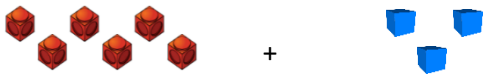
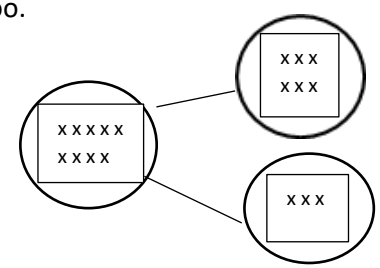
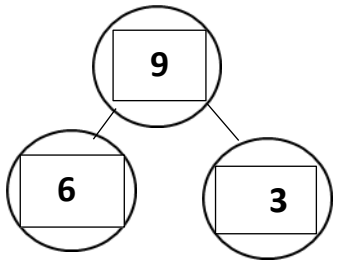
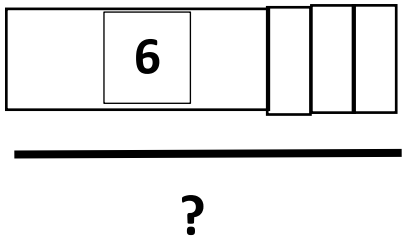
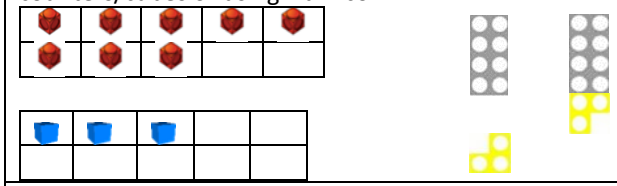
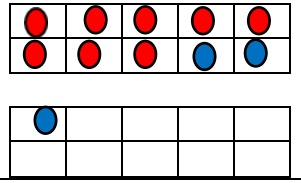
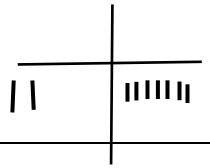
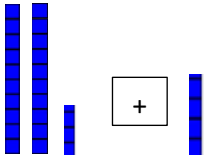
Addition

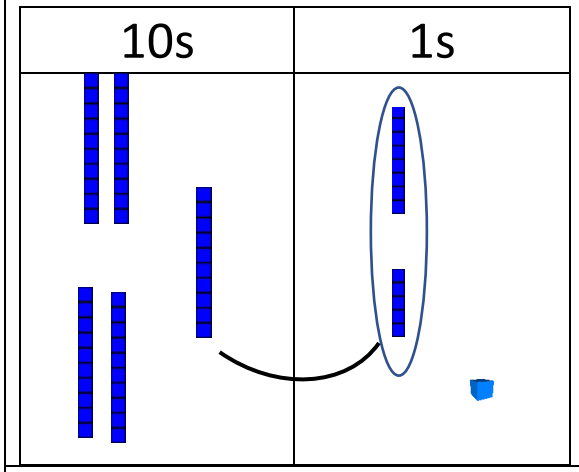
Key Vocabulary: add, more, and make, sum, total altogether, double, near double, half, halve, one more, two more … ten more, how many more to make …? how many more is … than …? how much more is …?, addend.

CONCRETE	***PICTORIAL***	***ABSTRACT***
Combining two parts to make a whole (use other resources too e.g. eggs, shells, teddy bears, cars) 6 + 3 	Children represent the cubes using dots or crosses. They could put each part on a part whole model too. 	6 is a part, 3 is a part and the whole is 9. 
Counting on using number lines, cubes or Numicon 	A bar model which encourages the children to count on, rather than count all. 	The abstract number line: What is 3 more than 6? What is the sum of 3 and 6? What is the total of 3 and 6? 
Regrouping to make 10; using ten frames and counters/cubes or using Numicon. 	Children draw the ten frame and counters. 	Adding by partitioning. 8 + 3 = 11 3 + 8 = 8 + □ 3 + 8 = □ + 2 1 1 = 3 + 8
TO+ 0 using base 10. Continue to develop understanding of partitioning and place value.	Children represent the base 10 e.g. lines for tens and dot/crosses for ones. 	Adding by partitioning. 5 3 + 1 6 10 6 Add the tens to the first number then add the ones. 5 3 + 10 = 6 3

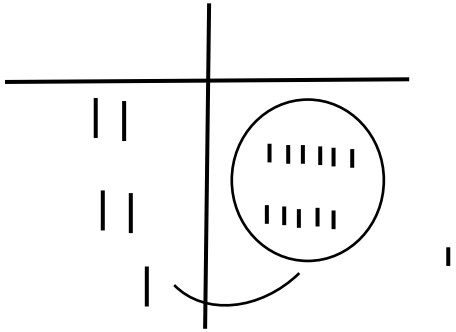
23 + 4 =



TO + TO using Base 10. Continue to develop understanding of place value and partitioning. Introduce concept of exchanging 10 ones for 1 ten. 26 + 25



Represent base 10 in a place value chart.

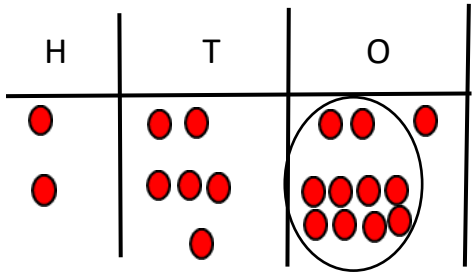


5 1

63 + 6 = 69
Looking for ways to make 10.

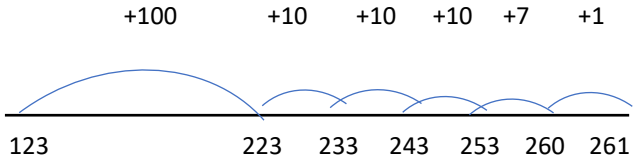
26 + 25 = 20 + 20 = 40
5 + 1 5 + 5 = 10
40 + 10 + 1 = 51

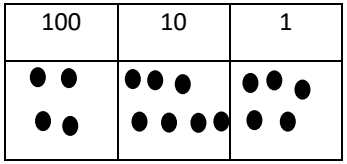
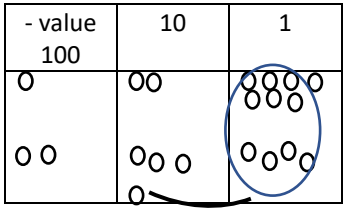
Adding HTO using a place value chart.
123 + 138



2 6 1

Number line to add H T O.
123 + 138



Use of place value counters to add HTO + TO, HTO + HTO etc. When there are 10 ones in the ls column - we exchange for 1 ten, when there are 10 tens in the 10s column we exchange for 1 hundred.  4 7 5	Represent the counters in a place value chart, circling when they make an exchange  3 6 1	Expanded Method 4 7 3 + 2 4 8 1 1 1 1 0 6 0 0 7 2 1 Column Method 4 7 3 2 4 8 7 2 1 Adding Decimal 4 7 . 3 2 4 . 8 7 2 . 1