

Master Non-Standard Partitioning (2 digits) B

Rationale

In this step, pupils build on their understanding that 2-digit numbers can be combined and partitioned in different ways. They will learn that 2-digit numbers can be composed and decomposed using 10s with 10s and 1s. For example, 60 and 19 combine to make 79. They will also understand that 2-digit numbers can be composed or decomposed using 10s and 1s with 1s. For example, 79 partitions into 75 and 4.

Pupils' understanding will be developed further through the use of part-whole models with addition and subtraction equations. For example, $___ + 3 = 55$ and $62 - ___ = 50$



Key Stem Sentences

- $___$ and $___$ combine to make $___$
- $___$ partitions into $___$ and $___$
- $___ + ___ = ___$
- $___ - ___ = ___$



Key Vocabulary

- 10s / 1s
- compose / decompose
- combine / partition



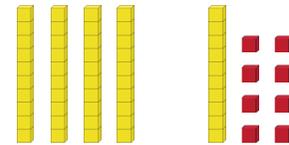
Common Errors or Misconceptions

- Pupils may compose or decompose incorrectly. For example $56 = 40 + 26$

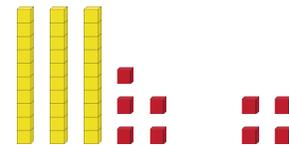


Key Representations

Dienes



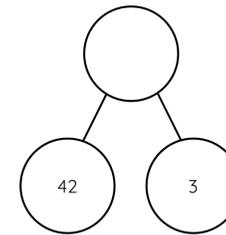
40 and 18 combine to make 58



35 and 4 combine to make 39

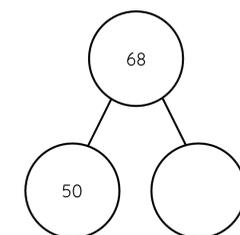
Part-Whole Models

Composing



$$42 + 3 = ___$$

Decomposing



$$68 - 50 = ___$$



Pupils will FLOURISH if they can...

- accurately combine and partition 2-digit numbers in different ways.
- complete addition and subtraction equations to show the composition and decomposition of 2-digit numbers.
- identify the missing number in addition and subtraction equations.
- explain their understanding using written sentences, concrete apparatus and given representations.

