Y3 Long Term Curriculum Map

Week	Topic	Learning Objectives	Vocabulary
1-2	Number: Place Value	recognise the place value of each digit in a 3-digit number (100s, 10s, 1s) compare and order numbers up to 1,000 identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations read and write numbers up to 1,000 in numerals and in words solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas	compare, continue, forward(s), greater than (>), less than (<), biggest, smallest, digit, hundreds, tens, ones, partition, zero, represents, RUCSAC
3-5	Number: Addition and Subtraction	find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number add and subtract numbers mentally, including: a 3-digit no and 1s, a 3-digit no and 10s and a 3-digit number and 100s add and subtract numbers with up to 3 digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction (addition with regrouping, subtraction without) estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value	answer, calculate, calculation, equals (=), estimate, explain, inverse, method, column addition, column subtraction, operation, partition, problem, solution, add, addition, plus, sum, total, difference, minus, subtract, subtraction, RUCSAC
6-7	Number: Fractions	recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole solve problems that involve all of the above	fraction, numerator, denominator, divide, multiply, half, third, quarter, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, whole, equivalent, equal parts, share, group, whole, common denominator, addition, subtraction, less than 1, less than a whole, RUCSAC
8	Consolidation		
9	Number: Multiples	count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100 recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables	back, backwards, forward, forwards, continue, multiple of, multiples, multiplication, division, sequence, difference
10	Number: Multiplication and Division	write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division	answer, calculate, calculation, equation, fact, integer, method, inverse operations, number sentence, mental calculation, jottings, multiplication, product, times, multiplication facts, divide, division, division facts, share equally, equal groups, group, halve, remainder, solution, RUCSAC
11	Number: Fractions	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	tenths, dividing by 10, equal parts, equal steps
12	Measurement: Telling the time	tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks use vocabulary such as o'clock, am/pm, morning, afternoon, noon and midnight	time, accuracy, after, afternoon, am/pm, analogue clock, digital clock, before, between, morning, duration, start time, end time, day, hands, from, to, half hour, half past, quarter to, quarter past, o'clock, midnight, second, minute, hour, week, month, year, leap year, noon, 24 hour time, Roman Numerals
13	assessment week		
14	Measurement: Compare, measure, add and subtract linked to volume, capacity, mass	measure, compare, add and subtract; mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml)	gram (g), kilogram (kg), litre (L), millilitre (ml), weigh, mass, balance, scales, scale, interval, space, metric unit, standard unit, more, less, capacity, container, empty fill, full, accuracy
15	Consolidation		
16	Measurement: Time to the nearest minute	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 use vocabulary such as o'clock, am/pm, morning, afternoon, noon and midnight	time, accuracy, after, afternoon, am/pm, analogue clock, digital clock, before, between, morning, duration, start time, end time, day, hands, from, to, half hour, half past, quarter to, quarter past, o'clock, midnight, second, minute, hour, noon, 24 hour time, Roman Numerals
17-18	Number: Addition and Subtraction	add and subtract numbers with up to 3 digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction (addition with regrouping, subtraction with regrouping) 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	answer, calculate, calculation, equals (=), estimate, explain, inverse, method, column addition, column subtraction, exchange, thousands, hundreds, tens, ones, lined up, operation, partition, problem, solution, add, addition, plus, sum, total, difference, minus, subtract, subtraction, RUCSAC
19-	Measurement: Money	add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts	cost, price, change, spend, total, pounds (£), pence (p), penny, amount, calculate, calculation, compare, convert, exchange, count on, count back, difference, chearper, cheapest, most expensive, coin, notes
20	Measurement: Time - digital	tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks	time, accuracy, after, afternoon, am/pm, analogue clock, digital clock, before, between, morning, duration, start time, end time, day, minute, hands, from, to, half hour, half past, quarter to, quarter past, o'clock, midnight, second, minute, hour, noon, 24 hour time, Roman Numerals
21	Consolidation		
22-23	Number: Multiplication and Division	write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods (2-digit x 1 digit written method and mental division with remainders) solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division	answer, calculate, calculation, equation, fact, integer, method, inverse operations, number sentence, mental calculation, jottings, multiplication, product, times, multiplication facts, divide, division, division facts, share equally, equal groups, group, halve, remainder, solution, short multiplication, written method, RUCSAC
24-25	Number: Comparing fractions including equivalents	recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole solve problems that involve all of the above	fraction, numerator, denominator, divide, multiply, half, third, quarter, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, whole, equivalent, equal parts, share, group, whole, common denominator, addition, subtraction, less than 1, less than a whole, equivalent fractions, fraction diagrams, RUCSAC
26	Measurement: Duration of time	know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year compare durations of events	time, accuracy, after, afternoon, am/pm, analogue clock, digital clock, before, between, morning, duration, start time, end time, day, from, to, half hour, half past, quarter to, quarter past, o'clock, midnight, second, minute, hour, week, month, year, leap year, noon, 24 hour time
27	Statistics: Bar charts, pictograms and tables	interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables solve one-step and two-step questions using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables	axes, axis, bar chart, chart, data, frequency table, graph, How many fewer?, How many more?, pictogram, scale, table, tally, interpret, present, solve
28 - 29	Measurement: Length and Perimeter	measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm) measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes	compare, convert, measure, explain, difference, metric unit, millimetre (mm), centimetre (cm), metre (m), kilometre (km), height, how long, length, mile, perimeter, ruler, tape measure, width
30	Number: Introducing tenths as decimals	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 solve problems that involve the above	tenths, dividing by 10, equal parts, equal steps, RUCSAC
31	Measurement: All time	estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year	time, accuracy, after, afternoon, am/pm, analogue clock, digital clock, before, between, morning, duration, start time, end time, day, minute, hands, from, to, half hour, half past, quarter to, quarter past, o'clock, midnight, second, minute, hour, noon, week, month, year, leap year, 24 hour time, Roman Numerals
32	Consolidation		

33	Geometry: 3D shape	make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them	three-dimensional (3D), cone, cube, cuboid, cylinder, hemisphere, sphere, polyhedron, polyhedra, prism, pyramid, surface, edge, face, flat, solid, vertex
34-35	Geometry: 2D shape, angles and lines	draw 2-D shapes recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn identify right angles, recognise that 2 right angles make a half-turn, 3 make three quarters of a turn and 4 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	angles, acute angle, obtuse abgle, curved, diagram, images, pictures, greater than, less than, horizontal, vertical, diagonal, half turn, quarter turn, three-quarter turn, right angle(d), set square, parallel, perpendicular, symmetrical, line of symmetry, mirror line, reflection, circle, triangle, quadrilateral, square, rectangle, pentagon, hexagon, octagon, side, straight, two-dimensional (2D), property, properties
36	Number: Addition and Subtraction	add and subtract numbers with up to 3 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	answer, calculate, calculation, equals (=), estimate, explain, inverse, method, column addition, column subtraction, operation, partition, problem, solution, add, addition, plus, sum, total, difference, minus, subtract, subtraction, RUCSAC
37	Number: Multiplication and Division	solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods (2-digit x 1 digit written method and mental division with remainders)	answer, calculate, calculation, equation, fact, integer, method, inverse operations, number sentence, mental calculation, jottings, formal written methods, scaling, multiplication, product, times, multiplication facts, divide, division, division facts, share equally, equal groups, group, halve, remainder, solution, short multiplication, written method, RUCSAC
38	Consolidation		
39	Transition	Start work on Y3 Place Value	