Elangeni School
Calculation Policy

At Elangeni, we are passionate about supporting our children to help them reach their full potential. We strive to provide an exciting environment that encourages life-long learning, where every child feels listened to and equally valued. In our friendly and caring community, we set challenging but realistic goals to ensure that the specific learning needs of each child are met through individual learning programmes and differentiation.

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The following calculation policy has been devised to meet requirements of the National Curriculum 2014 for the teaching and learning of mathematics, and is also designed to give pupils a consistent and smooth progression of learning in calculations across the school.

Age stage expectations

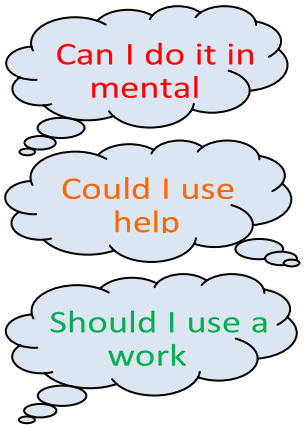
The calculation policy is organised according to age stage expectations as set out in the National Curriculum 2014, **however it is vital that pupils are taught according to the stage that they are currently working at,** being moved onto the next level as soon as they are ready, or working at a lower stage until they are secure enough to move on.

Providing a context for calculation:

It is important that any type of calculation is given a real life context or problem solving approach to help build children's understanding of the purpose of calculation, and to help them recognise when to use certain operations and methods when faced with problems. This must be a priority within calculation lessons.

Choosing a calculation method:

Children need to be taught and encouraged to use the following processes in deciding what approach they will take to a calculation, to ensure they select the most appropriate method for the numbers involved:



To work out a tricky calculation:
Approximate,
Calculate,
Check it mate!

New Curriculum Mathematics Calculation Policy: Year 3

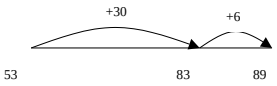
Addition

The + and = signs and missing numbers
Continue using a range of equations as in Year 1 and Year 2 but with appropriate larger numbers specified in the grade-level standards.

Progression in mental calculations with larger numbers
Calculate HTU + U
Calculate HTU + TU
Calculate HTU + HTU
Progress from no crossing of boundaries to crossing of boundary.

Partition into tens and ones and recombine
Develop from Year 2- partitioning both numbers and recombining.

Refine to partitioning the second number only:
36 + 53 = 53 + 30 + 6
= 83 + 6
= 89



Add a near multiple of 10 to a two-digit number
Continue work from Year 2 but with appropriate numbers:
35 + 19 is the same as 35 + 20 – 1.

Formal methods of columnar addition to add numbers with up to three digits

285
+73
8
150
200
358

Extend to decimals in the context of money

£ 2.50 + £ 1.75
£ 2.50
+ £ 1.75
£ 4.25
1

The expanded method should be used if children experience persisting difficulties.

***From Year 3 onwards, teachers need to keep in mind the methods specified in grade-level standards for end of Key Stage 2 (See Year 5 and Year 6 Calculation Policy Document). Children should be developing their capacity to use formal written methods for all four number operations.**

Subtraction

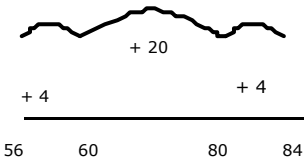
The - and = signs and missing numbers
Continue using a range of equations as in Year 1 and Year 2 but with appropriate larger numbers specified in the grade-level standards.

Find a small difference by counting up
Continue from Year 2 but with appropriate numbers,
e.g. 102 – 97 = 5

Subtract mentally a 'near multiple of 10' to or from a two-digit number, extending to three digit numbers
Continue as in Year 2 but with appropriate numbers e.g. 78 – 49 is the same as 78 – 50 + 1

Progression in mental calculations with larger numbers
Calculate HTU - U
Calculate HTU - T
Calculate HTU - H
Progress from no crossing of boundaries to crossing of boundary.

Complementary addition
84 – 56 = 28



Formal methods of columnar subtraction to subtract numbers with up to three digits
See Appendix 1 examples in Year 5 and Year 6 section of this document.

***From Year 3 onwards, teachers need to keep in mind the methods specified in grade-level standards for end of Key Stage 2 (See Year 5 and Year 6 Calculation Policy Document). Children should be developing their capacity to use formal written methods for all four number operations.**

Multiplication	Division
The x and = signs and missing numbers Continue using a range of equations as in Year 2 but with appropriate numbers in relation to grade-level standards. **TU x U** Use known facts x3, x4, x8 (Year 3 grade-level standards) and x2, x5 and x10 (Year 2 grade-level standards). x | 30 | 5 2 | 60 | 10 x | 30 | 2 3 | 90 | 6 At Year 3, children progress to using more formal written methods. In this case, the grid method drawing on knowledge of place value, multiplication facts and their ability to recombine partitioned numbers to derive an answer. ***From Year 3 onwards, teachers need to keep in mind the methods specified in grade-level standards for end of Key Stage 2 (See Year 5 and Year 6 Calculation Policy Document). Children should be developing their capacity to use formal written methods for all four number operations.**	**The ÷ and = signs and missing numbers** Continue using a range of equations as in Year 2 but with appropriate numbers in relation to grade-level standards. **TU ÷ U Grouping** How many 3s make 18?  0 3 6 9 12 15 18 **Remainders** 16 ÷ 3 = 5 r1 Sharing – There are 16 sweets shared between 3, how many left over? Grouping – How many 3s make 16, how many left over?  0 3 6 9 12 15 16 Children with secure knowledge of multiplication facts and subtraction may progress to 'chunking' where TU are divided by U. ***From Year 3 onwards, teachers need to keep in mind the methods specified in grade-level standards for end of Key Stage 2 (See Year 5 and Year 6 Calculation Policy Document). Children should be developing their capacity to use formal written methods for all four number operations.**

Video clips: 1. Demonstration of expanded 3-digit column addition
2, Subtraction—teaching children to consider the most appropriate methods before calculating
3. Introducing partitioned column subtraction method, from practical to written

New Mathematics Calculation Policy: Year 4

Addition

The + and = signs and missing numbers
Continue using a range of equations as in Key Stage 1 and Year 3 but with appropriate numbers.

Partition into hundreds, tens and ones and recombine
Either partition both numbers and recombine or partition the second number only e.g.

358 + 73 = 358 + 70 + 3
= 428 + 3
= 431

Add or subtract the nearest multiple of 10 or 100, then adjust
Continue as in Year 2, 3 and 4 but with appropriate numbers e.g. 458 + 79 = is the same as 458 + 80 - 1

Addition of numbers with at least four digits using formal method of columnar addition

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  358
 +73
 431
 11
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 3587
+675
4262
111
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The formal, efficient method of columnar addition will involve crossing of boundaries (at the tens, hundreds and/or thousands). Take a systematic approach to teaching this looking at crossing each boundary in turn before mixed practice.

Revert to expanded method if children experience difficulties.

Extend addition to decimals (same number of decimals places) and adding several numbers (with different numbers of digits).

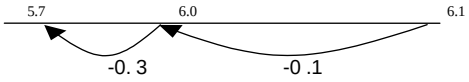
As specified in Year 3, teachers need to keep in mind the methods specified in grade-level standards for end of Key Stage 2 (See Year 5 and Year 6 Calculation Policy Document). Children should be developing their capacity to use formal written methods for all four number operations.

Subtraction

The – and = signs and missing numbers
Continue using a range of equations as in Key Stage 1 and Year 3 but with appropriate numbers.

Differences
Find a difference by counting up, e.g. 8006 – 2993 = 5013. This can be modelled on an empty number line.

Use known number facts and place value to subtract
6.1 – 0.4 = 5.7



Subtraction with at least four digits using formal method of columnar subtraction
For instance, 6467 – 2684 = 3783
Using expanded column subtraction where children experience difficulty with decomposition and need to 'see' this.

Extend subtraction to decimals (same number of decimals places) and adding several numbers (with different numbers of digits)

As specified in Year 3, teachers need to keep in mind the methods specified in grade-level standards for end of Key Stage 2 (See Year 5 and Year 6 Calculation Policy Document). Children should be developing their capacity to use formal written methods for all four number operations.

Video clips: 1. Subtraction—teaching children to consider the most appropriate methods before calculating
2. Introducing partitioned column subtraction method, from practical to written
3, Moving to the compact column method of subtraction

Multiplication

The x and = signs and missing numbers
Continue using a range of equations but with appropriate numbers for Year 4.

TU x U (See Year 3) **and HTU x U** (Introduced in Year 4 grade-level standards).

Partition
23 x 4 = 92

23 x 4 = (20 x 4) + (3 x 4)
= (80) + (12)
= 92

Use the grid method of multiplication
23 x 7 is approximately 20 x 10 = 200

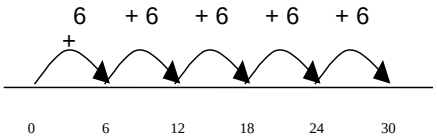
x	20	3
7	140	21

As specified in Year 3, teachers need to keep in mind the methods specified in grade-level standards for end of Key Stage 2 (See Year 5 and Year 6 Calculation Policy Document). Children should be developing their capacity to use formal written methods for all four number operations.

Division

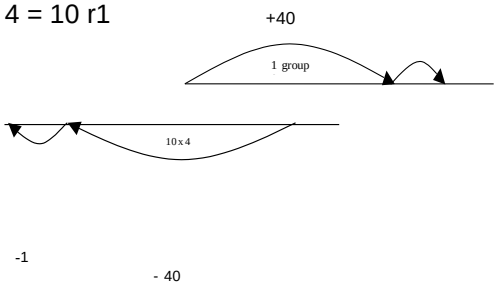
The ÷ and = signs and missing numbers
Continue using a range of equations but with appropriate numbers for Year 4.

Sharing and grouping 30 ÷ 6
can be modelled as:
Grouping – groups of 6 taken away and the number of groups counted e.g.



Sharing – sharing among 6, the number given to each person.

Remainders
Note three approaches below:
41 ÷ 4 = 10 r1



41 = (10 x 4) + 1

TU ÷ U
72 ÷ 5 lies between 50 ÷ 5 = 10 and 100 ÷ 5 = 20

72
- 50 (10 groups) or (10 x 5)
22
- 20 (4 groups) or (4 x 5)
2 Answer: 14 remainder 2

HTU ÷ U
Can progress from no remainder to remainders. Where remainders are involved, care needs to be taken to ensure they are interpreted correctly in context of problems.

256 ÷ 7 lies between 210 ÷ 7 = 30 and 280 ÷ 7 = 40

256
- 70 (10 groups) or (10 x 7) 186
- 140 (20 groups) or (20 x 7)
46
- 42 (6 groups) or (6 x 7)
4 (36 groups) or (36) Answer: 36 remainder 4

As specified in Year 3, teachers need to keep in mind the methods specified in grade-level standards for end of Key Stage 2 (See Year 5 and Year 6 Calculation Policy Document). Children should be developing their capacity to use formal written methods for all four number operations.

New Mathematics Calculation Policy: Year 5 and Year 6

The exemplification of formal methods here should be taken into account by all Key Stage 2 teachers so children are adequately prepared by Year 5 and into Year 6 to use the means of calculating specified in grade-level standards.

Addition & Subtraction

Columnar Addition & Subtraction

789 + 642 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 7\ 8\ 9 \\ +\ 6\ 4\ 2 \\ \hline 1\ 4\ 3\ 1 \\ \hline 1\ 1 \end{array}$$

Answer: 1431

874 – 523 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 8\ 7\ 4 \\ -\ 5\ 2\ 3 \\ \hline 3\ 5\ 1 \end{array}$$

Answer: 351

932 – 457 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 8\ \ 12\ \ 1} \\ 9\ \not{3}\ \not{2} \\ -\ 4\ 5\ 7 \\ \hline 4\ 7\ 5 \end{array}$$

Answer: 475

932 – 457 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1\ \ 1} \\ 9\ 3\ 2 \\ -\ \not{4}\ \not{5}\ 7 \\ {\scriptstyle 5\ \ 6} \\ \hline 4\ 7\ 5 \end{array}$$

Answer: 475

Multiplication & Division

Short Multiplication (DfE, 2013, Appendix 1)

24 × 6 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 4 \\ \times\ \ 6 \\ \hline 1\ 4\ 4 \\ \hline {\scriptstyle 2} \end{array}$$

Answer: 144

342 × 7 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 4\ 2 \\ \times\ \ 7 \\ \hline 2\ 3\ 9\ 4 \\ \hline {\scriptstyle 2\ \ 1} \end{array}$$

Answer: 2394

2741 × 6 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 7\ 4\ 1 \\ \times\ \ 6 \\ \hline 1\ 6\ 4\ 4\ 6 \\ \hline {\scriptstyle 4\ \ 2} \end{array}$$

Answer: 16 446

Short Division (DfE, 2013, Appendix 1)

98 ÷ 7 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 4 \\ \hline 7\ \big|\ 9\ 8 \\ {\scriptstyle 2} \end{array}$$

Answer: 14

432 ÷ 5 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 8\ 6\ \text{r}\ 2 \\ \hline 5\ \big|\ 4\ 3\ 2 \\ {\scriptstyle 3} \end{array}$$

Answer: 86 remainder 2

496 ÷ 11 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\ 5\ \text{r}\ 1 \\ \hline 1\ 1\ \big|\ 4\ 9\ 6 \\ {\scriptstyle 5} \end{array}$$

Answer: $45\frac{1}{11}$

Long Multiplication (DfE, 2013, Appendix 1)

24 × 16 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 2} \\ 2\ 4 \\ \times\ 1\ 6 \\ \hline 2\ 4\ 0 \\ 1\ 4\ 4 \\ \hline 3\ 8\ 4 \end{array}$$

Answer: 384

124 × 26 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1\ \ 2} \\ 1\ 2\ 4 \\ \times\ \ 2\ 6 \\ \hline 2\ 4\ 8\ 0 \\ 7\ 4\ 4 \\ \hline 3\ 2\ 2\ 4 \\ {\scriptstyle 1\ \ 1} \end{array}$$

Answer: 3224

124 × 26 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1\ \ 2} \\ 1\ 2\ 4 \\ \times\ \ 2\ 6 \\ \hline 7\ 4\ 4 \\ 2\ 4\ 8\ 0 \\ \hline 3\ 2\ 2\ 4 \\ {\scriptstyle 1\ \ 1} \end{array}$$

Answer: 3224

Long Division (DfE, 2013, Appendix 1)

432 ÷ 15 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 8\ \text{r}\ 12 \\ \hline 1\ 5\ \big|\ 4\ 3\ 2 \\ 3\ 0\ 0 \\ \hline 1\ 3\ 2 \\ 1\ 2\ 0 \\ \hline 1\ 2 \end{array}$$

Answer: 28 remainder 12

432 ÷ 15 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 8 \\ \hline 1\ 5\ \big|\ 4\ 3\ 2 \\ 3\ 0\ 0 \quad 15\times20 \\ \hline 1\ 3\ 2 \\ 1\ 2\ 0 \quad 15\times8 \\ \hline 1\ 2 \end{array}$$

$\frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$

Answer: $28\frac{4}{5}$

432 ÷ 15 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 8\cdot 8 \\ \hline 1\ 5\ \big|\ 4\ 3\ 2\cdot 0 \\ 3\ 0 \\ \hline 1\ 3\ 2 \\ 1\ 2\ 0 \\ \hline 1\ 2\ 0 \\ 1\ 2\ 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Answer: 28·8

Video clips: 1. Moving from grid method to a compact method 2. Reinforcing rapid times table recall: 3. Demonstration of long multiplication