

The Discovery School Calculation Policy - Year 3 Addition

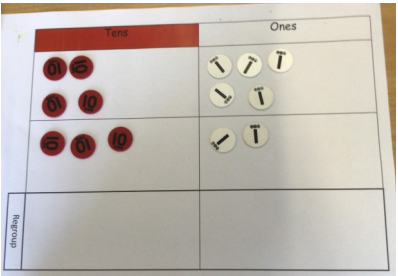
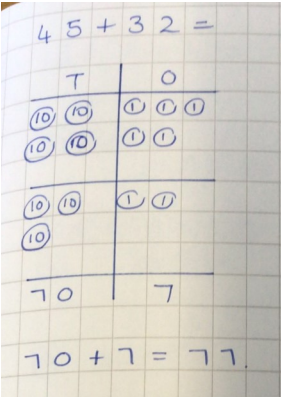
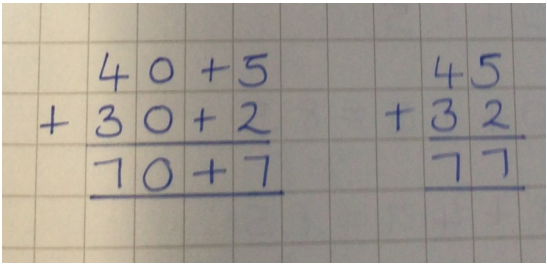
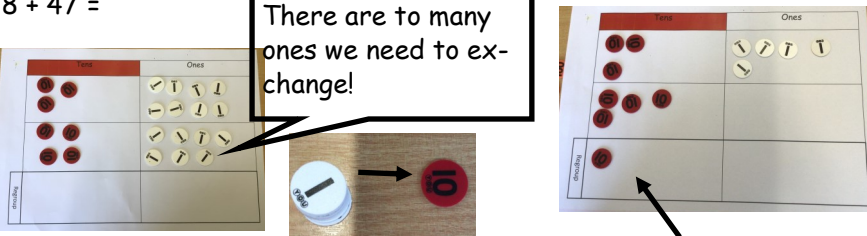
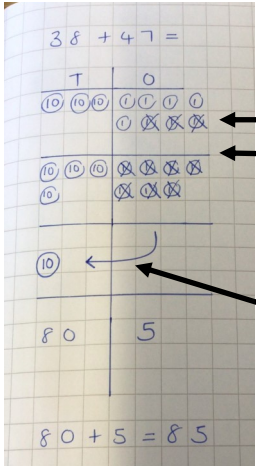
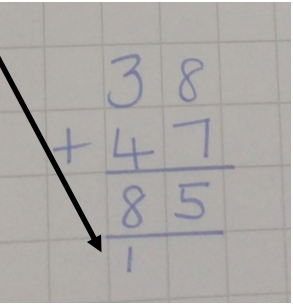
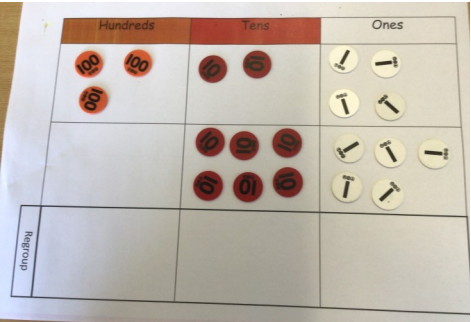
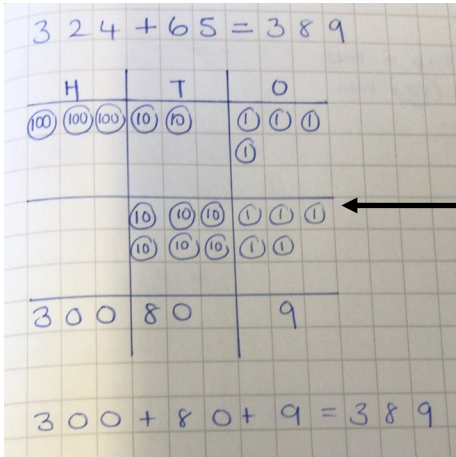
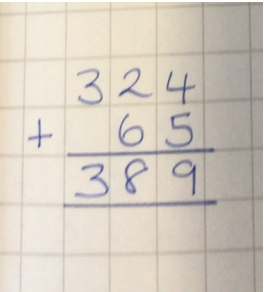


Additional Notes

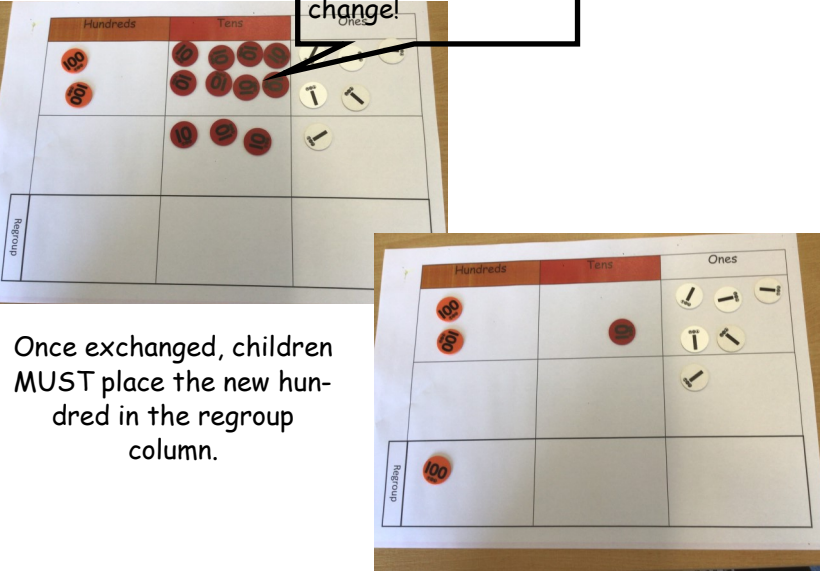
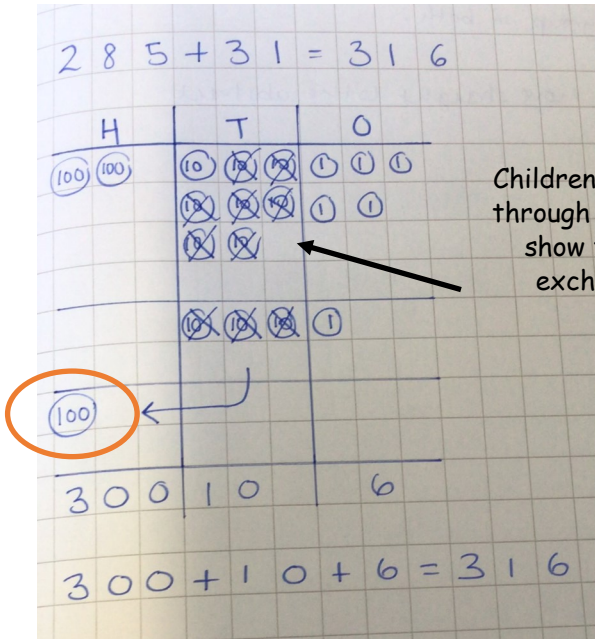
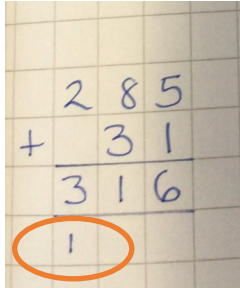
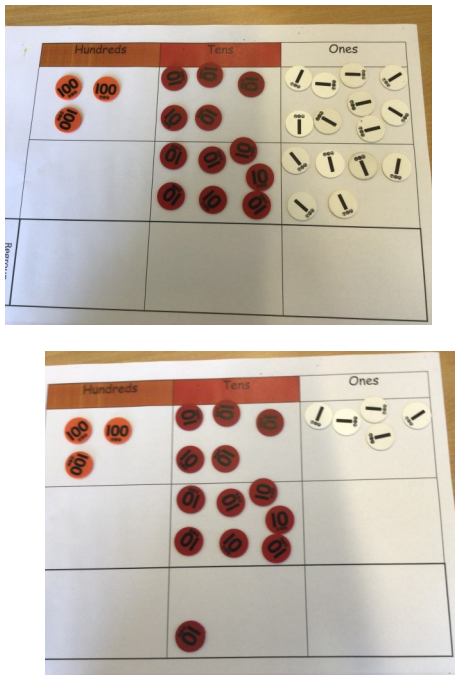
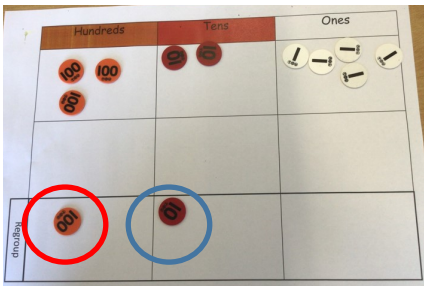
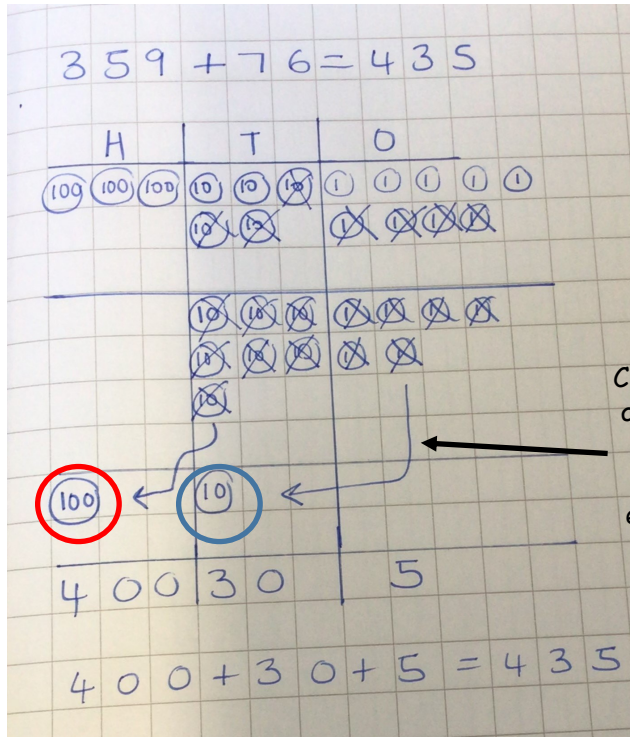
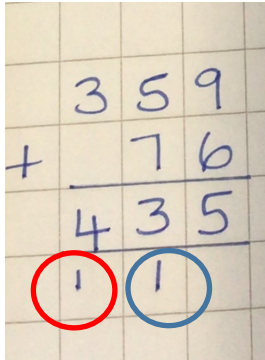
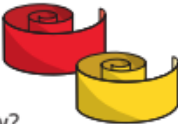
Bar models must be used as a tool for problem solving as this ensures the children understand the structure of the problem.

National Curriculum Objectives

Pupils should be taught to: ☐ add and subtract numbers mentally, including: ☐ a three-digit number and ones ☐ a three-digit number and tens ☐ a three-digit number and hundreds ☐ add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction ☐ estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers ☐ solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.

Objective	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Add 2 digit and 2 digit (no re-group) Y2 recap	By this stage children should be progressing onto using place value counters for concrete representations. Dienes should still be incorporated into teacher demonstration to re-enforce conceptual understanding. $45 + 32 = 77$ 	 Although this is Y2 recap, children may have just represented with dienes previously so will need to spend a lesson getting familiar with the place value counters.	Some children may need to see it in the expanded form first before representing it as formal column method. 
Add 2 digit and 2 digit (with re-group)	$38 + 47 =$  Children to lay out counters Ensure children place the 'new' ten in the regroup row. This will support the abstract later on.	 Children MUST put an x through each counter to show that they are exchanging them. Ensure children use a ruler to separate their grid. The arrow shows that this counter has moved from one column to another. Children must draw the arrow!	You can now show where the extra ten being carried has come from.  Mo cycles 38km and Ben cycles 47km. How many km do they cycle in total?
Add 3 digit and 2 digit (no re-group) Then on to 3 digit add 3 digit (no regroup)	$324 + 65 = 389$ 	 Ensure children use a ruler to separate their grid.	Nijah scores 324 points in a game. Scott scores 65 more points than Nijah. How many points do they score altogether? 

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Objective	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract				
Add 3 digit and 2 digit (with regroup) Children are already familiar with regrouping in the ones column. Now show them a regroup in the tens.	$285 + 31 =$ There are too many tens we need to exchange!  Once exchanged, children MUST place the new hundred in the regroup column.	 Children MUST put an x through each counter to show that they are exchanging them.	It is now easy to show where the new 100 has come from. 				
Add 3 digit and 2 digit (with two regroup) Children will need to be explicitly taught how two regroupings in one calculation works.	$359 + 76 = 435$  First exchange the ones for a ten and place in the regroup column.  Then exchange the tens for a hundred and place in the regroup column.	 Children MUST put an x through each counter to show that they are exchanging them.	It is now clear to show where the extra ten and hundred have come from.  Complete the bar models. <table border="1" data-bbox="2095 1457 2751 1551"> <tr> <td>532</td> <td>81</td> <td>246</td> <td>95</td> </tr> </table> Kim has 132 cm of ribbon. Her teacher gives her another 83 cm. What total length of ribbon does Kim have now? 	532	81	246	95
532	81	246	95				
3 digit add 3 digit (with regroup) Shouldn't exceed 999	Follow the same process as above but for 3 digit and 3 digit e.g: $466 + 258 =$	Children to represent as above but for 3 digit add 3 digit.	Mrs Trent has £588 and Ms Rose has £136 How much money do they have altogether?				