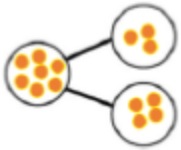
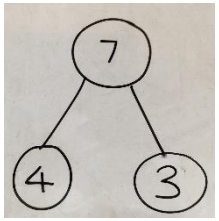
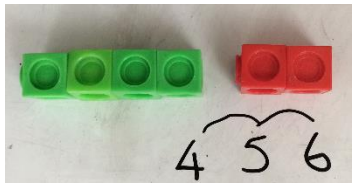
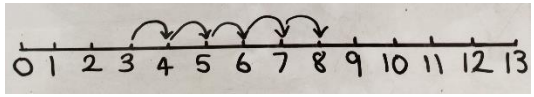
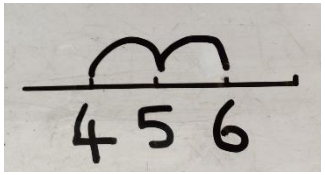
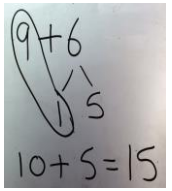
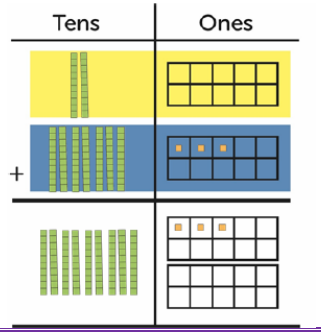
Hemingford Grey Calculation Policy

Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Addition		
Foundation Stage and Key Stage 1		
Combining two parts to make a whole **4+3=7** 	**A group of 3 combined with a group of 4 makes 7** 	**4+3=7 (four is a part, 3 is a part and the whole is 7)** **You can show this on the 'cherry model' or the model'.** 7 4 3  **'bar**
Counting on using cubes and number lines **4+2=6** 	**3+5=8** 	**The abstract number line.** **What is 2 more than four? What is the sum of 4 and 2? What is the total of 4 and 2?** 
 **Regrouping to make 'friendly' 10 by using 10s frames and counters** **6+5=11 ("a 4 and a 1 live inside 5 and 6 add 4 will make a friendly 10" so 6+5 becomes 10+1)**	**Children to draw the 10s frames and counters** 	**9+6=15** **Inside 6 lives a 1 and a 5 so we can make a friendly 10 with the 9 and 1.** 

Hemingford Grey Calculation Policy

TO + O using dienes (T = tens and O = ones)
41+8

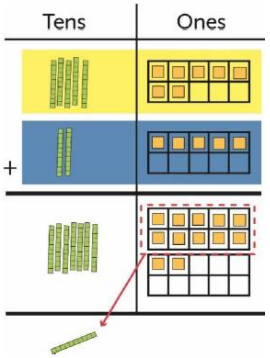
20+73



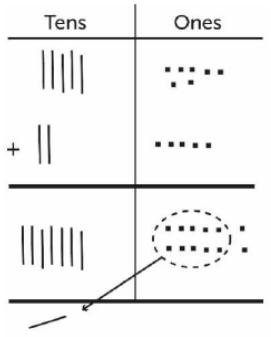
20+73

20	0
+ 70	3
90	3

TO + TO using dienes
57+25



57+25



57+25

50	7
+ 20	5
80	~~12~~ 2
10	

7 + 5 = 12 but we need to put the 2 in the ones column and move the 10 to the tens column. 50+20=70 and then we must add the extra 10 to make 80.

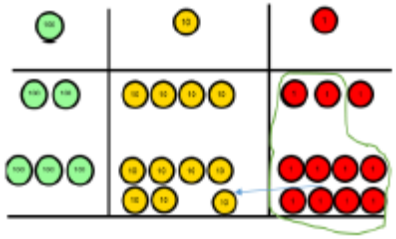
Hemingford Grey Calculation Policy

Key Stage 2

Concrete

Use of place value counters to add HTO + HTU etc

243+368 (the 10 ones have been moved to make 1 ten. Then the 10 tens make another 100)

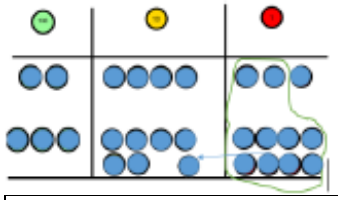


100s 10s 1s

Pictorial

Children to represent the counters:

If they are problem solving, draw a bar model to represent the problem.



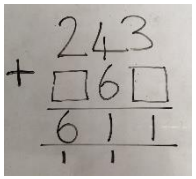
?	
243	368

?=243+368

Abstract

This written method can be used for larger numbers. Taking out some of the digits can be used for further challenge.

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



Subtraction

Foundation Stage and Key Stage 1

Concrete

Physically taking away or removing objects from a whole.

4-3=1

Pictorial

Children to draw the concrete resource and cross it out.

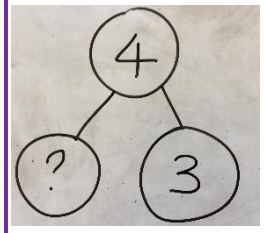
Use of the bar model:

Abstract

4-3

?= 4-3

4	
3	?



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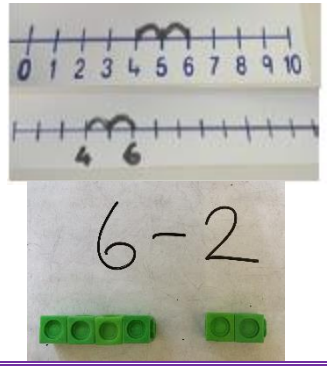
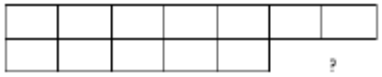
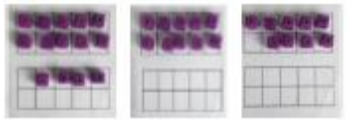
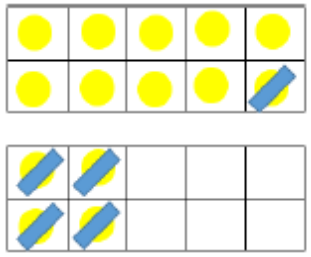
Counting back (using a number line or track or cubes) 		
Find the difference (using cubes, Cuisenaire rods, or other objects) 	**Children to draw the concrete resources.** **Find the difference between 9 and 5** **XXXXXXXXX** **XXXXX** **Use the model:** 	**Find the difference between 8 and 6** **8-6, the difference is?**
Making "friendly 10" using ten frames. **14-5**  **14-5=** **14-4=10 (as inside 5 lives a 4 and a 1)** **10-1=9**	**Children to represent the calculation pictorially.** **14-5** **Cross out the 4 first to leave a 10 then cross out the 1 from the 10.** 	**14-5=9 can be represented in the bar model.** 14 9 | 5 **Children to represent different ways they have solved the calcuation.**

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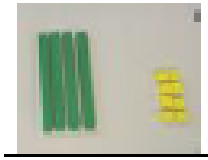
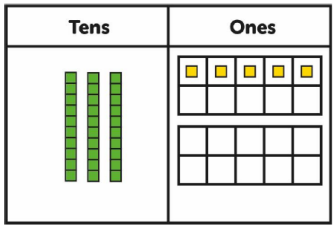
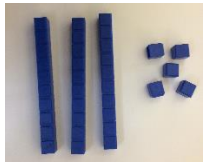
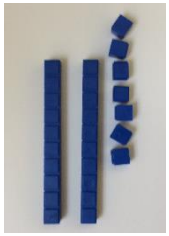
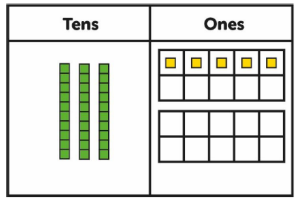
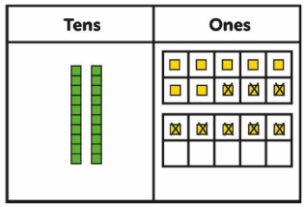
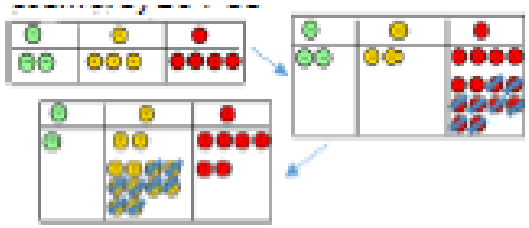
Column Method (using dienes). **48-7** **Children make the number using dienes and then** **physically remove 7 cubes.** 	**35-4** **Children cross out the ones**  **30 + 1 =31**	**48-7** **40 8** **- 7** **Moving onto(in Key Stage 2):** 874 – 523 becomes **8 7 4** **– 5 2 3** **3 5 1** Answer: 351
Exchanging using dienes or counters. 35-8 **Children make the number out of dienes and then exchange 1 ten for 10 ones.** **Make the number Exchange Take away the 8**   	**35-8**   	**See below**

Hemingford Grey Calculation Policy

Key Stage 2		
Column Method using counters. **234-88**  **(the red counters represent ones, the yellow are tens and the green are hundreds. One of the tens is exchanged for 10 ones)**	**Children's own drawing of counters in a place value chart.**	**With exchanging:** 932 – 457 becomes 8 12 1 ~~9~~ ~~3~~ 2 – 4 5 7 4 7 5 Answer: 475
Concrete	**Pictorial**	**Abstract**
Multiplication		
Foundation Stage and Key Stage One		
Repeated grouping or repeated addition. **3 times 4, 3 lots of 4 or 3 groups of 4** 	**Children to represent the practical resources as a picture.** **XX XX XX** **XX XX XX** **Use the bar model:** 	**4x3** **4+4+4**

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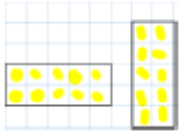
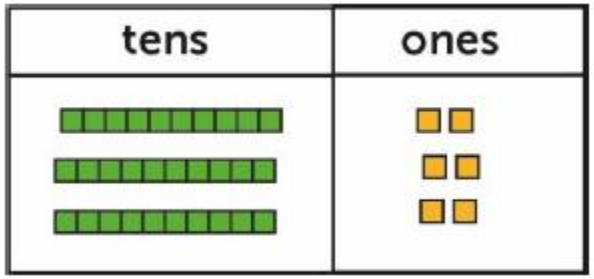
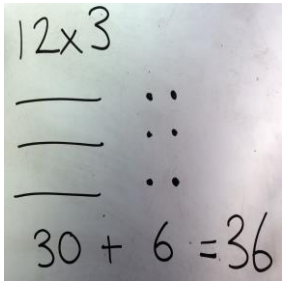
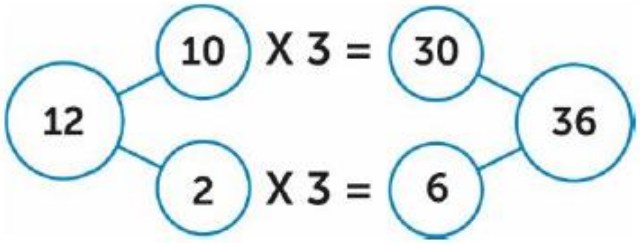
Hemingford Grey Calculation Policy

Hemingford Grey SCHOOL

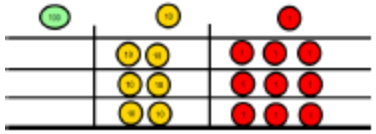
Use arrays to illustrate commutativity. **2x5=5x2** 	**Children to draw the arrays and turn them round so they can see they represent the same total. 2x5 5x2** 	**Children to be able to use an array to write a range of calculations.** **2x5=10** **5x2=10** **2+2+2+2+2=10** **5+5=10**
Partition to multiply. (using dienes or place value counters) **12 x 3 (12 "3 times" or 3 groups of 12)**  **30 6**	**Children represent this pictorially** 	**12 x 3=36** 

Hemingford Grey Calculation Policy

Key Stage 2

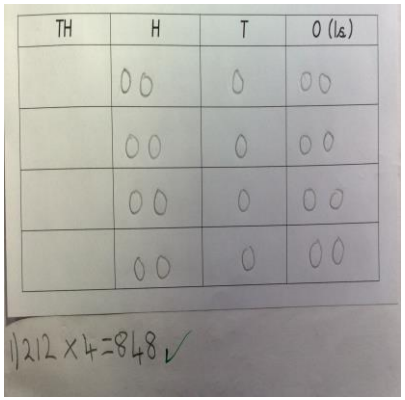
Formal column method. (using place value counters)

Make 23, 3 times



60 + 9 = 69

Children represent this pictorially



Short multiplication
Multiply 3x3 first,
Then 3x20

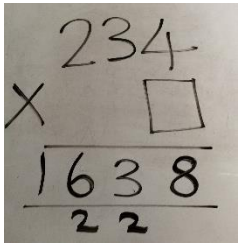
$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 69 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

342 × 7 becomes

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

Answer: 2394

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \times 23 = \\ 23 \\ \times\ 6 \\ \hline 138 \\ \hline 1\ 1 \end{array}$$



A challenge could be removing a digit as above.

Hemingford Grey Calculation Policy

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Long multiplication
6 x 124, then
20 x 124

	1	2	4
×		2	6
	7	4	4
2	4	8	0
3	2	2	4

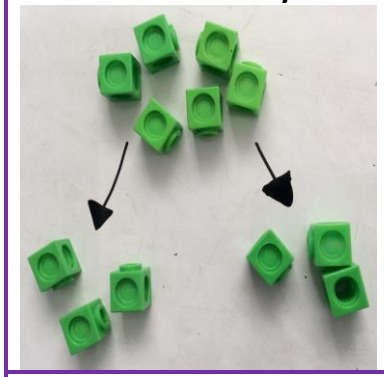
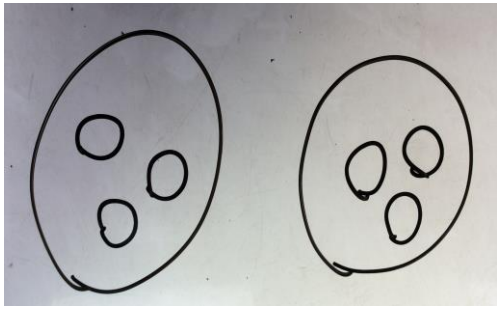
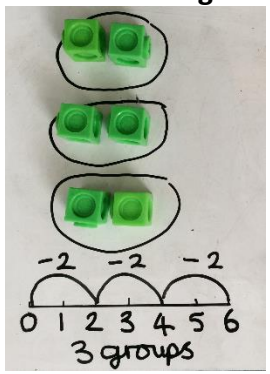
Answer: 3224

124 × 26 becomes

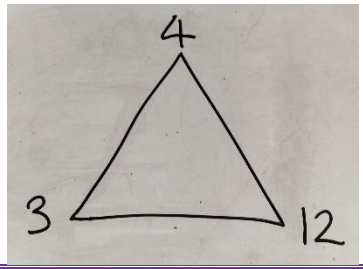
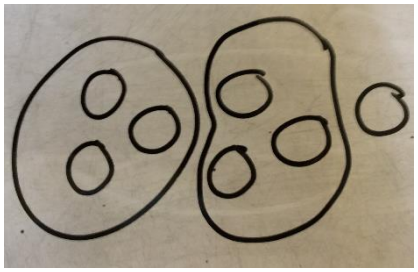
	1	2	4
×		2	6
	7	4	4
2	4	8	0
3	2	2	4

Answer: 3224

Hemingford Grey Calculation Policy

Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Division		
Foundation Stage and Key Stage 1		
6 shared between 2. Sarah has 6 cubes and she shares them equally between herself and her friend Jo. How many do they have each? 	**6 shared into 2 groups.** **XXX** | **XXX** 	**6÷2=3** **The bar model could be presented and the question asked: What's the calculation?** **6** **3** | **3**
Understanding division as repeated grouping and subtracting. 6÷2  **Using a beadstring: Present children with a meaningful context**	**There are 6 apples altogether but only 2 apples fit in each bag. How many bags do I need for all the apples?** **6 divided into groups of 3 with 2 in each group.** **XX** **XX** **XX**	**6÷2** **3 groups of 2** **6** **2** | **2** | **2**

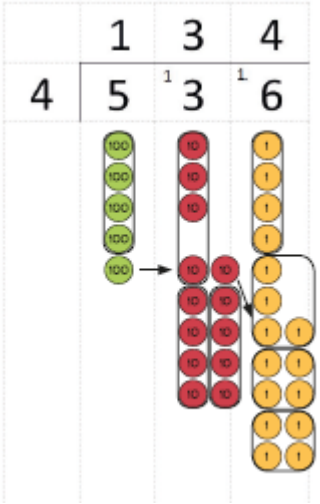
Hemingford Grey Calculation Policy

Each table in the picnic area could seat 5 children. Fifteen children were going to the picnic. How many tables would they need? **15÷5=3** 		**Please note the links between ÷ and x should be constantly reinforced. This can be done through the triangle model:** **The core fact is 3x4=12 but we can derive a division fact from this.**  **12÷4=3 (the inverse) and** **12÷3=4**
Division with remainders **7÷2** 		**7÷2=3r1**

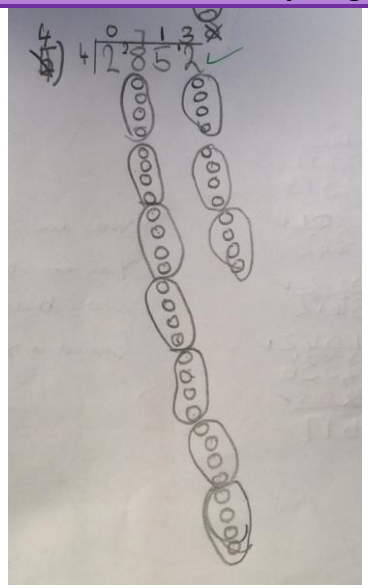
Hemingford Grey Calculation Policy

Key Stage 2

Grouping using place value counters

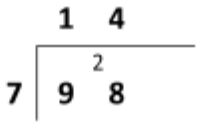


When I put 536 into groups of 4, I can see that there is 1 group of hundreds, 3 groups of tens and 4 groups of ones in 536.
There are 100 + 30 + 4 groups of 4 in 536.
Each group will get 1 hundred (100), 3 tens (30) and 4 ones (4).
134 x 4 = 536
536 ÷ 4 = 134



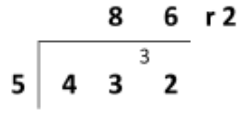
Short Division

98 ÷ 7 becomes



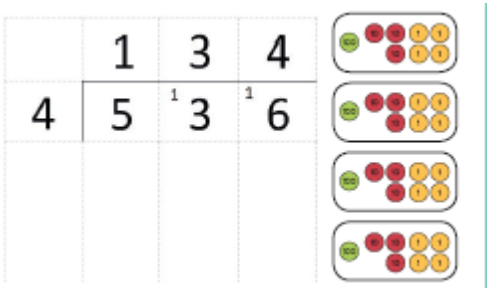
Answer: 14

432 ÷ 5 becomes



Answer: 86 remainder 2

Hemingford Grey Calculation Policy

Division as sharing using place value counters	Children represent the counters pictorially	Long Division
This is a division calculation. It is 536 shared equally by 4. **The counters represent 536 and they have been shared equally into the 4 boxes which were empty at the beginning. I want to know how many in each group.** 		432 ÷ 15 becomes 2 8 r 12 1 5 | 4 3 2 3 0 0 1 3 2 1 2 0 1 2 432 ÷ 15 becomes 2 8 1 5 | 4 3 2 3 0 0 15×20 1 3 2 1 2 0 15×8 1 2 $\frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$ Answer: $28\frac{4}{5}$ 432 ÷ 15 becomes 2 8 · 8 1 5 | 4 3 2 · 0 3 0 1 3 2 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 0 Answer: 28·8