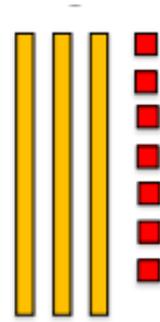


## Place Value

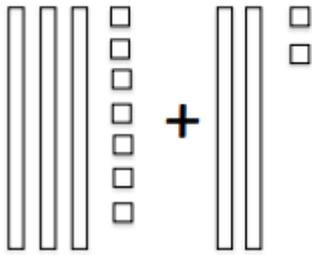
We encourage children to draw to help support Maths. We use sticks and dots to represent **tens** and **ones**.

TO  
37



## Addition

$$37 + 22 =$$



"Add the tens, then add the ones"

## Subtraction

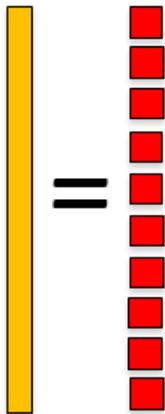
$$37 - 22 =$$



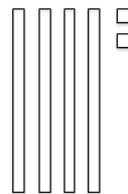
"Draw the first number, cross out the second number"

When we cross a ten, we need to **exchange** 1 ten for 10 ones.

$$1 \text{ ten} = 10 \text{ ones}$$

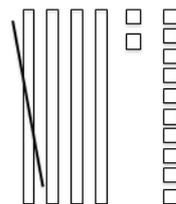


$$42 - 26 =$$

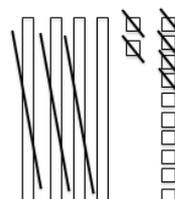


Here, there are only 2 ones, but we need to take away 6.

We can exchange.



Take away 1 ten and replace it with 10 ones.



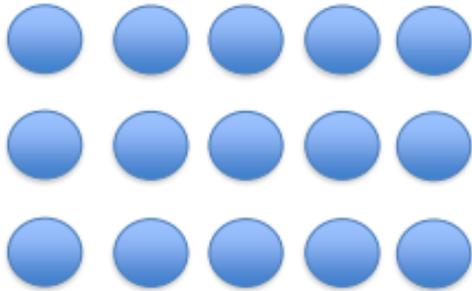
Now you can take away 26 to complete the calculation.



## Multiplication

Drawing arrays

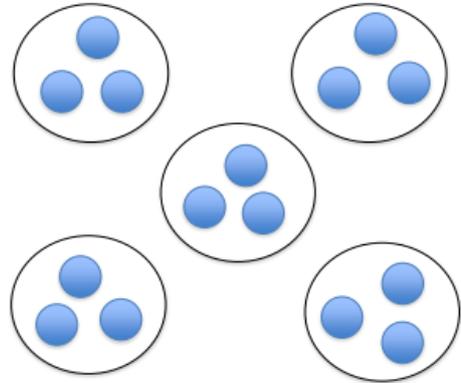
$$3 \times 5 =$$



## Division

Grouping/sharing

$$15 \div 5 =$$

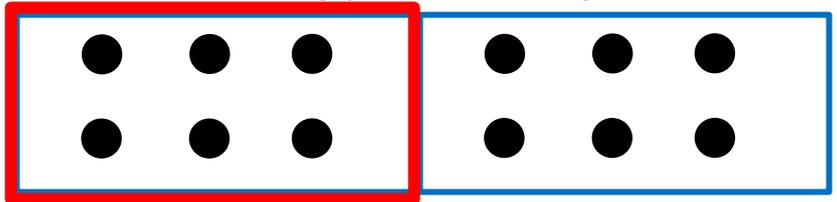


In KS1, we focus on securing multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5, 10 and 3 times tables.

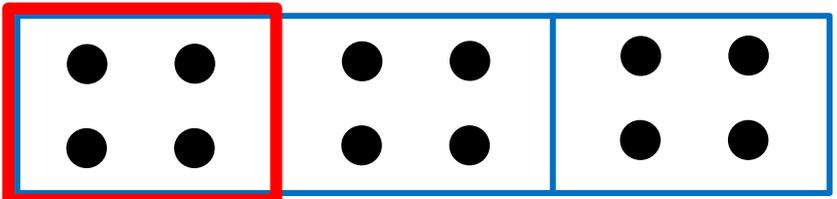
## Fractions

The **bottom number (denominator)** is how many parts to share the whole number between. The **top number (numerator)** is how many parts to count for the answer.

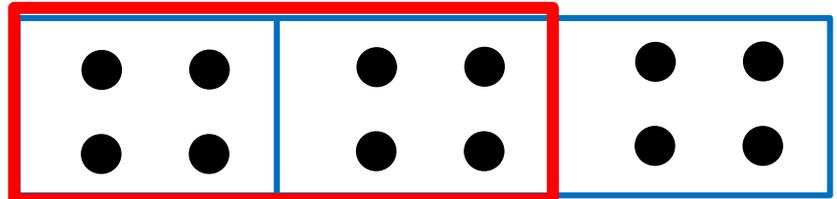
$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 12 =$$



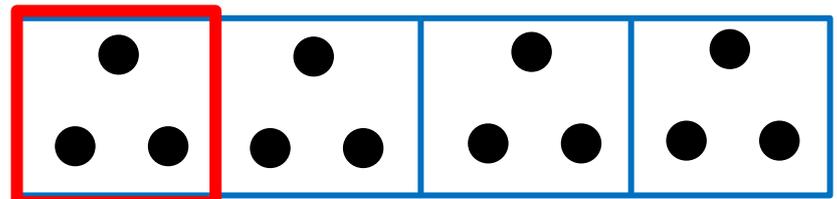
$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 12 =$$



$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 12 =$$



$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 12 =$$



$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 12 =$$

