

## ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL

## Progression in Calculation Policy

#### Mission Statement

"I called you by your name, you are mine." Isaiah 43

The mission of our school is to support and further the teachings of Christ and His Church.

We welcome and embrace individuals of all abilities and cultural backgrounds.

We aim to enhance and celebrate their moral, physical, social and emotional development, so that they may reach their full potential in an atmosphere of stability, care and respect.

We believe that education is for all and in partnership with parents, carers, children and the wider Catholic community: we will strive and succeed in a wholly inclusive setting.

### Equality Statement

This policy has been equality impact assessed and we believe that it is in line with the Equality Act 2010 as it is fair, it does not prioritise or disadvantage any pupil and it helps to promote equality at Augustine of Canterbury Catholic Primary School. We have carefully considered and analysed the impact of this policy on equality and the possible implications for pupils with protected characteristics, as part of our commitment to meet the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) requirement to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations.

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# Guidance for teachers

The calculation policy has been taken and adapted from White Rose Maths. It is divided into four sections: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. The calculation policy follows the same concrete, pictorial, abstract approach as the main schemes of learning.

For full Calculation Policy please click the hyper link below:

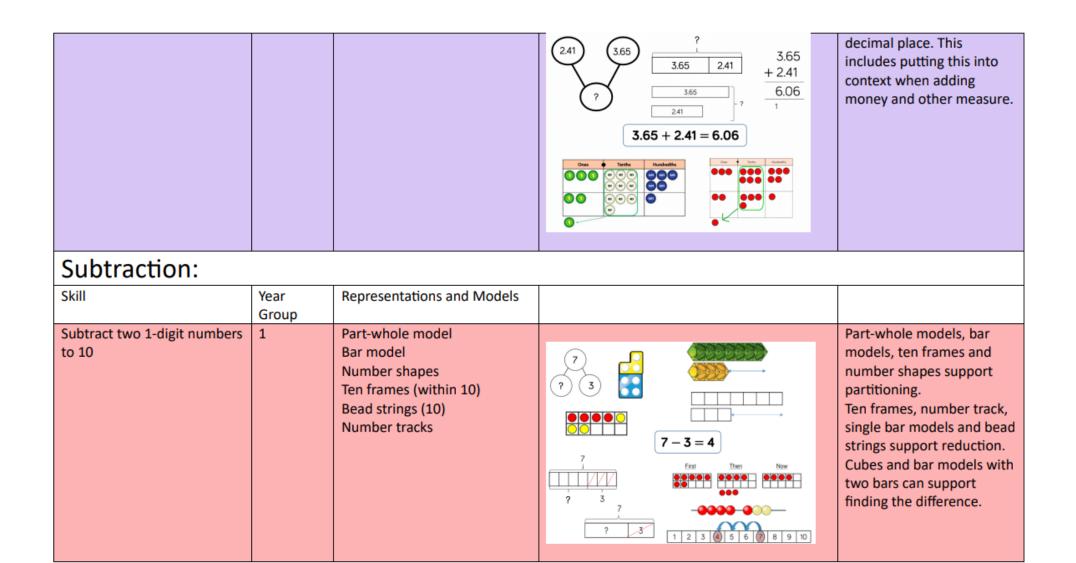
WRM calculation policy 2024 All year groups.pdf

Addition:	-Tessa	1		
Skill	Year Group	Representation and Models		
Add 1-digit numbers to 10	1	Part-whole model Bar model Number shapes Ten frames (within 10) Bead strings (10) Number tracks	4 3 4 3 4 + 3 = 7  7  4 3  4 + 3 = 7  7  4 1  1 2 3 (6) 5 6 (6) 8 9 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 support augmentation.
Add 1 and 2-digit numbers to 20	1	Part-whole model Bar model Number shapes Tens frames (within 20) Bead strings (20) Number tracks Number lines (labelled) Straws	7 15 8 7 8 + 7 = 15 2 5 +2 +5 3 6 +7 = 15 2 5 +2 +5	When adding 1-digit bumbers that cross 10, it is important to highlight the importance of ten ones equalling one ten. In year 1, this is only done just by counting on. From year 2, different manipulatives can be used to represent this exchange alongside number lines to support children in understanding how to partition the jumps

Add three 1-digit numbers	2	Part-whole model Bar model Tens frames (within 20) Number shapes	7 6 3 7 + 6 + 3 = 16	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 and 2-digit numbers to 100	2	Part-whole model Bar model	10 16	Manipulatives that highlight number bonds to 10 are effective when adding three 1-digit numbers.  When adding single digits to a two-digit number,
100		Number lines (Labelled) Number lines (blank) Straws Hundred Square	38 38 40 43  38 40 43  38 40 43  38 40 43  38 40 43  38 40 43  38 40 43  38 40 43  38 40 43  38 40 43  38 40 43  38 40 43  38 40 43  38 40 43  40 43	children should be encouraged to count on from the larger number. They should also apply their knowledge of number bonds to add more efficiently eg. 8 + 5 = 13 so
			13	38 + 5 = 43.  Hundred squares and straws can support the children to find the number bond to 10.

Add two 2-digit numbers	2	Part-whole model Bar model Number lines (blank) Straws Base 10 Place Value Counters	38 23 38 + 23 = 61  38	Children can use a blank number line and other representations to count on to find the total. Encourage them to jump to multiple of 10 to become more efficient.  From year 3, 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 with up to 3-digits	3	Part-whole model		Base 10 and place value
		Bar model Base 10 Place Value Counters Column Addition	? 265 265 164 265 164	counters are the most effective manipulatives when adding numbers with up to 3 digits.
			265 + 164 = 429	Ensure children write out their calculation alongside
				any concrete resources so
			100 Ones 265 + 164 429	they can see the links to the written column method.

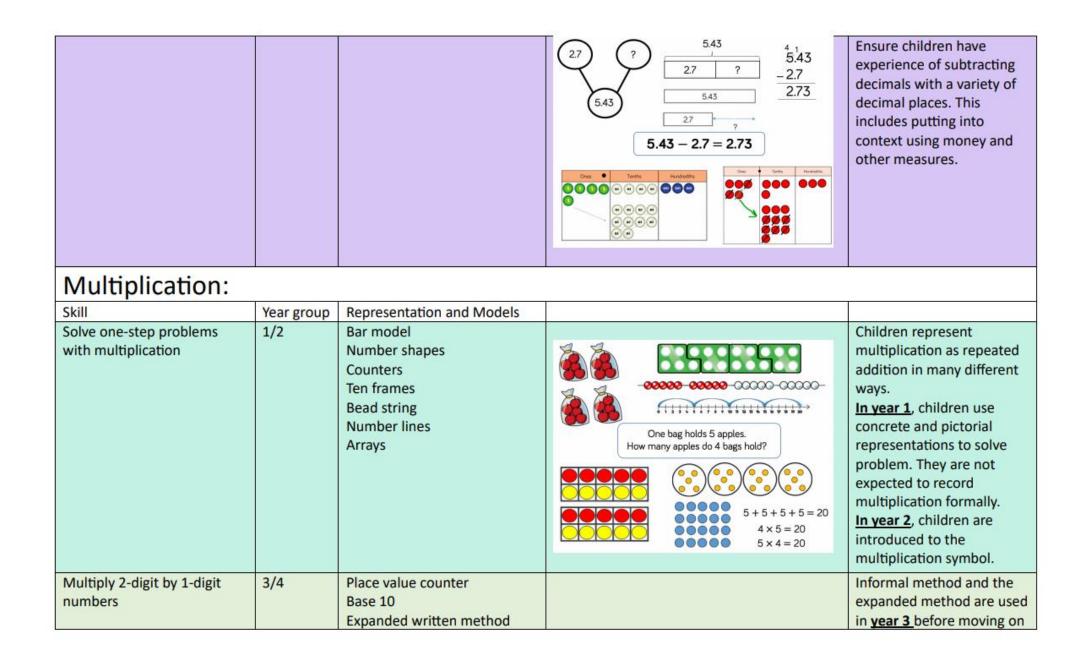
Add with up to 4-digits	4	Part-whole model Bar model Base 10 Place Value Counter Column Addition	1,378 2,138 1,378	Base 10 and place counters are the most effective manipulatives when adding numbers up to 4 digits. Ensure children write out their calculation alongside any concrete resources so they can see the links to the written column method.
Add with more than 4 digits	5	Part-whole model Bar model Place Value Counter Column Addition	7 104,328 61,731 104,328 61,731 104,328 61,731 104,328 61,731 104,328	Base 10 and place counters are the most effective manipulatives when adding numbers with more than digits. Ensure children write out their calculation alongside any concrete resources so they can see the links to the written column method.
Add with up to 3 decimal places	5	Part-whole model Bar model Place Value Counter Column Addition		Place value counter are the most effective manipulatives when adding decimals with 1, 2 and then 3 decimals places. Ensure children have experience of adding decimals with a variety of



Subtract 1 and 2-digit numbers to 20	1	Part-whole model Bar model Number shapes Ten frames (within 20) Bead string (20) Number tracks Number lines (labelled) Straws	6 14 6 8 14 -6 = 8 14 -6 = 8 14 -6 = 8	In year 1, subtracting 1-digit numbers that cross 10, is done by counting back, using objects, number tracks and number lines. From year 2, children should be encouraged to find the number bond to 10 when partitioning the subtracted number. Ten frames, number shapes and number lines are particularly useful for this.
Subtract 1 and 2-digit number to 100	2	Part-whole model Bar model Number lines (labelled) Number lines (blank) Straws Hundred square	7 28 65 - 28 = 37    Test	Children can also use a blank number line to count back to find the difference. Encourage them to jump to multiples of 10 to become more efficient. From year 3, encourage children to use the formal column method when calculating alongside straws, base 10 or place value counters. As number become larger, straws become less efficient.

Subtract two 2-digit numbers  Subtract with up to 3-digits	3	Part-whole model Bar model Number lines (blank) Straws Base 10 Place value counter  Part-whole model Bar model Base 10 Place value counters Column subtraction	1	Children can also use a blank number line to count back to find the difference. Encourage them to jump to multiples of 10 to become more efficient. From Year 3, 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.  Base 10 and place value counters are the most effective manipulative when subtracting 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.
Subtract with up to 4-digits	4	Part-whole model		Base 10 and place value
		Bar model Base 10		counter are the most effective manipulatives
		Place value counter		when subtracting numbers

			4,357 2,735 ?  4,357 4,357 - 2735 - 2735 1622  4,357 - 2,735 - 1,622    Tensorth Hurdreds   Tens   Ones	Ensure children write out their calculation alongside any concrete resources so they can see the links to the written column method.
Subtract with more than 4 digits	5	Part-whole model Bar model Place value counters Column subtraction	294,382   182,501   7     294,382   182,501   7     294,382   182,501   7     294,382   182,501   111,881     HTh   Th   H   T   O   O   O   O   O   O	Place value counters are the most effective concrete resource when subtracting numbers with more than 4 digits. At this stage, children should be encourage to work in the abstract, using column method to subtract larger numbers efficiently.
Subtract up to 3 decimal places	5	Part-whole model Bar model Place value counters Column subtraction		Place value counters are the most effective manipulative when subtracting decimals with 1, 2 and then 3 decimals places.



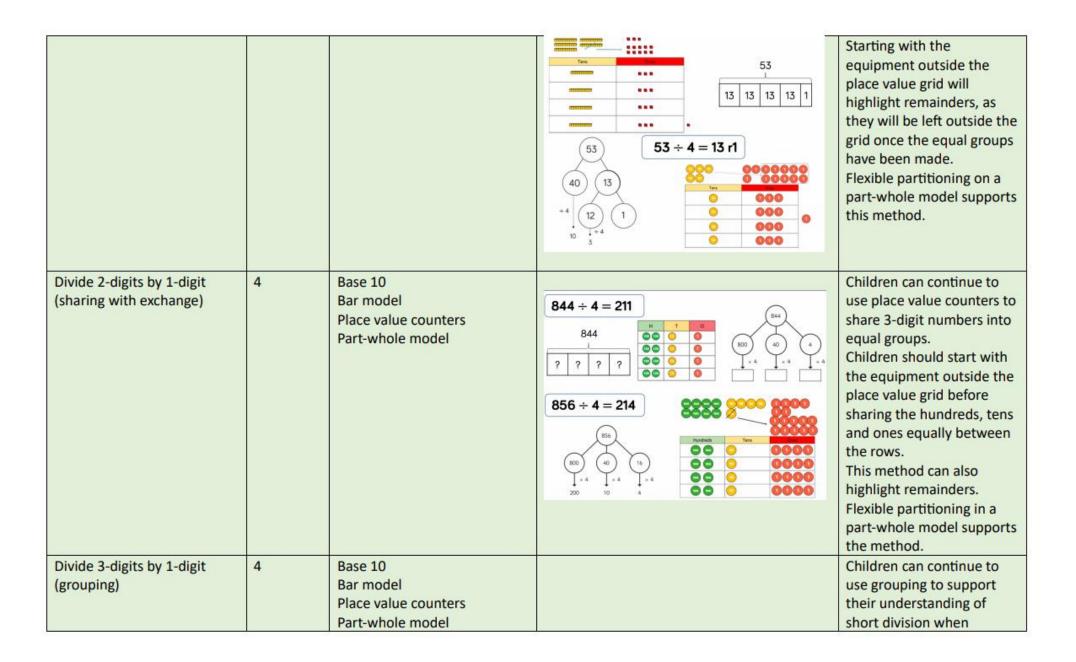
		Short written method	H T O  3 4  × 5  2 0 (5×4)  + 1 5 0 (5×30)  1 7 0  3 4  × 5  1 7 0  1 2	to the short multiplication method in year 4. Place value counters should be used to support the understanding on the method rather than supporting the multiplication, as children should use their timetable knowledge
Multiply 3-digit by 1-digit numbers	4	Place value counter Base 10 Short written method	245 × 4 = 980    Hudreds   Tens   Ones	When moving on to 3-digit by 1-digit multiplication, encourage the children to move towards the formal written method.  Base 10 and place value counter continue to support the understanding of the written method.  Limit the number of exchanges needed in the questions and move children away from resources when multiplying larger numbers.
Multiply 4-digit by 1-digit numbers	5	Place value counters Short written method		When multiplying 4-digit numbers, place value counters are the best manipulative to use to

			1,826 × 3 = 5,478	support their understanding of formal written method. If children are multiplying larger numbers and struggling with their times tables, encourage the use of times table grid so that the children can focus on the written method.
Multiply 2-digit by 2-digit number	5	Place value counter Base 10 Short written method Grid method	20 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	When multiplying a multidigit number by 2-digits, use the area model to help children to understand the size of the numbers they are using. This links to finding the area of a rectangle by finding the space covered by the Base 10.  The grid method matches the area method before moving on to the formal written method.
Multiply 2-digit by 3-digit numbers	5	Place value counter Short written method Grid method		Children can continue to use the area model when multiplying 3-digits by 2-digits. Place value counters become more efficient to

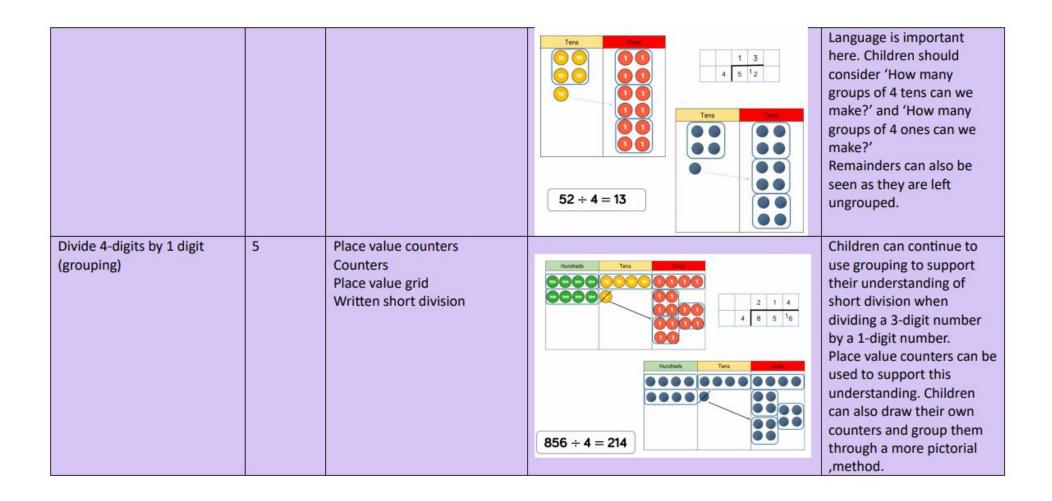
			234 × 32	06			x 30 2	2 6,		2 × 4 7 10	T 6 3 3 6 12 18 8 12 12 18 8 18	4 2 8 0 8	use but Base 10 can be used to highlight the size of numbers. Children should now move towards the formal written method, seeing the links with the grid method.
Multiply 2-digit by 4-digit	5/6	Formal written method											When multiplying 4-digits
number				тт	h 1	Th	н	т	0				by 2-digits, children should be confident in using the
						2	7	3	9				formal method.
				×				2	8				If they are still struggling
				2	5	1	9	, 1 7	2				with times tables, provide multiplication grids to
				5		4	. 7	8	0				support when they are
				7	100	6	6	9	2				focusing on the use of the method.
							1						Consider where exchanged
			2,739 × 2	8 = 76	,69	12							digits are placed and make sure this is consistent.
Division:													sure this is consistent.
Skill	Year group	Representations and Models											
Solve one-step problems	1/2	Bar model											Children solve problems by
with division (sharing)		Real life objects Arrays											sharing amounts into equal groups.
		Counters											Біопрэ.

			There are 20 apples altogether. They are shared equally between 5 bags. How many apples are in each bag?	In year 1, children use pictorial representations to solve problems. They are not expected to record division formally.  In year 2, children are introduced to the division symbol.
Solve one-step problem with divisions (grouping)	1/2	Real life objects Number shapes Bead strings Ten frames Number lines Arrays Counters	There are 20 apples altogether. They are put in bags of 5. How many bags are there?	Children solve problems by groping and counting the number of groups. Grouping encourages children to count in multiples and links to repeated subtraction on a number line. They can use concrete representations in fixed groups such as number shapes which helps to show the link between multiplication and division.
Divide 2-digits by 1-digit (no exchange)	3	Straws Base 10 Bar model Place value counters Part-whole model		When dividing larger numbers, children can use manipulatives that allow them to partition into tens and ones.

			Tens Ones  48 ÷ 2 = 24	Straws, Base 10 and place value counters can all be used to share number into equal groups. Part-whole models can provide children with a clear written method that matches the concrete representation.
Divide 2-digits by 1-digit (sharing with exchange)	3	Straws Base 10 Bar model Place value counters Part-whole model	52 ? ? ? ? 52 +4	When dividing numbers involving an exchange, children can use Base 10 and place value counter to exchange one ten for tens ones. Children should start with the equipment outside the place value grid before sharing the tens and ones equally between the rows. Flexible partitioning in a part-whole model support this method.
Divide 2-digits by 1-digit (sharing with remainders)	3/4	Straws Base 10 Bar model Place value counters		When dividing numbers with remainders, children can use base 10 and place value counters to exchange
		Part-whole model		one ten for ten ones.



Divide 2-digits by 1-digit (grouping)	4/5	Place-value counters Counters Place value grid Written short method	Hundreds  Tens  Ones  Hundreds  Tens  Ones  Tens  Ones	dividing a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number. Place value counters or plain counters can be used on a place value grid to support this understanding. Children can also draw their own counters and group them through a more pictorial method.  When using the short division method, children use grouping. Starting with the largest place value, they group by the divisor. Language is important here. Children should consider 'How many groups of 4 tens can we make?' and 'How many groups of 4 ones can we make?' Remainders can also be seen as they are left ungrouped.
Divide 3-digits by 1 digit (grouping)	4/5	Place value counter Counters Place value grid Written short division		When using the short dividion method, children use grouping. Starting with the largest place value, they group by the divisor.



Divide multi-digits by 2-digits (short division)	6	Written short division List of multiples	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	When children begin to divide up to 4- digits by 2- digits, written methods become the most accurate as concrete and pictorial representations become less effective. Children can write out multiples to support their calculations with larger remainders. Children will also solve problems with remainders where the quotient can be rounded as appropriate.
Divide multi-digits by 2-dgitis (long division)	6	Written short division List of multiples	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Children can also divide by 2-digit numbers using long division. Children can write out multiples to support their calculations with larger remainders. Children will also solve problems with remainders where the quotient can be rounded as appropriate.  When a remainder is left at the end of a calculation, children can either leave it