

## National Curriculum Programme of Study;

- Add whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition).
- Pupils practise using the formal written methods of columnar addition with increasingly large numbers to aid fluency. (non-statutory)
- Solve problems involving numbers up to three decimal places.
- Practise adding decimals, including a mix of whole numbers and decimals, decimals with different numbers of decimal places, and complements of 1 (for example,  $0.83 + 0.17 = 1$ ). (non-statutory)



### BY THE END OF YEAR 5...

By the end of Year 5, children will be able to show their understanding as;

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 2\ 8\ 3\ 6 \\ + \quad 7\ 2\ 8\ 8 \\ \hline 2\ 0\ 1\ 2\ 4 \\ \hline 1\ 1\ 1\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 1\ .\ 3\ 0 \\ + \quad 9\ .\ 0\ 8 \\ \hline 3\ 0\ .\ 3\ 8 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

### Following on from Year 4...

Formal column addition, including addition of mixed decimal numbers in a range of contexts

Children should continue to use the place value counters, in columns, to support their conceptual understanding of addition and the place value of larger and smaller numbers (to 3 decimal places).

Teachers should ensure they include examples in context as well as those requiring the addition of several numbers and different numbers of decimal places.

$$£10.38 + £2.85$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 0\ .\ 3\ 8 \\ + \quad 2\ .\ 8\ 5 \\ \hline 1\ 3\ .\ 2\ 3 \\ \hline 1\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$1.25\text{m} + 12\frac{1}{2}\text{m} + 37.5\text{cm}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ .\ 2\ 5 \\ + \quad 1\ 2\ .\ 5\ 0 \\ \hline 0\ .\ 3\ 7\ 5 \\ \hline 1\ 4\ .\ 1\ 2\ 5\ \text{m} \\ \hline 1\ 1 \end{array}$$