Herts for Learning Primary Maths Team
model written calculations policy

Rationale

This policy outlines a model progression through written strategies for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division in line with the new National Curriculum commencing September 2014. Through the policy, we aim to link key manipulatives and representations in order that the children can be vertically accelerated through each strand of calculation. We know that school wide policies, such as this, can ensure consistency of approach, enabling children to progress stage by stage through models and representations they recognise from previous teaching, allowing for deeper conceptual understanding and fluency. As children move at the pace appropriate to them, teachers will be presenting strategies and equipment appropriate to children's level of understanding. However, it is expected that the majority of children in each class will be working at age-appropriate levels as set out in the National Curriculum 2014 and in line with school policy.

The importance of mental mathematics

While this policy focuses on written calculations in mathematics, we recognise the importance of the mental strategies and known facts that form the basis of all calculations. The following checklists outline the key skills and number facts that children are expected to develop throughout the school.

To add and subtract successfully, children should be able to:

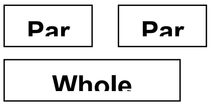
- recall all addition pairs to 9 + 9 and number bonds to 10
- recognise addition and subtraction as inverse operations
- add mentally a series of one digit numbers (e.g. 5 + 8 + 4)
- add and subtract multiples of 10 or 100 using the related addition fact and their knowledge of place value (e.g. 600 + 700, 160 — 70)
- partition 2 and 3 digit numbers into multiples of 100, 10 and 1 in different ways (e.g. partition 74 into 70 + 4 or 60 + 14)
- use estimation by rounding to check answers are reasonable

To multiply and divide successfully, children should be able to:

- add and subtract accurately and efficiently
- recall multiplication facts to 12 x 12 = 144 and division facts to 144 ÷ 12 = 12
- use multiplication and division facts to estimate how many times one number divides into another etc.
- know the outcome of multiplying by 0 and by 1 and of dividing by 1
- understand the effect of multiplying and dividing whole numbers by 10, 100 and later 1000
- recognise factor pairs of numbers (e.g. that 15 = 3 x 5, or that 40 = 10 x 4) and increasingly able to recognise common factors
- derive other results from multiplication and division facts and multiplication and division by 10 or 100 (and later 1000)
- notice and recall with increasing fluency inverse facts
- partition numbers into 100s, 10s and 1s or multiple groupings
- understand how the principles of commutative, associative and distributive laws apply or do not apply to multiplication and division
- understand the effects of scaling by whole numbers and decimal numbers or fractions
- understand correspondence where n objects are related to m objects
- investigate and learn rules for divisibility

<u>Progression in addition and subtraction</u>

Addition and subtraction are connected.



Addition names the whole in terms of the parts and **subtraction** names a missing part of the whole.

<table>
<tr><th>Addition</th><th>Subtraction</th></tr>
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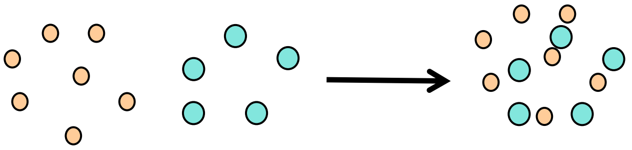
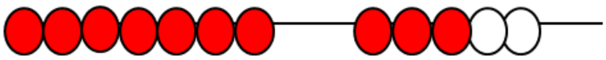
Combining two sets (aggregation)

Putting together – two or more amounts or numbers are put together to make a total

7 + 5 = 12



Count one set, then the other set. Combine the sets and count again. Starting at 1.
Counting along the bead bar, count out the 2 sets, then draw them together, count again. Starting at 1.



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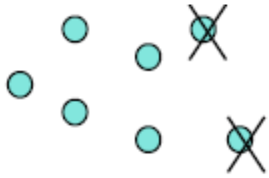
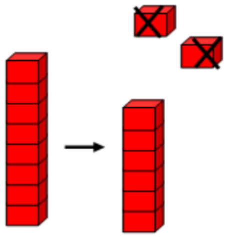
Taking away (separation model)

Where one quantity is taken away from another to calculate what is left.

7 – 2 = 5



Multilink towers - to physically take away objects.



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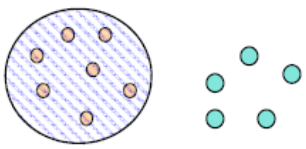
Combining two sets (augmentation)

This stage is essential in starting children to calculate rather than counting

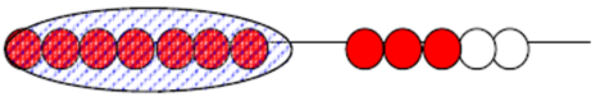
Where one quantity is increased by some amount. Count on from the total of the first set, e.g. put 3 in your head and count on 2. Always start with the largest number.

Counters:



Start with 7, then count on 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Bead strings:



Make a set of 7 and a set of 5. Then count on from 7.

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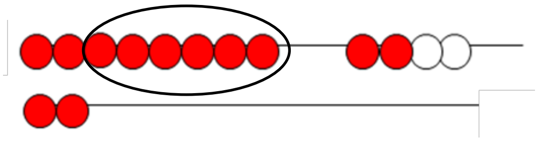
Finding the difference (comparison model)

Two quantities are compared to find the difference.

8 – 2 = 6

Counters:

Bead strings:



Make a set of 8 and a set of 2. Then count the gap.

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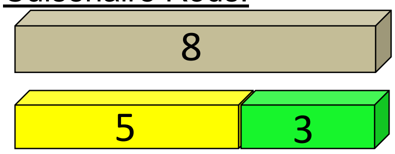
Multilink Towers:

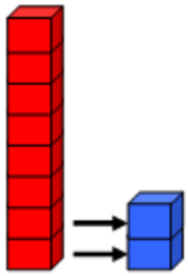
Cuisenaire Rods:



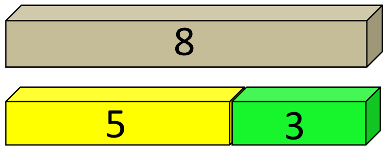
Number tracks:

Start on 5 then count on 3 more

Multilink Towers:



Cuisenaire Rods:



Number tracks:

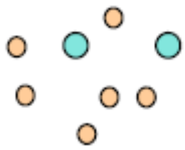
Start with the smaller number and count the gap to the larger number.

1 set within another (part-whole model)

The quantity in the whole set and one part are known, and may be used to find out how many are in the unknown part.

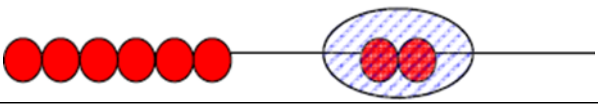
8 – 2 = 6

Counters:



Bead strings:

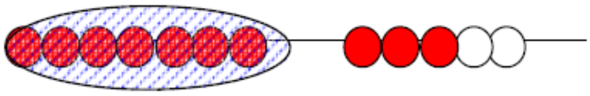
8 – 2 = 6



Bridging through 10s

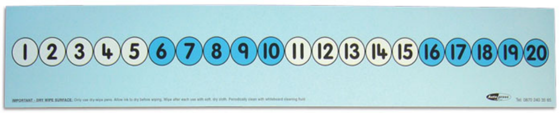
This stage encourages children to become more efficient and begin to employ known facts.

Bead string:



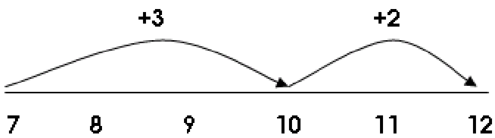
7 + 5 is decomposed / partitioned into 7 + 3 + 2. The bead string illustrates 'how many more to the next multiple of 10?' (children should identify how their number bonds are being applied) and then 'if we have used 3 of the 5 to get to 10, how many more do we need to add on? (ability to decompose/partition all numbers applied)

Number track:

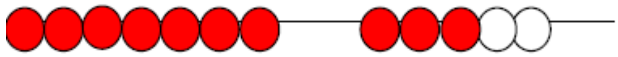


Steps can be recorded on a number track alongside the bead string, prior to transition to number line.

Number line

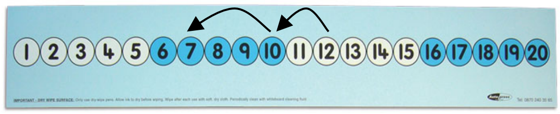


Bead string:



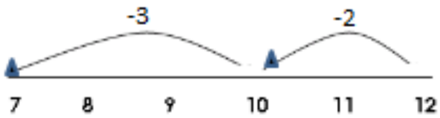
12 – 7 is decomposed / partitioned in 12 – 2 – 5. The bead string illustrates 'from 12 how many to the last/previous multiple of 10?' and then 'if we have used 2 of the 7 we need to subtract, how many more do we need to count back? (ability to decompose/partition all numbers applied)

Number Track:



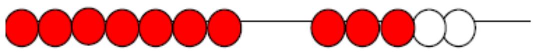
Steps can be recorded on a number track alongside the bead string, prior to transition to number line.

Number Line:



Counting up or 'Shop keepers' method

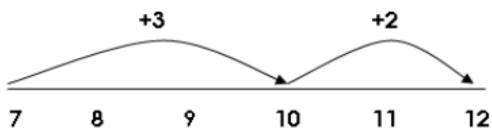
Bead string:



12 – 7 becomes 7 + 3 + 2.
Starting from 7 on the bead string 'how many more to the next multiple of 10?' (children should recognise how their number bonds are being applied), 'how many more to get to 12?'.

Number Track:

Number Line:

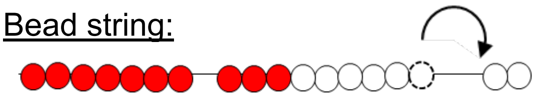


Compensation model (adding 9 and 11) (optional)

This model of calculation encourages efficiency and application of known facts (how to add ten)

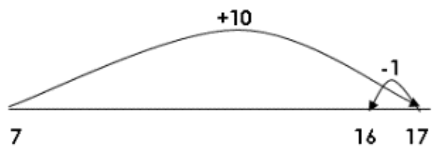
7 + 9

Bead string:



Children find 7, then add on 10 and then adjust by removing 1.

Number line:

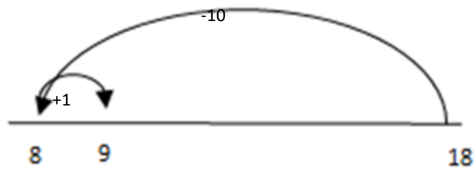


18 – 9

Bead string:

Children find 18, then subtract 10 and then adjust by adding 1.

Number line:



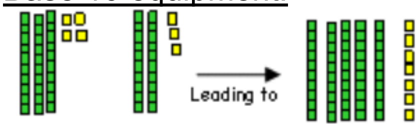
Working with larger numbers
Tens and ones + tens and ones

Ensure that the children have been transitioned onto Base 10 equipment and understand the abstract nature of the single 'tens' sticks and 'hundreds' blocks

Partitioning (Aggregation model)

34 + 23 = 57

Base 10 equipment:

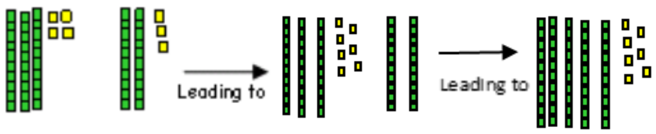


Children create the two sets with Base 10 equipment and then combine; ones with ones, tens with tens.

Partitioning (Augmentation model)

Base 10 equipment:

Encourage the children to begin counting from the first set of ones and tens, avoiding counting from 1. Beginning with the ones in preparation for formal columnar method.



Number line:

At this stage, children can begin to use an informal method to support, record and explain their method. (optional)

30 + 4 + 20 + 3

50 7

57

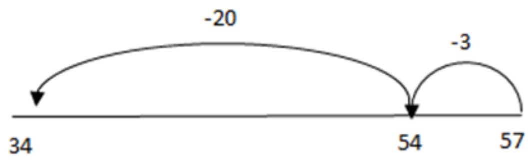
Take away (Separation model)

57 – 23 = 34

Base 10 equipment:

Children remove the lower quantity from the larger set, starting with the ones and then the tens. In preparation for formal decomposition.

Number Line:



At this stage, children can began to use an informal method to support, record and explain their method (optional)

(50 + 7) - (20 + 3)

30 4

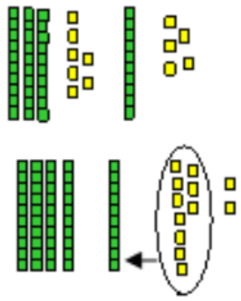
34

Bridging with larger numbers

Once secure in partitioning for addition, children begin to explore exchanging. What happens if the ones are greater than 10? Introduce the term 'exchange'. Using the Base 10 equipment, children exchange ten ones for a single tens rod, which is equivalent to crossing the tens boundary on the bead string or number line.

Base 10 equipment:

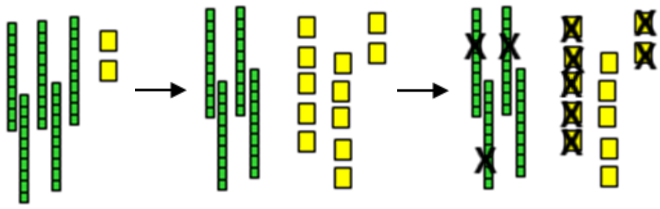
37 + 15 = 52



Discuss counting on from the larger number irrespective of the order of the calculation.

Base 10 equipment:

52 – 37 = 15

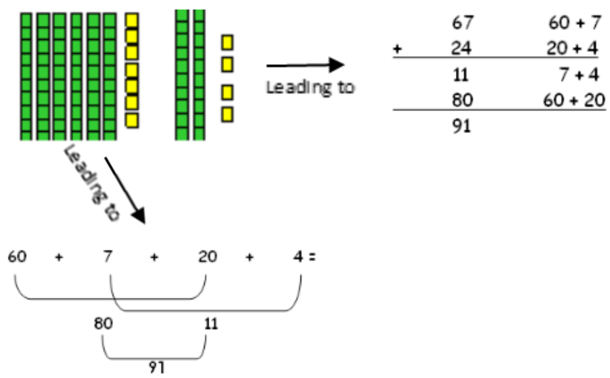


Expanded Vertical Method (optional)

Children are then introduced to the expanded vertical method to ensure that they make the link between using Base 10 equipment, partitioning and recording using this expanded vertical method.

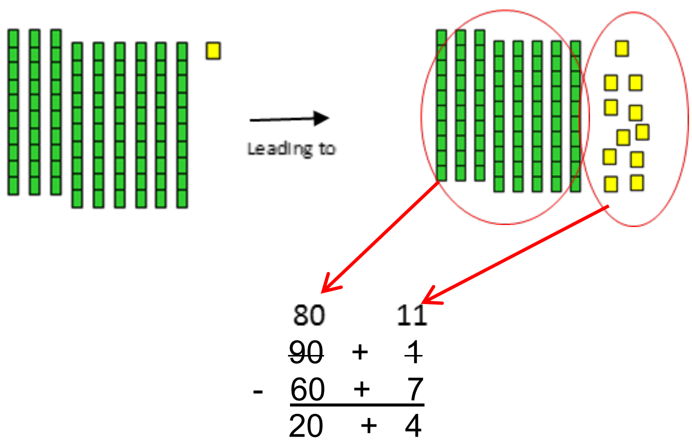
Base 10 equipment:

67 + 24 = 91



Base 10 equipment:

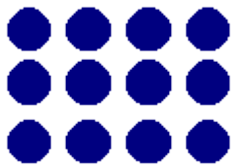
91 – 67 = 24



<u>Progression in Multiplication and Division</u>

Multiplication and division are connected.
Both express the relationship between a number of equal parts and the whole.

Part	Part	Part	Part
Whole			



The following array, consisting of four columns and three rows, could be used to represent the number sentences: -

3 x 4 = 12,

4 x 3 =12,

3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12,

4 + 4 + 4 =12.

And it is also a model for division

12 ÷ 4 = 3

12 ÷ 3 = 4

12 – 4 – 4 – 4 = 0

12 – 3 – 3 – 3 – 3 = 0

<table>
<tr><th>Multiplication</th><th>Division</th></tr>
<tr><td>

<u>Early experiences</u>

Children will have real, practical experiences of handling equal groups of objects and counting in 2s, 10s and 5s. Children work on practical problem solving activities involving equal sets or groups.

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Children will understand equal groups and share objects out in play and problem solving. They will count in 2s, 10s and 5s.

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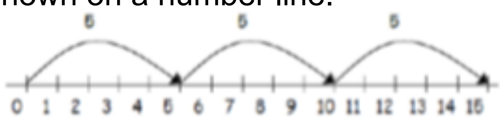
<u>Repeated addition (repeated aggregation)</u>

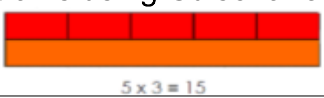
3 times 5 is 5 + 5 + 5 = 15 or 5 lots of 3 or 5 x 3

Children learn that repeated addition can be shown on a number line.



Children learn that repeated addition can be shown on a bead string.

Children also learn to partition totals into equal trains using Cuisenaire Rods



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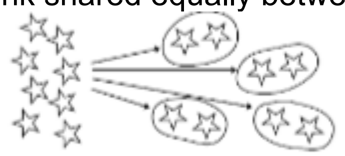
<u>Sharing equally</u>

6 sweets get shared between 2 people. How many sweets do they each get? A bottle of fizzy drink shared equally between 4 glasses.



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<u>Grouping or repeated subtraction</u>

There are 6 sweets. How many people can have 2 sweets each?

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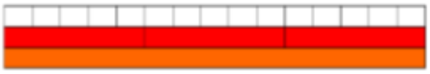
Scaling

This is an extension of augmentation in addition, except, with multiplication, we increase the quantity by a scale factor not by a fixed amount. For example, where you have 3 giant marbles and you swap each one for 5 of your friend's small marbles, you will end up with 15 marbles. This can be written as:

1 + 1 + 1 = 3 □ scaled up by 5 □5 + 5 + 5 = 15

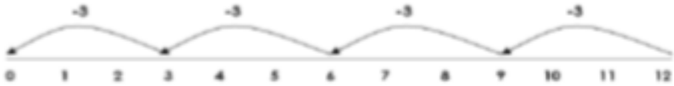


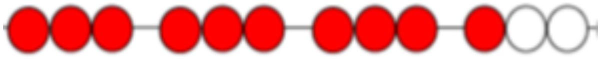
For example, find a ribbon that is 4 times as long as the blue ribbon.

We should also be aware that if we multiply by a number less than 1, this would correspond to a scaling that reduces the size of the quantity. For example, scaling 3 by a factor of 0.5 would reduce it to 1.5, corresponding to 3 x 0.5 = 1.5.

Repeated subtraction using a bead string or number line

12 ÷ 3 = 4





The bead string helps children with interpreting division calculations, recognising that 12 ÷ 3 can be seen as 'how many 3s make 12?'

Cuisenaire Rods also help children to interpret division calculations.

Grouping involving remainders

Children move onto calculations involving remainders.

13 ÷ 4 = 3 r1

Or using a bead string see above.

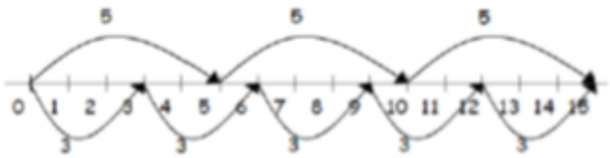
Commutativity

Children learn that 3 x 5 has the same total as 5 x 3.

This can also be shown on the number line.

3 x 5 = 15

5 x 3 = 15

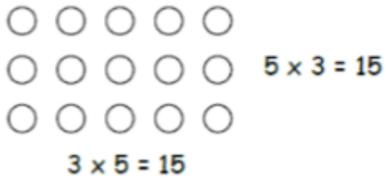


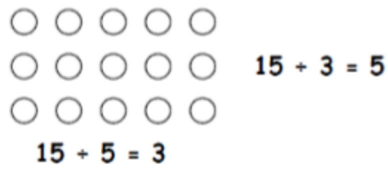
Children learn that division is **not** commutative and link this to subtraction.

Arrays

Children learn to model a multiplication calculation using an array. This model supports their understanding of **commutativity** and the development of the grid in a written method. It also supports the finding of factors of a number.

Children learn to model a division calculation using an array. This model supports their understanding of the development of partitioning and the 'bus stop method' in a written method. This model also connects division to **finding fractions** of discrete quantities.

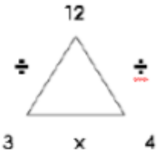




<u>Inverse operations</u>

Trios can be used to model the 4 related multiplication and division facts. Children learn to state the 4 related facts.

3 x 4 = 12
4 x 3 = 12
12 ÷ 3 = 4
12 ÷ 4 = 3



Children use symbols to represent unknown numbers and complete equations using inverse operations. They use this strategy to calculate the missing numbers in calculations.

□ x 5 = 20   3 x ∆ = 18   O x □ = 32
24 ÷ 2 = □   15 ÷ O = 3   ∆ ÷ 10 = 8

This can also be supported using arrays: e.g. 3 X ? = 12