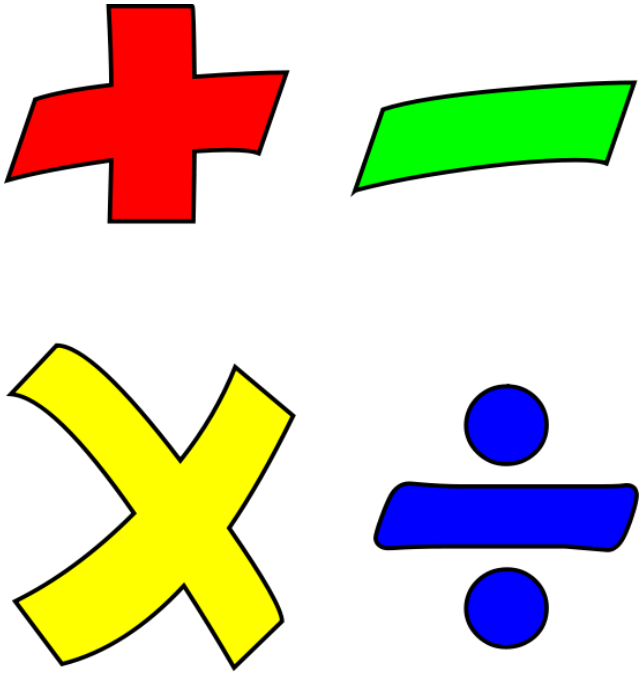
South Bank Primary School

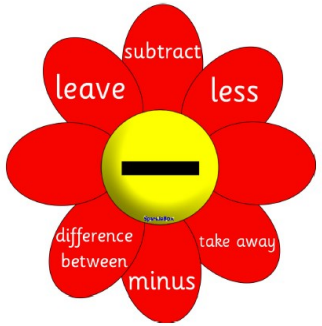
Maths Booklet
Support Base L2

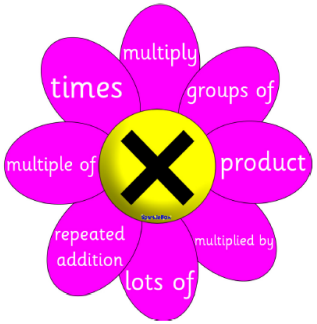


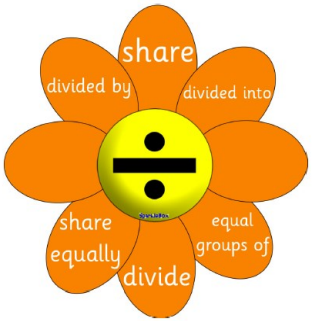
This booklet is to help you support your child at home with developing basic skills in maths. It shows how to calculate problems and some of the strategies that your child will have been shown in school.

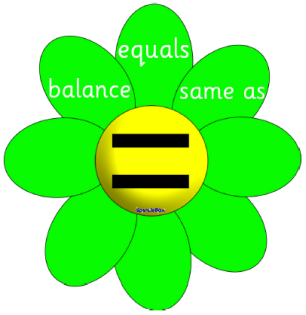
Please use these to support your child when completing homework tasks and try to use a range of vocabulary so that they develop understanding of mathematical words.

Vocabulary



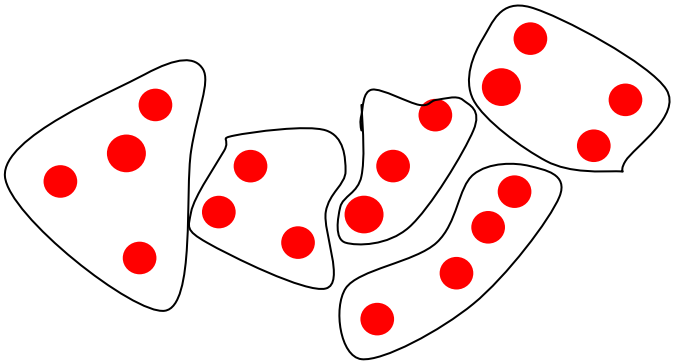






Division

Develop practical division then move onto pictoral.



24 spots have been divided so that there are 4 spots in each group.
So 24 divided by 4 equals 6.

Introduce ÷ sign.
12 ÷ 3 = 4.

Children to use practical/pictoral methods to work out the answer.

Relate multiplication to division - that they are the inverse of each other.
10 ÷ 2 = 5 and 5 x 2 = 10

Link division to basic fractions such as half and quarter.
If I cut a cake in half, how many equal pieces will I have?
If I cut a pizza into quarters how many equal pieces will there be?

Addition

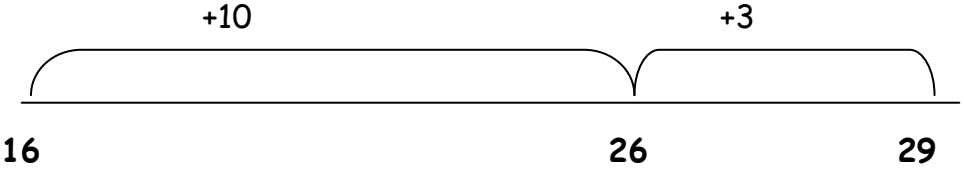
Partitioning of numbers recorded in informal ways e.g.

13 + 14 =
10 + 10 = 20 20 + 7 = 27
3 + 4 = 7

13 + 14 =
10 + 3 10 + 4

Number lines including unnumbered lines e.g. 13 + 16 =

The higher number has been placed at the beginning of the number line.



Adding 10 to any number.

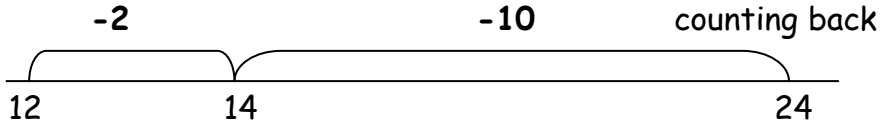
Adding multiples of 10 (30 + 20 = 50 relating to 3 + 2 = 5)

Subtraction

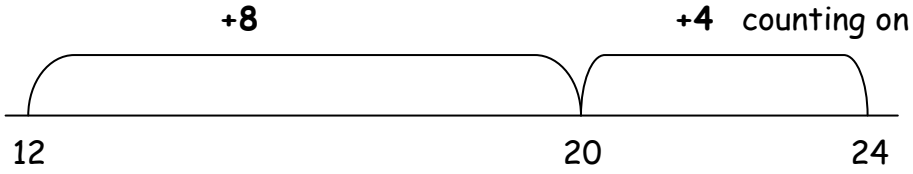
Subtract by partitioning

24 - 12
24 - 10 = 14
14 - 2 = 12

Use an unnumbered number line to count on and count back more efficiently.
E.g. 24 -12 = ☐



Missing boxes 24 - ☐ = 12



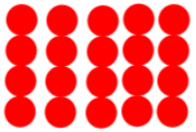
Subtracting 10 from any number.

Subtracting multiples of 10 (30 - 20 = 10 relating to 3- 2 = 1)

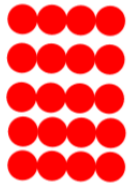
Multiplication

If ready then introduce basic recording of grouping as repeated addition.
4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 =

Start by drawing **arrays** that children have made using objects (cubes/ counters etc).



Show how 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = is 5 lots of 4 or 5 times 4. Write as 5 x 4.



This can also be written as 4 x 5

Introduce the term inverse and teach inverse alongside to develop understanding of the calculation.
Eg 4x5 = 20 20 ÷ 5 = 4

Record simple mental multiplications in a number sentence using the x and ÷ signs

Recognise the use of symbols such as ☐ or △ to stand for unknown numbers and complete, for example
6 x 2 = ☐ 9 x ☐ = 18 ☐ x 2 = 14