

Year 3 Parakeets Mathematics

Summer 2

Measurement:

Time

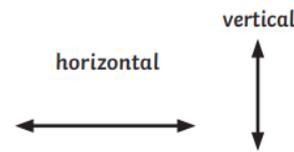
Geometry:

Shape

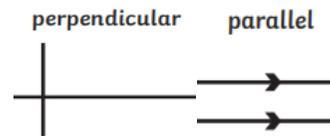
Statistics

Types of line

Lines can go in different directions such as horizontal and vertical. They can also be diagonal.



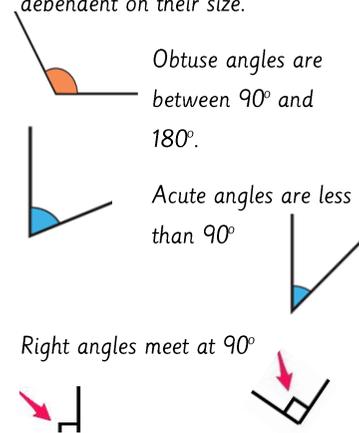
Lines can be perpendicular or parallel.



Perpendicular lines meet at 90° angles. Parallel lines stay the same distance apart.

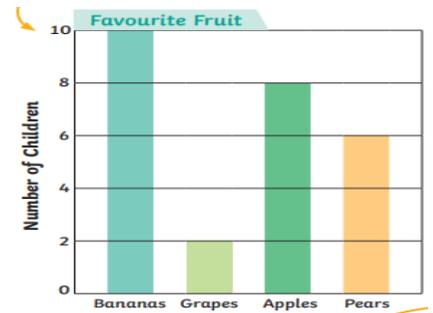
Angles

There are different types of angles dependent on their size.



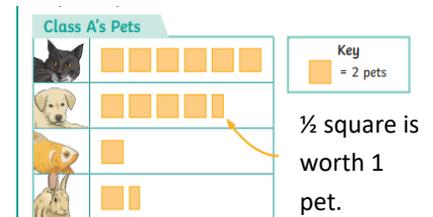
Bar Chart

A bar chart shows how much of something there is. It is discrete data set.



Pictograms

These use pictures of symbols to represent data. This key shows what each symbol represents. This pictogram uses 1 symbol to represent 2 pets.



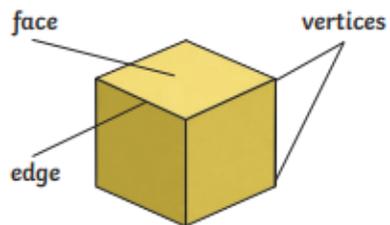
Days in a month

A useful song to remember how many days are in each month. 30 days have September April June and November, all the rest have 31, except for February that has 28 except for a leap year when it has 29.

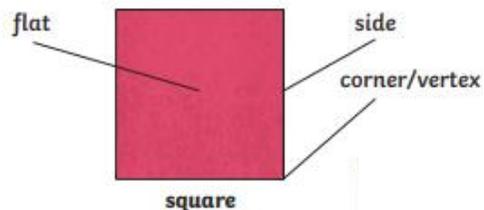


	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time	Hour	A measurement of time. One hour is 60 minutes
	Minute	A measurement of time. One minute is 60 seconds
	Months	A month is a measurement of time. There are 12 months in a year.
	Weeks	There are fifty-two weeks in a year. A week has seven days.
	Years	There 365 days in a year. It is how long it takes for the Earth to orbit the Sun.
Shape	Polygon	A shape having three or more straight sides. A polygon may be regular with all sides and angles equal, or irregular with sides and angles of various sizes.
	Quadrilateral	A polygon with four angles and four sides.
	Symmetry	An object is symmetrical when one half is a mirror image of the other half. It may be divided by one or more lines of symmetry.
	Vertices	A point where two or more arms of an angle meet, the adjacent sides of a polygon meet, or the edges of a solid figure meet. The point at the top of a cone.
Statistics	Bar chart	A type of graph for discrete data which can be used to show how many of a data set there is.
	Discrete data	Discrete data is quantitative data that can be counted and has a finite number of possible values, e.g. days of the week.
	Continuous data	Continuous data is quantitative data that can be measured. It has an infinite number of possible values within a selected range e.g. temperature range.
	Statistics	A statistic is a single number, computed from a sample, that summarises some characteristic of a population.

Properties of a 3D shape



Properties of a 2D shape



These only have two dimensions: the length and width.