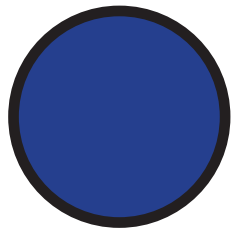


Sense of Number Visual Calculation Policy

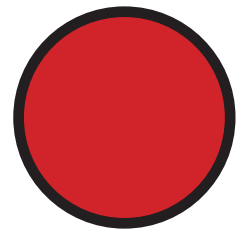
Basic Edition for
Naburn C.E. Primary School
January 2017



Graphic Design by Dave Godfrey
Compiled by the Sense of Number Maths Team

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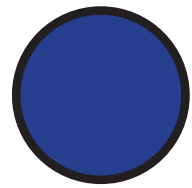
'A picture is worth 1000 words!'
www.senseofnumber.co.uk



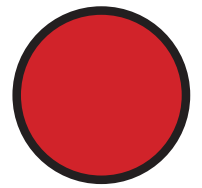
Naburn C.E. Primary School

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Guide to using a



Visual Calculation Policy

The Sense of Number Visual Calculation Policy provides a visual representation of a school's written and mental calculation policy.

Typical uses:

Classroom: The slides are printed out (e.g. A4) and the appropriate slides are displayed within each classroom for continual reference or on a working wall.

Teacher Reference: The slides are printed out (e.g. 9 slides per A4 page) and inserted in the teacher's planning folder.

Parents: The slides are used to communicate to parents the methods being taught and used within school.

Website: Slides from the VCP are inserted on a schools' maths webpages.

(Please note: the VCP should not be made available for download)



KC1: Key Concepts!

Addition

+

$$8 + 2 = 10$$

“What is 8 add 2?”
Answer: 10

Subtraction

-

$$8 - 2 = 6$$

“What is 8 subtract 2?”
Answer: 6
“The difference between 8
and 2 is 6”

KC2: Key Concepts!

Multiplication

x

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

“8 multiplied by 2” means
“8, 2 times” or
“2 groups of 8”

Division

÷

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

“8 divided by 2” means “How
many groups of 2 are there in
8?” Answer: 4

(“8 shared into 2 sets is 4”)



MA1: Partitioning

$$45 + 82 = 127$$

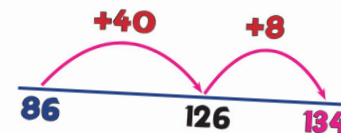
$$120 + 7 = 127$$

In my head?

Need a Jotting?

A3b: Forwards Jump

$$86 + 48 = 134$$



Formal method?

A7d: Column Addition

| | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|---|
| | Th | H | T | U |
| | 4 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| + | 3 | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| | 8 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| | | | 1 | 1 |

1

**Can I do this
in my head?**



2

**Do I need to
use a drawing
or a jotting?**

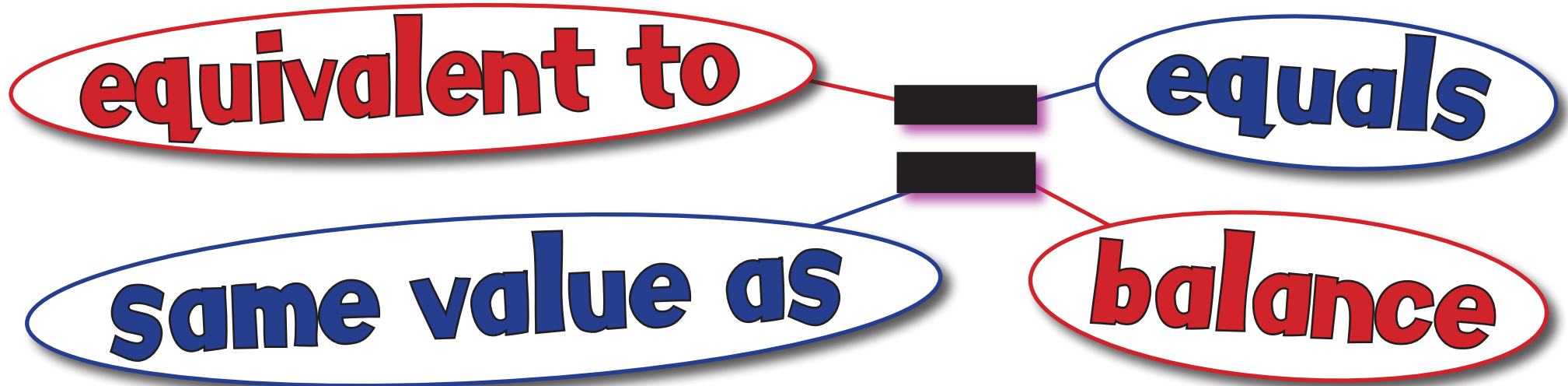


3

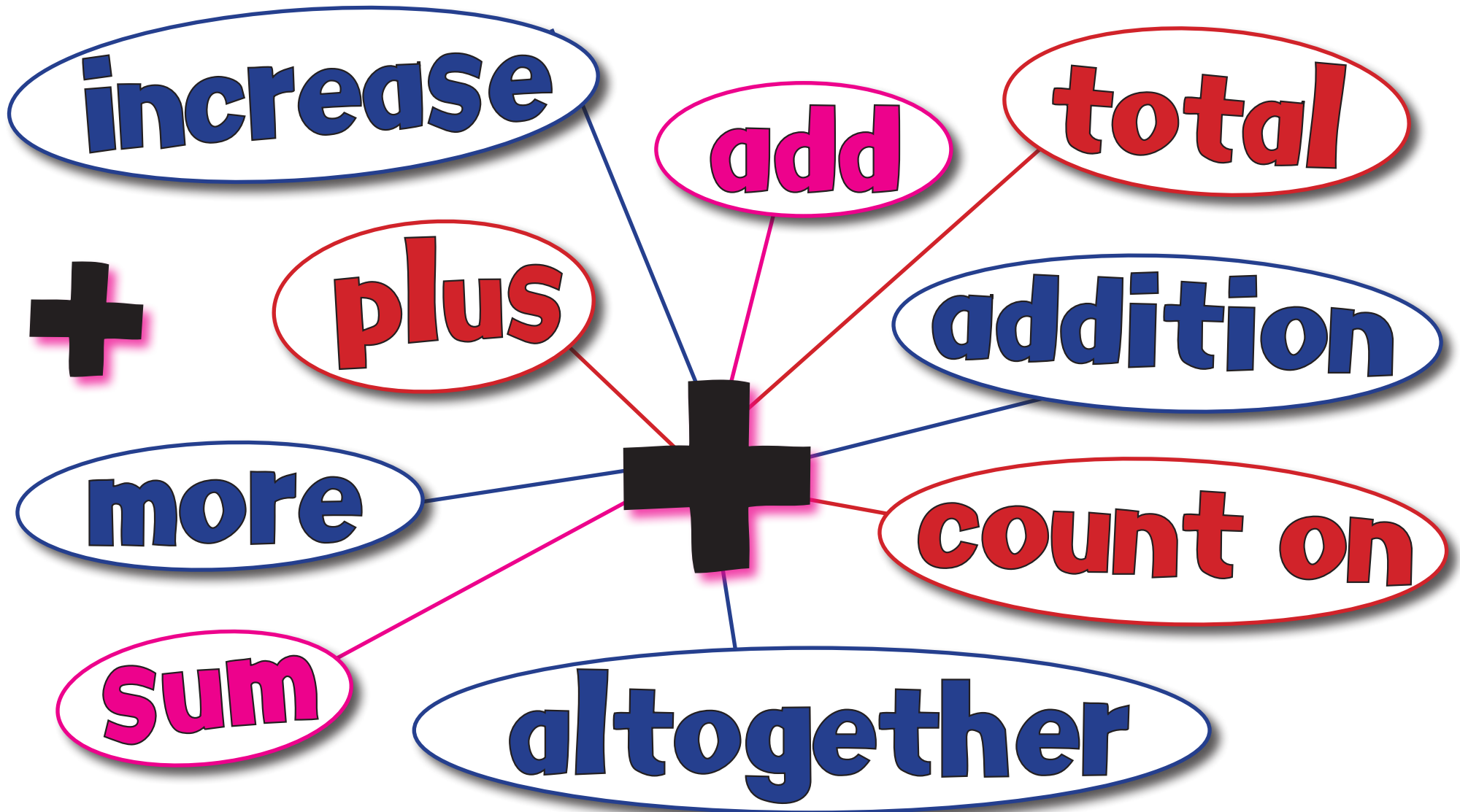
**Do I need an
expanded or a
standard method?**



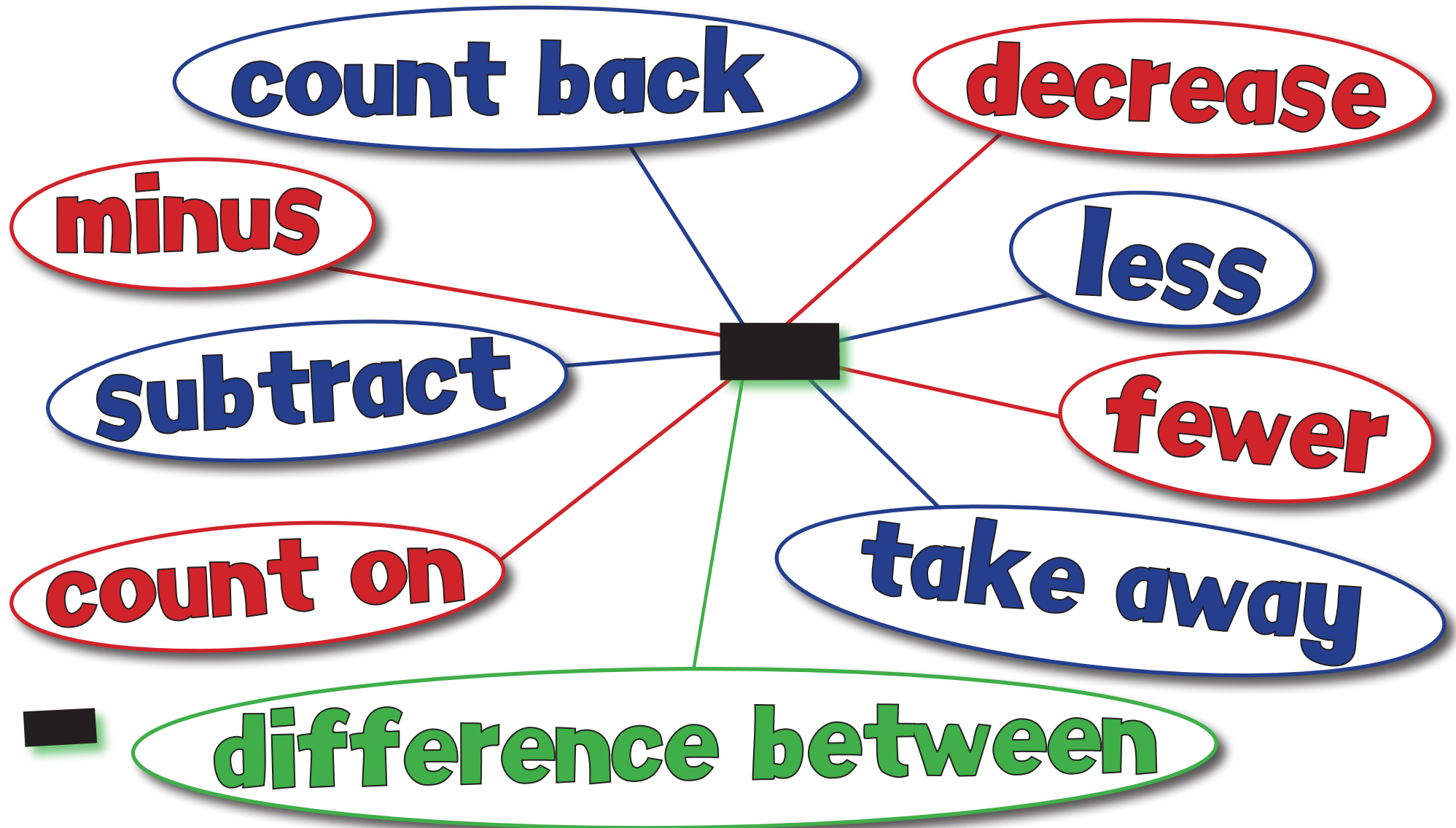
Calculation Vocabulary



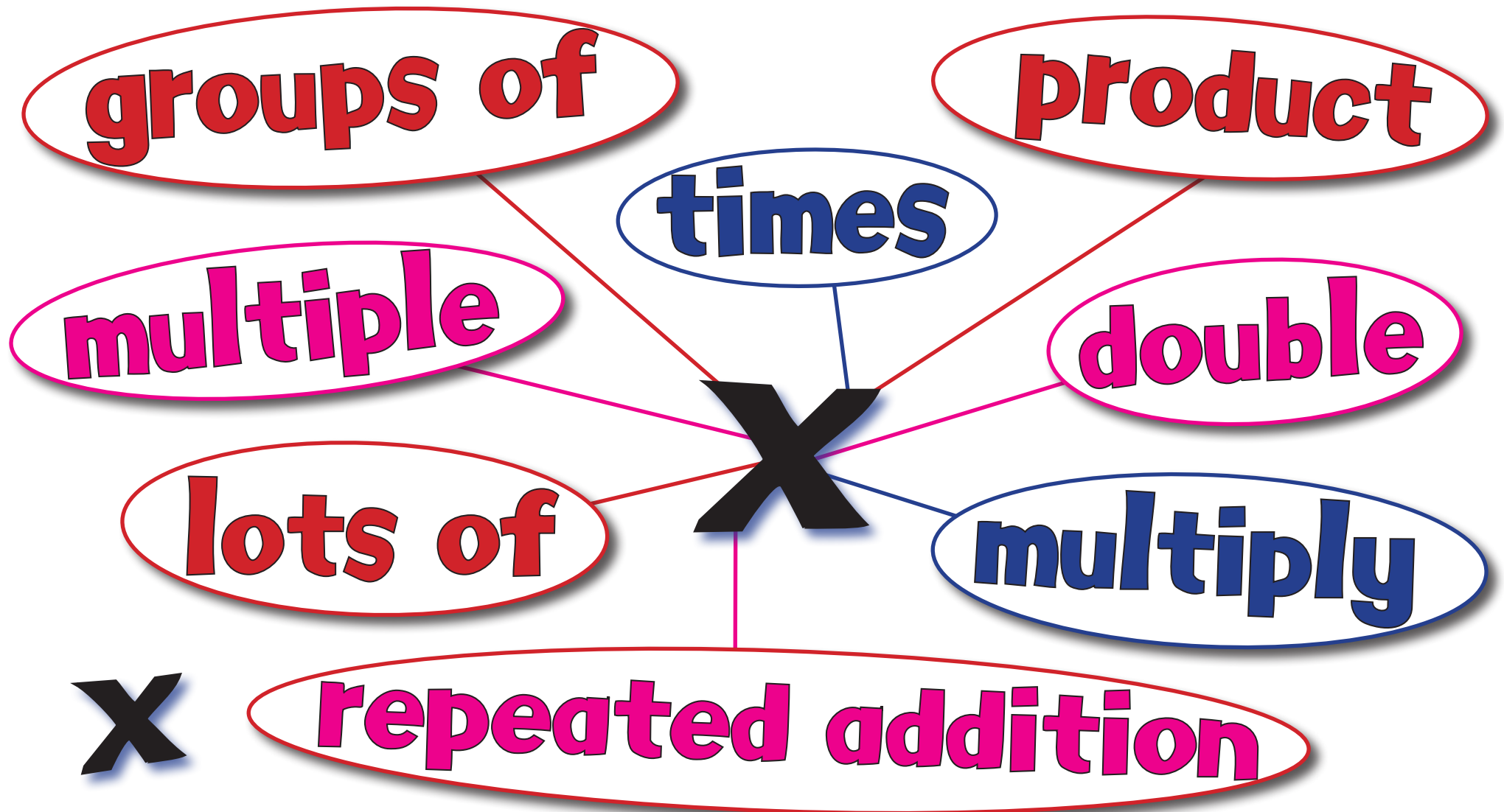
Addition Vocabulary



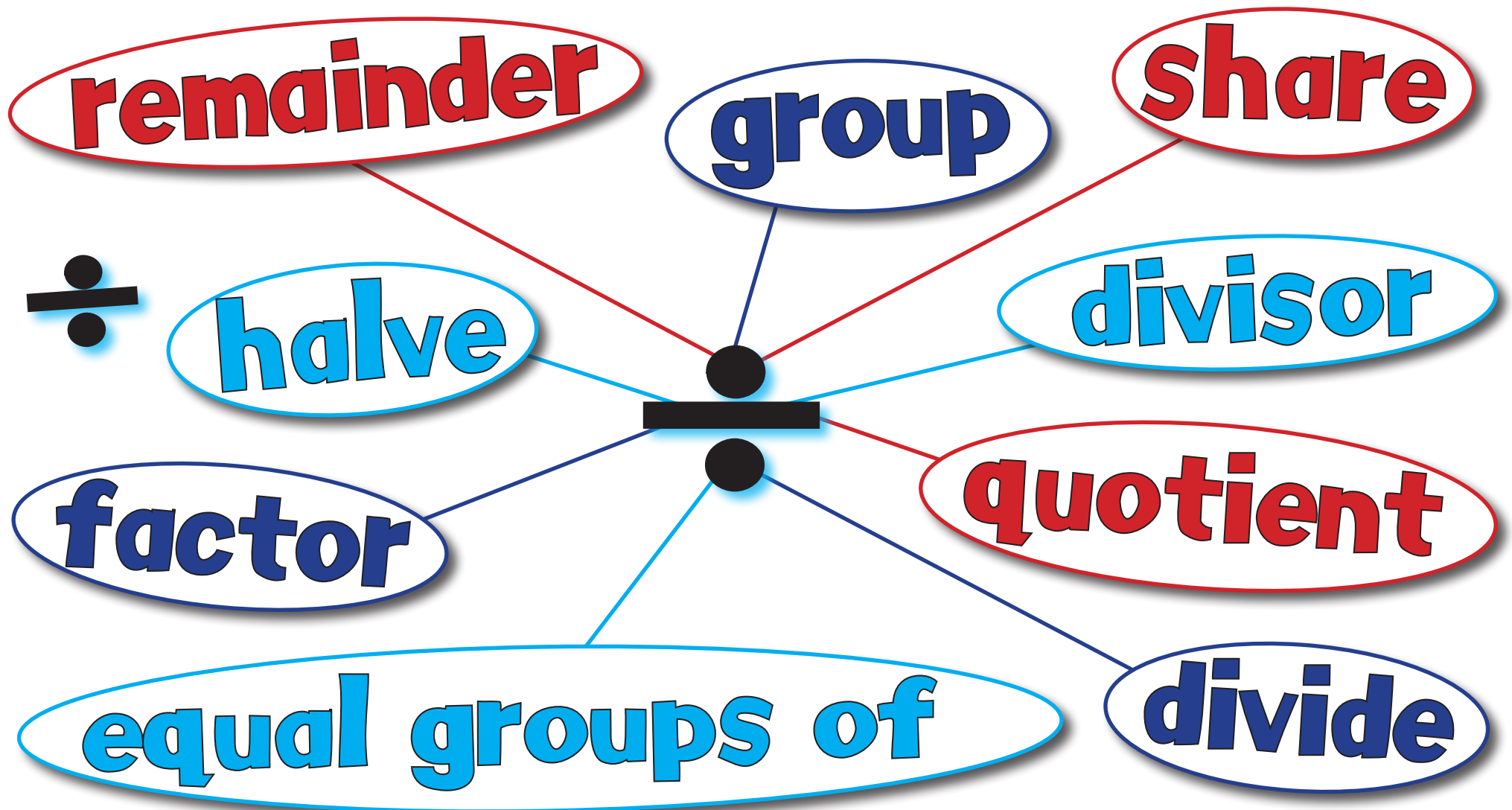
Subtraction Vocabulary



Multiplication Vocabulary



Division Vocabulary



Addition Calculation

$$4 + 2 = 6$$

(add)

total

sum



Subtraction Calculation

$$6 - 2 = 4$$

(subtract)

difference



Multiplication Calculation

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

(multiplied by)

product

X

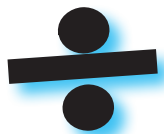


Division Calculation

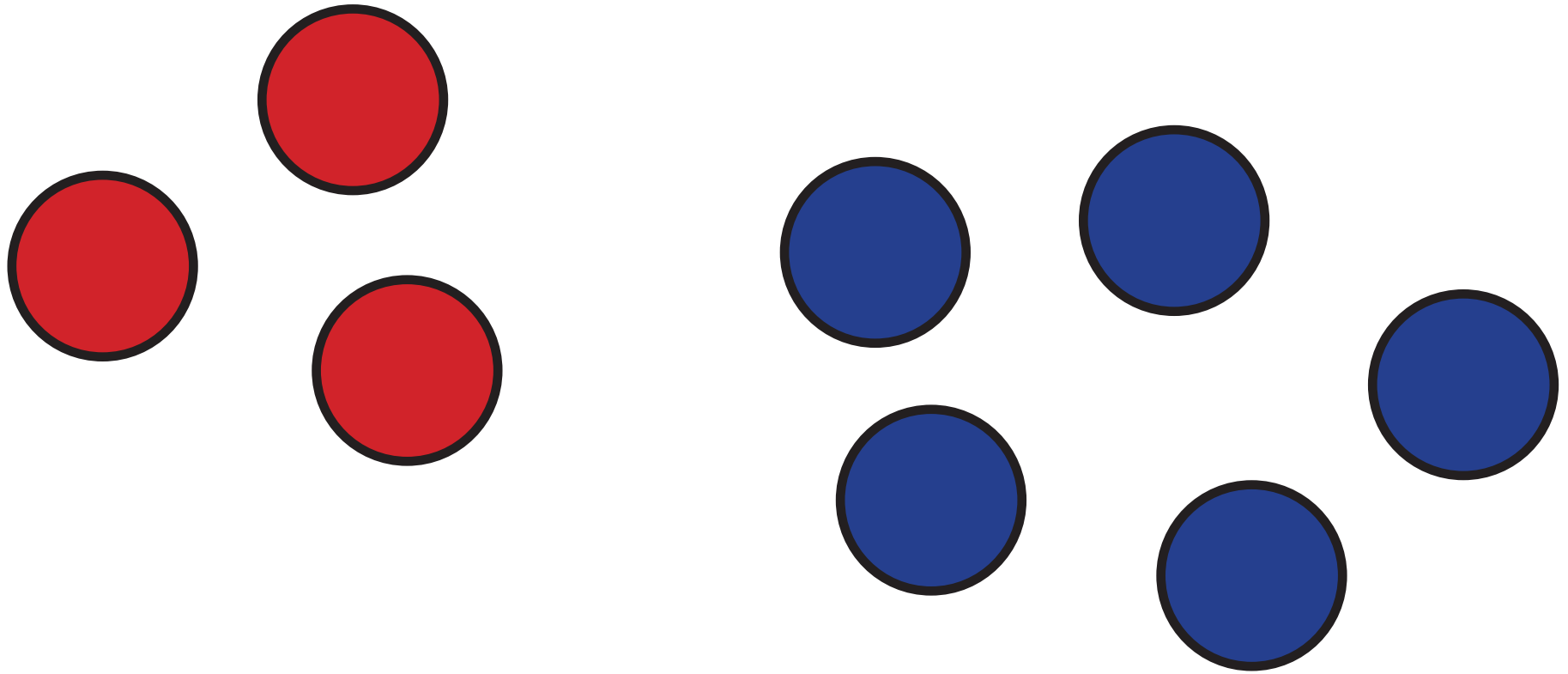
$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

(divided by)

quotient



A1: Objects & Pictures



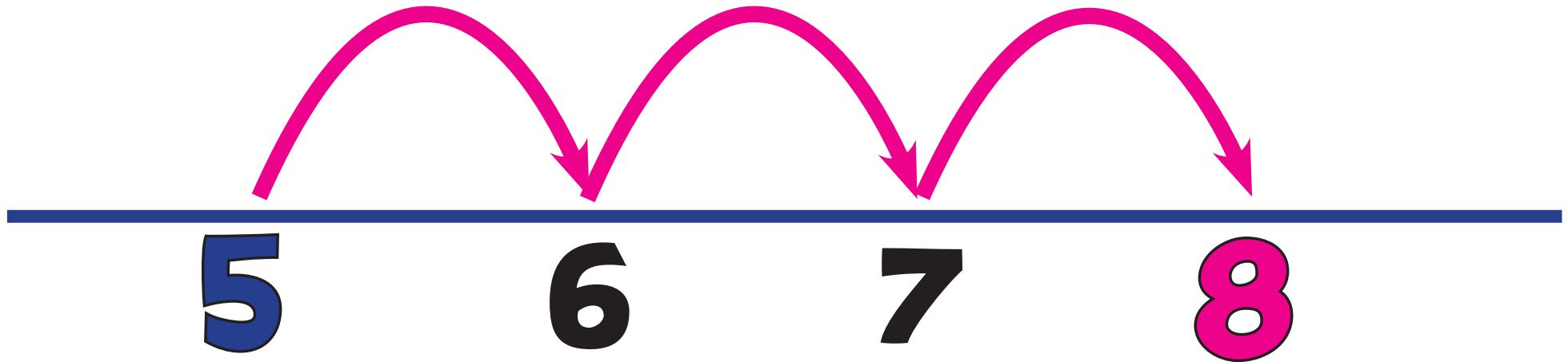
“If I have 3 and then 5 more, how many altogether? Answer: 8”

A2: Counting On

+1

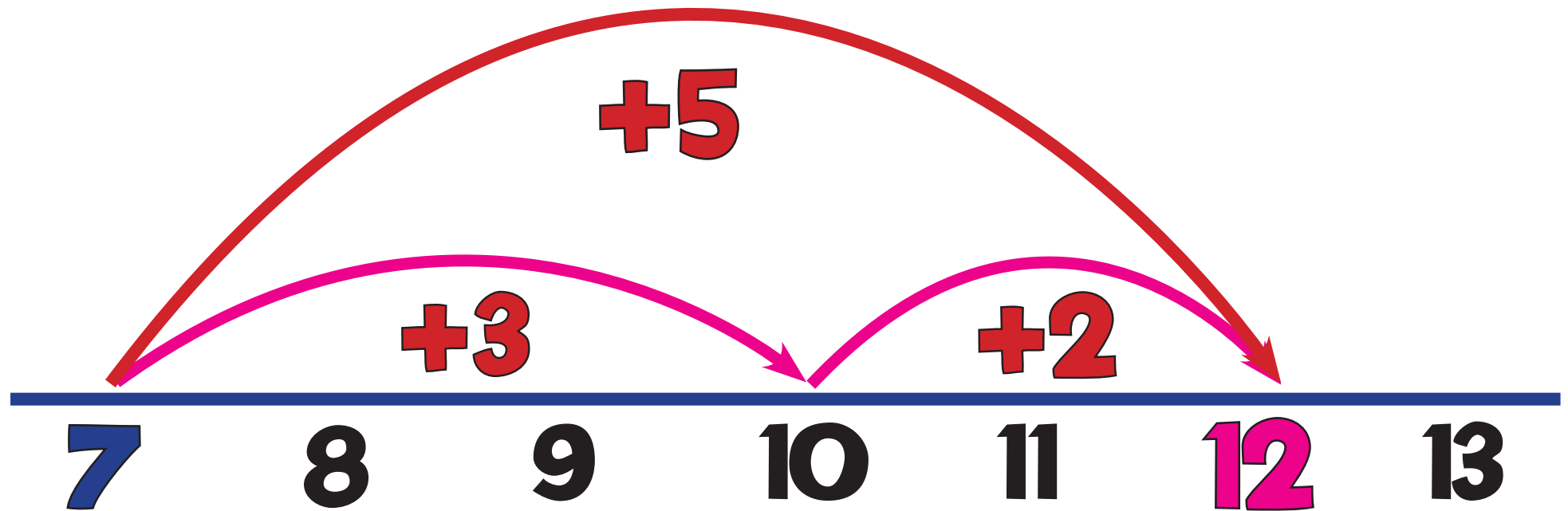
+1

+1



$$5 + 3 = 8$$

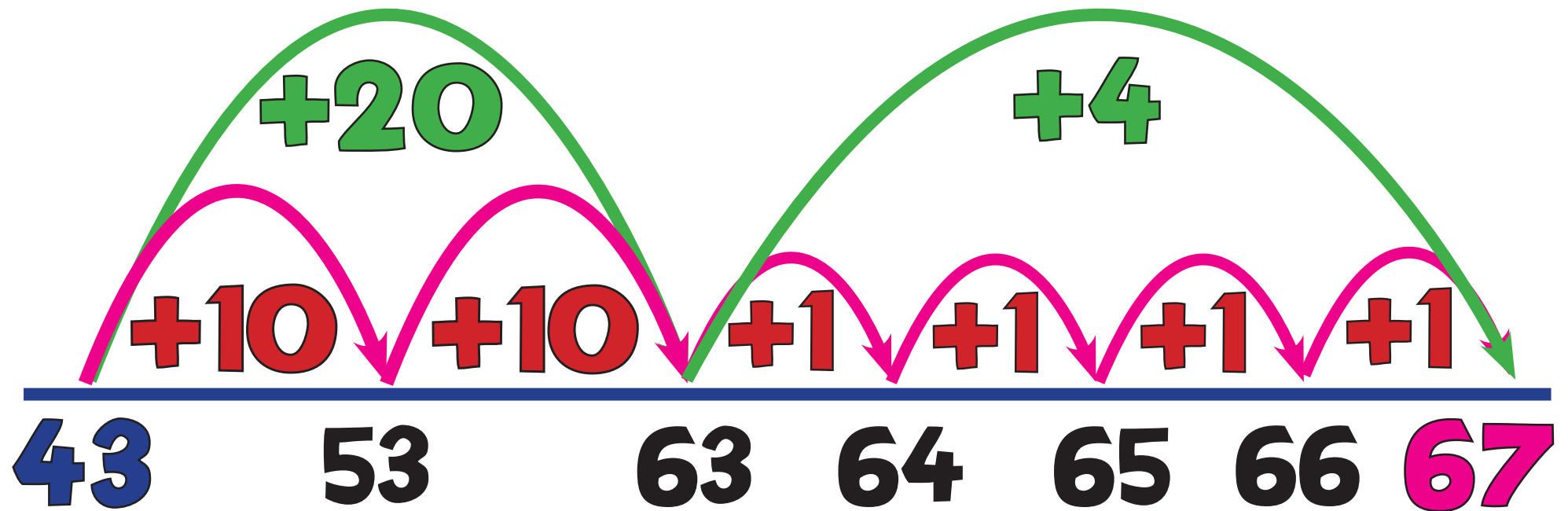
A3: Bridging through 10



$$7 + 5 = 12$$

A4: Forwards Jump

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



A5: Partition Jot 1

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 + 24 = 67 \\ \begin{array}{l} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 40 + 20 \quad 3 + 4 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 60 + 7 \end{array} \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the partitioning of the numbers 43 and 24 into tens and ones. A blue line connects the 4 in 43 to the 40 in 40 + 20. A red line connects the 3 in 43 to the 3 in 3 + 4. A blue line connects the 2 in 24 to the 20 in 40 + 20. A red line connects the 4 in 24 to the 4 in 3 + 4. A black line connects the 40 and 20 to 60. Another black line connects the 3 and 4 to 7. The final sum, 60 + 7, is shown in pink.

A6: Partition Jot 2

$$43 + 24 = 67$$

Diagram illustrating the partitioning of the addition $43 + 24 = 67$ into $60 + 7$. The number 43 is split into 40 (red) and 3 (green). The number 24 is split into 20 (red) and 4 (green). The 40 and 20 are combined to form 60 (red). The 3 and 4 are combined to form 7 (green). Lines connect the 40 to 60, the 20 to 60, the 3 to 7, and the 4 to 7.

A7: Partition Jot 3

$$47 + 26 = 73$$

Diagram illustrating the partitioning of the addition $47 + 26 = 73$ into $60 + 13$ using a partition jot:

- Red lines connect the 4 in 47 to the 60 in 60, and the 2 in 26 to the 13 in 13.
- Green lines connect the 7 in 47 to the 13 in 13, and the 6 in 26 to the 60 in 60.

A6: Expanded Column Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 687 \\ + 248 \\ \hline 15 \\ 120 \\ 800 \\ \hline 935 \end{array}$$

A7: Column Addition 1

| | H | T | U |
|-------|---|---|---|
| | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| + | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| <hr/> | | | |

A7: Column Addition 2

| | H | T | U |
|-------|---|---|---|
| | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| + | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| | 1 | 1 | |

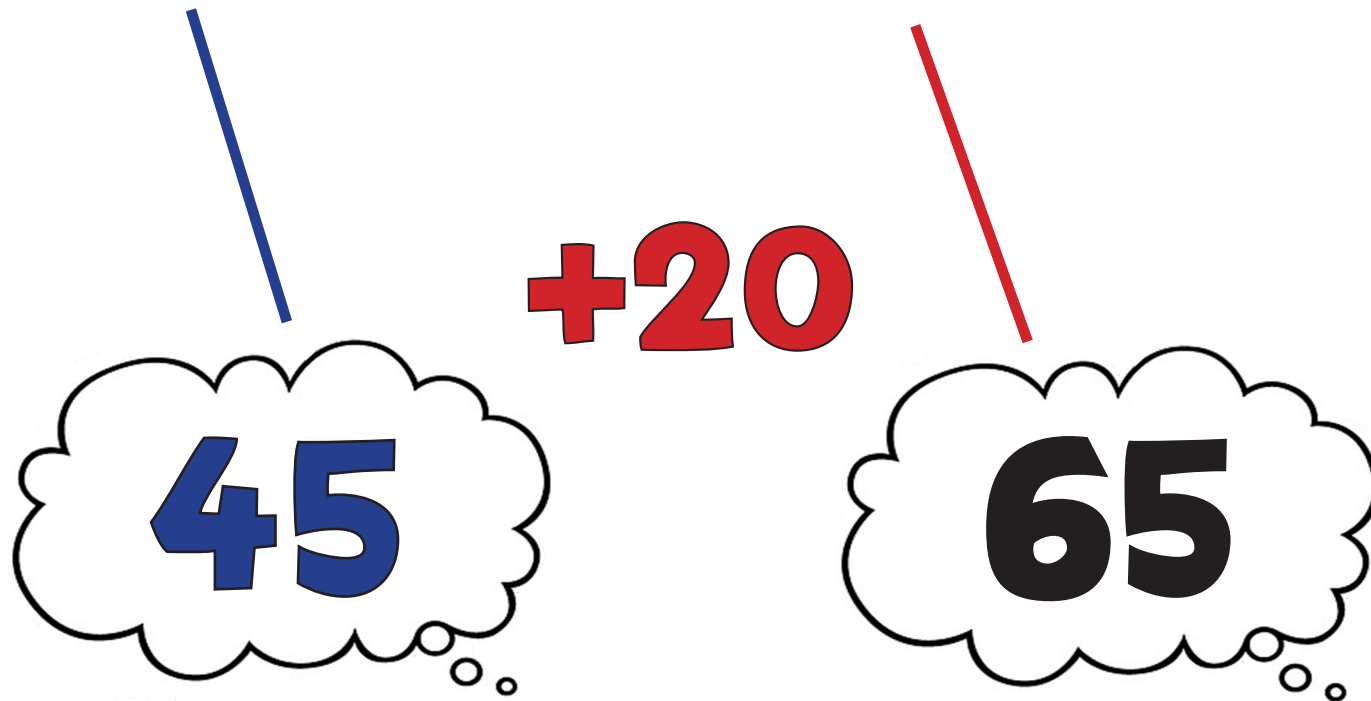
MA1: Partitioning

$$45 + 82 = 127$$

$120 + 7 = 127$

MA2: Counting On

$$45 + 20 = 65$$




MA3: Number Bonds

$$45 + 95 = 140$$


$$40 + 100 = 140$$

MA4: Double & Adjust

$$45 + 46 = 91$$

$$45 + 45 + 1$$


$$90 + 1 = 91$$

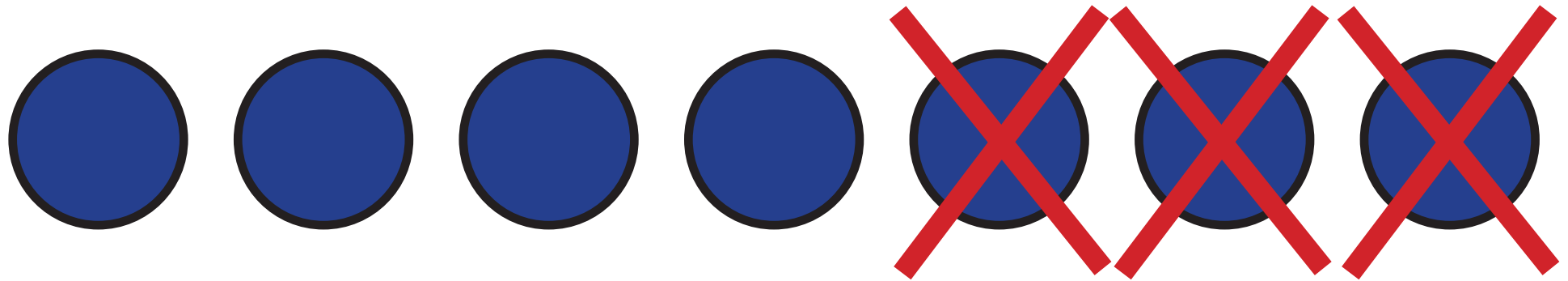

MA5: Round & Adjust

$$45 + 39 = 84$$

$$45 + 40 - 1$$

$$85 - 1 = 84$$

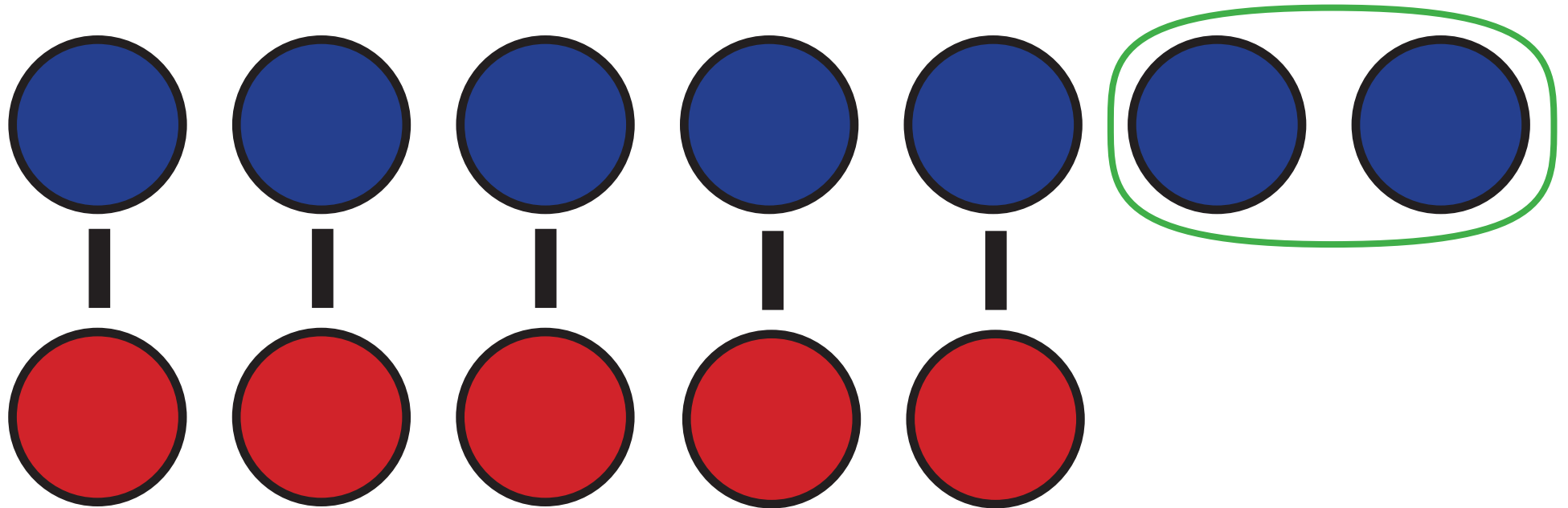
S1: Objects



$$7 - 3 = 4$$

“What do I get if I take 3 away from 7? Answer: 4”

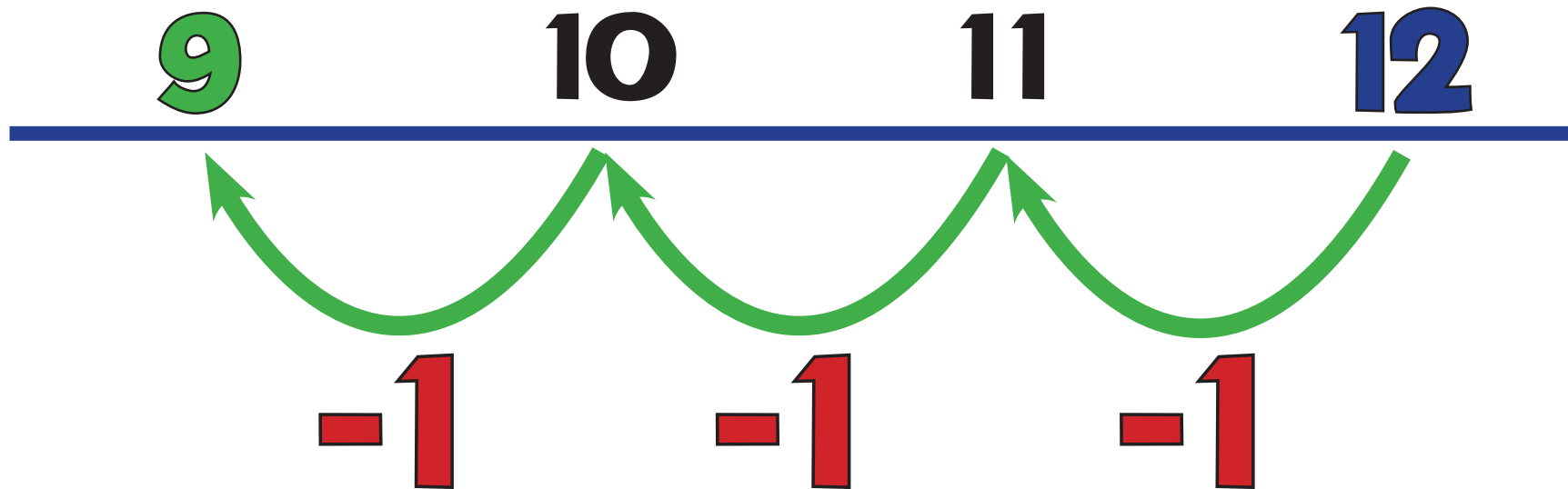
S2: What's the Difference?



$$7 - 5 = 2$$

“How many more is **7** than **5**? What is the difference?”

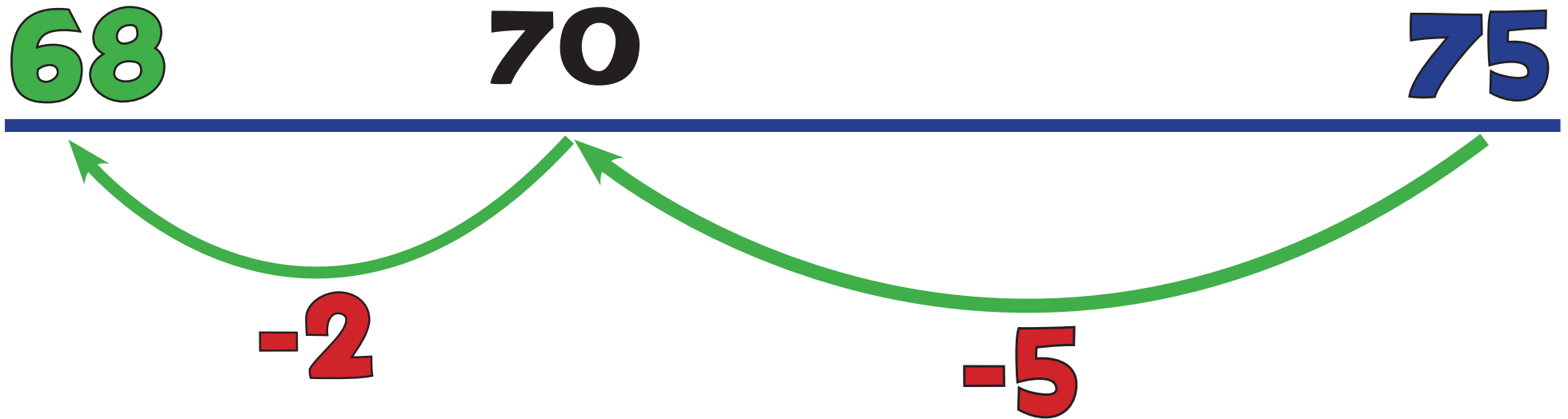
S3: Counting Back



$$12 - 3 = 9$$

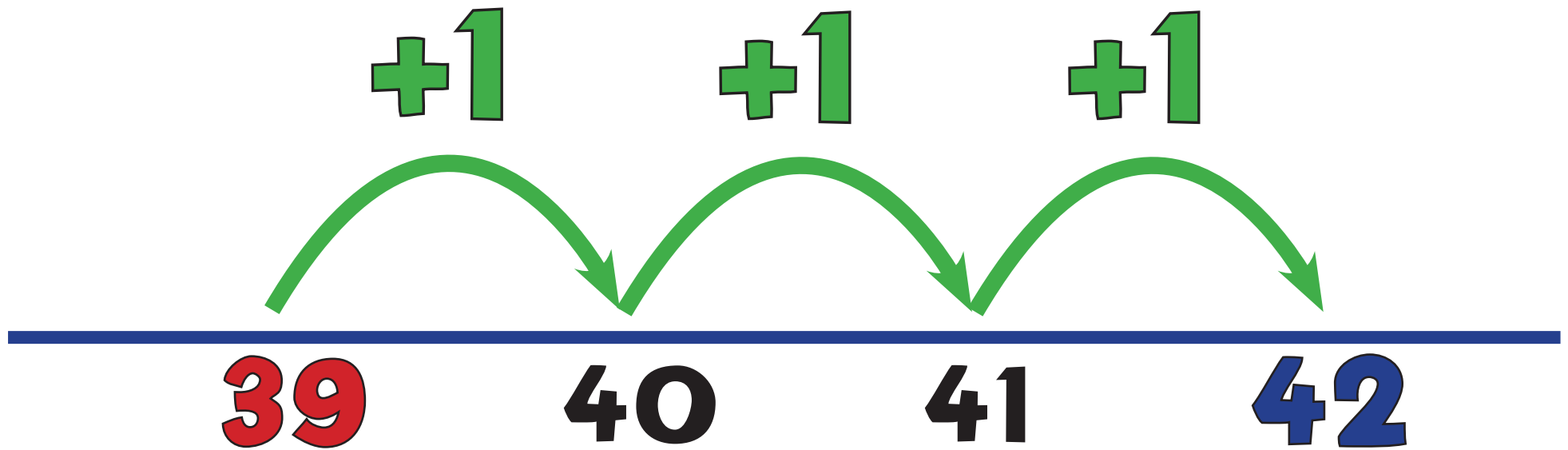
“What do I get if I take 3 away from 12? Answer: 9”

S4: Backwards Jump



$$75 - 7 = 68$$

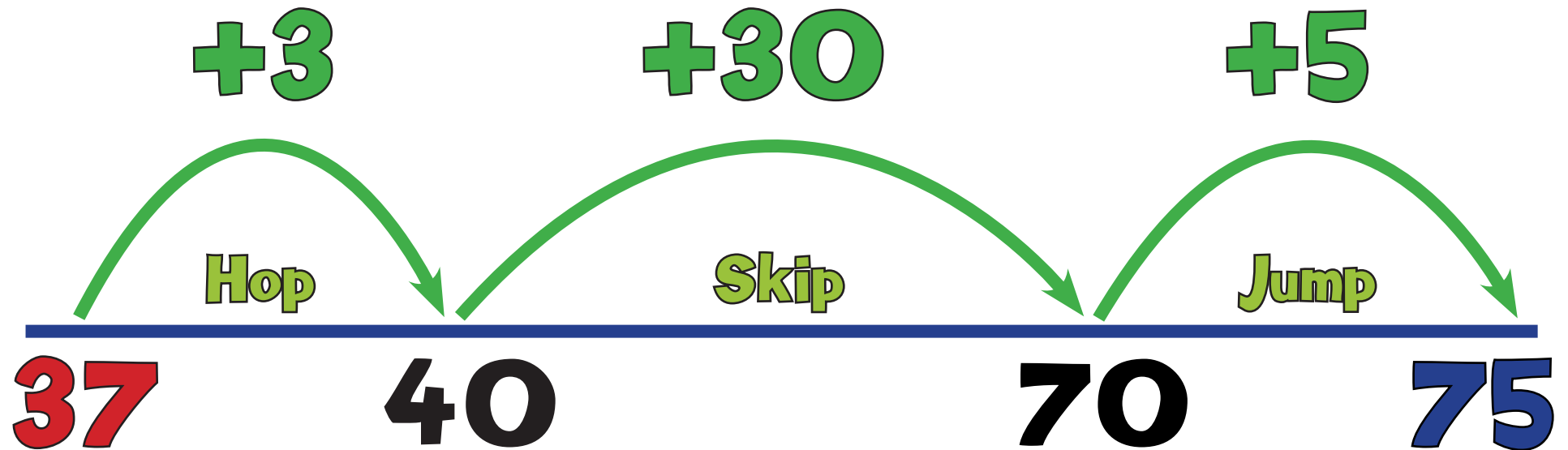
S5: Counting On



$$42 - 39 = 3$$

“How many more is 42 than 39? What is the difference?”

S6: Triple Jump!



$$75 - 37 = 38$$

“By counting on from 37 to 75 (**3 + 30 + 5**), I know the difference between **75** and **37** is **38**.”

S7: Column Subtraction 1

| | H | T | U |
|-------|---|---|---|
| | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| - | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| <hr/> | | | |

S8: Expanded Column

Subtraction (100, 10, 1s)

$$723 - 356 = 367$$

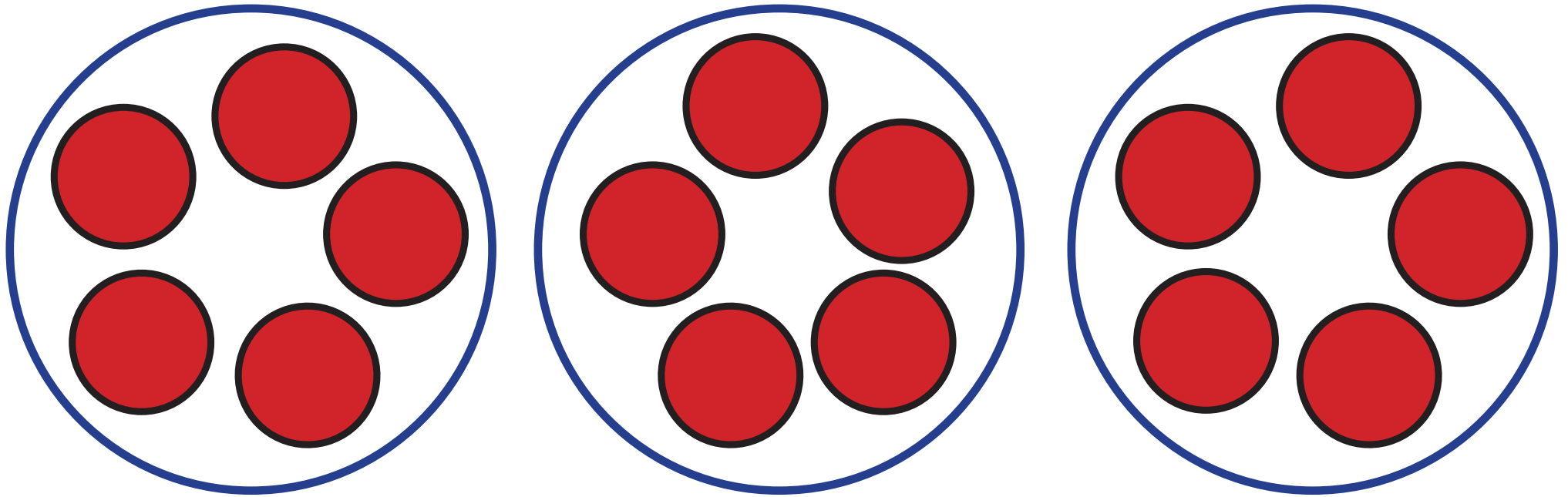
| | | | |
|-------|----------------|---------------|---|
| | 600 | 110 | 1 |
| | 700 | 20 | 3 |
| - | 300 | 50 | 6 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| | 300 | 60 | 7 |

S9: Column Subtraction

| | H | T | U |
|-------|--------------|--------------|---|
| | 6 | 11 | 1 |
| | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| - | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| <hr/> | | | |

M1: Repeated Addition

(Groups)

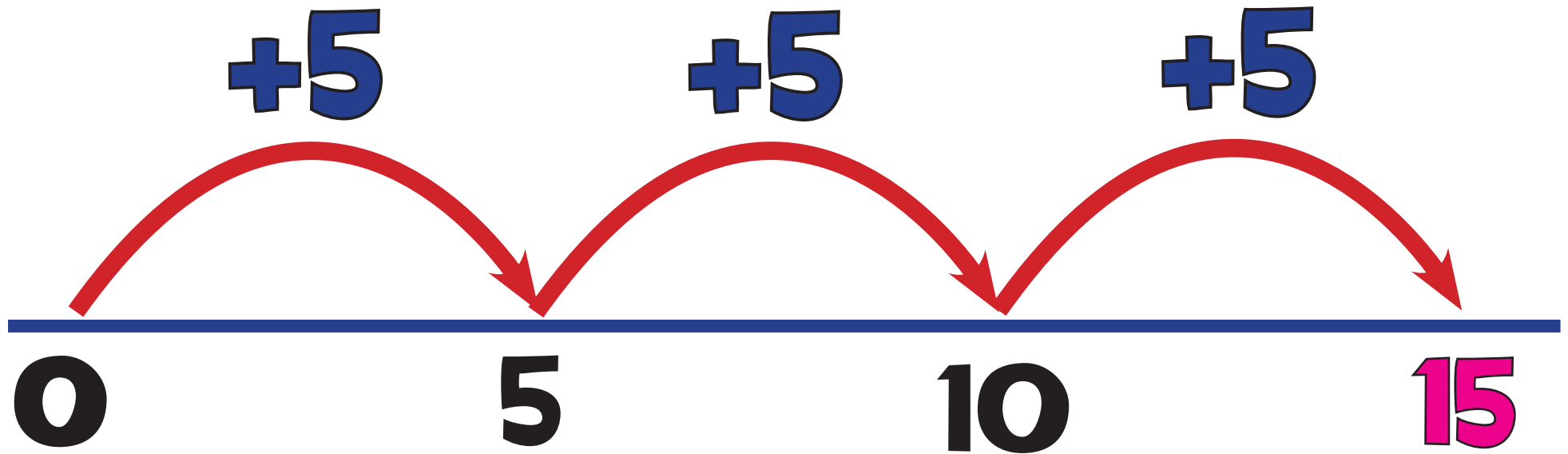


$$5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

“5 multiplied by 3” means “5, 3 times”, which gives “3 lots of 5”!

M2: Repeated Addition

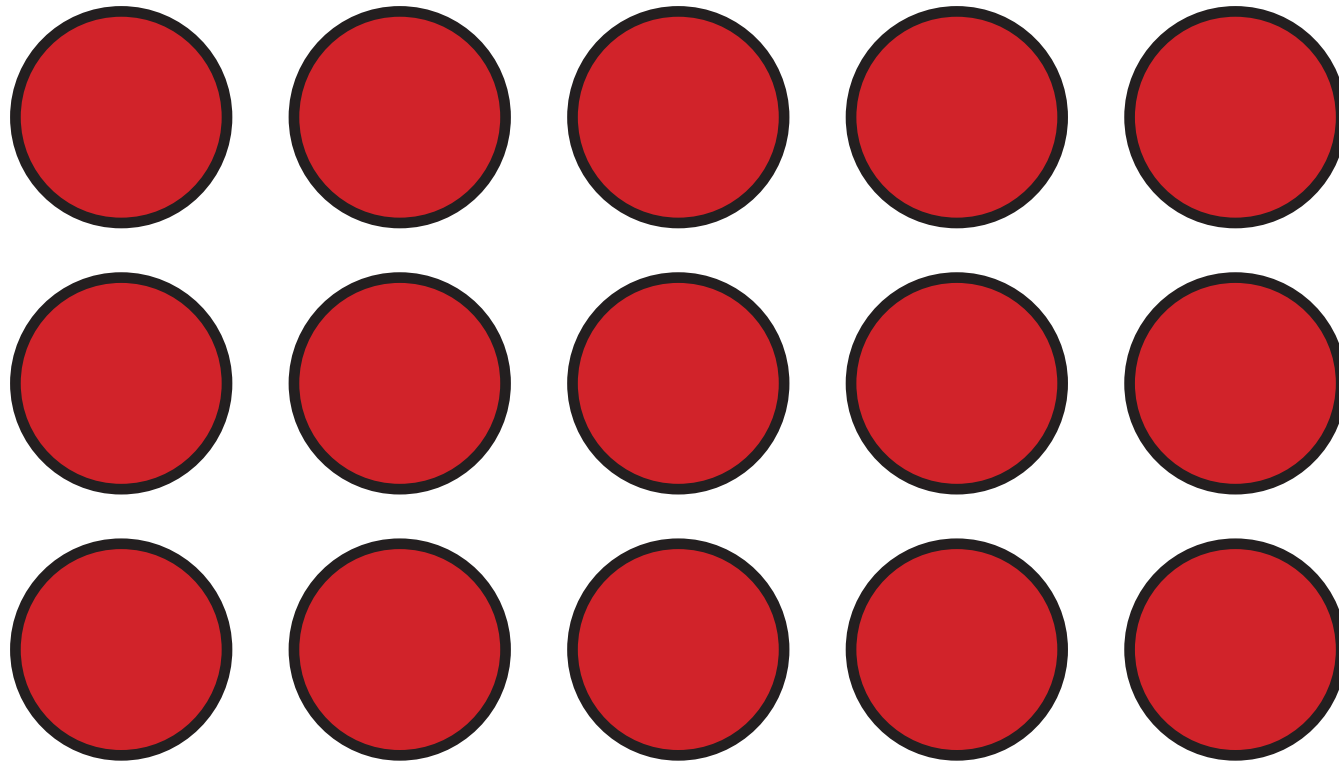
(Number Line)



$$5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

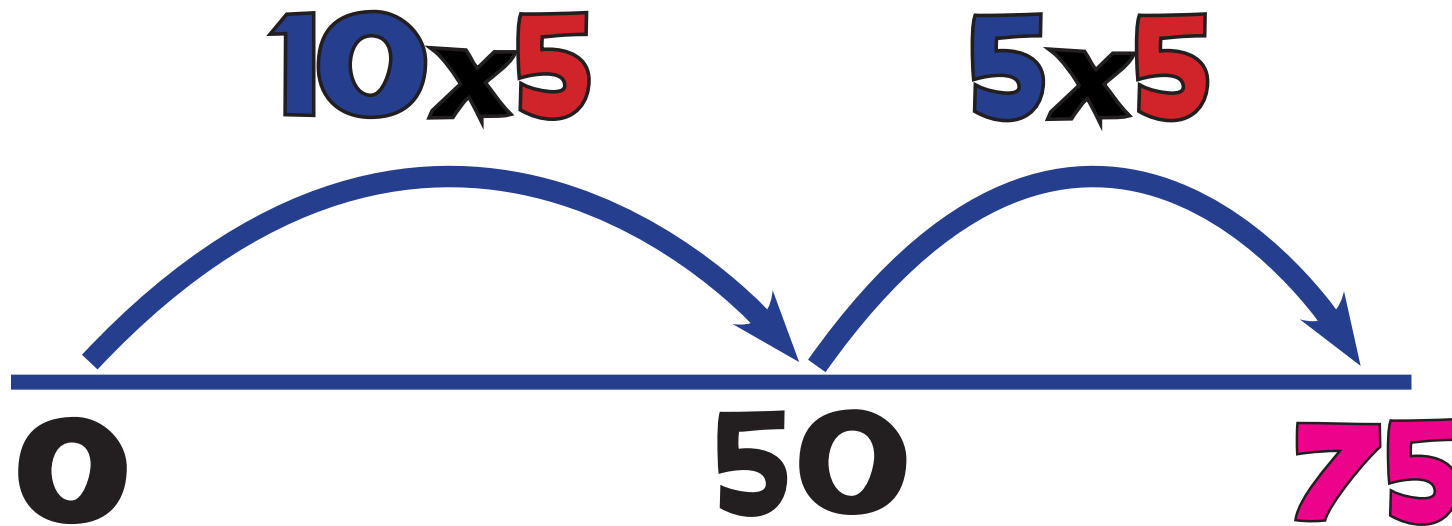
“5 multiplied by 3” means “5, 3 times!”

M3: Arrays



$$3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ or } 5 \times 3 = 15$$

M4: Partitioning!



$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \times 5 = 50 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$$

M5: Grid Method 1

Short Multiplication

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| x | 10 | 5 |
| 5 | 50 | 25 |

$$50 + 25 = 75$$

M6: Grid Method 2

Short Multiplication

$$147 \times 4 = 588$$

| | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| x | 100 | 40 | 7 |
| 4 | 400 | 160 | 28 |

$$\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 160 \\ + 28 \\ \hline 588 \end{array}$$

M7: Expanded Column

$$\begin{array}{r} 147 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$28$$

$$160$$

$$400$$

$$\hline 588$$

$$(4 \times 7)$$

$$(4 \times 40)$$

$$(4 \times 100)$$

M8: Column Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 147 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 588 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$$

M9: Grid Method

Long Multiplication

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| x | 40 | 3 |
| 60 | 2400 | 180 |
| 5 | 200 | 15 |

$$\begin{array}{r} 2400 \\ 200 \\ 180 \\ + 15 \\ \hline 2795 \end{array}$$

$$43 \times 65 = 2795$$

M10: Long Multiplication Column

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \times \\ \hline 215 \\ \\ + 2580 \\ \\ \hline 2795 \end{array}$$

(5 x 43)

(60 x 43)

MM1: Jump!

x10000

x100

x10

Th H T U ■ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{100}$

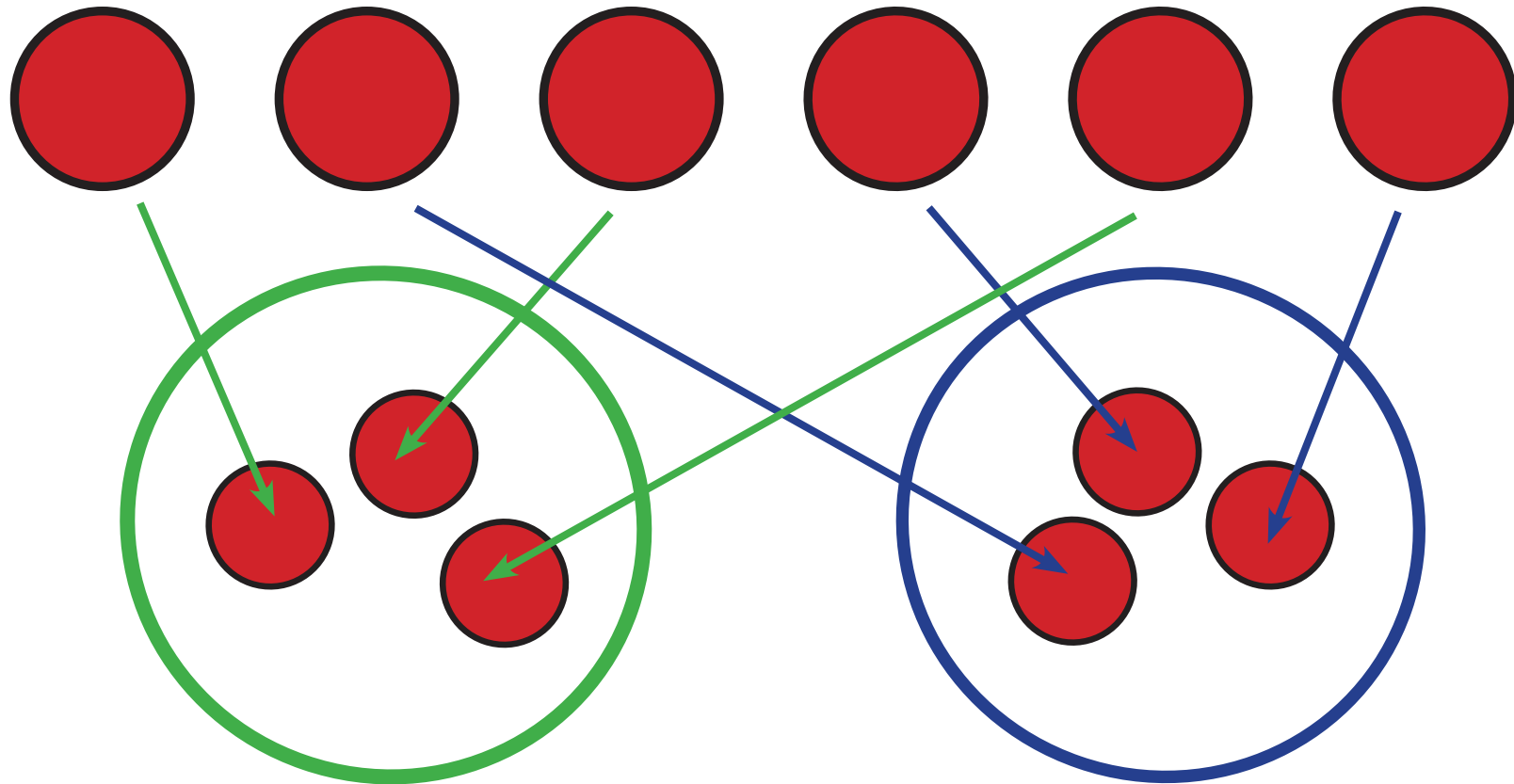
3400

340

34

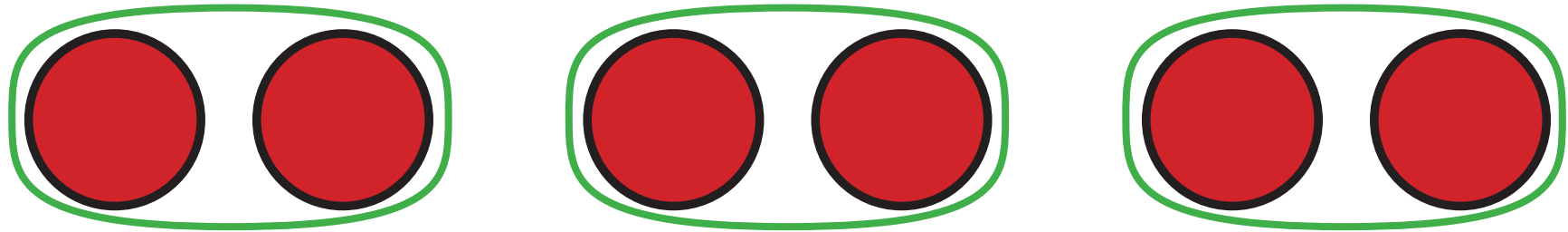
3.4

D1: Sharing



“If I share 6 into 2 equal amounts, how many in each group?” Answer: 3

D2: Grouping (Concept)



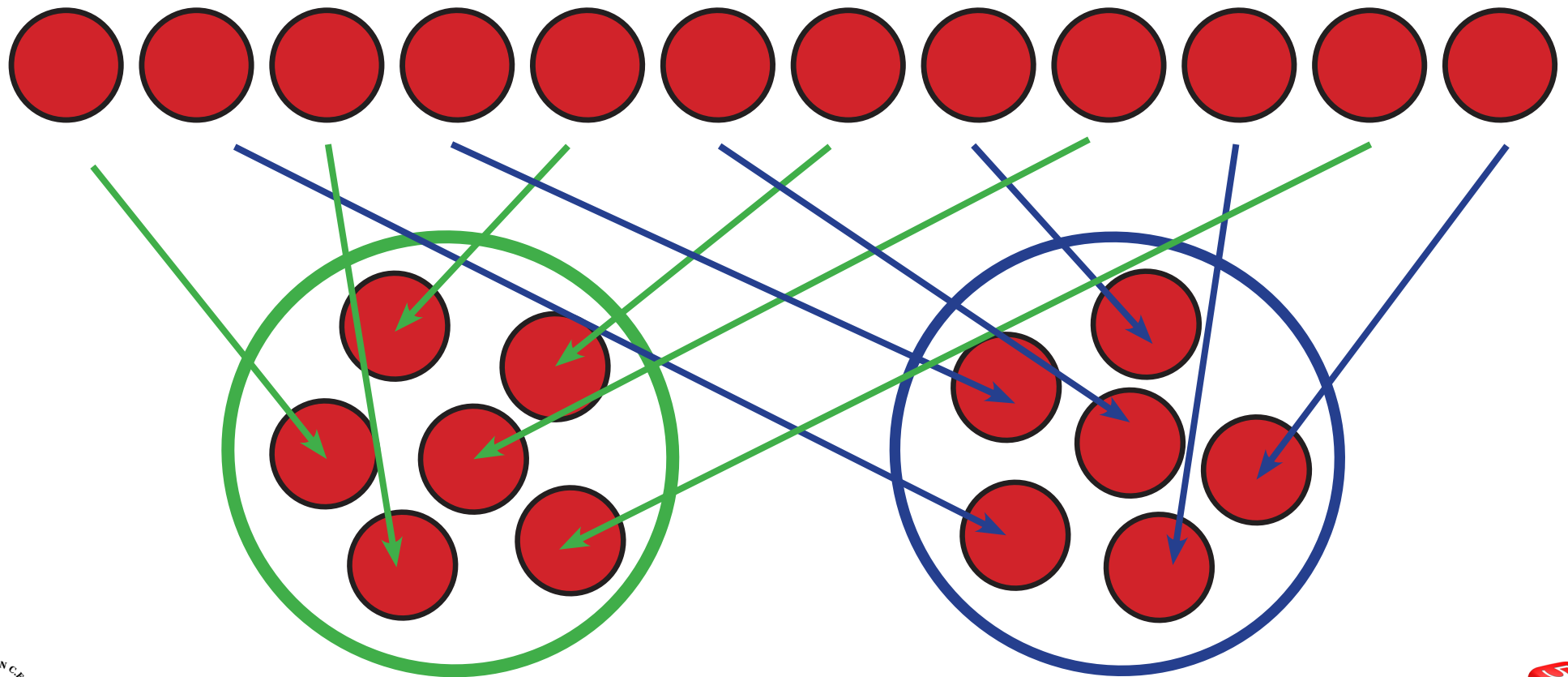
“How many groups of 2 can I make out of 6?”

Answer: 3

D2: Division as Sharing

$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

“If I share 12 into 2 equal amounts, how many in each group?” Answer: 6

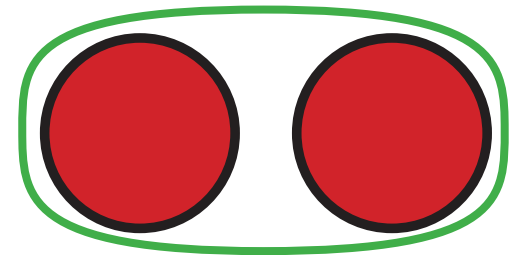
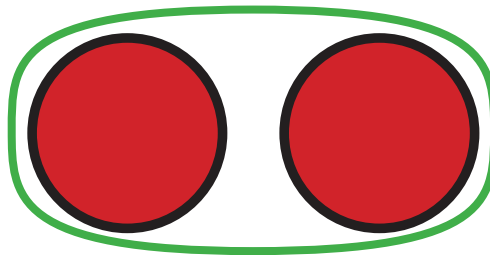
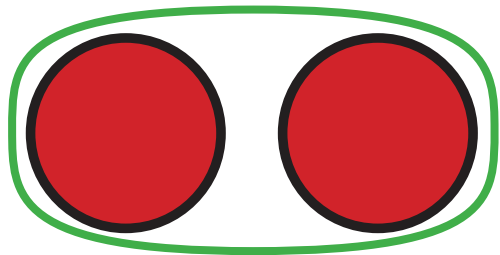
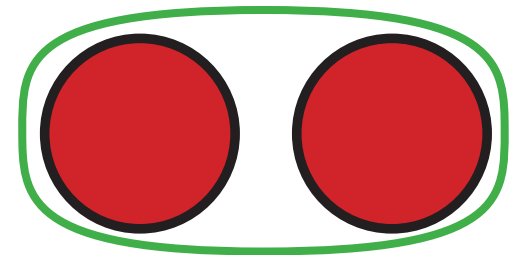
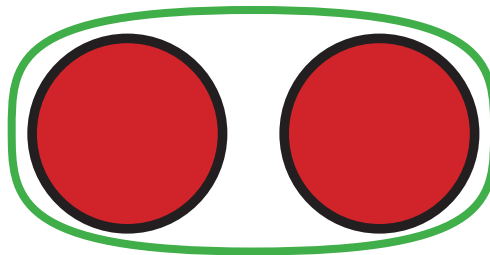
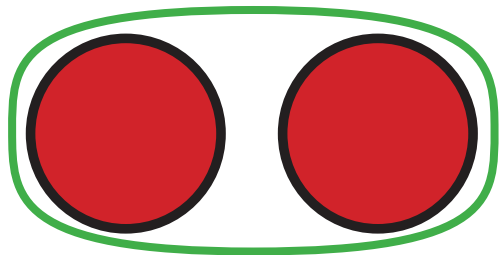


D4: Division as Grouping

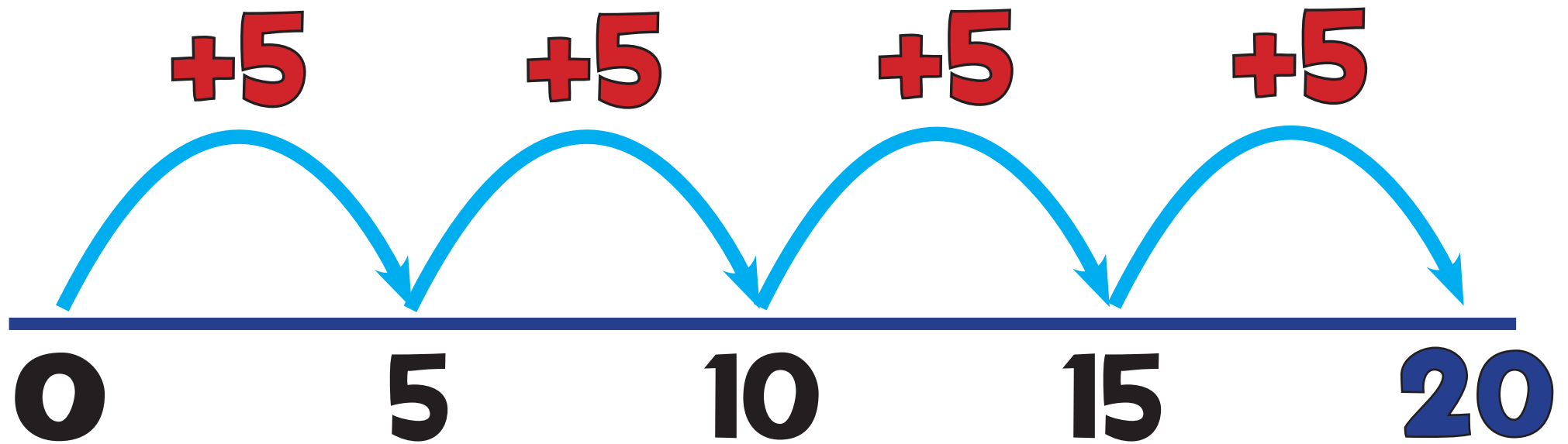
$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

“How many groups of 2 can I fit into 12?”

Answer: 6



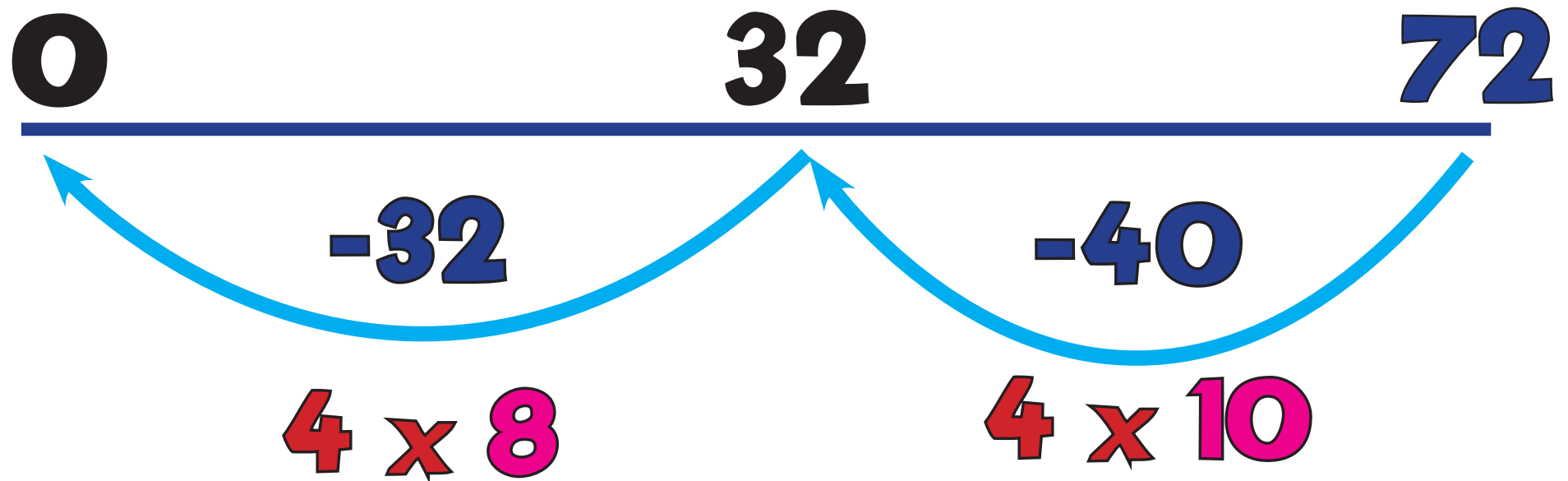
D5: Grouping on a Number Line



$$20 \div 5 = 4$$

“How many 5s
in 20?”
Answer: 4

D6: Take a Chunk!



$$72 \div 4 = 18$$

“How many 4s
in 72?”
Answer: 18



D7: Chunking

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 4 \overline{) 136} \\ \underline{-120} \quad (4 \times 30) \\ 16 \\ \underline{-16} \quad (4 \times 4) \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$

D8: Short Division

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 4 \overline{) 136} \end{array}$$

D9: Long Division

Compact Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 16 \overline{) 592} \\ \underline{- 480} \quad (16 \times 30) \\ 112 \\ \underline{- 112} \quad (16 \times 7) \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$592 \div 16 = 37$$



D10: Long Division

Traditional Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \text{ r}21 \\ \hline 37 \overline{) 983} \\ \underline{- 740} \\ 243 \\ \underline{- 222} \\ 21 \end{array}$$

$$983 \div 37 = 26 \text{ r}21$$



MD1: Jump!

Th **H** **T** **U** ■ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{1}{10000}$

÷ **10**

÷ **100**

÷ **1000**

3.4

0.34

0.034

0.0034