Year Three STEM Sentences

Made by R McCurdy

Number and Place Value [NPV]	Number Facts [NF]	Addition and Subtraction [AS]	Multiplication and Division [MD]	Fractions [F]	Geometry [G]	Measurement [M]
One part is The other part is The whole is The digit has a value of hundreds/tens/ ones. The whole is and the parts are There are ten hundreds in one thousand. I can partition into hundreds tens and ones. is between and The previous multiple of one hundred is The next multiple of one hundred is The next multiple of one hundred is	 times is equal to To compare three-digit numbers, we need to compare the hundreds digits. If I know then I know I can "make ten" by adding One hundred more/less than is One hundred more/less than is We can exchange one ten/hundred for ten ones/tens. If the digits are the same, we need to compare the digit. A number can be rounded up, to the larger number, or down, to the smaller number, to get it to the closest 10/100. 	The calculation tells me I need to add/ subtract the numbers. If the column total is equal to ten or more we must regroup. Whole minus/subtract a part is equal to the difference. I will regroup one hundred for ten tens. I will regroup one hundred for ten tens. I will regroup one hundred for ten tens. Subtract is equal to When we subtract, we start with the whole ones/tens/hundred add ones/tens/hundred is equal to	To find ten times as many, multiply by ten. is a multiple of because multiplied by is equal to divided by is equal to Products in the time table are also in the time table. When we multiply, the parts are known but the whole is unknown. When we divide, the whole is known and the number or parts or the value of the parts is also known. x is the same as groups of	If is the whole, then is part of the whole. The whole has been divided into equal/unequal parts. The whole has been divided into equal parts of the parts has been shaded. The denominator is because the whole is divided into equal parts. When the numerator and denominator are the same, the fraction is equivalent to one whole.	There are three hundred and sixty degrees in a full circle — a complete turn. pence is equal to pounds and pence. We measure angles in degrees. A right angle is ninety degrees, this is a quarter turn. The perimeter is the distance around the outside of the shape.	Quadrilaterals are shapes that have four sides. A is a shape with equal sides and equal angles. A regular triangle is called an equilateral because it has equal sides. If two lines never meet it is called a parallel line. A has sides and vertices. A has faces, edges and vertices.

Reasoning STEMS	I know that because	I solved this problem by
The calculation which represents this is	It is simpler if we	This is the same because This is different because