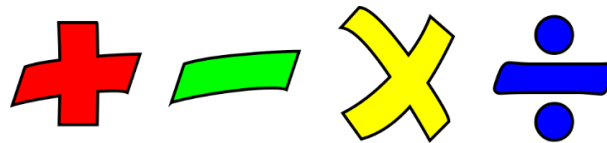


Littleport Community Primary School

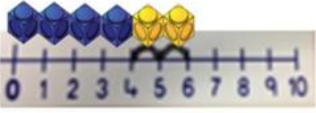
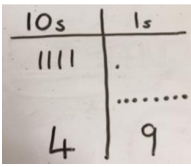
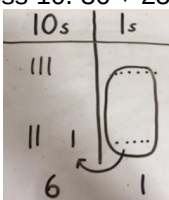
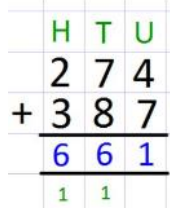
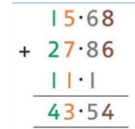
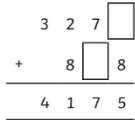
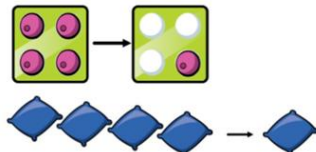
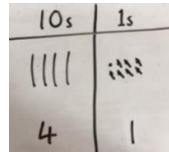
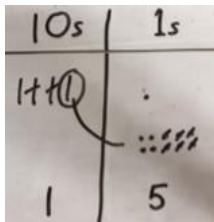
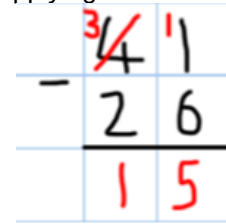
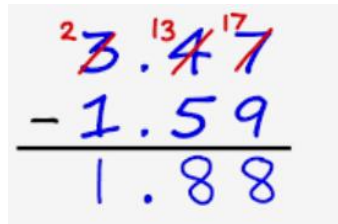


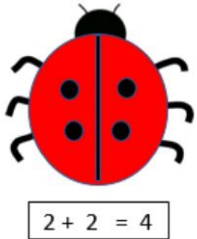
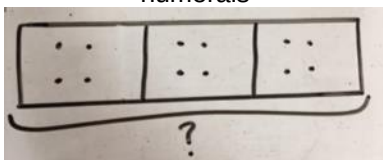
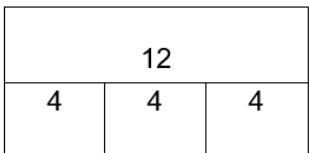
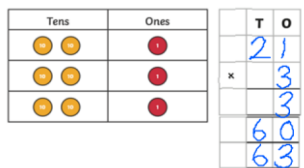
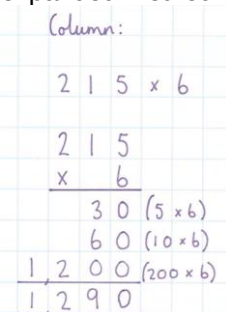
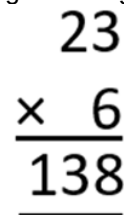
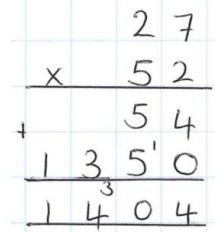
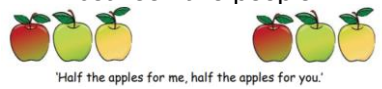
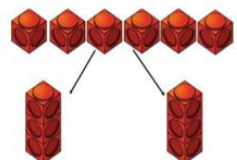
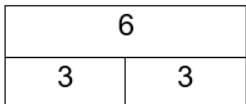
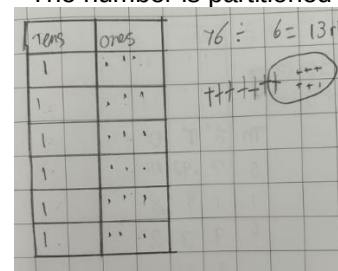
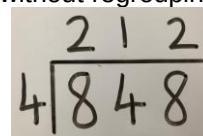
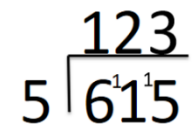
Calculation Policy – a guide for parents/carers

Helping your child with maths

This guide is designed to show you the main methods used for calculation in each year group. There is some overlap between the methods used in Year 1 and 2, Year 3 and 4 and Year 5 and 6. Although some children may still need to use a method from the year groups below, we do not encourage them to use methods from the year groups above. If you are not sure of the best method for your child, please ask the class teacher, who will be happy to help.

- Be positive about maths. Try not to say things like "I can't do maths" or "I hated maths at school" - your child may start to think like that themselves. Instead, you may agree that maths can be tricky but discuss how breaking it down or drawing a picture might help.
- Praise your child for effort rather than for being "clever". This shows them that by working hard they can always improve.
- Focus on key skills. Number bonds to 10 and times tables are really important and make other areas of maths much easier for your child. You can make flashcards or play games but regular practice will really help.
- Point out the maths in everyday life. Include your child in activities involving numbers and measuring, such as shopping, cooking and travelling. This is a great way to enjoy maths and to help children see the purpose behind it.
- Tell the time. This is an important life skill and one that is much better developed through regular discussion and checking at home. Talk about your daily routine and look at the clock for events like getting up, leaving for school, going to football or swimming lessons, bed time.
- Play games together. These could have a specific maths focus like times table bingo or just involve numbers such as snakes and ladders. Estimating and counting challenges such as how many star jumps can you do in a minute or how many steps from the door to the tree are simple ways of having fun with number.
- Talk to your child's class teacher. Many of the methods look quite different from the ones we used at school. If you're not sure how to use or explain a method, please come and see us – we're happy to help!

Addition	EYFS	Year 1 and 2	Year 3 and 4	Year 5 and 6
Key Vocab sum, total, parts and wholes, plus, add, altogether, more, increase, 'is equal to,' 'is the same as,'	Use practical equipment Combine two parts to make a whole. Say number sentences out loud: $4 + 3 = 7$  Use number lines to count on: $4 + 2 = 6$ 	Partitioning Children use lines to represent 10s and dots to represent 1s $41 + 8 = 49$  Children in Year 2 will work with two 2-digit numbers, including regrouping across 10. $36 + 25 = 61$ 	Expanded method  Towards the end of Year 3/ beginning of Year 4, children move to the compact method. 	Compact method Children add 5 and 6 digit numbers and decimals.  They also use their understanding of the methods to solve missing number calculations 
Subtraction				
Key Vocab take away, less than, the difference, subtract, minus, fewer, decrease, 'how many left?'	Use practical equipment Physically remove objects and count how many left.  Use number lines to count back: $6 - 2 = 4$ 	Partitioning Children use lines to represent 10s and dots to represent 1s $48 - 7 = 41$  In Year 2 children work with two 2-digit numbers, including exchanging across 10: $41 - 26 =$ 	Expanded method Start with no exchanging $398 - 124 =$ $300 + 90 + 8$ $- 100 + 20 + 4$ $200 + 70 + 4$ Move to regrouping/exchanging 10s and 100s. $345 - 128 =$ $300 + 40 + 15$ $- 100 + 20 + 8$ $200 + 10 + 7$ Some children may move to the compact method at the end of Year 4.	Compact method They develop their understanding of using the compact method, eventually applying to decimals.  

Multiplication	EYFS	Year 1 and 2	Year 3 and 4	Year 5 and 6
Key Vocab double, times, multiplied by, multiple, the product of, groups of, lots of, equal groups.	Doubling Children should be able to solve practical problems involving doubling. Dominoes, dice and lady birds are useful images.  Grouping Children may also make groups of 2s, 5s and 10s and combine them to make totals using a range of objects.	Practical Equipment Children start with a range of practical objects including cubes, counters and compare bears.  Bar Model They use dots initially before moving to numerals  	b) $21 \times 3 = 63$  Expanded Method In Year 4, children move from grid to expanded method 	Formal Written Method Short multiplication for 2,3 or 4 digits x 1 digit  Long multiplication for 2,3 or 4 digits x 2 digits 
Division				
Key Vocab share, group, divide, divided by, half	Halving Children should solve problems involving halving. This can be done using practical objects shared between two people.  Sharing Children should solve practical problems involving sharing into different numbers of equal groups. For example, sharing grapes so everyone in the family gets the same amount.	Practical Equipment Children start with a range of practical objects including cubes, counters and compare bears.  Bar Model They use dots initially before moving to numerals $6 \div 2 = 3$ 	Grid Method The number is partitioned  Bus Stop Division Children use this method, initially without regrouping. 	Bus Stop Division Children use this method with regrouping.  They move on to using the method for 2-digit numbers 