

# Calculation Progression Policy

"Go down deep enough into anything and you will find mathematics."

**EYFS - YEAR SIX** 

**SEPTEMBER 2022** 

Review: September 2023

# EYFS

	Key Vocabulary							
Number	Geometry	Statistics	Measurement					
number, subitising, sort, group, digit, one more, one less, matched, fewer, greater than, less than, equal to, most, least, fewest, smallest, greatest, altogether, group, number sentence, take away, add, number bond, part-whole sharing, grouping, doubling, halving half, quarter, parts of a whole.	side, rectangle, square, triangle, circle, 2D shape, 3D shape, cube, cuboid, sphere, pyramid, cylinder, cone, circle, pattern, flat, curved, shape, face, edge, vertex, vertices, position, left, right, forwards, backwards, above, below, top, middle, bottom, up, down, in between, over, under, direction.	count, sort, group, set, list, tally.	long, longer, short, tall, tallest, tallest, length, height, compare, measure, full, empty, days of the week, morning, afternoon, evening, night, before, after, next, last, clock, watch, money, pound, pence, coin, note.					

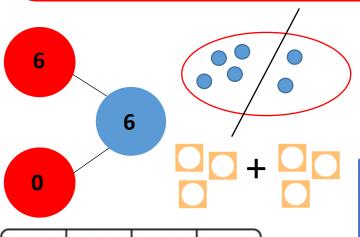
## **Addition**

#### SUBJECT TO CHANGE

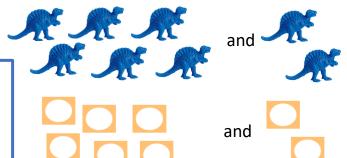
In EYFS pupils should be developing their concept of the number system through the use of concrete materials and pictorial representations. They should experience practical calculation opportunities using a wide variety of equipment, e.g. role play, outdoor play, counters, cubes, numicon, ten frames etc. They develop ways of recording calculations using pictures, etc.

Pupils must be provided with opportunities to develop their skills so that they are able to count reliably, including one to one correspondence and count on from a given number.

Pupils must be provided with many opportunities to **subitise** numbers so they are equipped to calculate rather than count as they progress through their learning. Pupils should be given the opportunity to count out sets of objects and then combine them to make a total.



Pupils should recognise different combinations of making single digit numbers.



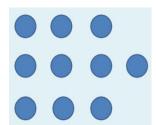
is the same as

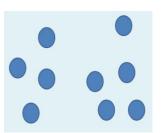






Show the dots for 3 seconds. How many dots can you see? How did you see them? Did you calculate? E.g.. 9 + 1 and 4 + 5





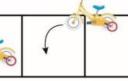
First



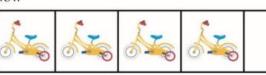
Then



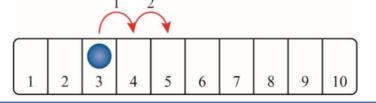




Now



Pupils should use counters or cubes in a part-whole model to find the whole.



Pupils should start at the larger number and count on the smaller number to find the total.

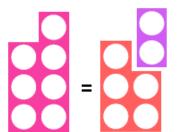
Pupils should represent first, then, now stories on a five frame. They make the first number and then add one more.

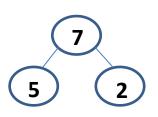
# **Subtraction**

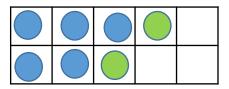
#### **SUBJECT TO CHANGE**

In EYFS pupils should be developing their concept of the number system through the use of concrete materials and pictorial representations. They should experience practical calculation opportunities using a wide variety of equipment, e.g. role play, outdoor play, counters, cubes, numicon, ten frames etc. They develop ways of recording calculations using pictures, etc.

Pupils should recognise different combinations of making single digit numbers using part whole, numicon and tens frame. E.g. 7 can be made as:

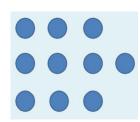


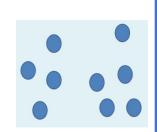


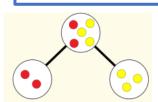


#### **Subitising**

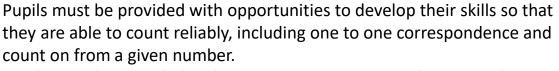
Show the dots for 3 seconds. How many dots can you see? How did you see them? Did you calculate? E.g.. 9 + 1 and 4 + 5





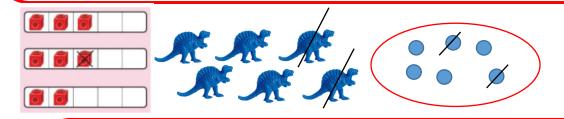


Pupils to use counters or cubes to represent objects in a part-whole model.



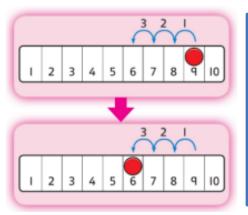
Pupils must be provided with many opportunities to **subitise** numbers so they are equipped to calculate rather than count as they progress through their learning.

Pupils should be given the opportunity to count out sets of objects and then combine them to make a total.



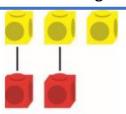
After pupils have recognised different ways of making numbers they should use this number bond knowledge to help with subtraction facts.

Children should use concrete materials to start counting back in order to solve subtraction problems.



Pupils should use a number track and a counter. They start at the larger number and count back the smaller number to find the answer.

Pupils should be able to compare the amount in each group.



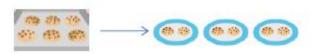
There are more yellow cubes. There are fewer red cubes.

# **Multiplication**

#### **SUBJECT TO CHANGE**

Real life contexts





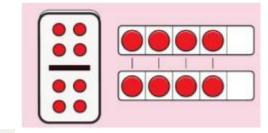


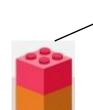
How many fingers on one hand? How many fingers on two hands?...

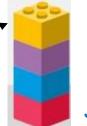




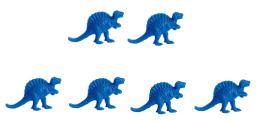








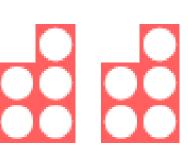




Count in multiples of 5







Count in multiples of 10



Count in multiples of 2







# **Division**

#### **SUBJECT TO CHANGE**

Real life contexts

Grouping

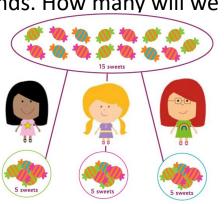
Mum has 6 socks. She grouped them into pairs. How many pairs did she make?

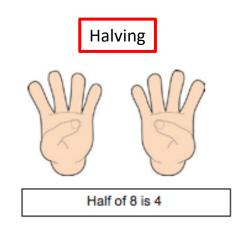


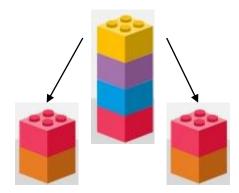
Sharing

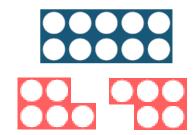
I have 15 sweets. I want to share them with my 3 friends. How many will we

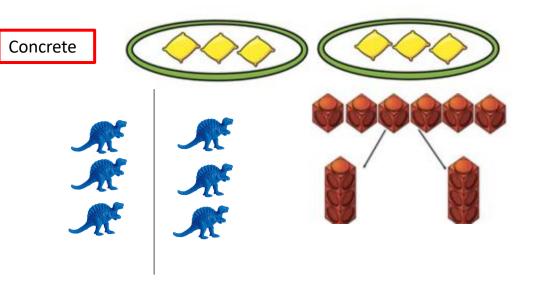
have each?



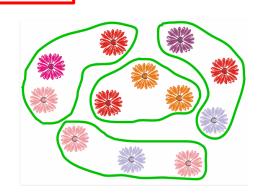


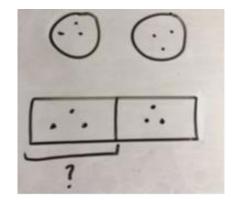






Pictorial





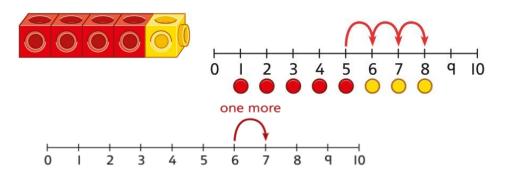


# Year 1

	Key Vocabulary		
Number	Geometry	Statistics	Measurement
number, subitising, sort, group, digit, one more, one less, matched, fewer, greater than, less than, equal to, most, least, fewest, smallest, greatest, number line, number track, pattern, order, tens, ones, compare, 100 square, number square, place value grid, numeral, partition, group, part whole, plus, whole, part, number sentence, altogether, in total, add, count on, missing part, take away, subtract, count backwards, difference, in total, addition, subtraction, number bond, part-whole, fact family, tens, ones, equal groups, array, row, column, double, twice, share, sharing, grouping, multiply, fraction, half, halves, quarter, parts of a whole, equal parts	turn, half turn, quarter turn, three quarter turn, whole turn, position, left, right, forwards, backwards, above, below, top, middle, bottom, up, down, in between, 3D shape, cube, cuboid, sphere, pyramid, cylinder, cone, 2D shape, circle, triangle, rectangle, face, edge, vertex, vertices, pattern, repeated	count, sort, group, set, list, tally	before, after, yesterday, today, tomorrow, day, week, lower, faster, month, year, calendar, date, minute hand, hour hand, o'clock, half past, second, minute, hour, heavier, heaviest, lighter, capacity, balance scales, full, empty, weight, weigh, balanced, estimate, pound, pence, coin, note, long, longer, longest, short, shorter, shortest, tall, taller, tallest, length, height, compare, measure, distance, ruler, centimetre

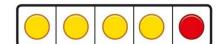
# **Addition**

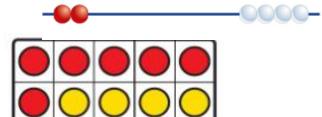
Counting and adding more

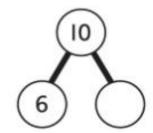


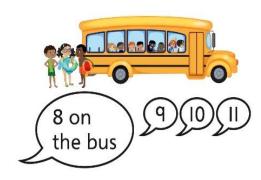
Knowing and finding number bonds within 10

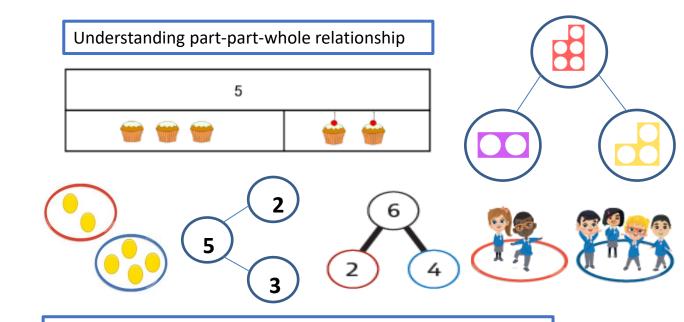




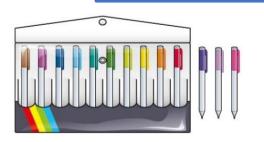


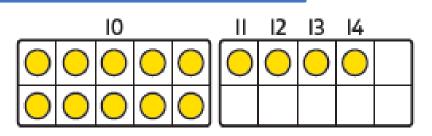




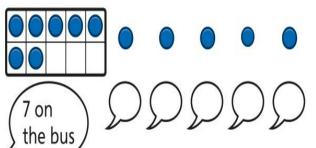


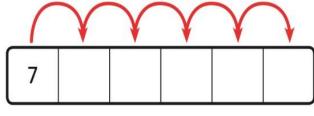
Understanding teen numbers as a complete 10 and some more





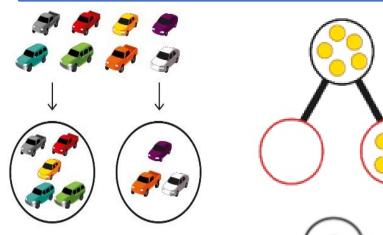
Adding by counting on

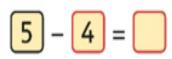


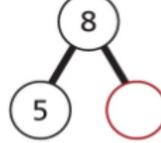


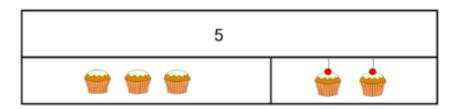
# **Subtraction**

Finding a missing part, given a whole and a part

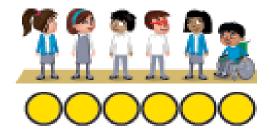


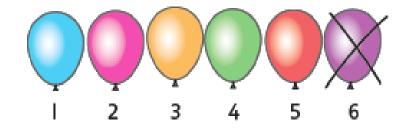




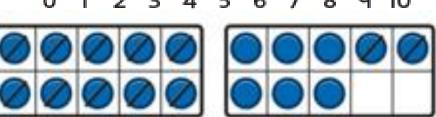


Counting back and taking away



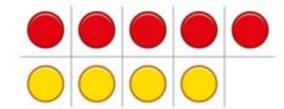


Now there are 6 children.



Find the difference





5 - 4 = 1The difference between 5 and 4 is 1.

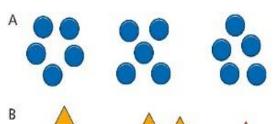


8 is 2 more than 6. 6 is 2 less than 8. The difference between 8 and 6 is 2.

# **Multiplication**

Recognising and making equal groups

# Three equal groups of 4. Four equal groups of 3.





























There are \_\_\_ groups of \_\_\_ pencils.



There are \_\_\_ groups of \_\_\_ flowers.

Finding the total of groups by counting in 2s, 5s and 10s



There are 5 pens in each pack ... 5...10...15...20...25...30...35...40...











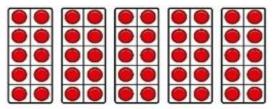




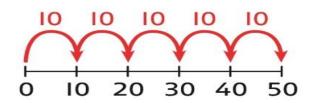
bunches. There are \_\_\_\_

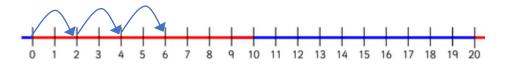
There are \_\_\_\_\_ flowers altogether.





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	q	10
Ш	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50







1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

# **Division**

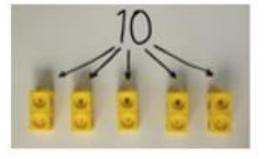






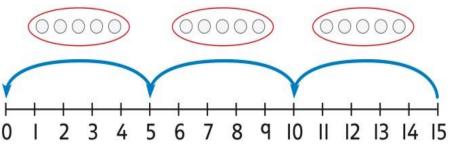


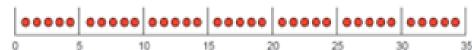
There are 10 in total. There are 5 in each group. There are 2 groups.

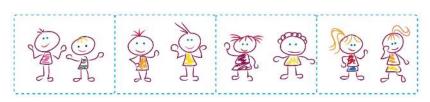




There are \_\_\_\_ altogether.
There are \_\_\_\_ equal groups of \_\_\_



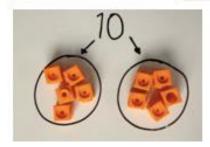




Sharing







I have 10 cubes, can you share them equally in 2 groups?





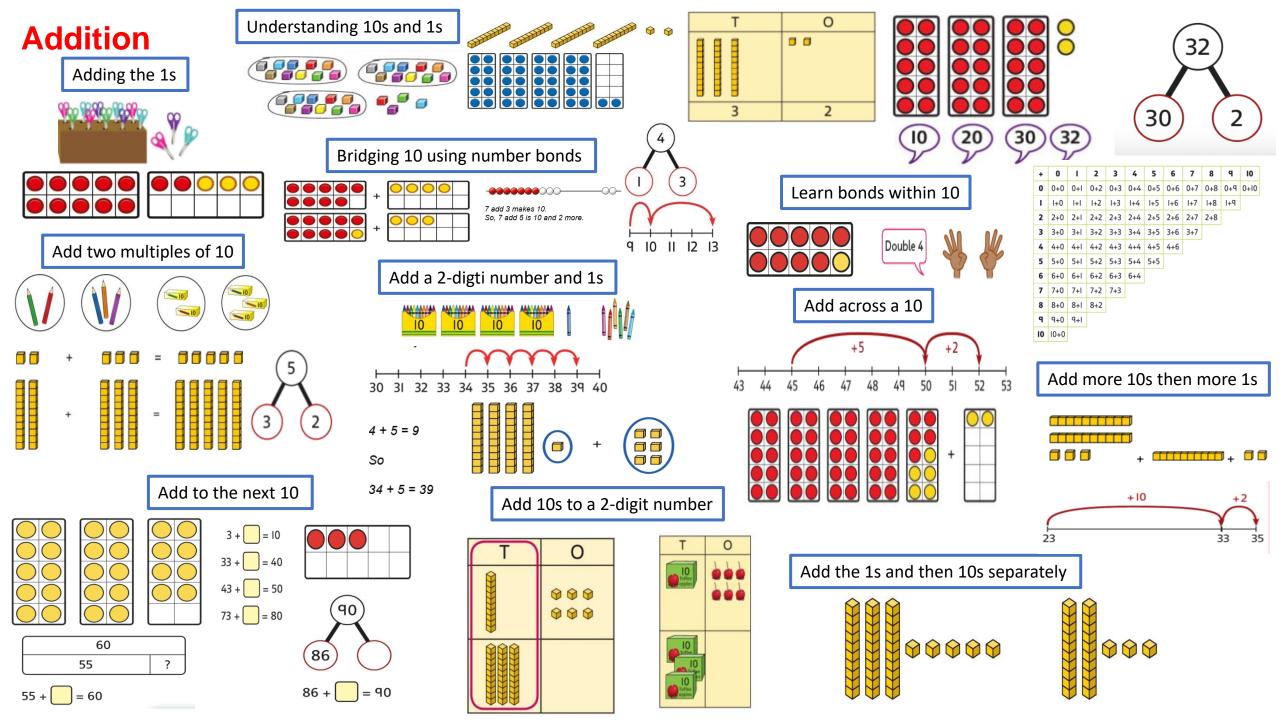


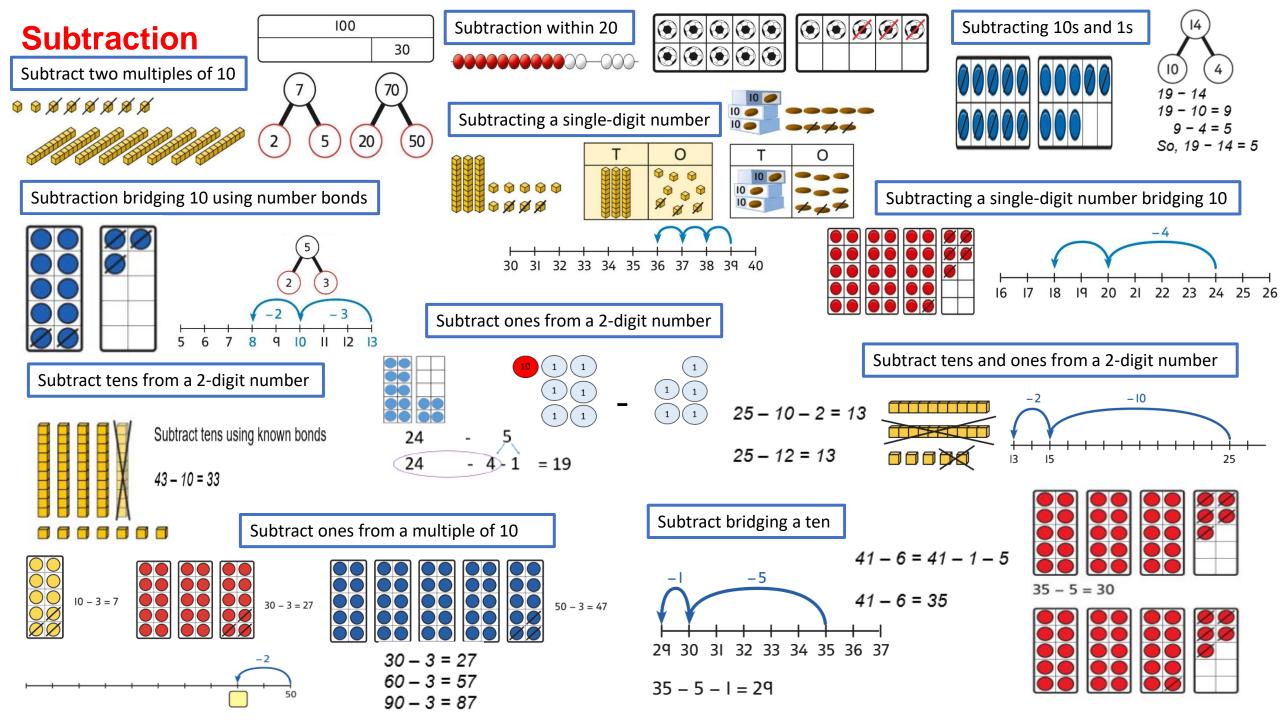


3

# Year 2

	Key Vocabulary							
Number	Geometry	Statistics	Measurement					
tens, ones, hundreds, place value grid, partition, numeral, more, fewer, fewest, greatest, smallest, greater than, less than, fact family, number sentence, number bond, column, 10 more, 10 less, bar model, represent, exchange, difference, subtract, tens, ones, total, equal groups, share, group, multiply, multiplication, times-table, times, divide, division, odd, even, fraction, half, halves, quarter, parts of a whole, equal parts, whole, third, numerator, denominator, fraction bar, non-unit fraction, unit fraction, equal, three quarters	3D shape, cube, cuboid, sphere, pyramid, cylinder, cone, 2D shape, circle, triangle, rectangle, face, edge, vertex, vertices, pattern, repeated, quadrilateral, polygon, prism, hexagon, octagon, hemisphere, symmetry, line of symmetry, symmetrical, curved surface, anticlockwise, clockwise, turn, half turn, quarter turn, three quarter turn, whole turn, left, right, forwards, backwards, middle,	table, block diagram, tally chart, pictogram, key	length, centimetre, metre, longer, shorter, metre stick, height, width, compare, distance, pound, pence, coin, note, change, £, mass, balance, weighing scales, capacity, estimate, approximation, gram, kilogram, litre, millilitre, volume, temperature, thermometer, degrees Celsius, heavier than, lighter than, hundreds, o'clock, half past, minute hand, hour hand, duration,					
	forwards, backwards		quarter past, quarter to					





# **Multiplication**







3 groups of 5 chairs 15 chairs altogether

Equal groups and repeated edition







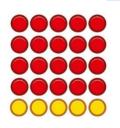
There are three \_\_\_\_.

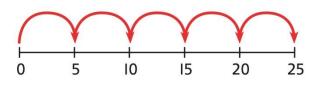
5 + 5 + 5 = 15 $3 \times 5 = 15$ 

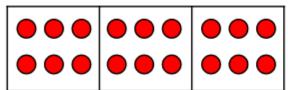
3 groups of 5 15 in total

Using arrays to represent multiplication and support understanding









There are \_\_\_ equal groups with \_\_\_\_ in each group.

I × I0 =

2 × 10 =

3 × 10 =

4 × 10 =

5 × 10 =

6 × 10 =

7 × 10 =

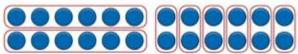
 $8 \times 10 =$ 

 $P \times 10 = 0$   $10 \times 10 = 0$   $11 \times 10 = 0$ 

12 × 10 =

15

Understanding commutativity



Learning

This is 2 groups of 6 and also 6 groups of 2.



I can see 6 groups of 3. I can see 3 groups of 6.



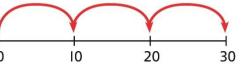
$$4+4+4+4+4=20$$
  
 $5+5+5+5=20$   
 $4 \times 5 = 20$  and  $5 \times 4 = 20$ 

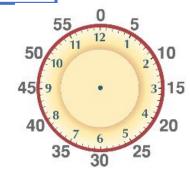
Learning x2, x5 and x10 table facts

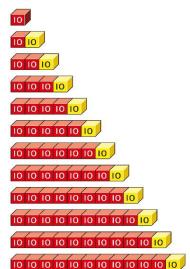










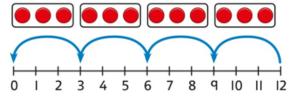


### **Division**

Grouping equally

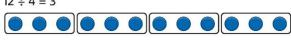






 $12 \div 4 = 3$ 

 $12 \div 3 = 4$ 

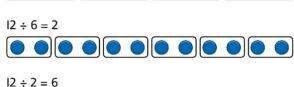


There are 4 groups now.

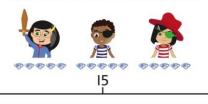
12 divided into groups of 3.

 $12 \div 3 = 4$ 

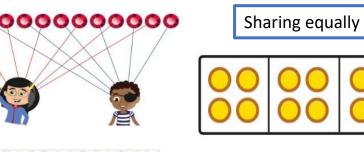
There are 4 groups.



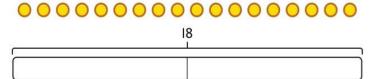


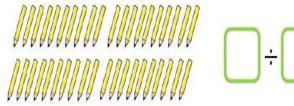






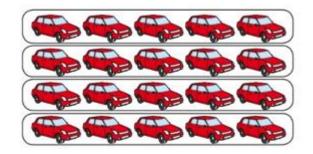




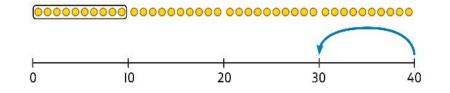


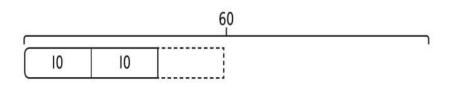


### Using known times-tables to solve divisions



4 groups of 5 cars is 20 cars in total. 20 divided by 4 is 5.





$$1 \times 10 = 10$$
$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

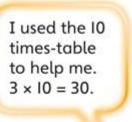
 $3 \times 10 = 30$ 

 $4 \times 10 = 40$ 

 $5 \times 10 = 50$  $6 \times 10 = 60$ 

 $7 \times 10 = 70$ 

 $8 \times 10 = 80$ 



I know that 3 groups of 10 makes 30, so I know that 30 divided by 10 is 3.

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$
 so  $30 \div 10 = 3$ 

# Year 3

	Key Vocabulary	,	
Number	Geometry	Statistics	Measurement
thousands, hundreds, tens, ones, place value, more, less, greater than, less than, equal to, order, compare, estimate, exchange, addition, subtraction, mental method, column method, exchange, estimate, approximate, multiple, digit, equal, multiply, divide, times-table, sharing, grouping, array, bar model, remainder, repeated addition, multiplication sentence, division statement, division fact, compare, more than, less than, greater than, equals, equally, least, most, share, partition, multi-step, equal parts, whole, unit fraction, equation, integer, non-unit fraction, numerator, denominator, represent, share, group, mixed number, whole number, divide, set of objects, multiply, tenth, interval, equivalent, equivalent fraction, compare, add, subtract, fraction, whole, greater than, less than, equal to, divide, difference, inequality statement	right angle, obtuse, acute, parallel, perpendicular, vertical, horizontal, triangle, quadrilateral, kite, trapezium, rhombus, parallelogram, cuboid, triangular prism, square-based pyramid, cone cylinder, edge, face, vertices, clockwise, anticlockwise	pictogram, key, bar chart, scale, vertical axis, horizontal axis, table, row, column	length, height, width, perimeter, distance, centimetre, millimetre, metre, unit of measurement, measure, add, subtract, multiply, equivalent, convert, greater than, less than, ruler, metre stick, pound, pence, convert, total, difference, change, mass, weight, measure, scale, interval, gram, kilogram, capacity, litre, millilitre, convert, month, year, midnight, midday, am, pm, duration, estimate, consecutive, hour, minute, second, past, to, start, end, digital clock, analogue clock

#### **Addition** Adding 100s 3-digit number + 1s, no exchange or bridging 00000 100 100 0000 bricks bricks 245 246 247 248 249 250 100 100 100 2 4 bricks bricks bricks 3-digit number + 10s, with exchange 3-digit number + 1s, with exchange 3 + 4 = 73 hundreds + 4 hundreds = 7 hundreds 300 + 400 = 7002 385 + 505 3-digit number + 10s, no exchange 00000 There are 8 tens and 5 tens. That is 13 tens. 753 + 400 385 + 50 = 300 + 130 + 50 385 + 50 = 43500 140 142 I know that 5 + 4 = 93-digit number + 2-digit number, So, 50 + 40 = 90exchange required 753 + 40 = 7933-digit number + 3-digit Representing addition problems, number, no exchange 3-digit number + 3-digit number, and selecting appropriate methods 2 7 5 exchange required HTO 3 2 6 128 + 105 = 233374 + 5 4 1 7 233 1 2 6 00000 275 (000) H T O + 2 1 7 2 7 5 128 105 83 4 3 HTO 1 6 0 3 2 6 q I 00006 316 5 4 I HTO 6 7 0 233 83 00000 + 2 1 7 HTO 2 7 5 H T O 00000 1 6 3 2 6 2 9 1 5 4 I 8 6 7 275 qq

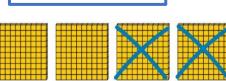


bricks
100 100
bricks bricks



Subtracting 100s

H



3-digit number – 1s, no exchange

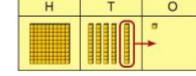


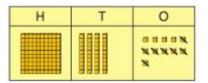
70

(400)

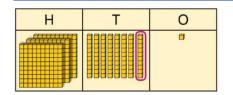
3-digit number – 1s, exchange or bridging required







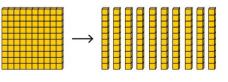
#### 3-digit number – 10s, no exchange

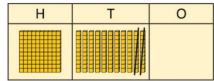




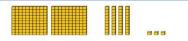
$$372 - 50 = ?$$

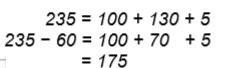
#### 3-digit number – 10s, exchange or bridging required





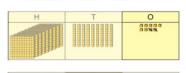
### 3-digit number – up to 3-digit number





ZZZZ

130



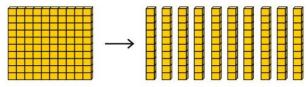
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		=					=
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00				q	P	q	
			-	3	5	2	
					4	7	
		=			_		
	r			Н	Т	0	
9.9				P	q	q	
			-	3	5	2	
				6	4	7	
				_			
		_					_

# exchange required

3-digit number – up to 3-digit number,





#### 

1 4 7

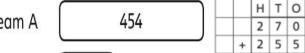
1 4 7

Н	Т	0	
		NNNN	

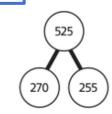
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Team B	128	J	?	

## Representing subtraction problems







# **Multiplication**

(000)

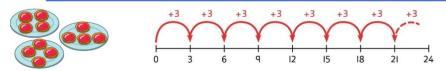
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 $3 \times 4 = 12$ 

Understanding equal grouping and repeated addition



Using commutativity to support understanding of the times-tables



I need to work out 4 groups of 7.

I know that  $7 \times 4 = 28$ 

so, I know that

4 groups of 7 = 287 groups of 4 = 28.



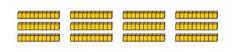
Using known facts to multiply 10s



Make 4 groups of 3 ones.



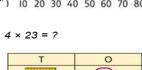
Make 4 groups of 3 tens.



4 groups of 2 ones is 8 ones. ) 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 4 groups of 2 tens is 8 tens.

 $4 \times 2 = 8$  $4 \times 20 = 80$ 

10 10 10 10



. . .

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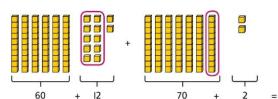
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+20 +20 +20

+2 +2

Multiplying a 2-digit number by a 1digit number, expanded column method

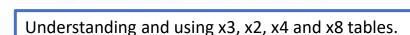


= 72	4 × 23 = 92
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00000	× 6		••
00000			
00000		$6 \times 5$	
00000	+	$6 \times 10$	5 × 23 = ? 5 × 3 = 15
00000	~ <u></u>		$5 \times 20 = 100$



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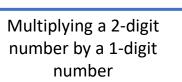
 $3 \times 8 = 24$ 



4



24



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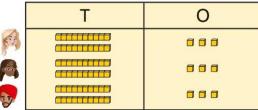
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 $3 \times 4 = 12$ 

 $3 \times 24 = ?$ 

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	666
	000



 $3 \times 20 = 60$ 60 + 12 = 72 $3 \times 24 = 72$ 

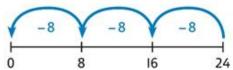
 $2 \times 5 = 10$  $5 \times 2 = 10$  $10 \div 5 = 2$ 

 $10 \div 2 = 5$ 

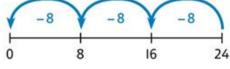
 $3 \times 2 = 6$ 

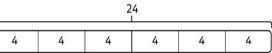
### **Division**

Using times – tables knowledge to divide

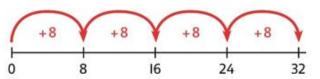




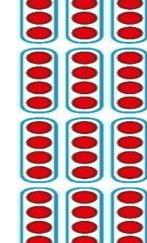






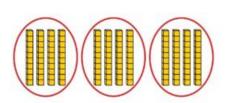






 $48 \div 4 = 12$ 

### Using known facts to divide multiples of 10



12 tens shared into 3 equal groups. 4 tens in each group.

Make 6 ones divided by 3.



Now make 6 tens divided by 3.



 $180 \div 3 = ?$ 

180 is 18 tens.

18 divided by 3 is 6.

18 tens divided by 3 is 6 tens.

67 children try to make 5 equal lines.

#### 2-digit number divided by 1-digit number, with remainders

Make 29 from place value equipment. Share it into 2 equal groups.

There are two groups of 14 and



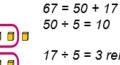
1 remainder.

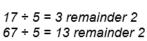












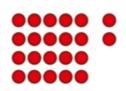
There are 13 children in each line and 2 children left out.

**Understanding remainders** 

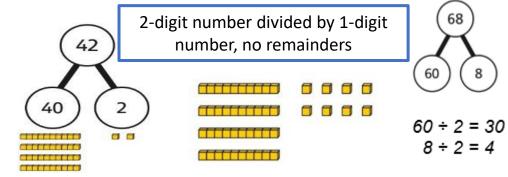


 $22 \div 5 = ?$ There are 13 sticks in total. There are 3 groups of 4, with 1 remainder.

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$
  
 $4 \times 5 = 20$   
 $5 \times 5 = 25$  ... this is larger than 22  
So,  $22 \div 5 = 4$  remainder 2



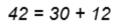
 $22 \div 5 = 4$  remainder 2



First divide the 10s.

I need to partition 42 differently to divide by 3.





 $48 \div 2 = ?$ 

 $30 \div 3 = 10$ Then divide the 1s.  $12 \div 3 = 4$ 0000





30

 $68 \div 2 = 34$ 

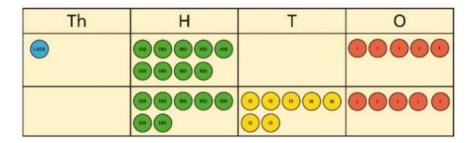
12

# Year 4

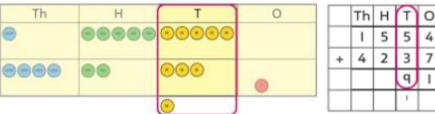
	Key Vocabulary	1	
Number	Geometry	Statistics	Measurement
thousands, hundreds, tens, ones, rounding, order, more than, less than, partition, numeral, nearest, distance, ascending, descending, negative, step, multiple, greater than, less than, addition, total, more than, subtraction, less than, column method, estimate, how much, strategy, efficient, accurate, exact, diagram, fact, multiply, divide, multiplication facts, division facts, lots of, groups of, times-table, array, partition, bar model, part-whole model, remainder, factor, factor pair, commutative, Tenths, hundredths, simplify, equivalent, numerator, denominator, fraction, mixed number, add, subtract, fractions of an amount, improper fraction, simplest fraction, decimal point, greater than, equivalent, less than, decimal, 0.1, 0.01, whole number, equal order, compare, convert, decimal place, ascending, descending	quadrilateral, triangle, regular, irregular, interior angle, angle, acute, obtuse, reflect, right angle, symmetrical, isosceles, scalene, equilateral, line of symmetry, reflective symmetry, position, horizontal, vertical, up, down, left, right, coordinates, square, rectangle, plot, vertex, vertices, point, grid	data, line graph, pictogram, bar chart, table, altogether, more than, greatest, smallest, continuous data, compare	length, width, perimeter, distance, rectangle, square, centimetre, metre, around, rectilinear shape, kilometre, area, space, unit, least, greatest, triangle, quadrilateral, reflection, rotation, formula, notes, coins, pounds, pence, add, subtract, change, round to the nearest, order, greater than, less than, cheaper, more expensive, estimate, over estimate, under estimate, notation, total, convert, compare, unit of time, second, minute, hour, day, week, month, year, 12-hour, 24-hour, analogue, digital, am, pm

# **Addition**

#### Column addition

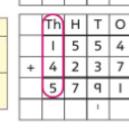












Th H T O

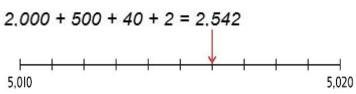
5 5 4

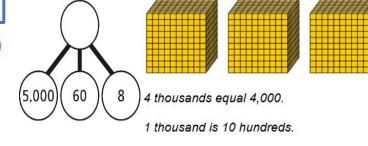
7 9

4

Understanding numbers to 10,000



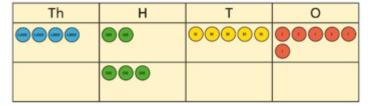




Choosing mental methods where appropriate

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

$$4,256 + 300 = 4,556$$



Make 1,405 from place value equipment.

1 thousand + 2 thousands = 3 thousands

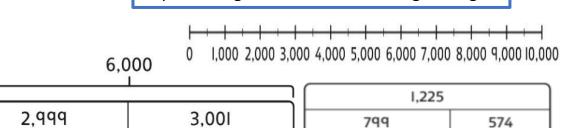
Add 2,000.

Now add the 1,000s.

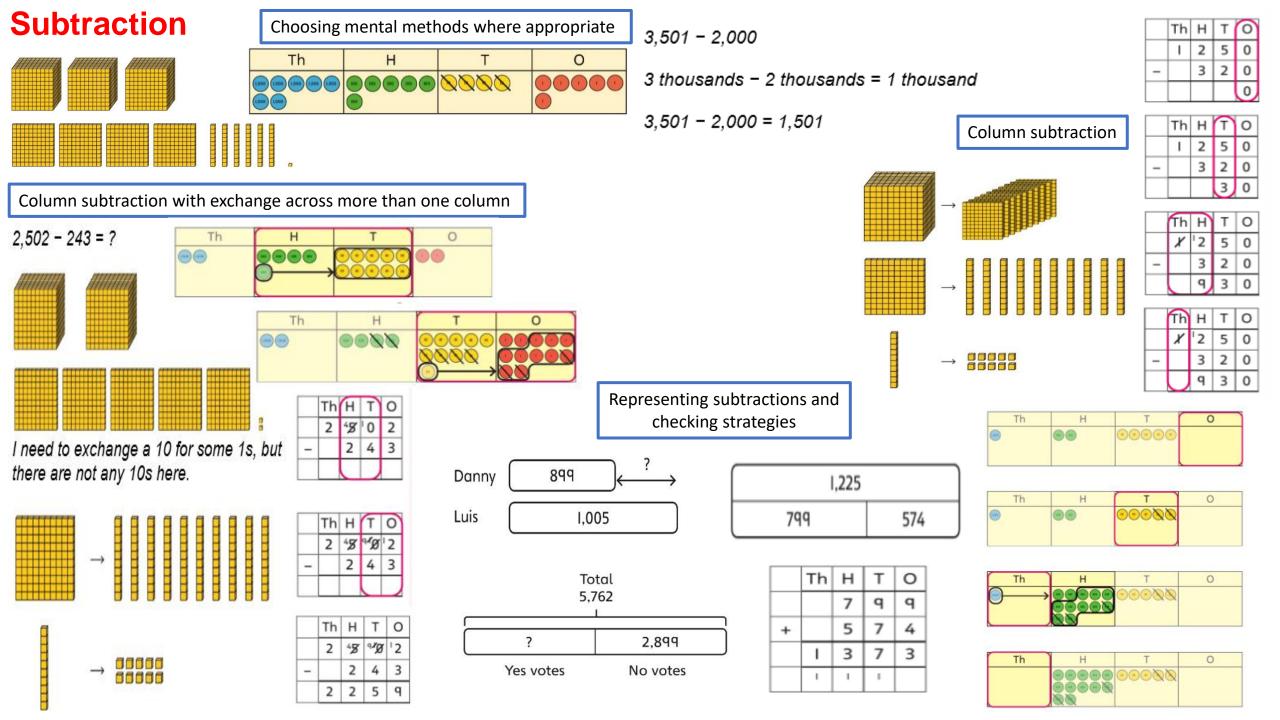
1.405 + 2.000 = 3.405

I can add the 100s mentally.

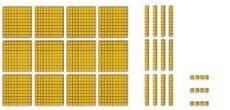
#### Representing additions and checking strategies



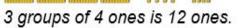
	Th	Н	Т	0
		7	q	q
+		5	7	4
	ı	3	7	3
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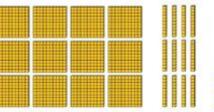
# Multiplication Multiplying by multiples of 10 and 100







3 groups of 4 tens is 12 tens. 3 groups of 4 hundreds is 12 hundreds.



$$3 \times 4 = 12$$
  
 $3 \times 40 = 120$   
 $3 \times 400 = 1.200$ 



$$4 \times 70 = 280$$
  
 $40 \times 7 = 280$ 

Understanding timestables up to 12 x 12

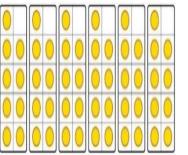


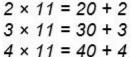


$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

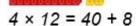










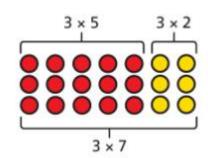


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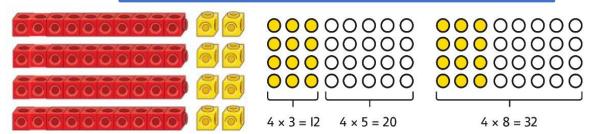
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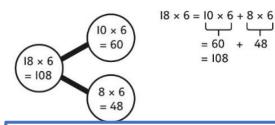
Column multiplication for 2-and 3-digit numbers multiplied by a single digit



000000

Understanding and using partitioning in multiplication

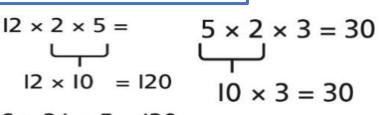




Multiplying more than two numbers

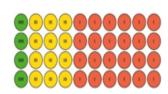


Each sheet has 2 × 5 stickers. There are 3 sheets.

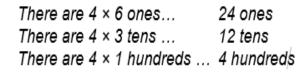


So, 
$$24 \times 5 = 120$$

Make  $4 \times 136$  using equipment.



I can work out how many 1s, 10s and 100s.







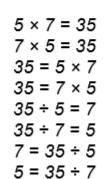


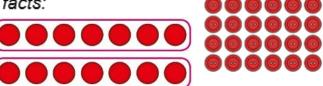
### **Division**

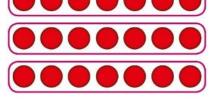
I know that  $5 \times 7 = 35$ 

Understanding the relationship between multiplication and division, including times-tables

#### so I know all these facts:

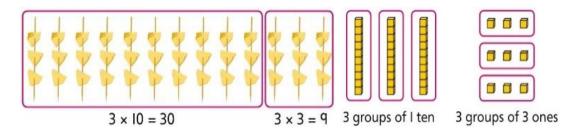


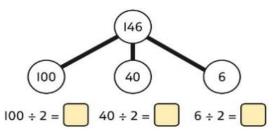


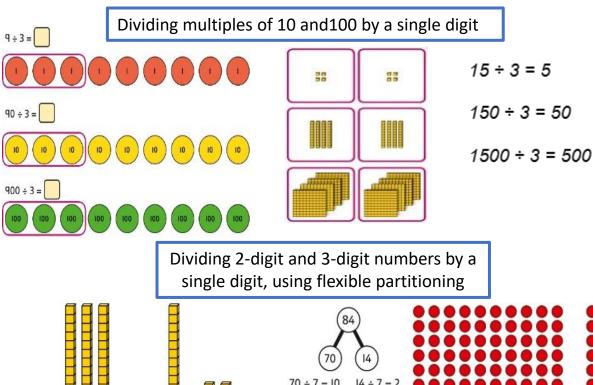


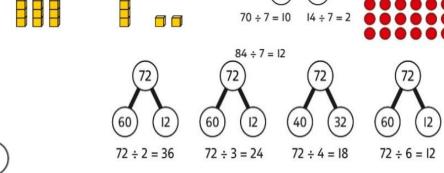
28 ÷ 7 = 4 24 divided by 6 is 4. 24 divided by 4 is 6.

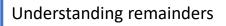
# Dividing 2-digit and 3-digit numbers by a single digit by partitioning into 100s, 10s and 1s

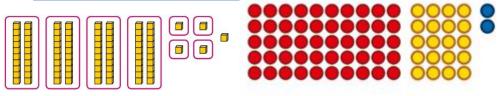












15

 $80 \div 4 = 20$  $12 \div 4 = 3$ 

72 ÷ 5 = 14 remainder 2

# Year 5

Key Vocabulary					
Number	Geometry	Statistics	Measurement		
ones, tens, hundred, thousands, ten thousands, hundred thousands, million, sequence, place value, partition, estimate, round, compare, order, equivalent, greater than, less than, convert, add, subtract, ones, tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, mentally, inverse, round, estimate, distance chart, prime number, composition number, square number, cube number, inverse operation, factor prime factor, multiply, divide, multiple, place value, partition, equal, remainder, total, equivalent, numerator, denominator, whole, fraction, simplify, expand, division, improper, mixed number, convert, sequence, order, greater than, less than, equal to, proper fraction, improper fraction, efficient, common denominator, equal parts, divide, multiply, fractions of an amount, operator, decimal, decimal place, tenth, hundredths, thousandths, decimal point, place value, digit, fraction, add, subtract, multiply, divide, whole, column, exchange, per cent, percentages	angle, whole turn, right angle, acute angle, obtuse angle, reflex angle, degree, interior angle, orientation, clockwise, anticlockwise, parallel, perpendicular, angle, quadrilateral, view, regular, irregular, 3D shape, pyramid, sphere, cone, hexagon, pentagon, triangle, top view, plan view, side view, reflection, translation, vertex, vertices, coordinates, mirror line, horizontal axis, vertical axis	graph, line graph, table, dual line graph, horizontal, vertical, two- way table, scale, axis/axes, data, plot/plotted, tallies/tally, digit	perimeter, distance, area, space, length, width, centimetre, square centimetre, metre, square metre, scale, compare, estimate, formula, 2d shape, brackets, convert, metric unit, imperial unit, kilo, kilogram, gram, millimetre, centimetre, metre, kilometre, litre, millilitre, pound, ounce, inch, foot, yard, pint, gallon, stone, approximately, volume, cube, cuboid, 3D shape, solid, capacity, calculate, estimate, unit cube, least, greatest		

# **Addition**

Column addition with whole numbers

TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
	00000	00000	000	00000

TTh	Th	Н	T	0
00		•	00000	000
0	99999	•	00000	00000

TTh	Th	Н	T	0
00		•	00000	000
0	00000	•	00000	00000

	TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
	1	q	1	7	5
+	Ι	8	4	Ι	7
	3	7	5	q	2
	ı			1	

	Πh	Th	Н	Т	0
	2	0	1	5	3
+	1	q	1	7	5
	3	q	3	2	8
			1		

#### Jen £2,600 Holly £2,600 £1,450 £4,050 £19,579 £28,370 £16,725

#### Representing additions

	Th	Н	Т	0
	2	6	0	0
+	1	4	5	0
	4	0	5	0
	1			

	Th	Н	Т	0
	2	6	0	0
+	4	0	5	0
	6	6	5	0

	TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
	2	3	4	0	5
+		7	8	q	2
	2	0	2	q	7

	TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
	2	3	4	0	5
+		7	8	q	2
	3	1	2	q	7

### Adding tenths

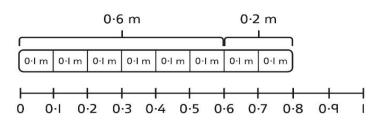


#### Adding decimals using column addition

0	•	Tth	Hth
	•	01 01 01 01	000 001
	·	<b>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</b>	0.01
0			

	0		Tth	Hth
-	0	0.00	q	2
+	0	٠	3	3
	1		2	5
-		ï		

0	•	Tth	Hth
00000	•		
0	•	01 01	0-01 0-01 0-01 0-01

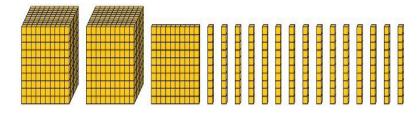


$$\frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$$

6 tenths + 2 tenths = 8 tenths

$$0.6 + 0.2 = 0.8$$

# **Subtraction**



0

2

8

5

Th	Н	Т	0
00000	00000	000	00000
	Th	Th H	Th H T

Now subtract the IOs. Exchange I hundred for IO tens.

TTh	Th	Н	T	0
•	00000	<b>00000</b>	00000 00000 000	00000

Subtract the 100s, 1,000s and 10,000s.

TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
	00000	<b>●</b> ØØØØ	00000	00000
		<b>Ø</b> Ø	00000	

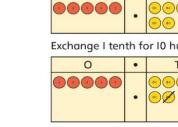
TTh Th H

Column subtraction with whole numbers

# Subtracting decimals

Tth

Hth



	0	Tth	Hth
-	5	7	4
_	2	2	5

Exchange I tenth for IO hundredths.

0	•	Tth	Hth
00000	•	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SOL OO OH OO

	0	Tth	Hth
-	5	67	14
_	2	2	5
_			

	_		
lm-		m =	m

Now subtract the 5 hundredths.

0	•	Tth	Hth
00000	•		

	O	•	itn	Hth
-	5		67	14
-	2		2	5
				q

Now subtract the 2 tenths, then the 2 ones.

0	•	Tth	Hth
00000	٠	<b>◎ ◎ ◎ ◎ Ø</b>	

	0	Tth	Hth
	5	67	14
-	2	2	5
	3	4	q

#### Athletics Stadium 75,450 Hockey Centre 42,300 Velodrome

Checking strategies and representing subtractions

### Bella's working

Correct method	l
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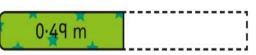
	TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
	ı	7	8	7	7
+	4	0	1	2	
	5	7	9	9	7

	TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
	1	7	8	7	7
+		4	0	1	2
	2	Ι	8	8	q
	1				

	TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
	Ι	5	6 <b>7</b>	13	5
-		2	5	8	2
				5	3

	TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
	Ι	5	6 <b>∕</b>	¹ 3	5
-		2	5	8	2
	1	3	1	5	3

	TTh		Н	Т	0
	$^{5}$ $\mathscr{B}$	1 2	5	q	7
-	ı	8	0	3	4
	4	4	5	6	3



	0	•	Tth	Hth	Thth
_	3	•	q	2	1
	3	•	7	5	0

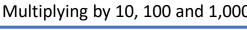


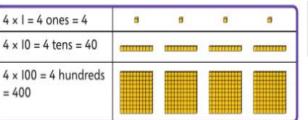
 $7 \times 10 = 70$ 

 $7 \times 100 = 7,000$ 

 $7 \times 1,000 = 70,000$ 

Multiplying by	10,	100	and	1,000	)





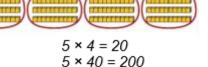
Н	Т	0		
		7		



0000000

0

### Multiplying by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000



 $5 \times 400 = 2.000$ 

5 × 4.000 - 20,000

 $5.000 \times 4 = 20.000$ 

6 5 9 6 5 9 6 5 9 6 5 9 6 5 9



 $4 \times 300 = 1.200$ 

 $4 \times 3 = 12$ 







6	×	4:	= 24	1	
6	×	40	0 =	2,4	00

## 3 4

# 2 7

#### 2 3 8 $34 \times 7$



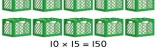
Multiplying 2-digit numbers by

a 2-digit numbers

8 m

 $8 \times 10 = 80 \text{ m}^2$ 

 $8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ m}^2$ 



н т о

1 5 0 1 5 0

3 4 5

4 5

H T O

2 0 0

1 0 0

8 0

4 0

4 2 0





2 3 2 8  $34 \times 7$ 

680

34 × 20

3 4

2 7

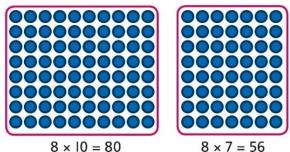
2 3 2 8 34 × 7

34 × 20

9 1 8

34 × 27

### Multiplying up to 4-digit numbers by a single digit





$$80 + 56 = 136$$

100	6

 $60 \times 5 = 300$ 

 $3 \times 5 = 15$ 

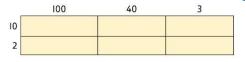
	1	5	O
×			6
1			

8	1	6
2	3	

				(10)	
			000	000000	000
	_		<b>(00)</b>	000000	000
I	3	6	100	0 0 0 0 0	000
		6		10	
			(00)	(0) (0) (0) (0)	
8	1	6		10	
2	3				·

H

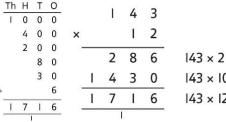
#### Multiplying a 4-digit by 2-digits



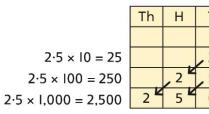
 $143 \times 12 = 1.716$ 

There are 1,716 boxes of cereal in total.

 $100 \times 5 = 500$ 



			1	2	7	4	
	×				3	2	
2			2	5	4	8	1,274 × 2
0		3	8	2	2	0	$1,274 \times 3$
2		4	0	7	6	8	$1,274 \times 3$



 $3 \times 15 = 45$ 

10 m

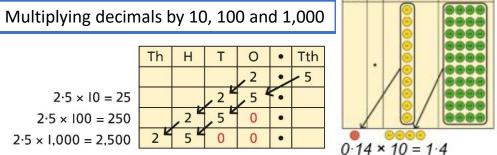
5 m

There are 345 bottles of milk in total.

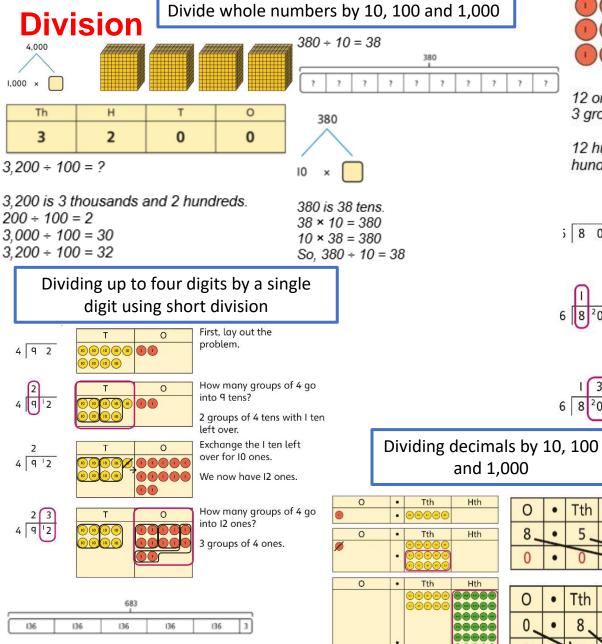
20 m

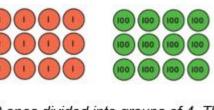
 $20 \times 10 = 200 \text{ m}^2$ 

 $20 \times 5 = 100 \text{ m}^2$ 

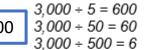


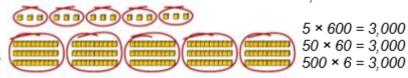






Dividing by multiples of 10,100 and 1,000

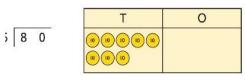




12 ones divided into groups of 4. There are 3 groups.

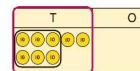
12 hundreds divided into groups of 4 hundreds. There are 3 groups.

15 ones put into groups of 3 ones. There are 5 groups.  $15 \div 3 = 5$ 



Lay out the problem as short division.

**Understanding remainders** 

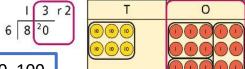


How many groups of 6 go into 8 tens?

There is I group of 6 tens.

There are 2 tens remaining.

80 cakes divided into trays of 6.



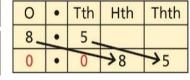
How many groups of 6 go into 20 ones?

There are 3 groups of 6 ones.

There are 2 ones remaining.



80 cakes in total. They make 13 groups of with 2 remaining.



Tth

Hth

6 8 <sup>2</sup>0

# Thth

fractions and divisions

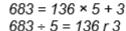


Understanding the relationship between





$$11 \div 4 = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$$



# Year 6

	Key Voca	bulary			
Number	Geometry	Statistics	Measurement	Algebra	Ratio and proportion
ten thousands, hundred thousand, millions, ten million, place value, partition, interval, estimate, compare, order, equal to, rounding, negative, positive, column addition, column subtraction, order of operations, brackets, inverse operation, column multiplication, short division, long division, remainder, factor, common factor, common multiple, prime, composite, squared, cubed, multiple, estimate, long division, order of operations, numerator, denominator, common denominator, common factor, equivalent, simplify, simplest form, factor, whole number, mixed number, highest common factor, lowest common multiple, compare, order, ascending, descending, proper fraction, improper fraction, mixed number, convert, lowest common denominator, Per cent, percentages, part, whole, decimal, fraction, divide, share, multiply, convert, equivalent fraction, simplify, less than, more than, multiply, divide, decimal, decimal place, recurring decimal, placeholder, place value, tenth, hundredth, thousandth, product, fraction	degree, angle, obtuse, acute, reflex, right angle, protractor, triangle, isosceles, scalene, regular, polygon, quadrilateral, parallelogram, kite, rhombus, trapezium, diameter, radius, circumference, concentric, perimeter, net, pyramid, tetrahedron, cylinder, prism, cuboid, cube, vertically opposite angles, quadrant, four quadrants, translate, translation, x-axis, y-axis, axis, axes, horizontal, vertical, vertex, reflect, reflection.	mean, average, pie chart, segment, line graph, bar chart, percentage, fraction, data	metric, imperial, unit of measurement, gram, kilogram, pound, ounce, mass, millilitre, litre, pint, capacity, millimetre, centimetre, metre, millimetre, inch, foot, yard, mile, length, convert, conversion table, conversion graph, area, volume, perimeter, parallelogram, height, enclosed, width, length, square centimetre, square metre, base, estimate, formula, compound shape, cubic centimetre, cubic metre	algebra, formula, formulae, equation, unknown, variable, sequence, rule, term, substitute, expression, calculation, operation, generalise, inverse, solution	ratio, proportion, part, whole, scale, scale factor, notation, similar

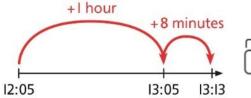
# **Addition**

#### Comparing and selecting efficient methods

М	HTh	TTh	Th	Н	T	0	
••	0000	•	•	000		•	

	TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
	3	2	l	4	5
+		4	3	0	2
	3	6	4	4	7

							Н	Т	0	٠	Tth	Hth
							1	4	0	٠	0	q
-		Th 2		T 4	<u>0</u> 5	+		4	q	•	8	q
+	4	3	0	2		9. <del>-</del>	1	8	q		q	8
	7	5	[	6	5_	83 <del>-</del>						



	?	
$\Box$		
	40,365	3,572

	TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
	4	0	3	6	5
+		3	5	7	2

#### Selecting mental methods for larger numbers where appropriate



This would be 5 more counters in the HTh place.

So, the total is 2,911,301.

$$195 + 5 + 1 = 201$$

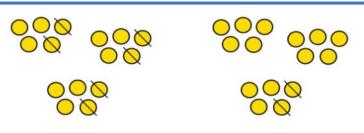
195 thousands + 6 thousands = 201 thousands

£257,000	£100,000

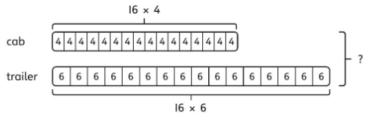
I added 100 thousands then subtracted 1 thousand.

257 thousands + 100 thousands = 357 thousands

#### Understanding order of operations in calculations







This can be written as: 
$$16 \times 4 + 16 \times 6$$

$$16 \times 4 + 16 \times 6$$

$$64 + 96 = 160$$

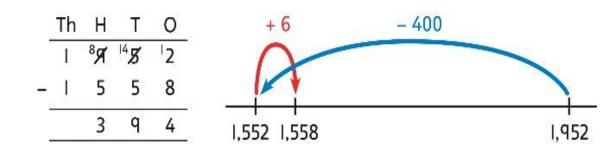
# **Subtraction**

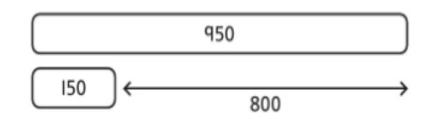
Comparing and selecting efficient methods

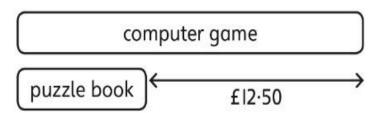
Th	Н	Т	0
(1,000		<b>⊘</b>	00000 00000

2,679	
?	534

	Th	Н	Т	0
	2	6	7	q
-		5	3	4
	2	I	4	5







# **Multiplication**

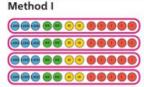
Th	н	T	0
00	000	0000	00000
88	000	0000	00000
88	000	0000	00000
00	000	0000	00000

4 groups of 2,345

This is a multiplication:

 $4 \times 2,345$  $2.345 \times 4$ 

Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a single digit number



		3	2	5	5
		3	2	2	5
		3	2	2	5
+		3	2	2	5
	1	2	q	0	0
	1		1	1	

# Method 2



# $4 \times 3.000$

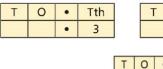
ethod 3	1				Me	thod 4	
12,000	+	800	+	80	+	20	=
~ 5,000		7 ~ 200		4 ~ 20		4 ^ 3	

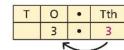
	3,000	200	20	5
4	12,000	800	80	20
12,0	000 + 800	) + 80	+ 20 =	12,90

ivie	noc	. 4			
		3	2	2	5
×					4
	Τ	2	q	0	0

12,900

#### Multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000

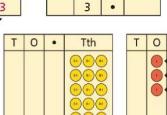


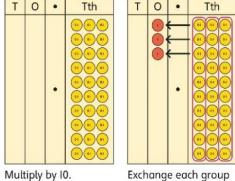


Т	0	•	Tth
	3	•	

Т	0	•	Tth
		•	00 00

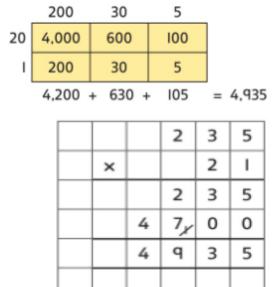
 $2.5 \times 10 = 25$  $2.5 \times 20 = 2.5 \times 10 \times 2$ = 50





Exchange each group of ten tenths.

#### Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number



		2	3	5	
×			2	1	
				5	1 × 5
			3	0	I × 30
		2	0	0	I × 200
		1	0	0	20 × 5
		6	0	0	20 × 30
	4	0	0	0	20 × 300
	4	q	3	5	21 × 235

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 0.3 = 0.9$$

0

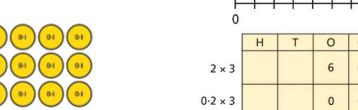
Т	0	•	Tth
		•	01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01

)	Multiplying decimals
N	

+0.2 +0.2 +0.2 +0.2

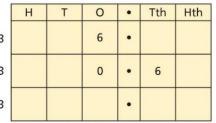
_		
	4	× 1 cm = 4 cm
	4	$\times 0.3 \text{ cm} = 1.2 \text{ cm}$
		$\times 1.3 = 4 + 1.2 = 5.2 \text{ cm}$
î		4 × 3 = 12

I-3 cm I-3 cm I-3 cm



Tth <u>@@@</u> 000

3 groups of 4 tenths is 12 tenths. 0.02 x 3	
4 groups of 3 tenths is 12 tenths	l



20	×	5	=	100
0.0		ATT.	,-	4.0

 $4 \times 0.03 = 0.12$ 

 $4 \times 0.3 = 1.2$ 

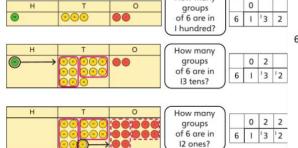
$$20 \times 0.5 = 10$$
  
 $20 \times 0.05 = 1$ 

## **Division**

#### Dividing by a single digit

	0			
6	I	13	2	

2 2



2		?
	6	132
		6 × ? = I32

_	10	10	1 1
6	60	60	6 6
	2	0	2
6	120		12

$132 \div 6 = 20 + 2 = 22$	

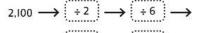
#### $1.260 \div 14 = ?$

#### Dividing by a 2-digit number using factors

1,260



$$1,260 \div 2 = 630$$



$$2,100\longrightarrow \boxed{\div 6}\longrightarrow \boxed{\div 2}\longrightarrow$$

$$2,100 \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \div 3 \\ \end{array}\right] \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \div 4 \\ \end{array}\right] \longrightarrow$$

$$2,100 \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \div 4 \\ \end{array}\right] \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \div 3 \\ \end{array}\right] \longrightarrow$$

$$2,100 \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \div 3 \\ \end{array}\right] \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \div 2 \\ \end{array}\right] \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} \div 2 \\ \end{array}\right] \longrightarrow$$

#### Dividing by a 2-digit number using long division

Use equipment to build numbers from groups.



1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2  $1.2 \times 10 = 12$ 

#### 0 x |3 | 1 x |3 | 2 x |3 | 3 x |3 | 4 x |3 | 5 x |3 | 6 x |3 | 7 x |3 | 8 x |3 | 9 x |3 | 10 x |3

### Dividing decimals



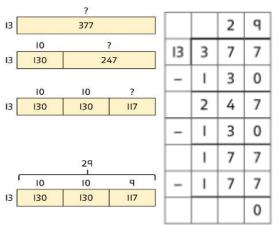
0.8			
?	?	?	?

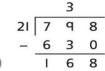
8 tenths divided into 4 groups. 2 tenths in  $4 \times 2 = 8$ each group.

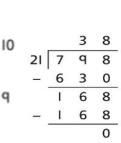
So,  $4 \times 0.2 = 0.8$ 

 $8 \div 4 = 2$  $0.8 \div 4 = 0.2$ 

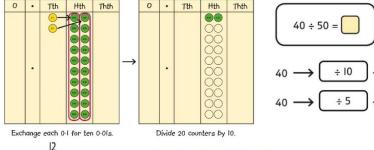
182 divided into groups of 13. There are 14 groups.

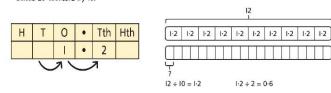






### Dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000





$$0 \cdot 5 \ 3$$
  
8  $4 \cdot {}^{4}2 \cdot {}^{2}4$