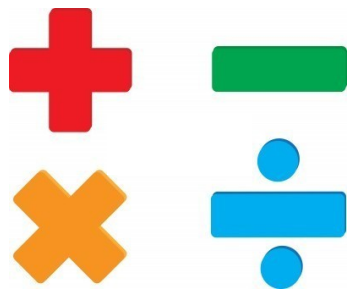


Year Three

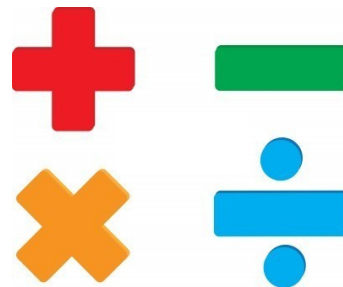
Ways in which you can help your child at home:

- Writing numbers
- Addition
- Subtraction
- Multiplication
- Division



We hope that this leaflet has been helpful.

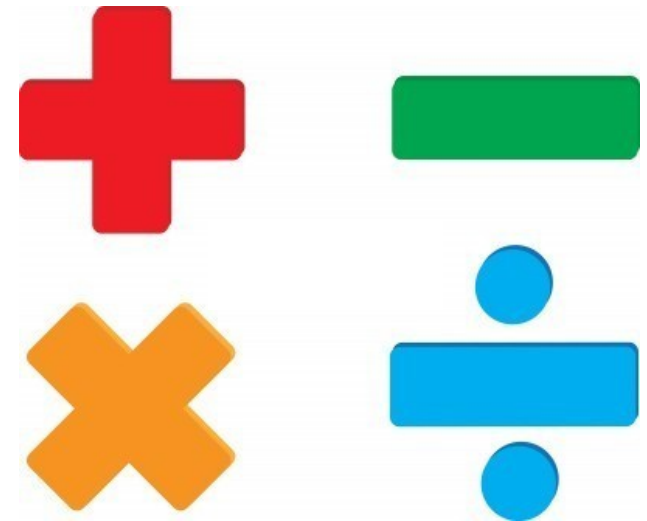
Please do not hesitate to contact the class teacher if you would like further assistance in supporting your child's learning.



Maths Guidance for Parents



Year Three



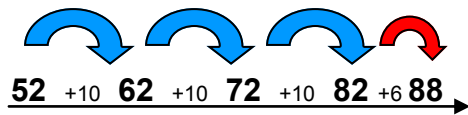
Bushey Heath Primary School

Addition and subtraction:

Partitioning: Children need to understand what each of the digits represents to partition successfully for both addition and subtraction.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{t u} \quad \quad \text{t u} \\
 36 + 52 \\
 \hline
 30 + 50 = 80 \\
 6 + 2 = 8 \\
 \hline
 80 + 8 = 88
 \end{array}$$

Number lines: Children can use number lines to help them at adding the partitioned amounts starting with the larger number: $52 + 36$

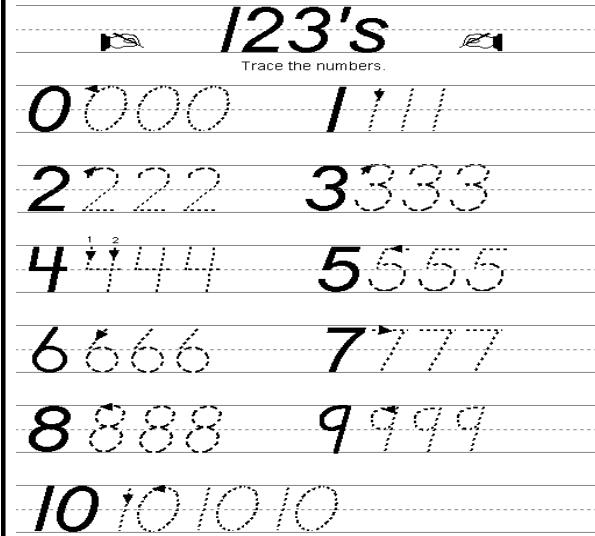


Vertical: When using standard vertical addition and subtraction we carry calculate from the units to the tens to hundreds, **carrying** or **borrowing** amounts from the next column.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{t u} \quad \quad \text{t u} \\
 46 + 25 \\
 \hline
 71 \\
 1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 41 \\
 53 - 14 \\
 \hline
 39
 \end{array}$$

Writing and Ordering Numbers:

Children still need to make sure that they are writing the numbers clearly and that they are forming them the correct way round.



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Children need to know what each digit represents within a number: 342

3 = 3 hundreds = 300
 4 = 4 tens = 40
 2 = 2 units = 2

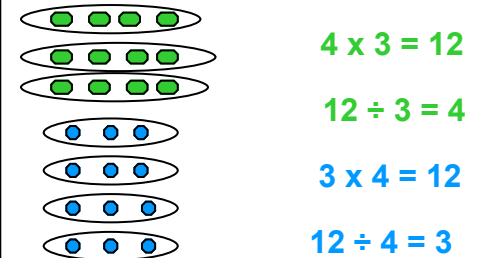
They also need to be able to use known facts to help them calculate further facts, for example:

$$2 \times 15 = 30 \quad \text{so} \quad 20 \times 15 = 300$$

Multiplication and division:

Children are expected to know the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 times tables. They also need to be able to calculate multiples of 2, 5, 10 and 100 confidently.

Arrays: Children are shown how to use arrays to support them in applying times table and division facts to problems in maths. This works by drawing dots in groups to match the calculation.



Standard: Column method for multiplication and 'bus stop' method for division.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{t u} \\
 24 \\
 \hline
 \times 3 \\
 \hline
 72 \\
 1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 23 \text{ r } 2 \\
 3 \overline{) 74} \\
 \underline{6} \\
 14 \\
 \underline{12} \\
 2
 \end{array}$$