



Essential Maths Facts for Year 3

At our school, by the end of Year 3 you need to know:

Number

- ✓ Doubles of numbers 26-50:

$$\text{double } 26 = 52$$

$$\text{double } 27 = 54$$

$$\text{double } 28 = 56$$

$$\text{double } 29 = 58$$

$$\text{double } 30 = 60$$

$$\text{double } 31 = 62$$

$$\text{double } 32 = 64$$

$$\text{double } 33 = 66$$

$$\text{double } 34 = 68$$

$$\text{double } 35 = 70$$

$$\text{double } 36 = 72$$

$$\text{double } 37 = 74$$

$$\text{double } 38 = 76$$

$$\text{double } 39 = 78$$

$$\text{double } 40 = 80$$

$$\text{double } 41 = 82$$

$$\text{double } 42 = 84$$

$$\text{double } 43 = 86$$

$$\text{double } 44 = 88$$

$$\text{double } 45 = 90$$

$$\text{double } 46 = 92$$

$$\text{double } 47 = 94$$

$$\text{double } 48 = 96$$

$$\text{double } 49 = 98$$

$$\text{double } 50 = 100$$

- ✓ Halves of odd numbers to 10:

$$\text{half of } 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{half of } 3 = 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{half of } 5 = 2 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{half of } 7 = 3 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{half of } 9 = 4 \frac{1}{2}$$

- ✓ Number bonds to 100:

$$1 + 99 = 100$$

$$2 + 98 = 100$$

$$3 + 97 = 100$$

$$4 + 96 = 100$$

$$5 + 95 = 100$$

$$6 + 94 = 100$$

$$7 + 93 = 100$$

$$8 + 92 = 100$$

$$9 + 91 = 100$$

$$10 + 90 = 100$$

$$11 + 89 = 100$$

$$12 + 88 = 100$$

$$13 + 87 = 100$$

$$14 + 86 = 100$$

$$15 + 85 = 100$$

$$16 + 84 = 100$$

$$17 + 83 = 100$$

$$18 + 82 = 100$$

$$19 + 81 = 100$$

$$20 + 80 = 100$$

$$21 + 79 = 100$$

$$22 + 78 = 100$$

$$23 + 77 = 100$$

$$24 + 76 = 100$$

$$25 + 75 = 100$$

$$26 + 74 = 100$$

$$27 + 73 = 100$$

$$28 + 72 = 100$$

$$29 + 71 = 100$$

$$30 + 70 = 100$$

$$33 + 67 = 100$$

$$34 + 66 = 100$$

$$35 + 65 = 100$$

$$31 + 69 = 100$$

$$32 + 68 = 100$$

$$36 + 64 = 100$$

$$37 + 63 = 100$$

$$38 + 62 = 100$$

$$39 + 61 = 100$$

$$40 + 60 = 100$$

$$41 + 59 = 100$$

$$42 + 58 = 100$$

$$43 + 57 = 100$$

$$44 + 56 = 100$$

$$45 + 55 = 100$$

$$46 + 54 = 100$$

$$47 + 53 = 100$$

$$48 + 52 = 100$$

$$49 + 51 = 100$$

$$50 + 50 = 100$$

Fractions

- ✓ The number on the top of a fraction is a numerator.
- ✓ The number on the bottom of a fraction is a denominator.
- ✓ 1 whole is equal to two halves 1 whole is equal to four quarters
- 1 whole is equal to three thirds 1 whole is equal to five fifths etc.

Money

- ✓ $2 \times 50\text{p} = \text{£}1$
- ✓ $5 \times 20\text{p} = \text{£}1$
- ✓ $10 \times 10\text{p} = \text{£}1$
- ✓ $20 \times 5\text{p} = \text{£}1$
- ✓ $50 \times 2\text{p} = \text{£}1$

Roman Numerals

I = 1	VI = 6	XI = 11
II = 2	VII = 7	XII = 12
III = 3	VIII = 8	
IV = 4	IX = 9	
V = 5	X = 10	

Time

- ✓ There are 24 hours in a day.
- ✓ There are 52 weeks in a year.
- ✓ There are 365 days in a year (366 in a leap year).
- ✓ A leap year comes every four years.
- ✓ A century is 100 years.
- ✓ A millennium is 1000 years.
- ✓ 'am' is for times from midnight to midday.
- ✓ 'pm' is for times from midday to midnight.
- ✓ 30 days hath September, April, June and November,
All the rest have 31, except February alone,
And that hath 28 days clear, and 29 in each leap year.

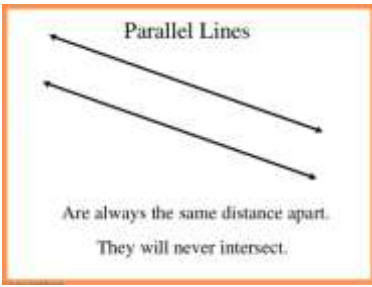
Measures

- ✓ $10 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ cm}$
- ✓ $100 \text{ cm} = 1 \text{ m}$
- ✓ $1000 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ m}$
- ✓ $1000 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ km}$
- ✓ $500 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ km}$

- ✓ $1000 \text{ mg} = 1 \text{ g}$
- ✓ $1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg}$
- ✓ $500 \text{ g} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ kg}$

- ✓ $1000 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ l}$
- ✓ $500 \text{ ml} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ l}$

Shape



PERPENDICULAR LINES

