

Y5 Addition and Subtraction

Sometimes, Always, Never

Teacher Guidance

Each slide has 1 statement for the children to determine if it is:

- sometimes true
- always true
- never true

Encourage the children to find examples and counter examples for each statement.

Extra Challenges:

- for 'sometimes' statements explain when they are 'true'
- for 'sometimes' statements - rewrite the statement so that it is either 'always true' or 'never true'

Great starter activities which help children to explore their understanding of key concepts and provide opportunities to use mathematical vocabulary.

Sometimes, Always, Never

When a calculation has numbers with different amounts of digits, the answer has the same number of digits as the largest number.

Sometimes, Always, Never

When subtracting 2 large numbers, the number of exchanges will be the same as the number of digits in the smaller number.

Sometimes, Always, Never

When adding 5-digit numbers, mental calculation is most efficient.

Sometimes, Always, Never

When 2 numbers are added together,
there is only 1 exchange in each column.

Sometimes, Always, Never

The inverse operation is the same as
estimating an answer.

Sometimes, Always, Never

When subtracting 2 5-digit numbers,
there can only be 4 exchanges.

Sometimes, Always, Never

When adding more than 3 numbers together, the column in which the digits are placed is not important.

Sometimes, Always, Never

When an odd and an even number are added together, the answer is an odd number.

Sometimes, Always, Never

There is no inverse operation for subtraction.

Sometimes, Always, Never

An estimate equals the answer to a calculation.



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