



WILLIAM BOOTH
PRIMARY & NURSERY SCHOOL



Calculation policy for addition

Y1

Revisit

count up to 20
place numbers in order
count objects accurately
know one more and one less up to 20
add a 1-digit number to a 1-digit
number

NC objectives

Pupils should be taught to:

- read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+) and equals (=) signs
- represent and use number bonds and related addition facts within 20
- add one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero
- solve one-step problems that involve addition, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems

Resources

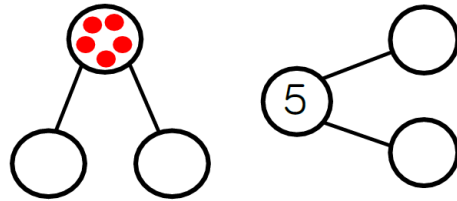
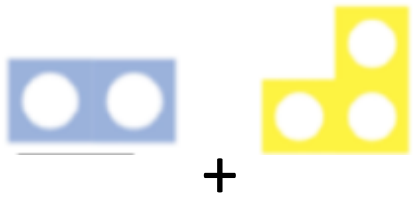


NC Objective: add one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero

Small Step: Combining objects within 10

Vocabulary: add, more, make, sum, total, altogether, one more, two more, ten more... how many more to make... ? how many more is... than...? Plus, how much more

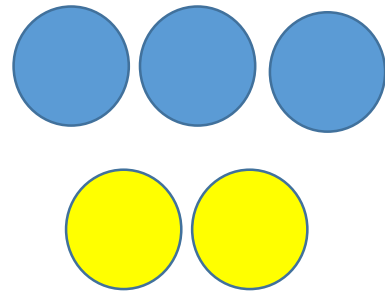
Representations



Misconceptions

Sometimes they are unsure of number order and therefore make mistakes.

Sometimes they count their starting number e.g. when finding the number pair $6 + \quad = 10$ they begin counting with the six and say '6,7,8,9,10' and therefore believe the missing number to be 5



Counters/cubes/bead string

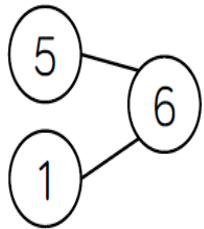
Not being able to 'hold' the number that they started with, when adding the second group.

Abstract
 $3 + 2 = 5$

NC Objective: represent and use number bonds and related addition facts within 20

Small Step: Fact families for number up to 10

Vocabulary: add, more, and make, sum, total, altogether, one more, two more, ten more... how many more to make... ?
how many more is... than...? Plus, how much more



$$1 + \square = 6$$

$$\square + 1 = 6$$

$$\square = \square + 1$$

$$6 = \square + \square$$



$$\square + \square = 7 \quad 7 = \square + \square$$

$$\square + \square = 7 \quad 7 = \square + \square$$

Misconceptions

Sometimes they are unsure of number order and therefore make mistakes.

Sometimes they count their starting number e.g. when finding the number pair $6 + \dots = 10$ they begin counting with the six and say '6,7,8,9,10' and therefore believe the missing number to be 5

Not being able to 'hold' the number that they started with, when adding the second group.

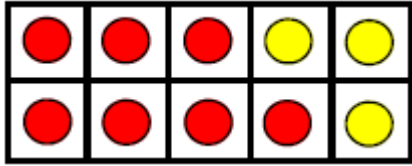


$$3 + 2 = 5 \quad 2 + 3 = 5 \quad 5 = 3 + 2 \quad 5 = 2 + 3$$

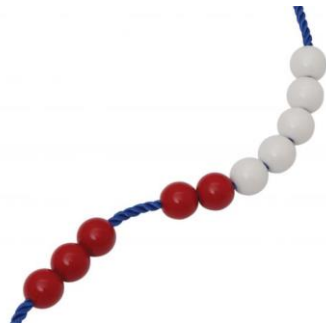
NC Objective: represent and use number bonds and related addition facts within 20

Small Step: Number bonds to 10

Vocabulary: add, more, and make, sum, total, altogether, one more, two more, ten more... how many more to make... ?
how many more is... than...? Plus, how much more



$$7 + 3 = 10$$



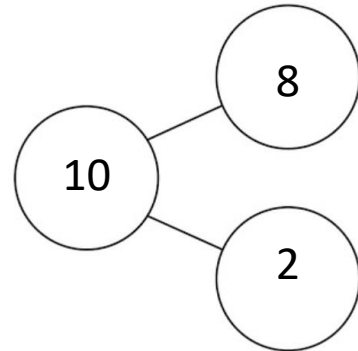
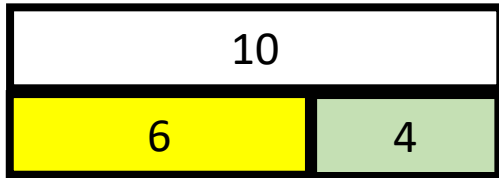
$$5 + 5 = 10$$

Misconceptions

Sometimes they are unsure of number order and therefore make mistakes.

Sometimes they count their starting number e.g. when finding the number pair $6 + \text{ } = 10$ they begin counting with the six and say '6,7,8,9,10' and therefore believe the missing number to be 5.

Not being able to 'hold' the number that they started with, when adding the second group.



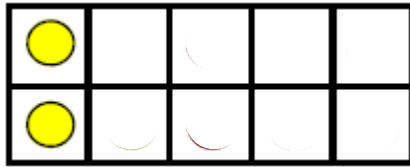
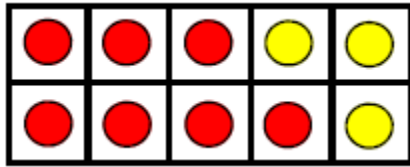
Abstract

$$6 + 4 = 10$$

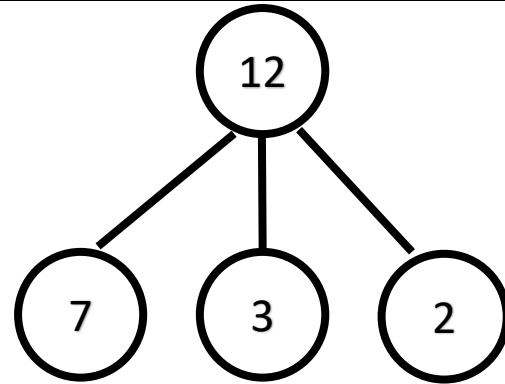
NC Objective: represent and use number bonds and related addition facts within 20

Small Step: Add by making 10

Vocabulary: add, more, and make, sum, total, altogether, one more, two more, ten more... how many more to make... ? how many more is... than...? Plus, how much more



$$7 + 5 = 12$$



Abstract

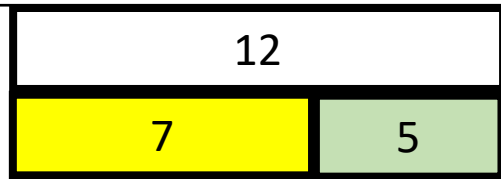
$$7 + 3 + 2 = 12$$

Misconceptions

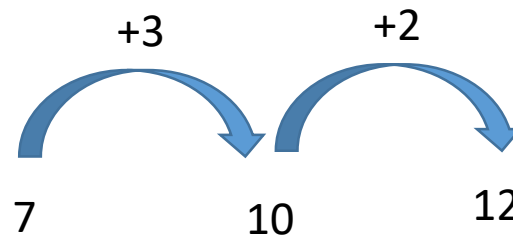
Sometimes they are unsure of number order and therefore make mistakes.

Sometimes they count their starting number e.g. when finding the number pair $6 + _ = 10$ they begin counting with the six and say '6,7,8,9,10' and therefore believe the missing number to be 5

Not being able to 'hold' the number that they started with, when adding the second group.



$$7 + 5 = 12$$

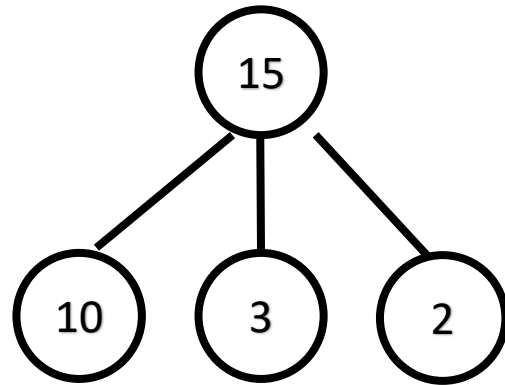
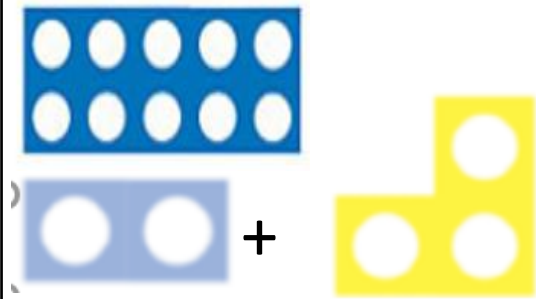


NC Objective: add one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero

Small Step: Combining objects between 10 and 20

Vocabulary: add, more, and make, sum, total, altogether, one more, two more, ten more... how many more to make... ? how many more is... than...? Plus, how much more

Representations



Misconceptions

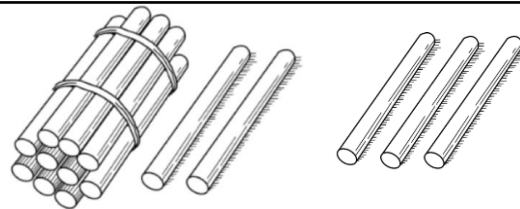
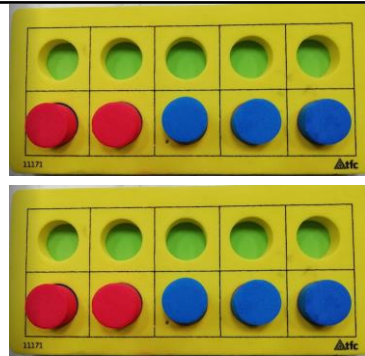
Sometimes they are unsure of number order and therefore make mistakes.

Sometimes they count their starting number e.g. when finding the number pair $6 + _ = 10$ they begin counting with the six and say '6,7,8,9,10' and therefore believe the missing number to be 5

Not being able to 'hold' the number that they started with, when adding the second group.

Abstract

$$10 + 3 + 2 = 15$$



$$12 + 3$$

Link to $10 + (2+3)$

$$10 + 5 = 15$$

Y2

Revisit

Represent and use number bonds to 10 and 20

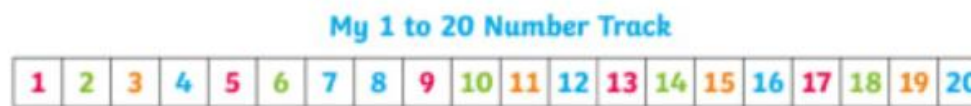
Partition 2-digit numbers

Add to next multiple of 10

NC objectives

- solve problems with addition and :
using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures
applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods
- recall and use addition facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100
- add and numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:
 - a two-digit number and ones
 - a two-digit number and tens
 - two two-digit numbers
 - adding three one-digit numbers
- show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative)
- recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.

Resources

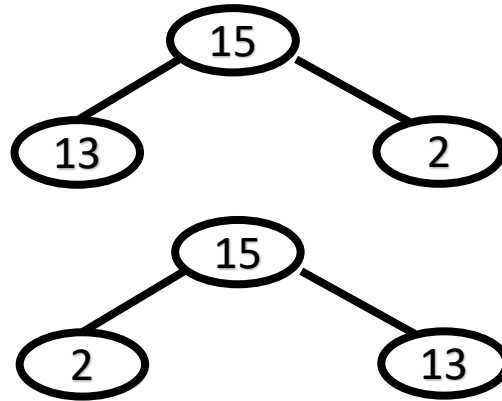
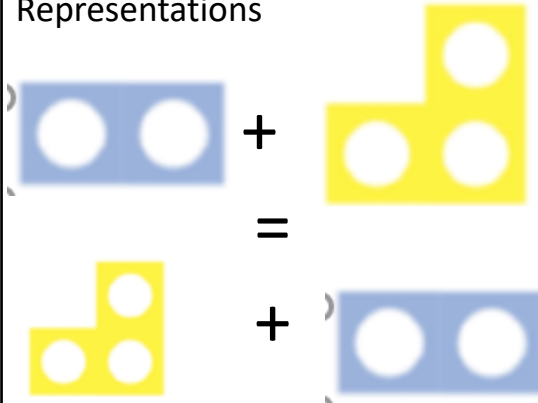


NC Objective: show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order

Small Step: Commutative law

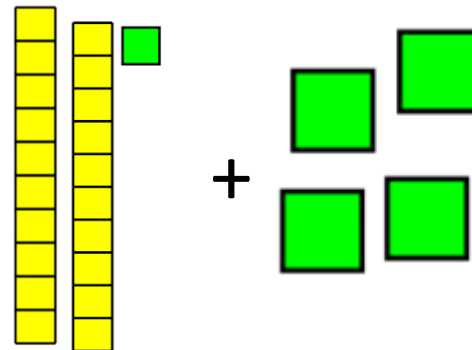
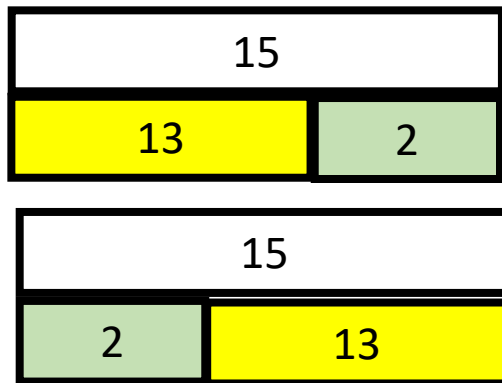
Vocabulary: as Year 1 and addition, commutative, order, first

Representations



Misconceptions

Children believe that numbers must be added in the order in which they appear in the question.
Errors from starting with smaller number first.



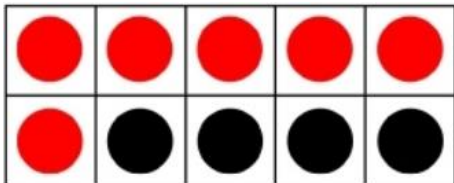
$$21 + 4 = 4 + 21$$

NC Objective: recall and use addition facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100

Small Step: Number bonds to 100

Vocabulary: as Year 1 and addition, 100 more

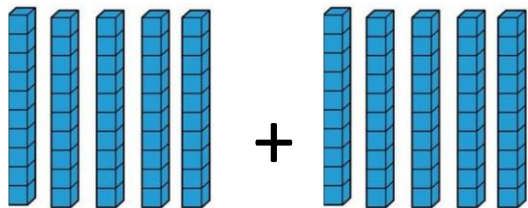
Representations



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	48	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

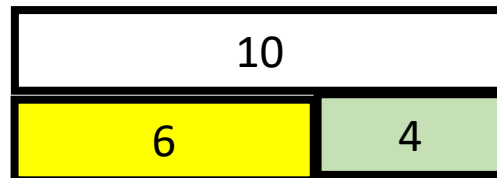
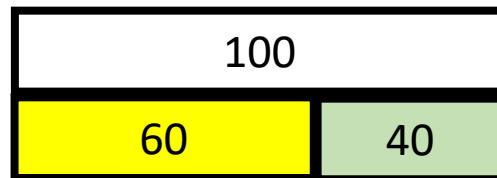
Misconceptions

Children don't understand the link to place value.



Abstract

$$50 + 50 = 100$$



- NC Objective: add and numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including a two-digit number and ten

Small Step: Adding 10

Vocabulary: as Year 1 and addition, 100 more

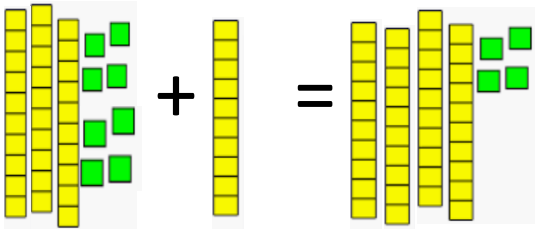
Representations

hundreds	tens	ones
	10 10	1 1
	10	1 1
	10 10	1 1
	10 10	1 1

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	48	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

Misconceptions

- Children may not be secure with their number bonds to 10
- Children aren't secure in their place value knowledge
- Children count on using the starting number twice, once in their head and once on their fingers.



$$\begin{array}{r}
 43 \\
 + 10 \\
 \hline
 53
 \end{array}$$

- NC Objective: add and numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including a two-digit number and tens

Small Step: Adding multiples of 10

Vocabulary: as Year 1 and addition, 100 more

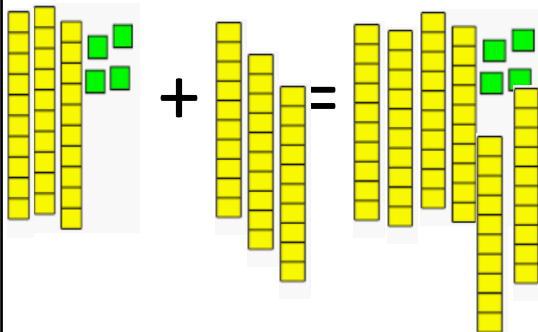
Representations

hundreds	tens	ones
	10 10	1 1
	10	1 1
	10 10	
	10	

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	48	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

Misconceptions

- Children may not be secure with their number bonds to 10
- Children aren't secure in their place value knowledge
- Children count on using the starting number twice, once in their head and once on their fingers.



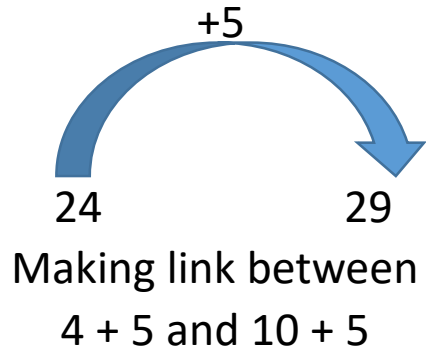
$$\begin{array}{r}
 34 \\
 + 30 \\
 \hline
 64
 \end{array}$$

- NC Objective: add and numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including a two-digit number and ones

Small Step: adding 1s no exchanging

Vocabulary: as Year 1 and addition, 100 more

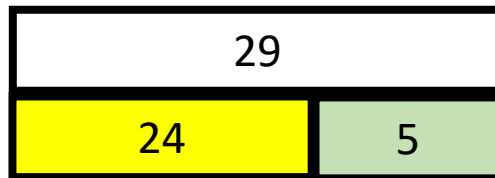
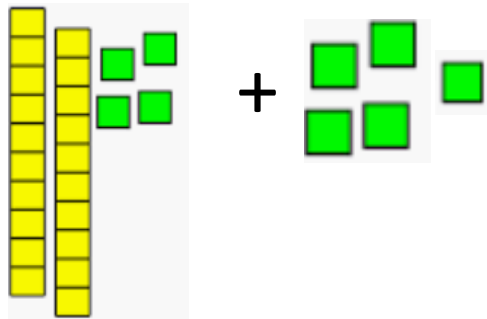
Representations



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	48	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

Misconceptions

- Children count on using the starting number twice, once in their head and once on their fingers.
- Children aren't secure in their place value knowledge



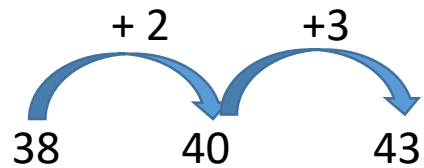
$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{T} \quad \text{O} \\
 24 \\
 + \quad 5 \\
 \hline
 29
 \end{array}$$

- NC Objective: add and numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including a two-digit number and ones

Small Step: adding 1s exchanging

Vocabulary: as Year 1 and addition, 100 more

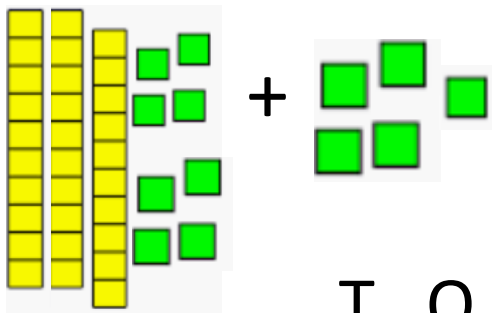
Representations



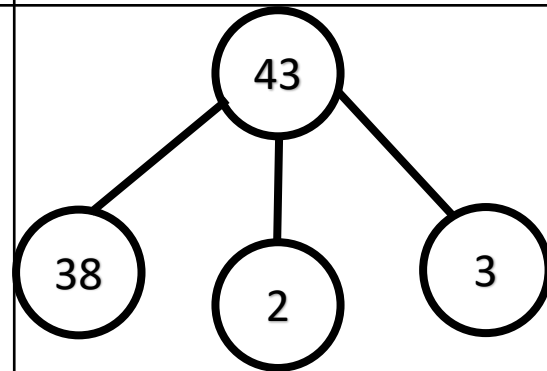
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
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61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Misconceptions

- Children may not be secure with their number bonds to 10
- Children aren't secure in their place value knowledge
- Children count on using the starting number twice, once in their head and once on their fingers.



$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{T} \quad \text{O} \\
 38 \\
 + \quad 5 \\
 \hline
 43 \\
 \hline
 1
 \end{array}$$

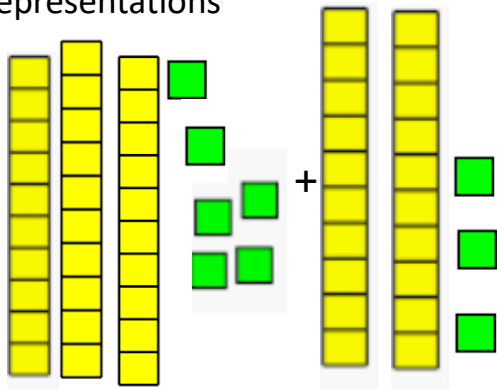


- NC Objective: add and numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including two two-digit numbers

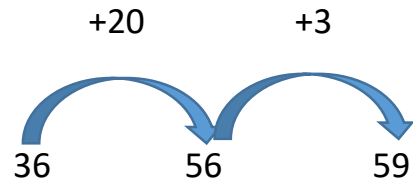
Small Step: Adding TO and TO with no exchanging

Vocabulary: as Year 1 and addition, 100 more

Representations



Both physical and drawn



Misconceptions

- Children may not be secure with their number bonds to 10
- Children aren't secure in their place value knowledge
- Children count on using the starting number twice, once in their head and once on their fingers.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 36 \\
 + 23 \\
 \hline
 9 \text{ (6+3)} \\
 50 \text{ (30+20)} \\
 \hline
 59
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 36 \\
 + 23 \\
 \hline
 59
 \end{array}$$

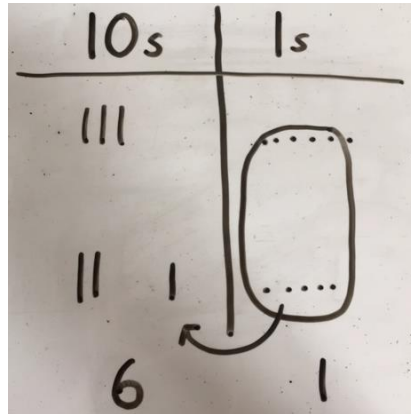
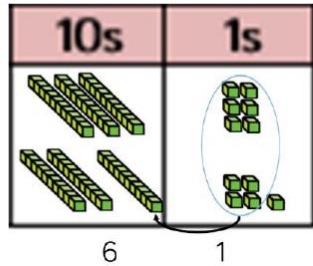
- NC Objective: add and numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including two two-digit numbers

Small Step: Adding TO and TO with exchanging

Vocabulary: as Year 1 and addition, 100 more

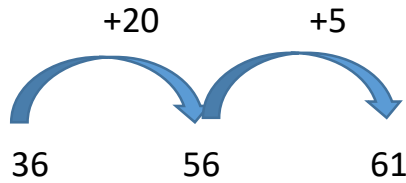
Representations

TO + TO using base 10. Continue to develop understanding of partitioning and place value. $36 + 25$



Misconceptions

- Children may not be secure with their number bonds to 10
- Children aren't secure in their place value knowledge
- Children count on using the starting number twice, once in their head and once on their fingers.



$$\begin{array}{r}
 36 \\
 + 25 \\
 \hline
 11 \text{ (6+5)} \\
 50 \text{ (30+20)} \\
 \hline
 61
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 36 \\
 + 25 \\
 \hline
 61 \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

Y3

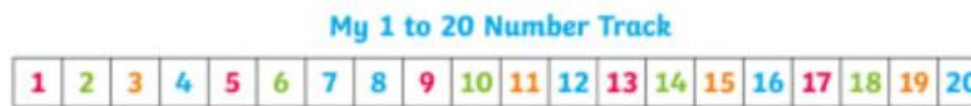
Revisit

Number bonds to 10 and 20
Partition 2-digit numbers
Adding to next multiple of 10
Adding TO and TO using a range of representations

NC objectives

add numbers mentally, including:
a three-digit number and ones
a three-digit number and tens
a three-digit number and hundreds
add numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition
estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers
solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition.

Resources

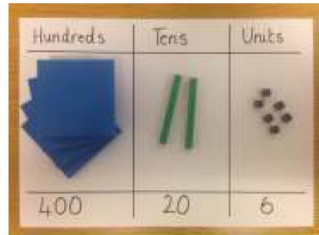


- NC Objective: add numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition

Small Step: Adding 1, 10 and 100

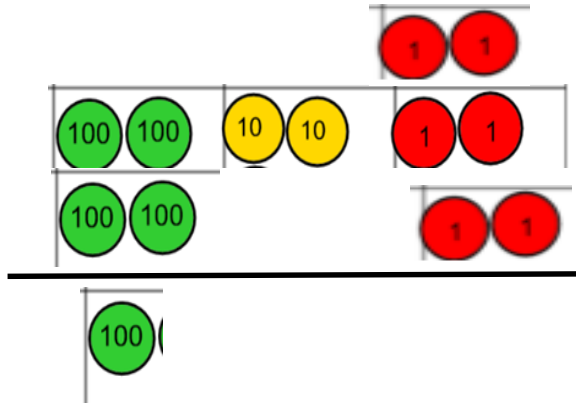
Vocabulary: as year 2

Representations



426

Children to partition numbers to add 1, 10 and 100 mentally



Misconceptions

- Children do not understand place value
- Can not partition the numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 426 \\ +100 \\ \hline 526 \end{array}$$

H	T	O

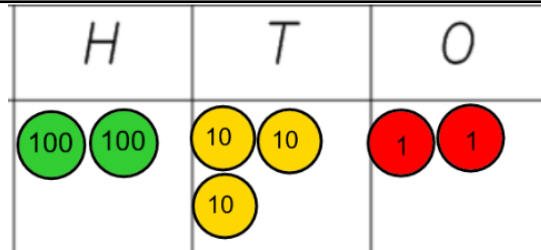
- NC Objective: add numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition

Small Step: Adding multiples of 1, 10 and 100

Vocabulary: as year 2

Representations

H	T	O
2	3	2
4	2	6



Misconceptions

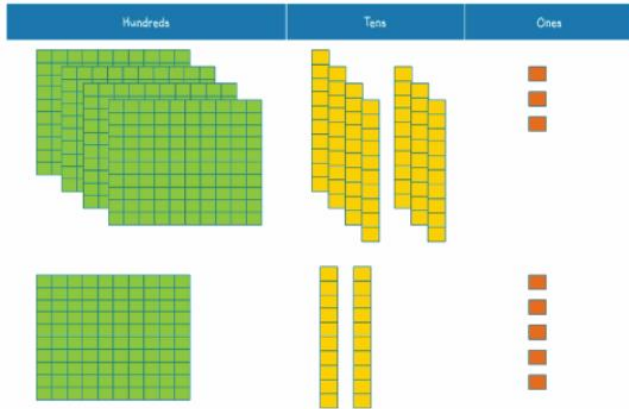
- Children do not understand place value
- Can not partition the numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 232 \\ +426 \\ \hline 658 \end{array}$$

- NC Objective: add numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition

Small Step: Adding HTO and TO no exchanging

Vocabulary: as year 2



Using Base Ten
or place value
both practically
and as pictures.

Misconceptions

- Children do not understand place value
- Can not partition the numbers

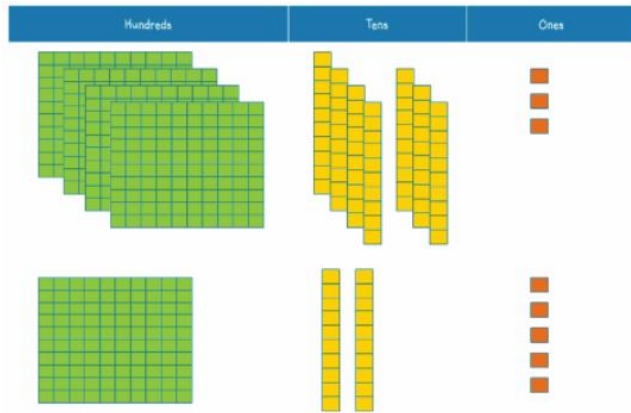
$$\begin{array}{r}
 473 + 125 \\
 3 + 5 = 8 \\
 70 + 20 = 90 \\
 400 = \underline{400} \\
 \underline{498}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 473 \\
 + \underline{25} \\
 \underline{498}
 \end{array}$$

- NC Objective: add numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition

Small Step: Adding HTO and HTO no exchanging

Vocabulary: as year 2



Using Base Ten
or place value
both practically
and as pictures.

Misconceptions

- Children do not understand place value
- Can not partition the numbers

$$473 + 125$$

$$3 + 5 = 8$$

$$70 + 20 = 90$$

$$400 + 100 = \underline{500}$$

$$\underline{598}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 473 \\ +125 \\ \hline 598 \end{array}$$

- NC Objective: add numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition

Small Step: Adding HTO and TO one exchange

Vocabulary: as year 2

$$538 + 247$$

$$8 + 7 = 15$$

$$30 + 40 = 70$$

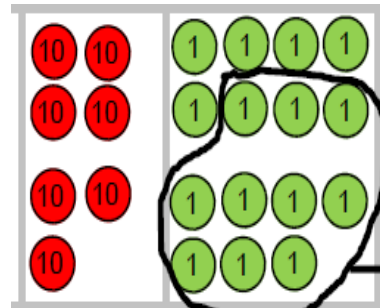
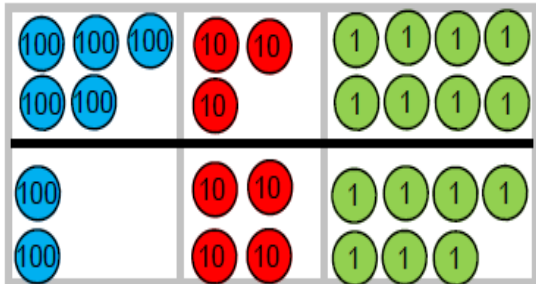
$$500 = \underline{500}$$

$$\underline{585}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 538 \\ + 47 \\ \hline 585 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Misconceptions

- Children do not understand place value
- Can not partition the numbers



With place value or base ten both practically and in pictures

- NC Objective: add numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition

Small Step: Adding HTO and HTO one exchange

Vocabulary: as year 2

$$538 + 247$$

$$8 + 7 = 15$$

$$30 + 40 = 70$$

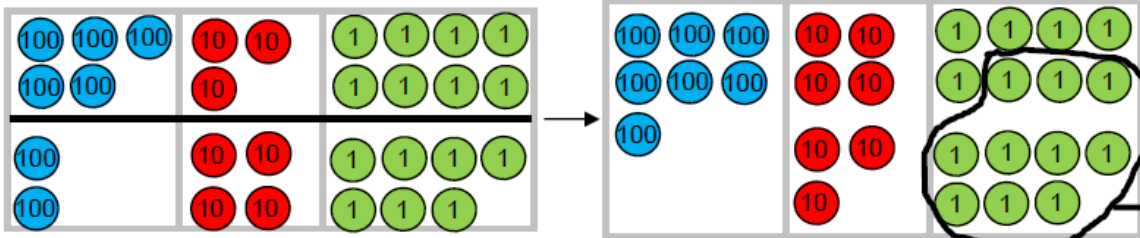
$$500 + 200 = \underline{700}$$

$$\underline{785}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 538 \\ +247 \\ \hline 785 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Misconceptions

- Children do not understand place value
- Can not partition the numbers

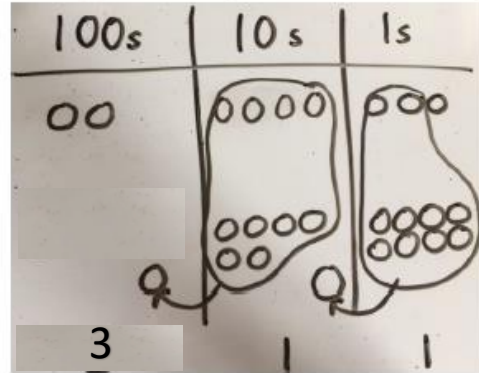
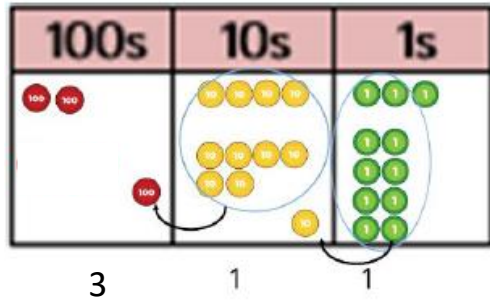


With both place value and base ten

- NC Objective: add numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition

Small Step: Adding HTO and TO two exchanges

Vocabulary: as year 2



Misconceptions

- Children do not understand place value
- Can not partition the numbers

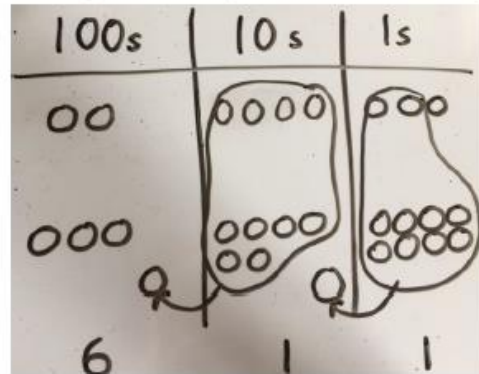
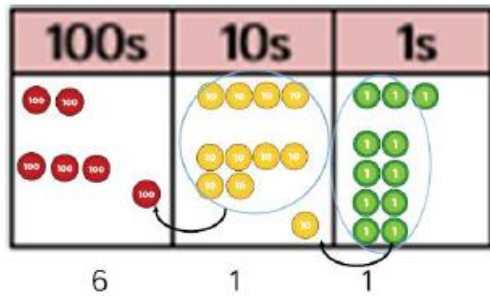
$$\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ + 68 \\ \hline 311 \\ 11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 243 + 68 \\ 3 + 8 = 11 \\ 40 + 60 = 100 \\ 200 \quad \underline{200} \\ \underline{311} \end{array}$$

- NC Objective: add numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition

Small Step: Adding HTO and HTO two exchanges

Vocabulary:



Misconceptions

- Children do not understand place value
- Can not partition the numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ +368 \\ \hline 611 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 243 + 268 \\ 3 + 8 = 11 \\ 40 + 60 = 100 \\ 200 + 300 = \underline{500} \\ \underline{611} \end{array}$$

Y4-6

Year 4 should follow Year 3 sequence starting at HTO + HTO before progressing.

Children in Year 5 and 6 should continue to develop their mental and written calculation methods for addition. They should progress to larger numbers and continue calculating with decimals, including those with different numbers of decimal places.

Please see the Year 4 (or earlier) calculation policy for more information about the written strategies for subtraction they should use.