

End of Year Expectations for Year 3 for New National Curriculum – EXPECTED (At National Standard)

		Maths		
	Number and Place Value			
Number and Place Value	Addition and Subtraction	Multiplication and Division		
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence	
 Count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number. Recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones). Compare and order numbers up to 1000. Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations. Read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words. Solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas. 	 Add and subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and tens, a three-digit number and hundreds. Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction. Estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers. Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction. 	 Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables. Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods. Solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects. 	 Count up and a arise from divid in dividing one- Recognise, find of objects: unit small denomination Recognise and fractions and ne denominators. Recognise and fractions with sr Add and subtration denominator with the same a solve problems 	
	Geor	netry and Measures		
Measures	Geometry – P	roperties of Geometry – Pos	ition and	

Measures	Geometry – Properties of Shapes	Geometry – Position and Movement	
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Suf
 Measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml). Measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes. Add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts. Tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12- hour and 24-hour clocks. 	 Draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them. Recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn. Identify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a 	Use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anticlockwise).	

Fractions

ce shows the ability to:

d down in tenths; recognise that tenths iding an object into 10 equal parts and e-digit numbers or quantities by 10.

nd and write fractions of a discrete set nit fractions and non-unit fractions with nators.

nd use fractions as numbers: unit non-unit fractions with small s.

nd show, using diagrams, equivalent small denominator.

tract fractions with the same

within one whole [for example, 5/7 +

nd order unit fractions, and fractions e denominators.

ns that involve all of the above.

Statistics

ufficient evidence shows the ability to:

- Interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables solve one-step and two-step questions [for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'].
- Use information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables.

 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, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight. Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year Compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken. 	 complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle. Identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines. 		
--	--	--	--

Reading		
Word Reading	Comprehensio	
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	
 Read with fluency a range of age-appropriate text types from those specified for YRs 3 and 4 (which may include fairy stories, myths and legends, poetry, plays and non-fiction books). Read at a speed sufficient for them to focus on understanding. Read most common exception words by sight, (including all those in the YR 2 spelling appendix) noting unusual correspondence between spelling and sound. Know the full range of GPCs, and use phonic skills consistently and automatically to address unfamiliar or challenging words. Determine the meaning of new words by sometimes applying knowledge of root words and their offixes e.g. disagree, misbehave, incorrect. Prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud and perform. Show appropriate intonation and volume when reciting or reading aloud. 	 Fully engage with and enjoy reading a range of texts preferences; begin to know preferred authors and text both in and out of school. Listen to, discuss and express views about a wide range perhaps myths and legends over the two YR cycle), performed) and plays - sometimes at a level beyond independently. Listen to and discuss a range of non-fiction and refere in different ways; identify their particular characteristic features. Identify themes and conventions in a range of books 'invasion'; recognise the conventions of a fairy story of book is often organised and presented. Recognise some different forms of poetry, such as shown in their actions or words. Predict what might happen from details stated and ir Explain the meaning of words in context; use dictioned checking. Explain and discuss their understanding of the text e.ge character's actions. Retrieve and record information from non-fiction texts Identify how language, structure and presentation cord of the word 'trembling' indicates that the kitten is scar quick facts. During discussion about texts, ask questions to improvilisten to what others have to say. 	

on

ts, making choices and explaining ext types; talk about books enjoyed

nge of fiction (including fairy stories, and , poetry (including those read aloud and d that which they can read

erence or text books, that are structured stics; recognise typical presentational

cs e.g. identify a theme of 'journeys' or or play; recognise how a non-fiction

hape poems, free verse or narrative;

acters' feelings, thoughts and motives,

l implied. naries to check meanings. ation and usually re-reading or self-

e.g. explain events; describe a

xts.

contribute to meaning e.g. that the use cared; that the text box provides a list of

's interest and imagination. ove their understanding; take turns and

Writing			
Transcription		Composition	
 Spelling Sufficient evidence shows the ability to Write from memory, simple dictated sentences which include familiar GPCs, common exception words and punctuation. Use knowledge of morphology to spell some words with prefixes e.g. dis- mis-, in-, super-, anti Spell some words with the suffixes: -ation, -ly, -sure, -tion, -sion and -ssion. Write words spelt ei, eigh or ey e.g. vein, weight, obey. Spell a range of common homophones from the YR 3-4 spelling appendix e.g. berry, bury; break, brake; here,hear; grown,groan. Embed use of apostrophe for a range of contractions and for singular nouns. Introduce plural possession e.g. boys' coats. Spell some words from the YR 3-4 spelling list. 	 Handwriting Evidence: Writing is legible. Letters are gaining in consistency of size and formation. Capital letters are the correct size relative to lower case. Writing is usually spaced sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders do not meet. Appropriate letters are joined, according to the school's handwriting approach. 	 Composition: structure and purpose Sufficient evidence shows the ability to Compose and rehearse sentences orally. Talk about initial ideas in order to plan and draft before writing. Write to suit purpose, and show some features of the genre being taught. Create chronological narratives; write in sequence. Write simple beginning, middle, ending. With scaffold, organise sections broadly, within a theme. Use headings and subheadings to aid presentation. Describe characters, settings and /or plot in a simple way, with some interesting details. Evaluate own and others' writing, with direction; re-read and check own writing; make changes. 	Vocabul Sufficien Writ usu cor Exp cor so, sub Ide Der sec que cor Ide cor Co nou Use nex
		make changes.	

ulary, grammar and punctuation nt evidence shows the ability to...

rite a range of sentence types which are sually grammatically accurate e.g. ommands, questions and statements. press time, place and cause using onjunctions e.g. when, before, after, while, , because. Use coordinating and simple bordinating conjunctions to join clauses. dentify and use a range of prepositions. emarcate sentences with increasing curity, including capital letters, full stops, Jestion marks and exclamation marks; ommas to separate items in lists. entify direct speech. Begin to use inverted ommas for direct speech. Consolidate knowledge of word classes: oun, adjective, verb, adverb. se 'a' or 'an' according to whether the ext word begins with a consonant or owel.

sually use the past or present tense opropriately. Sometimes use the present erfect g. He has gone out to play.