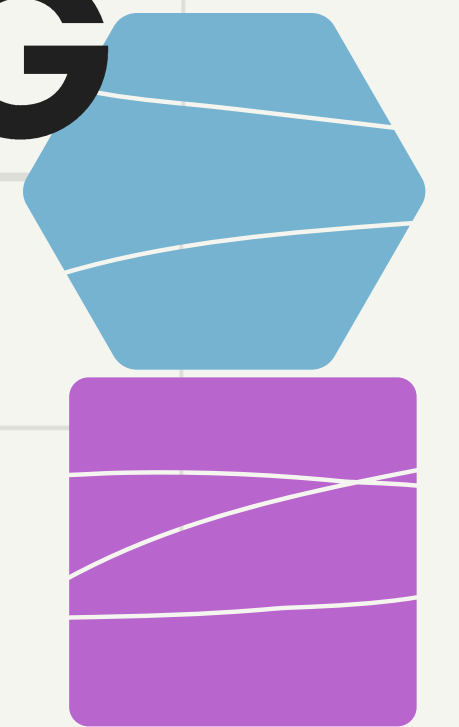
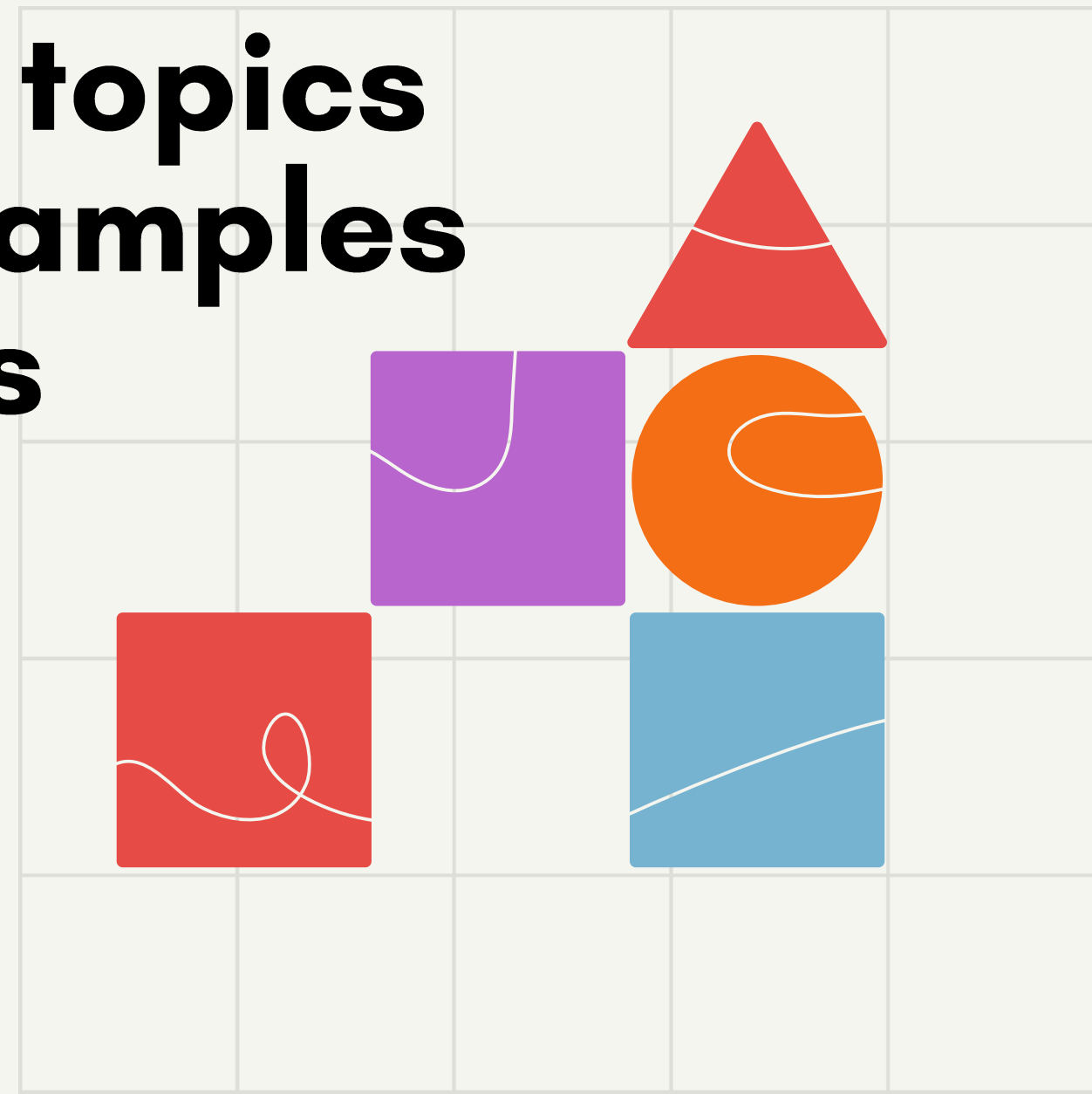


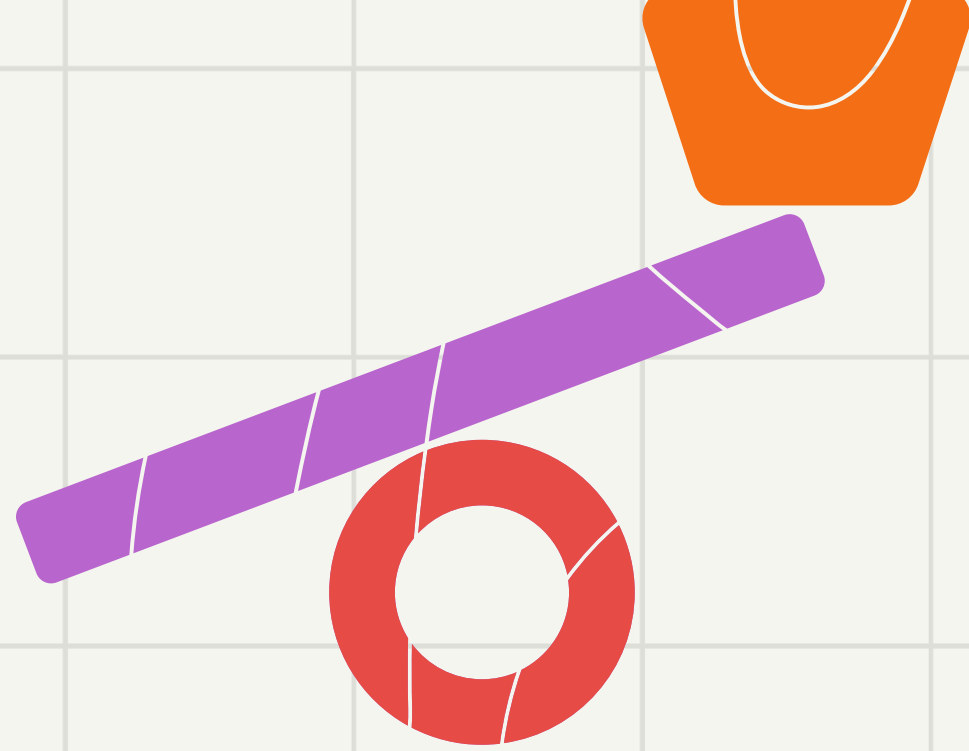
**MATHEMATICS**  
**SUBJECT-BASED BANDING**  
**BRIEFING**  
**2025**



# Outline

- **Math can be fun!**
- **STAR approach**
- **SBB Math exam format and topics**
- **Question Item types and examples**
- **Students' common mistakes**
- **Study tips**





# P4 Math Topics

- Numbers To 100 000
- Factors And Multiples
- Four Operations Of Whole Numbers
- Tables And Line Graphs
- Fractions
- Angles
- Squares And Rectangles
- Decimals
- Four Operations Of Decimals
- Pie Charts
- Area And Perimeter
- Nets
- Symmetry



**Have you  
ever seen  
your child  
look like this  
while doing  
math?**

# Why Does Math Feel Stressful?

- Pressure to achieve perfect scores.
- Lack of relatable real-life applications.
- Misconceptions about being "bad at math."
- Focusing on memorisation rather than understanding concepts.

**Can learning of  
math only be  
achieved solely  
through  
assessment  
books?**





"Without mathematics, there's nothing you can do. Everything around you is mathematics.  
Everything around you is numbers."

– Shakuntala Devi

**LittleYellowStar**

# OPOLY JUNIOR



## How Math can be made fun to learn at home

### 1. Play Math-Based Games

- Games:
  - ✓ Monopoly,
  - ✓ UNO ONO 99
  - ✓ Sudoku
  - ✓ Tangram
- Apps/websites:
  - ✓ Koobits
  - ✓ [mathplayground.com](http://mathplayground.com)





# OPOLY JUNIOR



Playing **Monopoly** provides a rich and engaging opportunity for children to practice a variety of math concepts in a fun and interactive way.

## Basic Arithmetic

### 1. Addition and Subtraction

- Adding money when receiving income or collecting rent.
- Subtracting expenses when buying properties or paying fines.

### 2. Multiplication

- Calculating rent that increases with property improvements (e.g., 4 times the original rent).

### 3. Division

- Splitting money when dividing assets during negotiations.

# OPOLY

## JUNIOR



Playing **Monopoly** provides a rich and engaging opportunity for children to practice a variety of math concepts in a fun and interactive way.

### Money Management

#### 1. Counting and Exchanging Money

- Counting bills accurately when making payments or receiving change.
- Exchanging denominations (e.g., trading a \$500 bill for smaller ones).

#### 2. Budgeting

- Managing limited resources to decide what to spend, save, or invest.

G:  
ADULT  
ASSEMBLY  
REQUIRED.

A6984

Hasbro  
Gaming.

# OPOLY JUNIOR



Playing **Monopoly** provides a rich and engaging opportunity for children to practice a variety of math concepts in a fun and interactive way.

## Fractions

### 1. Fractions

- Understanding partial payments (e.g., mortgage values are half the property cost).



Playing **Monopoly** provides a rich and engaging opportunity for children to practice a variety of math concepts in a fun and interactive way.

## Geometry

### 1. Board Layout and Movement

- Navigating the board using spatial awareness and counting spaces based on dice rolls.

# How Math can be made fun to learn at home

## 2. Incorporate Math in Everyday Life

- Shopping
- Cooking





A shopping trip to the supermarket offers numerous opportunities for children to explore and learn a variety of math concepts in a real-world context.

### Basic Arithmetic

#### **1. Addition and Subtraction**

1. Adding the prices of items in the cart.
2. Subtracting discounts or comparing prices.

#### **2. Multiplication**

1. Calculating the cost of multiple units of an item (e.g., 3 apples at \$0.50 each).

#### **3. Division**

1. Dividing a bulk package into smaller portions to find the price per unit.



A shopping trip to the supermarket offers numerous opportunities for children to explore and learn a variety of math concepts in a real-world context.

## Money Concepts

### **1. Counting Money**

Identifying and counting coins and bills.

### **2. Making Change**

Figuring out how much change they would get after a purchase.

### **3. Budgeting**

Deciding how to spend a fixed amount of money wisely.



A shopping trip to the supermarket offers numerous opportunities for children to explore and learn a variety of math concepts in a real-world context.

## Fractions

### 1. Understanding Fractions

Reading labels (e.g., " $\frac{1}{4}$  cup" or "half a dozen").





A shopping trip to the supermarket offers numerous opportunities for children to explore and learn a variety of math concepts in a real-world context.

## Measurement

### **1. Weights and Volumes**

Using scales for produce or reading package weights.

### **2. Estimating**

Guessing the weight or quantity before measuring.



A shopping trip to the supermarket offers numerous opportunities for children to explore and learn a variety of math concepts in a real-world context.

## Geometry

### **1. Shapes and Sizes**

Identifying the shapes of packages or products.

### **2. Spatial Awareness**

Arranging items in the cart or bags to maximize space.

# How Math can be made fun to learn at home

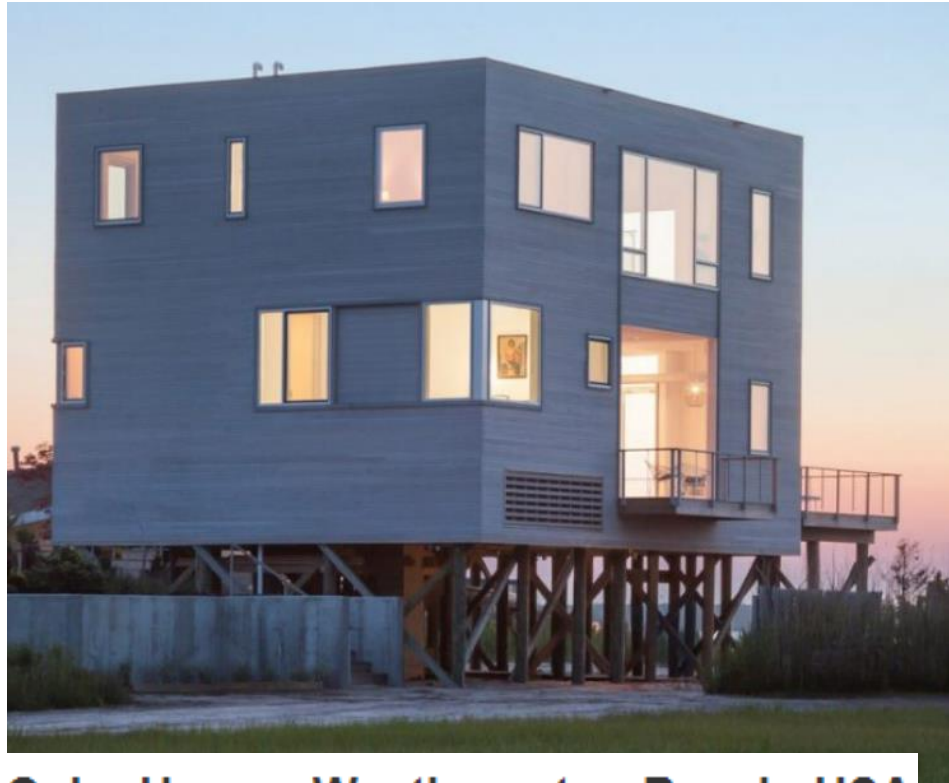
## 3. Interactive Activities That You Can Try Together

- **Scavenger Hunt:**  
Find objects that match a number or shape.
- **DIY Math Projects:**  
Create a simple budget for a family outing.
- **Outdoor Math Fun:**  
Counting stars, measuring distances.

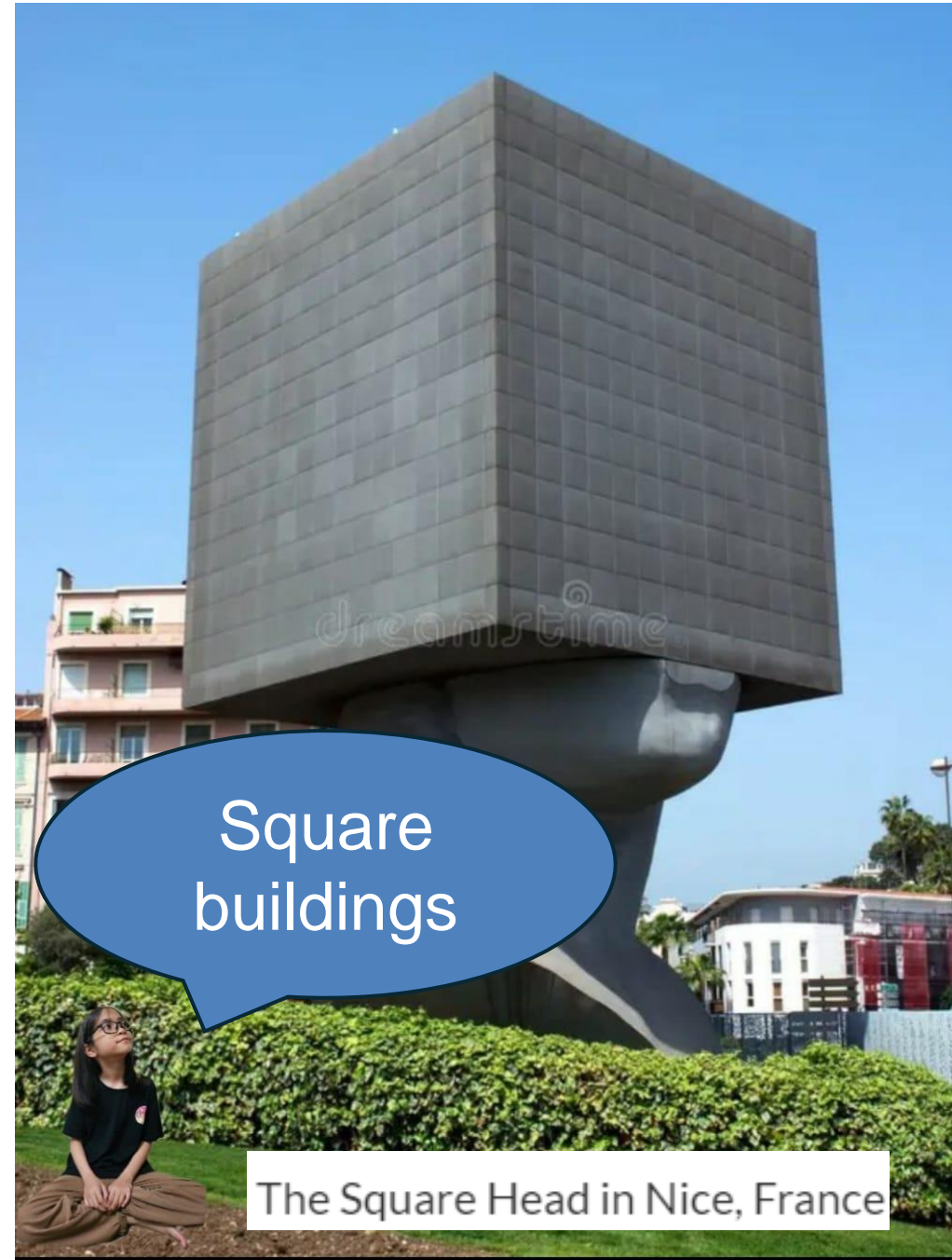




**Project done by P4 students on Squares and Rectangles**

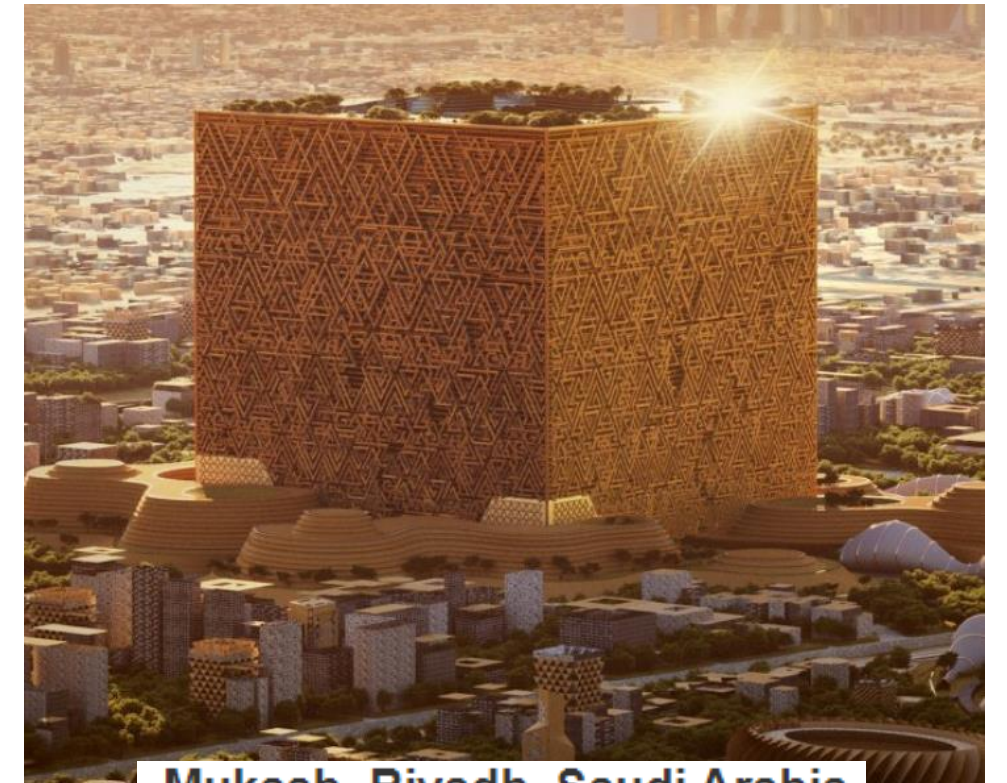


**Cube House, Westhampton Beach, USA**



Square buildings

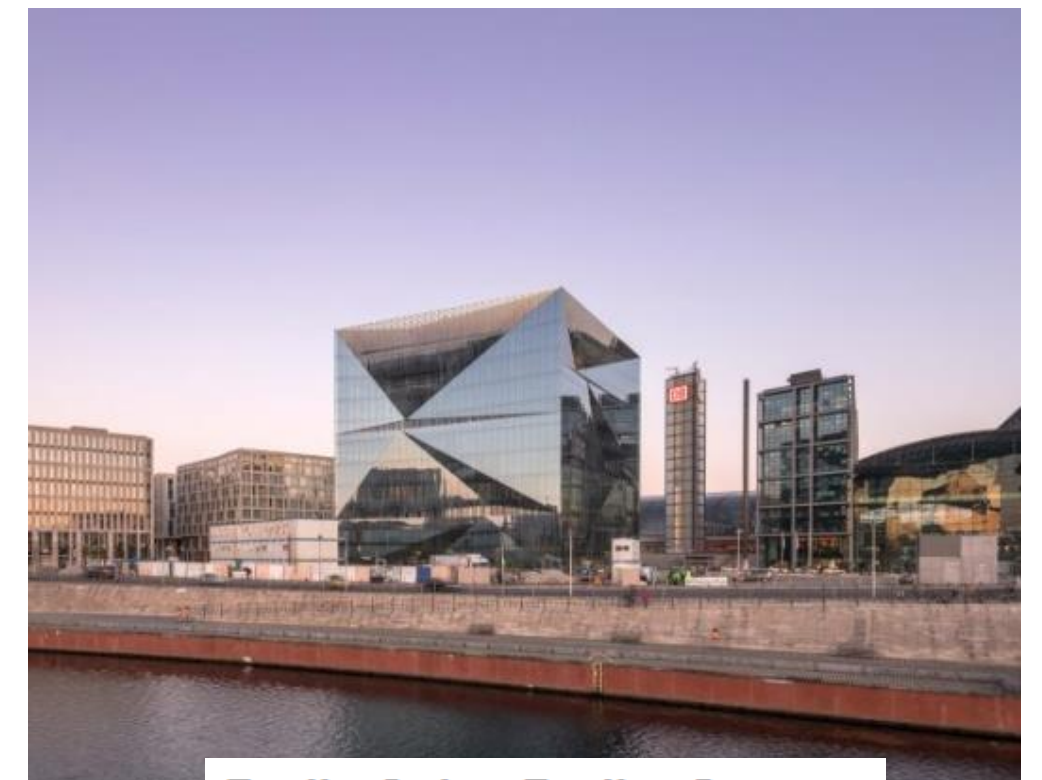
**The Square Head in Nice, France**



**Mukaab, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia**



**The Orange Cube, Lyon, France,**



**Berlin Cube, Berlin, Germany**

## 4. Be a Supportive Guide

- **Encourage positive self-talk:**  
Instead of saying "I'm bad at math," encourage phrases like "I can get better with practice."
- **Praise effort, not just results:**  
Focus on the process and hard work rather than just the correct answer.
- **Model perseverance:**  
Show your child that it's okay to make mistakes and that persistence leads to improvement.





# **SBB Matters**

# SBB Math Exam Format

**Duration: 1 hour 45 minutes**

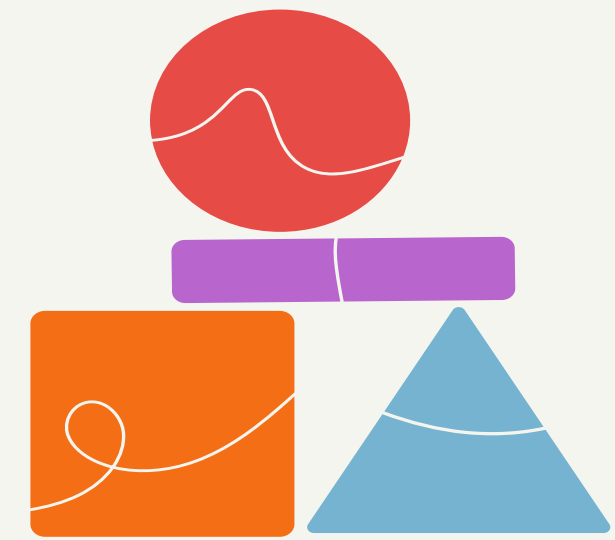
<b>Booklet</b>	<b>Item type</b>	<b>No. of questions</b>	<b>Mark per question</b>	<b>Weighting</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>MCQ</b> (Multiple Choice)	<b>15</b>	<b>2m</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>SAQ</b> (Short-Answer)	<b>20</b>	<b>2m</b>	<b>40%</b>
	<b>LAQ</b> (Long-Answer)	<b>8</b>	<b>3m, 4m</b>	<b>30%</b>



# STAR approach in Problem Solving

## How do you solve a Mathematics problem?

- S**tudy the problem carefully
- T**hink of a strategy
- A**ct on the solution
- R**eflect on the final answer



# Types of the questions

## 1. **Recall and perform computation**

Recall mathematical facts, concepts, rules and formulae; perform straightforward computations

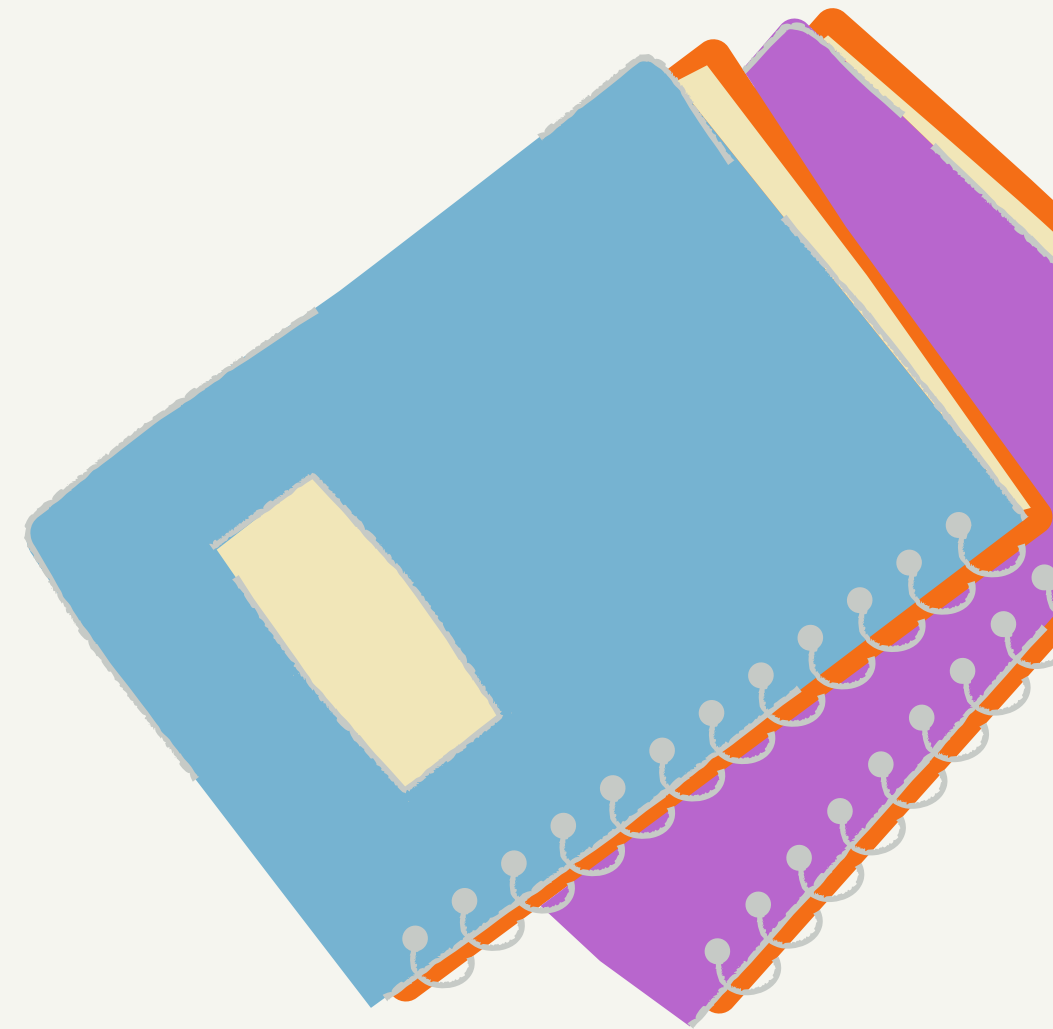
# Recall and perform computation

## Example 1

What is the value of digit 2 in 23 576?

- (1) 20
- (2) 200
- (3) 2000
- (4) 20 000

**Ans: 4**



# Recall and perform computation

## Example 2

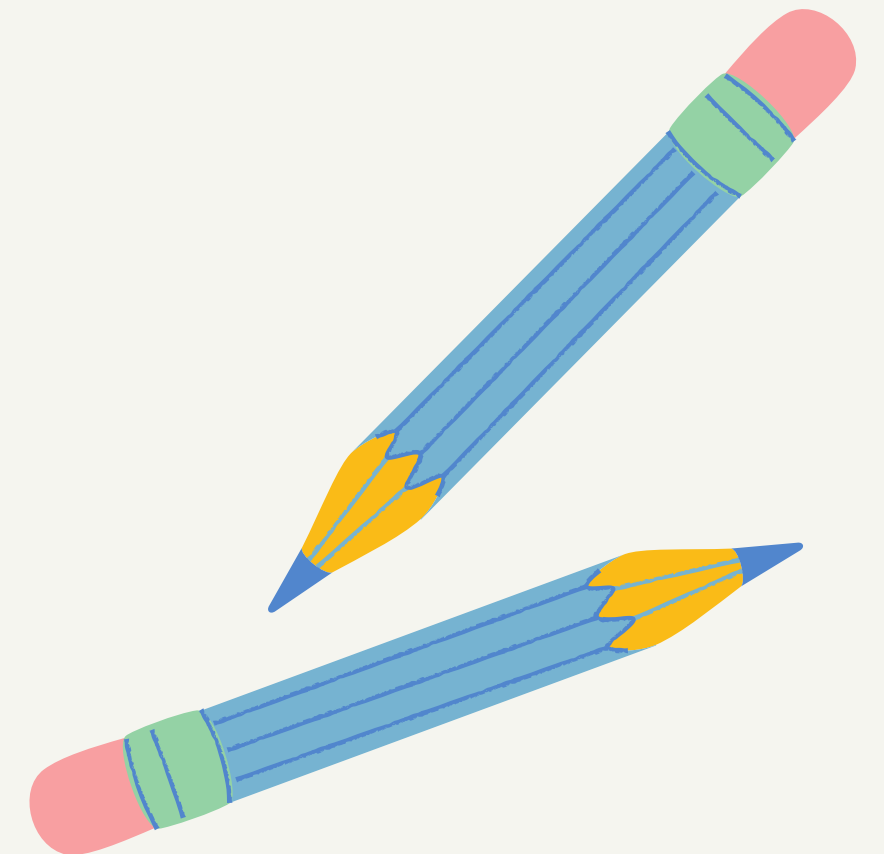
There are 318 boxes of pencils.

Each box has 16 pencils.

How many pencils are there altogether?

$$318 \times 16 = 5088$$

There are **5088** pencils altogether.



# Types of the questions

## 1. Recall and perform computation

Recall mathematical facts, concepts, rules and formulae; perform straightforward computations

## 2. Understand and apply

Interpret information; understand and apply mathematical concepts and skills in a variety of contexts.

# Understand and apply

## Example 3

Alex spent \$24 on food and saved the remaining \$6.

What fraction of his total money did he save?

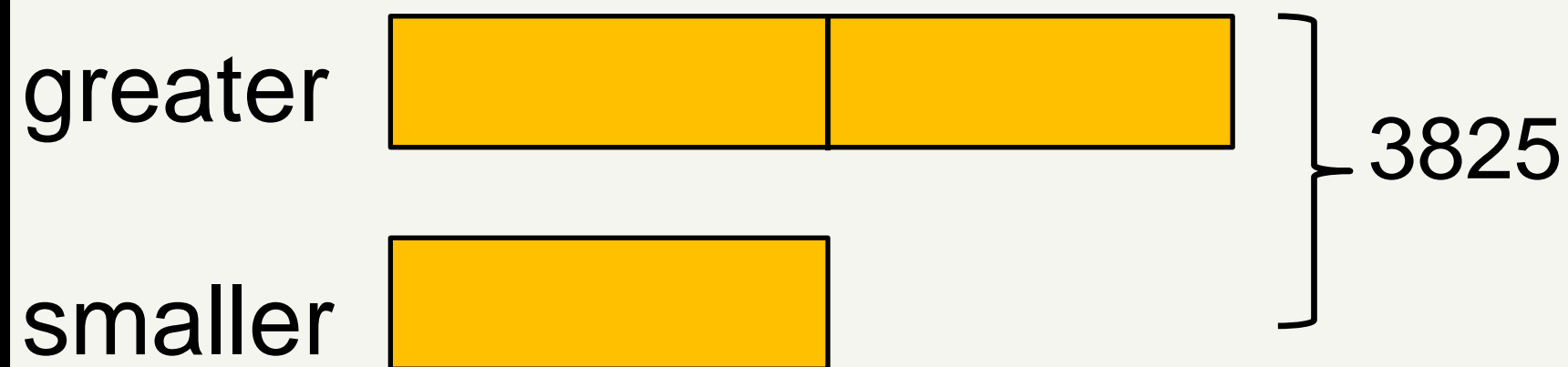
- (1)  $\frac{1}{4}$
- (2)  $\frac{1}{5}$
- (3)  $\frac{4}{5}$
- (4)  $\frac{3}{4}$

**Ans: 2**

# Understand and apply

## Example 4

The sum of two numbers is **3825**. The greater number is twice as much as the smaller number. What is the greater number?



$$3 \text{ units} = 3825$$

$$1 \text{ unit} = 3825 \div 3 = 1275$$

$$2 \text{ units} = 1275 \times 2 = 2550$$

The greater number is **2550**.

# Types of the questions

## 1. Recall and perform computation

Recall mathematical facts, concepts, rules and formulae; perform straightforward computations

## 2. Understand and apply

Interpret information; understand and apply mathematical concepts and skills in a variety of contexts.

## 3. Reason and analyse

Reason mathematically; analyse information and make inferences; select appropriate strategies to solve problems



# Reason and analyse

## Example 5

Mr Tan shared some coins with a group of children.  
If he gave 8 coins to each child, he would have 3 coins left.  
If he gave 9 coins to each child, he needed 2 more coins.  
How many coins did Mr Tan have?

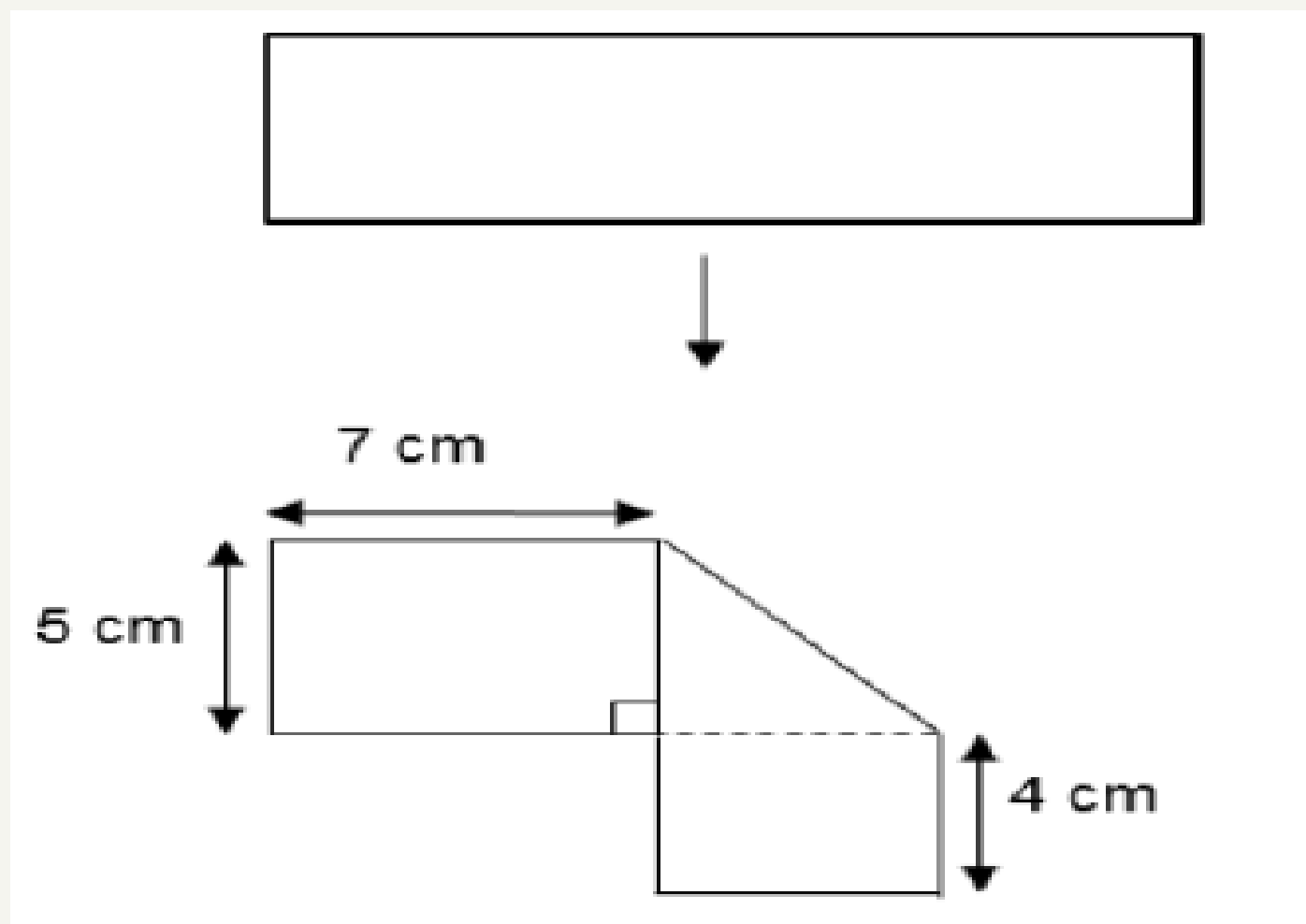
	1	2	3	4	5	
Multiples of 8	8	16	24	32	40	.....
3 coins left (+3):	11	19	27	36	43	.....
Multiples of 9	9	18	27	36	45	.....
Need 2 coins (-2):	7	16	25	34	43	.....

Mr Tan had **43** coins.

# Reason and analyse

## Example 6

A rectangular piece of paper is folded to form the shape shown below. What is the area of the rectangular piece of paper before it was folded?

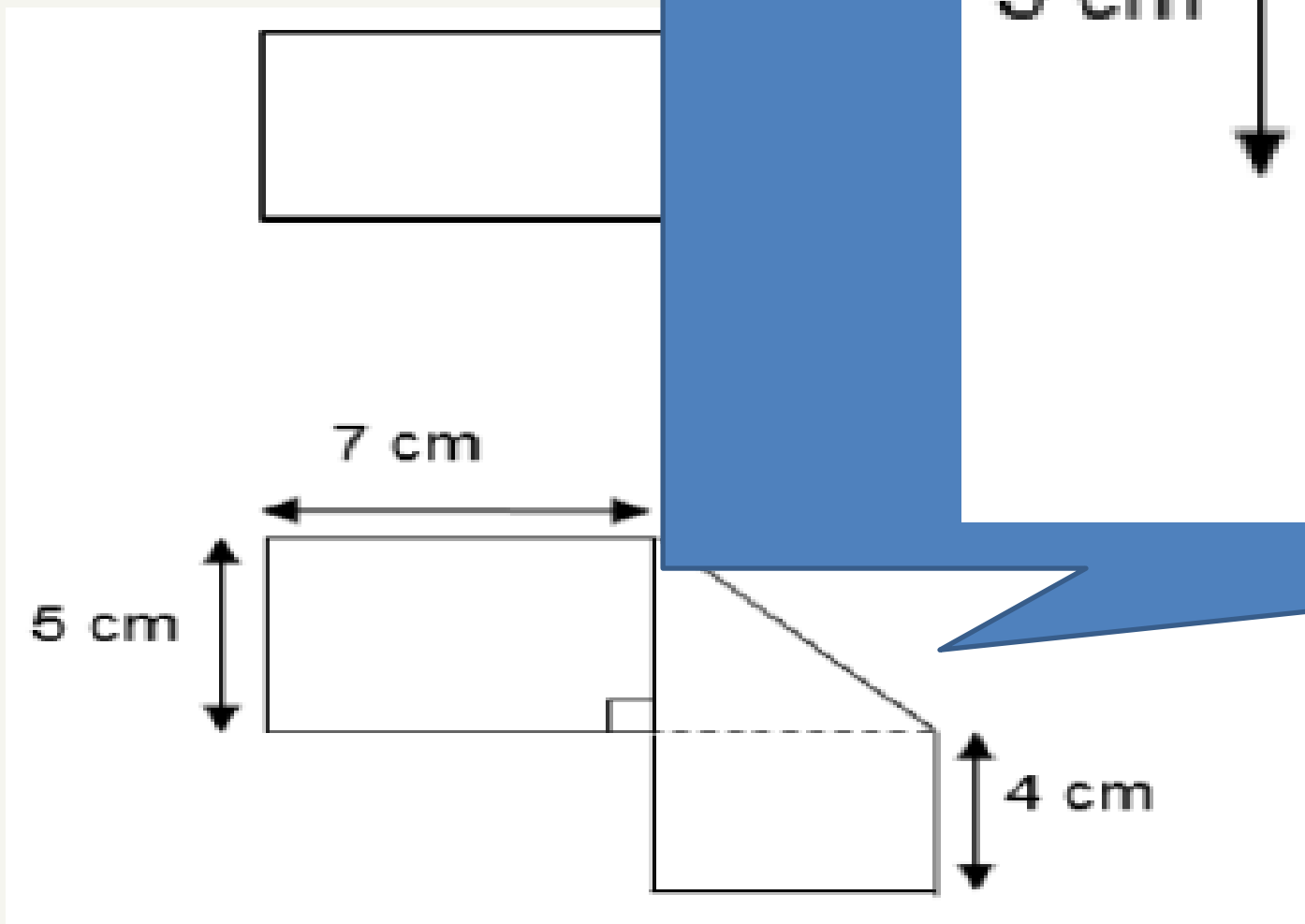
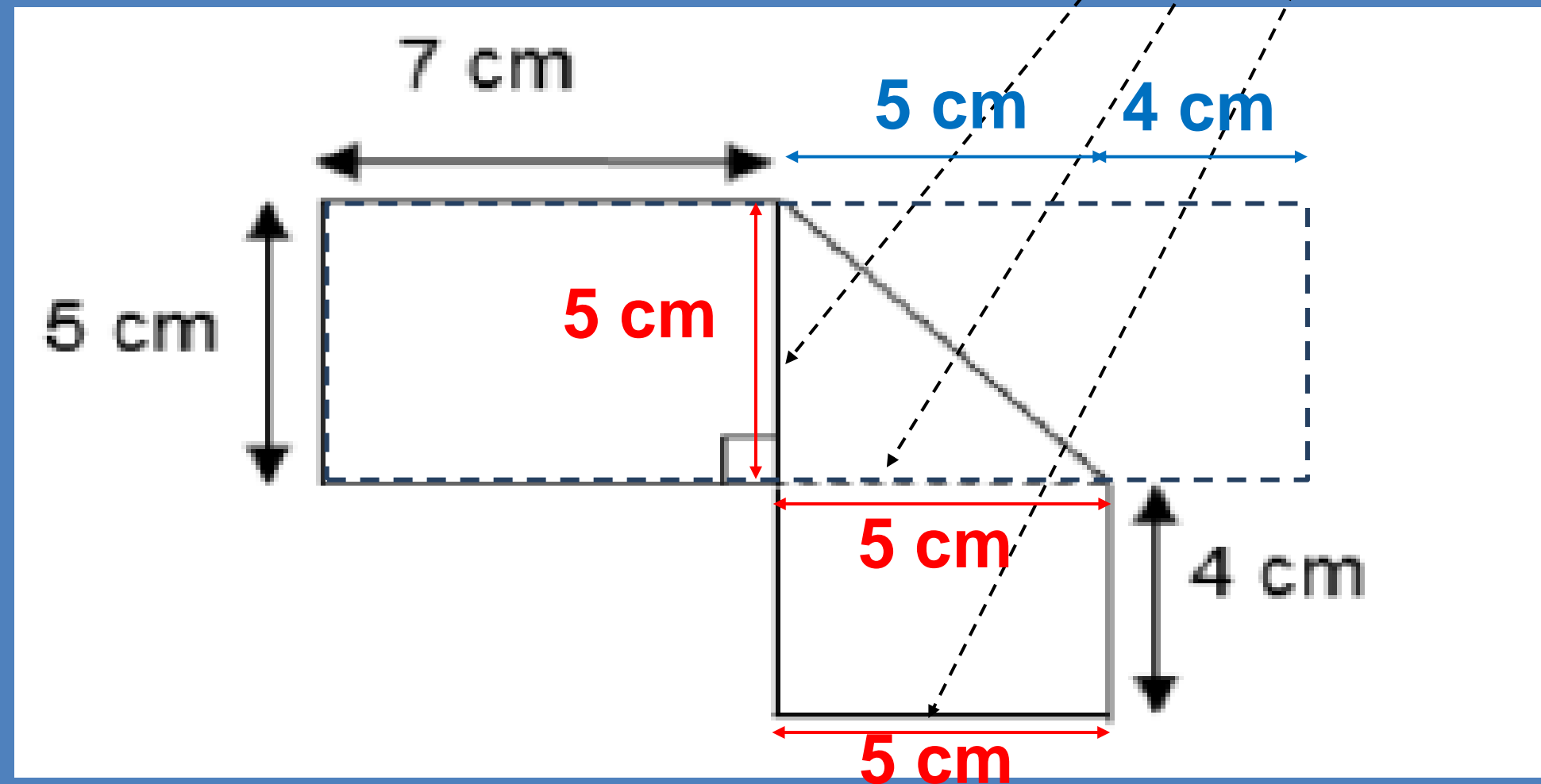


# Reasoning

## Example

A rectangle is shown below. What is its area if it was folded?

Reasoning: these sides have the same length

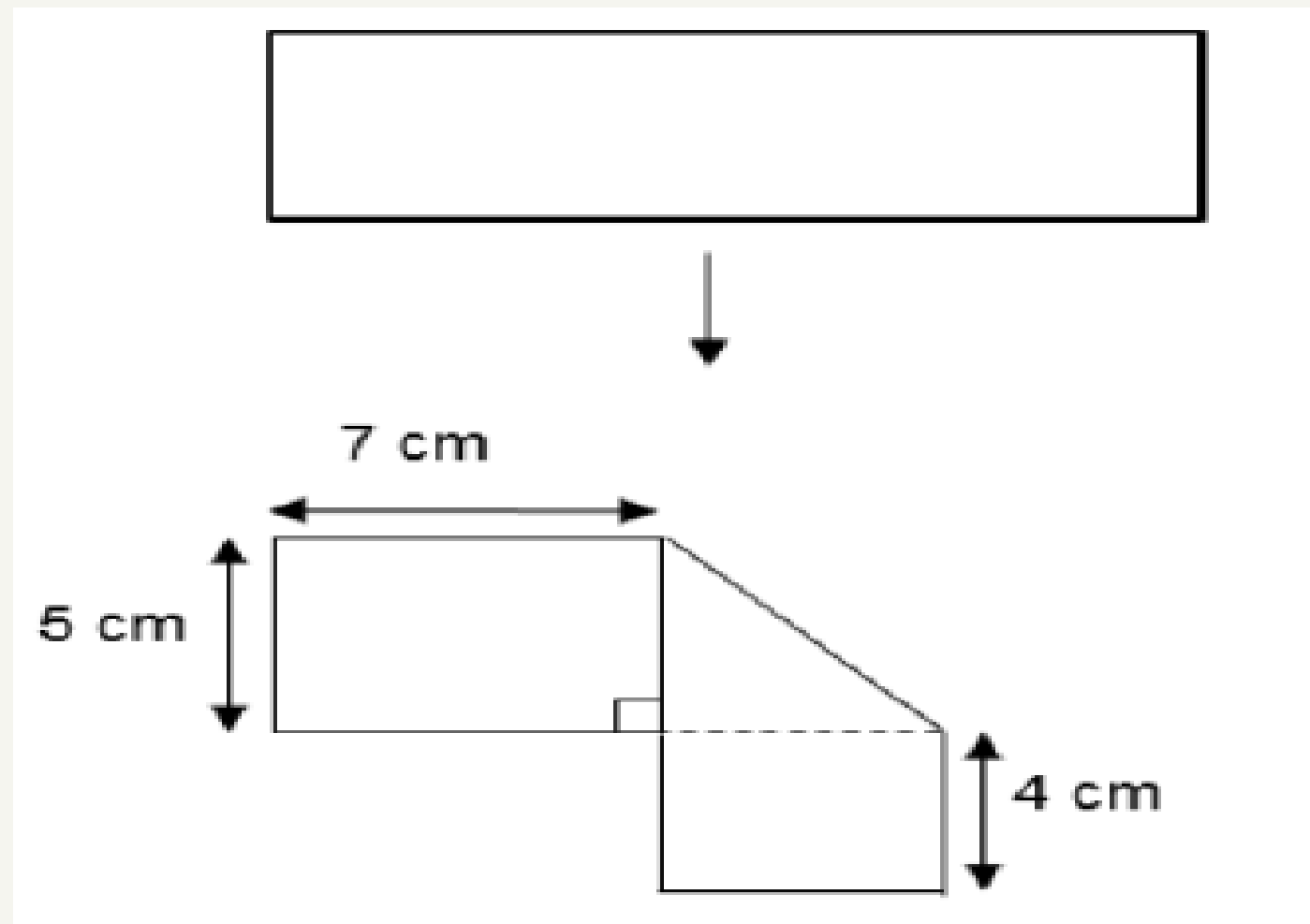


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= L \times B \\ &= 16 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} \\ &= \underline{80 \text{ cm}^2} \end{aligned}$$

# Reason and analyse

## Example 6

A rectangular piece of paper is folded to form the shape shown below. What is the area of the rectangular piece of paper before it was folded?



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Length} &= 7\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} \\ &= 16\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Breadth} = 5\text{cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= L \times B \\ &= 16\text{ cm} \times 5\text{ cm} \\ &= \underline{80\text{ cm}^2}\end{aligned}$$

# 1. Transfer error

Example:  $9 \times \$12 = \$108$

$\$180 \div 2 = \$90$

Mr Ali has \$9.

## Student's Common Mistakes



## 2. Omission or incorrect units of measurement

Example:

- ✓ 1 km = 100 m  
(Wrong fact)
- ✓ The volume of the water is 200. (Missing unit)

# Student's Common Mistakes



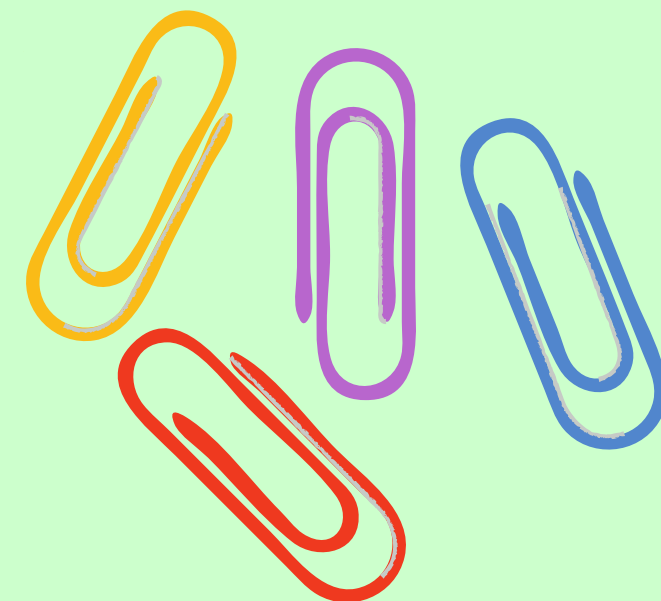
### 3. Writing incorrect Math equations

Example:  $\underline{20 + 10} = 30 + 5 = \underline{35}$

not equal

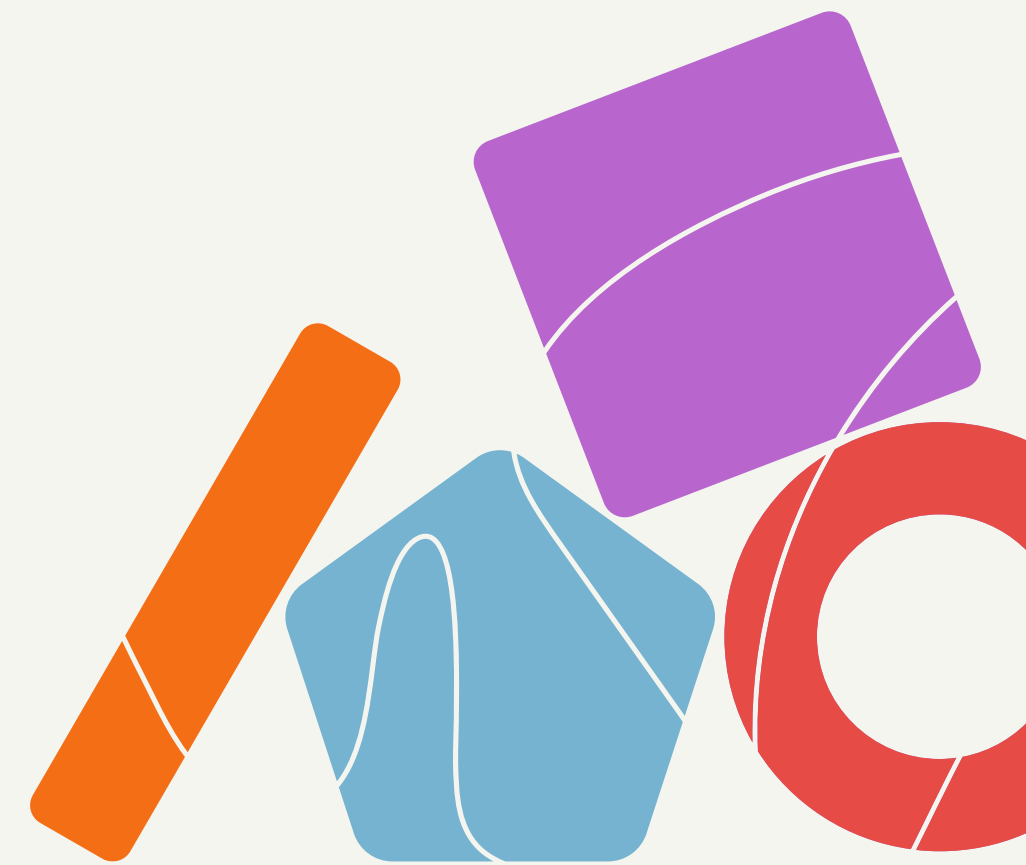
(Wrong equations as the 2 steps are combined into one)

# Student's Common Mistakes



# How To Do Well in Examination

- ✓ Underline and annotate important information in word problems.
- ✓ Do not dwell too long on a question. Skip questions when unsure of the approach to solve the question and return to complete them later.
- ✓ Attempt all questions.
- ✓ Show all the Math equations and workings.
- ✓ Check the accuracy of the calculations.





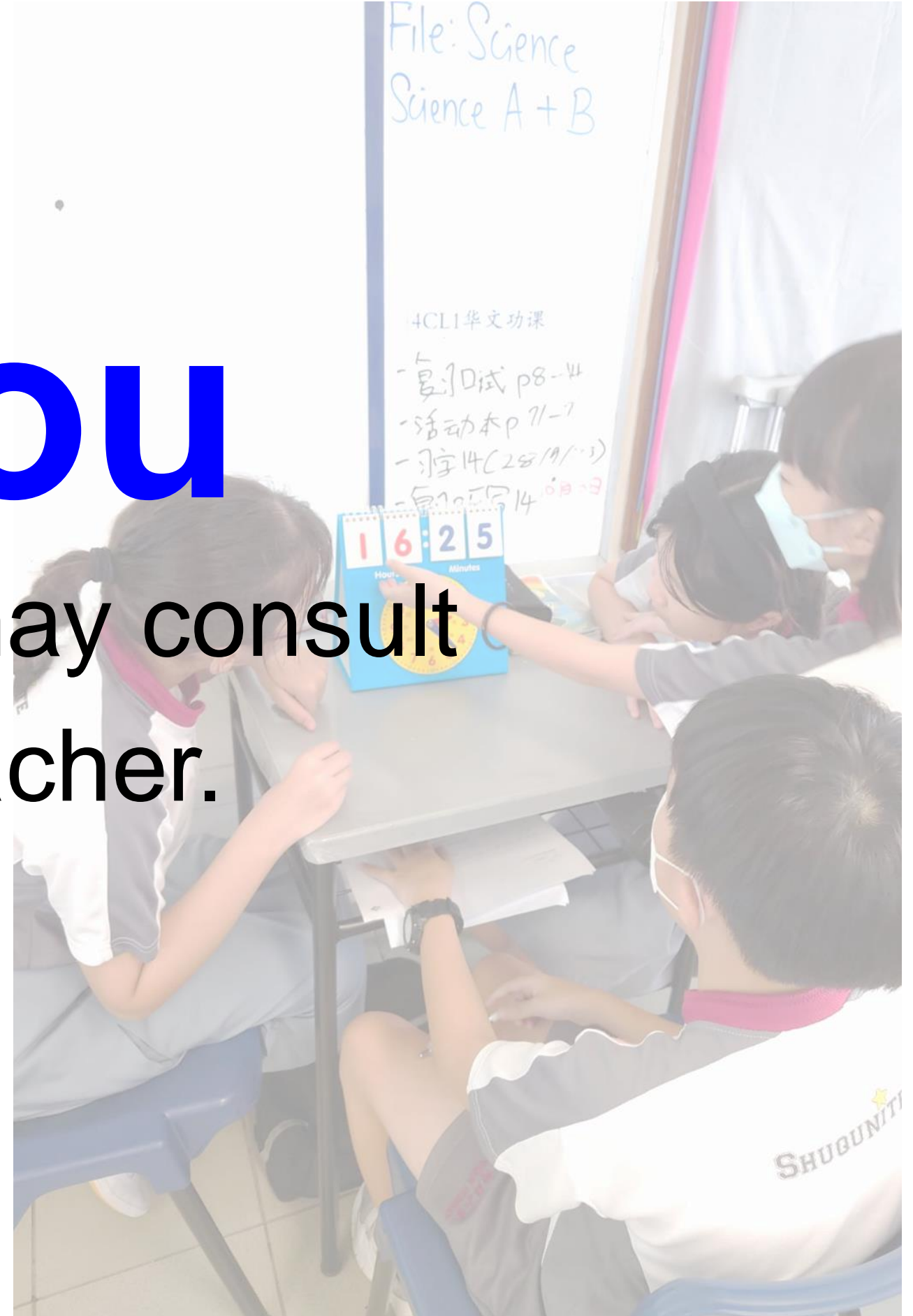
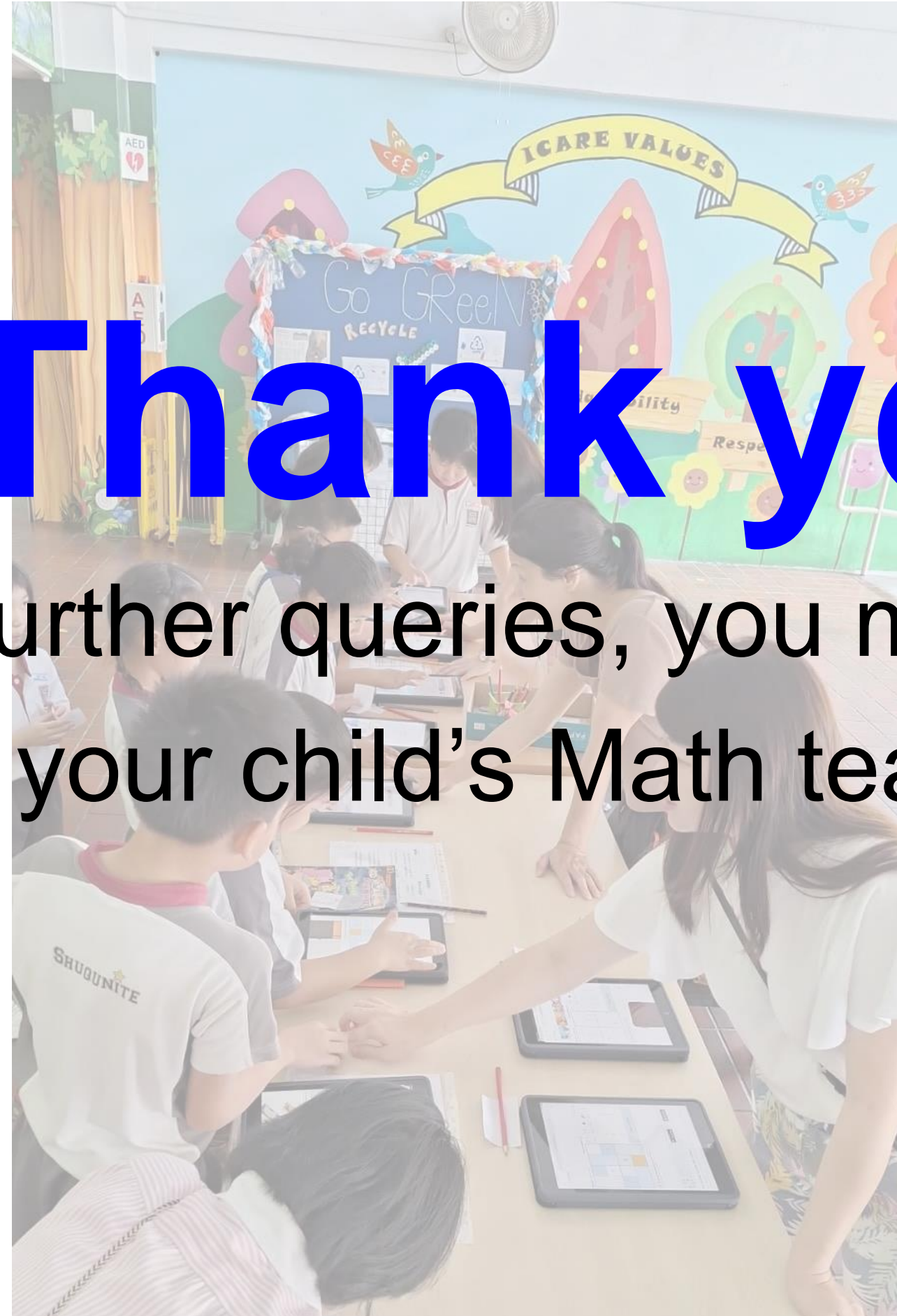
A blue brushstroke graphic with a rough, hand-painted edge, containing a handwritten quote in black ink. The quote is centered within the brushstroke.

There should be no  
such thing as boring  
mathematics.

**EDSGER W. DIJKSTRA**

**MATHEMATICS**  
is not about  
numbers, equations,  
computations, or  
algorithms:  
it is about  
**UNDERSTANDING.**

*William Paul Thurston*



**Thank you**

For further queries, you may consult your child's Math teacher.