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| **Coherence** Teachers should develop detailed knowledge of the curriculum in order to break the mathematics down into small steps to develop mastery and address all aspects in a logical progression*Small steps are easier to take than big steps*  | **Variation**Procedural Variation – calculations are connected and pupils use the relationships to find easy ways of calculatingConceptual Variation – representing the same concepts in different ways to draw out essential features and form a fluent and deep understanding of the concept.Making connections between the different representations is important CPA all 3 are developed together – moving with fluency between the concrete and abstract | **Representation and Structure**Teachers provide access to the mathematics through carefully selected representations. Pupils represent concepts in different ways to demonstrate fluency and depth of understanding Representations expose mathematical structure which encourages children to work systematically | **Mathematical Thinking**Children and teachers need to think mathematically. This means to: look for pattern, make connections and reason about relationships. | **Fluency**Having instant recall of number bonds to ten and within ten and being able to apply these to multiples (eg 40 + 20 = 60 and bridging ten 8 + 5 = 8 + 2 + 3 = 13 is crucial for mastery of the curriculum Learn the facts so that the mind is freed up to think about concepts.  |
| **Partitioning single digit numbers**Essential for 2 reasons:* Prerequisite for addition by bridging through 10 (can’t solve 8 + 5 by making ten, unless you can partition 5 into 2 and 3)
* Prerequisite for fluency in subtraction facts – if you don’t *just know* that 9 partitions to 7 and 2 then the only way you will have to solve 9 – 7 is by counting back 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3..
 | Use of a core structures eg part whole model, tens frame, numicon and then linking other structures and contexts   | Book 1 p35Children learn to partition all numbers to 10.Use of a core structure eg part whole model, tens frame, numicon and then linking other structures and contexts  | I can partition 7 in 6 different ways and still have 7. I can partition 6 in 5 different ways I can partition 5 in 4 different waysIs there a pattern? Why does the pattern occur? | Knowing all the number bonds within 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 etc |
| **Single Digit Number (SDN) addition*** Addition facts within 10
* Addition facts which bridge 10 Here is a typical profile of a ‘fluent’ child at the end of Y3 (i.e. less than 3 seconds per fact) showing he has moved beyond counting for all facts.

And an end of Y2 child (not yet fluent) (K=known, S= strategy, C= counting) | Variation of unit:3 + 4 = 73 tens + 4 tens = 7 tens(so 30 + 40 = 70)3 million + 4 million = 7 million3 cats + 4 cats = 7 cats£3 + £4 = £7$\frac{3}{8 }$ + $\frac{4}{8 }$ = $\frac{7}{8 }$3 tenths + 4 tenths = 7 tenths(so 0.3 + 0.4 = 0.7)3km + 4km = 7km3 groups of 5 + 4 groups of 5 = 7 groups of 5(so 3x5 + 4x5= 7x5 or distributive law of multiplication)3x + 4x = 7x | Use of ‘make 10’ to work with addends of 7, 8 and 9. Models first e.g. 9 + 5, 8 + 3…then moves onto e.g. 3 + 9, 4 + 8 | I know 7 + 3 = 10 so 10 – 3 must equal 7 and 7 + 4 must equal 11- a chain of reasoning based on mathematical relationships | Addition facts within 10Addition facts which bridge 10Is the approach to every single SDN+ SDN calculation taught in your school? E.g. do you explicitly teach the children that SDN + 2 involves moving from odd to the next odd number, or even to the next even number? So a building block for this is fluent counting in odds and evens. No children should be thinking **7**, 8, **9** – just 7, 9 |
| **Subtraction within 10****Subtraction bridging 10**Subtraction structures of partitioning, take away and differenceThe relationship between addition and subtraction |  | Partitioning single digit numbers as an essential precursor to subtraction within 10…Modelling difference: | Can you write story problems from the pic for 7 – 2 for all 3 subtraction situations:* Partitioning
* Take away

- DifferenceThis involves moving between the concrete and abstract Story of 13’ – moving from partitioning to fluency in subtraction facts which bridge 10. | Complete focus on a clear number fact set, which children become fluent in The children are shown ‘these are the facts we are using and learning in this subtraction unit’Book 1, p56Very clear that subtraction facts to be learnt include e.g. 13 – 5 but not 15 – 3, which is just a place value extension of 5 – 3 (already learnt) rather than a ‘new’ fact. There is an important structural difference between 13 – 5 and 15 -3, so don’t just lump them all into ‘subtraction within 20’. Here are the *new* facts: Book 1, p112‘ |
| **Working with equations with more than 2 terms**, e.g. 5 + 4 + 2,Working with equations with more than 2 termsWorking with mixed operations3 – 1 + 10 | 5 + 4 + 2 = 114 + 5 + 2 = 113 + 6 + 2 = 112 + 7 + 2 = 111 + 8 + 2 = 11What do you notice? |  | **Reasoning about relationships** using empty box problems Redistributing:999 + 99 + 9 + 3 = 1000+ 100 + 10Re balancing:34 + \_\_\_\_ = 58 + 44Same difference:82 – 65 = 78 – \_\_\_\_ | Fluency in moving between the abstract and concrete representations |
| **Extending addition and subtraction facts with place value** | [Continue the pattern using the dienes for support if needed]SO50 + 35 = \_\_\_\_ + 45 | Redistributing:999 + 99 + 9 + 3 = \_\_\_\_\_Re balancing:34 + \_\_\_\_ = 58 + 44Same difference:82 – 65 = 78 – \_\_\_\_ | 2 + 4 = 6Therefore 20 + 40 = 60**Putting the spotlight on** **difference**Can you find pairs of numbers with a difference of 2? How about a difference of 10? 34 – 24 = 1071 – 61 = 1050 – 60 = 10This approach can obviously lead into modelling the same difference problems like 82 – 65 = 78 – \_\_\_\_ | Fluency with both single digits and multiples |