

Chester Diocesan Academies Trust

Year I

Maths Calculation Policy



Addition

Year 1	 Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+) and equals (=) signs. Represent and use number bonds within 20 Add 1-digit and 2-digit numbers to 20, including zero. Solve one-step problems that involve addition, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = _ + 2 		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Add together (aggregation) 2 quantities are combined to find the total.	There are There are There are altogether.	is a part. is a part. is the whole. 4 2	plus is equal to is equal to + 4 + 2 = 6 2 + 4 = 6 6 = 4 + 2 6 = 2 + 4
Add more (augmentation) A quantity is increased.	First Then Now	I start at I jump on I land on $1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10$ $+^{+1} +^{$	plus is equal to is equal to + 4 + 2 = 6 2 + 4 = 6 6 = 4 + 2 6 = 2 + 4

Addition



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Bonds within 10 Include bonds for each number within 10 Encourage children to notice patterns.	is made of and and make	can be partitioned into and 6	plus is equal to 6 + 0 = 6 5 + 1 = 6 4 + 2 = 6 3 + 3 = 6 2 + 4 = 6 1 + 5 = 6 0 + 6 = 6
Related facts within 20 Make links to known facts.	I know that and = so and =	more than is so more than is $\stackrel{+1}{}_{0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10}$ $\stackrel{+1}{}_{10 \ 11 \ 12 \ 13 \ 14 \ 15 \ 16 \ 17 \ 18 \ 19 \ 20}$	What patterns do you notice? 5 + 2 = 7 15 + 2 = 17 7 = 5 + 2 17 = 15 + 2
Missing numbers Make links to known facts.	How many more do you need to make?	If is the whole and is a part, the other part must be	plus is equal to $2 + \square = 6$ $6 = 2 + \square$ $0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10$

Subtraction



Year 1	 Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs. Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 Subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero. Solve one-step problems that involve subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = _ 9 		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Find a part Link to number bonds and known facts. E.g. $2 + 4 = 6$ so if 6 is the whole and 4 is a part, the other part must be 2	There are in total. are How many are not ?	is the whole. is a part. is a part. 6 6 4	subtract is equal to is equal to 6 - 2 = 4 6 - 4 = 2 4 = 6 - 2 2 = 6 - 4
Take away A quantity is decreased.	First Then Now	I start at I jump back I land on $1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10$ $-1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10$	minus is equal to is equal to 6 - 2 = 4 6 - 4 = 2 4 = 6 - 2 2 = 6 - 4

Subtraction



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Bonds within 10 Focus on subtraction facts. Encourage children to notice patterns.	is made of and and make	$\frac{1}{6}$	minus is equal to 6 - 0 = 6 6 - 1 = 5 6 - 2 = 4 6 - 3 = 3 6 - 4 = 2 6 - 5 = 1 6 - 6 = 0
Related facts within 20 Make links to known facts.	I know that minus = so minus =	less than is so less than is $0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10$ $10 \ 11 \ 12 \ 13 \ 14 \ 15 \ 16 \ 17 \ 18 \ 19 \ 20$	What patterns do you notice? 8 - 3 = 5 18 - 3 = 15 5 = 8 - 3 15 = 18 - 3
Missing numbers Make links to known facts.	How many do you need to subtract to make?	If is the whole and is a part, the other part must be	minus is equal to $6 - \square = 2$ $2 = 6 - \square$ $0 1 (2) 3 4 5 (6) 7 8 9 10$

Multiplication



Year 1	 Count in multiples of twos, fives and tens. Solve one-step problems involving multiplication, using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher. 			
Progression of skills	Key representations			
Count in 2s, 5s and 10s Begin by counting objects that naturally come in 2s, 5s and 10s, for example pairs of socks or fingers.	There are equal groups of There are altogether.	I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50		Complete the number track/number line by counting ins. 5 10 15 20
Add equal groups (repeated addition) Children should be able to write a repeated addition to represent equal groups and to draw pictures or use objects to represent a repeated addition.	There are groups of There are altogether. 10 + 10 - 5 + 5 + 5 +	+ 10 = 30 5 = 20	What is the sa 2 5 1 Use objects or equal groups a	me? What is different? 2 + 2 + 2 = 3 + 5 + 5 = 0 + 10 + 10 = r a drawing to represent the and find how many in total.

Multiplication



Progression of skills	Key representations
Make arrays Children use their knowledge of adding equal groups to arrange objects in columns and rows.	There are rows of There are altogether. There are columns of There are altogether.
Make doubles Children understand that doubles are two equal groups. Children may begin to explore doubles beyond 20 using base 10	Double is $ \begin{array}{c} + = \\ \end{array} $

Division

Year 1	 Solve simple one-step problems involving division, using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher. Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of a quantity. Recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity. 			
Progression of skills	Key representations			
Make equal groups - grouping Encourage children to physically move objects into equal groups. They can also circle equal groups when using pictures.	There are altogether. How many groups of can you make?	Circle groups of There are gr	of 2 roups of 2	Take cubes. Make equal groups.
Make equal groups – sharing	have been shared equally between There are on/in each		Take cubes. Share them between	
that the objects have been shared fairly and each group is the same.			12 shared betw	ween is

Division



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Find a half Start with practical opportunities to share a quantity into 2 groups. Progress to circling half of the objects in a picture and then to finding the whole from a given half.	To find half, I need to share into 2 equal groups.	Half of is	If is half, what is the whole?
Find a quarter Start with practical opportunities to share a quantity into 4 groups. Progress to using pictures or bar models to find a quarter and then to finding the whole from a given quarter.	To find a quarter, I need to share into 4 equal groups.	A quarter of is (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C)	If is one quarter, what is the whole?