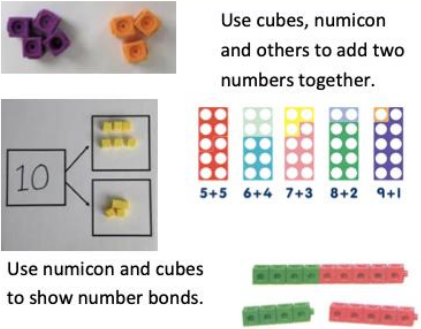
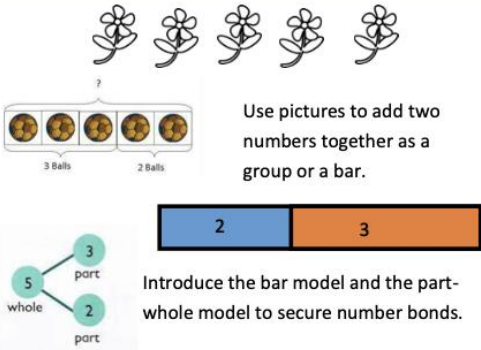
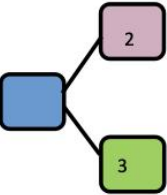
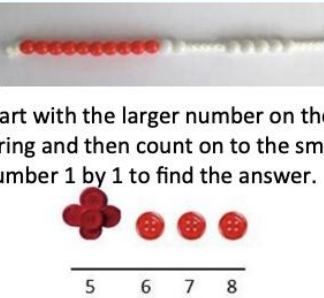

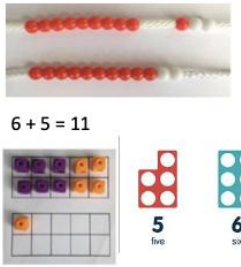
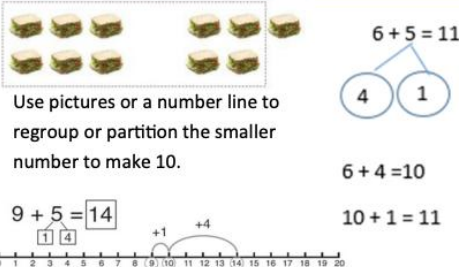



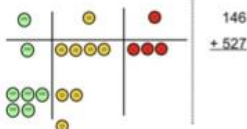
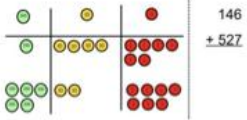
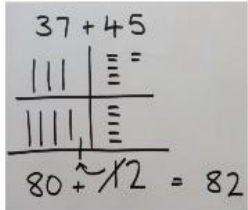
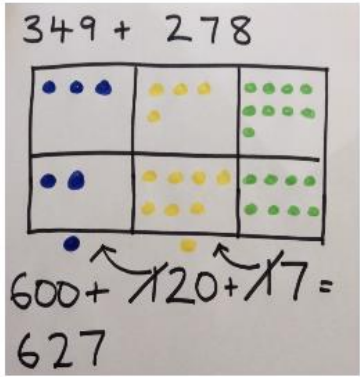



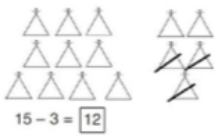
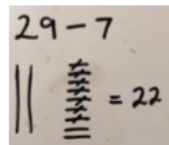


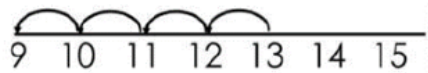
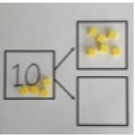

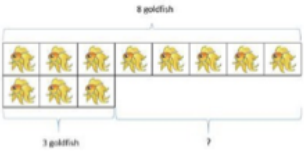
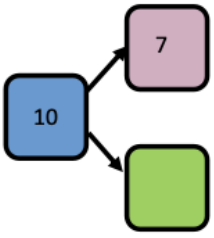
**We aim to create an exceptional school that harbours confidence, respect and a love of learning and prepares children for the challenges and adventures of life.**



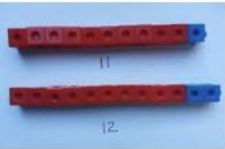
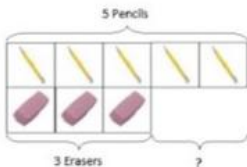
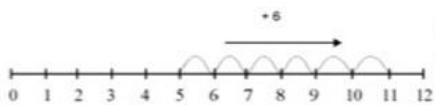
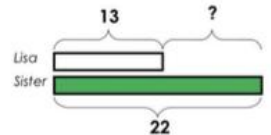
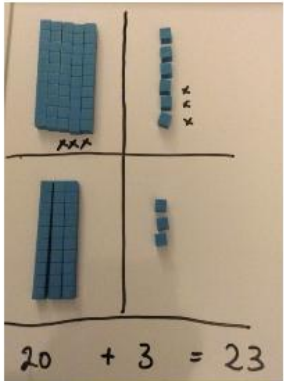
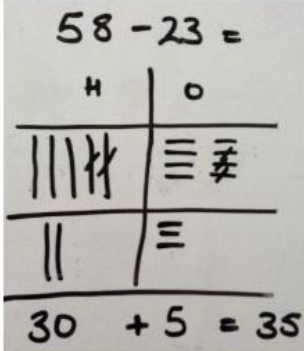
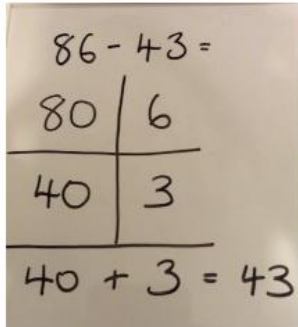
**Mousehole School Calculation Policy November 2025**

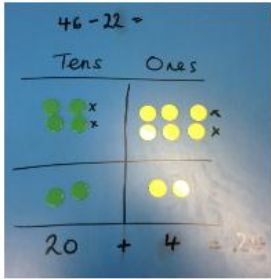
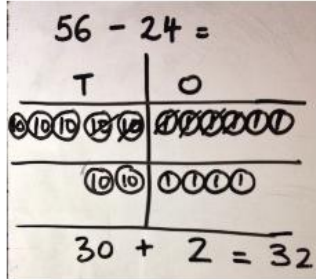

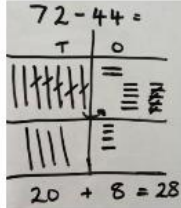
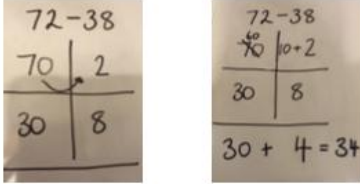
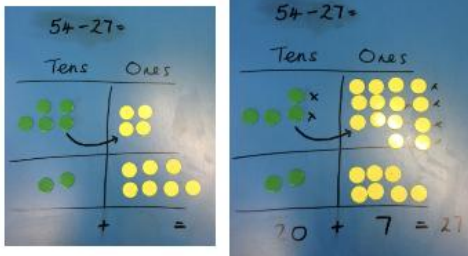
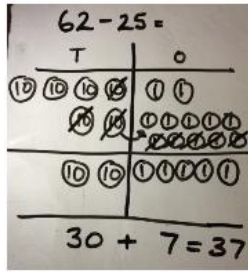
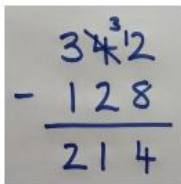
Objective	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
<p>Number bonds of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10</p> <p>Combining two parts to make a whole: part-whole model</p>	<p>Use cubes, numicon and others to add two numbers together.</p>  <p>Use numicon and cubes to show number bonds.</p>	 <p>Use pictures to add two numbers together as a group or a bar.</p> <p>Introduce the bar model and the part-whole model to secure number bonds.</p>	<p> <math>2 + 3 = 5</math>  <math>3 + 2 = 5</math>  <math>5 = 3 + 2</math>  <math>5 = 2 + 3</math> </p> <p>Use the part-whole model to move into the abstract.</p> 
<p>Counting</p> <p>Starting at the bigger number and counting on</p>	 <p>Start with the larger number on the bead string and then count on to the smaller number 1 by 1 to find the answer.</p>	<p><math>5 + 3 = 8</math></p>  <p>Start with the larger number on the bead string and then count on to the smaller number 1 by 1 to find the answer.</p>	<p><math>5 + 3 = 8</math></p> <p>Place the larger number in your head and count on the smaller number to</p>
<p>Re-grouping to make 10.</p>	 <p>Start with the biggest number and use the smaller number to make 10.</p> <p>Use numicon to help with making those links to 10.</p>	 <p>Use pictures or a number line to regroup or partition the smaller number to make 10.</p>	<p><math>7 + 4 = 11</math></p> <p>If I am at seven, how many more do I need to make 10. How many more do I add on now?</p>

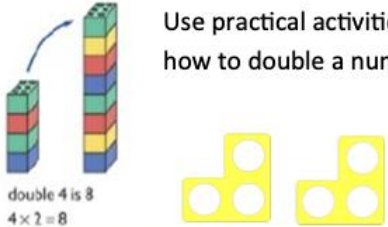

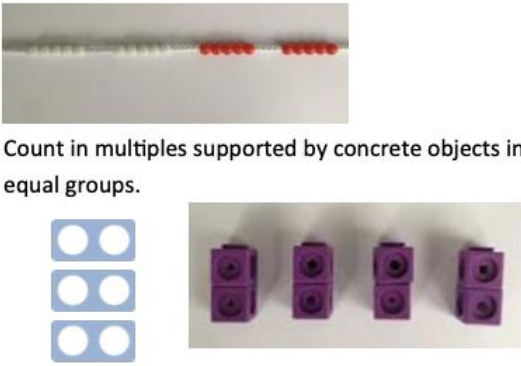
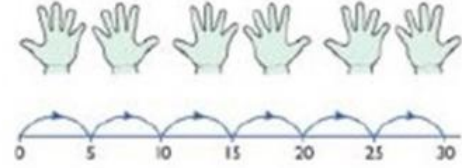
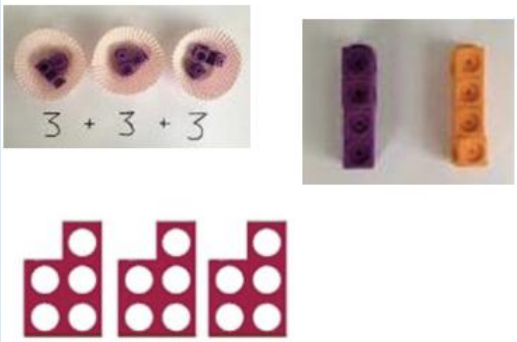

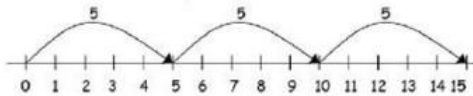



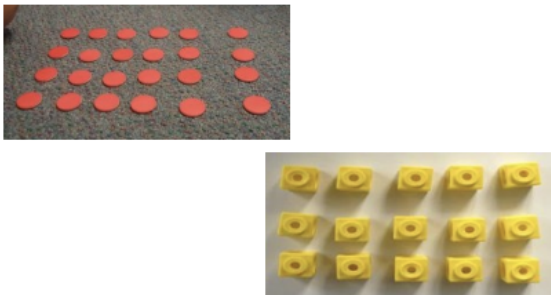
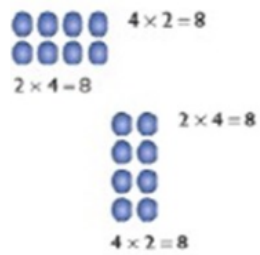
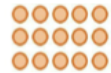
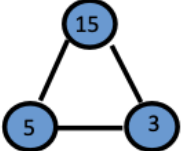

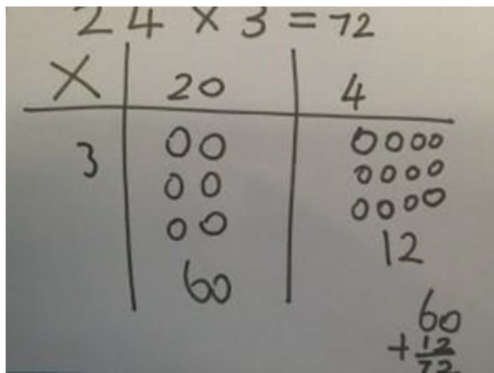
Objective	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
<p>Column method- re-grouping</p>	<p>Make both numbers in base 10 using a place value grid. Complete adding of the ones and tens as usual and calculate the totals. Then use base 10 to form the two new numbers that have been created. Add them together to get the final total.</p>  <p>When the children are confident with place value - use place value counters. Make both numbers on a place value grid.</p>  <p>Add up the ones and exchange 10 ones for one 10.</p>  <p>Add up the rest of the columns, exchanging the 10 counters from one column for the next place value column until every column has been added.</p> <p>As children move on to decimals, money and decimal place value counters can be used to support learning.</p>	<p>Children can draw a pictorial representation of the columns, base 10 and place value counters to further support their learning and understanding.</p> <p><b>Stem sentences</b></p> <p><b>First I partition the number into tens and ones. Next I add the ones together to get <u>12</u>. Because I have too many ones, I exchange ten ones for one ten.</b></p>  <p><b>Then I add the tens together to make <u>80</u>.</b></p> <p><b>Finally I add the <u>80</u> and <u>2</u> to make <u>82</u>.</b></p> 	<p>40 + 9 <u>20 + 3</u> 60 + 12 = 72</p> <p>100 + 40 + 6 <u>500 + 20 + 7</u> 600 + 70 + 3 = 673</p> <p>As the children progress, they will move from the expanded to the compacted method.</p> <p>146 + 527 <u>1</u> 673</p> <p>As the children move on, introduce decimals with the same number of decimal places and different. Money can be used here.</p>

	Objective	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
	Taking away ones	<p>Use physical objects, counters, cubes etc. to show how objects can be taken away.</p> <p><math>6 - 4 =</math></p> 	<p>Objects can be drawn and then crossed out to show what has been taken away.</p> <p>Children could draw tens and ones and cross out.</p>  	<p><math>4 - 2 = 2</math></p> <p><math>15 - 3 = 12</math></p>
	Counting backwards	<p>Make the larger number in your subtraction. Move the beads along your bead string as you count backwards in ones.</p> <p><math>13 - 4 = 9</math></p>  <p>Use counters and move them away from the group as you take them away counting backwards as you go.</p> 	<p>Count back on a number line or number track.</p>  <p>Start at the bigger number and count back the smaller number, showing the jumps on the number line.</p>	<p>Put 13 in your head, count back 4. What number are you at?</p> <p>Use your fingers to help.</p>
	Using number bonds Part-whole model	<p>Link to addition—use the part whole model to explain the inverse.</p>  <p>If 10 is the whole and 6 is one of the parts—what is the missing part?</p> <p>Numicon to reinforce number bond knowledge.</p>  <p><math>5+5</math> <math>6+4</math> <math>7+3</math> <math>8+2</math> <math>9+1</math></p>	<p>Use a pictorial representation of objects to show the part whole model.</p>  <p>Use bar models to show the link between addition and subtraction.</p>	<p>Move to using numbers within the part whole model.</p> 

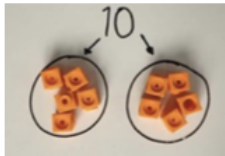

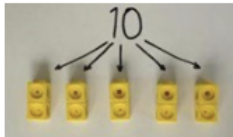
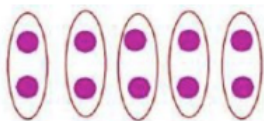

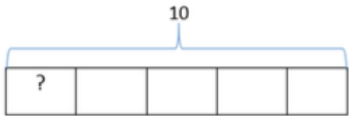

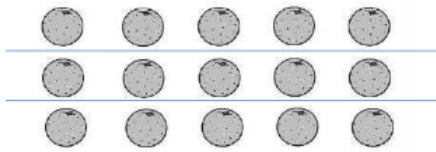
Objective	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
<p>Make ten</p>	<p><math>14 - 9 =</math></p>  <p>Make 14 on the ten frame. Take away the four first to make 10 and then takeaway one more so you have taken away 5. You are left with the answer of 9.</p>	<p>Start at 13. Take away 3 to reach 10. Then take away the remaining 4 so you have taken away 7 altogether. You have reached your answer.</p> <p><math>13 - 7 = 6</math></p> 	<p><math>17 - 8 =</math></p> <p>How many do we take off to reach the next 10?</p> <p>How many do we have left to take off?</p>
<p>Counting on - finding the difference.</p>	<p>Compare amounts and objects to find the difference.</p>  <p>Use cubes to build towers or make bars to find the difference.</p> <p>Use basic bar models with items to find the difference.</p> 	 <p>Count on to find the difference.</p> <p><b>Comparison Bar Models</b></p> <p>Draw bars to find the difference between two numbers.</p> <p>Lisa is 13 years old. Her sister is 22 years old. Find the difference in age between them.</p> 	<p>Hannah has 23 sandwiches, Helen has 15 sandwiches. Find the difference between the number of sandwiches.</p>
<p>Column method without regrouping</p>	<p>Use base 10 to make the two numbers like addition. Use the equipment to model how to subtract and write the numbers at the bottom.</p>  <p><math>20 + 3 = 23</math></p>	<p>The children can draw sticks and stones to represent the two digit numbers. Lay it out in the same way as the base ten and then physically cross out the amount, then count the remainder to find the answer.</p> <p><math>58 - 23 =</math></p>  <p><math>30 + 5 = 35</math></p>	<p>Children partition the number and then layout them out in a column.</p>  <p><math>40 + 3 = 43</math></p>

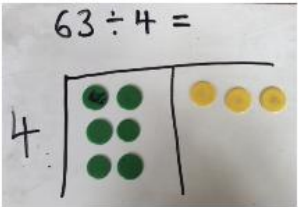
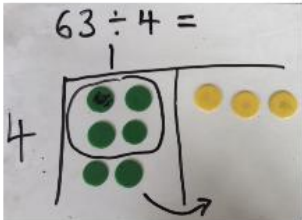
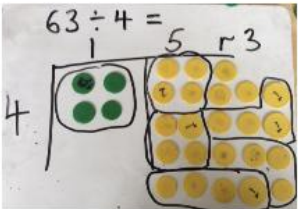
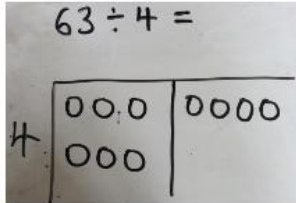
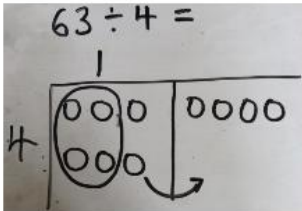
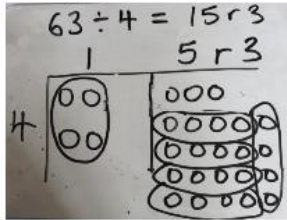
	Objective	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
	Column method without regrouping - continued.	<p>When children are secure with place value, they could use the place value counters in the same method.</p> 	<p>When the children are secure with place value they could draw their place value counters</p> 	<p>When children are secure they can move to more formal Column subtraction.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ - 43 \\ \hline 35 \end{array}$
	Column method with regrouping.	<p>Use base 10, lay out in the same way to establish the column method. Children exchange one ten and replace with ten ones. Begin with one exchange and then move to two.</p> 	<p>When children are secure, they can draw the sticks and stones and exchange by crossing out the ten and adding ten ones.</p> 	<p>Children can start their formal written method by partitioning the number into clear place value columns.</p> 
	Column method with regrouping - Continued.	<p>When children are secure with place value, they can use the place value counters with the same method.</p> 	<p>When they are confident with the equipment, the children can draw the place value counters and exchange by crossing out the counters.</p> <p><b>Stem sentences</b></p> <p><b>First I partition the numbers into tens and ones. Next I subtract the ones. Because I do not have enough ones, I exchange 1 ten for ten ones. Now I subtract <u>5</u> ones from <u>12</u> ones to make <u>7</u> ones. Then I subtract <u>2</u> tens from the <u>5</u> tens to make <u>3</u> tens.</b></p>  <p><b>Finally I add the <u>30</u> and <u>7</u> to make <u>37</u>.</b></p>	<p>Children move onto a more compact method when they are secure.</p>  <p>This will lead to an understanding of subtracting any number including decimals.</p>

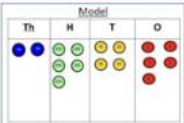
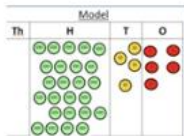
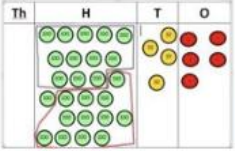
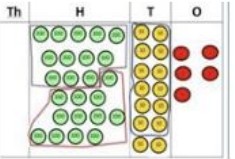
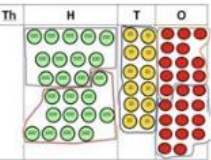
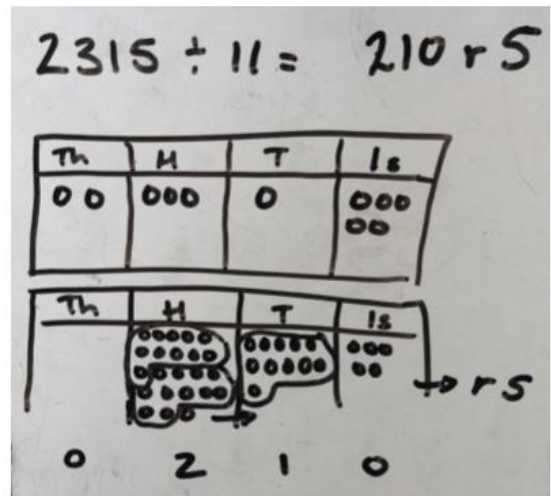
	Objective	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
	Doubling	 <p>Use practical activities to show how to double a number.</p> <p>double 4 is 8  <math>4 \times 2 = 8</math></p>	<p>Draw pictures to show how to double a number.</p> <p>Double 4 is 8.</p> 	<p>Partition a number and then double each part before re-combining back together.</p>
	Counting in multiples	 <p>Count in multiples supported by concrete objects in equal groups.</p>	 <p>Use a number line or pictures to continue to support counting in multiples.</p>	<p>Count in multiples of a number aloud.</p> <p>Write sequences with multiples of numbers.</p> <p>2,4,6,8,10  5,10,15,20,25</p>
	Repeated addition	 <p>Use different objects to add equal groups.</p>	<p>There are 3 plates. Each plate has 2 star biscuits on. How many biscuits are there?</p>  <p><math>2+2+2=6</math></p>  <p><math>5+5+5=15</math></p>	<p>Write addition sentences to describe objects and pictures.</p>  <p><math>2+2+2=6</math></p>

Objective	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract																																										
Arrays  - showing communicative multiplication.	Create arrays using counters/cubes to show multiplication sentences.  	Draw arrays in different rotations to find the communicative multiplication sentences.  	Use an array to write multiplication sentences and reinforce repeated addition .   $5 \times 3 = 15$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $5 + 5 + 5 = 15$ $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$   Inverse triangles show their understanding of communicative multiplication.																																										
Grid Method	Show the link with arrays to first introduce the grid method. <table border="1" data-bbox="539 788 871 908"><tr><td>x</td><td>10</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> 4 rows of 10 and 4 rows of 3  Then move to base 10. <table border="1" data-bbox="557 979 824 1115"><tr><td>x</td><td>T</td><td>U</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>  Then move to place value counters to show how we are finding groups of a number. We are multiplying by 4 so we need 4 rows.  $4 \times 126 =$   <div>Calculations <math>4 \times 126</math></div>	x	10	3	4			x	T	U				Children can represent the work they have done with place value counters in a way that they understand.  They can draw the counters, using the correct colours or just use circles in the different columns to show their thinking.  	Start with multiplying by one digit numbers and showing the clear addition alongside the grid. <table border="1" data-bbox="1744 868 2047 956"><tr><td>x</td><td>30</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>210</td><td>35</td></tr></table> $210 + 35 = 245$  Continuing from this, multiply by a 2 digit number showing the different rows within the grid method. <table border="1" data-bbox="1778 1155 1991 1299"><tr><td></td><td>10</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>100</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>30</td><td>24</td></tr></table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1744 1323 2058 1466"><tr><td>X</td><td>1000</td><td>300</td><td>40</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>10000</td><td>3000</td><td>400</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>8000</td><td>2400</td><td>320</td><td>16</td></tr></table>	x	30	5	7	210	35		10	8	10	100	80	3	30	24	X	1000	300	40	2	10	10000	3000	400	20	8	8000	2400	320	16
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	Objective	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
	Sharing	<p>I have 10 cubes, can you share them equally between two people?</p> 	<p>Children use pictures or shapes to share quantities.</p>  $10 \div 2 = 5$	<p>Share 8 buns between two people.</p> $10 \div 2 = 5$
	Grouping	<p>Divide quantities into equal groups. Use cubes, counters, objects or place value counters to aid understanding.</p>  	<p>Use a number line to show jumps in groups. The number of jumps equals the number of groups.</p>  <p>Think of the bar as a whole. Split it into the number of groups you are dividing by and work out how many would be within each group.</p>  $10 \div 5 = ?$ $5 \times ? = 10$	$10 \div 5 = 2$ <p>Divide 10 into 5 groups. How many are in each group?</p>
	Division with arrays	<p>Link division to multiplication by creating an array and thinking about the number sentences that can be created.</p> <p>Eg <math>15 \div 3 = 5</math>  <math>5 \times 3 = 15</math>  <math>15 \div 5 = 3</math>  <math>3 \times 5 = 15</math></p> 	 <p>Draw an array and use lines to split the array into groups to make multiplication and division sentences.</p>	<p>Find the inverse of multiplication and division sentences by creating four linking number sentences.</p> $5 \times 3 = 15$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $15 \div 5 = 3$ $15 \div 3 = 5$

Objective	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Short division	<p><b>Stem sentences</b></p> <p><b>First I partition the dividend into tens and ones.</b></p>  <p><b>Next I circle all the groups of 4 tens in the tens column.</b></p>  <p><b>Because I have too many tens, I exchange them for ones. Then I circle all the groups of 4 ones in the ones column. Finally any left over are the remainder.</b></p> 	<p>The children use place value counters to partition the numbers into tens and ones.</p>  <p>This method teaches children to take groups of the divisor from the dividend.</p>  <p>The children write the number of complete groups above. Because there are some left over, they exchange each ten for ten ones.</p>  <p>Then they take groups of 4 from the ones. Any left over become the remainder.</p>	<p>Begin with divisions that divide equally with no remainder.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 218 \\ 4 \overline{) 872} \end{array}$ <p>Move onto divisions with a remainder.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 86 \text{ r } 2 \\ 5 \overline{) 432} \end{array}$ <p>Finally move into decimal places to divide the total accurately.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 14.6 \\ 35 \overline{) 511.0} \end{array}$

	Objective	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
	Long division	<p data-bbox="524 288 707 411">  </p> <p data-bbox="741 288 1032 376"> <math>2544 \div 12</math>            How many groups of 12 thousands do we have? None.         </p> <p data-bbox="524 443 707 579">  </p> <p data-bbox="741 443 1032 499">           Exchange 2 thousand for 20 hundreds.         </p> <p data-bbox="741 499 1032 571"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 12 \overline{) 2544} \end{array}</math> </p> <p data-bbox="524 603 1032 699">           How many groups of 12 are in 25 hundreds? 2 groups. Circle them. We have grouped 24 hundreds so can take them off and we are left with one.         </p> <p data-bbox="524 707 757 858">  </p> <p data-bbox="813 707 958 850"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 02 \\ 12 \overline{) 2544} \\ \underline{24} \\ 1 \end{array}</math> </p> <p data-bbox="524 882 1032 970">           Exchange the one hundred for ten tens so now we have 14 tens. How many groups of 12 are in 14? 1 remainder 2.         </p> <p data-bbox="524 978 757 1137">  </p> <p data-bbox="846 978 969 1145"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 021 \\ 12 \overline{) 2544} \\ \underline{24} \\ 14 \\ \underline{12} \\ 2 \end{array}</math> </p> <p data-bbox="524 1169 1032 1233">           Exchange the two tens for twenty ones so now we have 24 ones. How many groups of 12 are in 24? 2.         </p> <p data-bbox="524 1257 734 1417">  </p> <p data-bbox="846 1257 947 1425"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 0212 \\ 12 \overline{) 2544} \\ \underline{24} \\ 14 \\ \underline{12} \\ 24 \\ \underline{24} \\ 0 \end{array}</math> </p>	<p data-bbox="1088 288 1682 384">           Instead of using physical counters, students can draw the counters and circle the groups on a whiteboard or in their books.         </p> <p data-bbox="1111 408 1659 906">  </p> <p data-bbox="1088 962 1682 1090">           Use this method to explain what is happening and as soon as they have understood what move on to the abstract method as this can be a time consuming process.         </p>	<p data-bbox="1704 288 2060 432">           Children will use long division to divide numbers with up to 4 digits by 2 digit numbers.         </p> <p data-bbox="1715 504 2049 903"> <math display="block">\begin{array}{r} 0318r5 \\ 20 \overline{) 6365} \\ \underline{-60} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\ 36 \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\ \underline{-20} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\ 165 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{-160} \\ 5 \end{array}</math> </p>