Maths

Characteristics

- An understanding of the important concepts and an ability to make connections within mathematics.
- A broad range of skills in using and applying mathematics.
- Fluent knowledge and recall of number facts and the number system.
- The ability to show initiative in solving problems in a wide range of contexts, including the new or unusual.
- The ability to think independently and to persevere when faced with challenges, showing a confidence of success.
- The ability to embrace the value of learning from mistakes and false starts.
- The ability to reason, generalise and make sense of solutions.
- Fluency in performing written and mental calculations and mathematical techniques.
- A wide range of mathematical vocabulary.
- A commitment to and passion for the subject.

Opportunities

Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2
• Count and calculate in a range of practical contexts.• Use and apply mathematics in everyday activities and across the curriculum. • Repeat key concepts in many different practical ways to secure retention. • Explore numbers and place value up to at least 100. • Add and subtract using mental and formal written methods in practical contexts. • Multiply and divide using mental and formal written methods in practical contexts. • Explore the properties of shapes. • Use language to describe position, direction and movement. • Use and apply in practical contexts a range of measures, including time. • Handle data in practical contexts.	• Count and calculate in increasingly complex contexts, including those that cannot be experienced first hand. • Rigorously apply mathematical knowledge across the curriculum, in particular in science, technology and computing. • Deepen conceptual understanding of mathematics by frequent repetition and extension of key concepts in a range of engaging and purposeful contexts. • Explore numbers and place value so as to read and understand the value of all numbers. • Add and subtract using efficient mental and formal written methods. • Multiply and divide using efficient mental and formal written methods. • Use the properties of shapes and angles in increasingly complex and practical contexts, including in construction and engineering contexts. • Describe position, direction and movement in increasingly precise ways. • Use and apply measures to increasingly complex contexts. • Gather, organise and interrogate data. • Understand the practical value of using algebra.

Broad Learning Objectives

- To know and use numbers
- To add and subtract
- To multiply and divide
- To use fractions
- To understand the properties of shapes
- To describe position, direction and movement
- To use measures
- To use statistics
- To use algebra

MATHS YR 3							
Number – Number and Place Value	Number – Addition and subtraction	Number – Multiplication and division	Number – fractions	Measurement	Geometry – Properties of shape	Geometry – Position and direction	Statistics
Pupils should be taught to: • count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number • recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones) • compare and order numbers up to 1000 • identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations • read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words • solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas.	Pupils should be taught to: • add and subtract numbers mentally, including: • a three-digit number and ones • a three-digit number and tens • a three-digit number and hundreds • add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction • estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers • solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.	Pupils should be taught to: • recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables • write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times onedigit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods • solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected	Pupils should be taught to: • count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10 • recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and nonunit fractions with small denominators • recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and nonunit fractions with small denominators • recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators • add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, 5 /7 1/7 6/7 • compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators • solve problems that involve all of the above	Pupils should be taught to: • measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml) • measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes • add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts • tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks • estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight • know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year • compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks].	Pupils should be taught to: • draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them • recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn • identify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle • identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines.		Pupils should be taught to: • interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables • solve one-step and two-step questions [for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'] using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables.