

## How to use these slides to help your child:

1. **Recall:** Help your child to read what the question is and then leave them to try and answer the question by themselves. Recall is helpful to find out what you child already knows/ can already do so you know how much support to give them.
2. **Learning objective:** Read the learning objective together and discuss the learning habits you might need to use throughout. (discipline, resilience, imagination, collaboration, curiosity).
3. **Guided practice:** These are problems that should be done together. Guide the children to help them to find answers by showing them the most effective way to work things out. Perhaps show them how to work the first one out, work the second one out together and finally let your child work the last guided practice question out. If they get stuck, go back to the first one and work it out together again.

**4. Intelligent practice:** These are worksheet questions that the children should be able to work out by themselves after going through the guided practice. If they need support or a reminder or how to do it then that's absolutely fine but try not to just give them the answers. Remember- mistakes are good because we learn from them.

**5. Dive deeper:** This is a question that might be more open ended. It might require an explanation of how they know they are correct. This could be done by proving their answer through showing their working out. Read this question with your child and talk about how best to answer it.

**6. Answers:** Its really important to go through the answers with your child. Give them a pen and let them tick their answers. If they get an answer wrong, now is the opportunity to look at the correct answer and identify together where they went wrong and how to fix it.

# Recall

- Fill in the answers.

$$1 \times 10 =$$

$$2 \times 10 =$$

$$3 \times 10 =$$

$$4 \times 10 =$$

$$5 \times 10 =$$

$$6 \times 10 =$$

$$7 \times 10 =$$

$$8 \times 10 =$$

$$9 \times 10 =$$

$$10 \times 10 =$$

# What are we learning?

L.O. The importance of creating equal groups.

# How will we learn it?

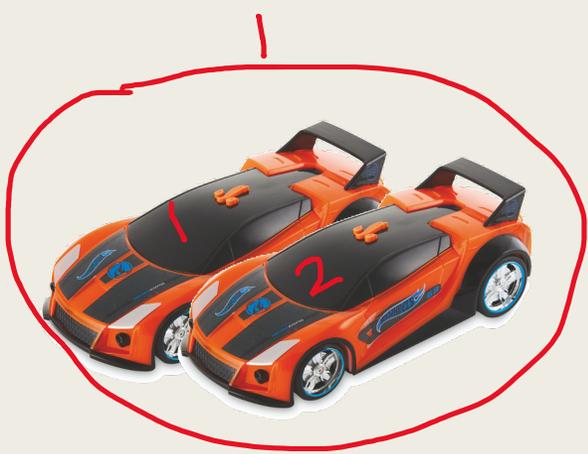
By creating equal groups of objects to make it easier to multiply.

Learning habits: Resilience and discipline.

# Guided practice.

- What does the word equal mean?

It means the same. So if we're creating equal groups, we need to have the same number of objects in each group.



I've taken 6 of my toy cars and split them into equal groups.

Above I have got 3 equal groups of 2 because there are 2 in each group, so it is equal.

Below I have got 2 equal groups of 3 because there are 3 in each group, so it is equal.



Your task:

Get some of your toys and split them into equal groups. Photograph your groups and post them onto your portfolio.

# Guided practice

- Let's put it into correct sentences:



There are 4  .

There are 2 people in each  .

There are 4 groups of 2 people.

# Guided practice:

- Let's do this one together:



There are \_\_\_\_ glasses

There are \_\_\_\_ ice cubes in each glass.

There are 6 groups of 2 ice cubes.

# Guided practice:



1. Which letter shows equal groups? A, B or C? How do you know?

2 . Fill in the sentences using the correct answer from number 1.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ Plates

There are \_\_\_\_\_ cakes on each plate.

There are    groups of    cakes.

# Guided practice:



1. Which letter shows equal groups? A, B or C? How do you know?

Plate B shows equal groups because there are 2 equal groups of 4. The other plates are unequal because they do not have the same amount of cakes on each plate.

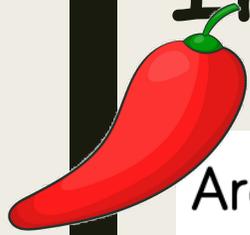
2. Fill in the sentences using the correct answer from number 1.

There are 2 Plates

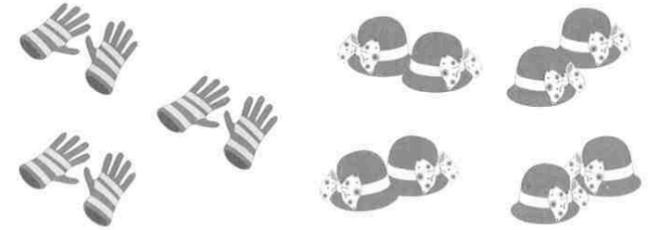
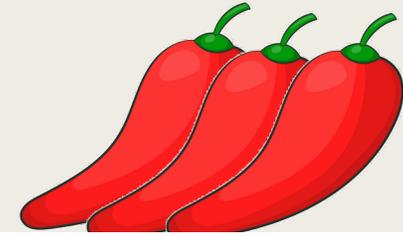
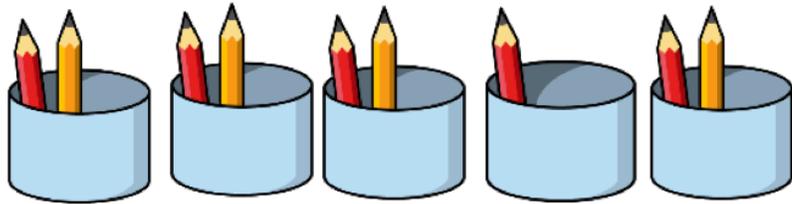
There are 4 cakes on each plate.

There are 2 groups of 4 cakes.

# Intelligent practice

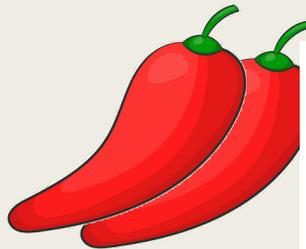


Are the groups equal or unequal? Write a label for each.



c) There are  groups of 2 gloves.

d) There are  groups of 2 hats.



Josh is drawing equal groups of 3



Complete his drawing.

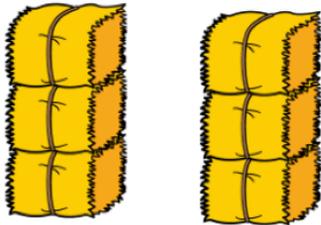
# Dive deeper

Dora and Rosie are making hay bundles.

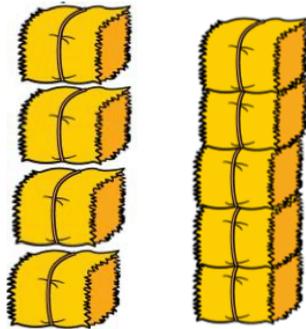
Who has made equal groups?



Dora

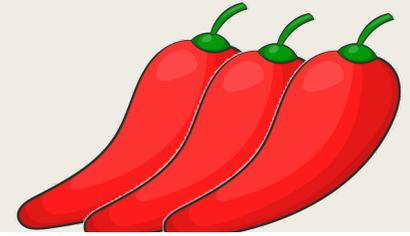
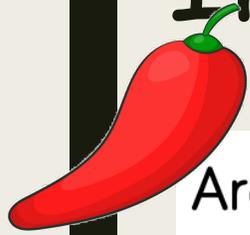


Rosie



Explain how you know.

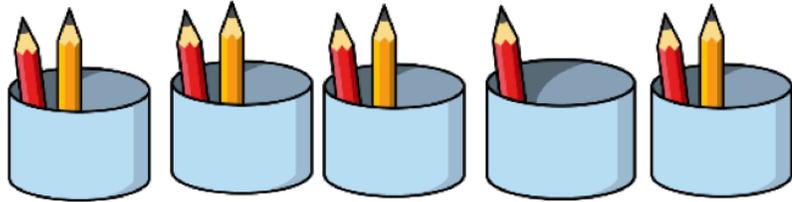
# Intelligent practice: Answers



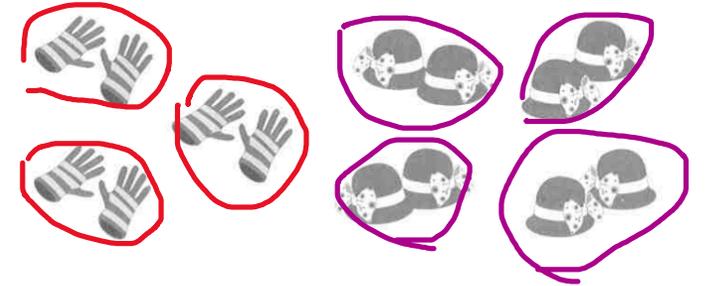
Are the groups equal or unequal? Write a label for each.



Equal

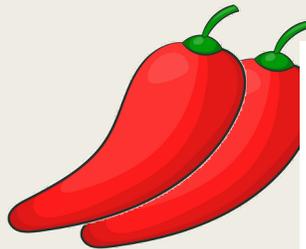


unequal



c) There are  groups of 2 gloves.

d) There are  groups of 2 hats.



Josh is drawing equal groups of 3

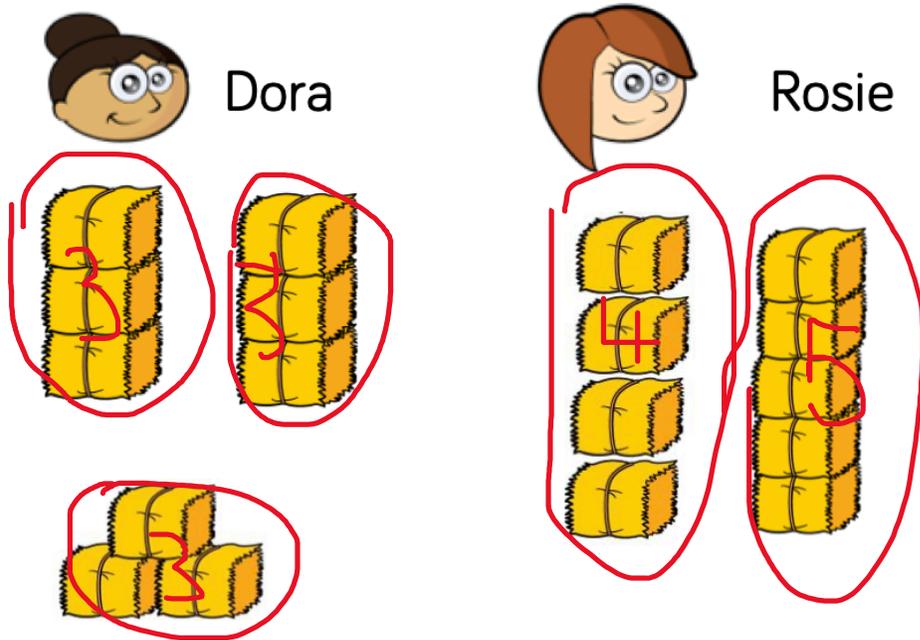


Complete his drawing.

# Dive deeper: **Answers**

Dora and Rosie are making hay bundles.

Who has made equal groups?



Explain how you know.

Dora has made equal groups because she has 3 groups of 3 hay bundles.

Rosie has two unequal groups because she has 4 in one group and 5 in the other.