Summer Block 1

Shape

Small steps

Step 1	Understand and use degrees
Step 2	Classify angles
Step 3	Estimate angles
Step 4	Measure angles up to 180°
Step 5	Draw lines and angles accurately
Step 6	Calculate angles around a point
Step 7	Calculate angles on a straight line
Step 8	Lengths and angles in shapes

Small steps

Step 9	Regular and irregular polygons
Step 10	3-D shapes

White Rose Maths

Understand and use degrees

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children recap and build on learning from previous years. They should already be familiar with the idea that an angle is a measure of turn and be able to describe angles as acute or obtuse by comparing them to a right angle.

This step introduces degrees as a unit of measure for turn, including the degree symbol. Children explore the fact that there are 360° in a full turn, and therefore 180° in half a turn, 90° in a quarter turn (or right angle) and 270° in a three-quarter turn. They use this knowledge and the language of clockwise and anticlockwise to describe turns, including in the context of compass directions and clocks.

Children may begin to recognise other common angles, such as 45° being half a right angle, but there is no requirement to measure or explore more complex angles, such as 67° or 241°, at this point, as this is covered in later steps.

Things to look out for

- Children may confuse the terms clockwise and anticlockwise.
- Children may find it trickier to identify angles that are not shown in a standard orientation, for example a $\frac{3}{4}$ turn from north-east to north-west.

Key questions

- What does a full/half/quarter/three-quarter turn look like?
- What does "clockwise"/"anticlockwise" mean?
- What is a right angle?

  How many right angles are there in a full turn?
- If there are 360° in a full turn, how many degrees are there in a right angle/quarter turn/half turn/three-quarter turn?
- If you are performing a full/half/quarter turn, does it matter if you turn clockwise or anticlockwise?

Possible sentence stems

- There are ______° in a full turn, so there are ______° in a ______ turn.
- There are ______° in a right angle.
- Turning ______° ______ is the same as turning ______° ______

National Curriculum links

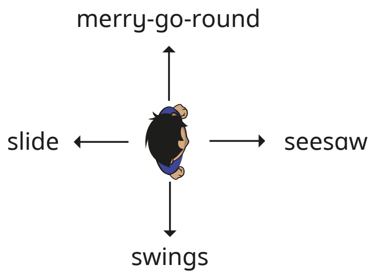
- Know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles

Understand and use degrees

Key learning

- Amir is facing the seesaw.

  He turns 360° and is facing the seesaw again.



  Complete the sentences.

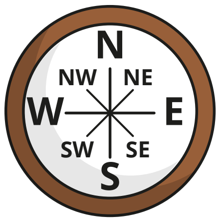
  There are 360° in a ______ turn.

  There are ______° in a half turn.

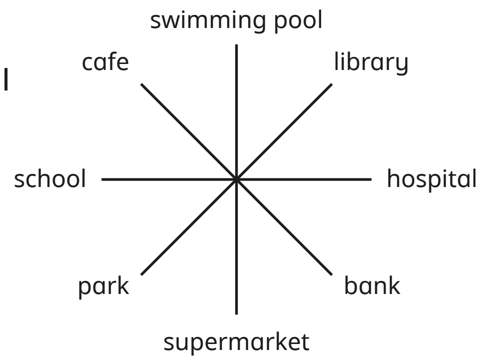
  There are ______° in a quarter turn.

  Describe some turns to a partner and work out what Amir will be facing after each turn.

- Work out the angle of each turn in degrees.
  - north to west clockwise
  - north to west anticlockwise
  - east to north clockwise
  - north-west to south-east anticlockwise



- Aisha, Scott, Huan and Dani are standing in the centre.
  - Work out what each child is facing after their turn.
    - Aisha is facing the hospital and turns 90° clockwise.
    - Scott is facing the supermarket and turns 270° anticlockwise.
    - Huan is facing the cafe and turns 180°.
    - Dani is facing the library and turns 360°.

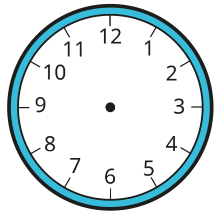


  - Explain why it does not matter whether Huan and Dani turned clockwise or anticlockwise.

- The minute hand turns from the start time to the end time.

  Use the clock to help you complete the table.

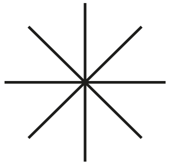
Start time	End time	Degrees
3 o'clock	quarter to 4	
4:10 pm	4:40 pm	
5:30 am		270°
	21:05	90°



Understand and use degrees

Reasoning and problem solving

Use the clues to label the diagram.



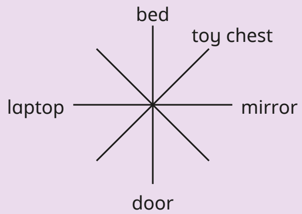
- Ron is standing in the middle of his bedroom.
- He is facing his bed.
- He turns 180° and is facing the door.
- He then makes a 90° turn clockwise and is facing his laptop.
- He turns another 90° clockwise, and then makes a $\frac{3}{4}$ turn anticlockwise. He is now facing the mirror.

Compare diagrams with a partner.

His toy chest is between the bed and the mirror.

Describe the turn from the bed to the toy chest.

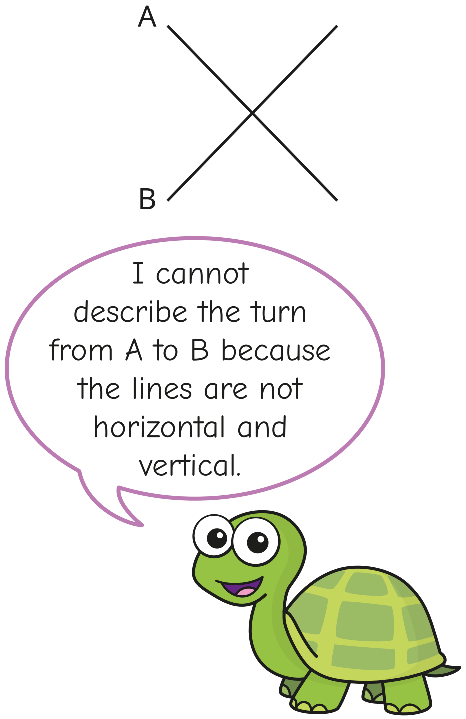
any rotation of:



45° clockwise

or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a turn clockwise

or half of a quarter turn clockwise



Explain why Tiny is incorrect.

Describe the turn from A to B in two different ways.

$\frac{3}{4}$ turn (or 270°) turn clockwise

$\frac{1}{4}$ turn (or 90°) turn anticlockwise

White Rose Maths

Classify angles

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children classify angles using knowledge of right angles from the previous step. In Year 4, children classified angles as acute or obtuse based on whether an angle was less than or greater than a quarter turn (right angle). They begin by revisiting this and are also introduced to reflex angles for the first time.

It is important that children are able to visually classify an angle as acute, obtuse or reflex by comparing them to right angles and straight lines. Use of angle finders, such as the right angle, may provide support. Once secure in this, children can then begin to look at classifying angles numerically. They should be able to state, for example, that 23° is an acute angle because it is less than 90°, 134° is an obtuse angle because it is greater than 90° but less than 180°, and 210° is a reflex angle because it is greater than 180°.

As well as identifying and classifying angles, children should draw examples of each angle type.

Things to look out for

- Children may find it more challenging to classify angles that are close to 90° or 180°.
- Children may need to turn the paper to help classify angles that are not presented horizontally or vertically.

Key questions

- What does a right angle look like?
- What does the angle on a straight line look like?
- How many degrees are there in a right angle/on a straight line?
- Is the drawn angle less than or greater than a right angle?
- What does “acute”/”obtuse” mean?
- Can an angle be greater than 180°? What do you call an angle such as this?
- If an angle is ______ degrees, what type of angle is it?

Possible sentence stems

- Angles less than ______° are called ______ angles.
- Angles greater than ______° but less than ______° are called ______ angles.
- Angles greater than ______° are called ______ angles.

National Curriculum links

- Know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles

Classify angles

Key learning

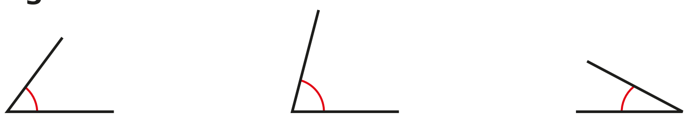
- Here is a right angle and a straight line.

How many degrees are there in a right angle?

How many degrees are there on a straight line?

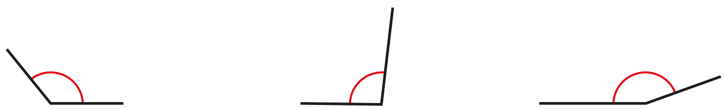
- Complete the sentences to describe the types of angles.

acute angles



Acute angles are less than ______°.

obtuse angles



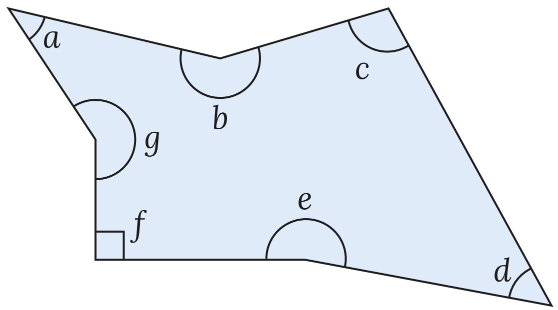
Obtuse angles are greater than ______° but less than ______°.

reflex angles

Reflex angles are greater than ______°.

- Draw and label two different diagrams that show each type of angle.
    - acute
    - obtuse
    - reflex

- Classify angles a to g as acute, obtuse, reflex or right angle.



- Sort the angles into acute, obtuse and reflex.

23°	123°	91°	359°	99°
190°	19°	181°	89°	165°

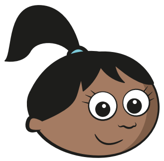
- Draw a triangle and a quadrilateral.

For each shape, label the angles as acute, obtuse, reflex or right angle.

Compare diagrams with a partner.

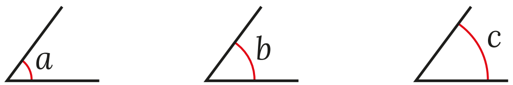
Classify angles

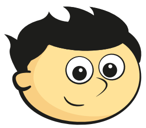
Reasoning and problem solving



Angle a is the smallest and angle c is the greatest.

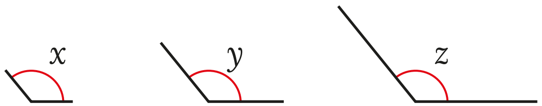
Sam





Angle x is the smallest and angle z is the greatest.

Jack



Do you agree with Sam and Jack?

Explain your reasoning.

No

Are the statements always true, sometimes true or never true?

Two acute angles added together make an obtuse angle.

Two obtuse angles added together make a reflex angle.

Subtracting an obtuse angle from a reflex angle leaves an acute angle.

Subtracting an acute angle from a reflex angle leaves an obtuse angle.

Draw examples to support your answers.

sometimes true

always true

sometimes true

sometimes true

Estimate angles

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children estimate the sizes of angles based on knowledge of what right angles and angles on a straight line look like and measure in degrees.

Children should already be able to look at an angle and identify whether it is acute, obtuse or reflex, and they now progress to estimating the size of the angle. To begin with, it is important to explore the idea of halfway between already known angles, for example 45° is half of a right angle and 135° is halfway between a right angle and a straight line. From here, children can start to estimate given angles by comparing them to these key amounts. For example 80° is greater than half a right angle but less than a right angle and is closer to 90° than 45°. As well as estimating the sizes of given angles, children start to draw angles approximately of a given size.

Things to look out for

- Children may find angles that are not given in standard orientations more difficult to estimate.
- Children may want to find exact measurements rather than estimates, and may need support to realise that different answers are acceptable.

Key questions

- What does a right angle/straight line look like?
- How many degrees are there in a right angle/on a straight line?
- What angle is halfway between 0° and 90°/90° and 180°?
- Is the angle acute, obtuse or reflex? How do you know?
- Is the angle closer to 0° or 90°/90° or 180°?
- Is the angle closer to 45° or 90°/90° or 135°?

Possible sentence stems

- Angles less than ______° are called ______ angles.
- Angles greater than ______° but less than ______° are called ______ angles.
- Angles greater than ______° are called ______ angles.
- The angle is a ______ angle, so it must be …
- The angle is closer to ______ than ______, so it could be ______°.

National Curriculum links

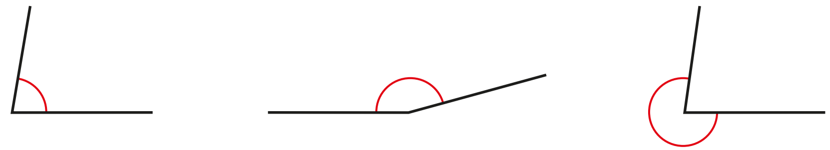
- Know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles

Estimate angles

Key learning

- Which is the most appropriate estimate for the size of each angle?

  Explain your reasons to a partner.



80° or 110°	165° or 185°	249° or 278°

- The diagonal lines cut the right angles in half.

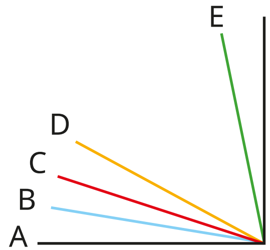
  What are the sizes of angles a and b?

- Match each angle to an appropriate estimate of its size.

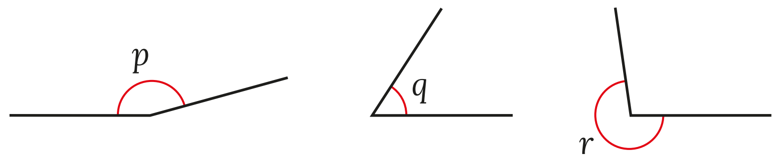
150°	35°	89°	65°	105°	170°	95°

  Compare answers with a partner.

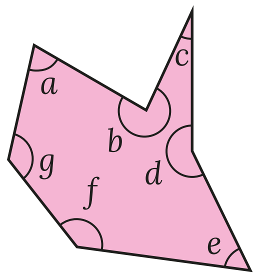
- Estimate the size of the angle formed by each line from line A.



- Estimate the sizes of the angles.



- Estimate the size of each angle in the shape.

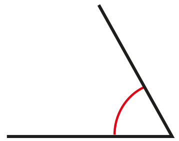


- Draw angles that are approximately of each size.

40°	85°	110°	165°	240°

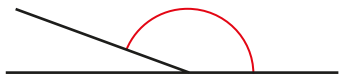
Estimate angles

Reasoning and problem solving



What mistake has Teddy made?

Teddy has forgotten to give the unit of measure: degrees or °.



Do you agree with Dora?

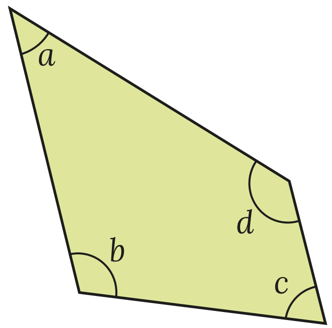
Explain your reasons.

No

Use the clues to draw an approximate diagram of the angle described.

- The angle is obtuse.
- The size of the angle is a cube number.

angle of approximately 125°



Is the statement true or false?

angle a + angle b > angle c + angle d

Use estimates to explain your answer.

False

approximate sizes of angles are:

a = 45°, b = 110°, c = 70°, d = 135°

45 + 110 < 70 + 135

Measure angles up to 180°

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children use a protractor to measure angles up to 180°.

It is important to begin by recapping the concept of estimating angles. Children then read the sizes of angles, where a protractor is shown over the top of the angle, so they know that the protractor is already in the correct position.

Children should then be given protractors to position themselves in order to measure angles. Model the steps to successfully using a protractor: make sure that the zero line of the protractor is on one of the lines of the angle; position the centre point of the protractor on the vertex; read the correct scale to determine what size the angle is. Children count up from the zero line to get to the correct angle. By estimating the size of the angle before measuring, they are less likely to read the wrong scale.

For this step, children do not measure angles greater than 180°.

Things to look out for

- Children may place the protractor in the incorrect place.
- Children may read the incorrect scale on the protractor.

Key questions

- What is an angle?
- What unit do you use to measure an angle?
- What can you use to measure the size of an angle?
- How can you tell the difference between an acute angle and an obtuse angle?
- Where should you put the protractor when measuring an angle?
- Which scale will you use when reading the protractor?
- How does moving the paper help you to measure some angles?

Possible sentence stems

- The angle is less than ______°, so it is an ______ angle.
- The angle is greater than ______°, so it is an ______ angle.
- The angle is an ______ angle, so the number of degrees must be more/less than ______

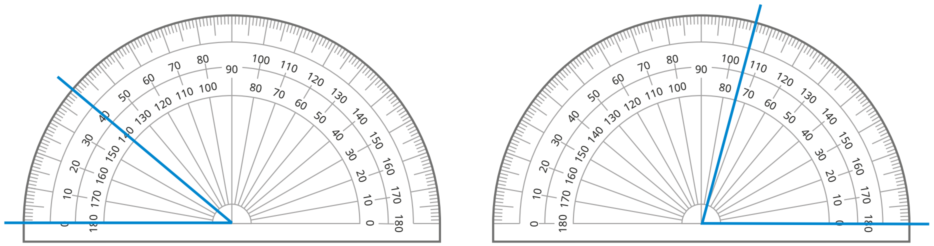
National Curriculum links

- Draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (°)

Measure angles up to 180°

Key learning

- Is each angle acute or obtuse?

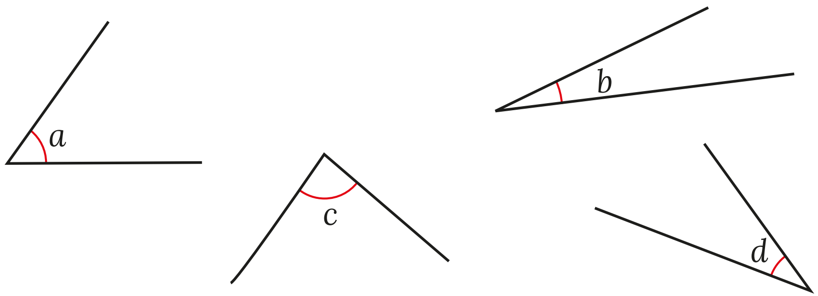


What is the size of each angle?

What is the same and what is different about the angles?

- Is each angle acute or obtuse?

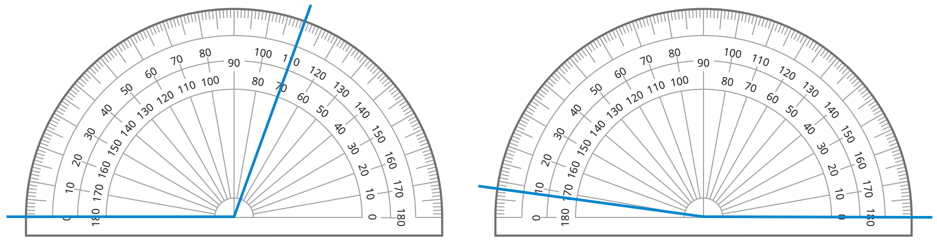
Estimate the size of each angle.



Measure each angle with a protractor.

How close were your estimates to the actual measurements?

- Is each angle acute or obtuse?



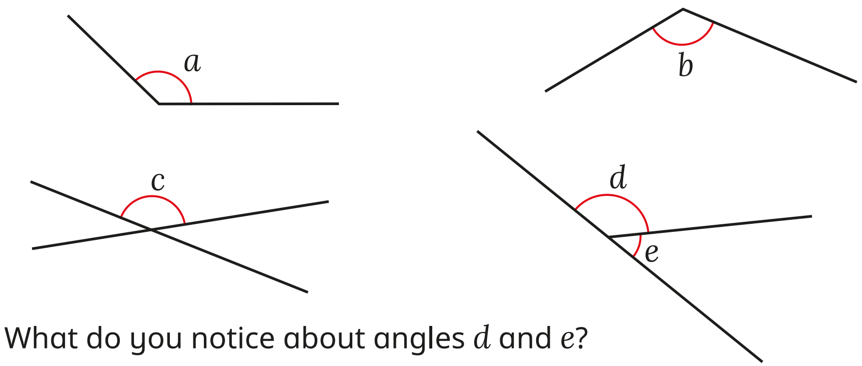
What is the size of each angle?

What is the same and what is different about the angles?

- Is each angle acute or obtuse?

Estimate the sizes of the angles.

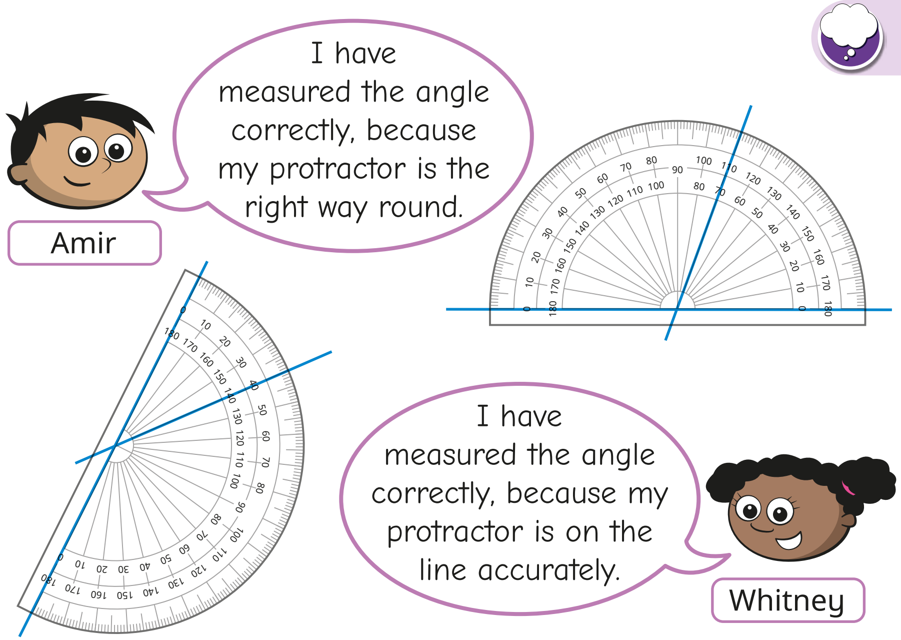
Then measure them with a protractor.



What do you notice about angles d and e?

Measure angles up to 180°

Reasoning and problem solving

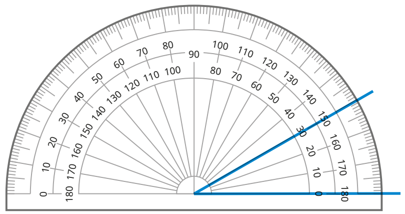


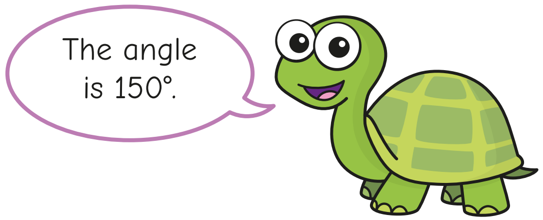
Who do you agree with?

Explain your answer.

They are both correct.

Tiny is measuring angles.





Do you agree with Tiny?

Explain your answer.

What steps for measuring an angle has Tiny done correctly?

What steps has Tiny got wrong?

No

Tiny has used the wrong scale.

The angle is 30°, not 150°.

Draw lines and angles accurately

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children draw lines and angles accurately and use what they have learnt about shapes to construct shapes.

Children begin by drawing straight lines of given lengths, in both centimetres and millimetres. Ensure that children are measuring using the correct scale, for example centimetres, not inches.

Model how to use a protractor to draw a given angle. Instruct children to draw a straight line, then to move the protractor so that the zero line is on the line they have drawn, and the centre of the protractor is on the end of the line. They then mark the angle, remove the protractor and draw another line. Encourage children to label any angles that they draw. Once comfortable with drawing given lines and angles, they can explore drawing whole shapes accurately from a given description.

This step is a good opportunity to revisit the properties of different triangles and quadrilaterals.

Things to look out for

- When using a ruler, children may start their line at the edge rather than at zero on the scale.
- Children may use the wrong scale on the ruler.
- Children may use the wrong scale on the protractor.

Key questions

- What are the steps to draw a straight line of a given length with a ruler?
- Are you drawing the line in millimetres, centimetres or inches?
- How can you use a protractor to draw a given angle accurately?
- Where on the line should you place the protractor?
- Is the angle you want to draw acute or obtuse?
- Which scale on the protractor should you use? Why?
- How can you accurately draw a polygon if you know the measurements?
- What are the features of a rhombus/isosceles triangle?

Possible sentence stems

- When drawing an angle of ______ degrees, I know it will be greater/smaller than a right angle, so I will use the inner/outer scale.

National Curriculum links

- Draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (°)

Draw lines and angles accurately

Key learning

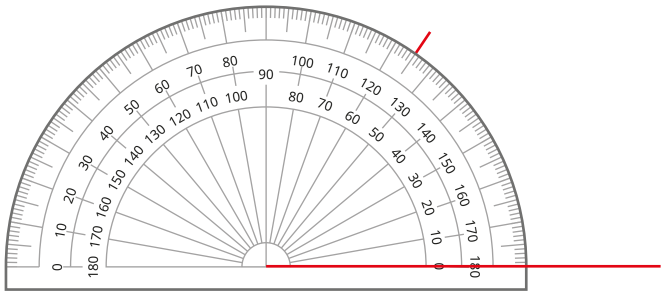
- Use a ruler to accurately draw the lines.

12 cm	6.5 cm	75 mm	105 mm

- Aisha is asked to draw an angle.

  She draws a horizontal line, then puts the protractor on the line.

  She then makes a mark.



  What size angle is Aisha drawing?

- Use a protractor to accurately draw and label the angles.

  Draw a horizontal line for each one.

45°	15°	110°	155°

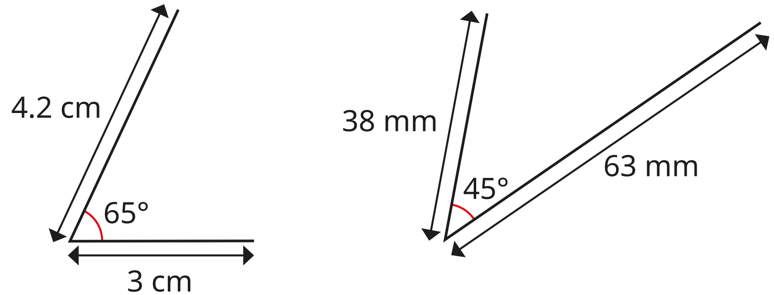
- Accurately draw and label a square that has a perimeter of 22 cm.

- Draw a straight line and label the ends A and B.

  Draw an angle of 140° from point A.

  Draw an angle of 40° from point B.

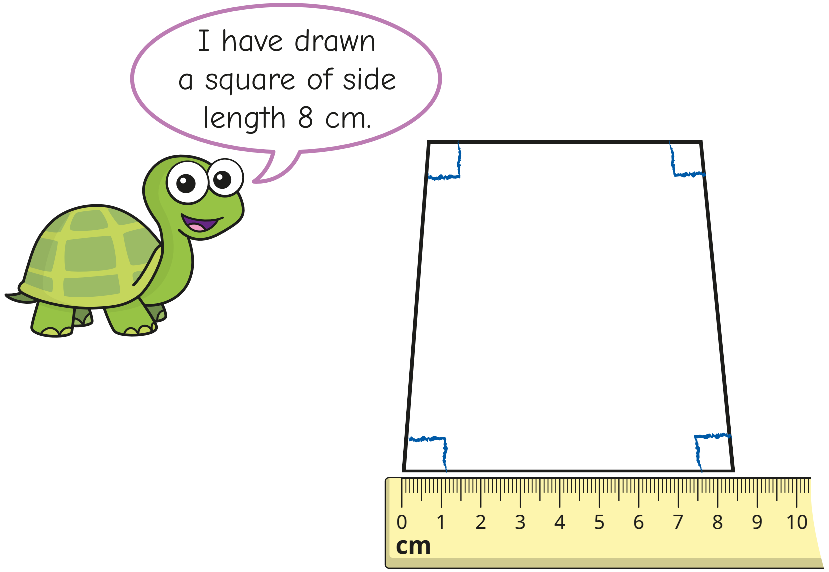
- Use a ruler and a protractor to accurately draw and label the lines and angles.



- Use a ruler and protractor to accurately draw and label:
  - an angle of 50° with the arms of the angle 50 mm long
  - an isosceles triangle that has a base of 4 cm and angles of 70°
  - a rhombus with sides of 35 mm, one pair of 50° angles and one pair of 130° angles

Draw lines and angles accurately

Reasoning and problem solving

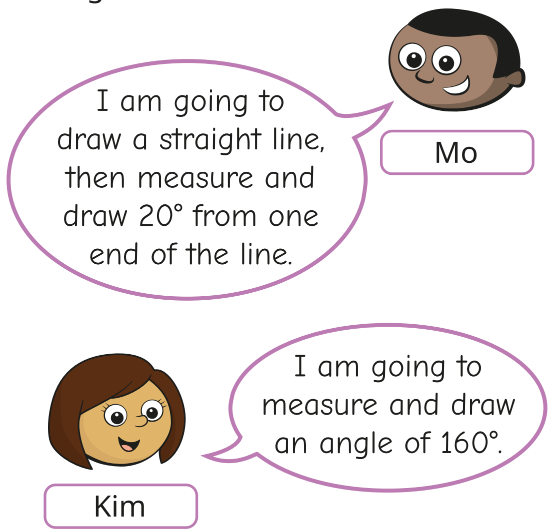


What mistakes has Tiny made?

Tiny has not drawn the side lengths or measured the angle sizes accurately.

All angles should be 90° and all lengths should be exactly 8 cm.

Mo and Kim are drawing an angle of 200°.



Talk to a partner about how both strategies will create an angle of 200°.

Use both strategies to draw an angle of 200°.

accurately drawn diagrams of 200° angles

Calculate angles around a point

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children move on to calculating angles based on given information, rather than always using a protractor to measure angles. When looking at drawings of angles, distinguish between those that are and are not to scale, and discuss why a protractor is or is not useful in that context.

Recap prior learning that a full turn is 360° and model this with a child turning through 360°. Children use a protractor to measure angles around a point to see that they add up to 360°. Any slight differences will be due to human error and should be discussed. Children then calculate missing angles using the knowledge that all the angles sum to 360°. They can either subtract each known angle from the total of 360°, or add the known angles first and then subtract this total from 360°. Children should also recognise that if they know that the angles around a point are equal, 360 can be divided by the number of angles to find the size of one of the angles.

Things to look out for

- Children may use a protractor to measure a missing angle, rather than calculating from the given information.
- Children may not see or understand the notation for a right angle and exclude this from any calculations.

Key questions

- What is a full turn?
- How many right angles are there in a full turn?
- How many degrees are there in a full turn?
- If you know three out of four angles around a point, how can you work out the fourth angle?
- Do you need to add or subtract to find the unknown angle? How do you know?
- If all the angles around a point are equal in size, how can you work out the size of each one?

Possible sentence stems

- A full turn is ______ degrees and is made up of ______ right angles.
- Angles around a point sum to ______°.
- The missing angle is ______° subtract the total of ______°, ______° and ______°.

National Curriculum links

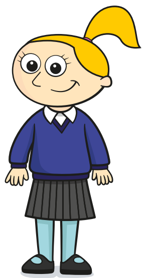
- Identify angles at a point and 1 whole turn (total 360°)

Calculate angles around a point

Key learning

- Eva faces in one direction.

  She then does a complete turn and ends up facing the same direction.

  - Discuss with a partner how many right angles Eva has turned.
  - Complete the sentences.

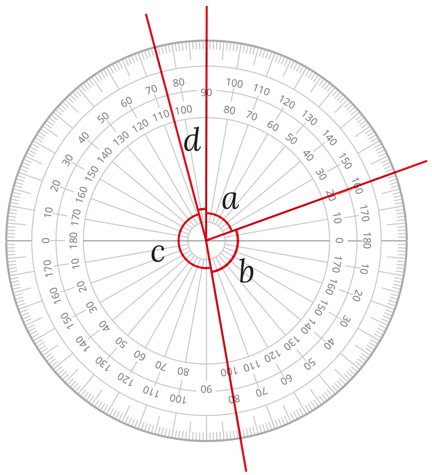
  1 complete turn = ______ right angles = ______°

  $\frac{1}{2}$ of a complete turn = ______ right angles = ______°

  $\frac{1}{\square}$ of a complete turn = 1 right angle = ______°

  $\frac{3}{4}$ of a complete turn = ______ right angles = ______°

- Measure the angles.

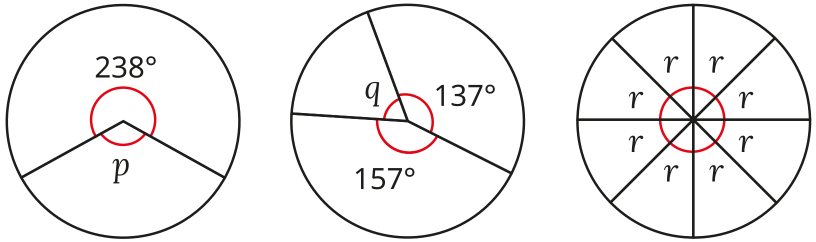
  

  a = ______° b = ______°

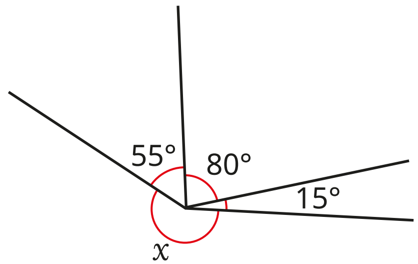
  c = ______° d = ______°

  The sum of all four angles = ______°

- Work out the missing angles.

- Use the fact that angles around a point add up to 360° to work out the size of the angle marked x.

  Compare methods with a partner.

- There are three angles around a point.

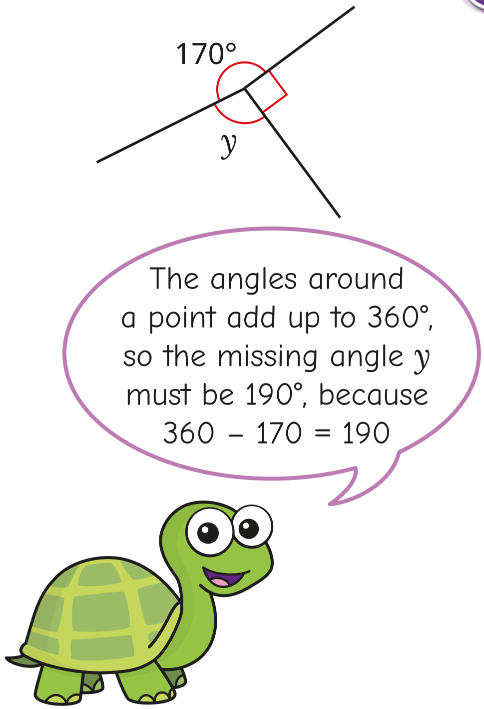
  Angle a is half the size of angle b.

  Angle c is the same size as the total of angles a and b.

  What are the sizes of angles a, b and c?

Calculate angles around a point

Reasoning and problem solving



Do you agree with Tiny?

Explain your answer.

No

Are the statements always true, sometimes true or never true?

If three of the angles around a point are right angles, any remaining angles will be acute.

If there are only three angles around a point, they must all be obtuse.

If there are only five equal angles around a point, they will all be acute.

If there are four angles around a point, they could all be acute.

Give reasons for your answers.

sometimes true

sometimes true

always true

never true

Calculate angles on a straight line

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children see that the total of the angles on a straight line is half the total of the angles around a point.

Children should recognise that a half turn is the same as a straight line, meaning that adjacent angles on a straight line sum to 180°. Looking at a protractor will reinforce this point, as children will see that the 0° to 180° line is a straight line.

Once children are secure in the understanding that both a half turn and a straight line are equal to 180°, they move on to working out unknown angles on a straight line. As with the previous step, explore both methods of calculation: the whole (180°) subtract each part; or add the parts first, then subtract from the whole.

Finally, children use division to work out equal angles knowing that the total is 180°, for example five equal angles on a straight line will all be 36°, because 180 ÷ 5 = 36

Things to look out for

- Children may use a protractor to measure missing angles, rather than calculating from the given information.
- Children may confuse this step with the previous one and think that 360° is the whole rather than 180°.

Key questions

- How many right angles are there in a half turn?
- How many degrees are there in a half turn?
- How can you work out a missing angle on a straight line if you know the size of the other angle/angles?
- What strategies can you use to work out missing angles?
- Do you need to add or subtract to find the unknown angle? Why?
- If there is more than one missing angle but they are equal, how can division help you to work them out?

Possible sentence stems

- Angles on a straight line sum to ______°.
- The missing angle is ______° subtract ______°, ______° and ______°.

National Curriculum links

- Identify: angles at a point and 1 whole turn (total 360°); angles at a point on a straight line and half a turn (total 180°)

Calculate angles on a straight line

Key learning

- Jack faces in one direction.

  He then turns around to face the opposite direction.

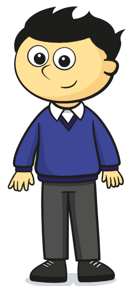
  - How many right angles has Jack turned?
  - Complete the sentences.

  $\frac{1}{4}$ of a complete turn = ______ right angle = ______°

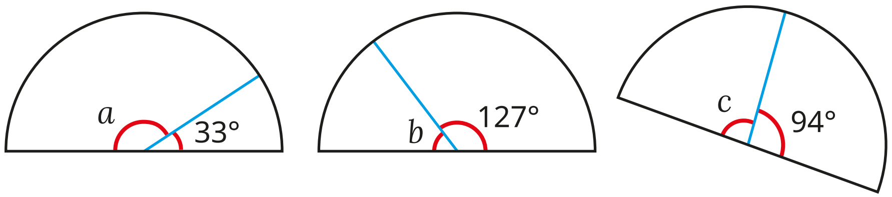
  There are ______ right angles in a straight line.

  1 half turn = ______ right angles = ______°

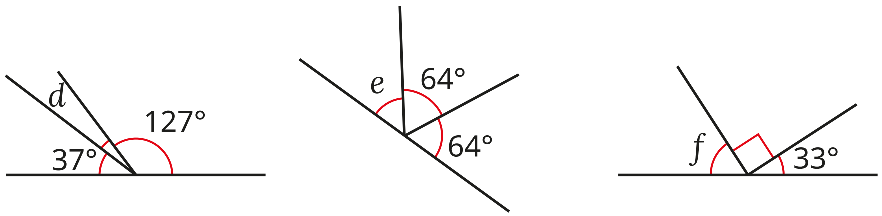
  There are ______° in a straight line.



- Work out the missing angles.

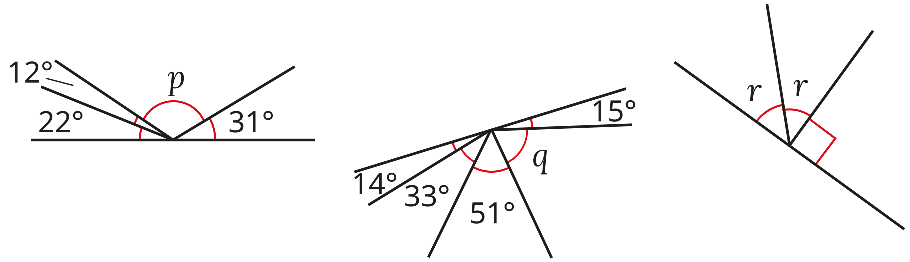


- Work out the missing angles.

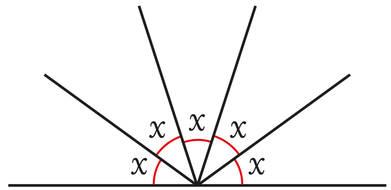


Is there more than one way to work out each angle?

- Work out the missing angles.



- The five angles are on a straight line.



Work out the size of each angle.

- There are three angles on a straight line.

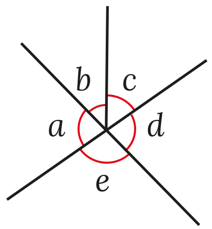
  Angle a is half the size of angle b.

  Angle c is the same size as the total of angles a and b.

  Work out the sizes of the angles.

Calculate angles on a straight line

Reasoning and problem solving



$a + b + c + d + e = 360°$
$d + e = 180°$

Write some number sentences about this diagram.

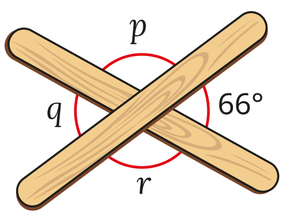
multiple possible answers, e.g.

$a + b + c = d + e$

$360° - e - d = 180°$

Two lolly sticks are on a table.

Work out the three missing angles.

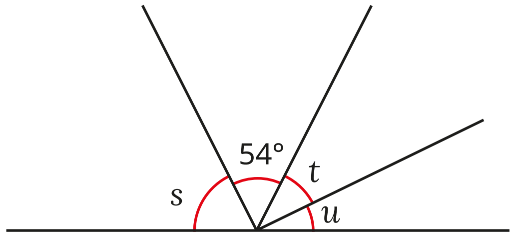


$p = 114°$

$q = 66°$

$r = 114°$

The angles are on a straight line.



- Angle s is 9° greater than the size of the given angle.
- Angle t is 11° greater than angle u.

Work out the sizes of the angles.

Create your own straight-line problem for a partner.

$s = 63°$

$t = 37°$

$u = 26°$

Lengths and angles in shapes

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children explore different strategies for calculating missing lengths and angles in shapes.

Start by recapping what perimeter is and how to calculate it, so that children can use this to work out missing lengths. Once children are confident at calculating the perimeter of a rectangle, move on to the perimeter of compound shapes composed of multiple rectangles. Encourage them to explore the fact that the area is multiplied by the number of rectangles used, but the same relationship is not true for the perimeter.

Using what they have learnt in previous steps, children can work out missing angles within shapes, both on a straight line and around a point. The rule that angles in a triangle sum to 180° is not covered formally until Year 6

Things to look out for

- Children may use a ruler or a protractor to measure a length or an angle, rather than calculating from the given information.
- Children may assume that angles that look similar are equal in size.

Key questions

- What is the perimeter of the shape?
- If two of these shapes are joined together, does the perimeter double?
- What is the perimeter of the compound shape?
- If you know the size of angle x in the shape, how can you work out the sizes of other angles in the shape?
- If the perimeter of the shape is ______, what is the length of the line marked ______?

Possible sentence stems

- Angles on a straight line sum to ______°.
- Angles around a point sum to ______°.
- If the perimeter is ______ cm and the sides I know sum to ______ cm, then the missing side is ______ cm.

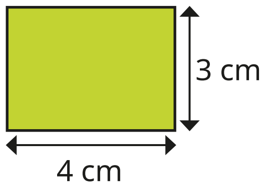
National Curriculum links

- Identify: angles at a point and 1 whole turn (total 360°); angles at a point on a straight line and half a turn (total 180°)
- Use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles

Lengths and angles in shapes

Key learning

- A rectangle measures 4 cm by 3 cm.

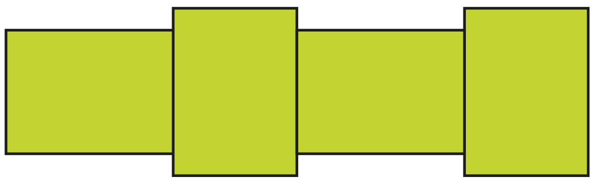


  - Calculate the area and perimeter of the rectangle.

This compound shape is made from three of the rectangles.

  - Calculate the area and perimeter of the compound shape.
  - What do you notice about the changes in area and perimeter from the first shape to the second? Why do you think this is?

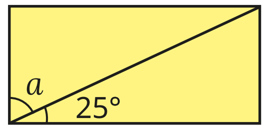
This compound shape is made from four of the rectangles.



  - Calculate the area and perimeter of the compound shape.

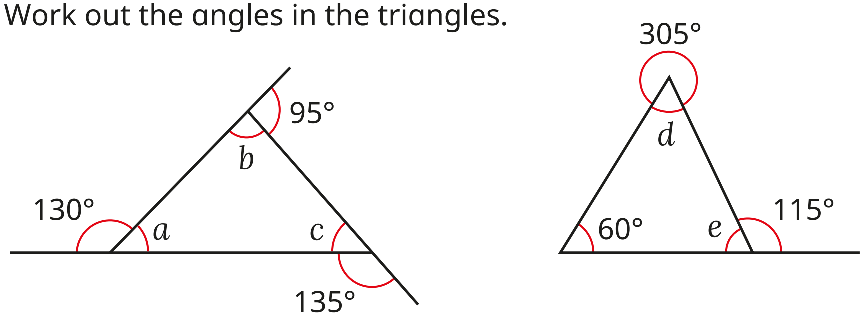
    Which was easier to work out?

- A rectangle has been split into two triangles.



  - Work out the size of angle a.
  - What other missing angles can you calculate in the rectangle?

- Work out the angles in the triangles.

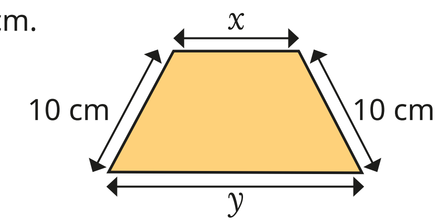


What do you notice about the angles of each triangle?

- The perimeter of the trapezium is 44 cm.

  Side y is twice the length of side x.

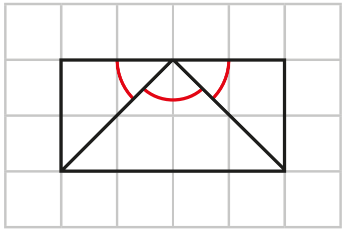
  Calculate the length of side y.

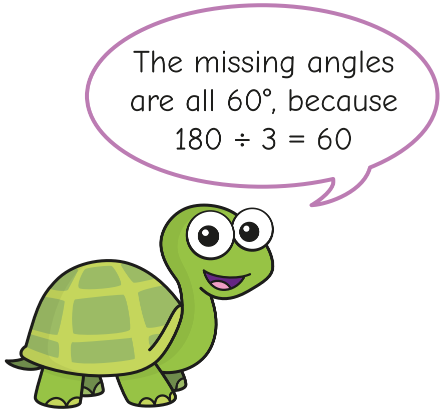


Lengths and angles in shapes

Reasoning and problem solving

Tiny is working out angles.



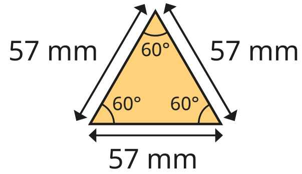


Do you agree with Tiny?

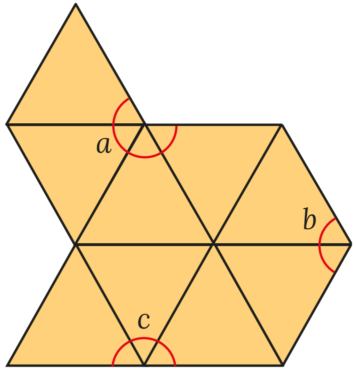
Explain your answer.

No

The lengths and interior angles of a triangular sticker are shown.



Some of these stickers are used to make this compound shape.



Work out the perimeter of the compound shape.

Work out the sizes of the angles marked with letters.

513 mm

a = 240°

b = 120°

c = 180°

Regular and irregular polygons

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children explore regular and irregular polygons. It is important to discuss with children that the words "polygon" and "shape" are not interchangeable. A polygon refers to a 2-D, fully enclosed shape formed from straight lines. Show examples and non-examples of polygons to help with this understanding.

Move on to explore what a regular polygon is, allowing children to see that not only do all sides have to be the same length, but the angles must also be equal. A good example is the difference between a square and a rectangle: while the angles are all equal, the sides are not. Ensure that children understand that equal sides are indicated by hatch marks.

Once children are confident at identifying regular and irregular polygons, ask them to calculate the perimeter of regular shapes when given the length of one side. They may also explore finding the length of each side of a regular polygon when given the perimeter.

Things to look out for

- Children may not identify polygons correctly.
- Children may think that a polygon with equal angles but different length sides, or with equal length sides and different angles, is regular.

Key questions

- What is a polygon?
- What are the features of a polygon?
- Can a polygon have a curved side?
- How can you measure the perimeter of a polygon?
- What is a regular polygon?
- Is a shape with all equal sides always a regular polygon?
- How do you know that the shape is regular/irregular?

Possible sentence stems

- In a regular polygon, all angles are ______ and all sides are ______
- In a regular polygon, if one side is ______ then the perimeter can be found by …

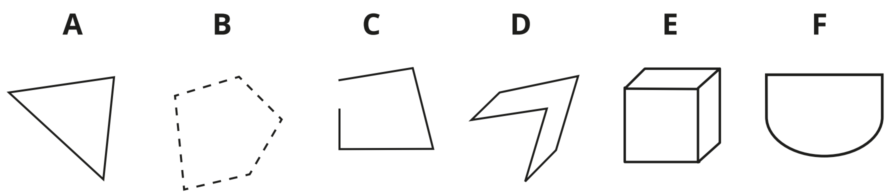
National Curriculum links

- Distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles

Regular and irregular polygons

Key learning

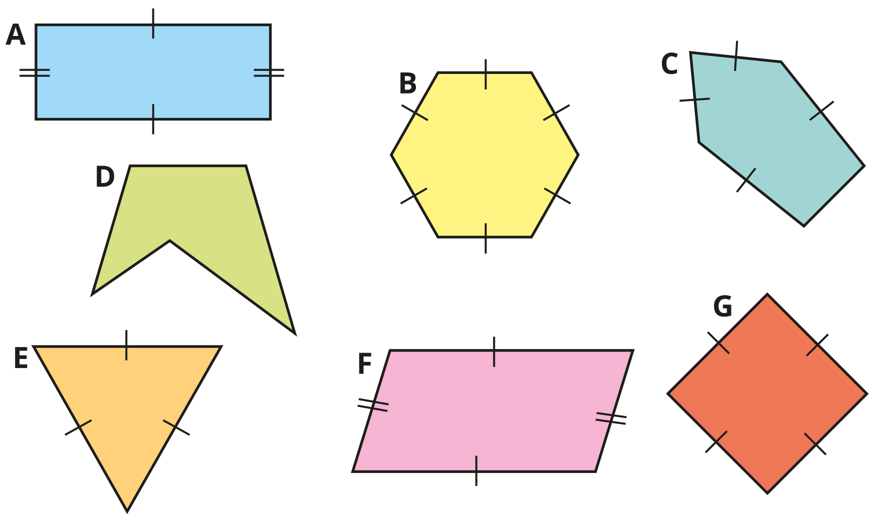
- Which of the shapes are polygons?



How do you know?

- In a regular polygon, all angles are equal and all sides are equal.

  Sort the shapes into regular and irregular polygons.



- Draw a regular polygon and an irregular polygon.

  Compare shapes with a partner.

  What is the same and what is different about your two shapes?

- Brett draws a regular triangle.

  Each side is 6 cm.

  What is the perimeter of Brett's triangle?

- Nijah draws a regular hexagon.

  Each side is 12 cm.

  What is the perimeter of Nijah's hexagon?

- Teddy draws a shape with four straight lines.

  There are four right angles in Teddy's shape.

  Is Teddy's shape regular, irregular or is it impossible to tell?

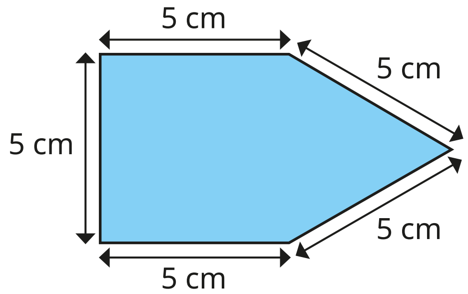
  Explain your answer.

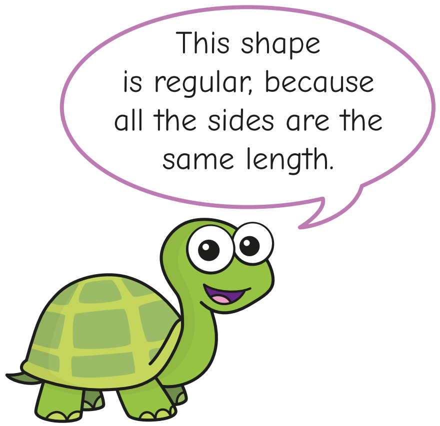
- The perimeter of a regular pentagon is 60 mm.

  What is the length of each side?

Regular and irregular polygons

Reasoning and problem solving





Do you agree with Tiny?

Explain your answer.

No

Are the statements always true, sometimes true or never true?

A regular polygon has equal sides, but not equal angles.

A triangle is a regular polygon.

A rhombus is a regular polygon.

In any polygon, the number of angles is the same as the number of sides.

Explain your answers.

never true

sometimes true

sometimes true

always true

3-D shapes

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children start by recapping the names of 3-D shapes, and then move on to their properties. Seeing models of 3-D shapes will help to remind children of the differences between faces, edges and vertices. Identifying the 2-D shapes on the faces of the 3-D shapes allows children to compare shapes and will provide a basis for their learning of nets in Year 6

Children also look at 2-D drawings of 3-D shapes on isometric paper, identifying the 3-D shape as well as its properties. By counting the dots on each side, they can identify equal lengths that can be used to tell the difference between, for example, a cube and a cuboid.

Finally, children look at drawings of compound 3-D shapes made up of two or three simple 3-D shapes and identify which 3-D shapes were used to make the shape.

Things to look out for

- Children may only count the faces, vertices and edges that they can see on the 2-D representation.
- Children may confuse some 3-D shapes, such as triangular-based pyramids and triangular prisms.

Key questions

- What is the mathematical name for this 3-D shape?
- How many faces/edges/vertices are there on this 3-D shape?
- What 3-D shape is shown by this 2-D representation?
- How can you tell how many faces/edges/vertices there are on this 3-D shape when they are not all visible?
- What 2-D shapes can you see on the faces of the 3-D shape?
- What 3-D shapes is this compound shape made up of?

Possible sentence stems

- This shape has ______ faces, ______ edges and ______ vertices.
- This shape is made up of a ______ and a ______

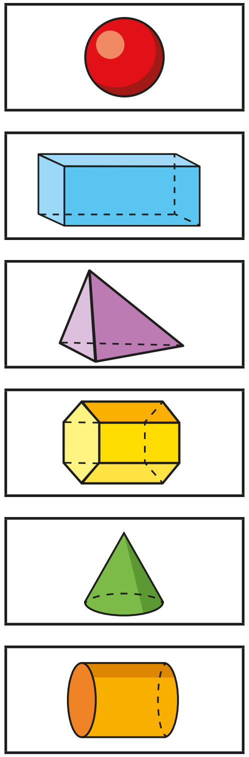
National Curriculum links

- Identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations

3-D shapes

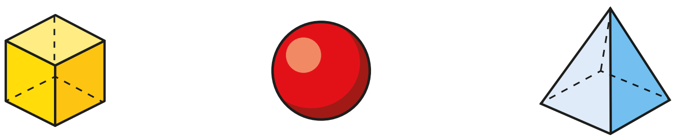
Key learning

- Match the 3-D shapes to their names.

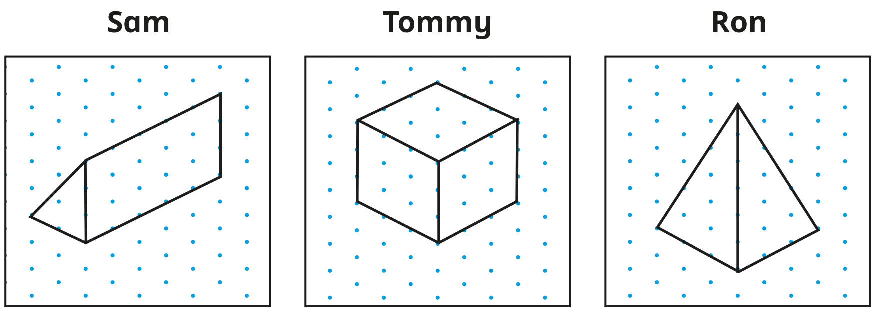


cuboid
triangular-based pyramid
cone
sphere
hexagonal prism
cylinder

- How many faces, edges and vertices does each shape have?



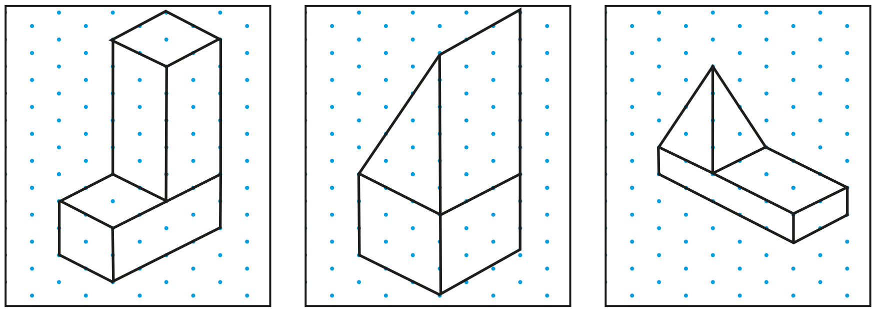
- Sam, Tommy and Ron have each drawn a 3-D shape on isometric paper.



What 3-D shapes have they drawn? Is there more than one answer?

How many faces, edges and vertices does each shape have?

- Alex draws compound shapes made from other 3-D shapes.



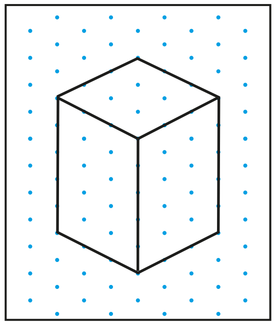
What shapes has Alex used?

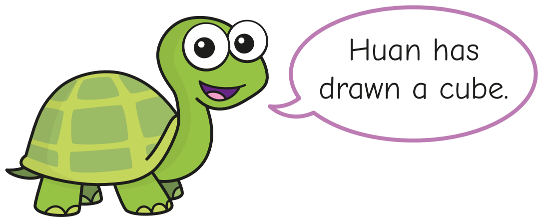
How many faces are there on each of Alex's shapes?

3-D shapes

Reasoning and problem solving

Huan has drawn this shape on isometric paper.

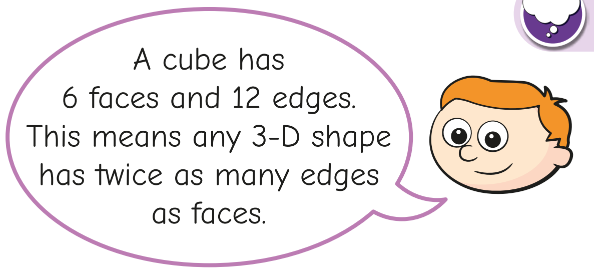




Do you agree with Tiny?

Explain your answer.

No

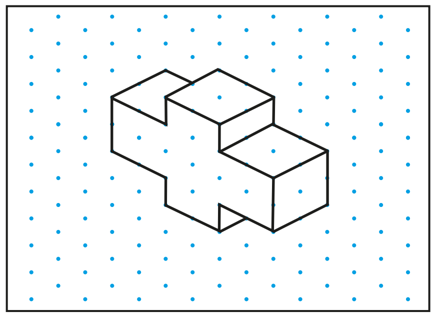


Do you agree with Ron?

Explain your answer.

No

How many faces does the shape have?



14

Summer Block 2

Position and direction

Small steps

Step 1	Read and plot coordinates
Step 2	Problem solving with coordinates
Step 3	Translation
Step 4	Translation with coordinates
Step 5	Lines of symmetry
Step 6	Reflection in horizontal and vertical lines

White Rose Maths

Read and plot coordinates

Notes and guidance

Children first saw a coordinate grid in Year 4 when they read and plotted points on a grid. They also translated points and described translations. In this small step, they recap reading and plotting coordinates on a coordinate grid. They still work only within the first quadrant (positive numbers for both coordinates), with the four-quadrant grid being taught in Year 6

Remind children what a coordinate looks like and what each number refers to. Highlight the importance of reading and plotting the x-value of the coordinate first. Children identify the coordinates of given points on a grid, then move on to plotting points with given coordinates. This can lead to drawing shapes on a coordinate grid with given coordinates or working out the coordinates of a shape from known information.

Things to look out for

- Children may confuse the x- and y-values of the coordinates and read or plot them in the wrong order.
- Children may assume that the intervals on the axes always go up in 1s.

Key questions

- What is a coordinate grid?
- What are the two axes called?
- What are coordinates?
- When reading or plotting coordinates, which axis do you look at first?
- Does it matter which way round the values of coordinates are written?
- If the point moves up/down/left/right one place, what happens to the coordinates of the point?

Possible sentence stems

- Read the ______-axis before the ______-axis.
- The x-coordinate of the point is ______ and the y-coordinate is ______
  The point has the coordinates (______, ______).

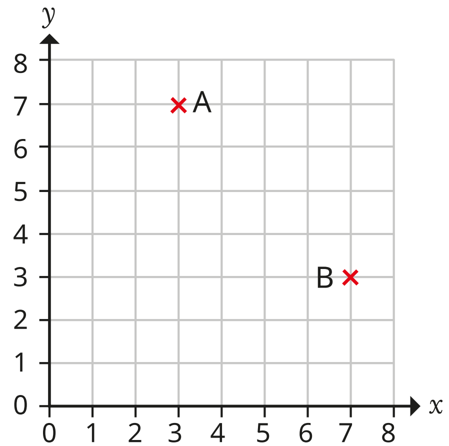
National Curriculum links

- Identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed

Read and plot coordinates

Key learning

- Two points are plotted on the coordinate grid.

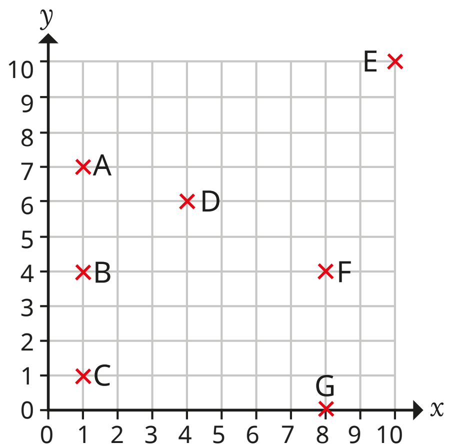


▶ Which point has the coordinates (7, 3)?

How do you know?

▶ What are the coordinates of the other point?

- Seven points are plotted on a coordinate grid.



▶ What are the coordinates of each point?

▶ How many of the points have an x-coordinate of 1?

▶ How many of the points have a y-coordinate of 4?

▶ How many of the points have the same x- and y-coordinates?

- Plot the points on the coordinate grid.

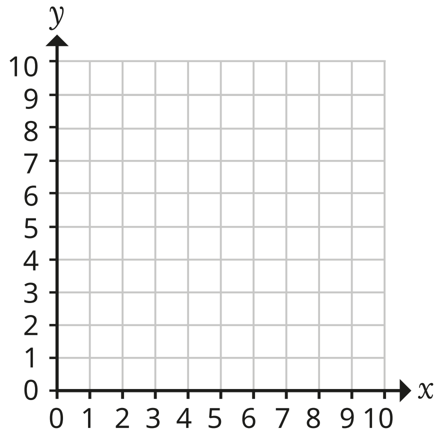
(3, 6)

(7, 3)

(7, 6)

(5, 0)

(3, 3)



Join the points to make a polygon.

What polygon have you drawn?

- Nijah draws a square on a coordinate grid.

Two of the vertices have the coordinates (1, 1) and (5, 5).

What are the coordinates of the other two vertices?

- Scott draws a straight line on a coordinate grid.

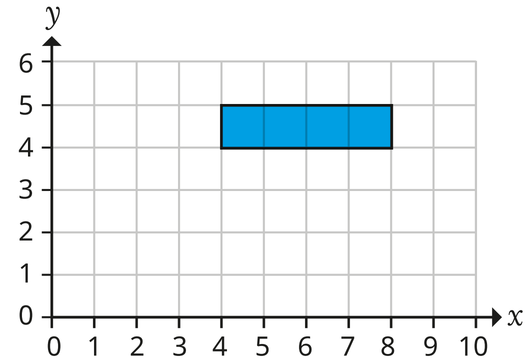
The straight line passes through points with the coordinates (1, 4) and (1, 8).

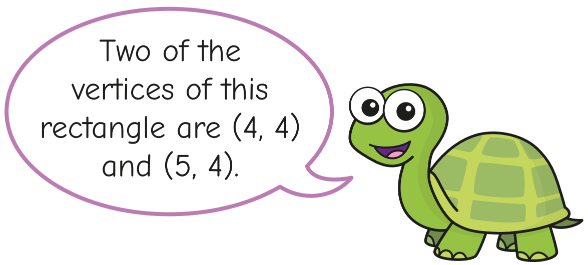
Write the coordinates of three other points that the straight line passes through.

Read and plot coordinates

Reasoning and problem solving

Here is a rectangle on a coordinate grid.



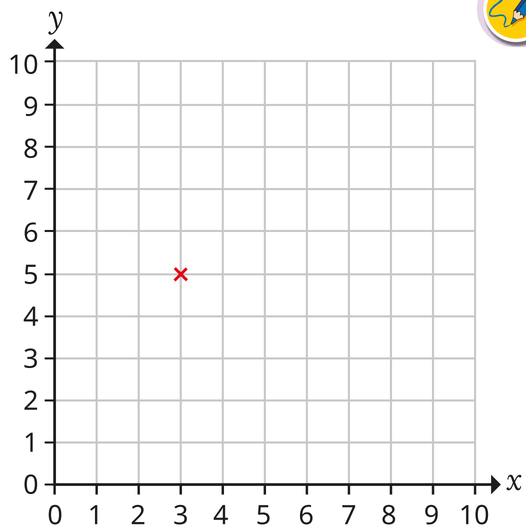


Do you agree with Tiny?

Explain your answer.

No

One vertex of a rectangle has been plotted on a coordinate grid.



The rectangle has a perimeter of 10 squares and fits on the grid.

What could the coordinates of the other three vertices of the rectangle be?

Is there more than one possible answer?

multiple possible answers, e.g.

(3, 6), (7, 6), (7, 5)

(5, 5), (5, 2), (3, 2)

(3, 8), (1, 8), (1, 5)

Problem solving with coordinates

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children move on from reading and plotting coordinates on a grid to solving problems involving knowledge and understanding of coordinates.

Children begin by looking at shapes on a grid where the axes are not fully labelled. By knowing the coordinates of one vertex, children can count up, down or across on the grid to work out the missing coordinates of the other vertices. They can also suggest possible coordinates for vertices based on the area or perimeter of a shape if they know the coordinates of one vertex.

Children then move on to problem solving when there are no gridlines, where they need to use the given coordinates to work out any missing coordinates and counting squares is not an option. By knowing that the coordinates of points on horizontal lines have the same y-coordinates and those on vertical lines have the same x-coordinates, children can find missing coordinates in rectilinear shapes.

Things to look out for

- Children may confuse the x- and y-axes.
- Without a grid on which to count squares, children may find it tricky to work out missing values.
- Children may assume that all axes count up in 1s.

Key questions

- Which axis do you look at first when writing coordinates?
- If the coordinates of this point are ______, what does that tell you about the coordinates of the points directly above/below/to the right/to the left?
- Do horizontal/vertical lines share a part of their coordinates?
- What happens to the x-/y-value of the coordinates when you move a point to the left/right/up/down by 1 square?
- If the perimeter/area of the shape is ______, what could the missing coordinates be?

Possible sentence stems

- The ______-coordinates of points on a vertical line are equal.
- The ______-coordinates of points on a horizontal line are equal.

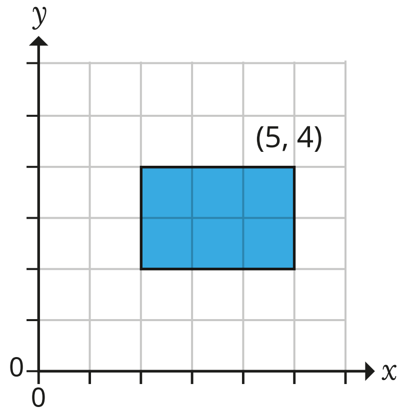
National Curriculum links

- Identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed

Problem solving with coordinates

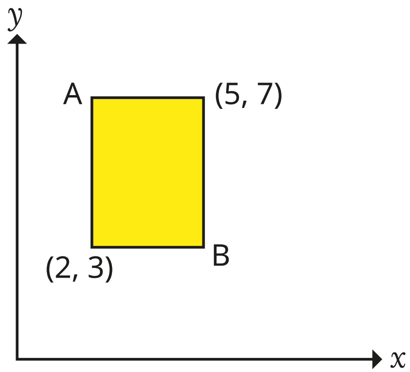
Key learning

- A rectangle has been drawn on a coordinate grid.



How can you use the given coordinates to work out the coordinates of the other three vertices?

- A rectangle has been drawn on a coordinate grid.

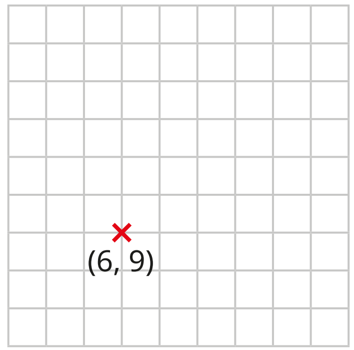


What are the coordinates of vertices A and B?

How did you work them out?

- Whitney is drawing a square on a coordinate grid.

The square has an area of 9 squares.

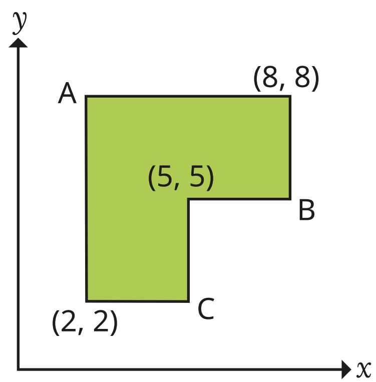


What could the coordinates of the other three vertices be?

How did you work them out?

Is there more than one possible answer?

- Work out the coordinates of points A, B and C.

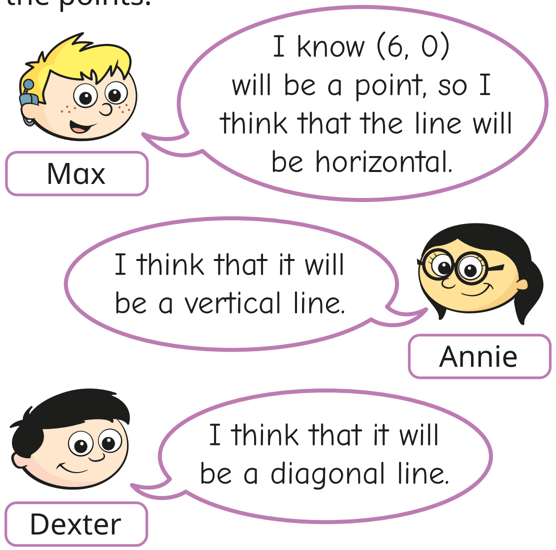


Problem solving with coordinates

Reasoning and problem solving

Max, Annie and Dexter are plotting points where the x-coordinate and the y-coordinate add up to 6

They will then draw a line through all the points.



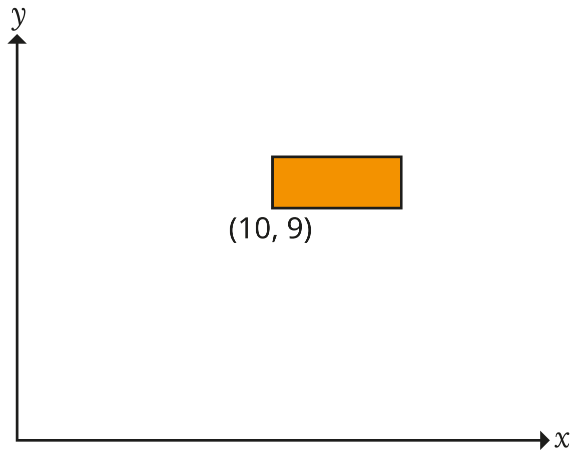
Who do you agree with?

Plot the points on a grid and draw the line to check your answer.

Dexter

diagonal straight line from (0, 6) to (6, 0)

The perimeter of the rectangle is 14 units.



What could the coordinates of the other vertices be?

How many possible answers can you find?

multiple possible answers, e.g.

(10, 10), (16, 10), (16, 9)

(10, 11), (15, 11), (15, 9)

(10, 12), (14, 12), (14, 9)

Translation

Notes and guidance

In Year 4, children translated shapes on a coordinate grid and described translations. This small step revisits that learning, on both a squared grid and a coordinate grid.

Children begin by translating a single point, before translating full shapes. Model translations on a grid, telling children that the point or shape moves to a different position, but remains exactly the same size and orientation. Children then translate shapes, starting with either up/down or left/right before moving on to a combination of both directions.

Show children two shapes on a grid where one is a translation of the other and ask them to describe the translation that has taken place. It is important to model this by looking at how one vertex has been translated, rather than considering the gap between the two shapes, as children can often confuse the two.

Things to look out for

- Children may confuse left and right.
- When describing a translation, children may look at the gap between shapes rather than how the vertices have been translated.
- Children may count the square the point starts on as "1", meaning that they do not translate by enough squares.

Key questions

- What does it mean to translate a shape?
- How does a shape change when it is translated? How does it stay the same?
- How can you translate a shape to the left/right/up/down?
- Can you translate a shape both left/right and up/down? Does it matter which you do first?
- Does translating the shape one vertex at a time make it easier? Why/why not?
- How has the shape been translated?

Possible sentence stems

- Shape A has been translated _______ squares to the left/right and _______ squares up/down.
- When a shape has been translated, the position of the shape _______ but the size of the shape _______

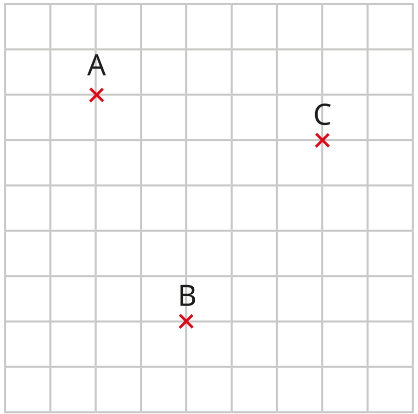
National Curriculum links

- Identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed

Translation

Key learning

- Three points are marked on a grid.

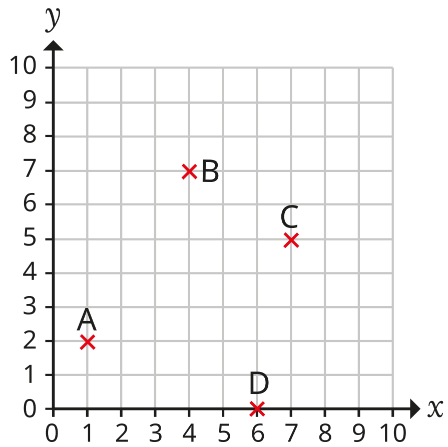


▸ Translate point A 2 squares right.

▸ Translate point B 4 squares up.

▸ Translate point C 1 square to the left and 3 squares down.

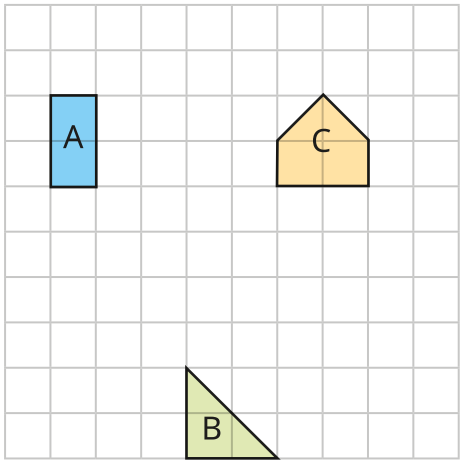
- Four points are plotted on a coordinate grid.



Describe the translations:

- A to B
- C to D
- D to A
- A to D

- Three shapes are drawn on a grid.

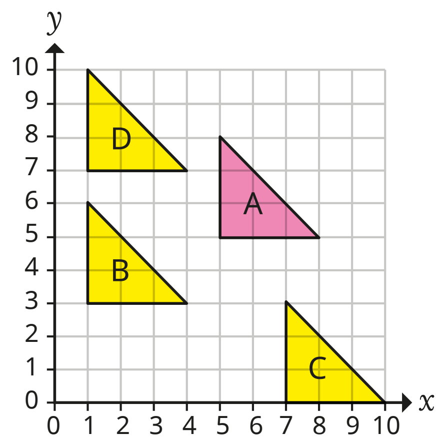


▸ Translate shape A 4 squares down.

▸ Translate shape B 3 squares left.

▸ Translate shape C 1 square to the right and 2 squares down.

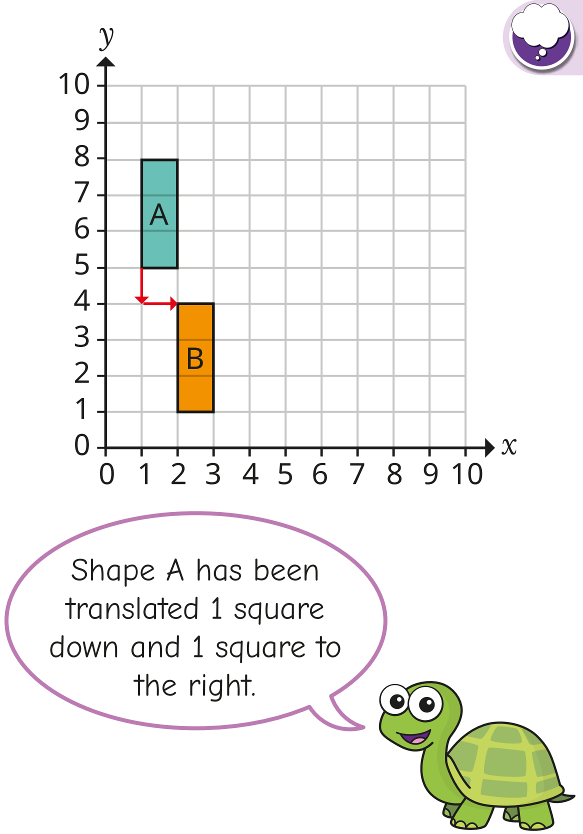
- Complete the sentence to describe the translation of shape A to shapes B, C and D.



Shape A has been translated ______ squares to the left/right and ______ squares up/down.

Translation

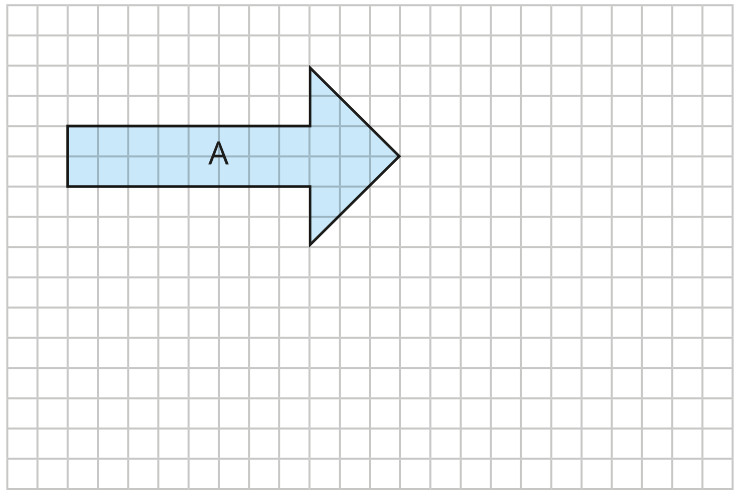
Reasoning and problem solving



Do you agree with Tiny?

Explain your answer.

No



Dani wants to translate shape A as far to the right and as far down as possible so that it still fits on the grid.

Complete the sentence.

Shape A can translate ______ squares to the right and ______ squares down and still fit on the grid.

11 squares to the right

8 squares down

Translation with coordinates

Notes and guidance

This small step builds on the learning of the previous step, to now include understanding of how coordinates change when points are translated.

Begin by getting children to realise that when a point is translated to the left or right, the y-coordinate remains the same and the x-coordinate changes, and when it is translated up or down, the x-coordinate remains the same and the y-coordinate changes. They can then use this understanding to work out the new coordinates of translated points without the help of a grid. They should also be able to describe how a point has been translated to another point both with and without using a grid.

Children then move on to looking at shapes on a coordinate grid. If they know where one of the vertices is going to be translated to, they can work out the coordinates of where the other vertices will be translated to.

Things to look out for

- Children may confuse the x- and y-axes.
- Children may find it hard to work out coordinates without the help of a grid.
- When translating a shape or point, children may count the point it is on as "1" and not translate enough spaces.

Key questions

- If a point on a coordinate grid moves up or down, what happens to the coordinates?
- What do you notice about the x-/y-coordinate when a point is translated up/down or left/right?
- If you know how a point is translated, how can you work out what the new coordinates will be?

Possible sentence stems

- When a point is translated up/down, the ______-coordinate stays the same and the ______-coordinate changes.
- When a point is translated left/right, the ______-coordinate stays the same and the ______-coordinate changes.
- When the point with coordinates ______ is translated ______ left/right and ______ up/down, the new coordinates are ______

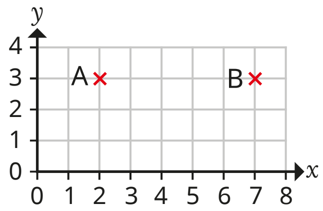
National Curriculum links

- Identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed

Translation with coordinates

Key learning

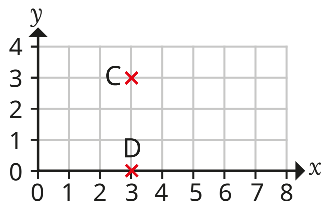
- Point A is translated to point B.



Write the coordinates of both points.

What do you notice?

Point C is translated to point D.



Write the coordinates of both points.

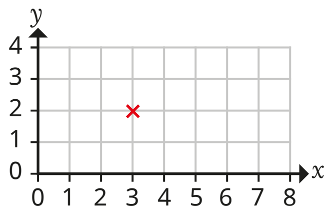
What do you notice?

- Teddy plots a point that has the coordinates (5, 4).

He translates the point so that it has the same x-coordinate, but a different y-coordinate.

Has he translated the point up/down or left/right?

- The point is translated 4 squares to the right and 2 squares down.



Write the coordinates of both points.

What do you notice?

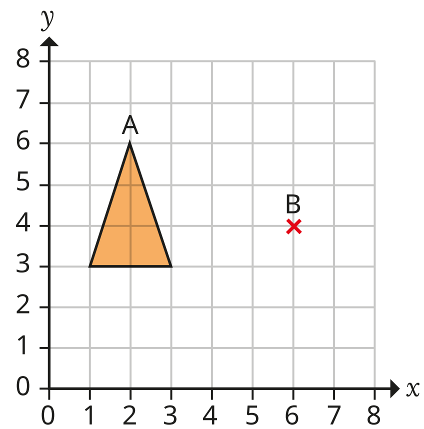
- Complete the table.

The first line has been done for you.

Coordinates	Translation	New coordinates
(1, 3)	2 right and 1 down	(3, 2)
(5, 2)	3 left and 2 up	
(6, 7)		(2, 5)
	1 left and 1 down	(5, 5)

- A triangle is translated so that point A translates to point B.

What are the coordinates of the other vertices of the translated triangle?



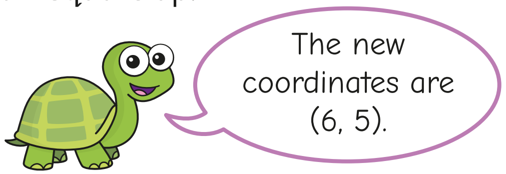
How did you work this out?

Translation with coordinates

Reasoning and problem solving

A point on a grid has the coordinates (5, 4).

The point is translated 1 square left and 1 square up.



Do you agree with Tiny?

Explain your answer.

No

Dora plots a point on a coordinate grid.

She translates the point 2 right.

She then translates that point 2 down.

She then translates that point 2 left.

She joins up all four points with straight lines.

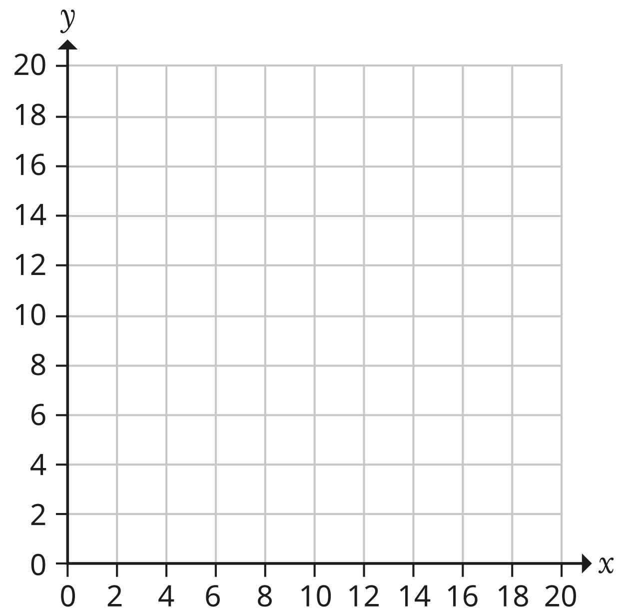
What shape has Dora drawn?

square

A rectangle is translated 2 squares left and 4 squares up.

The coordinates of three of the vertices of the translated rectangle are (6, 8), (10, 8) and (10, 14).

What are the coordinates of the vertices of the original rectangle?



(8, 4), (12, 4), (12, 10), (8, 10)

Lines of symmetry

Notes and guidance

Children first identified vertical lines of symmetry in shapes in Year 2. In this small step, that learning is extended to include any line of symmetry in a 2-D shape.

Begin by recapping the definition of a line of symmetry. Mirrors are a useful aid for this. Children then identify shapes on a grid that have a mirror line. Once they are confident at finding a single line in a shape (horizontal, vertical or diagonal), they move on to identifying shapes that have more than one line of symmetry.

Children can also identify lines of symmetry on shapes without the aid of the grid that they can use to check the size of both parts by counting. It is worth remembering that this is the first time that children have explored shapes with multiple lines of symmetry in different orientations, and a lot of modelling may be needed.

Things to look out for

- Children may only look for a vertical line of symmetry.
- Children may find only one line of symmetry when there are more.
- Children may draw a line of symmetry where there is an equal amount of shape on both sides, rather than a mirror image.

Key questions

- What does "symmetrical" mean? What is a line of symmetry?
- What does "vertical"/"horizontal"/"diagonal" mean?
- How can you show a line of symmetry on a shape?
- What will each side of a shape look like either side of a mirror line?
- Can a shape have more than one line of symmetry?
- How can grid lines help you to find lines of symmetry on a shape?
- Does using a mirror help you to find a line of symmetry?

Possible sentence stems

- The shape has ______ lines of symmetry.
- Either side of a mirror line, the shapes are ______

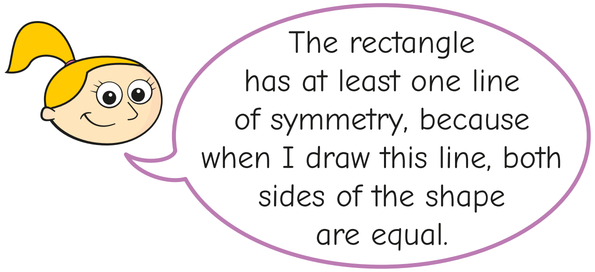
National Curriculum links

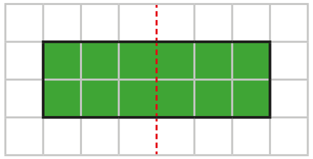
- Identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed

Lines of symmetry

Key learning

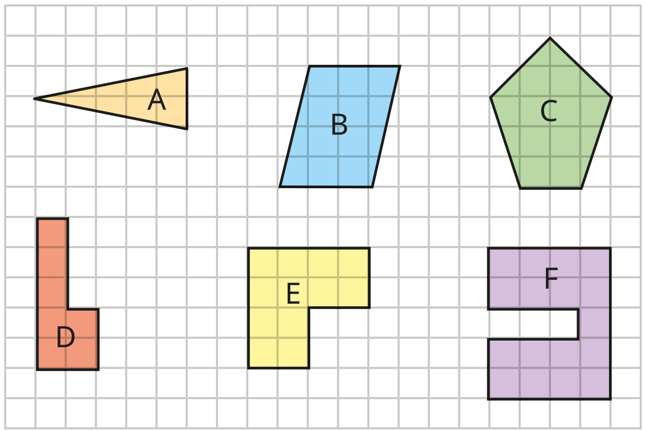
- Eva is identifying lines of symmetry on a rectangle.





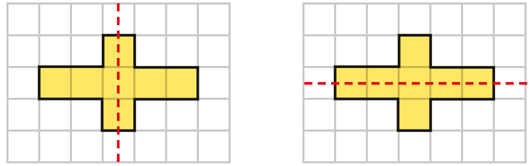
Are there any other lines of symmetry on the rectangle?

- Which of these shapes have **at least** one line of symmetry?

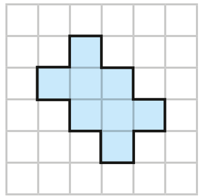


Are the lines of symmetry vertical, horizontal or diagonal?

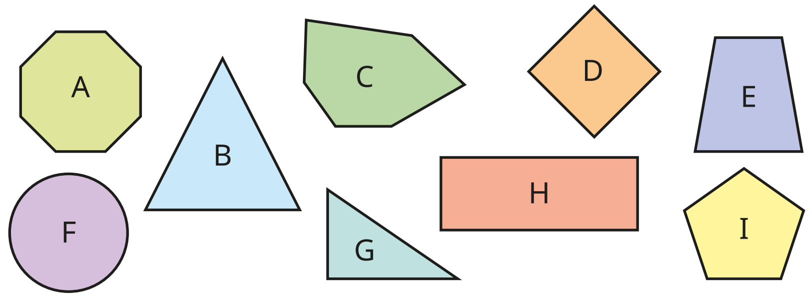
- Ron and Sam are finding lines of symmetry in the same shape.



Add lines of symmetry to this shape.



- Sort the shapes into the table.



	1 line of symmetry	More than 1 line of symmetry
Up to 4 sides		
More than 4 sides		

Lines of symmetry

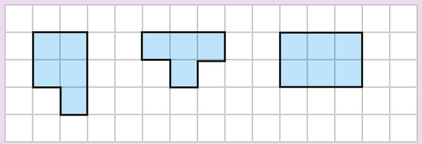
Reasoning and problem solving

Draw three shapes on a squared grid.

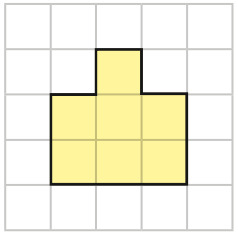
- One shape has no lines of symmetry.
- One shape has exactly one line of symmetry.
- One shape has more than one line of symmetry.

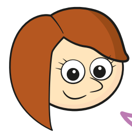
Use more than 3 squares but fewer than 7 squares for each shape.

multiple possible answers, e.g.

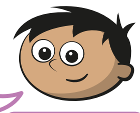


This shape has one line of symmetry.





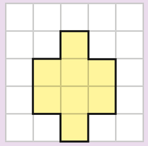
Rosie: I can add a square to the shape so that it has two lines of symmetry.



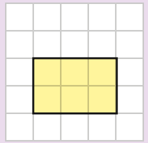
Amir: I can remove a square so that it has more than two lines of symmetry.

Draw the shapes that Rosie and Amir have described.

Rosie:



Amir:



Reflection in horizontal and vertical lines

Notes and guidance

Building on the previous step, in this small step children complete reflections for the first time.

Begin by looking at what reflection is and how it is different from translation. The use of mirrors is helpful for this, but this time children need to place the mirror on the given line rather than in the middle of the shape. As well as using squared paper, model reflecting a shape on a coordinate grid where the mirror line is a line parallel to one of the axes, reflecting one vertex of the shape at a time.

For added challenge, children can reflect shapes where the grid is not shown and they have to work out the new coordinates of the shape by considering how far away from the mirror line each coordinate is, rather than counting squares.

Things to look out for

- Children may translate a shape, rather than reflect it.
- Children may find that shapes that do not touch the mirror line are harder to reflect than those that do.
- Children may copy the shape, rather than reflecting it to face the opposite way.

Key questions

- What is reflection?
- What does a shape look like when it has been reflected?
- How can using a mirror help you to reflect shapes?
- How could reflecting one vertex of a shape at a time help?
- If the coordinates of vertex A are ______, what are the coordinates of the corresponding vertex when it has been reflected?
- How is reflection different from translation?

Possible sentence stems

- Vertex A is ______ squares away from the mirror line, so the corresponding vertex needs to be ______ squares away from the mirror line.
- The coordinates of the vertices of the reflected shape will be …

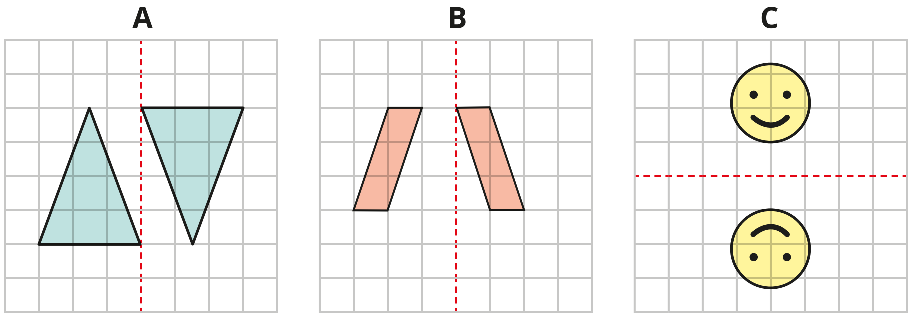
National Curriculum links

- Identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed

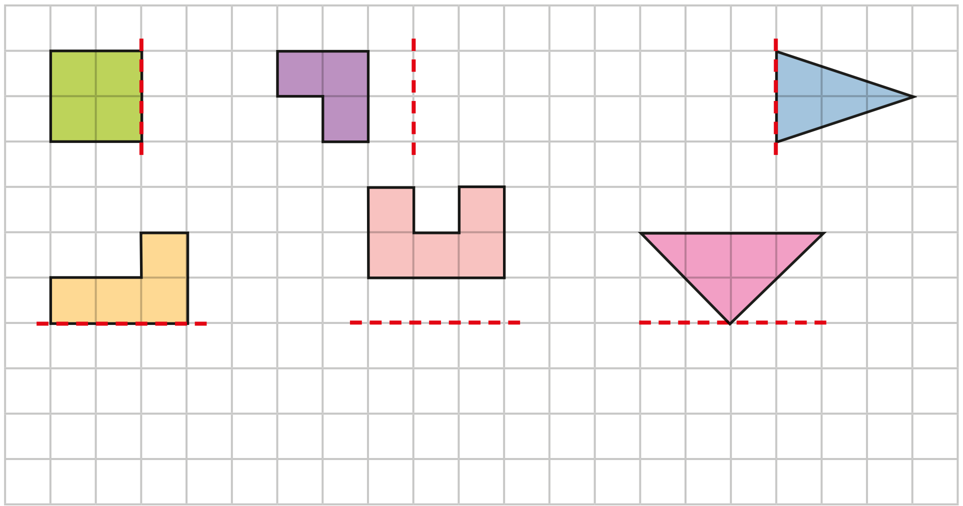
Reflection in horizontal and vertical lines

Key learning

- Which diagrams show a reflection in the given mirror line?

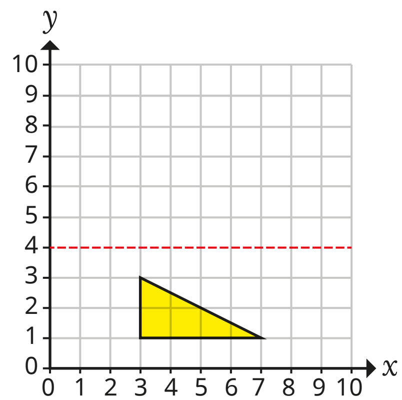


- Reflect each shape in its mirror line.

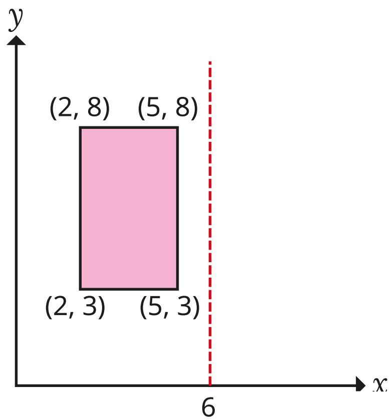


- Reflect the triangle in the mirror line.

  Write the coordinates of the vertices of the reflected triangle.



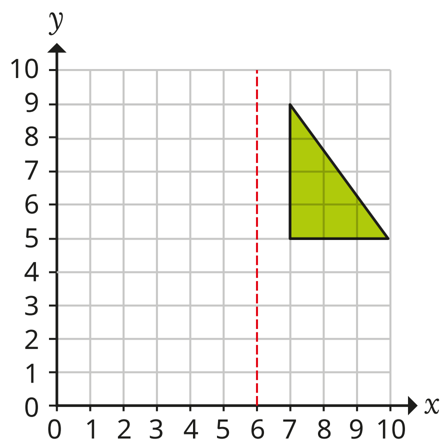
- The rectangle is reflected in the mirror line.



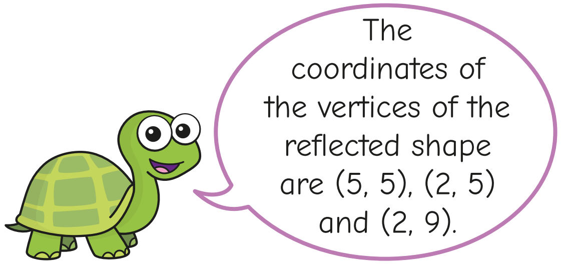
What are the coordinates of the vertices of the reflected rectangle?

Reflection in horizontal and vertical lines

Reasoning and problem solving



Tiny reflects the shape in the mirror line.

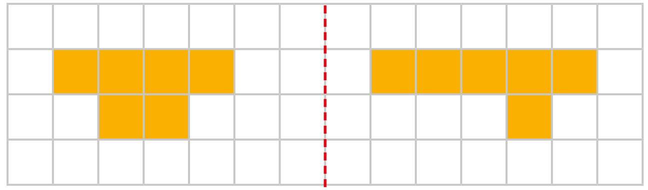


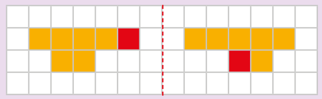
Do you agree with Tiny?

Explain your answer.

No

Shade two more squares to make the reflection correct.



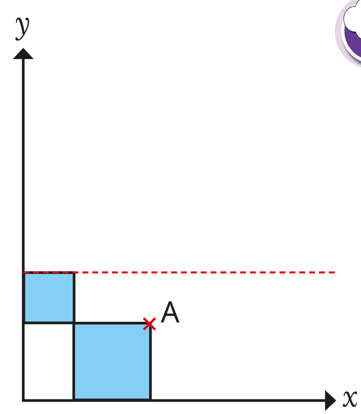


The area of the small square is 4 squares.

The area of the large square is 9 squares.

Both squares are reflected in the mirror line.

What are the new coordinates of vertex A?



(5, 7)

Summer Block 3

Decimals

Small steps

Step 1	Use known facts to add and subtract decimals within 1
Step 2	Complements to 1
Step 3	Add and subtract decimals across 1
Step 4	Add decimals with the same number of decimal places
Step 5	Subtract decimals with the same number of decimal places
Step 6	Add decimals with different numbers of decimal places
Step 7	Subtract decimals with different numbers of decimal places
Step 8	Efficient strategies for adding and subtracting decimals

Small steps

Step 9	Decimal sequences
Step 10	Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000
Step 11	Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000
Step 12	Multiply and divide decimals – missing values

Use known facts to add and subtract decimals within 1

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children add and subtract decimals within 1 whole using known facts. They will move on to using a formal method to add and subtract decimals later in this block.

Through unitising, children are able to make connections between whole numbers and decimals. For example, 7 ones + 9 ones = 16 ones, therefore 7 hundredths + 9 hundredths = 16 hundredths. Ensure that children have a good understanding of place value, as a common error is to ignore the place value of decimals, leading to incorrect calculations such as 0.48 + 0.3 = 0.51. Using a stem sentence allows children to recognise that the unit they are adding or subtracting must be the same, so in this example 48 hundredths + 30 hundredths = 78 hundredths. Hundred squares and place value charts are useful representations to support children when adding and subtracting decimals within 1 whole.

Things to look out for

- Children may add digits together irrespective of which place value column they are in, e.g. 0.45 + 0.3 = 0.48
- Children may rely on using formal written methods to add/ subtract decimals within 1 instead of using known facts.

Key questions

- How can you use the hundred square to help you with the addition/subtraction?
- What whole number calculation can you compare this calculation to?
- How can you convert between tenths and hundredths?
- Which known facts can help you with this calculation?
- What is 1 hundredth more than your number?
- What is 2 tenths less than your number?

Possible sentence stems

- ______ tenths = ______ hundredths
- ______ ones + ______ ones = ______ ones,
  so ______ tenths + ______ tenths = ______ tenths
- ______ hundredths – ______ hundredths = ______ hundredths

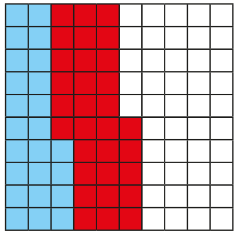
National Curriculum links

- Recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents
- Solve problems involving number up to 3 decimal places

Use known facts to add and subtract decimals within 1

Key learning

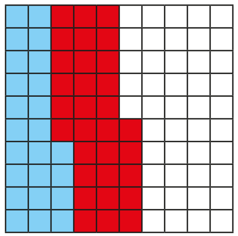
- Complete the sentences.
  - Each square in this hundred square represents 1 whole.



______ ones + ______ ones = ______ ones

______ + ______ = ______

  - Each square in this hundred square represents one-hundredth of the whole.



______ hundredths + ______ hundredths = ______ hundredths

______ + ______ = ______

What is the same and what is different about the hundred squares?

- Use a hundred square to work out the calculations.

0.72 + 0.13 | 0.16 + 0.08 | 0.28 + 0.49 | 0.62 + 0.19

- Here is a number.

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01

  - What is 3 tenths less than this number?
  - What is 0.02 more than this number?

- Max uses known facts to complete the subtraction.

86 – 24 = 62, so 0.86 – 0.24 = 0.62

Use known facts to work out the calculations.

  - 0.89 – 0.41
  - £0.45 – £0.27
  - 37 hundredths more than 14 hundredths
  - 72 hundredths – 19 hundredths

- Mo and Dora are working out 0.76 – 0.3

Mo 0.76 – 0.3 = 0.73

Dora 0.76 – 0.3 = 0.46

Who is correct?

How do you know?

Use known facts to add and subtract decimals within 1

Reasoning and problem solving

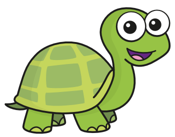
Is the statement true or false?

21 hundredths – 10 hundredths = 0.21 – 0.1

Explain your answer.

True

Tiny is working out 0.57 + 0.4



57 + 4 = 61
So 0.57 + 0.4 = 0.61

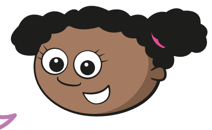
What mistake has Tiny made?

What is the correct answer?

0.97

Whitney is working out 0.4 – 0.07

I cannot work out 0.4 – 0.07, because 7 is greater than 4



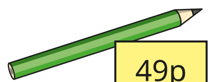
Do you agree with Whitney?

Explain your answer.

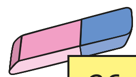
No

Brett has £0.89

He buys a pencil and a rubber.



49p



26p

How much money does Brett have left?

Give your answer in pounds and pence.

£0.14

Complements to 1

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children find complements to 1 for numbers with up to 3 decimal places.

It is important for children to see the links with number bonds to 10, 100 and 1,000, and it may be useful to revise these first. The use of ten frames and hundred squares can support children to see the number bonds to 10 and 100 and the corresponding number bonds to 1 for numbers with 1 or 2 decimal places respectively. The number bonds to 1,000 and corresponding 3-decimal place bonds to 1 can be more challenging, but children should be encouraged to apply the same principles as for numbers with fewer decimal places.

Things to look out for

- When finding a complement to 1, children may assume that they need to find the bond to 10 in each place value column, for example 0.365 + 0.745 = 1
- Children may try to use a formal written method to find complements to 1 instead of using known number bonds.

Key questions

- What number bonds can you use to help you?
- What is the missing number in 64 + ______ = 100?
  How does this help you to work out the missing number in 0.64 + ______ = 1?
- What do you need to add to ______ to make 10/100/1,000?
  So what do you need to add to ______ to make 1?
- What is the same and what is different about finding complements to 10/100/1,000 and complements to 1?

Possible sentence stems

- 1 = ______ tenths = ______ hundredths = ______ thousandths
- ______ ones + ______ ones = 10 ones,
  so ______ tenths + ______ tenths = 10 tenths = 1
- ______ hundredths/thousandths + ______ hundredths/thousandths = 1

National Curriculum links

- Recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents
- Solve problems involving number up to 3 decimal places

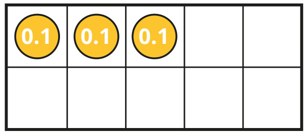
Complements to 1

Key learning

- Each square in the ten frame represents 1 tenth.

  The ten frame represents 1 whole.

  Complete the statements.



3 tenths + ______ tenths = 10 tenths

10 tenths = 1 whole

___ . ___ + ___ . ___ = 1

Use a ten frame to complete the calculations.

▸ 0.8 + ______ = 1

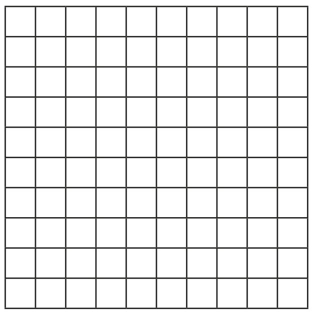
▸ 0.1 + ______ = 1

▸ 1 = ______ + 0.4

▸ 1 = 0.5 + ______

- Each square in the hundred square represents 1 hundredth of the whole.

  Use the hundred square to complete the calculations.



▸ 0.55 + ______ = 1

▸ 1 = 0.32 + ______

▸ 0.11 + 0.5 + ______ = 1

- Jack is working out 0.763 + ______ = 1

> 763 ones + 237 ones = 1,000 ones,
>
> so 763 thousandths + 237 thousandths = 1,000 thousandths.
>
> 0.763 + 0.237 = 1

Use Jack's method to complete the calculations.

▸ 0.356 + ______ = 1

▸ ______ + 0.456 = 1

▸ 1 = 0.873 + ______

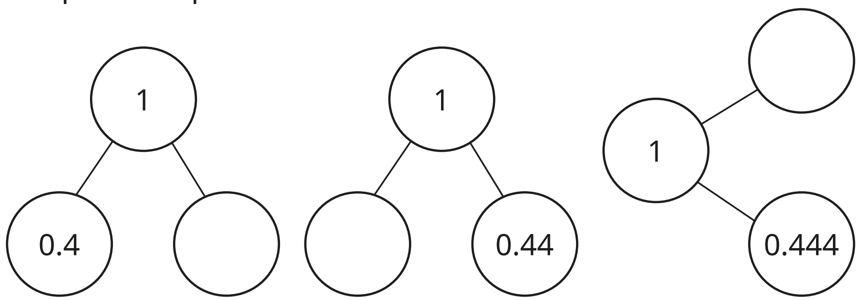
▸ 1 = ______ + 0.048

- Complete the calculations.

▸ 0.3 + ______ = 1 ▸ 0.35 + ______ = 1 ▸ 0.399 + ______ = 1

What is the same and what is different?

- Complete the part-whole models.



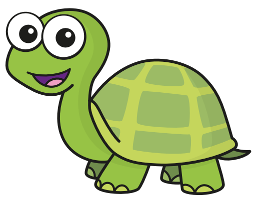
Complements to 1

Reasoning and problem solving

Tiny is working out the missing number.

0.333 + ☐ = 1

The answer is 0.777, because the bond to 10 for 3 is 7



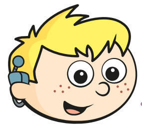
Explain why Tiny is incorrect.

What is the missing number?

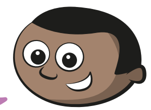
0.667

Max, Mo and Annie are baking.

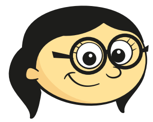
They have 1 kg of flour between them.



Max: I need one quarter of a kilogram of flour.



Mo: I need 0.2 kg of flour.



Annie: I need 225 g of flour.

What is the mass of the flour that will be left over?

Give your answer in kilograms.

Compare methods with a partner.

0.325 kg

Add and subtract decimals across 1

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children add and subtract decimals that cross 1

For some numbers, using known facts is again a useful strategy, for example 6 + 7 = 13, so 0.6 + 0.7 = 1.3. Children can also use their experience from the previous step of finding complements to 1, using the "make 1" strategy to help them add and subtract. This requires a secure understanding of flexible partitioning, which allows them to partition decimals into appropriate numbers. For example, when calculating 0.64 + 0.45, children can use their knowledge of finding complements to 1: 0.64 + 0.36 = 1, therefore 0.45 should be partitioned into 0.36 and 0.09, leading to 0.64 + 0.36 = 1 and 1 + 0.09 = 1.09. Part-whole models or other diagrams can be used to support this. Similarly, when subtracting decimals, encourage children to subtract to get to 1 first, then subtract the remaining decimal.

Things to look out for

- Children may make place value errors, for example using 6 + 7 = 13 to deduce 0.6 + 0.7 = 0.13
- Children may make errors with complements to 1 by looking at columns individually, for example thinking that adding 0.38 to 0.72 makes 1

Key questions

- How could partitioning one of the numbers help you?
- How do you decide which number to partition?
- How could you partition this number to help find a complement to 1? What number is left?
- How can you use your number bond knowledge to help you?
- What is the same and what is different about crossing 1 when adding and subtracting decimals?

Possible sentence stems

- ______ can be partitioned into ______ and ______
- The first number is ______ away from 1

  The second number can be partitioned into ______ and ______

  The total is 1 + ______ = ______
- I can subtract ______ to get to 1 and then subtract ______ from 1

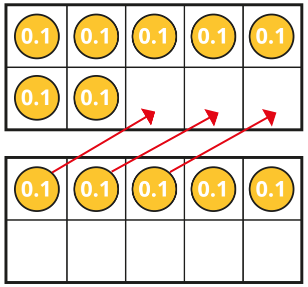
National Curriculum links

- Recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents
- Solve problems involving number up to 3 decimal places

Add and subtract decimals across 1

Key learning

- Huan is using ten frames to work out 0.7 + 0.5

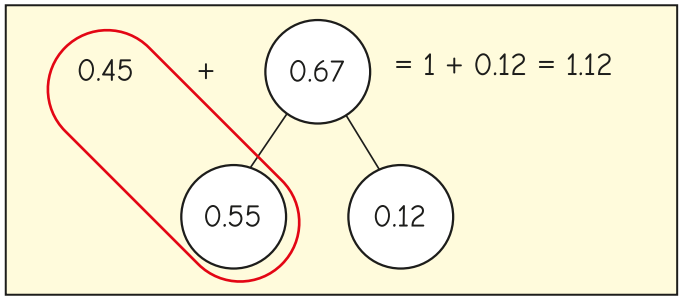


0.7 + 0.3 = 1
1 + 0.2 = 1.2
0.7 + 0.5 = 1.2

Use Huan's method to work out the additions.

0.8 + 0.6	0.2 + 0.9	0.4 + 0.9	0.8 + 0.9

- Dani is finding a complement to 1 to work out 0.45 + 0.67



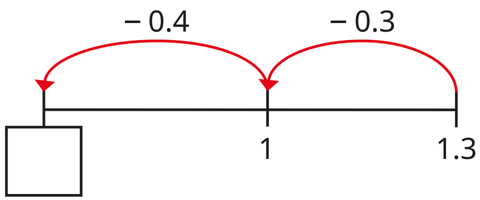
Use Dani's method to work out the additions.

0.74 + 0.78	0.74 + 0.42	0.57 + 0.65	0.81 + 0.46

- Scott is using a number line to subtract decimals crossing 1

He is working out 1.3 – 0.7

Complete Scott's workings.



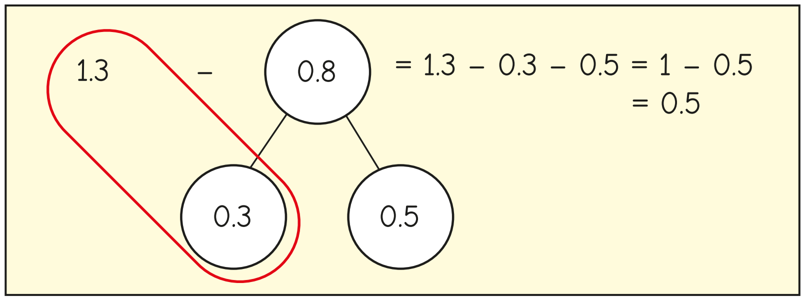
1.3 – 0.3 = 1

1 – 0.4 = ☐

Use Scott's method to work out the subtractions.

1.3 – 0.4	1.5 – 0.9	1.6 – 0.8	1.2 – 0.5

- Kim uses partitioning to work out 1.3 – 0.8



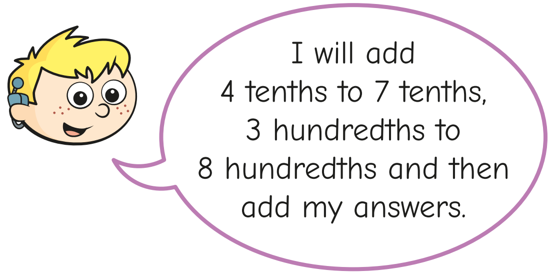
Use Kim's method to work out the subtractions.

1.1 – 0.4	1.24 – 0.59	1.36 – 0.48

Add and subtract decimals across 1

Reasoning and problem solving

Max is working out 0.78 + 0.43

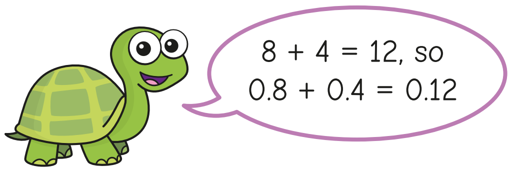


Will Max's method work?

How do you know?

Yes

Tiny is working out 0.8 + 0.4

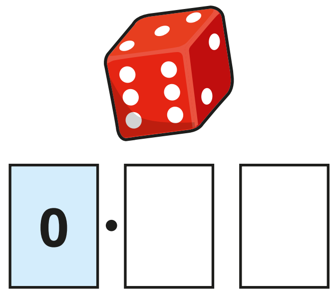


What mistake has Tiny made?

What is the correct answer?

1.2

You need a partner and a 6-sided dice for this game.



Take turns to roll the dice twice and create a decimal number less than 1 using the digits you rolled.

Repeat to create a second number.

Add your two numbers together.

Repeat until you have each added four numbers.

The winner is the person whose total is the closest to 1.5 **without** going above 1.5

Compare strategies as a class.

Add decimals with the same number of decimal places

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children add decimal numbers with the same number of decimal places, using the formal written method for the first time.

Children begin by looking at calculations with no exchanges before moving on to calculations that involve exchanges and numbers with up to 3 decimal places. Place value charts and counters are extremely helpful in ensuring that children understand the value of each digit and when an exchange is needed. When there are 10 or more in a place value column, children can physically exchange, for example, 10 tenths for 1 whole. They could also compare using column methods for integers and decimals, for example comparing 46 + 38 with 4.6 + 3.8

Children also perform decimal calculations with money, converting amounts in pence to pounds if necessary.

Things to look out for

- Children may not line up the columns correctly, particularly if the calculation involves zero as a placeholder.
- Children may position the decimal point incorrectly.
- Children may forget to add the exchanged digit.

Key questions

- How can you represent this calculation using a place value chart?
- What happens when there are 10 or more counters in a place value column? What is the same and what is different in the formal written method?
- Why is the position of the decimal point important?
- Why is it important to line up the columns?
- Will this addition involve an exchange? How do you know?

Possible sentence stems

- ______ ones + ______ ones = ones,

  so ______ tenths + ______ tenths = ______ tenths
- The greatest number I can have in any column is ______

  If the total is greater than ______, I need to make an ______

National Curriculum links

- Recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents
- Solve problems involving number up to 3 decimal places

Add decimals with the same number of decimal places

Key learning

- Use the place value chart and the column method to work out 3.42 + 4.14

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
1 1 1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01
1 1 1 1	0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01

	3 ·	4	2
+	4 ·	1	4
	·		

Use place value charts and the column method to work out the additions.

5.2 + 3.6 | 4.13 + 2.45 | 3.146 + 1.513 | 4.054 + 3.624

- Use the place value chart and the column method to add 2.83 and 4.41

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
1 1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01
1 1 1 1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01

	2 ·	8	3
+	4 ·	4	1
	·		

Use place value charts and the column method to work out the additions.

4.7 + 3.6 | 3.29 + 4.65 | 8.714 + 2.613 | 15.86 + 13.48

- Use the column method to work out the additions.

	4 ·	4	2
+	3 ·	5	3
	·		

	4 ·	5	5
+	3 ·	0	7
	·		

	4 ·	6	0	2
+	3 ·	9	4	9
	·			

- Filip buys a hat and a scarf.


£4.85


£9.15

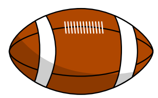
How much does it cost him altogether?

- Aisha buys three of these items.


£4.45


£5.59


£3.99

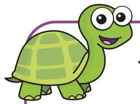

£4.05

What is the most she could pay?

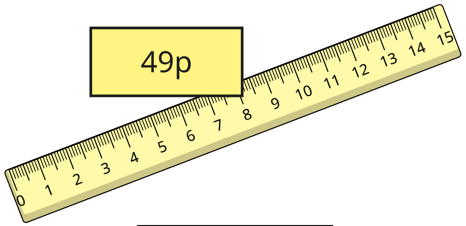
What is the least she could pay?

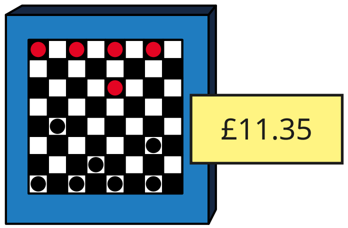
Add decimals with the same number of decimal places

Reasoning and problem solving



Tiny is working out the total cost of a ruler and a game.





		1	1 .	3	5	
	+	4	9 .			
		6	0 .	3	5	
		1				

Explain Tiny's mistake.

Tiny has put the price of the ruler in the wrong columns.

49p = £0.49

Use the digit cards to complete the column addition.

You may use each digit only once in each addition.

0	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9

		.			
	+	.			
		.			

What is the greatest possible sum?

What is the smallest possible sum?

Is there more than one way of creating each total?

greatest: 18.39

smallest: 1.59

White Rose Maths

Subtract decimals with the same number of decimal places

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children subtract numbers with the same number of decimal places, using the formal written method for the first time.

As with addition, children first look at calculations with no exchanges, before moving on to calculations that involve exchanges and numbers up to 3 decimal places. Place value charts and counters continue to support understanding of the value of each digit and when an exchange is needed. Again, children should look at the formal and practical methods alongside each other to begin with. When an exchange is needed, children can physically exchange, for example, 1 one for 10 tenths. They could also compare using column methods for integers and decimals, for example comparing 76 – 28 with 7.6 – 2.8

Give children opportunities to apply subtraction to real-life contexts, for example using measures and money.

Things to look out for

- Children may not line up the columns correctly, particularly when zero is used as a placeholder.
- When subtracting using the column method, children may just find the difference between the digits, rather than making an exchange when necessary, for example 4.5 – 3.8 = 1.3

Key questions

- What are ______ ones/tenths/hundredths subtract ______ ones/tenths/hundredths?
- Will you need to make an exchange in this subtraction? How do you know?
- What can you exchange 1 one/tenth/hundredth for?
- Why is the position of the decimal point important?
- What does zero in a place value column mean? How does this affect a subtraction?

Possible sentence stems

- ______ ones/tenths subtract ______ ones/tenths is equal to ______ ones/tenths.
- I need to make an exchange because …
- I need to exchange 1 ______ for 10 ______

National Curriculum links

- Recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents
- Solve problems involving number up to 3 decimal places

Subtract decimals with the same number of decimal places

Key learning

- Use the place value chart and the column method to work out 4.23 – 2.12

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
1 1 1 1	0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01

	4	2	3
–	2	1	2
	.		

Did you need to make any exchanges?

- Use the place value chart and the column method to work out 6.35 – 4.83

Will you need to make any exchanges?

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
1 1 1 1 1 1	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01

	6	3	5
–	4	8	3
	.		

Use a place value chart and a column method to work out the subtractions.

5.7 – 2.4 | 8.56 – 3.37 | 8.313 – 2.614 | 13.24 – 12.06

- Use the column method to work out the subtractions.

	6	4
–	3	8
	.	

	7	3	0	4
–	3	9	1	2
		.		

	5	0	5
–	2	1	5
	.		

	2	4	6	3
–	1	7	8	1
		.		

- Tom has £12.45

  He buys a football for £6.99

  How much money does he have left?

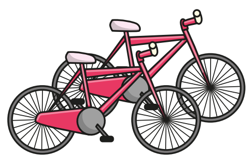
  Compare methods with a partner.

- Annie and Amir are doing a sponsored bike ride.

  Annie cycles 8.47 miles.

  Amir cycles 5.95 miles.

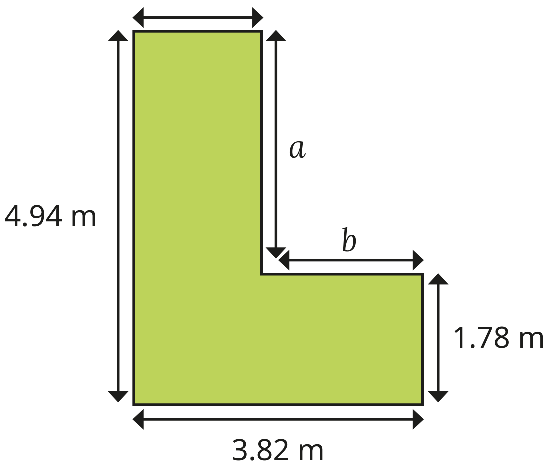
  How much further does Annie cycle than Amir?



Subtract decimals with the same number of decimal places

Reasoning and problem solving

Work out the lengths of sides a and b.



What is the perimeter of the hexagon?

a = 3.16 m

b = 2.11 m

17.52 m

Dexter and Nijah have some money.

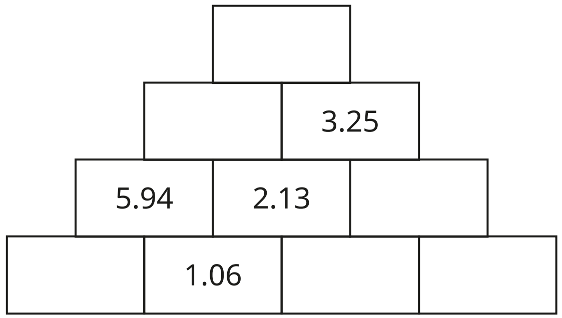
Dexter has £3.45 more than Nijah.

They have £12.45 altogether.

How much money does Nijah have?

£4.50

In the number pyramid, each number is the sum of the two numbers below it.



Complete the number pyramid.

11.32

8.07

1.12

4.88 1.07 0.05

Add decimals with different numbers of decimal places

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children extend their knowledge of adding decimal numbers to include numbers with a different number of decimal places.

Emphasise the importance of lining up the decimal point in order to ensure that digits with the same place value are also aligned. A place value chart is a useful representation to reinforce this, as children can see the value of each digit in the correct place value column. Children could be encouraged to "fill" empty columns with trailing zeros to promote an understanding of using the zero as a placeholder and making it easier to see how the numbers line up.

Children could also use estimation to think about whether their answers are sensible.

As in previous steps, it may be useful to begin with examples that do not require an exchange, so that children can focus on the new learning of adding numbers with a different number of decimal places.

Things to look out for

- Children may not line up digits correctly.
- Children may put trailing zeros in the wrong place, for example writing 8.6 as 8.06 instead of 8.60

Key questions

- How can you show this addition on a place value chart?
- What happens when there are 10 or more counters in a place value column?
- Why is the position of the decimal point important?
- Why is it important to line up the columns?
- Will this addition involve an exchange? How do you know?
- What could you add to the spaces that do not contain a digit, to help you?

Possible sentence stems

- When adding two decimal numbers, I need to keep the ______ in line.
- ______ tenths + ______ tenths = ______ tenths, so I do/do not need to make an exchange.

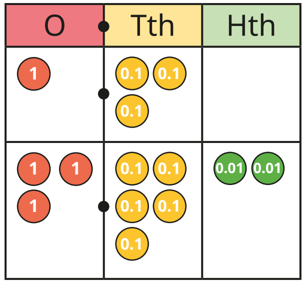
National Curriculum links

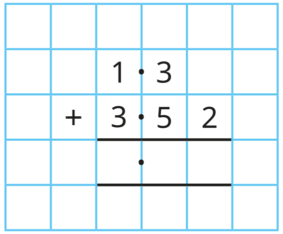
- Recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents
- Solve problems involving number up to 3 decimal places

Add decimals with different numbers of decimal places

Key learning

- Use the place value chart and column method to work out 1.3 + 3.52

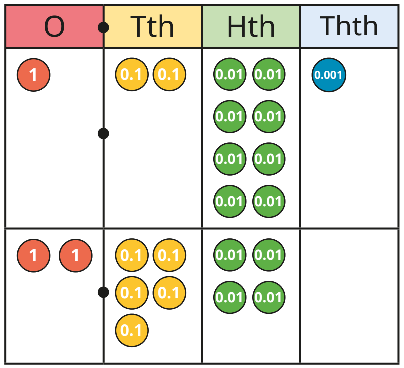


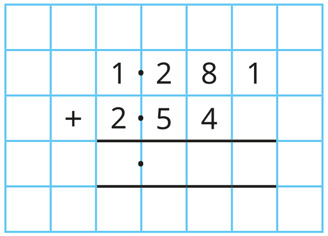


Work out the additions.

  ▶ 5.7 + 3.16 ▶ 2.017 + 3.5 ▶ 4.61 + 3.372

- Use the place value chart and column method to work out 1.281 + 2.54

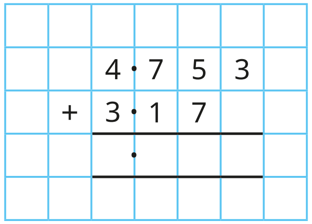


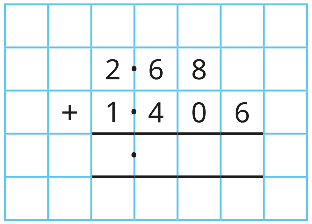


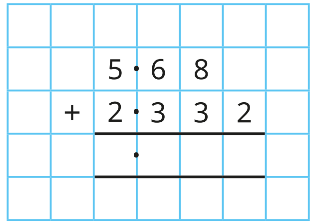
Work out the additions.

  ▶ 4.7 + 3.56 ▶ 2.8 + 1.317 ▶ 3.595 + 4.62

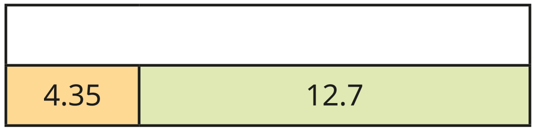
- Use the column method to work out the additions.







- Complete the bar model.



- Sam is cycling in a race.

  She has cycled 3.145 km and has 4.1 km left to cycle.

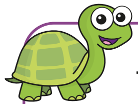
  What is the total distance of the race?

- Work out the additions.

8.7 m + 5.29 m	0.63 litres + 0.8 litres
6.3 kg + 2.75 kg	5.173 km + 4.08 km

Add decimals with different numbers of decimal places

Reasoning and problem solving



Tiny is working out
4.144 + 1.4

What mistake has Tiny made?

What is the correct answer?

		4 •	1	4	4	
	+			1 •	4	
		4 •	1	5	8	

5.544

Find a solution to the addition with:

- no exchanges
- 1 exchange
- 2 exchanges

☐ • ☐ ☐ + ☐ • ☐ ☐ ☐ = 3.678

multiple possible answers, e.g.
1.15 + 2.528 2.28 + 1.398 2.79 + 0.888

Write the additions in the correct columns in the table.

9.99 + 0.1 9.99 + 1

9.99 + 0.001 9.99 + 0.01

No exchange	Exchange in ones column	Exchange in tenths column	Exchange in hundredths column	Exchange in thousandths column

Some additions may go in more than one column.

Add two more additions to each column, where the numbers have a different number of decimal places.

no exchange: 9.99 + 0.001

ones column: 9.99 + 1,
9.99 + 0.1, 9.99 + 0.01

tenths column:
9.99 + 0.1, 9.99 + 0.01

hundredths column:
9.99 + 0.01

Subtract decimals with different numbers of decimal places

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children extend their knowledge of subtracting decimal numbers to include numbers with a different number of decimal places.

It is important that children continue to practise lining up the decimal point carefully and ensure that each digit is in the correct column. A place value chart could be used to reinforce this. In the column method, show children how to "fill" empty columns with zeros, which will support them when exchanges are required. They need to be secure with the fact that, for example, 6 and 6.0 have the same numerical value, as do 4.7 and 4.70 and so on.

Children need a good understanding of column subtraction from previous steps, knowing when to make an exchange – particularly when zeros are involved.

Things to look out for

- Children may not line up digits correctly.
- In calculations such as 7.6 − 2.38, children may subtract where there are pairs of numbers but just write the last digit, giving the answer of 5.38, instead of writing 7.60 − 2.38 and making an exchange.
- Children may struggle when multiple exchanges are required, for example 13 − 2.532

Key questions

- How should the digits be lined up in a column subtraction?
- How do you show that there is nothing in a place value column?
- Do you need to make an exchange? How do you know?
- How do you make an exchange if there is a zero in the column that you want to make the exchange from?
- Is the column subtraction method the most efficient method to use in this example?

Possible sentence stems

- When subtracting two decimal numbers, I need to keep the _______ in line.
- If I need to subtract hundredths and there is no digit in the hundredths column, I can put in a _______ and then make an _______

National Curriculum links

- Recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents
- Solve problems involving number up to 3 decimal places

Subtract decimals with different numbers of decimal places

Key learning

- Alex is using a place value chart and column subtraction to work out 4.54 – 1.4

O	Tth	Hth
1 1 1 1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01

	4	• 5	4	
–	1	• 4		
	3	• 1	4	

Use place value charts and the column method to work out the subtractions.

2.65 – 1.4	5.42 – 1.3	7.326 – 4.01	8.72 – 4.1

- Teddy is using a place value chart and column subtraction to subtract 4.23 from 6.5

O	Tth	Hth
1 1 1 1 1 1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	

	6	• 5	0	
–	4	• 2	3	
		•		

Why can Teddy write 6.5 as 6.50?

Complete the calculation using place value counters to help you.

- Use the column method to work out the subtractions.

	4	• 7	5	
–	3	• 1	2	3
		•		

	5	• 3	
–	2	• 0	7
		•	

	6	• 0	6
–	3	• 7	
		•	

	8	• 7		
–	2	• 0	6	8
		•		

- Eva buys a bag of apples costing £4.27

  She pays with a £10 note.

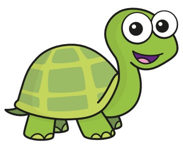
  How much change does she get?

- Work out the subtractions.
  - 5,000 g – 3,200 g = ______ g
  - 5 kg – 3.2 kg = ______ kg
  - 450 cm – 255 cm = ______ cm
  - 4.5 m – 2.55 m = ______ m
  - 550 ml – 60 ml = ______ ml
  - 0.55 l – 0.06 l = ______ l

Subtract decimals with different numbers of decimal places

Reasoning and problem solving

Tiny is working out 4.9 – 3.84



		4 •	9		
	–	3 •	8	4	
		1 •	1	4	

What mistake has Tiny made?

Work out the correct answer.

1.06

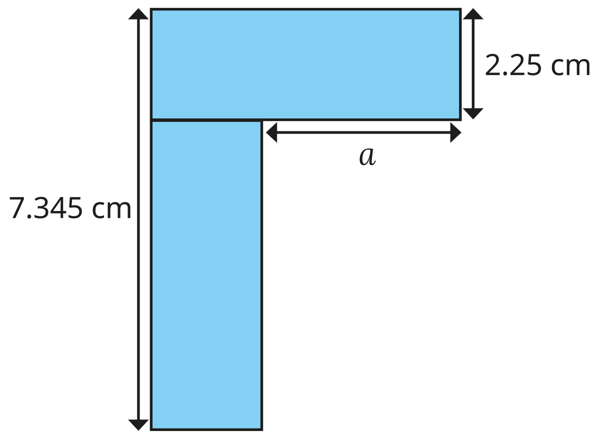
Rosie, Mo and Dora each have some money.

- Rosie has £1.63 more than Mo.
- Dora has £4 more than Rosie.
- Dora has £7.60

How much money do they have altogether?

£13.17

The shape is made of two identical rectangles.



Find the length of the part marked a.

2.845 cm

Efficient strategies for adding and subtracting decimals

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children explore a range of different calculation strategies to solve addition and subtraction problems, making decisions about which strategy would be the most effective for each problem.

Encourage children to consider the question carefully rather than automatically choosing the same option every time. They can experiment by solving the same calculation in a number of ways and considering which way was the most efficient and why. In particular, discuss when mental strategies are more appropriate than written, for example when compensation can be used, such that adding 9.99 can be simplified to add 10 and then subtract 0.01. Number lines are useful to support this approach.

Things to look out for

- Children may automatically use formal written methods, even when they are less efficient.
- Children may not transfer strategies used with integers to decimals without explicit teaching.
- When working mentally, children may make place value errors.

Key questions

- Do you need to make an exchange?
- What methods could you use?
  Which is most efficient for this calculation?
- When would you use a mental method?
- When would you use an informal jotting such as a number line?
- When would a formal method be more efficient?
- What integer is 9.9 close to?
  How can this help with the calculation?
- How could partitioning help with this calculation?

Possible sentence stems

- ______ is close to ______, so I can change the calculation to ______
- I will work this out using ______ because …

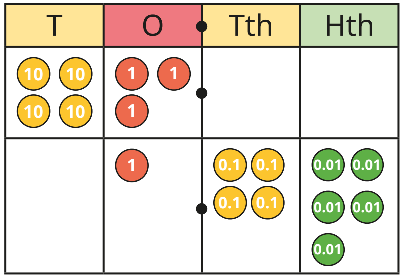
National Curriculum links

- Solve problems involving number up to 3 decimal places

Efficient strategies for adding and subtracting decimals

Key learning

- Dani uses a place value chart and a written method to work out 43 + 1.45



		4	3 •			
	+		1 •	4	5	
		4	4 •	4	5	

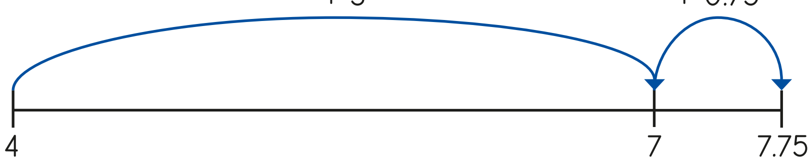
Could Dani have worked the answer out using a mental method?

Which of these calculations could you work out mentally?

For which calculations would you use a written method?

- 8.2 + 3.1
- 6.9 + 0.45
- 9.8 – 4
- 90.8 – 0.45
- 18.02 + 34.19
- 6.7 + 0.25
- 9.8 – 4.56
- 9.8 – 0.4

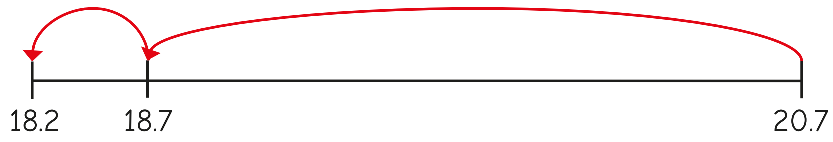
- Whitney uses a number line to work out 4 + 3.75



Use Whitney's method to work out the additions.

- 7 + 0.65
- 4 + 3.2
- 12 + 4.63
- 19 + 8.784

- Brett is counting back along a number line to work out 20.7 – 2.5



Use Brett's method to work out the subtractions.

- 16.8 – 2.5
- 12.9 – 4.3
- 14.6 – 8.05
- 15.75 – 8.32

- Work out 8.4 + 3.42 using:
  - a mental method
  - a number line
  - the column method.

Which method do you think is best?

Would this be the best method to work out 8.4 – 3.42?

Explain your answer.

- Use your preferred method to work out the calculations.

43 – 2.14 + 0.86	23 + 4.105	19 – 0.25	19 – 17.37

Compare methods with a partner.

Efficient strategies for adding and subtracting decimals

Reasoning and problem solving

For each calculation, decide if you would use a mental method, an informal jotting or the formal written method.

57.9 + 4.8	12.8 + 5.4	5.6 + 2.1
9.5 – 4.3	8.6 – 7.7	3.25 – 1.37

Mental method	Informal jotting	Formal written method

Explain your choices.

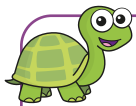
Add one more calculation to each column.

Discuss as a class.

Work out the missing digits.

		3	1	. □	0	
	–		□	. 3	7	
		2	9	. 6	3	

31.00 – 1.37



Tiny is working out 63.7 – 9.9

63.7 – 9.9 = 63.7 – 10 – 0.1
= 53.7 – 0.1
= 53.6

What mistake has Tiny made?

How could you work out the change from £20 when you spend £6.99?

Tiny should have subtracted 10 and then **added** 0.1

Decimal sequences

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children combine their knowledge of number sequences and decimals to explore decimal sequences.

Given a range of sequences, children look for patterns and use and find simple rules that involve adding or subtracting a decimal each time. It is important to note that they are not expected to generate algebraic expressions at this stage. Children should, however, use the language associated with sequences such as “term” and “rule”. They should make predictions about the next term or subsequent terms in a sequence or, given different terms in a sequence, work backwards to find previous terms. Number lines are useful for representing sequences.

This step supports children’s understanding of counting in decimals, particularly across an integer, and prepares them for further study of sequences in Year 6

Things to look out for

- Children may make errors when crossing an integer boundary, for example 0.3, 0.6, 0.9, 0.12
- When looking for terms earlier in a sequence, children may use the operation for the rule instead of the inverse operation, for example adding when they need to subtract.

Key questions

- Are the terms increasing or decreasing in value?
- Are the terms increasing or decreasing by the same amount each time? If so, by how much?
- What will the next term in the sequence be?
- What will the ______ term in the sequence be?
- How can you tell if you need to make an exchange?
- How can you work out the previous term in a sequence? Does it make a difference if the sequence is increasing or decreasing?

Possible sentence stems

- Each term is ______ than the previous term.

  The difference between the terms is ______

  As the sequence is increasing/decreasing, I need to add/subtract ______ to work out the next term.

National Curriculum links

- Read, write, order and compare numbers with up to 3 decimal places
- Solve problems involving number up to 3 decimal places

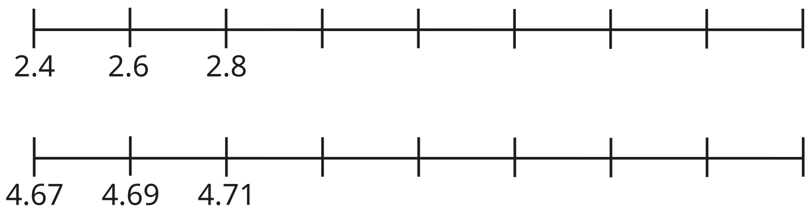
Decimal sequences

Key learning

- Complete the sequence.

1st term	2nd term	3rd term	4th term	5th term
1.21	1.32	1.43		

- Complete the number lines.



- Write the rule for each sequence.
  - 3.4, 3.6, 3.8, 4
  - 3.4, 3.2, 3, 2.8
  - 3.4, 3.42, 3.44, 3.46
  - 3.4, 3.38, 3.36, 3.34

  Work out the next term in each sequence.

- Use the rule to find the missing terms in the sequences.
  - Rule: add 0.3

    0.4, ______, ______, ______, ______
  - Rule: add 0.25

    ______, ______, 3.75, ______, ______
  - Rule: subtract 1.1

    ______, ______, ______, 7.8, ______

- A library charges a £1.50 fine if a book is not returned on the due date, and 15p per day for every day after that.

  Use the sequence to work out the fine for a book that is one week overdue.

  £1.50, £1.65, ______, ______, ______, ______, ______

- The 1st term of a sequence is 0.7 and the 3rd term is 1

  What is the 2nd term of the sequence?

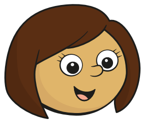
  What is the 5th term?

Decimal sequences

Reasoning and problem solving

Here is a sequence.

3.5, 3.7, 3.9 …



The next term is 3.11

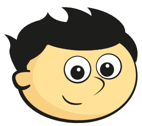
Explain why Kim is wrong.

What is the next term?

4.1

Here is a sequence.

9.48, 9.52, 9.56, 9.6 …



The number 9.7 will be in this sequence.

Do you agree with Jack?

Explain your answer.

No

0.83	0.78
0.93	0.88

Put the cards in order to make a sequence.

What is the rule?

Could there be a different sequence and a different rule?

0.78, 0.83, 0.88, 0.93
rule: add 0.05

0.93, 0.88, 0.83, 0.78
rule: subtract 0.05

Huan and Alex are writing number sequences starting at zero.

- Huan's rule is + 0.9
- Alex's rule is + 1.2

What is the first number they will both write?

What other numbers will they both write?

3.6

7.2, 10.8 …
all multiples of 3.6

Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children learn to multiply decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000

Children multiplied integers by 10 and 100 in Year 4 and moved on to multiply by 1,000 in the Autumn term of Year 5. Despite this experience, they may still make the mistake of over-generalising and simply "adding zeros". Concrete resources and stem sentences can be used to enable children to make accurate generalisations about what happens to the digits in a number when they multiply by 10, 100 or 1,000. Representations such as place value charts allow children to physically move plain counters to the left and recognise that all digits move, for example, 1 place to the left when multiplying by 10. They can also use a Gattegno chart to recognise that multiplying by 10 and "10 times the size" is the same.

Things to look out for

- Children may assume that they add a zero to the original number when multiplying by 10
- Children may "move the decimal point" instead of recognising that it is the digits that increase in value when multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000

Key questions

- What is the value of each digit in the number?
- How many places to the left do the counters move when you multiply by 10/100/1,000?
- Where would the digits move to if you multiplied the number by 10/100/1,000?
- How many times greater than ______ is ______?
- If you multiply a number by 10 and then multiply the answer by 10, how many times greater than the original number is your final answer?

Possible sentence stems

- To multiply by 10/100/1,000, I move all the digits ______ places to the left.
- 10 times greater than ______ is ______
- Multiplying by 100/1,000 is the same as multiplying by 10 ______ times.

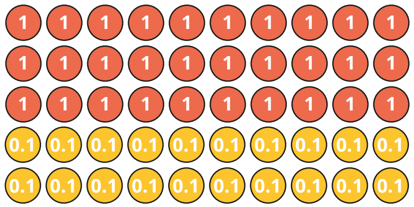
National Curriculum links

- Multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000

Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000

Key learning

- The place value counters show 3.2 multiplied by 10

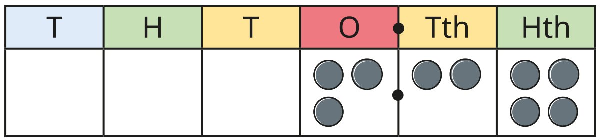


  - Can you make any exchanges?
  - Complete the sentences.

    _______ multiplied by 10 is equal to _______

    _______ is 10 times the size of _______

- Use the place value chart to multiply 3.24 by 10, 100 and 1,000



  Complete the sentence.

  When you multiply by _______, you move the counters _______ places to the left.

- Use a place value chart to multiply the decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000

  4.24 | 2.401 | 4.21

- Mo is using a Gattegno chart to work out 4.9 × 10

1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09

  4 × 10 = 40
  0.9 × 10 = 9
  So 4.9 × 10 = 49

  Use the Gattegno chart to work out the multiplications.

  - 0.6 × 10
    0.6 × 100
    0.6 × 1,000
  - 2.4 × 10
    2.4 × 100
    2.4 × 1,000
  - 1.35 × 10
    1.35 × 100
    1.35 × 1,000

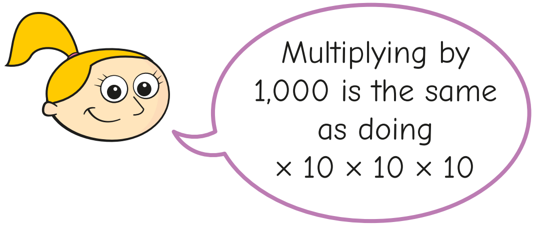
  What patterns do you notice?

- Multiply each number by 10, 100 and 1,000

  3.14 | 0.13 | 0.033

Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000

Reasoning and problem solving

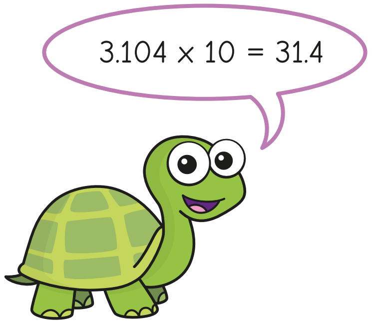


Do you agree with Eva?

Explain your answer.

Yes

Tiny is multiplying by 10



What mistake has Tiny made?

What is the correct answer?

31.04

Without calculating, write <, > or = to make the statements correct.

4.732 × 100 ◯ 47.32 × 10

10 × 13.82 ◯ 1,000 × 1.382

0.723 × 10 × 10 ◯ 100 × 0.723

1,000 × 3.81 ◯ 30.81 × 100

Explain your reasoning.

=

<

=

>

Scott has £4.87

Tom has 10 times as much money as Scott.

How much more money does Tom have than Scott?

£43.83

Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children explore dividing integers and decimal numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000. This builds on their learning from Year 4, where they learned to divide 1- and 2-digit numbers by 10

Children should begin to recognise the links with multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000 and notice the inverse relationship. Concrete resources and stem sentences can be used to enable children to make accurate generalisations about what happens to the digits in a number when they divide by 10, 100 or 1,000. A place value chart allows children to physically move counters to the right and recognise that all of the digits move, for example, 2 places to the right when dividing by 100. Children can also use a Gattegno chart to recognise that dividing by 10 and "one-tenth of the size" is the same.

Things to look out for

- Children may make errors with zero placeholders, for example 30.4 ÷ 10 = 3.4
- Children may mix up the rules for multiplication and division.
- Children may "move the decimal point" instead of recognising that it is the digits that decrease in value when dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000

Key questions

- What is the value of each digit in the number?
- If you divide by 10/100/1,000, how many places to the right do the counters move?
- Where would the digits move to if you divided the number by 10/100/1,000?
- How many times smaller is ______ than ______?
- If you divide a number by 10 and then divide the answer by 10, how many times smaller than the original number is your final answer?

Possible sentence stems

- To divide by 10/100/1,000, I move all the digits ______ places to the right.
- ______ is one-tenth the size of ______
- Dividing by 100/1,000 is the same as dividing by 10 ______ times.

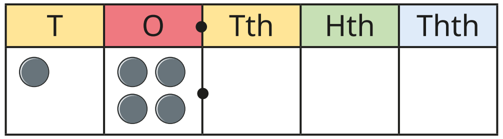
National Curriculum links

- Multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000

Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000

Key learning

- Use the place value chart to divide 14 by 10, 100 and 1,000



Complete the sentence.

When you divide by ______, you move the counters ______ places to the right.

- Use a place value chart and counters to divide the numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000

4 | 15 | 301

- Use the place value chart to complete the divisions.

H	T	O	Tth	Hth	Thth
	2	7			

27 ÷ 10 = ______

27 ÷ 100 = ______

27 ÷ 1,000 = ______

- Filip is using a Gattegno chart to work out 5.8 ÷ 10

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009

5 ÷ 10 = 0.5
0.8 ÷ 10 = 0.08
5.8 ÷ 10 = 0.58
0.58 is one-tenth the size of 5.8

Use the Gattegno chart to work out the divisions.

- 42 ÷ 10
  42 ÷ 100
  42 ÷ 1,000
- 713 ÷ 10
  713 ÷ 100
  713 ÷ 1,000
- 102 ÷ 10
  102 ÷ 100
  102 ÷ 1,000

What patterns do you notice?

- There are 100 pence in £1

Use this fact to convert the amounts from pence to pounds.

- 210p = £ ______
- 132p = £ ______
- 2,456p = £ ______

Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000

Reasoning and problem solving

Amir is working out 4.08 ÷ 10

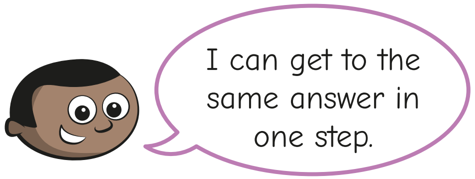
What mistake has Amir made?

What is the correct answer?

0.408

Mo divides 72 by 1,000

He then multiplies the answer by 10



Explain Mo's method.

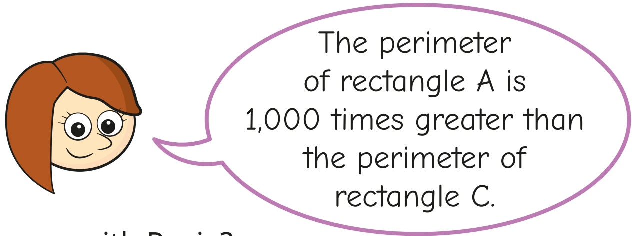
Mo can divide by 100 to get the same answer.

Here are three rectangles.

The sides of rectangle B are 10 times greater than rectangle A.

The sides of rectangle C are one-hundredth the size of rectangle B.

Work out the side lengths of rectangles B and C.



Do you agree with Rosie?

Explain your answer.

B: 14 m and 9 m
C: 0.14 m and 0.09 m

No

Multiply and divide decimals – missing values

Notes and guidance

In this small step, children apply their knowledge of multiplying and dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000 to work out missing values.

Through the use of concrete resources and stem sentences in the two previous steps, children have generalised what happens to the digits in a number when they multiply and divide by 10, 100 or 1,000. They now use these generalisations to support them to find missing values in calculations. Gattegno charts can be used to recognise how many rows a counter has moved up or down, allowing children to work out if the number is 10, 100 or 1,000 times greater or smaller. A place value chart allows them to physically move counters to the left or right to work out if the number is 10, 100 or 1,000 times greater or smaller. Children should recognise the inverse relationship between multiplying and dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000 and use this to find the missing values.

Things to look out for

- Children may mix up multiplication and division and move counters or digits in the wrong direction.
- Children may make errors with numbers that include zero as a placeholder, especially within numbers such as 3.04

Key questions

- What is the value of each digit?
- How many times smaller is ______ than ______?
- How many times greater is ______ than ______?
- How have the values of the digits changed?
- Has the number been multiplied or divided? How do you know?
- In which direction have the digits moved? How many places have the digits moved? What does this tell you?

Possible sentence stems

- The digits have moved ______ places to the left/right, so the number has been ______ by ______
- The digits have moved ______ places to the left/right, so the number is ______ times greater/smaller.

National Curriculum links

- Multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000

Multiply and divide decimals – missing values

Key learning

- Use the place value chart to work out the missing value.

  4.23 × ______ = 42.3

T	O	Tth	Hth
	●●●●	●●	●●●
	4	2	3

- Use a place value chart and counters to work out the missing values.
  - 3.45 × ______ = 34.5
  - 84 ÷ ______ = 0.84
  - 4.56 ÷ ______ = 0.456
  - 1.03 × ______ = 103

- Mo divides a number by 100 and ends up with 0.52

H	T	O	Tth	Hth	Thth
		0	5	2	

  What number did Mo start with?

- Work out the missing numbers.
  - ______ ÷ 10 = 4.9
  - ______ × 10 = 0.45
  - 1,000 × ______ = 273
  - ______ ÷ 100 = 2.103

- Dexter uses a Gattegno chart to work out the missing value in the calculation 4.82 × ______ = 482

1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.009

  - Complete the sentences.

    Each counter moves up ______ rows to get to 482

    482 is ______ times the size of 4.82

    4.82 × ______ = 482
  - Use the Gattegno chart to work out the missing values.

    3.4 × ______ = 34

    ______ ÷ 10 = 64.5

    ______ × 5.62 = 5,620

    4.6 ÷ ______ = 0.046

    1,000 × ______ = 345

    ______ ÷ 100 = 3.02

- Complete the calculations.
  - ______ ÷ 10 = 1.93 ÷ 100
  - 34.2 ÷ ______ = 0.342 × ______

Multiply and divide decimals – missing values

Reasoning and problem solving

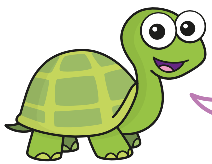
Is the statement true or false?

420 ÷ 100 = 0.042 × 100

Explain your answer.

True

☐ ÷ 100 = 0.594



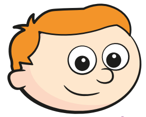
I can multiply 0.594 by 100 to find the missing value.

Do you agree with Tiny?

Explain your answer.

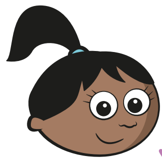
Yes

Ron thinks of a number.



I multiplied my number by 10 and then divided it by 1,000. I ended up with 0.034

What number was Ron thinking of?



I started with the same number as Ron and ended up with 340

What did Sam do to her number?

3.4

multiplied by 100