Introducing column addition lesson plan

| DAY | We Are Learning To (WALT): | MODEL / INTRODUCTION | INDEPENDENT WORK | PLENARY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mental: <br> Main: <br> Use column addition (with partitioning) | Mental: <br> Main: <br> Go through PowerPoint with the following: <br> - Explanation of the difference between horizontal / vertical and what a column is <br> - Adding $54+32$ on a number line (emphasise how long it takes) <br> - Adding $54+32$ on a hundred square (emphasise how long it takes) <br> - Adding $54+32$ in columns (emphasise how this is quicker) <br> - Go through examples of how to set out adding single digits and multiples of 10. Explain how horizontal line is like the $=$ sign. Lower ability start work <br> - Adding 2-digit and 3-digit numbers e.g. <br> (With every example reinforce four main teaching points: <br> $>$ Start on the right-hand side <br> $>$ Put only 1 number in a square <br> $>\quad$ Write the + <br> > Put units under units and tens under tens and so on <br> - Middle and higher ability start work <br> - Model for $\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{T}$ how to use column addition with number to 1 decimal place, including .0 where it is helpful e.g. $5+1.4$ can be easier as $5.0+1.4$ <br> - Final slide with reminders of the 4 key points above. Print out and enlarge / leave copies on tables of this final slide <br> Remind children to leave space between calculations and not squash them together Give children a copy of the success criteria to stick at the top of their page | (At regular intervals have children stop and check their work against the success criteria) <br> Lower ability - add 1digit numbers and multiples of 10 (children who work slowly to work on sheet) Give tens sticks if needed <br> Middle ability - add 2digit numbers (no carrying) <br> Higher ability - add 3digit numbers (no carrying) <br> Extension - add 4digit numbers and numbers to 1 decimal place (no carrying) | Have children selfasses their work against the success criteria <br> In ability partners give children 4 questions per pair, two for each partner Children need to talk to their partner, explaining what they are doing e.g. I will put the 3 under the other 3 because they are both units, then I draw my equals line with a ruler and use my fingers to calculate the answer Children swap over and partner who spoke first now listens |

