

## ADDITION GUIDELINES

### Year One

Add numbers using concrete objects and pictorial representations

**One-digit and two-digit numbers to 20 including 0.**

**+ = signs and missing numbers**

Children need to understand the concept of equality before using the '=' sign. Calculations should be written either side of the equality sign so that the sign is not just interpreted as 'the answer'.

$$2 = 1 + 1$$

$$2 + 3 = 4 + 1$$

$$3 = 3$$

$$2 + 2 + 2 = 4 + 2$$

Missing numbers need to be placed in all possible places. Complete empty box number sentences eg:

$$3 + 4 = \square \quad \square = 3 + 4$$

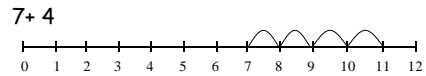
$$3 + \square = 7 \quad 7 = \square + 4$$

$$\square + 4 = 7 \quad 7 = 3 + \square$$

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

### Using a number line

**Addition**



\*In the jump number eg: For above example 1, 2, 3, 4 (because we have added 4)

**Counting on**

Holding a number in your head and using fingers to count on

**Cubes**

Representing a number sentence and using the cubes to combine and count a total

### Year Two

Add numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally including:

**a two-digit number and 1s,**  
**a two-digit number and 10s,**  
**2 two-digit numbers**  
**3 one-digit numbers**

**+ = signs and missing numbers**

$$14 + 5 = 10 + \square$$

and

$$32 \quad \square + \square = 100 \quad 35 = 1 + \square + 5$$

**Inverse**

Recognize and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems

$$14 - 6 = 8 \text{ so } 8 + 6 =$$

Missing number problems using inverse to solve.

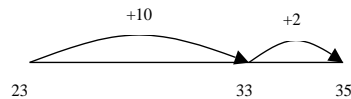
**The Hundred Square**

100 square to be used for numbers below twenty. Finding numbers one or ten more. Adding 10 to a one digit number.

### Using an empty number line (the step before is to have numbers on the number line)

**Addition**

$$23 + 12 = 35$$



NB. Before children begin this method they must be secure in adding multiples of 10 to 2-digit numbers

### Year Three

**+ = signs and missing numbers**

solve problems including  
 Missing number  
 Using number facts  
 Place value  
 More complex addition  
 This is also to include missing number compact written method.

**Written method - compact**

Add numbers with **up to 3 digits**, using formal written methods of columnar addition

$$\text{HTU} + \text{HTU}$$

$$367 + 185 = 552$$

**HTU**

$$\begin{array}{r} 367 \\ 185 \\ \hline 552 \\ 11 \end{array}$$

**HTU + HTU + HTU**

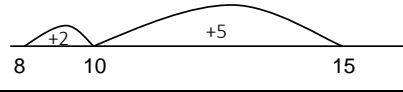
Columns must be labelled with H T U etc... and the addition sign written on the right hand side.

\* Ensure that calculations involving 2 and 3 digit numbers are used throughout the year.

\*Remember to include some decimals to solve money problems

**Bridging through ten**

$8 + 7 = 15$



Children write the difference between steps within the jumps.

**Partitioning**

When secure show this written.

$23 + 12 = 35$

$23 + 10 = 33$

$33 + 02 = 35$

**Mental calculations**

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**Number bonds**

Children should be secure in facts within 20

**Addition**

Adding 1 more

Know all addition facts up to 5

Know all addition pairs to 10

Know all addition facts up to 10

Add all 1 digit numbers including those that cross 10

**Number bonds**

Recall and use addition facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100

**Addition**

Add 1 digit numbers to 2 digit numbers

Add multiples of 10 to a 2 digit number

**Resources**

Children to use dienes apparatus to represent numbers and show addition before moving onto mental

**Numberbonds**

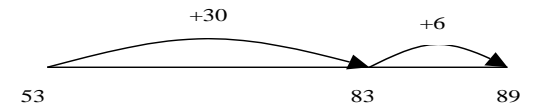
A three-digit number and 1s

A three-digit number and 10s

A three-digit number and 100s

Recall and use addition facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100

**Partition into tens and units**



Show visually a method which supports mental calculation. Represent this.

$36 + 53 =$  (children should start with largest number when adding)

$53 + 30 = 83$

$83 + 06 = 89$

When children are secure with this method