

Teaching Sequence

When solving word problems, such as

Jack had 24 toy cars. His brother had 13 toy cars. How many more toy cars did Jack have?

children will follow this sequence to enable them to understand the question.

Reading problems – notice any maths vocabulary.

Acting problems – with your friends, do you need any equipment?

Categorising problems – choose how to solve this.

Drawing – draw the people and what is happening. Add the numbers to your drawing.

“Read” your drawing - does it match the question?

Write your own problem – Change the people, the objects or the numbers.

Types of additive word problems

There are three types word problems covered in this policy. These are:

- Change problems
- Combine problems
- Compare problems.

A different representation is provided for each.

Change Problems

Change problems tell a story.


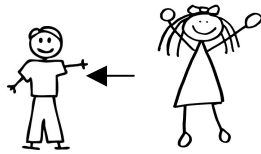

There is a beginning, then something happens, and finally there is a result.

In the beginning	then	now
[]	[]	[]

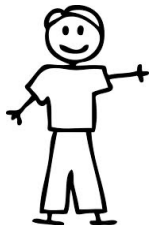
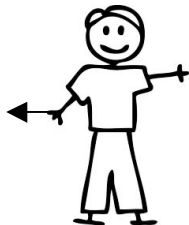
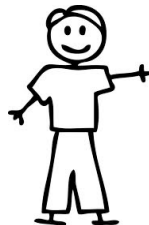
In word problems, any of the parts may be unknown.

Children need to act out the scenario before they attempt to fill in boxes.

Jack has 10 sweets. His sister gave him 3 more, how many does Jack have now?

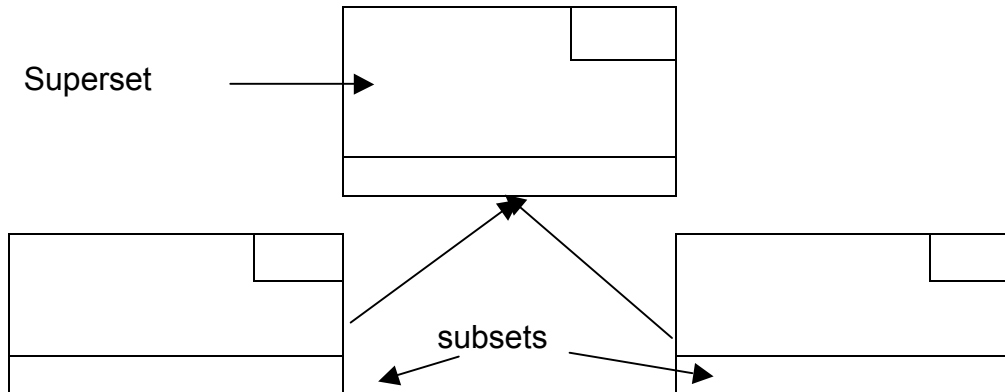
In the beginning	then	now
10	+3	13
		
Jack had 10 sweets	His sister gave him 3 more.	Now he has 13 sweets.

Asif lost 9 of his pencils. Now he has 17 pencils. How many pencils did he have before?

In the beginning	then	now
[]	-9	17
		
	He lost 9 pencils	He was left with 17 pencils.

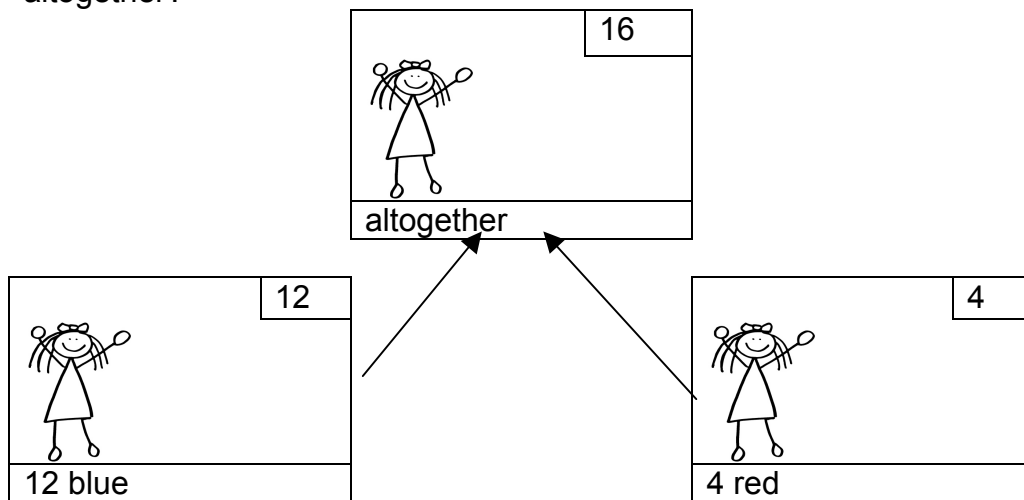
Combine problems

Combine problems involve a superset (the total amount) and two or more subsets.



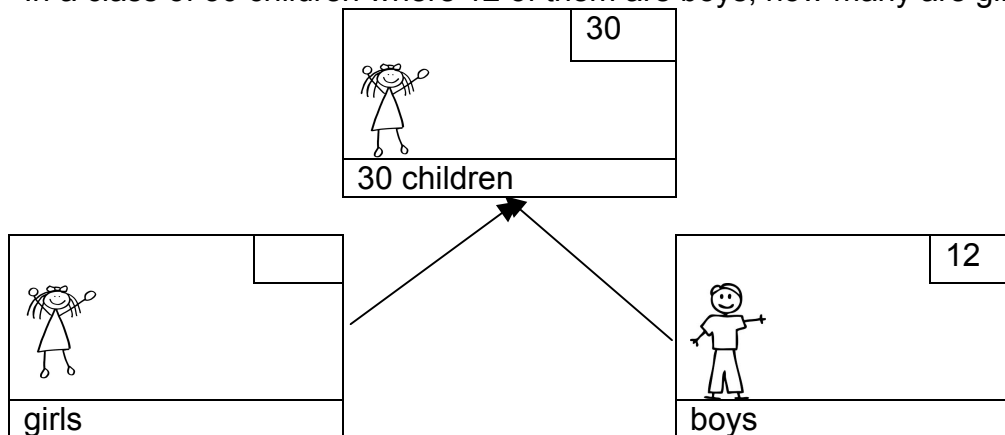
In word problems, any of the parts may be unknown. Children need to act out the scenario before they attempt to fill in boxes.

Alice has 12 blue t shirts and 4 red t shirts. How many does she have altogether?



or...

In a class of 30 children where 12 of them are boys, how many are girls?

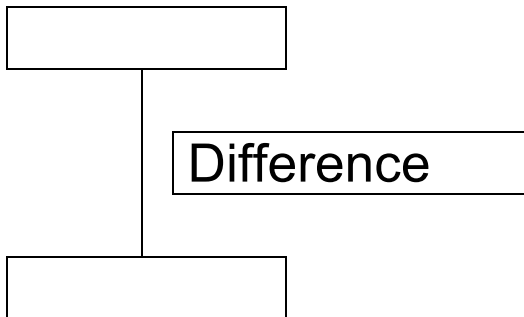


Compare Problems

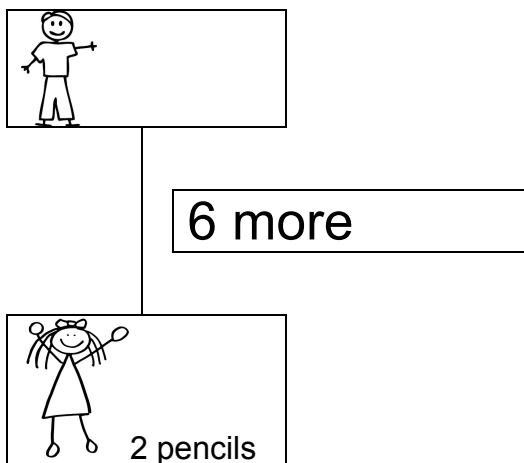
Compare problems involve finding out how

- many or much more
- many fewer
- much less
- much younger,
- much older,
- much taller,
- much smaller etc

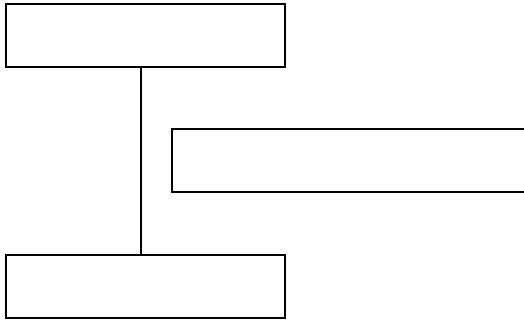
You will normally be comparing 2 values, but there may be more.



Mustafa has six more pencils than Nuha.
Nuha has two pencils, how many does Mustafa have?



There are 27 children at basketball, and 14 children at Gymnastics' club. How many fewer children are in Gymnastics than basketball?



Emma is 21 years old today. Her father is 24 years older. How old is Emma's father?

