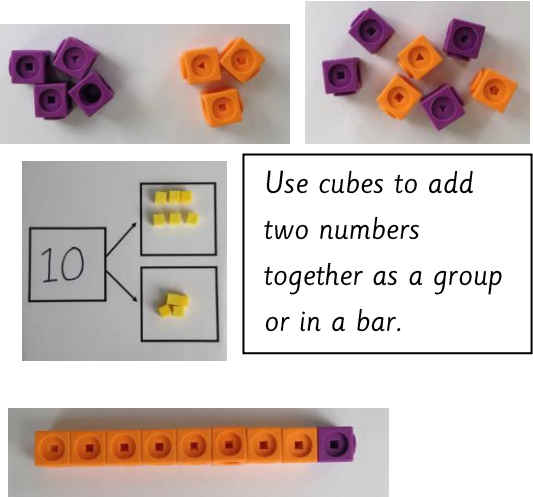
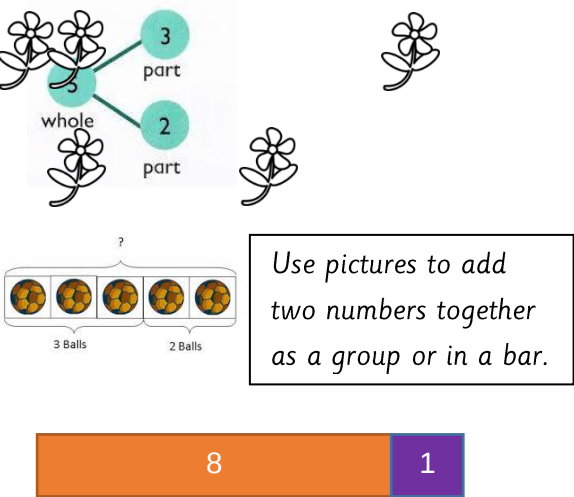
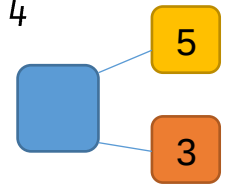
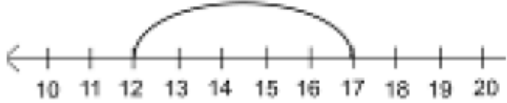
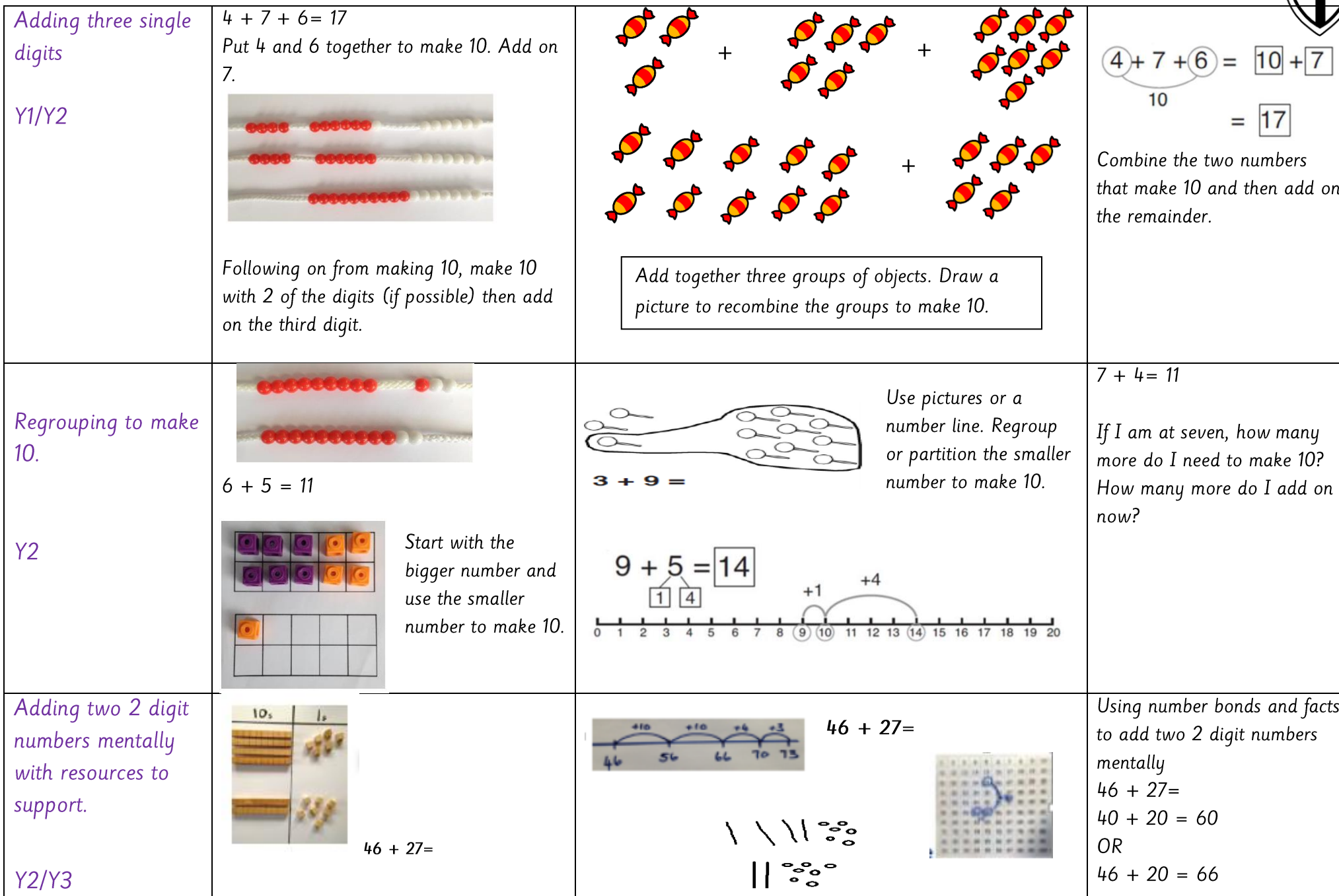




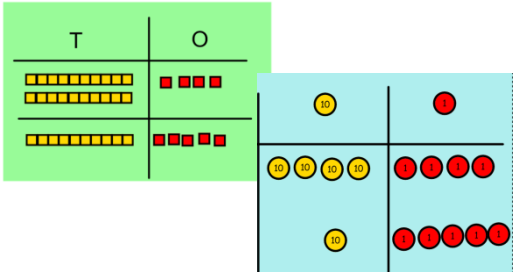
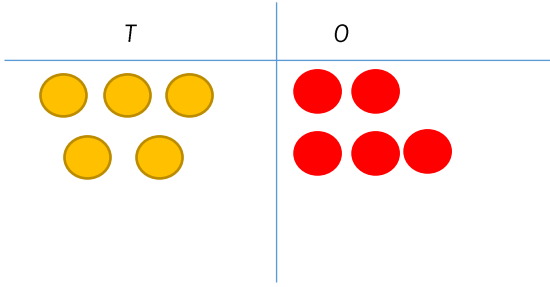
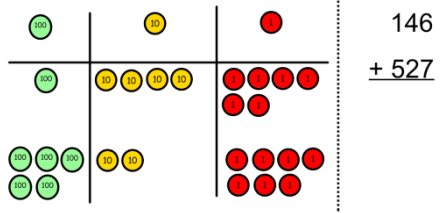
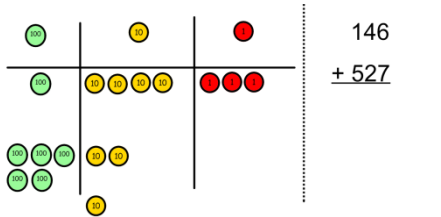
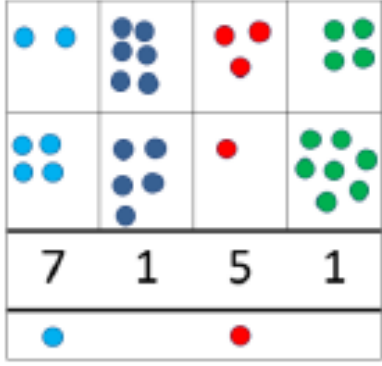
Progression in Calculations

Addition

Objective and Strategies	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Combining two parts to make a whole: part- whole model Reception/ Y1/Y2	 Use cubes to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar.	 Use pictures to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar.	$4 + 3 = 7$ $10 = 6 + 4$  Use the part-part whole diagram as shown above to move into the abstract.
Starting at the bigger number and counting on Y1/Y2	 Start with the larger number on the bead string and then count on to the smaller number 1 by 1 to find the answer.	$12 + 5 = 17$  Start at the larger number on the number line and count on in ones or in one jump to find the answer.	$5 + 12 = 17$ Place the larger number in your head and count on the smaller number to find your answer.





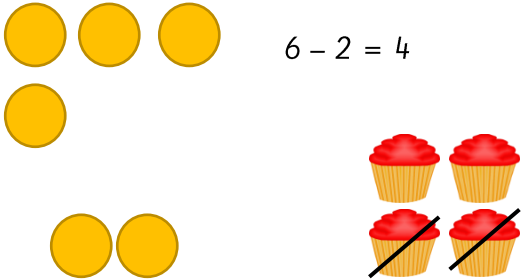
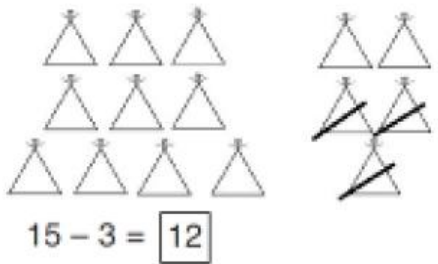
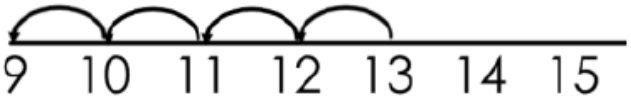
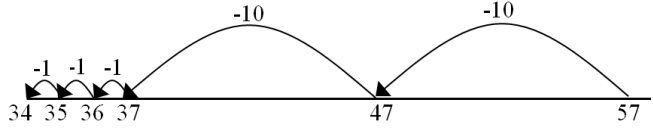
Column method- no regrouping Y3/Y4/Y5/Y6 Using same methods with numbers of different digits depending on year group objective.	$24 + 15 =$ Add together the ones first then add the tens. Use the Base 10 blocks first before moving onto place value counters. 	After practically using the base 10 blocks and place value counters, children can draw the counters to help them to solve additions. 	<u>Calculations</u> $21 + 42 =$ $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ + 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Column method- regrouping Y3/Y4/Y5/Y6 Using same methods with numbers of different digits depending on year group objective.	Make both numbers on a place value grid.  Add up the units and exchange 10 ones for one 10. 	Children can draw a pictorial representation of the columns and place value counters to further support their learning and understanding. 	Start by partitioning the numbers before moving on to clearly show the exchange below the addition. $\begin{array}{r} 20 + 5 \\ 40 + 8 \\ 60 + 13 = 73 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 536 \\ + 85 \\ \hline 621 \\ 11 \end{array}$



	Add up the rest of the columns, exchanging the 10 counters from one column for the next place value column until every column has been added. This can also be done with Base 10 to help children clearly see that 10 ones equal 1 ten and 10 tens equal 100. As children move on to decimals, money and decimal place value counters can be used to support learning.		As the children move on, introduce decimals with the same number of decimal places and different. Money can be used here. $\begin{array}{r} 72.8 \\ + 54.6 \\ \hline 127.4 \\ 11 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} £ 23.59 \\ + £ 7.55 \\ \hline £ 31.14 \\ 111 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 23.361 \\ 9.080 \\ + 1.300 \\ \hline 23.741 \\ 212 \end{array}$
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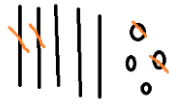
Subtraction

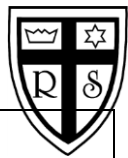
Objective and Strategies	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
<i>Taking away ones</i> Reception/ Y1	Use physical objects, counters, cubes etc to show how objects can be taken away.  $6 - 2 = 4$	Cross out drawn objects to show what has been taken away.  $15 - 3 = 12$	$18 - 3 = 15$ $8 - 2 = 6$
<i>Counting back</i> Y1/Y2	Make the larger number in your subtraction. Move the beads along your bead string as you count backwards in ones.  $13 - 4$ Use counters and move them away from the group as you take them away counting backwards as you go. 	Count back on a number line or number track  $9 \quad 10 \quad 11 \quad 12 \quad 13 \quad 14 \quad 15$ Start at the bigger number and count back the smaller number showing the jumps on the number line.  $34 \quad 35 \quad 36 \quad 37 \quad 47 \quad 57$ This can progress all the way to counting back using two 2 digit numbers.	Put 13 in your head, count back 4. What number are you at? Use your fingers to help.



<i>Find the difference</i> Y1/Y2	Compare amounts and objects to find the difference. Use cubes to build towers or make bars to find the difference Use basic bar models with items to find the difference	Count on to find the difference. Comparison Bar Models Lisa is 13 years old. Her sister is 22 years old. Find the difference in age between them. Draw bars to find the difference between 2 numbers.	Hannah has 23 sandwiches, Helen has 15 sandwiches. Find the difference between the number of sandwiches.
<i>Part Part Whole Model</i> Y1/Y2	Link to addition- use the part whole model to help explain the inverse between addition and subtraction. If 10 is the whole and 6 is one of the parts. What is the other part? $10 - 6 =$	Use a pictorial representation of objects to show the part part whole model.	Move to using numbers within the part whole model.



Make 10 Y2	$14 - 9 =$  Make 14 on the ten frame. Take away the four first to make 10 and then takeaway one more so you have taken away 5. You are left with the answer of 9.	 Start at 13. Take away 3 to reach 10. Then take away the remaining 4 so you have taken away 7 altogether. You have reached your answer.	$16 - 8 =$ How many do we take off to reach the next 10? How many do we have left to take off?
Subtracting two 2 digit numbers no regrouping Y2	 $54 - 22 =$ Make first number with base 10. Look at the second number. Take away the ones. Take away the 10s. How many left?	Repeat but with drawing rather than concrete apparatus. 	$54 - 22 =$ $54 - 20 = 34$ $34 - 2 = 32$



Subtracting two 2-digit number regrouping
Y2

Taking away and exchanging, 73 – 46

'Where's the forty and six?'

Exchange to create 'sixty thirteen'

'Twenty seven'

'Now take away the forty and six'

Repeat but with drawing.

Draw 76.

76 - 46 =

Take away the ones, if you do not have enough ones, swap a ten for 10 ones.

76 - 46 =

Take away the tens.

76 - 46 =

Count how many are left.

Subtract mentally.

73 - 46 = 27

Column method without regrouping
Y3/Y4/Y5/Y6
Using same methods with numbers of different digits depending on year group objective.

Use Base 10 to make the bigger number then take the smaller number away.

Show how you partition numbers to subtract. Again make the larger number first.

36 - 14 = 22

Draw the Base 10 or place value counters alongside the written calculation to help to show working.

Calculations

54 - 22 = 32

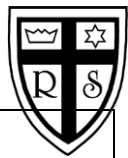
Calculations

176 - 64 = 112

This will lead to a clear written column subtraction.

47 - 24 = 23

32 - 12 = 20



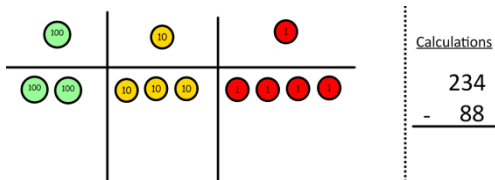
Column method with regrouping

Y3/Y4/Y5/Y6

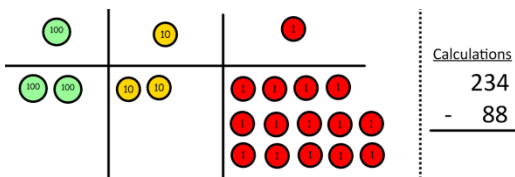
Using same methods with numbers of different digits depending on year group objective.

Use Base 10 to start with before moving on to place value counters. Start with one exchange before moving onto subtractions with 2 exchanges.

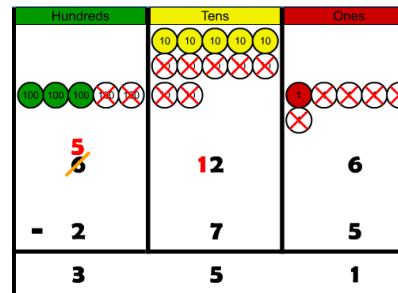
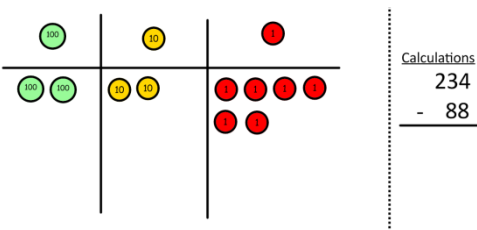
Make the larger number with the place value counters



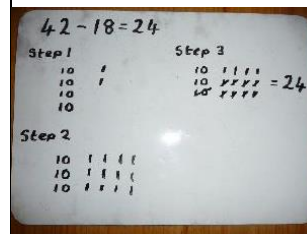
Start with the ones, can I take away 8 from 4 easily? I need to exchange one of my tens for ten ones.



Now I can subtract my ones.

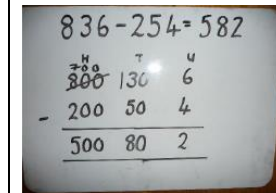


Draw the counters onto a place value grid and show what you have taken away by crossing the counters out as well as clearly showing the exchanges you make.



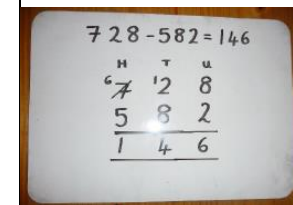
When confident, children can find their own way to record the exchange/regrouping.

Just writing the numbers as shown here shows that the child understands the method and knows when to exchange/regroup.



Children can start their formal written method by partitioning the number into

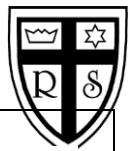
clear place value



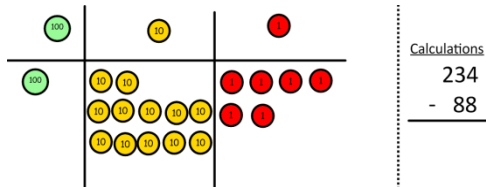
columns.

Moving forward the children use a more compact method.

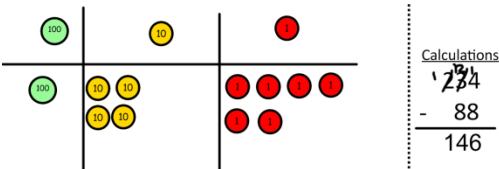
This will lead to an understanding of subtracting any number including decimals.



Now look at the tens, can I take away 8 tens easily? I need to exchange one hundred for ten tens.



Now I can take away eight tens and complete my subtraction

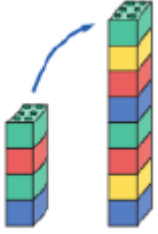
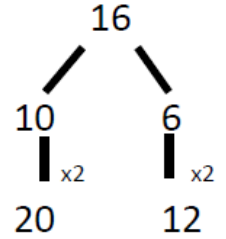
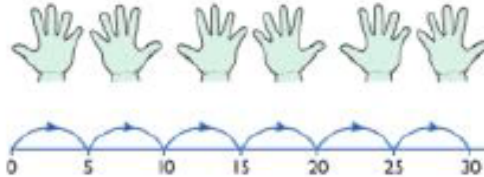


Show children how the concrete method links to the written method alongside your working. Cross out the numbers when exchanging and show where we write our new amount.

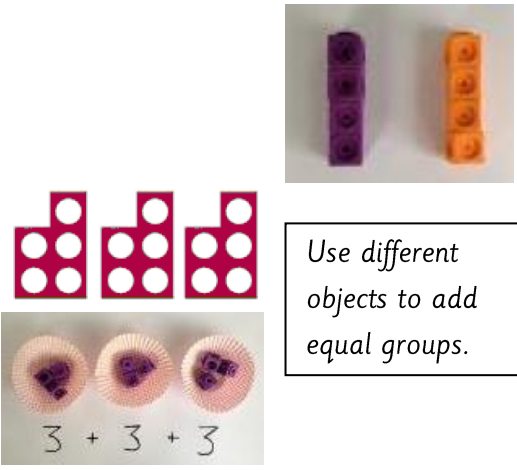
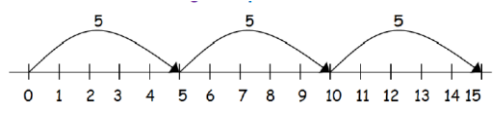
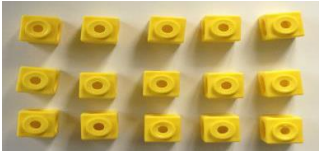
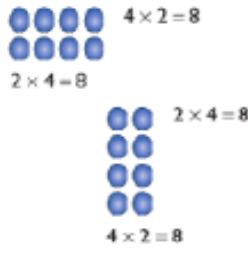
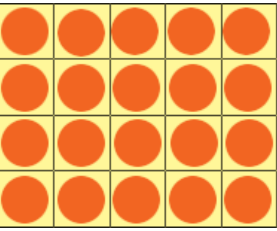
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 12 1 \\ 2 \cancel{6} \cancel{3} . \color{red}{0} \\ - 2 3 6 . 5 \\ \hline 2 3 6 . 5 \end{array}$$



Multiplication

Objective and Strategies	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
<i>Doubling</i> <i>Reception/ Y1</i>	 double 4 is 8 $4 \times 2 = 8$ Use practical activities to show how to double a number.	Draw pictures to show how to double a number. Double 4 is 8 	 Partition a number and then double each part before recombining it back together.
<i>Counting in multiples</i> <i>Reception/ Y1</i>	  Count in multiples supported by concrete objects in equal groups.	 Use a number line or pictures to continue support in counting in multiples.	Count in multiples of a number aloud. Write sequences with multiples of numbers. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30



<i>Repeated addition</i> Y1/Y2	 Use different objects to add equal groups.	There are 3 plates. Each plate has 2 star biscuits on. How many biscuits are there?  2 add 2 add 2 equals 6  $5 + 5 + 5 = 15$	Write addition sentences to describe objects and pictures.  $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10$
<i>Arrays- showing commutative multiplication</i> Y2/Y3/Y4	Create arrays using counters/ cubes to show multiplication sentences.  	Draw arrays in different rotations to find commutative multiplication sentences.  $4 \times 2 = 8$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $4 \times 2 = 8$  Link arrays to area of rectangles.	Use an array to write multiplication sentences and reinforce repeated addition.  $5 + 5 + 5 = 15$ $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $3 \times 5 = 15$



Grid Method

Y3/Y4

Show the link with arrays to first introduce the grid method.

x	10	3
4		

4 rows of 10
4 rows of 3

Move on to using Base 10 to move towards a more compact method.

x	T	U

4 rows of 13

Calculations
4 x 126

Move on
to place
value
counters

to show how we are finding groups of a number. We are multiplying by 4 so we need 4 rows.

Fill each row with 126.

Calculations
4 x 126

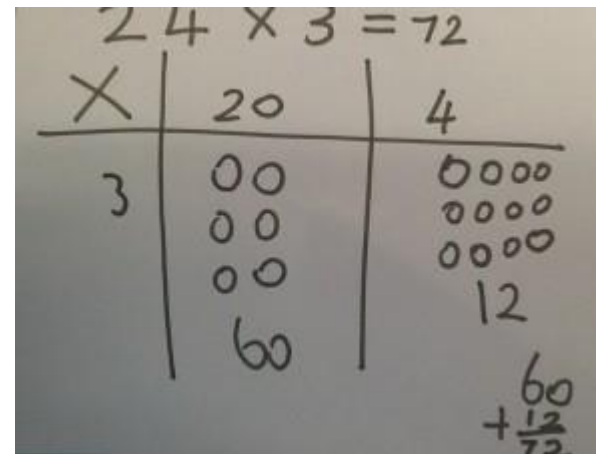
Add up
each
column,
starting

with the ones making any exchanges needed.

Then you have your
answer.

Children can represent the work they have done with place value counters in a way that they understand.

They can draw the counters, using colours to show different amounts or just use circles in the different columns to show their thinking as shown below.



Start with multiplying by one digit numbers and showing the clear addition alongside the grid.

x	30	5
7	210	35

$$210 + 35 = 245$$

Moving forward, multiply by a 2 digit number showing the different rows within the grid method.

	10	8
10	100	80
3	30	24

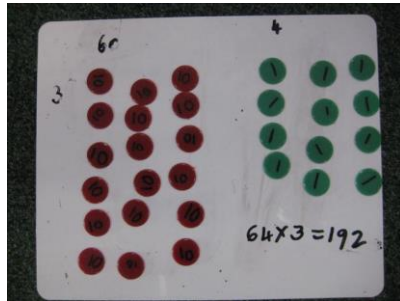
x	1000	300	40	2
10	10000	3000	400	20
8	8000	2400	320	16



Column multiplication

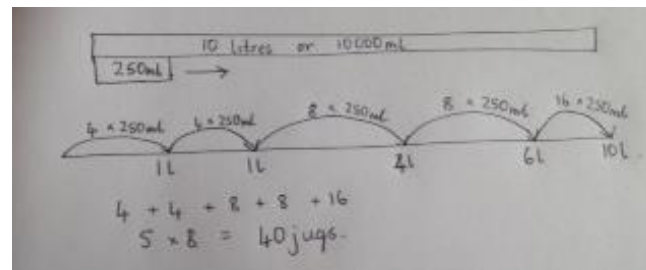
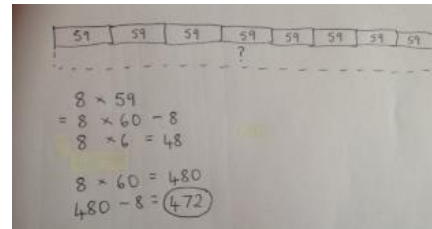
Y4/Y5/Y6

Children can continue to be supported by place value counters at the stage of multiplication.



It is important at this stage that they always multiply the ones first and note down their answer followed by the tens which they note below.

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



Start with long multiplication, reminding the children about lining up their numbers clearly in columns.

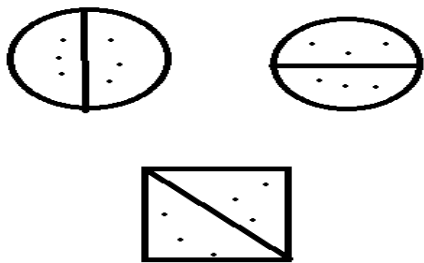
$$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ \times 63 \\ \hline 12 \\ 210 \\ 240 \\ + 4200 \\ \hline 4662 \end{array}$$

Move on to the compact method.

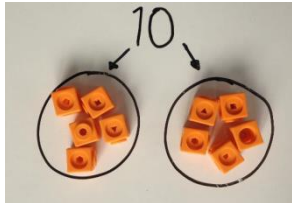
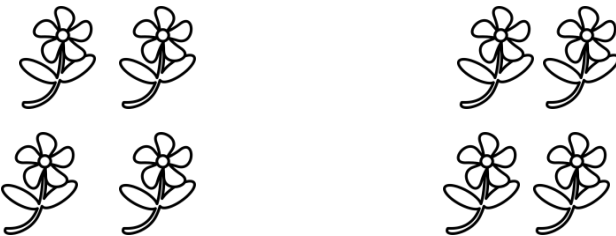
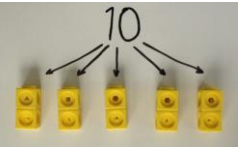
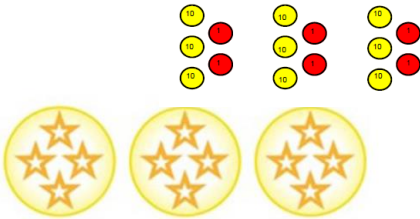
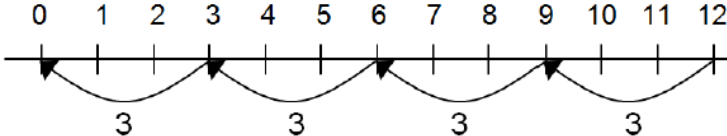
$$\begin{array}{r} 231 \\ 1342 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline 13420 \\ 10736 \\ \hline 24156 \\ 1 \end{array}$$



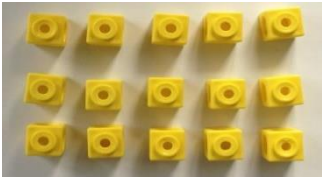
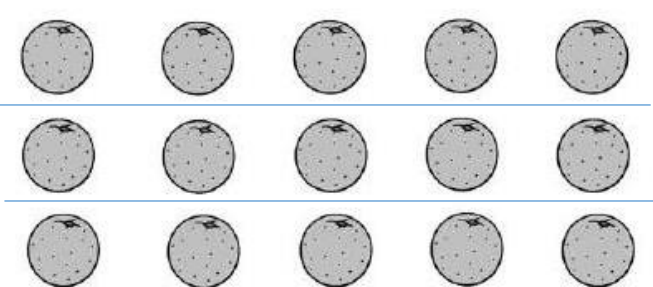
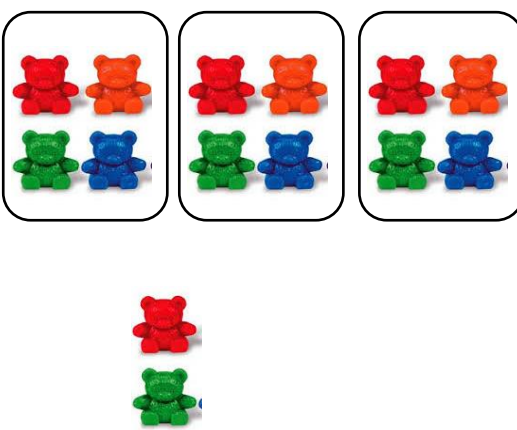
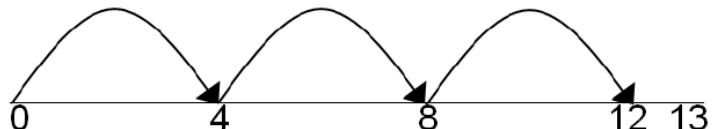
Division

Objective and Strategies	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
<i>Equal groups</i> <i>Reception/ Y1</i>	Equal groups: Here two groups have been made where the child had to consider colour, number and type of object. 	Sorting fairly: • Use manipulatives such as dinosaurs, bears, etc. to sort – develop consideration of colour, size, type or toy. • Sorting hoops. • Sorting bean bags during PE.	Are the groups equal? Why? Can you make them equal?
<i>Halving</i> <i>Reception/ Y1</i>	 		Half of 6 = 3 Mental recall of halves to 10.



Sharing objects into groups Y1/Y2	 I have 10 cubes, can you share them equally in 2 groups? 	Children use pictures or shapes to share quantities.  $8 \div 2 = 4$	Share 9 buns between three people. $9 \div 3 = 3$
Division as grouping Y2	Divide quantities into equal groups. Use cubes, counters, objects or place value counters to aid understanding.   $96 \div 3 = 32$ 	Use a number line to show jumps in groups. The number of jumps equals the number of groups.  Think of the bar as a whole. Split it into the number of groups you are dividing by and work out how many would be within each group. 20  $20 \div 5 = ?$ $5 \times ? = 20$	$28 \div 7 = 4$ Divide 28 into 7 groups. How many are in each group?

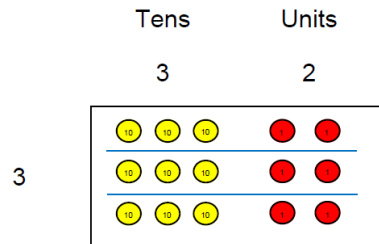


Division within arrays Y2	 Link division to multiplication by creating an array and thinking about the number sentences that can be created. Eg $15 \div 3 = 5$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $15 \div 5 = 3$ $3 \times 5 = 15$	 Draw an array and use lines to split the array into groups to make multiplication and division sentences.	Find the inverse of multiplication and division sentences by creating four linking number sentences. $7 \times 4 = 28$ $4 \times 7 = 28$ $28 \div 7 = 4$ $28 \div 4 = 7$
Division with a remainder Y2/Y3	$14 \div 3 =$ Divide objects between groups and see how much is left over. 	Jump forward in equal jumps on a number line then see how many more you need to jump to find a remainder.  Draw dots and group them to divide an amount and clearly show a remainder. 	Complete written divisions and show the remainder using r. $29 \div 8 = 3 \text{ REMAINDER } 5$ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ dividend divisor quotient remainder

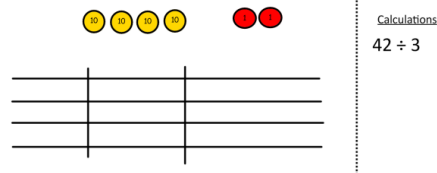


Short division

Y4/Y5/Y6

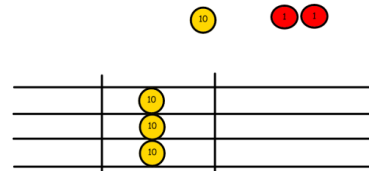


Use place value counters to divide using the bus stop method alongside



$$42 \div 3 =$$

Start with the biggest place value, we are sharing 40 into three groups. We can put 1 ten in each group and we have 1 ten left over.

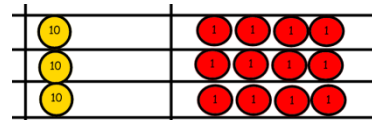


We exchange this ten for ten ones and then

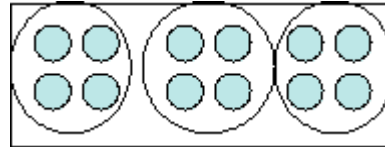
share the ones

equally

among the groups.
We look how much in 1 group so the answer is 14.



Students can continue to use drawn diagrams with dots or circles to help them divide numbers into equal groups.



Encourage them to move towards counting in multiples to divide more efficiently.

Begin with divisions that divide equally with no remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r} 218 \\ 3 \overline{) 872} \end{array}$$

Move onto divisions with a remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \text{ r } 2 \\ 5 \overline{) 432} \end{array}$$

Finally move into decimal places to divide the total accurately.

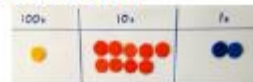
$$\begin{array}{r} 14.6 \\ 35 \overline{) 511.0} \end{array}$$



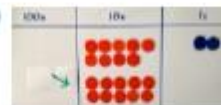
Long division

Y5/Y6

192 ÷ 6 using place value counters to support written method



Exchange 100 for ten 10s



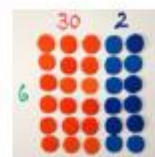
19 tens into groups of 6



3 groups so that is 30 x 6, exchange remaining 10 for ten 1s



So $192 \div 6 = 32$



Divide numbers up to 4-digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate for the context

$$564 \div 13$$

$$13 \overline{) 564} \quad 43 \text{ r } 5$$

Using known multiplication facts

1	13
2	26
3	39
4	52
5	65
6	78
7	91
8	104
9	117
10	130

$$564 \div 13 = 43 \text{ r } 5 = 43 \frac{5}{13} = 43.38...$$

$$13 \overline{) 564.00} \quad 43.38...$$