



Addition

The mathematical operation to find the **total** of two or more numbers.

$$500 + 100 = 600$$

$$600 = 100 + 500$$



Subtraction

The mathematical operation in which the difference between numbers is found.

Subtraction is reducing one number by another.

$$500 - 100 = 400$$

$$400 = 500 - 100$$



Equals

Equals means the **same amount**.

The symbol shows that two values are equal.

$$2 + 3 = 4 + 1$$



Column Addition

Column addition can be an **efficient method** to add larger calculations.

$$\begin{array}{r} + 124 \\ + 341 \\ \hline 465 \end{array}$$

The numbers are written beneath each other.

$$\begin{array}{r} + 234 \\ + 257 \\ \hline 491 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Column Subtraction

Column subtraction can be an **efficient method** to subtract larger calculations.

$$\begin{array}{r} - 867 \\ - 332 \\ \hline 535 \end{array}$$

The numbers are written beneath each other.

$$\begin{array}{r} ^4 ^1 \\ - 524 \\ - 341 \\ \hline 283 \end{array}$$

Multiples of 100

Multiples are what we get after multiplying the number by a whole number.

$$100 \times 1 = 100$$

$$100 \times 2 = 200$$

$$100 \times 3 = 300$$

Multiples of 100: 100, 200, 300 ...

Multiples of 10

Multiples are what we get after multiplying the number by a whole number.

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

$$10 \times 2 = 20$$

$$10 \times 3 = 30$$

Multiples of 10: 10, 20, 30 ...

Efficient

Working in a way without wasting time.

$$100 + 100 =$$

An efficient way of adding the calculation would be to use our knowledge of known facts, rather than column addition.

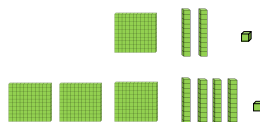
Method

There are different ways you could choose to solve calculations. These are called **methods**.

Column

$$\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ + 341 \\ \hline 462 \end{array}$$

Equipment



Partition mentally

$$100 + 300 = 400$$

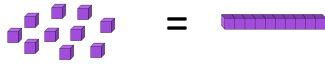
$$20 + 40 = 60$$

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

Exchange

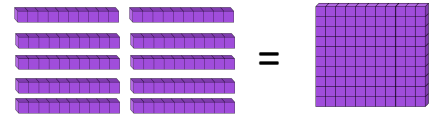
Changing one thing for another.

10 ones for 1 ten

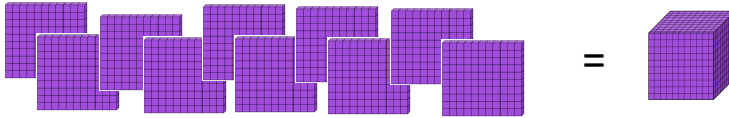


You can exchange:

10 tens for 1 hundred



10 hundreds for 1 thousand



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Estimate

Finding a value (number) that is close to the right answer.

A reasonable guess. A calculation can also be involved.



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Near Numbers

We can estimate the answers to calculations easier if we can recognise an easier 'near number'.

498 is near to 500. 118 is near to 100 or 120.

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Inverse

This can mean the opposite/ reversing.

The **inverse** of addition is subtraction. The **inverse** of subtraction is addition.

$$422 + 5 = 427$$

$$427 - 5 = 422$$

We can use the inverse to check calculations and to solve missing number problems.

Inequality Symbols

Can also be known as **comparison** symbols.

We can use these symbols to tell us if a number is greater than or less than another number.

<

less than



1 is less than 3

=

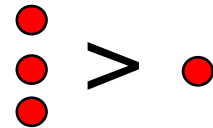
equal



2 is equal to 2

>

greater than



3 is greater than 1


Addition & Subtraction Year 3

+

Addition

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Addition & Subtraction Year 3

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Addition & Subtraction Year 3

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Multiples of 10: 10, 20, 30 ...

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Addition & Subtraction Year 3

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Addition & Subtraction Year 3

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Addition & Subtraction Year 3

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Addition & Subtraction Year 3

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Addition & Subtraction Year 3

Method

There are different ways you could choose to solve calculations. These are called **methods**.

<p>Column</p> $\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ + 241 \\ \hline 462 \end{array}$	<p>Equipment</p> 	<p>Partition mentally</p> $100 + 300 = 400$ $20 + 40 = 60$ $1 + 1 = 2$
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Addition & Subtraction Year 3

Exchange

Changing one thing for another.

You can exchange:

10 ones for 1 ten 10 tens for 1 hundred 10 hundreds for 1 thousand

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Addition & Subtraction Year 3

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Addition & Subtraction Year 3

Estimate

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?  ?

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Addition & Subtraction Year 3

Inequality symbols

Can also be known as **comparison** symbols.

We can use these symbols to tell us if a number is greater than or less than another number.

$<$	$=$	$>$
less than	equal	greater than

$1 < 3$	$2 = 2$	$3 > 1$
1 is less than 3	2 is equal to 2	3 is greater than 1

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Addition & Subtraction Year 3

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Year 3 – Addition & Subtraction Vocabulary Assessment <small>masterthecurriculum.co.uk</small>					
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Column Addition		Column Subtraction		Multiples of 100	
Multiples of 10		Efficient		Method	
Exchange		Estimate		Near Numbers	
Inverse		Inequality Symbols			

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