Help at Home- Year 3

Target	Example Questions	Ideas to try:
Recognise the place value of digits in three-digit numbers (using 100, 10s and 1s).	• In the number 8 hundreds, 3 tens and 6 ones together make ____. • 457 is made of __ hundreds, __ tens and __ ones. • What does the 6 represent in 167?	• Play 'I'm thinking of a number': e.g. I'm thinking of a number and it has 3 hundreds, 5 tens and 2 ones. What is my number? • Play 'clap, click, tap': say a three-digit number, children to clap the hundreds value, click the tens and then tap their legs for the ones. • Play 'roll to win': layout 3 boxes each, as shown below, then take it in turns to roll a dice. Place the number into your grid to try and make the biggest number. Player 1 ☐☐☐ Player 2 ☐☐☐
Read and write numbers up to 1,000 using digits and words.	• Write the number 154 in words.	• Play bingo: each player to write out 5 numbers (in-between ... and ...) in word form and then call out the number and they can cross it off. • Practise the spelling of these words at home.
Compare and order numbers up to 1,000.	• Write down two numbers smaller than 1000; ask your child to circle the smaller number. • Order from smallest to biggest: 16 192 163 and 173.	• Play true or false using statements related to this target: e.g. 299 is bigger than 461.
Add and subtract numbers mentally, including adding 1s, 10s or 100s to a 3-digit number.	• 162 + 6 = • 173 – 7 = • 201 + 10 = • 372 – 50 = • 271 – 100 =	• Each think of a 3 digit number, roll a dice and the number to your 3 digit number. This could be repeated for subtraction, or use the dice to represent a tens or hundreds number. • Give your child a number in a circle. They then write all of the addition and subtraction facts they can think of about that number around it.

Use the standard column method for addition.	• Use the column method to solve 261 + 103. • Use the column method to solve 349 + 173.	• Practise calculations using this method: 56 + 39 95 1
Use the standard column method for subtraction.	• Use the column method to solve 168 – 134. • Use the column method to solve 183 – 92.	• Practise calculations using this method: 932 – 457 becomes 8 12 1 9 3 2 – 4 5 7 4 7 5
Learn the 3x, 4x and 8x tables and the related division facts.	• What is 8 x 4? • What is 8 x 8? • What is 4 x 7? • What is the relationship between these calculations? 3 x 4 4 x 3 • There are 2 bags of bread rolls that have 8 rolls in each bag. How many rolls are there altogether?	• Have a 'fact of the day' (e.g. 2 x 8 = 16). Pin this fact up around the house. Practise reading it in a quiet, loud, squeaky voice etc. Ask your child over the day if they can recall the fact. • Practise singing times table songs. • Play Bingo: each player chooses five answers (e.g. multiples of 8 to practise the eight times table etc.). Ask a question and if a player has the answer, they can cross it off.
Add and subtract amounts of money, including giving change.	• A pencil costs 45p, how much change do I get from £1? • £2.60 + ___ = £5 • If I buy a sandwich for £2·20 and a drink for 90p, how much change do I get from £5?	• When shopping with your child, select two or three items. Ask them to work out the total amount spent and how much change you will get.
Tell the time to the nearest minute using an analogue clock.	• What time will it be one hour from now? • What time is shown on this clock? 	• At any available opportunity, practise telling the time with your child.