

Key Vocabulary:

operation  
 add  
 addition  
 total  
 plus  
 more  
 increase  
 altogether  
 difference between  
 subtract  
 less  
 minus  
 decrease  
 take away  
 how many are left?  
 exchange  
 estimate  
 Inverse  
 tens boundary  
 hundreds boundary  
 decimal point

WRITTEN METHOD

Key learning: add numbers that contain different numbers of digits including decimals

In Year 6 children need to be able to use the column method of addition to add several numbers with different numbers of digits and decimals with up to two decimal places

Examples:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{+} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 \phantom{+} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 \phantom{+} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 + \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 \hline
 1 \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 \hline
 1 \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0}
 \end{array}$$

Children need to align the digits in the correct place value column

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 + \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 \hline
 4 \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 \hline
 \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0}
 \end{array}$$

When adding decimals with different numbers of decimal places, children should be taught and encouraged to make them the same through identification that 2 tenths is the same as 20 hundredths, therefore, 0.2 is the same value as 0.20.

WRITTEN METHOD

Key learning: subtract numbers that contain different numbers of digits

In Year 6 children need to be able to use the column method of subtraction to subtract numbers with different numbers of digits and decimals with up to two decimal places

Examples:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{-} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 - \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 \hline
 3 \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 \hline
 3 \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0}
 \end{array}$$

Children need to align the digits in the correct place value column

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{-} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 - \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 \hline
 3 \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \\
 \hline
 3 \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0} \phantom{0}
 \end{array}$$

When subtracting decimals with different numbers of decimal places, children should be taught and encouraged to make them the same through identification that 2 tenths is the same as 20 hundredths, therefore, 0.2 is the same value as 0.20.

## MENTAL METHOD

**Key learning:** partition and combine multiples of thousands, hundreds, tens and ones to add

Partitioning numbers to add is a core strategy for adding mentally

### Example 1:

$$5124 + 1352 = 6476$$

In this calculation there are no crossing of boundaries

$$5000 + 1000 = 6000$$

$$100 + 300 = 400$$

$$20 + 50 = 70$$

$$4 + 2 = 6$$

### Example 2:

$$8.4 + 3.8 = 12.2$$



$$8.4 + 3 = 11.4$$

$$11.4 + 0.8 = 12.2$$

### Example 3:

$$873 + 350 = 1223$$

$$873 + 300 = 1173$$

$$1173 + 50 = 1223$$

Shown using a number line

873 + 350 = 1223 (shown using a numberline)



## MENTAL METHOD

**Key learning:** partition and combine multiples of thousands, hundreds, tens and ones to subtract

Partitioning numbers to subtract is a core strategy for adding mentally

### Example 1:

$$7584 - 2351 = 5233$$

In this calculation there are no crossing of boundaries

$$7000 - 2000 = 5000$$

$$500 - 300 = 200$$

$$80 - 50 = 30$$

$$4 - 1 = 3$$

### Example 2:

$$13.2 - 4.5 = 8.7$$



$$13.2 - 4 = 9.2$$

$$9.2 - 0.5 = 8.7$$

### Example 3:

$$2132 - 440 = 1692$$

$$2132 - 400 = 1732$$

$$1732 - 40 = 1692$$

Shown using a number line

2132 - 440 = 1692 (shown using a numberline)



## MENTAL METHOD

**Key learning:** recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 1 (up to 2 decimal places)

**RAPID RECALL:** in Year 6 you are expected to know automatically number bonds to 1 up to 2 decimal places. Here are some examples:

$$0.67 + 0.33 = 1$$

$$0.54 + 0.46 = 1$$

$$0.35 + 0.65 = 1$$

$$0.32 + 0.68 = 1$$

$$0.31 + 0.59 = 1$$

Have you noticed its all about number bonds to 10 and 100!

## MENTAL METHOD

**Key learning:** Use number bonds and related facts to add and subtract decimals

Use your knowledge of the number system to calculate mentally using decimals

### Example:

$$0.75 + 0.56 = 1.31$$

Use your knowledge of  $75 + 56 = 131$

(The actual answer will be 100 times smaller because 0.75 is 100 times smaller

### Further examples:

$$0.62 + 0.38 = 1 \quad \text{using knowledge of } 62 + 38 = 100$$

$$2.8 + 0.43 = 3.23 \quad \text{using knowledge of } 280 + 43 = 323$$

$$1 - 0.41 = 0.59 \quad \text{using knowledge of } 100 - 41 = 59$$

$$0.92 - 0.35 = 0.57 \quad \text{using knowledge of } 92 - 35 = 57$$