

# Year 3

Mastery Overview  
Term by Term

## Overview

One of the most frequent request we get as a Maths Hub is for a suggested long term curriculum plan for mathematics in primary. We have listened to what teachers need and the following mastery overviews have been developed by primary practioners in conjunction with the White Rose Maths Hub to provide a curriculum plan that will support 'Teaching for Mastery'.

There is a termly plan for each year group from Year 1 to Year 6; each term is split into twelve weeks. You will see from the overviews that a significant amount of time is devoted to developing key number concepts each year. This is to build their fluency as number sense will affect their success in other areas of mathematics. Students who are successful with number are much more confident mathematicians.

We hope you find them useful. If you have any comments about this document or have any ideas please do get in touch.

***The White Rose Maths Hub Team***

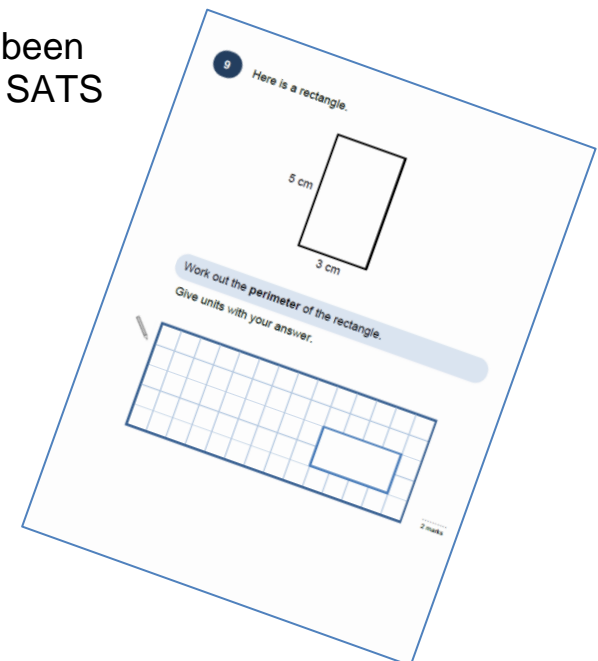
## Assessment

Alongside these curriculum overviews, our aim is also to provide a free assessment for each term's plan. Each assessment will be made up of two parts:

- Part 1:** Fluency based arithmetic practice
- Part 2:** Reasoning based questions

You can use these assessments to determine gaps in your students' knowledge and use them to plan support and intervention strategies.

The assessments have been designed with new KS2 SATS in mind. All of the assessments will be ready by 30 November 2015.



## Teaching for Mastery

These overviews are designed to support a mastery approach to teaching and learning and have been designed to support the aims and objectives of the new National Curriculum.

The overviews;

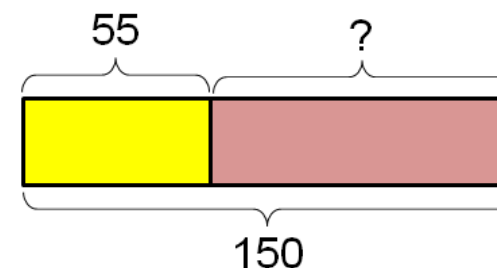
- have number at their heart. A large proportion of time is spent reinforcing number to build competency
- ensure teachers stay in the required key stage and support the ideal of depth before breadth.
- ensure students have the opportunity to stay together as they work through the schemes as a whole group
- provide plenty of time to build reasoning and problem solving elements into the curriculum.

## Concrete – Pictorial – Abstract

As a hub we believe that all students, when introduced to a key new concept, should have the opportunity to build competency in this topic by taking this approach.

**Concrete** – students should have the opportunity to use concrete objects and manipulatives to help them understand what they are doing.

**Pictorial** – students should then build on this concrete approach by using pictorial representations. These representations can then be used to reason and solve problems.



An example of a bar modelling diagram used to solve problems.

**Abstract** – with the foundations firmly laid, students should be able to move to an abstract approach using numbers and key concepts with confidence.

## Frequently Asked Questions

***We have bought one of the new Singapore textbooks. Can we use these curriculum plans?***

Many schools are starting to make use of a mastery textbook used in Singapore and China, the schemes have been designed to work alongside these textbooks. There are some variations in sequencing, but this should not cause a large number of issues

***If we spend so much time on number work, how can we cover the rest of the curriculum?***

Students who have an excellent grasp of number make better mathematicians. Spending longer on mastering key topics will build a student's confidence and help secure understanding. This should mean that less time will need to be spent on other topics.

In addition schools that have been using these schemes already have used other subjects and topic time to teach and consolidate other areas of the mathematics curriculum.

***My students have completed the assessment but they have not done well.***

This is your call as a school, however our recommendation is that you would spend some time with the whole group focussing on the areas of the curriculum that they don't appear to have grasped. If a couple of students have done well then these could be given rich tasks and deeper problems to build an even deeper understanding.

***Can we really move straight to this curriculum plan if our students already have so many gaps in knowledge?***

The simple answer is yes. You might have to pick the correct starting point for your groups. This might not be in the relevant year group and you may have to do some consolidation work before.

These schemes work incredibly well if they are introduced from Year 1 and continued into Year 2, then into Year 3 and so on.

## Detailed Schemes

To complement these yearly overviews we are working on termly schemes of learning that provide:

- More details on how to teach particular aspects of the curriculum
- Fluency, reasoning and problem solving ideas for each topic.

These will gradually become available over this term. Please keep checking back for updates.

In addition to this the NCETM have developed a fantastic series of problems, tasks and activities that can be used to support 'Teaching for Mastery'. They have been written by experts in mathematics.

It will also give you a detailed idea of what it means to take a mastery approach across your school. Information can be found on the link below.

<https://www.ncetm.org.uk/resources/46689>



## Everyone Can Succeed

As a Maths Hub we believe that all students can succeed in mathematics. We don't believe that there are individuals who can do maths and those that can't. A positive teacher mindset and strong subject knowledge are key to student success in mathematics.

## More Information

If you would like more information on 'Teaching for Mastery' you can contact the White Rose Maths Hub at [mathshub@trinityacademyhalifax.org](mailto:mathshub@trinityacademyhalifax.org)

We are offering courses on:

- Bar modelling
- Teaching for Mastery
- Year group subject specialism intensive courses – become a maths expert.

Our monthly newsletter also contains the latest initiatives we are involved with. We are looking to improve maths across our area and on a wider scale by working with the other Maths Hubs across the country.

## Year 3 Overview

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn	Number – Place Value		Number – Addition and Subtraction				Number – Multiplication and Division				Measurement	
Spring	Number - Multiplication and Division			Measurement			Number - Fractions				Consolidation	
Summer	Number – fractions				Geometry – Properties of Shapes			Measurement			Statistics	Consolidation

# Term by Term Objectives

# Year 3

<b>Year Group</b>	<b>Y3</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Autumn</b>
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Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
<p><u>Number – place value</u> Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Compare and order numbers up to 1000</p> <p>Read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words.</p> <p>Solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas.</p> <p>Count from 0 in multiples of 50 and 100</p>		<p><u>Number – addition and subtraction</u> Add and subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones; a three-digit number and tens; a three digit number and hundreds.</p> <p>Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction.</p> <p>Estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers.</p> <p>Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.</p>				<p><u>Number – multiplication and division</u> Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables.</p> <p>Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (x), division (÷) and equals (=) signs.</p> <p>Solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in context.</p> <p>Show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot.</p>			<p><u>Measurement</u> Measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm).</p> <p>Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.</p> <p>Measure the perimeter of simple 2D shapes.</p> <p>Continue to measure using the appropriate tools and units, progressing to using a wider range of measures, including comparing and using mixed and simple equivalents of mixed units.</p>		

Year Group	Y3	Term	Spring
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Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
<p><u>Number – multiplication and division</u> Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables.</p> <p>Solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which <math>n</math> objects are connected to <math>m</math> objectives.</p> <p>Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods.</p>			<p><u>Measurement</u> Tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks.</p> <p>Estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute.</p> <p>Record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours.</p> <p>Use vocabulary such as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight.</p> <p>Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year.</p> <p>Compare durations of events (for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks).</p>			<p><u>Number – fractions</u> Recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators.</p> <p>Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators.</p> <p>Count up and down in tenths.</p> <p>Recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10</p>				<p><b>Time at the beginning or end of the term for consolidation, gap filling, seasonal activities, assessments, etc.</b></p>	



Year Group	Y3	Term	Summer
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Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	
<p><u>Number – fractions</u></p> <p>Recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators.</p> <p>Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole.</p> <p>Compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators.</p> <p>Solve problems that involve all of the above.</p>				<p><u>Geometry – properties of shape</u></p> <p>Recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn.</p> <p>Identify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a half-term, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle.</p> <p>Identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines.</p> <p>Draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials.</p> <p>Recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them.</p>			<p><u>Measurement</u></p> <p>Measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml).</p> <p>Continue to measure using the appropriate tools and units, progressing to using a wider range of measures, including comparing and using mixed units (for example, 1kg and 200g) and simple equivalents of mixed units (for example, 5m = 500cm).</p>			<p><u>Statistics</u></p> <p>Interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p><b>Time at the beginning or end of the term for consolidation, gap filling, seasonal activities, assessments, etc.</b></p>