St John Fisher Catholic Primary School

Calculation Policy

2025 - 2026

This policy has been largely adapted from the White Rose Maths Hub Calculation Policy with further material added.
It is a working document and will be revised and amended as necessary. Progression within each area of calculation is in line with the programme of study in the 2014 National Curriculum.

This calculation policy should be used to support children to develop a deep understanding of number and calculation. This policy has been designed to teach children through the use of concrete, pictorial and abstract representations.

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Maths Mastery

At the centre of the mastery approach to the teaching of maths is the belief that all children have the potential to succeed. They should have access to the same curriculum content and, rather than being extended with new learning, they should deepen their conceptual understanding by tackling challenging and varied problems. Similarly, with calculation strategies, children must not simply rote learn procedures but demonstrate their understanding of these procedures through the use of concrete materials and pictorial representations. This policy outlines the different calculation strategies that should be taught and used across the school, which is in line with the requirements of the 2014 Primary National Curriculum.

Mathematical Language

The 2014 National Curriculum is explicit in articulating the importance of children using the correct mathematical language as a central part of their learning (reasoning). In certain year groups, the non-statutory guidance highlights the requirement for children to extend their language around certain concepts. It is therefore essential that teaching using the strategies outlined in this policy is accompanied by the use of appropriate and precise mathematical vocabulary. New vocabulary should be introduced in a suitable context (for example, with relevant, real objects, apparatus, pictures of diagrams) and explained carefully. High expectations of the mathematical language used are essential, with teachers only accepting what is correct.

Varied Fluency

Varied fluency is showing/demonstrating your learning in several different ways. When most of us were in school, there was one way to do it and if you didn't do it that way, you were wrong or reprimanded. Now, there are many different ways because there are many different learners. Children become familiar with several different ways to show their understanding and solve problems as they move up the school and will eventually settle with whatever method works best for them.

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This policy has been designed to teach children through the use of concrete, pictorial and abstract methods. This calculation policy should be used to support children to develop a deep understanding of number and calculation.

Using the Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract Approach:

Children develop an understanding of a mathematical concept through the three steps of: concrete, pictorial and abstract approach. Reinforcement is achieved by going back and forth between these representations.

Concrete Representation:

This is the first step in a child's learning. The child is introduced to an idea or skill by acting it out with real objects. This is a 'hands on' component using real objects and it is the foundation for conceptual understanding.

Pictorial Representation:

Once the child has sufficiently understood the 'hands on' experience, they can be progressed onto relating them to pictorial representations, such as a diagram or a picture of the problem.

Abstract Representation:

This is the third step in a child's learning. The child should now be capable of representing problems by using mathematical notation, for example: 12 ÷ 2 = 6

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	EYFS/Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Addition	Combining two parts to make a whole: part whole model. Starting at the bigger number and counting on- using cubes. Regrouping to make 10 using ten frame.	Adding three single digits. Use of base 10 to combine two numbers.	Column method- regrouping. Using place value counters (up to 3 digits).	Column method- regrouping. (up to 4 digits)	Column method- regrouping. Use of place value counters for adding decimals.	Column method- regrouping. Abstract methods. Place value counters to be used for adding decimal numbers.
Subtraction	Taking away ones Counting back Find the difference Part whole model Make 10 using the ten frame	Counting back Find the difference Part whole model Make 10 Use of base 10	Column method with regrouping. (up to 3 digits using place value counters)	Column method with regrouping. (up to 4 digits)	Column method with regrouping. Abstract for whole numbers. Start with place value counters for decimals- with the same amount of decimal places.	Column method with regrouping. Abstract methods. Place value counters for decimals- with different amounts of decimal places.

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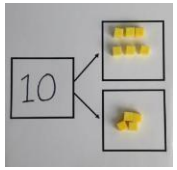
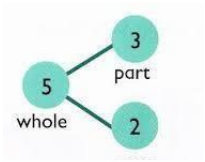
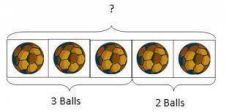
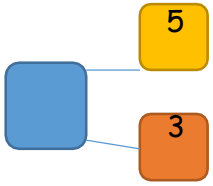
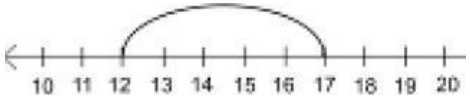
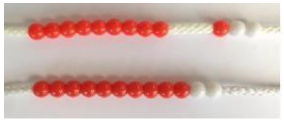
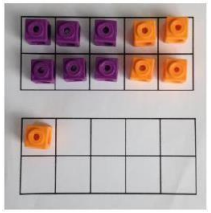
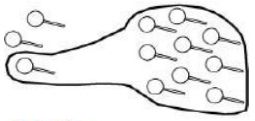
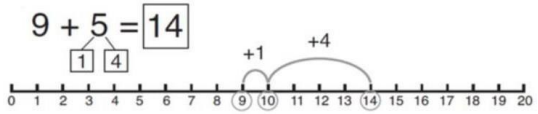
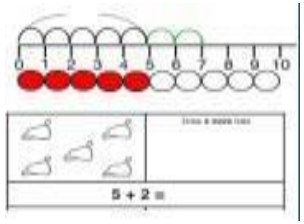
Multiplication	Recognising and making equal groups. Doubling Counting in multiples Use cubes, Numicon and other objects in the classroom	Arrays- showing commutative multiplication	Arrays 2d × 1d using base 10	Column multiplication- introduced with place value counters. (2 and 3 digit multiplied by 1 digit)	Column multiplication Abstract only but might need a repeat of year 4 first(up to 4 digit numbers multiplied by 1 or 2 digits)	Column multiplication Abstract methods (multi-digit up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number)
Division	Sharing objects into groups Division as grouping e.g. I have 12 sweets and put them in groups of 3, how many groups? Use cubes and draw round 3 cubes at a time.	Division as grouping Division within arrays- linking to multiplication Repeated subtraction	Division with a remainder-using lollipop sticks, times tables facts and repeated subtraction. 2d divided by 1d using base 10 or place value counters	Division with a remainder Short division (up to 3 digits by 1 digit- concrete and pictorial)	Short division (up to 4 digits by a 1 digit number including remainders)	Short division Long division with place value counters (up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number) Children should exchange into the tenths and hundredths column too

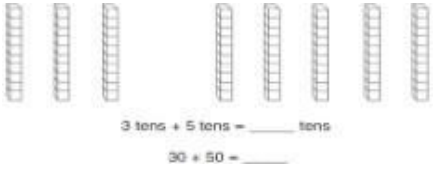
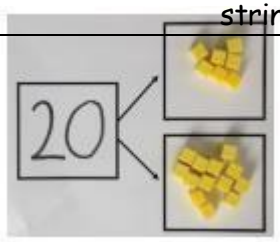
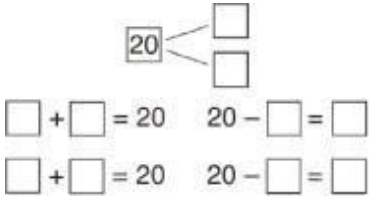
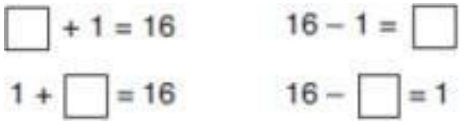
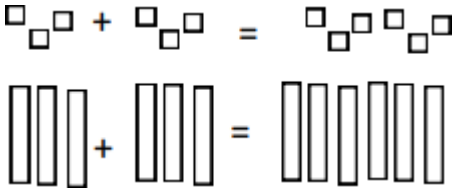
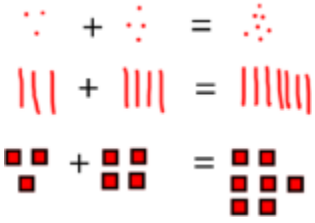
Addition:

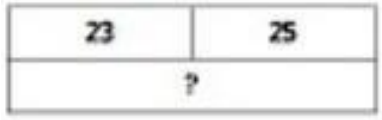
Year 1 – Addition:

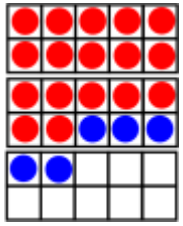
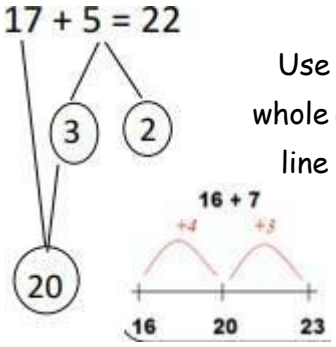
Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Combining two parts to make a whole: part- whole model.	   Use part-part whole model. Use cubes to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar. 	   Use pictures to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar. 	4 + 3 = 7 10 = 6 + 4  Use the part-part whole diagram as shown above to move into the abstract.
Starting at the bigger number and counting on.	 Start with the larger number on the bead string and then count on to the smaller number 1 by 1 to find the answer.	12 + 5 = 17  Start at the larger number on the number line and count on in ones or in one jump to find the answer.	12 + 5 = 17 Place the larger number in your head and count on the smaller number to find your answer.

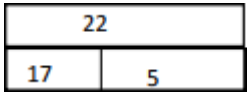
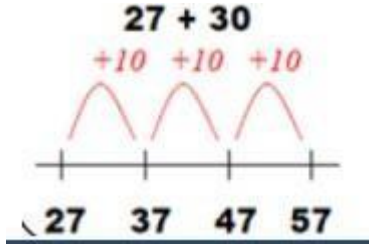
Regrouping to make 10.	 6 + 5 = 11  Start with the bigger number and use the smaller number to make 10.	 3 + 9 = Use pictures or a number line. Regroup or partition the smaller number to make 10. 	7 + 4 = 11 "If I am at seven, how many more do I need to make 10? How many more do I add on now?"
Represent & use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20.	 2 more than 5.		Emphasis should be on the language: *"1 more than 5 is equal to 6"* *"2 more than 5 is 7"* *"8 is 3 more than 5"*

Year 2 – Addition:

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Adding multiples of ten.	50 = 30 + 20  Model using dienes and bead strings.	 Use representations for base ten.	20 + 30 = 50 70 = 50 + 20 40 + ___ = 60
Use known number facts including different combinations of tens & ones of any 2 digit number. (Part part whole)	 Children explore ways of making numbers.		Include teaching of the inverse of addition and subtraction: 
Use known facts.		 Children draw representations of H, T & O.	3 + 4 = 7 *Leads to* 30 + 40 = 70 *Leads to* 300 + 400 = 700

<table>
<tr>
<td>Use bar models.</td>
<td> 
3 + 4 = 7</td>
<td> 
7 + 3 = 10</td>
<td> 

23 + 25 = 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add a two digit number and ones.</td>
<td>17 + 5 = 22
 
Use ten frame to make 'magic ten'.
Children explore the patterns: 17 + 5 = 22
27 + 5 =32</td>
<td> 

Use part part whole and number line to model.</td>
<td>17 + 5 = 22
Explore related facts:
17 + 5 = 22
5 + 17 = 22
22 – 17 = 5
22 – 5 = 17
 
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add 2 digit numbers and tens.</td>
<td> 
25 + 10 = 35
Explore that the ones digit does not change.</td>
<td> 
</td>
<td>27 + 10 = 37
27 + 20 = 47
27 +___= 57</td>
</tr>
</table>

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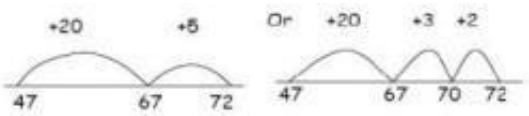
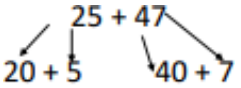
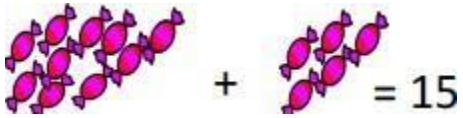
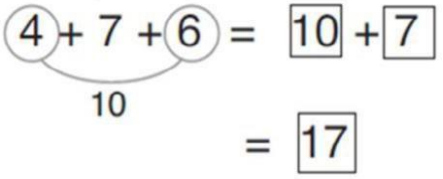
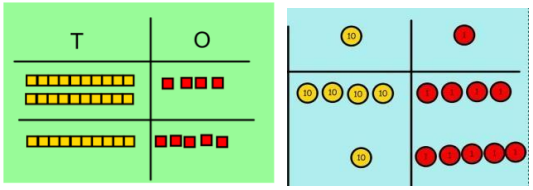
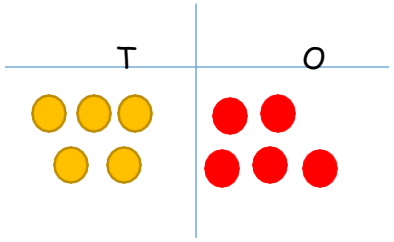
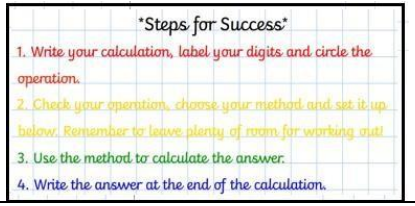
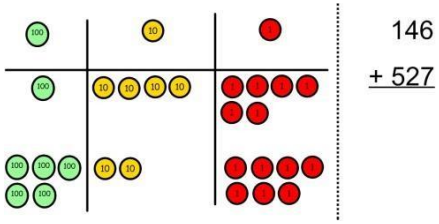
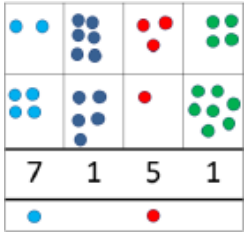
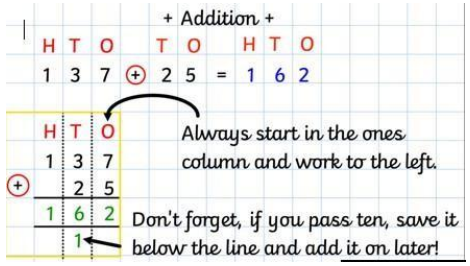
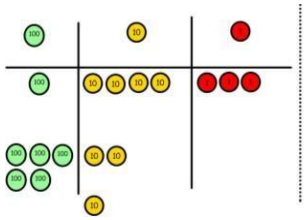
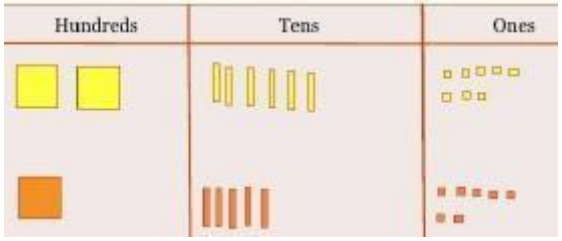
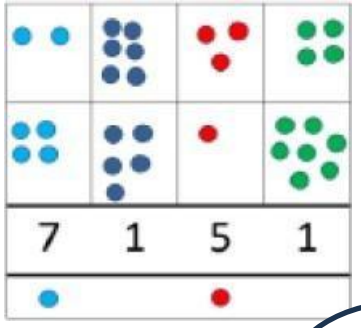
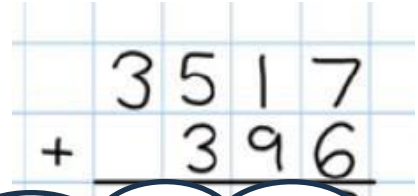
Add two 2-digit numbers.	 Model using dienes, place value counters and numicon.	 Use number line and bridge ten using part whole if necessary.	 20 + 40 = 60 5+ 7 =12 60 + 12 = 72
Add three 1-digit numbers.	4 + 7 + 6 = 17 Put 4 and 6 together to make 10. Add on 7.  Following on from making 10, make 10 with 2 of the digits (if possible) then add on the third digit.	 Regroup and draw representation. 	 Combine the two numbers that make/bridge ten, then add on the third.
Rapid Recall (addition and subtraction)	• Bonds within 10 • Bonds within 20 • Bonds to 100 (multiples of 10) • Add single-digit to make a multiple of 10		Strategies Add/subtract 9, 19, 29… Partitioning • Add near doubles • Reorder • Count on/back in 10s

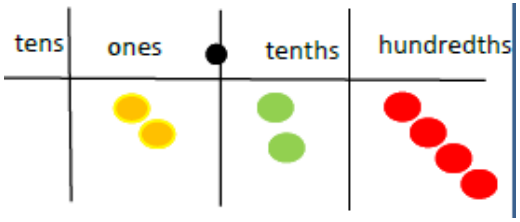
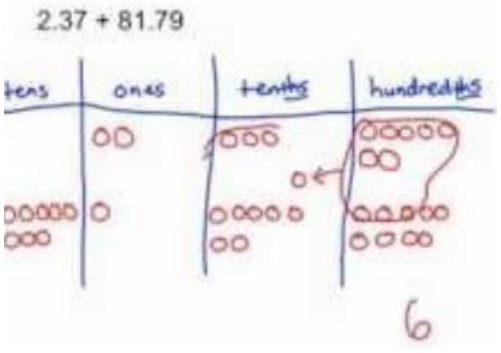
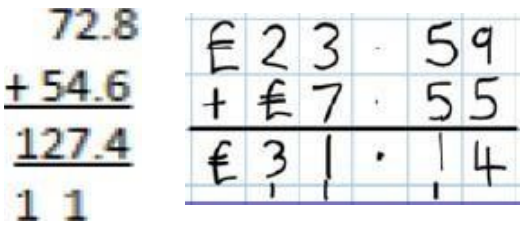
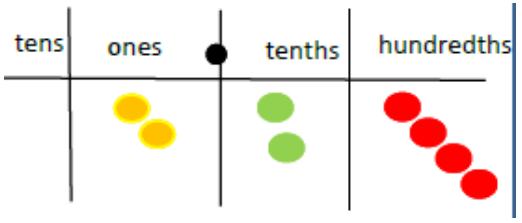
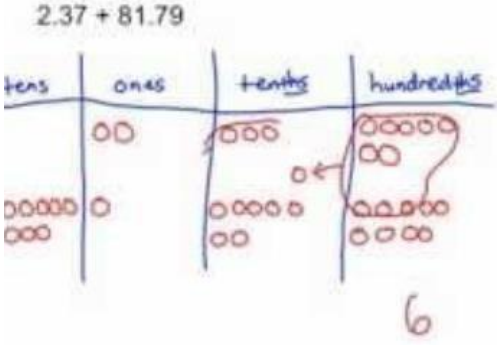
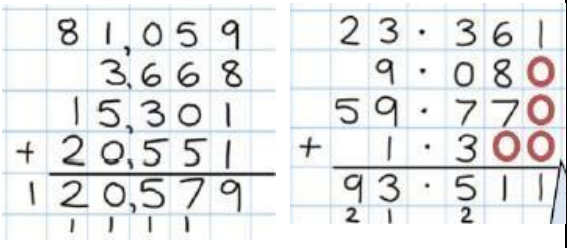
Year 3 – Addition:

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Column Addition – no regrouping (friendly numbers) Add 2 or 3 digit numbers.	24 + 15 =  Add together the ones first then add the tens. Use the Base 10 blocks first before moving onto place value counters.	After practically using the base 10 blocks and place value counters, children can draw the counters to help them to solve additions.  	Add the ones first, then the tens, then the hundred 2 2 3 + 1 1 4 3 3 7 Children use the 'steps to success' to format their calculation:  *Steps for Success* 1. Write your calculation, label your digits and circle the operation. 2. Check your operation, choose your method and set it up below. Remember to leave plenty of room for working out! 3. Use the method to calculate the answer. 4. Write the answer at the end of the calculation.
Column Addition – with regrouping.	Make both numbers on a place value grid.  146 + 527 Add up the units and exchange 10 ones for one 10.	Children can draw a pictorial representation of the columns and place value counters to further support their learning and understanding.  7 1 5 1	Children follow the 'Steps to Success' to regroup and form the calculation correctly:  + Addition + H T O T O H T O 1 3 7 + 2 5 = 1 6 2 H T O 1 3 7 + 2 5 1 6 2 1 Always start in the ones column and work to the left. Don't forget, if you pass ten, save it below the line and add it on later!

	 146 + 527 Add up the rest of the columns, exchanging the 10 counters from one column for the next place value column until every column has been added. This can also be done with Base 10 to help children clearly see that 10 ones equal 1 ten and 10 tens equal 100. As children move on to decimals, money and decimal place value counters can be used to support learning.		As the children move on, introduce decimals with the same number of decimal places and different. Money is used for context. 72.8 + 54.6 127.4 1 1 £ 2 3 . 5 9 + £ 7 . 5 5 £ 3 1 . 1 4 1 1 1 2 3 . 3 6 1 9 . 0 8 0 5 9 . 7 7 0 + 1 . 3 0 0 9 3 . 5 1 1 2 1 2

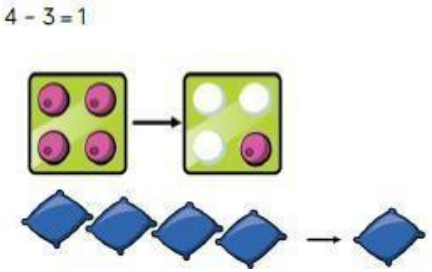
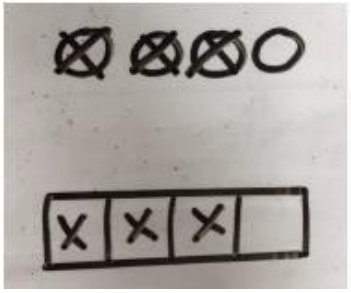
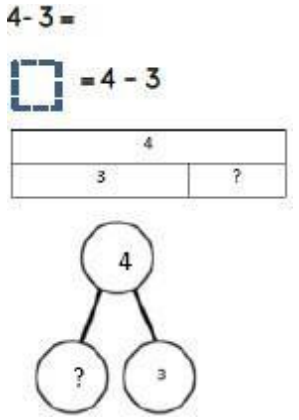
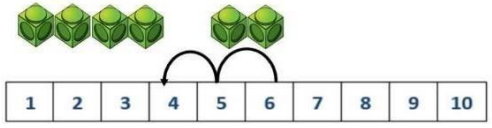
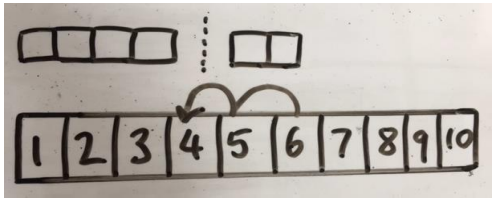
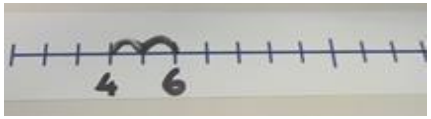
Year 4 – 6 – Addition:

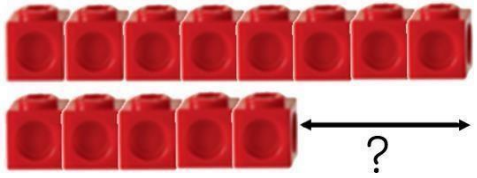
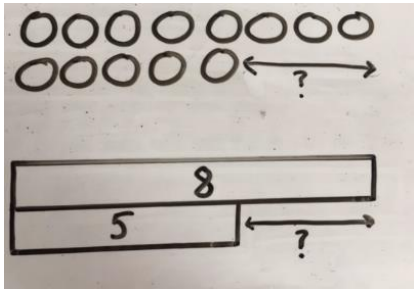
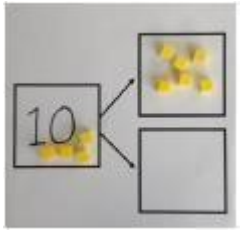
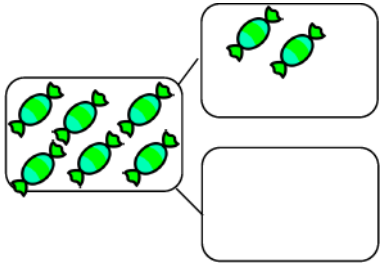
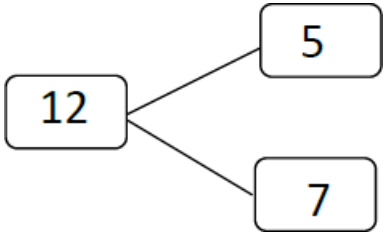
Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Year 4 Add numbers with up to 4 digits	Children continue to use dienes or place value counters to add, exchanging ten ones for a ten, ten tens for a hundred and ten hundreds for a thousand. 	Draw representations using place value grid. 	Continue from previous work to carry hundreds as well as tens. Relate to money and measures. 
Year 4 Rapid recall (Addition)	• Sums/differences – multiples of 10/100/1000 • Doubles – within 100 • Add/subtract multiples 10/100/1000	Strategies: - Partition - Small difference - Bridging - Round and adjust	

<u>Year 5</u> Add numbers with more than 4 digits. Add decimals with 2 decimal places, including money.	(As year 4) Introduce decimal place value counters and model exchange for addition. 	(As year 4) 	(As year 4) 
<u>Year 6</u> Add several numbers of increasing complexity. Include adding money, measure and decimals with different numbers of decimal points.	(As year 5) Introduce decimal place value counters and model exchange for addition. 	(As Year 5) 	Insert zeros for place holders. 

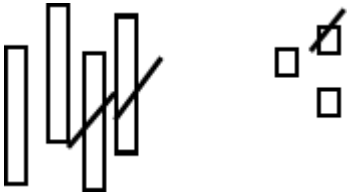
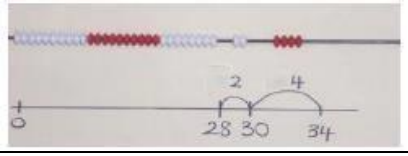
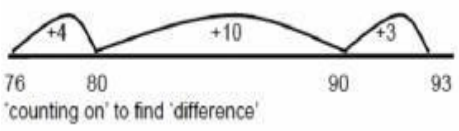
Subtraction:

Year 1 – Subtraction:

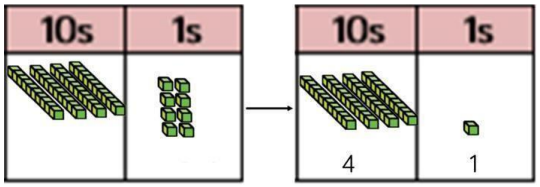
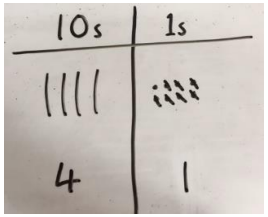
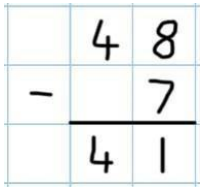
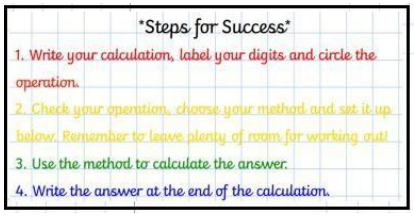
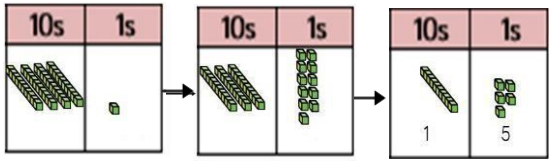
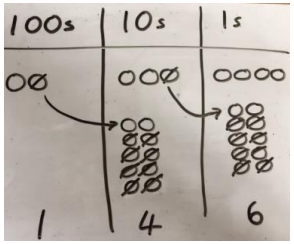
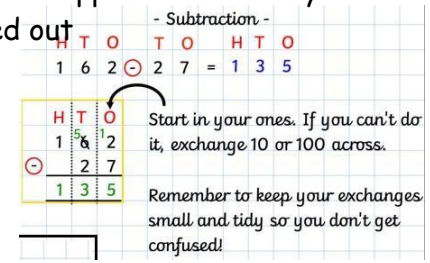
Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Taking away ones from a whole.	Use physical objects, counters, cubes etc. to show how objects can be taken away. 	Cross out drawn objects to show how many has been taken away. The bar model can also be used. 	
Counting back.	Counting back (using number lines or number tracks) children start with 6 and count back 2. 6 – 2 = 4 	Children to represent what they see pictorially e.g. 	Children to represent the calculation on a number line or number track and show their jumps. Encourage children to use an empty number line.  

Finding the difference.	Finding the difference (using cubes, Numicon or Cuisenaire rods, other objects can also be used). Calculate the difference between 8 and 5: 	Children to draw the cubes/other concrete objects which they have used or use the bar model to illustrate what they need to calculate. 	Find the difference between 8 and 5. 8 – 5, the differences is… Children to explore why 9 – 6 = 8 – 5 = 7 – 4 have the same difference.
Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20. (Part part whole model)	Link to addition – use the PPW model to model the inverse.  If 10 is the whole and 6 is one of the parts, what is the other part? 10 – 6 = 4	Use pictorial representations to show the parts. 	Move to using numbers within the part whole model. 

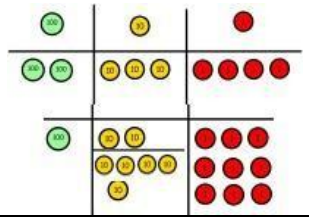
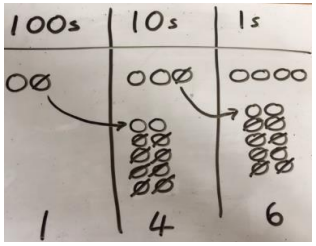
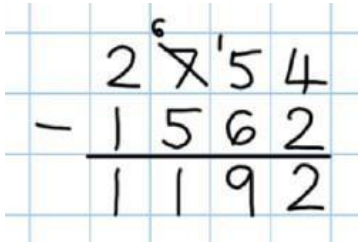
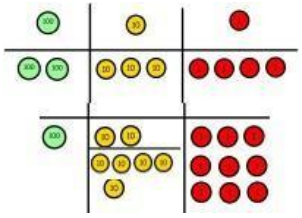
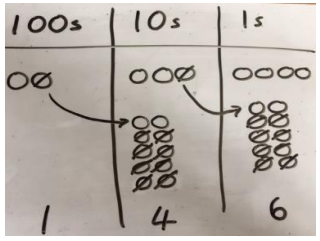
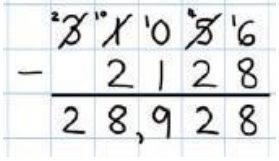
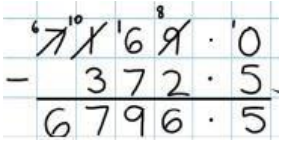
Year 2 – Subtraction:

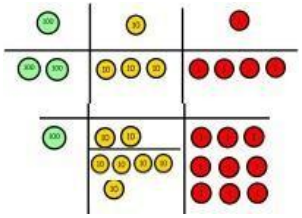
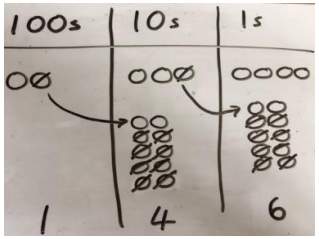
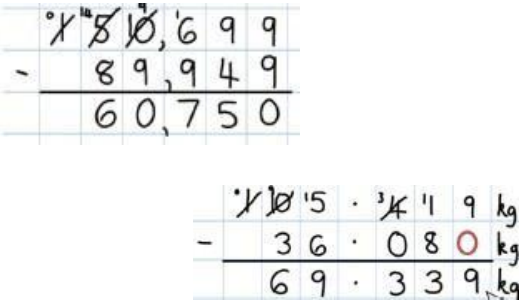
Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Partitioning to subtract – without regrouping. (friendly numbers)	Use dienes to show how to partition the number when subtracting without regrouping. 34 – 13 = 21 	Children draw representations of dienes and cross off. 43 – 21 = 22 	43 – 21 = 22
Making ten. (crossing one ten, crossing more than one ten, crossing the hundreds)	Use a bead string to model counting to the next ten and the rest. 34 – 28 = 	Use a number line to count on to the next ten and then the rest. 	93 – 76 = 17

Year 3 – Subtraction:

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Column subtraction without regrouping. (friendly numbers)	Column method using base ten.  	Children to represent the base 10 pictorially.  	Column method or children could count back 7.  Children use their 'Steps to Success' to format the question correctly: 
Column subtraction with regrouping.	Column method using base 10 and having to exchange. 41 – 26 =  	Represent the place value counters pictorially; remembering to show what has been exchanged.  	Formal column method using 'Steps to Success'. Children must understand what has happened when they have crossed out digits. 

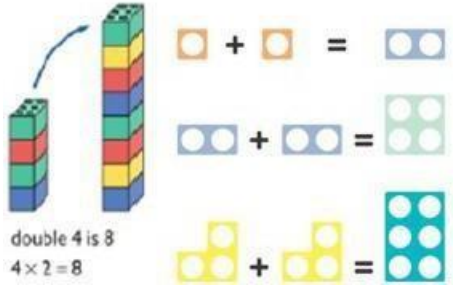
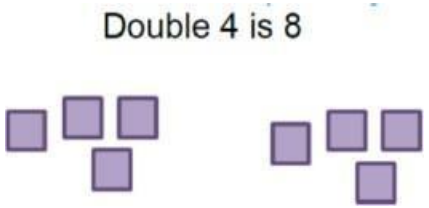
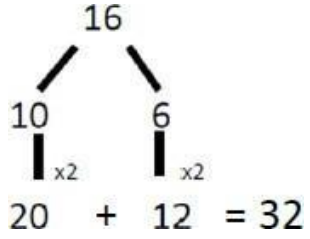
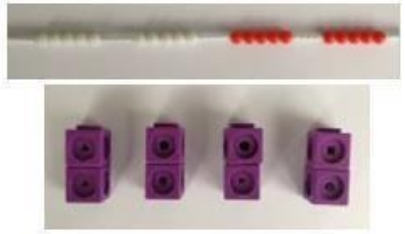
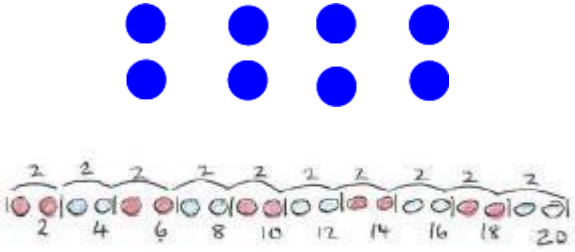
Year 4 – 6 – Subtraction:

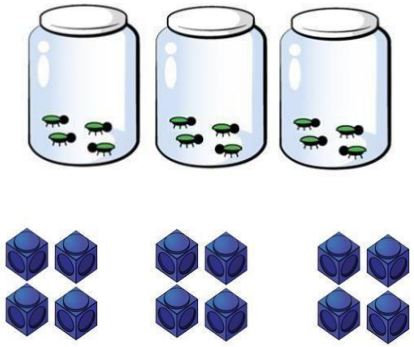
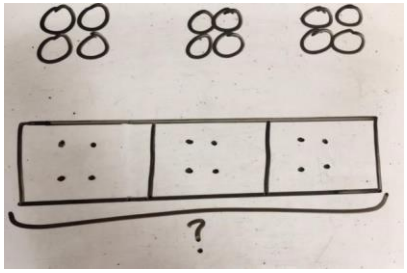
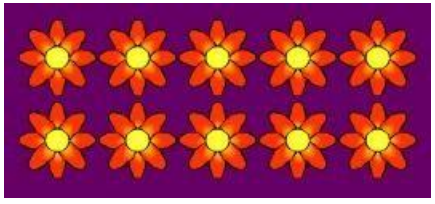
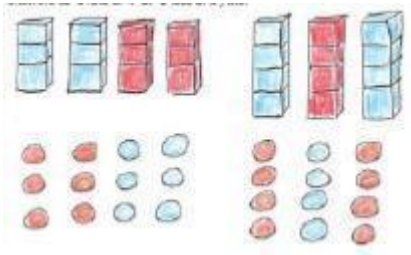
Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Year 4 Subtracting tens and ones – up to 4 digits. (introduce decimal subtraction through context of money)	Model process of exchange using numicon, base ten and then move to place value counters. 234 – 179 = 	Represent the place value counters pictorially; remembering to show what has been exchanged. 	Formal column method. Children must understand what has happened when they have crossed out digits. 
Year 5 Subtract with at least 4 digits, including money and measures. (subtract with decimal values, including mixtures of integers and decimals and aligning the decimal)	Model process of exchange using numicon, base ten and then move to place value counters. 234 – 179 = 	Represent the place value counters pictorially; remembering to show what has been exchanged. 	Formal column method. Children must understand what has happened when they have crossed out digits. Use zeros for place holders.  

Year 6 Subtract with increasingly large, more complex, numbers and decimal values.	Model process of exchange using numicon, base ten and then move to place value counters. 234 – 179 = 	Represent the place value counters pictorially; remembering to show what has been exchanged. 	Increasingly large and more complex numbers. 

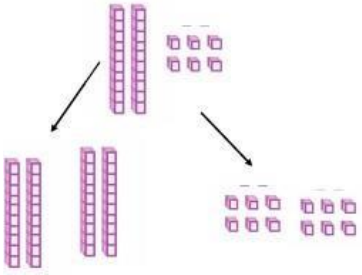
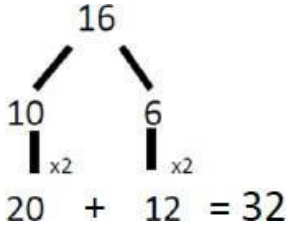
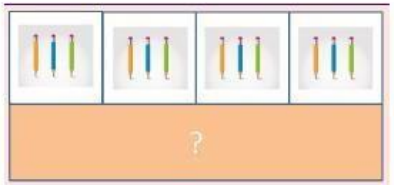
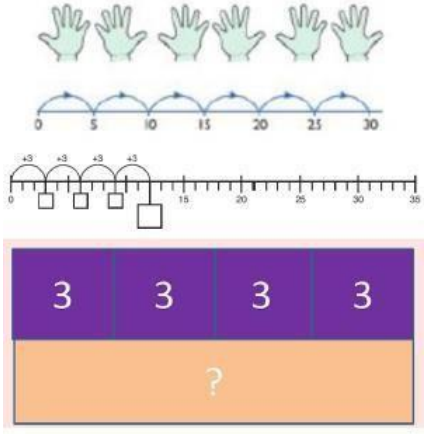
Multiplication:

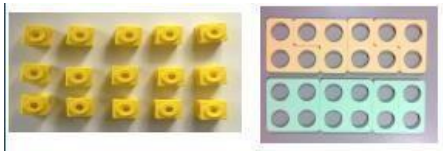
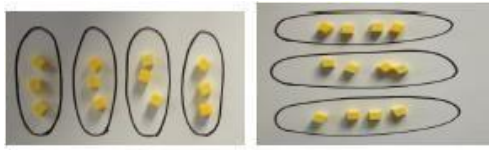
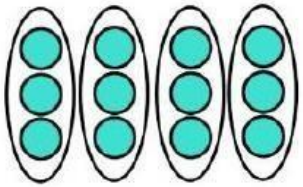
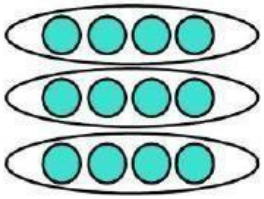
Year 1 – Multiplication:

	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Doubling numbers.	Use practical activities using manipulatives including cubes and Numicon to demonstrate doubling. 	Draw pictures to show how to double numbers. 	Partition a number and then double each part before recombining it back together. 
Counting in multiples.	Count the group as children are skip counting, children may use their fingers to help. 	Children make representations to show counting in multiples. 	Count in multiples of a number aloud. Write sequences with multiples of numbers. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30

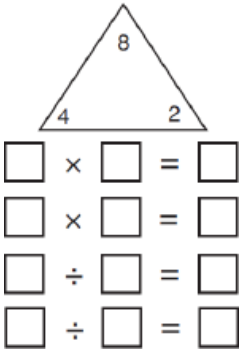
Repeated grouping/repeated addition.	3 x 4 = 4 + 4 + 4 = There are 3 equal groups, with 4 in each group. 	Children to represent the practical resources in a picture and use a bar model. 	3 × 4 = 12 4 + 4 + 4 = 12
Understanding arrays.	Use objects laid out in arrays to find the answers to 2 lots of 5, 3 lots of 2s. 	Draw representations of arrays to demonstrate understanding. 	3 x 2 = 6 2 x 5 = 10

Year 2 – Multiplication:

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Doubling numbers.	Model doubling using dienes and place value counters. Doubling 26 	Draw pictures and representations to demonstrate how to double numbers	Partition a number and then double each part before recombining it back together. 
Counting in multiples of 2, 5 and 10 from 0. (repeated addition)	Count the groups as children are skip counting, children may use their fingers to help. Progress onto bar models.  5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 40  	Number lines, counting sticks and bar models should be used to show representation of counting in multiples. 	Count in multiples of a number aloud. Write sequences with multiples of numbers. 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 4 x 3 = __

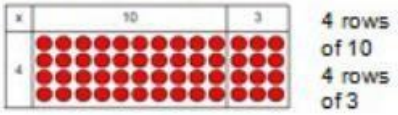
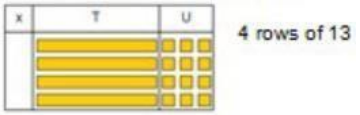
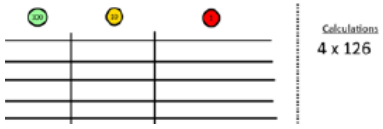
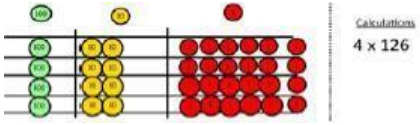
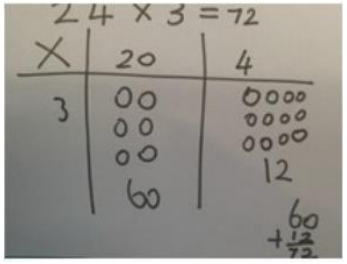
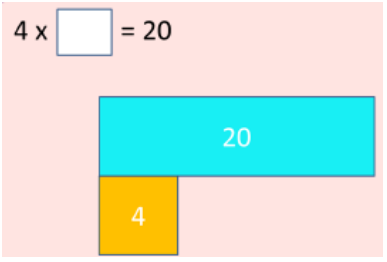
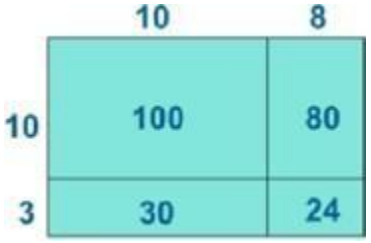
<table>
<tr>
<td>Multiplication is commutative.</td>
<td>Create arrays using counters, cubes and numicon.
 
 
Pupils should understand that an array can represent different equations and that, as multiplication is commutative, the order of the multiplication does not change the answer.
  </td>
<td>Use representations of arrays to show different calculations and explore commutativity.
 
  </td>
<td>12 = 3 x 4
12 = 4 x 3

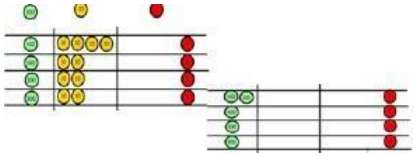
Use an array to write multiplication sentences and reinforce repeated addition.
 
5 + 5 + 5 = 15
3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15
5 x 3 = 15
3 x 5 = 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using the inverse.

(this should be taught alongside division, so pupils learn how the two operations work alongside each other)</td>
<td>  </td>
<td> 
</td>
<td>2 x 4 = 8
4 x 2 = 8
8 ÷ 2 = 4
8 ÷ 4 = 2
8 = 2 x 4
8 = 4 x 2
2 = 8 ÷ 4
4 = 8 ÷ 2

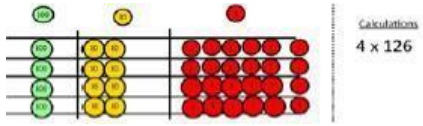
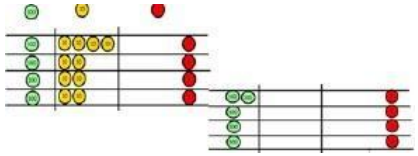
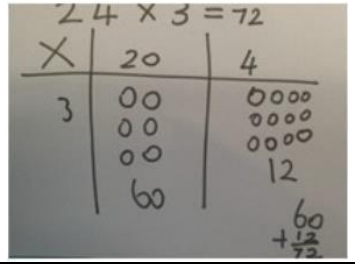
Show all 8 related fact family sentences.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Year 3 – Multiplication:

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
The grid method.	Show the links with arrays to first introduce the grid method.  Move onto base ten to move towards a more compact method.  Move onto place value counters to show how we are finding groups of a number. We are multiplying by 4, so we need 4 rows…  Fill each row with 126…  Add up each column, starting with the ones making any exchanges needed.	Children can represent their work with place value counters in a way that they understand. They can draw the counters using colour to show different amounts or just use the circles in the different columns to show their thinking.  Bar models are used to explore missing numbers.  	Begin with multiplying by one digit numbers and showing the clear addition alongside.  210 + 35 = 245 Moving forward, multiply by a 2 digit number, showing the different rows within the grid method. 

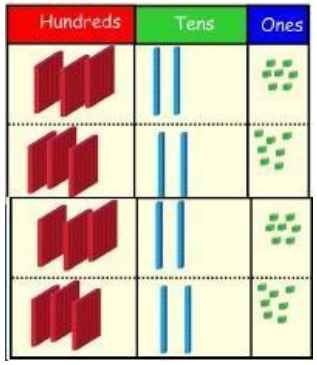
<table>
<tr><td></td><td> 
Then you have your answer.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Rapid Recall (multiplication and division</td><td colspan="3">Multiplication and division facts for 2, 5, 10, 3, 4 and 8 times tables.
<u>Strategies</u>
'Double-double'/'half-half' links within the listed times tables.
Associativity (pushing numbers around)
Using what I already know</td></tr>
</table>

Year 4 – Multiplication:

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
The grid method (recap from Year 3 for 2 digit x 1 digit). Children progress to multiplying 3 digit numbers by 1 digit (Year 4 expectation).	Use place value counters to show how we are finding groups of a number. We are multiplying by 4 so we need 4 rows.  Fill each row with 126.  Add up each column, starting with the ones making any exchanges needed.	Children can represent their work with place value counters in a way that they understand. They can draw the counters using colour to show different amounts or just use the circles in the different columns to show their thinking.  	Multiply 3 digit by 1 digit numbers using the grid method. | x	300	20	7 | |---|---|---|---| | 4 | 1200 | 80 | 28 | 1200 + 80 + 28 = 1,308

<table>
<tr>
<td>Column Multiplication.</td>
<td>Children can continue to be supported by place value counters at this stage of multiplication. This is initially done where there is no regrouping.

321 x 2 = 642

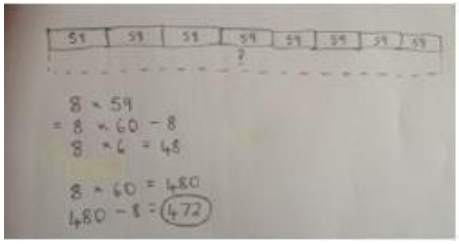
 

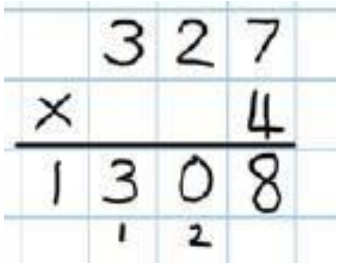
It is important at this stage that they always multiply the ones column first.

The corresponding long multiplication is modelled alongside this method.</td>
<td>The grid method may be used to show how this relates to a formal written method (see abstract column).

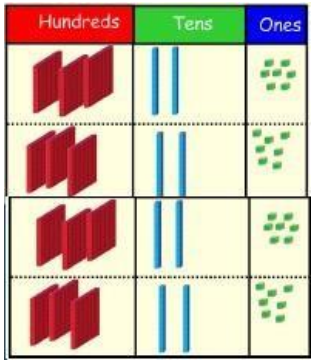
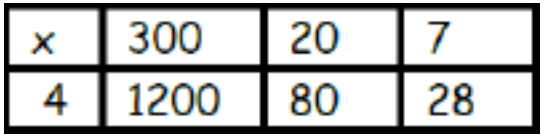
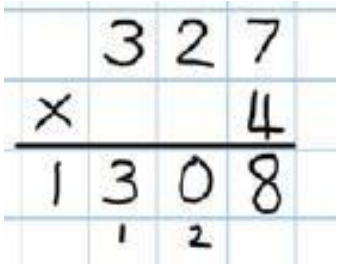
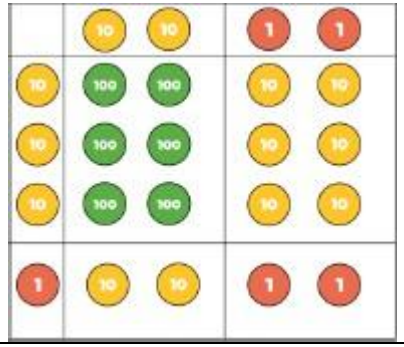
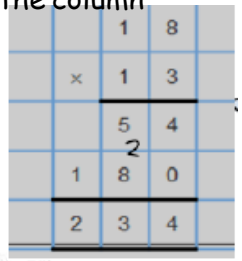
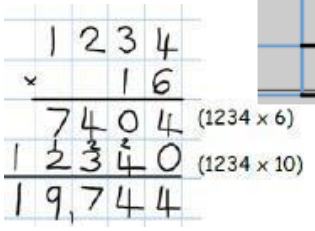
<table>
<tr><td>x</td><td>300</td><td>20</td><td>7</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>1200</td><td>80</td><td>28</td></tr>
</table>

Bar modelling and number lines can support learners when solving problems with multiplication alongside the formal written methods.

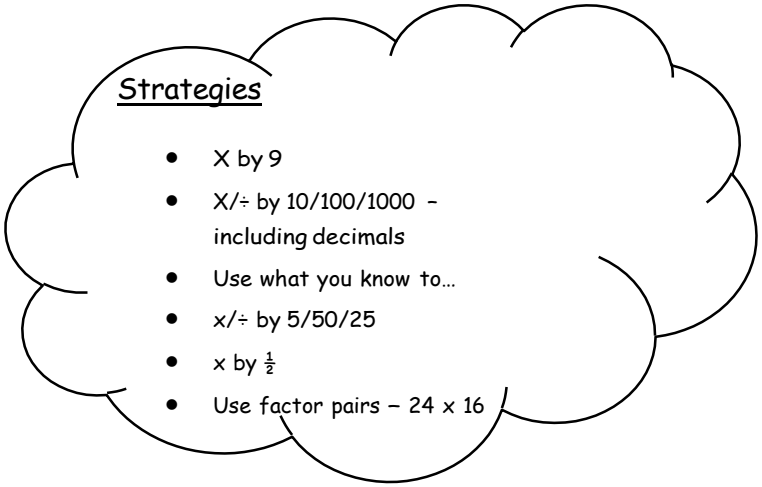
 
</td>
<td>The grid method can then be progressed onto the compact method.

 
</td>
</tr>
</table>

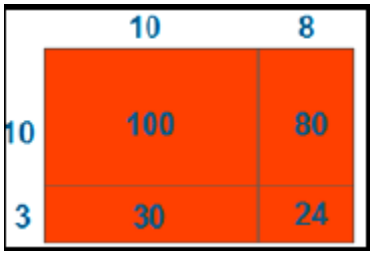
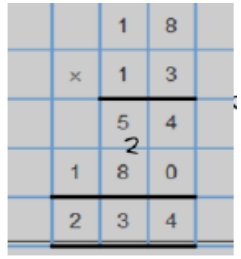
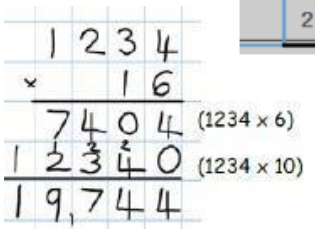
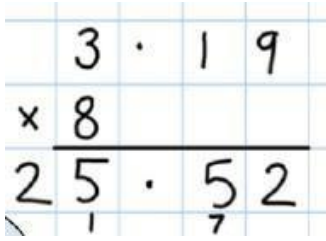
Year 5 – Multiplication:

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Column Multiplication (3 and 4 digits x 1 digit).	Children can continue to be supported by place value counters at this stage of multiplication. This is initially done where there is no regrouping. 	The grid method may be used to show how this relates to a formal written method (see abstract column). 	The grid method can then be progressed onto the compact method. 
Column Multiplication – Long multiplication.	Manipulatives may still be used with the corresponding long multiplication modelled alongside. (22 x 31) 	 Continue to use bar modelling to support problem solving.	Progress to using the column method for long multiplication.  

Rapid Recall (multiplication and division	• Square numbers to 144 • Establish whether a number is prime • Recall all prime numbers up to 19



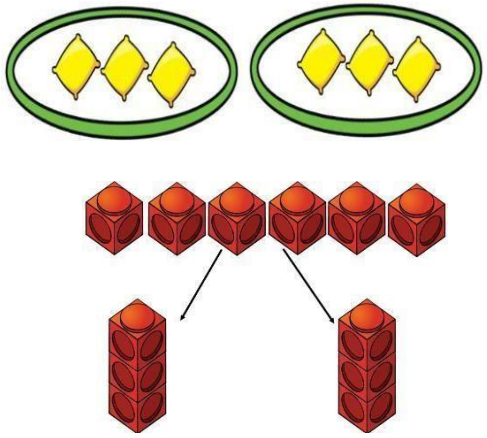
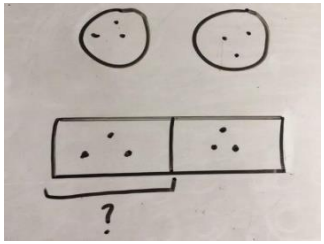
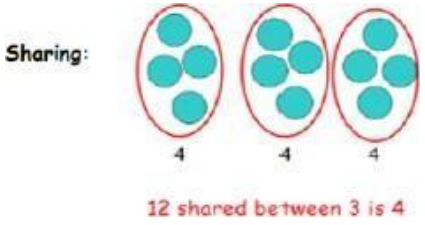
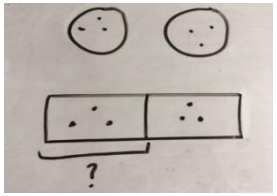
Year 6 – Multiplication:

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Column Multiplication – Long multiplication.	Manipulatives may still be used with the corresponding long multiplication modelled alongside.	 Continue to use bar modelling to support problem solving.	Progress to using the column method for long multiplication.  
Multiplying decimals up to 2 decimal places by a single digit.			Remind children that the single digit belongs in the ones column. Line up the decimal points in the question and answer. 

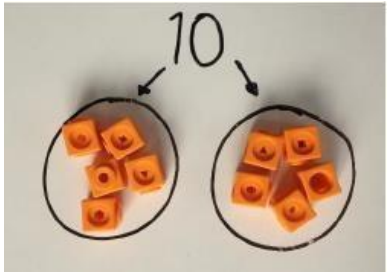
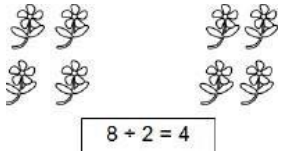
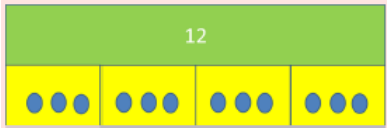
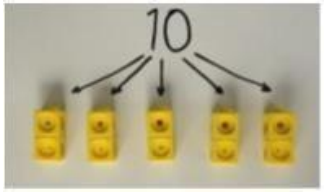
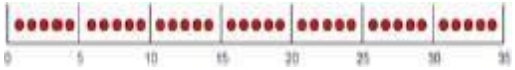
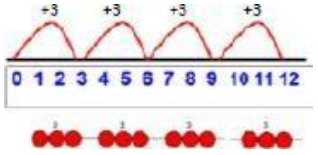
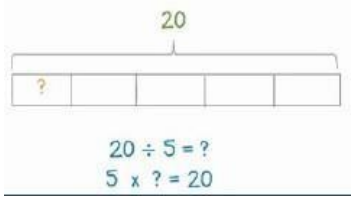
			When appropriate, children can use their place value knowledge to make the number being multiplied 10, 100 or 1000 times bigger and then multiply and make the answer 10, 100 or 1000 times smaller. $319 \times 8 = 2552$ (x100) (÷100) = 25.52

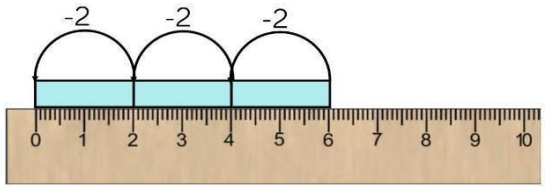
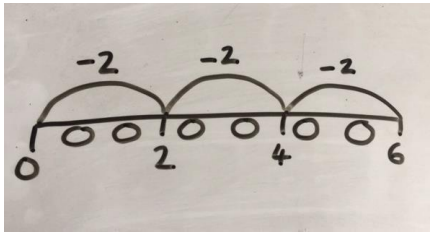
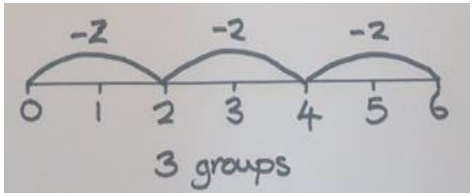
Division:

Year 1 – Division:

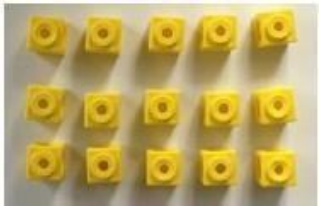
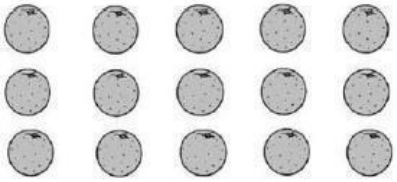
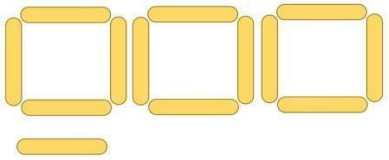
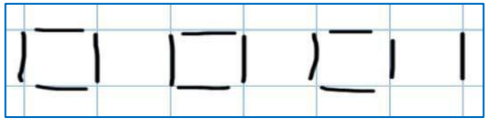
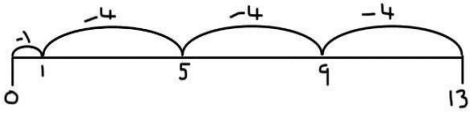
Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Division as sharing	Sharing using a range of objects: 6 ÷ 2 = 	Use pictures or shapes to share quantities:   	Children continue with pictorial method until fully secure. Children should also be encouraged to use their 2 times tables facts.  To progress further, children can then be moved onto: '6 shared between 2 is 3'

Year 2 – Division:

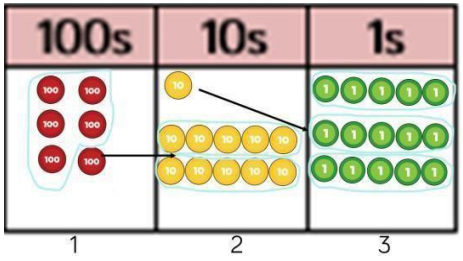
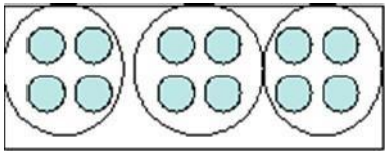
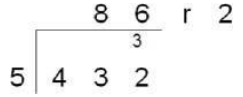
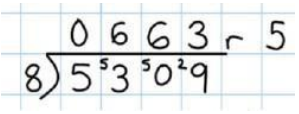
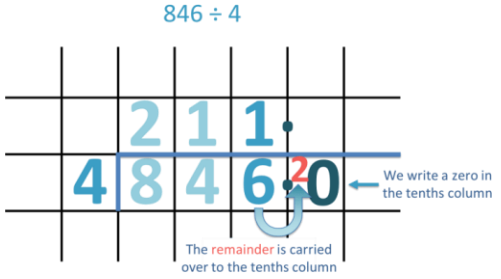
Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Division as sharing	I have 10 cubes, can you share them into 2 equal groups? 	Children use pictures or shapes to share quantities:  Children use bar modelling to show and support understanding: 12 ÷ 4 = 3 	12 ÷ 3 = 4
Division as grouping	Divide quantities into equal groups. Use cubes, counters, objects or place value counters to aid understanding.  	Use number lines for grouping:  Use bar model to support with division: 	28 ÷ 7 = 4 Divide 28 into 7 groups. How many are in each group?

Division using repeated subtraction	Repeated subtraction using Cuisenaire rods above a ruler: 6 ÷ 2  3 groups of 2	Children to represent repeated subtraction pictorially:  	Abstract number line to represent the equal groups that have been subtracted: 

Year 3 – Division:

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Division with arrays	Link division to multiplication by creating an array and thinking about the number sentences that can be created:  15 ÷ 3 = 5 5 x 3 = 15 15 ÷ 5 = 3 3 x 5 = 15	Draw an array and use lines to split the array into groups to make multiplication and division sentences:  15 ÷ 3 = 5 5 x 3 = 15 15 ÷ 5 = 3 3 x 5 = 15	Find the inverse of multiplication and division sentences by creating eight linking number sentences: 7 x 4 = 28 4 x 7 = 28 28 ÷ 7 = 4 28 ÷ 4 = 7 28 = 7 x 4 28 = 4 x 7 4 = 28 ÷ 7 7 = 28 ÷ 4
Division with remainders	This can be done with lollipop sticks or Cuisenaire rods: 13 ÷ 4  Use of lollipop sticks to form wholes- squares are made because we are dividing by 4. There are 3 whole squares, with 1 left over.	Children to represent the lollipop sticks pictorially:  There are 3 whole squares, with 1 left over.	13 ÷ 4 = 3 remainder 1 Children should be encouraged to use their times table facts; they could also represent repeated addition on a number line:  '3 groups of 4, with 1 left over'

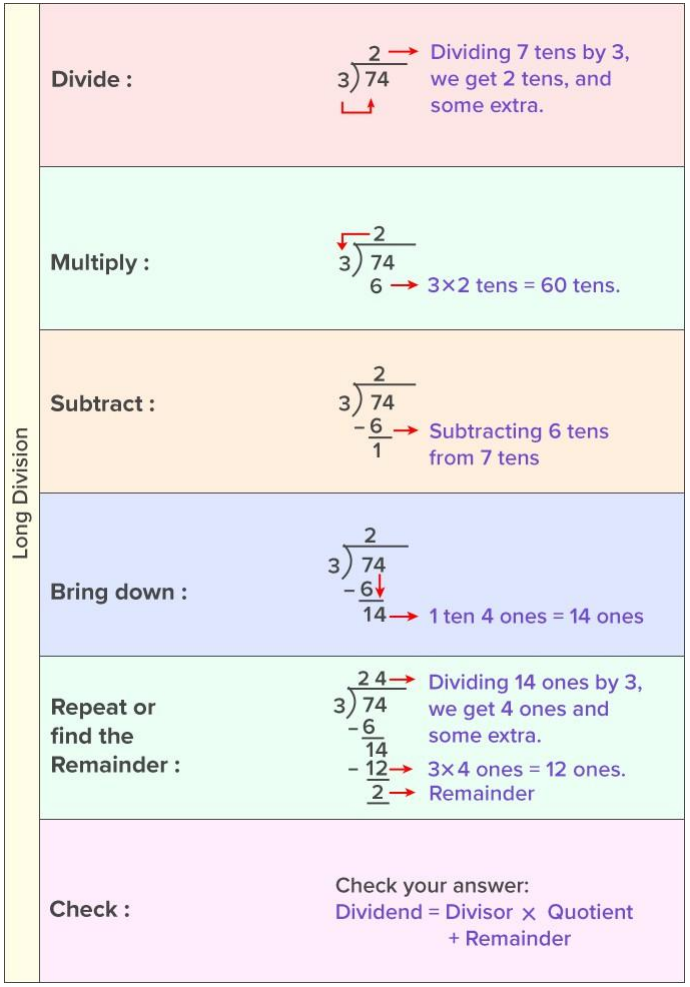
Year 4 – 6 – Division:

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Short division with a remainder Year 4 Up to 3 digits by 1 digit Year 5 Up to 4 digits by a 1 digit with remainders Year 6 Up to 4 digits by a 1 digit and then progress to long division (next objective)	Short division using place value counters to group: 615 ÷ 5  1. Make 615 with place value counters. 2. How many groups of 5 hundreds can you make with 6 hundred counters? 3. Exchange 1 hundred for 10 tens. 4. How many groups of 5 tens can you make with 11 ten counters? 5. Exchange 1 ten for 10 ones. 6. How many groups of 5 ones can you make with 15 ones?	Children can continue to use drawn diagrams with dots or circles to help them divide numbers into equal groups:  However, children should be encouraged to move towards counting in multiples to divide more efficiently.	Begin with divisions that divide equally with no remainders:  Move onto divisions with a remainder:   Year 5/6 Children can then progress onto expressing the remainder as fractions (e.g. 5/8) and decimals (e.g. 663.625). 

Long division with remainder

Year 6 – Division:

Begin by modelling method with a 1-digit divisor.



.

Divide- the number inside the house with the number outside of the house. Put the answer on top.

Multiply –the number outside of the house by the number on top of the house. Put this answer below the number inside the house.

Subtract- the number inside the house from the number below the inside number.

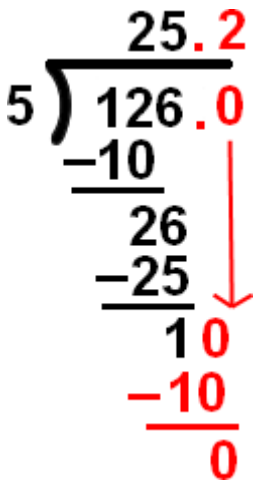
Bring down- the next number in the dividend.

Repeat- all the steps repeated as many times as needed until you get down to 0.
If there is a leftover this is your remainder.

When moving onto using long division with a 2-digit divisor, children can write out multiples first:

22)6710

22, 44, 66, 88, 110 etc

Long division with decimal remainders	 When there is a remainder which you need to write as a decimal, bring down the 0 in the from then tenths column, and repeat the process as before.	

Addition and Subtraction Glossary:

Addend – A number to be added to another.

Aggregation – Combining two or more quantities or measures to find a total.

Augmentation: Increasing a quantity or measure by another quantity.

Commutative: Numbers can be added in any order.

Complement – In addition, a number and its complement make a total e.g. 300 is there complement to 700 to make 1,000.

Difference – The numerical difference two numbers is found by comparing the quantity in each group.

Exchange – Change a number or expression for another of an equal value.

Minuend – A quantity or number from which another is subtracted.

Partitioning – Splitting a number into its component parts.

Reduction – Subtraction as take away.

Subitise – Instantly recognize the number of objects in a small group without needing to count.

Subtrahend – A number to be subtracted from another.

Sum – The result of an addition.

Total – The aggregate or the sum found by addition.

Multiplication and Division Glossary:

Array – An ordered collection of counters, cubes or other item in rows and columns.

Commutative – Numbers can be multiplied in any order.

Dividend – In division, the number that is divided.

Divisor – In division, the number by which another is divided.

Exchange – Change a number or expression for another of an equal value.

Factor – A number that multiplies with another to make a product.

Multiplicand – In multiplication, a number to be multiplied by another.

Partitioning – Splitting a number into its component parts.

Product – The result of multiplying one number by another.

Quotient – The result of a division.

Remainder – The amount left over after a division when the divisor is not a factor of the dividend.

Scaling – Enlarging or reducing a number by a given amount, called the scale factor.