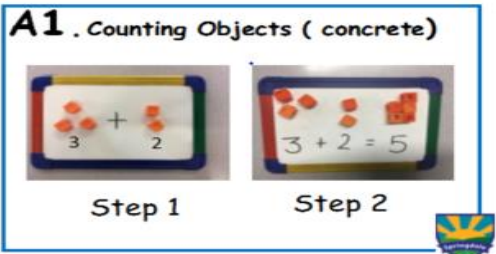
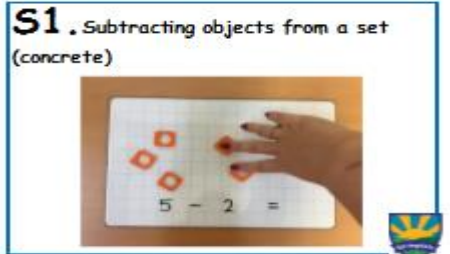
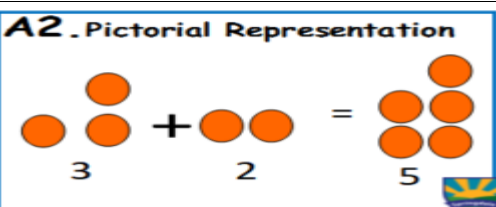
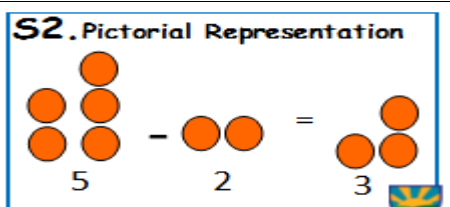
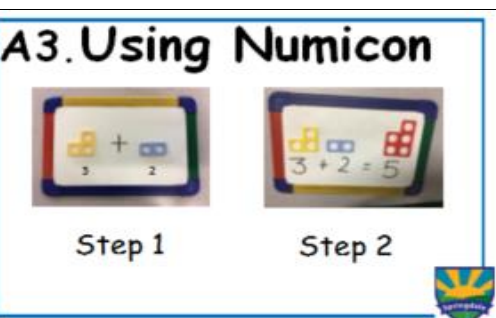
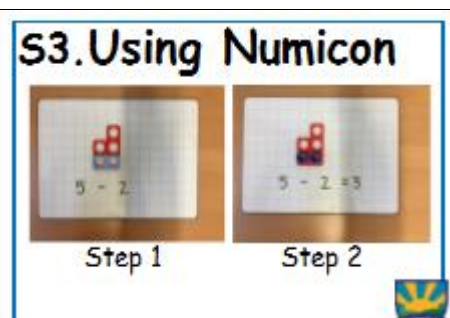



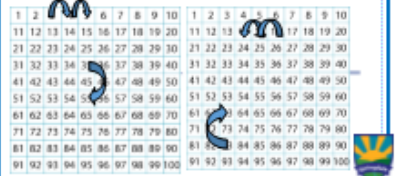
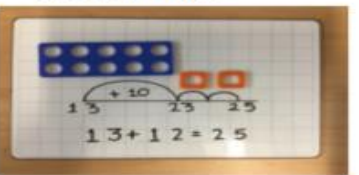

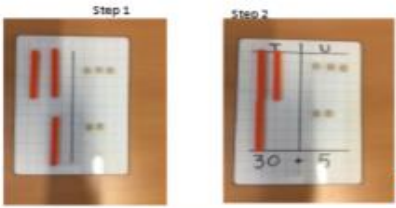
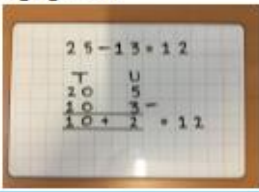
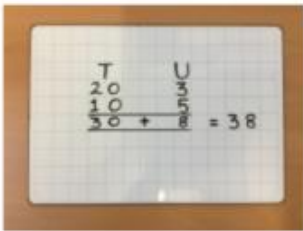
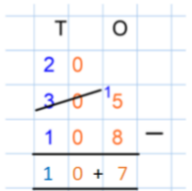


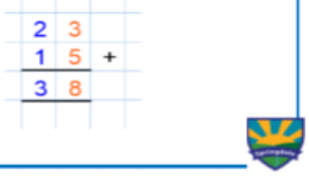
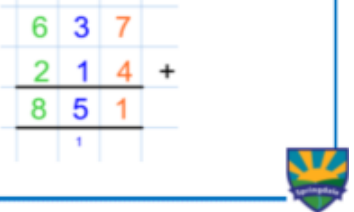
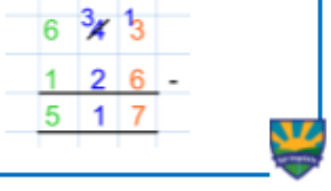


Visual Learning Steps for Written Calculations: Addition and Subtraction

Expected By end of	ADDITION	Key Concepts and Vocab	SUBTRACTION	Key Concepts and Vocab
Year 1	A1 . Counting Objects (concrete) 	Recognising numbers and their values to 10. Counting in 1s <i>more and/plus/add equal to/equals altogether</i>	S1 . Subtracting objects from a set (concrete) 	Reocognising numbers and their values to 10. <i>less than takeaway left</i>
Year 1	A2 . Pictorial Representation 	Recognising numbers as groups <i>more and/plus/add equal to/equals altogether</i>	S2 . Pictorial Representation 	Recognising numbers as groups. <i>less than takeaway fewer left over</i>
Year 1	A3 . Using Numicon 	Writing number sentences to match concrete representations. Addition results in a larger number <i>more and/plus/add equal to/equals altogether</i>	S3 . Using Numicon 	Write number sentences to match concrete representation. Subtract is the same as takeaway and results in a smaller number. <i>Less than subtract takeaway minus difference between</i>

<p>Year 1</p>	<p>A4. Counting on & back using a number-line (inverse)</p> 	<p>Finding the difference can be counting on or back.</p> <p><i>more</i> <i>and/plus/add</i> <i>equal to>equals</i> <i>altogether</i> <i>less than</i> <i>takeaway</i> <i>left</i> <i>difference between</i></p>	<p>S4. Counting on & back using a number-line (inverse)</p> 	<p>Finding the difference can be counting on or back.</p> <p><i>more</i> <i>and/plus/add</i> <i>equal to>equals</i> <i>altogether</i> <i>less than</i> <i>takeaway</i> <i>left</i> <i>difference between</i></p>
<p>Year 2</p>	<p>A5. Counting on & back using a hundred square in 1s and 10s</p> 	<p>Understand that only the ones column stays the same when adding or subtracting 10s.</p> <p><i>Column</i> <i>10s digit</i> <i>1s digit</i> <i>count on/back</i> <i>more/less</i> <i>add/subtract</i> <i>pattern</i></p>	<p>S5. Counting on & back using a hundred square in 1s/multiple of 10</p> 	<p>Understand that only the ones column stays the same when adding or subtracting 10s.</p> <p><i>column</i> <i>10s digit</i> <i>1s digit</i> <i>count on/back</i> <i>more/less/fewer</i> <i>add/subtract</i> <i>pattern</i> <i>difference</i></p>
<p>Year 2</p>	<p>A6. Counting on using a number-line</p> 	<p>Counting in 1s progressing to larger multiple jumps.</p> <p><i>add/total</i> <i>Partition</i> <i>Count on</i> <i>altogether</i></p>	<p>S6. Counting on to find the difference</p> 	<p>Starting from the smallest and counting on is easier than counting back. Progress to larger multiple steps.</p> <p><i>count back/count on</i> <i>minus</i> <i>subtract</i> <i>takeaway</i> <i>left over</i> <i>difference</i></p>

Year 2	<p>A7. Add 2 digits, partitioning</p> 	<p>Ability to partition tens and ones is vital</p> <p><i>ones/units</i> <i>Tens</i> <i>hundreds</i> <i>partition</i> <i>total</i> <i>altogether</i> <i>total</i></p>	<p>S7. Subtract in partitioned columns (not bridging tens)</p> 	<p>Ability to partition tens and ones is vital</p> <p><i>ones/units</i> <i>Tens</i> <i>hundreds</i> <i>partition</i> <i>subtract</i> <i>recombine minus</i> <i>subtract</i> <i>takeaway</i> <i>left over</i> <i>difference</i></p>
Year 2	<p>A8. Record in number sentences</p> $23 + 15 =$ $20 + 10 = 30$ $3 + 5 = 8$ $30 + 8 = 38$	<p>Understanding place value is vital</p> <p><i>partition</i> <i>calculate</i> <i>recombine</i> <i>increase</i> <i>altogether</i> <i>total</i> <i>sum</i></p>		
Year 3	<p>A9. Adding in partitioned columns</p> 	<p>An understanding of the commutative order of multiplication.</p> <p>Leave spaces between partitioned columns. Always start with the ones/units. (the smallest number)</p> <p><i>partition</i> <i>calculate</i> <i>recombine</i> <i>increase</i> <i>altogether</i> <i>total</i> <i>sum</i></p>	<p>S8. Subtracting in partitioned columns (bridging tens)</p> 	<p>Understanding that subtraction does not have a commutative order (digits can't be swapped) so exchange may be needed.</p> <p><i>exchange</i> <i>minus</i> <i>subtract</i> <i>takeaway</i> <i>left over</i> <i>difference</i></p>

<p>Year 3</p>	<p>A10. Column method for addition</p> 	<p>Encourage estimation/approximation using rounding: $20+20=40$</p> <p>Neatness and accurate columns is vital.</p> <p>Start with the smallest column.</p> <p><i>estimate</i> <i>approximate</i> <i>digit</i> <i>figure</i> <i>altogether</i> <i>total</i> <i>sum</i></p>		
<p>Year 4</p>	<p>A11. Column method for Addition (bridging)</p> 	<p>Carry the tens to the next column. Make the carrying figure smaller.</p> <p><i>carrying figure</i> <i>altogether</i> <i>total</i> <i>sum</i></p>	<p>S9. Column method for subtraction</p> 	<p>Encourage estimation/approximation using rounding: $640-120=520$</p> <p>Neatness and accurate columns is vital.</p> <p>Start with the smallest column.</p> <p><i>estimate</i> <i>approximate</i> <i>digit</i> <i>figure minus</i> <i>subtract</i> <i>takeaway</i> <i>left over</i> <i>difference</i></p>

Year 5

A12. Addition of decimals/money

$$\begin{array}{r} 63.7 \\ + 21.4 \\ \hline 85.1 \end{array}$$



Ensure column values are correct.
Put decimal points in first. The decimal point DOESN'T move.
Remember money has 2 decimal places.

decimal point
decimal places
place holder
altogether
total
sum
more
greater

S10. Subtraction of decimals/money

$$\begin{array}{r} 123.7 \\ - 18.4 \\ \hline 105.3 \end{array}$$



Ensure column values are correct. Put decimal points in first. The decimal point DOESN'T move.
Remember money has 2 decimal places.

decimal point
decimal places
place holder
minus
subtract
takeaway
left over
difference

Year 3/4/5.

A13. Addition of fractions

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1+1}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$$



Only add the numerators, the denominators MUST be the same.

By Year 5:

To include finding common denominators, mixed fractions and lowest/simplest form

fraction
numerator
denominator
lowest common multiple
common denominator
simplest/lowest form

S11. Subtraction of fractions

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3-1}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$$



Only subtract the numerators, the denominators MUST be the same.

Year 5

To include finding common denominators, mixed fractions and lowest/simplest form.

fraction
numerator
denominator
lowest common multiple
common denominator
simplest/lowest form