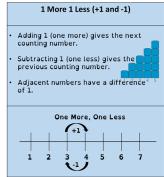
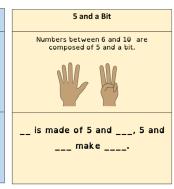
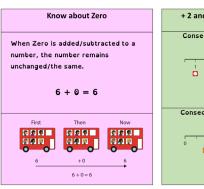
Maths strategies

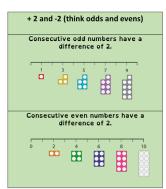
Parent information evening:

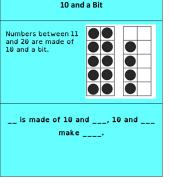
16/10/24

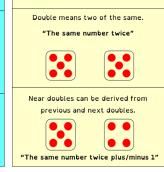




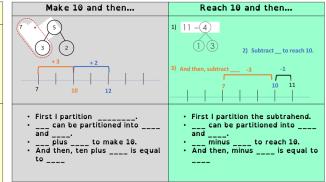




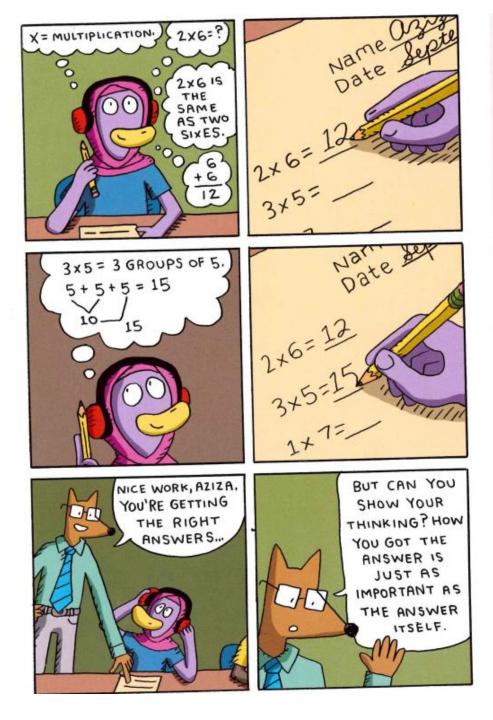




Doubles and Near Doubles

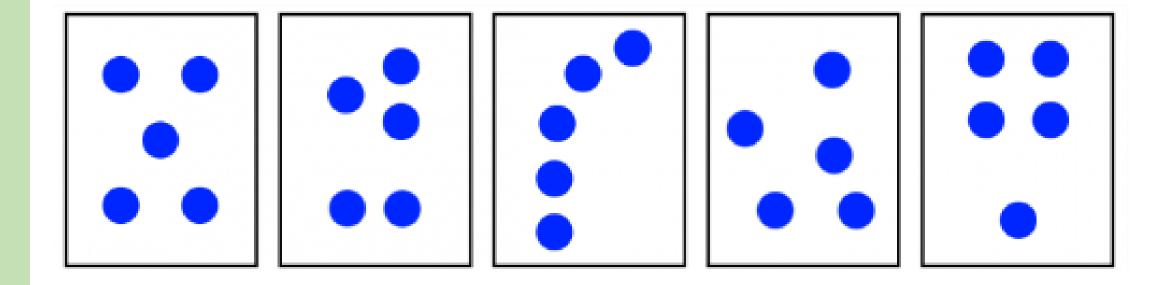




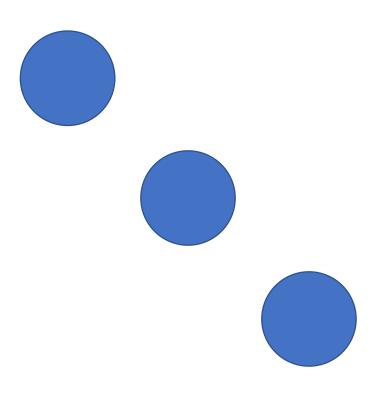


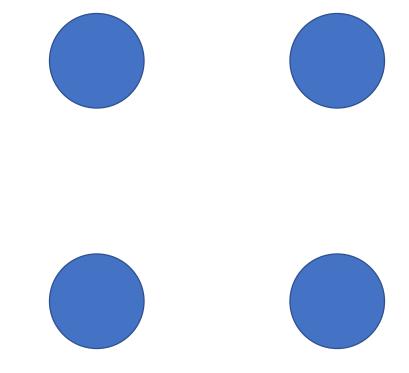


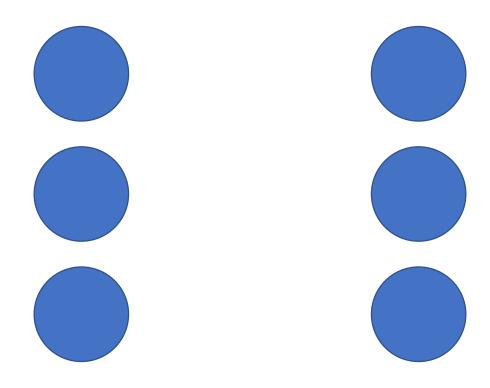
Subitising:

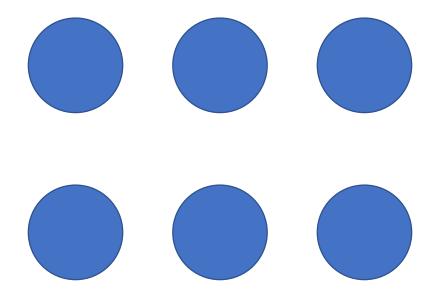






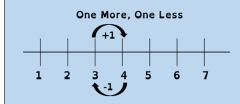






1 More 1 Less (+1 and -1)

- Adding 1 (one more) gives the next counting number.
- Subtracting 1 (one less) gives the previous counting number.
- Adjacent numbers have a difference⁴ of 1.



5 and a Bit

Numbers between 6 and 10 are composed of 5 and a bit.

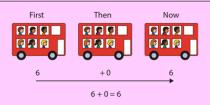


__ is made of 5 and ___, 5 and ___ make ____.

Know about Zero

When Zero is added/subtracted to a number, the number remains unchanged/the same.

$$6 + 0 = 6$$



+ 2 and -2 (think odds and evens)

Consecutive odd numbers have a difference of 2.

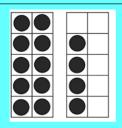


Consecutive even numbers have a difference of 2.



10 and a Bit

Numbers between 11 and 20 are made of 10 and a bit.



__ is made of 10 and ___, 10 and ___ make ____.

Doubles and Near Doubles

Double means two of the same.

"The same number twice"





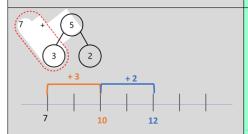
Near doubles can be derived from previous and next doubles.





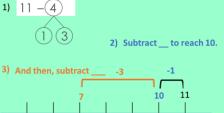
"The same number twice plus/minus 1"

Make 10 and then...



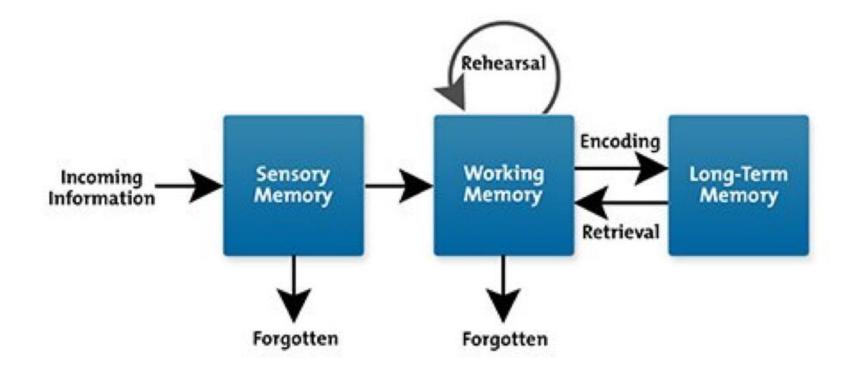
- First I partition _____.
 can be partitioned into ____
 and ___.
- plus ___ to make 10.And then, ten plus ___ is equal

Reach 10 and then...



- First I partition the subtrahend.
- ___ can be partitioned into ____ and ____.
- ___ minus ___ to reach 10.
- · And then, minus ____ is equal to



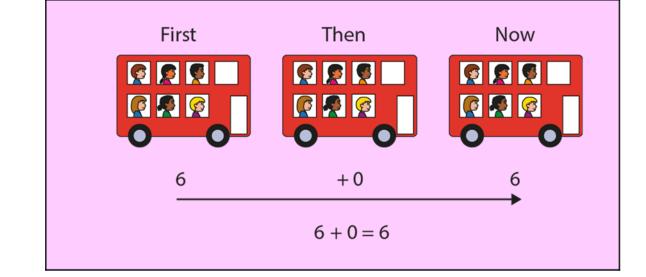




Know about Zero

When Zero is added/subtracted to a number, the number remains unchanged/the same.

$$6 + 0 = 6$$





Subtracting a number from itself gives a difference of zero. 6-6=0First Then Now

6 - 6 = 0

4 - 4 = 0

Subtracting a number from itself gives a difference of zero. 6-6=0

6 - 6 = 0

9 - 9 = 0

Subtracting a number from itself gives a difference of zero. 6-6=0First Then Now

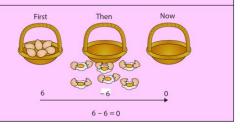
6 - 6 = 0

6 - 6 = 0

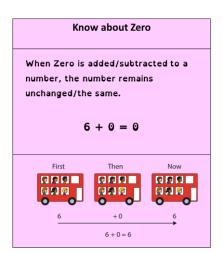
Know about Zero

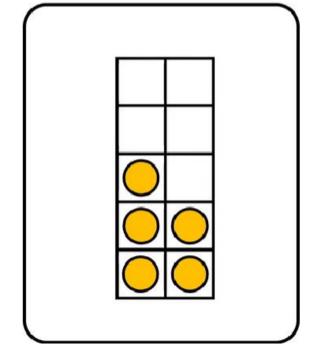
Subtracting a number from itself gives a difference of zero.

$$6 - 6 = 0$$



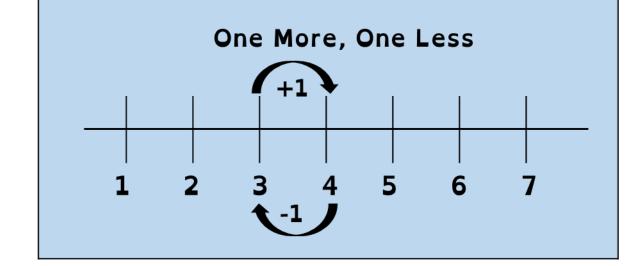
7 - 7 = 0





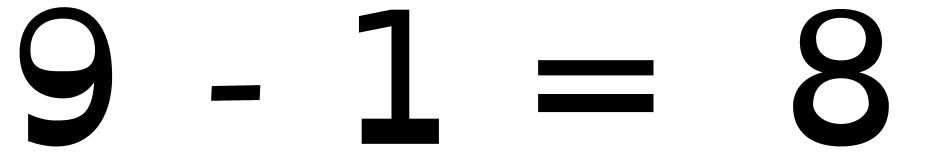
1 More 1 Less (+1 and -1)

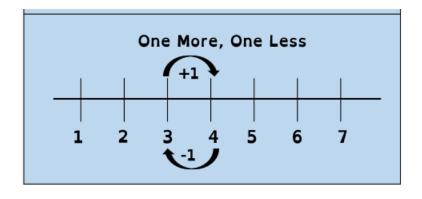
- Adding 1 (one more) gives the next counting number.
- Subtracting 1 (one less) gives the previous counting number.
- Adjacent numbers have a difference⁴
 of 1.





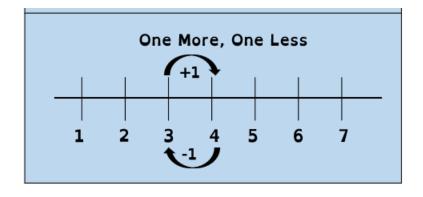
1 More 1 Less (+1 and -1) Adding 1 (one more) gives the next counting number. Subtracting 1 (one less) gives the previous counting number. Adjacent numbers have a difference⁴ 5 of 1. One More, One Less 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 -1



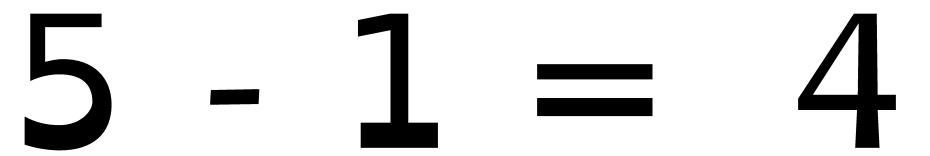


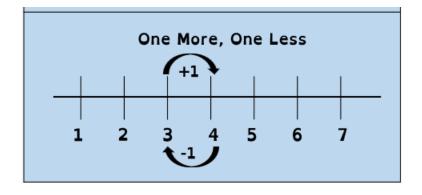
1 More 1 Less (+1 and -1) Adding 1 (one more) gives the next counting number. Subtracting 1 (one less) gives the previous counting number. Adjacent numbers have a difference 4 5 of 1. One More, One Less

1 + 6 = 7

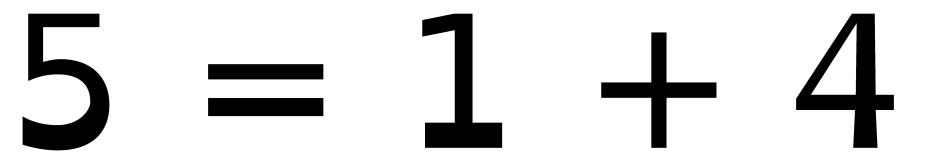


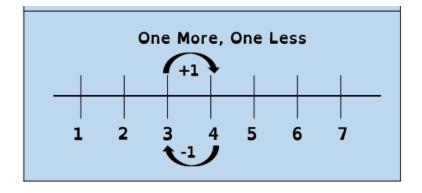
1 More 1 Less (+1 and -1) Adding 1 (one more) gives the next counting number. Subtracting 1 (one less) gives the previous counting number. Adjacent numbers have a difference⁴ 5 of 1. One More, One Less +1 2 3 4 5 6 7 -1





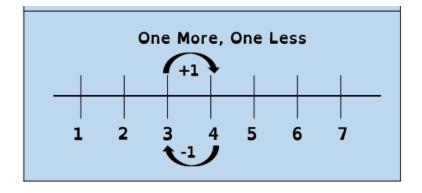
1 More 1 Less (+1 and -1) Adding 1 (one more) gives the next counting number. Subtracting 1 (one less) gives the previous counting number. Adjacent numbers have a difference 5 of 1. One More, One Less 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 -1

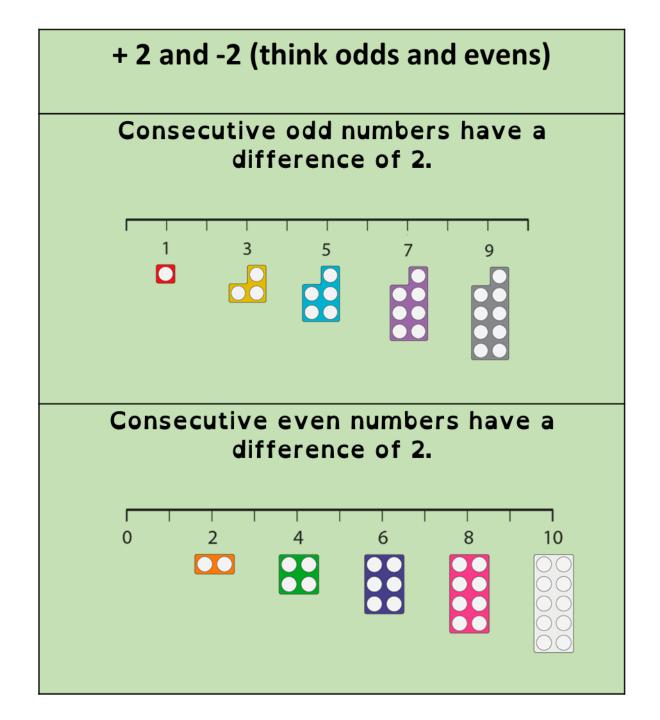




1 More 1 Less (+1 and -1) Adding 1 (one more) gives the next counting number. Subtracting 1 (one less) gives the previous counting number. Adjacent numbers have a difference 5 of 1. One More, One Less 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



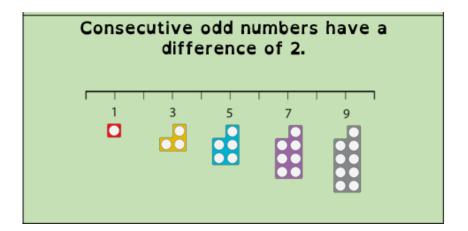




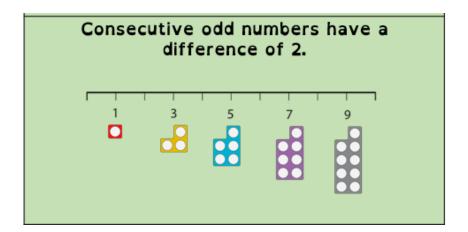


Consecutive odd numbers have a difference of 2.

3 + 2 = 5



7 - 2 = 5



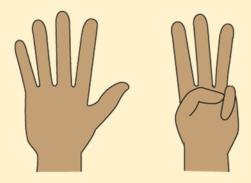
9-2-7

Consecutive odd numbers have a difference of 2.

1 + 2 = 3

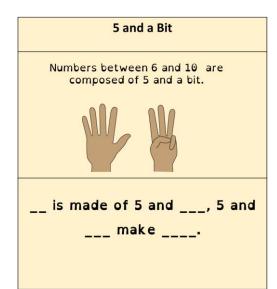
5 and a Bit

Numbers between 6 and 10 are composed of 5 and a bit.



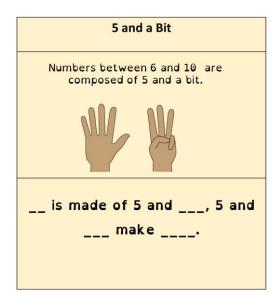
__ is made of 5 and ___, 5 and ___ make ___.





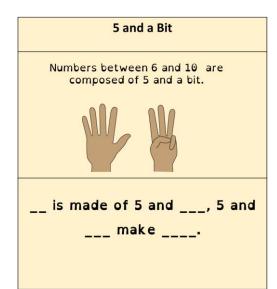
$$4 + 5 = 9$$

I know that ___ is made of 5 and ____.
So - is



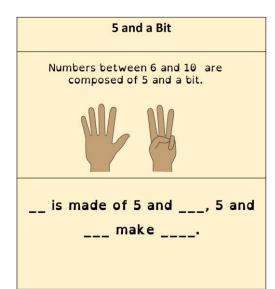
7 - 2 = 5

I know that ___ is made of 5 and ____.
So is



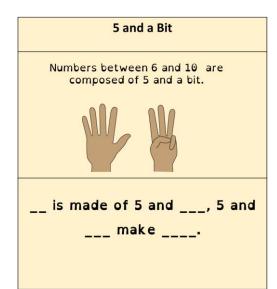
9 - 4 = 5

I know that ___ is made of 5 and ____.
So is



6 - 5 = 1

I know that ___ is made of 5 and ____.
So is



8 - 3 = 5

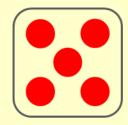
I know that ___ is made of 5 and _____.
So ___ - ___ is _____

Doubles and Near Doubles

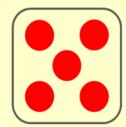
Double means two of the same.

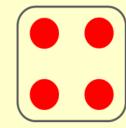
"The same number twice"





Near doubles can be derived from previous and next doubles.





"The same number twice plus/minus 1"



Doubles and Near Doubles

Double means two of the same.

"The same number twice"





Near doubles can be derived from previous and next doubles.



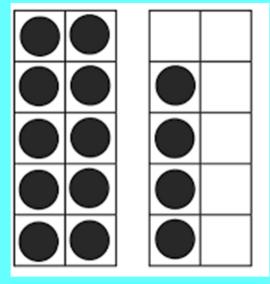


"The same number twice plus/minus 1"

6 + 5 =	7 + 6 =	5 + 4 =

10 and a Bit

Numbers between 11 and 20 are made of 10 and a bit.

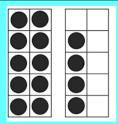


__ is made of 10 and ___, 10 and ___ make ___.



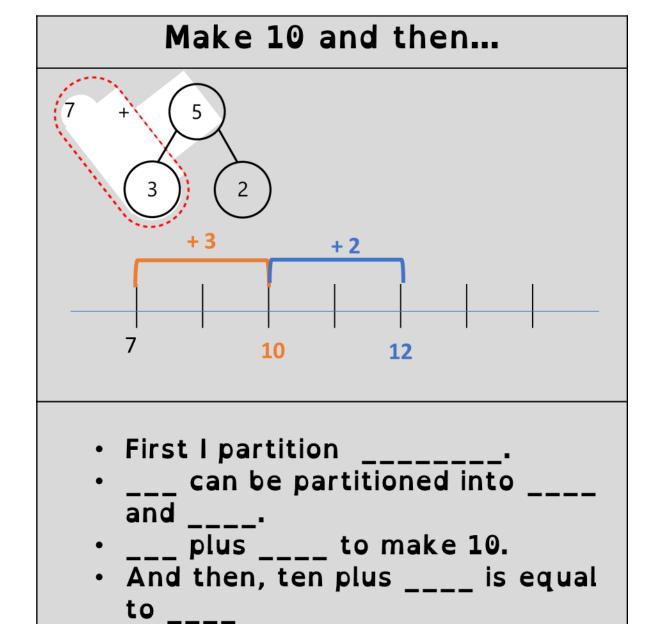
10 and a Bit

Numbers between 11 and 20 are made of 10 and a bit.



__ is made of 10 and ___, 10 and ___ make ____.













Reach 10 and then...

1) 11 –4

1 3

2) Subtract __ to reach 10.

- First I partition the subtrahend.
- ___ can be partitioned into ____
 and ____.
- ___ minus ____ to reach 10.
- And then, minus ____ is equal to







1230 - 60 =



 2
 3
 4
 8
 9
 7

 4
 5
 9
 9
 6

