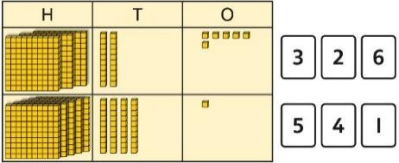
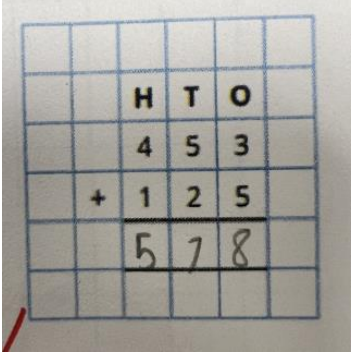
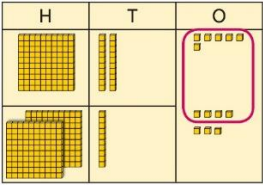
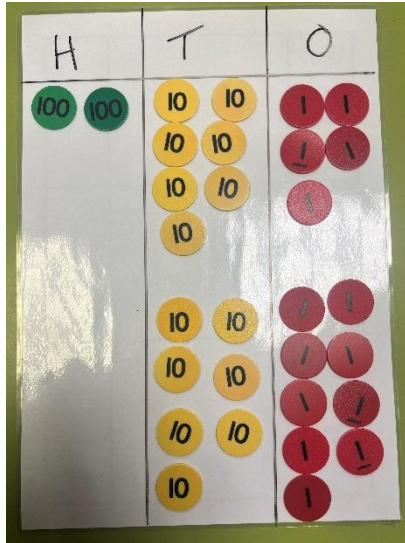


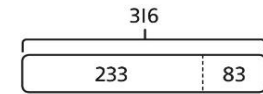
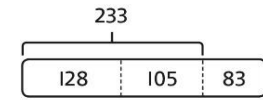
Y3 Addition

Concept	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
<p>Add numbers with up to three digits using the formal written method of column addition- no regrouping</p>	<p>Use place value equipment to make a representation of a calculation. This may or may not be structured in a place value grid.</p> <p><i>326 + 541 is represented as:</i></p> 	<p>Represent the place value grid with equipment to model the stages of column addition.</p>	<p>Use a column method to solve efficiently, using known bonds. Children must understand how this relates to place value at every stage of the calculation.</p> 
<p>Add numbers with up to three digits using the formal written method of column addition- with regrouping</p>	<p>Use place value equipment to enact the exchange required.</p>  <p><i>There are 13 ones. I will exchange 10 ones for 1 ten.</i></p>	<p>Model the stages of column addition using place value equipment on a place value grid.</p>	<p>Use column addition, ensuring understanding of place value at every stage of the calculation.</p>

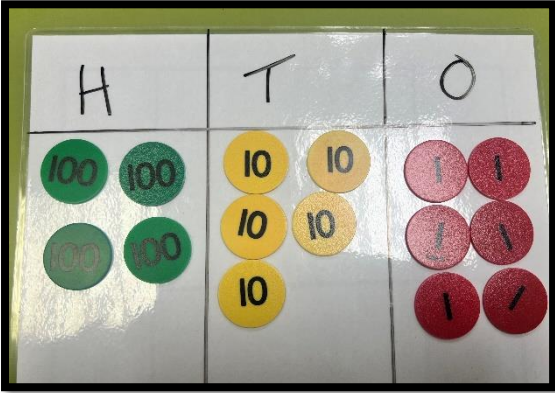
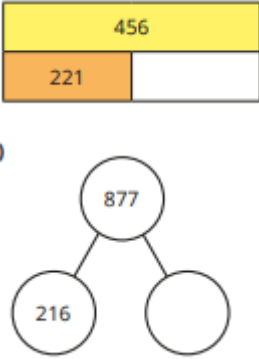
			$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 126 \\ + 217 \\ \hline 343 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 126 \\ + 217 \\ \hline 43 \\ 0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 126 \\ + 217 \\ \hline 343 \end{array}$ <p><math>126 + 217 = 343</math></p> <p>Note: Children should also study examples where exchange is required in more than one column, for example <math>185 + 318 = ?</math></p>
<p>Representing addition problems, and selecting appropriate methods</p>	<p>Encourage children to use their own drawings and choices of place value equipment to represent problems with one or more steps.</p> <p>These representations will help them to select appropriate methods.</p> <p><math>275 + 99 =</math></p>	<p>Children understand and create bar models to represent addition problems.</p> <p><math>275 + 99 = ?</math></p> $\begin{array}{r} 374 \\   \\ \hline 275 \quad 99 \end{array}$ <p><math>275 + 99 = 374</math></p>	<p>Use representations to support choices of appropriate methods.</p> $\begin{array}{r} ? \\   \\ \hline 275 \quad 99 \end{array}$ <p><i>I will add 100, then subtract 1 to find the solution.</i></p> <p><math>128 + 105 + 83 = ?</math></p> <p><i>I need to add three numbers.</i></p>

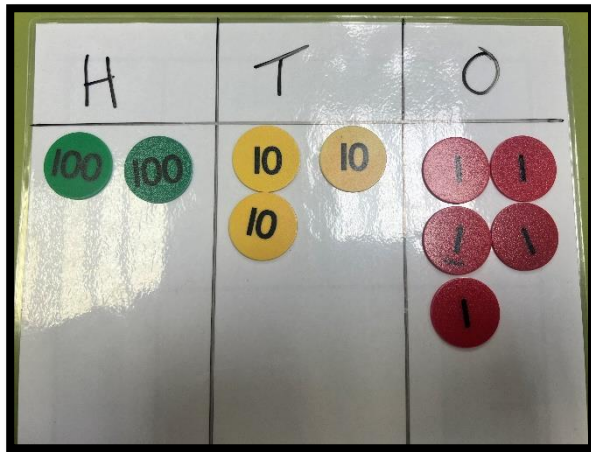


$$128 + 105 = 233$$



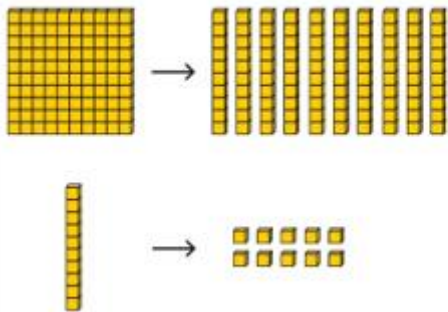
### Y3 Subtraction

Concept	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
<p>Subtract numbers with up to three digits using formal written methods of column subtraction <b>without</b> exchange.</p>	<p>Model 456- 221 using place value counters</p>  <p>The first picture shows 456. The second picture shows 2 hundreds, 2 tens and 1 one being taken physically away.</p>	 <p>i)</p>	$  \begin{array}{r}  \text{H T O} \\  \hline  456 \\  - 221 \\  \hline  235  \end{array}  $



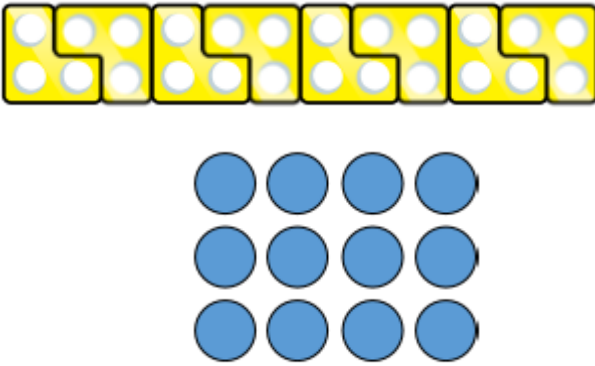
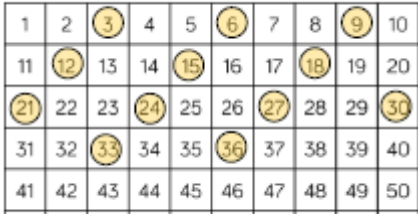

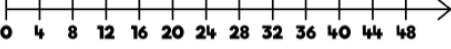
Subtract numbers with up to three digits using formal written methods of column subtraction **with** exchange.

Use equipment to enact the exchange of 1 hundred for 10 tens, and 1 ten for 10 ones.

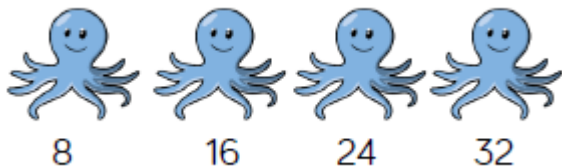


Hundreds	Tens	Ones

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overset{3}{4} \overset{1}{3} 5 \\
 - 273 \\
 \hline
 162
 \end{array}$$

Y3 Multiplication			
Concept	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3x tables	 <p>The concrete representation shows a row of four yellow blocks, each containing a 2x2 grid of white dots. Below this is a 3x4 grid of blue circles.</p>	 <p>The pictorial representation is a 5x10 grid of numbers from 1 to 50. The numbers 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, and 39 are circled in yellow, representing the 3x4 multiplication table.</p>	$1 \times 3 = 3$  $2 \times 3 = 6$  $3 \times 3 = 9$
Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 4x tables	 <p>The concrete representation shows four yellow squares. Below each square is a number: 4, 8, 12, and 16.</p>	 <p>The pictorial representation is a number line from 0 to 48 with major tick marks every 4 units. The numbers 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, and 48 are labeled below the line.</p>	$3 \times 4 = 12$ $4 \times 4 = 16$ $5 \times 4 = 20$

Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 8x tables



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

$$5 \times 8 = 40$$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$7 \times 8 = 56$$

Multiply 2-digit numbers by a one-digit number

Each person has 23 flowers.

Each person has 2 tens and 3 ones.



There are 3 groups of 2 tens.

There are 3 groups of 3 ones.

$$3 \times 24 = ?$$

T	O
■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■
■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■
■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

T	O
■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■
■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■
■■■■■■■■■■	■■■■

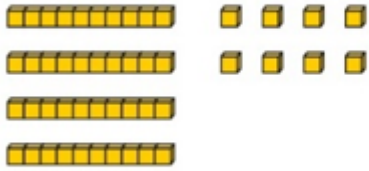
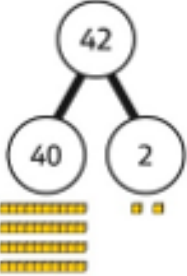
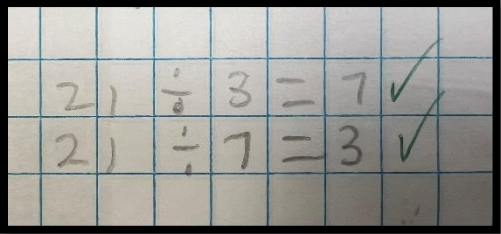
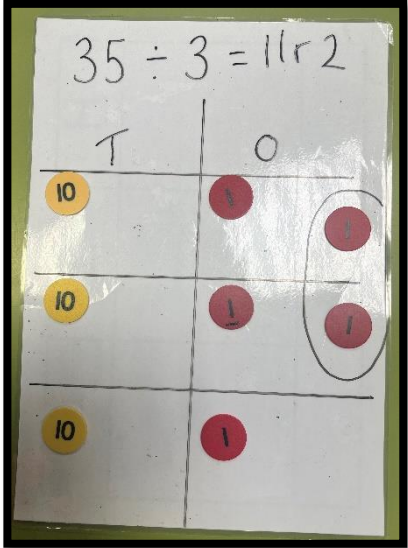

$$3 \times 20 = 60$$

$$60 + 12 = 72$$

$$3 \times 24 = 72$$

	H	T	O	
		3	4	
x			5	
		2	0	(5 x 4)
+	1	5	0	(5 x 30)
	1	7	0	

Y3 Division

Concept	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Divide a 2 digit number by a 1 digit number without an exchange	Children explore dividing 2-digit numbers by using place value equipment.  $48 \div 2 = ?$		
Divide a 2-digit number by 1-digit number with a remainder		$29 \div 2 = ?$  $29 \div 2 = 14 \text{ remainder } 1$	$67 \text{ children try to make } 5 \text{ equal lines.}$ $67 = 50 + 17$ $50 \div 5 = 10$ $17 \div 5 = 3 \text{ remainder } 2$ $67 \div 5 = 13 \text{ remainder } 2$ There are 13 children in each line and 2 children left out.