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Year 4 & Maths Co-ordinator

AGENDA

Skills to practise at home

Mastery

The National Curriculum (the four operations)

Resources

What do we want?

SKILLS TO PRACTISE AT HOME

Time Multiplication Tables

Money Number Bonds

Rulers "Real life"

Cutting out Positive attitude!

MASTERY

FLUENCY

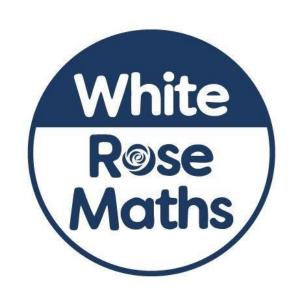
Solving calculations efficiently

REASONING

Applying what they know

PROBLEM SOLVING

Linking learning



What it is not:

- Learning only one particular method
- Long lists of repeated calculations
- Making things harder by using bigger numbers
- A few word problems after lots of simple calculations
- The better mathematicians do the harder questions

What it is:

- Using resources without stigma
- Based on a solid understanding of number and place value
- Learning methods that solve calculations efficiently
- Applying learning to a range of contexts
- Seeing problems in a range of different ways
- Being able to discuss, defend and explain your answers

Concrete

Use arrays to illustrate commutativity counters and other objects can also be used.

$$2 \times 5 = 5 \times 2$$

Pictorial



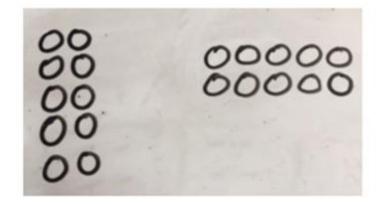


Abstract

Concrete

Children to represent the arrays pictorially.

Pictorial



Abstract

Concrete

Pictorial

Children to be able to use an array to write a

range of calculations e.g.

$$10 = 2 \times 5$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$2+2+2+2+2=10$$

$$10 = 5 + 5$$

Abstract

I can add numbers with up to four digits using formal column methods

- Use counters and a place value grid to calculate 242 + 213
- Use counters and a place value grid to calculate 3,242 + 2,213

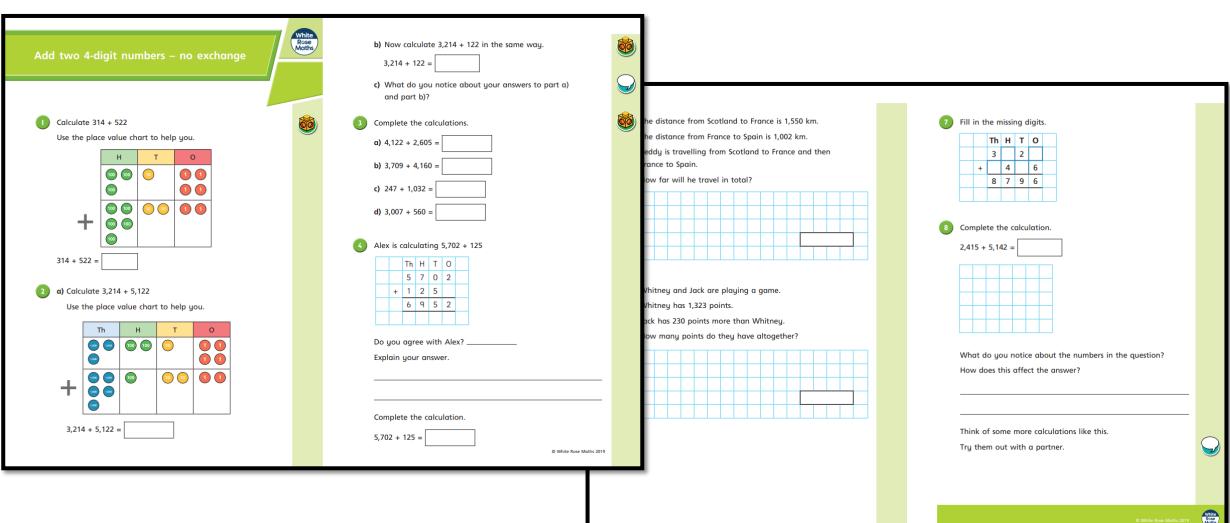
1,000s	100s	10s	1 s
1000 1000 1000	100 100	10 10 10 10	1
1000	100 100	10	000

Now calculate 3,242 + 213 in the same way. What is the same and what is different?

can add numbers with up to four digits using formal column methods

Work out the missing numbers.

	Th	Н	Т	0
	4		6	
+	2	5		1
		7	8	9



Explain your answer.

How do you know?

Convince me.

Why?

What do you notice about...

What links...

I know this is true because...

The thing I noticed was...

I realised this couldn't be right because...

When I saw this it made me think about...

I already knew... so this helped me work out...

THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM

	EYF\$/Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Addition	Combine two parts to make a whole (part-part-whole model) Start at the bigger number and count on using cubes Re-group to make 10 using tens frame	Add three single digits Use Base 10 to combine two numbers	Column method (re-grouping) Use place value counters (up to three digits)	Column method (re-grouping) Use place value counters (up to four digits)	Column method (re-grouping) Use place value counters (adding decimals)	Column method (re-grouping) Use place value counters (adding decimals) Abstract methods
Subtraction	Take away ones Count back Find the difference Part-part-whole model Make 10 using tens frame	Count back Find the difference Part-part-whole model Make 10 Use Base 10	Column method (re-grouping) Use place value counters (up to three digits)	Column method (re-grouping) Use place value counters (up to four digits)	Column method (re-grouping) Start using place value counters (subtracting decimals with same number of decimal places) Abstract method for integers	Column method (re-grouping) Start using place value counters (subtracting decimals with different number of decimal places) Abstract methods

THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM

	EYFS/Year I	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Multiplication	Recognise and make equal groups Doubling Count in multiples Use manipulatives	Arrays showing commutative multiplication	Arrays Two digits x one digit (using Base 10)	Column method (using place value counters) Two digits x one digit Three digits x one digit	Column method Abstract	Column method Abstract (up to four digits x 2 digits)
Division	Share objects into groups Division as grouping Use manipulatives	Division as grouping Division with arrays (linking to multiplication) Repeated subtraction	Division with a remainder (using manipulatives, multiplication facts and repeated subtraction) Two digits ÷ one digit (using manipulatives)	Division with a remainder Short division (up to three digits ÷ one digit concrete and pictorial)	Short division (up to four digits ÷ 1 digit including remainders)	Short division Long division (with manipulatives up to four digits ÷ 2 digits) Include exchange into tenths and hundredths columns

RESOURCES

Hit the Button
Topmarks Maths
Maths 3-5/4-6 (apps)

Y2+ Times Tables Rock Stars



WHAT DO WE WANT?

To create mathematicians who don't just do maths but understand it.

Confident

Fluent

Resilient

Independent

Accurate

THANK YOU