Maths Calculation Policy

Policy Information

Date of last review:	October 2025	**Review period:**	Yearly
Date ratified by Local Givernors:		**Policy owner:**	Princefield

Reviews/revisions

Review date	Changes made	By whom
October 2026		

White Power Maths calculation policy, Reception

The following pages show the *Power Maths* progression in calculation (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division). The consistent use of the CPA

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(concrete, pictorial, abstract) approach across *Power Maths* helps children develop mastery across all the operations in an efficient and reliable way. In Reception, children focus on concrete and pictorial representations. At this stage, children focus on representing objects in different ways e.g. understanding that 5 cars can also be represented as 5 counters, 5 cubes, 5 pictures of cars, etc.

In Reception, children are encouraged to record their findings in their own way. This may include writing number sentences e.g. 3 + 4 = 7, however this is not a requirement until Year 1.

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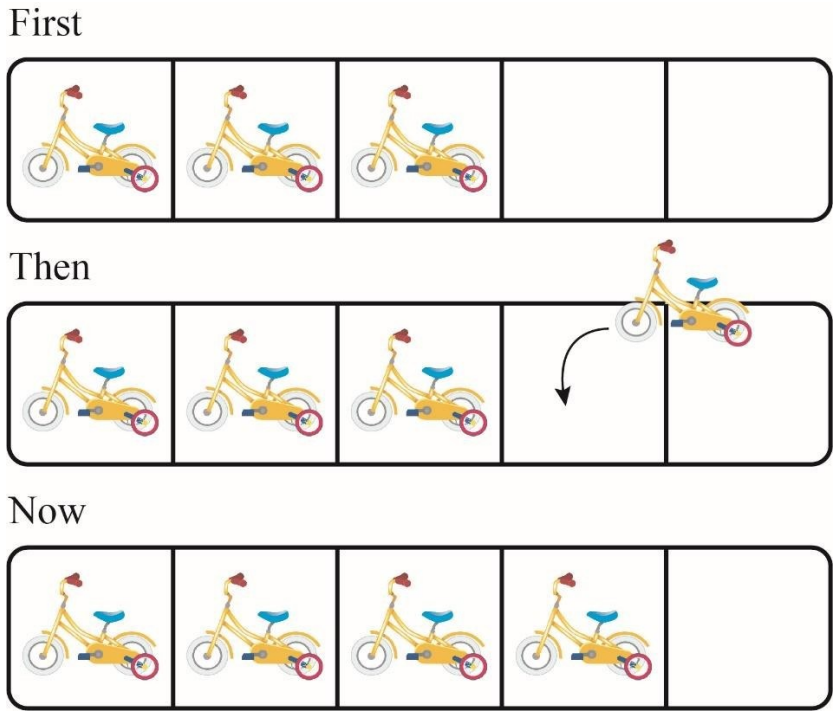
White Rose P*ower Maths* calculation policy Reception

Children develop the core ideas that underpin all calculation. They begin by connecting calculation with counting on and counting back, but they should learn that understanding wholes and parts will enable them to calculate efficiently and accurately, and with greater flexibility. Children record their calculations in their own ways, there is no expectation of number sentences at this stage, however children may choose this way to record their thinking.

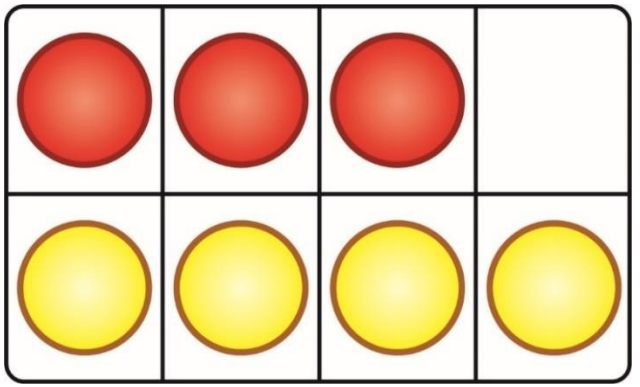
Key language: count, forwards, backwards, whole, part, recombine, break apart, ones, ten, tens, number bond, add, adding together, addition, plus, total, altogether, first, then, now, subtract, subtraction, find the difference, take away, minus, left, less, more, fewer, group, share, equal, equals, is equal to, groups, equal groups, divide, share, shared equally

Addition:	**Subtraction:**	**Multiplication and Division:**
Children start to explore addition by sorting groups. They then use sorting to develop their understanding of parts and wholes. Children combine groups to find the whole, using a part-whole model to support their thinking. They also use the part-whole model to find number bonds within and to 10. Using a five frame and ten frame, children add by counting on. They start by finding one more before adding larger numbers using counters or cubes on the frames. Children use a number track to add by counting on. Linking this learning to playing board games is an effective way to support children's addition.	Children start to explore subtraction by sorting groups. They use sorting to develop their understanding of parts and wholes. When comparing groups, children use the language more than and fewer than. This will lead to finding the difference when they move into KS1. Children then connect subtraction with the idea of counting back and finding one less using a five frame to support their thinking. They explore subtraction by breaking apart a whole to find a missing part. This links to their developing recall of number bonds. Children count back within 20 using number tracks and ten frames to see the effect of taking away.	Children first start to look at the idea of equal groups through their exploration of doubles. They use five frames and objects to check that groups are equal. Children then explore halving numbers by making two equal groups. They highlight patterns between doubling and halving seeing that double 2 is 4 and half of 4 is 2. As well as halving, children also explore sharing into more than two equal groups. They share objects one by one, ensuring that each group has an equal share.

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Reception		
	Real-life representation	**Other representations**
Addition	**Counting and adding more (within 5)** Children add one more person or object to a group to find one more.  *One more than 3 is 4.*	**Counting and adding more (within 5)** Children represent first, then, now stories on a five frame. They make the first number and then add one more.  *First, there are 3 bikes.* *Then, 1 more bike came. Now,* *there are 4 bikes.*

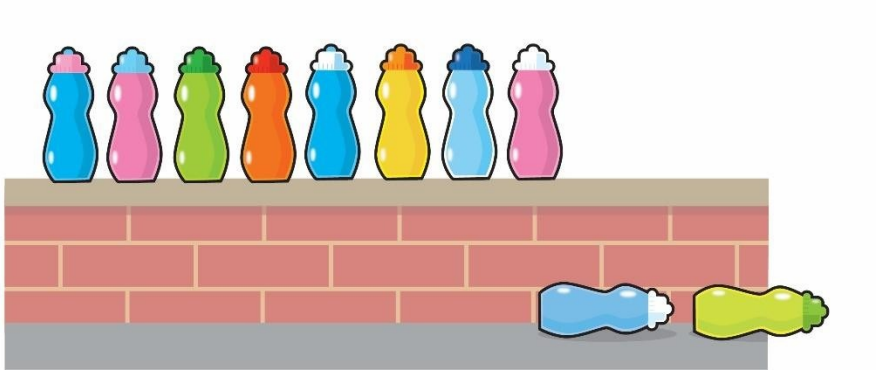
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	Combining groups to find the whole Children sort people and objects into parts and combine them to find the whole.  *The parts are 3 and 4. The whole is 7.*	**Combining groups to find the whole** Children use counters or cubes in a part-whole model to find the whole.  *The parts are 3 and 4. The whole is 7.*

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Finding number bonds to 10

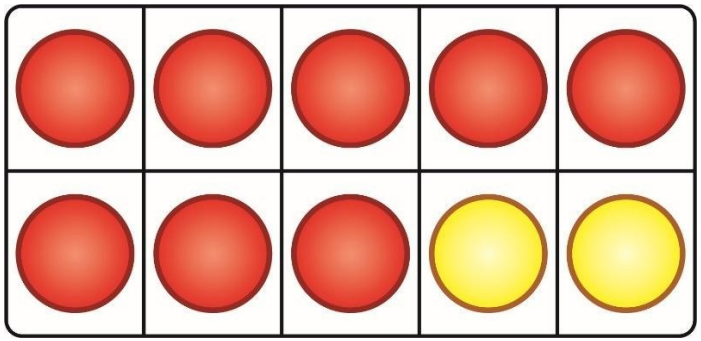
Children combine two groups to find a number bond to 10.



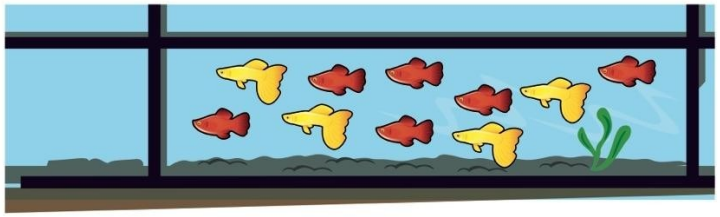
There are 8 bottles on the wall.
There are 2 bottles on the floor. There are 10 bottles altogether.

Finding number bonds to 10

Use ten frames and part-whole models to represent key number bonds.

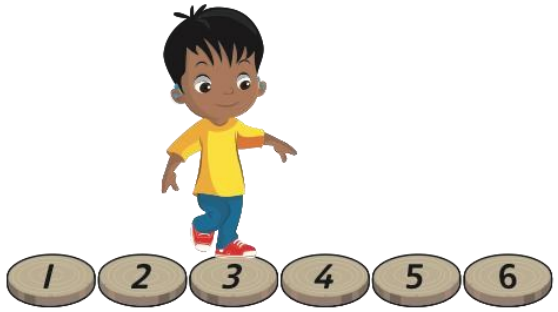
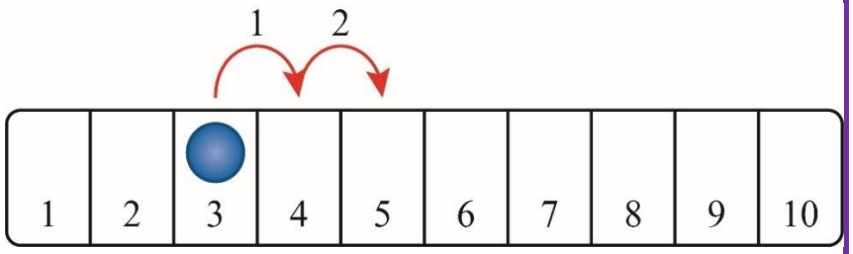
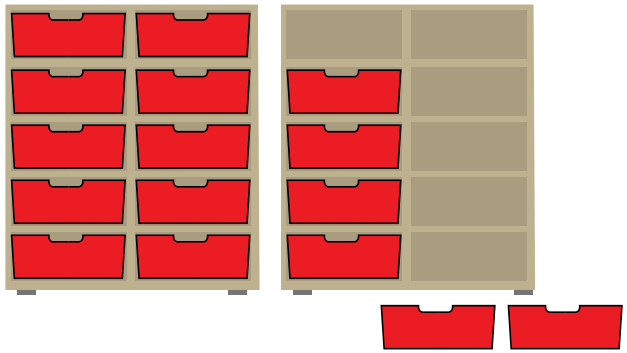
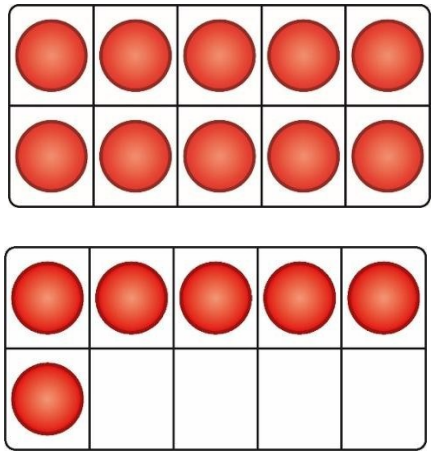


8 and 2 is 10.
There are 10 altogether.



6 and 4 is 10.
There are 10 altogether.

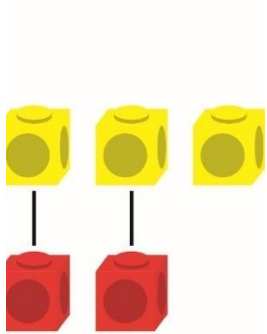
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	Adding by counting on (number track) Children jump along a physical number track. They start at the larger number and count on the smaller number to find the total. 	**Adding by counting on (number track)** Children use a number track and a counter. They start at the larger number and count on the smaller number to find the total. 
	Adding by counting on (ten frames) Children find the total number by counting on from the larger number. 	**Adding by counting on (ten frames)** Children make the larger number on the ten frames and then make the smaller number, counting on to find the total. They can use counters, cubes or other objects on the ten frames. 

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	Sorting groups (optional) Children sort everyday objects into groups. 	

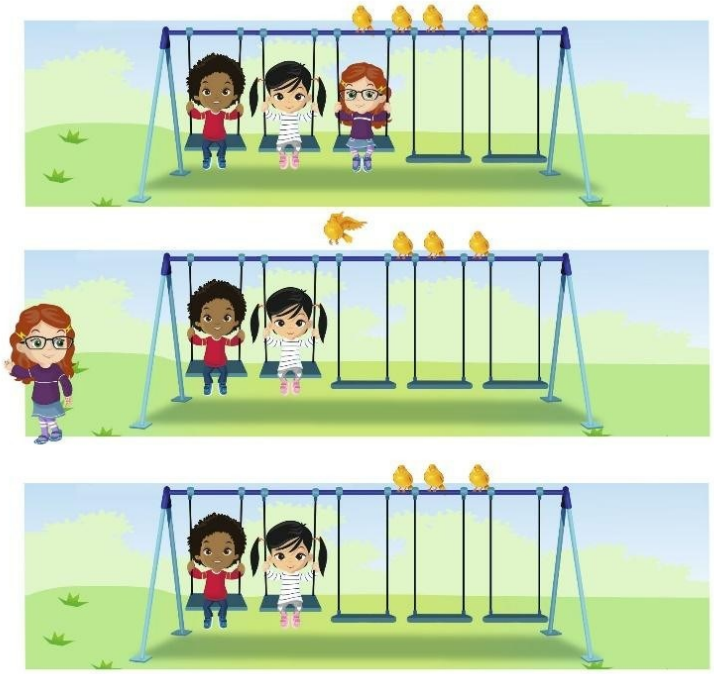
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Subtraction	**Comparing groups** Children line up objects to compare the amount. They line the objects up either horizontally or vertically.  *Ella has more conkers.* *Tom has fewer conkers.*	**Comparing groups** Children line up cubes or counters to compare the amount in each group. Lines can either be horizontal or vertical. A starting line helps to line the objects accurately.  *There are more yellow cubes.* *There are fewer red cubes.*

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Counting back and taking away (within 5)

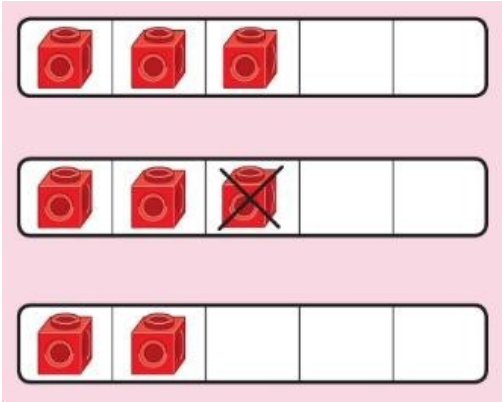
Children remove one more person or object from a group to find one less.



First, there were 3 children.
Then, 1 child left.
Now, there are 2 children.

Counting back and taking away (within 5)

Children use five frames and objects to make a number. They then remove or cross out one object to find one less.

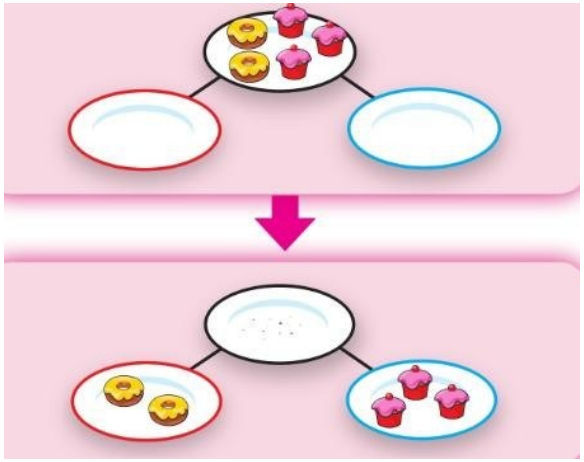


One less than 3 is 2.

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Introducing the part-whole model

Children sort everyday objects into parts.

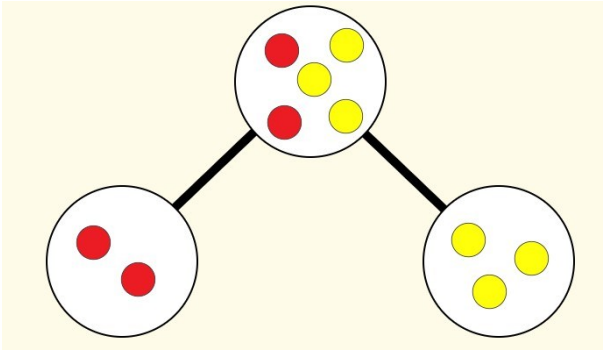


One part is the 

The other part is the 

Introducing the part-whole model

Children use counters or cubes to represent objects in a partwhole model.



The whole is 5.

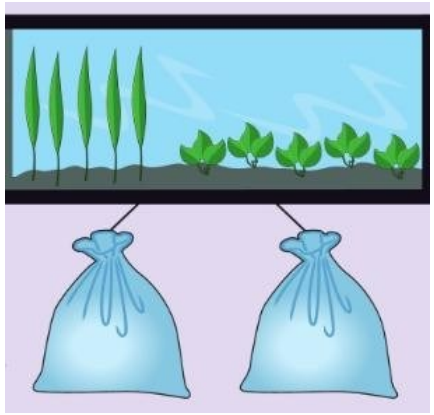
2 is a part.

3 is a part.

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Finding number bonds to 10

Children partition 10 into different groups to find the number bonds to 10.



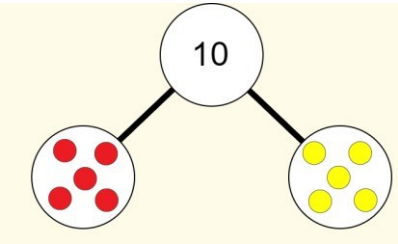
Children begin to work with subtraction number bonds. They break apart 10 to identify different number bonds to 10**.**



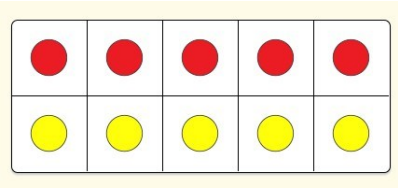
10 are bouncing.
2 get off.
8 are left.
10 – 2 = 8

Finding number bonds to 10

Children use part-whole models, ten frames and counters to find the number bonds to 10.

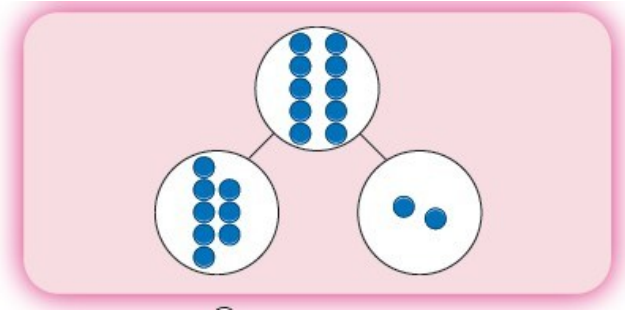


10 is the whole.
5 is a part and 5 is a part.



10 is the whole.
5 is a part and 5 is a part.

Children use part-whole models, and counters to find missing parts and the subtraction number bonds to 10.

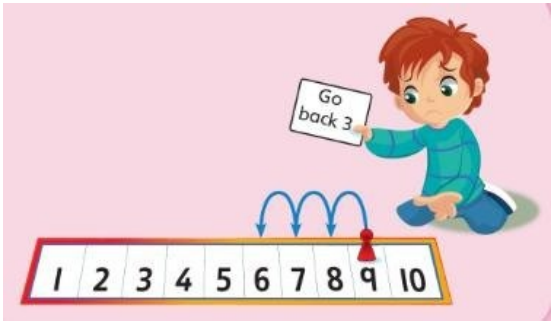
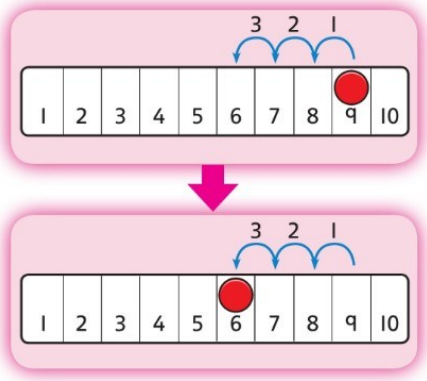


The parts are 8 and 2.
10 is the whole.

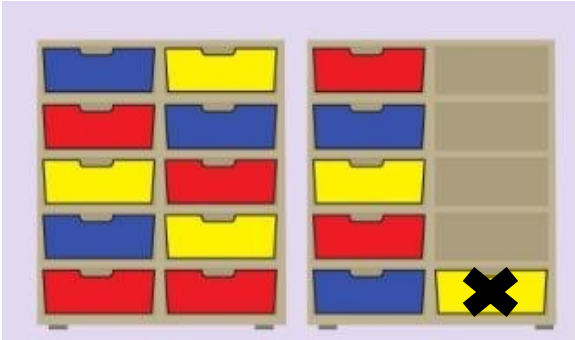
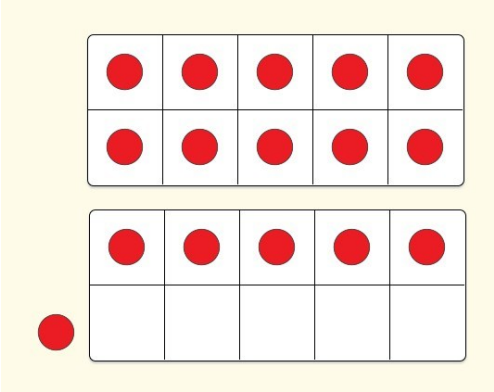
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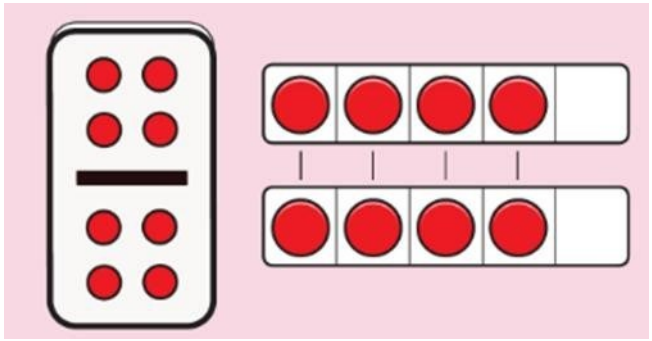
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	Counting back and taking away (number track) Children use game boards and human number tracks to subtract by counting back.  *9 take away 3 equals 6* *9…8…7…6*	**Counting back and taking away (number track)** Children use a number track and a counter. They start at the larger number and count back the smaller number to find the answer.  *9 take away 3 equals 6* *9…8…7…6*

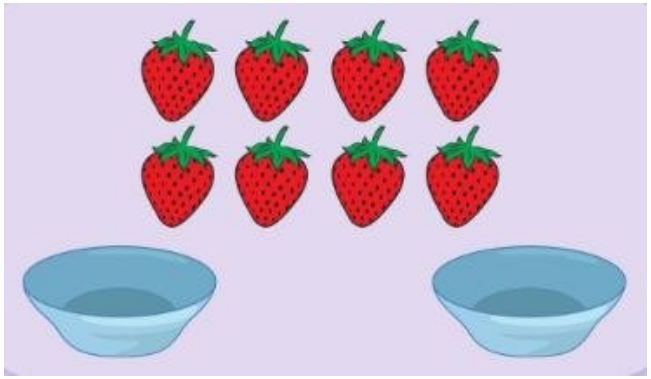
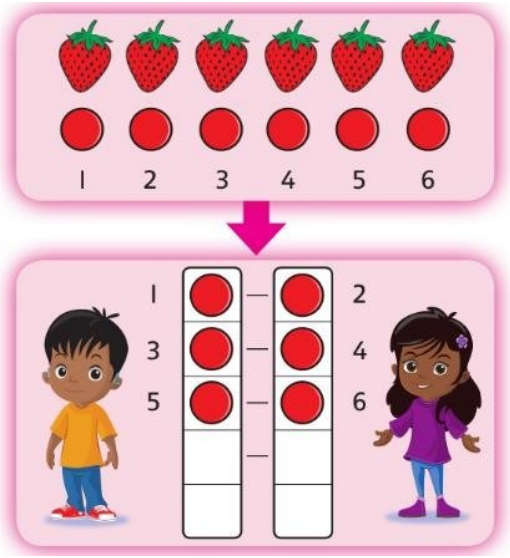
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	Counting back and taking away (ten frames) Children count backwards to find one less with numbers up to 20.  *One less than 16 is 15.*	**Counting back and taking away (ten frames)** Children remove counters from ten frames to support in counting back with numbers up to 20.  *One less than 16 is 15.*
	Sorting groups (optional) Children sort everyday objects into groups. 	

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Multiplication	**Making doubles** Children explore doubles in their environment including in games such as on dominoes or dice. They focus on the understanding of doubles being 2 equal groups.  *Double 4 is 8.* *Double 2 is 4.* *Double 3 is 6.*	**Making doubles** Children use five frames to find doubles by lining up counters or cubes.  *Double 4 is 8.*

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Division	**Halving and sharing** Children explore halving and sharing through practical sharing using real life scenarios including sharing fruit or classroom equipment.  *Half of 8 is 4.*	**Halving and sharing** Children use five frames to share amounts fairly and to check that the groups are equal. They share the counters/cubes one by one.  *Half of 6 is 3.*

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Power Maths White Rose Edition calculation policy, KS1

The following pages show the *Power Maths White Rose Edition* progression in calculation (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) and how this works in line with the National Curriculum. The consistent use of the CPA (concrete, pictorial, abstract) approach across *Power Maths White Rose Edition* helps children develop mastery across all the operations in an efficient and reliable way. This policy shows how these methods develop children's confidence in their understanding of both written and mental methods.

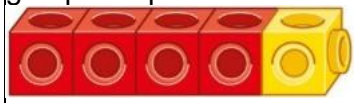
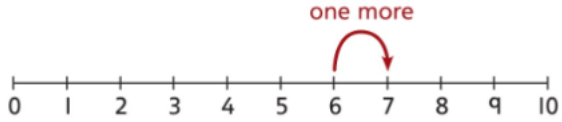
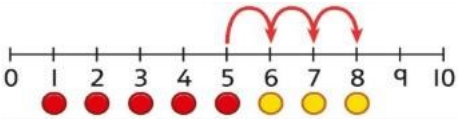
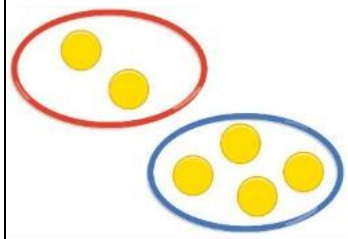
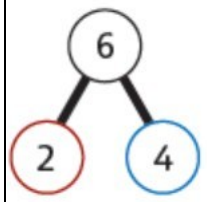
KEY STAGE 1
Children develop the core ideas that underpin all calculation. They begin by connecting calculation with counting on and counting back, but they should learn that understanding wholes and parts will enable them to calculate efficiently and accurately, and with greater flexibility. They learn how to use an understanding of 10s and 1s to develop their calculation strategies, especially in addition and subtraction.
Key language: whole, part, ones, ten, tens, number bond, add, addition, plus, total, altogether, subtract, subtraction, find the difference, take away, minus, less, more, group, share, equal, equals, is equal to, groups, equal groups, times, multiply, multiplied by, divide, share, shared equally, timestable

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Addition and subtraction: Children first learn to connect addition and subtraction with counting, but they soon develop two very important skills: an understanding of parts and wholes, and an understanding of unitising 10s, to develop efficient and effective calculation strategies based on known number bonds and an increasing awareness of place value. Addition and subtraction are taught in a way that is interlinked to highlight the link between the two operations. A key idea is that children will select methods and approaches based on their number sense. For example, in Year 1, when faced with 15 − 3 and 15 − 13, they will adapt their ways of approaching the calculation appropriately. The teaching should always emphasise the importance of mathematical thinking to ensure accuracy and flexibility of approach, and the importance of using known number facts to harness their recall of bonds within 20 to support both addition and subtraction methods.	**Multiplication and division:** Children develop an awareness of equal groups and link this with counting in equal steps, starting with 2s, 5s and 10s. In Year 2, they learn to connect the language of equal groups with the mathematical symbols for multiplication and division. They learn how multiplication and division can be related to repeated addition and repeated subtraction to find the answer to the calculation. In this key stage, it is vital that children explore and experience a variety of strong images and manipulative representations of equal groups, including concrete experiences as well as abstract calculations. Children begin to recall some key multiplication facts, including doubles, and an understanding of the 2, 5 and 10 times-tables and how they are related to counting.	**Fractions:** In Year 1, children encounter halves and quarters, and link this with their understanding of sharing. They experience key spatial representations of these fractions, and learn to recognise examples and non-examples, based on their awareness of equal parts of a whole. In Year 2, they develop an awareness of unit fractions and experience non-unit fractions, and they learn to write them and read them in the common format of numerator and denominator.

Year 1			
	Concrete	**Pictorial**	**Abstract**
Year 1 Addition			

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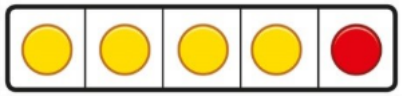
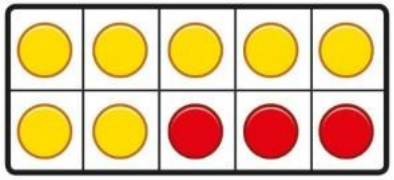
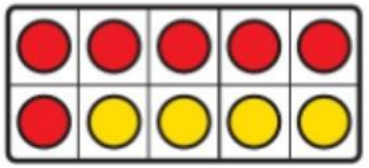
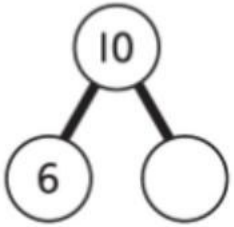
Counting and adding more	Children add one more person or object to a group to find one more.	Children add one more cube or counter to a group to represent one more.  *One more than 4 is 5.*	Use a number line to understand how to link counting on with finding one more.  *One more than 6 is 7.* *7 is one more than 6.* Learn to link counting on with adding more than one.  *5 + 3 = 8*
Understanding part-part-whole relationship	Sort people and objects into parts and  understand the relationship with the whole.	Children draw to represent the parts and understand the relationship with the whole.  *The parts are 2 and 4. The whole is 6.*	Use a part-whole model to represent the numbers. 

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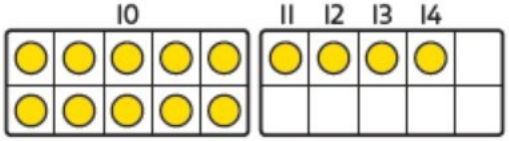
	The parts are 2 and 4. The whole is 6.		

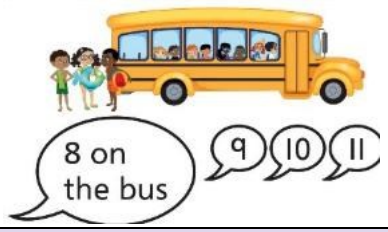
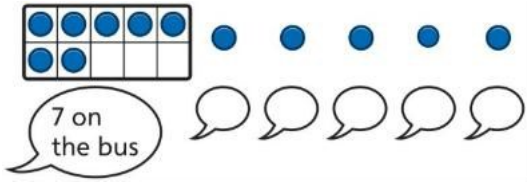
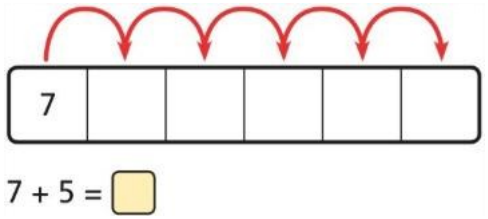
			2 + 4 = 6

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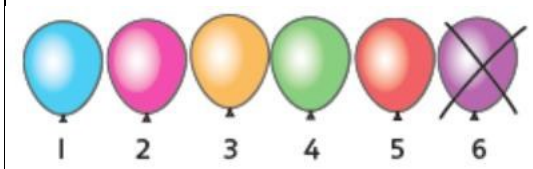
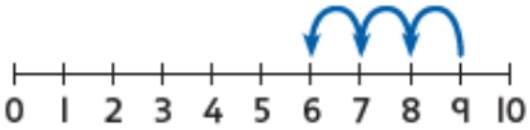
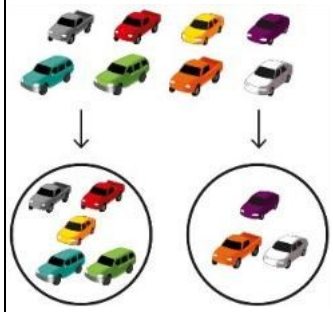
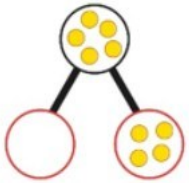
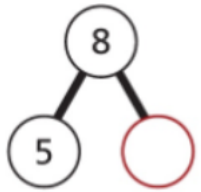
Knowing and finding number bonds within 10	Break apart a group and put back together to find and form number bonds.  *3 + 4 = 7*  *6 = 2 + 4*	Use five and ten frames to represent key number bonds.  *5 = 4 + 1*  *10 = 7 + 3*	Use a part-whole model alongside other   representations to find number bonds. Make sure to include examples where one of the parts is zero.

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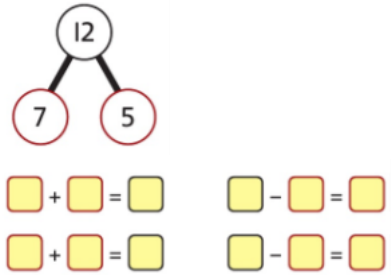
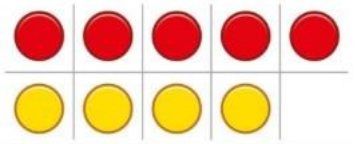
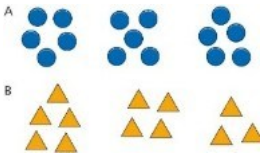
Understanding teen numbers as a complete 10 and some more	Complete a group of 10 objects and count more.  *13 is 10 and 3 more.*	Use a ten frame to support understanding of a complete 10 for teen numbers.  *14 is 10 and 4 more.*	*1 ten and 5 ones equal 15.* *10 + 5 = 15*
Adding by counting on	Children use knowledge of counting to 20 to find a total by counting on using people or objects.	Children use counters to support and represent their counting on strategy.	Children use number lines or number tracks to support their counting on strategy.

			
Year 1 Subtraction			

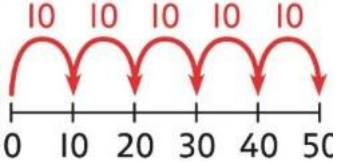
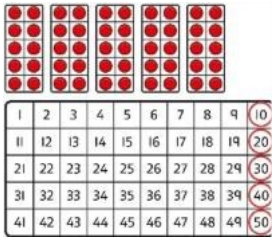
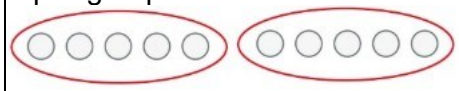
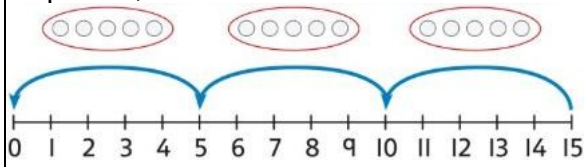
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Counting back and taking away	Children arrange objects and remove to find how many are left.  *1 less than 6 is 5.* *6 subtract 1 is 5.*	Children draw and cross out or use counters to  represent objects from a problem.	Children count back to take away and use a number line or number track to support the method.  *9 − 3 = 6*
Finding a missing part, given a whole and a part	Children separate a whole into parts and understand how one part can be found by subtraction.  *8 − 5 = ?*	Children represent a whole and a part and understand how to find the missing part by   subtraction.	Children use a part-whole model to support the subtraction to find a missing part.  *8 − 5 = ?* Children develop an understanding of the relationship between addition and subtraction facts in a part-whole model.

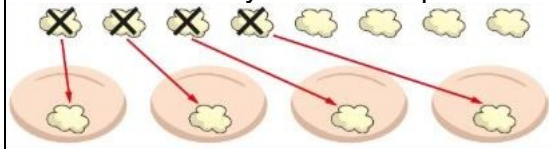
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Finding the difference	Arrange two groups so that the difference between the groups can be worked out.  *8 is 2 more than 6.* *6 is 2 less than 8.* *The difference between 8 and 6 is 2.*	Represent objects using sketches or counters to support finding the difference.  *5 − 4 = 1* *The difference between 5 and 4 is 1.*	Children understand 'find the difference' as subtraction.  *10 − 4 = 6* *The difference between 10 and 6 is 4.*
Year 1 Multiplication			
Recognising and making equal groups	Children arrange objects in equal and unequal groups and understand how to recognise whether they are equal. 	Children draw and represent equal and unequal groups. 	*Three equal groups of 4.* *Four equal groups of 3.*

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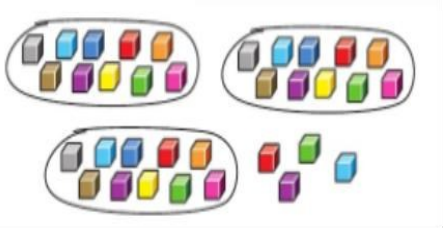
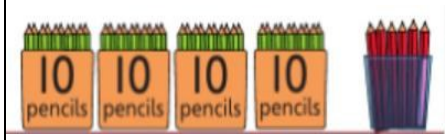
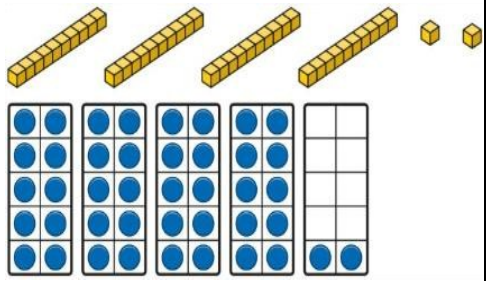
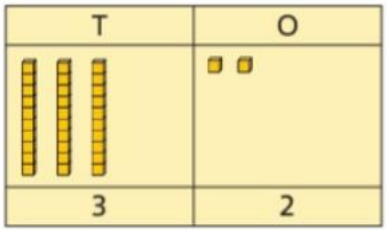
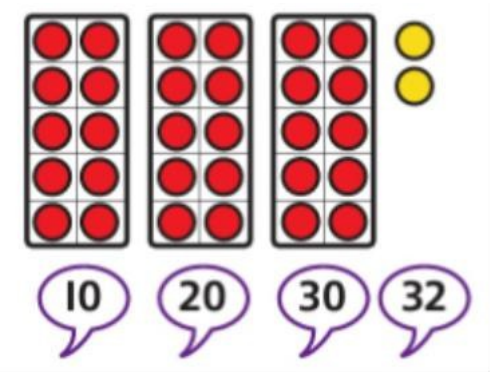
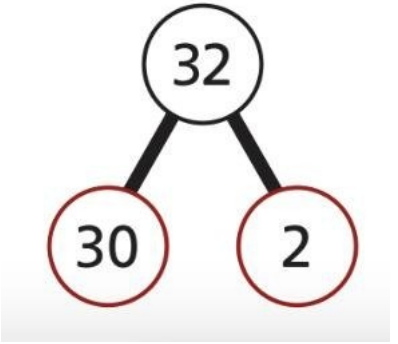
Finding the total of equal groups by counting in 2s, 5s and 10s	 There are 5 pens in each pack … 5…10…15…20…25…30…35…40…	100 squares and ten frames support counting in 2s, 5s and 10s.	Use a number line to support repeated addition through counting in 2s, 5s and 10s. 
			
Year 1 **Division**			
Grouping	Learn to make equal groups from a whole and find how many equal groups of a certain size can be made. Sort a whole set people and objects into equal groups.  *There are 10 children altogether.* *There are 2 in each group.* *There are 5 groups.*	Represent a whole and work out how many equal groups.  *There are 10 in total.* *There are 5 in each group.* *There are 2 groups.*	Children may relate this to counting back in steps of 2, 5 or 10. 

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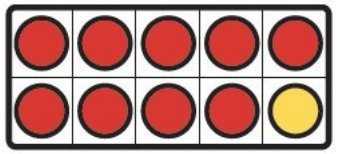
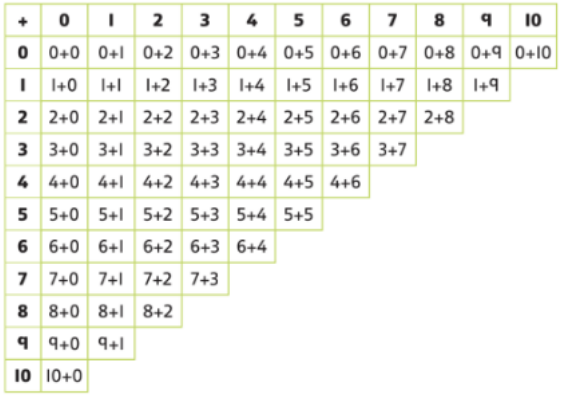
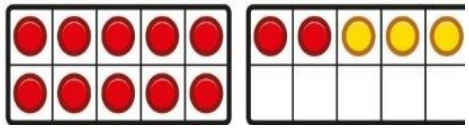
Sharing	Share a set of objects into equal parts and work out how many are in each part**.** 	Sketch or draw to represent sharing into equal parts. This may be related to fractions. 	*10 shared into 2 equal groups gives 5 in each group.*

Year 2			
	Concrete	**Pictorial**	**Abstract**
Year 2			
Addition			

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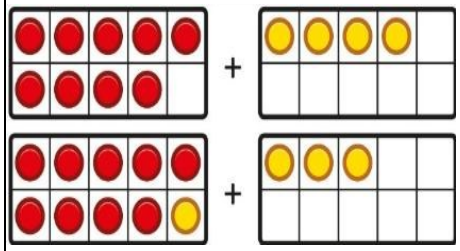
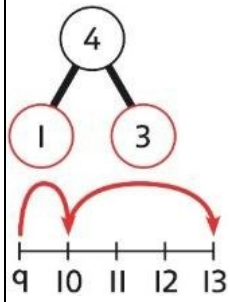
Understanding 10s and 1s	Group objects into 10s and 1s.  Bundle straws, pencils or pens to understand unitising of 10s. 	Understand 10s and 1s equipment, and link with visual representations on ten frames.  Represent numbers on a place value grid, using equipment or numerals. 	Partition 2-digit numbers into 10s and 1s   *32 = 30 + 2*

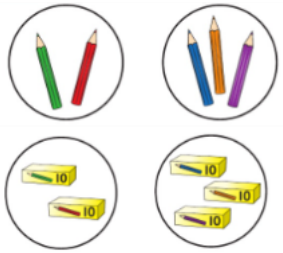
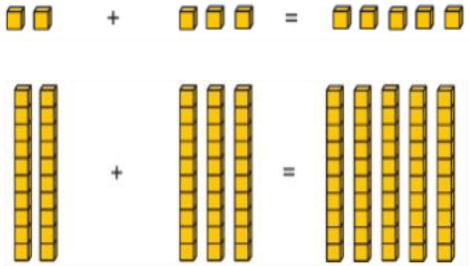
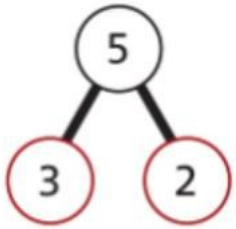
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Learn bonds within 10	Systematically build confidence and fluency in recall of number bonds within 10	Systematically build confidence and fluency in recall of number bonds within 10 	Systematically build confidence and fluency in recall of number bonds within 10
	 *4 + 4 = 8. This is a double*	*This is a bond to 10. 9 + 1 = 10*	
Adding the 1s	Children represent 10s and 1s with everyday items. 	Children represent calculations using ten frames to add a teen and 1s.  *2 + 3 = 5* *12 + 3 = 15*	Children recognise that a teen is made from a 10 and some 1s and use their knowledge of addition within 10 to work efficiently. *3 + 5 = 8* *So, 13 + 5 = 18*

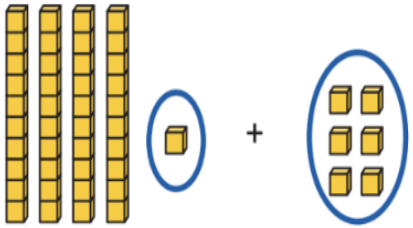
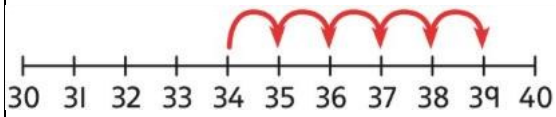
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1	1+0	1+1	1+2	1+3	1+4	1+5	1+6	1+7	1+8	1+9	
2	2+0	2+1	2+2	2+3	2+4	2+5	2+6	2+7	2+8		
3	3+0	3+1	3+2	3+3	3+4	3+5	3+6	3+7			
4	4+0	4+1	4+2	4+3	4+4	4+5	4+6				
5	5+0	5+1	5+2	5+3	5+4	5+5					
6	6+0	6+1	6+2	6+3	6+4						
7	7+0	7+1	7+2	7+3							
8	8+0	8+1	8+2								
9	9+0	9+1									
10	10+0										

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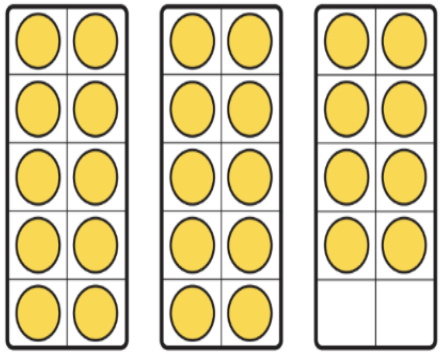
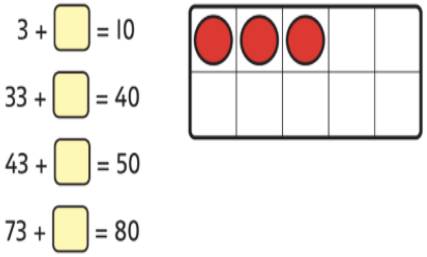
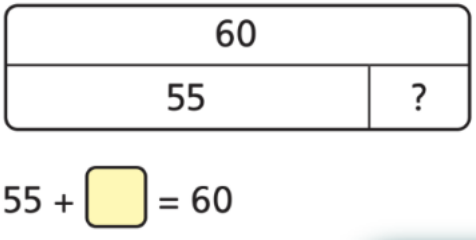
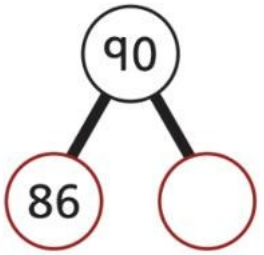
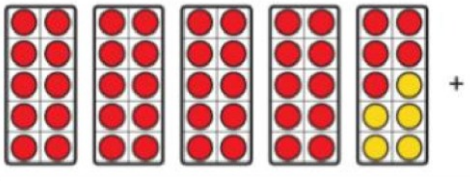
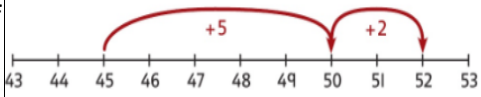
Bridging 10 using number bonds	Children use counters to complete a ten frame and understand how they can add using knowledge of number bonds to 10.  .	Use a part-whole model and a number line to support the calculation.  *9 + 4 = 13*	Children use a bead string to complete a 10 and understand how this relates to the addition.  *7 add 3 makes 10.* *So, 7 add 5 is 10 and 2 more.*
Add two multiples of 10	Use known bonds and unitising to add 10s.	Use known bonds and unitising to add 10s.	Use known bonds and unitising to add 10s.

	 *I know that 2 + 3 = 5.* *So, I know that 2 tens add 3 tens is 5 tens.*	 *I know that 2 + 3 = 5* *So, I know that 2 tens add 3 tens is 5 tens.*	 *3 + 2 = 5* *3 tens + 2 tens = 5 tens* *30 + 20 = 50*

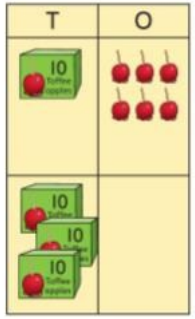
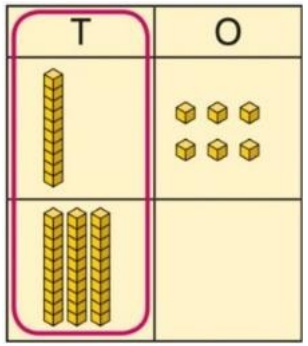
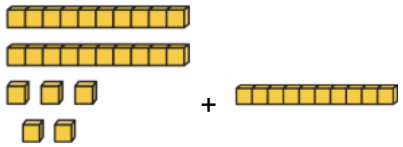
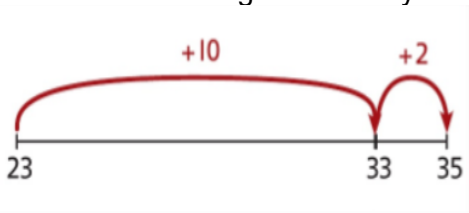
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Add a 2-digit number and 1s	Add the 1s to find the total. Use known bonds within 10.  *41 is 4 tens and 1 one.* *41 add 6 ones is 4 tens and 7 ones.*	Add the ones using known bonds  *1 + 6 = 7* *So* *41 + 6 = 47*	Add the 1s. Understand the link between counting on and using known number facts. Children should be encouraged to use known number bonds to improve efficiency and accuracy.  *4 + 5 = 9* *So* *34 + 5 = 39*
Add to the next 10	Use known bonds to 10 to add to the next multiple of 10	Use known bonds to 10 to add to the next multiple of 10	Use known bonds to 10 to add to the next multiple of 10

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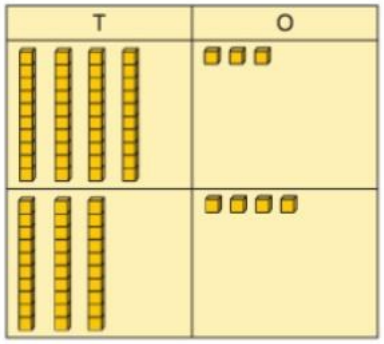
	 *8 + 2 = 10* *So* *28 + 2 = 30*	 	 
Add across a 10	Use place value equipment to support adding across any multiple of 10  *45 + 5 + 2 = 52* *45 + 7 = 52*	Add across any multiple of 10 using  two jumps *45 + 5 + 2 = 52* *45 + 7 = 52*	Add across any multiple of 10 using two steps 45 + 5 + 2 = 52 45 + 7 = 52

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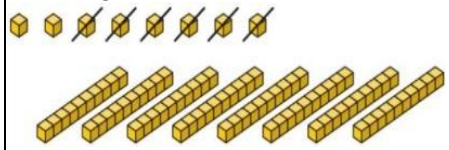
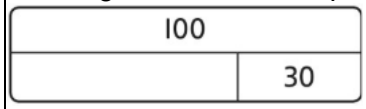
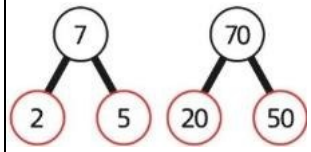
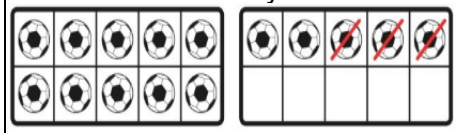
Add 10s to a 2-digit number	Add the 10s using a place value grid to support, using classroom items to represent the numbers.  *16 is 1 ten and 6 ones.* *30 is 3 tens.* *There are 4 tens and 6 ones in total.*	Add the 10s using a place value grid to support.  *16 is 1 ten and 6 ones.* *30 is 3 tens.* *There are 4 tens and 6 ones in total.*	Use known bonds and knowledge of place value to add multiples of 10 *16 + 30 = ?* *1 ten + 3 tens is 4 tens* *There are 4 tens and 6 ones in total.* *16 + 30 = 46* *Count on in tens from a given number* *'Start on 16', '26', '36', '46'* *16 + 30 = 46*
Add more 10s then more 1s	Add on from a 2-digit number by adding tens then ones.  + + *Start on "23", "33", "35"*	Add on from a 2-digit number by  adding 10s then 1s. *23 + 12 = 23 + 10 + 2*	Add on from a 2-digit number by adding tens then ones. *23 + 12 = 23 + 10 + 2*

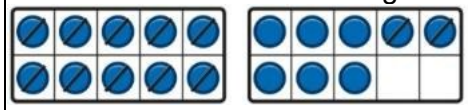
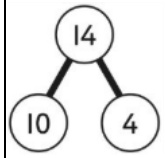
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Add the 1s and 10s separately	Add the 10s and 1s separately. 	Add the 1s and the 10s then recombine	Add the 10s and 1s separately. 32 + 11 *30 + 10 = 40* *2 + 1 = 3* *32 + 11 = 43*

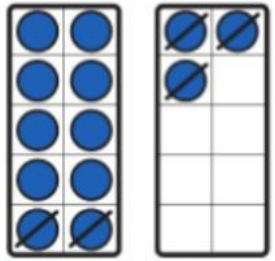
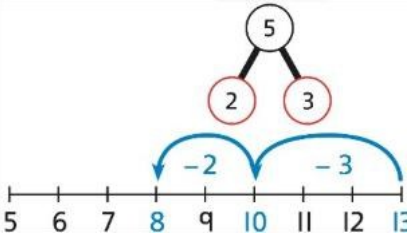
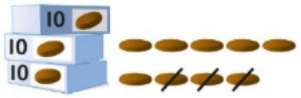
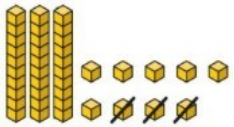
	5 + 3 = 8 *There are 8 ones in total.* *3 + 2 = 5* *There are 5 tens in total.* *35 + 23 = 58*	 3 ones and 4 ones is 7 ones 4 tens and 3 tens is 7 tens 43 + 34 = 77	
Year 2 **Subtraction**			

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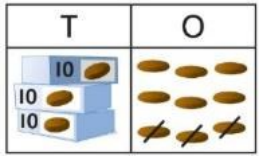
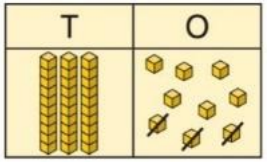
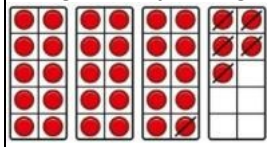
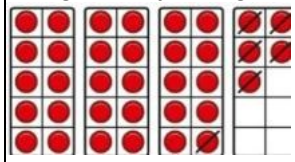
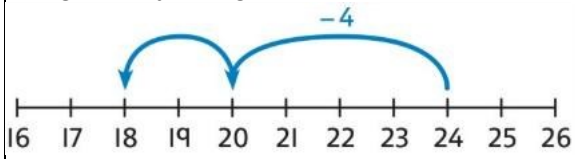
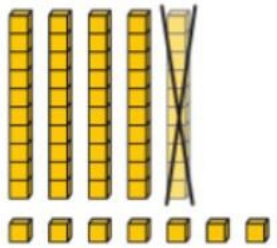
Subtract two multiples of 10	Use known number bonds and unitising to subtract multiples of 10.  *8 subtract 6 is 2.* *So, 8 tens subtract 6 tens is 2 tens.*	Use known number bonds and unitising to subtract multiples of 10.  *10 − 3 = 7* *So, 10 tens subtract 3 tens is 7 tens.*	Use known number bonds and unitising to subtract multiples of 10.  *7 tens subtract 5 tens is 2 tens.* *70 − 50 = 20*
Subtraction within 20	**Subtraction within 20** Understand when and how to subtract 1s efficiently.  *5 − 3 = 2*	**Subtraction within 20** Understand how to use knowledge of bonds within 10 to subtract efficiently. *5 − 3 = 2* *15 − 3 = 12*	**Subtraction within 20** Understand when and how to subtract 1s efficiently. Use a bead string to subtract 1s efficiently.  *5 − 3 = 2* *15 − 3 = 12*

	15 − 3 = 12		
Subtracting 10s and 1s	**Subtracting 10s and 1s** For example: 18 − 12 Use ten frames to represent the efficient method of subtracting 12.  *First subtract the 10, then subtract 2.*	**Subtracting 10s and 1s** Use a part-whole model to support the calculation.  *19 − 14* *19 − 10 = 9* *9 − 4 = 5* *So, 19 − 14 = 5*	**Subtracting 10s and 1s** For example: 18 − 12 *First subtract the 10, then take away 2.*

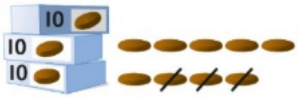
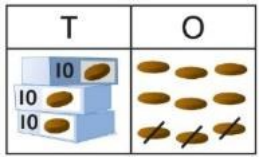
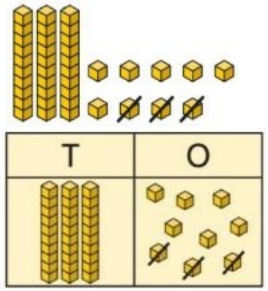
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Subtraction bridging 10 using number bonds .	**Subtraction bridging 10 using number bonds** Represent the use of bonds using ten frames.  *For 13 – 5, I take away 3 to make 10, then take away 2 to make 8.*	**Subtraction bridging 10 using number bonds** Use a number line and a part-whole model to support the method. *13 − 5* 	**Subtraction bridging 10 using number bonds** For example: 12 − 7 Arrange objects into a 10 and some 1s, then decide on how to split the 7 into parts. *7 is 2 and 5, so I take away the 2 and then the 5.*
Subtracting a single-digit number	Subtract the 1s. This may be done in or out of a place value grid using classroom items to represent the numbers. 	Subtract the 1s. This may be done in or out of a place value grid. 	Subtract the 1s. Understand the link between counting back and subtracting the 1s using known bonds.  *9 − 3 = 6*

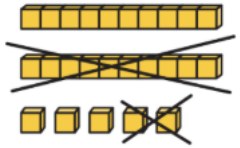
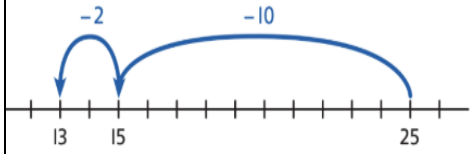
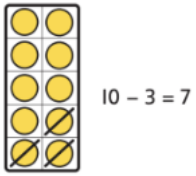
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	 "9 ones subtract 3 ones is 6 ones" 39 – 3 = 36	 "9 ones subtract 3 ones is 6 ones" 39 – 3 = 36	*39 − 3 = 36*
Subtracting a single-digit number bridging 10	Bridge 10 by using known bonds.  *35 − 6* *I took away 5 counters, then 1 more.*	Bridge 10 by using known bonds.  *35 − 6* *First, I will subtract 5, then 1.*	Bridge 10 by using known bonds.  *24 − 6 = ?* *24 − 4 − 2 = ?*
Subtract tens from a 2digit number		Subtract tens using known bonds  57 – 10 = 47	Subtract tens using known bonds *43 – 10 = 33*

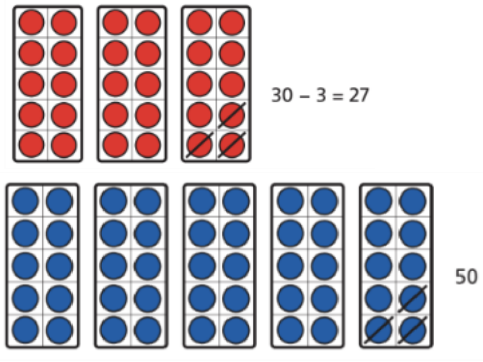
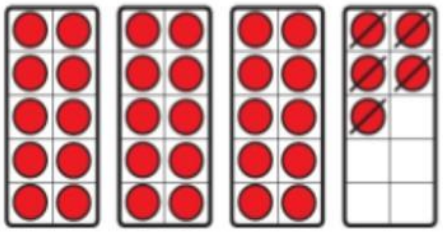
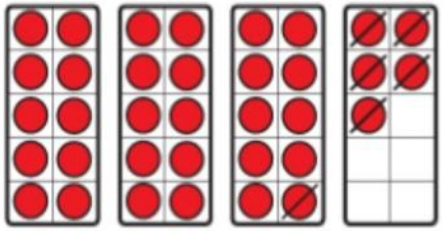
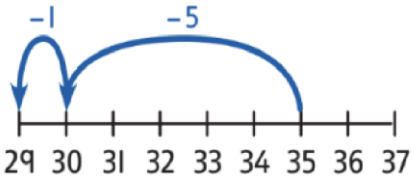
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Subtract ones from a 2digit number	Subtract the 1s. This may be done in or out of a place value grid.  	Subtract the 1s. This may be done in or out of a place value grid.	Subtract the 1s. Understand the link between counting back and subtracting the 1s using known bonds. 
	 *9 ones subtract 3 ones is 6 ones.* *39 – 3 = 36*	 *9 ones subtract 3 ones is 6 ones.* *39 – 3 = 36*	*9 − 3 = 6* *39 − 3 = 36*

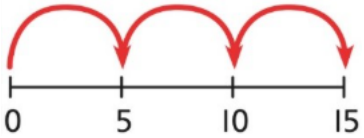
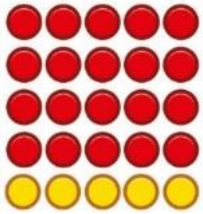
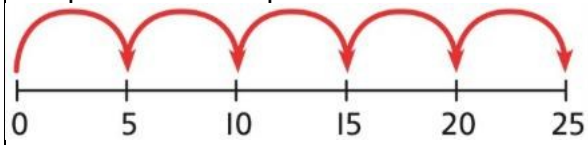
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Subtract tens and ones from a 2-digit number	Subtract 10s then 1s using place value equipment.  *25 – 10 – 2 = 13* *25 – 12 = 13*	Subtract 10s then 1s with a number line for visual support.  *25 – 10 – 2 = 13* *25 – 12 = 13*	Subtract 10s then 1s. *25 – 10 – 2 = 13* *25 – 12 = 13*
Subtract ones from a multiple of 10 (preparation for bridging)	Subtract from a 10 using known bonds to 10 using place value equipment. 	Subtract from a 10 using known bonds to 10.  *50 – 2 = 48*	Subtract from a 10 using known bonds to 10. *10 – 3 = 7* *30 – 3 = 27* *60 – 3 = 57* *90 – 3 = 87*

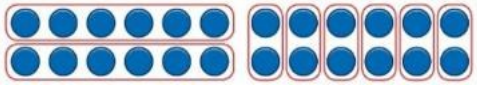
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Subtract bridging a ten	Subtract in two steps, across a 10  35 – 5 = 30  with place value equipment.	Subtract in two steps, across a 10 with a number line for visual support.  35 – 5 – 1 = 29	Subtract in two steps, across a 10. *41 – 6 = 41 – 1 – 5* *41 – 6 = 35*
Year 2 **Multiplication**			

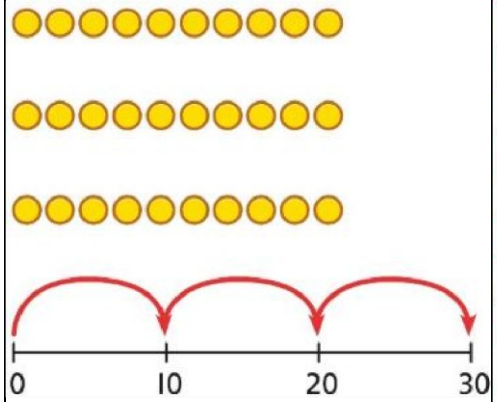
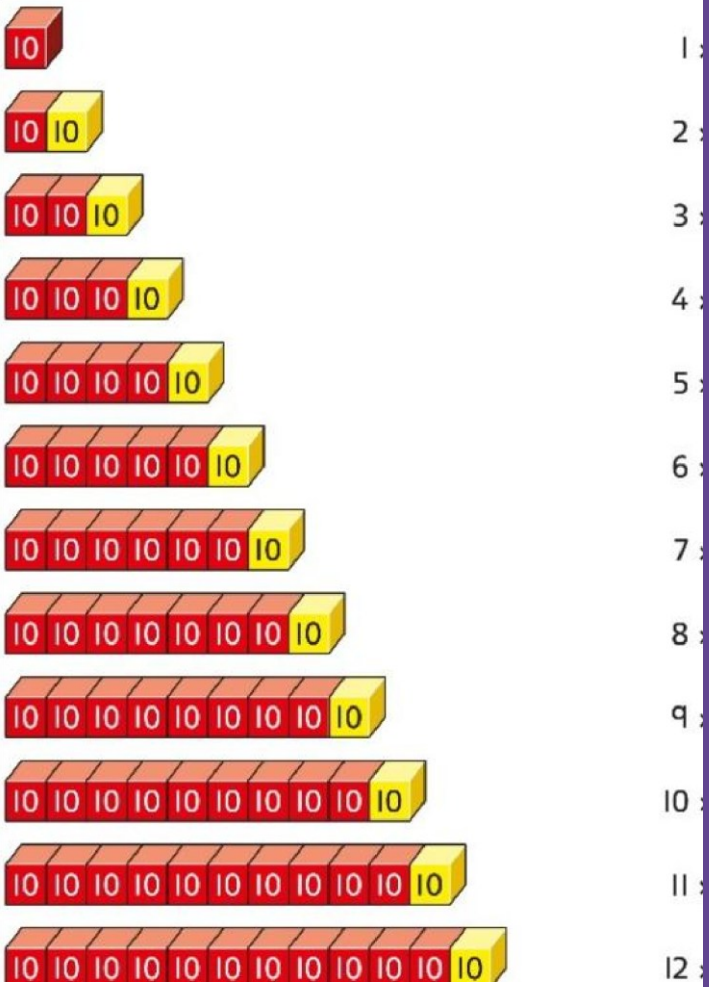
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Equal groups and repeated addition	Recognise equal groups and write as repeated addition and as multiplication.  *3 groups of 5 chairs* *15 chairs altogether*	Recognise equal groups using standard objects such as counters and write as repeated addition and multiplication.  *3 groups of 5* *15 in total*	Use a number line and write as repeated addition and as multiplication.  *5 + 5 + 5 = 15* *3 × 5 = 15*
Using arrays to represent multiplication and support understanding	Understand the relationship between arrays, multiplication and repeated addition.  *4 groups of 5*	Understand the relationship between arrays, multiplication and repeated addition.  *4 groups of 5 … 5 groups of 5*	Understand the relationship between arrays, multiplication and repeated addition.  *5 × 5 = 25*

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Understanding commutativity	Use arrays to visualise commutativity.  *I can see 6 groups of 3.* *I can see 3 groups of 6.*	Form arrays using counters to visualise commutativity. Rotate the array to show that orientation does not change the multiplication.  *This is 2 groups of 6 and also 6 groups of 2.*	Use arrays to visualise commutativity.  *4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20* *5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20* *4 × 5 = 20 and 5 × 4 = 20*

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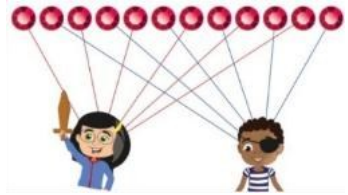
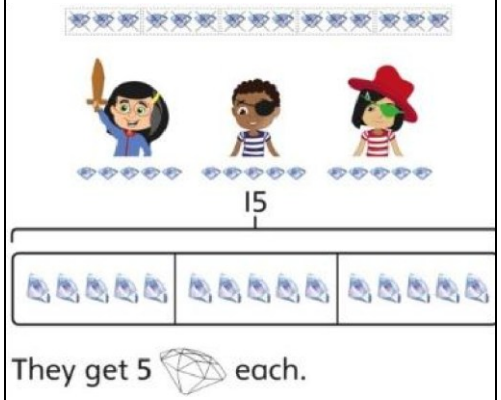
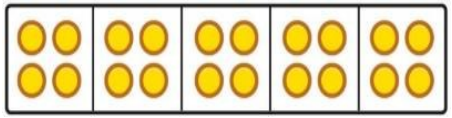
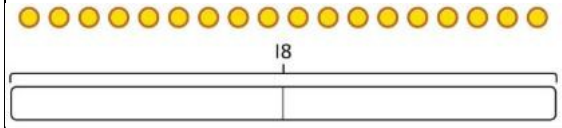
Learning ×2, ×5 and ×10 table facts	Develop an understanding of how to unitise groups of 2, 5 and 10 and learn corresponding times-table facts.  *3 groups of 10 … 10, 20, 30* *3 × 10 = 30*	Understand how to relate counting in unitised groups and repeated addition with knowing key times-table facts.  *10 + 10 + 10 = 30* *3 × 10 = 30*	Understand how the times-tables increase and contain patterns.  *5 × 10 = 50* *6 × 10 = 60*

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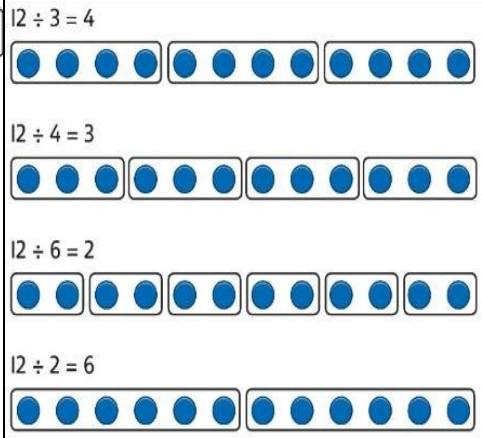
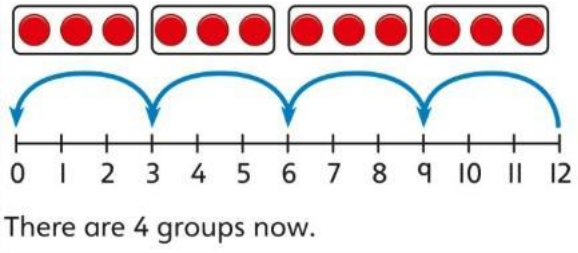
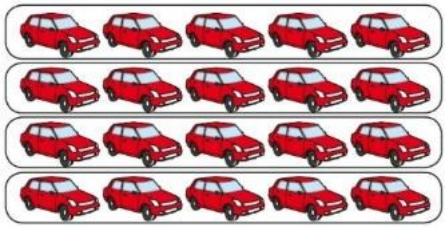
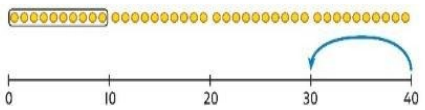
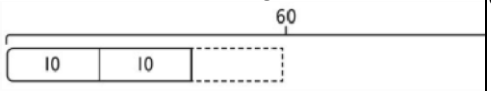
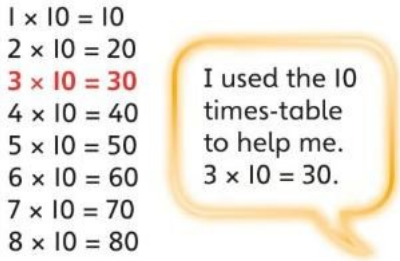
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Year 2 Division			

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Sharing equally	Start with a whole and share into equal parts, one at a time.  *12 shared equally between 2. They get 6 each.* Start to understand how this also relates to grouping. To share equally between 3 people, take a group of 3 and give 1 to each person. Keep going until all the objects have been shared 	Represent the objects shared into equal parts using a bar model.  *20 shared into 5 equal parts. There are 4 in each part.*	Use a bar model to support understanding of the division.  *18 ÷ 2 = 9*
	15 shared equally between 3. They get 5 each.		

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Grouping equally	Understand how to make equal groups from a whole.  *8 divided into 4 equal groups.* *There are 2 in each group.*	Understand the relationship between grouping and the division statements. 	Understand how to relate division by grouping to repeated subtraction.  *12 divided into groups of 3.* *12 ÷ 3 = 4* *There are 4 groups.*
Using known timestables to solve divisions	Understand the relationship between multiplication facts and division.  *4 groups of 5 cars is 20 cars in total.* *20 divided by 4 is 5.*	Link equal grouping with repeated subtraction and known times-table facts to support division.  *40 divided by 4 is 10.* Use a bar model to support understanding of the link between times-table knowledge and division. 	Relate times-table knowledge directly to division.  *I know that 3 groups of 10 makes 30, so I know that 30 divided by 10 is 3.* *3 × 10 = 30 so 30 ÷ 10 = 3*

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Lower KEY STAGE 2 (Year 3 & 4)

In Years 3 and 4, children develop the basis of written methods by building their skills alongside a deep understanding of place value. They should use known addition/subtraction and multiplication/division facts to calculate efficiently and accurately, rather than relying on counting. Children use place value equipment to support their understanding, but not as a substitute for thinking.

Key language: partition, place value, tens, hundreds, thousands, column method, whole, part, equal groups, sharing, grouping, bar model

Addition and subtraction: In Year 3 especially, the column methods are built up gradually. Children will develop their understanding of how each stage of the calculation, including any exchanges, relates to place value. The example calculations chosen to introduce the stages of each method may often be more suited to a mental method. However, the examples and the progression of the steps have been chosen to help children develop their fluency in the process, alongside a deep understanding of the concepts and the numbers involved, so that they can apply these skills accurately and efficiently to later calculations. The class should be encouraged to compare mental and written methods for specific calculations, and children should be encouraged at every stage to make choices about which methods to apply.

In Year 4, the steps are shown without such fine detail, although children should continue to build their understanding with a secure basis in place value. In subtraction, children will need to develop their understanding of exchange as they may need to exchange across one or two columns.

By the end of Year 4, children should have developed fluency in column methods alongside a deep understanding, which will allow them to progress confidently in upper Key Stage 2.

Multiplication and division: Children build a solid grounding in times-tables, understanding the multiplication and division facts in tandem. As such, they should be as confident knowing that 35 divided by 7 is 5 as knowing that 5 times 7 is 35.

Children develop key skills to support multiplication methods: unitising, commutativity, and how to use partitioning effectively.

Unitising allows children to use known facts to multiply and divide multiples of 10 and 100 efficiently.

Commutativity gives children flexibility in applying known facts to calculations and problem solving. An understanding of partitioning allows children to extend their skills to multiplying and dividing 2- and 3-digit numbers by a single digit.

Children develop column methods to support multiplications in these cases.

For successful division, children will need to make choices about how to partition. For example, to divide 423 by 3, it is effective to partition 423 into 300, 120 and 3, as these can be divided by 3 using known facts.

Children will also need to understand the concept of remainder, in terms of a given calculation and in terms of the context of the problem.

Fractions: Children develop the key concept of equivalent fractions, and link this with multiplying and dividing the numerators and denominators, as well as exploring the visual concept through fractions of shapes. Children learn how to find a fraction of an amount and develop this with the aid of a bar model and other representations alongside.

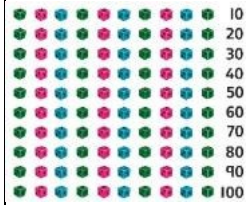
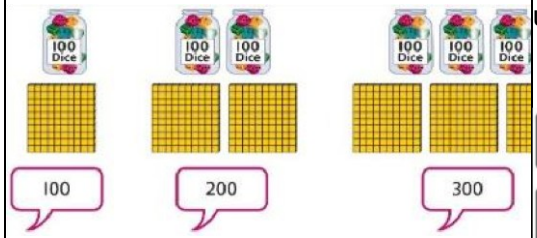
in Year 3, children develop an understanding of how to add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and find complements to the whole. This is developed alongside an understanding of fractions as numbers, including fractions greater than 1. In Year 4, children begin to work with fractions greater than 1.

Decimals are introduced, as tenths in Year 3 and then as hundredths in Year 4. Children develop an understanding of decimals in terms of the relationship with fractions, with dividing by 10 and 100, and also with place value.

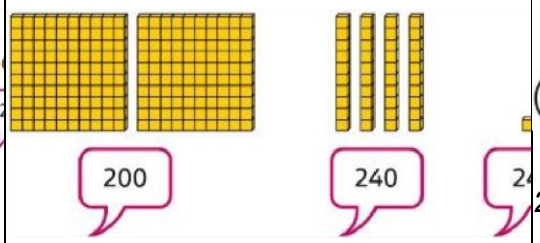
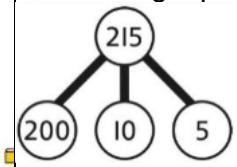
Year 3

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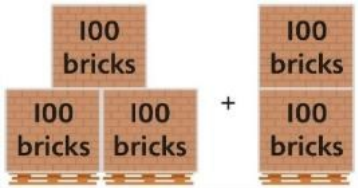
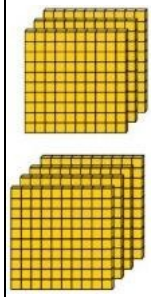
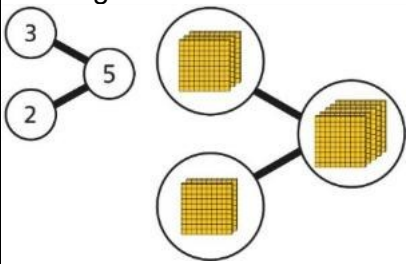
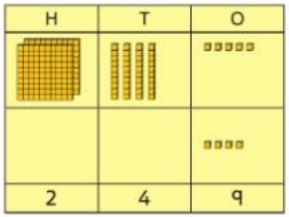
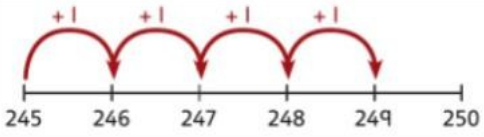
	Concrete	**Pictorial**	**Abstract**
Year 3			

Addition			
Understanding 100s	Understand the cardinality of 100, and the link with 10 tens. Use cubes to place into groups of 10 tens. 	Unitise 100 and count in steps of 100. 	Represent steps of 100 on a number line and a number track and count up to 1,000 and back to 0. 

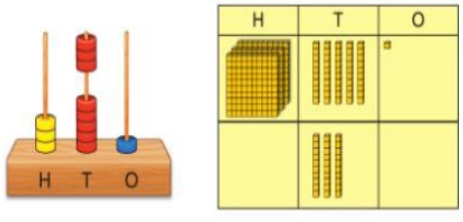
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Understanding place value to 1,000	Unitise 100s, 10s and 1s to build 3-digit numbers.  	Use equipment to represent numbers to 1,000.  Use a place value grid to support the structure of numbers to 1,000. Place value counters are used alongside other equipment. Children should understand how each counter represents a different unitised amount.	Represent the parts of numbers to 1,000 using a part-whole model.  *215 = 200 + 10 + 5* Recognise numbers to 1,000 represented on a number line, including those between intervals.
Adding 100s	Use known facts and unitising to add multiples of 100.	Use known facts and unitising to add multiples of 100.	Use known facts and unitising to add multiples of 100.

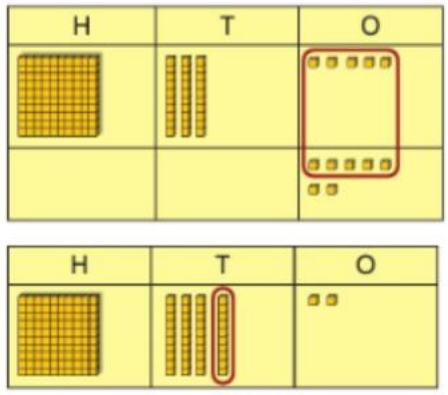
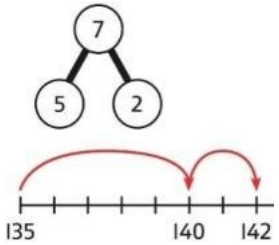
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	 *3 + 2 = 5* *3 hundreds + 2 hundreds = 5 hundreds* *300 + 200 = 500*	 *3 + 4 = 7* *3 hundreds + 4 hundreds = 7 hundreds* *300 + 400 = 700*	Represent the addition on a number line. Use a part-whole model to support unitising.  *3 + 2 = 5* *300 + 200 = 500*
3-digit number + 1s, no exchange or bridging	Use number bonds to add the 1s.  *214 + 4 = ?* *Now there are 4 + 4 ones in total.* *4 + 4 = 8* *214 + 4 = 218*	Use number bonds to add the 1s.  *245 + 4* *5 + 4 = 9* *245 + 4 = 249*	Understand the link with counting on. *245 + 4*  Use number bonds to add the 1s and understand that this is more efficient and less prone to error. *245 + 4 = ?* *I will add the 1s.* *5 + 4 = 9* *So, 245 + 4 = 249*

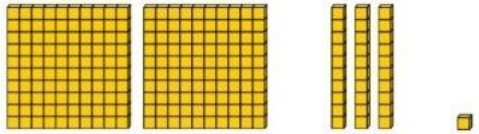
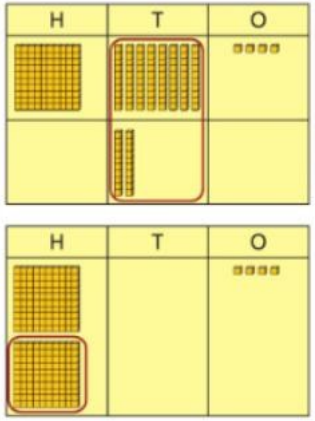
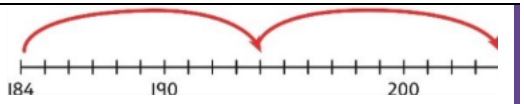
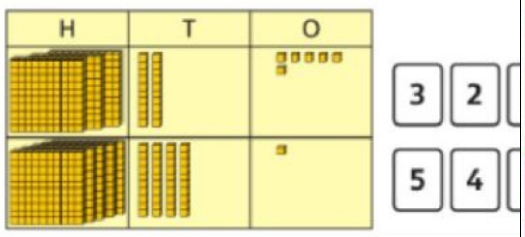
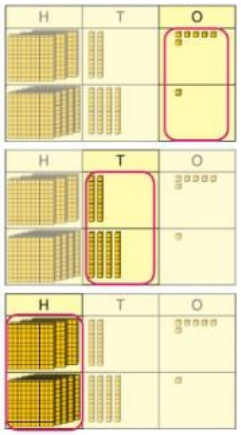
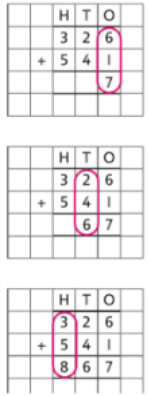
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3-digit number + 10s, no exchange	Calculate mentally by forming the number bond for the 10s.	Calculate mentally by forming the number bond for the 10s.	Calculate mentally by forming the number bond for the 10s.
	 *234 + 50* *There are 3 tens and 5 tens altogether.* *3 + 5 = 8* *In total there are 8 tens.* 234 + 50 = 284	*351 + 30 = ?*  *5 tens + 3 tens = 8 tens* *351 + 30 = 381*	*753 + 40* *I know that 5 + 4 = 9* *So, 50 + 40 = 90* *753 + 40 = 793*

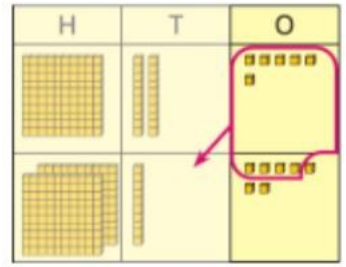
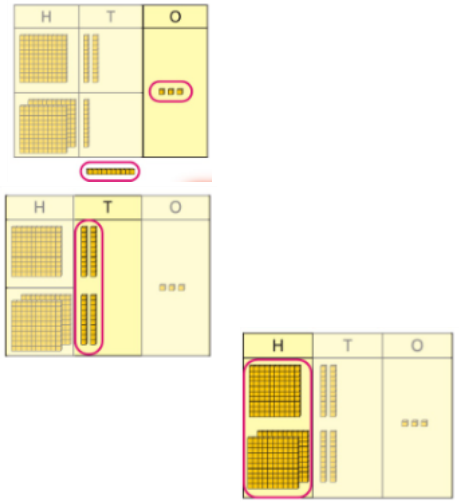
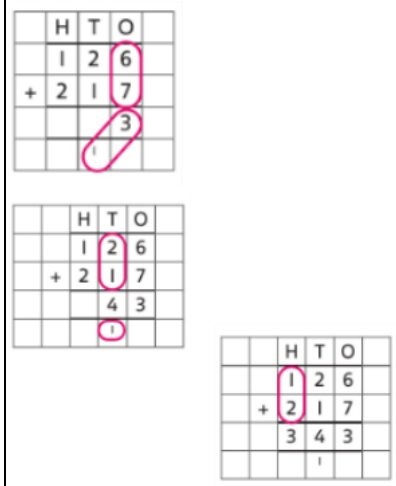
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3-digit number + 1s with exchange	Understand that when the 1s sum to 10 or more, this requires an exchange of 10 ones for 1 ten. Children should explore this using unitised objects or physical apparatus.	Exchange 10 ones for 1 ten where needed. Use a place value grid to support the understanding.  *135 + 7 = 142*	Understand how to bridge by partitioning to the 1s to make the next 10.  *135 + 7 = ?* *135 + 5 + 2 = 142* Ensure that children understand how to add 1s bridging a 100. *198 + 5 = ?* *198 + 2 + 3 = 203*
3-digit number + 10s, with exchange	Understand the exchange of 10 tens for 1 hundred.	Add by exchanging 10 tens for 1 hundred. *184 + 20 = ?*	Understand how the addition relates to counting on in 10s across 100.

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		 *184 + 20 = 204*	 *184 + 20 = ?* *I can count in 10s … 194 … 204* *184 + 20 = 204* Use number bonds within 20 to support efficient mental calculations. *385 + 50* *There are 8 tens and 5 tens.* *That is 13 tens.* *385 + 50 = 300 + 130 + 5* *385 + 50 = 435*
3-digit number + 3-digit number, no exchange	Use place value equipment to make a representation of a calculation. This may or may not be structured in a place value grid. *326 + 541 is represented as:* 	Represent the place value grid with equipment to model the stages of column addition. 	Use a column method to solve efficiently, using known bonds. Children must understand how this relates to place value at every stage of the calculation. 

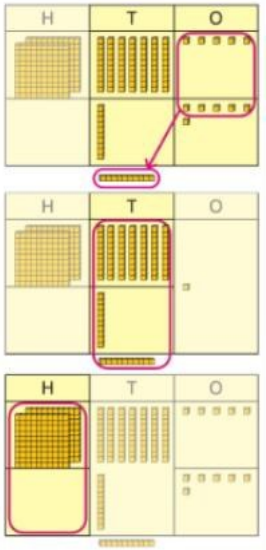
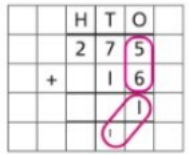
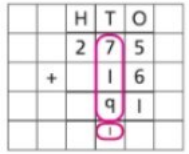
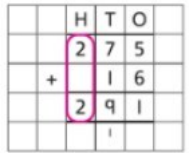
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3-digit number + 3-digit number, exchange required	Use place value equipment to enact the exchange required.	Model the stages of column addition using place value equipment on a place value grid.	Use column addition, ensuring understanding of place value at every stage of the calculation.
	 *There are 13 ones.* *I will exchange 10 ones for 1 ten.*		 *126 + 217 = 343* *Note:* Children should also study examples where exchange is required in more than one column, for example *185 + 318 = ?*
3-digit number + 2-digit number	Use place value equipment to make and combine groups to model addition. 	Use a place value grid to organise thinking and adding of 1s, then 10s.	Use the vertical column method to represent the addition. Children must understand how this relates to place value at each stage of the calculation.

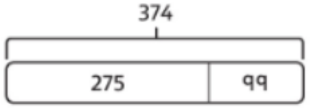
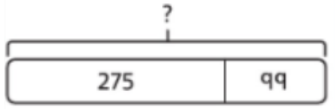
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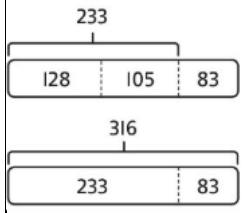
3-digit number + 2-digit number, exchange required	Use place value equipment to model addition and understand where exchange is required. *Use place value counters to represent 154 + 72.* *Use this to decide if any exchange is required.*	Represent the required exchange on a place value grid using equipment. *275 + 16 = ?*	Use a column method with exchange. Children must understand how the method relates to place value at each stage of the calculation.

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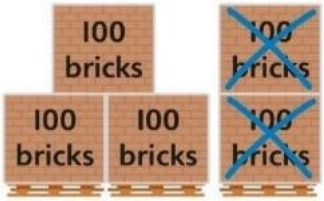
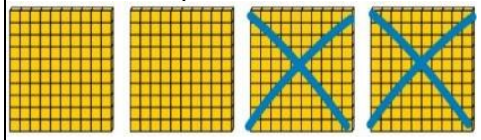
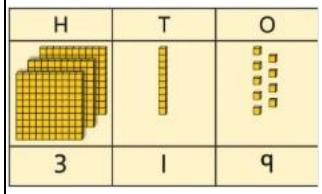
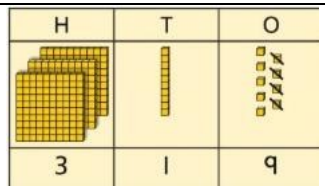
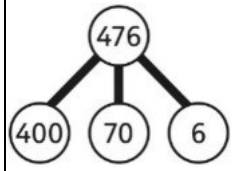
	There are 5 tens and 7 tens. That is 12 tens so I will exchange.	 *275 + 16 = 291* *Note:* In this example, a mental method may be more efficient. The numbers for the example calculation have been chosen to allow children to visualise the concept and see how the method relates to place value. Children should be encouraged at every stage to select methods that are accurate and efficient.	   *275 + 16 = 291*

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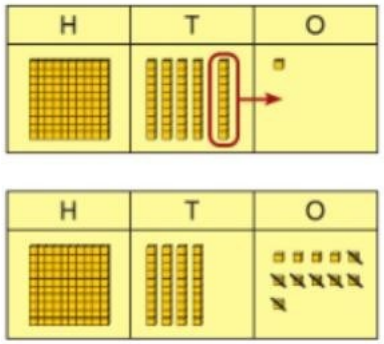
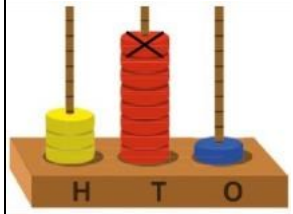
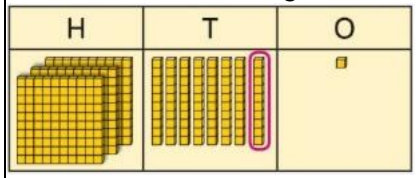
Representing addition problems, and selecting appropriate methods	Encourage children to use their own drawings and choices of place value equipment to represent problems with one or more steps. These representations will help them to select appropriate methods.	Children understand and create bar models to represent addition problems. *275 + 99 = ?*  *275 + 99 = 374*	Use representations to support choices of appropriate methods.  *I will add 100, then subtract 1 to find the solution.*

			128 + 105 + 83 = ? *I need to add three numbers.* 128 + 105 = 233 
Year 3 **Subtraction**			

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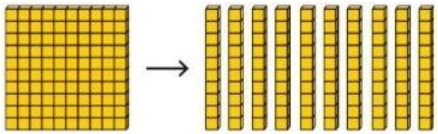
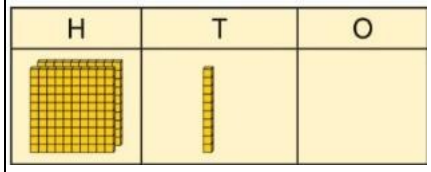
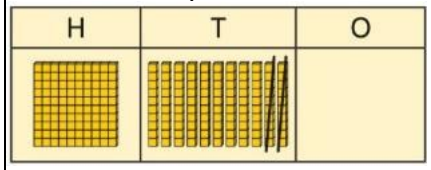
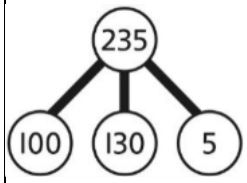
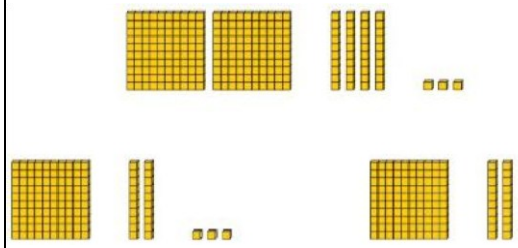
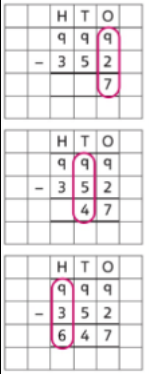
Subtracting 100s	Use known facts and unitising to subtract multiples of 100.  *5 − 2 = 3* *500 − 200 = 300*	Use known facts and unitising to subtract multiples of 100.  *4 − 2 = 2* *400 − 200 = 200*	Understand the link with counting back in 100s.  *400 − 200 = 200* Use known facts and unitising as efficient and accurate methods. *I know that 7 − 4 = 3. Therefore, I know that 700 − 400 = 300.*
3-digit number − 1s, no exchange	Use number bonds to subtract the 1s.  *214 − 3 = ?*	Use number bonds to subtract the 1s.  *319 − 4 = ?*	Understand the link with counting back using a number line. Use known number bonds to calculate mentally. *476 − 4 = ?*
	 *4 − 3 = 1* *214 − 3 = 211*	 *9 − 4 = 5* *319 − 4 = 315*	 *6 − 4 = 2* *476 − 4 = 472*

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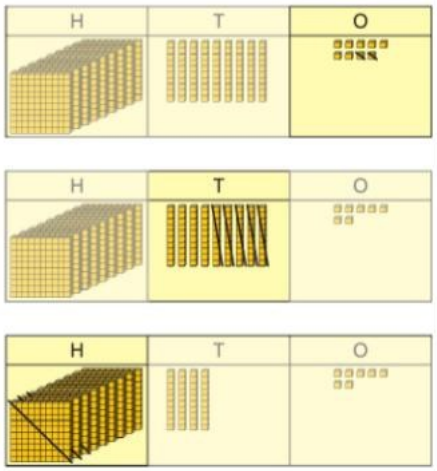
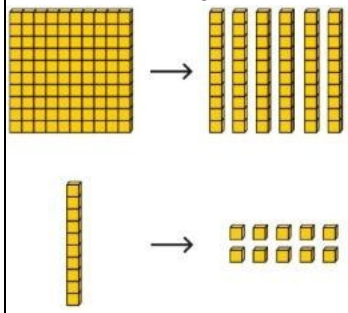
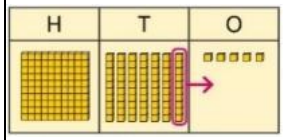
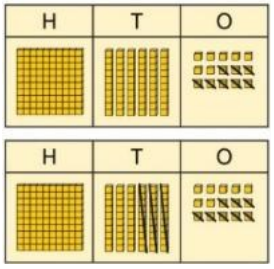
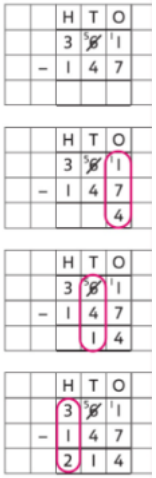
3-digit number − 1s, exchange or bridging required	Understand why an exchange is necessary by exploring why 1 ten must be exchanged. Use place value equipment.	Represent the required exchange on a place value grid. *151 − 7 = ?* 	Calculate mentally by using known bonds. *151 − 7 = ?* *151 − 1 − 6 = 144*
3-digit number − 10s, no exchange	Subtract the 10s using known bonds.  *381 − 10 = ?* *8 tens with 1 removed is 7 tens.*	Subtract the 10s using known bonds.  *8 tens − 1 ten = 7 tens* *381 − 10 = 371*	Use known bonds to subtract the 10s mentally. *372 − 50 = ?* *70 − 50 = 20* *So, 372 − 50 = 322*

	381 − 10 = 371		

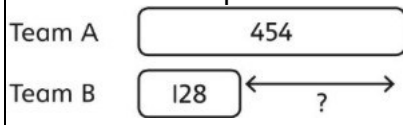
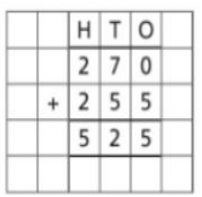
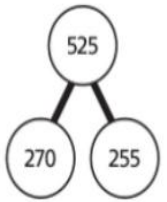
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3-digit number − 10s, exchange or bridging required	Use equipment to understand the exchange of 1 hundred for 10 tens. 	Represent the exchange on a place value grid using equipment. *210 − 20 = ?*  *I need to exchange 1 hundred for 10 tens, to help subtract 2 tens.*  *210 − 20 = 190*	Understand the link with counting back on a number line. Use flexible partitioning to support the calculation. *235 − 60 = ?*  *235 = 100 + 130 + 5* *235 − 60 = 100 + 70 + 5* *= 175*
3-digit number − up to 3digit number	Use place value equipment to explore the effect of splitting a whole into two parts, and understand the link with taking away. 	Represent the calculation on a place value grid.	Use column subtraction to calculate accurately and efficiently. 

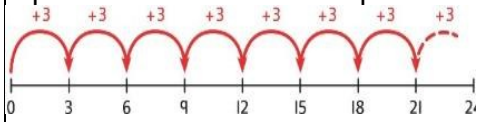
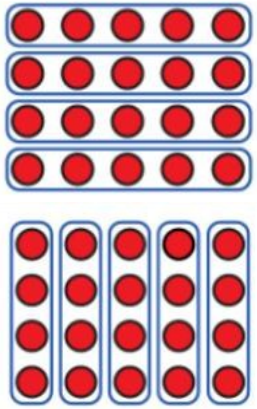
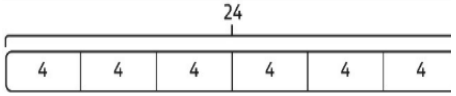
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3-digit number − up to 3digit number, exchange required	Use base 10 equipment to enact the exchange of 1 hundred for 10 tens, and 1 ten for 10 ones. 	*Model the required exchange on a place value grid.* *175 − 38 = ?* *I need to subtract 8 ones, so I will exchange a ten for 10 ones.*  	Use column subtraction to work accurately and efficiently.  If the subtraction is a 3digit number subtract a 2digit number, children should understan d how the recording relates to the place

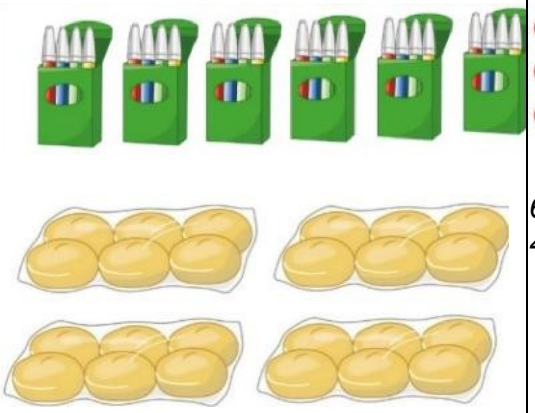
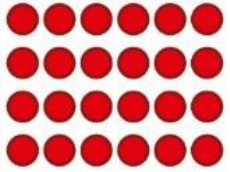
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			value, and so how to line up the digits correctly. Children should also understand how to exchange in calculations where there is a zero in the 10s column.
Representing subtraction problems		Use bar models to represent subtractions. 'Find the difference' is represented as two bars for comparison.  Bar models can also be used to show that a part must be taken away from the whole.	Children use alternative representations to check calculations and choose efficient methods. Children use inverse operations to check additions and subtractions. The part-whole model supports understanding. *I have completed this subtraction.* *525 − 270 = 255* *I will check using addition.*  
Year 3 **Multiplication**			

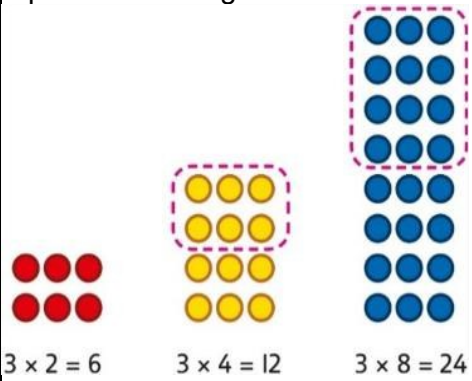
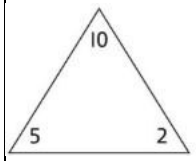
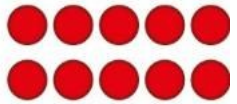
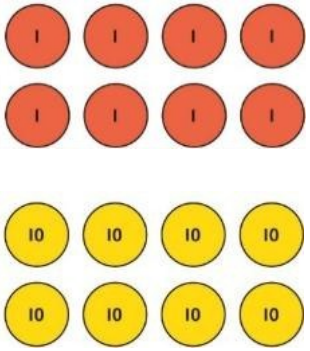
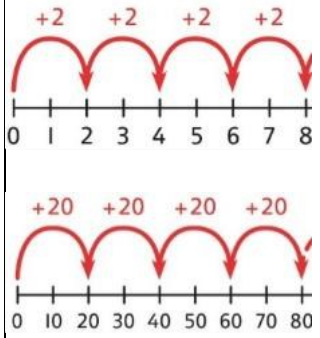
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Understanding equal grouping and repeated addition	Children continue to build understanding of equal groups and the relationship with repeated addition. They recognise both examples and nonexamples using objects.	Children recognise that arrays demonstrate commutativity.	Children understand the link between repeated addition and multiplication.  *8 groups of 3 is 24.* *3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 24*
	  Children recognise that arrays can be used to model commutative multiplications.  *I can see 3 groups of 8.* *I can see 8 groups of 3.*	 *This is 3 groups of 4.* *This is 4 groups of 3.*	*8 × 3 = 24* A bar model may represent multiplications as equal groups.  *6 × 4 = 24*

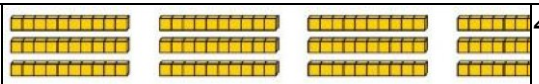
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Using commutativity to support understanding of the timestables	Understand how to use times-tables facts flexibly. 	Understand how times-table facts relate to commutativity.  *6 × 4 = 24* *4 × 6 = 24*	Understand how times-table facts relate to commutativity. *I need to work out 4 groups of 7.* *I know that 7 × 4 = 28* *so, I know that* *4 groups of 7 = 28* *and* *7 groups of 4 = 28.*
	There are 6 groups of 4 pens. *There are 4 groups of 6 bread rolls.* *I can use 6 × 4 = 24 to work out both totals.*		

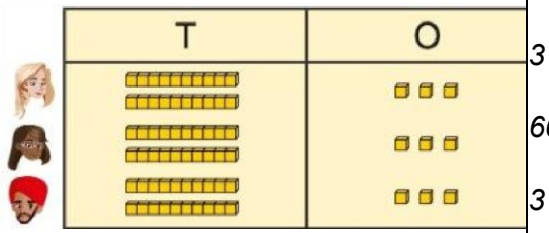
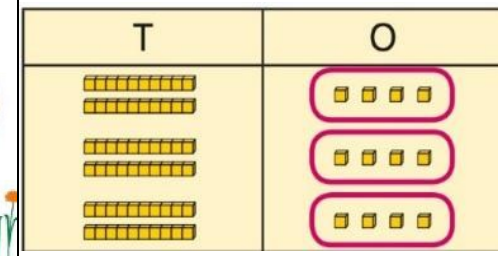
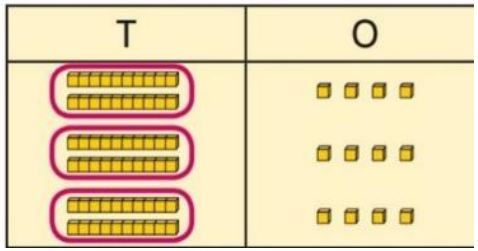
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Understanding and using ×3, ×2, ×4 and ×8 tables.	Children learn the times-tables as 'groups of' but apply their knowledge of commutativity.  *I can use the ×3 table to work out how many keys.* *I can also use the ×3 table to work out how many batteries.*	Children understand how the ×2, ×4 and ×8 tables are related through repeated doubling.  3 × 2 = 6 3 × 4 = 12 3 × 8 = 24	Children understand the relationship between related multiplication and division facts in known times-tables.   *2 × 5 = 10* *5 × 2 = 10* *10 ÷ 5 = 2* *10 ÷ 2 = 5*
Using known facts to multiply 10s, for example 3 × 40	Explore the relationship between known times-tables and multiples of 10 using place value equipment. *Make 4 groups of 3 ones.*  *Make 4 groups of 3 tens.*	Understand how unitising 10s supports multiplying by multiples of 10.  *4 groups of 2 ones is 8 ones.*	Understand how to use known timestables to multiply multiples of 10.  *4 × 2 = 8*

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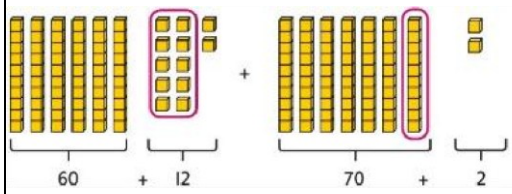
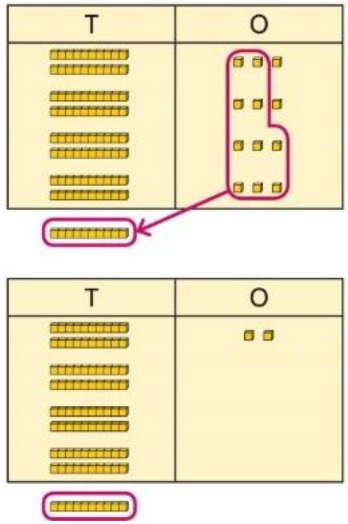
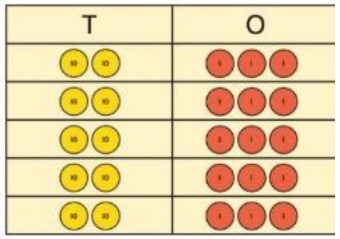
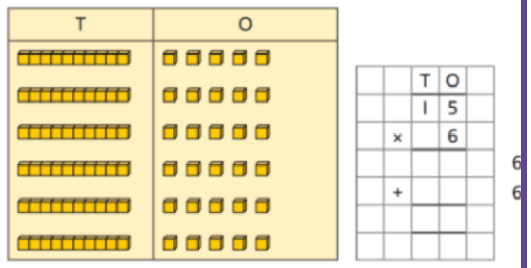
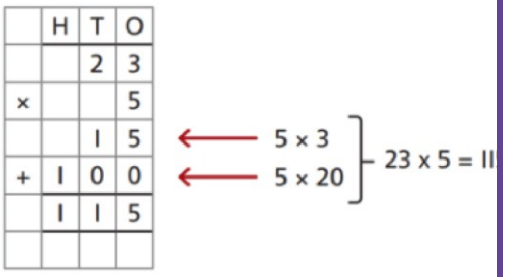
	 *What is the same?* *What is different?*	*4 groups of 2 tens is 8 tens.* *4 × 2 = 8* *4 × 20 = 80*	*4 × 20 = 80*

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Multiplying a 2-digit number by a 1digit number	Understand how to link partitioning a 2digit number with multiplying. *Each person has 23 flowers.* *Each person has 2 tens and 3 ones.*  *There are 3 groups of 2 tens.* *There are 3 groups of 3 ones.* Use place value equipment to model the multiplication context.  *There are 3 groups of 3 ones.*	Use place value to support how partitioning is linked with multiplying by a 2-digit number. *3 × 24 = ?*  *3 × 4 = 12*  *3 × 20 = 60* *60 + 12 = 72* *3 × 24 = 72*	Use addition to complete multiplications of 2-digit numbers by a 1-digit number. *4 × 13 = ?* *4 × 3 = 12* *4 × 10 = 40* *12 + 40 = 52* *4 × 13 = 52*

	There are 3 groups of 2 tens.		

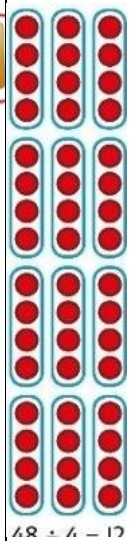
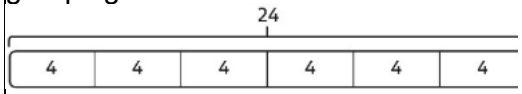
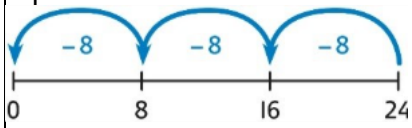
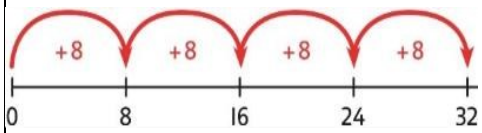
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Multiplying a 2-digit number by a 1digit number, expanded column method	Use place value equipment to model how 10 ones are exchanged for a 10 in some multiplications. *3 × 24 = ?* *3 × 20 = 60* *3 × 4 = 12*  *3 × 24 = 60 + 12* *3 × 24 = 70 + 2* *3 × 24 = 72*	Understand that multiplications may require an exchange of 1s for 10s, and also 10s for 100s. *4 × 23 = ?*  *4 × 23 = 92*  *5 × 23 = ?* *5 × 3 = 15* *5 × 20 = 100* *5 × 23 = 115*	Children may write calculations in expanded column form, but must understand the link with place value and exchange. Children are encouraged to write the expanded parts of the calculation separately.  *23 × 5 = ?* 

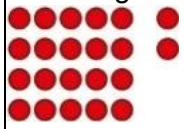
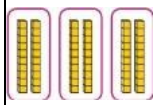
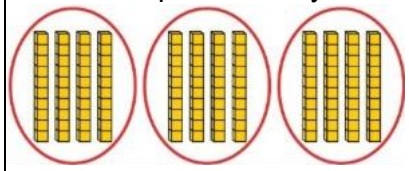
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Year 3 **Division**			

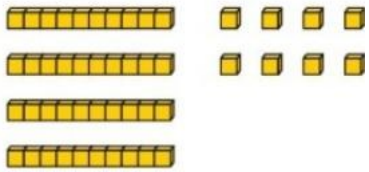
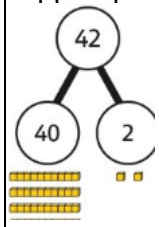
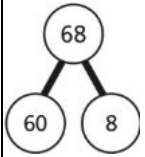
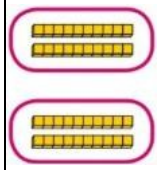
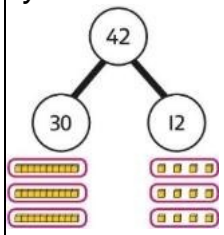
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Using times-tables knowledge to divide	Use knowledge of known times-tables to calculate divisions.  *24 divided into groups of 8. There are 3 groups of 8.*	Use knowledge of known times-tables to calculate divisions.  *48 divided into groups of 4. There are 12 groups.* *4 × 12 = 48* *48 ÷ 4 = 12*	Use knowledge of known times-tables to calculate divisions. *I need to work out 30 shared between 5.* *I know that 6 × 5 = 30* *so I know that 30 ÷ 5 = 6.* A bar model may represent the relationship between sharing and grouping.  *24 ÷ 4 = 6* *24 ÷ 6 = 4* Children understand how division is related to both repeated subtraction and repeated addition.  *24 ÷ 8 = 3*  *32 ÷ 8 = 4*

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Understanding remainders	Use equipment to understand that a remainder occurs when a set of objects cannot be divided equally any further.  *There are 13 sticks in total.* *There are 3 groups of 4, with 1 remainder.*	Use images to explain remainders.  *22 ÷ 5 = 4 remainder 2*	Understand that the remainder is what cannot be shared equally from a set. *22 ÷ 5 = ?* *3 × 5 = 15* *4 × 5 = 20* *5 × 5 = 25 … this is larger than 22* *So, 22 ÷ 5 = 4 remainder 2*
Using known facts to divide multiples of 10	Use place value equipment to understand how to divide by unitising. *Make 6 ones divided by 3.*  *Now make 6 tens divided by 3.*  *What is the same? What is different?*	Divide multiples of 10 by unitising.  *12 tens shared into 3 equal groups.* *4 tens in each group.*	Divide multiples of 10 by a single digit using known times-tables. *180 ÷ 3 = ?* *180 is 18 tens.* *18 divided by 3 is 6.* *18 tens divided by 3 is 6 tens.* *18 ÷ 3 = 6* *180 ÷ 3 = 60*

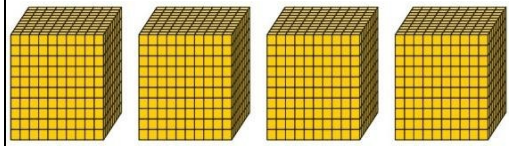
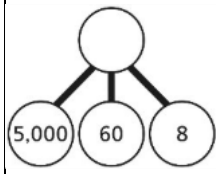
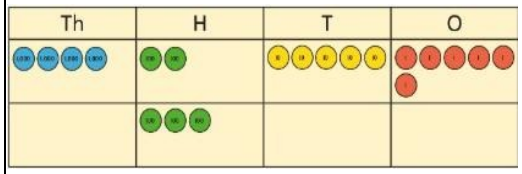
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2-digit number divided by 1-digit number, no remainders	Children explore dividing 2-digit numbers by using place value equipment.  *48 ÷ 2 = ?*	Children explore which partitions support particular divisions.  	Children partition a number into 10s and 1s to divide where appropriate.  *60 ÷ 2 = 30* *8 ÷ 2 = 4* *68 ÷ 2 = 34*
	First divide the 10s.  *Then divide the 1s.* 	*I need to partition 42 differently to divide by 3.*  *42 = 30 + 12* *42 ÷ 3 = 14*	Children partition flexibly to divide where appropriate. *42 ÷ 3 = ?* *42 = 40 + 2* *I need to partition 42 differently to divide by 3.* *42 = 30 + 12* *30 ÷ 3 = 10* *12 ÷ 3 = 4* *10 + 4 = 14* *42 ÷ 3 = 14*

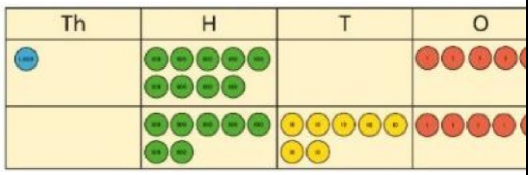
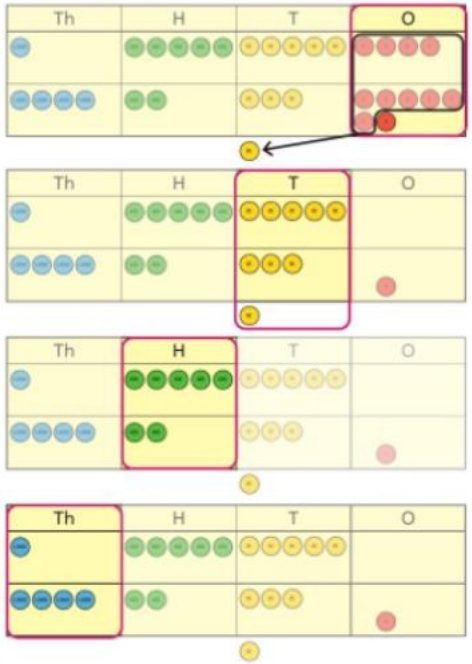
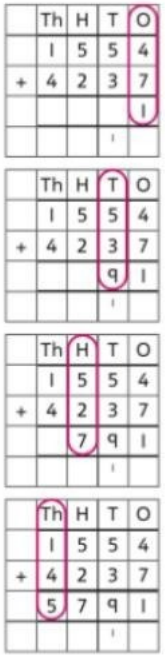
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2-digit number divided by 1-digit number, with remainders	Use place value equipment to understand the concept of remainder. *Make 29 from place value equipment. Share it into 2 equal groups.*  *There are two groups of 14 and 1 remainder.*	Use place value equipment to understand the concept of remainder in division. *29 ÷ 2 = ?*  *29 ÷ 2 = 14 remainder 1*	Partition to divide, understanding the remainder in context. *67 children try to make 5 equal lines.* *67 = 50 + 17* *50 ÷ 5 = 10* *17 ÷ 5 = 3 remainder 2* *67 ÷ 5 = 13 remainder 2* *There are 13 children in each line and 2 children left out.*
Year 4			
	Concrete	**Pictorial**	**Abstract**
Year 4 Addition			

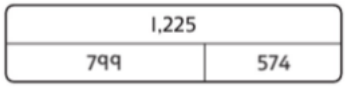
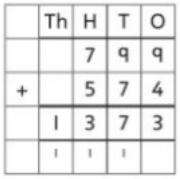
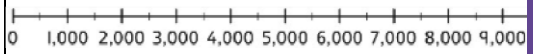
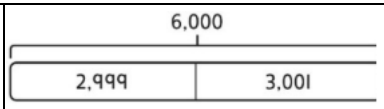
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Understanding numbers to 10,000	Use place value equipment to understand the place value of 4-digit numbers.  *4 thousands equal 4,000.* *1 thousand is 10 hundreds.*	Represent numbers using place value counters once children understand the relationship between 1,000s and 100s.  *2,000 + 500 + 40 + 2 = 2,542*	Understand partitioning of 4-digit numbers, including numbers with digits of 0.  *5,000 + 60 + 8 = 5,068* Understand and read 4-digit numbers on a number line. 
Choosing mental methods where appropriate	Use unitising and known facts to support mental calculations. *Make 1,405 from place value equipment.* *Add 2,000.* *Now add the 1,000s.* *1 thousand + 2 thousands = 3 thousands* *1,405 + 2,000 = 3,405*	Use unitising and known facts to  support mental calculations. *I can add the 100s mentally.* *200 + 300 = 500* *So, 4,256 + 300 = 4,556*	Use unitising and known facts to support mental calculations. *4,256 + 300 = ?* *2 + 3 = 5* *200 + 300 = 500* *4,256 + 300 = 4,556*

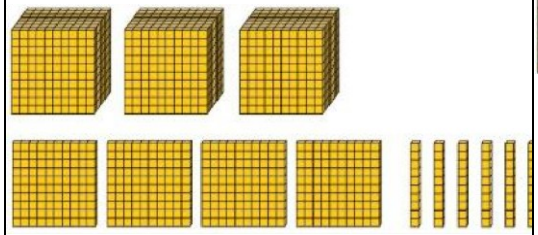
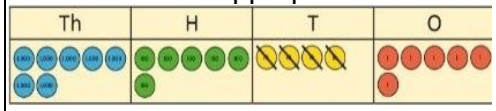
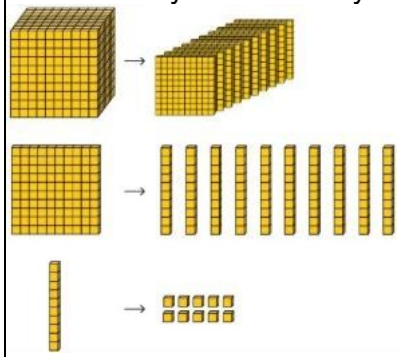
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Column addition	Use place value equipment on a place value grid to organise thinking. Ensure that children understand how the columns relate to place value and	Use place value equipment to model required exchanges.	Use a column method to add, including exchanges.
	what to do if the numbers are not all 4digit numbers. *Use equipment.to show 1,905 + 775.*  *Why have only three columns been used for the second row? Why is the Thousands box empty?* *Which columns will total 10 or more?*	 Include examples that exchange in more than one column.	 Include examples that exchange in more than one column.

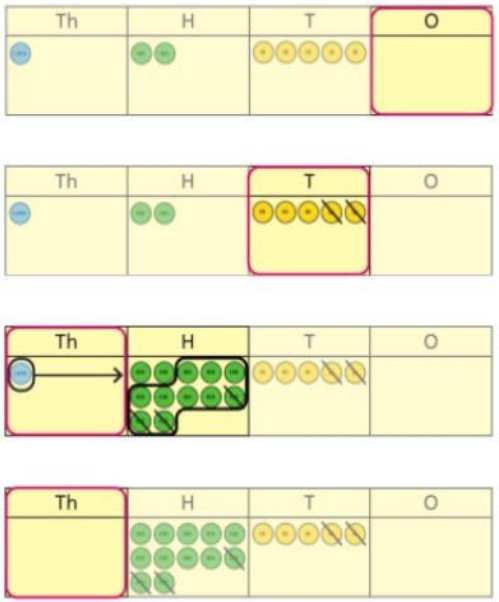
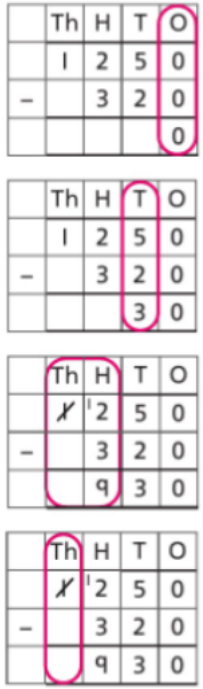
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Representing additions and checking strategies		Bar models may be used to represent additions in problem contexts, and to justify mental  methods where appropriate.  *I chose to work out 574 + 800, then subtract 1.*	Use rounding and estimating on a number line to check the reasonableness of an addition.  *912 + 6,149 = ?* *I used rounding to work out that the answer should be approximately 1,000 + 6,000 = 7,000.*
		 *This is equivalent to 3,000 + 3,000.*	
Year 4 **Subtraction**			

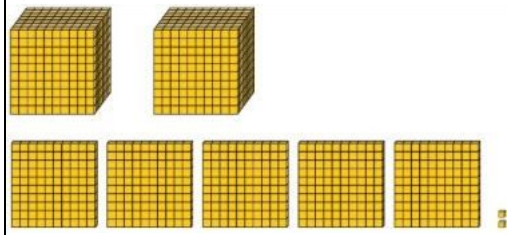
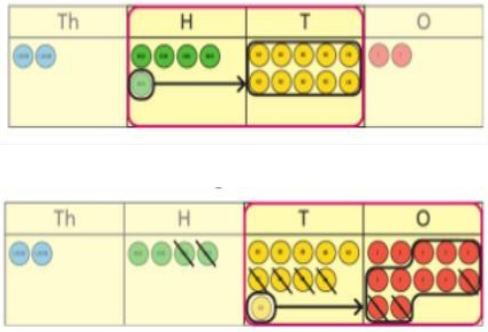
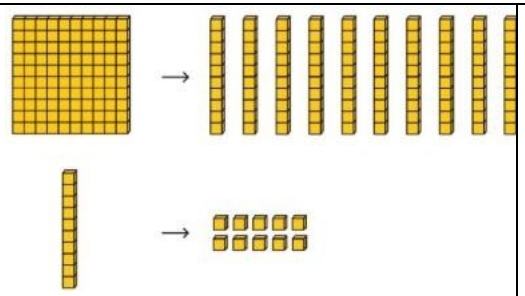
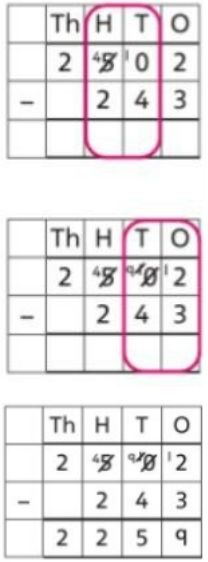
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Choosing mental methods where appropriate	Use place value equipment to justify mental methods.  *What number will be left if we take away 300?*	Use place value grids to support mental methods where appropriate.  *7,646 − 40 = 7,606*	Use knowledge of place value and unitising to subtract mentally where appropriate. *3,501 − 2,000* *3 thousands − 2 thousands = 1 thousand* *3,501 − 2,000 = 1,501*
Column subtraction	Understand why exchange of a 1,000 for 100s, a 100 for 10s, or a 10 for 1s may be necessary. 	Represent place value equipment on a place value grid to subtract, including exchanges where needed.	Use column subtraction, with understanding of the place value of any exchange required.

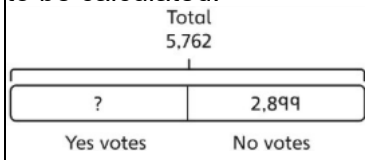
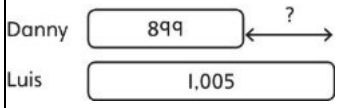
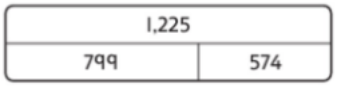
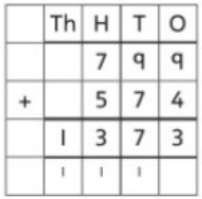
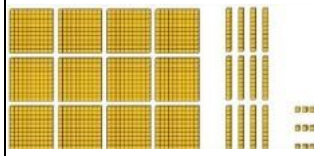
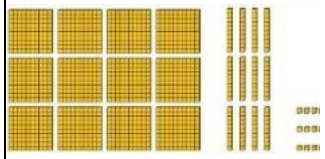
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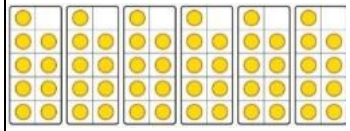
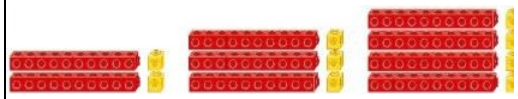
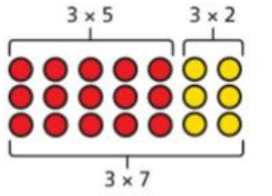
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Column subtraction with exchange across more than one column	Understand why two exchanges may be necessary. *2,502 − 243 = ?*  *I need to exchange a 10 for some 1s, but there are not any 10s here.*	Make exchanges across more than one column where there is a zero as a place holder. *2,502 − 243 = ?* 	Make exchanges across more than one column where there is a zero as a place holder. *2,502 − 243 = ?*
			

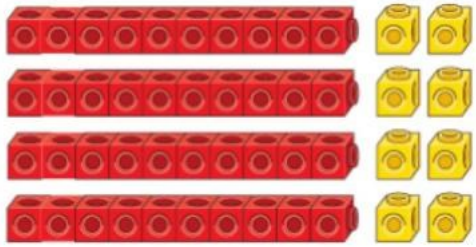
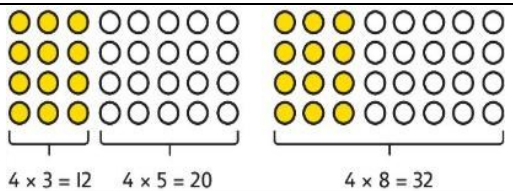
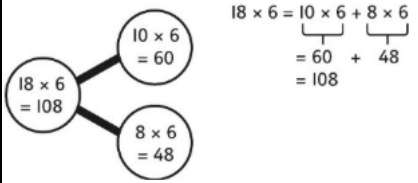
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Representing subtractions and checking strategies		Use bar models to represent subtractions where a part needs to be calculated.  *I can work out the total number of Yes votes using 5,762 − 2,899.* Bar models can also represent 'find the difference' as a subtraction problem.  	Use inverse operations to check subtractions. *I calculated 1,225 − 799 = 574.* *I will check by adding the parts.*   *The parts do not add to make 1,225.* *I must have made a mistake.*
Year 4 **Multiplication**			
Multiplying by multiples of 10 and 100	Use unitising and place value equipment to understand how to multiply by multiples of 1, 10 and 100.  *3 groups of 4 ones is 12 ones.* *3 groups of 4 tens is 12 tens.* *3 groups of 4 hundreds is 12 hundreds.*	Use unitising and place value equipment to understand how to multiply by multiples of 1, 10 and 100.  *3 × 4 = 12* *3 × 40 = 120* *3 × 400 = 1,200*	Use known facts and understanding of place value and commutativity to multiply mentally. *4 × 7 = 28* *4 × 70 = 280* *40 × 7 = 280* *4 × 700 = 2,800* *400 × 7 = 2,800*

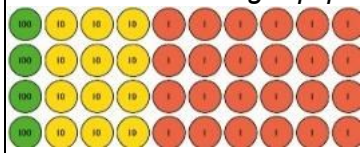
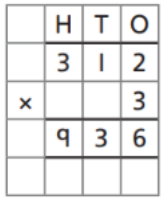
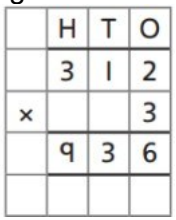
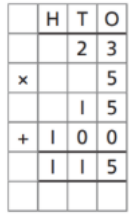
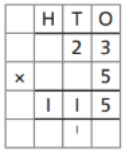
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Understanding times-tables up to 12 × 12	Understand the special cases of multiplying by 1 and 0.  *5 × 1 = 5* *5 × 0 = 0*	Represent the relationship between the ×9 table and the ×10 table.  Represent the ×11 table and ×12 tables  in relation to the ×10 table. *2 × 11 = 20 + 2* *3 × 11 = 30 + 3* *4 × 11 = 40 + 4*  *4 × 12 = 40 + 8*	Understand how times-tables relate to counting patterns. Understand links between the ×3 table, ×6 table and ×9 table *5 × 6 is double 5 × 3* ×5 table and ×6 table *I know that 7 × 5 = 35 so I know that 7 × 6 = 35 + 7.* ×5 table and ×7 table  *3 × 7 = 3 × 5 + 3 × 2* ×9 table and ×10 table *6 × 10 = 60* *6 × 9 = 60 − 6*
Understanding and using partitioning in multiplication	Make multiplications by partitioning. *4 × 12 is 4 groups of 10 and 4 groups of 2.*	Understand how multiplication and partitioning are related through addition.	Use partitioning to multiply 2-digit numbers by a single digit. *18 × 6 = ?*

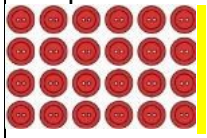
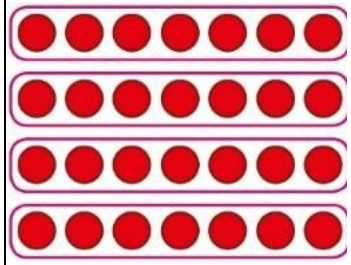
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	 *4 × 12 = 40 + 8*	 *4 × 3 = 12* *4 × 5 = 20* *12 + 20 = 32* *4 × 8 = 32*	 *18 × 6 = 10 × 6 + 8 × 6* *= 60 + 48* *= 108*

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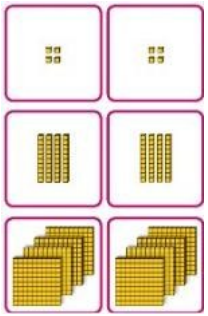
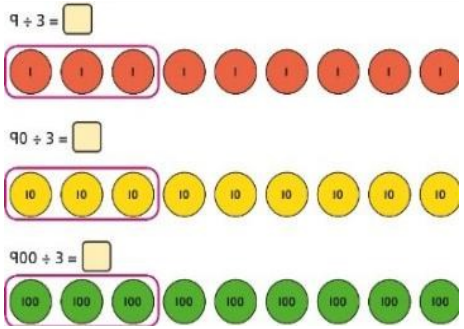
Column multiplication for 2- and 3-digit numbers multiplied by a single digit	Use place value equipment to make multiplications. *Make 4 × 136 using equipment.*  *I can work out how many 1s, 10s and 100s.* *There are 4 × 6 ones… 24 ones* *There are 4 × 3 tens … 12 tens* *There are 4 × 1 hundreds … 4 hundreds* *24 + 120 + 400 = 544*	Use place value equipment alongside a column method for multiplication of up to 3-digit numbers by a single digit.   	Use the formal column method for up to 3-digit numbers multiplied by a single digit.  Understand how the expanded column method is related to the formal column method and understand how any exchanges are related to place value at each stage of the calculation.  

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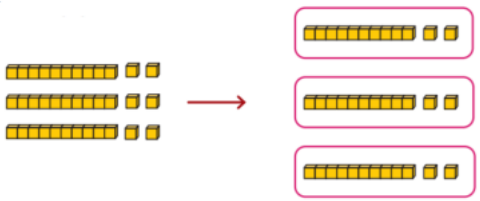
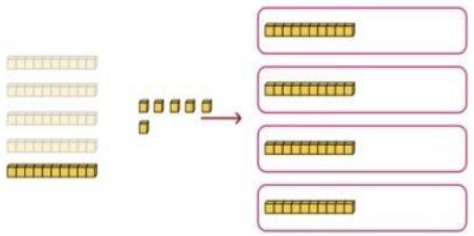
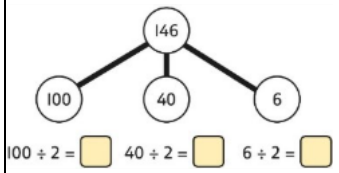
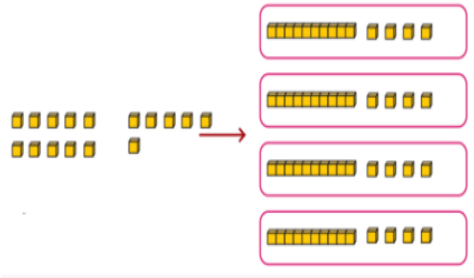
Multiplying more than two numbers	Represent situations by multiplying three numbers together.  *Each sheet has 2 × 5 stickers.* *There are 3 sheets.* *There are 5 × 2 × 3 stickers in total.* 5 × 2 × 3 = 30 10 × 3 = 30	Understand that commutativity can be used to multiply in different orders.  *2 × 6 × 10 = 120* *12 × 10 = 120* *10 × 6 × 2 = 120* *60 × 2 = 120*	Use knowledge of factors to simplify some multiplications. *24 × 5 = 12 × 2 × 5* 12 × 2 × 5 = 12 × 10 = 120 So, 24 × 5 = 120
Year 4 **Division**			
Understanding the relationship between multiplication and division, including times-tables	Use objects to explore families of multiplication and division facts.  *4 × 6 = 24* *24 is 6 groups of 4.* *24 is 4 groups of 6.* *24 divided by 6 is 4.* *24 divided by 4 is 6.*	Represent divisions using an array.  28 ÷ 7 = 4	Understand families of related multiplication and division facts. *I know that 5 × 7 = 35* *so I know all these facts:* *5 × 7 = 35* *7 × 5 = 35* *35 = 5 × 7* *35 = 7 × 5* *35 ÷ 5 = 7* *35 ÷ 7 = 5* *7 = 35 ÷ 5* *5 = 35 ÷ 7*

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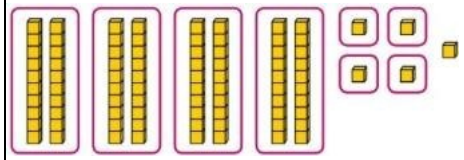
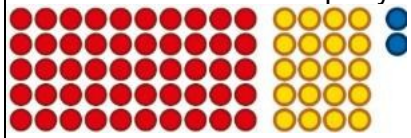
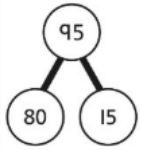
Dividing multiples of 10 and 100 by a single digit	Use place value equipment to understand how to use unitising to divide.	Represent divisions using place value equipment.	Use known facts to divide 10s and 100s by a single digit.

	 *8 ones divided into 2 equal groups* *4 ones in each group* *8 tens divided into 2 equal groups* *4 tens in each group* *8 hundreds divided into 2 equal groups* *4 hundreds in each group*	 *9 ÷ 3 = 3* *9 tens divided by 3 is 3 tens.* *9 hundreds divided by 3 is 3 hundreds.*	*15 ÷ 3 = 5* *150 ÷ 3 = 50* *1500 ÷ 3 = 500*

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Divide by sharing	Share using place value equipment *36 shared equally between 3 groups*  *36 ÷ 3 = 12*	Share by exchanging *56 shared equally between 4 groups*  *First share the 10s.* *Exchange 1 ten for 1s, then share all the 1s.*	Share using known facts and partitioning where appropriate *142 ÷ 2 = ?*  *100 ÷ 2 = 50* *40 ÷ 2 = 20* *6 ÷ 2 = 3* *50 + 20 + 3 = 73* 142 ÷ 2 = 73
		 56 ÷ 4 = 14	

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Understanding remainders	Use place value equipment to find remainders. *85 shared into 4 equal groups* *There are 24, and 1 that cannot be shared.* 	Represent the remainder as the part that cannot be shared equally.  *72 ÷ 5 = 14 remainder 2*	Understand how partitioning can reveal remainders of divisions.  *80 ÷ 4 = 20* *12 ÷ 4 = 3* *95 ÷ 4 = 23 remainder 3*

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