or subtracting the ones column first.

Formal written method
A formal written method is a way of solving a calculation using a specific strategy that is recorded. Once children are confident with various mental strategies they learn more formal methods.

Improper fraction
An improper fraction is a fraction in which the numerator (top number) is greater than or equal to the denominator (the bottom number,

Missing number problem
Missing number problems involve using the inverse operation and/or known facts to solve the equation. For example to find the missing number in 3 + ? = 10 children could take three cubes away from a stick of ten cubes. Or they could use their knowledge of bonds to 10 to know that 3+7=10.

Mixed number fraction
A mixed number fraction is made up of a whole number and a fraction.

Non unit fraction
A non unit fraction is a where the numerator (top number) is greater than one.

Number bond
A number bond is a relationship between a number and the parts that make it. They are described as a 'part-part-whole' relationship. 7+3=10. The parts are 7 and 3 and the whole is 10. If you subtract a part away from the whole you will be left with the other part. Using this knowledge allows children to find related facts.

Proper fraction
A proper fraction is a fraction where the numerator is less than the denominator. The value of a proper fraction will always be less than one.

Place value
Every digit in a number has a value defined by its place in the number. Each digit represents a value on the basis of its position in the number.

Unit fraction
A unit fraction is a fraction where the numerator (top number) is one.

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