Year 1

Calculation policy

Updated September 2024



Guidance for teachers

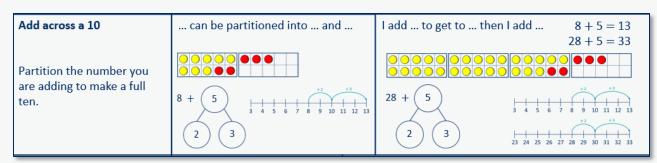


The calculation policy is divided into four sections: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. At the start of each section, you will find an overview of the progression of skills. Calculations involving decimal numbers and fractions are included.

The calculation policy follows the same concrete, pictorial, abstract approach as our main schemes of learning. Where appropriate, sentence stems and key questions are included alongside the key representations.

Where skills are divided into more than one section across the page, there is a progression in the level of difficulty from left to right.

For example, when adding across a 10, children need to be able to add across 10 itself, before making links with related facts.



Progression of skills – Addition



Reception	Year 1	Year 2
 Conceptually subitise to 5 1 more Notice the composition of numbers within 10 Combine 2 groups Add more 	 Add together Add more Bonds within 10 Related facts within 20 Missing numbers 	 Add 1s to any number (related facts) Add three 1-digit numbers Add across a 10 Add multiples of 10 Add 10s to any number Add two 2-digit numbers (not across a ten) Add two 2-digit numbers (across a ten) Missing numbers

Addition



Year 1 Progression of skills	 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 Key representations 		
Add together	There are	is a part.	plus is equal to
(aggregation)	There are	is a part.	is equal to +
	There are altogether.	is the whole.	
2 quantities are combined to find the total.		4 2	4 + 2 = 6 $2 + 4 = 6$ $6 = 4 + 2$ $6 = 2 + 4$
Add more	First Then Now	I start at	plus is equal to
(augmentation)		I jump on I land on	is equal to +
A quantity is increased.	N. III bijerij		4 + 2 = 6
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	2 + 4 = 6
		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	6 = 4 + 2
			6 = 2 + 4

Addition



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

Progression of skills - Subtraction



Reception	Year 1	Year 2
 Conceptually subitise to 5 1 less Notice the composition of numbers within 10 Partition Take away 	 Find a part Take away Bonds within 10 Related facts within 20 Missing numbers 	 Subtract 1s from any number (related facts) Subtract across a 10 Subtract multiples of 10 Subtract 10s from any number Subtract two 2-digit numbers (not across a ten) Subtract two 2-digit numbers (across a ten) Missing numbers

Subtraction



Year 1 Progression of skills	 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 				
riogression of skins	Key representations				
Find a part	There are in total is the whole subtract is equal to is a part is equal to				
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	How many are not ? is a part. $6-2=4$ $6-4=2$ $4=6-2$ $2=6-4$				
Take away	First Then Now	I start at	minus is equal to		
A quantity is decreased.	I jump back I land on $6-2=4$ $6-4=2$ $4=6-2$ $2=6-4$				

Subtraction



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Bonds within 10 Focus on subtraction facts. Encourage children to notice patterns.	is made of and and make	can be partitioned into and	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 $6 - \boxed{} = 2$ $2 = 6 - \boxed{}$

Progression of skills – Multiplication



Reception	Year 1	Year 2
 Double to 10 Make equal groups 	 Count in 2s, 5s and 10s Add equal groups Make arrays Make doubles 	 Link repeated addition and multiplication Use arrays Double The 2 times-table The 10 times-table The 5 times-table Missing numbers

Multiplication



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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.	1 2 3 4 11 12 13 14 1 21 22 23 24 2 31 32 33 34 3	5 6 7 8 9 10 15 16 17 18 19 20 25 26 27 28 29 30 35 36 37 38 39 40 45 46 47 48 49 50	Complete the number track/number line by counting ins.
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	There are groups of There are altogether. 10 + 10	+ 10 = 30 5 = 20	2 5 1	ime? What is different? 2 + 2 + 2 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 0 + 10 + 10 = The a drawing to represent the

Use objects or a drawing to represent the equal groups and find how many in total.

repeated addition.

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 + =				

Progression of skills – Division



Reception	Year 1 Year 2	
• Sharing	Make equal groups – grouping	Divide by 2
Grouping	Make equal groups – sharing	Divide by 10
	Find a half	Divide by 5
	Find a quarter	Missing numbers
		Unit fractions
		Non-unit fractions

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		Take cubes. Make equal groups. There are groups of
Make equal groups – sharing	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Take cubes. Share them be	etween
Encourage children to check that the objects have been shared fairly and each group is the same.			12 shared bet	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. There are in each group.	Half of is	If is half, what is the whole? 4 is half of
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. There are in each group.	A quarter of is	If is one quarter, what is the whole?