



**SCOTT**  
Primary School

Inspire, Believe, Achieve

# Maths Calculation Policy 2019-2020


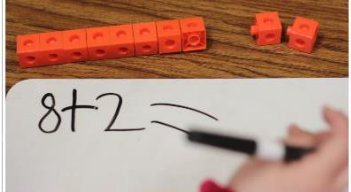
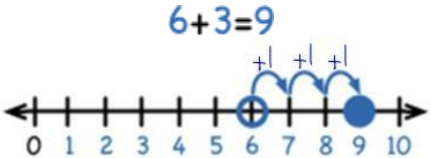
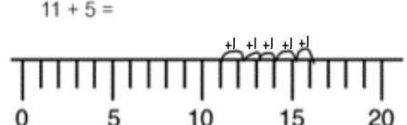
## Addition Year 1

### Focus: Adding with 1 digit and 2 digit numbers to 20, including 0.

In year 1 the children will build on their knowledge of numbers to 20 from the Foundation Stage. They will begin by using simple strategies to add two group of objects together and move onto recording their number sentences orally and written.

#### Before moving onto addition children need to be able to:

Form numbers 0 – 10 (then to 20) Say numbers in order (at least to 10)

	<p>Children begin to add units together using physical objects e.g. Maths makes sense cups, counters, Numicon shapes.</p> <p>They count each object to find how many altogether.</p> <p>Teacher models the language e.g. '3 cups add 6 cups equals 9 cups altogether'.</p> <p>They begin to record by drawing pictures/marks.</p>																					
	<p>The teacher models what the adding of two groups looks like in a number sentence.</p> <p>The children begin to copy these number sentences onto whiteboards whilst still using objects to add.</p>																					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>2</td><td>+</td><td>3</td><td>=</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>+</td><td>2</td><td>=</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>	2	+	3	=	5						6	+	2	=	8	<p>The children become more independent and start to write number sentences into their maths books (squared maths paper) ensuring one digit in each box.</p> <p><i>Note: Leave a line after each number sentence for children to polish if needed.</i></p>						
2	+	3	=	5																		
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<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>6</td><td>+</td><td>5</td><td>=</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>+</td><td>4</td><td>=</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	6	+	5	=	1	1							9	+	4	=	1	3	<p>Children begin to add numbers that bridge 10 using the same strategies.</p> <p>Introduce language of tens and units. Continue to use objects e.g. Numicon.</p>			
6	+	5	=	1	1																	
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1	0	+	6	=	1	6																
1	2	+	3	=	1	5																
	<p>Children are shown how to add using a number line. They record their findings orally to begin with before moving on to drawing the jumps themselves.</p> <p>Note: Each jump is one unit.</p>																					
	<p>Partial numberlines are then used as a transition to open number lines.</p>																					

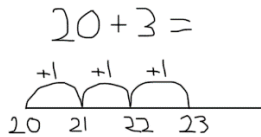
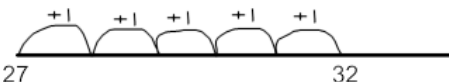
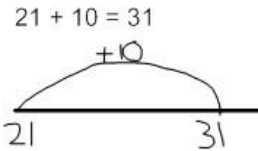
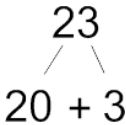
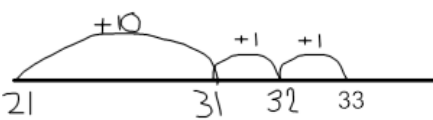
#### Key Vocabulary

Add, more, plus, make, altogether, equals, most, count on, numberline, tens, units, addition, number sentence

## Addition Year 2

### Focus: Adding two 2 digit numbers

In year 2 children will move onto using an open number line to add 1 and 2 digit numbers. They will learn how to partition 2 digit numbers.

 <p style="text-align: center;"><math>20 + 3 = 23</math></p>	<p>The children will move onto adding using an open numberline to add a 1 digit number to a rounded 2 digit number e.g. <math>20 + 7 = .</math></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><math>27 + 5 = 32</math></p>	<p>When using this method securely, children move on to bridge 10 whilst still adding units e.g. <math>27 + 5 =</math></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><math>21 + 10 = 31</math></p>	<p>Once the children can confidently add a 1 digit number to a 2 digit number they can move on to adding two 2 digit numbers. To make it simpler for them they should start by adding rounded tens e.g. <math>21 + 10</math></p> <p>Extend by adding multiple tens e.g. <math>21 + 20</math></p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><math>23</math> <math>20 + 3</math></p>	<p>Children will build on their number knowledge by partitioning 2 digit numbers into tens and units so they are ready for the next step.</p> <p>The children <b>must</b> be confident in their understanding of place value before moving on.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><math>21 + 12 = 33</math></p>	<p>Adding two 2 digit numbers using an open number line using their prior knowledge of adding tens and units.</p> <p>The children only need to partition the smaller number to add.</p>
<p><math>48 + 16 = 64</math> (bridging the 10)</p>	<p>When the children have secured this skill they can begin to add numbers that bridge through the next ten (use 100 squares etc to help with number knowledge).</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> Add, more, plus, and, make, altogether, total, equal to, equals, the same as, most, count on, numberline, number sentence, tens, units, partition, addition, <i>hundreds</i></p>	

## Addition Year 3

### Focus: Adding with numbers up to 3 digits

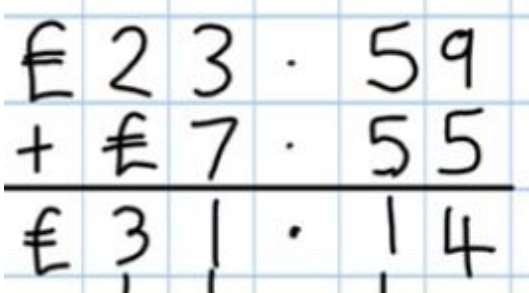
In year 3 we will move to the traditional column method and to support this, children will first apply their partitioning skills to the partitioning column method.

$246 + 132 = 378$  $200 + 40 + 6$ $\underline{100 + 30 + 2}$ $300 + 70 + 8 = 378$	<p>Introduce the partitioning column method with numbers that do not bridge so children become confident with the method itself.</p> <p>Please Note: Start by adding the units first.</p>
$337 + 188 = 525$ $300 + 30 + 7$ $\underline{100 + 80 + 8}$ $400 + 110 + 15 = 525$	<p>Once confident, children can start using the partitioning column method to solve problems that bridge the tens and hundreds boundaries.</p>
$343$ $\underline{+ 116}$ $400$ $50$ $\underline{+ 9}$ $459$	<p>Children can use the expanded column method for addition.</p>
$116 + 343 = 459$ $343$ $\underline{+ 116}$ $459$	<p>Now children are ready to move on to the traditional column methods. Introduce this initially with numbers that do not bridge any boundaries. It is important children remember that it is three hundred add one hundred, NOT 3 + 1!</p>
$245 + 84 = 329$ $245$ $\underline{+ 84}$ $\underline{329}$ $1$	<p>Once the method is secure children are now ready to be introduced to 'carrying' which happens when bridging in the column method. Make sure children add the units first and 'carry' numbers under the bottom line.</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b>            Add, more, plus, and, make, altogether, total, equal to, equals, the same as, double, most, count on, numberline, sum, tens, units, partition, addition, column, tens boundary, <i>hundreds boundary, increase, vertical, carry, expanded, compact</i></p>	

## Addition Year 4

### Focus: Adding with numbers up to 4 digits

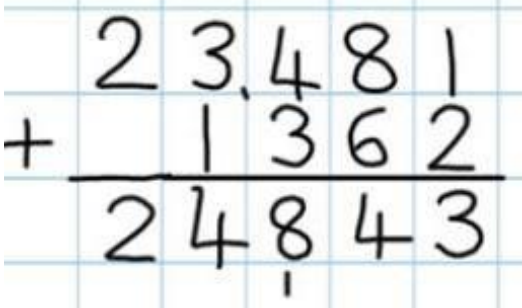
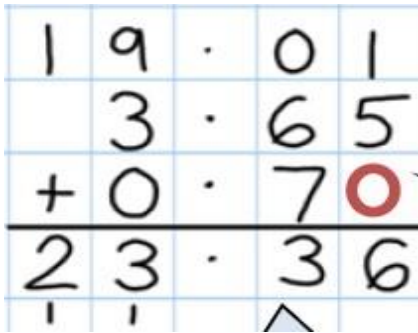
In year 4 children will consolidate their use of the traditional column method and will be able to use it confidently to add numbers up to 4 digits. This could include carrying units, tens and hundreds.

$\begin{array}{r} 4267 + 1584 = 5851 \\ 4267 \\ + 1584 \\ \hline 5851 \\ 11 \end{array}$	<p>Children should already be familiar with the column method from year 3 but it is very important to go over the method again ensuring children understand why they start with the units, have to carry a number etc.</p> <p>Please Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) The units must be added first!</li><li>2) 'Carry' numbers underneath the bottom line!</li><li>3) Reinforce the place value! It is not 6 add 8, it is 6 tens add 8 tens!</li></ol>
	<p>The decimal point needs to be lined up just like all of the other place value columns and must be remembered in the answer column. It is important children understand why this is and get into this habit very quickly.</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> Add, more, plus, and, make, altogether, total, equal to, equals, the same as, double, most, count on, numberline, sum, tens, units, partition, addition, column, tens boundary, hundreds boundary, increase, vertical, carry, expanded, compact, <i>thousands, hundreds, digits, inverse.</i></p>	

## Addition Year 5

### Focus: Adding with more than 4 digits


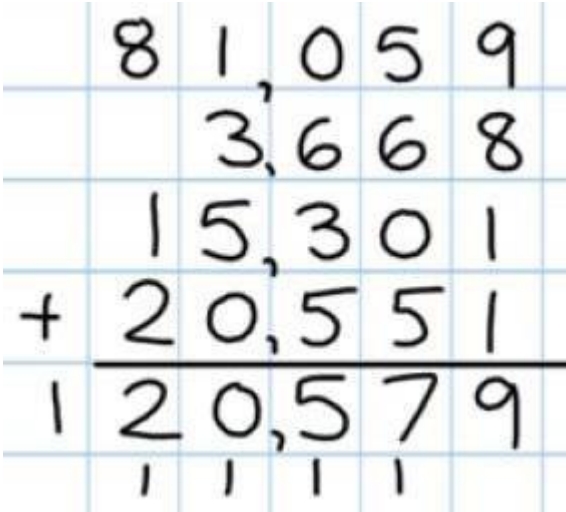
In year 5 children will now use the column method to add decimal numbers in the context of money and measures. It is important that children have place value skills beyond 4 digits here and fully understand what a decimal number represents.

	<p>Children should be working with numbers greater than 4 digits including numbers in the ten thousands and hundred thousands.</p>
	<p>Children need to start using the column method to add more than two values, still considering place value very carefully.</p> <p>Please Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) It is important that children say 6 tenths add 7 tenths so they understand that they are adding part of a number not a whole number.</li><li>2) Empty places should be filled with a zero to show the value of that place.</li></ol>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> Add, more, plus, and, make, altogether, total, equal to, equals, the same as, double, most, count on, numberline, sum, tens, units, partition, addition, column, tens boundary, hundreds boundary, increase, vertical, carry, expanded, compact, thousands, hundreds, digits, inverse, <i>decimal place, decimal point, tenths, hundredths, thousandths.</i></p>	

## Year 6 Addition

### Focus: Adding several numbers with an increasing level of complexity

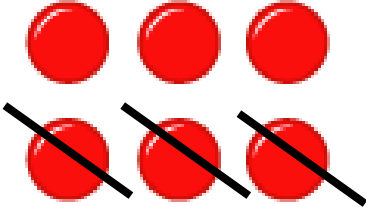

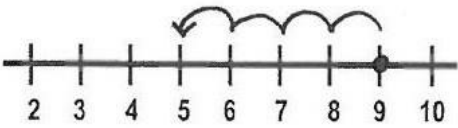
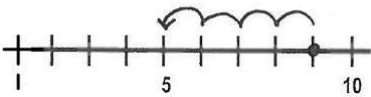
In year 6 children need to use all the previous adding skills developed to add several numbers with a variety of different decimal places. Many of these problems will be in the context of money or measures.

	<p>Children need to use their knowledge of the decimal point to line up their amounts correctly in the column. Zeroes should be added to support place value, showing that there is no value to add.</p>
	<p>Children should also continue to add multiple integers with 4 digits or more.</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> Add, more, plus, and, make, altogether, total, equal to, equals, the same as, double, most, count on, numberline, sum, tens, units, partition, addition, column, tens boundary, hundreds boundary, increase, vertical, carry, expanded, compact, thousands, hundreds, digits, inverse, decimal place, decimal point, tenths, hundredths, thousandths, <i>integer</i></p>	

## Subtraction Year 1

### Focus: Subtracting with 1 digit and 2 digit numbers to 20, including 0.

In year 1 the children will build on their knowledge of numbers to 20 from the Foundation Stage. They will begin by using simple strategies to subtract from a group of objects and move onto recording their number sentences orally and written.

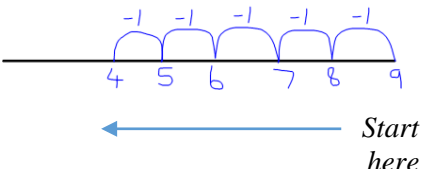
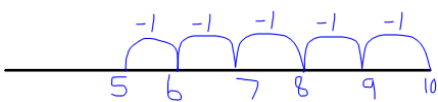
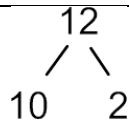
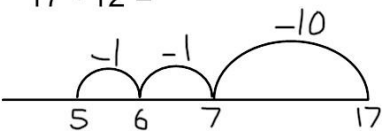
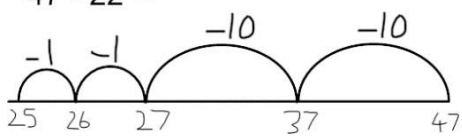
	<p>Children begin to subtract units from a large group using physical objects e.g. Maths makes sense cups, counters, Numicon shapes.</p> <p>They count each object to find how many left.</p> <p>Teacher models the language e.g. '6 cups take away 3 cups equals 3 cups'.</p> <p>They begin to record by drawing pictures/marks.</p>																		
	<p>The teacher models what the subtraction looks like in a number sentence.</p> <p>The children begin to copy these number sentences onto whiteboards whilst still using objects to help them subtract.</p>																		
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8	-	6	=	2															
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<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 20px;">1</td> <td style="width: 20px;">0</td> <td style="width: 20px;">-</td> <td style="width: 20px;">3</td> <td style="width: 20px;">=</td> <td style="width: 20px;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>-</td> <td>5</td> <td>=</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1	0	-	3	=	7							1	2	-	5	=	7	<p>Children begin to subtract numbers that bridge 10 using the same strategies. A 1-digit number is subtracted from a 2 digit number.</p> <p>Introduce language of tens and units.</p> <p>Continue to use objects e.g. Numicon.</p>
1	0	-	3	=	7														
1	2	-	5	=	7														
<p style="text-align: center;"><math>9 - 4 = 5</math>    -1 -1 -1 -1</p> 	<p>Children are now shown how to subtract using a number line. They record their findings orally to begin with before moving on to drawing the jumps themselves.</p> <p><i>Note: Biggest number is circled and children jump back along the number line to find the answer. Jumps are one unit each.</i></p>																		
<p style="text-align: center;"><math>9 - 4 = 5</math>    -1 -1 -1 -1</p> 	<p>Partial numberlines are then used as a transition to open number lines.</p>																		
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b></p> <p>Take away, less, minus, subtract, how many more, how many fewer/less than, most, least, how many left, partition, tens, units, <i>digit</i></p>																			



## Subtraction Year 2

### Focus: Subtracting with two 2 digit numbers

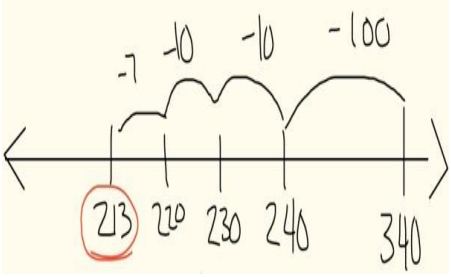
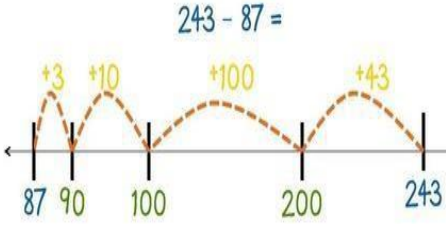
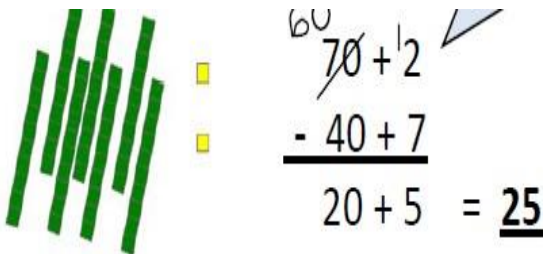
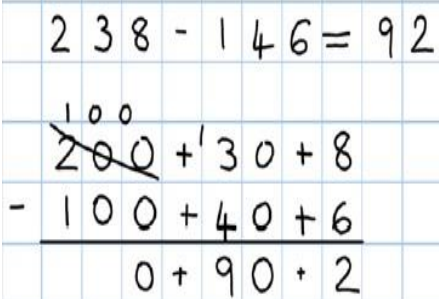
Children will begin to count back using a blank numberline to subtract. They will use these methods both written and mentally.

<p><math>9 - 5 = 4</math></p> 	<p>Once the children are confident using a tracked numberline, they will be shown how to use a blank numberline. They will start by subtracting units in (backward) jumps of one.</p>
<p><math>10 - 5 = 5</math></p> 	<p>Children now bridge 10 when subtracting units from a two digit number under 20.</p>
	<p>Partitioning is taught (or recapped) so that children can start to subtract two 2 digit numbers.</p>
<p><math>17 - 12 =</math></p> 	<p>Children are now ready to subtract tens and units on an open number line.  <i>Note: Jump large tens and small units. Biggest number goes at the end of the numberline. Only the smaller number needs to be partitioned.</i></p>
<p><math>47 - 22 =</math></p> 	<p>Continue to increase difficulty by subtracting larger numbers with multiple tens.  <i>Note: Work with numbers up to 100.</i></p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b>            Equal to, take away, less, minus, subtract, difference between, how many more, how many fewer/less than, most, least, count back, how many left, count on, partition, tens, units, <i>digit</i></p>	

## Subtraction Year 3

### Focus: Subtracting with 2 and 3 digit numbers

Children will consolidate their knowledge of counting back and counting on using a blank numberline to subtract. They will use these methods both written and mentally. Once children become fully confident they will be ready to move on to the partitioning column method of subtraction.

 <p>A number line starting at 213 (circled) and ending at 340. Jumps are shown: -7 to 220, -10 to 230, -10 to 240, and -100 to 340.</p>	<p>Children will continue to subtract on a numberline using efficient jumps and now apply these to 3 digit number problems. Here is an efficient example of <math>340 - 127 =</math></p>
 <p>A number line for <math>243 - 87 =</math>. It shows jumps from 87 to 90 (+3), 90 to 100 (+10), 100 to 200 (+100), and 200 to 243 (+43).</p>	<p>Counting on will also be used for problems greater than 100 using efficient jumps, the use of 100 square can support children's understanding of this method.</p>
$\begin{array}{r} 80 + 9 \\ - 30 + 5 \\ \hline 50 + 4 \end{array}$	<p>Children will now have the mental skills required to approach the partitioning column method of subtraction. At first they should attempt this where no exchanging is required. Here is an example for <math>89 - 35 = 54</math></p>
 <p>Base 10 blocks representing 72 (7 tens rods, 2 units cubes). A calculation shows <math>72 - 47 = 25</math> with a partitioned tens rod: <math>\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 70 + 2 \\ - 40 + 7 \\ \hline 20 + 5 = 25 \end{array}</math></p>	<p>Through practical subtraction children should be introduced to exchanging. Base 10 is a vital tool here as is a solid grounding with partitioning in different ways. It is important children realize that the value has not changed, we have just partitioned in a different way. As you can see here for <math>72 - 47</math>, before subtracting 7 units, a tens row will need to be exchanged for 10 units.</p>
 <p>A grid showing the partitioning column method for <math>238 - 146 = 92</math>. The calculation is: <math>\begin{array}{r} 238 - 146 = 92 \\ \hline 200 + 30 + 8 \\ - 100 + 40 + 6 \\ \hline 0 + 90 + 2 \end{array}</math></p>	<p>Children who are secure with the concept of 'exchanging' should now be able to use the partitioning column method to subtract any 2</p>

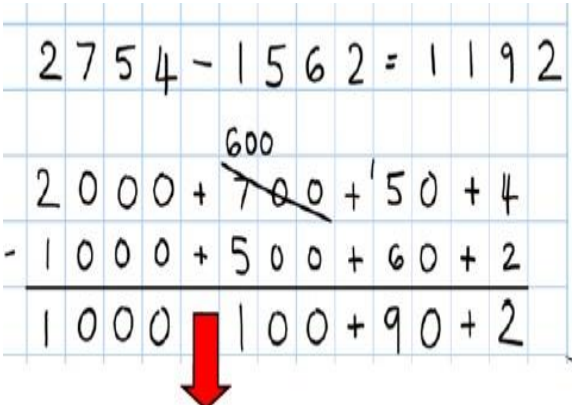
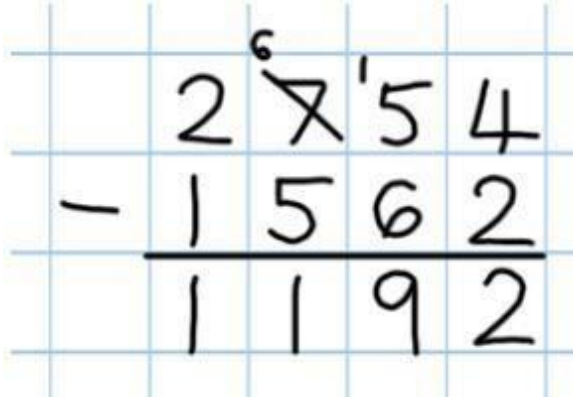
### Key Vocabulary

Equal to, take, take away, less, minus, subtract, leaves, distance between, difference between, how many more, how many fewer/less than, most, least, count back, how many left, how much less is\_?, count on, strategy, partition, tens, units, *exchange*, *decrease*, *hundreds*, *value*, *digit*

## Subtraction Year 4

### Focus: Subtracting with numbers up to 4 digits

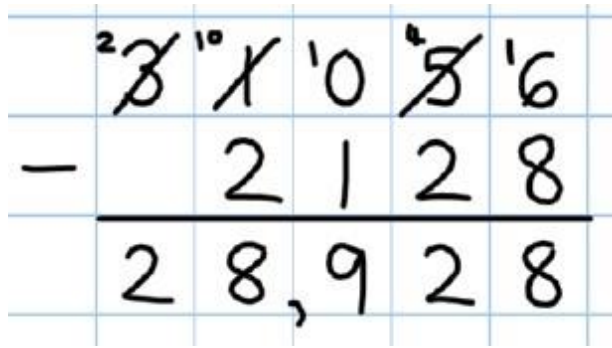
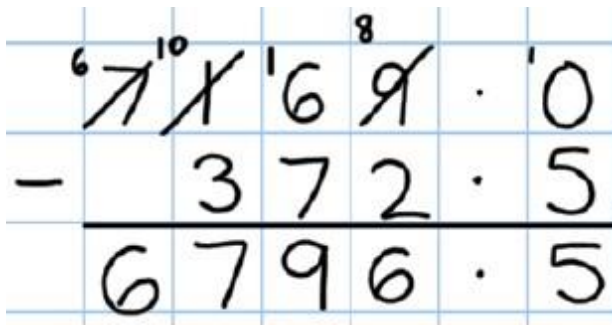
Children will consolidate their knowledge of the partitioning column method for subtraction with 4 digit numbers including those where exchanging is required. Once they are secure with this they will move on to the compact (traditional) method of column subtraction.

 <p>2754 - 1562 = 1192</p> <p>2000 + <del>700</del><sup>600</sup> + 50 + 4</p> <p>- 1000 + 500 + 60 + 2</p> <p>1000 + 100 + 90 + 2</p>	<p>Children will consolidate their learning of the partitioning column method of subtraction and exchanging by solving calculations with more complex numbers. Place value counters will come in handy here when building children's confidence. Money can also be partitioned for subtraction e.g. £1 + 30 + 5 - £1 + 10 + 2 =</p>
 <p>2<sup>6</sup>754</p> <p>- 1562</p> <p>1192</p>	<p>Once confident children are ready to move on to the compact method of subtraction. Encourage children to complete a calculation in the partitioning column methods and then model compact method. See if children can see how they are linked and discuss which is simpler. Although this is seen as the 'easiest' method it does not mean that it is necessarily the best method and they need to carefully select the best method for the problem they are solving.</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> Equal to, take, take away, less, minus, subtract, leaves, distance between, difference between, how many more, how many fewer/less than, most, least, count back, how many left, how much less is_?, count on, strategy, partition, tens, units, exchange, decrease, hundreds, value, digit, <i>inverse</i>.</p>	

## Subtraction Year 5

### Focus: Subtracting with numbers beyond 4 digits including decimals

Children in year 5 will continue to use the compact column method of subtraction to solve problems including those where exchanging is required. They will subtract larger integers and begin to subtract decimal amounts.

	<p>Children will come across problems where exchanging will need to take place several times to complete the problem.</p>
	<p>Once confident with large integers, children will now be ready to move onto decimal numbers including lots in the context of measures and money. Just like addition, it is important that the children line up the decimal point and understand why they are doing this.</p> <p>Please Note: Where there is a space in a column it is important that children add a zero so they understand the value and know what to subtract in that column.</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> Equal to, take, take away, less, minus, subtract, leaves, distance between, difference between, how many more, how many fewer/less than, most, least, count back, how many left, how much less is_?, count on, strategy, partition, tens, units, exchange, decrease, hundreds, value, digit, inverse, <i>tenths</i>, <i>hundredths</i>, <i>decimal place</i>, <i>decimal</i></p>	

## Subtraction Year 6

### Focus: Subtracting with increasingly complex numbers including decimals

In year 6, children need to use mental methods and the compact column method of subtraction to solve an increasingly complex range of calculation including those with integers, those with decimals and those with mixed numbers.

$\begin{array}{r} \overset{0}{8} \overset{9}{9} \overset{9}{9} \\ - \quad 2 \quad 9 \quad 4 \quad 9 \\ \hline 6 \quad 0 \quad 7 \quad 5 \quad 0 \end{array}$	<p>Children will use the compact method to solve problems involving integers up to 6 digits and beyond and solve problems where they will need to use 'exchanging' several times.</p>
$\begin{array}{r} \overset{3}{6} \overset{0}{0} \overset{8}{8} \overset{0}{0} \\ - \quad 1 \quad 5 \quad \cdot \quad 7 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 9 \\ \hline 6 \quad 9 \quad \cdot \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad 9 \end{array}$	<p>They will also solve problems in context involving increasingly large decimals. They will need to continue using their knowledge of decimal points to line up their numbers and place zeroes in any empty places so they fully understand the value of that column.</p>

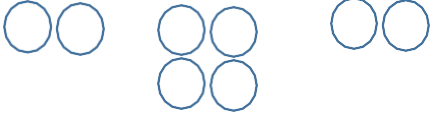

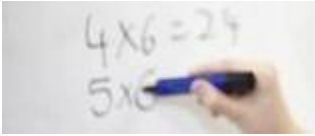
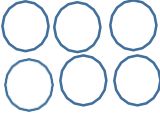
### Key Vocabulary

Equal to, take, take away, less, minus, subtract, leaves, distance between, difference between, how many more, how many fewer/less than, most, least, count back, how many left, how much less is\_?, count on, strategy, partition, tens, units, exchange, decrease, hundreds, value, digit, inverse, tenths, hundredths, decimal place, decimal

# Multiplication Year 1

## Focus: Solving one step multiplication problems.

In year 1 children will begin to learn how to multiply. They will work on simple multiplication problems using tangible objects and pictorial recording.

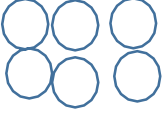

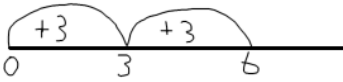
Before moving on to multiplication, children need to be able to ...	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a secure understanding of addition and subtraction</li> <li>• Begin to count in multiples of 2, 5, 10</li> </ul>	
 <p><math>2+2+2+2=8</math> <math>2 \times 4 = 8</math></p>	<p>Repeated addition will be taught as another strategy to multiplication. <i>Physical objects/drawings used to aid working out.</i></p>
	<p>The teacher gives verbal instructions showing children how to 'multiply' the same amount of objects e.g. I give out 3 sweets and I do the same thing 5 times'. The children record pictorially. (2's 5's and 10's)</p>
	<p>The written multiplication sentence will be modelled by the teacher and the children will start to copy onto whiteboards/into their books.</p>
<p><math>3 \times 2 =</math> </p> <p><i>Group size x number of groups = product.</i></p>	<p>Children record each number sentence by drawing the array e.g. put '3 cups on the maths table, do it two times'</p>
<p><math>3 \times 2 = 6</math></p>	<p>Once children have shown a basic understanding of multiplication they will start to record in numbers, not pictorially anymore. They write each number sentence onto squared paper (maths books). <i>Note: Objects to aid working out are available at all times until children begin to use mental recall strategies.</i></p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> Times, lots of times, array, altogether, multiply, count, <i>tens, units,</i></p>	

## Multiplication Year 2

### Focus: Solve problems involving multiplication

In year 2 children will move on from basic multiplication arrays and will be taught different strategies including repeated addition and mental methods.

**Throughout the year children should be working on learning their 2, 5 and 10x tables in a range of different ways.**

<p><math>3 \times 2 =</math>  <math>2 \times 3 =</math> </p> <p><i>Group size x number of groups = product.</i></p>	<p>Children will be shown that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and will use arrays to represent this. <i>Physical objects/drawings used to aid working out.</i></p>
<p><math>3 \times 2 =</math></p> 	<p>Repeated addition moves on to using an open number line. <i>Group size x number of groups = product.</i></p>
<p>e.g. <math>9 \times 4 =</math> <math>7 \times 6 =</math> <math>8 \times 9 =</math> } (draw array/use open number line)</p>	<p>Children continue to master these strategies until they can confidently multiply a 1 digit number with a 1 digit number.</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> Groups of, lots of, times, array, altogether, multiply, count, multiplied by, repeated addition, column, row, <i>tens, units, value</i></p>	


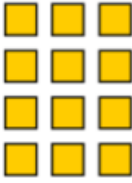
## Multiplication Year 3

### Focus: Multiplying 2 digit numbers by 1 digit numbers

In year 3 children will move on from arrays and start using the grid method of multiplication. It is essential that before children move onto the grid method they are completely confident with all previous methods and have a solid grounding with mental methods and partitioning.

#### Before moving on to grid multiplication, children need to be able to ...

- Partition numbers into tens and units
- Multiply single digits by multiples of 10 ( $3 \times 30 = 90$ ).
- Quickly recall multiplication facts for the 2,3,4,5,6 and 10 x tables.
- Use any previous method to work out unknown multiplication facts, quickly and accurately.

X	10	3
4		

The grid method should be introduced using diennes such as the one to the left for  $13 \times 4$ . Children need to use their partitioning skills to partition the two digit number and then use their existing knowledge of diennes to come to an answer with minimal support.

<b>X</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>35</b>

$$210 + 35 = 245$$

Multiplication grid method requires good organization but also a solid understanding of partitioning and multiplication facts, as you can see in the example to the left for  $35 \times 7$ . The children need to remember that once they have multiplied the partitioned parts of the number, they then need to add the two

#### Key Vocabulary

Groups of, lots of, times, array, altogether, multiply, count, multiplied by, repeated addition, column, row, commutative, sets of, equal groups, times as big as, once, twice, three times, *partition*, *grid method*, *multiple*, *product*, *tens*, *units*, *value*



## Multiplication Year 4

### Focus: Multiplying 2 and 3 digit numbers by 1 digit numbers

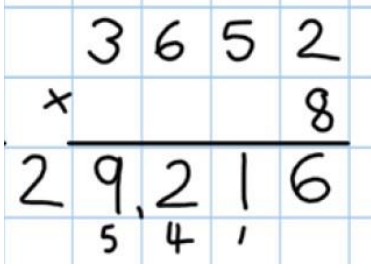
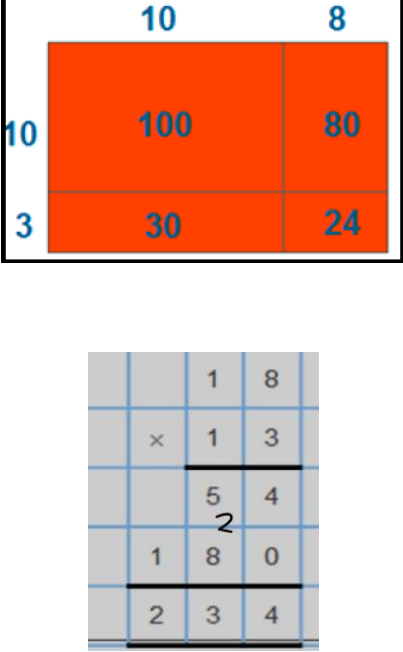
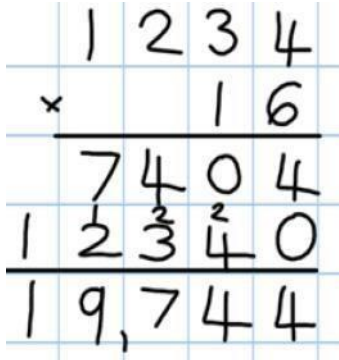
In year 4 children need to use the grid method confidently to solve problems where a 2 or 3 digit number is multiplied by a one digit number. They need to move on to the use of short multiplication to solve 3 digit number multiplied by 1 digit problems.

<table border="1" data-bbox="220 436 705 551"> <tbody> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>600</td> <td>10</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>3000</td> <td>50</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="327 562 630 591">Add up 3000, 50 and 15 to make 3065.</p> <p data-bbox="579 618 759 658"><math>613 \times 5 = 3065</math></p>	x	600	10	3	5	3000	50	15	<p>The grid method is extended in year 4 so children will now multiply 3 digit numbers by 1 digit numbers. When adding the 3 answers up to create a total, column addition could be used to ensure accuracy, especially where bridging will be needed.</p>
x	600	10	3						
5	3000	50	15						
$  \begin{array}{r}  463 \\  \times \quad 8 \\  \hline  3704 \\  \hline  52  \end{array}  $	<p>The compact 'short multiplication' method is tricky and needs to be approached carefully. At first children should solve a problem using grid method and then observe the teacher solve a problem using short multiplication and make comparisons. How are they similar? Children need to go through it very slowly and carefully, unpicking each step until they are fully confident.</p>								
<p>It is at this stage that approximation and estimation should become a regular part of classroom practice. Children should approximate an answer before using a method so they know if their answer is accurate or not.  <math>253 \times 9</math> is approximately <math>250 \times 10 = 2500</math></p>									
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b>            Groups of, lots of, times, array, altogether, multiply, count, multiplied by, repeated addition, column, row, commutative, sets of, equal groups, times as big as, once, twice, three times, partition, grid method, multiple, product, tens, units, value, <i>inverse</i></p>									

## Multiplication Year 5

### Focus: Multiplying up to 4 digits by 1 or 2 digits

In year 5 children will continue to use short multiplication to solve increasingly richer problems that involve multiplying by 1 digit. They will then move on to long multiplication for problems that involve multiplying by 2 digits. Approximation will play an important part with children making approximations before using long multiplication to help check their answer is correct.

	<p>Children will use short multiplication in a range of increasingly challenging problems. Solving using the grid method and then comparing to the short multiplication method will help cement the children's understanding of the short multiplication method.</p>
	<p>When multiplying by more than 1 digit, children need to use long multiplication. Like with short multiplication, they will solve the problem using the grid method first and then make comparisons until their understanding is secure. In the example below the top row shows <math>18 \times 3</math> and the bottom shows <math>18 \times 10</math>. The final row shows the total of both calculations.</p>
	<p>Once long multiplication methods are secure, children are ready to move on to more challenging problems which require greater levels of mental calculation. The problem to the right show <math>1234 \times 6</math> on the top line, <math>1234 \times 10</math> on the bottom line and the total of both calculations on the final row.</p>

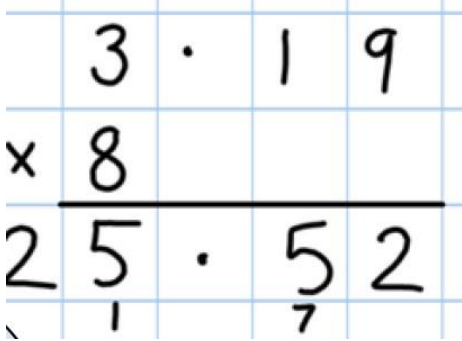
### Key Vocabulary

Groups of, lots of, times, array, altogether, multiply, count, multiplied by, repeated addition, column, row, commutative, sets of, equal groups, times as big as, once, twice, three times, partition, grid method, multiple, product, tens, units, value, inverse, *square*, ~~factor, integer, decimal, short/long multiplication, carry~~

## Multiplication Year 6

### Focus: Consolidating short and long multiplication, multiplying decimals by 1 digit

In year 6 children will consolidate all they know about short and long multiplication before they go to Secondary school. They will also learn the new skill of using short multiplication to multiply decimal numbers to 2 decimal places.

	<p>When multiplying decimals it is important to remember that the digit you are multiplying by needs to be lined up with the ones digits. As with all decimal work, the decimal points must be lined up and the children need to have a clear understanding why that is.</p>
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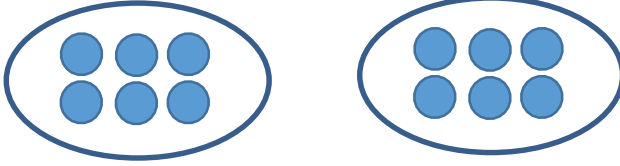


#### Key Vocabulary

Groups of, lots of, times, array, altogether, multiply, count, multiplied by, repeated addition, column, row, commutative, sets of, equal groups, times as big as, once, twice, three times, partition, grid method, multiple, product, tens, units, value, inverse, *square*, *factor*, *integer*, *decimal*, *short/long multiplication*, *carry*

## Division Year 1

### Focus: Solve one step division problems.

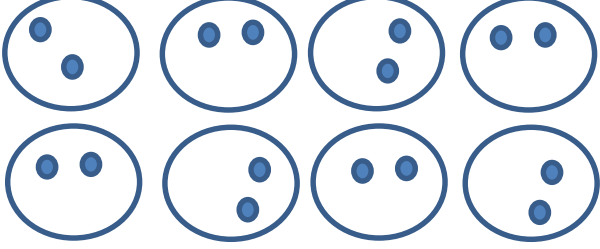

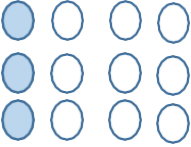
Children in year 1 will begin to learn how to divide. They will work on simple division problems using tangible objects and pictorial recording.

	<p>The children will start by sharing objects between set groups (2's, 5's and 10's) e.g. 12 sweets shared between 2 children. They will discuss how to share equally so no group has more or less. (2's, 5's and 10's)</p>
	<p>The written division sentence will be modelled by the teacher and the children will start to copy onto whiteboards/into their books.</p>
<p><math>4 \div 2 =</math></p>  <p>2</p>	<p>Children will begin to use grouping to work out division sentences by drawing rings around each 'group'. (2's, 5's and 10's)</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> Share, share equally, groups of, lots of, array, divide, divided by,</p>	

## Division Year 2

### Focus: Solve problems involving division

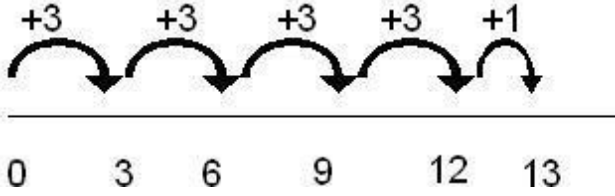
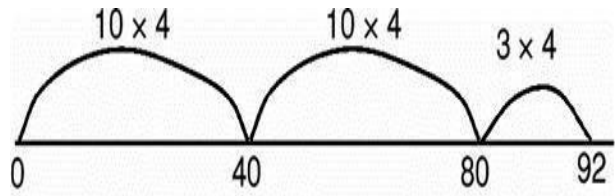
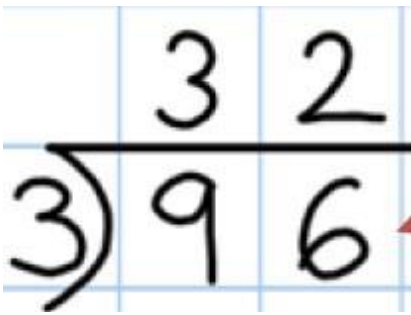
Children in year 2 will continue to work on basic division strategies and will learn that division is not commutative.

	<p>The children will continue sharing objects between set groups (Any number up to 12) e.g. 16 sweets shared between 8 children. They will discuss how to share equally so no group has more or less.</p>
<p><math>12 \div 3 = 4</math></p> 	<p>Children will consolidate their understanding of division as sharing using objects and visual representations. They will then move on to division as grouping using objects such as bead strings.</p>
<p><math>12 \div 3 = 4</math></p> 	<p>Children will move on to recording by drawing arrays. For the example on the left they will start by drawing 3 rows and then keep adding one to each row until they get to 12. The number of columns gives them the answer.</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> Share, share equally, one each, two each..., group, groups of, lots of, array, divide, divided by, divided into, division, grouping, number line,</p>	

## Division Year 3

### Focus: Dividing 2 digit numbers by 1 digit numbers moving from numberline methods to short division

Children in year 3 will continue to use a numberline to solve division problems and will begin to jump more than one step at a time in the style of 'chunking'. Once confident they will move on to short division without any remainders.

 <p>A number line starting at 0 and ending at 13. There are four jumps of size 3, labeled '+3', and one final jump of size 1, labeled '+1'. The numbers 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, and 13 are marked on the line.</p>	<p>Children will begin to use the grouping numberline method to solve problems with remainders. They will start on zero and write the dividend at the end of their numberline. They will jump in steps of the divisor until they get as close to the end as possible. Whatever is left over is the remainder. Using cubes or arrays alongside the numberline will consolidate understanding.</p>
 <p>A number line starting at 0 and ending at 92. There are two large jumps of size 40, each labeled '10 x 4', and one smaller jump of size 12, labeled '3 x 4'. The numbers 0, 40, 80, and 92 are marked on the line.</p>	<p>Once confident children will begin to solve problems on a grouping numberline involving bigger numbers. To solve this effectively they will need to subtract chunks of the divisor. As you can see in the image for <math>92 \div 4</math>, a step of 10 groups of 4 has been jumped, followed by another step of 10 jumps, and finally followed by a step of 3 jumps of 4. This means that in total 4 was jumped 23 times making 23 the answer.</p>
 <p>A short division calculation for <math>96 \div 3</math>. The divisor 3 is written on the left. The dividend 96 is written under a horizontal line. The quotient 32 is written above the line. A small red triangle is at the end of the dividend.</p>	<p>Once children are confident with numberline methods then they should start work on short division. First of all arrays should be used to show a division calculation, the same calculation should then be shown in the short multiplication method. Place value should be regularly discussed so children realize that they are partitioning the dividend and dividing the units then then tens by the divisor.</p> <p>Please Note: Initially children will start with simple problems where each digit is a multiple of the divisor.</p>

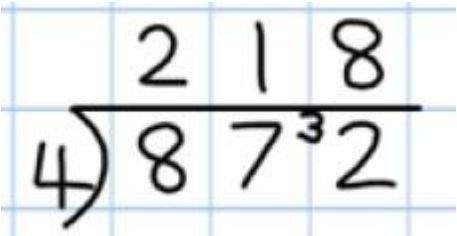
#### Key Vocabulary

Share, share equally, one each, two each..., group, groups of, lots of, array, divide, divided by, divided into, division, grouping, number line, left, left over, *inverse*, *short division*, *carry*, *remainder*, *multiple*

## Division Year 4

### Focus: Consolidating and extending use of short division

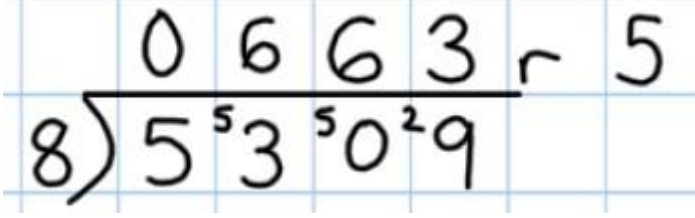
Children in year 4 will continue to use short division to solve division problems. They will begin to work on remainders, including problems where there are remainders in the first numbers but not in the final answer.

$8 \overline{) 916}$	<p>Once confident with the method of short division, they will move on to problems where the first digit of the dividend is not a multiple of the divisor and therefore a remainder will need to be carried. Children may need to use other equipment to calculate the division and multiplication facts required.</p>
	<p>Children who can use short multiplication problems with remainders (but not those in the final answer) are now ready to work on 3 digit problems. Again, there should be remainders in the calculation but never in the final answer.</p>
$5 \overline{) 035}$	<p>Once children are confident at dividing with 3 digits, they need to attempt problems where the answer in the first column (hundreds column) is a zero. They may wish to record the hundred initially as this will help them remember its place and the numbers value.</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b> Share, share equally, one each, two each..., group, groups of, lots of, array, divide, divided by, divided into, division, grouping, number line, left, left over, inverse, short division, carry, remainder, multiple, <i>divisible by</i>, <i>factor</i></p>	

## Division Year 5

### Focus: Extending use of short multiplication to 4 digits and remainders

Children in year 5 will use short division to solve problems up to 4 digits long. For the first time they will use short division to solve problems that have a remainder in the final answer.

	In year 5 children will begin to solve division problems where a number up to 4 digits is divided by a single digit number including answers with remainders. These division problems need to be contextual so the children learn how to express the remainder- as a number, a fraction, a decimals, rounded up or rounded down.
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### Key Vocabulary

Share, share equally, one each, two each..., group, groups of, lots of, array, divide, divided by, divided into, division, grouping, number line, left, left over, inverse, short division, carry, remainder, multiple, divisible by, factor, *quotient*, *prime number*, *prime factors*, *composite number (non-prime)*



## Division Year 6

**Focus: Using short division to divide 4 digit numbers and express remainders as decimals and long division for dividing 2 digit numbers**

In year 6, children will use short division to divide decimal numbers by single digit numbers. The final step of division will be long division which will be used to divide numbers by 2 digits.

The focus in year 6 is not so much the method of short division but how the remainders are expressed- children need to express remainders as decimals and fractions- depending on the context of the question.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 6497.000} \\ \underline{8} \phantom{00} \\ 0 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{8} \phantom{00} \\ 0 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{8} \phantom{00} \\ 0 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{8} \phantom{00} \\ 0 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{8} \phantom{00} \\ 0 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{8} \phantom{00} \\ 0 \phantom{00} \end{array}$$

The remainder in this answer would have been 1 but it has been expressed as a decimal. To do this, children need to insert a decimal point next to the units and carry the remainder over the decimal point. Zeroes are inserted to the right of the decimal point to show that there was no value.

$$\begin{array}{r} 291 \\ 45 \overline{) 13095} \\ \underline{90} \phantom{00} \\ 409 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{405} \phantom{00} \\ 45 \phantom{00} \\ \underline{45} \phantom{00} \\ 0 \phantom{00} \end{array}$$

To divide by 2 digit numbers, the children will use the method of long division. Any remainders would need to be expressed in a way that matched the context of the problem.

### Key Vocabulary

Share, share equally, one each, two each..., group, groups of, lots of, array, divide, divided by, divided into, division, grouping, number line, left, left over, inverse, short division, carry, remainder, multiple, divisible by, factor, quotient, prime number, prime factors, composite number (non-prime), *common factor*