


The Australian Curriculum

Subjects	Mathematics
Year levels	Year 3

Year 3 Content Descriptions

Number and Algebra

Number and place value

Investigate the conditions required for a number to be odd or even and identify odd and even numbers ([ACMNA051 - Scootle](#) )




Elaborations

identifying even numbers using skip counting by twos or by grouping even collections of objects in twos



explaining why all numbers that end in the digits 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8 are even and that numbers ending in 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 are odd



Recognise, model, represent and order numbers to at least 10 000 ([ACMNA052 - Scootle](#) )

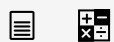



Elaborations

placing four-digit numbers on a number line using an appropriate scale



reproducing numbers in words using their numerical representations and vice versa



Apply place value to partition, rearrange and regroup numbers to at least 10 000 to assist calculations and solve problems ([ACMNA053 - Scootle](#) )

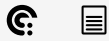



Elaborations

recognising that 10 000 equals 10 thousands, 100 hundreds, 1000 tens and 10 000 ones



justifying choices about partitioning and regrouping numbers in terms of their usefulness for particular calculations




Recognise and explain the connection between addition and subtraction ([ACMNA054 - Scootle](#) )



Elaborations

demonstrating the connection between addition and subtraction using partitioning or by writing equivalent number sentences

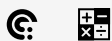


Recall addition facts for single-digit numbers and related subtraction facts to develop increasingly efficient mental strategies for computation ([ACMNA055 - Scootle](#) )




Elaborations

recognising that certain single-digit number combinations always result in the same answer for addition and subtraction, and using this knowledge for addition and subtraction of larger numbers



combining knowledge of addition and subtraction facts and partitioning to aid computation (for example $57 + 19 = 57 + 20 - 1$)

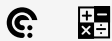



Recall multiplication facts of two, three, five and ten and related division facts ([ACMNA056 - Scootle](#) )



Elaborations

establishing multiplication facts using number sequences



Represent and solve problems involving multiplication using efficient mental and written strategies and appropriate digital technologies ([ACMNA057 - Scootle](#) )



Elaborations

writing simple word problems in numerical form and vice versa



using a calculator to check the solution and reasonableness of the answer



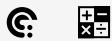
Fractions and decimals

Model and represent unit fractions including $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{5}$ and their multiples to a complete whole (ACMNA058 - Scootle [↗](#))



Elaborations

partitioning areas, lengths and collections to create halves, thirds, quarters and fifths, such as folding the same sized sheets of paper to illustrate different unit fractions and comparing the number of parts with their sizes



locating unit fractions on a number line



recognising that in English the term 'one third' is used (order: numerator, denominator) but that in other languages this concept may be expressed as 'three parts, one of them' (order: denominator, numerator) for example Japanese



Money and financial mathematics

Represent money values in multiple ways and count the change required for simple transactions to the nearest five cents (ACMNA059 - Scootle [↗](#))



Elaborations

recognising the relationship between dollars and cents, and that not all countries use these denominations and divisions (for example Japanese Yen)



Patterns and algebra

Describe, continue, and create number patterns resulting from performing addition or subtraction (ACMNA060 - Scootle [↗](#))



Elaborations

identifying and writing the rules for number patterns




describing a rule for a number pattern, then creating the pattern



Measurement and Geometry

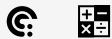
Using units of measurement

Measure, order and compare objects using familiar metric units of length, **mass** and **capacity** ([ACMMG061 - Scootle](#) )




Elaborations

recognising the importance of using common units of measurement



recognising and using centimetres and metres, grams and kilograms, and millilitres and litres

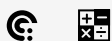


Tell time to the minute and investigate the relationship between units of time ([ACMMG062 - Scootle](#) )




Elaborations

recognising there are 60 minutes in an hour and 60 seconds in a minute



Shape

Make models of **three-dimensional** objects and describe key features ([ACMMG063 - Scootle](#) )




Elaborations

exploring the creation of three-dimensional objects using origami, including prisms and pyramids



Location and transformation


Create and interpret simple grid maps to show position and pathways ([ACMMG065 - Scootle](#) )



Elaborations

creating a map of the classroom or playground



Identify symmetry in the environment ([ACMMG066 - Scootle](#) )

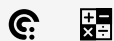


Elaborations


identifying symmetry in Aboriginal rock carvings or art



identifying symmetry in the natural and built environment



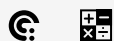
Geometric reasoning

Identify angles as measures of turn and compare angle sizes in everyday situations ([ACMMG064 - Scootle](#) )

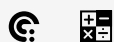


Elaborations

opening doors partially and fully and comparing the size of the angles created




recognising that analogue clocks use the turning of arms to indicate time, and comparing the size of angles between the arms for familiar times



Statistics and Probability

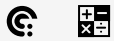
Chance

Conduct chance experiments, identify and describe possible outcomes and recognise variation in results ([ACMSP067 - Scootle](#) )




Elaborations

conducting repeated trials of chance experiments such as tossing a coin or drawing a ball from a bag and identifying the variations between trials



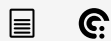
Data representation and interpretation


Identify questions or issues for categorical variables. Identify [data](#) sources and plan methods of [data](#) collection and recording ([ACMSP068 - Scootle](#) )



Elaborations

refining questions and planning investigations that involve collecting data, and carrying out the investigation (for example narrowing the focus of a question such as ‘which is the most popular breakfast cereal?’ to ‘which is the most popular breakfast cereal among Year 3 students in our class?’)



Collect [data](#), organise into categories and create displays using lists, tables, [picture graphs](#) and simple column graphs, with and without the use of digital technologies ([ACMSP069 - Scootle](#) )



Elaborations

exploring meaningful and increasingly efficient ways to record data, and representing and reporting the results of investigations



collecting data to investigate features in the natural environment



Interpret and compare [data](#) displays ([ACMSP070 - Scootle](#) )



Elaborations

comparing various student-generated data representations and describing their similarities and differences

