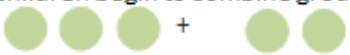
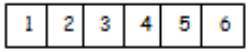
Stokes Wood Primary School

Calculation Policy

Reception Addition

Maths for young children should be meaningful. Where possible, concepts should be taught in the context of real life.

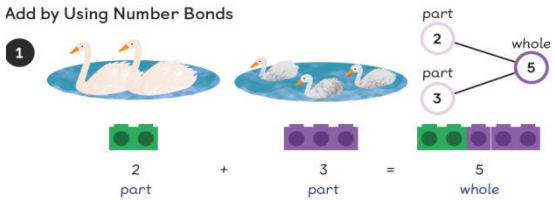
GUIDANCE / MODELS AND IMAGES	KEY VOCABULARY
If available, Numicon shapes are introduced straight away and can be used to: • identify 1 more/less • combine pieces to add. • find number bonds. • add without counting.  Children can record this by printing or drawing around Numicon pieces. Children begin to combine groups of objects using concrete apparatus  Construct number sentences verbally or using cards to go with practical activities. Children are encouraged to read number sentences aloud in different ways "Three add two equals 5" "5 is equal to three and two" Children make a record in pictures, words or symbols of addition activities already carried out. Solve simple problems using fingers  5 + 1 = 6 Number tracks can be introduced to count up on and to find one more:  What is 1 more than 4? 1 more than 13? Number lines can then be used alongside number tracks and practical apparatus to solve addition calculations and word problems.  **Children will need opportunities to look at and talk about different models and images as they move between representations.**	**Games and songs can be a useful way to begin using vocabulary involved in addition e.g.** Alice the Camel add more and make sum total altogether score double one more, two more, ten more… how many more to make…? how many more is… than…? tens ones plus

Year 1 Addition

Counting and Combining sets of Objects to 20

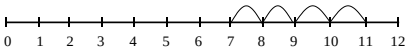
Combining two sets of objects e.g. Numicon, bundles of straws, Dienes apparatus, multi-link cubes, bead strings, ten frames, etc which will progress onto adding on to a set.

Understanding of counting using knowledge of number bonds



Understanding of counting on (supported by models and images).

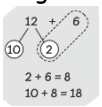
7+ 4



If appropriate, progress from using number lines with every number shown to number lines with significant numbers shown.

Partitioning to add

Children should be able to separate 2 digit numbers to add the ones then add the tens.



+ = signs and missing numbers

Children need to understand the concept of equality before using the '=' sign. Calculations should be written either side of the equality sign so that the sign is not just interpreted as 'the answer'.

2 = 1+ 1

2 + 3 = 4 + 1

Add by making 10

Year 2 Addition

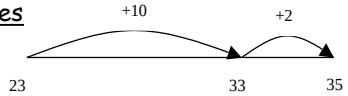
It is valuable to use a range of representations (also see Y1). Continue to use objects , number lines and ten frames to develop understanding of commutative law and of:

Counting on in tens and ones

23 + 12 = 23 + 10 + 2

= 33 + 2

= 35

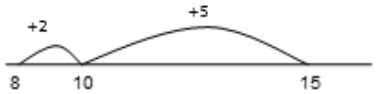


Partitioning and bridging through 10.

The steps in addition often bridge through a multiple of 10

e.g. Children should be able to partition the 7 to relate adding the 2 and then the 5.

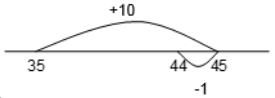
8 + 7 = 15



Adding 9 or 11 by adding 10 and adjusting by 1

e.g. Add 9 by adding 10 and adjusting by 1

35 + 9 = 44



Towards a Written Method

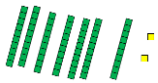
Partitioning in different ways and recombine to 100

47+25

47 **25** **60 + 12**

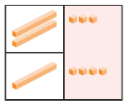
Leading to exchanging:

72



Standard column method:

tens	ones
4	3
+	8
1	1
+ 4	0
5	1



tens	ones
2	3
+ 1	4
	7

Missing number problems e.g 14 + 5 = 10 + □ 32 + □ + □ = 100 35 = 1 + □ + 5

Year 3 Addition

Partition into tens and ones

Partition both numbers and recombine.

Count on by partitioning the second number only e.g.

247 + 125 = 247 + 100 + 20+ 5

= 347 + 20 + 5

= 367 + 5

= 372

Children need to be secure adding multiples of 100 and 10 to any three-digit number including those that are not multiples of 10.

Towards a Written Method to 1000

Standard column addition can be modelled with place value counters, objects and pictorial representations.

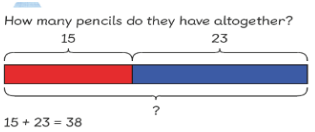
	h	t	o
			8
+	2	3	6
		1	4
		3	0
+	2	0	0
	2	4	4

Leading to children understanding the renaming between tens and ones (carrying/exchanging).

	h	t	o
			7
+	3	4	5
		1	2
		4	0
+	3	0	0
	3	5	2

	h	t	o
		1	
	2	3	6
+	3	4	5
	5	8	1

Introduce the Bar Method

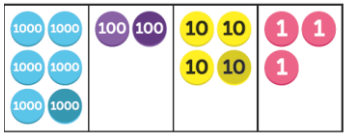


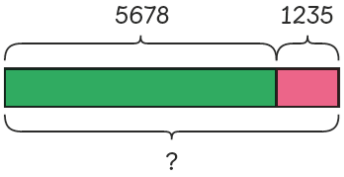
Missing number problems using a range of equations as in Year 1 and 2 but with appropriate, larger numbers.

Year 4 Addition

Mental methods (within 10,000) should continue to be developed, supported by a range of models and images, including the number line.

Written methods (progressing to 4 digits and 2 decimal places - hundredths)
Continue to model column addition with place-value counters, objects, pictorial representations and the Bar Method.





	4	2	5	6
+	1	9	8	7
			1	3	add ones
		1	3	0	add tens
	1	1	0	0	add hundreds
+	5	0	0	0	add thousands
	6	2	4	3	

Extend to numbers with at least four digits, including renaming between various columns.

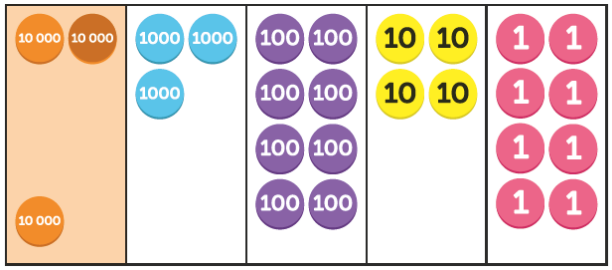
	1	1	1	
	4	2	5	6
+	1	9	8	7
	6	2	4	3

Select and use different methods to solve word problems, including two-step problems in context.

Year 5 Addition

Mental methods (within 1,000,000) should continue to be developed, supported by a range of models and images, including place-value counters. Children should practise with increasingly large numbers to aid fluency, for example: 12462 + 2300 = 14762

Written methods (progressing to more than 4 digits and 2 decimal places)
As in Year 4, continue to explore column addition modelled with place-value counters, objects, pictorial representations and the Bar Method.



Children will move on to the formal columnar method for whole numbers and decimal numbers as an efficient written method.

		1			
	1	6		6	0 3
+	1	7		2	4 5
	3	3		8	4 8

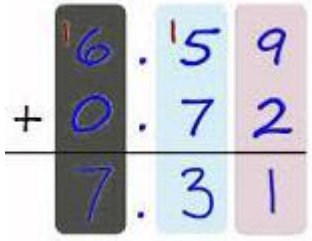
Select and use different methods to solve word problems, including two-step problems in context.

Year 6 Addition

Mental methods should continue to be developed, supported by a range of models and images, including the number line.

Written methods
As in Year 5, progressing to larger numbers, aiming for both conceptual understanding and procedural fluency, with columnar method to be secured. Continue to model with place-value counters, objects, pictorial representations and the Bar Method.

Continue calculating with decimals, including numbers with different decimal places, and develop procedural fluency, with renaming to be secured.



Problem Solving
Teachers should ensure that pupils have the opportunity to apply their knowledge in a variety of contexts and problems (exploring cross-curricular links) to deepen understanding.

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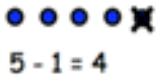
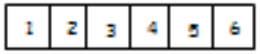
Reception Subtraction

Maths for young children should be meaningful. Where possible, concepts should be taught in the context of real life.

GUIDANCE / MODELS AND IMAGES	KEY VOCABULARY
Children begin with mostly pictorial representations XXX XX Concrete apparatus is used to relate subtraction to taking away and counting how many objects are left. Concrete apparatus models the subtraction of 2 objects from a set of 5.  5 - 1 = 4 Construct number sentences verbally or using cards to go with practical activities. Children are encouraged to read number sentences aloud in different ways "five subtract one leaves four" "four is equal to five subtract one" Children make a record in pictures, words or symbols of subtraction activities already carried out. Solve simple problems using fingers  5 - 1 = 4 Number tracks can be introduced to count back and to find one less:  What is 1 less than 9? 1 less than 20? Number lines can then be used alongside number tracks and practical apparatus to solve subtraction calculations and word problems. Children count back under the number line.  **Children will need opportunities to look at and talk about different models and images as they move between representations.**	**Games and songs can be a useful way to begin using vocabulary involved in subtraction e.g.** Five little men in a flying saucer take (away) leave how many are left/left over? how many have gone? one less, two less... ten less... how many fewer is... than...? difference between is the same as equal to subtract

Year 1 Subtraction

Understand subtraction as crossing out (take-away) (within 20):

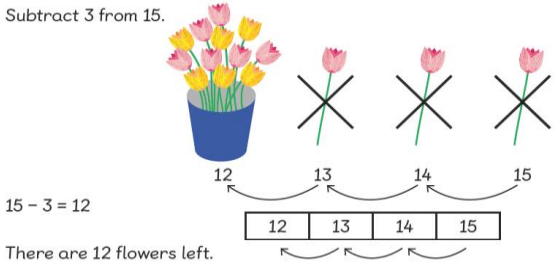
7 – 2 = 5

Using knowledge of number bonds to subtract (within 20):

Call this whole/part

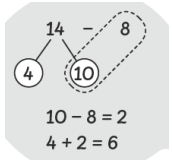
Understand subtraction as counting back (within 20):

Use concrete objects and pictorial representations. Progress from using number lines with every number shown to number lines with significant numbers shown.



Partitioning to subtract

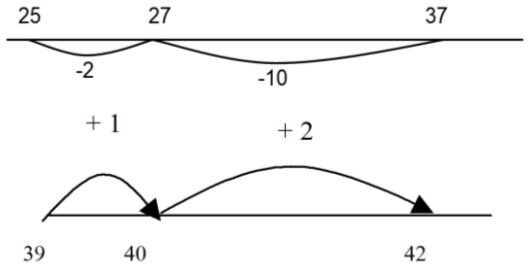
Children should be able to separate 2 digit numbers to subtract from the tens then add the leftover ones.



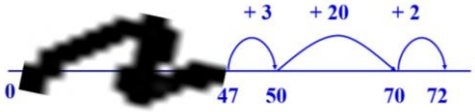
Missing number problems e.g. 7 = □ - 9; 20 - □ = 9; 15 – 9 = □; □ - □ = 11; 16 – 0 = □

Year 2 Subtraction

It is valuable to use a range of representations (also see Y1). Continue to use dienes, number lines, ten frames and objects to model take-away and difference. E.g.

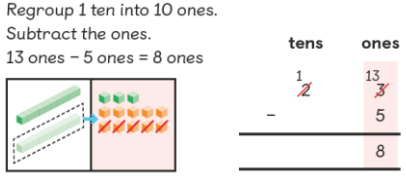


The link between the two may be supported by an image like this, with 47 being taken away from 72, leaving the difference, which is 25.

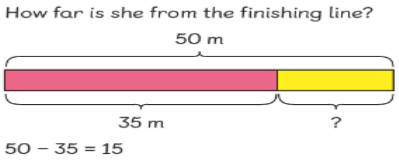


Towards written methods within 100

Record addition and subtraction in columns, the numbers may be represented with objects and pictorial representations. E.g. 23 – 5. Progress to renaming (re-grouping).



Missing number problems, including use of inverse relationships e.g. 52 – 8 = □; □ – 20 = 25; 22 = □ – 21; 6 + □ + 3 = 11

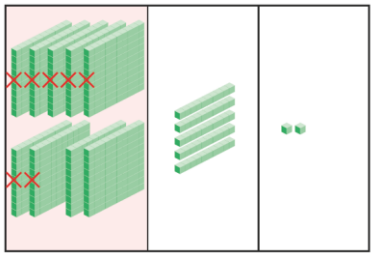


Year 3 Subtraction

Mental methods should continue to develop, supported by a range of models and images, including the number line Children should make choices about which strategy to use, depending on the numbers involved.

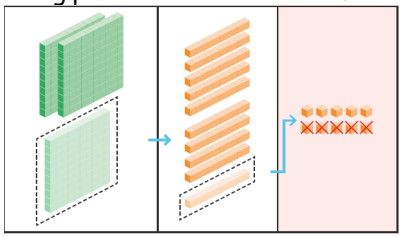
Written methods (progressing to 3-digits)

Continue to model column subtraction with no renaming (re-grouping/decomposition), modelled with objects such as place value counters, Numicon and Dienes.



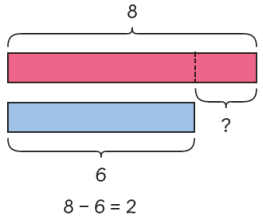
	h	t	o
	9	7	5
–	7	2	3
	2	5	2

This will lead to renaming (borrowing), modelled using place value counters or Dienes.



	h	t	o
	2 3	10 9	10
–	1	2	5
			5

Introduce the Bar Method (See Appendix 1).

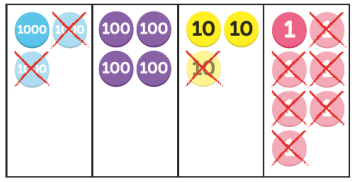


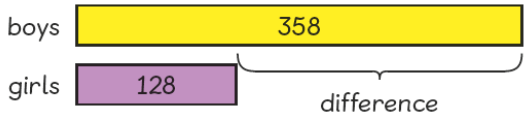
Missing number problems, including use of inverse relationships e.g. □ = 43 – 27; 145 – □ = 138; 274 – 30 = □; 245 – □ = 195; 532 – 200 = □; 364 – 153 = □

Year 4 Subtraction

Mental methods (within 10,000) should continue to be developed, supported by a range of models and images, including partitioning.

Written methods (progressing to 4 digits and 1 decimal place)
Continue to use column subtraction modelled with place-value counters, objects, pictorial representations and the Bar Method.





Extend to numbers with at least four digits, including renaming between various columns (exchanging).

Select and use different methods to solve word problems, including two-step problems, in context.

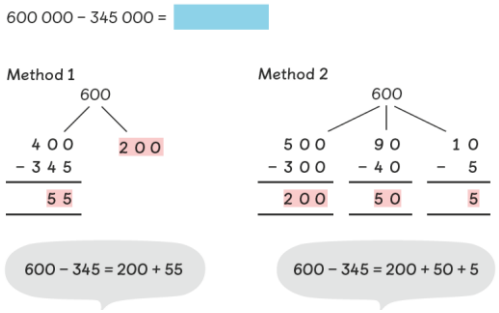
$$\begin{array}{rrrrr} & 5 & 2 & \overset{7}{\cancel{8}} & \overset{10}{\cancel{0}} \\ - & 3 & 1 & 6 & 9 \\ \hline & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Select and use different methods to solve word problems, involving two-step problems in context.

Missing number/digit problems, including use of inverse relationships: 200 – 90 – 80 = □;
225 - □ = 150; □ – 25 = 67; □ - 2000 = 900

Year 5 Subtraction

Mental methods (within 1 000 000) should continue to be developed, supported by a range of models and images, including partitioning.



Written methods (progressing to more than 4 digits)
As in Year 4, continue to use place-value counters to support understanding of decomposition (renaming/exchanging) in formal written method.
E.g. 96 420 – 87 531 =

		15	13	11	
	8	~~5~~	~~3~~	~~1~~	10
	~~9~~	~~6~~	~~4~~	~~2~~	~~0~~
-	8	7	5	3	1
		8	8	8	9

Continue to select and use different methods to solve word problems, involving two step problems in context.

Missing number/digit problems:
6.45 = 6 + 0.4 + □;
119 - □ = 86;
1 000 000 - □ = 999 000;
600 000 + □ + 1000 = 671 000;
12 462 – 2 300 = □

Year 6 Subtraction

Mental methods should continue to be developed, supported by a range of models and images,

Written methods
As in Year 5, progressing to larger numbers, aiming for both conceptual understanding and procedural fluency, with the columnar method to be secured. Continue to model with place-value counters, objects, pictorial representations and the Bar Method.

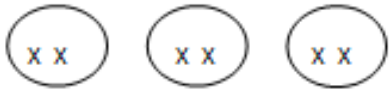
Continue calculating with decimals, including those with different numbers of decimal places, and develop procedural fluency with decomposition (exchanging) to be secured.

$$\begin{array}{rrrrrr} & & \overset{14}{\cancel{1}} & 5 & . & \overset{9}{\cancel{0}}\,\overset{10}{\cancel{0}} \\ - & £ & 1 & 3 & . & 4\ 5 \\ \hline & £ & \square & \square & . & \square\ \square \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Problem Solving
Teachers should ensure that pupils have the opportunity to apply their knowledge in a variety of contexts and problems (exploring cross-curricular links) to deepen understanding.

Reception Multiplication

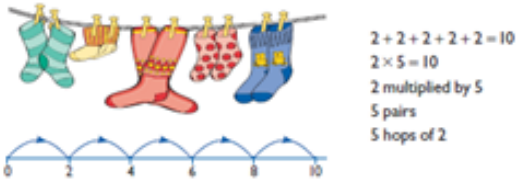
Maths for young children should be meaningful. Where possible, concepts should be taught in the context of real life.

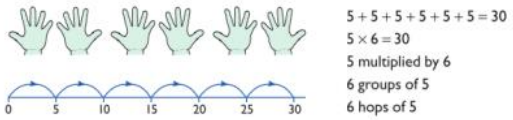
GUIDANCE / MODELS AND IMAGES	KEY VOCABULARY
The link between addition and multiplication can be introduced through doubling. If available, Numicon is used to visualise the repeated adding of the same number. These can then be drawn around or printed as a way of recording. Children begin with mostly pictorial representations:   How many groups of 2 are there? Real life contexts and use of practical equipment to <u>count in repeated groups of the same size</u>:  How many wheels are there altogether?  How much money do I have? Count in twos; fives; tens both aloud and with  objects Children are <u>given multiplication problems set in a real life context</u>. Children are encouraged to visualise the problem. How many fingers on two hands? How many sides on three triangles? How many legs on four ducks? Children are encouraged to read number sentences aloud in different ways "five times two makes ten" "ten is equal to five multiplied by two"	lots of groups of times multiply multiplied by multiple of once, twice, three times... ten times... ...times as (big, long, wide... and so on) repeated addition double

Year 1 Multiplication

Understand multiplication is related to doubling and combing groups of the same size (repeated addition) for 2, 5, 10.

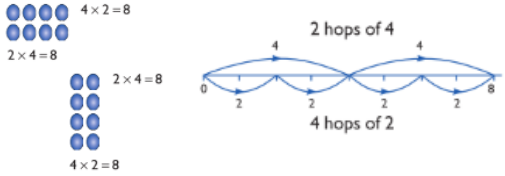
Washing line, and other practical resources for counting. Concrete objects: Dienes, Numicon, bundles of straws, bead strings.





Problem solving with concrete objects (including money and measures)

Use arrays to begin to understand multiplication can be done in any order (commutative)



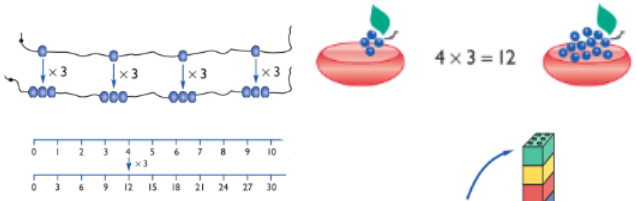
Year 2 Multiplication

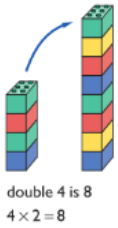
Expressing multiplication as a number sentence using x and explore commutative law of multiplication

Recall and use multiplication facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables

Develop understanding of solving multiplication problems using arrays, objects, pictorial representations and number lines (see Year 1).

Begin to develop understanding of multiplication as scaling (3 times bigger/taller)





Doubling numbers up to 10 + 10
Link with understanding scaling
Using known doubles to work out double 2digit numbers
(double 15 = double 10 + double 5)

Towards written methods
Use arrays and jottings to develop an understanding of doubling one and two digit numbers.

Use understanding of the inverse and practical resources to solve missing number problems.

7 x 2 = □ □ = 2 x 7
7 x □ = 14 14 = □ x 7
□ x 2 = 14 14 = 2 x □

Year 3 Multiplication

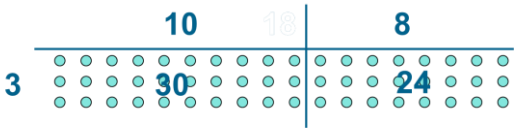
Mental methods
Doubling 2 digit numbers using partitioning

Demonstrating multiplication on a number line – jumping in larger groups of amounts
13 x 4 = 10 groups of 4 then 3 groups of 4

Recall and use multiplication facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables

Written methods (progressing to 3digit x 1digit)

Developing written methods using understanding of visual images to group and create equal groups of objects and pictures



Give children opportunities for children to explore this and deepen understanding of commutative law of multiplication using Numicon, Dienes , place value counters and pictorial representations.

Develop understanding of solving multiplication problems using arrays, objects, pictorial representations and number lines (see Year 1).

Year 4 Multiplication

Mental methods

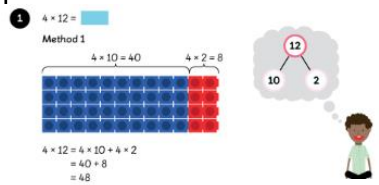
Counting in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000, and steps of 1/100.

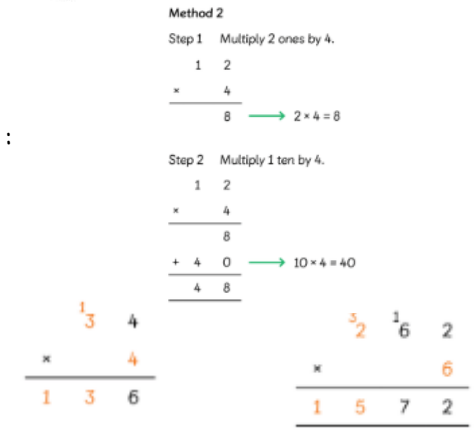
Recall and use multiplication facts for the 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12 multiplication tables

Use known facts to multiply by multiples of 10

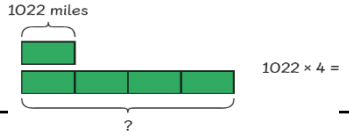
Written methods (progressing to 3-digit x 1-digit, including 1 decimal place)

Children to embed and deepen their understanding by multiplying up to 2-digit x 1-digit, progressing to 3-digit x 1-digit. Ensure this is still linked back to their understanding of arrays and supported using place-value counters.





Children to use their knowledge of multiplication tables and inverse, supported by pictorial representations and the Bar Method, to help solve word problems in context.



Year 5 Multiplication

Mental methods

Multiply whole numbers and decimals by 10, 100 and 1000, using knowledge of place value to move digits.

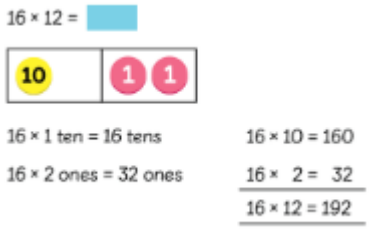
Use practical resources and jottings to explore equivalent statements (for example, 4 x 35 = 2 x 2 x 35)

Recall prime numbers up to 19 and identify prime numbers up to 100 (with reasoning).

Identify multiples and factor pairs for numbers.

Written methods (progressing to 4-digit x 2-digit)

Children to continue to explore long and short methods:



		6	3	5	4		
	x			3	2		
					8	→	1s x 1s
				1	0	→	10s x 1s
				6	0	→	100s x 1s
	1	2	0	0	0	→	1000s x 1s
+				1	2	→	1s x10s
			1	5	0	→	10s x 10s
			9	0	0	→	100s x 10s
	1	8	0	0	0	→	1000s x 10s
	2	0	3	3	2	8	
	1	1	1				

1	1	1	1				
	1		1				
		6	3	5	4		
x				3	2		
	1	2	7	0	8	→	6354 x 2
+	6	3	5	4	0	→	6354 x 20
	2	0	3	3	2	8	
	1	1	1				

As in Year 4, children to use their knowledge of multiplication tables and inverse, supported by pictorial representations and the Bar Method, to help solve word problems in context.

Year 6 Multiplication

Mental methods

Identifying common factors and multiples of given numbers and prime numbers.

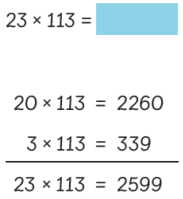
Multiplying 2-digit and 3-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers mentally or using jottings.

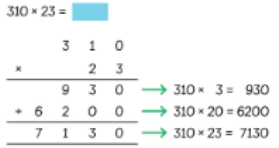
Performing mental calculations including mixed operations and large numbers.

Written methods

Continue to refine and deepen understanding of written methods, including expanded column, and fluency for using column multiplication supported by jottings and the Bar Method.

Expanded method:





Column method:

		1	1				
		1	3	3			
		1	1	4	4		
x				4	8		
		9	1	5	2	→	1144 x 8
+	4	5	7	6	0	→	1144 x 40
	5	4	9	1	2		
	1		1				

Problem Solving

Teachers should ensure that pupils have the opportunity to apply their knowledge in a variety of contexts and problems (exploring cross-curricular links) to deepen their understanding.

Reception Division and fractions

Maths for young children should be meaningful. Where possible, concepts should be taught in the context of real life.

GUIDANCE / MODELS AND IMAGES	KEY VOCABULARY
The ELG states that children **solve problems, including doubling, halving and sharing.** Children need to see and hear representations of division as both grouping and sharing. Division can be introduced through halving. Children begin with mostly pictorial representations linked to real life contexts:  **Grouping model** Mum has 6 socks. She grouped them into pairs – how many pairs did she make?  **Sharing model** I have 10 sweets. I want to share them with my friend. How many will we have each? Children have a go at recording the calculation that has been carried out.	halve share, share equally one each, two each, three each… group in pairs, threes… tens equal groups of divide divided by divided into left, left over

FRACTIONS

GUIDANCE / MODELS AND IMAGES	KEY VOCABULARY
Although not explicit in the Development Matters document, the sharing model is a useful way of introducing young children to fractions and calculating with fractions. Setting the problems in real life context and solving them with concrete apparatus will support children's understanding. "I have got 5 bones to share between my two dogs. How many bones will they get each?"  Children have a go at recording the calculation that has been carried out. 2 ½ + 2 ½ = 5	As division vocabulary plus: fraction half halves third thirds

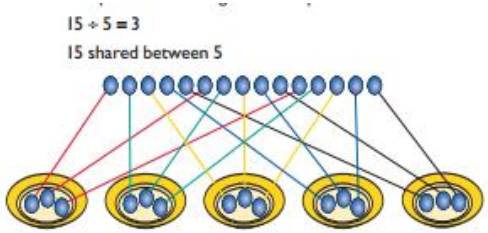
Year 1 Division

Children must have secure counting skills- being able to confidently count in 2s, 5s and 10s. Children should be given opportunities to reason about what they notice in number patterns.

Group AND share small quantities to 20- understanding the difference between the two concepts.

Sharing

Develops importance of one-to-one correspondence.

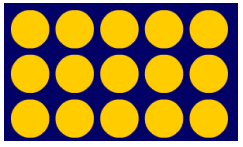


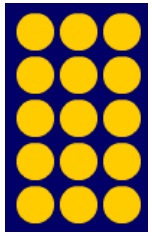
Children should be taught to share using concrete apparatus.

Grouping

Children should apply their counting skills to develop some understanding of grouping.
How many groups of 2 in 6?

Arrays as a pictorial representation can be used for division. 15 ÷ 3 = 5 There are 5 groups of 3.
15 ÷ 5 = 3 There are 3 groups of 5.





Children should be able to find ½ of shapes, objects, numbers and quantities.

Year 2 Division

Know and understand sharing and grouping- introducing children to the ÷ sign.

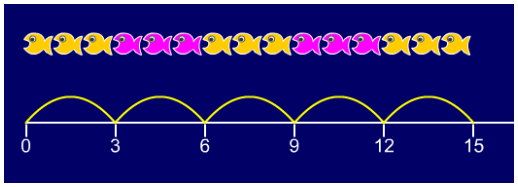
Recall and use division facts for the 2, 5, 10 and 3 multiplication tables

Children should continue to use grouping and sharing for division (dividends below 20) using practical apparatus, arrays and pictorial representations.

Progress to Grouping using a numberline

Group from zero in jumps of the divisor to find out 'how many groups of 3 are there in 15?'.

15 ÷ 3 = 5

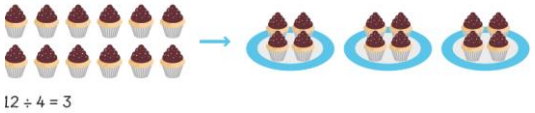


Continue work on arrays. Support children to understand how multiplication and division are inverse. Look at an array – what do you see?
Remainders can be introduced.

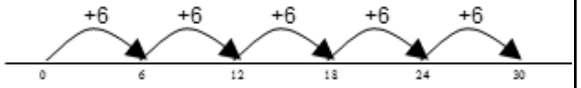
Year 3 Division

Recall and use division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables

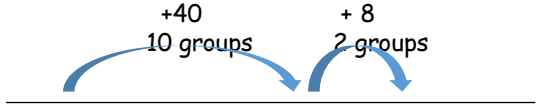
Children should continue to use grouping and sharing for division using practical apparatus, arrays and pictorial representations.



Place value counters, arrays and number lines can be used to support children apply their knowledge of grouping.



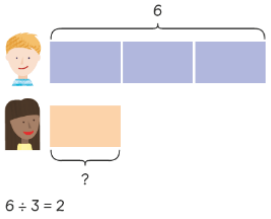
Children need to be able to partition the dividend in different ways.
48 ÷ **4** = **12**



÷ = signs and missing numbers

Continue using a range of equations as in year 2 but with appropriate numbers.

Bar method



Year 4 Division

Recall division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 x 12.

Sharing, Grouping, Repeated Subtraction and Inverse

Children will continue to explore division as sharing , grouping, repeated subtraction and inverse until they have a secure understanding. Continue to use pictorial representations and Bar Method to solve word problems in context.

Children should progress in their use of written division calculations:

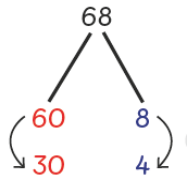
- Using tables facts with which they are fluent
- Experiencing a logical progression in the numbers they use, for example:

1. Dividend just over 10 times the divisor, for example, 84 ÷ 7
2. Dividend over 100 times the divisor, for example, 840 ÷ 7
3. Dividend over 20 times the divisor, for example, 168 ÷ 7

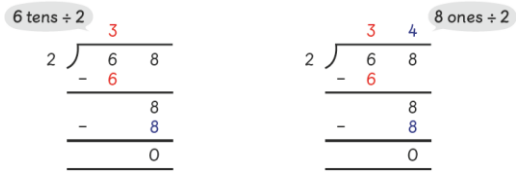
All of the above stages should include calculations with remainders, as well as without. Remainders should be interpreted according to the context (rounded up or down to relate to the answer to the problem).

Formal Written Methods

Children to use partitioning to divide 2-digit and 3-digit numbers, for example, 68 ÷ 2 = 34



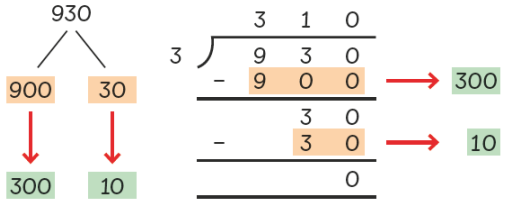
Introduce Bus-Stop Method:



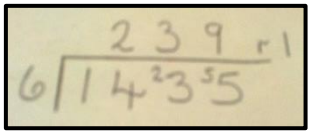
Year 5 Division

Formal Written Methods

Continue to use partitioning, number bonds and place-value counters to support the efficient use of a formal long division method.



Children begin to practically develop their understanding of how to express the remainder as a decimal or a fraction. Ensure practical understanding allows children to work through this (What could I do with this remaining 1? How could I share this between 6 as well?)



Year 6 Division

Sharing, Grouping, Repeated Subtraction and Inverse

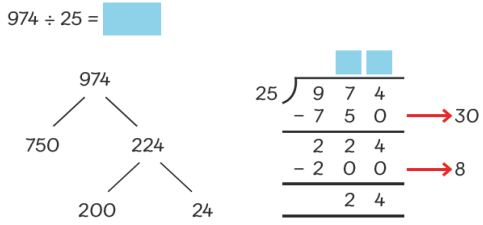
Children should progress in their use of written division calculations: Dividend just over 10 times the divisor when the divisor is a teen number, for example, 173 ÷ 15 (and learning sensible strategies for calculations such as 102 ÷ 17)

Children will continue to explore division as sharing , grouping, repeated subtraction and inverse, and to represent problems using the Bar Method if appropriate.

Quotients (results of division) should be interpreted appropriately for the context as a whole number, remainder, decimal or fraction.

Formal Written Methods – long and short division

Continue to use partitioning, number bonds and place-value counters to support the efficient use of long and short division methods, including expressing remainder as a fraction or decimal.



$$974 \div 25 = 38\frac{24}{25} = 38\frac{96}{100} = 38.96$$

	0	3	8 •	9	6
25	9	$^{9}7$	$^{22}4$ •	$^{24}0$	$^{15}0$

Problem Solving

Teachers should ensure that pupils have the opportunity to apply their knowledge in a variety of contexts and problems (exploring cross-curricular links) to deepen their understanding.