## National Curriculum Aims

- add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction)
- add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers
- use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy
- solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why

| Key Vocabulary |  |
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| Addition | Finding the total of two numbers when added together(total, plus, sum, <br> add |
| subtraction | Taking one number away from another number.(Take-away, minus, deduct) |
| Place Value | The value of where a digit is in the number. |
| Digit | A single symbol used to make a number <br> $(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8}$ and $\mathbf{9}$ are the ten digits we use) |
| Operation | A mathematical process. <br> The most common are add, subtract, multiply and divide (,,$+- \times, \div)$ |
| Difference | The result of subtracting one number from another. |
| Inverse <br> Operation | The operation that reverses the effect of another operation. <br> RoundingRounding means making a number simpler but keeping its value close to <br> what it was. |
| Estimate | To find a value that is close enough to the right answer, usually with some <br> thought or calculation involved. |
| Regroup | Moving an amount (usually 10 ) from one part of a calculation to another so <br> it is easier to do the calculation. |



## Home Learning

Can you calculate numbers you see when in the car? Add/subtract number plates? Add numbers from family members phone numbers.?
Estimate shopping to the nearest $10 p, £ 1$. Calculate shopping bills.



