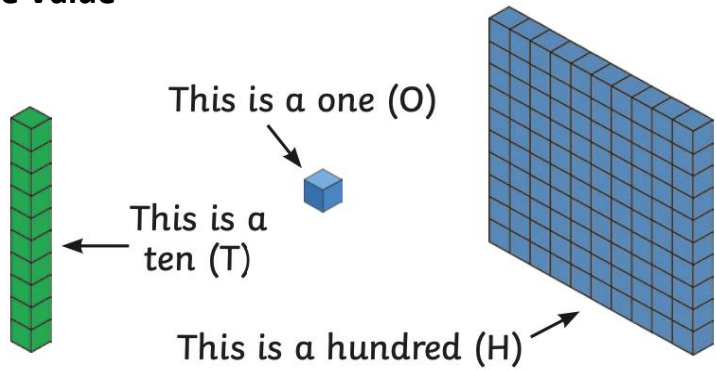


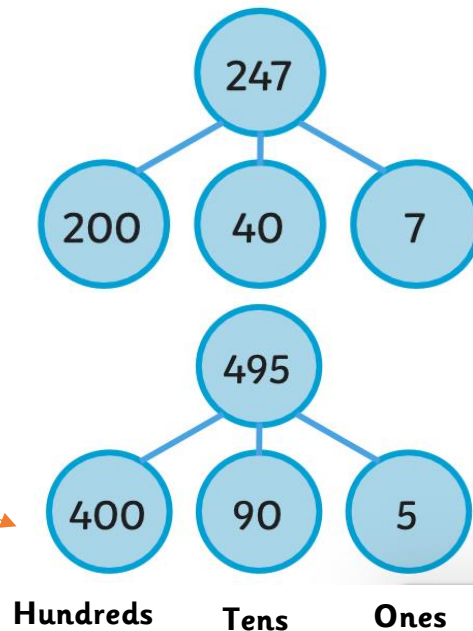
Place Value



256

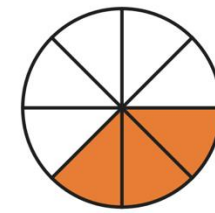
written form	numerical (standard) form
three hundred and seventy-five	375
expanded form	model form
$300 + 70 + 5$	

two hundred	fifty	six
200	50	6



Part whole Model

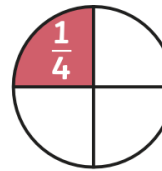
Split into hundreds (100s), tens (10s) and ones (1s).



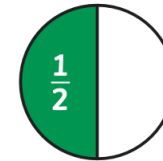
$\frac{3}{8}$

Numerator
How many equal parts of the whole are needed?

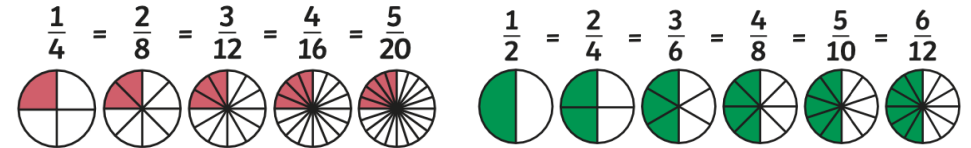
Denominator
How many equal parts are in the whole?



is equal to...



is equal to...



$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5} \quad \frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$$



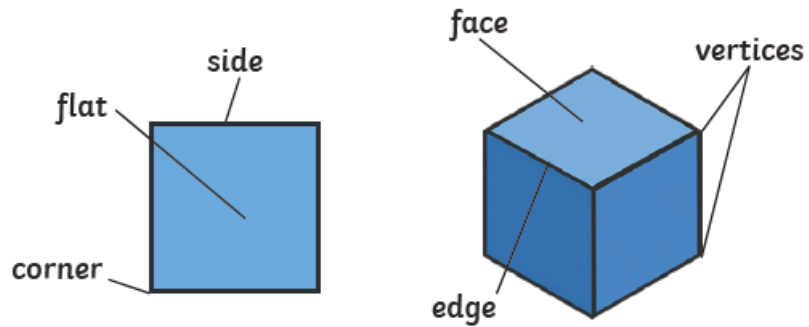
$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 24 = 6$$



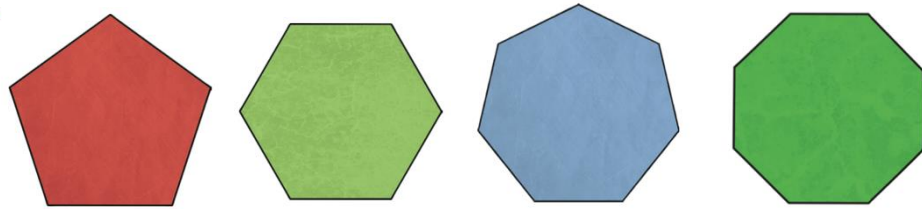
$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 72 = 24$$



Properties of the shape



2D Shapes



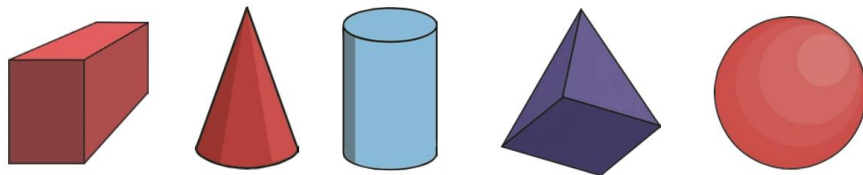
pentagon

hexagon

heptagon

octagon

3D Shapes



cuboid

cone

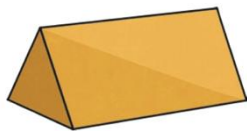
cylinder

square-based pyramid

sphere



cube



triangular prism



triangular based pyramid

greater than

>

$$345 > 102$$

less than

<

$$102 < 345$$

equal to

=

$$102 = 102$$

100s	10s	1s
● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ● ●

$$324 > 243$$

greater than

100s	10s	1s
● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ●

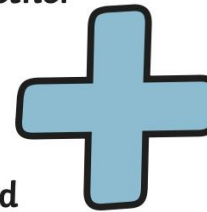
combined

altogether

sum

more

and

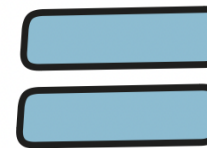


add

plus

total

equals



makes

take away
minus
reduce
how many more?

fewer less

How many remain?
difference subtract

Rounding to the nearest 100

413	279	521	782
↓	↓	↓	↓
400	300	500	800

Counting in 50s and 100s

0	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
---	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

3s, 4s, 8s Multiplication and Division Facts

$3 \times 1 = 3$	$3 \div 3 = 1$	$4 \times 1 = 4$	$4 \div 4 = 1$	$8 \times 1 = 8$	$8 \div 8 = 1$
$3 \times 2 = 6$	$6 \div 3 = 2$	$4 \times 2 = 8$	$8 \div 4 = 2$	$8 \times 2 = 16$	$16 \div 8 = 2$
$3 \times 3 = 9$	$9 \div 3 = 3$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$12 \div 4 = 3$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$24 \div 8 = 3$
$3 \times 4 = 12$	$12 \div 3 = 4$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$16 \div 4 = 4$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$32 \div 8 = 4$
$3 \times 5 = 15$	$15 \div 3 = 5$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	$20 \div 4 = 5$	$8 \times 5 = 40$	$40 \div 8 = 5$
$3 \times 6 = 18$	$18 \div 3 = 6$	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$24 \div 4 = 6$	$8 \times 6 = 48$	$48 \div 8 = 6$
$3 \times 7 = 21$	$21 \div 3 = 7$	$4 \times 7 = 28$	$28 \div 4 = 7$	$8 \times 7 = 56$	$56 \div 8 = 7$
$3 \times 8 = 24$	$24 \div 3 = 8$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$32 \div 4 = 8$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$64 \div 8 = 8$
$3 \times 9 = 27$	$27 \div 3 = 9$	$4 \times 9 = 36$	$36 \div 4 = 9$	$8 \times 9 = 72$	$72 \div 8 = 9$
$3 \times 10 = 30$	$30 \div 3 = 10$	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$40 \div 4 = 10$	$8 \times 10 = 80$	$80 \div 8 = 10$
$3 \times 11 = 33$	$33 \div 3 = 11$	$4 \times 11 = 44$	$44 \div 4 = 11$	$8 \times 11 = 88$	$88 \div 8 = 11$
$3 \times 12 = 36$	$36 \div 3 = 12$	$4 \times 12 = 48$	$48 \div 4 = 12$	$8 \times 12 = 96$	$96 \div 8 = 12$

Repeated Addition

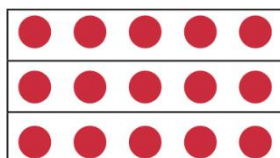
$$5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

Equal Groups



$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

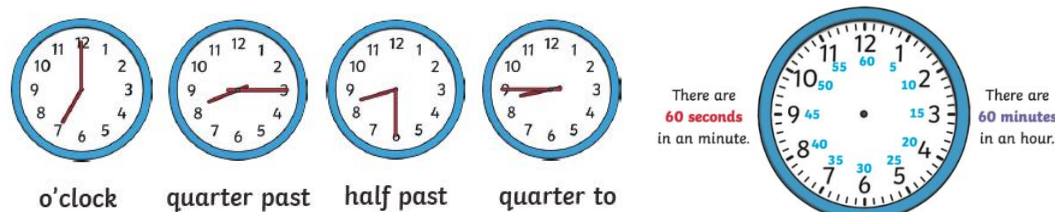
Array



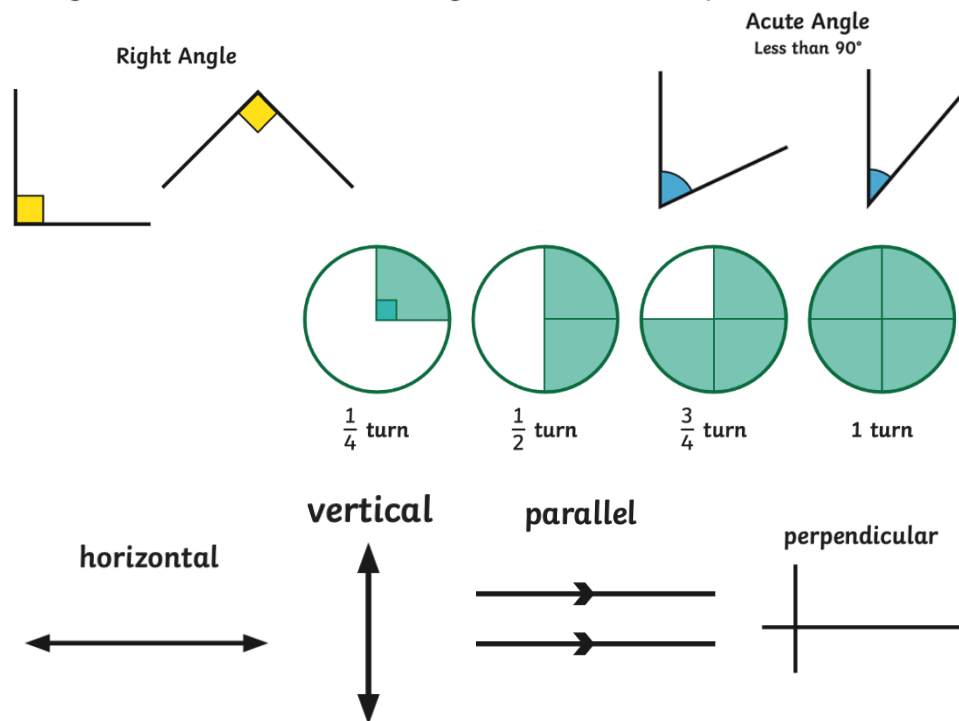
$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

product
multiply array
repeated addition **X** times times by
groups of sets of lots of

equally grouped
half halves **÷** divided by
shared by
equally shared



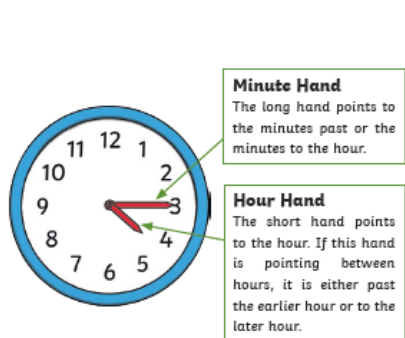
An angle is created when two straight lines meet at a point or intersect.



January 2022 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	February 2022 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	March 2022 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	April 2022 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
May 2022 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	June 2022 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	July 2022 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	August 2022 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
September 2022 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	October 2022 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	November 2022 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	December 2022 Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

How many days in each month?

Remember – February has 29 days on a leap year!



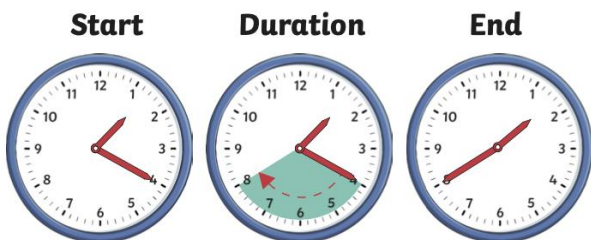
clockwise



anticlockwise

Compare the time using the vocabulary 'longer' and 'shorter'.

180 seconds	is the same as	3 minutes.
90 minutes	is shorter than	2 hours.
48 hours	is longer than	1 day.



20 minutes has passed.

Analogue

Digital

Hou Minutes

Seconds



£50 + £2 + 10p + 2p + 1p = £52.13

Fifty-two pounds and thirteen pence



Subtraction



Change



£2 + £1 + 20p + 5p = £3.25

3 pounds and twenty-five pence

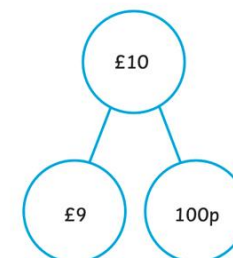


50p + 20p + 20p + 20p + 10p = 120p

120 pence

100 pence is £1

120 pence is £1 and 20 pence







£9 - £5 = £4

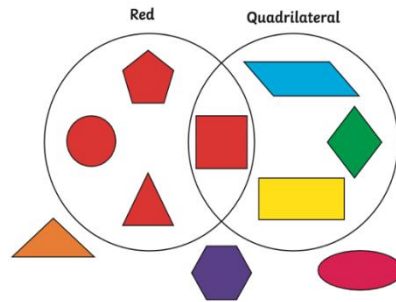
100p - 67p = 33p

£4 and 33p change

Carrol Diagram

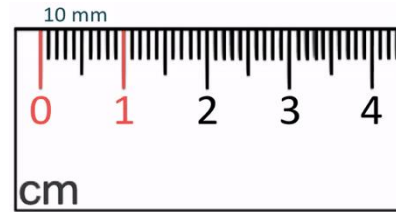
	Red	Not Red
Quadrilateral		
Not a Quadrilateral		

Venn



1 centimetres = 10 millimetres

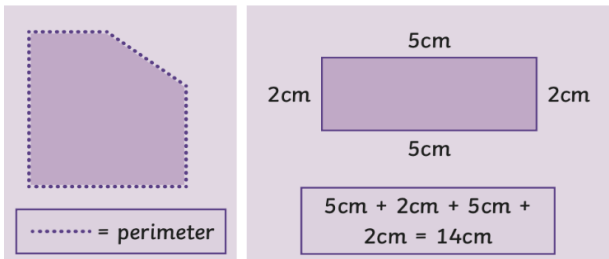
How many millimetres is 2 centimetres?



1 meter = 100 centimetres

3m = 300cm

Perimeter is the distance all the way around the outside of a 2D shape

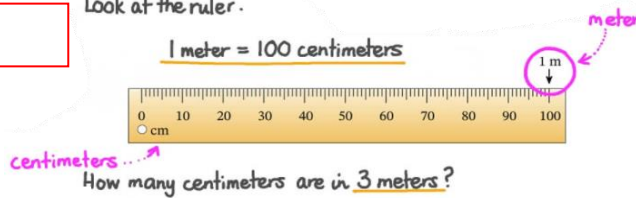


length

width

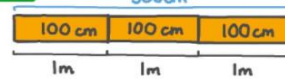
Look at the ruler.

1 meter = 100 centimeters



How many centimeters are in 3 meters?

3 m = 300 cm.



gram



kilogram



Measuring Jug



Measuring Cylinder

To compare mass, we can use the words 'heavier' and 'lighter'.

1000g = 1kg

1000ml = 1l

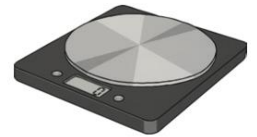
Capacity is the amount of liquid a container can hold.

Volume is how much liquid is in the container.

Adding and Subtracting Mass

$$600g + 500g = 1100g = 1kg 100g$$

$$1kg - 300g = 1000g - 300g = 700g$$



Adding and Subtracting Capacity

$$800ml + 400ml = 1200ml = 1l 200ml$$

$$1l 300ml - 200ml = 1l 100ml$$

