



PART 3

**UNIT**  
**1**

**AUTUMN**  
first half

**NUMBER: PROPERTIES**

**MENTAL METHODS**

**SECTION 1** Square numbers

**SECTION 2** Simple sequences

**SECTION 3** Mental addition

**SECTION 4** Mental subtraction

# UNIT 1

## NUMBER: PROPERTIES MENTAL METHODS

SUGGESTED TIME **4 hours**

### TEACHING OBJECTIVES

- Know squares to at least  $10 \times 10$ .
- Find a difference by counting up through next multiple of 10, 100, 1000. 
- Add and subtract two-digit whole numbers.
- Recognise and extend number sequences formed by counting from any number in steps of constant size, extend beyond zero when counting back.
- Generate terms of a number sequence given a rule.

**SECTION 1** Square numbers

**SECTION 2** Simple sequences

**SECTION 3** Mental addition

**SECTION 4** Mental subtraction

### HOMEWORK

- Identify mental recall and mental calculation skills that pupils need to learn and consolidate.
- Learn square numbers to at least  $10 \times 10$ .
- Use the Star Challenges.

Unit **1****Checklist for pupils**UNIT  
**1**

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**Square numbers**

You will:

- learn what we mean by square numbers
- recall number facts for square numbers, eg  $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $\square \times \square = 49$

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**Simple sequences**

You will:

- recognise and extend number sequences by adding or subtracting
- extend beyond zero when counting back
- recognise and explain patterns in sequences

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**Mental addition and subtraction**

You will:

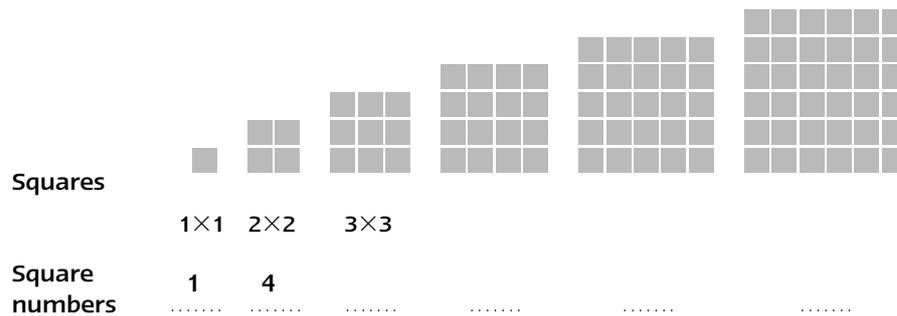
- add and subtract 10, 20, 30... to two-digit numbers
  - add and subtract 1 to 9 to any whole number
  - add pairs of two-digit numbers by adding tens and units separately
  - subtract numbers by counting up through the next multiple of 10, 100 or 1000
  - subtract pairs of two-digit numbers
-

# UNIT 1

## SECTION 1: SQUARE NUMBERS

### DIRECT TEACHING POINTS

- Quickly revise odd and even numbers. You need to demonstrate the link between square numbers and their spatial arrangements. Pupils need to have this visual picture.



- Star Challenge 2 is an activity that pupils could attempt individually and then discuss their results in pairs.
- Learning square numbers up to  $10 \times 10$  can be reinforced as homework.
- Square numbers provide pupils with key facts to learn multiplication tables, for example  $8 \times 7$  can be deduced from  $7 \times 7$ . You need to teach this and build on it during the year.
- Discuss with pupils which square numbers they should know and when it is appropriate to use a calculator to work out others.
- You can revisit square numbers regularly in mental sessions.



*square number*

## Square numbers

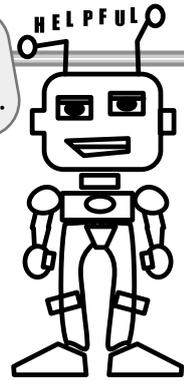
### 1 The first ten square numbers

Complete:

The first ten square numbers are

1, 4, ....., ....., ....., ....., ....., ....., ....., .....

Learn square numbers like  $5 \times 5$ ,  $7 \times 7$ .



### 2 More square numbers



Complete:

The second square number = 4

The fourth square number = 16

The sixth square number = .....

The tenth square number = .....

Work out:

The thirteenth square number = .....

The 45th square number = .....

### 3 Squaring numbers

This is a table of numbers and their squares.

Fill in the gaps:

Numbers	2	3	7	9		12	0			4	6			11
Squares	4	9	49		25			1	64			4	100	

# Square numbers



1

## Calculator squares search



9-10 correct 1 star

Complete the square numbers:

1 .....  $\times$  ..... = 16

5 .....  $\times$  ..... = 225

9 ..... squared = 900

2 .....  $\times$  ..... = 64

6 .....  $\times$  ..... = 484

10  $n$  squared = 7921

3 .....  $\times$  ..... = 144

7 ..... squared = 25

- what is the  
value of  $n$ ? .....

4 .....  $\times$  ..... = 169

8 ..... squared = 841



2

## Sums of two squares



19-20 correct 2 stars  
15-18 correct 1 star

Squares are:

1	4	9	16
25	36	49	64
100	121	144	.....

Write each number below as the sum of two squares.

2 = 1 + 1

17 = ..... + .....

20 = ..... + .....

5 = 1 + 4

50 = ..... + .....

25 = ..... + .....

13 = 4 + 9

80 = ..... + .....

125 = ..... + .....

18 = 9 + 9

65 = ..... + .....

85 = ..... + .....

8 = ..... + .....

74 = ..... + .....

61 = ..... + .....

10 = ..... + .....

104 = ..... + .....

169 = ..... + .....

106 = ..... + .....

145 = ..... + .....

26 = ..... + .....

52 = ..... + .....

202 = ..... + .....

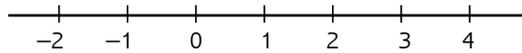
313 = ..... + .....

# UNIT 1

## SECTION 2: SIMPLE SEQUENCES

### DIRECT TEACHING POINTS

- There are many opportunities within this section to teach and consolidate mental addition and subtraction strategies, for example, adding and subtracting 9.
- Counting on and back in equal steps from zero helps reinforce multiples and multiplication facts.
- Practise this work orally with written exercises used as consolidation as appropriate.
- Demonstrate to pupils the patterns in our number system.  
 $6 + 5$   $16 + 5$   $96 + 5$  are basically the same calculation.
- Use a number line, extended below zero, as a visual prompt.



- Pupils find counting back more difficult than counting on. It needs more practice.



*sequence add subtract  
minus multiple*

## Simple sequences

1

## Counting on and back in 6s



Extend each sequence by counting on or back in 6s:

1	6	12	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	21	27	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	50	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	60	54	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	100	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	52	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	27	21	15	.....	.....	-3	.....
8	20	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

2

## Counting on and back in 9s



Extend each sequence by counting on or back in 9s:

1	9	18	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	29	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	63	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	65	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	27	18	.....	.....	-9	.....	.....
6	30	21	.....	.....	-6	.....	.....
7	50	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	6	-3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

# Simple sequences

3

## Rules for counting on and back



What is the rule?  
Extend each sequence:

1	Rule: add 8	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Rule: add .....	5	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Rule: add .....	21	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Rule: subtract 9	83	74	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Rule: .....	78	70	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Rule: .....	-2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Rule: .....	18	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Rule: .....	50	75	100	.....	.....	.....	.....



3

## From sequences to rules



50-52 correct 2 stars  
42-49 correct 1 star

What is the rule?  
Extend each sequence:

1	Rule: .....	43	51	.....	.....	.....	83	.....
2	Rule: .....	34	45	.....	.....	.....	89	.....
3	Rule: .....	150	.....	.....	225	250	.....	.....
4	Rule: .....	5	30	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Rule: .....	90	81	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Rule: .....	-3	3	.....	15	.....	.....	33
7	Rule: .....	-30	-21	-12	.....	.....	.....	24
8	Rule: .....	7	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	43

# Simple sequences



## Rules and patterns



All correct 1 star

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90

1 Look at the column with 8 at the top.  
What is the rule connecting this sequence of numbers?

.....  
 .....

2 Start with 8.  
Circle each number that is made by adding 7 onto the last number.

.....  
 .....

3 Describe the pattern made by the numbers you have circled.

.....  
 .....

# UNIT 1

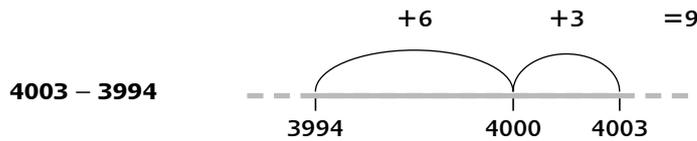
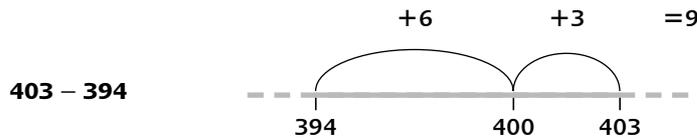
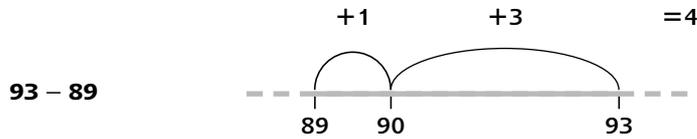
## SECTIONS 3 AND 4: MENTAL ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION

### DIRECT TEACHING POINTS

These sections introduce work that needs to be continually practised during the term: addition and subtraction of two 2-digit numbers mentally.

- Pupils need to be secure in recalling addition and subtraction facts to 20.
- Counting orally forward and back over 10, 100 and 1000 boundaries can help consolidate mental work on differences.

For example:



- A prerequisite to the introduction of written calculations is for pupils to be able to add and subtract a pair of two-digit numbers mentally.
- You will need to teach each stage then consolidate. You can teach progression in mental arithmetic strategies by using examples like these:

$43 + 30$  do this by adding 10s

$56 - 20$  do this by subtracting 10s

$43 + 8$  deduce from  $13 + 8$  or  $(43 + 7) + 1$

$43 - 8$  deduce from  $13 - 8$  or  $(43 - 3) - 5$

$43 + 32$  break this down into  $(43 + 30) + 2$  or  $(40 + 30) + (3 + 2)$

$54 + 27$  break this down into  $(54 + 20) + 7$  or  $(50 + 20) + (4 + 7)$

$86 + 47$  break this down into  $(86 + 40) + 7$  or  $(80 + 40) + (6 + 7)$

$93 - 27$  break this down into  $(93 - 20) - 7$

$64 + 39$  break this down into  $(64 + 40) - 1$

no regroup

over 10s boundary

over 10s, 100s boundary

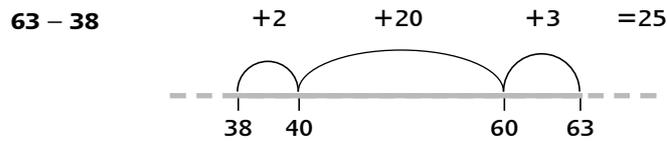
across 10s boundary

compensate

# UNIT 1



- Extend this work to cover multiples of 10 and simple decimals.  
 $280 + 640$     $720 - 180$     $2.7 + 4.6$     $7.3 - 2.7$
- Include examples of money    $£60 + £3.80$     $£7.20 - £3.80$   
 and measures    $5.5 \text{ m} - 2.8 \text{ m}$
- Demonstrate the use of an empty number line as a support for pupils' mental calculations.



- The visual image on a hundred square is a support for some pupils.



$$43 + 25 = 68$$

- Pupils need to progress so that they are not dependent on the number line or hundred square.



*add   addition   sum*  
*subtract   minus   take away   difference*

## Mental addition

1

Adding and subtracting in your head



Write down the answers to each of these:

1  $27 + 10 = \dots\dots$

5  $23 + 8 = \dots\dots$

9  $48 - 20 = \dots\dots$

2  $68 + 7 = \dots\dots$

6  $61 + 30 = \dots\dots$

10  $74 - 7 = \dots\dots$

3  $72 + 20 = \dots\dots$

7  $93 - 20 = \dots\dots$

11  $86 - 50 = \dots\dots$

4  $37 + 8 = \dots\dots$

8  $48 - 9 = \dots\dots$

12  $97 - 8 = \dots\dots$

2

Adding pairs of numbers in your head



**Example**

Work out  $45 + 36$

$$45 + 30 = 75$$

$$\text{and } 75 + 6 = 81$$



$$40 + 30 = 70$$

$$\text{and } 5 + 6 = 11$$

$$70 + 11 = 81$$

Which way do you like best?

Write down the answers to each of these:

1  $23 + 35 = \dots\dots$

5  $74 + 28 = \dots\dots$

9  $19 + 21 = \dots\dots$

2  $37 + 42 = \dots\dots$

6  $65 + 33 = \dots\dots$

10  $55 + 37 = \dots\dots$

3  $42 + 34 = \dots\dots$

7  $27 + 43 = \dots\dots$

11  $44 + 48 = \dots\dots$

4  $61 + 27 = \dots\dots$

8  $25 + 35 = \dots\dots$

12  $48 + 67 = \dots\dots$

## Mental subtraction

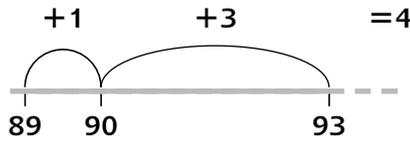
1

## Subtracting across the tens boundary



## Example

Work out  $93 - 89$  by counting on. Use an empty number line.



$$93 - 89 = 4$$

1  $54 - 49 =$

2  $83 - 76 =$

3  $75 - 68 =$

4  $46 - 34 =$

Now do it in your head!

5  $53 - 44 = \dots$

7  $101 - 97 = \dots$

9  $36 - 25 = \dots$

6  $86 - 79 = \dots$

8  $84 - 78 = \dots$

10  $97 - 85 = \dots$

## Mental subtraction

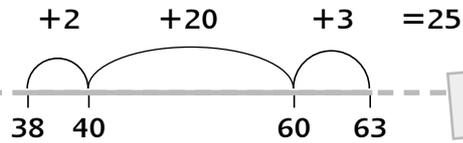
2

**Bigger jumps across the tens boundaries**



### Example

Work out  $63 - 38$  by counting on. Use an empty number line.



1  $74 - 49 =$

2  $95 - 36 =$

3  $63 - 16 =$

4  $63 - 34 =$

5  $84 - 39 =$

6  $105 - 67 =$

Work these out in your head.

7  $82 - 45 = \dots$

9  $76 - 39 = \dots$

11  $54 - 36 = \dots$

8  $83 - 55 = \dots$

10  $75 - 37 = \dots$

12  $71 - 47 = \dots$

## Mental subtraction

3

Subtracting across the  
hundreds boundary

1  $204 - 192 =$

2  $510 - 499 =$

3  $706 - 690 =$

4  $612 - 595 =$

5  $602 - 588 = \dots$

7  $311 - 295 = \dots$

9  $415 - 397 = \dots$

6  $305 - 299 = \dots$

8  $702 - 691 = \dots$

10  $904 - 895 = \dots$

4

Subtracting across the  
thousands boundary

1  $3004 - 2995 =$

2  $7010 - 6992 =$

3  $8006 - 7990 =$

4  $9009 - 8998 =$

5  $1011 - 997 = \dots$

7  $3004 - 2990 = \dots$

9  $6012 - 5980 = \dots$

6  $2005 - 1997 = \dots$

8  $5010 - 4994 = \dots$

10  $3015 - 2990 = \dots$



## Unit 1 Answers

## Section 1

## Square numbers

1 The first ten square numbers

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100

2 More square numbers

4, 16, 36, 100, 169, 2025

3 Squaring numbers

2	3	7	9	5	12	0	1	8	4	6	2	10	11
4	9	49	81	25	144	0	1	64	16	36	4	100	121

## Section 2

## Simple sequences

1 Counting on and back in 6s

1	6	12	18	24	30	36	42
2	21	27	33	39	45	51	57
3	50	56	62	68	74	80	86
4	60	54	48	42	36	30	24
5	100	94	88	82	76	70	64
6	52	46	40	34	28	22	16
7	27	21	15	9	3	-3	-9
8	20	14	8	2	-4	-10	-16

## Unit 1 Answers

## Simple sequences

*continued*

## 2 Counting on and back in 9s

1	9	18	27	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>63</b>
2	29	38	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>83</b>
3	63	54	<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>
4	65	56	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>
5	27	18	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	-9	<b>-18</b>	<b>-27</b>
6	30	21	<b>12</b>	3	-6	<b>-15</b>	<b>-24</b>
7	50	41	<b>32</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-4</b>
8	6	-3	<b>-12</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-48</b>

## 3 Rules for counting on and back

1	add 8	4	12	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>52</b>
2	add 7	5	12	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>
3	add 6	21	27	<b>33</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>57</b>
4	subtract 9	83	74	65	<b>56</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>
5	<b>subtract 8</b>	78	70	62	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>
6	<b>add 4</b>	-2	2	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>
7	<b>add 11</b>	18	29	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>84</b>
8	<b>add 25</b>	50	75	100	<b>125</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>200</b>

## Section 3

## Mental addition

## 1 Adding and subtracting in your head

1	<b>37</b>	5	<b>31</b>	9	<b>28</b>
2	<b>75</b>	6	<b>91</b>	10	<b>67</b>
3	<b>92</b>	7	<b>73</b>	11	<b>36</b>
4	<b>45</b>	8	<b>39</b>	12	<b>89</b>

## Unit 1 Answers

## Section 3

## Mental addition

*continued*

## 2 Adding pairs of numbers in your head

1	58	5	102	9	40
2	79	6	98	10	92
3	76	7	70	11	92
4	88	8	60	12	115

## Section 4

## Mental subtraction

## 1 Subtracting across tens boundary

1	5	5	9	9	11
2	7	6	7	10	12
3	7	7	4		
4	12	8	6		

## 2 Bigger jumps across the tens boundaries

1	25	5	45	9	37
2	59	6	38	10	38
3	47	7	37	11	18
4	29	8	28	12	24

## 3 Subtracting across the hundreds boundary

1	12	5	14	9	18
2	11	6	6	10	9
3	16	7	16		
4	17	8	11		

## 4 Subtracting across the thousands boundary

1	9	5	14	9	32
2	18	6	8	10	25
3	16	7	14		
4	11	8	16		

Unit **1** Answers

## Star Challenge answers



1

## Calculator squares search

9–10 correct 1 star

1  $4 \times 4 = 16$

6  $22 \times 22 = 484$

2  $8 \times 8 = 64$

7  $5 \text{ squared} = 25$

3  $12 \times 12 = 144$

8  $29 \text{ squared} = 841$

4  $13 \times 13 = 169$

9  $30 \text{ squared} = 900$

5  $15 \times 15 = 225$

10  $n = 89$



2

## Sums of two squares

19–20 correct 2 stars  
15–18 correct 1 star

$2 = 1 + 1$

$17 = 1 + 16$

$20 = 16 + 4$

$5 = 1 + 4$

$50 = 1 + 49$

$25 = 16 + 9$

*or*  $25 + 25$

$13 = 4 + 9$

$80 = 64 + 16$

$125 = 121 + 4$

$18 = 9 + 9$

$65 = 1 + 64$

$85 = 81 + 4$

$8 = 4 + 4$

$74 = 49 + 25$

$61 = 36 + 25$

$10 = 1 + 9$

$104 = 100 + 4$

$169 = 144 + 25$

$106 = 81 + 25$

$145 = 1 + 144$

$26 = 25 + 1$

*or*  $64 + 81$

$52 = 36 + 16$

$202 = 81 + 121$

$313 = 144 + 169$

## Unit 1 Answers

## Star Challenge answers

continued



3

## From sequences to rules

50-52 correct 2 stars  
42-49 correct 1 star

1	add 8	43	51	59	67	75	83	91
2	add 11	34	45	56	67	78	89	100
3	add 25	150	175	200	225	250	275	300
4	add 25	5	30	55	80	105	130	155
5	subtract 9	90	81	72	63	54	45	36
6	add 6	-3	3	9	15	21	27	33
7	add 9	-30	-21	-12	-3	6	15	24
8	add 6	7	13	19	25	31	37	43



4

## Rules and patterns

All correct 1 star

1 add 9

2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90

3 sloping lines going down to the left



5

## Counting on mixture

12-15 correct 2 stars  
8-11 correct 1 star

1	23	4	49	7	27	10	18
2	32	5	50	8	36	11	70
3	36	6	151	9	80	12	44



6

## Bigger jumps across the hundreds boundaries

9 correct 2 stars  
7-8 correct 1 star

1	245	4	317	7	619
2	250	5	260	8	1243
3	177	6	530	9	234