



Topic: Maths

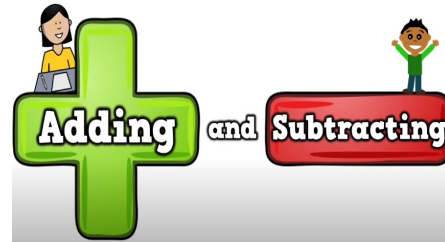
Year: 4

Strand: Addition and Subtraction

What should I already know?

Previous learning that will help you with this unit of work:

- add and subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones; a three-digit number and tens; a three-digit number and hundreds
- add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction
- estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers
- solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction



Key Vocabulary

Addition	Addition is the process of calculating the total of two or more numbers.
Subtraction	A mathematical operation in which the difference between two numbers or quantities is calculated.
Sum	A sum is a simple calculation in arithmetic. The sum of two numbers is the number that is obtained when they are added together.
Total	A total is the number that you get when you add several numbers together or when you count how many things there are in a group.
Difference	A difference between two quantities is the amount by which one quantity is less than the other.
Minus	You use minus to show that one number or quantity is being subtracted from another.
Less	You use less than before a number or amount to say that the actual number or amount is smaller than this. You use less to indicate that something or someone has a smaller amount of a quality than they used to or than is average or usual.
Column addition	When writing down sums, separate the numbers into ones, tens, hundreds and thousands. List the numbers in a <i>column</i> and always start <i>adding</i> with the ones first.
Column subtraction	The column method is a mathematical method of calculation where the numbers to be subtracted are set out above one another in columns.
Exchange	The process of <i>exchanging</i> values between the place value columns of a number.
Operation	A <i>mathematical</i> process. The most common are add, subtract, multiply and divide.
Estimate	If you estimate a quantity or value, you make an approximate judgment or calculation of it .

What will I know by the end of the unit?

How do we lay out the column method for addition and subtraction?	Digits are separated into ones, tens and hundreds columns . The largest number is always written first.
Why is it important to put the digits in the correct column?	If a digit has the incorrect place value so will the total.
What is a place holder and when do we use them?	A zero is a placeholder. They are used to keep digits in the correct column
When using column addition, which column do we start adding from?	Always add the ones column first.
What number should be written first when doing column subtraction?	The largest number.
When using column subtraction, which column do we start subtracting from?	Always subtract the ones first.
What is the maximum value you can have in each column and what do you do?	9 is the largest value you can have in each column. When the amount is greater than this you need to exchange.
When subtracting, what happens if the number you are subtracting from is smaller than the number you are subtracting? E.g 1—3	You need to exchange and regroup the number in the column.

Objectives

- Add and subtract number with up to 4 digits using formal written methods.
- Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.
- Solve addition and subtraction two step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to

Useful Websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/maths>