

Give your child lots of praise and encouragement!



Helping your child at home



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ADDITION

Children are taught to understand addition as combining two sets and counting on.

2+3= At a party, I eat 2 cakes and my friend eats 3. How many cakes did we eat altogether?	Children could draw a picture to help them work out the answer.
7+4= 7 people are on the bus. 4 more get on at the next stop. How many people are on the bus now?	Children could use dots or tally marks to represent objects (quicker than drawing a picture)
28+17= My sunflower is 28cm tall. It grows another 17cm. How tall is it now? Adding the ones first +7 +2 28 30 35 45	Drawing an empty number line helps children to record the steps they have taken in a calculation (start on 28, +7, then +10). This is much more efficient than counting on in ones.

ADDITION

487+546: There are 487 boys and 546 girls in a school. How many children are there altogether? 400 80 7 <u>500 40 6</u> 900+ 120 + 13 = 1033	Children will be taught written methods for those calculations they cannot do'in their heads'. Expanded methods build on mental methods and make the value of the digits clear to children. The language used is very important (6+7, 40+80, 500+400, then 900+120+13 - add this mentally NOT in columns).
12 786 + 2 568: 12 786 people visited the museum last year. The numbers increased by 2 568 this year. How many people altogether visited this year? 12786 + 2568 15354 1 = 1	When children are confident using the expanded method, this can be 'squashed' into the traditional compact method.