

# Calculation at TAS

## Year 3



# The Five Big Ideas

At TAS, we want our pupils of all ages to acquire a deep, long-term, secure and adaptable understanding and enjoyment of maths.

## Coherence

Lessons are broken down into small connected steps that gradually build up from what a child already knows to the introduction of new concepts.

## Representation and Structure

Representations are used in lessons to show children a visual representation of the maths they are doing.

## Mathematical Thinking

Children work on ideas by discussing with others and explaining their reasoning, rather than being told how to think.

## Fluency

Quick and efficient recall of facts and procedures is vital, so that it can be applied in different contexts.

## Variation

The teacher often represents the concept being taught in more than one way, to develop a deeper understanding. Children are also given

the opportunity to practise their skills in varied ways, by making connections

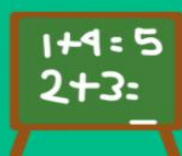
## The CPA Approach



**CONCRETE** -  
using physical objects  
to solve maths problems.



**PICTORIAL** -  
using drawings  
to solve maths problems.



**ABSTRACT** -  
solving maths problems  
using only numbers.



Children might begin by  
handling real objects...

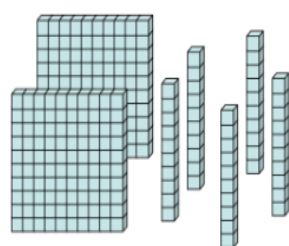
...then using physical  
representations of them.

Drawings act as a bridge between the concrete  
objects children have been using and the abstract  
symbols they must learn to use.

Finally, children learn to use abstract  
symbols to solve problems.

$$10 + 7 = 17$$

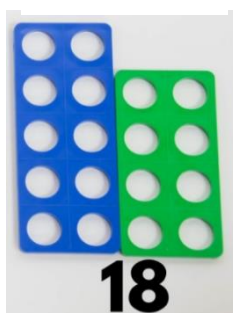
## Representations and Resources



Base ten

253

Numicon



18

place value counters

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
100 100	10 10 10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1 1

2

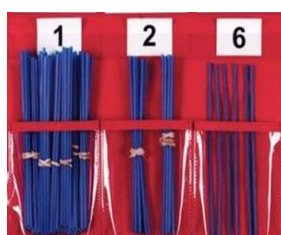
5

6

money

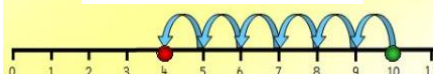


straws

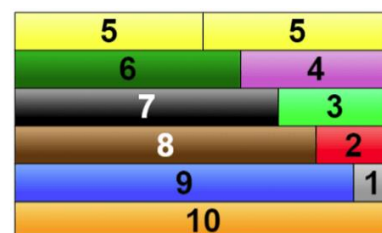


$$10 - 6 = 4$$

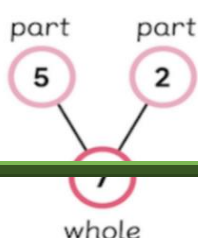
number lines



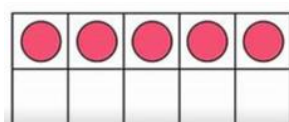
Cuisenaire rods



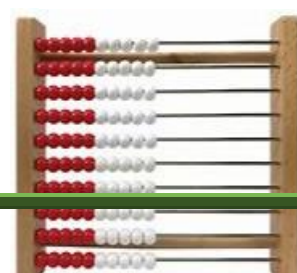
part whole  
models

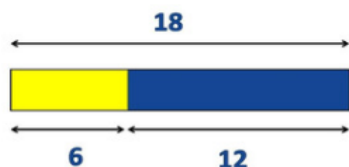


tens frames



Rekenreks





bar models



# Addition

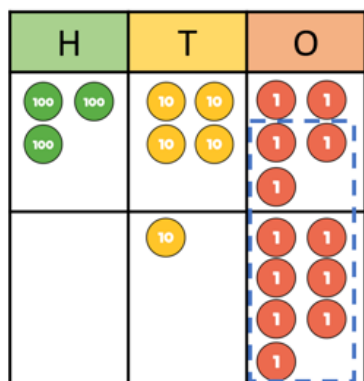
- Column method - regrouping
- Use of place value counters (up to 3 digits)



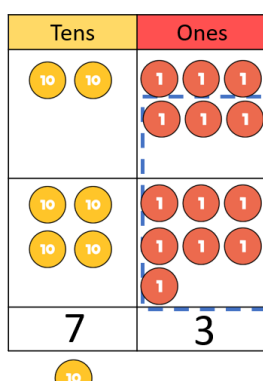
## Concrete

### place value counters

$$345 + 7 = 352$$



$$26 + 47 =$$



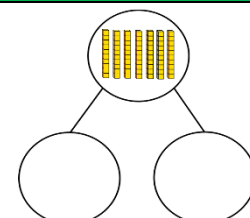
## Abstract

formal  
written  
method

	T	O
	2	6
+	4	7
	1	
	7	3

## Different ways to solve

part whole  
model



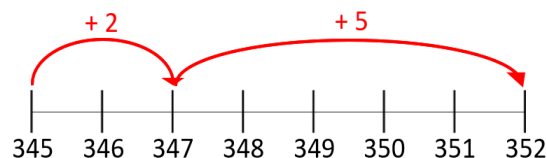
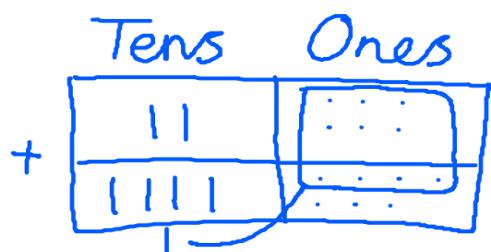
number line

$$\boxed{6} + \boxed{7} = \boxed{7} \boxed{3}$$

## Pictorial

### base ten

$$26 + 47 = 73$$



## Key Vocabulary

sum

total

plus

add

parts and wholes

the same as

altogether

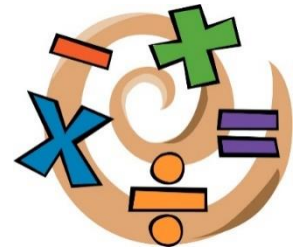
more

equa



# Subtraction

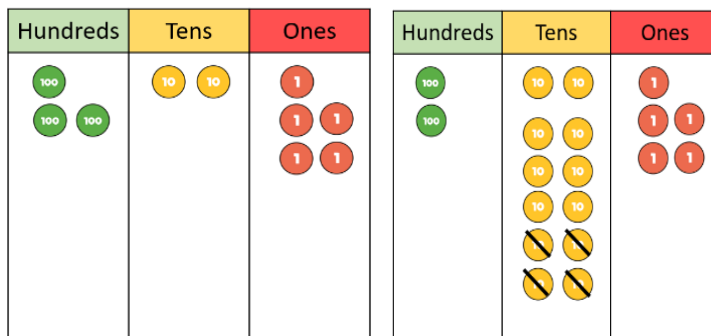
- Column method with regrouping (up to 3 digits using place value counters)



## Concrete

### place value counters

$$325 - 40 = 285$$



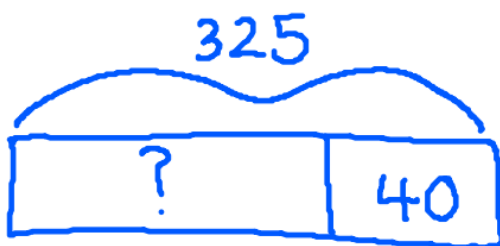
## Abstract

### formal written method

	H	T	O
$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \cancel{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	5	
—		4	0
	2	8	5

## Pictorial

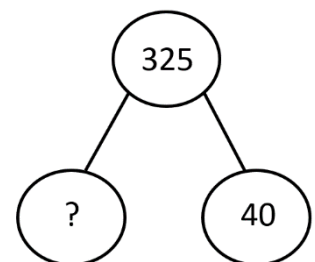
### bar model



## Different ways to solve missing box problems

$$325 - \text{frog} = 285$$

part  
whole  
model



## Key Vocabulary

take away	less than	decrease
the difference	subtract	
minus	fewer	



# Multiplication

- Arrays
- 2 digits by 1 digit using base 10



## Concrete

### place value counters

$$34 \times 5$$



## Abstract

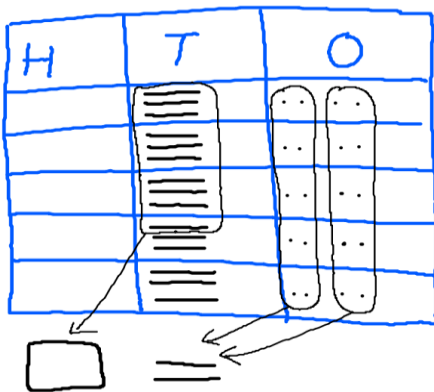
### formal written method (expanded and short)

	H	T	O	
		3	4	
x			5	
		2	0	(5 x 4)
+	1	5	0	(5 x 30)
	1	7	0	

## Pictorial

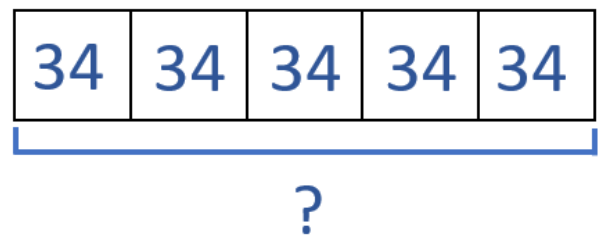
### base ten

$$34 \times 5 = 170$$



## Different ways to solve

### bar model



## Key Vocabulary

double

multiplied by

groups of

times

the product of

equal groups

lots of





# Division

- Division with a remainder using practical resources, times tables and repeated subtraction
- 2 digits divided by 1 digit using base 10 or place value counters



## Concrete

### place value counters

$$53 \div 4 = 13 \text{ r } 1$$



## Abstract

### write calculations to show the process

$$53 \div 4$$

$$53 = 40 + 13$$

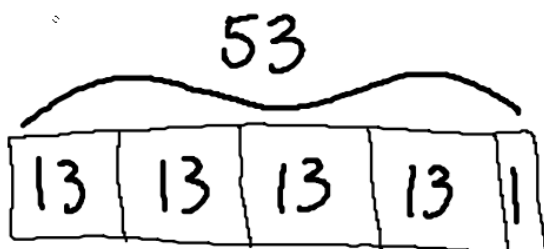
$$40 \div 4 = 10$$

$$13 \div 4 = 3 \text{ r } 1$$

$$10 + 3 \text{ r } 1 = 13 \text{ r } 1$$

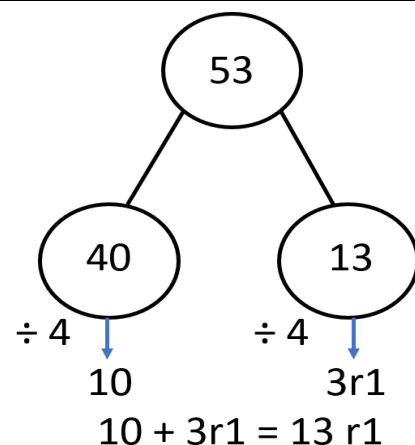
## Pictorial

### bar model



## Different ways to solve

### part whole model



## Key Vocabulary

share  
divide  
half

group  
divided by



## Methods of calculation for each year group

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Addition	Add two 1-digit numbers to 10  Add 1- and 2-digit numbers to 20	Add three 1-digit numbers  Add 1 and 2-digit numbers to 100  Add two 2-digit numbers	Add with up to 3 digits	Add with up to 4 digits	Add with more than 4 digits  Add with up to 3 decimal places	
Representations and models	Part whole model, bar model, Ten frames, bead strings, number line, straws	Part whole model, bar model, Ten frames, bead strings, number line, straws, hundred square, Base 10	Column Addition  Part whole model, bar model, Base 10, place value counters	Column Addition  Part whole model, bar model, Base 10, place value counters	Column Addition  Part whole model, bar model, place value counters	
Subtraction	Subtract two 1-digit numbers to 10  Subtract 1- and 2-digit numbers to 20	Subtract 1 and 2-digit numbers to 100  Subtract two 2-digit numbers	Subtract with up to 3 digits	Subtract with up to 4 digits	Subtract with more than 4 digits  Subtract with up to 3 decimal places	
Representations and models	Part whole model, bar models, number lines, ten frames, bead strings, number tracks, straws	Part whole model, bar Model, number lines, Straws, hundred square, Base 10, place value counters	Column subtraction  part whole model, bar model, Base 10, place value counters	Column subtraction  part whole model, bar model, place value counters	Column subtraction  part whole model, bar model, place value counters	
Times Tables		Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 10 and 5 times tables	Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 times tables	Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12 times tables		
Representations and models		Hundred square, Base 10, number lines, bead strings, place value counters, number tracks, everyday objects	Hundred square, Base 10, number lines, bead strings, place value counters, number tracks, everyday objects	Hundred square, Base 10, number lines, bead strings, place value counters, number tracks, everyday objects		
Multiplication	Solve one-step problems with multiplication	Solve one-step problems with multiplication	Multiply 2-digit by 1-digit numbers	Multiply 2 and 3-digit by 1-digit numbers	Multiply 4-digit by 1-digit numbers  Multiply 2-digit by 2 and 3-digit numbers	Multiply 2-digit by 4-digit numbers
Representations and models	Bar models, counters, Base 10, Ten frames, bead strings, number lines	Bar models, counters, Base 10, Ten frames, bead strings, number lines	Expanded written method  Short written method  Place value counters, Base 10	Expanded written method  Short written method  Place value counters, Base 10	Formal written method  Place value counters, Base 10	Formal written method
Division	Solve one-step problems with division (grouping and sharing)	Solve one-step problems with division (grouping and sharing)	Divide 2 digits by 1 digit (sharing with and without exchange, with and without remainders)	Divide 2 digits by 1 digit (grouping and sharing with remainders)	Divide 3 and 4 digits by 1 digit (sharing with exchange and grouping)	Divide multi digits by 2 digits (short and long division)
Representations and models	Real life objects, bead strings, ten frames, number lines, arrays, counters, bar models	Real life objects, bead strings, ten frames, number lines, arrays, counters, bar models	Straws, Base 10, bar models, place value counters, part whole models	Written short division  Place value counters,	Written short division  Base 10, bar models, place value counters. part whole models	Written sort and long division. list of multiples

Please note: some children may need to work in the stage before or after their year group, as appropriate for their needs.