

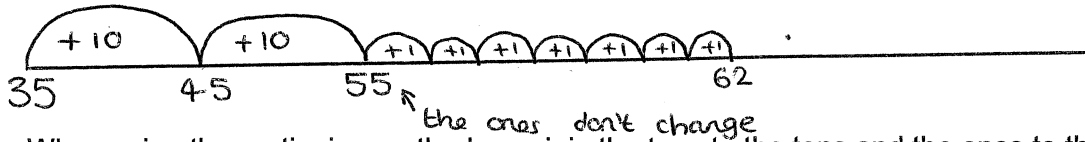
Maths 'How to' guide

In maths we solve number sentences of the four operations, add, subtract, times and divide. We also look at fractions, time and shape (both 2D and 3D). Below are the methods that we use to solve these problems. The children do already know how to use them. This is just a reminder/guide.

Addition – Unstructured number line / partitioning and recombining method.

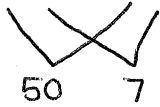
You always start with the biggest number, you jump the tens and then the ones.

$$35 + 27 = 62$$

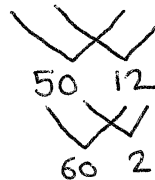


When using the partitioning method, you join the tens to the tens and the ones to the ones. You may have to do this process twice if the numbers bridge.

$$35 + 22 = 57$$



$$35 + 27 = 62$$



Subtraction – Unstructured number line

This time you start at the end of the number line and jump back.

$$65 - 34 =$$



Times (Multiplication)

You can solve these problems mentally if the problem involves 2s, 5s and 10s. E.g. 5×10 is solved by holding up 5 fingers and counting in tens, or 10 fingers counting in 5s. The answer is what number you get to.

Otherwise we use an array.

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$



or



} count them all

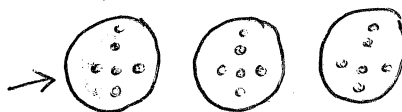
Divide

You can solve these problems mentally if the problem involves 2s, 5s and 10s. E.g. $25 \div 5$ is solved by counting in 5s until you get to 25 the answer is how many fingers you have up.

Otherwise we use the sharing method.

$$18 \div 3 =$$

The answer is one circle



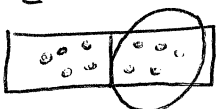
1. Draw the circles

2. Share the number.

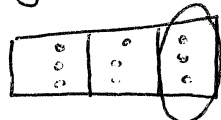
Fractions

For fractions we use the bar method. You always draw a bar, you divide the bar into the denominator (bottom number) and you count the amount of sections of the numerator (the top number).

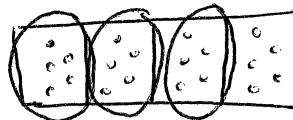
$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 10 = 5$$



$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 9 = 3$$



$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 15$$



$\frac{3}{4}$
3 - numerator
4 - denominator