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## CHAPTER 1: COUNT, ARRANGE AND COMPARE WHOLE NUMBERS

#### **READ NUMBERS**

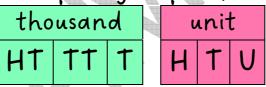
Example

131 628

One hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-eight

### WRITE NUMBERS

Group in groups of 3:



Example

Write 552 698 in words:

Five hundred and fifty-two thousand, six hundred and ninety-eight

Write 560 001 in words:

Five hundred and fifty thousand and one



### CHAPTER 2: NUMBER SENTENCES

### Math also has opposites

Plus, and minus are opposites. It means:

23 + 12 = 35 so 35 - 12 = 23 and 35 - 23 = 12A plus sum can be controlled by a minus sum.

Minus, and plus are opposites. It means:

A minus sum can be controlled by a plus sum.

Multiply and divide are opposites. It X = means:

 $5 \times 9 = 45 \text{ so } 45 \div 9 = 5 \text{ and } 45 \div 5 = 9$ 

A multiplication sum can be controlled by a divide sum.

Divide and multiply are opposites. It means:

$$72 \div 6 = 12 \text{ so } 12 \times 6 = 72$$

A divide sum can be controlled by a multiplication sum.

## CHAPTER 3: ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION

### ADDITION (+)

### Without carry-over

- 1. T U First add all the units below 2. T U
  4 2 each other, and then add all 2 4
  + 1 5 the tens below each other. + 5 1
  5 7 ALWAYS work from behind! 7 5
- 3. H T U First add all the units 4. H T U below each other, then 4 8 2 + 1 2 3 add all the tens, and + 3 1 5 then add all the 7 9 7 hundreds below each other. ALWAYS work from behind!
- 5. T H T U
  1 8 5 6
  + 8 1 1 2
  9 9 6 8
- 7. TT T H T U
  1 8 5 6 5
  + 5 1 4 3 2
  6 9 9 9 7

- 6. T H T U
  7 8 9 0
  + 2 1 0 8
  9 9 9 8
- 8. TT T H T U

  8 9 7 5 6

  + 1 0 1 0 1

  9 9 8 5 7

### SUBTRACTION (-) Without borrowing

- 1. T U First minus all the units below 2. T U
  4 2 each other, and then all the 8 9
   1 1 tens below each other. ALWAYS 1 5
  work from behind! 7 4
- 3. H T U First minus all the units 4. H T U
  3 2 1 below each other, and 4 8 5
   1 2 1 then all the tens below 3 1 2
  2 0 0 each other, and then all 1 7 3
  the hundreds below
  each other. ALWAYS
  work from behind!
- 5. T H T U 8 8 5 6 1 1 1 2 7 4 4

6. T H T U
7 8 9 8
- 2 1 0 0
5 7 9 8

7. 11 T H T U
5 8 5 6 5
- 1 1 4 3 2
4 7 1 3 3

8. TT T H T U
8 9 7 5 6
- 1 0 1 0 1
7 9 6 5 5

### ATION AND

# CHAPTER 5: MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION

### MULTIPLICATION (X)

### Multiplication tables are very important!

### Without carry-over

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

Cross out the 2. Put a 0. (Lay a golden egg)

Now multiply with the 1.

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

Add





### With carry-over

- 1. Н T U
  - 8+1 6
- 2 X 2 1 7
- $6 \times 2 = 12$

- H 2.
  - 4+1 5
- X 5 1 3
- $5 \times 3 = 15$
- $4 \times 3 = 12$
- 12 + 1 = 13

- H 3. T U
  - 4+1 5
- 2 1 X
  - 0 9
- 41
- 5

- $5 \times 2 = 10$
- $4 \times 2 = 8$
- 8 + 1 = 9
- Cross out the 2. Put a O. (Lay a golden

Now multiply with the 1.

- $5 \times 1 = 5$
- $4 \times 1 = 4$

Add

- H 4. 1
  - 4
- 2 3 X
  - **1**<sup>1</sup> 2
- 0 4 1 2 2

- $4 \times 3 = 12$
- $5 \times 3 = 15$
- 15 + 1 = 16
- Cross out the 3. Put a O. (Lay a golden egg)

Now multiply with the 2.

- $4 \times 2 = 8$
- $5 \times 2 = 10$

Add



### DIVISION (÷)

### Short division

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

$$4 \div 2 = 2$$

$$9 \div 3 = 3$$

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

$$4 \div 2 = 2$$

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

$$3 \div 3 = 1$$

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$

$$9 \div 3 = 3$$

$$4 \div 3 = 1 r 1$$

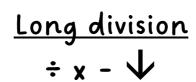
$$11 \div 3 = 3 \cdot 2$$

$$24 \div 3 = 8$$

$$5 \div 4 = 1 r 1$$

$$9 \div 4 = 2 r 1$$





2. 3 2

\_\_\_\_

3. 4 2

- 8 4

. 4

- 4 V

. 6

- 6

•

 $8 \div 2 = 4$ 

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

8 - 8 = . 
$$\checkmark$$

$$4 \div 2 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$4 - 4 = .$$

 $9 \div 3 = 3$ 

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$9 - 9 = .$$
  $\psi$ 

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

 $8 \div 2 = 4$ 

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$4 \div 2 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$





### MULTIPLES AND FACTORS

Multiples: count in.

Factors: what can be divided into

#### Example

Write the first five multiples of 30  $V_{30} = \{30, 60, 90, 120, 150\}$ 

Write the first five multiples of 15  $V_{15} = \{15; 30; 45; 60; 75\}$ 

Write the first five multiples of 7  $V_7 = \{7; 14; 21; 28; 35\}$ 

Write the first five multiples of 9  $V_9 = \{9; 18; 27; 36; 45\}$ 

Write the first five multiples of 12  $V_{12} = \{12; 24; 36; 48; 60\}$ 

#### Example

Write the factors of 30 F<sub>30</sub> = {1; 2; 3; 5; 6; 10; 15; 30}

Write the factors of 24 F<sub>24</sub> = {1; 2; 3; 4; 6; 8; 12; 24}







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