## Don't Count, Calculate...

From an early age, children need to use known facts to help them calculate rather than count on or back in ones.

For $8+4$ l know $8+2=10$ so 2 more would be 12. Number bonds for 10 help me to cross the tens.


Addition and Subtraction can be represented in different ways...
These structures show the relationship between addition and subtraction.
Part-Part Whole Model
Bar Model


$$
\begin{aligned}
& 30+70=100 \\
& 70+30=100 \\
& 100-30=70 \\
& 100-70=30
\end{aligned}
$$

$45+12=57$
| know $45+10=55$ and then 2 more is 57 .
$56-9=47$
I know 10 less than 56 is 46 but I need to add 1 more so the answer is 47.

## Comparing Numbers.......

Children need to recognise that the $=$ symbol is used to equate (balance) what is on the left of and what is the on the right side of this symbol. This will help them solve missing number questions. Vary where the symbol is used in the number sentence.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3+4=6+1 \\
& 100-20=90-10 \\
& 34=\square+4 \\
& 100-\square=20
\end{aligned}
$$

As well as equality ( $=$ ), children need to experience inequality - greater than or less than.

$$
\begin{gathered}
<\quad=\quad> \\
31>13 \quad \text { and } 15<51 \\
30+10<5+37 \\
100-20>99-9
\end{gathered}
$$

They can also be used in missing number

$$
\text { problems e.g. } 5+7 \square 5+6
$$

[^0]
[^0]:    Always Sometimes Never?
    If you add 8 to an odd number, then the answer will be odd.

