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How to use this work program

Accessing the online resources

To access the online resources, please go to: <https://www.backtofrontmaths.com.au/b2fmathshome>

Running the program each week

Each week is designed with five maths lessons so that you can do it each day. Different days have different types of lessons to make sure that students experience the kind of thinking that they need to continue growing in maths. The types of lessons include:

- **At-home investigation:** This is a hands-on task where students explore a new idea before they are taught that skill. They need to come up with an idea to try to solve the problem, try out their idea, decide if it worked or not, try again if needed, and explain what they did. If your child has time with your teacher with a webcam, the teacher will generally be doing this lesson with your child. This is the lesson that will require the heaviest input from you to help your child think through an idea and generally requires the use of some hands-on materials that are listed in the information page.
- **Connecting lesson:** This type of lesson has questions that lead students to develop their ideas and learn a new skill. It should be fairly easy for a student to do, but you will need to be available to read the question to your child as needed, encourage them to think further, and make sure that they complete the work. Most of these lessons will include 10 minutes of practising number operations or concepts through activities or games.
- **Interleaved practise lesson:** This type of lesson provides 8-10 questions from different areas of maths so that students practise remembering what they have previously been taught. Some of the questions may not be easy for your child, so feel free to help whenever you see them struggling.
- **Number practice:** This lesson contains games and number tasks to do regularly with your child. Number is the most important concept to establish in Foundation, so we will be using similar activities each week to help your child develop a very firm understanding of “how many”, to be able to picture that amount in their head, and to be able to add and subtract small amounts very flexibly. **These sessions will not focus heavily on counting, as counting is far less important than making amounts, drawing those amounts and recognising that the amount is still the same when the objects move.**

Getting help

The website above will have answers to frequently asked questions as well as videos to help you successfully teach your child at home. If you have further questions or need support, please contact your child’s teacher directly using the contact details that they have provided to you. If they can’t answer your questions, they will contact the B2FMaths@Home team directly to get an answer within 3 days.

What you need to know this week

Week overview

This week we are teaching the concept of area. The reason to teach area now is that it is basically an extension of the array concept that we have worked on for the previous two weeks.

Area is a measure of flat space. For example: how many tiles cover the floor in your bathroom. We measure land area in square metres or hectares. We measure smaller areas in square centimetres or square millimetres.

If you imagine one square metre, you can overlay a grid made up of square centimetres. Each side of our metre square would be equal to 100 cm. That means that in our square metre we have 100×100 square centimetres, or $10\,000\text{cm}^2$. The same kind of thinking applies to hectares. One hectare is the same as a square that is 100m long and 100m wide. That means that there are $10\,000\text{m}^2$ in a hectare. If a house and backyard in a city has an area of roughly 500m^2 , you would need 20 of these to be the same one hectare – it is a large amount of land!

Students need to work out:

- Area is a measure of flat space, it is not a distance.
- We calculate area by covering flat space with a grid or an array.
- Area is two-dimensional. That means that we need to measure it in 2D units (e.g. square metres or square centimetres).
- An array is the same as area of a rectangle.
- Please note: students do not need to use formulas for area until years 6/7

You will need:

- Copies of the grid paper
- For lesson 2 it would be good to use a cardboard box (any size and shape is ok). Examples would include cereal or pasta boxes, shoe boxes or moving boxes. If you don't have a box, just substitute a piece of paper.
- You will need scissors and glue for lesson 2.

Monday: At-Home Investigation

You will need:

- A copy of the grid paper from the next few pages.
- Multiple pieces of A4 paper. Please note: these do not need to be new sheets. Copies of old worksheets or this page with instructions will be just fine.

Steps:

1. Make sure you have read “What you need to know this week” so that you know what to emphasise with your child.
2. Read the sheet to your child. Ask for their ideas on how to solve the first problem. Encourage them to plan how to measure the number of pages it would take to cover the bed or table first, and to guess at roughly how many it will take.
3. Make sure that your child draws the answers rather than just writing the numbers. They need to show their working. The grid paper is a good way to do this.
4. Watch out for situations where your child will need to cut the paper to make it fit. This should be recorded on the grid.
5. Watch out for using the long side of the paper to measure the length and then the same long side to measure the width. The paper is not square, so one side should be measured with the shorter side of the paper (look at the grid provided to get the idea).
6. Discuss what your child found out with them. Keep in mind the ideas from the “What you need to know this week” section so that you can ask questions that are appropriate to the issues identified.

At-Home Investigation

Area is a measure of flat space. Today you will compare the area of the top of your dining table or desk with the area of the mattress on your bed.

Does your mattress or your table have more area?

How many pieces of paper would it take to cover the top of your dining table?

How many pieces of paper would it take to cover the mattress on your bed?

Explain your plan for working it out.

Carry out your plan and explain your findings:

Which one has the greatest area? By how much? How do you know? Draw what you found out on the next page. The boxes are scaled to represent A4 pieces of paper.

Account for difficulties:

How did you account for partial pieces of paper? How did you make sure that your measurements were accurate?

Tuesday: Connecting Lesson

Multiplication and division practice: 10-20 mins

Have your child complete one of the multiplication or division practice grids provided on the following pages. The division grids are more difficult as they require students to work backwards. This means looking in a row or column to identify what factor the numbers have in common, then using each factor to figure out the missing numbers.

Please note: the numbers in the division grid are not in order from 2-10.

Worksheet task: 15-20 minutes

You will need:

- A cardboard box (cereal, pasta, shoes, groceries) or an A4 piece of paper to substitute
- Copies of the tiling shapes to use (nb: the rectangle is 4x7cm. The triangle is made from a 5x5cm square cut diagonally).
- Scissors and glue.

In this task your child will repeat a similar process to yesterday. They will create a pattern using the shapes provided and calculate how many “tiles” they used to cover the “floor of the doll’s house”.

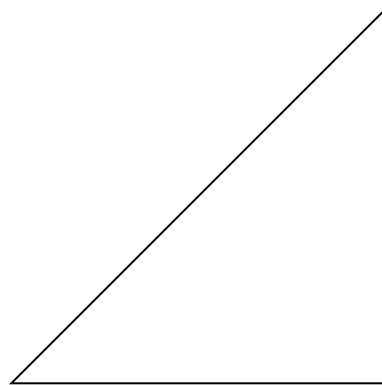
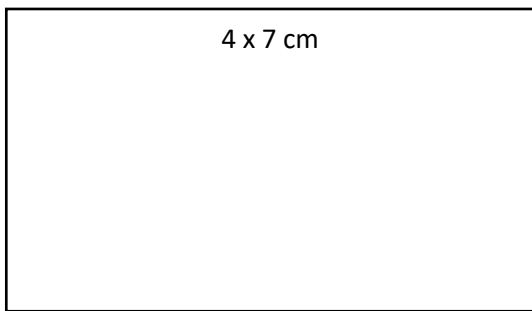
Please make sure that you discuss your child’s ideas with them as discussing ideas helps children to retain them for longer periods. Make sure that you ask your child to look for patterns in how many rectangles or triangles are used. Point out the arrays if your child does not refer to them. Focus on the patterns of multiplying.

Problem 21: Tiling a floor


 TR p96

Tiles come in different shapes and sizes. For this activity you will use the shapes below to tile either the bottom of a cardboard box, or an A4 piece of paper if you don't have a box. You can make the tiles any colour you want, and you can use any pattern you want as long as there are no gaps or overlaps.

Tile options:



Explain your plan:

Try out your ideas. Use this space to record any problems that you have along the way, and what you do to fix them.

Attach a photo here or draw what you made:

Is there a way that you could use an array to calculate how many of the rectangular or triangular tiles it would take to cover the box?

 **Understanding and Communicating:**

Describe your tiling pattern: Look at how many tiles you have used in each row.

What patterns can you find? Is there a way that you could work out how many there are without counting them all?

Manipulation problems:

Level 1: You decide to tile the next two floors as well. They are the same shape and size as the floor that you have just tiled. How many tiles do you need now? Explain:

Level 2: Each tile costs 10c. How much money would it cost to tile all three floors? Write a number sentence to explain:

Teacher initials:

Date:

Problem solving / T&R:

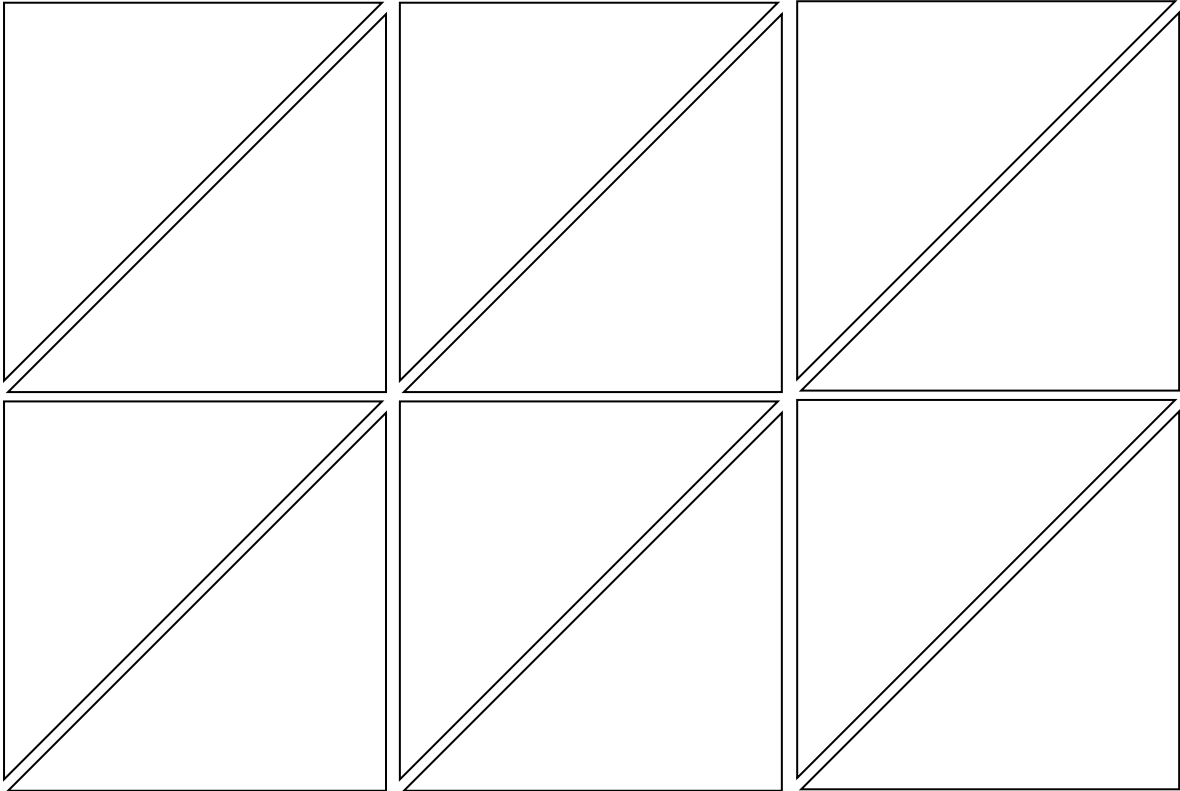
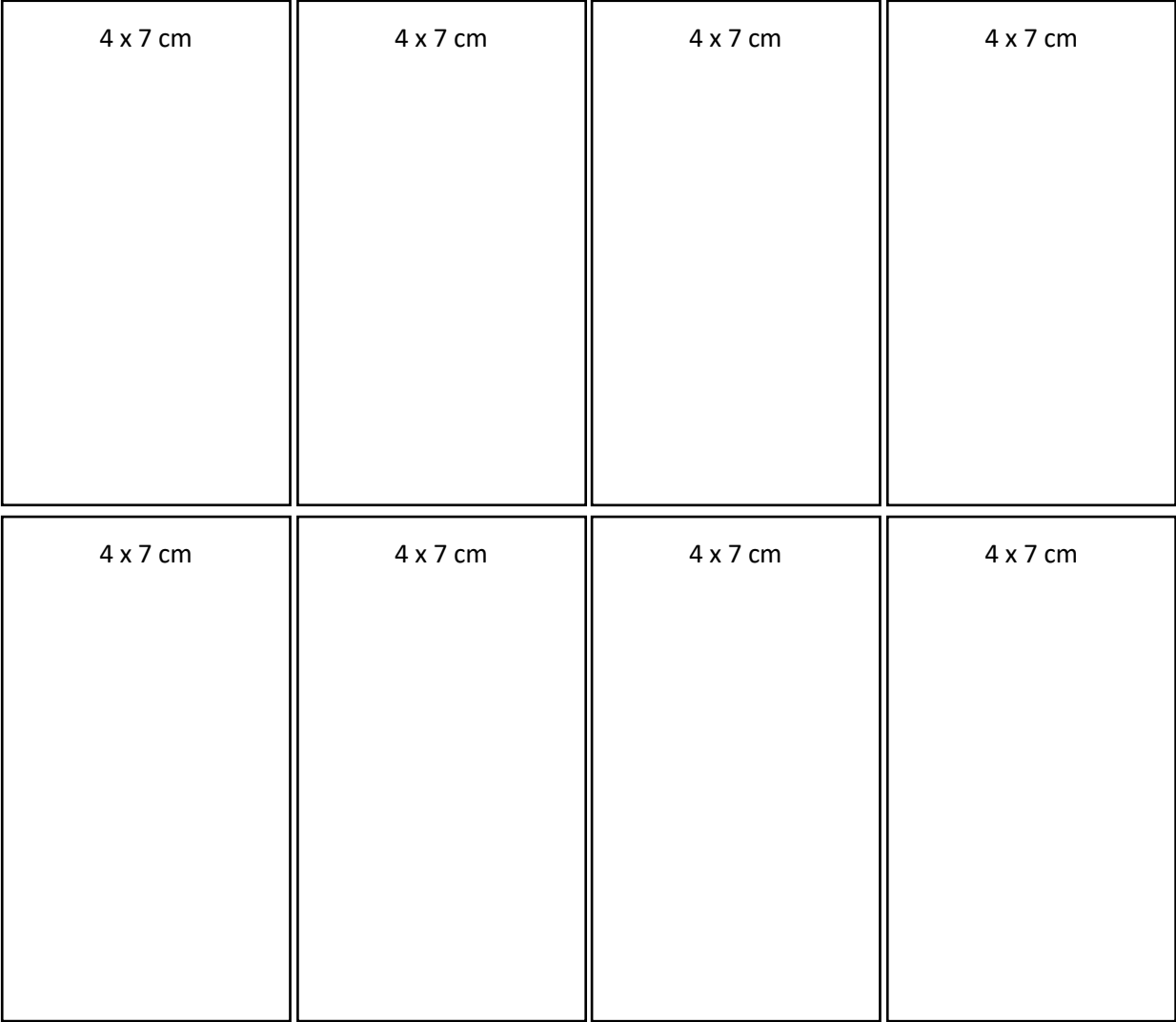
- Problem solved with minimal or non-mathematical prompting
- Some leading questions were used to prompt thinking
- Solved after explanation
- Did not work out solution
- N/A- not a novel problem

Reasoning / Comm.: (verbal, written, working and equations, or visual representations)

- Clearly and logically reasoned
- Easily understood
- Understood with some interpretation needed
- Some gaps but on topic
- Minimal or off topic

Understanding / Reflect:

- Connected manipulation problems to previous questions and answered easily
- Connected manipulation problems to previous questions with some prompting, and answered correctly
- Answered once the similarities to previous questions had been pointed out
- Had some problems in answers but was on the right track
- Did not answer appropriately
- Student not observed



Multiplication and division practice grids:

x	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

x	4	8	7	2	3	9	10	6	5
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

÷									
		16				6			
			21		15				
						8		40	
	20			30					
			42						54
					35		21		
		64		48					
	36								81
					20		100		

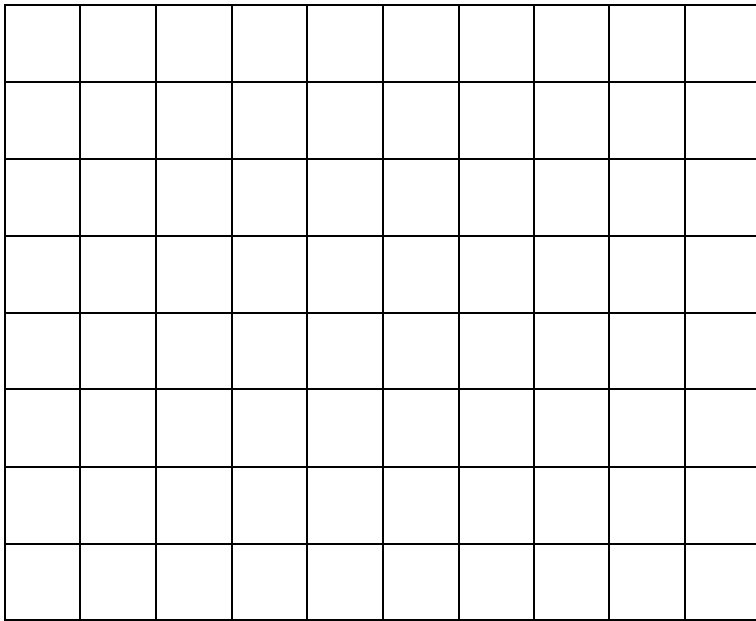
÷									
		27							30
			6				4		
	40							25	
				24		36			
	56			28					
					63			45	
						60			100
		36					8		
			48		56				

Wednesday: Connecting Lesson

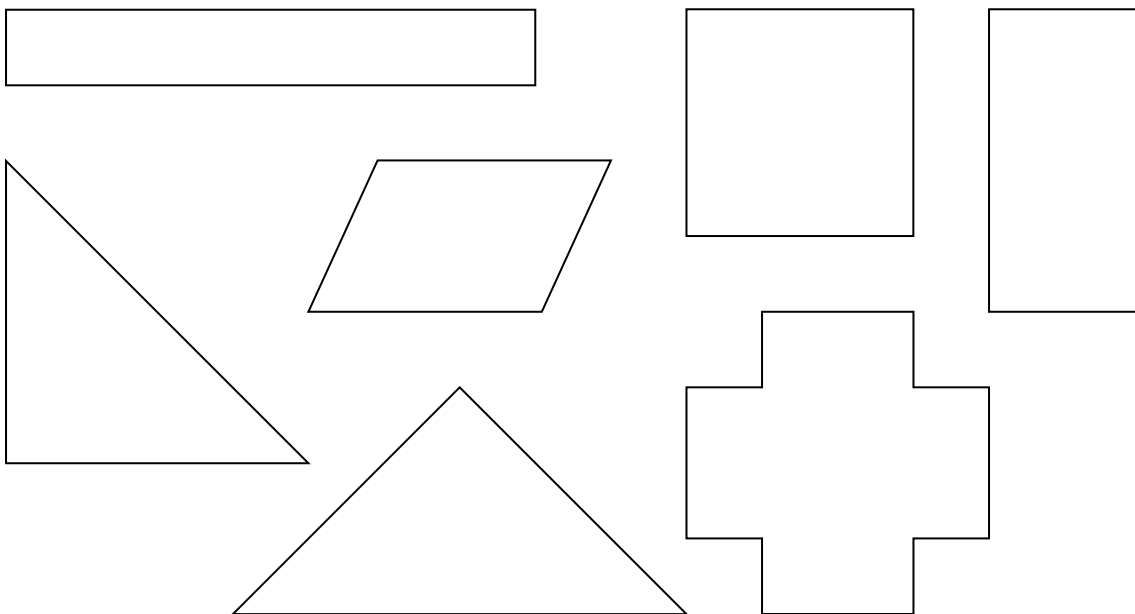
This lesson allows your child to develop a more formal way of measuring area using square centimetres. The grid provided should allow your child to relatively easily cut out and overlay the shapes to count the area. Please note: where a square is only partially covered, consider which two part-squares could be combined to form one whole square. The final question is optional.

Please also complete one of the grids on multiplication/division facts from the previous lesson.


Area grid in square centimetres:



Shapes to cut out:

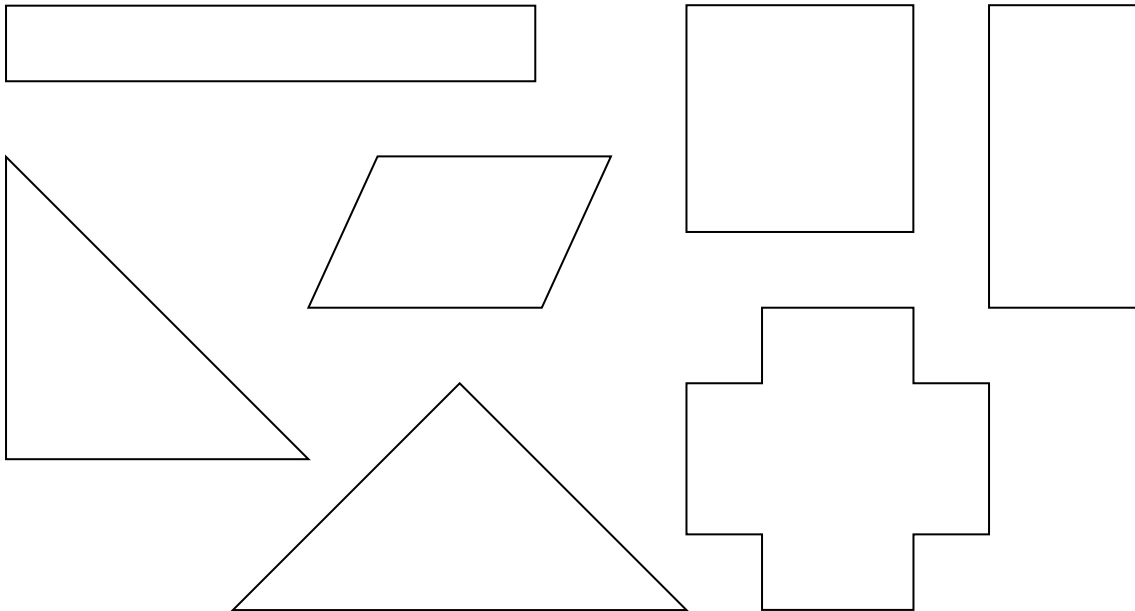


E7. Measure area in square m and square cm

 The area of something means how much flat space it takes up. Answer the questions below.

1. How could you use the grid provided to measure the area of small things? Explain how:

2. Estimate first, then measure the area of the following shapes using your grid.

**Optional extension task:**

Do any of the rooms in your house have tiles, or have a rectangular/square pattern? If so, write the name of the room and the number of tiles/squares/rectangles. How did you work it out?

Thursday: Interleaved Practice Questions

Why we are using mixed up questions:

In this lesson your child will be reviewing a range of skills that they have learned previously. Each question is unrelated to the previous question, because we want your child to have to *think hard* about what to do. Mixing up questions like this, rather than just practising related questions, has been shown in research to improve student retention of concepts by 60% over a 4 month period.

What to expect:

Your child will probably have forgotten how to complete quite a few of the questions. If needed, change the numbers in each question to make them easier because this will still require your child to think hard and remember a process. If they still can't work it out, feel free to show them, but try using different numbers rather than the exact same question. There are answers to each question on the website in case you get stuck.

Please also complete another multiplication/division grid.

Interleaved practise

Year 4, week 5

Number:

1. Write the next 5 numbers for this pattern and describe the pattern.

9, 18, 27, 36, 45, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

2. Place the numbers from 20 to 35 on this chart

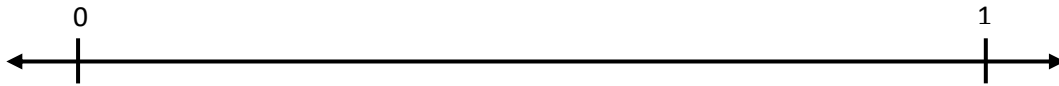
Odd numbers	Even numbers

3. Write these numbers in ascending order (smallest to biggest)

23 405, 23 045, 24 530, 20 345, 24 504

4. $6 \times 8 =$ _____ Show how you worked it out.

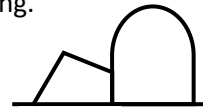
5. Show where these fractions would go on the number line: $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$



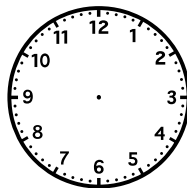
Measurement/Geometry:

6. Draw 2 shapes that have at least one corner that is a right angle

7. This shape has been cut along a line of symmetry. Draw the part of the shape that is missing.



8. Draw the hands on the clock to show **23 minutes to 2**



Chance/Data:

9. Think about what might happen tomorrow. List 3 events that are likely to occur and 3 events that are unlikely.

Friday: Extending and Generalising Lesson

Option 1: Extension

The worksheet provided is an extension task rather than a requirement. Feel free to leave it if your child has developed an understanding of area as flat space. The idea for this lesson is to find the pattern for calculating area of a rectangle. While this is not necessary for Year 4, it is useful to explore and a good connection with the learning we have been doing this week.

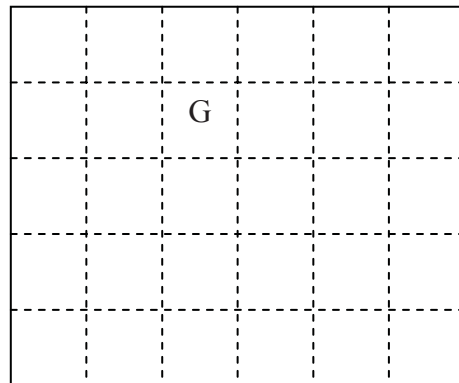
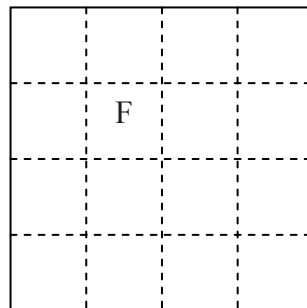
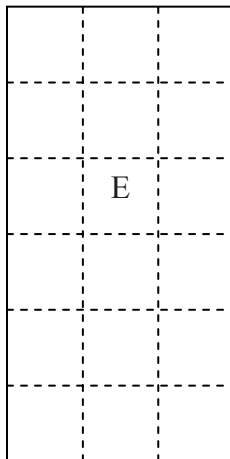
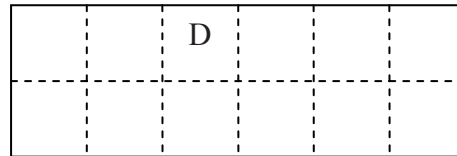
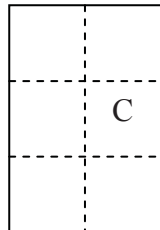
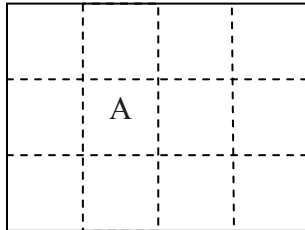
Option 2:

Complete remaining work or take the time off if your maths has taken too long this week.

Please complete the final multiplication/division grid.

E6. Area of a rectangle

Use the following examples to help you to work out a rule for finding the area of a rectangle.



Rectangle	Base measurement	Height	Area	What is the rule?
A				
B				
C				
D				
E				
F				
G				

What is the rule for finding the area of a rectangle?

BACKWARDS QUESTION:

If the area of a rectangle was 12, what could its perimeter be?