

The impact of families on child's education

Parents are a child's first and most enduring educators, and their influence cannot be overestimated.

Independent Review of Mathematics teaching in Early Years Settings and Primary Schools, Sir Peter Williams 2008

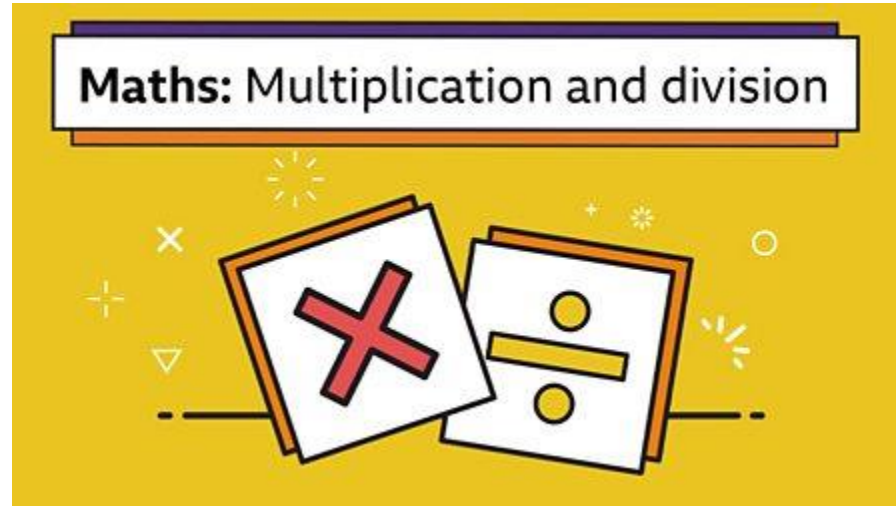
Perhaps the single most important thing that parents can do to help their children with maths is to pass on a positive attitude.

Tanya Byron, Clinical Psychologist

Parents' beliefs about maths change their children's achievement – *Jo Boaler*



Maths: Multiplication and division



**In Year 3
at Galliard Primary School**

What we
would like to
address
today...

How can I support my child at home?

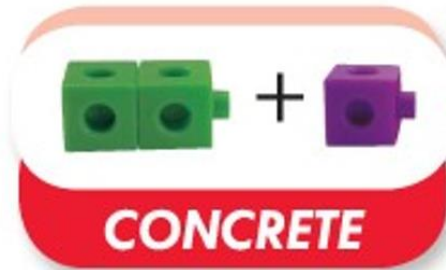
It's not how I learnt it at school!

What methods are my children being taught?

What does my child need to be able to do by
the end of the year?



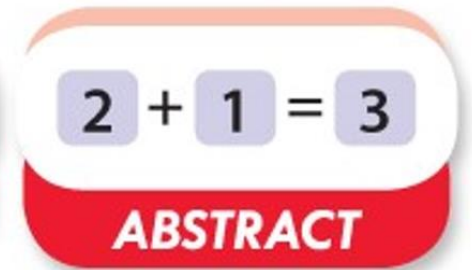
Galliard's teaching for mastery approach



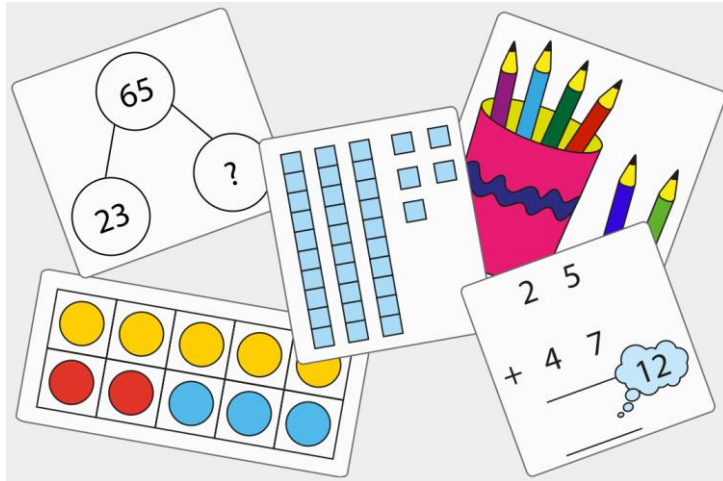
Concrete is the 'doing' stage, using concrete objects to solve problems. It brings concepts to life by allowing children to handle physical objects themselves.



Pictorial is the 'seeing' stage, using representations of the objects involved in maths problems. This stage encourages children to make a mental connection between the physical object and abstract levels of understanding, by drawing or looking at pictures, circles, diagrams or models which represent the objects in the problem.



Abstract is the 'symbolic' stage, where children are able to use abstract symbols to model and solve maths problems.



Retrieval



What does my child need to be able to do by the end of Year 3?

- Recall multiplication facts for 2, 5, 10, 3, 4 & 8 times tables
- Recall division facts for 2, 5, 10, 3, 4 and 8 times tables
- Multiply 2-digits by 1- digit numbers
- Divide 2-digits by 1-digit numbers

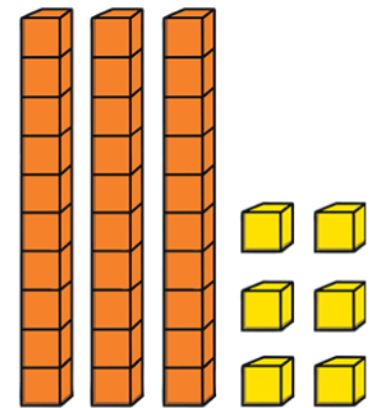


Can you make the following numbers using the base-10 on your table?

36


52

78





Add and subtract a
2-digit number and
a 1-digit number



Step 1: Base-10

Step 2: Empty number line 7 jumps

Step 3: In your head and count on

Step 4: 47 in your head and count on 2

Step 5: Knowledge of $2 + 7 = 9$


$$42 + 7 =$$

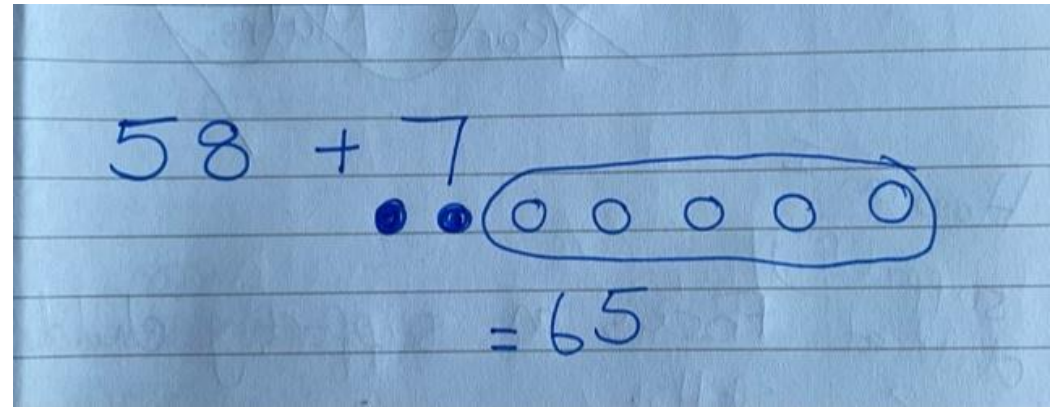
Step 1: Empty number line 7 jumps

Step 2: In your head and count on 7

Step 3: 7 counters, 2 to get to 60 and add 5 remaining

Step 4: 7 dots pictorial method

Step 5: Keep, split, split



Step 4

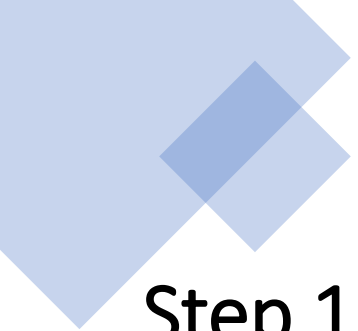
$$58 + 7 =$$

$$58 + 7 = 65$$

2

5

Step 5



Step 1: Base-10

Step 2: Empty number line 6 jumps back

Step 3: In your head and count back

Step 4: Knowledge of $9 - 6 = 3$

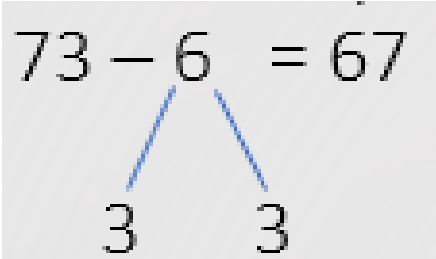

$$79 - 6 =$$

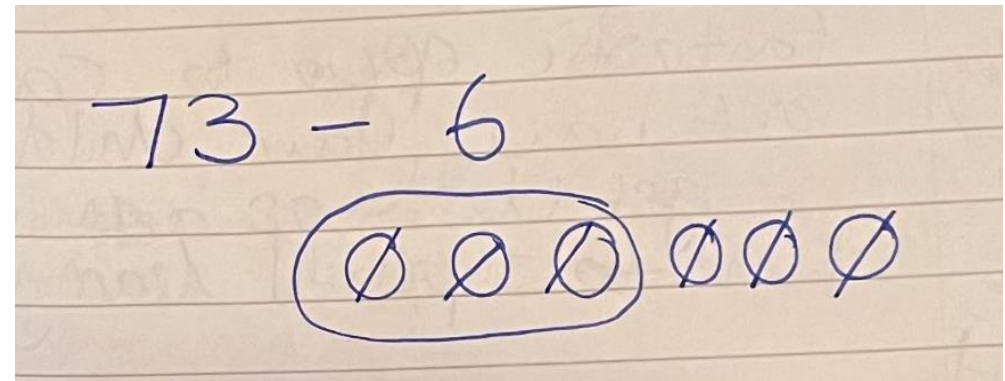
Step 1: Empty number line 6 jumps back

Step 2: In your head and count back 6

Step 3: 6 counters – take away 3 to get to 70 and then count back the remaining 3

Step 4: 6 dots pictorial method

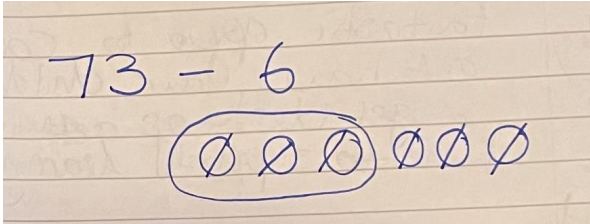
Step 5: 



Step 4

$$73 - 6 =$$

$$52 - 7 =$$

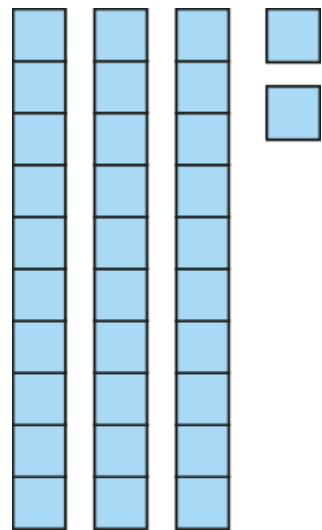


$$73 - 6 = 67$$

3 3



Add and subtract a
2-digit number and
a multiple of 10

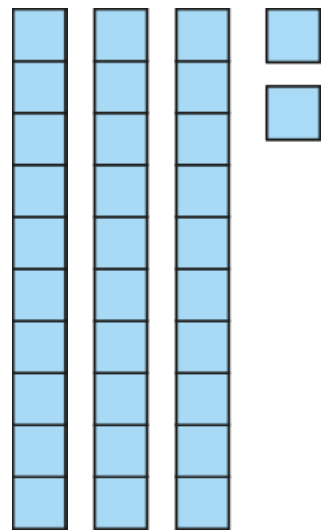


32

10 more
→



42

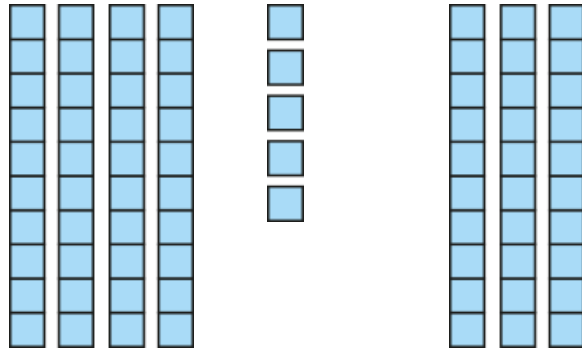


32

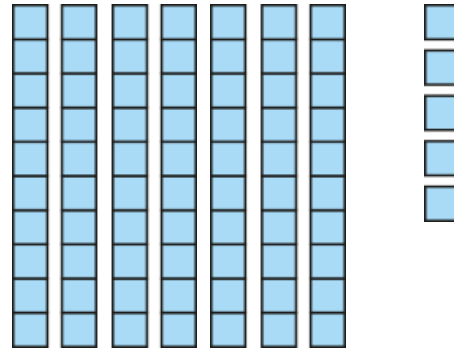
10 less
→

22

$$45 + 30 = 75$$



$$75 - 30 = 45$$





Add 2-
digit numbers not
crossing the ten

Step 1: Base 10: Make 24. Add on 4 tens and then add on 2 ones

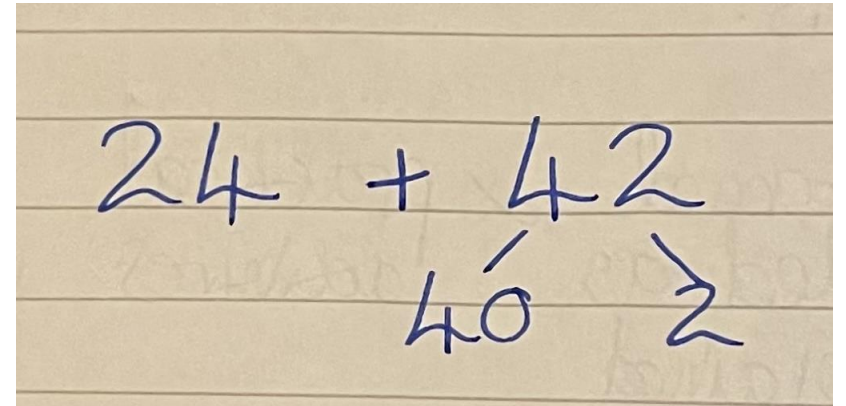
Step 2: Using base 10 alongside informal jottings. Partition the second number.

$$24 + 40 = 64$$

$$64 + 2 = 66$$

Step 3: As step 2 but mentally

$$24 + 42 =$$


$$\begin{array}{r} 24 + 42 \\ \quad 40 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

Step 2

$$34 + 23 =$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 24 + 42 \\ 40 \quad 2 \end{array}$$



Add 2-
digit numbers
crossing the ten

Step 1: Keep, split, split & informal jottings

Step 2: Mental calculation

Handwritten mathematical work on lined paper showing the decomposition of 37 into 30 and 7, and the subsequent addition steps:

$$24 + 37$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \quad 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$24 + 30 = 54$$
$$54 + 7 = 61$$

Step 1

$$24 + 37 =$$

$$34 + 28 =$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 24 + 37 \\ \quad \swarrow \searrow \\ \quad 30 \quad 7 \end{array}$$

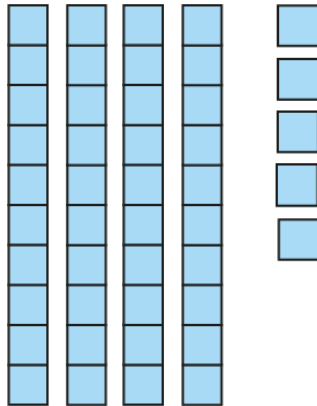
$$24 + 30 = 54$$

$$54 + 7 = 61$$



Subtract 2-
digit numbers not
crossing the ten

$$45 - 23$$



Step 1: Make 98 using base 10; take away 3 tens and take away 5 ones

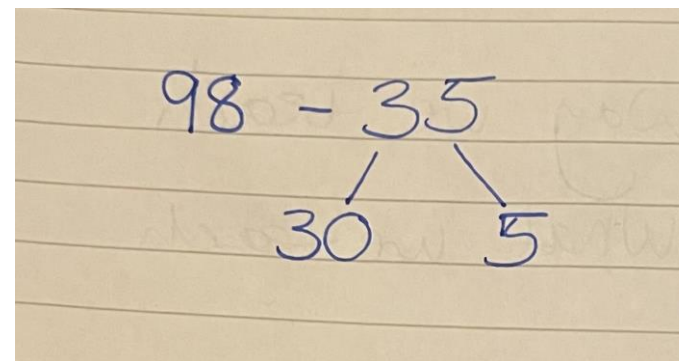
Step 2: Using base 10 alongside informal jottings. Split the second number.

$$98 - 30 = 68$$

$$68 - 5 = 63$$

Step 3: Mental calculation

$$98 - 35 =$$



Step 2

$$76 - 23 =$$



98 - 35

30 5

A handwritten subtraction problem on lined paper. The problem is 98 minus 35. Below the 35, there are two lines: the first line has '30' and the second line has '5'. Lines connect the '3' in '35' to '30' and the '5' in '35' to '5'.



Subtract 2-
digit numbers
crossing the ten

Step 1: Informal jottings

Step 2: Mental calculation

82 - 34
30 4
82 - 30 = 52
52 - 4 = 48

Step 1

$$82 - 34 =$$

$$72 - 25 =$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 82 - 34 \\ \quad \swarrow \searrow \\ \quad 30 \quad 4 \end{array}$$

$$82 - 30 = 52$$

$$52 - 4 = 48$$

Key skills for success in + and -

- Understand the relationship between + and -
- Number bonds of 10 and 20
- + and - mentally to 20
- 10 more / less
- Counting backwards and forwards from any number in ones and tens
- Understand + and - in real life situations



Opportunities for number games everywhere!



Number bonds of 10 card & dice game

1

- Arrange cards in a line 1 (Ace) to 9
- Roll the 0 – 9 dice
- Match the number with its card pair to make 10
- Turn the card over
- First table to have all cards turned over are the winners!



Number bonds of 10 card & dice game 2

- Arrange cards in a line 1 (Ace) to 9
- Roll the 0 – 9 AND 10 – 100 dice to make a 2-digit number
- Find the card that will make the next multiple of 10 when added to the number you have made
- Write the sum e.g. $58 + 2 = 60$ and turn the card over
- First table to have all cards turned over are the winners!