**Primary maths** 

# Calculation policy

Updated September 2024



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Combine 2 groups	There are	and make
2 groups are combined to find the total.	There are altogether.	
Add more	First Then Now	I have
A quantity is increased.		I add more. Now I have



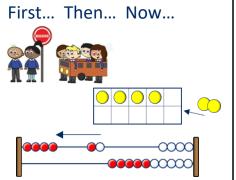
Year 1	<ul> <li>equals (=) signs.</li> <li>Represent and use numb</li> <li>Add 1-digit and 2-digit numb</li> <li>Solve one-step problems</li> <li>representations, and missing</li> </ul>	t mathematical statements inverse bonds within 20 ambers to 20, including zero. that involve addition, using cong number problems such as 7	oncrete objects and pictorial
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Add together	There are	is a part.	plus is equal to
(aggregation)	There are	is a part. is the whole.	is equal to +
2 quantities are combined to find the total.	There are altogether.	and is the whole.	4 + 2 = 6 $2 + 4 = 6$ $6 = 4 + 2$ $6 = 2 + 4$



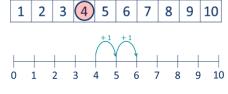
Add more

(augmentation)

A quantity is increased.



I start at ... I jump on ... I land on ...



... plus ... is equal to

$$4 + 2 = 6$$

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

$$6 = 4 + 2$$

$$6 = 2 + 4$$

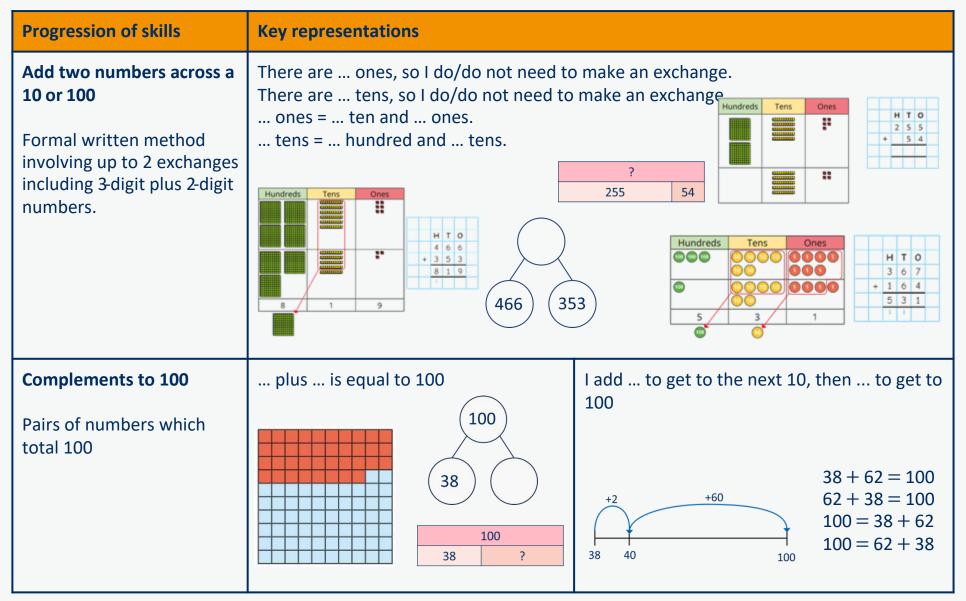
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Bonds within 10  Include bonds for each number within 10  Encourage children to notice patterns.	is made of and and make	can be partitioned into and	plus is equal to $6+0=6$ $5+1=6$ $4+2=6$ $3+3=6$ $2+4=6$ $1+5=6$ $0+6=6$
Related facts within 20  Make links to known facts.	I know that and= so and=	more than is  so more than is  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	What patterns do you notice? 5+2=7 $15+2=17$ $7=5+2$ $17=15+2$
Missing numbers  Make links to known facts.	How many more do you need to make?	If is the whole and is a part, the other part must be	plus is equal to $2 + \Box = 6$ $6 = 2 + \Box$

Progression of skills	<ul> <li>Recall and use addition facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100</li> <li>Add numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:         <ul> <li>a two-digit number and 1s</li> <li>a two-digit number and 10s</li> <li>2 two-digit numbers</li> <li>adding 3 one-digit numbers</li> </ul> </li> <li>Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.</li> <li>Key representations</li> </ul>		
Add ones to any number (related facts)  Make links to known facts.	I know that and= so and =	more than is so more than is  0 1 2 7 10  20 21 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0	What do you notice? Can you continue the pattern? 5+2=7 15+2=17 25+2=27
Add three 1-digit numbers  Prompt children to understand that addition can be done in any order and to make links to known facts.	and are a bond to 10  10 + =  8 9 1	Pouble + =	What do you notice? Which addition is the easiest to calculate? $8+9+1=\\8+1+9=\\9+1+8=$

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Add across a 10	can be partitioned into and	I add to get to then I add $8 + 5 = 13$ 28 + 5 = 33
Partition the number being added to make a full ten.		
	+ 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1	2 + 3
	2	2 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33
Add multiples of 10	ones + ones = ones so tens + tens = tens	What is the same? What is different?
Make links to known facts within ten.	3 + 2 = 5 $30 + 20 = 50$	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Add 10s to any number	tens + tens = tens tens and ones=	To add I need to add 10 I know that and= so and=
Make links to known facts.	+	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Progression of skills	Key representations		
Add 2-digit numbers (not across a ten)  Lining up ones and tens in columns will support with later written methods.	ones + ones = ones tens + tens = tens	Tens Ones	3 ones + 1 one = 4 ones 4 tens + 2 tens = 6 tens 6 tens + 4 ones = 64
Add 2-digit numbers (across a ten)  Begin to exchange 10 ones for 1 ten.	There are ones, so I do/do ones = ten and ones	12 ones = 4 tens + 3	
Missing numbers  Solve missing number problems and use the inverse to check.	How many more do you need to make? $6 + \square = 10$ $10 - \square = 6$	If is a whole and is a part, then is the other part.	can be partitioned into and $10+8=12+  $

Year 3	number and tens, a three	digit number and hundi hree digits, using forma me denominator within	Il written methods of columnar  1 whole.
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Add 1s, 10s or 100s to a 3-digit number  Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts.  Prompt children to notice which digit changes.	The ones/tens/hundreds columbus Tens Ones  Hundreds Tens Ones  444 + 5 = 444 + 50 = 444 + 500 =	mn will increase by  H T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	What patterns do you notice? $235 + 3 = \\ 235 + 30 = \\ 235 + 300 = \\ 111 +                                $
Add two numbers (no exchange)  Mental strategies and introduction of formal written method.	ones + ones = ones tens + tens = tens hundreds + hundreds =	Hundreds	? 345  Tens Ones  Ones  H T O  3 4 5  H 4 3 2



Progression of skills	Key representations
Add fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole  Make links with known facts.	When adding fractions with the same denominator, I only add the numerator fifths $+$ fifths $=$ fifths $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$
Calculate the duration of events  Find durations of time between a given start and end point. Children will need to calculate complements to 60	From to o'clock is minutes. From o'clock to is minutes. The total time taken is minutes.  H:25 4:55  Start finish  Y:25 4:55  Start finish

estimate and use inverse

to calculations.

operations to check answers

Year 4	<ul> <li>Add numbers with up to 4 digits using a formal written method.</li> <li>Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal places.</li> <li>Add fractions with the same denominator.</li> </ul>	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Add 1s, 10s and 100s to a 4-digit number  Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts.  Prompt children to notice which digit changes.	The ones/tens/hundreds/thousands column will increase by  Thousands Hundreds Tens Ones  Thousands Tens Ones  Thousands Hundreds Tens Ones  Thousands Tens Ones  Thousands Tens Ones  Thousands Tens Ones  Thousands Hundreds Tens Ones  Thousands	What patterns do you notice? 2,350 + 3 = 2,350 + 30 = 2,350 + 300 = 2,350 + 3,000 = 6,040 + 200 = 6,040 + 500 = 6,040 + 900 = 2,211 + = 2,21 2,211 + = 2,51
Add up to two 4digit numbers  Formal written method with up to 3 exchanges. Encourage children to	I can exchange 10 for 1	Th H T O  Th H T O  Th H T O  Th H T O  4 6 7 3  + 1 5 1 8  6 1 9 1

= 2,251

= 2,215

= 2,511

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Add decimal numbers in the context of money	pence + pence = pence pounds + pounds = pounds	£3.25 can be partitioned into £3+ 20p + 5p
Emphasis on partitioning and use of number lines rather than formal written calculations.	45p + 25p = 70p £2 + £3 = £5 £5 + 70p = £5.70	£2.45 £5.45 £5.65 £5.70
Add fractions and mixed numbers with the same denominator beyond 1 whole	When adding fractions with the same denominator, I only add the numerator fifths $+$ fifths $=$ fifths $=\frac{3}{5}+\frac{4}{5}=\frac{7}{5}=1\frac{2}{5}$	

Year 5	<ul> <li>Add whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods</li> <li>Add numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers.</li> <li>Add decimals, including a mix of whole numbers and decimals, decimals with different numbers of decimal places, and complements of 1</li> <li>Add fractions with the same denominator, and denominators that are multiples of the same number.</li> </ul>
Progression of skills	Key representations
Add using mental strategies  Add 1s, 10s, 100s, etc. to any number.  Use number bonds and related facts.	To add, I can add then subtract  + 100  + 100  + 8,650 + 30,000 =   48,650 + 30,000 =   48,650 + 30 =   - 7,7,
Add whole numbers with more than 4 digits  Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.	I can exchange 10 for 1 TTh Th H T 0 2 6 5 7 4 + 1 6 2 3 1 4 2 8 0 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

#### **Progression of skills Key representations** Add decimals with up to 2 I do/do not need to make an exchange because ... I can exchange 10 ... for 1 ... decimal places Thth Tth Hth 1 . 2 8 1 **3 600 600** Progress from the same + 2 - 5 4 **601 601** number of decimal places to **60 60** Tenths Hundredths a different number of **600 600** 000 000 000 decimal places, and from no **69** 69 3 - 2 1 **601 601** exchange to exchange. 0000 **Complements to 1** 0.3 +0.35 +Pairs of numbers with up to 1 3 decimal places which total 1 0.44 0.444 0.4 Encourage children to make links with bonds to 10 and 0.4+0.6=14 + 6 = 10complements to 100 and 71 0.71 44 + 56 = 1000.44 + 0.56 = 11,000 100 0.444 + 0.556 = 1444 + 556 = 1,000

whole.

Progression of skills	Key representations
Add fractions with denominators that are a multiple of one another	The denominator has been multiplied by, so the numerator needs to be multiplied by for the fractions to be equivalent.
Encourage children to convert fractions to the same denominator before adding.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$
Progress from adding fractions within 1 whole to adding fractions beyond 1	$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{6}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{11}{8} = 1\frac{3}{8}$

• (	<ul> <li>Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations.</li> <li>Calculate intervals across zero.</li> </ul>																					
Key	repr	esei	ntati	ons																		
			1 6	2	2	1								ſ								
			_	-													8	1		8	5	
		_												ı		+			0	6		
				5	4	2				?							9	9	5		8	
		1 :	1					2,	354	7	50	1,5	00									
00		th	Hth	Tht		e an	3 · :	1 0 8	3	use .		+		9 - 5	8							
	Key  I do	• Use to 4 ope • Calcu • Add equivalent   Key represent    I do/do repre	• Use their 4 operate • Calculate • Add frace equivale • Key represent • Calculate • Add frace equivale • I do/do not represent • I do/do not represen	Use their knowledge of the sequence of the se	Use their knowled 4 operations.  Calculate interval Add fractions with equivalent fractions.  Key representations  3 4 6 2	Use their knowledge 4 operations.  Calculate intervals ace Add fractions with direquivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make I the I	Use their knowledge of the 4 operations. Calculate intervals across Add fractions with difference equivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make an experimental fractions.  I do/do not need to make an experimental fractions.	Use their knowledge of the ord 4 operations.  Calculate intervals across zero.  Add fractions with different de equivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make an exchange and the exchange are such as a series of the ord and a series are such as a series are s	Use their knowledge of the order of 4 operations.  Calculate intervals across zero.  Add fractions with different denomic equivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make an exchange to the first the firs	Use their knowledge of the order of ope 4 operations.  Calculate intervals across zero.  Add fractions with different denominato equivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I a 4 6 2 2 1	<ul> <li>Use their knowledge of the order of operation 4 operations.</li> <li>Calculate intervals across zero.</li> <li>Add fractions with different denominators at equivalent fractions.</li> <li>Key representations</li> <li>Key representations</li> <li>I a 4 a 2 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1</li></ul>	Use their knowledge of the order of operations 4 operations.  Calculate intervals across zero.  Add fractions with different denominators and nequivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because	Use their knowledge of the order of operations to complete 4 operations.  Calculate intervals across zero.  Add fractions with different denominators and mixed equivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because	Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry 4 operations.  Calculate intervals across zero.  Add fractions with different denominators and mixed nequivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because	Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry ou 4 operations.  Calculate intervals across zero.  Add fractions with different denominators and mixed number equivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because	Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out card 4 operations.  Calculate intervals across zero.  Add fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers equivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because	Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculate operations.  Calculate intervals across zero.  Add fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, usequivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because	<ul> <li>Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculating 4 operations.</li> <li>Calculate intervals across zero.</li> <li>Add fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using equivalent fractions.</li> <li>Key representations</li> <li>Key representations</li> <li>I do/do not need to make an exchange because</li> <li>I do/do not need to make an exchange because</li> <li>I do/do not need to make an exchange because</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations 4 operations.</li> <li>Calculate intervals across zero.</li> <li>Add fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the equivalent fractions.</li> <li>Key representations</li> <li>Key representations</li> <li>I do/do not need to make an exchange because</li> <li>I do/do not need to make an exchange because</li> <li>I do/do not need to make an exchange because</li> </ul>	Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations in 4 operations.  Calculate intervals across zero.  Add fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the cequivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because	Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involved operations.  Calculate intervals across zero.  Add fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concequivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because	Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving 4 operations.  Calculate intervals across zero.  Add fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept equivalent fractions.  Key representations  Key representations  I do/do not need to make an exchange because  I do/do not need to make an exchange because

#### **Progression of skills Key representations Order of operations** ... has greater priority than ..., so the first part of the calculation I need to do is ... Calculations in brackets should be done first. Multiplication and division should be performed before powers $3 + 4 \times 2 = 11$ $(3+4) \times 2 = 14$ addition and subtraction. \*When no brackets are × and ÷ shown and the operations + and have the same priority, $3 \times 4 + 2 = 14$ work left to right. **Negative numbers** ... plus ... is equal to ... -3 + 5 = 2Children add to negative numbers and carry out The difference between-5 and -1 is 4 calculations which cross 0 + 5 +5 + 11 -11 + 16 = 5The difference between- 5 and 5 is 10

-11

Progression of skills	Key representations		
Add fractions  Convert fractions to the	The denominator has been multiplied by, so the numerator needs to be	The lowest common multiple of and is	is made up of wholes and
same denominator before adding. Progress from fractions where one denominator is a multiple of the other, to any fractions	multiplied by	$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$ $1\frac{1}{6}$
and then to mixed numbers.		$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$	

Reception	<ul> <li>Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number.</li> <li>Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5</li> <li>Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 (and some subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.</li> </ul>				
Progression of skills	Key representations				
Conceptually subitise to 5  Notice the parts that make up the whole.	What do you see? How do you see it?				
1 less	1 less than is				
Continue to link to stories, songs and rhymes.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10				
Notice the composition of numbers within 10	How many? How many altogether?  How many ways can you make?				
Link to stories, songs and rhymes.					

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Partition  Using objects, explore different ways to partition a number into 2 or more parts.	There are altogether. I can see here and there.	and make
Take away  A quantity is reduced.	First Then Now	I have I take away Now I have



Year 1	<ul> <li>Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving subtraction (–) and equals (=) signs.</li> <li>Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20</li> <li>Subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero.</li> <li>Solve one-step problems that involve subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 =</li></ul>				
Progression of skills	Key representations				
Find a part  Link to number bonds and known facts. E.g. 2 + 4 = 6 so if 6 is the whole and 4 is a part, the other part must be 2	There are in total. are	is the whole is a part is a part.	subtract is equal to is equal to $-$ $6-2=4$ $6-4=2$ $4=6-2$ $2=6-4$		



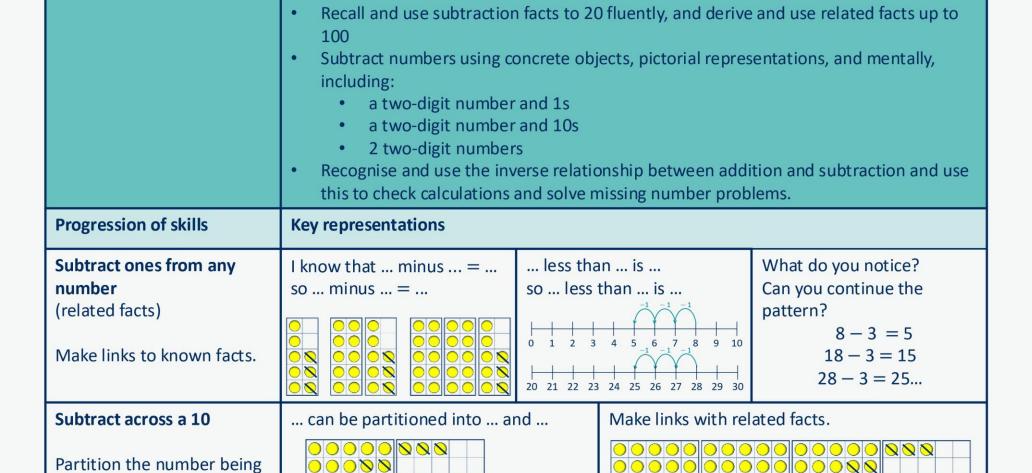
	How many are <b>not</b>		
Take away  A quantity is decreased.	First Then Now	I start at I jump back I land on  1 2 7 10	minus is equal to is equal to $-$ $6-2=4$ $6-4=2$ $4=6-2$ $2=6-4$

Progression of skills	Key representations		
Bonds within 10  Focus on subtraction facts.  Encourage children to notice patterns.	is made of and and make	can be partitioned into and	minus is equal to $6-0=6$ $6-1=5$ $6-2=4$ $6-3=3$ $6-4=2$ $6-5=1$ $6-6=0$
Related facts within 20  Make links to known facts.	I know that minus=  so minus=	less than is so less than is  0 1 2 7 10  10 11 12 1 1 1 1 17 1 1 20	What patterns do you notice? $8-3=5$ $18-3=15$ $5=8-3$ $15=18-3$
Missing numbers  Make links to known facts.	How many do you need to subtract to make?	If is the whole and is a part, the other part must be	minus is equal to $6 - \square = 2$ $2 = 6 - \square$

subtracted to bridge

through a ten.

13 -



33 -

23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33

Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subtract multiples of 10  Make links to known facts within ten.	ones $-$ ones $=$ ones so tens $-$ tens $=$ tens $5-2=3$ $50-20=30$	What is the same? What is different?  -2 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	5 2 20 10 5 2 ? 50 20 ?
Subtract 10s from any number  Make links to known facts.	tens — tens = tens tens and ones =	To subtract I need to subtract 10 times.    1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10     11   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     51   52   53   54   55   56   57   58   59   60	I know that minus = so minus = $50 - 20 = 30$ $54 - 20 = 34$

Progression of skills	Key representations				
Subtract two 2-digit numbers (not across a ten)	ones – ones = ones tens – tens = tens		= 2 tens		
Subtract two 2-digit numbers (across a ten)  Begin to exchange 1 ten for 10 ones.	I need to make an exchange because I do not have enough ones to subtract ones.  43 25 3 ones - 5 ones (I need to exchange 1 ten for 10 ones)  13 ones - 5 ones = 8 one 3 tens - 2 tens = 1 ten and 8 ones = 3				
Missing numbers  Solve missing number problems and use the inverse to check.	How many do you need to subtract to make? $10 - \square = 6$ $6 + \square = 10$	If is a whole and is a part, then is the other part. $7 - 3 = \boxed{}$ $\boxed{} + 3 = 7$	can be partitioned into and $18 - \boxed{} = 12 + 2$		

written method.

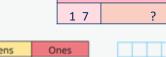
#### Year 3 Subtract numbers mentally, including: a three gigit number and ones, a three digit number and tens, a threedigit number and hundreds. Subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods. Subtract fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole. **Progression of skills Key representations** The ones/tens/hundreds column will decrease by ... Subtract 1s, 10s and 100s from a 3-digit number Hundreds Tens Ones 235 - 3 =235 - 30 =**Emphasis** on mental 235 - 300 =strategies including number bonds and related facts. Prompt children to notice 444 - 2 =624 - 20 =777 - 4 =654 - 50 =which digit changes. 444 - 20 =777 - 40 =694 - 90 =444 - 200 =777 - 400 =Subtract two numbers ... ones - ... ones = ... ones (no exchange) ... tens - ... tens = ... tens 1 7 ... hundreds – ... hundreds = ... hundreds Mental strategies and introduction of formal

What patterns do you notice?

$$235 - 30 = 235 - 300 = 118 - 2111$$

$$624 - 20 = 181 - 2111$$

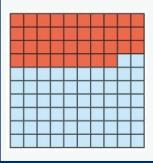
$$694 - 90 = 811 - 2111$$

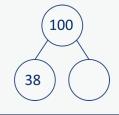


Hundreds	Tens	Ones
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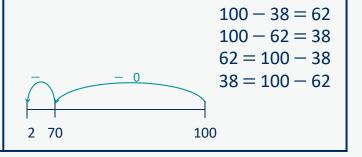
#### **Progression of skills Key representations Subtract two numbers** I need to subtract ... ones. I do/do not need to make an exchange. across a 10 or 100 I need to subtract ... tens. I do/do not need to make an exchange. I can exchange 1 ... for 10 ... Hundreds 00 Formal written method 00 <sup>2</sup>**3** <sup>15</sup>**6** <sup>1</sup>5 72 involving up to 2 exchanges 1 7 8 45 ? 1 8 7 including 3-digit subtract 2-digit numbers. T O 97 12 Hundreds - 4 5 4 0 9 **Complements to 100** 100 minus ... is equal to ... I subtract ... tens, then I subtract ... ones. Focus on subtraction facts.

Encourage children to notice patterns.





	100
38	?



Progression of skills	Key representations
Subtract fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole	When subtracting fractions with the same denominator, I only subtract the numerator fifths — fifths = fifths $\frac{5}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$
Make links with known facts.	$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$
	$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$

Year 4	Subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using a formal written method.  Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal places.  Subtract fractions with the same denominator.										
Progression of skills	y representations										
Subtract 1s, 10s, 100s and 1,000s from a4-digit number  Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts. Prompt children to notice which digit changes.	The ones/tens/hundreds/thousands column will decrease by  Thousands Hundreds Tens Ones  Tens Ones  Tens Ones  Thousands Hundreds Tens Ones  Tens Ones	What patterns do you notice? 4,356 - 3 = 4,356 - 30 = 4,356 - 300 = 4,356 - 3,000 = 6,940 - 200 = 6,940 - 300 = 6,940 - 300 = 6,940 - 400 = 4,433 - 4,433 -									
Formal written method with up to 3 exchanges. Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.		н т о									

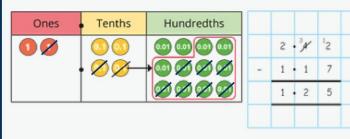
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Subtract decimal numbers in the context of money  Emphasis here is on	I can partition £ into £ and 100p $f f = f$ 100pp =p	£3.26 can be partitioned into £3 + 20p + 6p
partitioning and use of number lines rather than formal written calculations.	£5 - £3.26 £4 - £3 = £1 100p - 26p = 74p £5 - £3.26 = £1.74	-6p -20p -£3 £1.74 £1.80 £2 £5
Subtract fractions and mixed numbers with the same denominator  Include subtracting fractions	When subtracting fractions with the same de I only subtract the numerator tenths — tenths	nominator, $\frac{2}{\frac{5}{6}}$
from wholes.	$\frac{16}{10} - \frac{5}{10}$ $\frac{16}{10} - \frac{9}{10}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

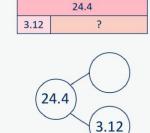
Year 5	different numbers of decimal place	creasingly large numbers. of whole numbers and decimals, decimals with
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits  Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.	I can exchange 1 for 10  The property of the content of th	T 0  3 11 45 13 4  - 3 2 7 4  2 8 2 6 0  2 0 8 5 8
Subtract using mental strategies  Subtract 1s, 10s, 100s etc from any number. Use number bonds and related facts.	48,650 - 300 = 48,650 - 30,000 = 48,650 - 30 =	To subtract, I can subtract then add

#### **Progression of skills** Subtract decimals with up to 2 decimal places

Progress from the same number of decimal places to a different number of decimal places and from no exchange to exchange.

#### **Key representations**



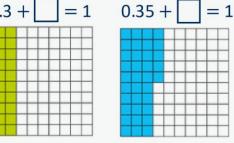


	2	4	- 4	
-		3	- 1	2

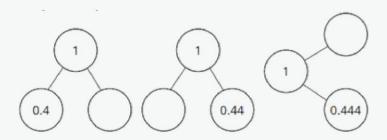
#### Complements to 1

Encourage children to make links with bonds to 10 and complements to 100 and 1,000 when finding a missing part or subtracting from 1





	10		100	
3	?	35	?	
	1		1	
0.3	?	0.35	?	



$$10 - 4 = 6$$

$$10 - 4 = 6$$
  $1 - 0.4 = 0.6$ 

$$100 - 44 = 56$$

$$100 - 44 = 56$$
  $1 - 0.44 = 0.56$ 

$$1.000 - 444 = 556$$

$$1,000 - 444 = 556$$
  $1 - 0.444 = 0.556$ 

#### **Progression of skills**

# Subtract fractions with denominators that are a multiple of one another

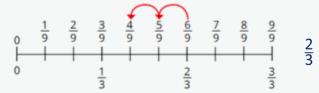
Convert fractions to the same denominator before subtracting. Progress from subtracting fractions within 1 whole to subtracting from a mixed number.

#### **Key representations**

The denominator has been multiplied by ..., so the numerator needs to be multiplied by. for the fractions to be equivalent.



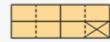
$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{5}{15} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$$



$$\frac{\frac{8}{9} \quad \frac{9}{9}}{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{6}{9} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{4}{9}}$$









Year 6	<ul><li>Us</li><li>4 (</li><li>Ca</li><li>Su</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations.</li> <li>Calculate intervals across zero.</li> </ul>																						
Progression of skills	Key re	pres	ent	atio	ns																			
Subtract integers up to 10 million		<sup>2</sup> 3	<sup>1</sup> 4	<sup>5</sup> 6	<sup>1</sup> 2	2	1																	
Encourage children to	_		8	4	3	2	1									-	H	8		4	8	5		$\dashv$
estimate and use inverse		1	6	1	9	0	0										-	3	6				4	
operations to check answers to calculations.		1	0	1	9	U	U			2,35	54	75		?					5	5	5	5	5	
Subtract decimals with up to 3 decimal places  Progress from the same number of decimal and whole number places to a different number of decimal and whole number places.	-	6 .67 1 · 3 5 · 3	<sup>1</sup> 3 4	ed t	o m	nake	an Ø		han Tth O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		h	use Thth		-	0 · 6 0 · 9	4	5							

### **Subtraction**

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Order of operations	has greater priority than , so the first part of the calculation I need to do is	
Children learn the order of priority for operations in a calculation. Calculations in brackets should be done first. Multiplication and division should be performed before addition and subtraction.	powers $\begin{array}{c} \times \text{ and } + \\ + \text{ and } - \\ \end{array}$ $8 - 2 \times 3 = 2$ $(8 - 2) \times 3 = 18$	
Negative numbers  Children subtract from positive and negative numbers and calculate intervals across 0	minus is equal to $ -1 - 4 = -5 $ $ -5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 $ The difference between $-5$ and $-1$ is $4$ $ -5 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 $	
	$1 - 4 = -3$ $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

#### **Subtraction**

Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subtract fractions  Convert fractions to the same denominator before subtracting. Progress from fractions where one denominator is a multiple of the other, to any fractions and then subtracting from a mixed number.	$\left(\begin{array}{c} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\ \overline{9} \end{array}\right)$	The lowest common multiple of and is	is made up of wholes and $2\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{8}$
	$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{6}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{7}{9} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{14}{18} - \frac{9}{18} = \frac{5}{18}$	$2\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$

Reception	<ul> <li>Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number.</li> <li>Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5</li> <li>Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.</li> <li>Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.</li> </ul>
Progression of skills	Key representations
Prompt children to notice that double means twice as many and to notice that there are two equal groups.	Double is is double  O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
Make equal groups  Provide opportunities to make equal groups when tidying up or during snack time. Encourage children to check that each group has the same amount.	There are groups of There are altogether.

iviaitipiicatioii			
Year 1	<ul> <li>Count in multiples of twos, fives and tens.</li> <li>Solve one-step problems involving multiplication, using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.</li> </ul>		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Count in 2s, 5s and 10s  Begin by counting objects that naturally come in 2s, 5s and 10s, for example pairs of socks or fingers.	There are equal groups of There are altogether.	Continue to colour ins What do you notice?  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 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	Complete the number track/number line by counting ins.
Add equal groups (repeated addition)	There are groups of There are altogether.	2	ame? What is different? 2 + 2 + 2 = 3 + 5 + 5 =

Children should be able to write a repeated addition to represent equal groups and to draw pictures or use objects to represent a repeated addition.



$$10 + 10 + 10 = 30$$



$$5+5+5+5=20$$

$$2+2+2=$$
 $5+5+5=$ 
 $10+10+10=$ 

Use objects or a drawing to represent the equal groups and find how many in total.

Progression of skills	Key representations
Make arrays  Children use their knowledge of adding equal groups to arrange objects in columns and rows.	There are rows of There are altogether. There are columns of There are altogether.
Make doubles  Children understand that doubles are two equal groups. Children may begin to explore doubles beyond 20 using base 10	Double is + =

Year 2	<ul> <li>Recall and use multiplication facts for the Calculate mathematical statements for and write them using the multiplication.</li> <li>Show that multiplication of two numbers</li> </ul>	multiplication wi *) and equals(=	thin the multiplication tables ) signs.
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Link repeated addition and multiplication  Encourage children to make	There are equal groups with in each group with	oup.	3+3=6 2 × 3 = 6
the link between repeated addition and multiplication.		20	5+5+5+=20 $4 \times 5 = 20$
Use arrays	There are rows with in each row. There are columns with in each column		I can see × and ×
Encourage children to see that multiplication is commutative.	3 lots of 5 = 15 5 + 5 + 5 = 15 5 lots of 3 = 15 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 =	= 15	$3 \times 5 = 15$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $3 \times 5 = 5 \times 3$
Double	Double is	Double is s	so double is
Encourage children to make links with related facts.	Double $4 = 4 + 4$ Double 4 is 8		Double 4 is 8 Double 40 is 80

Progression of skills	Key representations
The 2 times-table  Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Notice that all multiples of 2 are even numbers.	lots of 2 = $\times$ 2 = times 2 is equal to 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 $\times$ 2 = 2 2 = 1 $\times$ 2 2 $\times$ 2 = 4 4 = 2 $\times$ 2 3 $\times$ 2 = 6 6 = 3 $\times$ 2
	? 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24
The 10 times-table  Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Notice the pattern in the numbers.	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{ lots of 10 =} \\  \times 10 = \\ \\ \hline \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$

Progression of skills	Key representations	
The 5 times-table  Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Notice the pattern in the numbers.	lots of = × 5 =	times is equal to $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	?	0 10 1 20 2 0 0 0 0
Missing numbers	is equal to groups of	times is equal to
Make links to known facts.	18 socks, how many pairs?	□ × 2 = 18
	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20	18 = 2 × 🗌

Year 3	<ul> <li>Recall and use multiplication facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables.</li> <li>Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication using the multiplication tables that they know, including for twdigit numbers times onedigit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods.</li> <li>Solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects.</li> </ul>	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
The 3 timestable  Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back.	groups of = × 3 = , times = 3 × =	times is equal to $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
The 4 timestable  Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Encourage children to notice links between the 2 and 4 times tables.	groups of = × 4 = , times = 4 × =	times is equal to $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

and solve calculations using

the expanded method.

#### **Progression of skills Key representations** The 8 times table ... lots of 8 =... times is equal to ... $\times 8 =$ 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 Encourage daily counting in . ... times = 13 14 15 16 17 18 11 12 19 20 $8 \times ... =$ multiples both forwards and 22 23 24 25 26 27 21 28 29 30 back. Encourage children to notice links between the 2, $3 \times 8 = 24$ $24 = 3 \times 8$ 4 and 8 timestables. 24 32 40 48 56 64 72 80 88 96 **Related facts** ... × ... ones is equal to ... ones so $\dots \times \dots$ tens is equal to $\dots$ tens. Use knowledge of multiplying by 10 to scale $3 \times 4 = 12$ times-table facts. $3 \times 40 = 120$ Multiply a 2-digit number ... tens multiplied by ... is equal to ... tens. by a 1-digit number- no ...ones multiplied by ... is equal to ... ones. exchange Tens Ones Tens Ones Children apply their $30 \times 2 = 60$ $21 \times 4$ **10 10** understanding of $2 \times 2 = 4$ 000 partitioning to represent 00

 $32 \times 2 = 64$ 

 $1 \times 4$ 

00

 $20 \times 4$ 

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number- with exchange  Children apply their understanding of partitioning to represent and solve calculations using the expanded method.	tens multiplied by is equal to tens ones multiplied by is equal to ones.	X Tens Ones 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Scaling  Children focus on multiplication as scaling ( times the size) as opposed to repeated addition.	There are times as many as  2  \( \triangle	is times the size of is times the length/height of  4 cm  16 cm  Miss Smith is twice the height of Jo.

Progression of skills	Key representations
Correspondence problems (How many ways?)  Encourage children to work systematically to find all the different possible combinations.	For every, there are possible  There are × possibilities altogether.  For every hat, there are two possible scarves.  3 × 2 = 6  There are 6 possibilities altogether.

Year 4	<ul> <li>Recall multiplication facts for multiplication tables up to 1½ 12</li> <li>Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; multiplying together three numbers.</li> <li>Recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations.</li> <li>Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a onedigit number using formal written layout.</li> <li>Solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two-digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects.</li> </ul>
Progression of skills	Key representations
Times-table facts to 12 × 12  Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Encourage children to notice links between related times-tables.	71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
Multiply by 1 and 0	Any number multiplied by 1 is equal to  Any number multiplied by 0 is equal to $1 \times 1 = 1$ $2 \times 1 = 2$ $3 \times 1 = 3$ $3 \times 0 = 0$ $4 \times 1 = 4$ $4 \times 0 = 0$

Progression of skills	Key representations		
Multiply 3 numbers	To work out $\times$ , I can first calculate $\times$ and then multiply the answer by		
Children use their understanding of commutativity to multiply more efficiently.	$4 \times 2 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 = 24$ $2 \times 3 \times 4 = 6 \times 4 = 24$ $3 \times 4 \times 2 = 12 \times 2 = 24$		
Factor pairs	12 = ×, so × 12 = ×		
Children explore equivalent calculations using different factors pairs.	$8 \times 6 = 8 \times 3 \times 2$ $8 \times 6 = 24 \times 2$ $6 \times 8 = 6 \times 4 \times 2$ $6 \times 8 = 24 \times 2$		
Multiply by 10 and 100  Some children may overgeneralise that multiplying by 10 or 100 always results in adding zeros. This will	When I multiply by 10, the digits move place value column to the left is 10 times the size of  When I multiply by 100, the digits move place value columns to the left is 100 times the size of		
cause issues later when multiplying decimals.	$\frac{14 \times 100}{35 \times 10} = 350$		

Progression of skills	Key representations
Related facts  Use knowledge of multiplying by 10 and 100 to scale timestable facts.	$\times$ ones is equal to ones so $\times$ tens is equal to tens and $\times$ hundreds is equal to hundreds.
Mental strategies  Partition 2 or 3-digit numbers to multiply using informal methods.	tens multiplied by is equal to tens ones multiplied by is equal to ones. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Progression of skills	Key representations				
Multiply a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number  The short multiplication method is introduced for the first time, initially in an expanded form.	To multiply a 2digit number by , I multiply a 3digit number by	tiply the one	•	•	
Scaling  Children focus on multiplication as scaling ( times the size).	is times the size of  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7  7				
Correspondence problems  Encourage children to use tables to show all the different possible combinations.	For every, there are possibilities. There are × possibilities altogether.  A pizza company offers a choice of 5 toppings and 3 bases.  5 × 3 = 15	Cheese Mushroom Vegetable Chicken Tuna	Deep pan C DP M DP V DP C DP T DP	Italian C I M I V I C I	Thin C Th M Th V Th C Th T Th

Year 5	<ul> <li>Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers</li> <li>Recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (²) and cubed (³)</li> <li>Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a oneor two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two gigit numbers.</li> <li>Multiply numbers mentally drawing upon known facts.</li> <li>Multiply whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000</li> <li>Multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams.</li> </ul>		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Multiples and factors  Encourage children to notice patterns and make links with known facts.	is a multiple of because $\times$ =  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	is a factor of because × =  1 × 8  2 × 4  1, 2, 4 and 8 are factors o8	The common factors of and are  Factors of 20 Factors of 12  5 1 2 3 6 12
Square and cube numbers	squared means $\times$ 1 × 1 2 × 2 3× 3  1 <sup>2</sup> = 1 2 <sup>2</sup> = 4 3 <sup>2</sup> = 9	cubed means $3$ $4 \times 4$ $4^2 = 16$ $1 \times 1 \times 1$ $2 \times 2$ $1^3 = 1$ $2^3 = 1$	2 × 2 3×3×3

Progression of skills	Key representations		
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 1-digit number  This builds on the short multiplication method introduced in Y4	To multiply a 4digit number by, I multiply a 4digit number by	Iltiply the ones by , the tens by , the hundreds  Th H T O 1 1 1 5 2 2 3 3 3 4 1 1 1 5 2 3 4 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 1 5 2 1 1 1 1	
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit number  Numbers are first partitioned using an area model then long multiplication is introduced for the first time.	I can partition into and $\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	First, I multiply by the Then I multiply by the    X	

Progression of skills	Key representations		
Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000  Some children may overgeneralise that multiplying by a power of 10 always results in adding zeros. This will cause issues later when multiplying decimals.	To multiply by $10/100/1,000$ , I move all the d is $10/100/1,000$ times the size of  M HTh TTh Th H T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ligits places to the left.  The Head To Tth Hth $2.34 \times 10 = 23.4$ $2.34 \times 100 = 234$ $2.34 \times 1,000 = 2,340$	
Mental strategies  Children continue to use efficient mental strategies such as partitioning and knowledge of factor pairs and related facts to multiply.	The most efficient strategy to calculate $\times$ To calculate $\times$ 12, I can do $\times$ $\times$ For example: 121 $\times$ 12 I could calculate 100 $\times$ 12 plus 20 $\times$ 12 plus 1 I could calculate 121 $\times$ 10 plus 121 $\times$ 2 I could calculate 121 $\times$ 6 $\times$ 2 I could calculate 121 $\times$ 4 $\times$ 3		

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Multiply fractions by a whole number	To multiply a fraction by an integer, I multiply the numerator by the integer and the denominator remains the same.	
Make links withrepeated addition.	$\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{7}$	
E.g. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{7} \times 5 = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{2}{7} \times 3 = \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{2}{7}$	
	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 1 \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 1 \frac{1}{2}$	
Multiply mixed numbers by a whole number	I can partition   into and	
	$2^{\frac{2}{2}} \times 3$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $2 \times 3 = 6$	
	$2^{\frac{2}{3}} \times 3 = 6 + 2 = 8$	

Progression of skills	Key representations				
Find the whole	If $\frac{1}{0}$ is, then the whole is×		If $\frac{1}{0}$ is, then the whole is× If $\frac{1}{0}$ is, then $\frac{1}{0}$ is and the whole is>		d the whole is×
Children multiply to find the whole from a given part.	1 of = 6	5 × 6 = 30	7 of = 24	$\frac{1}{7} = 24 \div 4 = 6$ $7 \times 6 = 42$	
		$\frac{1}{2}$ of <b>30</b> = 6	24	7 of <b>42</b> = 24	

Year 6	<ul> <li>Identify common factors and common multiples.</li> <li>Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a twedigit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication.</li> <li>Multiply numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000</li> <li>Multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers.</li> <li>Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations.</li> <li>Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form.</li> <li>Solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts.</li> <li>Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages.</li> </ul>	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit number	To multiply by a 2digit number, first multiply by the ones, then multiply by the tens and then find the total. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000 Some children may over generalise that multiplying by a power of 10 always results in adding zeros.	To multiply by $10/100/1,000$ , I move all the size of  M HTh TTh Th H T O  234 × 10 = 2,340  234 × 100 = 23,400  234 × 1,000 = 234,000	ne digits places to the left.  The Head of The He

Progression of skills	Key representations
Order of operations  Calculations in brackets should be done first.  Multiplication and division should be performed before addition and subtraction.	has greater priority than, so the first part of the calculation I need to do is $(3+4)\times 2=14$ $3+4\times 2=19$
Multiply decimals by integers  This is the first time children multiply decimals by numbers other than 10, 100 or 1,000 Encourage them to make links with known facts and whole number multiplication.	1 0 2 6

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Multiply fractions by fractions	When multiplying a pair of fractions, I need to multiply the numerator and multiply the denominator.	
Encourage children to give answers in their simplest form.		
	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{15}$ $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$ $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$	
Find the whole	If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is, then the whole is $\times$ If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is, then $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is and the whole is $\times$	
Children multiply to find the whole from a given part.	$\frac{1}{3}$ of = 18 $\frac{1}{9}$ of = 48 $\frac{1}{9} = 48 \div 4 = 12$ $\frac{1}{9} = 48 \div 4 = 12$	

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Calculate percentages  Children first learn how to find 1%, 10%, 20%, 25% and 50% before using multiples of these amounts to find any percentage.	There are lots of % in 100%  To find %, I need to divide by  100% 50% 50% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25%  0% of =÷ 2 2 % of =÷ 4	% is made up of %, and %  100% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10%
Encourage children to see the multiplicative relationship between ratios. They will need to multiply or divide each value by the same number to keep the ratio equivalent.  Double number lines and	For every , there are  For every 1 adult on a school trip, the adults  children	ere are 6 children.  Adults Children  1 6 2 12 3 18
ratio tables help children to see both horizontal and vertical multiplicative relationships.	The ratio of adults to children is 1	0 1 2  Adults Children 0 12 1

Reception	<ul> <li>Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number.</li> <li>Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5</li> <li>Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.</li> <li>Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.</li> </ul>
Progression of skills	Key representations
Sharing  Provide practical activities such as sharing items during snack time. Encourage children to check whether items have been shared fairly (equally).	There are altogether. They are shared equally between groups.
Grouping  Provide opportunities to make equal groups when tidying up or during snack time. Encourage children to check that each group has the same amount.	There are groups of There are altogether.

Year 1  Progression of skills	representations and arra <ul><li>Recognise, find and name</li></ul>	ys with the sup e a half as one (	port of the tea of two equal pa	
Make equal groups- grouping  Encourage children to physically move objects into equal groups. They can also circle equal groups when using pictures.	There are altogether. How many groups of can you make?	Circle groups There are g	roups of 2	Take cubes. Make equal groups.  There are groups of
Make equal groups—sharing  Encourage children to check	have been shared equally There are on/in each	between	Take cubes Share them b	
that the objects have been shared fairly and each group is the same.			12 shared bet	tween is

Progression of skills	Key representations		
Find a half  Start with practical opportunities to share a quantity into 2 groups.  Progress to circling half of the objects in a picture and then to finding the whole from a given half.	To find half, I need to share into 2 equal groups.  There are in each group.	Half of is	If is half, what is the whole?  is half of
Start with practical opportunities to share a quantity into 4 groups. Progress to using pictures or bar models to find a quarter and then to finding the whole from a given quarter.	To find a quarter, I need to share into 4 equal groups.  There are in each group.	A quarter of is	If is one quarter, what is the whole?

Year 2	<ul> <li>Recall and use division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables.</li> <li>Calculate mathematical statements for division within the multiplication tables and write them using the division (÷) and equals (=) signs.</li> <li>Recognise, find, name and write fractions <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of a quantity.</li> </ul>		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Divide by 2  Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts and halving.	There are equal groups of 2 $\div$ 2 = $4 \times 2 = 8$ $8 \div 2 = 4$ $0 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10$	shared equally between 2 is Half of is $ \div 2 =$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $8 \div 2 = 4$	
Divide by 10  Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	There are equal groups of 10 $\div$ 10 = $6 \times 10 = 60$ $60 \div 10 = 6$	shared equally between 10 is $ \div 10 = \\ 6 \times 10 = 60 \\ 60 \div 10 = 6 $	

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Divide by 5  Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	There are equal groups of 5 $\div$ 5 = $6 \times 5 = 30$ $30 \div 5 = 6$ $0 \times 5 = 30$ $0 \times 5 = 6$	shared equally between 5 is $ 6 \times 5 = 30 $ $ 30 \div 5 = 6 $
Missing numbers  Bar models are useful to show the link between multiplication and division.	divided by 2/5/10 is equal to	☐ ÷ 10 = 10

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Unit fractions  In Y2 the focus is on finding $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ Bar models are useful to show the link between division and finding a fraction.	The objects have been shared fairly into groups.  1 of is	There are equal parts. There is part circled.  is circled.
Non-unit fractions  In Y2 the focus is on finding $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ Prompt children to notice that $\frac{2}{4}$ is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$	The objects have been shared fairly into groups.  of is	There are equal parts. There are parts circled. is circled.

Year 3	tables that they know, including for t mental and progressing to formal wr	tements for division using the multiplication wo-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using itten methods.  If a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Divide by 3  Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	There are groups of 3 in $\div 3 =$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $6 \div 3 = 2$ $0  1  2  3  4  5  6$	has been shared equally into 3 equal groups. $\div$ 3 = $2 \times 3 = 6$ $6 \div 3 = 2$
Divide by 4  Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	There are groups of 4 in $ \div 4 =$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $8 \div 4 = 2$	has been shared equally into 4 equal groups. $\div$ 4 = $2 \times 4 = 8$ $8 \div 4 = 2$

#### **Progression of skills Key representations** Divide by 8 There are ... groups of 8 in ... ... has been shared equally into 8 equal groups. $... \div 8 =$ $... \div 8 =$ Encourage children to compare the grouping and $2 \times 8 = 16$ sharing structures of $16 \div 8 = 2$ division and to make links with times-table facts. **Related facts** ... ÷ ... is equal to ..., so ... tens ÷ ... is equal to ... tens. Link to known times-table facts. $12 \div 3 = 4$ $120 \div 3 = 40$ Divide a 2-digit number by ... tens divided by ... is equal to ... tens.

#### a 1-digit number - no exchange

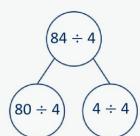
Partition into tens and ones to divide and then recombine.

... ones divided by ... is equal to ... ones.

Tens	Ones
	-

$$60 \div 2 = 30$$
  
 $4 \div 2 = 2$ 

$$64 \div 2 = 32$$



Tens	Ones
000	0
00	0
000	0
000	0

 $2 \times 8 = 16$  $16 \div 8 = 2$ 

#### **Progression of skills Key representations** Divide a 2-digit number by ... tens divided by ... is equal to ... tens. There are ... groups of ... a 1-digit number- with ... ones divided by ... is equal to ... ones. There are ... remaining. remainders $31 \div 4 = 7 \text{ r}$ 3 Encourage children to partition numbers flexibly Tens Ones to help them to divide more efficiently. $94 \div 4 = 23 \text{ r}2$ 0 ÷ (1 ÷ Tens Ones Tens Ones **10** 00 000 $80 \div 4 = 20$ 00 000 $16 \div 4 = 4$ 00 00 $96 \div 4 = 24$ 000 Unit fractions of a set of The whole is divided into ... equal parts. ne ... of ... is ... objects Each part is $\frac{1}{\Box}$ of the whole. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 is 3 Bar models are useful to show the link between $\frac{1}{2}$ of 36 is 12 division and fractions, for example, dividing by 3 and finding a third. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 apples is 3 apples.

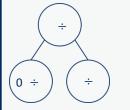
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Non-unit fractions of a set of objects	The whole is divided into equal parts. Each part is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole.	$\frac{1}{\Box}$ of is, so $\Box$ of is
Bar models are a useful representation and show the links with division and multiplication.	of 12 apples is 9 apples.	of 12 is 9  of 36 is 24

Year 4	<ul> <li>Recall division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12</li> <li>Use place value, known and derived facts to divide mentally, including: dividing by 1</li> <li>Find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths.</li> </ul>	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Division facts to 12 × 12  Encourage children to compare the grouping and	There are groups of in ÷ =	has been shared equally into equal groups ÷ =
sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	$2 \times 6 = 12 \\ 12 \div 6 = 2$ 0 6 12	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Divide a number by 1 and itself	When I divide a number by 1, the number remains the same.	When I divide a number by itself, the answer is 1
Children may try to divide a number by zero and it should be highlighted that this is not possible.	5 shared between 1 is 5  There are <b>5</b> groups of 1 in 5	5 shared between 5 is 1  There is 1 group of 5 in 5

Progression of skills	Key representations
Related facts  Link to known timestable facts.	$\div$ is equal to so tens $\div$ is equal to tens and hundreds $\div$ is equal to hundreds.
Divide a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit	I can partition into tens and ones.  I cannot share the hundreds/tens equally, so I need to exchange 1 for 10

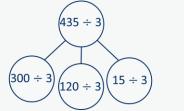
# number

Progress from divisions with no exchange, to divisions with exchange and then divisions with remainders.



$$80 \div 4 = 20$$
  
 $4 \div 4 = 1$   
 $84 \div 4 = 21$ 

Tens	Ones
000	0
000	0
000	0
000	0



 $300 \div 3 = 100$  $120 \div 3 = 40$  $15 \div 3 = 5$  $435 \div 3 = 145$ 

Hundreds		Tens		Ones		
<b>∞</b>	0	000		00		
<b>®</b>	0	000		00	000	
<b>®</b>	0	000		00	000	
100	_	10				

Progression of skills	Key representations				
Divide by 10 and 100  Encourage children to	place value column to the right. place value columns to the	When I divide by 100, the digits move 2 place value columns to the right is one-hundredth the size of			
notice that dividing by 100 is the same as dividing by 10 twice.	Tth Hth  T O Tth Hth  T Tth Hth  T Tth Hth	O Tth Hth			
	O Tth Hth  T O Tth Hth  O Tth Hth  T	O Tth Hth			
	$2 \div 10 = 0.2$ $12 \div 10 = 1.2$ $2 \div 100 = 0.02$ 13	$2 \div 100 = 0.12$			

Year 5	<ul> <li>Divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts.</li> <li>Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a onedigit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context.</li> <li>Divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000</li> </ul>		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Mental strategies	I can partition into and to help me to divide more easily.	I can show groups of on a number line.	To divide by, I can divide by and then divide the result by $436 \div 4 = 436 \div 2 \div 2$ $436 \div 2 = 218$ $218 \div 2 = 109$
Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a 1-digit number  The short division method is introduced for the first time.		dreds/tens/ones/ in  2 0 5 r2 3 6 1 7	1 2 2 3 r2 4 4 8 9 4

divide by the denominator

and multiply by the

numerator.

#### **Progression of skills Key representations** Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000 To divide by 10/100/1,000, I move all the digits ... places to the right. ... is one-tenth/one-hundredth/one-thousandth the size of ... Encourage children to Th Tth Hth notice that dividing by 100 is the same as dividing by Th Tth Hth 10 twice, and that dividing $120 \div 10 = 12$ by 1,000 is the same as dividing by 10 three times. Th O • Tth $120 \div 100 = 1.2$ Th $120 \div 1,000 = 0.12$ Fraction of an amount To find of ..., I need to divide by ... If $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\sqcap}$ is ..., then the whole is ...× ... and multiply by ... Bar models support children $\frac{1}{2}$ of \_\_ = 6 to understand that to find a fraction of an amount, we

- of

24

 $\frac{1}{2}$  of 20 =

 $^{-}$  of 20 =

Year 6	<ul> <li>Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers.</li> <li>Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a twedigit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context.</li> <li>Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a twedigit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context.</li> <li>Divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 giving answers up to three decimal places.</li> <li>Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places.</li> <li>Associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents.</li> <li>Divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example, ÷ 2 = 1/2]</li> <li>Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages.</li> </ul>		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Short division  Encourage children to interpret remainders in context, for example knowing that " remainder 1" could mean complete boxes with 1 left over so 5 boxes will be needed.	There are groups of hundreds/tens/ones/ in I can exchange 1 for 10  There are groups of hundreds/tens/ones/ in  The are groups of groups o		

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Mental strategies	To divide by , I can first divide by and then d	livide the answer by
Include partitioning and number line strategies outlined in Y5 as well as division using factors.	$240 \div 60 = 240 \div 10 \div 6$ $240 \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 10 \\ \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 6 \\ \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 6 \\ \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \end{array}$ $480 \div 24 = 480 \div 4 \div 6$ $480 \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 6 \\ \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 6 \\ \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \end{array}$	9,120 ÷ 15 = 9,120 ÷ 5 ÷ 3  9,120  1,120  2,120
Long division	Method 1	Method 2
The long division method is introduced for the first time. Two alternative methods are shown.	0 3 6 12 4 3 2 3 6 0 7 2 7 2 7 2 (12×6) 15 3 7 2 7 2 (12×6) 16 0 (15×20) (15×4)	0 3 6 12 4 3 2 3 6 7 2 7 2 1 1 7 0 1 0 9 r 9 13 1 4 2 6 1 3 0 1 2 6 1 1 7 0 9
Order of operations Calculations in brackets should be done first, then powers. Multiplication and division should be performed before addition and subtraction.	has greater priority than, so the first part of powers $ \begin{array}{c} & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} & \\ \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c}$	

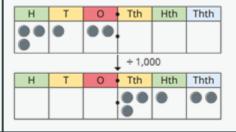
# **Progression of skills**

Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000

Encourage children to notice that dividing by 100 is the same as dividing by 10 twice, and that dividing by 1,000 is the same as dividing by 10 three times.

#### **Key representations**

To divide by ..., I move the digits ... places to the right.



$$312 \div 10 = 31.2$$
  
 $312 \div 100 = 3.12$   
 $312 \div 1,000 = 0.312$ 

$$906 \div 10 = 90.6$$
  
 $906 \div 100 = 9.06$   
 $906 \div 1,000 = 0.906$ 

#### **Divide decimals by integers**

This is the first time children divide decimals by numbers other than 10, 100 or 1,000

I know that ...  $\div$  ... = .... so I also know that...  $\div$  ... = ...

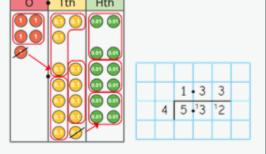


 $39 \div 3 = 13$ 



$$0.39 \div 3 = 0.13$$





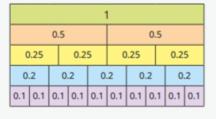
#### **Decimal and fraction** equivalents

The fraction ... is equivalent to the decimal ...

 $3.9 \div 3 = 1.3$ 

		1	1				
	1/2				1/2		
1/4	1/4	1/4			1/4		
1/5	1/5		<u>1</u> 5	1	5	1	<u>1</u> 5
1 10 10	1 10 10	10	10	10	10	10	10

$$\frac{1}{2} = 0.2$$
  $\frac{2}{2} = 0.4$ 



= 0.6

$$\frac{\times 25}{4} = \frac{75}{100} = 0.75$$

 $\frac{1}{3}$  is equal to  $\frac{1}{100}$ 

Progression of skills	Key representations		
Divide a fraction by an integer	ones divided by 2 is ones so sevenths divided by 2 is sevenths.	•	is equivalent to so $\div$ = $\div$
This is the first time children divide fractions by an integer.	$7 \div = \frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{2} \div 2 = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$
	$7 \div 2 = \frac{2}{7}$		so $\frac{2}{\div} = \div = \frac{1}{2}$
Fraction of an amount  Children divide and multiply	To find $\frac{1}{\Box}$ I divide by	If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is equal to, then $\Box$ are equal to	If is equal to, then the whole is equal to
to find fractions of an amount. Bar models can still be used to support understanding where needed.	$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } = \div 2$ $\frac{1}{12} \text{ of } 36 = \div 12$	$\frac{2,700 \text{ m}}{7}$ of 2,700 = $\frac{1}{7}$ of 2,700 × 7	of = 48

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Calculate percentages  Children first learn how to find 1%, 10%, 20%, 25% and 50% before using multiples of these amounts to find any percentage.	There are lots of % in 100% To find %, I need to divide by $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	% is made up of %, and %  100% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10%
Calculations involving ratio  Encourage children to see the multiplicative relationship between ratios. They will need to multiply or divide each value by the same number to keep the ratio equivalent.  Double number lines and	For every , there are  For every 6 children on a school tradults  children	rip, there is 1 adult.  Adults Children  1 2 12 1
ratio tables help children to see both horizontal and vertical multiplicative relationships.	The ratio of children to adults is 6	0 1 2 Adults Children 0 12 1