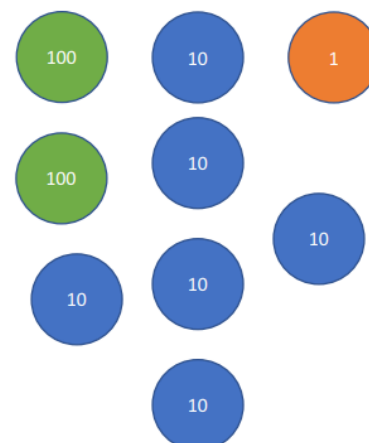


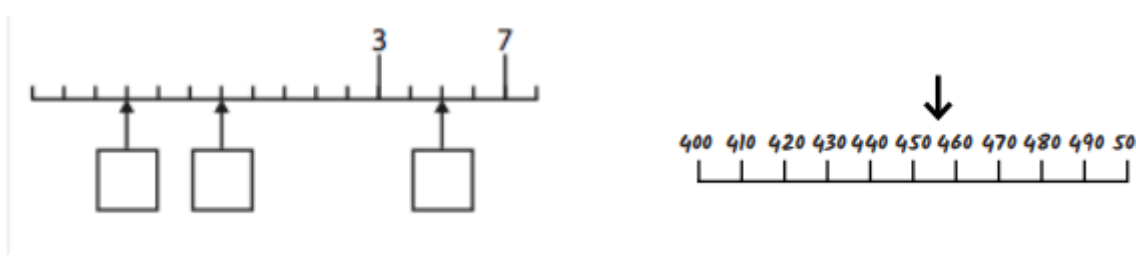


We know how to represent numbers in different ways:

Flat	Rod	One



We understand how to use a number line for counting or representing numbers:



We know how to partition a number:

$$400 + 50 + 6$$

We know the crocodile eats the bigger number:

Greater Than (>) and Less Than (<) Crocodiles





We know we have to use this

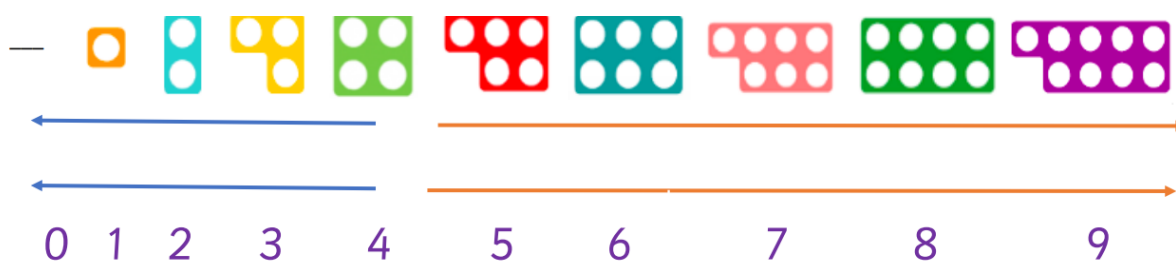
TH H T O

When ordering numbers

We know that when we take away 10 from a number we look at the T column

We know that when we take away 100 from a number we look at the H column

We know the rule when rounding:



And that we have to look at: TH H T O depending on where we round too.

We have some super strategies when adding mentally

Strategy 1: Partitioning

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 345 + 124 = 469 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 300 + 100 = 400 \\ 40 + 20 = 60 \\ 5 + 4 = 9 \end{array} \right\} \text{combine the numbers}$$

Strategy 2: Number Line

$$345 + 124 = 469$$

Partition the number and add in stages!

Strategy 3: Using Diennes

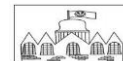
$$345 + 124 = 469$$

Partition the number and represent it!

$\square = 100$ $| = 10$ $\cdot = 1$

Strategy 4: Using Place Value Counters

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 345 + 124 = 469 \end{array}$$



We have some super strategies when subtracting mentally

Strategy 1: Hundred Square

$56 - 7 = 49$

$109 - 21 = 88$

Strategy 2: Blank Number Line

$340 - 29 = 311$

Strategy 3: Dienes

$456 - 211 = 245$

Strategy 3: Dienes

$213 - 42 = 171$

We convert our Flat into 10 rods

Strategy 4: Place Value Cards

$729 - 317 = 412$

We can add using formal written method

Step 1:

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \ 4 \\ 20 \ 5 \\ \hline 50 \ 9 \end{array} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ +25 \\ \hline 59 \end{array}$$

Step 2:

$$\begin{array}{r} 200 \ 30 \ 4 \\ 500 \ 20 \ 7 \\ \hline 700 \ 60 \ 1 \end{array} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{r} 234 \\ +527 \\ \hline 761 \end{array}$$

Step 3:

789 + 642 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \ 8 \ 9 \\ + 6 \ 4 \ 2 \\ \hline 1 \ 1 \\ \hline 1 \ 4 \ 3 \ 1 \end{array}$$

Answer: 1431

We can subtract using the formal written method

(1) Expanded columnar - no exchange

Extended method $87 - 53 =$

$$\begin{array}{r} 80 \text{ and } 7 \\ - 50 \text{ and } 3 \\ \hline 30 \text{ and } 4 = 34 \end{array}$$



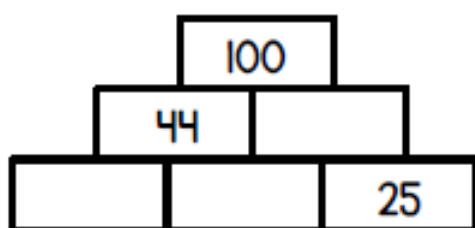
With an exchange

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{372 - 147 =} \\
 300 + 70 + 2 \\
 - 100 + 40 + 7 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \longrightarrow
 \begin{array}{c}
 300 + 60 + 12 \\
 - 100 + 40 + 7 \\
 \hline
 200 + 20 + 5
 \end{array}
 \longrightarrow
 \begin{array}{c}
 300 + \overset{60}{\cancel{70}} + \overset{1}{2} \\
 - 100 + 40 + 7 \\
 \hline
 200 + 20 + 5
 \end{array}$$

We know the relationship between addition and subtraction and can use the inverse

$$125 + 254 = 379 \text{ is also } 379 - 254 = 125$$

We can solve problems using addition and subtraction using what we know about the inverse



We can understand money and know that there are 1p to £1

We know our times tables and can apply these to bigger numbers



“... because I know my 2x table I can do my 20, 200, 2000”



We have learnt a lot this term and have been super maths wizards!