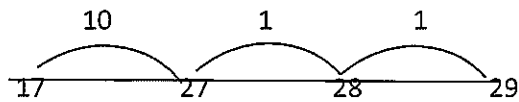


Calculation Methods KS1

Addition

Children start by using objects to add amounts, moving onto using their fingers so start with the largest and add on the smallest. Children will use number lines and hundred squares to support this method.

$17 + 12$



$36 + 47 =$

$30 + 40 = 70$

$6 + 7 = 13$

$70 + 13 = 83$

$56p + 23p$

$50p + 20p = 70p$

$6p + 3p = 9p$

$70p + 9p = 79p$

When adding numbers that are more than 1 digit, we use something called partitioning. We first add the highest place value working our way down. E.g. tens first then ones (units)

Subtraction

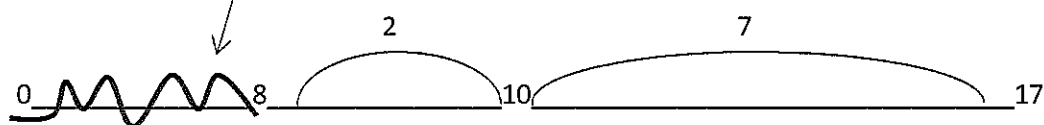
Subtraction starts with taking away a number of objects and seeing how many are left – very practical.

Subtraction is then worked out on a number line. This helps children to find the 'difference' as it is often referred to.

$17 - 8 =$

We take away the 8 first so now our number line starts with 8

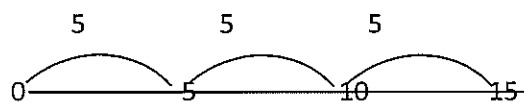
We are now finding out how many are left – finding the difference.



Multiplication

For multiplying we start using practical methods, we then move to a number line and use repeated addition.

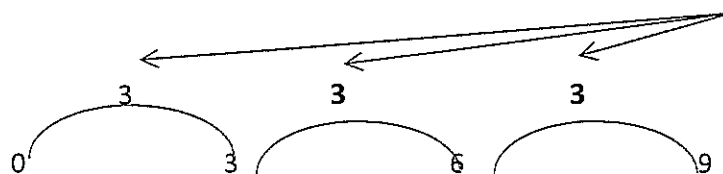
$3 \times 5 = 3 \text{ groups of/lots of } 5 \text{ (} 5 + 5 + 5 = 15 \text{)}$



Division

Division is started by sharing items into groups e.g. $15 \div 3$, we share 15 objects into three groups. We then move onto calculating on a number line. If the calculation is $9 \div 3$ we are saying 'How many 3s in 15'.

We count how many 3s are in 9 = 3.



These calculation methods have been agreed with Robert Bloomfield and other Primary feeder schools to ensure continuity.