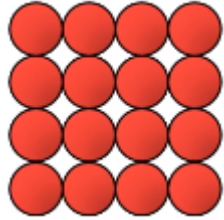


	Learning objective	Main teaching	Activity	Resources	Vocabulary
Monday	To use long division	RECAP last Weds-Fri learning. Re-watch videos where necessary	Finish any division worksheets from last week. Roll a dice to find a 4 digit and 2 digit number. Divide the 4 digit by the 2 digit number. If there is a remainder, write r _____. E.G: remainder 2 = r2	Last week's planning	Dividend Divisor Quotient Dividing
Tuesday	To know prime numbers up to 100	Work through video: https://vimeo.com/465049678	Complete worksheet	Worksheet Video link	Prime number Factors
Wednesday	To find common factors and multiples	Work through PP - you may like to watch both the videos below for support if needed.	1) If you have a partner: https://nrich.maths.org/factorsandmultiples 2) Complete worksheet	Hundred square Worksheet Game link	factors multiples prime numbers
Thursday	Squares and Cubes and Order of operations	Square numbers = the result of a number multiplied by itself AND has to be a whole number. E.G, 9 (3x3)	Complete worksheet	worksheet video links	square cube multiply indices brackets

and 16 (4x4). Square numbers can build a complete



square:

$$2 \times 2 = 2^2 = 4$$

Cubed numbers = a result of a number multiplied by itself and then multiplied by itself again.

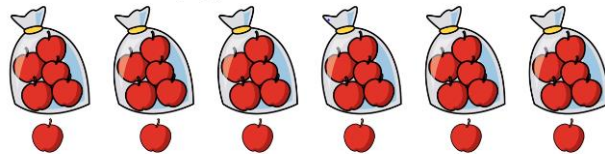
$$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^3 = 8$$

Order of operations = In mixed order calculations, calculations are not always carried out from left to right. We complete brackets or indices first, then multiplication/division, then addition/subtraction:



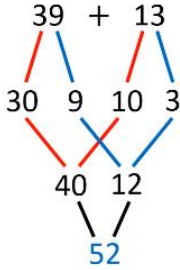
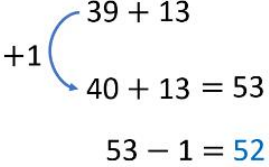
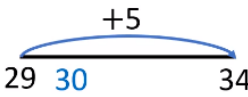
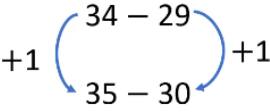
Dexter has 6 bags and each bag has 5 apples in.
He adds 1 more apple to each bag.

How many apples does Dexter have in total?



$$6 \times (5 + 1) = 36$$

If you would like more support please watch:

		<p>Squared and cubed numbers - https://vimeo.com/465336467</p> <p>Order of operations - https://vimeo.com/465421787</p>			
<p>Friday</p>	<p>Mental calculations and estimation</p>	<p>Mental calculation: partitioning and adding OR round then add.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$39 + 13 = 52$</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><u>Strategy 1 –</u> Partitioning and adding</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><u>Strategy 2 –</u> Round then add</p>  </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">$34 - 29 = 5$</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><u>Strategy 1 –</u> Count on</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><u>Strategy 2 –</u> Constant difference</p>  </div> </div>	<p>Complete worksheet</p>	<p>worksheet</p> <p>video link</p>	<p>factors</p> <p>partitioning</p> <p>round</p> <p>difference</p> <p>double</p> <p>halve</p>

$$36 \times 5 = 180$$

Strategy 1 –
Double and halve

$$\div 2 \left(\begin{array}{c} 36 \times 5 \\ \hline 18 \times 10 \end{array} \right) \times 2 = 180$$

Strategy 2 –
Factors

$$\begin{array}{c} 36 \times 5 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 2 \times 18 \times 5 \\ 2 \times 5 \times 18 \\ 10 \times 18 = 180 \end{array}$$

For more support watch:
<https://vimeo.com/465739450>