Summer term week 4

Maths:

(NB continual work to practise multiplication tables (2, 3, 5 and 10) and learning to tell the time: o'clock, quarter past, half past, quarter to the hour; challenge – to five minutes) Don't forget there are some fun videos on BBC Super Movers KS1 for English and Maths!

All these strategies can be found on Brookside TV.

https://brooksideleics.primarysite.media/playlist/year-2

Last week we looked at exchanging.

Recap:

When we exchange we are changing 1 ten = 10 ones (like exchanging/swapping 10p for 10 1p's).

Remember you can also swap bigger numbers than 10 into ones too! Like 2 tens = 20 ones, 3 tens= 30 ones, 12 = 12 ones.

| = ×××××
      ×××××

10 = 1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1

 =

Starter: Can you partition these numbers into tens and ones? Remember partitioning is splitting the number into tens and ones.

The tens are always first in a 2 digit number and the ones are always the last number.

For example, 25 = 2 tens and 5 ones, 20+5

17= 1 ten and 7 ones, 10+7

1) 26 = 2 tens and 6 ones	6) 34 = 30 + 4
2) 64 =	7) 53 =
3) 81 =	8) 57 =
4) 98 =	9) 48=
5) 14 =	10)19=

## Subtraction with exchanging using jottings:

In subtraction we always subtract from the biggest number.

Draw your tens and ones jottings for the first number.

Then you need to cross out what you are taking away… however when you get some tricky number sentences you will need to swap 1 ten for 10 ones so you can subtract the correct amount. See below for some examples:

Please see the link above for a video on Brookside's website showing you how to do this (you can use a tens and ones grid, like the video, or do it like below). The video is called subtraction with exchanging.

46 – 38 = 8
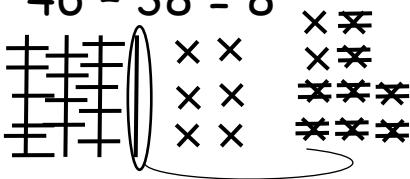
1. Draw the jottings for 46.
2. Cross out 3 tens (subtracting 38).
3. Now we need to cross out 8 ones, but we can't so we need to change our last ten into 10 ones.
4. Now we can cross out 8 ones.
5. Count up what we have… we have no tens (because we swapped it for 10 ones) but we have 8 ones.
6. Write the answer of 8.

Now have a go at these:

1) 24 - 16	6) 47 - 28
2) 31 - 14	7) 56 - 39
3) 28 - 19	8) 66 - 47
4) 33 - 27	9) 96 - 48
5) 35 - 17	10) 87 - 59

Number line: - subtracting 2 digit numbers
See these examples below, one is subtracting 1 digit numbers into bigger jumps and the second is the same method you saw previously in week 2's maths.

Method 1:
78-25=53

53   54   55   56   57   58   68   78
 -1   -1   -1   -1   -1   -10   -10
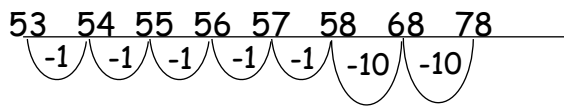
If your child prefers this method, that is fine and a secure way of solving a subtraction.

Method 2:
78 – 25 = 53

You can partition the 25 into different ways:
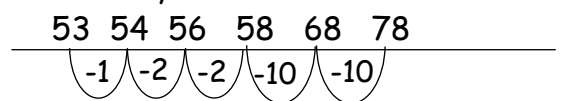Could do it like this:
Subtract 20, then subtract 5.

53   58   78
 -5   -20

Or this:

53   58   68   78
 -5   -10   -10

Or this way:

53   54   56   58   68   78
 -1   -2   -2   -10   -10
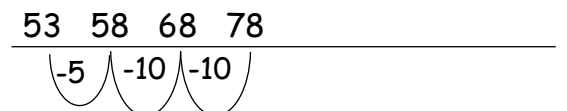
There are many other ways your child could partition the numbers too. Have a try at some below!

Choose a method from above and have a go at these:

1) 45 - 18	6) 45 - 36

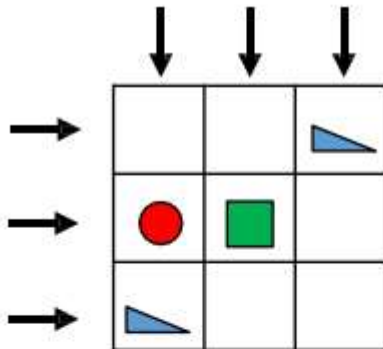|	
2) 39 - 15	7) 52 - 29
3) 21 - 12	8) 87 - 51
4) 32 - 14	9) 78 - 46
5) 38 - 17	10) 99 - 65

Reasoning challenge:

Remember this might be a bit tricky, but just have a go! Draw out the grid and fill it in or print it (if you can). Read it carefully.

Squares are worth 10
Triangles are worth 20
Circles are worth 30

Can you complete the grid above so that all horizontal and vertical lines equal 60?

Can children create another pattern on an empty grid where each line equals 60?
How many possible ways are there to solve this?

Answers

Partitioning tens for ones

1) 26 = 2 tens and 6 ones	6) 34 = 30 + 4
2) 64 = 6 tens and 4 ones	7) 53 = 50 + 3
3) 81 = 8 tens and 1 one	8) 57 = 50 + 7
4) 98 = 9 tens and 8 ones	9) 48 = 40 + 8
5) 14 = 1 ten and 4 ones	10)19= 10 + 9

Subtraction with jottings and exchanging

1) 24 – 16 = 8	6) 47 – 28 = 19
2) 31 – 14 = 17	7) 56 – 39 = 17
3) 28 – 19 = 9	8) 66 – 47 = 19
4) 33 – 27 = 6	9) 96 – 48 = 48
5) 35 – 17 = 18	10) 87 – 59 = 28

Subtraction on number lines in different jumps

1) 45 – 18 = 27	6) 45 – 36 = 9
2) 39 – 15 = 24	7) 52 – 29 = 23
3) 21 – 12 = 9	8) 87 – 51 = 36
4) 32 – 14 = 18	9) 78 – 46 = 32
5) 38 – 17 = 21	10) 99 – 65 = 34

Reasoning challenge
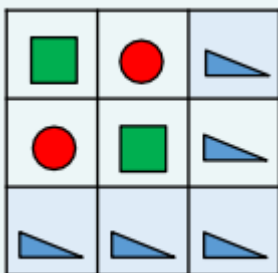
This is one solution but there are others!
How many different versions can you find?