

Sense of Number Visual Calculation Policy

Basic Edition for

Stanley Road Community Primary School
October 2014

Graphic Design by Dave Godfrey

Compiled by the Sense of Number Maths Team

For sole use within Stanley Road Community Primary School.

'A picture is worth 1000 words!'

www.senseofnumber.co.uk





Poster Guide



Visual Calculation Policy

Code	Section	Basic Edition (99 Slides)		Expanded Edition (316 Slides)	
		How many posters?	Slide Numbers	How many posters?	Slide Numbers
	Introduction Slides	3	1-3	3	1-3
KS	KS: Key Concepts	7	4-10	7	4-10
	Vocabulary Slides	9	11-19	9	11-19
C	Counting Policy	-	-	13	21-33
A	Addition	7	20-26	40	34-73
MA	Mental Addition	5	27-31	40	74-113
S	Subtraction	11	32-42	33	114-146
MS	Mental Subtraction	-	-	4	147-150
M	Multiplication	9	43-51	32	151-182
MM	Mental Multiplication	1	52	30	183-212
D	Division	14	53-66	41	213-253
	Calculation Cards	-	-	9	254-262
	Multiplication Tables	-	-	11	263-273
	Expanded Edition Progression (Year groups for New Curriculum)	13	67-79	19	274-291
	Alternative layouts (Column and Subtraction on a Number Line)	11	80-90	29	292-321



● Guide to using a ● Visual Calculation Policy

The Sense of Number Visual Calculation Policy provides an 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

Subtraction

+

-

$$8 + 2 = 10$$

$$8 - 2 = 6$$

“What is 8 add 2?”
Answer: 10

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



KC2: Key Concepts!

Multiplication

Division

x

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

÷

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

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

“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

$$45 + 82 = 127$$

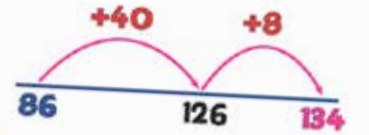
$$120 + 7 = 127$$

In my head?

Need a Jotting?

A3b: Forwards Jump

$$86 + 48 = 134$$



Need a calculator?



Formal method?

A7d: Column Addition

	T	H	T	U
	4	8	7	3
+	3	7	6	2
<hr/>				
	8	6	3	5
				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?**



4

Do I need a
calculator?



Calculation Vocabulary

equivalent to

=

equals

is the same as

balance

+ Addition

x Multiplication

Operations

- Subtraction

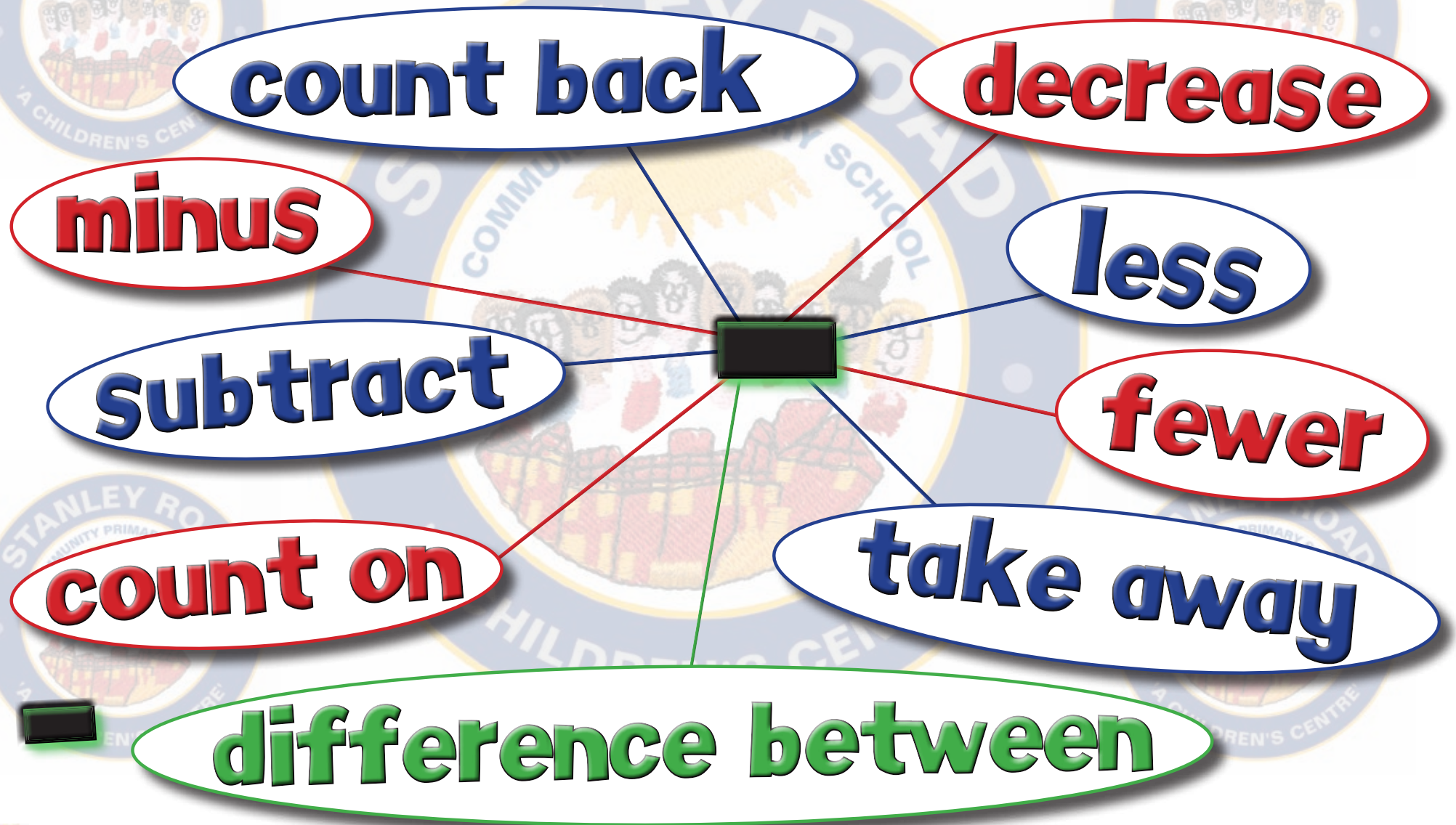
÷ Division



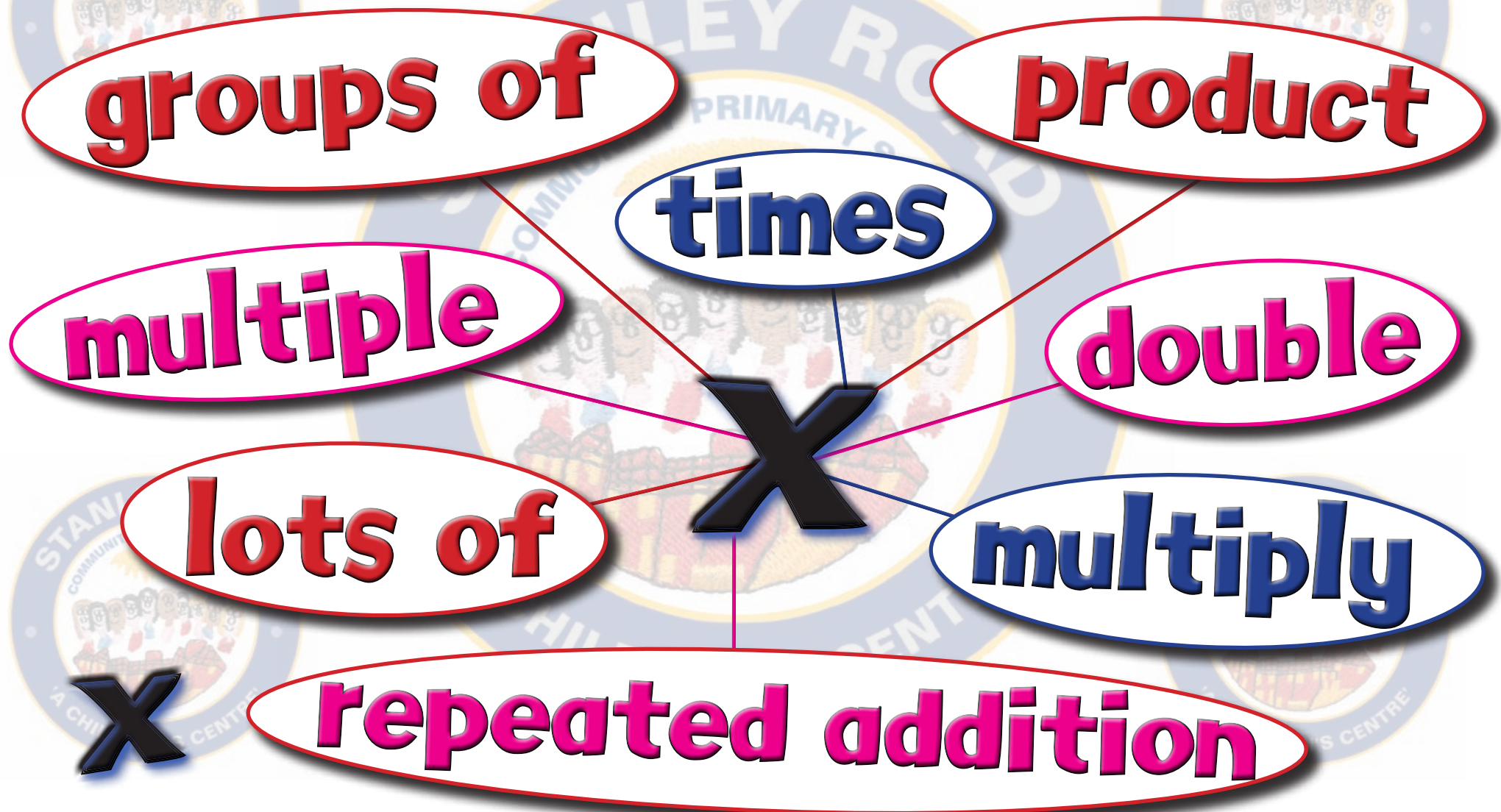
Addition Vocabulary



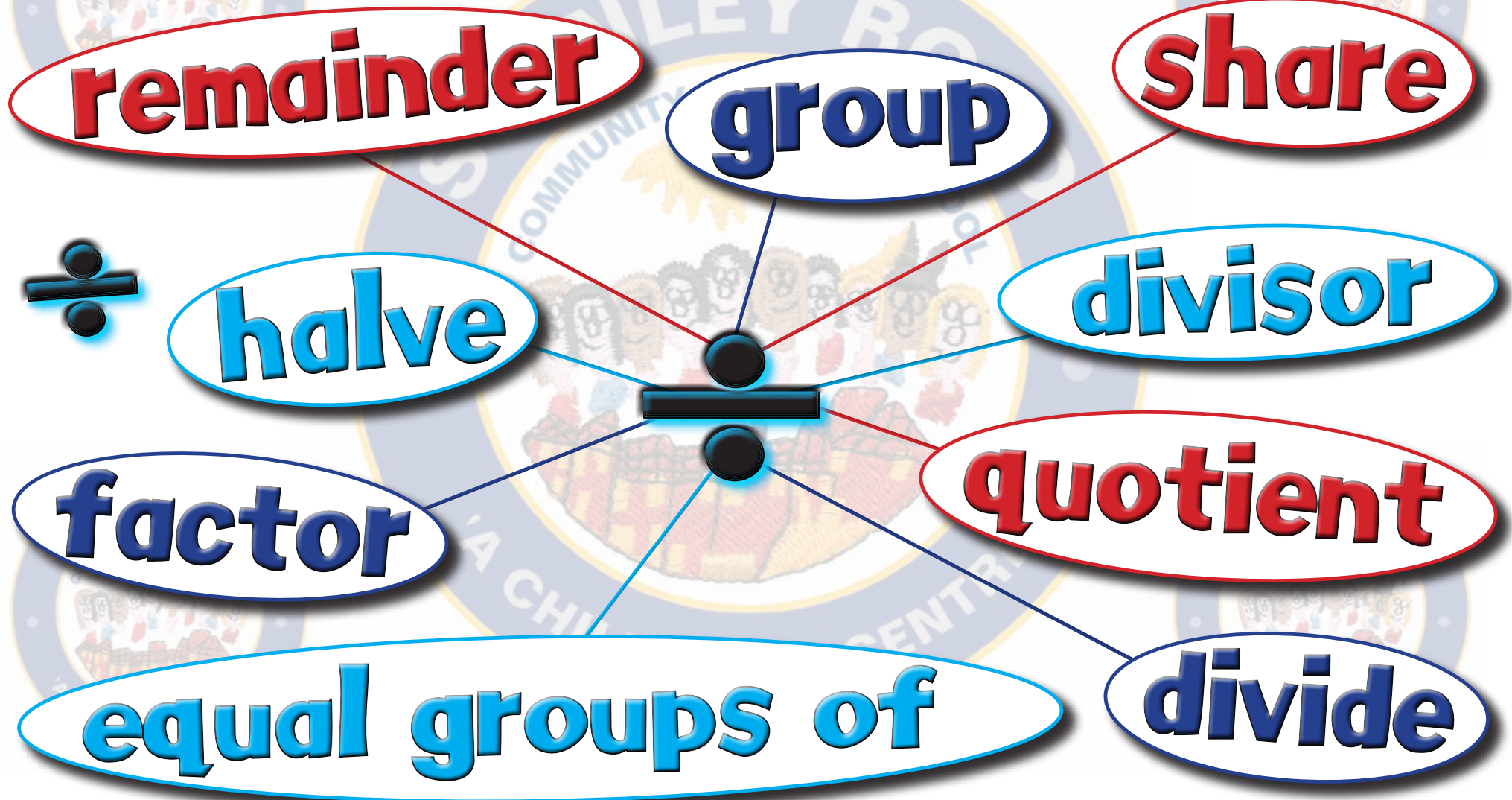
Subtraction Vocabulary



Multiplication Vocabulary



Division Vocabulary



Addition Calculation

$$4 + 2 = 6$$

(add)

(equals)

addend

total

addend

sum



Subtraction Calculation

$$6 - 2 = 4$$

(subtract)

(equals)

minuend

difference

subtrahend



Multiplication Calculation

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

(multiplied by)

(equals)

multiplicand

product

multiplier

X



Division Calculation

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

(divided by)

(equals)

dividend

quotient

divisor



A1: Objects & Pictures



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



A2: Counting On

+1 +1 +1



5

6

7

8

5

+

3

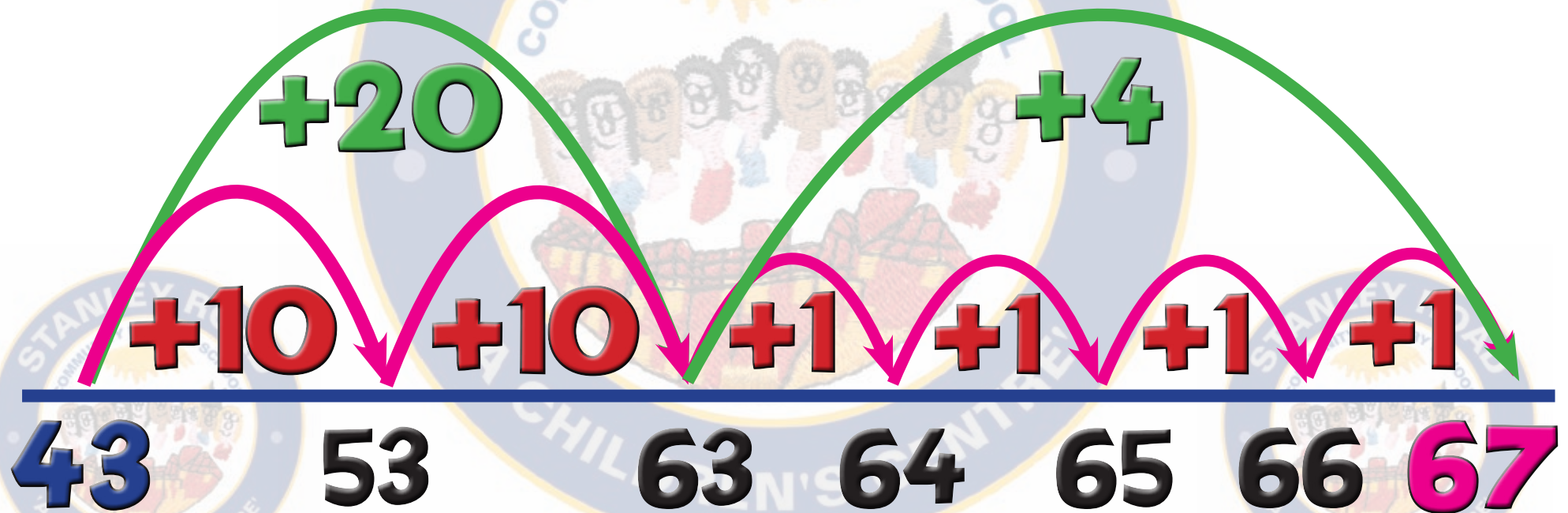
=

8



A3: Forwards Jump

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



A4: Partitioning

$$43 + 24 = 67$$

$$40 + 20 = 60$$

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$67$$



A5: Partition Jot

$$43 + 24 = 67$$

$$60 + 7$$



A6: Expanded Column

Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{100} \quad \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ 687 \\ + 248 \\ \hline 15 \\ 120 \\ 800 \\ \hline 935 \end{array}$$



A7: Column Addition



100 10 1

$$\begin{array}{r} 687 \\ + 248 \\ \hline 935 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \end{array}$$



MA1: Partitioning

$$45 + 82 = 127$$

$$120 + 7 = 127$$



MA2: Counting On

$$45 + 20 = 65$$

+20

45

65



MA3: Number Bonds

$$45 + 95 = 140$$

$$40 + 100 = 140$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

$$45 + 46 = 91$$

$$45 + 45 + 1$$

$$90 + 1 = 91$$



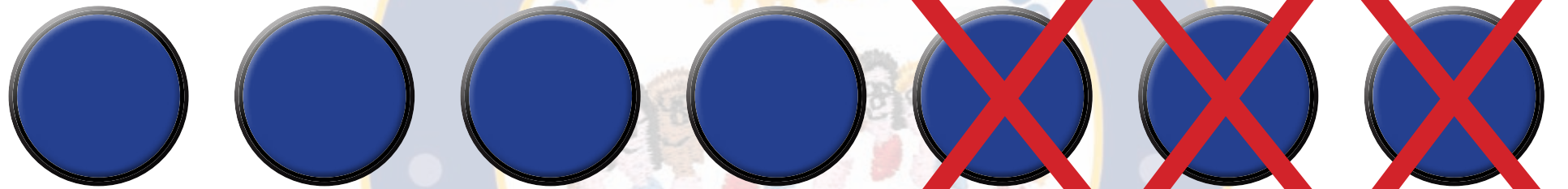
MA5: Round & Adjust

$$45 + 39 = 84$$

$$45 + 40 - 1 = 84$$



S1: Objects

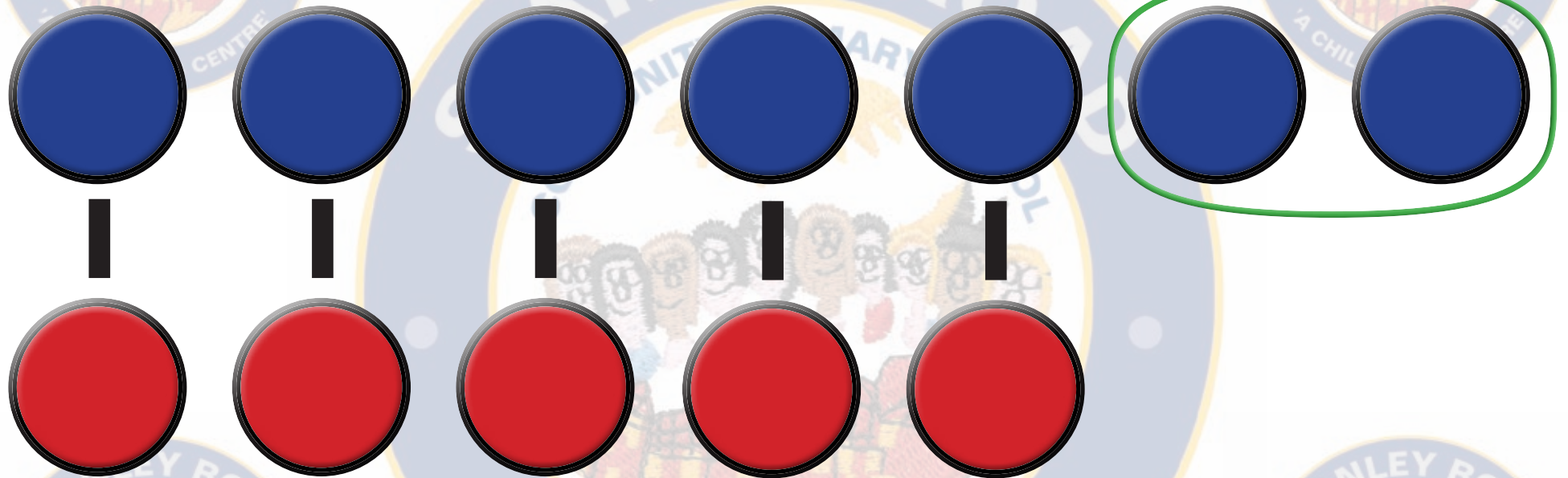


$$7 - 3 = 4$$

“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

9

10

11

12



-1

-1

-1

12

-

3

=

9

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



S4: Counting On

+1 +1 +1



9

10

11

12

12

-

9

=

3

“How many more is 12 than 9? What is the difference?”



S5: Backwards Boing

68

70

75

-2

-5

75

-

7

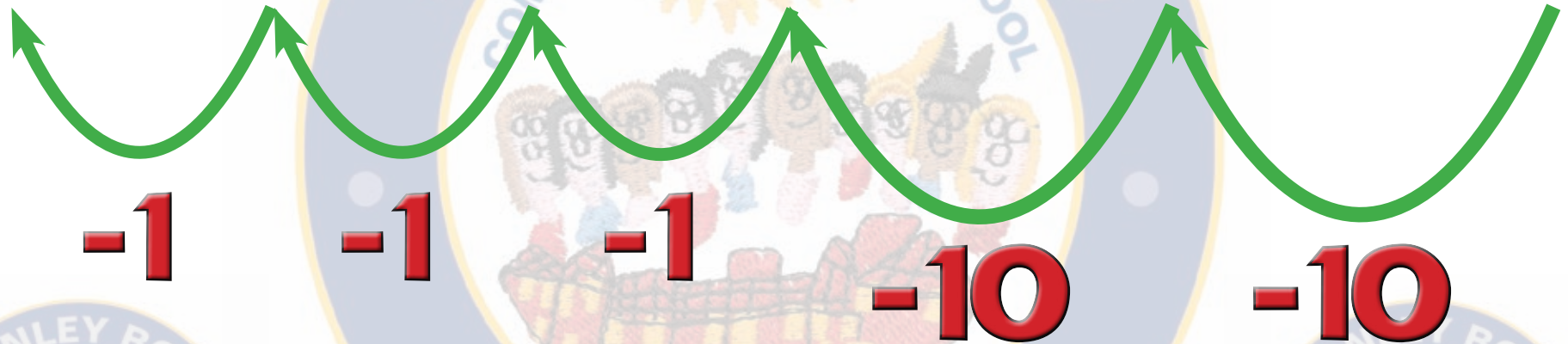
=

68



S6: Backwards Bounce

64 65 66 67 77 87



$$87 - 23 = 64$$



S7: Backwards Jump

38

45

75



-7

-30

75

-

37

=

38



S8: Triple Jump!



$$75 - 37 = 38$$



S9: 10s Jump, 1s Jump!

+30

+8

37

67

75

75

-

37

=

38



S10: Expanded Column

Subtraction (100, 10, 1s)

$$723 - 356 = 367$$

	600		110		1
	700		20		3
-	300		50		6
	300		60		7



S11: Column Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{100} \quad \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ \text{6} \quad \text{11} \quad \text{1} \\ \text{7} \quad \text{2} \quad \text{3} \\ - \text{3} \quad \text{5} \quad \text{6} \\ \hline \text{3} \quad \text{6} \quad \text{7} \end{array}$$



M1: Repeated Addition

(Groups)



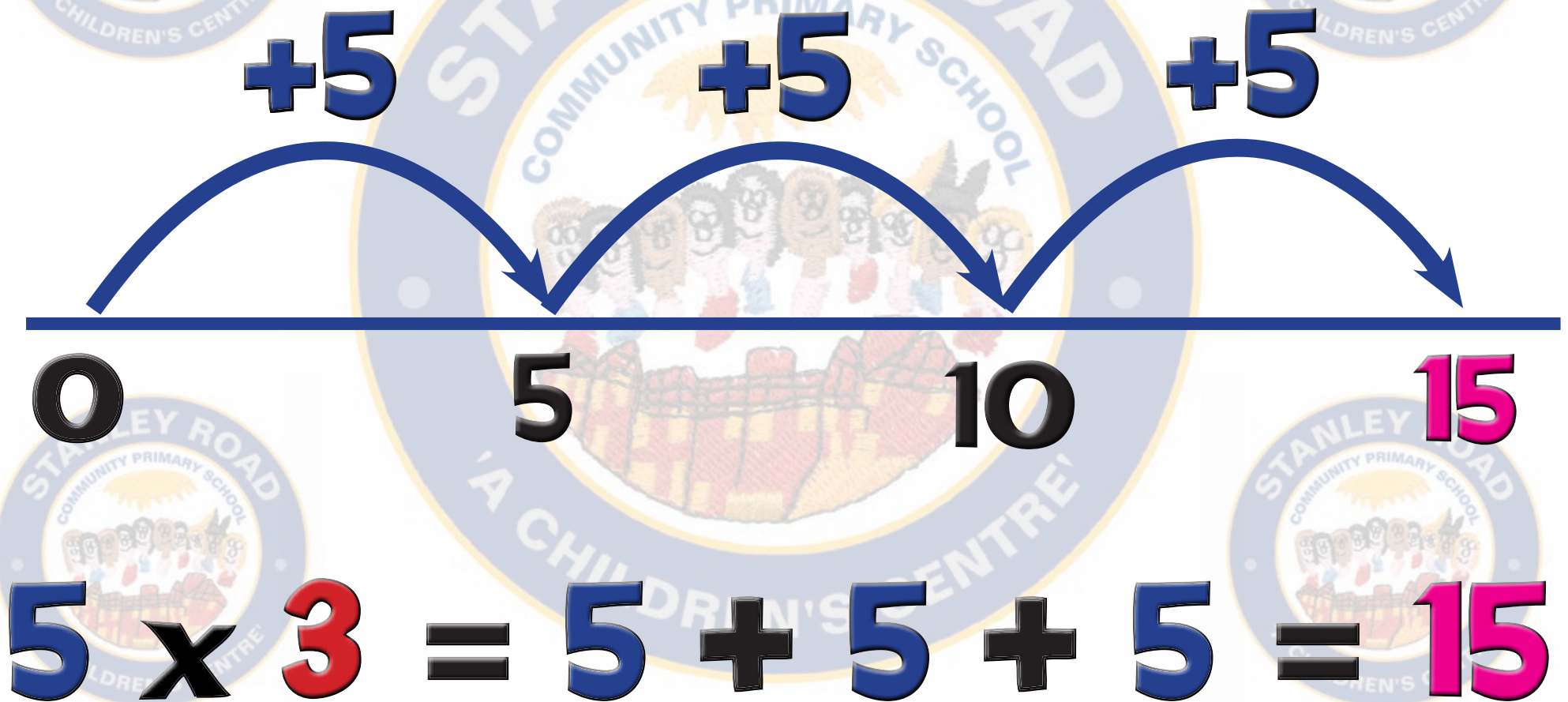
$$5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

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



M2: Repeated Addition

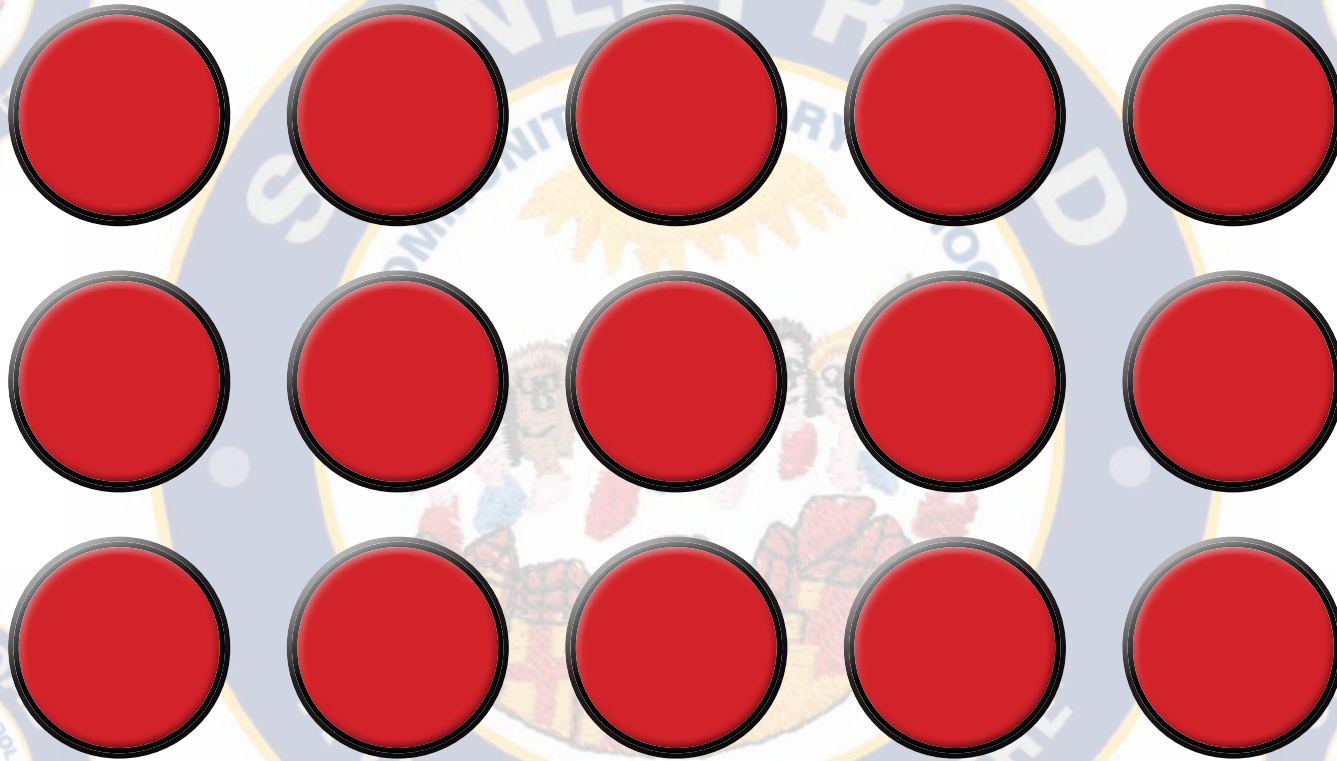
(Number Line)



“5 times 3” means “5, 3 times!”



M3: Arrays



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



M4: Multi Boing!

10×5

5×5



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

$15 \times 5 = 75$



M5: Grid Method

Short Multiplication

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

x	10	5
5	50	25

$$50 + 25 = 75$$



M6: Expanded Column

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{ccc} 100 & 10 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 \\ \times & & 4 \\ \hline & 28 & \\ 160 & & \\ 400 & & \\ \hline 588 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} (4 \times 7) \\ (4 \times 40) \\ (4 \times 100) \end{array} \end{array}$$



M7: Column Multiplication

100 10 1

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



M8: Grid Method

Long Multiplication

$$43 \times 65 = 2795$$

x	40	3
60	2400	180
5	200	15

$$2400 + 180 + 200 + 15 = 2795$$



M9: Long Multiplication

Column

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 65 \\ \hline 215 \quad (5 \times 43) \\ 2580 \quad (60 \times 43) \\ \hline 2795 \end{array}$$



MM1: Jump!

1000 100 10 1 ■ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{100}$

x100

3400

x10

340

34

÷10

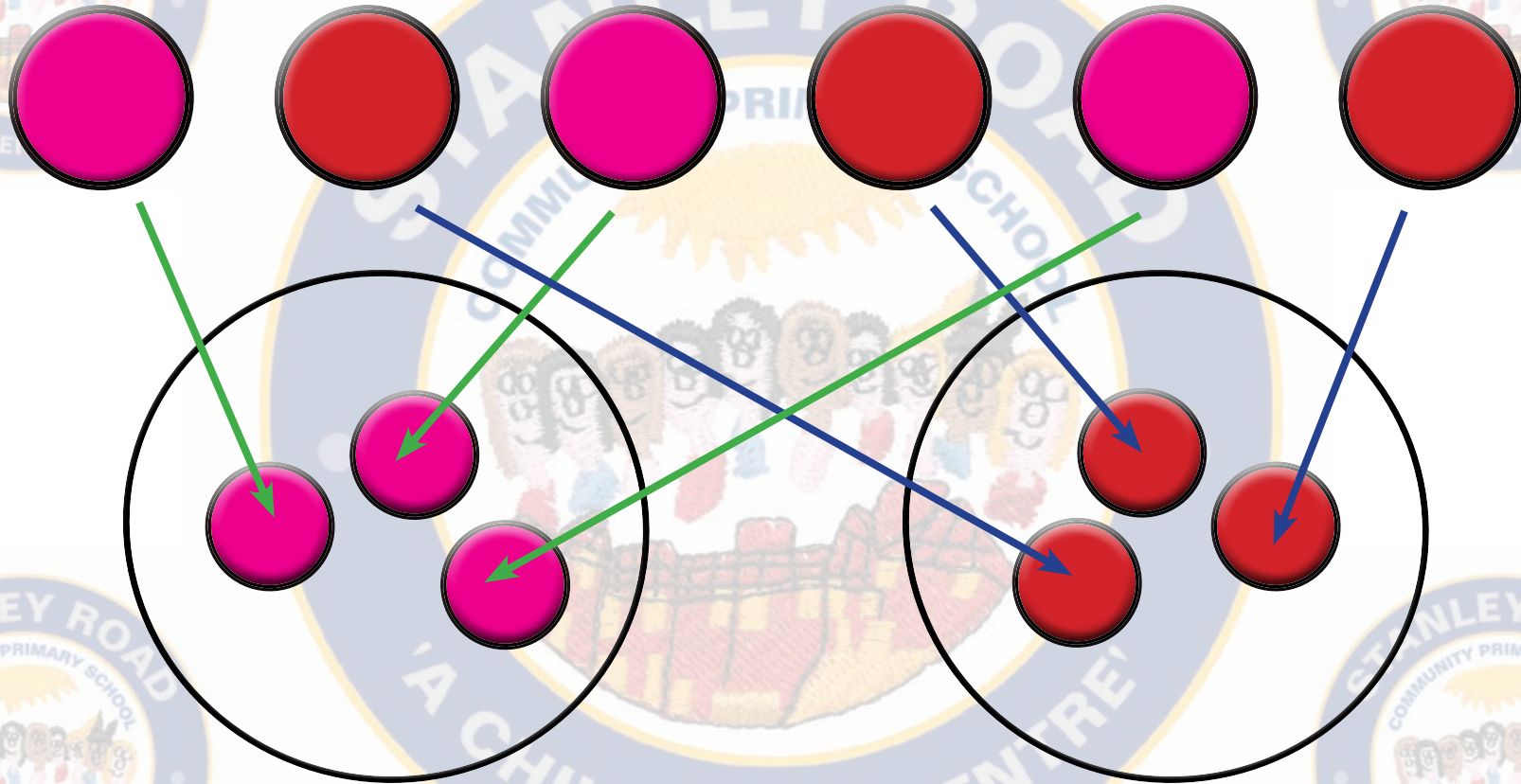
3.4

÷100

0.34



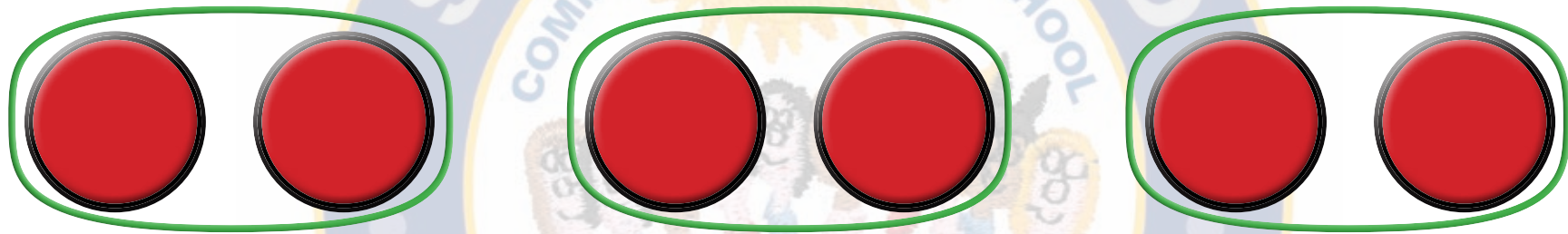
D1: Sharing (Concept)



**“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**?”

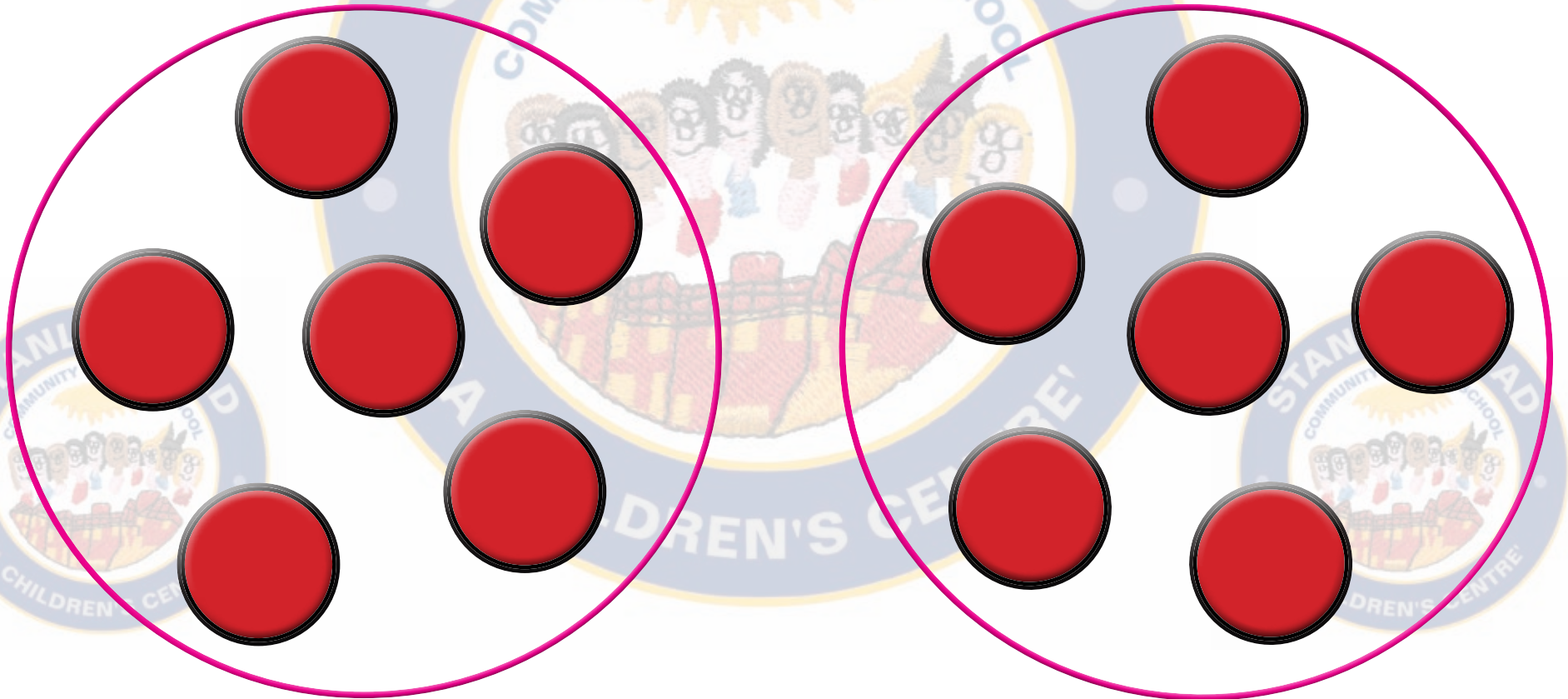
Answer: 3



D3: Division as Sharing

$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

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

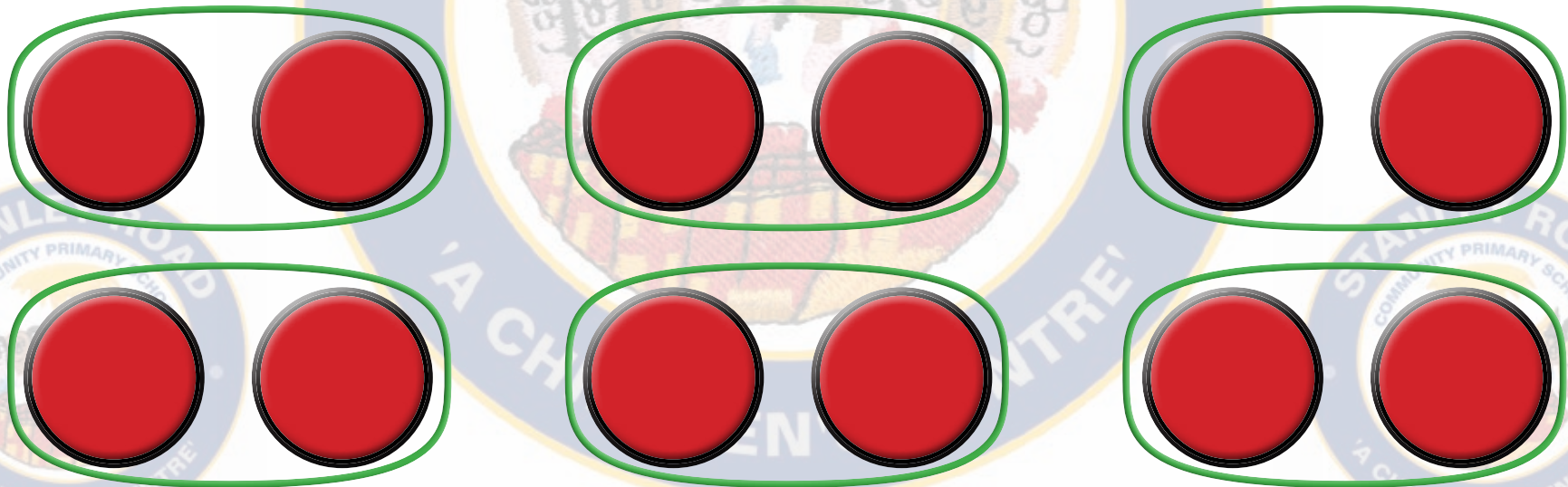


D4: Division as Grouping

$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

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

Answer: 6



D5: Grouping on a Number Line



"How many 5s in 20?"
Answer: 4

$$20 \div 5 = 4$$



D6: Grouping Grid

4

4

4

4

4

4

3

“How many times
can I fit (groups
of) 4 into 27?”

Answer: 6r3

$$27 \div 4 = 6r3$$



D7: Chunking Jump

4×10

4×8

+40

+32

0

40

72

$$72 \div 4 = 18$$

“How many 4s in 72?”

Answer: 18



D8: Find the Hunk!

$$72 \div 4 = 18$$

The
Hunk!

40



10

Chunk

+ 32



8

$\div 4$

$$10 + 8 = 18$$



D9: Mega Hunk!

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$

Mega
Hunk!

120

Chunk

+ 16

↓
30

+

↓
4

÷ 4

= 34



D10: Short Division

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$

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



D11: Chunking

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

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$



D12: Long Division

Short Division Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \text{ r}21 \\ 37 \overline{) 983} \\ \underline{9} \\ 8 \\ \underline{ 8} \\ 3 \end{array}$$



D13: Long Division

Chunking Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \text{ r}21 \\ 37 \overline{) 983} \\ \underline{- 740} \quad (37 \times 20) \\ 243 \\ \underline{- 222} \quad (37 \times 6) \\ 21 \end{array}$$

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



D14: Long Division

Traditional Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \text{ r}21 \\ 37 \overline{) 983} \\ \underline{- 74} \\ 243 \\ \underline{- 222} \\ 21 \end{array}$$

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

