St Joseph's Roman Catholic Academy

Maths calculation policy, UPPER KS2

The following pages show the *Maths* 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 *Maths* 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.



In upper Key Stage 2, children build on secure foundations in calculation, and develop fluency, accuracy and flexibility in their approach to the four operations. They work with whole numbers and adapt their skills to work with decimals, and they continue to develop their ability to select appropriate, accurate and efficient operations.

Key language: decimal, column methods, exchange, partition, mental method, ten thousand, hundred thousand, million, factor, multiple, prime number, square number, cube number

Addition and subtraction: Children build on their column methods to add and subtract numbers with up to seven digits, and they adapt the methods to calculate efficiently and effectively with decimals, ensuring understanding of place value at every stage.Multiplication and division: Building on their understanding, children develop methods to multiply up to 4-digit numbers by single-digit and 2-digit numbers.Fractions: Children find fractions of amounts, multiply a fraction by a whole number and by another fraction, divide a fraction by a whole number, and add and subtract fractions with different denominators. Children become more confident working with improper fractions and mixed numbers and can calculate with them. Understanding of place value, and they continue to use the key skill of unitising to multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1,000.Fractions: Children find fractions of amounts, multiply a fraction by a whole number and by another fraction, divide a fraction by a whole number, and add and subtract fractions with different denominators. Children develop column methods Bar models are used to represent the calculations required to solve problems and may indicate where efficient methods can be chosen.Multiplication and division of decimals are also introduced and refined in Year 6.Fractions: Children find fractions of amounts, multiply and different denominators. Children them. Understanding of place value, and they continue to use the key skill of unitising to multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1,000.Written division methods.Written division by single-digit and 2-digit numbers and are understood alongside the area model and place value. In Year 6, children develop a secure understanding of how division is treated to fractions.Children develop an understanding of percentage			
	column methods to add and subtract numbers with up to seven digits, and they adapt the methods to calculate efficiently and effectively with decimals, ensuring understanding of place value at every stage. Children compare and contrast methods, and they select mental methods or jottings where appropriate and where these are more likely to be efficient or accurate when compared with formal column methods. Bar models are used to represent the calculations required to solve problems and may indicate	understanding, children develop methods to multiply up to 4-digit numbers by single-digit and 2-digit numbers. Children develop column methods with an understanding of place value, and they continue to use the key skill of unitising to multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1,000. Written division methods are introduced and adapted for division by single-digit and 2-digit numbers and are understood alongside the area model and place value. In Year 6, children develop a secure understanding of how division is related to fractions. Multiplication and division of decimals are also	multiply a fraction by a whole number and by another fraction, divide a fraction by a whole number, and add and subtract fractions with different denominators. Children become more confident working with improper fractions and mixed numbers and can calculate with them. Understanding of decimals with up to 3 decimal places is built through place value and as fractions, and children calculate with decimals in the context of measure as well as in pure arithmetic. Children develop an understanding of percentages in relation to hundredths, and they understand how to work with common







-		Year 5	
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Year 5 Addition			
Column addition with whole numbers	Use place value equipment to represent additions. Add a row of counters onto the place value grid to show 15,735 + 4,012.	Represent additions, using place value equipment on a place value grid alongside written methods. $\underbrace{\frac{TTh}{0} + \frac{Th}{0} + \frac{T}{0} + $	Use column addition, including exchanges.
Representing additions		Bar models represent addition of two or more numbers in the context of problem solving. $\begin{array}{c c} & & & & \\ \hline flq,57q & fld,725 \\ \hline flq,57q & fld,725 \\ \hline flq,57q & fld,725 \\ \hline flq,57q & fld,6725 \\ \hline flq,57q & fld,6725 \\ \hline flq,57q & fld,6725 \\ \hline flq,57q & fld,725 \\$	Use approximation to check whether answers are reasonable. $\frac{TTh Th H T O}{2 3 4 0 5} + \frac{TTh Th H T O}{2 3 4 0 5} + \frac{7 8 9 2}{3 1 2 9 7} + \frac{7 8 9 2}{3 1 2 9 7}$ <i>I will use 23,000 + 8,000 to check.</i>

Maths calculation policy



Adding tenths	Link measure with addition of decimals. <i>Two lengths of fencing are 0.6 m and</i> <i>0.2 m.</i> <i>How long are they when added together?</i> 0.6 m 0.2 m	Use a bar model with a number line to add tenths. $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Understand the link with adding fractions. $\frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$ 6 tenths + 2 tenths = 8 tenths 0.6 + 0.2 = 0.8
Adding decimals using column addition	Use place value equipment to represent additions. Show 0.23 + 0.45 using place value counters.	6 tenths + 2 tenths = 8 tenths Use place value equipment on a place value grid to represent additions. Represent exchange where necessary. $ \circ $	Add using a column method, ensuring that children understand the link with place value. $\frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{0 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}$ $+ \frac{0 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{0 \cdot 6 \cdot 8}$ Include exchange where required, alongside an understanding of place value. $\frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{0 \cdot 9 \cdot 2}$ $+ \frac{0 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}$ Include additions where the numbers of decimal places are different. $3.4 + 0.65 = ?$ $\frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 0}$ $+ \frac{0 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{5}$



Year 5 Subtraction			
Column subtraction with whole numbers	Use place value equipment to understand where exchanges are required. 2,250 – 1,070	Represent the stages of the calculation using place value equipment on a grid alongside the calculation, including exchanges where required. $15,735 - 2,582 = 13,153$ $\underbrace{\text{TTh} \text{Th} \text{H} \text{T} \text{O}}_{1 \ 5 \ 7 \ 3 \ 5} - 2 \ 5 \ 8 \ 2}_{3}$ Now subtract the I0s. Exchange I hundred for I0 tens. $\underbrace{\text{TTh} \text{Th} \text{H} \text{T} \text{O}}_{1 \ 5 \ 7 \ 3 \ 5} - 2 \ 5 \ 8 \ 2}_{5 \ 3}$ Subtract the I0s, I,000s and I0,000s. $\underbrace{\text{TTh} \text{Th} \text{H} \text{T} \text{O}}_{1 \ 5 \ 7 \ 3 \ 5} - 2 \ 5 \ 8 \ 2}_{5 \ 3}$ $\underbrace{\text{TTh} \text{Th} \text{H} \text{T} \text{O}}_{1 \ 5 \ 7 \ 3 \ 5} - 2 \ 5 \ 8 \ 2}_{5 \ 3}$ $\underbrace{\text{TTh} \text{Th} \text{H} \text{T} \text{O}}_{1 \ 5 \ 7 \ 3 \ 5} - 2 \ 5 \ 8 \ 2}_{5 \ 3}$	Use column subtraction methods with exchange where required. $\frac{\text{TTh Th } \text{H } \text{T } \text{O}}{\frac{5}{8} \frac{\ \mathcal{Z}\ ^{2}}{9} - \frac{1}{9} \frac{8}{5} \frac{5}{3} \frac{4}{4}}{\frac{4}{3} \frac{5}{5} \frac{6}{6} \frac{3}{3}}}$ $62,097 - 18,534 = 43,563$
Checking strategies and representing subtractions		Bar models represent subtractions in problem contexts, including 'find the difference'. Athletics Stadium 75,450 Hockey Centre 42,300 Velodrome 15,735 ?	Children can explain the mistake made when the columns have not been ordered correctly. $\begin{array}{r} \hline \\ \hline $



Choosing efficient methods			To subtract two large numbers that are close, children find the difference by counting on. 2,002 - 1,995 = ? Use addition to check subtractions. <i>I calculated</i> 7,546 - 2,355 = 5,191. <i>I will check using the inverse.</i>
Subtracting decimals	Explore complements to a whole number by working in the context of length. 0.49 m 1 m - 0 m = 0 m 1 - 0.49 = ?	Use a place value grid to represent the stages of column subtraction, including exchanges where required. $5 \cdot 74 - 2 \cdot 25 = ?$ \bigcirc \bigcirc \circ	Use column subtraction, with an understanding of place value, including subtracting numbers with different numbers of decimal places. $3 \cdot 921 - 3 \cdot 75 = ?$ $\frac{0 \cdot \text{Tth } \text{Hth } \text{Thth}}{3 \cdot 9 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$ $- \frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 0}{\cdot}$



Year 5 Multiplication			
Understanding factors	Use cubes or counters to explore the meaning of 'square numbers'.	Use images to explore examples and non- examples of square numbers.	Understand the pattern of square numbers in the multiplication tables.
	25 is a square number because it is made from 5 rows of 5.		Use a multiplication grid to circle each square number. Can children spot a pattern?
	Use cubes to explore cube numbers.	$8 \times 8 = 64$ $8^2 = 64$	
	8 is a cube number.	12 is not a square number, because you cannot multiply a whole number by itself to make 12.	
Multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000 by unitising.	Understand the effect of repeated multiplication by 10.	Understand how exchange relates to the digits when multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000.
	$4 \times l = 4 \text{ ones} = 4$ \blacksquare \blacksquare $4 \times l0 = 4 \text{ tens} = 40$ \blacksquare \blacksquare		Н Т О
	4 × 100 = 4 hundreds = 400		I 7
			$17 \times 10 = 170$ $17 \times 100 = 17 \times 10 \times 10 = 1,700$ $17 \times 1,000 = 17 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 17,000$



Multiplying by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore multiplying by unitising.	d's	Use place v how to mult 1,000. $4 \times 3 = 12$ $4 \times 300 = 1$	iply by multi	iples of 10,	100 and	Use known facts $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 40 = 200$ $5 \times 400 = 2,000$ $5 \times 4,000 - 20,0$ $5,000 \times 4 = 20,0$) 000	ı to multiply.
Multiplying up to 4-digit numbers by a single digit	Explore how to use partitioning to mult efficiently. $8 \times 17 = ?$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 7 = 5$ 80 + 56 = 136 So, $8 \times 17 = 136$		Represent r equipment a 100s, then H @ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	and add the	1s, then 10		Use an area more 100 5 100 × 5 = 500 Use a column m required exchant 1 3 6 × 6 $\frac{8 1 6}{2 3}$	60 <mark>60 × 5 = 300</mark> nultiplication, ir	3 3 × 5 = 15



Multiplying 2- digit numbers by 2-digit numbers	Partition one number into 10s and 1s, then add the parts. $23 \times 15 = ?$ $3 \times 15 = 150$ $H = \frac{T}{15} = 0$	Use an area model and add the parts. $28 \times 15 = ?$ $20 \text{ m} \qquad 8 \text{ m}$ $20 \times 10 = 200 \text{ m}^{2} \qquad 8 \times 10 = 80 \text{ m}^{2}$ $5 \text{ m} \qquad 20 \times 5 = 100 \text{ m}^{2} \qquad 8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ m}^{2}$ $28 \times 15 = 420$	Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage. $\begin{array}{r}3 & 4\\ \times & 2 & 7\\ \hline 2 & 3 & 28\\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \times & 2 & 7\\ \hline & & \\\hline & & \hline \\ & & \\\hline \\ & & \\\hline & & \\\hline \\ & & \\\hline \\ & & \\\hline \\ & & \\\hline \\ & & \hline \hline \\ & & \\\hline \\ & & \\\hline \\ & & \\\hline \hline \\ \hline \\$
Multiplying up to 4-digits by 2-digits		Use the area model then add the parts. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage. $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$



			$ \begin{array}{c} \times & 3 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \hline Then multiply 1,274 by 30. \\ \hline \\ \times & 3 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \\ \frac{3 & 8_{2} & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\$
Multiplying decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore and understand the exchange of 10 tenths, 10 hundredths or 10 thousandths.	Represent multiplication by 10 as exchange on a place value grid. $0.14 \times 10 = 1.4$	Understand how this exchange is represented on a place value chart. $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$



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Year 5 Division			
Understanding factors and prime numbers	Use equipment to explore the factors of a given number. 24 ÷ 3 = 8 24 ÷ 8 = 3 8 and 3 are factors of 24 because they divide 24 exactly. 24 ÷ 5 = 4 remainder 4. 5 is not a factor of 24 because there is a remainder.	Understand that prime numbers are numbers with exactly two factors. $13 \div 1 = 13$ $13 \div 2 = 6 r 1$ $13 \div 4 = 4 r 1$ 1 and 13 are the only factors of 13. 13 is a prime number.	 Understand how to recognise prime and composite numbers. <i>I know that 31 is a prime number because it can be divided by only 1 and itself without leaving a remainder.</i> <i>I know that 33 is not a prime number as it can be divided by 1, 3, 11 and 33.</i> <i>I know that 1 is not a prime number, as it has only 1 factor.</i>
Understanding inverse operations and the link with multiplication, grouping and sharing	Use equipment to group and share and to explore the calculations that are present. <i>I have 28 counters.</i> <i>I made 7 groups of 4. There are 28 in total.</i> <i>I have 28 in total. I shared them equally into</i> <i>7 groups. There are 4 in each group.</i> <i>I have 28 in total. I made groups of 4. There</i> <i>are 7 equal groups.</i>	Represent multiplicative relationships and explore the families of division facts. $60 \div 4 = 15$ $60 \div 15 = 4$	Represent the different multiplicative relationships to solve problems requiring inverse operations. $12 \div 3 = \bigcirc$ $12 \div \bigcirc = 3$ $3 \Rightarrow 12$ $2 \div 3 = 12$ Understand missing number problems for division calculations and know how to solve them using inverse operations. $22 \div ? = 2$ $22 \div 2 = ?$? $\div 2 = 22$? $\div 22 = 2$



Dividing whole numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to support unitising for division. $4,000 \div 1,000$ $4,000 \times 1,000$ 4,000 is 4 thousands. $4 \times 1,000 = 4,000$	Use a bar model to support dividing by unitising. $380 \div 10 = 38$ $\boxed{? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?}$ 380 $\boxed{? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?}$ 380 $\boxed{10 \times 10}$ 280 in 28 tons	Understand how and why the digits change on a place value grid when dividing by 10, 100 or 1,000. $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
	So, 4,000 ÷ 1,000 = 4	380 is 38 tens. 38 × 10 = 380 10 × 38 = 380 So, 380 ÷ 10 = 38	So, the digits will move two places to the right.
Dividing by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to represent known facts and unitising. 15 ones put into groups of 3 ones. There are 5 groups. $15 \neq 3 = 5$ 15 tens put into groups of 3 tens. There are 5 groups. $150 \div 30 = 5$	Represent related facts with place value equipment when dividing by unitising. $180 \text{ is } 18 \text{ tens.}$ $18 \text{ tens divided into groups of 3 tens. There are 6 groups.}$ $180 \div 30 = 6$ $100 \text{ to } 100 to$	Reason from known facts, based on understanding of unitising. Use knowledge of the inverse relationship to check. $3,000 \div 5 = 600$ $3,000 \div 500 = 6$ $5 \times 600 = 3,000$ $50 \times 60 = 3,000$ $500 \times 6 = 3,000$



		 12 ones divided into groups of 4. There are 3 groups. 12 hundreds divided into groups of 4 hundreds. There are 3 groups. 1200 ÷ 400 = 3 	
Dividing up to four digits by a single digit using short division	Explore grouping using place value equipment. 268 ÷ 2 = ? There is 1 group of 2 hundreds. There are 3 groups of 2 tens. There are 4 groups of 2 ones. 264 ÷ 2 = 134	Use place value equipment on a place value grid alongside short division. The model uses grouping. A sharing model can also be used, although the model would need adapting. $4 \boxed{4 \ 8} \qquad \boxed{T \ 0} \qquad 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0$	Use short division for up to 4-digit numbers divided by a single digit. $ \begin{array}{r} 0 & 5 & 5 & 6\\ 7 & 3 & ^3 8 & ^3 9 & ^4 2\\ 3,892 \div 7 = 556\\ \text{Use multiplication to check.}\\ 556 \times 7 = ?\\ 6 \times 7 = 42\\ 50 \times 7 = 350\\ 500 \times 7 = 3500\\ 3,500 + 350 + 42 = 3,892\\ \end{array} $

Maths calculation policy



		4 \overline{q} \overline{r} $\overline{0}$ First, lay out the problem.4 \overline{q} \overline{r} $\overline{0}$ $\overline{0}$ $\overline{0}$ 4 \overline{q} \overline{r} $\overline{0}$ $\overline{0}$ $\overline{0}$ 2 \overline{q} $\overline{12}$ $\overline{12}$ $\overline{12}$ 4 \overline{q} $\overline{12}$ $\overline{12}$ $\overline{12}$ 4 \overline{q} $\overline{12}$ $\overline{12}$ $\overline{12}$ 4 \overline{q} $\overline{12}$
Understanding remainders	Understand remainders using concrete versions of a problem. 80 cakes divided into trays of 6. 80 cakes in total. They make 13 groups of 6, with 2 remaining.	Use short division and understand remainders as the last remaining 1s. a $\boxed{1}$ $\boxed{136}$ \boxed



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Dividing decimals by 10, 100 and	Understand division by 10 using exchange.	Represent division using exchange on a place value grid.	Understand the movement of digits on a place value grid.
1,000	2 ones are 20 tenths. 20 tenths divided by 10 is 2 tenths.	\circ \circ \circ \bullet \circ \circ \circ \bullet \circ \circ \circ \circ \circ \bullet \circ \bullet	$\begin{array}{r llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
Understanding the relationship between fractions and division	Use sharing to explore the link between fractions and division. <i>1 whole shared between 3 people.</i> <i>Each person receives one-third.</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>()</i> <i>(</i>	Use a bar model and other fraction representations to show the link between fractions and division. $I \div 3 = \frac{1}{3}$	Use the link between division and fractions to calculate divisions. $5 \div 4 = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$ $11 \div 4 = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$



	Year 6				
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract		
Year 6 Addition					
Comparing and selecting efficient methods	Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value grid, and use this to support thinking and mental methods.	Discuss similarities and differences between methods, and choose efficient methods based on the specific calculation. Compare written and mental methods alongside place value representations. $\underbrace{+3.000 + 500 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} + \underbrace{+3.000 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} + \underbrace{+1000 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} + \underbrace{+1000 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} + \underbrace{+1000 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} + \underbrace{+1000 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} + \underbrace{+1000 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} + \underbrace{+1000 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} + \underbrace{+1000 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} + \underbrace{+1000 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} + \underbrace{+1000 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} + \underbrace{+1000 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} + +1000 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20$	Use column addition where mental methods are not efficient. Recognise common errors with column addition. $32,145 + 4,302 = ?$ $\frac{TTh Th H T 0}{3 2 1 4 5}$ $+ \frac{4 3 0 2}{3 6 4 4 7}$ $\frac{TTh Th H T 0}{3 2 1 4 5}$ $+ \frac{4 3 0 2}{7 5 1 6 5}$ $Which method has been completedaccurately?$ $What mistake has been made?$ Column methods are also used for decimal additions where mental methods are not efficient. $\frac{H T 0 \cdot Tth Hth}{1 4 0 \cdot 0 9}$ $+ \frac{4 9 \cdot 8 9}{1 8 9 \cdot 9 8}$		



Selecting mental methods for larger numbers where appropriate	Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value grid, and use this to support thinking and mental methods. $\underbrace{\overset{M}{\bullet} \underbrace{\overset{HTh}{\bullet} $	Use a bar model to support thinking in addition problems. 257,000 + 99,000 = ? ? $f_{257,000} f_{100,000}$ <i>I added 100 thousands then subtracted</i> <i>1 thousand.</i> 257 thousands + 100 thousands = 357 <i>thousands</i> 257,000 + 100,000 = 357,000 357,000 - 1,000 = 356,000 So, 257,000 + 99,000 = 356,000	Use place value and unitising to support mental calculations with larger numbers. 195,000 + 6,000 = ? 195 + 5 + 1 = 201 195 thousands + 6 thousands = 201 thousands So, 195,000 + 6,000 = 201,000
Understanding order of operations in calculations	Use equipment to model different interpretations of a calculation with more than one operation. Explore different results. $3 \times 5 - 2 = ?$	Model calculations using a bar model to demonstrate the correct order of operations in multi-step calculations. 16×4 cab $444444444444444444444444444444444444$	Understand the correct order of operations in calculations without brackets. Understand how brackets affect the order of operations in a calculation. $4 + 6 \times 16$ 4 + 96 = 100 $(4 + 6) \times 16$ $10 \times 16 = 160$

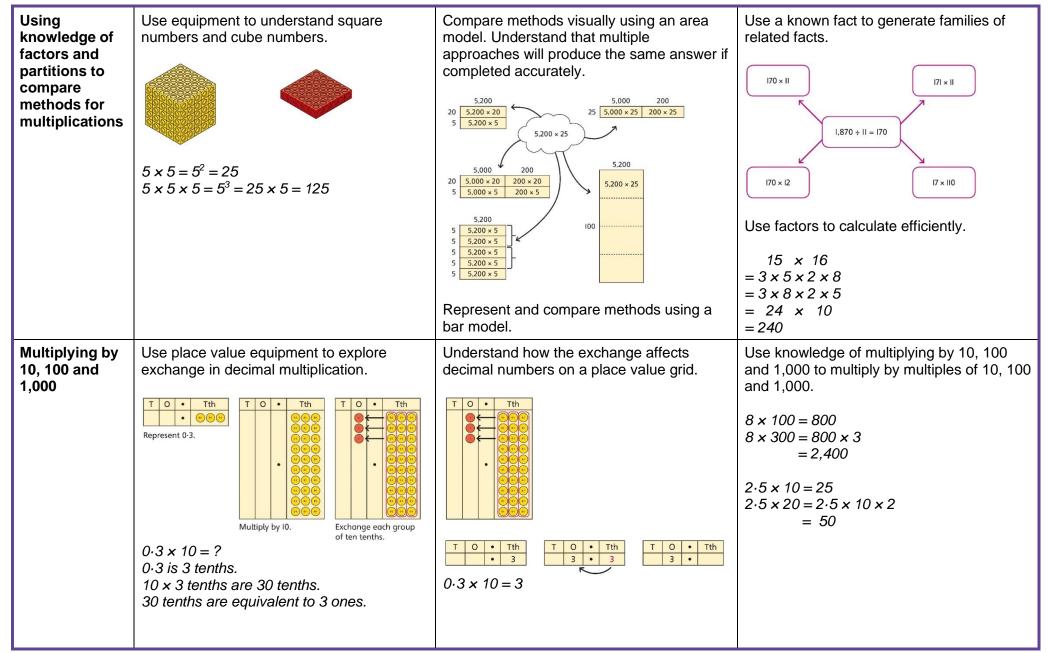


Year 6 Subtraction			
Comparing and selecting efficient methods	Use counters on a place value grid to represent subtractions of larger numbers.	Compare subtraction methods alongside place value representations. $\begin{array}{r} \hline & \hline $	Compare and select methods. Use column subtraction when mental methods are not efficient. Use two different methods for one calculation as a checking strategy. $\frac{\frac{Th}{1} + \frac{T}{8} \frac{T}{9}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{5}{3} - \frac{5}{8}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1,552}} \frac{1}{1,552} \frac{1}{1,558} \frac{1}{1,952}$ Use column subtraction for decimal problems, including in the context of measure. $\frac{H}{1} = \frac{T}{0} \frac{O}{Tth} + \frac{Tth}{1} \frac{O}{1} \frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{3} \frac{O}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1,552} \frac{1}{1,558} \frac{1}{1,952} \frac{1}{1$
Subtracting mentally with larger numbers		Use a bar model to show how unitising can support mental calculations. 950,000 - 150,000 That is 950 thousands - 150 thousands 950,000 - 150,000 950,000 - 150,000 = 800,000	Subtract efficiently from powers of 10. 10,000 - 500 = ?

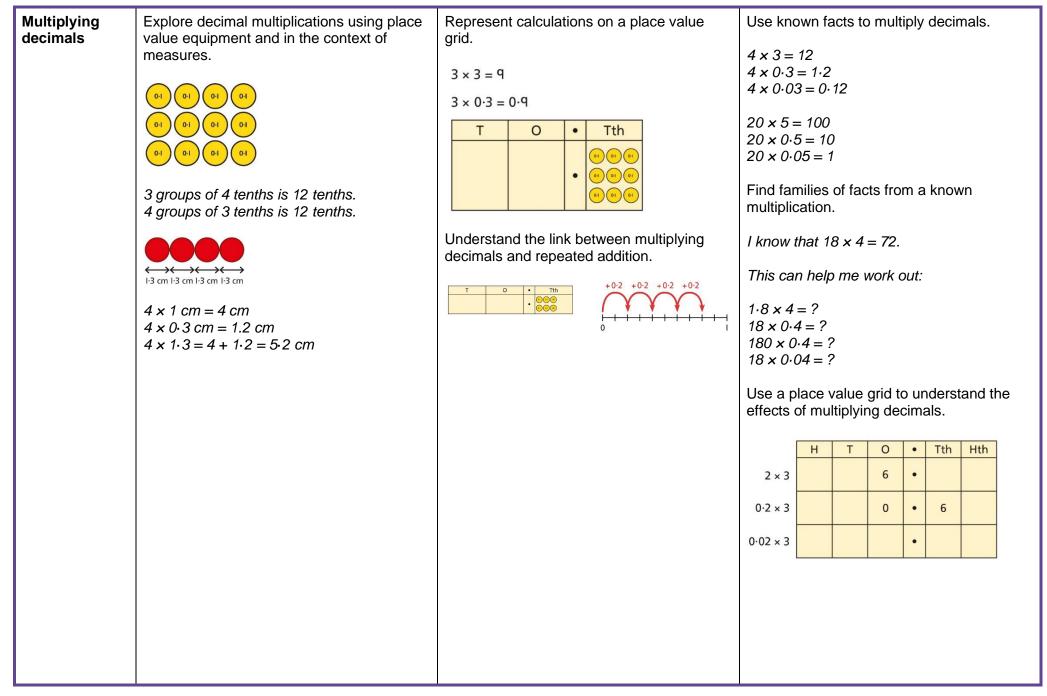


Year 6 Multiplication			
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a single digit number	Use equipment to explore multiplications. $ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Use place value equipment to compare methods. Method I $3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 5$ $3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 5$ $1 \ 2 \ 9 \ 0 \ 0$ $1 \ 1 \ 2$ Method 2 $4 \times 3,000 \ 4 \times 200 \ 4 \times 20 \ 4 \times 5$ 12,900	Understand area model and short multiplication. Compare and select appropriate methods for specific multiplications. Method 3 $3,000 \ 200 \ 20 \ 5 \ 4 \ 12,000 \ 800 \ 80 \ 20 \ 12,000 + 800 + 80 + 20 = 12,900$ Method 4 $3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 5 \ \times \ 4 \ 1 \ 2 \ 9 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0$
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number		Use an area model alongside written multiplication. Method I $1,000 \ 200 \ 30 \ 5$ $20 \ 20,000 \ 4,000 \ 600 \ 100$ $1 \ 0,000 \ 200 \ 30 \ 5$ $\times \ 2 \ 1 \ 5 \ 1 \times 5$ $3 \ 0 \ 1 \times 30$ $2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \times 200$ $1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 20 \times 5$ $6 \ 0 \ 0 \ 20 \times 30$ $4 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 20 \times 30$ $4 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 20 \times 1000$ $2 \ 5 \ 9 \ 3 \ 5 \ 21 \times 1,235$	Use compact column multiplication with understanding of place value at all stages. $ \begin{array}{r} $











Year 6 Division			
Understanding factors	Use equipment to explore different factors of a number.	Recognise prime numbers as numbers having exactly two factors. Understand the link with division and remainders.	Recognise and know primes up to 100. Understand that 2 is the only even prime, and that 1 is not a prime number.
	$24 \div 4 = 6$		I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 II 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
	4 is a factor of 24 but is not a factor of 30.	17 ÷ 2 = 8 r l 17 ÷ 3 = 5 r 2 17 ÷ 4 = 4 r l 17 ÷ 5 = 3 r 2	3) 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
Dividing by a single digit	Use equipment to make groups from a total. There are 78 in total. There are 6 groups of 13. There are 13 groups of 6.	H T O Grave and the second s	Use short division to divide by a single digit. $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 6 \overline{)1} \overline{)3} 2\\ 6 \overline{)1} \overline{)3} 2\\ 6 \overline{)1} \overline{)3} 2\\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 2\\ 6 \overline{)1} \overline{)3} 2\\ \end{array} $ Use an area model to link multiplication and division. $ \begin{array}{c} 2\\ 6\\ 32\\ 6\\ 6 x ? = 132\\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 10\\ 6\\ 6\\ 6 x ? = 132\\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 20\\ 6\\ 120\\ 12\\ 132 = 120 + 12\\ 132 \div 6 = 20 + 2 = 22\end{array} $



Dividing by a 2-digit number using factors	Understand that division by factors can be used when dividing by a number that is not prime.	Use factors and repeated division. $1,260 \div 14 = ?$ $1,260 \div 2 = 630$ $630 \div 7 = 90$ $1,260 \div 14 = 90$	Use factors and repeated division where appropriate. 2,100 \div 12 = ? $2,100 \rightarrow +2 \rightarrow +6 \rightarrow +2 \rightarrow +2 \rightarrow +2 \rightarrow +2 \rightarrow +2 \rightarrow +2$
Dividing by a 2-digit number using long division	Use equipment to build numbers from groups.	Use an area model alongside written division to model the process. $377 \div 13 = ?$	Use long division where factors are not useful (for example, when dividing by a 2-digit prime number). Write the required multiples to support the division process. $377 \div 13 = ?$ $4 \times 13 \times 1$



			$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
			Divisions with a remainder explored in problem-solving contexts.
Dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore division as exchange.	Represent division to show the relationship with multiplication. Understand the effect of dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000 on the digits on a place value grid. $\underbrace{12}_{\frac{12}{12}} \underbrace{12}_{\frac{12}{12}} \underbrace{12}_{\frac{12}{12$	Use knowledge of factors to divide by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000. $40 \div 50 = 10$ $40 \rightarrow (\div 10) \rightarrow (\div 5) \rightarrow ?$ $40 \rightarrow (\div 5) \rightarrow (\div 10) \rightarrow ?$ $40 \div 5 = 8$ $8 \div 10 = 0.8$ So, $40 \div 50 = 0.8$



Dividing decimals	Use place value equipment to explore division of decimals.	Use a bar model to represent divisions.	Use short division to divide decimals with up to 2 decimal places.
	8 tenths divided into 4 groups. 2 tenths in	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$8 \overline{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}$ $0 \cdot $ $8 \overline{4 \cdot 42 \cdot 4}$
	each group.		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$