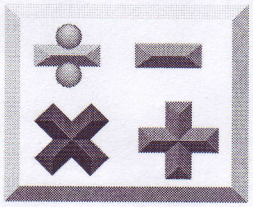
Numeracy Workshop

Tuesday 6th October 2015

The 4 Operations



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Addition Calculations

- Children will start with a horizontal calculation eg. 3+5=8
- From here they move on to vertical addition as the concept of place value is introduced.

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ +\ 3 \\ \hline 37 \end{array}$$

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The children need to lay out the calculation as prescribed by the Woodfarm Cluster.

$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ +\ 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Key vocabulary
- carry digit
- refer to tens and units

$$\begin{array}{r} 387 \\ +\ 235 \\ \hline 622 \\ {\scriptstyle 1\ \ 1} \end{array}$$

This method transfers to more difficult calculations.

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Subtraction Calculations

This is the same process as addition.

However, children must learn that in subtraction, the digits can't be swapped around. You must always start with the number at the top of the calculation.

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$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ -\ 21 \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$$

- 3 take away 1 equals 2
- 6 take away 2 equals 4

$$\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ -\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Key Vocabulary
- "we can't do this"
- exchange one ten for ten units
- "that leaves me with"
- no working below the calculation

$$\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ -\ 234 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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Multiplication Calculations

For multiplication tables, the table number comes first.

5x1 =5
5x2=10
5x3=15

~~1x5=5~~
~~2x5=10~~
~~3x5=15~~

We say:
"five ones are five... five twos are ten..."

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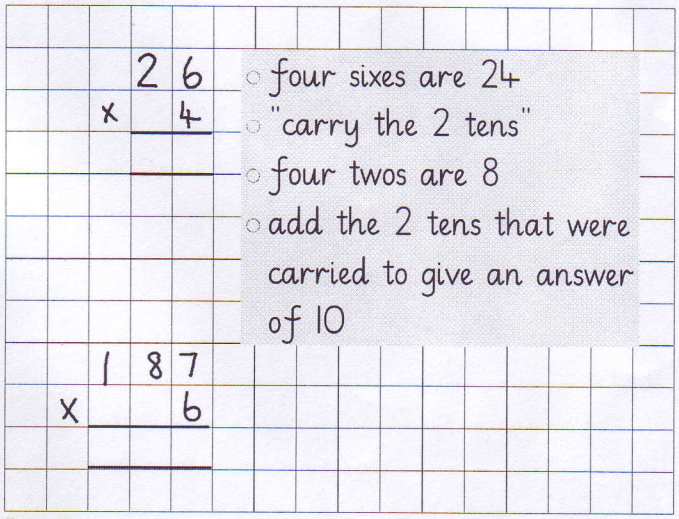

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Division Calculations

28 ÷ 4 = 7

2 | 6 8

In addition, subtraction and multiplication we start with the units. However, division is different! We start with digit nearest to the number we are dividing by.

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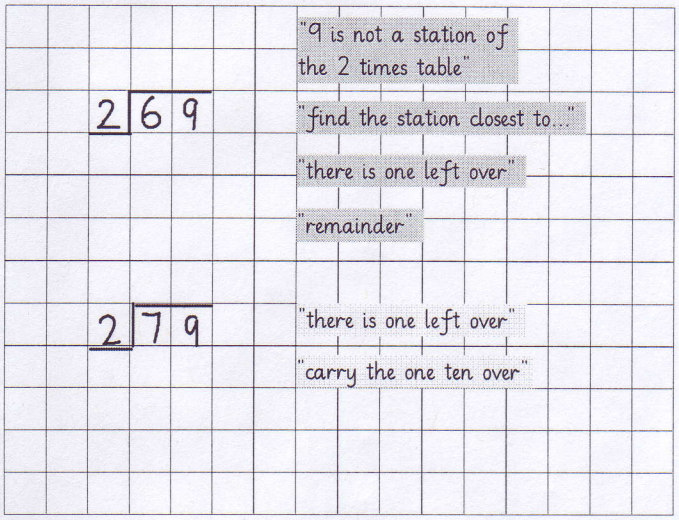

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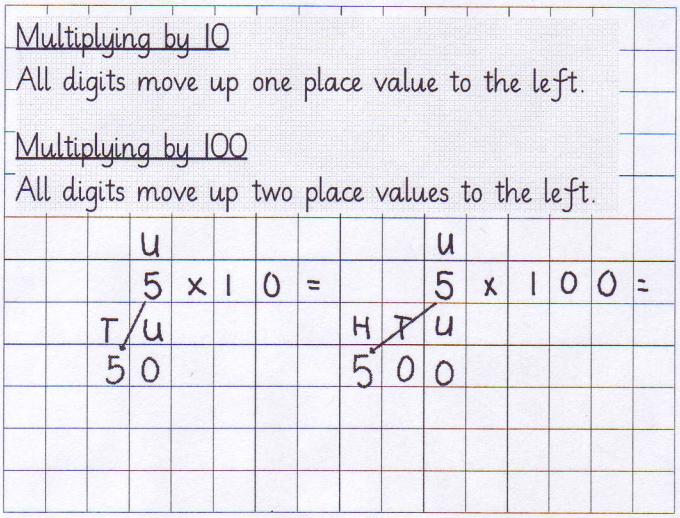

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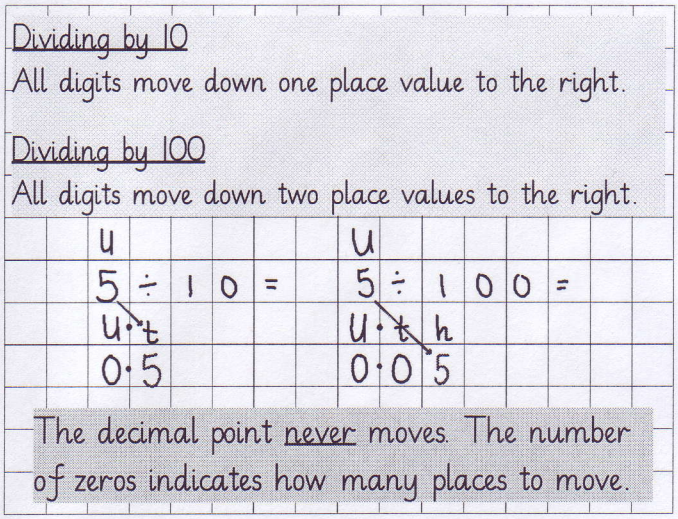

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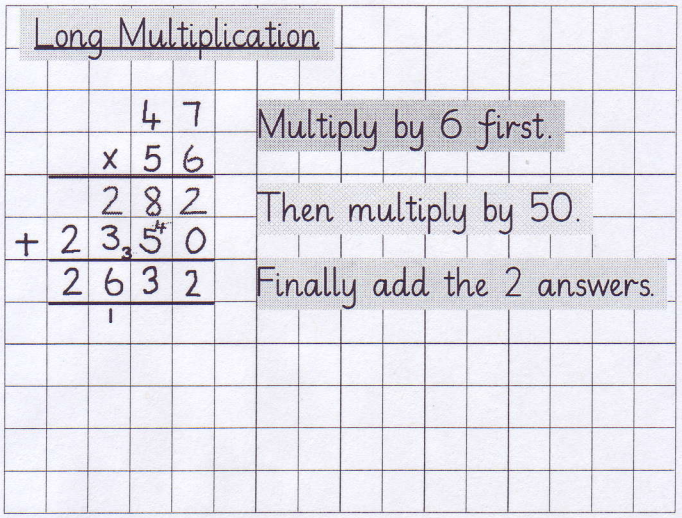

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