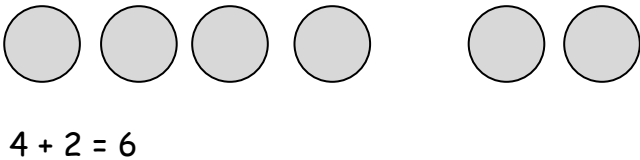
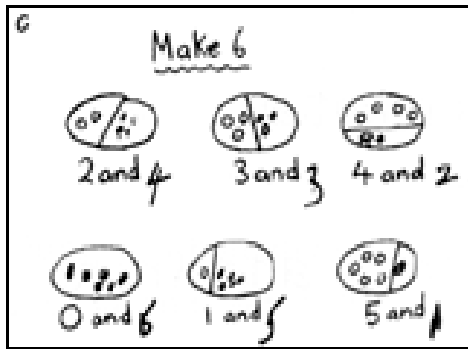
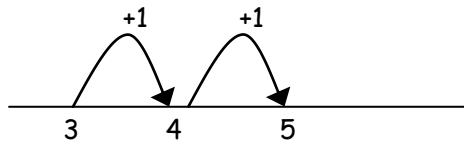


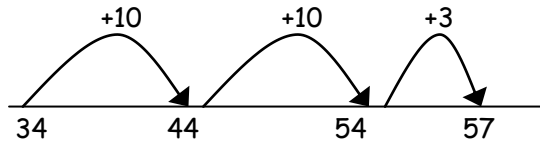
Drawing pictures to represent calculations and using practical equipment such as counters.



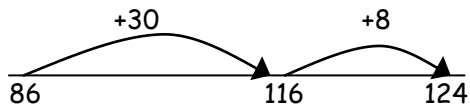
Number line  
 $3 + 2 = 5$



$34 + 23 = 57$



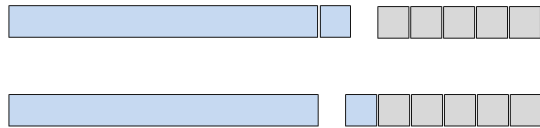
$38 + 86 = 124$



Children move on to using Base 10 equipment to support their developing understanding of addition.

$11 + 5 = 16$

11 cubes are lined up (1 ten and 1 unit/one).  
5 cubes are added to the line of 11 giving a total of 16.

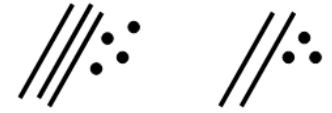


If possible, use two different colours of base 10 equipment so that the initial amounts can still be seen.

Children continue to use the Base 10 equipment to support their calculations. They will record their own drawings of the Base 10 equipment, using lines for 10 rods and dots for the unit blocks.

$34 + 23 = 57$

The units/ones are added first  $4 + 3 = 7$

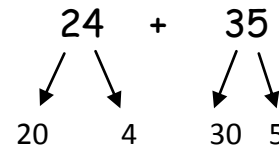


The tens are added next

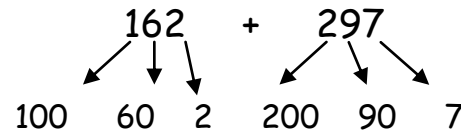
$30 + 20 = 50$

Both answers are put together  $50 + 7 = 57$

Partition



$20 + 30 = 50$   
 $4 + 5 = 9$   
 $50 + 9 = 59$



$100 + 200 = 300$   
 $60 + 90 = 150$   
 $2 + 7 = 9$   
 $300 + 150 + 9 = 459$

Column method

The example bottom left would be 'said' as follows:  
 $5 + 8 = 13$ , put 3 down and carry the 10  
 $20 + 40 + 10$  that was carried over = 70 (7 written in the tens column)  
 $600 + 0 = 600$  (6 written in the hundreds column)

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{HTU} \\ 625 \\ + 48 \\ \hline 673 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 367 \\ + 85 \\ \hline 452 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£}3.48 \\ + \text{£}0.78 \\ \hline \text{£}4.26 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$$