

Year 3 Calculation and Bar Modelling Policy

Additive Reasoning				
ELO: To add and subtract MI: Add and subtract numbers mentally, including: • A three-digit number and ones. • A three-digit number and tens. • A three-digit number and hundreds. MI: Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate. MI: Add and subtract numbers operations to check answers to a calculation. MI: Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value and more complex addition and subtraction.				
Examples of adding:				
Multilink/ Cuisenaire/Bar model	Abstract/Written Method/Language			
	In a cricket match, James' team score 157 runs in the first innings and 159 in the second innings. How many runs did they score in total?			
?	157+159=			
	+ 157 <u>159</u>			
Multilink/Cuisenaire/Bar model	Abstract/Written Method/Language			
James 35	James scored 35 more points than Sam. Sam scored 167 points in his game. How many points did James score?			
Sam 167	167+35=			
	+ 167 <u>35</u>			











	Examples of solving multi-step problems			
	Multilink/ Cuisenaire/Bar model		Abstract/Written Method/Language	
	200		Sally has £2 pocket money. She spends 70p on a comic and 50p on a bar	
	70	50	of chocolate. How much change should she get?	
	Multiplicative Reasoning			
	ELO: To multiply and divide			
	MI: Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12.			
		The e-digit numbers by a one-digit number asing		
	Examples of multiplication and division			
	<u>Concrete experiences</u>	•	Numicon	
m				
ear				
>				









Example of written method for division

Guidance Notes: Dividing using short division.

Once children are secure with division as grouping and demonstrate this using number lines, arrays etc., **short division** for larger 2-digit numbers should be introduced, initially with carefully selected examples requiring no calculating of remainders at all. Start by introducing the layout of short division by comparing it to an array.



Remind children of correct place value, that 69 is equal to 60 and 9, but in short division, pose:

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• How many 3's in 6? = 2, and record it above the 6 tens.
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• How many 3's in 9? = 3, and record it above the 9 ones.
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Once children demonstrate a full understanding of remainders, and also the short division method taught, they can be taught how to use the method when remainders occur within the calculation (e.g. 72÷3), and be taught to 'carry' the remainder onto the next digit.









