



Supporting Your Child with Maths

Year 3

Booklet 3: April

These booklets have been designed to help you support your child as they build and develop their skills on a **strong foundation** of key mathematical concepts.

The maths curriculum covers a wide range of concepts but is built on **confidence and fluency of key facts**. When a child is fluent with these facts and skills their confidence grows and they are more able to **apply** them to a range of problems.

The booklets include specific guidance for your child's year group on skills and methods used as well as ideas for games to play and ways to practise key ideas.

Wherever we can, we want to make this practice **fun** and **practical**. Lots of opportunities to **talk** about the maths and to show that we, as adults, **enjoy** it too.

Did you know?

Parents' maths knowledge has no impact on how successful their children will be

Parents' attitude towards maths has a profound impact on their children's success

Did you know?

Mathematical understanding has a bigger impact on success in adulthood than reading and writing

If you have any questions or would like to know more, please contact your child's teacher or Mrs Gibbons, the maths leader.



Learn-Its

Year 3 – Phase 3 (Feb- Apr)

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 4 times table.

By the end of this phase, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**.

$4 \times 1 = 4$	$1 \times 4 = 4$	$4 \div 4 = 1$	$4 \div 1 = 4$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$8 \div 4 = 2$	$8 \div 2 = 4$
$4 \times 3 = 12$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$12 \div 4 = 3$	$12 \div 3 = 4$
$4 \times 4 = 16$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$16 \div 4 = 4$	$16 \div 4 = 4$
$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$20 \div 4 = 5$	$20 \div 5 = 4$
$4 \times 6 = 24$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$24 \div 4 = 6$	$24 \div 6 = 4$
$4 \times 7 = 28$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$28 \div 4 = 7$	$28 \div 7 = 4$
$4 \times 8 = 32$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$32 \div 4 = 8$	$32 \div 8 = 4$
$4 \times 9 = 36$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$36 \div 4 = 9$	$36 \div 9 = 4$
$4 \times 10 = 40$	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$40 \div 4 = 10$	$40 \div 10 = 4$
$4 \times 11 = 44$	$11 \times 4 = 44$	$44 \div 4 = 11$	$44 \div 11 = 4$
$4 \times 12 = 48$	$12 \times 4 = 48$	$48 \div 4 = 12$	$48 \div 12 = 4$

Key Vocabulary

What is 4 multiplied by 6?

What is 8 times 4?

What is 24 divided by 4?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $4 \times \bigcirc = 16$ or $\bigcirc \div 4 = 7$.

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these Learn-Its while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact family of the day.

What do you already know? – Your child will already know many of these facts from the 2, 3, 5 and 10 times tables.

Use What You Already Know!
2x Table

Double and double again – Multiplying a number by 4 is the same as doubling and doubling again. Double 6 is 12 and double 12 is 24, so $6 \times 4 = 24$.

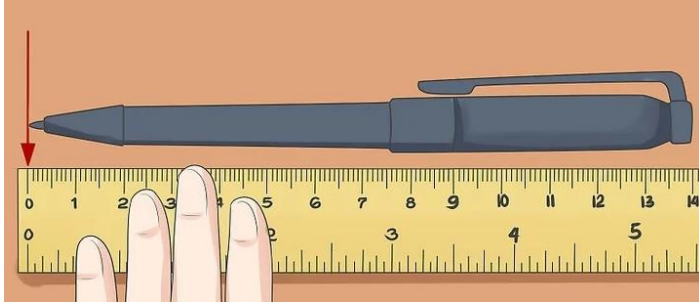
Buy one get three free – If your child knows one fact (e.g. $12 \times 4 = 48$), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?



Practise It!

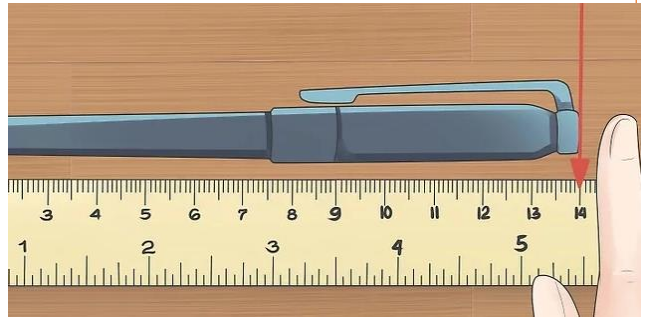
Year 3 – Phase 3 (Feb -Apr)

I can use a ruler to measure length.



Remember to line up the object or line with the 0. It might not be at the end!

Read the length at the end of the object. In Year 3 we measure to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.



Top Tips

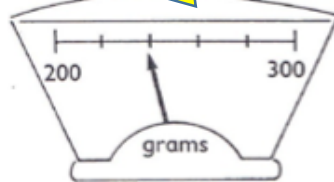
- Check where the 0 is
- Try using a tape measure too.

I can read some scales when measuring weight or capacity.



Each section is worth 1ml..

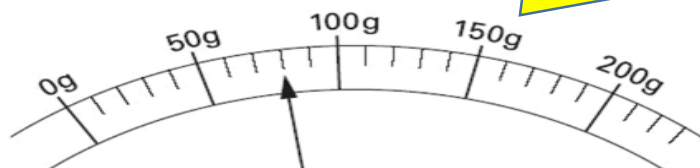
Each section is worth 20 g.



Top Tips

- Check the scale to see how much each section represents
- Look at the marked amounts either side
- Count carefully.

Each section is worth 10 g.



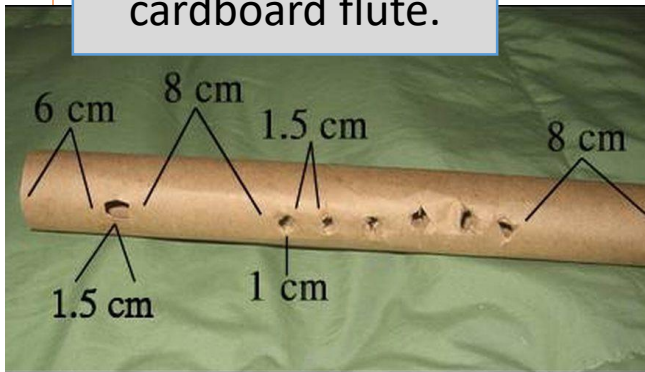


Try It

Year 3 – Phase 3 (Feb-Apr)

The best way to learn about reading scales is to do it for a real purpose. This could be cooking or measuring materials to build something.

Make your own cardboard flute.



Scales

- When the numbers get too cramped, the scales are often simplified and a label is used to show the value of the numbers used on the scale.
- Scales are a bit like number lines.
- On a measuring jug, the scale goes upwards rather than across. It is read up from the bottom.
- On weighing scales, there may be a circular scale, an arrow rotates clockwise and the numbers may be displayed around the edge. While this scale goes in a circle, it is really just another type of number line.

Try These:

Cupcake Recipe - Serves 10

100g butter or margarine
100g caster sugar
2 free-range eggs, lightly beaten
1 tsp vanilla extract
100g self-raising flour
2 tbsp milk
For the buttercream icing
150g butter, softened

2 tbsp milk

200g icing sugar



Measurements

My name is _____



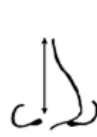
_____ cm



_____ cm



_____ cm



_____ cm



_____ cm



_____ cm



_____ cm

Measure yourself and then complete the sentences

- I am _____ cm tall.
- My hair is _____ cm long.
- My arms are _____ cm long.
- My nose is _____ cm long.
- My hands are _____ cm long.
- My legs are _____ cm long.
- My feet are _____ cm long.

You could measure different body parts.