

Queen's Hill Primary School and Nursery

Calculation and Number Policy, KS1

The following pages show the progression in calculation (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) and how this works in line with the National Curriculum. The consistent use of the CPA (concrete, pictorial, abstract) approach across the curriculum helps children develop mastery across all the operations in an efficient and reliable way. This policy shows how these methods develop children's confidence in their understanding of both written and mental methods.



KEY STAGE 1

Children develop the core ideas that underpin all calculation. They begin by connecting calculation with counting on and counting back, but they should learn that understanding wholes and parts will enable them to calculate efficiently and accurately, and with greater flexibility. They learn how to use an understanding of 10s and 1s to develop their calculation strategies, especially in addition and subtraction.

Key language: whole, part, ones, ten, tens, number bond, add, addition, plus, total, altogether, subtract, subtraction, find the difference, take away, minus, less, more, group, share, equal, equals, is equal to, groups, equal groups, times, multiply, multiplied by, divide, share, shared equally, times-table

Addition and subtraction: Children first learn to connect addition and subtraction with counting, but they soon develop two very important skills: an understanding of parts and wholes, and an understanding of unitising 10s, to develop efficient and effective calculation strategies based on known number bonds and an increasing awareness of place value. Addition and subtraction are taught in a way that is interlinked to highlight the link between the two operations.

A key idea is that children will select methods and approaches based on their number sense. For example, in Year 1, when faced with 15 – 3 and 15 – 13, they will adapt their ways of approaching the calculation appropriately. The teaching should always emphasise the importance of mathematical thinking to ensure accuracy and flexibility of approach, and the importance of using known number facts to harness their recall of bonds within 20 to support both addition and subtraction methods.

In Year 2, they will start to see calculations presented in a column format, although this is not expected to be formalised until KS2. We show the

Multiplication and division: Children develop an awareness of equal groups and link this with counting in equal steps, starting with 2s, 5s and 10s. In Year 2, they learn to connect the language of equal groups with the mathematical symbols for multiplication and division.

They learn how multiplication and division can be related to repeated addition and repeated subtraction to find the answer to the calculation.

In this key stage, it is vital that children explore and experience a variety of strong images and manipulative representations of equal groups, including concrete experiences as well as abstract calculations.

Children begin to recall some key multiplication facts, including doubles, and an understanding of the 2, 5 and 10 times-tables and how they are related to counting.

Fractions: In Year 1, children encounter halves and quarters, and link this with their understanding of sharing. They experience key spatial representations of these fractions, and learn to recognise examples and non-examples, based on their awareness of equal parts of a whole.

In Year 2, they develop an awareness of unit fractions and experience non-unit fractions, and they learn to write them and read them in the common format of numerator and denominator.

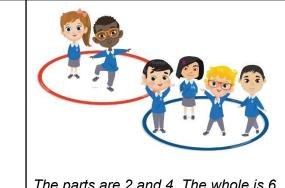


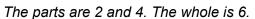
column method in Year 2 as an option; teachers may not wish to include it until Year 3.

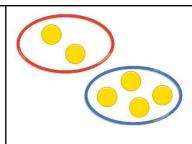
Year 1

	Tear I			
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	
Year 1 Addition	Counting and adding more Children add one more person or object to a group to find one more.	Counting and adding more Children add one more cube or counter to a group to represent one more.	Ounting and adding more Use a number line to understand how to link counting on with finding one more.	
			One more than 6 is 7.	
		One more than 4 is 5.	7 is one more than 6. Learn to link counting on with adding more than one.	
			5+3=8	
	Understanding part-part-whole relationship Sort people and objects into parts and	Understanding part-part-whole relationship Children draw to represent the parts and	Understanding part-part-whole relationship Use a part-whole model to represent the	
	understand the relationship with the whole.	understand the relationship with the whole.	numbers.	









The parts are 1 and 5. The whole is 6.



Knowing and finding number bonds within 10

Break apart a group and put back together to find and form number bonds.



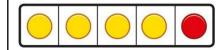
3 + 4 = 7



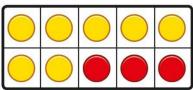
6 = 2 + 4

Knowing and finding number bonds within 10

Use five and ten frames to represent key number bonds.



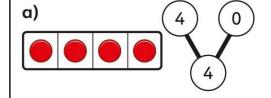
5 = 4 + 1

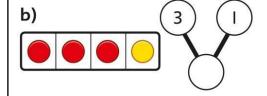


10 = 7 + 3

Knowing and finding number bonds within 10

Use a part-whole model alongside other representations to find number bonds. Make sure to include examples where one of the parts is zero.





$$4 + 0 = 4$$

 $3 + 1 = 4$

Understanding teen numbers as a complete 10 and some more

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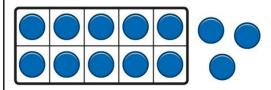


Complete a group of 10 objects and count more.



13 is 10 and 3 more.

Use a ten frame to support understanding of a complete 10 for teen numbers.

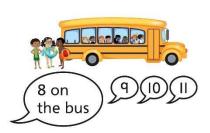


13 is 10 and 3 more.

1 ten and 3 ones equal 13. 10 + 3 = 13

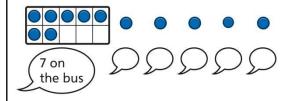
Adding by counting on

Children use knowledge of counting to 20 to find a total by counting on using people or objects.



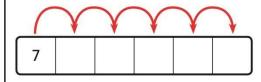
Adding by counting on

Children use counters to support and represent their counting on strategy.



Adding by counting on

Children use number lines or number tracks to support their counting on strategy.



Adding the 1s

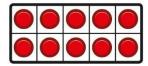
Children use bead strings to recognise how to add the 1s to find the total efficiently.



2 + 3 = 512 + 3 = 15

Adding the 1s

Children represent calculations using ten frames to add a teen and 1s.



2 + 3 = 5 12 + 3 = 15

Adding the 1s

Children recognise that a teen is made from a 10 and some 1s and use their knowledge of addition within 10 to work efficiently.

Bridging the 10 using number bonds

Children use a bead string to complete a 10 and understand how this relates to the addition.

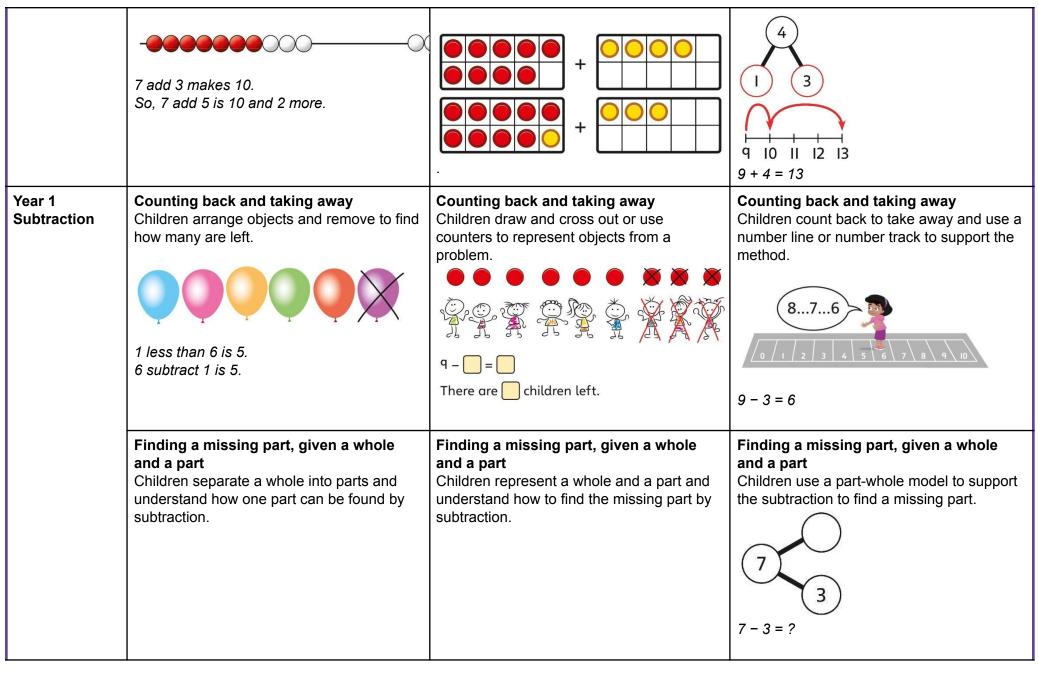
Bridging the 10 using number bonds

Children use counters to complete a ten frame and understand how they can add using knowledge of number bonds to 10.

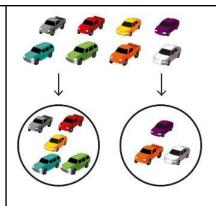
Bridging the 10 using number bonds

Use a part-whole model and a number line to support the calculation.

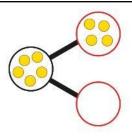




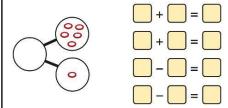




$$8 - 5 = ?$$



Children develop an understanding of the relationship between addition and subtraction facts in a part-whole model.



Finding the difference

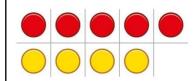
Arrange two groups so that the difference between the groups can be worked out.



8 is 2 more than 6.6 is 2 less than 8.The difference between 8 and 6 is 2.

Finding the difference

Represent objects using sketches or counters to support finding the difference.



5 - 4 = 1The difference between 5 and 4 is 1.

Finding the difference

Children understand 'find the difference' as subtraction.



10 - 4 = 6The difference between 10 and 6 is 4.

Subtraction within 20

Understand when and how to subtract 1s efficiently.

Use a bead string to subtract 1s efficiently.

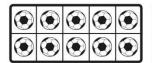


$$5 - 3 = 2$$

 $15 - 3 = 12$

Subtraction within 20

Understand when and how to subtract 1s efficiently.



$$5 - 3 = 2$$

 $15 - 3 = 12$

Subtraction within 20

Understand how to use knowledge of bonds within 10 to subtract efficiently.

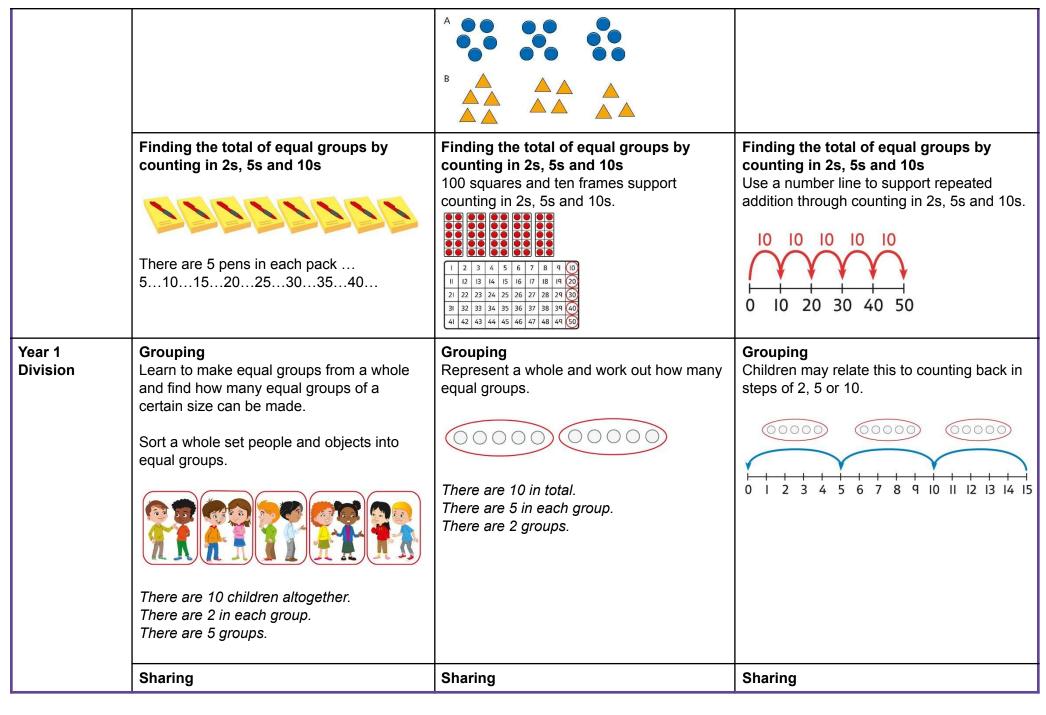
$$5 - 3 = 2$$

 $15 - 3 = 12$



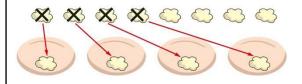
	Subtracting 10s and 1s For example: 18 - 12	Subtracting 10s and 1s For example: 18 - 12	Subtracting 10s and 1s Use a part-whole model to support the calculation.
	Subtract 12 by first subtracting the 10, then the remaining 2.	Use ten frames to represent the efficient method of subtracting 12.	14
			19 - 14 19 - 10 = 9
	First subtract the 10, then take away 2.	First subtract the 10, then subtract 2.	9 - 4 = 5 So, 19 - 14 = 5
	Subtraction bridging 10 using number bonds For example: 12 – 7 Arrange objects into a 10 and some 1s, then decide on how to split the 7 into parts. 7 is 2 and 5, so I take away the 2 and then the 5.	Subtraction bridging 10 using number bonds Represent the use of bonds using ten frames. For 13 – 5, I take away 3 to make 10, then take away 2 to make 8.	Subtraction bridging 10 using number bonds Use a number line and a part-whole model to support the method. 3 - 5
Year 1 Multiplication	Recognising and making equal groups Children arrange objects in equal and unequal groups and understand how to recognise whether they are equal. A B C	Recognising and making equal groups Children draw and represent equal and unequal groups.	Describe equal groups using words Three equal groups of 4. Four equal groups of 3.







Share a set of objects into equal parts and work out how many are in each part.



Sketch or draw to represent sharing into equal parts. This may be related to fractions.



10 shared into 2 equal groups gives 5 in each group.



	Year 2			
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	
Year 2 Addition				
Understanding 10s and 1s	Group objects into 10s and 1s. Bundle straws to understand unitising of 10s.	Understand 10s and 1s equipment, and link with visual representations on ten frames.	Represent numbers on a place value grid, using equipment or numerals. Tens Ones 3 2 Tens Ones 4 3	
Adding 10s	Use known bonds and unitising to add 10s. I know that 4 + 3 = 7. So, I know that 4 tens add 3 tens is 7 tens.	Use known bonds and unitising to add 10s.	Use known bonds and unitising to add 10s. 4 + 3 = 4 + 3 = 7 4 tens + 3 tens = 7 tens 40 + 30 = 70	
Adding a 1-digit number	Add the 1s to find the total. Use known bonds within 10.	Add the 1s.	Add the 1s.	



to a 2-digit Understand the link between counting on number not and using known number facts. Children bridging a 10 should be encouraged to use known number bonds to improve efficiency and 41 is 4 tens and 1 one. accuracy. 34 is 3 tens and 4 ones. 41 add 6 ones is 4 tens and 7 ones. 4 ones and 5 ones are 9 ones. The total is 3 tens and 9 ones. 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 This can also be done in a place value grid. O This can be represented horizontally or vertically. 34 + 5 = 39or Adding a Complete a 10 using number bonds. Complete a 10 using number bonds. Complete a 10 using number bonds. 1-digit number to a 2-digit number bridging 10 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 There are 4 tens and 5 ones. 7 = 5 + 2I need to add 7. I will use 5 to complete a 45 + 5 + 2 = 5210. then add 2 more. Adding a Exchange 10 ones for 1 ten. Exchange 10 ones for 1 ten. Exchange 10 ones for 1 ten. 1-digit number to a 2-digit



number using exchange			T O 2 4 + 8 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 3 - 3 - 2 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3
Adding a multiple of 10 to a 2-digit number	Add the 10s and then recombine. 27 is 2 tens and 7 ones. 50 is 5 tens. There are 7 tens in total and 7 ones. So, 27 + 50 is 7 tens and 7 ones.	Add the 10s and then recombine. 66 is 6 tens and 6 ones. 66 + 10 = 76 A 100 square can support this understanding. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 12 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 12 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 12 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 20 12 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 20 12 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 20 12 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 20 12 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 20 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 20 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 20 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 20 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 20 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	Add the 10s and then recombine. 37 + 20 = ? 30 + 20 = 50 50 + 7 = 57 37 + 20 = 57
Adding a multiple of 10 to a 2-digit	Add the 10s using a place value grid to support.	Add the 10s using a place value grid to support.	Add the 10s represented vertically. Children must understand how the method relates to unitising of 10s and place value.



number using columns	T O 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	T O O O O O O O O O O O O O	T O I 6 3 0 4 6 1+3=4 1 ten + 3 tens = 4 tens 16 + 30 = 46
Adding two 2-digit numbers	Add the 10s and 1s separately. $5 + 3 = 8$ There are 8 ones in total. $3 + 2 = 5$ There are 5 tens in total. $35 + 23 = 58$	Add the 10s and 1s separately. Use a part-whole model to support. 32 +	Add the 10s and the 1s separately, bridging 10s where required. A number line can support the calculations. TO 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
Adding two 2-digit numbers using a place value grid	Add the 1s. Then add the 10s.		Add the 1s. Then add the 10s.



	Tens Ones Tens Ones Tens Ones Tens Ones Tens Ones	T O 3 2 + 1 4 6 6 T O 3 2 + 1 4 4 6
Adding two 2-digit numbers with exchange	Add the 1s. Exchange 10 ones for a ten. Then add the 10s. Tens Ones Quantity of the second	Add the 1s. Exchange 10 ones for a ten. Then add the 10s. TO 3 6 +2 9 5 TO 3 6 +2 9 6 5
Year 2 Subtraction		



Subtracting multiples of 10	Use known number bonds and unitising to subtract multiples of 10.	Use known number bonds and unitising to subtract multiples of 10.	Use known number bonds and unitising to subtract multiples of 10.
		100	7 70 70 2 5 20 50
	8 subtract 6 is 2. So, 8 tens subtract 6 tens is 2 tens.	10 - 3 = 7 So, 10 tens subtract 3 tens is 7 tens.	7 tens subtract 5 tens is 2 tens. 70 - 50 = 20
Subtracting a single-digit number	Subtract the 1s. This may be done in or out of a place value grid.	Subtract the 1s. This may be done in or out of a place value grid.	Subtract the 1s. Understand the link between counting back and subtracting the 1s using known bonds.
	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		30 3I 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
	T O	T O	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & T & O \\ \hline 3 & q & & \\ & - & 3 & \\ \hline & 3 & 6 & & \\ \hline & 3 & 6 & & \\ & 9 - 3 = 6 & & \\ \hline & 39 - 3 = 36 & & \\ \end{array} $
Subtracting a single-digit	Bridge 10 by using known bonds.	Bridge 10 by using known bonds.	Bridge 10 by using known bonds.
number bridging 10			-4 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
	35 - 6 I took away 5 counters, then 1 more.	35 – 6 First, I will subtract 5, then 1.	24 - 6 = ? 24 - 4 - 2 = ?
Subtracting a single-digit	Exchange 1 ten for 10 ones. This may be done in or out of a place value grid.	Exchange 1 ten for 10 ones.	Exchange 1 ten for 10 ones.



number using exchange	T (T O	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} \hline & T & O \\ & 2 & 5 \\ & 7 & 8 \\ & T & O \\ & 2 & 5 \\ & 7 & 8 \\ & 1 & 8 \\ & 25 - 7 = 18 \end{array} $
Subtracting a 2-digit number	Subtract by taking away. OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	Subtract the 10s and the 1s. This can be represented on a 100 square. 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 47 148 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	Subtract the 10s and the 1s. This can be represented on a number line. $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Subtracting a 2-digit number using place	Subtract the 1s. Then subtract the 10s. This may be done in or out of a place value grid.	Subtract the 1s. Then subtract the 10s.	Using column subtraction, subtract the 1s. Then subtract the 10s.



value and columns	T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Tens Ones	T O 4 5 - I 2 3 T O 4 5 - I 2 3 3
Subtracting a 2-digit number with exchange		Exchange 1 ten for 10 ones. Then subtract the 1s. Then subtract the 10s. Tens Ones Tens Ones Tens Ones Tens Ones Tens Ones	Using column subtraction, exchange 1 ten for 10 ones. Then subtract the 1s. Then subtract the 10s. TO 45 -27 TO 34
Year 2 Multiplication			



Equal groups and repeated addition	Recognise equal groups and write as repeated addition and as multiplication.	Recognise equal groups using standard objects such as counters and write as repeated addition and multiplication.	Use a number line and write as repeated addition and as multiplication.
			0 5 10 15
	3 groups of 5 chairs 15 chairs altogether	3 groups of 5 15 in total	5 + 5 + 5 = 15 3 × 5 = 15
Using arrays to represent multiplication	Understand the relationship between arrays, multiplication and repeated addition.	Understand the relationship between arrays, multiplication and repeated addition.	Understand the relationship between arrays, multiplication and repeated addition.
and support understanding	4 groups of 5		$5 \times 5 = 25$
Understanding	Use arrays to visualise commutativity.	4 groups of 5 5 groups of 5 Form arrays using counters to visualise	Use arrays to visualise commutativity.
commutativity		commutativity. Rotate the array to show that orientation does not change the multiplication.	
	I can see 6 groups of 3. I can see 3 groups of 6.	This is 2 groups of 6 and also 6 groups of 2.	4+4+4+4+4=20 5+5+5+5=20 $4 \times 5 = 20$ and $5 \times 4 = 20$
Learning ×2, ×5 and ×10 table facts	Develop an understanding of how to unitise groups of 2, 5 and 10 and learn corresponding times-table facts.	Understand how to relate counting in unitised groups and repeated addition with knowing key times-table facts.	Understand how the times-tables increase and contain patterns.



	3 groups of 10 10, 20, 30 3 × 10 = 30	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
Year 2 Division Sharing equally	Start with a whole and share into equal parts, one at a time.	Represent the objects shared into equal parts using a bar model.	Use a bar model to support understanding of the division.



