## Mastery Three Unit Overviews: Spring Term 2

Use opportunities as part of the daily routine to tell the time to the nearest minute.
Rehearse known facts related to time such as the number of seconds in a minute, the number of days in each month and year. Discuss common points of reference for time, e.g. length of playtime. At some point in each day, not necessarily the maths lesson, addition and subtraction facts (number bonds) and multiplication and division facts for the $2,3,4,5,8$ and 10 times tables should be rehearsed following guidance provided.

| Spring 2 Unit 15 (Week 1): 2-D and 3-D Shape Including Angles |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lesson | Starter | Lesson Focus |
| 1 | Count on and back in ones and tens from any two-digit number (crossing the 100 boundary) | Recognise angles as a description of a turn Recognise quarter-, half-, three-quarter- and full turns from different starting points as an appropriate number of right angles |
| 2 | Use a mental partitioning strategy for addition or subtraction of 2 twodigit numbers | Recognise where sides meet at a vertex in a shape that an angle is created <br> Recognise a drawn right angle when presented in any orientation |
| 3 | Add and subtract a three-digit number and ones mentally, crossing a hundreds boundary | Identify pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines |
| 4 | Recall/derive multiplication facts for the $2,3,4,5,8$ and 10 multiplication tables | Sort 2-D shapes according to their properties - Venn with two intersecting sets and two criteria Carroll diagrams (perpendicular, parallel, right angles) |
| 5 | Identifying the bond to the next multiple of 100 | Draw 2-D shapes with specific properties (perpendicular, parallel, right angles) |


| Spring $\mathbf{2}$ Unit $\mathbf{1 6}$ (Week 2): Written Addition and Subtraction in the Context of Statistics |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lesson | Starter | Lesson Focus |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Recall addition and <br> subtraction facts for 100 <br> (multiples of 5 and 10) | Add two numbers with three digits using formal written <br> methods of columnar addition with exchange from ones into <br> tens and tens into hundreds, e.g. $468+356$ <br> Use rounding to estimate, and inverse to check, the answer to a <br> calculation |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Add and subtract a <br> three-digit number and <br> tens mentally, crossing a <br> hundreds boundary | Subtract numbers with three digits using formal written <br> methods of columnar subtraction with exchange from tens into <br> ones and hundreds into tens, e.g. 426 - 357 <br> Use rounding to estimate, and inverse to check, the answer to a <br> calculation |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Recall pairs of multiples <br> of 100 that make 1000 | Solve missing number problems, using number facts, place <br> value, and more complex addition and subtraction |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Derive addition and <br> subtraction facts for 100 <br> using number lines | Present data using bar charts with a scale in fives or tens <br> Select the most appropriate scale when representing data in a <br> bar chart <br> Interpret information in a bar chart to solve two-step questions |


| $\mathbf{5}$ | Round numbers with up <br> to three digits to the <br> nearest 10 | Select the most appropriate key when representing data in a <br> pictogram <br> Interpret information in a pictogram to solve two-step <br> questions |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Spring $\mathbf{2}$ Unit $\mathbf{1 7}$ (Weeks $\mathbf{3}$ \& 4): Fractions |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lesson | Starter | Lesson Focus |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Use partitioning to derive <br> and use halves of <br> multiples of 10 where the <br> tens digit is odd | Use pictorial representations, including the number line, to <br> compare and order fractions with the same denominator <br> Use pictorial representations to compare and order unit <br> fractions |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Tell and write the time <br> on an analogue clock to <br> the nearest minute - past <br> and to | Use concrete and pictorial representations to recognise where <br> fractions are equivalent |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Use multiplication trios <br> to identify missing <br> numbers in multiplication <br> and division number <br> sentences, e.g. $7 \times \square$ <br> =28 | Use concrete and pictorial representations to recognise where <br> fractions are equivalent |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Count on and back in <br> steps of unit fractions <br> with small denominators | Add fractions to make one whole <br> Subtract fractions from one whole |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Use a mental <br> compensation strategy <br> to add or subtract, e.g. <br> 175 - 39 | Add fractions with the same denominator within one whole |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Use partitioning to derive <br> and use halves of all <br> numbers to 100 | Subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Use known facts to <br> multiply a multiple of 10 <br> by a single digit number | Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within <br> one whole |


| Spring 2 Unit 18 (Week 4): Position and Direction |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lesson | Starter | Lesson Focus |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Partition a three-digit <br> number without the use <br> of practical equipment <br> into two groups in <br> different ways where one <br> group is a multiple of 10 | Describe positions on a square grid labelled with letters and <br> numbers |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Multiply T1 by a single <br> digit number | Use a grid to describe position, direction and movement in a <br> straight line |


| $\mathbf{3}$ | Find non-unit fractions of <br> a set of objects within <br> multiplication table <br> knowledge, e.g. $\frac{3}{8}$ of 32 | Use a grid to describe position, direction, movement and turn |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Spring $\mathbf{2}$ Unit $\mathbf{1 9}$ (Week 5): Time |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lesson | Starter | Lesson Focus |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Derive number bonds to <br> 60 | Tell the time on an analogue clock for minutes past and to, e.g. <br> 33 minutes past 4 and 27 minutes to 5 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Add and subtract <br> fractions with the same <br> denominator within one <br> whole | Tell the time on a digital clock to the nearest minute and know <br> whether this is before or after midday |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Derive number bonds to <br> 60 | Solve time problems working within the hour boundary |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Round numbers with up <br> to three digits to the <br> nearest hundred | Solve time problems working across the hour boundary |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Identify the number of <br> days in each month | Solve calendar problems working across the month boundary |


| Spring $\mathbf{2}$ (Week 6): Assess and Review |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lesson | Starter | Lesson Focus |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Use Starters this week to <br> revisit and rehearse any <br> of the starters from the <br> previous two half terms <br> that the children have <br> found difficult. | During this week, administer the end of term Arithmetic and <br> Reasoning Tests. These can be administered in whatever way <br> the teacher feels is most beneficial to the children, e.g. as a <br> class, in groups, over multiple days etc. <br> When answering the questions, children should have access to <br> the full kit boxes they have used throughout the term. <br> Any other time this week should be spent revisiting and <br> rehearsing any aspects from the term that children have found <br> difficult. |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ |  |

