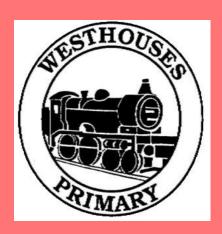
# CALCULATION POLICY:



**REVISED 2024** 

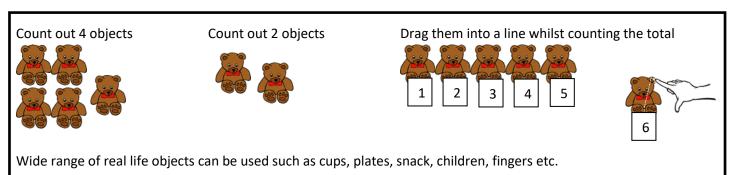
# **Early Learning Goal:**

Children at the expected level of development will: automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10.

Children should experience practical calculation opportunities using a wide range of equipment, including small world play, role play, counters, cubes etc.

#### **NURSERY 1**

#### Counting all method.

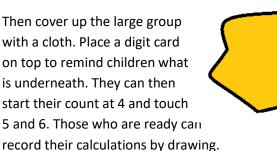


#### **NURSERY 2**

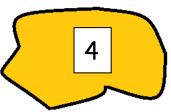
#### **Counting on method**

To support children in moving from counting all, children should still have two groups of objects but one should be covered so it cannot be counted.

Count out the two groups of objects as before...



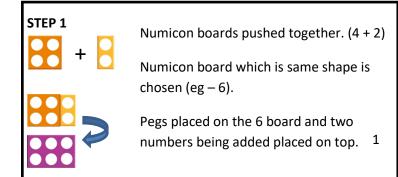


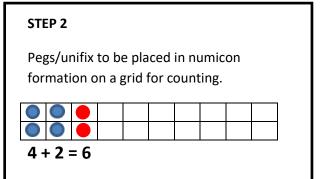




# **RECEPTION**

Children continue to experience calculation through real life objects. Also given numicon to represent objects.





<b>EARLY</b>	LEARN	JING AD	DITION	VOCA	<b>BULARY:</b>
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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...?

is the same as

#### YEAR 1 END OF YEAR MENTAL ADDITION OBJECTIVES

\*Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+) and the equals sign (=)

Children should experience many opportunities to understand the purpose of the equals sign and that it does not just mean 'the answer'. Use of **balance scales** is recommended for children to visually understand this concept.

Eg: 
$$2+4 = 1+3$$

\*Represent and use number bonds within 20.

Bonds for different numbers including teen numbers should be regularly rehearsed in various ways.

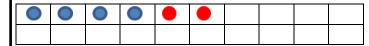
#### YEAR 1 END OF YEAR WRITTEN OBJECTIVE:

\*Solve one-step problems involving addition of one digit and two digit numbers to 20, including zero (using concrete objects and pictorial representations).

Children should continue to experience calculations involving concrete objects, numicon and unifix. Use of dienes apparatus will also be introduced.

# STEP 1 Add two single digit numbers.

Place numicon pegs/unifix in a linear representation on a grid.

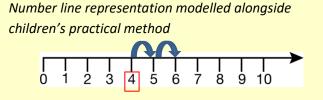


Write the number sentence

4 + 2 = 6

6 = 4 + 2

\*Children then encouraged to add 3 single digits with a total less than 10.

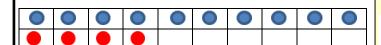


Number line representation modelled alongside

children's practical method

# STEP 2 Add a single digit number to 10

Place unifix on a grid.



Write the number sentence

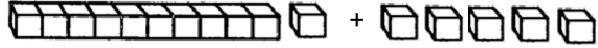
10 + 4 = 14

14 = 10 + 4

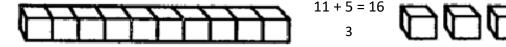
#### STEP 3 Add teen numbers and single digits where total does not exceed 20

Children continue to rehearse finding totals until secure. Using their developing understanding of place value, they will move on to be able to use dienes apparatus to make teens numbers using tens and ones.

Eg:



Combine ones to see final total.



16 = 11 + 5

# YEAR 1 ADDITION VOCABULARY: words in red new to Year 1

+, add, more, plus

make, sum, total

altogether

score

double, near double

one more, two more... ten more

how many more to make ...?

how many more is... than ...?

how much more is...?

=, equals, sign, is the same as

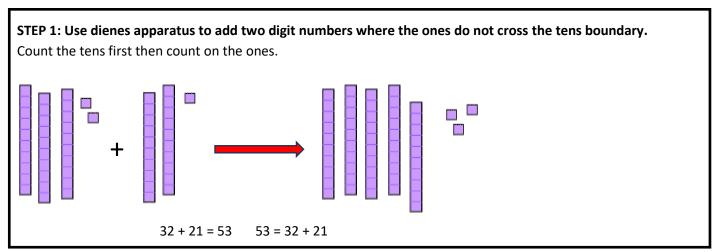
#### YEAR 2 END OF YEAR MENTAL ADDITION OBJECTIVES

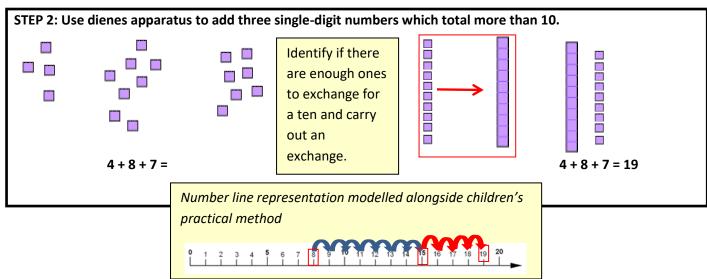
- \*recall and use addition facts to 20 fluently and derive related facts to 100.
- \*use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.

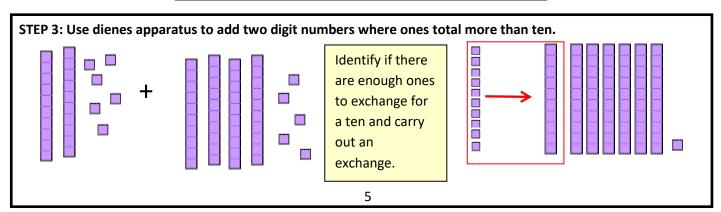
#### **YEAR 2 END OF YEAR WRITTEN OBJECTIVES**

\*Solve problems involving addition of 2 digit numbers using concrete objects and pictorial representations.

Concrete apparatus and representations are used in teacher modelling - Dienes' apparatus is used by children.



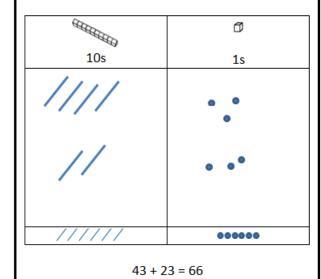




# 26 + 45 = 71 71 = 26 + 45 (Photographs and number sentences are recorded in books)

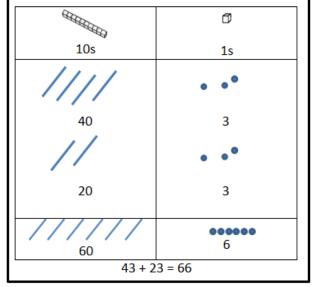
STEP 4: Use more formal representations to add twodigit numbers where ones do not cross the tens boundary.

Manipulate dienes on place value charts.



STEP 5: Use more formal representations to add twodigit numbers where ones do not cross the tens boundary.

Manipulate the dienes on place value charts and write numbers in the columns.



#### YEAR 2 ADDITION VOCABULARY: words in red new to Year 2

+, add, addition, more, plus

make, sum, total

altogether

score

double, near double

one more, two more... ten more... one hundred more

how many more to make ...?

how many more is... than ...?

how much more is...?

=, equals, sign, is the same as, equivalent to

\* tens boundary

# **YEAR 3 END OF YEAR MENTAL OBJECTIVES:**

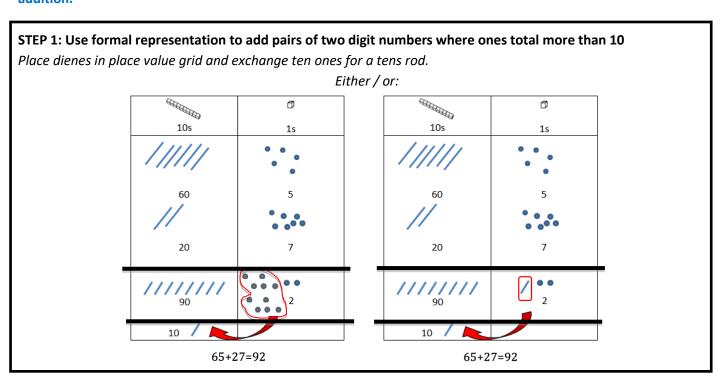
\*Add mentally: a three-digit number and ones, a three-digit number and tens, a three-digit number and hundreds. Use of number lines and extended hundred squares used to develop children's fluency.

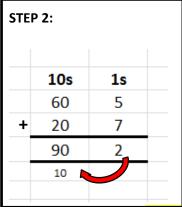
\*estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers.

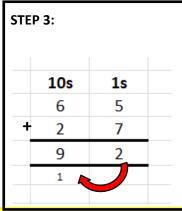
\*Use number facts and place value to solve more complex addition problems including missing number problems.

#### YEAR 3 END OF YEAR WRITTEN OBJECTIVE:

\*Solve problems involving addition of numbers with up to three digits, using a formal written method of columnar addition.







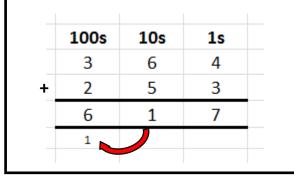
STEP 4: Add 3 or more two digit numbers. Use visual 10s **1**s representations 2 4 and apparatus 2 1 to support (see 4 7 step 1) 2 9

Also, to ensure deeper understanding during Steps 1, 2, 3 and 4, include missing digits in TENS and/or ONES columns.

STEP 5: Add pairs of three digit numbers using a formal representation.

100s	10s	<b>1</b> s		
	//////			
300	60	4		
	/////	• • •		
<b>+</b> 200	50	3		
	1/	• • • • •		
600	600 10			
364 +253 = 617				

STEP 6: Add pairs of three digit numbers in a column.



STEP 7: As step 6 but with three and four numbers which have 2 or three digits.

#### YEAR 3 ADDITION VOCABULARY: words in red new to Year 3

+, add, addition, more, plus

make, sum, total

altogether

score

double, near double

one more, two more... ten more... one hundred more

how many more to make ...?

how many more is... than ...?

how much more is...?

=, equals sign, is the same as

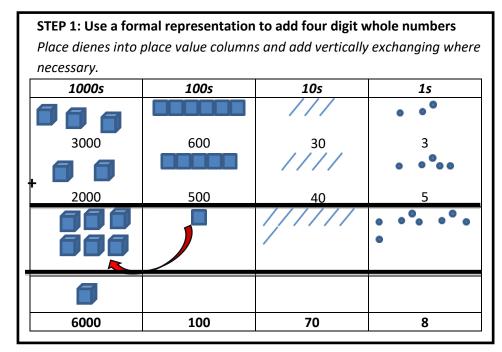
tens boundary, hundreds boundary

#### **YEAR 4 END OF YEAR MENTAL OBJECTIVES:**

- \*Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation.
- \*add mentally with increasingly large numbers. (eg: 2,642 + 300 = 2,942)

#### **YEAR 4 END OF YEAR WRITTEN OBJECTIVES**

Solve two-step problems involving addition of numbers with up to 4 digits and decimals with two decimal places using the formal written method of columnar addition where appropriate.



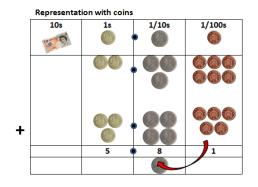
STEP 2: Formal written column addition				
	1000s	100s	10s	1s
	3	6	3	3
۲	2	5	4	5
	6	1	7	8
	1			
	Use commas to separate 1000s from 100s.			

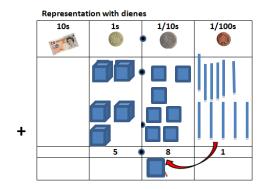
6178 = 3633 + 2545

STEP 3: As step 2 but with mixed digits and 3 or 4 numbers

#### STEP 4: Add decimals with 2 decimal places.

Use representations and practical calculation with both dienes and coins (money). Dienes used should be different colour from dienes used for calculating with 100s, 10s and 1s.





#### Visual and apparatus representations

£10 10s	£1 1s	10ps 1/10s	1ps 1/100s
	2	3	6
	3	4	5
	5	8	1
		1	

# YEAR 4 ADDITION VOCABULARY: words in red new to Year 4

add, addition, more, plus, increase, sum, total, altogether

score

double, near double

how many more to make...?

is the same as, equals, sign

tens boundary, hundreds boundary, inverse

#### YEAR 5 END OF YEAR MENTAL OBJECTIVE:

\*add mentally with increasingly large numbers. (eg: 12,642 + 2,300 =14,942)

#### YEAR 5 END OF YEAR WRITTEN OBJECTIVE:

Solve multi-step problems involving addition of whole number with more than four digits and decimals number with up to 3 decimal places.

# STEP 1 Use column addition to add many larger whole numbers.

1000s	100s	10s	<b>1</b> s
	5	6	2
4	7	4	9
2	2	3	6
	3	4	5
7	8	9	2
1	1	2	

STEP 2: Add two 3 place decimal numbers.

	<b>1</b> s	•	1/10s	1/100s	1/1000s
	4	•	3	6	3
+	3	•	5	5	2
	7	•	9	1	5
			1		

# YEAR 5 ADDITION VOCABULARY: words in red new to Year 5

add, addition, more, plus, increase sum, total, altogether

score

double, near double

how many more to make ...?

equals, sign, is the same as

tens boundary, hundreds boundary ones boundary, tenths boundary inverse

<sup>\*</sup>Use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine level of accuracy.

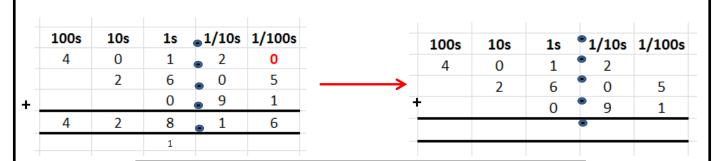
# **YEAR 6 END OF YEAR MENTAL OBJECTIVES:**

- \*Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers.
- \*use knowledge of order of operations to carry out calculations involving four operations.
- \*use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine an appropriate degree of accuracy.

#### YEAR 6 END OF YEAR WRITTEN OBJECTIVE:

\*Solve multi-step problems involving addition of larger numbers decimals with mixed amounts of digits.

# STEP 1 Add whole numbers and decimals with any number of digits



When adding decimals with different numbers of decimal places children should be taught to make them the same number of decimal places through understanding that 2 tenths is the same as twenty hundredths therefore, 0.2 is the same value as 0.20.

#### **YEAR 6 ADDITION VOCABULARY:**

add, addition, more, plus, increase sum, total, altogether

score

double, near double

how many more to make ...?

is the same as, equals, sign

tens boundary, hundreds boundary, ones boundary, tenths boundary, inverse