

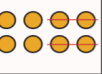


# Knowledge Organiser - Maths

## Key Facts - Addition and Subtraction

### 3 digit and 1 digit numbers

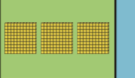

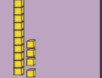
Not crossing 10's  
 $268 - 4 = 264$

Hundred	Ten	Ones
		

$$343 + 6 = 349$$



Crossing 10's (Exchanging)

324		
300	20	4
300	10	14
		




$$316 + 8 = 324$$

316	8
	

$$324 - 8 = 316$$

### 3 digit and 2 digit numbers

Add and subtract tens

Hundred	Ten	Ones
		

$$451 + 3 \text{ tens} = 481 \quad (5 + 3 = 8)$$

$$451 - 4 \text{ tens} = 411 \quad (5 - 4 = 1)$$

Crossing 10's (Exchanging)

$$258 + 80 = 338$$

\* Column method

\* Count in 10's mentally

\* Add 100, subtract 20

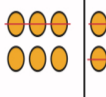
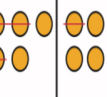

Crossing 10 and 100

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ +73 \\ \hline 441 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ -73 \\ \hline 295 \end{array}$$

### 3 digit numbers

Not crossing  
 $679 - 351 + 328$

Hundred	Ten	Ones
		

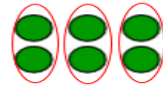
Crossing 10's (Exchanging)

?	269
154	
514	
268	?

## Key Facts - Multiplication and Division

### Multiplication is Repeated Addition

Arrays can be used to show that multiplication is repeated addition.



**Addition:**

$$2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

**Multiplication:**

3 groups of 2 is 6

3 times 2 equals 6

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

### 3 times table

$1 \times 3 = 3$   
 $2 \times 3 = 6$   
 $3 \times 3 = 9$   
 $4 \times 3 = 12$   
 $5 \times 3 = 15$   
 $6 \times 3 = 18$   
 $7 \times 3 = 21$   
 $8 \times 3 = 24$   
 $9 \times 3 = 27$   
 $10 \times 3 = 30$   
 $11 \times 3 = 33$   
 $12 \times 3 = 36$

### 4 times table

$1 \times 4 = 4$   
 $2 \times 4 = 8$   
 $3 \times 4 = 12$   
 $4 \times 4 = 16$   
 $5 \times 4 = 20$   
 $6 \times 4 = 24$   
 $7 \times 4 = 28$   
 $8 \times 4 = 32$   
 $9 \times 4 = 36$   
 $10 \times 4 = 40$   
 $11 \times 4 = 44$   
 $12 \times 4 = 48$

### 8 times tables

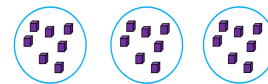
$1 \times 8 = 8$   
 $2 \times 8 = 16$   
 $3 \times 8 = 24$   
 $4 \times 8 = 32$   
 $5 \times 8 = 40$   
 $6 \times 8 = 48$   
 $7 \times 8 = 56$   
 $8 \times 8 = 64$   
 $9 \times 8 = 72$   
 $10 \times 8 = 80$   
 $11 \times 8 = 88$   
 $12 \times 8 = 96$

### Division

Means sharing



### Equal Groups



$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

There are 3 groups with the same amount in each group.  
 They are equal groups.

### Sharing

I have twenty-one cakes and I share them equally into 3 plates.  
 How many cakes will be in each plate?



$$21 \div 3 = 7$$



**addition**

The act or process of adding one thing to another.

**subtraction**

The act or process of taking one number away from another number.

**division**

Division is breaking a number up into equal parts.

**multiplication**

To multiply means to add equal groups. You take one number and add it together a number of times.

**partition**

Splitting numbers into smaller parts to make them easier to work with.

**place value**

The value of each digit in a number.