

# Primary 3 & Primary 4 Assessment and Curriculum Sharing





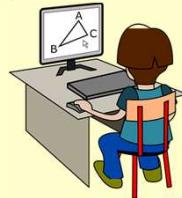
# Mathematics Curriculum Framework



## Learning Mathematics at Rivervale



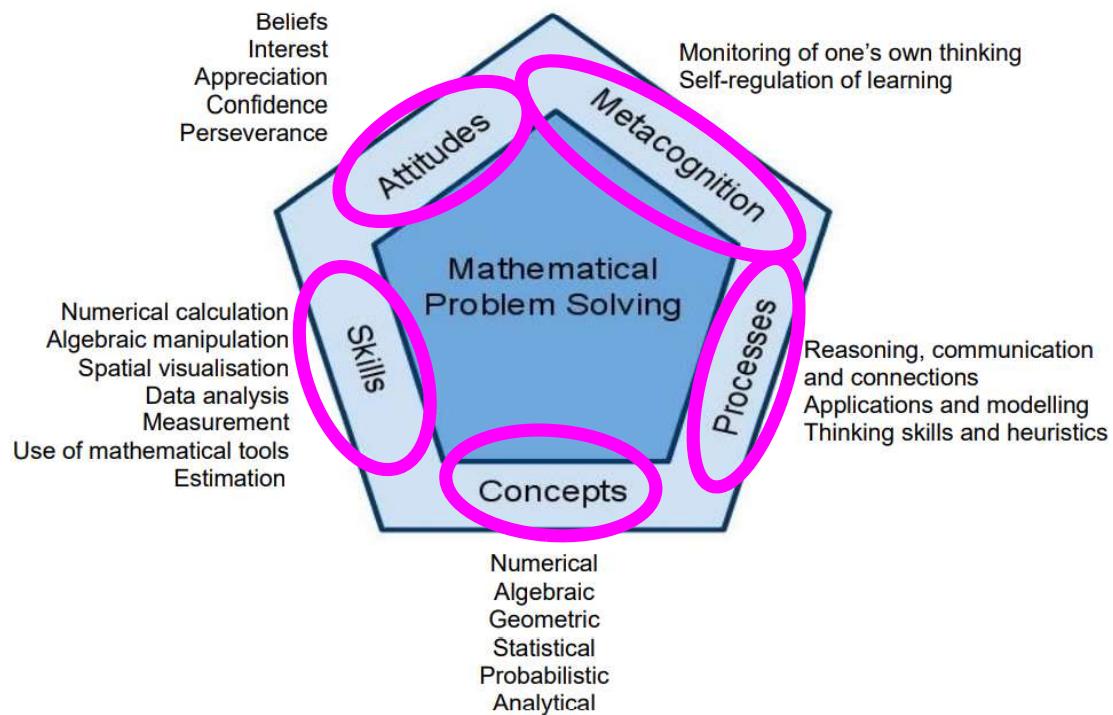
## Strategies to support students in learning Mathematics



## Assessment Matters for Primary 3 & 4 Mathematics



# Mathematics Curriculum Framework



**Primary 3**

**2013 Math Syllabus For Primary 4**

**Primary 4**

**Whole Numbers To 10 000**

**Addition & Subtraction Within 10 000**

**Multiplication Tables of 6, 7, 8 & 9**

**Multiplication & Division**

**Money**

**Length, Mass & Volume**

**Time**

**Fractions**

**Angles**

**Perpendicular & Parallel Lines**

**Area & Perimeter**

**Bar Graphs**

**Whole Numbers To 100 000**

**Factors & Multiples**

**Four Operations of Whole Numbers**

**Fractions**

**Angles**

**Squares & Rectangles**

**Decimals**

**Four Operations of Decimals**

**Symmetry**

**Area & Perimeter**

**Tables & Line Graphs**

**Time**



# 2021 Math Syllabus For Primary 3



**Whole Numbers To 10 000**

**Addition & Subtraction Within 10 000**

**Money**

**Multiplication Tables of 6, 7, 8 & 9**

**Multiplication & Division**

**More Word Problems**

**Bar Graphs**

**Angles**

**Perpendicular & Parallel Lines**

**Fractions**

**Length**

**Mass**

**Volume**

**Area & Perimeter**

**More Word Problems**

**Time**



# MATHEMATICS SYLLABUS

## Primary One to Six

Implementation starting with  
2013 Primary One Cohort

### PRIMARY THREE

#### NUMBER AND ALGEBRA

##### SUB-STRAND: WHOLE NUMBERS

###### 1. Numbers up to 10 000

1.1 counting in hundreds/thousands  
1.2 number notation, representations and place values (thousands, hundreds, tens, ones)

1.3 reading and writing numbers in words

1.4 comparing and ordering numbers

1.5 patterns in number sequences

Students should have opportunities to:

### PRIMARY FOUR

#### NUMBER AND ALGEBRA

##### SUB-STRAND: WHOLE NUMBERS

###### 1. Numbers up to 100 000

1.1 number notation, representations and place values (ten thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens, ones)

1.2 reading and writing numbers in numerals and in words

Students should have opportunities to:

- (a) work in groups to
- look for examples of big numbers up to 100 000 from newspapers and magazines.
  - estimate a big number (e.g. the seating capacity of the Singapore Indoor Stadium) and discuss how the estimation is done.

## Mathematics

- [2021 Mathematics Syllabus \(Primary 1 to 3\)](#) (886KB)
- [2013 Mathematics Syllabus \(Primary 1 to 6\)](#) (777KB)

Using number discs/number line to represent and compare numbers.  
Using cards to illustrate and explain place values e.g. the digit 3 stands for 30 000, depending on where it appears in a number.  
Using place-value cards to compare numbers digit by digit from left to right, and use 'greater than', 'greatest', 'smaller than', 'smallest' and 'the same as' to reason.  
Using digital manipulatives to represent a number that is 10, 100 or 1000 more than another number.  
Using number patterns before continuing the pattern or finding the missing number(s).



<https://www.moe.gov.sg/primary/curriculum/syllabus>



# Learning



@Rivervale



# Learning Experiences



**How students learn mathematics really matter.**

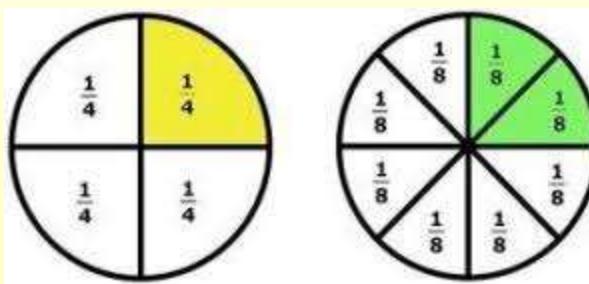


# Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract (C-P-A) Approach

Concrete

Pictorial

Abstract



Equivalent fraction equations:  
 $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$   
 $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$   
 $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8}$



# S

Study the problem  
(CUB)

- Circle the numbers
- Underline the keywords
- Box up the question

# T

Think of a strategy

- Draw models
- Draw diagrams
- Draw a table
- Listing
- Guess and Check
- Act it out
- Work backwards
- Simplify the problem

# A

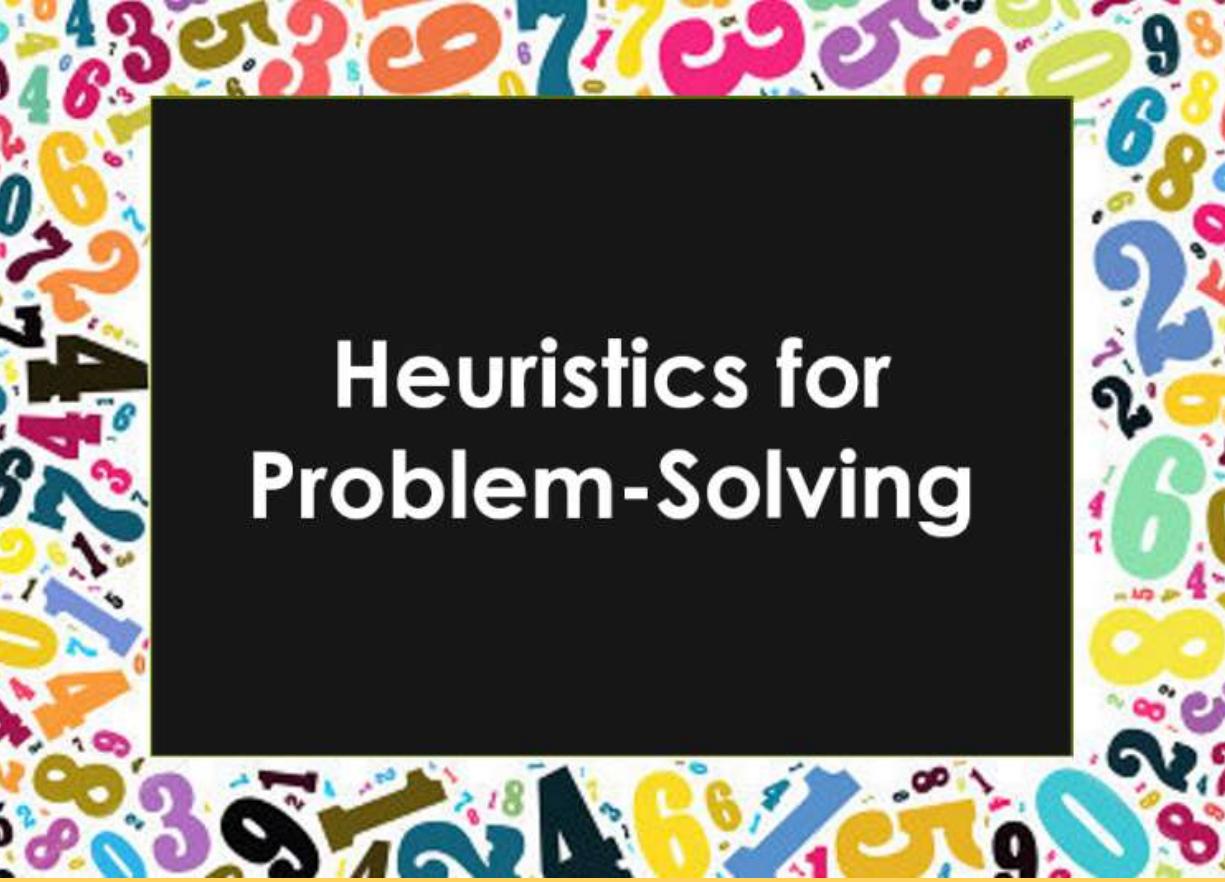
Act out the strategy

# R

Review the solution  
(CURT)

- Calculations
- Units
- Reasonable
- Transference





# **Heuristics for Problem-Solving**

**Solve  
challenging and  
non-routine  
problems**





Tangram challenge

A set of five tangram pieces are shown: a yellow left-pointing arrowhead, a yellow triangle pointing up-right, a green triangle pointing up-right, a red triangle pointing down-left, and a purple square.

Make a square using all 5 pieces of this tangram



Dominoes Challenge

Four dominoes pieces are shown, each with colored dots: the first has yellow dots (2), the second has red dots (3), the third has green dots (2), and the fourth has red and purple dots (3).

Use these dominoes to create a square with the same number of dots on each side!

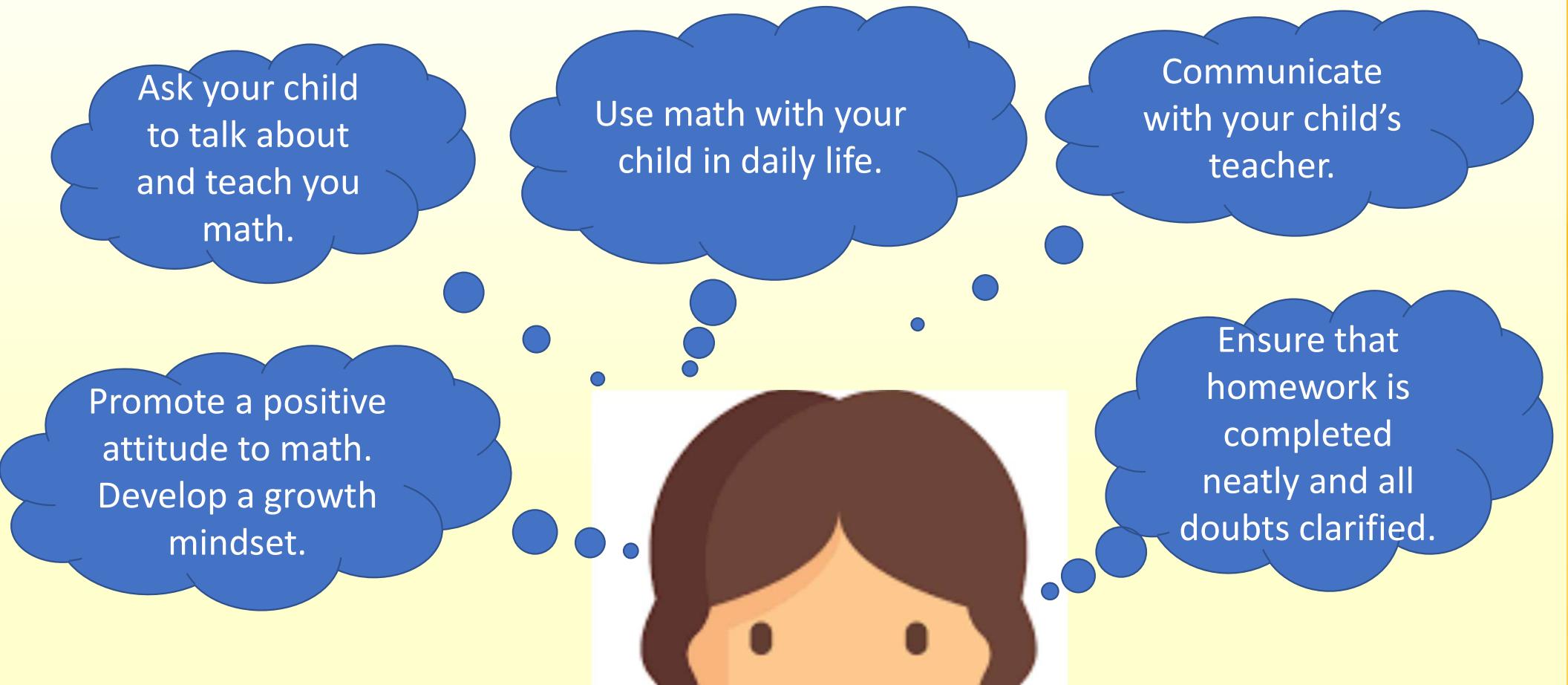


# **How to support your child in learning**



# What Can I Do As A Parent?

- Active involvement in child's school work



Ask your child to talk about and teach you math.

Use math with your child in daily life.

Communicate with your child's teacher.

Promote a positive attitude to math. Develop a growth mindset.

Ensure that homework is completed neatly and all doubts clarified.

# Mathematics Matters In Everyday Life



## 5GB

100 mins Talktime & 100 SMS  
Free Weekend Local Data

Plan

\$48.00/mth

Phone

\$748.00

## 30GB

300 mins Talktime & 300 SMS  
Free Weekend Local Data

Plan

\$78.00/mth

Phone

\$478.00

- Which mobile phone best suits our needs?
- Which mobile plan to subscribe to?
- To purchase a mobile phone with a plan or without?



# Involve your child in supermarket math



Estimate mass of fruits and vegetables before weighing.



Compare different sizes.  
Discuss best value for money or even why people may buy the more expensive option.



Compare different brands, find the best value for money!



# How to study Mathematics?



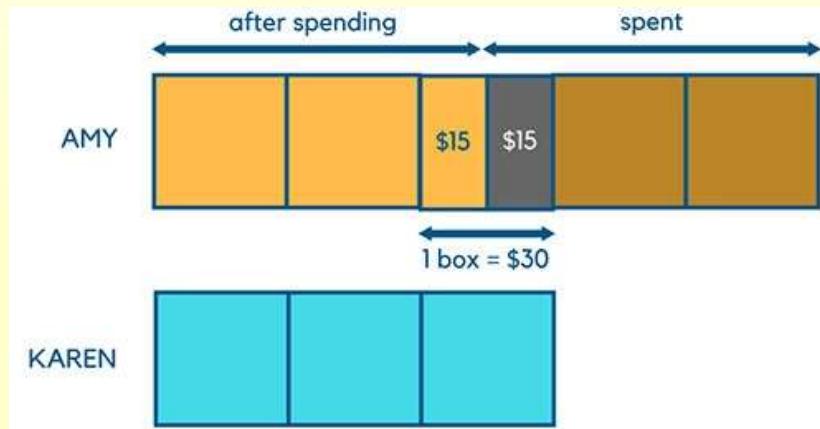
- 1** Master basic arithmetic skills – Mathematical Fluency
- 2** Practise, practise and practise (and check): Set time limit
- 3** Review mistakes and LEARN from mistakes:
  - misread, transfer error,
  - computational/precision errors,
  - conceptual understanding E.g.: look through Topical Review worksheets, workbook



# How to study Mathematics?



- 4 Allow students to struggle in problem solving, focusing on model drawing as one of the key tools.



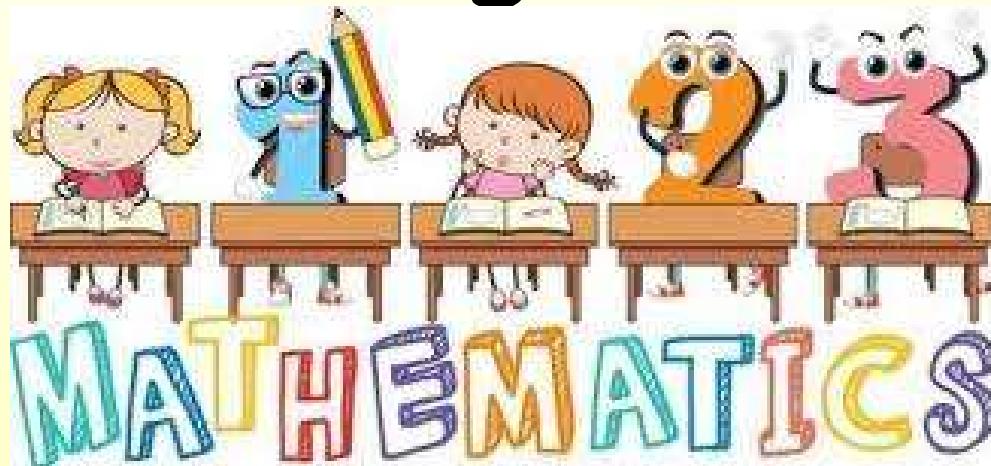


KooBits®

- **Encourage self-directed learning**



# Communicating effectively in



# Concerns on Primary 3 & 4 Whole Numbers

## Fluency & Mastery in Multiplication Tables



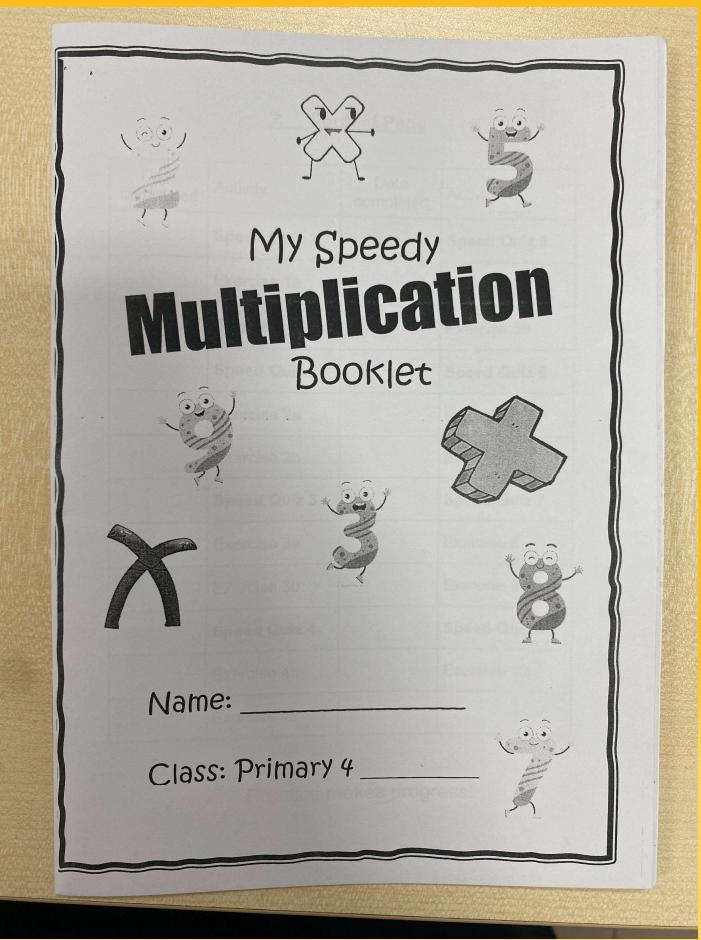
$1 \times 6 = 6$
$2 \times 6 = 12$
$3 \times 6 = 18$
$4 \times 6 = 24$
$5 \times 6 = 30$
$6 \times 6 = 36$
$7 \times 6 = 42$
$8 \times 6 = 48$
$9 \times 6 = 54$
$10 \times 6 = 60$

$1 \times 7 = 7$
$2 \times 7 = 14$
$3 \times 7 = 21$
$4 \times 7 = 28$
$5 \times 7 = 35$
$6 \times 7 = 42$
$7 \times 7 = 49$
$8 \times 7 = 56$
$9 \times 7 = 63$
$10 \times 7 = 70$

$1 \times 8 = 8$
$2 \times 8 = 16$
$3 \times 8 = 24$
$4 \times 8 = 32$
$5 \times 8 = 40$
$6 \times 8 = 48$
$7 \times 8 = 56$
$8 \times 8 = 64$
$9 \times 8 = 72$
$10 \times 8 = 80$

$1 \times 9 = 9$
$2 \times 9 = 18$
$3 \times 9 = 27$
$4 \times 9 = 36$
$5 \times 9 = 45$
$6 \times 9 = 54$
$7 \times 9 = 63$
$8 \times 9 = 72$
$9 \times 9 = 81$
$10 \times 9 = 90$





**Reduce Cognitive load**

**Fast and accurate**

**Solve deeper and more meaningful problems**



# Concerns on Primary 4 Whole Numbers

## Fluency & Mastery in Multiplication Tables

### Factors

$1 \times 36$

$2 \times 18$

$3 \times 12$

$4 \times 9$

$6 \times 6$

The factors of 36 are:

smallest

$1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18$  and  $36$  biggest

36

### Multiples

$2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, \dots$

$3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, \dots$

$6, 12, 18, 24, 30, \dots$

6 is a **common multiple**  
of 2, 3, 6

36 is a (common) multiple of  
 $2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36$



**Factor**

**6**

**30**

**Multiple**

6 is a factor of 30

30 is a multiple of 6

**Is 3 a factor of 43?**

**No**

**Is 3 a factor of 54?**

**Yes**

**Is 56 a multiple of 9?**

**No**

**Main consideration:**

Is the given (big) number divisible by the (small) number?



## Fractions

Wrong presentation / use of "=" sign

Example 1: When finding equivalent fractions of  $\frac{2}{3}$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times 2 = \frac{4}{6} \text{ X}$$

$$\frac{2 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{4}{6} \checkmark$$

Correct way?  
Break up the steps

## Common Errors

Example 2:  $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = ?$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{4}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6} \text{ X}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$\frac{4}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$



## Fractions

## Common Errors

- Wrong use of mathematical symbol “=” sign

$\frac{2}{9}$  of a basket of durians are rotten. If there are 180 rotten durians, how many durians are there in the basket ?

Error : 
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{9} = 180 \\ \hline 1 = 180 \div 2 = 90 \\ \hline 9 = 90 \times 9 = \underline{810} \end{array}$$

Total parts  
= 9 units

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \text{ units} &= 180 \\ 1 \text{ unit} &= 180 \div 2 = 90 \\ \text{Total (9 units)} &= 9 \times 90 \\ &= \underline{810} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Correct : 
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{9} (\text{of basket}) &= 180 \\ \frac{1}{9} (\text{of basket}) &= 180 \div 2 \\ &= 90 \\ \frac{9}{9} (\text{of basket}) &= 90 \times 9 \\ &= \underline{810} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$



## Fractions

- Misreading /Using the information wrongly

Mrs Wong had 12 kg of rice. She used  $\frac{3}{4}$  of it.

How much rice had she left? (12 kg)

Common answer:

$$12 - \frac{3}{4} = 11 \frac{1}{4} \text{ kg } \times$$

[Misread  $\frac{3}{4}$  of it as  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  kg!]

Correct answer:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Used} &\rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \times 12 = 9 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Left} &\rightarrow 12 - 9 = \underline{3 \text{ kg}}\end{aligned}$$

Alternatively,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Fraction left} &\rightarrow 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \times 12 \text{ kg} &= \underline{3 \text{ kg}}\end{aligned}$$



# **Assessment Matters for Primary 3 & 4 Mathematics**



# Primary 3 Mathematics Format & Duration

Level	Total Marks	Total Number of questions	MCQ / SAQ		LAQ		Duration
			Number of questions	Marks per question	Number of questions	Marks per question	
P3	50	25 - 30	20 - 27	1 - 2	3 – 5	3 – 4	<b>1 h 30 min</b>



# Primary 4 Mathematics Format & Duration

Booklets	ITEM TYPE	NO. OF Questions	MARKS PER QUESTION	MARKS PER Section
Section A	MCQ	20	$20 \times 2 \text{ mk}$	40 mk
Section B	Short-answer	20	$20 \times 2 \text{ mk}$	40 mk
Section C	Structured/ Long-answer	6	$5 \times 4 \text{ mk}$	20 mk
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>46</b>		<b>100 marks</b>





# Thank You!



FOR YOUR SUPPORT

