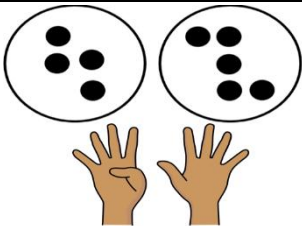
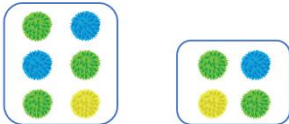
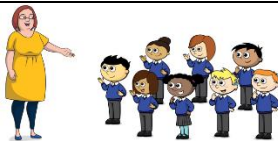
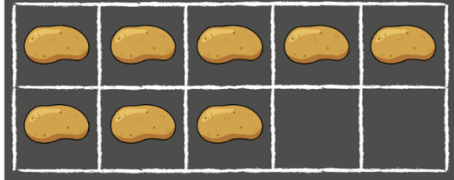


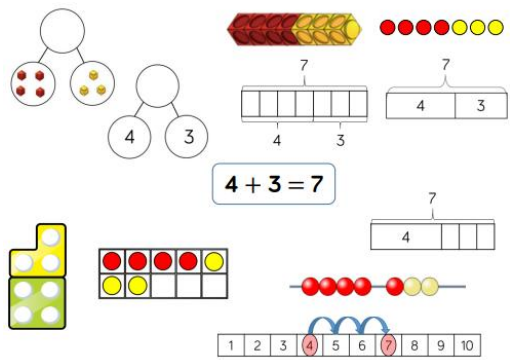
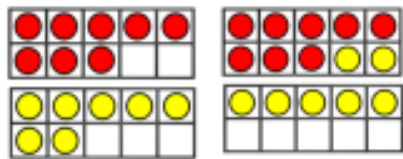
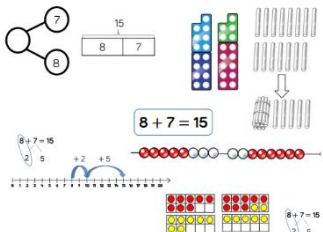
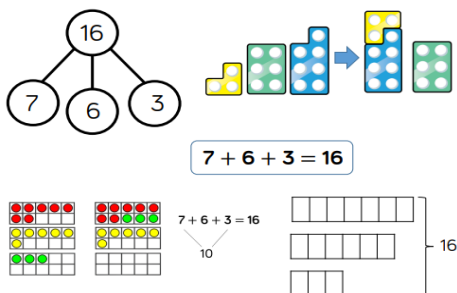
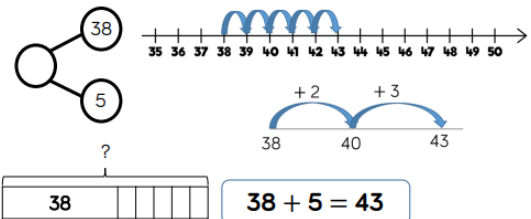


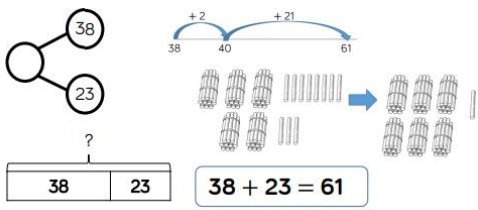
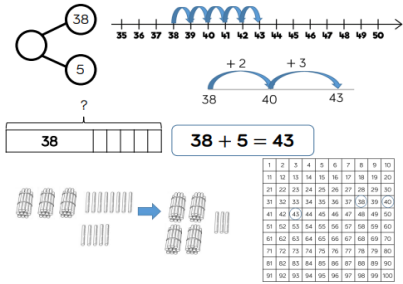
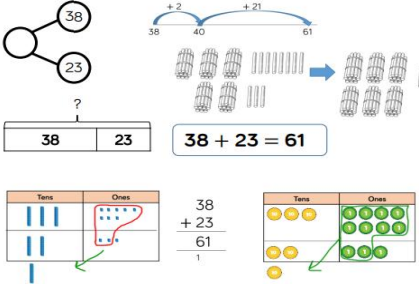
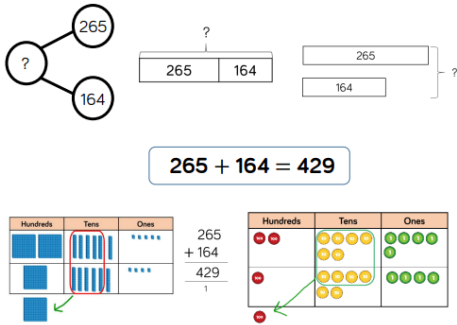
South Haringay School

Calculation Guidance

Addition

EYFS	
Method	Example
Count using objects. Build and identify numbers using a range of resources. 10 frames, number shapes, towers of cubes and bead strings. Opportunities for children to recognise that the numbers 1-0 repeat after every full 10.	
Count in groups. Begin to relate addition to combining two groups of objects.	 I can see <u>6</u> here and <u>4</u> here. There are <u>10</u> altogether.
Count using actions. Clapping, steps and songs.	
Count on from a number to find a total. Children will use real objects to see that the quantity of a group can be changed by adding more. The first, then, now structure can be used to create mathematical stories in meaningful contexts. Children will represent number stories with 10 frames, number tracks and their fingers.	
Count to find 1 more. Children will use a five frame to represent numbers and to predict how many there will be if they add one more. Link between counting forwards and the one more pattern.	 One more than <u>7</u> is <u>8</u>

Year 1	
Method	Example
Add 1-digit numbers within 10. When adding numbers to 10, children can explore both aggregation and augmentation. The part-whole model, discrete and continuous bar model, number shapes and ten frame support aggregation. The combination bar model, ten frame, bead string and number track all support augmentation.	
Add 1 and 2-digit numbers to 20. When adding one - digit numbers that cross 10, it is important to highlight the importance of ten ones equalling one ten.	
Year 2	
Method	Example
Add 1 and 2-digit numbers to 20. Different manipulatives can be used to represent this exchange alongside number lines to support children in understanding how to partition their jumps.	
Add three 1-digit numbers. When adding three 1 - digit numbers, children should be encouraged to look for number bonds to 10 or doubles to add the numbers more efficiently. This supports children in their understanding of commutativity.	
Add 1-digit and 2-digit numbers to 100. When adding single digits to a two-digit number, children should be encouraged to count on from the larger number. They should also apply their knowledge of number bonds to add more efficiently e.g. $8 + 5 = 13$ so $38 + 5 = 43$.	

Add two 2-digit numbers to 100. Children can use a blank number line and other representations to count on to find the total. Encourage them to jump to multiples of 10 to become more efficient.	
Year 3	
Method	Example
Add 1-digit and 2-digit numbers to 100. When adding single digits to a two-digit number, children should be encouraged to count on from the larger number. They should also apply their knowledge of number bonds to add more efficiently e.g. $8 + 5 = 13$ so $38 + 5 = 43$. Hundred squares and straws can support children to find the number bond to 10.	
Add two 2-digit numbers to 100. Encourage children to use the formal column method when calculating alongside straws, base 10 or place value counters. As numbers become larger, straws become less efficient.	
Add numbers with up to 3 digits. Base 10 and place value counters are the most effective manipulatives when adding numbers with up to 3 digits. Ensure children write out their calculation alongside any concrete resources so they can see the links to the written column method. Plain counters on a place value grid can also be used to support learning.	

Year 4	
Method	Example
Add numbers with up to 4 digits. Base 10 and place value counters are the most effective manipulatives when adding numbers with up to 4 digits. Ensure children write out their calculation alongside any concrete resources so they can see the links to the written column method. Plain counters on a place value grid can also be used to support learning.	$1,378 + 2,148 = 3,526$
Year 5	
Method	Example
Add with up to 3 decimal places. Place value counters and plain counters on a place value grid are the most effective manipulatives when adding decimals with 1, 2 and then 3 decimal places. Ensure children have experience of adding decimals with a variety of decimal places. This includes putting this into context when adding money and other measures.	$3.65 + 2.41 = 6.06$
Add numbers with more than 4 digits. Place value counters or plain counters on a place value grid are the most effective concrete resources when adding numbers with more than 4 digits. At this stage, children should be encouraged to work in the abstract, using the column method to add larger numbers efficiently	$104,328 + 61,731 = 166,059$
Year 6	
Method	Example
Add numbers with more than 4 digits. Place value counters or plain counters on a place value grid are the most effective concrete resources when adding numbers with more than 4 digits. At this stage, children should be encouraged to work in the abstract, using the column method to add larger numbers efficiently	$104,328 + 61,731 = 166,059$