Y3: PROMPT sheet

3/1 Count in multiples

Now you must learn these multiples

Multiples of 4	Multiples of 8	Multiples of 50	Multiples of 100
0	0	0	0
4	8	50	100
8	16	100	200
12	24	150	300
16	32	200	400
20	40	250	500
24	48	300	600
28	56	350	700
32	64	400	800
36	72	450	900
40	80	500	1000

hundreds	tens	units
3	5	2

- To find 10 more or 10 less, it is the 'tens digit' that changes
10 more than 3**5**2 becomes 3**6**2
10 less than 3**5**2 becomes 3**4**2

hundreds	tens	units
3	5	2

- To find 100 more or 100 less, it is the 'hundreds' digit that changes
100 more than **3**52 becomes **4**52
100 less than **3**52 becomes **2**52

3/2 Recognise place value

hundreds	tens	units
3	5	2

352 means **300** + **50** + **2**

3/3 Numbers in words and figures

In order to put FIGURES into WORDS, we must try to imagine that the number is in a PLACE VALUE table like this one

Hundred	Ten	Unit
1	4	7
One hundred	forty	seven
One hundred and forty-seven		

Hundred	Ten	Unit
4	0	9
Four hundred		nine
Four hundred and nine		

3/3 Compare and order numbers

- Write numbers lining up the digits
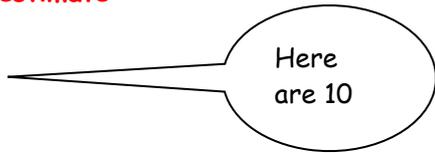
Hundred	Ten	Unit
1	4	7
6	3	2
1	7	6
1	6	2

- Begin at the hundreds and compare
632 is the biggest

Hundred	Ten	Unit
1	4	7
~~6~~	~~3~~	~~2~~
1	7	6
1	6	2

- Move to the tens and compare
Order is: 632, 176, 162, 147

3/4 Estimating

- **Eyeball estimate**
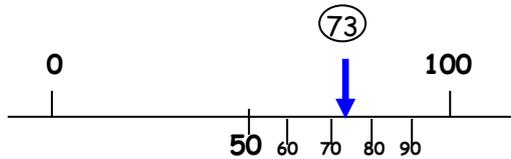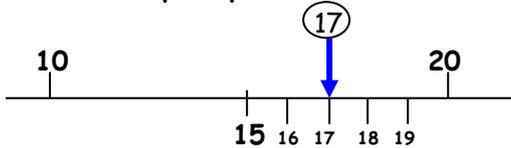

Here are 10

Use this to estimate larger quantities

- **Estimate by sampling**

Count your pulse over 15seconds
Multiply the number of pulses by 4 to get the
pulse rate over 1 minute (15 x 4 = 60seconds)

- **Estimate on a number line**
  Fill in the half way number first
  Then split up the half with the arrow

- **Estimate by rounding off a number**

To make a sum easier and give a rough answer

Example: 28 could be rounded to 30
         £1.95 could be rounded to £2

3/5 Solve problems by estimating

Example: Estimate the cost of 5
         magazines at £1.95 each

Answer: It is about 5 x £2 = £10

Example: When full this bottle holds 400ml.
Estimate how much water is left in this bottle.

400ml

Answer: about 150ml   ....?
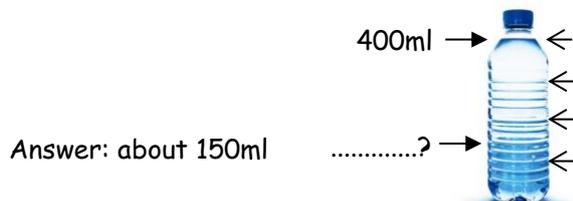
3/6 Add 3 digit numbers mentally

Partitioning

236 + 319

200 + 30 + 6 + 300 + 10 + 9
= 500 + 40 + 15
= 555

Subtract 3 digit numbers mentally

363 - 126

Partitioning

363 – 100 – 20 – 6
=263 – 20 – 6
=243-6
=237

Counting on from 126

(126) + 4
    130 + 3
      133 + 230
        =363
Answer = 237

3/7 Written method for addition

- **Line up the digits in the correct columns**

e.g. 132 + 239

```
H  T  U
1  3  2
2  3₁ 9  +
3  7  1
```

Written method for subtraction

- **Line up the digits in the correct columns**

e.g. 327 - 119

```
H   T   U
3   ₁2  ₁7
1   1   9   -
2   0   8
```

3/8 Estimate answers to calculations

- Round off each number
- Then do the calculation
- Check using the inverse

Example: Estimate 83 – 28

80 – 30 = 50
Inverse: 50 + 30 = 80 ✔

3/9 Missing number problems

Fact family for +/-

| 34 + 23 = 57 | 57 - 23 = 34 |

| 23 + 34 = 57 | 57 – 34 = 23 |

3/10 Know the 3, 4 and 8 times tables

1	x	3	=	3	1	x	4	=	4	1	x	8	=	8
2	x	3	=	6	2	x	4	=	8	2	x	8	=	16
3	x	3	=	9	3	x	4	=	12	3	x	8	=	24
4	x	3	=	12	4	x	4	=	16	4	x	8	=	32
5	x	3	=	15	5	x	4	=	20	5	x	8	=	40
6	x	3	=	18	6	x	4	=	24	6	x	8	=	48
7	x	3	=	21	7	x	4	=	28	7	x	8	=	56
8	x	3	=	24	8	x	4	=	32	8	x	8	=	64
9	x	3	=	27	9	x	4	=	36	9	x	8	=	72
10	x	3	=	30	10	x	4	=	40	10	x	8	=	80
11	x	3	=	33	11	x	4	=	44	11	x	8	=	88
12	x	3	=	36	12	x	4	=	48	12	x	8	=	96

Fact family for x/÷

| 9 x 8 = 72 | 72 ÷ 9 = 8 |

| 8 x 9 = 72 | 72 ÷ 8 = 9 |

3/11 Multiply & divide
- **A 2-digit number by a single digit**

Column method

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3\,8 \\
3\ \times \\
\hline
1\,1\,4 \\
{\scriptstyle 2}
\end{array}
$$

Grid method

	30	8
3	90	24

90 + 24 = **114**

Partitioning method

38 x 3
= 30 x3 + 8 x 3
= 90 + 24
= 114

3/12 Multiply & divide
- Look for connections between two sums
- Remember the fact family for x/÷

Example: 6 x 4 = 24   (x10)   So **60** x 4 = 240
So 240 ÷ 4 = 60

Example: 9 x 8 = 72   (x2)   So 18 x 8 = 144
So 144 ÷ 8 = 18

3/13 Tenths

tens	units	.	tenths
8	2	.	6

- This represents 6 tenths = $\dfrac{6}{10}$

Counting in tenths (continued)

- **A whole one divided into 10 equal parts**
- **$1 \div 10 = 1$ tenth or $\frac{1}{10}$ Or 0.1**
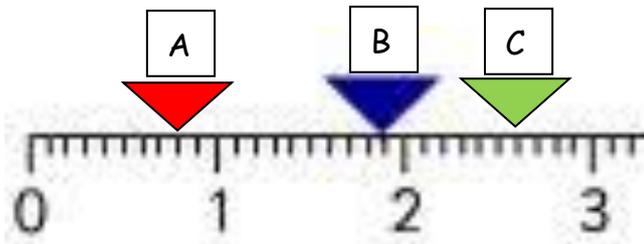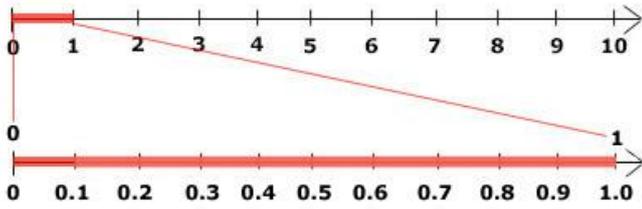
A – 0.8
B – 1.9
C – 2.6

- **To find a tenth of an object or quantity you divide by 10**

Example: $\frac{1}{10}$ of 20 = 20 ÷ 10 = 2

3/14 Fraction of line or objects

- **To find $\frac{1}{5}$ of a line**

  Divide the line into 5 equal parts
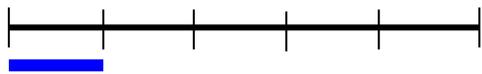
Each part is $\frac{1}{5}$

- **To find $\frac{1}{5}$ of a set of objects**

  Divide objects into 5 equal parts

Each part is $\frac{1}{5}$

3/14 Write a fraction of a number of object

$\frac{2}{5}$ are blue   and $\frac{3}{5}$ are red

3/15 Use fractions as numbers

To find $\frac{1}{5}$ of 20 we do 20 ÷ 5 = **4**

To find $\frac{2}{5}$ of 20 we do **4** x 2 = 8

To find $\frac{3}{5}$ of 20 we do **4** x 3 = 12
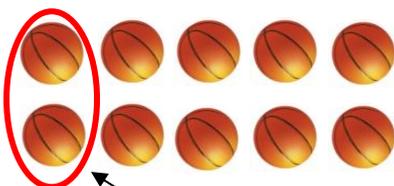
3/16 Equivalent fractions
- **The same fraction can be expressed in different ways**

ALL THESE ARE $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{2}{4}$ = $\frac{3}{6}$ = $\frac{8}{16}$
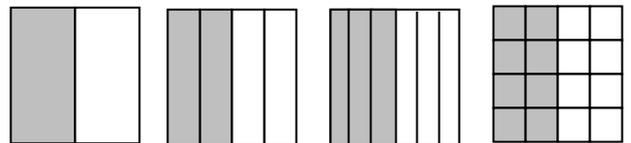
ALL THESE ARE $\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{4}$ = $\frac{2}{8}$ = $\frac{3}{12}$ = $\frac{6}{24}$
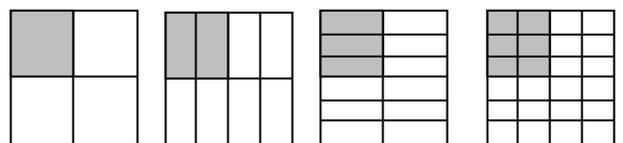
3/17 Add & subtract fractions

- To add and subtract fractions

When the denominators are the same

$$\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$$

Do not add the denominators

$$\frac{5}{7} - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$$

Do not subtract the denominators
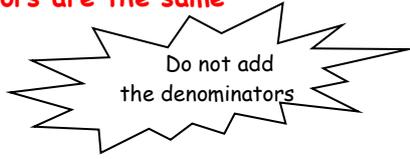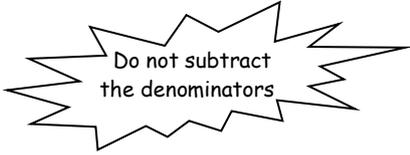
3/18 Compare fractions

- **Fractions with the same denominator**

$$\frac{1}{10} \qquad \frac{3}{10} \qquad \frac{7}{10} \qquad \frac{9}{10}$$
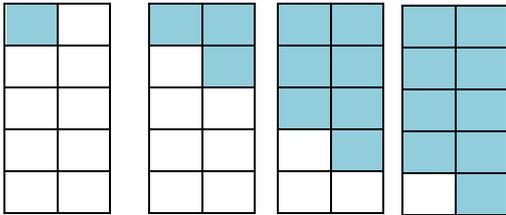
The bigger the numerator, the bigger the fraction

- **Unit Fractions**

$$\frac{1}{2} \qquad\qquad \frac{1}{3} \qquad\qquad \frac{1}{6}$$
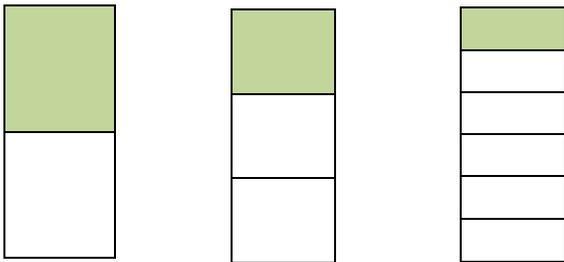
The bigger the denominator, the smaller the fraction

3/19 Add & subtract measures

- **The units must be the same**

Length – Example
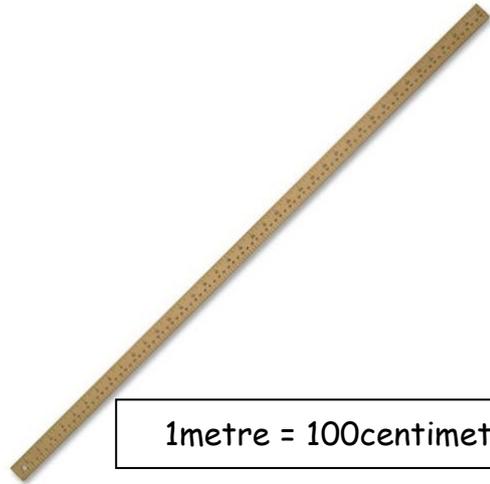
1metre = 100centimetres
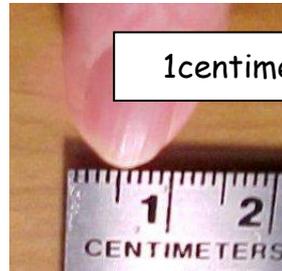
1centimetre = 10millimetres

3cm + 7mm
= 30mm + 7mm
= 37mm
or 3cm 7mm or 3.7cm

3cm · 0.7cm
30mm · 7mm

Mass – Example

1 kg = 1000g
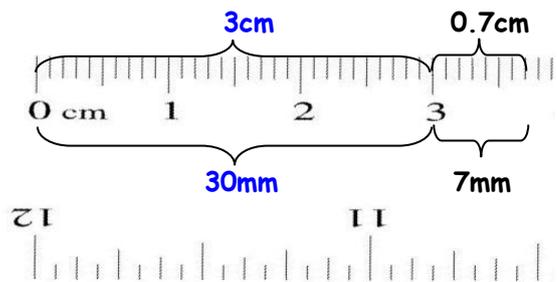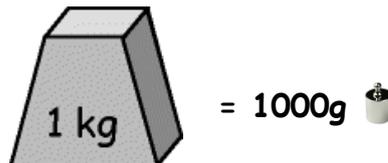
3kg – 450g
= 3000g – 450g
= 2550g
or 2kg 550g or 2.55kg

3/19 Add & subtract measures (continued)

Volume – Example

1litre = 1000millilitres
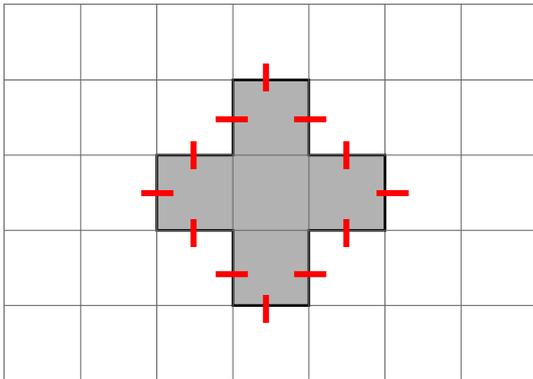
800ml + 720ml

= 1520ml

= 1 litre and 520ml
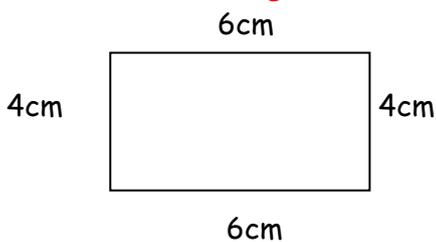
= 1.52 litres

3/20 Perimeter

PERIMETER is the distance round the outside of a shape

- **On a centimetre square grid – count round**

Perimeter of this shape = 12cm

- **Measurements given - add up all round**

6cm

4cm   4cm

6cm

Perimeter of this shape = 6 + 4 + 6 + 4 = 20cm

3/21 Bills and change

To work out a bill
1 chocolate bar - £1.10
1 pen – 10p
1 pencil – 8p
Total = £1.28

To find change by the 'add-on' method

	+2p	+20p	+50p	= 72p
£1.28	£1.30	£1.50	£2.00	

3/22 Time
Analogue clock

Roman   **Hindu-Arabic**

12- and 24-hour clock
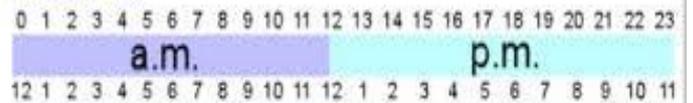
3/23 Time
Reading the time

My Clock
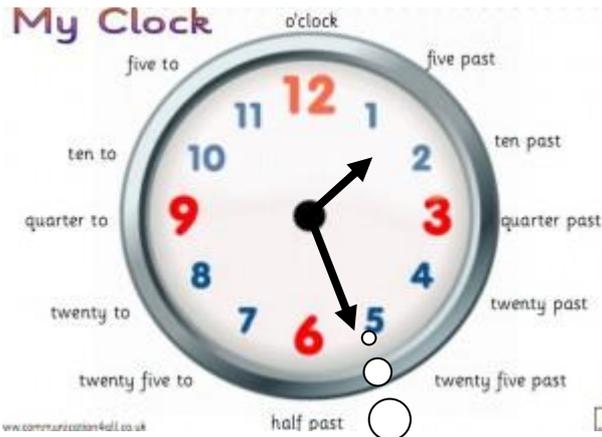
5 minutes between each number- so this time is 1:27 or we say 27 minutes

Times of the day in 12-hour clock

Morning	Afternoon
12.00 midnight	12.00 noon
1.00 am	1.00 pm
2.00 am	2.00 pm
3.00 am	3.00 pm
4.00 am	4.00 pm
5.00 am	5.00 pm
6.00 am	6.00 pm
7.00 am	7.00 pm
8.00 am	8.00 pm
9.00 am	9.00 pm
10.00 am	10.00 pm
11.00 am	11.00 pm
12.00 noon	12.00 midnight

3/24 Time – hours minutes, seconds
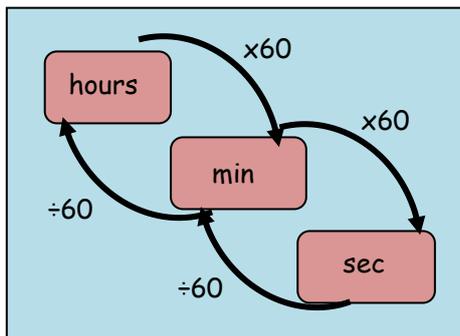
Months of the year

- A rhyme to remember the days in each month

30 days has September,
April, June and November.
All the rest have 31
Except February alone,
Which has 28 days clear
And 29 in each leap year.

- the "knuckle method"

A knuckle is "31 days", and in between each knuckle it isn't.
And where your hands meet, the two knuckles are "July, August", which both have 31 days.

February has 28 days & 29 days in a leap year (every 4 years)

Days in a year
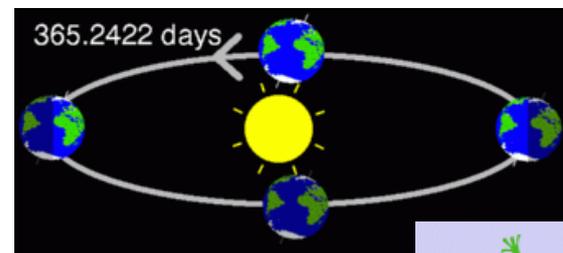
365 days in a year
366 days in a leap year

3/25 – 2D Shapes

- **With 3 sides (Triangles)**

A	B	C	D
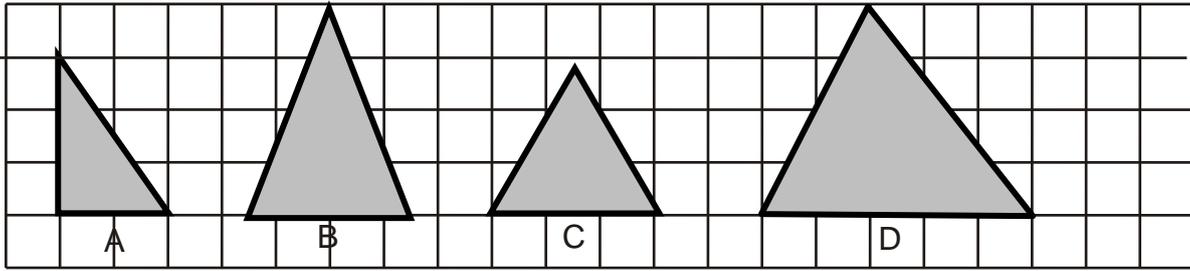
right-angled   isosceles   equilateral   scalene

- **With 4 sides (Quadrilaterals)**
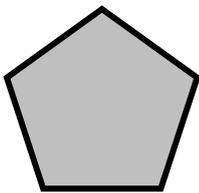
A	B	C	D	E
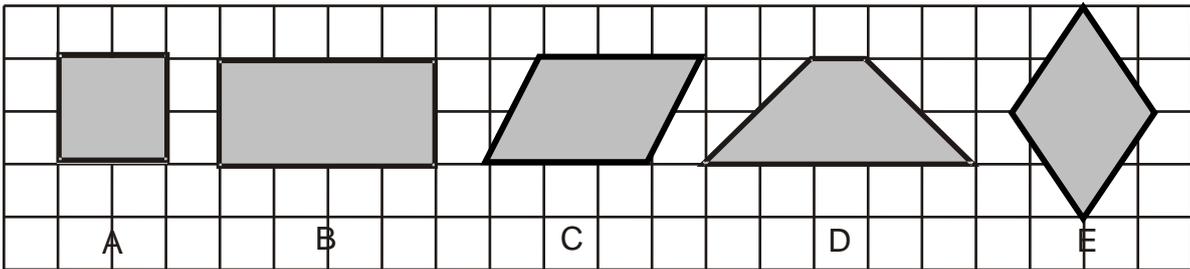
square   rectangle   parallelogram   trapezium   rhombus
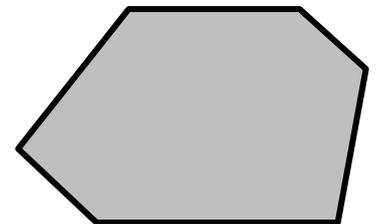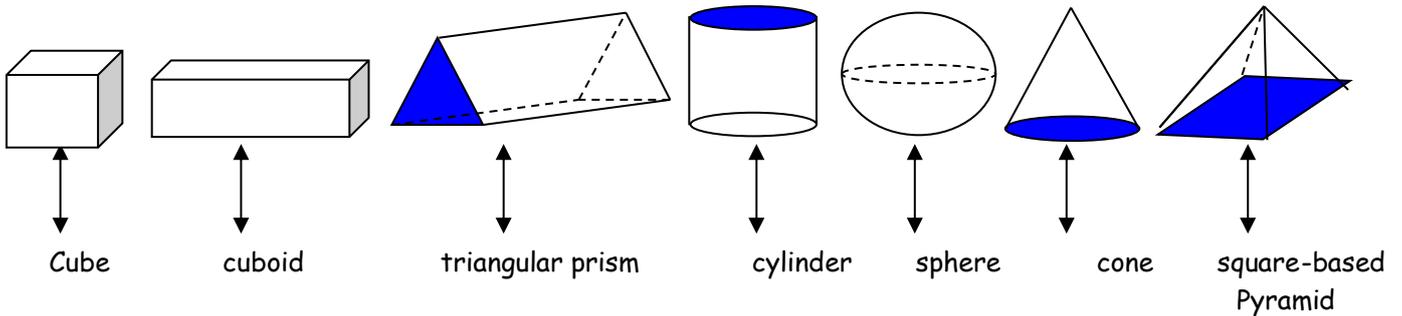
- **With 5 sides (Pentagons)**   **With 6 sides (Hexagons)**
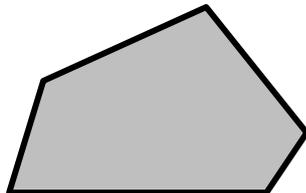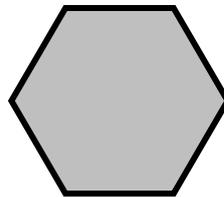
regular   irregular   regular   irregular

3/25 – 3D Shapes

Cube   cuboid   triangular prism   cylinder   sphere   cone   square-based Pyramid
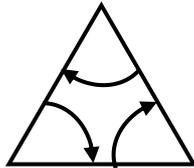
- **Nets**
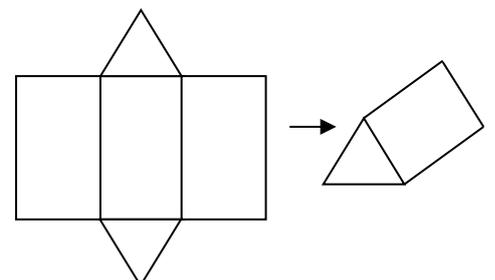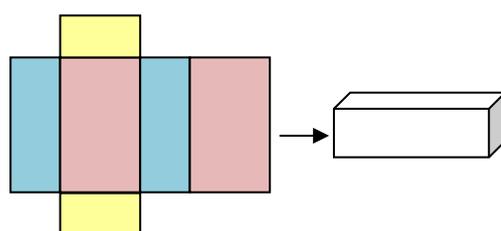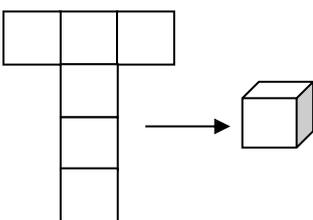
3/26 Angle
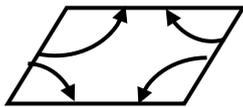
- **An angle is an amount of turn**
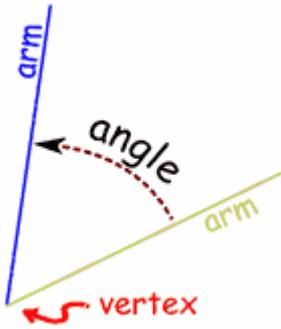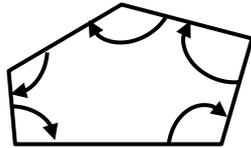

- **Angles in shapes**

Triangle - 3 angles

Quadrilateral - 4 angles
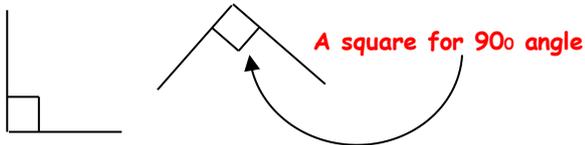

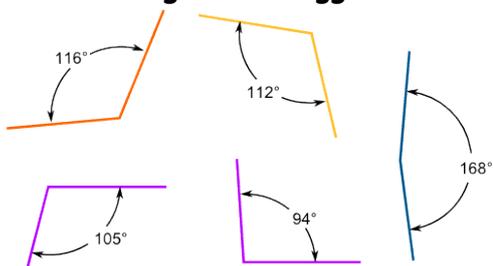**Pentagon – 5 angles**

- **Names of angles**

ACUTE angles are less than 90°
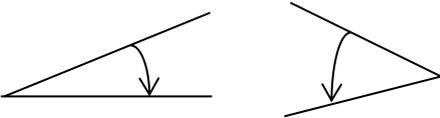
RIGHT angles are exactly 90°

A square for 90° angle

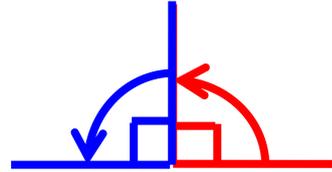**OBTUSE angles are bigger than 90°**

3/27 Right angles
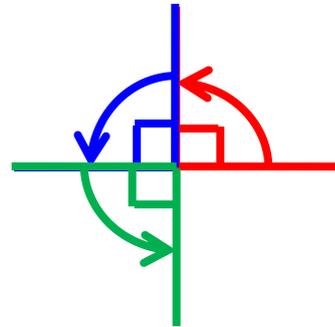
ONE right angle measures exactly 90°
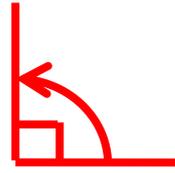
TWO right angles measure exactly 180°
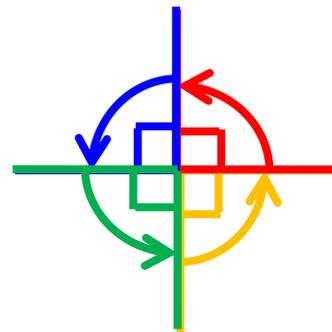This is called a half-turn

THREE right angles measure exactly 270°
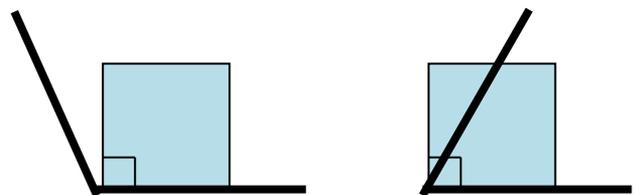This is called three quarters of a turn

FOUR right angles measure exactly 360°
This is called a full or complete turn

To check if an angle is bigger or smaller than a right angle, use a square corner

This angle is greater than a right angle

This angle is less than a right angle
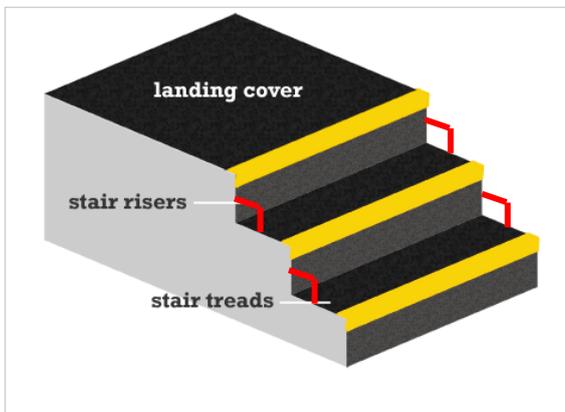
3/28 Types of Lines

The Horizon is a horizontal line

This cliff face is a vertical line

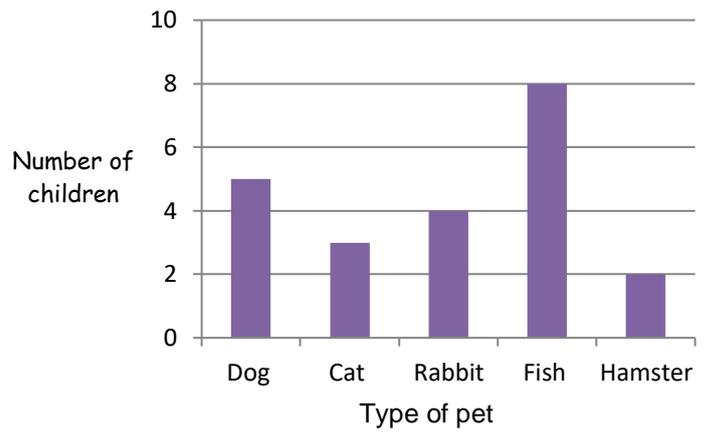**The running track is parallel lines** (never meet)

The rise & tread are perpendicular lines (meet at 90o)

3/29 Bar charts

Frequency table to show pets owned by Year 3

Type of pet	Tally	Number of pets
Dog	HHT	**5**
Cat	III	**3**
Rabbit	IIII	**4**
Fish	HHT III	**8**
Hamster	II	**2**

A bar graph to show pets owned by Year 3

Pictogram to show the colours in a tube of Smarties

3/30 <u>Solve answers to questions</u>

- **Bar chart in 3/29**

  (i)   How many **more** children own a rabbit than a hamster?

  Answer: 4-2 = 2

  (ii)   What is the **difference** between the number of children who own a dog and the number of children who own a cat?

  Answer: 5 – 3 = 2

  (iii)   How many pets are owned **altogether** by the children Year 3?

  Answer: 5 + 3 + 4 + 8 + 2 = 22

- **Pictogram in 3/29**

  (i)   How many **fewer** blue smarties are there than yellow ones?

  Answer: 11 – 5 = 6

  (ii)   Work out the **total** number of smarties in the tube

  Answer: 55