

100s    10s    1s

two hundred and forty-three  
2 hundreds, 4 tens and 3 ones

In order from smallest to largest

261, 406, 540

206, 260, 270, 274

Stop and look.  
What do you notice?

hundreds digit increase  
decrease column

100 less

100 more

10 less

10 more

10 less than 243 is 233

10 more than 243 is 253

one tenth  
one out of ten equal parts  
one divided by ten

$\frac{1}{10}$   
0.1

digit tenths  
decimal point

ten times smaller

1s     $\frac{1}{10}$ s

3 ÷ 10 = 0.3

0.1    0.1  
0.1

0     $\frac{1}{10}$      $\frac{2}{10}$      $\frac{3}{10}$      $\frac{4}{10}$      $\frac{5}{10}$      $\frac{6}{10}$      $\frac{7}{10}$      $\frac{8}{10}$      $\frac{9}{10}$      $\frac{10}{10}$      $\frac{11}{10}$

0    0.1    0.2    0.3    0.4    0.5    0.6    0.7    0.8    0.9    1    1.1

Year 3 Term 1

horizontal

vertical

parallel

perpendicular

horizontal  
vertical  
parallel  
perpendicular  
polygon  
prism  
pyramid

parallel

perpendicular

parallel

perpendicular

Polygons are shapes with all straight sides

Pyramids

Prisms

face

vertex

edge



You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 3.

0	x	3	=	0	=	3	x	0
1	x	3	=	3	=	3	x	1
2	x	3	=	6	=	3	x	2
3	x	3	=	9	=	3	x	3
4	x	3	=	12	=	3	x	4
5	x	3	=	15	=	3	x	5
6	x	3	=	18	=	3	x	6
7	x	3	=	21	=	3	x	7
8	x	3	=	24	=	3	x	8
9	x	3	=	27	=	3	x	9
10	x	3	=	30	=	3	x	10
11	x	3	=	33	=	3	x	11
12	x	3	=	36	=	3	x	12

Can Do Maths

If I know... then I also know...

The digit sum of multiples of 3 is 3, 6 or 9

An odd number multiplied by 3 gives an odd product.

You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 4.

0	x	4	=	0	=	4	x	0
1	x	4	=	4	=	4	x	1
2	x	4	=	8	=	4	x	2
3	x	4	=	12	=	4	x	3
4	x	4	=	16	=	4	x	4
5	x	4	=	20	=	4	x	5
6	x	4	=	24	=	4	x	6
7	x	4	=	28	=	4	x	7
8	x	4	=	32	=	4	x	8
9	x	4	=	36	=	4	x	9
10	x	4	=	40	=	4	x	10
11	x	4	=	44	=	4	x	11
12	x	4	=	48	=	4	x	12

Can Do Maths



All multiples of 4 are even numbers.

There is a repeating pattern in the ones column: 0, 4, 8, 2, 6

You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 8.

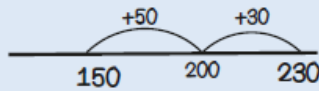
0	x	8	=	0	=	8	x	0
1	x	8	=	8	=	8	x	1
2	x	8	=	16	=	8	x	2
3	x	8	=	24	=	8	x	3
4	x	8	=	32	=	8	x	4
5	x	8	=	40	=	8	x	5
6	x	8	=	48	=	8	x	6
7	x	8	=	56	=	8	x	7
8	x	8	=	64	=	8	x	8
9	x	8	=	72	=	8	x	9
10	x	8	=	80	=	8	x	10
11	x	8	=	88	=	8	x	11
12	x	8	=	96	=	8	x	12

Can Do Maths

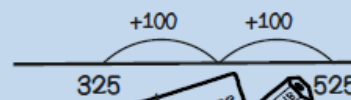
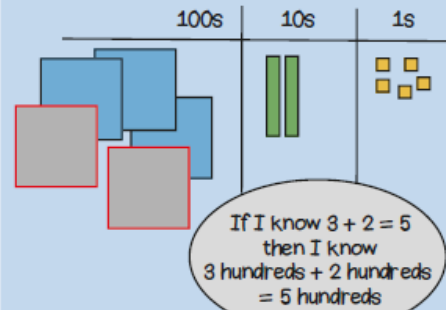
All multiples of 8 are even numbers.

All multiples of 8 are also multiples of 2 and 4

150 + 80  
Bridging boundaries



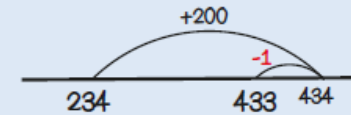
325 + 200  
Add multiples of ten and a hundred



234 + 199  
Round then adjust



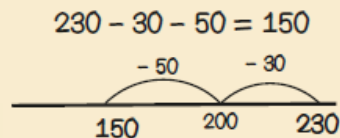
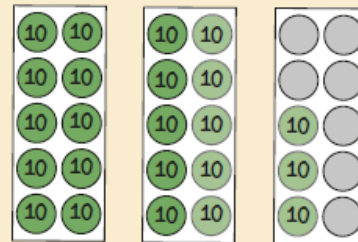
Add 200 then subtract 1



Stop and Look! What do you notice? What's the most efficient way?

Year 3 Term 2

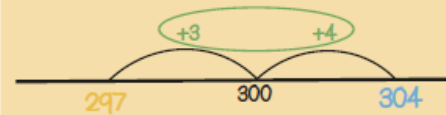
230 - 80  
Bridging boundaries by counting back in efficient steps



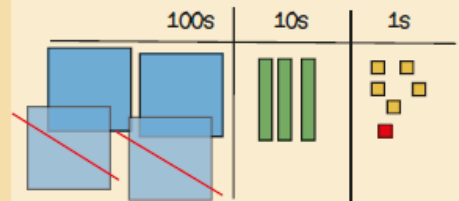
304 - 297  
Find the difference between two numbers



304 is 7 more than 297  
297 is 7 less than 304  
so the difference between them is 7



435 - 199  
Round then adjust



Take away 200 then add 1

