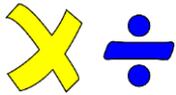


Learning Letter – Maths



Week beginning 22/06/20

Hi Year 3!

This week in maths we will be finishing looking at the **four operations** - addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and completing a quiz. Then, looking at **statistics and data handling** such as graphs, tables, bar charts and pictograms!

Happy Home Learning 😊

<u>Lesson</u>	<u>Learning Outcome and Task</u>
Lesson 1	<p><u>Can you double and half and identify different operations?</u></p> <p>To double a number you can multiply by 2. To half a number you can divide by 2. Use partitioning to help you do this, just remember your place value! Look at each example below to help you.</p> <p>Double 52</p> <p>T O Double the tens first - $50 \times 2 = 100$ ($5 \times 2 = 10$ so $50 \times 2 = 100$) 5 2 Then, double the ones - $2 \times 2 = 4$ 50 2 Finally, add them back together - $100 + 4 = 104$</p> <p>Half 52</p> <p>T O Half the tens - $50 \div 2 = 25$ You can always partition further if you're stuck → 5 2 Half the ones - $2 \div 2 = 1$ 50 2 Add them back together - $25 + 1 = 26$</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p> <p>*You can use the inverse and add them back together or multiply them by 2 to check. E.g. $26 + 26 = 52$ ($20 + 20 = 40$, $6 + 6 = 12$, $40 + 12 = 52$) OR $26 \times 2 = 52$ ($20 \times 2 = 40$, $6 \times 2 = 12$, $40 + 12 = 52$)</p> <p>There are two levels on the Lesson 1 worksheet - if you want a challenge try the trickier one but if you are still finding this a little tricky, try the easier one first and use the harder one as a challenge if you want after!</p>

Lesson 2

Can you complete a four operations quiz?

Identify which operation you will have to use to solve the questions. Some questions may be more obvious than others and state which operation to use.

E.g.

Divide 48 by 3 or use partitioning to solve 16×4

Other questions, such as, word problems may mean you have to highlight the key information to work out whether to use addition, subtraction, multiplication or division.

E.g.

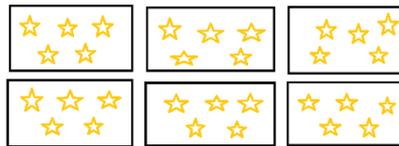
Mo has 6 boxes of cupcakes with 5 cupcakes in each box.

Janet has 4 boxes of cupcakes with 8 cupcakes in each box.

Who has more cupcakes?

You can then work out that it must be **multiplication** (or you could use repeated addition) to solve how many cupcakes each child has. You could use drawings to support your work. For example:

I have drawn 6 boxes each with 5 cupcakes, I can then see this would be the same as saying 6×5 (or $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =$)



Lesson 3

Can you interpret and read pictograms?

Day	Number of ice creams sold
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	

Key = 5 ice creams

The most important part of reading pictograms is the key - check the amount that each picture represents. For example, each ice cream picture is worth 5 actual ice creams so on Monday that means 20 ice creams were sold - 4 ice cream pictures, each picture is worth 5 so $4 \times 5 = 20$!

	Minutes spent on the bus
Monday	60
Tuesday	20
Wednesday	50
Thursday	50
Friday	80

Equally, when you are creating a pictogram use the data to choose a sensible key. The data gathered for minutes spent on the bus are all in tens so the most sensible choice of key for the pictures would be tens or fives.

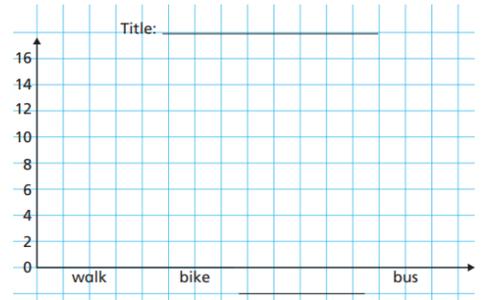
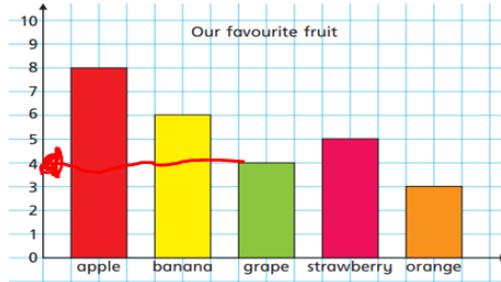
E.g.

= 10 MINUTES

So 40 minutes would equal

Lesson 4

Can you interpret and read bar charts?



Always remember to check the scale on the graph first. E.g. in the first bar chart it is going up in 1's but in the second it is moving up in 2's.

Then, you should be able to read and interpret the data to answer questions.

For example: How many people chose grapes as their favourite fruit?

I have looked at the bar that shows how many people chose grapes and then looked at the scale on the graph and this has shown that 4 people chose grapes.

Lesson 5

Can you interpret and read tables?

Attendance of a Year 3 Class

Day	Girls	Boys
Monday	15	11
Tuesday	14	12
Wednesday	14	10
Thursday	15	12
Friday	15	11

Make sure to read the title of the table first, then look at each column and row to make sure you understand what the data is showing.

Then, you should be able to answer questions about the data shown in the table.

For example:

How many children attended altogether on Monday?

I have read the row that shows the attendance for Monday on the table and seen that 15 girls attended and 11 boys so altogether that means 26 children attended.

Don't forget you should still be practising your times tables weekly as well! Make sure your 3,4 and 8 are super speedy before moving onto to your 7 and 9 times tables. You can still be using mathletics and purple mash too for any extra work, times tables practise or just for fun!