marshall cavendish education

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Cambridge Primary Mathematics

2nd Edition

Brochure

Beyond Basics, Reset Education

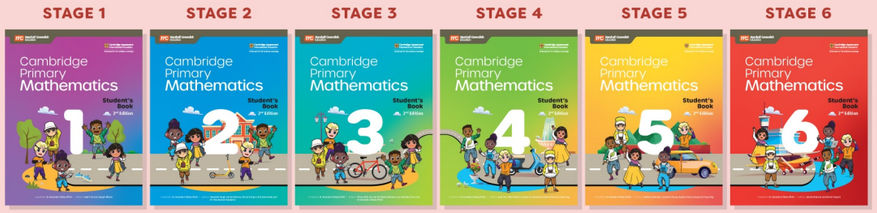
Marshall Cavendish Education Cambridge Primary Mathematics (2nd Edition)

The Marshall Cavendish Education (MCE) Cambridge Primary Mathematics (2nd Edition) series is designed to support educators and learners following the Cambridge Primary Mathematics curriculum framework (0096). Our package nurtures Cambridge active learners, using the Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract (CPA) approach helping them develop conceptual understanding.

The series draws on Singapore's tried and tested methodologies that focus on mastery through sequencing of concepts. Through activities that promote engagement, curiosity, innovation and reflection, learners are encouraged to become more confident and self-directing. Incorporating the new Thinking and Working Mathematically skills, the series develops learners as 21st century mathematical thinkers within a globalised community.

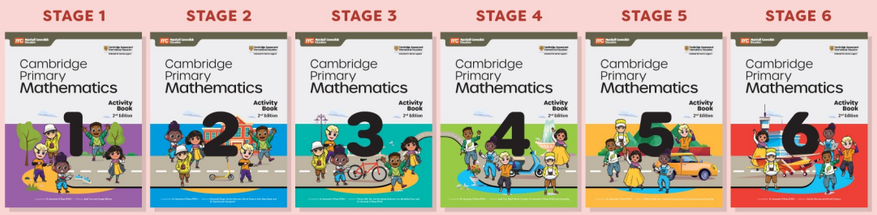
Product Architecture

STUDENT'S BOOK



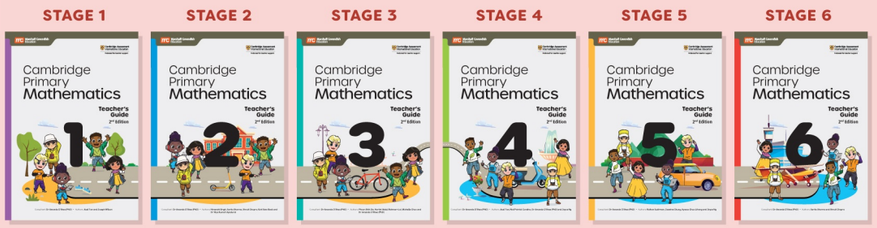
ISBN 9789814971096 | ISBN 9789814971102 | ISBN 9789814971119 | ISBN 9789814971126 | ISBN 9789814971133 | ISBN 9789814971140

ACTIVITY BOOK



ISBN 9789814971157 | ISBN 9789814971164 | ISBN 9789814971171 | ISBN 9789814971188 | ISBN 9789814971195 | ISBN 9789814971201

TEACHER'S GUIDE



ISBN 9789814971218 | ISBN 9789814971225 | ISBN 9789814971232 | ISBN 9789814971249 | ISBN 9789814971256 | ISBN 9789814971263

Additional Digital Resources*

- **Student's Book**
  - Annotatable Enhanced eBooks (Tagged with interactive digital resources)
- **Activity Book**
  - Annotatable eBooks
- **Digital Teacher's Guide**
  - Scheme of Work (Editable)
  - Lesson Plans (Editable)
  - Suggested Answers for Student's Book and Activity Book
- **Levelled Worksheets (Editable)**
- **School-to-Home Notes**
- **PowerPoint Slides (Editable)**
- **Heuristics PowerPoint Slides (Editable)**

These resources will not go through the Cambridge International endorsement process.

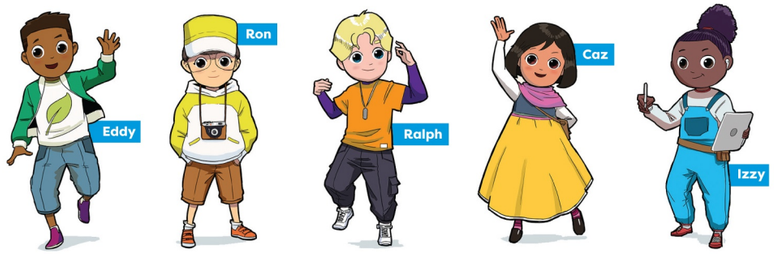
Why choose MCE Cambridge Primary Mathematics (2nd Edition)?

- Offers the best of both worlds to equip students for successful and meaningful living in the 21st century
- Provides effective support and strategies for English as a Second Language (ESL) learners and educators
- Promotes relatability through real-life contexts
- Delivers a fun and engaging hybrid learning experience

Offers the Best of Both Worlds to Equip Students for Successful and Meaningful Living in the 21st Century

Our series offers specially designed instructional programmes that combine Cambridge International's global standard and Singapore's tried and tested methodologies. Our package focuses on mastery through the sequencing of concepts and Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract method. The Singapore Maths method encourages learners to think through problems and apply mental concepts in new ways.

Our series also incorporates Thinking and Working Mathematically (TWM), a new feature in the Cambridge Primary and Lower Secondary Mathematics curriculum framework. The TWM feature encourages learners to reason mathematically rather than to simply memorise facts and figures.



Dynamic and Engaging Mascots

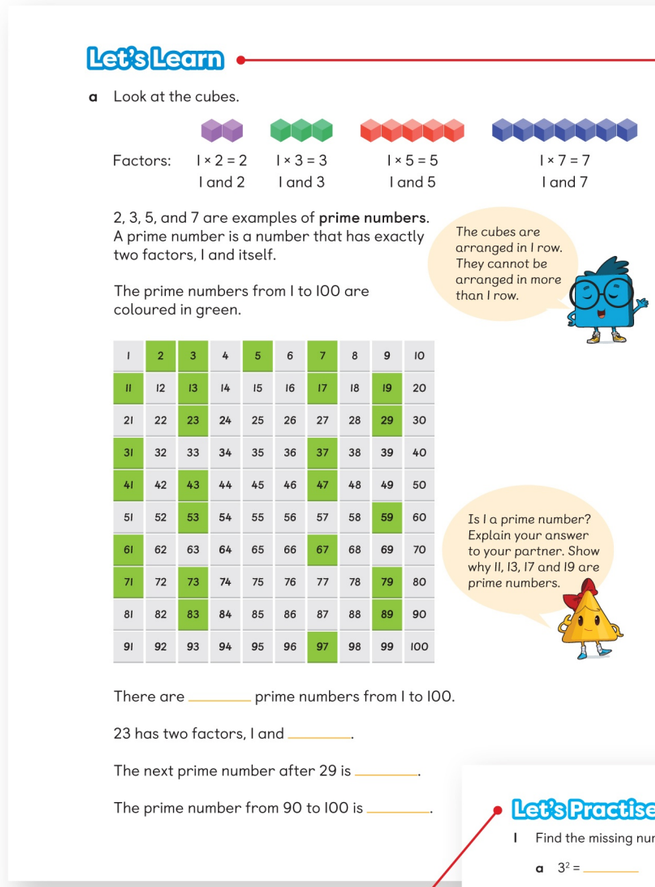
These mascots will appear frequently *to interact with the learners* and *present concepts in an engaging manner* and *promote critical thinking.*

Social-and-Emotional Learning Mascots

Appear at relevant points to teach learners how to better understand their feelings and express themselves with different groups of people, developing their *social and emotional skills*.

Thinking Cap

Learners are *asked probing questions* to provide an opportunity for them to *extend and extrapolate* from their prior knowledge.


Let's Learn

a Look at the cubes.

Factors: 1 × 2 = 2, 1 and 2 | 1 × 3 = 3, 1 and 3 | 1 × 5 = 5, 1 and 5 | 1 × 7 = 7, 1 and 7

2, 3, 5, and 7 are examples of **prime numbers**. A prime number is a number that has exactly two factors, 1 and itself.

The cubes are arranged in 1 row. They cannot be arranged in more than 1 row.

The prime numbers from 1 to 100 are coloured in green.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

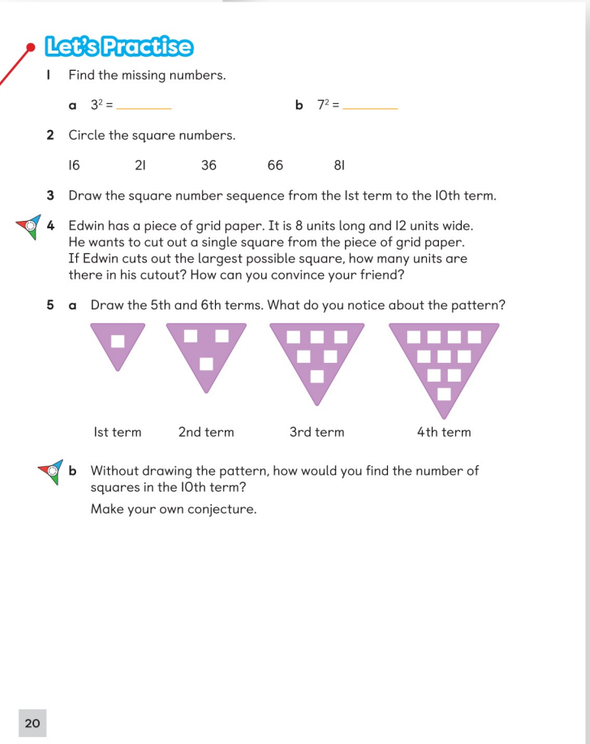
Is 1 a prime number? Explain your answer to your partner. Show why 11, 13, 17 and 19 are prime numbers.

There are _____ prime numbers from 1 to 100.

23 has two factors, 1 and _____.

The next prime number after 29 is _____.

The prime number from 90 to 100 is _____.


Let's Practise

1 Find the missing numbers.

a 3^2 = _____ b 7^2 = _____

2 Circle the square numbers.

16 21 36 66 81

3 Draw the square number sequence from the 1st term to the 10th term.

4 Edwin has a piece of grid paper. It is 8 units long and 12 units wide. He wants to cut out a single square from the piece of grid paper. If Edwin cuts out the largest possible square, how many units are there in his cutout? How can you convince your friend?

5 a Draw the 5th and 6th terms. What do you notice about the pattern?

1st term 2nd term 3rd term 4th term

b Without drawing the pattern, how would you find the number of squares in the 10th term?
Make your own conjecture.

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MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Student's Book

Let's Learn

Engage learners to learn about new mathematical concepts through the *Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract approach*. The content is presented in *bite-sized chunks* and *scaffolded* to enable learners to stop, think, and engage with key concepts.

Let's Practise

Questions *vary in difficulty*, with the initial questions covering basic skills learnt in Let's Learn, building up to more *non-routine, higher-order thinking questions* to challenge more confident learners.

MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Student's Book

Worksheet B

Tests of Divisibility

Level 1 Level 2 Level 3

If you need help, see Student's Book pages 6 and 7.

1 Is the number divisible by 4?
Fill in the blanks.

a In 432, the last two digits are _____.
_____ ÷ 4 = _____
432 _____ divisible by 4.

b In 3984, the last two digits are _____.
_____ ÷ 4 = _____
3984 _____ divisible by 4.

You can check your answers using a calculator.

2 Is the number divisible by 8?
Fill in the blanks.

a In 8432, the last three digits are _____.
_____ ÷ 8 =
43

b In
13

4

Worksheets

Questions of varying difficulty levels provide ***additional practice*** and ***reinforcement*** of key mathematical concepts and skills.

What I Can Do Now

Colour the bulbs to show what you can do.

I have learnt to		What I still don't understand	To review, go to...
tell the difference between prime and composite numbers.			Student's Book Let's Learn A
understand the test of divisibility.			Student's Book Let's Learn B

Maths Journal

Write a riddle using these words:
prime number, composite number, divisible by 4 and 8
For example:
A number is a composite number. It is divisible by 4 and 8.
What is the number?

What I Can Do Now

Encourage learners to ***reflect*** on the key concepts that have been taught in the classroom through ***self evaluation and journals***. This promotes metacognitive thinking in students, enabling them to become flexible, creative and self-directed learners.

Then exchange
of you get th
he way?

7

Be A Maths Explorer

Blink and you'll miss it!

0.000001 s

The number above represents 1 microsecond. It is the amount of time taken by a high-speed camera flash to flash a light.

The average human eye takes 350 000 microseconds to blink once. That is about 0.3 s.

1 Use the Internet to find 5 units of time that are less than 1 s.

2 Describe how fast each unit of time is by giving examples. Present your findings in a table. One example has been done for you.

Unit	Example
nanosecond	Electricity travels along a 30-cm long wire in 1 nanosecond

3 Then share it with the class.

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Be a Maths Explorer

Incorporates ***STEAM*** and other ***disciplines*** to help learners develop ***21st century skills*** such as global perspectives, use of ICT, and collaboration with others.

MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Activity Book

About the Programme

The following information is based upon the current Cambridge Primary Mathematics curriculum framework from 2020. Please consult the Cambridge International website (www.cambridgeinternational.org/primary) for the most up-to-date curriculum documents and additional details regarding assessment arrangements for Stages 1 to 6.

a. The Mathematical Strands

The Cambridge Primary Mathematics curriculum from 2020 is organised into three main strands: Number, Geometry and Measure, and Statistics and Probability. These three main strands are sub-divided into themes or 'sub-strands'.

Number includes the sub-strands:

- counting and sequences,
- money,
- integers and powers,
- place values ordering and rounding,
- fractions, decimals, percentages, ratio, and proportion.

Initially, students begin with counting objects through experiences with concrete materials. Through identifying patterns and sequences, students develop understanding and reasoning about the structure and properties of number. This is an important first step in early algebraic thinking and reasoning. Concrete resources of real objects, then become linked to representational materials such as number lines, base-ten blocks and counters. These resources are the main link to representation in mathematics that then becomes increasingly formalised.

Place value becomes increasingly important as a concept from Stage 1 as numbers increase in complexity towards millions by Stage 4. Alongside this, the four operations are developed as calculations with additive and multiplicative reasoning. Conceptual understanding of fractions is developed though early ideas of wholes and halves with a part-part-whole model. Having a sense of estimation is developed throughout as this is important for gaining a sense of number and proportionality as well as with size and measure for geometry. Estimation is also a crucial aspect of mental approaches to calculations as this gives a sense of reasonableness to their solutions. Reasoning in fractions is further developed with proportionality in terms of decimals and percentages, then ratio and proportion. Calculating with fractions, decimals and percentages becomes increasingly important from Stage 4 and has connections to representations in statistics.

Geometry and measure include time, geometrical properties and reasoning, and position and transformation. Initially the focus for geometrical progression is in developing a sense of 2-D and 3-D shapes and describing their properties. This becomes increasingly analytical with connections to transformations in shapes with reflective and rotational symmetry.

Students use position and direction to locate, describe and interpret movement on a grid as cardinal and ordinal points. The relative positions of points as coordinates are also explored. From Stage 5, this is connected to plotting and transforming lines and shapes using grid coordinates.

Students explore measures as a concept from early non-standard measures to formal standardised measures for length, mass, capacity, temperature, and time. Early skill in estimation is important so that students can develop a sense of proportion and scale in measure. Following this, students then undertake tasks in measuring and calculating distances, mass, capacity, and time. Students also

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Teacher's Guide

The preface of Teacher's Guide offers a short ***introduction to TWM*** and the strands for educators who might be new to the curriculum framework. It also provides the teacher an introduction to the Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract approach.

MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Teacher's Guide

Teaching Approaches and Learning Environment

a. Strategies for Active learning and Creating an Inclusive Learning Environment

In this section, we outline the strategies and activities that are suggested within the scheme. Through the Marshall Cavendish Primary Mathematics scheme, these strategies support students in becoming actively engaged, innovative, confident, reflective, and responsible mathematical students. Students are also encouraged to engage in creative mathematical thinking and to be motivated and enthusiastic participants in their own learning. They are enabled to become more confident by improving mathematical fluency and knowledge of the key concepts. Students will become increasingly responsible for their own learning and that of others, reflecting on the development of their mathematical skills, strategies, and conceptual understanding. They are encouraged to take an active and responsible role by engaging in the world around them and the society in which they live. Students will become increasingly innovative as they communicate mathematically through written and verbal representations of concepts and strategies. They will learn to be confident users of representations with symbols, diagrams, sketches, and pictures. This also enables them to critique and improve their representations to become more effective. Further, students are motivated to confidently use technology in a way that promotes their own mathematical learning and understanding.

The Marshall Cavendish Primary Mathematics scheme also supports all students by creating an inclusive environment where all students know they can achieve mathematical understanding. It is important that all students embrace their misconceptions and view them as positive steps in developing reasoning and understanding. It is through provoking misconceptions that we develop a deeper understanding of mathematical concepts alongside structure and meaning.

The strategies below are listed with a description and possible variations to support different class sizes and contexts.

Strategy	Description
Think-Pair-Share For paired and class discussions	Teacher poses a problem, question or challenge that requires thinking, students think for a minute, then discuss in pairs for two minutes. Students then share with two others or with the whole class.
Think-Pair-Vote-Share For paired and class discussions	This is a variation of Think-Pair-Share. Teacher poses a problem, question or challenge that requires thinking, students think for a minute, then think and consider an answer in pairs, and suggest a few different options. Alternatively, Teacher poses some possible answers as options. Students vote by show of hands on their chosen answer. Students then suggest a convincing reason why it is that answer either to another pair or as a whole class.

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Teaching Strategies

This section covers ***active learning*** and creates an ***inclusive learning environment***. The strategies are practical so as to enable effective classroom or home-based learning.

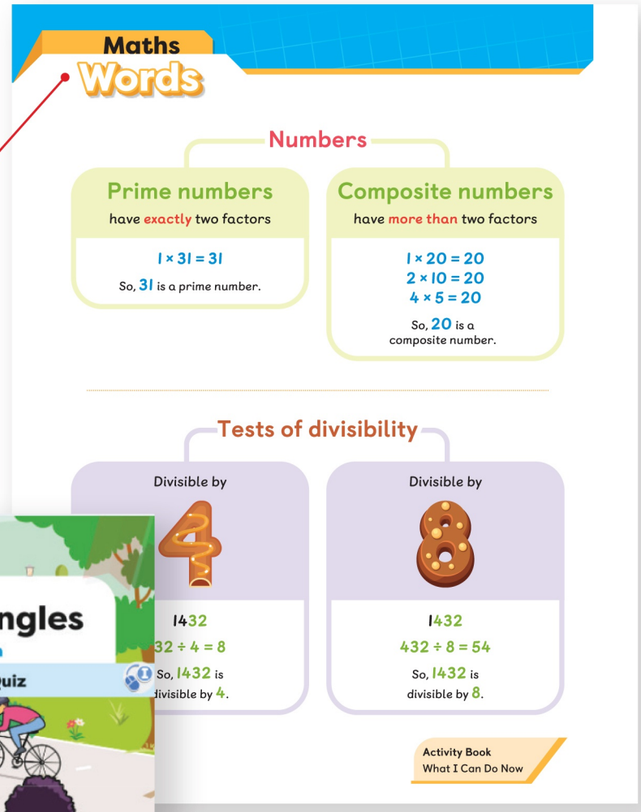
MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Teacher's Guide

Provides Effective Support and Strategies for ESL Learners and Educators

The series offers a comprehensive package to support both learners and educators. English language is pitched appropriately for ESL learners, with simple and concise language to ensure that learning is not hindered by their language skills. For non-specialist educators, the series offers a unique combination of teaching strategies that support the delivery of lessons in the classroom.

Maths Words

Key mathematical terms used in the chapter are presented in a ***visually*** engaging manner to help learners recall and retain the terms.



MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Student's Book

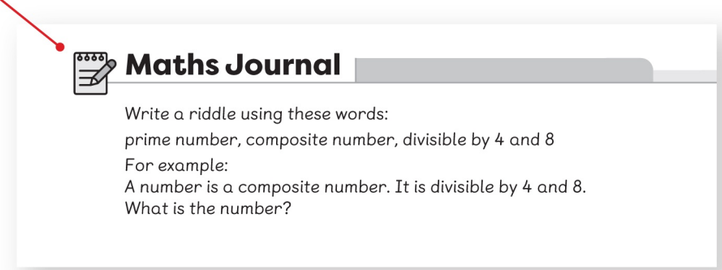
Rich Visuals

Are ***colourful, attractive*** and come with ***simple sentences*** to motivate learners to learn.

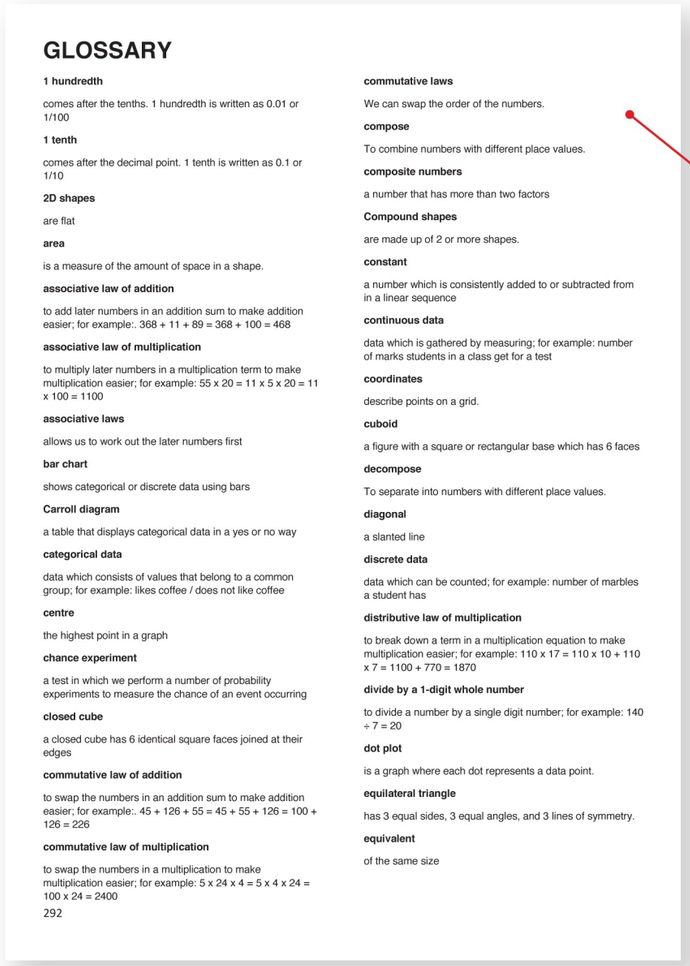
MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Student's Book

Maths Journal

Encourage learners to ***reflect and write about their metacognitive thinking*** through journal writing at the end of each chapter.



MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Activity Book



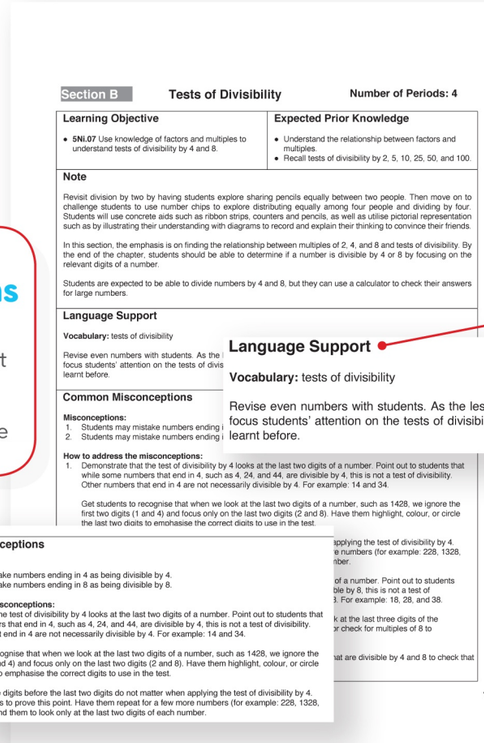
MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Teacher's Guide

Glossary of Terms

Provides the mathematical terms and definitions that are introduced throughout the book. These terms are presented as ***visuals*** in the Student's Book.

Common Misconceptions

Highlights ***common areas*** that students get confused about easily. ***Suggestions*** are also provided to address the misconceptions.



Section B **Tests of Divisibility** **Number of Periods: 4**

Learning Objective
- **5NI.07** Use knowledge of factors and multiples to understand tests of divisibility by 4 and 8.

Expected Prior Knowledge
- Understand the relationship between factors and multiples.
- Recall tests of divisibility by 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100.

Note

Revisit division by two by having students explore sharing pencils equally between two people. Then move on to challenge students to use number chips to explore distributing equally among four people and dividing by four. Students will use concrete aids such as ribbon strips, counters and pencils, as well as utilise pictorial representation such as by illustrating their understanding with diagrams to record and explain their thinking to convince their friends.

In this section, the emphasis is on finding the relationship between multiples of 2, 4, and 8 and tests of divisibility. By the end of the chapter, students should be able to determine if a number is divisible by 4 or 8 by focusing on the relevant digits of a number.

Students are expected to be able to divide numbers by 4 and 8, but they can use a calculator to check their answers for large numbers.

Language Support

Vocabulary: tests of divisibility

Revise even numbers with students. As the lesson proceeds, relate divisibility by 2 as a test of even numbers and focus students' attention on the tests of divisibility by 4 and 8 during the lesson as an extension of what they have learnt before.

Common Misconceptions

Misconceptions:
1. Students may mistake numbers ending in 4 as being divisible by 4.
2. Students may mistake numbers ending in 8 as being divisible by 8.

How to address the misconceptions:
1. Demonstrate that the test of divisibility by 4 looks at the last two digits of a number. Point out to students that while some numbers that end in 4, such as 4, 24, and 44, are divisible by 4, this is not a test of divisibility. Other numbers that end in 4 are not necessarily divisible by 4. For example: 14 and 34.

   Get students to recognise that when we look at the last two digits of a number, such as 1428, we ignore the first two digits (1 and 4) and focus only on the last two digits (2 and 8). Have them highlight, colour, or circle the last two digits to emphasise the correct digits to use in the test.

   Emphasise that the digits before the last two digits do not matter when applying the test of divisibility by 4. Use other examples to prove this point. Have them repeat for a few more numbers (for example: 228, 1328, and 56 828). Remind them to look only at the last two digits of each number.

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Language Support

Provides educators with ***teaching ideas and strategies*** that better help ***students learn and retain the key terms.***

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Lesson Plans

Help educators who are new to the Cambridge Primary Maths curriculum framework to deliver lessons effectively. The lesson plan comes in an editable Word format for ease of lesson planning.

Lesson Plan
The lesson plan below will be available online for you to edit and customize according to your requirements.

Lesson 1 (40 min)

Warm up (5 min)	**Chapter Opener** • This scene provides a context for students to explain the difference between prime and composite numbers. • Facilitate a class discussion by asking students: - What do you notice about how the children are arranging the beads? *(Expected answers: Some are in equal rows and some are in a single row.)* - Why can't seven beads be arranged into equal rows like eight or ten beads? *(Expected answer: Seven is an odd number and is not divisible by two. Eight and ten are even numbers and are divisible by two. So they can be arranged into two equal rows.)* - What can you say about numbers such as eight, nine and ten? *(Expected answer: They can be arranged in different ways. They can be arranged in different groups and rows. Example: Eight can be arranged in one row of eight, two rows of four, or four rows of two. They have many factors. Example: The factors of 8 are 1, 2, 4, and 8.)* - What can you say about numbers such as seven? *(Expected answer: They can only be arranged in one way. Seven can only be arranged in one row of seven. They have only two factors. Example: The factors of 7 are 1 and 7.)* - Can seven beads be arranged in two equal rows? Show using counters or draw a picture to explain. *(Expected answers: No. Students' representations should show, for example, seven beads in a row of three and another row of four.)* • Use the MCE Cambridge app to launch the video* on page 1 of the Student's Book to introduce the definition of prime numbers, composite numbers and square numbers to the students. Revisit the song after they have learnt the different types of numbers. • Then go through the objectives of the chapter. **This material has not been through the Cambridge International endorsement process.*
Lesson Introduction (5 min)	• Go through the learning objective that students will learn in this section. **Look Back** • Get students to recall prior knowledge on multiples of 2, 5, and 10 (up to 1000) and related multiples and factors by discussing as a class. • Have students find the similarities between the numbers. *(Expected answers: They are in ascending order; The numbers increase by one; Even numbers are arranged in groups of two rows; They are arranged in arrays; Some of the numbers are in equal groups of two or three; Some of the numbers are arranged in two or three rows.)* • **SEL (Social awareness, Relationship skills):** Encourage students to be confident when they share their knowledge and what they notice with their partner. At the same time, remind them to be patient, to listen carefully and to acknowledge what their partners share.
Lesson development: Anchor Task C-P-A (10 min)	**Thinking Cap** • The objective is to have students use their prior knowledge to explore new ideas and possible solutions through critical and creative thinking. • Prepare counters, marbles, or shapes for students to use to explore arranging numbers in groups and by their factors. Students are not expected to solve the problem at this stage. • Use the **Think-Pair-Vote-Share strategy** (see p.xii for detailed steps). - In the "Think" and "Pair" stages, allow students to attempt the task in pairs. - Have them practise **characterising (TWM.05)** by asking: o What is common about numbers 2, 3, 5, and 7 and their factors? o How are they similar? What pattern do you see? *(Expected answer: They only have two factors:1 and itself.)* - In the "Pair" stage, connect their prior learning to the new idea by asking: o What are the factors for the numbers 1 to 10? (*Expected answer: 1 has only one factor, itself. 2 has two factors, 1 and 2. 3 has two factors, 1 and 3. 4 has three factors, 1, 2, and 4. 5 has two factors, 1 and 5. 6 has four factors, 1, 2, 3, and 6. 7 has two factors, 1 and 7. 8 has four factors, 1, 2, 4, and 8. 9 has three factors, 1, 3, and 9. 10 has four factors, 1, 2, 5, and 10.)* o What do you already know that could help you find the factors for each number? *(Expected answers: 2 = 1 × 2 so it has only two factors, 1 and 2…)*

3

Marshall Cavendish Cambridge Primary Mathematics (2nd edition)
Stage 5

Differentiation

For support:
- Ensure that students know how to find the factors of numbers before moving on to the difference between prime and composite numbers.
- Go through questions 1 and 2 for students to build on the skill of finding the factors of a number less than 100.
- Go through questions 3 and 4 to help students build the skill of being able to tell the difference between prime and composite numbers. You may use the following samples or make up your own questions:
  1. Find the factors of 15. ***(Expected answer: 1, 3, 5, and 15.)*** This question requires students to find the factors of a number smaller than 100.
  2. How many factors does 28 have? ***(Expected answer: The factors of 28 are 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, and 28. 28 has six factors.)*** This question requires to identify the number of factors in a number smaller than 100.
  3. Is 10 a prime or composite number? Explain. ***(Expected answer: 10 is a composite number. It has four factors: 1, 2, 5, and 10.)*** This question requires students to identify a composite number.
  4. Why is 19 a prime number? Explain. ***(Expected answer: It has exactly two factors, 1 and itself.)*** This question requires students to state the definition of prime number.

For challenge
- Have students work in pairs.
- Get students to take turns to roll two die and make their moves using a hundreds chart. At each number, have them find the factors and identify whether it is a prime or composite number. If they it right, they get to move forward at their next turn. If they get it wrong, they move backwards. Get them to take turns and repeat the exercise. The first person to cross 100 wins.

Differentiated Instructions

Suggests further activities to ***scaffold learning*** for learners who require additional support and ***extend learning*** for more confident learners.

Schemes of Work

Enables educators to ***plan lessons effectively*** as they save time and effort in locating materials across the series.

Scheme of Work

Chapter 1 Special Numbers

Suggested time frame: 8 periods
Each period is 40 min.

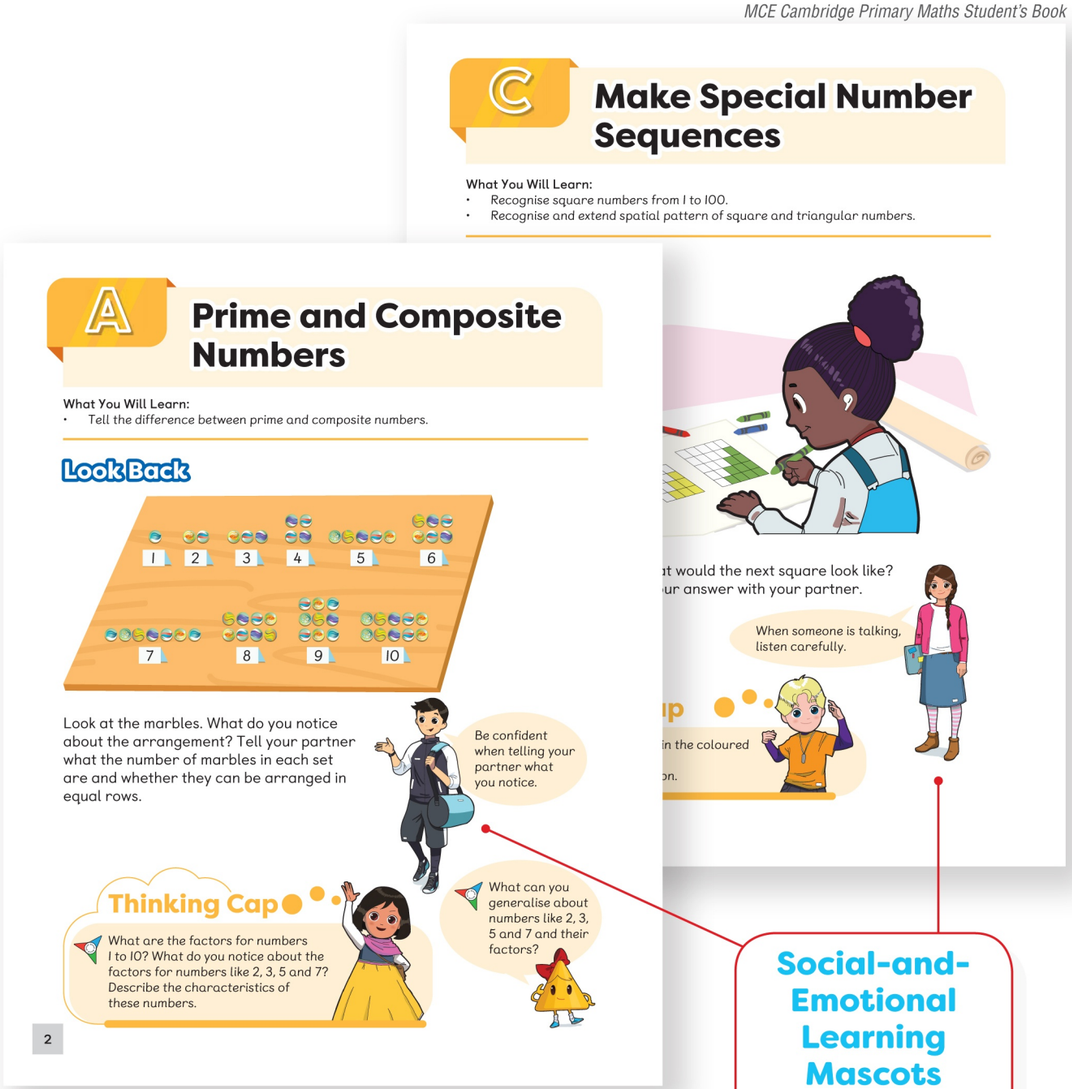
Section	No. of Periods	Learning Objectives	Resources	Thinking and Working Mathematically (TWM) and Social and Emotional Learning (SEL)
Chapter Opener	3		• Student's Book p.1 • Video via MCE Cambridge app • Counters, shapes or sticks	
A. Prime and Composite Numbers		**5Ni.06** Understand and explain the difference between prime and composite numbers.	• Student's Book pp.2–5 • Activity Book pp.1–3 • Counters, marbles, or shapes • Cubes or blocks • TR1A Hundred Square Grid	• **TWM:** Characterising Convincing Specialising • **SEL:** Social awareness Relationship skills
B. Tests of Divisibility	4	**5Ni.07** Use knowledge of factors and multiples to understand tests of divisibility by 4 and 8.	• Student's Book pp.6–8 • Activity Book pp.4–6 • Number chips • Long piece of paper or ribbon	• **TWM:** Convincing Classifying
Chapter Wrap Up	1		• Student's Book pp.9–10 • Activity Book p.7 • two counters (one red and one blue) • Dice • Papers	• **TWM:** Convincing

1

Promotes Relatability through Real-life Contexts

This series caters to the international audience with the use of real-life contexts. Visuals are attractive and colourful, with scenarios and characters that the audience can more easily identify with. Learning is enhanced with the use of real-world contexts, enabling learners to better understand the relevance and make sense of the mathematical concepts, improving knowledge retention. This series also provides opportunities for Social-and-Emotional Learning, where students become more aware of oneself and others around them.

MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Student's Book

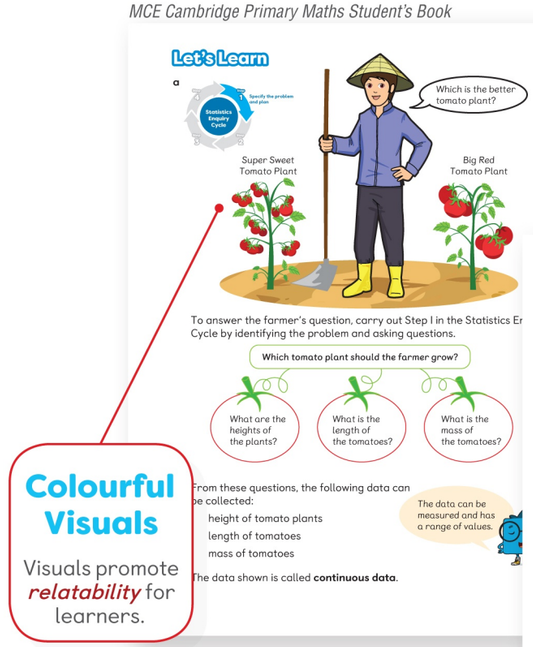


MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Student's Book

Social-and-Emotional Learning Mascots

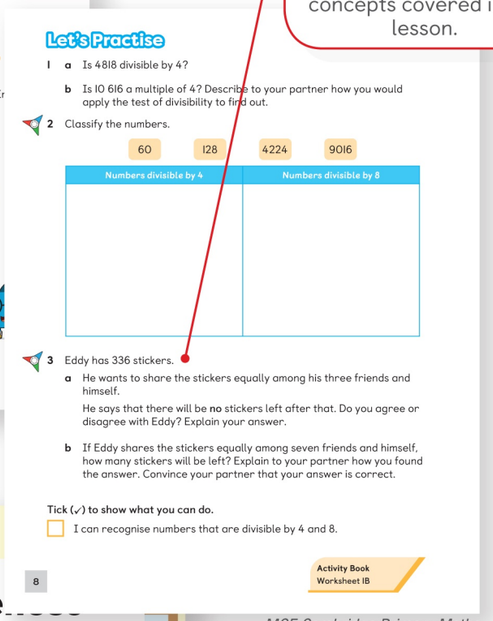
Promotes values such as respect for others during teachable moments.

MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Student's Book



Colourful Visuals

Visuals promote *relatability* for learners.



Let's Practise

Questions include *real-world contexts* to promote relatability as learners practise key skills related to the concepts covered in the lesson.

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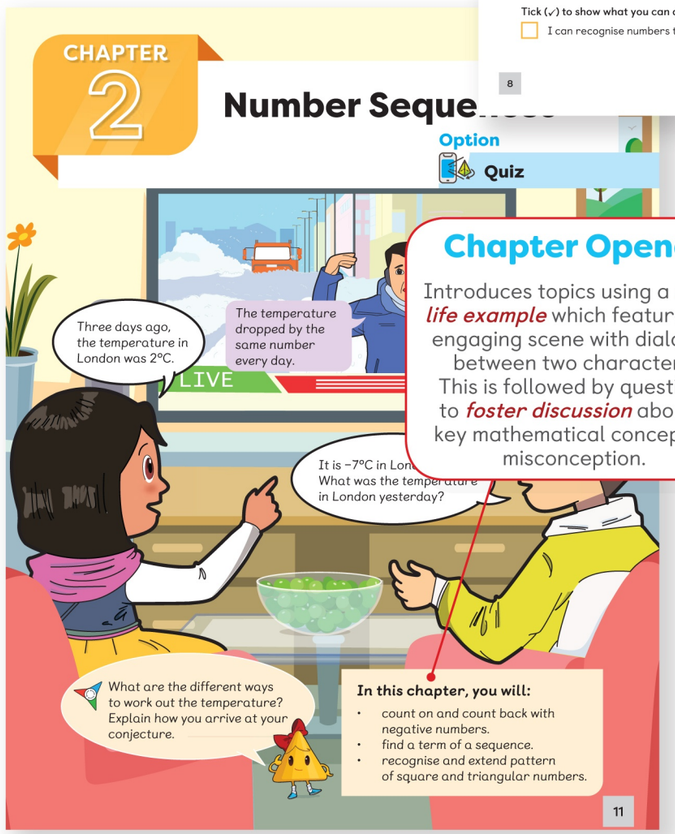


Chapter Opener

Introduces topics using a *real-life example* which features an engaging scene with dialogue between two characters. This is followed by questions to *foster discussion* about a key mathematical concept or misconception.

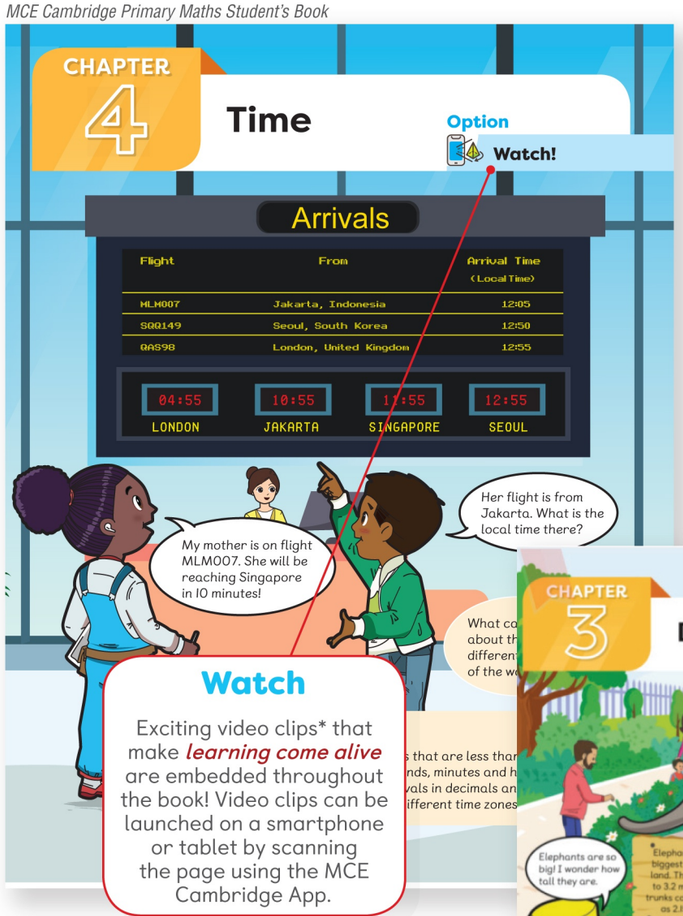
MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Student's Book

Delivers a Fun and Engaging Hybrid Learning and Teaching Experience

The series is designed to make learning joyful and meaningful. The digital resources provide a dynamic hybrid learning and teaching experience. Videos, quizzes, and virtual manipulatives are embedded throughout the book to make learning interactive for learners.

For educators, online PowerPoint lesson slides, along with lesson plans and annotatable eBooks, are provided for ease of lesson delivery. Colourful visuals and diagrams also help to make learning mathematics fun!

MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Student's Book



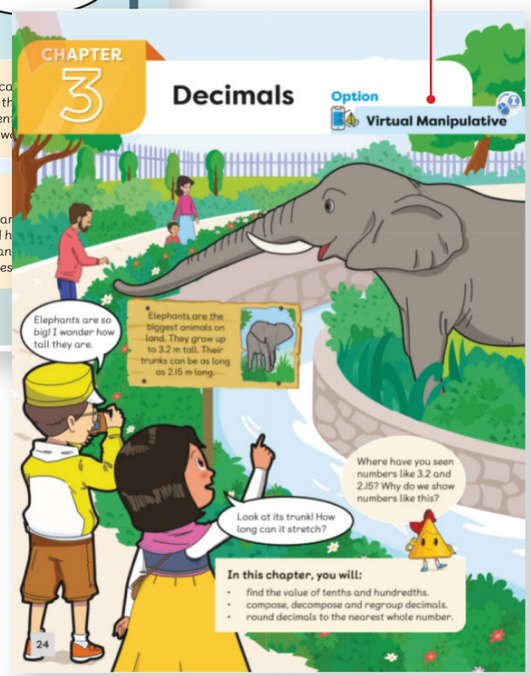
Watch

Exciting video clips* that make ***learning come alive*** are embedded throughout the book! Video clips can be launched on a smartphone or tablet by scanning the page using the MCE Cambridge App.

**These digital resources will not go through the Cambridge International endorsement process.*

Virtual Manipulatives

Learners are able to visualise and better ***understand abstract mathematical concepts*** through the visual manipulatives.



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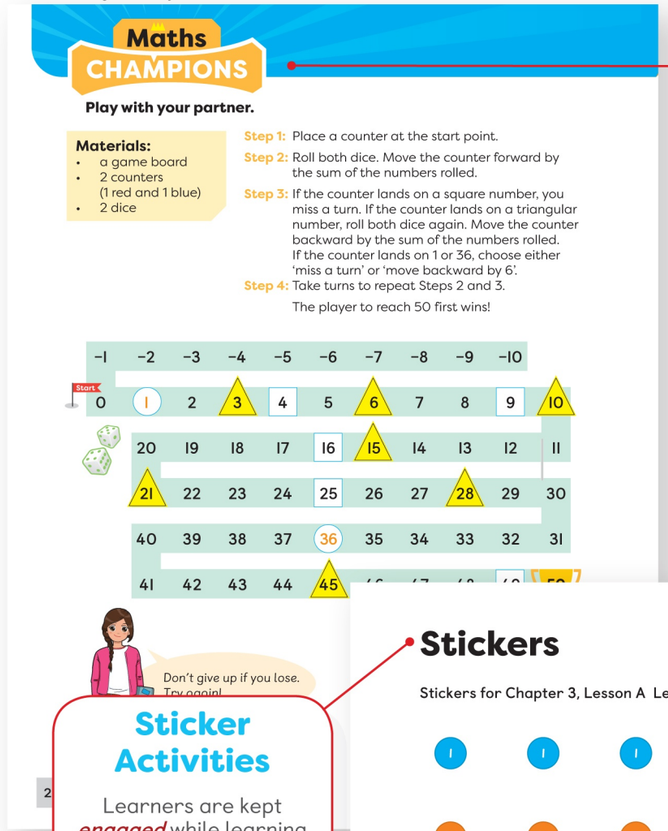
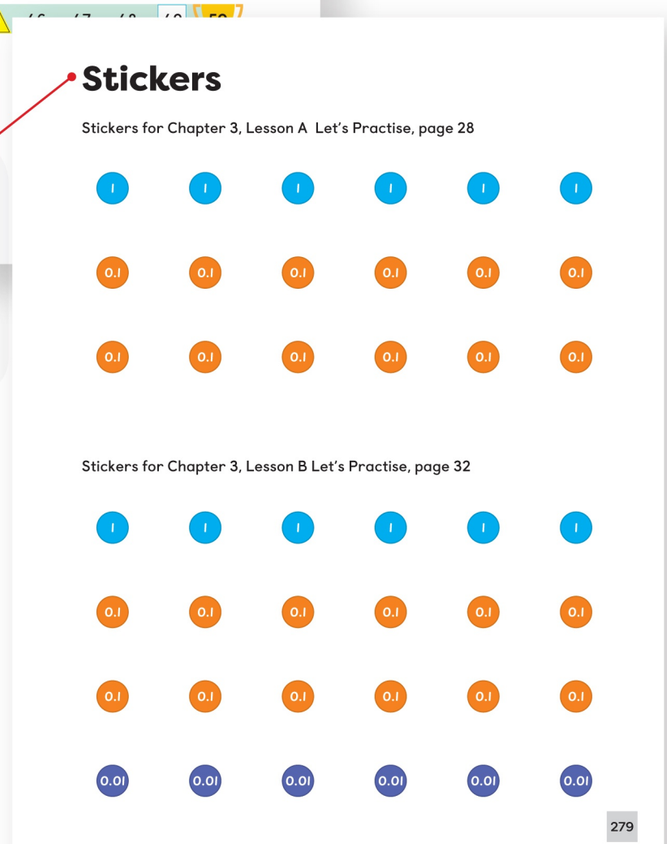


Maths Champions

This section comes in the form of an ***activity*** or ***game*** and serves as a ***review*** for learners.

Sticker Activities

Learners are kept ***engaged*** while learning maths with hands-on sticker activities. Stickers can be found at the back of the Student's Book.



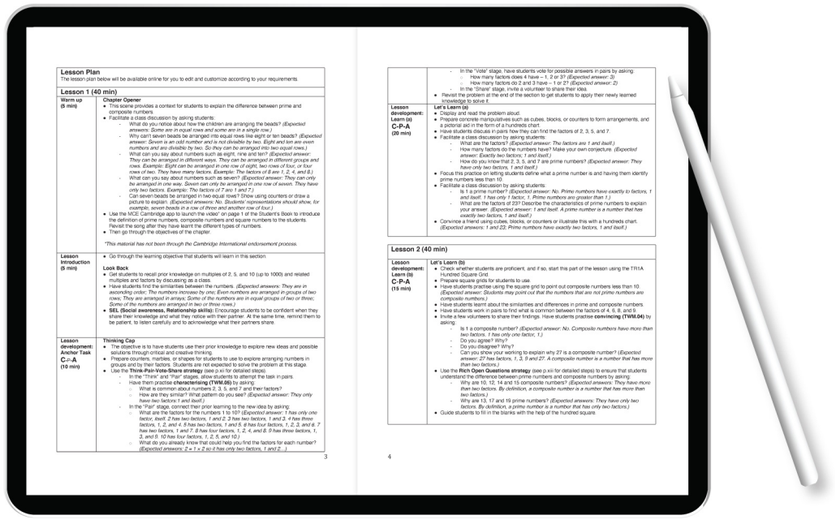
MCE Cambridge Primary Maths Student's Book

Annotatable Enhanced eBooks*

eBooks come with an ***annotation function***, allowing answers to be saved and submitted. ***Interactive digital resources*** are also embedded throughout the book, keeping learners engaged. These activities can be attempted in learners' own time or delivered as part of an in-class activity.

Teacher's Digital Resources*

PowerPoint slides and ***lesson plans*** are provided in ***editable formats*** to support educators in effective lesson planning and delivery.



**These digital resources will not go through the Cambridge International endorsement process.*