Admiralty Primary School

2022 Primary 3 Mathematics

Lesson Focus

Semester 1

Numbers to 10 000 – Pupils will learn how to recognise, count, write and compare numbers up to 10 000.		
Key Concepts	**Learning Objectives**	**Maths Vocabulary**
• Counting relates to finding how many • Manipulatives with tens as the base are used to model numbers • The relative value of a number can be known through comparing it with other	• Recognise number notation and the respective value and place value of each digit • Relate how big numbers are used in real life • Compare and order numbers within 10 000 • Identify patterns in number sequences	• Digit • Place value
Addition and Subtraction Numbers Within 10 000 – Pupils will learn to add and subtract numbers within 10 000.		
Key Concepts	**Learning Objectives**	**Maths Vocabulary**
• Parts are added to make up a whole • A whole is the sum of different parts • Comparing numbers results in one number being more or less than the other number by a certain value	• Add up and subtract up to 4-digit numbers with and without regrouping • Draw part-whole or comparison models to illustrate concept of addition and subtraction when solving word problems • Add and subtract 2-digit numbers mentally	• Addition (with and without regrouping) • Subtraction (with and without regrouping) • Part-whole model • Comparison model

Multiplication Tables of 6, 7, 8 and 9 – Pupils will learn how to skip-count, multiply and divide numbers within the multiplication tables of 6, 7, 8 and 9.		
Key Concepts	**Learning Objectives**	**Maths Vocabulary**
• Multiplication is conceptualised from repeated addition of equal-sized groups of objects • Division is conceptualised as equal sharing or equal-sized grouping of objects	• Relate multiplication concept as equal-sized groups of 6, 7, 8 and 9 • Relate division concept as equal-sized groups of 6, 7, 8 and 9 objects • Compute the multiplication and division facts of 6, 7, 8 and 9 mentally	• Multiplication (with and without regrouping) • Division (with and without regrouping)
Multiplication and Division – Pupils will learn how to multiply and divide.		
Key Concepts	**Learning Objectives**	**Maths Vocabulary**
• Multiplication is conceptualised as an equal-sized grouping of objects multiplied a number of times • Division is conceptualised as equal sharing or equal-sized grouping of objects	• Multiply a 2-digit or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number with and without regrouping • Divide a 2-digit or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number without or with regrouping (with or without a remainder) • Solve word problems involving the four operations	• Multiplication (with and without regrouping) • Division (with and without regrouping)

Money – Pupils will learn how to add and subtract money in decimal notation.		
Key Concepts	**Learning Objectives**	**Maths Vocabulary**
• Money is used as a measure of value or worth • Money is used as a means to exchange for something that is worth the monetary amount	• Add and subtract money in whole numbers and in decimal notation	• Dollars, cents
Length, Mass and Volume – Pupils will learn how to develop a sense of measurement with respect to attributes of length, mass and volume (of liquid).		
Key Concepts	**Learning Objectives**	**Maths Vocabulary**
• Assign a numerical value to an attribute (length, mass or volume) of an object to show the size or amount of the object • Standard units are used as measurement of the attributes of an object	• Estimate and measure length in centimetres, metres and kilometres • Estimate and measure mass in grams and kilograms • Measure volume of liquid in millilitres and litres • Convert between units of measurement for length, mass and volume	• Length (centimetres, metres and kilometres) • Mass (grams, kilograms) • Volume and capacity (millilitres, litres)

Admiralty Primary School

2021 Primary 3 Mathematics

Lesson Focus

Semester 2

Time – Pupils will learn how to tell times of the day and solve problems involving durations, starting time and finishing time.		
Key Concepts	**Learning Objectives**	**Maths Vocabulary**
• Time is a form of measurement • Duration is measured in hours and minutes	• Use of 'past', 'after', 'to' and 'before' to tell time • Convert between time in hours and minutes to minutes only and vice versa • Find the starting time, finishing time or duration of a time interval given the other two quantities •	• Time • Hours • Minutes • Duration
Fractions – Pupils will learn to recognise parts of a whole in their equivalent forms.		
Key Concepts	**Learning Objectives**	**Maths Vocabulary**
• A fraction is seen as the relationship between one or more equal parts of a whole • Equivalent fractions are fractions of equal sizes • Fractions of different sizes can be compared when they have a common 'base'	• Divide a given fraction into smaller equal parts to get an equivalent fraction • Find equivalent fractions through multiplying the numerator and denominator by the same number • Express a fraction in its simplest form • Compare and order fractions • Add and subtract fractions	• Fractions (like fractions, unlike fractions, equivalent fractions) • Numerator and denominator • Part-whole • Simplest form

Angles – Pupils will learn the concept of angles and how to compare angles.		
Key Concepts	**Learning Objectives**	**Maths Vocabulary**
• An angle is the measure of the amount of turning made between two straight lines about a point	• Identify if an angle is a right angle, an acute angle or an obtuse angle • Identify angles greater than or smaller than a right angle	• Right angle • Acute angle • Obtuse angle
Perpendicular and Parallel Lines – Pupils will learn about different pairs of lines and how to construct those lines.		
Key Concepts	**Learning Objectives**	**Maths Vocabulary**
• Perpendicular lines are lines that are at right angles to each other • Parallel lines do not meet and the distance between them is always the same	• Identify and draw perpendicular lines and parallel lines • Name a pair of perpendicular lines and parallel lines using the symbol "⊥" and "//' respectively	• Perpendicular line • Parallel line
Perimeter and Area – Pupils will learn how to define perimeter and area, and how to use the formula for calculating them.		
Key Concepts	**Learning Objectives**	**Maths Vocabulary**
• Perimeter is the distance around a closed figure • Area is the amount of space taken up by the closed figure	• Find the perimeter and area of a closed figure • Measure area in square units (units^2), square centimetres (cm^2) and square metres (m^2) • Compare the perimeters and areas of different figures	• Area • Perimeter • Square units (units^2), square centimetres (cm^2) and square metres (m^2)

Bar Graphs – Pupils will learn to organize information using bar graphs and interpret information from the graphs.		
Key Concepts	**Learning Objectives**	**Maths Vocabulary**
• Data can be organized and presented for interpretation using bar graphs	• Read and interpret data from bar graphs	• Data • Vertical and horizontal bar graphs • Scale