

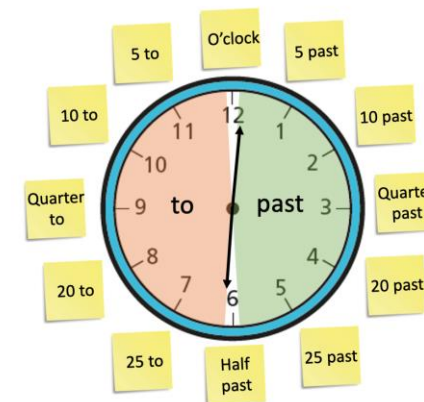
Year 3 Maths Summer 1

Unit of learning: Time

Key Vocabulary	
Word	Definition
AM	AM stands for the Latin ante meridiem, translating to "before midday". This is the time before noon.
Analogue clock	An analogue clock has a clock face with a dial of numbers from 1 to 12. It uses an hour hand and a minute hand that rotate in a clockwise direction around the numbers to show the time.
Digital clock	A digital clock shows numbers to display the time in a digital format, such as on a watch, phone or an alarm clock. This can be in both 12 and 24-hour formats.
Duration	How long something lasts, from beginning to end.
estimate	A careful guess as to the amount, size, or value of something.
PM	PM stands for the Latin post meridiem, translating to "after midday". This is the time after noon.

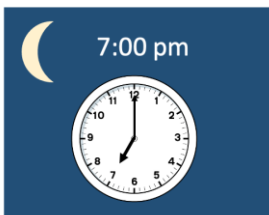
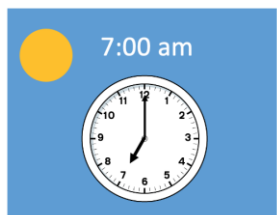
Duration: Approx. 3 weeks of learning

30 days has September,
April, June and November,
All the rest have 31
Except February, 28 days here
Or 29 in each leap year.



Learning Objectives

- To tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks
- To estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, am/pm, morning, afternoon, noon and midnight
- To know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year
 - To compare durations of events



12 hours on a clock
7 days in a week
365 days in a year

24 hours in a day
366 days in a leap year
60 seconds in a minute
60 minutes in an hour

I = 1 II = 2 III = 3 IV = 4

V = 5 VI = 6 VII = 7 VIII = 8 IX = 9

X = 10 XI = 11 XII = 12

As children of God we are loved, we are called, and we are inspired.

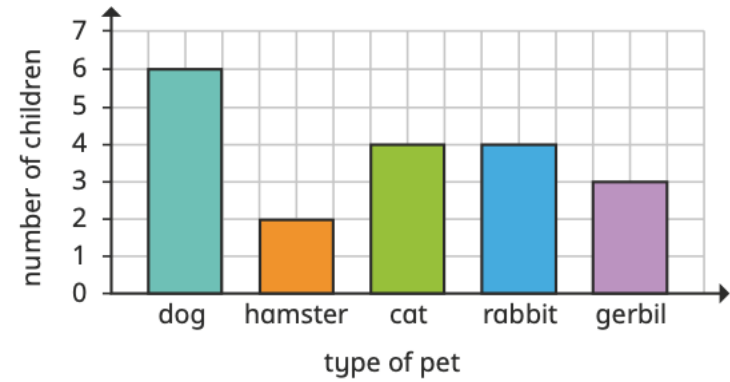


Year 3 Maths Summer 2

Unit of learning: Statistics

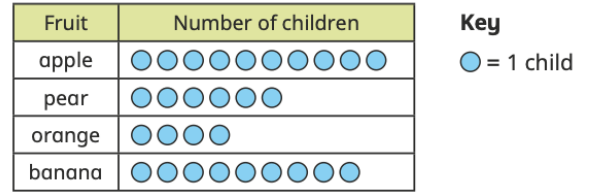
Key Vocabulary	
Word	Definition
Axis/ axes	Lines that are used to measure data on graphs and grids.
Bar chart	A way of displaying information by using rectangular bars of different heights.
data	Information that can be displayed in different ways.
Frequency table	A table that lists items and shows the number of times the items occur.
pictogram	A chart that uses pictures or symbols to represent data.
table	A way of presenting information or data using rows (horizontal) and columns (vertical)

Duration: Approx. 2 weeks of learning



- Learning Objectives**
- **To** read and interpret information presented in pictograms.
 - To construct pictograms using given data.
 - To interpret bar charts, making links to their knowledge of pictograms.
 - To use information from tally charts, pictograms and tables to construct bar charts.
 - To find and use data to construct pictograms and bar charts.
 - To interpret information from simple two-way tables.

	Year 3	Year 4
Strawberry	17	12
Chocolate	10	15



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