

Master Standard Partitioning (3 Decimal Places) B

Rationale

In this step, pupils build on their understanding of combining and partitioning numbers with 3 decimal places. They progress to using part-whole models and place value arrow cards to write and complete addition and subtraction equations. This includes equations with missing numbers and combined place values. For example, $6,409 + \underline{\quad} = 6,489$ and $53,721 - \underline{\quad} = 53,021$. Pupils' understanding will be developed further by composing and decomposing numbers abstractly, completing addition and subtraction equations without the support of visual representations.



Key Stem Sentences

- $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
- $\underline{\quad} - \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$



Key Vocabulary

- 100s / 10s / 1s / 0.1s / 0.01s / 0.001s
- compose / decompose
- combine / partition



Common Errors or Misconceptions

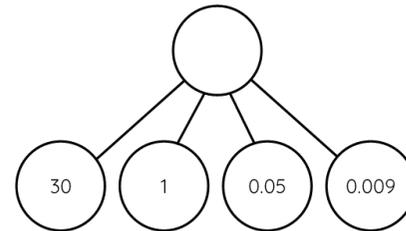
- When the order of the units is varied, pupils may compose incorrectly. For example, $30 + 5 + 0.006 + 0.3 + 0.01 = 35.631$



Key Representations

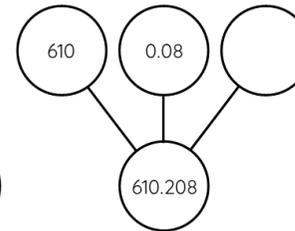
Part-Whole Models

Composing



$$30 + 1 + 0.05 + 0.009 = \underline{\quad}$$

Decomposing



$$610.208 - \underline{\quad} = 610.008$$

Place Value Arrow Cards

Composing



$$40 + 8 + 0.6 + 0.007 = 48.607$$

Decomposing



$$7.492 - 0.002 = 7.49$$



Pupils will FLOURISH if they can...

- combine and partition 100s, 10s, 1s, 0.1s, 0.01s and 0.001s.
- complete addition and subtraction equations to show the composition and decomposition of numbers.
- identify the missing number in addition and subtraction equations.
- explain their understanding in multiple ways using their own words and representations.

