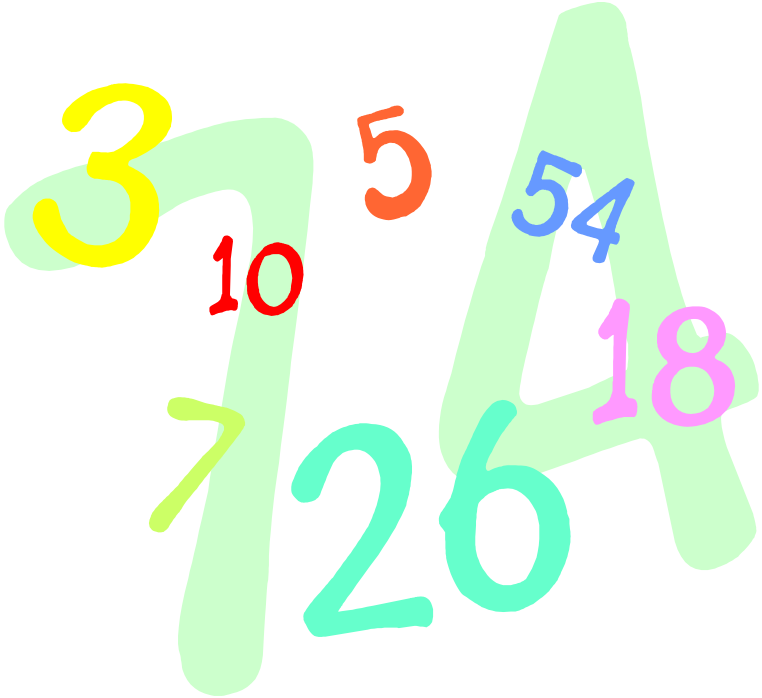
Calculation Policy
St David's C of E Primary School



Introduction:
Children are introduced to the processes of calculation through practical, oral and mental activities. As they begin to understand the underlying ideas, they develop ways of recording to support their thinking and calculation methods, so that they develop both **conceptual understanding** and **fluency** in the fundamentals of mathematics. Whilst interpreting signs and symbols involved with calculation, orally in the first instance, children use both manipulatives as well as pictorial representations as part of a **Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract – CPA – approach** to support their mental and written methods of calculation. As children's mental methods are strengthened and refined, they begin to work more efficiently, which will support them with using succinct written calculation strategies as they are developed. The language and talk for Maths are essential for every stage of Maths and should be evident in every Maths sessions from EYFS through to Year 6. See separate Maths Vocabulary list for Mathematical vocabulary used throughout our school.

The ability to calculate mentally forms the basis of all methods of calculation and has to be maintained. In the 2018 national Key Stage 1 SATs tests, every one of the named mental maths strategies below was assessed, whilst many also featured in a less explicit manner in the Key Stage 2 SATs tests, hence highlighting the need for each method to be taught explicitly. A good knowledge and 'feel' for numbers, is the product of structured practice through progression in relevant practical maths experiences alongside visual representations.

By the end of Year 6, children should be equipped with efficient mental and written calculation methods, which they use fluently. Decisions about when to progress should always be based on the security of pupils' understanding and their readiness to move ahead to the next stage. At whatever stage in their learning, and with whatever written method is being used, children's strategies must still be underpinned by a secure understanding and knowledge of number facts that can be recalled fluently with flexibility.

The overall aims are that when children leave primary school they:

- Are able to recall number facts with fluency, having developed conceptual understanding through being able to visualise key ideas – such as those related to place value, through experience with practical equipment and visual representations;
- Make use of diagrams (including the bar model) and jottings to help record / reason through stages of thinking when using mental methods that generate more information than can be kept in their heads;
- Have an efficient, reliable, written method of calculation for each number operation that they can apply with confidence when undertaking calculations that they cannot carry out mentally;
- Are able to make connections between all four number operations, understanding how they relate to one another, as well as how the rules and laws of arithmetic can be applied.

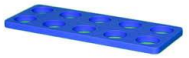
The 2014 National Curriculum for Maths aims to ensure that all children:

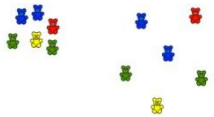
- Become fluent in the fundamentals of Mathematics
- Are able to reason mathematically
- Can solve problems by applying their Mathematics

At St David's C of E Primary School, we aim to embed the above skills into our Maths lessons as we continually develop them consistently over time. As we continue on our mastery journey, we are committed to ensuring that children are able to recognise the importance of Maths in the wider world and that they are also able to use their mathematical skills and knowledge confidently, in their lives, in a range of different contexts. Our aim is that all children enjoy Mathematics and experience success in all aspects of the subject. We are committed to developing children's curiosity about the subject, through our engaging, hands on, curriculum.

From Early Years to Year 1:

There are fundamental concepts that it is important for children to develop an early understanding of as building blocks to future learning in maths, including that linked to calculation. A selection of the skills include:

- Ordinality – 'the ordering of numbers in relation to one another' – e.g. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5…)
- Cardinality – 'understanding the value of different numbers' – e.g. (7 =  17 =  +  14 = 
- Equality – 'seven is the same total as four add three' – e.g.  = 
- Comparing numbers
- Understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship between consecutive numbers.
- Subitising – 'instantly recognising the number of objects in a small group, without counting them' – e.g.  → five
- One-to-one correspondence – e.g. 

- Conservation of number – 'recognising that a value of objects are the same, even if they are laid out differently' – e.g. 
- Concept of zero  3 + 0 = 3
- Counting objects, actions and sounds, counting beyond 10
- Counting on and back from any number – e.g. 'five add three more totals eight'  'ten take away three totals seven' 

- Explore the composition of numbers to 10
- Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0–10.

National Curriculum Requirements – Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division

Year 1:	Year 2:	Year 3:
Pupils should be taught to: ♣ read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (–) and equals (=) signs ♣ represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 ♣ add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero ♣ solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = – 9. ♣solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.	Pupils should be taught to: ♣ solve problems with addition and subtraction: ♣ using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures ♣ applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods ♣ recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 ♣ add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: ♣ a two-digit number and ones ♣ a two-digit number and tens ♣ two two-digit numbers ♣ adding three one-digit numbers ♣ show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot ♣ recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems. ♣recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers ♣ calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs ♣ show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot ♣ solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.	Pupils should be taught to: ♣ add and subtract numbers mentally, including: ♣ a three-digit number and ones ♣ a three-digit number and tens ♣ a three-digit number and hundreds ♣ add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction ♣ estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers ♣ solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction. ♣recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables ♣ write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods ♣ solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects.

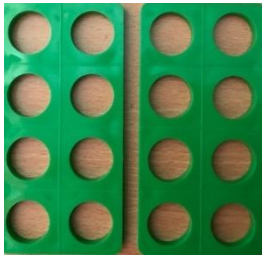
Year 4: Pupils should be taught to: ♣ add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate ♣ estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation ♣ solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. ♣ recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 ♣ use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers ♣ recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations ♣ multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout ♣ 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.	Year 5: Pupils should be taught to: ♣ add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction) ♣ add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers ♣ use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy ♣ solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why ♣ identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers ♣ know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (nonprime) numbers ♣ establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19 ♣ multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers ♣ multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts ♣ divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context ♣ multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000	Year 6: Pupils should be taught to: ♣ multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication ♣ divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit 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 ♣ divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context ♣ perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers ♣ identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers ♣ use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations ♣ solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why ♣ solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division ♣ use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Addition:

Mental calculation strategies for addition and subtraction:

All mental calculation strategies need to be taught explicitly using a Concrete – Pictorial – Abstract (CPA) approach in every year group, for example, using decimals in Key Stage 2. The following ideas can be adjusted so that they are accessible to all children. The NCETM, 2015, state that, 'a pupil really understands a mathematical concept, idea or technique if he or she can represent it in a variety of ways.'

Doubles: 8 + 8 = 16



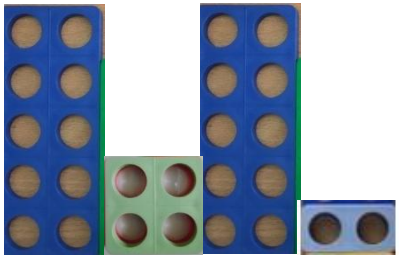
8 + 8 is connected to 8 X 2

Near doubles: 6 + 7 = 13

6 + 7 is commutative with 7 + 6

Number bonds: 7 + 3 = 10

Partitioning: 14 + 12 = 26



Bridging: 7 + 5 = 12

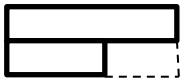
To begin: 7 + 3 = 10
Then: 10 + 2 = 12

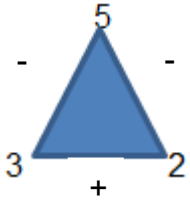
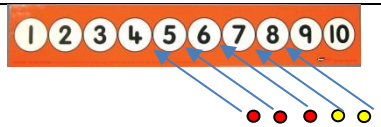
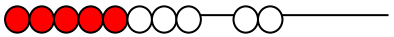
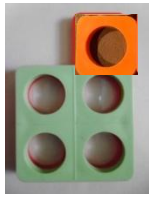
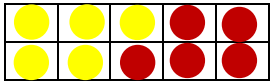
Adjusting: 16 + 9 = 25

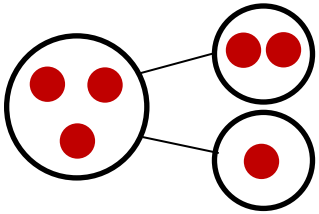
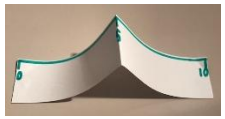
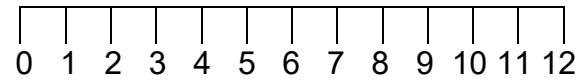
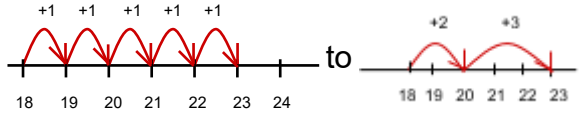
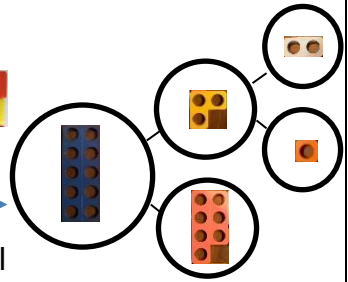
To begin: 16 + 10 = 26

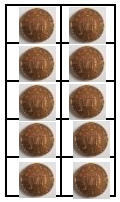
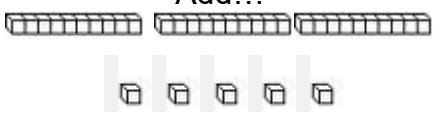
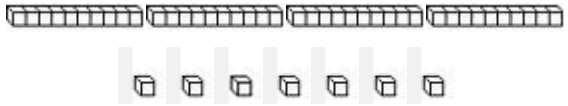
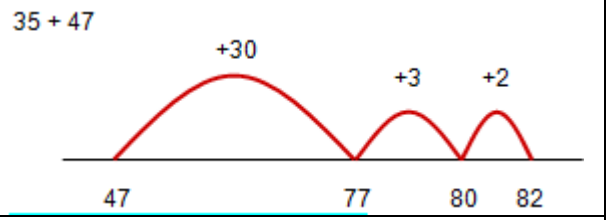
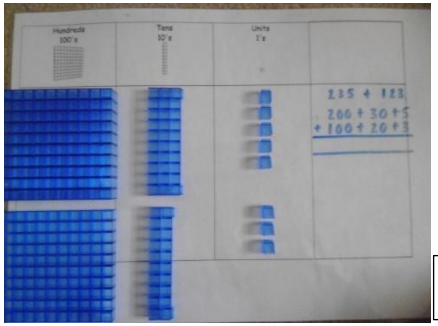
Then: 26 – 1 = 25

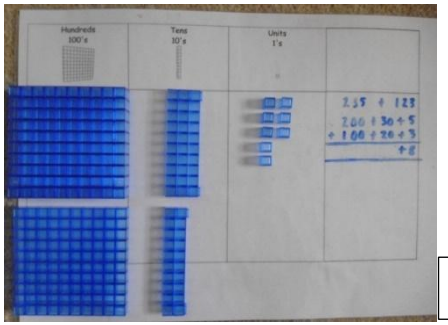
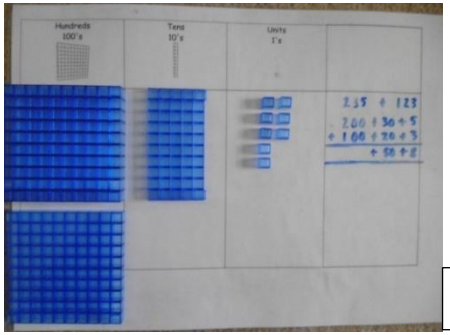
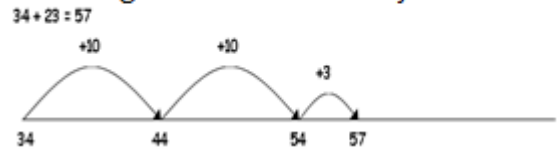
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

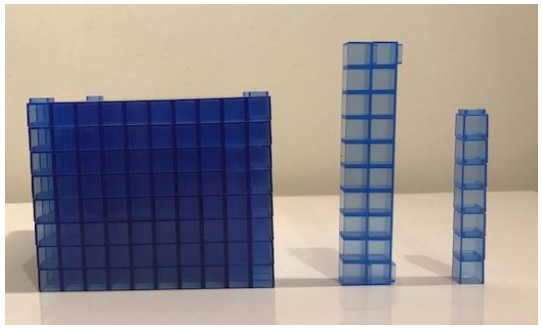
	Finding the difference: 10 – 6 = 4   David has 10 sweets, whilst Chloe has six sweets. How many more does David have than Chloe? 	**Reordering:** 8 + 7 + 2 = 17 e.g. calculating numbers in a different order To begin: 8 + 2 = 10 Then: 10 + 7 = 17 	

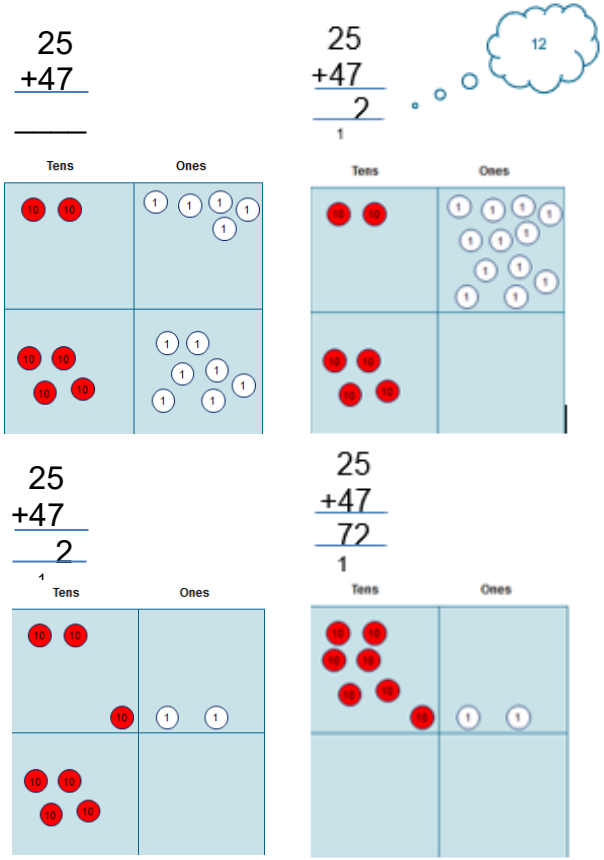
	Counting	**Mental maths strategies & linked concepts**	**Rapid recall**	**Written calculation & appropriate models/images to support conceptual understanding**	
Year 1:	Count in ones to and across 100 forwards and backwards starting from 0, 1 and other numbers. Count in multiples of two, five and ten using a counting stick set up as a number track.	Explicitly teach every mental maths strategy detailed above. Pupils use apparatus to explore addition as the inverse of subtraction.  'Four add one is the same as five'	Rapid recall of all pairs of numbers totalling numbers up to 20. Use structured apparatus – i.e. Numicon, tens frames, abaci, etc. 	**Combining two groups:** • Teachers model how to line up counters/objects on a number track before counting on. This is a precursor to use of a fully numbered number-line. • Children develop a mental picture of the number system for use with calculation. A range of key models and images support this, alongside practical equipment.	 3 + 2 = 5 'Three plus two is the same as five'  'Eight add two more makes ten'  'Four add one more is the same as five'  Tens frame  Bar model

				**Whole / part-whole model:** • The concept of a whole / part-whole model is introduced.	 Cherry model
Year 2:	Continue practising above skills. Count in steps of 2, 3 and 5 forwards and backwards to and from zero using a counting stick set up as a number line. Count in tens from any number – link to coins in a piggy bank as well as a number square.	Explicitly teach every mental maths strategy detailed above. Round numbers to the nearest 10, for example, by illustrating on a number line that is drawn on a folded strip of paper. 	Recall addition facts for all numbers to 20.	**Counting on from the largest number:** • Children begin to use number lines to support their own calculations, initially counting on from the largest number in ones before beginning to work more efficiently. **Reordering calculations to apply use of mental maths strategies:** • Children reorder 'strings' of numbers to apply their understanding of mental maths strategies, including doubles and number bonds, e.g. 6 + 7 + 4 reordered to 6 + 4 = 10 and then 10 + 7 = 17. Jottings are used to help keep track of thinking. **Whole / part-whole model:** • The concept of a whole / part-whole model is reinforced and extended.	Number line with all numbers labelled  18 + 5   Questions such as: 'How might I rearrange these to find the total?' are asked.  Bar model  Cherry model

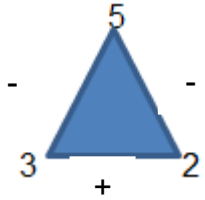
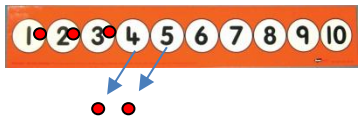
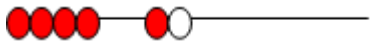
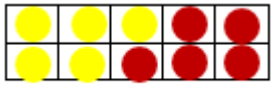
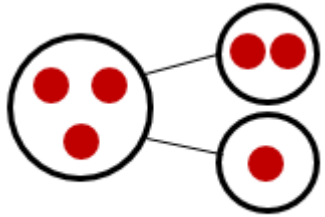
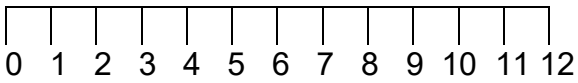
Year 3:	Continue practising above skills. Count forward and backwards from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100. Count on 10 or 100 from any two-digit number. Count up and down in tenths. Link to a counting stick as before, whilst deriving number facts.	Reinforce partitioning and bridging through multiples of 10, plus adjusting when adding 11 or 9. Use structured apparatus to understand that subtraction undoes addition and link with inverse number operations.	Connect pairs totalling ten to pairs of multiples of 10 totalling 100.  Use 10ps in tens frame. Recall pairs of two-digit numbers with a total of 100, i.e. 32 + ? = 100.	**Expanded horizontal addition:** • Teachers model how numbers can be partitioned into tens and ones, including different ways, e.g. 36 = 30 + 6 36 = 20 + 10 + 6 • Add numbers using structured apparatus to support understanding of place value. • Make connections between partitioning both numbers using structured apparatus and partition the second number only using a number line.	 Add…  …and…  By partitioning and recombining 30+ 40 = 70 5 + 7 = 12 70 + 12 = 82 
Year 4:	Continue practising previous skills. Count forwards and backwards from 0 in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and	Bridging through 60 for time, i.e. 70 minutes = 1 hour and 10 minutes. Rounding any number to the	As above. Use known facts and place value to derive new ones, i.e. 'If I know 8 + 3 = 11, I also know	**Expanded horizontal method, leading to columnar addition:** • Written recording should follow teacher modelling around the size of numbers and place value using a variety of concrete/pictorial materials, e.g. Numicon shapes, Dienes and place-value cards.	 a

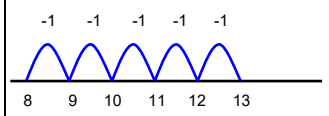
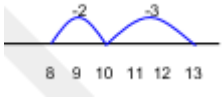
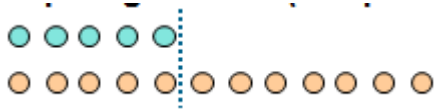
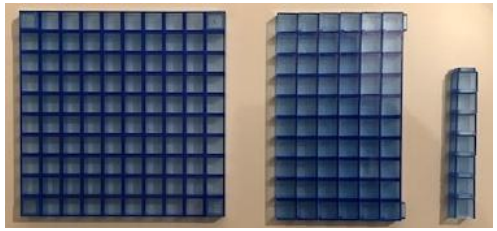
	1000 using counting sticks, number lines, number squares, etc. Count up and down in tenths, hundredths and simple fractions using models and images, plus Dienes / pixie Dienes equipment and a counting stick.	nearest 10, 100 or 1000. Rounding numbers with one decimal place to nearest whole number. Explore inverse as a way to derive new facts and to check accuracy of answers.	0.8 + 0.3 = 1.1 and 8/100 + 3/100 = 11/100.' Sums and differences of pairs of multiples of 10, 100 or 1000. Addition doubles of numbers to 100. Pairs of fractions totalling one.	• As children move towards using a columnar method, links continue to be made with earlier models and images, including the number line. • **A formal columnar method should only be used towards the end of Year 4 if the children are fully secure in the previous steps.**	 b  c  d It is important that empty number lines are kept as well as using more formal written calculation methods. Counting on more efficiently: 

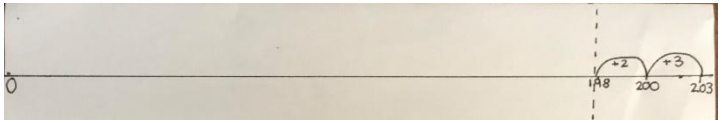
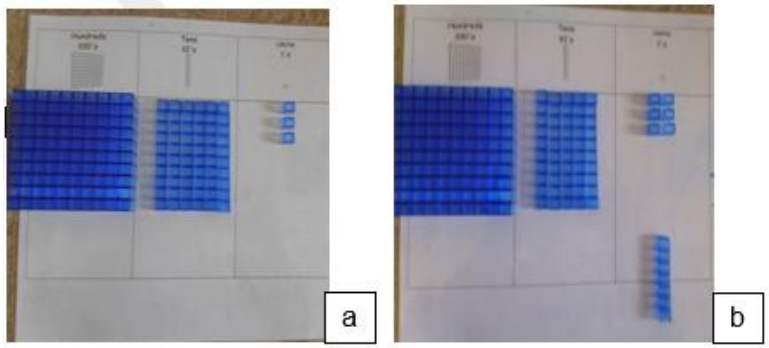
Year 5:	Count forwards and backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to one million. Continue to count forwards and backwards in simple fractions. Count forward and backwards in appropriate decimals and percentages.	Use apparatus and knowledge of place value to add decimals, i.e. 3.4 + 2.5 = 5 + 0.9  Reorder increasingly complex calculations, i.e. 1.7 + 2.8 + 0.3 = 1.7 + 0.3 + 2.8 Compensating – i.e. 405 + 399 → add 400 and then subtract one.	Continue to practice previous stage and make links between known facts and addition pairs for fractions, percentages and decimals Doubles and halves of decimals, i.e. half of 5.6, double 3.4. Sums and differences of decimals, i.e. 6.5 + 2.7	**Expanded vertical method, leading to columnar addition:** • Teachers model a column method that records and explains partial mental methods. • There remains an emphasis on the language of calculation, e.g. 'Forty plus seventy equals one-hundred and ten.'… 'Seven add six equals thirteen.' …before recombining numbers. Teachers also model the language of: 'Four tens add seven tens total eleven tens or 110.' • Teachers similarly advance to model the addition of two 3-digit numbers with the expectation that as children's knowledge of place value is secured, they become ready to approach a formal compact method.	Informal columnar: Adding the hundreds first: 471 + 356 700 120 7 827 Adding the ones first: 471 + 356 7 120 700 827 

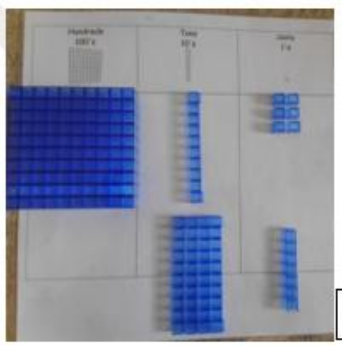
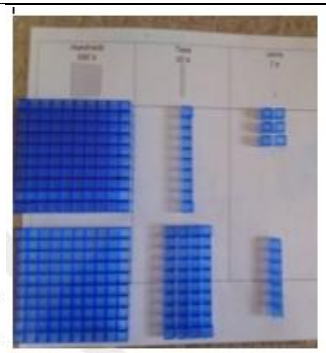
Year 6:	Continue to practice previous skills. Count forwards and backwards in simple fractions, decimals and percentages.	Bridging through decimals, i.e. 0.8 + 0.35 = 0.8 + 0.2 + 0.15 using empty number lines. Partitioning using near doubles, i.e. 2.5 + 2.6 = 5 + 0.1 Reorder decimals, i.e. 4.7 + 5.6 – 0.7 …as… 4.7 – 0.7 + 5.6 = 4 + 5.6.	Using children's confident recalling of basic facts to 20/100 and deriving facts using place value, make links between decimals, fractions and percentages. i.e. 1 + 19 10 + 190 100 + 1900 Question: What do you notice?	**Columnar addition (formal written method):** • The concept of exchange is reinforced through continued use of manipulatives. • Teachers model: 1. "I have two tens and five ones, which need adding to four tens and seven ones." 2. "I add five ones to seven ones, which gives me twelve ones." 3. "I exchange ten of my twelve ones for a ten counter." 4. "I add my three tens and four tens to make seven tens." "Altogether, I have seven tens and two ones." • Teachers similarly advance to model the addition of two 3-digit numbers and then go beyond. 587 + 475 1062 1 1	**Pupils to be encouraged to consider mental strategies first.** Formal columnar – using an example with smaller value numbers to exemplify: 

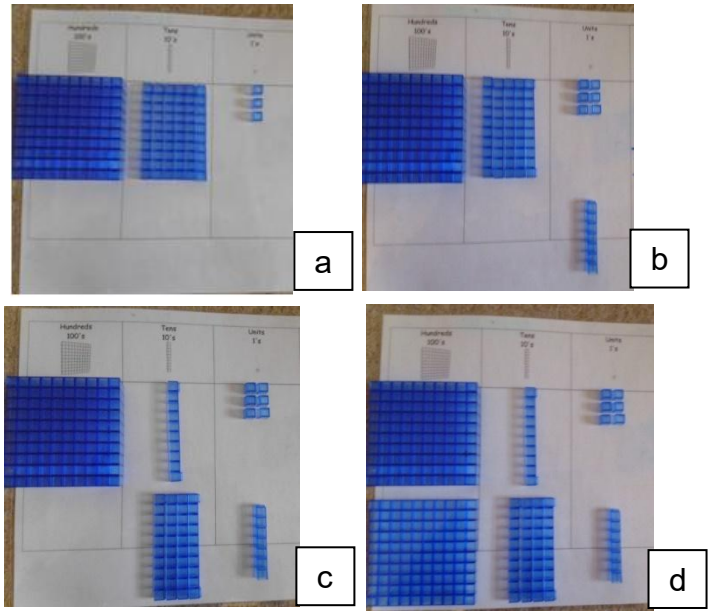
Subtraction:

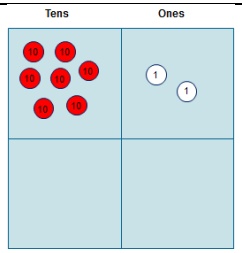
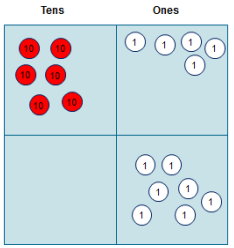
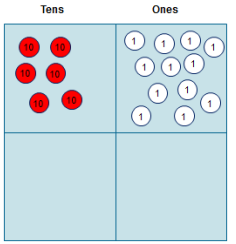
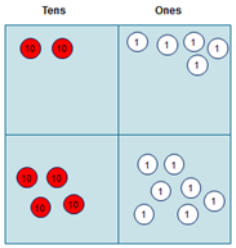
	Counting	Mental strategies	Rapid Recall	Written calculation and appropriate models and images to support conceptual understanding	
Year 1:	Count in ones to and across 100, forwards and backwards starting from 0, 1 and other numbers. Count in multiples of two, five and ten.	Explicitly teach every mental maths strategy detailed above. Pupils use apparatus to explore addition as the inverse of subtraction:  'One less than five is four' 	Rapid recall of subtraction facts for numbers up to 10. Use structured apparatus, i.e. Numicon, tens frames, abaci etc. 	**Subtraction as taking away from a group:** • Teachers model how to remove counters/objects and count back on a number track. This is a precursor to use of a fully numbered number-line. **Whole / part-whole model:** • The concept of a whole / part-whole model is introduced.	 'Five minus two totals three'  'Six take away two leaves four'  'One less than six is five'  Tens frame  Bar model  Cherry model
Year 2:	Continue practising above skills. Count in steps of 2, 3	Explicitly teach every mental maths strategy detailed above.	Recall subtraction (and addition) facts for all	**Taking away:** • Children begin to use number lines to support their own	Number line with all numbers labelled 

	and 5, forwards and backwards to and from zero. Count in tens from any number – link to coins in a piggy bank as well as a number square.		numbers to 20.	calculations, initially counting back in ones before beginning to work more efficiently. **Finding the difference:** • Teachers model how to find the difference when two numbers are relatively 'close together.'	13 – 5 = 8  to 13 – 5 = 8  Comparing two sets to find the difference. 
Year 3:	Continue practising above skills. Count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100. Count on and back by 10 or 100 from any two digit number. Link to counting stick counting forwards and backwards flexibly.	Reinforce partitioning and bridging through multiples of 10, plus adjusting when subtracting 11 or 9. Use structured apparatus to understand that subtraction undoes addition and link with inverse number operations.	Connect subtractions from ten to subtractions from multiples of 10 totalling 100.  Use 10ps in tens frame. Subtract two digit numbers	**Taking away:** • When teaching children about reduction, highlight the importance of only partitioning one number.	Subtraction by partitioning with use of manipulatives and linked with a horizontal expanded written algorithm: 167 – 24 = 143 20 4  In either order… To begin: 167 – 20 = 147  Then: 147 – 4 = 143 

	Count up and down in tenths – linking to visual image.		from 100 i.e. ? = 100 - 78	**Finding the difference:** • Children move on to find the difference by making number line comparisons.	100 + 60 + 7 - 20 + 4 0 + 40 + 3 Finding the difference on a number line:  Children should note that finding the difference is often the most efficient way of solving a subtraction problem when two numbers are close together. e.g. 61 – 59
Year 4:	Continue practising of previous skills. Count forwards and backwards from 0 in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000 using counting sticks, number lines, number squares, etc. Count up and down in tenths, hundredths	Bridging through 60 for time, i.e. 70 minutes = 1 hour and 10 minutes Rounding any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000. Rounding numbers with one decimal place to nearest whole number. Explore inverse as a way to derive new facts and to check accuracy of answers.	As above. Use known facts and place value to derive new ones, i.e. 'If I know 11 - 3 = 8, I also know 1.1 - 0.3 = 0.8 and 8/100 - 3/100 = 5/100.' Sums and differences of pairs of multiples of 10, 100 or 1000.	**Taking away:** • Subtraction by partitioning with use of manipulatives, and including transfer / exchange, linked with a horizontal expanded written algorithm in preparation for a future formal column method. • **Formal column methods should only be used at the end of Year 4 if the**	363 – 147 = 216 50 13 300 + ~~60~~ + ~~3~~ - 100 + 40 + 7 200 + 10 + 6 

	and simple fractions using models and images, i.e. Dienes / Pixie Dienes equipment, counting stick, ITPs.		Subtraction of fractions totalling 1, i.e. 1 – 0.3 = 0.7	**children are fully secure in their previous steps.** **Finding the difference:** • Finding the difference continues to be highlighted where the two numbers are close together – using a number line on a strip of paper.	 c  d 
Year 5:	Count forwards and backwards in steps of	Use apparatus and knowledge of place value to subtract	Continue to practise previous stage and	**Column method with Dienes:** • Subtraction by partitioning with	$\begin{array}{r} {}^{5}\,{}^{1} \\ 3\cancel{6}3 \\ -\ 147 \\ \hline 216 \end{array}$

	powers of 10 for any given number up to one million. Continue to count forwards and backwards in simple fractions. Count forward and backwards in appropriate decimals and percentages.	decimals, i.e. 3.8 - 2.5 = 1.3 Reorder increasingly complex calculations, i.e. 1.7 – 0.5 – 0.7 = 1.7 – 0.7 – 0.5. Compensating – i.e. 405 - 399 → subtract 400 and then add 1.	make links between known facts and addition pairs for fractions, percentages and decimals. Doubles and halves of decimals, i.e. half of 5.6, double 3.4. Sums and differences of decimals, i.e. 6.5 + 2.7	use of manipulatives, and including transfer / exchange, linked with a formal column written algorithm.	
Year 6:	Continue to practise previous skills. Count forwards and backwards in simple fractions, decimals and percentages.	Bridging through decimals, i.e. 1.5 – 0.8 = 1.5 – 0.5 then – 0.3 using empty number line.	Using children's confident recalling of basic facts to 20/100 and using place value, make links between decimals, fractions and percentages. 19 – 1 = 190 – 10 = 1900 – 100 =	**Column method with place value counters:** • The concept of transfer / exchange is continued through use of manipulatives. • Teachers model: 1. "I have seven tens and two ones. I need to subtract	**Pupils to be encouraged to consider mental strategies first.** Formal columnar – using an example with smaller value numbers to exemplify: 72 - 47 ____ 6 1 ~~7~~ 12 - 47 ____

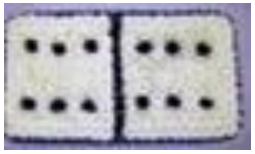
			1.9 – 0.1 = Question: What do you notice?	four tens and seven ones.” 2. “At the moment, I cannot subtract seven ones from two ones, so I need to transfer one ten to become ten ones.” 3. “Now I can take away seven ones from twelve ones, so that I have fives ones left.“ 4. “I can now subtract four tens from six tens, which leaves me with two tens.” 5. “I recombine two tens and fives ones to understand that I am left with twenty-five.”	     

Multiplication:

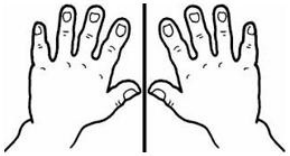
Mental calculation strategies for multiplication and division:

Doubling and halving:

Double six is 12…



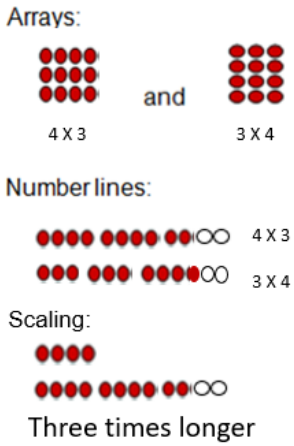
Double five is ten…



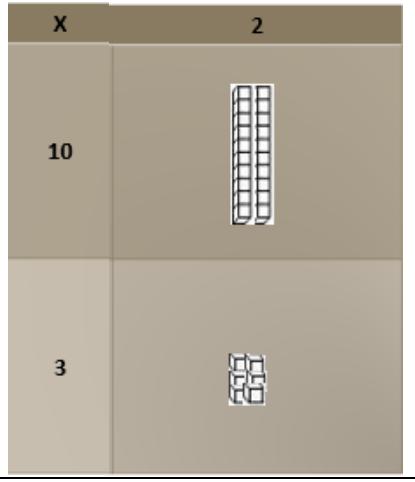
Double 16 can be calculated by working out…
Double ten → 20
Double six → 12

With links to finding four-times a given value and finding a quarter of a value.

Knowing multiplication and division facts to 12 X 12:



Multiplying a teen number by one-digit number:



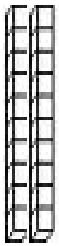
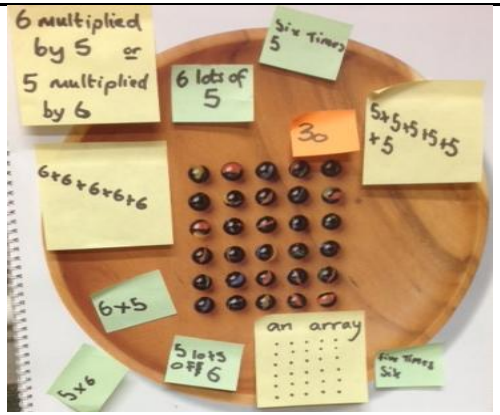
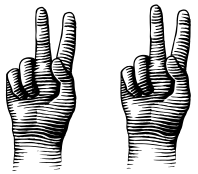
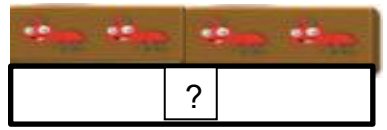
Multiplying and dividing by multiples of ten:

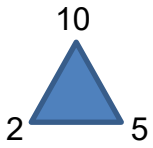
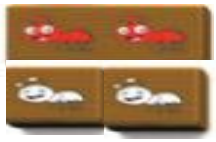
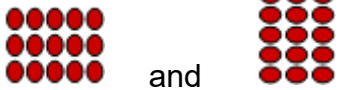
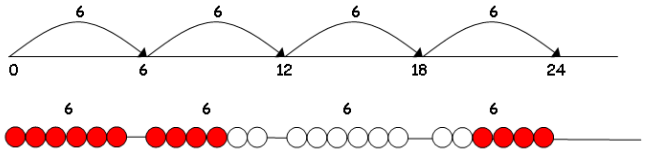
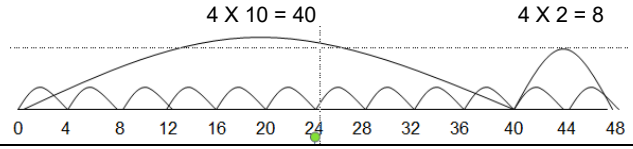
20 X 10 = 200

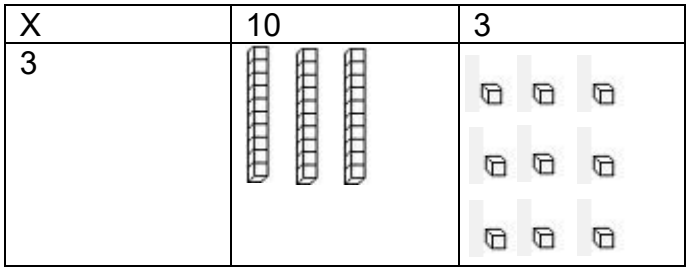
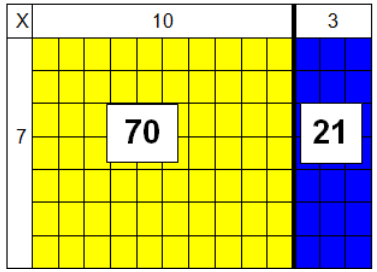
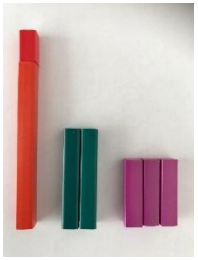
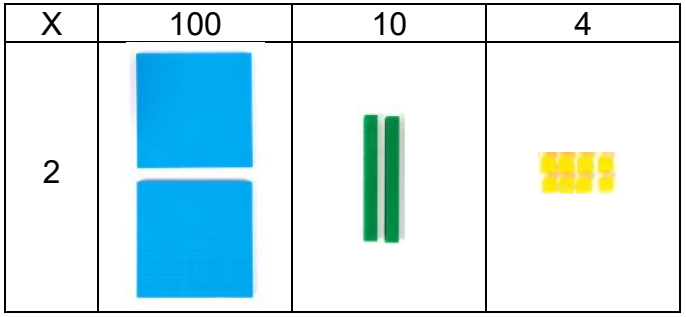
Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	2	0

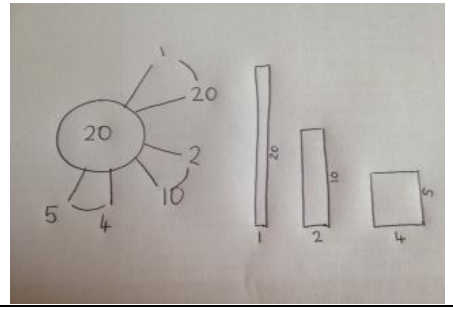
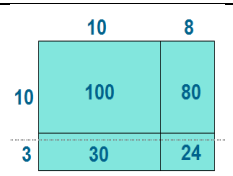
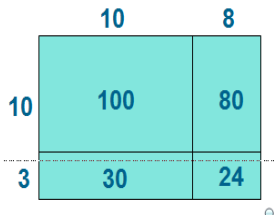
Identifying fractions, decimals and percentages:

Milk the maths…

	  ‘Add a place value holder’				 ...by allowing children to make connections between number facts.
	Counting	**Mental strategies**	**Rapid recall**	**Written calculation and appropriate models and images to support conceptual understanding**	
Year 1:	Count forwards and backwards in 2s, 5s and 10s	Doubling up to six and then ten whilst using related models and images.	Derive/recall doubles up to five and derive/recall halves up to ten.	**Developing early conceptual understanding of multiplication (grouping):**	Use objects, pictorial representations and arrays to show the concept of multiplication:   Early bar model 

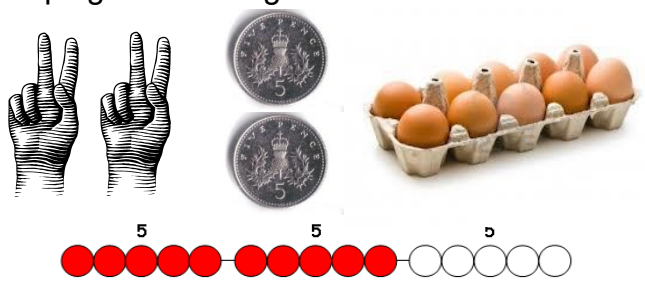
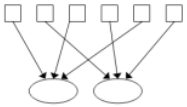
Year 2:	Count forwards and backwards in 2s, 3s, 5s and 10s from zero.	Begin to understand and use inverse number operations:  Stories are used alongside a triad to help children understand links between number operations, e.g. “There are five pencils in two packs, which means that there are ten pencils altogether.” Doubling is reinforced using a whole/part-whole model: 	Derive/recall doubles up to ten and derive/recall halves up to twenty. Recall & use multiplication facts for the 2X, 5X and 10X-tables. Learn what happens when a number is multiplied by zero or one.	**Understanding multiplication as repeated addition:** • Investigate multiplication as repeated addition, so that the law of cummutativity is understood. • Whilst arrays are also modelled explicitly at this stage, it is important to note that they will continue to be a key model at later stages, alongside more formal methods of calculation.	Arrays: 5 X 3 and 3 X 5  Connect related facts with both array and repeated addition images. Repeated addition on the number line linked with manipulatives: 6 X 4 = 24  So: ‘Six multiplied by four’ …or… ‘Six taken four times.’
Year 3:	Counting forwards and backwards in 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 8s	Use doubling to make connections between the 2X, 4X and 8X-tables. Understand that multiplication can be undertaken by	Recall and use multiplication facts for the 2X, 3X, 4X, 5X, 8X and 10X tables.	**Relate multiplying a 2-digit by 1-digit number using repeated addition and arrays to represent:**	Children use an empty number line to group efficiently: 4 X 12 = 48 

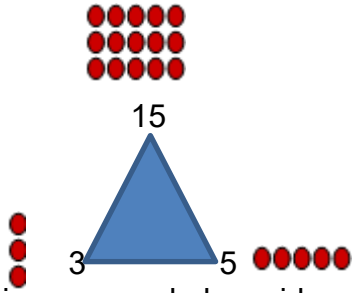
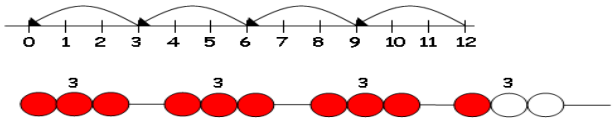
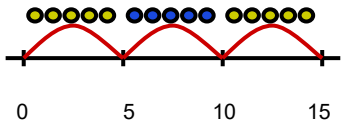
	and 10s from zero. Count up and down in tenths.	partitioning numbers, e.g. 12 X 4 = 10 X 4 + 2 X 4 Introduce the structure of scaling: e.g. Find a ribbon that is 4 times as long as the blue ribbon  2cm 8cm			3 X 13 = 39  7 X 13 = 91 
Year 4:	Counting forwards and backwards in 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 7s, 8s, 10s, 25s and 1000s from zero. Count up and down in tenths and hundredths.	Derive factor pairs of numbers using models and images, e.g. Cuisenaire 1 and 12 2 and 6 3 and 4 	Recall & use multiplication facts for all times-tables up to 12 X 12.	**Relate multiplying a 3 or 2-digit by 1-digit number with arrays towards using long/short multiplication:**	Relate multiplying a 3/2-digit by 1-digit number, whilst refining the written notation used. 114 X 2 = 228  114 X 2 =

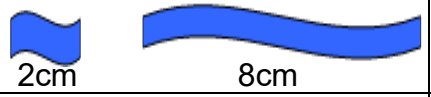
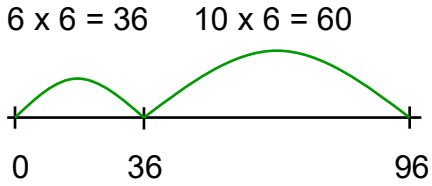
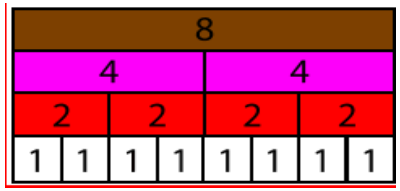
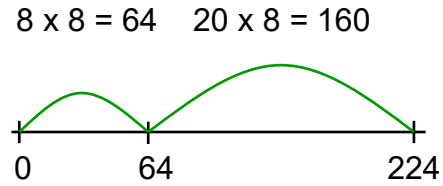
		Use reordering to multiply three numbers. Children learn about the associative law: (9 X 5) X 10 = (10 X 5) X 9			100 X 2 = 200 10 X 2 = 20 4 X 2 = 8 = 228 Link with distributive law: (100 X 2) + (10 X 2) + (4 X 2) = 228 At this stage, the **non-statutory** guidance in the National Curriculum suggests teaching short multiplication; however, St David's staff feel that an **expanded form of calculation** (as set out above) is be a better lead into long/short multiplication.
Year 5:	Counting forwards and backwards in 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 25s and 1000s from zero.	Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers.  	Recall & use multiplication facts for all times-tables up to 12 X 12.	**Relate multiplying a 4/3/2-digit by 1/2-digit number with grid to using long multiplication:**	 18 X13 24 30 80 100 234
Year 6:	Consolidate all previous counting, including forwards and	Perform mental calculations, including with mixed numbers and operations.	Recall & use multiplication facts for all times-tables up to 12 X 12.	**Relate multiplying a 4/3/2-digit by 1/2-digit number with grid to using short multiplication:**	 18

	backwards in fractions.				X13 54 2 180 234 Once children have fully grasped the concept of multiplication alongside manipulatives and an expanded written method, they will be well-placed to progress towards a more compact written algorithm.

Division:

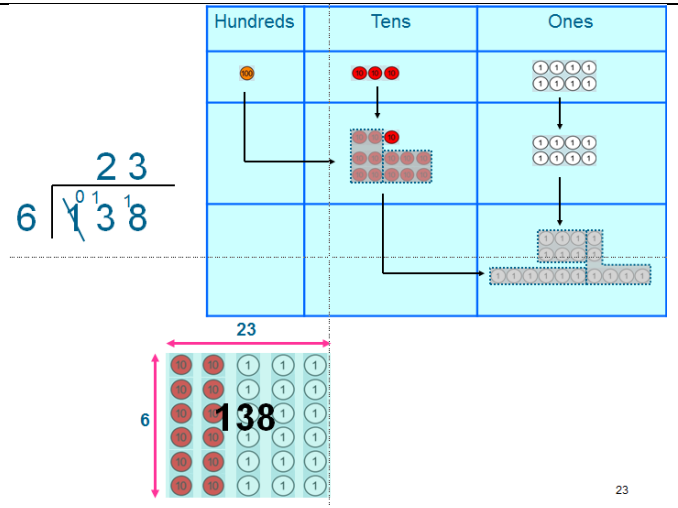
	Counting	**Mental strategies**	**Rapid recall**	**Written calculation and appropriate models and images to support conceptual understanding**	
Year 1:	Count forwards and backwards in 2s, 5s and 10s	Doubling up to six and then ten whilst using related models and images.	Derive/recall doubles up to five and derive/recall halves up to ten.	**Developing early conceptual understanding of division as grouping and sharing:**	Use objects, pictorial representations and arrays to show the concept of division as grouping and sharing.  “Two children share six pencils between them” 

					"Six children are asked to get into three equal groups"   Early bar model
Year 2:	Count forwards and backwards in 2s, 3s, 5s and 10s from zero.	Begin to understand and use inverse number operations.  Stories are used alongside a triad to help children understand links between number operations, e.g. "15 children are asked to get into three groups and find out that there are five people in each group."	Derive/recall doubles up to ten and derive/recall halves up to twenty. Recall and use multiplication facts for the 2X, 5X and 10X-tables.	**Understanding division as repeated subtraction:** • Investigate division as repeated subtraction. • Through teacher modelling, children need to know that division is not commutative.	Number lines: 12 ÷ 3 = 4  15 ÷ 5 = 3  Early bar model 

Year 3:	Counting forwards and backwards in 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 8s and 10s from zero.	Use doubling to make connections between the 2X, 4X and 8X-tables. Understand that multiplication can be undertaken by partitioning numbers, e.g. 12 X 4 = 10 X 4 + 2 X 4 Introduce the structure of scaling: e.g. Find a ribbon that is 4 times as long as the blue ribbon.  2cm 8cm	Recall & use multiplication facts for the 2X, 3X, 4X, 5X, 8X and 10X tables.	**Dividing a 2-digit by 1-digit number, representing this efficiently on a number line:**	Children use an empty number line to chunk efficiently. 96 ÷ 6 = 16  Conceptual understanding can be provided through use of a bead string to highlight the chunks. 
Year 4:	Counting forwards and backwards in 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 7s, 8s, 10s, 25s and 1000s from zero.	Derive factor pairs of numbers using models and images, e.g. Cuisenaire.  	Recall & use multiplication facts for all times-tables up to 12 X 12.	**Dividing a 3 or 2-digit by 1-digit number, representing this efficiently on a number line, also in relation to long division:** • At this stage, remainders may be present in a practical context.	Children use an empty number line to chunk efficiently. 224 ÷ 8 = 28  28 8 | 224 - 160 (8 X 20) 64 - 64 (8 X 8) 0 …or… 28 8 | 224 20 X 8 = 160 64 8 X 8 = 64 0

Year 5:	Counting forwards and backwards in 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 25s and 1000s from zero.	Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers.	Recall & use multiplication facts for all times-tables up to 12 X 12.	**Dividing a 4/3/2-digit by 1-digit number, in relation to long division:** • By this stage, there is a statutory requirement that children can use a formal written calculation method, such as long division. • Short division may begin to be taught alongside long division, but still with use of visual representations	Beginning long division. Remainders should be interpreted in the following ways when long division is used: • as whole numbers • as fractions • through rounding in an appropriate way to the context Long division: 415 ÷ 9 = 46 and 1/9 46 and 1/9 9 | 415 40 X 9 = 360 55 6 X 9 = 54 1
Year 6:	Consolidate all previous counting, including forwards and backwards in fractions.	Perform mental calculations, including with mixed numbers and different number operations.	Recall & use multiplication facts for all times-tables up to 12 X 12.	**Dividing a 4/3/2-digit by 2/1-digit number, in relation to long and then short division:** • By this stage, there is a statutory requirement that children can use formal written	Long division with remainders should be interpreted in the following way: through rounding in an appropriate way to the context Long division: 432 ÷ 15 = 28 4/5 28 15 | 432 20 X 15 = 300 132 8 X 15 = 120

				calculation methods, including long and short division. • Use of visual representations – like the ones opposite – remain important.	12 $\frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$ Answer: 28 $\frac{4}{5}$ Moving onto remainders being shown as decimals. 28.8 15 | 432.0 20 X 15 = 300 132 8 X 15 = 120 120 120 000 Short division: 138 ÷ 6 = 23

					 Remainders shown as fractions and then decimals. Key language: 'How many groups of six one-hundreds are there in one-hundred?' 'How many groups of six tens are there in thirteen tens?' 'How many groups of six ones are there in eighteen?'

Manipulatives and representations to be used throughout the school when problem solving as a pathway to understand what the problem is asking us.

2021-2022 – Mastering Number
EYFS and KS1 have undertaken the Mastering Number project for this acacdemic year. Rekenreks are one of their main manipulatives. This programme is designed to develop a secure and deep understanding of number which will support the children in their mental and written work.