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Oxford **Mathematics**

Primary Years Programme

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NUMBER, PATTERN AND FUNCTION	ON	MEASUREMENT, SHAPE AND SPACE	
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UNIT 1: TOPIC 1 Place value

This is a one.

This is 12 ones

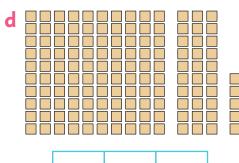
OR 1 ten and 2 ones.

OR 1 hundred and 2 tens.

Guided practice

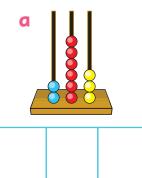
1 How many?

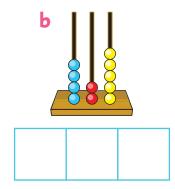
In a 3-digit number, the first digit is hundreds, the second is tens and the third is ones.

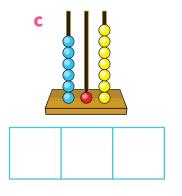




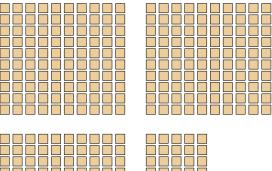
Write the numbers.

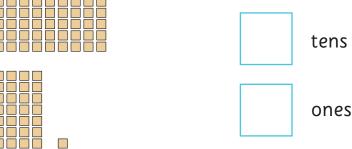




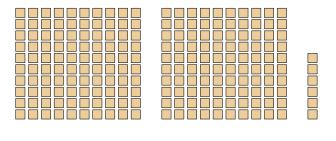


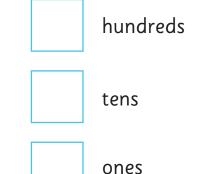
1 This is 354.





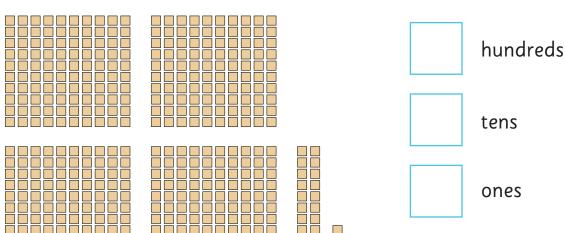
2 This is 206.





hundreds

3 This is 423.



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4			
a	In 849, the 9 is in the ones place. H	ow many:	
	tens? hundreds?		
b	In 347, the 4 is in the tens place. Ho	ow many:	
	ones? hundreds?		
C	In 413, how many:		
	hundreds? tens?	ones?	
d	In 508, how many:		
	tens? hundreds?	ones?	
5	Draw 216.	How many dif	ferent ways me 216?

1



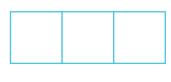
Use the digits to make:

a the biggest number.



b the smallest number.

c the biggest number with 8 in the ones place.



d 2-digit numbers.

2 Write a digit on each balloon.



Use the digits to make:

a the biggest number.

b the smallest number.

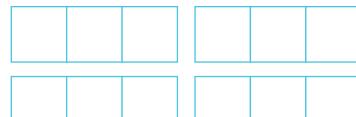
3



a The smallest number is:



b The numbers bigger than 115 are:



UNIT 1: TOPIC 2 Adding in your head

Adding with doubles

Guided practice

Knowing 8 + 8 can help me work out 8 + 9.



Use doubles to help you add.



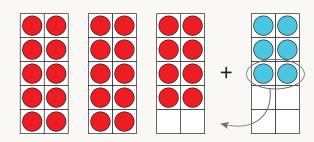
2 Add these near doubles.

Getting to a 10

$$28 + 6 = 28 + 2 + 4$$

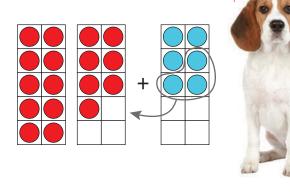
$$= 30 + 4$$

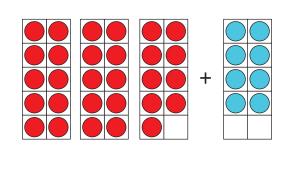
$$= 34$$

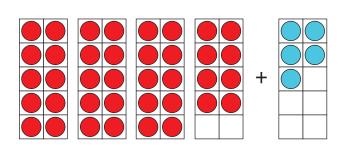


Guided practice

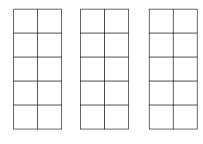
1 Add by getting to a 10.





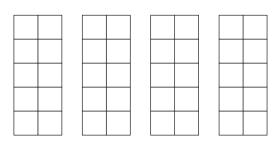


Draw getting to a 10 to solve the equations.



18 + 9 = + +

b



26 + 7 = + +

Solve by getting to a 10.

Use doubles to help you find the answers.

2 Use getting to a 10 to solve these in your head.

3 Choose which method you will use, then solve the equations.

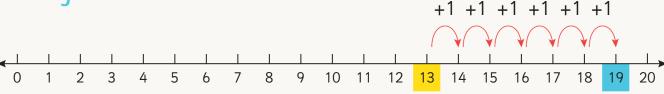
Near Getting doubles to a 10

Near Getting doubles to a 10

Near Getting doubles to a 10

UNIT 1: TOPIC 3Exploring addition

Adding on a number line



$$13 + 6 = 19$$

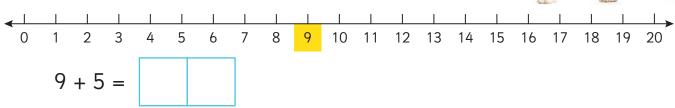
Guided practice

Start from the bigger number when you are adding on the number line!

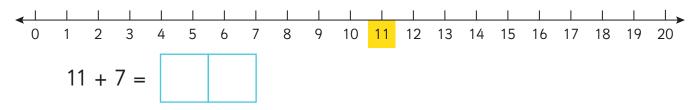


Find the answers with the number lines.

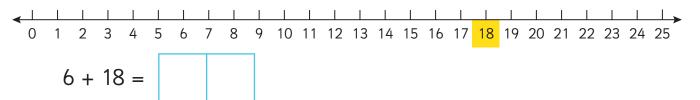
1



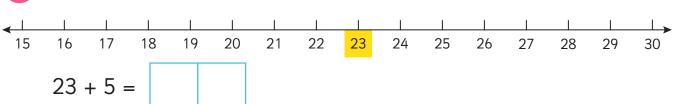
2



3



4



Why is it easier to start from the bigger number?

Use the number lines to find the answers.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

1 Show on the number lines and solve.

a

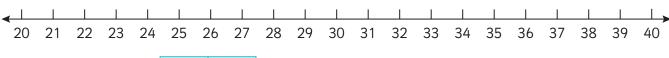
b

21 + 6 =

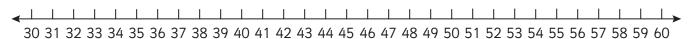
C

2 Solve on the number lines.

a



b

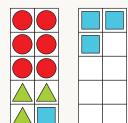


You can add numbers in any order.

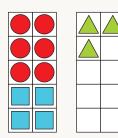
$$6 + 3 + 4$$

$$6 + 4 + 3$$

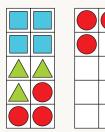
$$4 + 3 + 6$$



is the same as



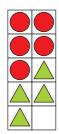
is the same as

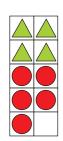


Guided practice

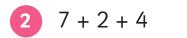
Fill in the gaps.

When might it be useful to change the order of the numbers you are adding?

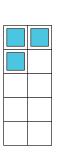


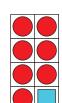


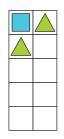






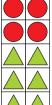


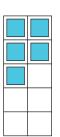


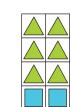


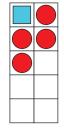
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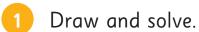






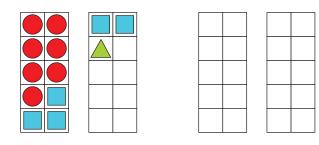


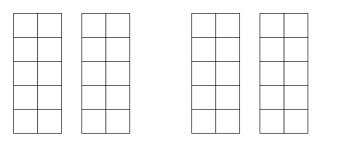


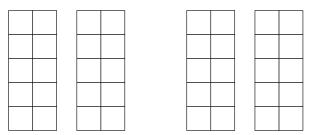








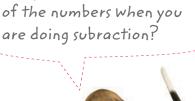




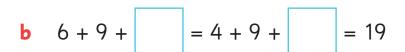
2 Fill in the gaps.

1 Fill in the missing numbers.

a + 5 + 7 = + 8 + 7 = 20



Can you change the order







- **d** 22 = 9 + 7 + = + 7 + 9
- e 19 = + 4 + 7 = 7 + 8 +
- 2 Use the numbers to make 3 addition sums.
- **a** 3, 5, 7, 15

+ + =

+ + =

+ + = =

b 8, 2, 9, 19

+ + =

+ + =

+ + =

c 9, 21, 7, 5

+ + =

+ + =

+ + =