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

Spring 2 Unit 16 (Week 2): Written Addition and Subtraction in the Context of Statistics			
Lesson	Starter	Lesson Focus	
1	Recall addition and	Add two numbers with three digits using formal written	
	subtraction facts for 100	methods of columnar addition with exchange from ones into	
	(multiples of 5 and 10)	tens and tens into hundreds, e.g. 468 + 356	
		Use rounding to estimate, and inverse to check, the answer to a	
		calculation	
2	Add and subtract a	Subtract numbers with three digits using formal written	
	three-digit number and	methods of columnar subtraction with exchange from tens into	
	tens mentally, crossing a	ones and hundreds into tens, e.g. 426 – 357	
	hundreds boundary	Use rounding to estimate, and inverse to check, the answer to a	
		calculation	
3	Recall pairs of multiples	Solve missing number problems, using number facts, place	
	of 100 that make 1000	value, and more complex addition and subtraction	
4	Derive addition and	Present data using bar charts with a scale in fives or tens	
	subtraction facts for 100	Select the most appropriate scale when representing data in a	
	using number lines	bar chart	
		Interpret information in a bar chart to solve two-step questions	

5	Round numbers with up	Select the most appropriate key when representing data in a
	to three digits to the	pictogram
	nearest 10	Interpret information in a pictogram to solve two-step
		questions

Spring 2 L	Jnit 17 <i>(Weeks 3 &amp; 4)</i> : Frac	tions
Lesson	Starter	Lesson Focus
1	Use partitioning to derive and use halves of multiples of 10 where the tens digit is odd	Use pictorial representations, including the number line, to compare and order fractions with the same denominator Use pictorial representations to compare and order unit fractions
2	Tell and write the time on an analogue clock to the nearest minute – past and to	Use concrete and pictorial representations to recognise where fractions are equivalent
3	Use multiplication trios to identify missing numbers in multiplication and division number sentences, e.g. 7 x =28	Use concrete and pictorial representations to recognise where fractions are equivalent
4	Count on and back in steps of unit fractions with small denominators	Add fractions to make one whole Subtract fractions from one whole
5	Use a mental compensation strategy to add or subtract, e.g. 175 - 39	Add fractions with the same denominator within one whole
6	Use partitioning to derive and use halves of all numbers to 100	Subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole
7	Use known facts to multiply a multiple of 10 by a single digit number	Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole

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

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

Spring 2 Unit 19 (Week 5): Time		
Lesson	Starter	Lesson Focus
1	Derive number bonds to	Tell the time on an analogue clock for minutes past and to, e.g.
	60	33 minutes past 4 and 27 minutes to 5
2	Add and subtract	Tell the time on a digital clock to the nearest minute and know
	fractions with the same	whether this is before or after midday
	denominator within one	
	whole	
3	Derive number bonds to	Solve time problems working within the hour boundary
	60	
4	Round numbers with up	Solve time problems working across the hour boundary
	to three digits to the	
	nearest hundred	
5	Identify the number of	Solve calendar problems working across the month boundary
	days in each month	

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