

Ryton Federation Calculation Policy

Sarah Williams CWL [Date]

	Year 1 Addition				
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary	
Combining two parts to make a whole: part- whole model	Use part whole model.	Use pictures to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar. 4 + 3 = 7 $0 = 0 = 0$ $0 = 0 = 0$ $0 = 0$	Use the part-part whole diagram to move into the abstract.	Addition Add More And Make Sum Total Altogether Double Near double Half Halve One more, two moreten more How many more to make? How many more is than? How much more is?	
Starting at the bigger number and counting	Start with the larger number on the bead string and then count on the smaller number one by	Start with the larger number on the number line and count on in ones or in one jump to find the	10 = 6 + 4 Place the larger number in your head and count on the smaller number to find the answer		
on	one to find the answer.	answer.			
Regrouping to make 10	Start with the bigger number and use the smaller number to make 10.	Use pictures or a number line. Regroup or partition the smaller number using the part part whole model to make 10	7 + 4 = 11		

(This is an essential skill for column addition further up the school).	6+5=11 Use tens frames	$q + 3 = 1 2$ $x \times x$ $x \times x$ $x \times x$	If I am at seven, how many more do I need to make 10? How many more do I add on now?	
Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20	2 more than 5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Emphasis should be on the language " 1 more than 5 is equal to 6." "2 more than 5 is 7." "8 is 3 more than 5."	
		Veer 2 Addition		
		Year 2 Addition		
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Adding multiples of ten	50 = 30 + 20	20+30=50	20 + 30 = 50 50 = 20 + 30	Addition Add More And Make Sum
Use known number facts Part-part whole model	Children explore ways of making numbers to and within 20.	5 + 5 = 20 $5 - 5 = 5$ $5 + 15 = 20$ $20 = 5 + 15$ $20 = 5 + 15$ $20 = 5 = 15$ $15 = 20 = 5 + 15$ $20 = 5 = 15$ $15 = 20 = -15$	$15+1=16 \qquad 16-1=15$ $1+15=16 \qquad 16-15=1$	Total Altogether Double Near double Half Halve One more, two moreten more, one hundred more How many more to make?

Using known facts		Also with equals sign at the beginning. Children draw own representations of H, T and O	3 + 4 = 7 leads to 30 + 40 = 70 leads to 300 + 400 = 700	How many more is than? How much more is? Equals Is the same as Number bonds/pairs/facts Tens boundary
Bar model		7 + 3 = 10	$ \begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ $	
Adding a two digit number and ones	Use tens frame to make 10 and then explore the pattern.	Use number line to model $1 + 1 = 23$ $+ 4 + 3$ $1 + 2 = 23$	Children use knowledge of composition of number	

Add a 2 digit number and tens	Explore that the ones digit won't change.	27 + 30 = 57 $+10 + 10 + 10$ $27 37 47 57$	27+10=37 $27+20=47$ $27+30=57$ $27+40=67$	
Add two 2-digit numbers	Model using dienes	Use number line and bridging ten methods if necessary. 25+47=72 +20 +20 +5 72	2 5 + 4 7 = 7 2 $2 0 + 5$ $4 0 + 7$ $6 0 + 1 2 = 7 2$	
Add three 1 digit numbers	Combine to make 10 first if possible.	Regroup and draw representations.	Combine the two numbers that make/bridge the ten then add on the remaining number. (+ + 7 + 6 - 10 + 7 - 1 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7	

	Year 3 Addition				
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary	
Column addition – no regrouping	Model using dienes.	Children move to drawing the dienes using a tens frame. 3 + 2 + 3 = 5 + 9 $7 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 +$	Add the ones first, then the tens and then the hundreds. $\begin{array}{c} H \\ H \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7$	Addition Add More And Make Sum Total Altogether Double Near double Half Halve One more, two moreten more, one hundred more How many more to make? How many more is than?	
Column addition with regrouping	Model exchanging 10 ones	Children can draw a representation of the grid to further support their understanding, carrying the regrouped ten underneath the line	Start by partitioning the numbers before formal column to show the exchange 20+5 $40+8$ $60+13=73$	How many more is than? How much more is? Equals Is the same as Number bonds/pairs/facts Tens boundary/hundreds boundary	

			HTO 536 + 85 621 11	
		Year 4-6 Addition	n D	l
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Y4 – Add numbers with up to 4 digits	Children continue to use dienes or move onto place value counters to add.	Draw representations using a place value grid 263444517=7151 THHTO 000000000000000000000000000000000000	Continue from previous work to exchange to hundreds as well as tens. Relate to money and measures.	Addition Add More And Make Sum Total Altogether Double Near double Half Halve One more, two moreten more, one hundred more How many more to make? How many more is than? How much more is? Equals Is the same as Number bondo (poiro /facto
Y5 – Add numbers with	As Year 4 – introduce decimal place value counters and model exchange for addition.			Number bonds/pairs/facts

more than 4 digits. Add decimals with 2 decimal places, including money	tens ones tenths hundredths	2.37+81.79=84.16 Tens Ones Tenths Hundreds 000000000000000000000000000000000000	72.8 + 5 + 6 = 127.4 $72.8 + 5 + 6 = 127.4$ $72.8 + 5 + 6$ $127.4 + 1$ $127.4 + 1$ 1 $127.4 + 1$ 1 1 $127.4 + 1$ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Tens boundary/hundreds boundary/ones boundary/tenths boundry Inverse
Y6 – Add several numbers of increasing complexity. Include adding money, measures and decimals with different numbers of decimals	As Y5	As Y5	Insert zeros for place holders 81,059 3,668 15,301 +20,551 120,579 1111 $23\cdot361$ $9\cdot080$ $59\cdot770$ $+1\cdot300$ $93\cdot511$	

Year 1 Subtraction				
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Taking away ones	Use physical objects (counters, cubes etc) to show how objects can be taken away.	Cross out objects to show what has been taken away.	7 - 4 = 3 1 6 - 9 = 7	Subtract Take away How many are left/left over? How many have gone? Ones less, two less, ten less How many fewer is than? How much less is? Difference between
Counting back	Move objects away from the group counting backwards.	Count back in ones using a number line.	Put 13 in your head. Count back 4. What number are you at?	
Find the difference	Compare objects and amounts. 7 'Seven is 3 more than four' 4 'I am 2 years older than my sister' Use objects to create bar models	Count on using a number line to find the difference.	Sophie has 12 football cards. Her sister has 5. How many more does Sophie have than her sister?	

	S Pencis		
Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 (part-part whole model)	Link to addition. Use the PPW model to model the inverse.	Use pictorial representation to show the part.	Move to using numbers within the part-part whole model.
Make 10	14-9	13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7 13-7	16 – 8 How many do we need to take away to make 10? How many do we need to take away after?
Bar model	5-2=3 Using actual objects	5 – 2 = 3 Using images	

			$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
		Year 2 Subtracti	on	
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Regroup a ten into ten ones	Use a place value chart to show how to change a ten into ten ones	20-4 20-4=16 	20-4=16 20-4=16	Subtract Take away How many are left/left over? How many have gone? Ones less, two less, ten less, one hundred less How many fewer is than? How much less is?
Partitioning to regroup without subtracting	34-13 = 21	Children draw representations of dienes and cross off. 43 - 21 = 22	43 – 21 = 22	Difference between Equals Is the same as Number bonds/pairs/facts Tens boundary

Make 10 strategy (Progression should be crossing one ten, crossing, crossing more than one ten, crossing the hundreds)	34 – 28 Use the bead string to model counting to the next 10 and the rest.	Use the number line to count onto the next 10 and the rest.	93-76=27	
		Year 3 Subtracti	on	
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Column subtraction without regrouping	Use Base 10 or Numicon to model. 47 – 32	Draw representations to support understanding	47-24=23 - <u>20+7</u> <u>20+3</u>	Subtract Take away How many are left/left over? How many have gone? Ones less, two less, ten less, one hundred less How many fewer is than? How much less is? Difference between Equals
Column subtraction with regrouping	Begin with Base 10 or Numicon then move to place value counters modelling the exchange of a ten into ten ones. 35 – 19	Children may draw Base 10 or place counters and cross them off.	Begin by partitioning into place value columns.	Number bonds/pairs/facts Tens boundary Hundreds boundary

	Hundreds Tens Ones Image: Construction of the second seco	45 - 29 = 36 T - 0	728-582=146 HTO 67,28 -582 146	
		Year 4-6 Subtract	tion	
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Subtracting tens and ones. Year 4 subtract with up to 4 digits <i>Introduce</i> <i>decimal</i> <i>subtraction</i> <i>through</i> <i>context of</i> <i>money</i> Year 5 subtract with at least 4 digits, including measures and money.	234 – 179 Model process of exchange using Base 10 or Numicon and then move to place value counters.	Children to draw the place value counters and show the exchange.	$T_{h} + T_{o}$ 26754 -1562 1192	Subtract Take away How many are left/left over? How many have gone? Ones less, two less, ten less, one hundred less How many fewer is than? How much less is? Difference between Equals Is the same as Number bonds/pairs/facts Missing number Tens boundary, hundreds boundary, ones boundary, tenths boundary Inverse

Subtract with decimal values, including mixtures of integers and decimals. Include where the decimal needs to be aligned.			Recognise the use of zero as a place holder. 17769 - 2372 7769 - 2372 7769 - 5	
Year 6 Subtract with increasingly large and more complex numbers and decimal values			× 5 8 6 9 9 - 8 9 9 4 9 6 0 7 5 0 × 8 5 • ¥ 1 9 kg - 3 6 • 0 80 kg 6 9 • 3 3 9 kg	
		Year 1 Multiplicat	ion	
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary

Doubling	Use practical activities using manipulatives including cubes and Numicon to demonstrate doubling. $\downarrow \downarrow $	Draw pictures to show how to double numbers.	Partition a number and then double each part before recombining it back together.	multiplication multiply multiplied by multiple doubling array number patterns
Counting in multiples	Count the groups as children are skip counting. Children may use their fingers as they are skip counting.	Children make representations to show counting in multiples.	Count in multiples of a number aloud. Write sequences with multiples of numbers.	
Making equal groups and counting the totals	Use manipulatives to create equal groups.	Draw and make representations. 2 groups of $3 = 6$ 2 g + o + p s o f $3 = 6$ (• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 x 4 = 8	
Repeated addition	Use different objects to add equal groups.	Use pictorial representations, including number lines, to solve problems.	Write addition sentences to describe objects and pictures.	

		e.g. There are 2 sweets in each bag. How many sweets are in 3 bags?	$\bigcirc \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ + \\ 3 \\ $	
Understanding arrays	Use objects laid out in arrays to find answers.	Draw representations of arrays to show understanding.	2 x 3 = 6 2 x 5 = 10	
		Year 2 Multiplicat	lion	
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Doubling	Model doubling using dienes and place value counters.	Draw pictures to represent how to double numbers.	Partition a number then double each part before recombining it.	
	40 + 12 = 52	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$T \circ$ 1 6 $2 \circ + 1 2 = 3 2$	

2,5 and 10 from zero (repeated addition)	Use counting sticks in class 5+5+5+5+5+5+5=40	representation of counting in multiples.	Write sequences with multiples of numbers. 2 4 6 8 1 0 5 1 0 1 5 2 0 5 \times 4 = 2 0	multiplication multiply multiplied by multiple groups of times once, twice, three times ten times repeated addition equal groups of doubling halving
Multiplication is commutative	Create arrays using counters, cubes or Numicon.	Use pictorial representations of arrays to show different calculations and explore commutativity.	5 × 3 = 1 5	array row, column number patterns multiplication table multiplication fact, division fact
	Pupils should understand that arrays can represent different equations and that, as multiplication is commutative, the order of the multiplication does not affect the answer.	2 × 3 = 3 × 2 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

Using the inverse This should be taught alongside division, so pupils learn how they work alongside each other.		$2 \times 4 = 8$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $3 = 2 \times 4$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $3 = 4 \times 2$ $4 = 3 \times 2$ $4 = 3 \times 2$ $4 = 3 \times 2$ $5 = 4 \times 2$ $5 = $	$2 + 2 + 2 = 6$ $3 + 3 = 6$ $3 + 3 = 6$ $3 \times 2 = 6$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ Show all 8 related fact family sentneces. $2 \times 4 = 8$ $8 = 2 \times 4$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $8 = 4 \times 2$ $8 \div 4 = 2$ $2 = 8 \div 2$	
		Year 3 Multiplicat	ion	
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary



		Year 4 Multiplica	tion	
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Grid method recap 2 digit by 1 digit Then 3 digits by 1 digit	Use Place Value counters as in Y3	As Y3	As Y3	multiplication multiply multiplied by multiple, factor groups of times
Column multiplication	Children can continue to be supported by Place Value counters at the multiplication stage. It is important at this stage that the multiply the ones first. 321×2	3 2 1 × 2 = 6 4 2 × H T O 0 0 0 0 0 · 6 4 2	$3 2 7 \times 4 = 1 3 0 8$ $H T 0$ $3 2 7$ $\times 4$ $2 8$ $+ 80$ $1 200$ $1 200$ $1 3 0 8$ This may lead to a compact method. $3 2 7 \times 4 = 1 3 0 8$ $Th H T 0$ $3 2 7$ $\times 4$ $1 3 0 8$ $I 2$	product once, twice, three times ten times repeated addition doubling array row, column number patterns multiplication table multiplication fact, division fact
		Year 5/6 Multiplica	ation	
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Column multiplication	As Y4	As Y4	As Y4	

for 3 and 4 digit by 1 digit Column multiplication	Manipulatives may still be used with the corresponding calculation alongside.		$18 \times 13 = 234$ $H = 10$ $18 \times 13 = 234$ $H = 10$ 18×13 54 $+ 180$ 234 $+ 180$ 234 $1234 \times 16 = 19744$ $F = 1744$ $F = 16$ 7404 $+ 12340$ 19744	multiplication multiply multiplied by multiple, factor groups of times product once, twice, three times ten times repeated addition doubling array row, column number patterns multiplication table multiplication fact, division fact
			1	
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Division as Sharing	I have 10 cubes can you share them equally between two groups?	Children draw pictures or shapes to share quantities	12 shared between 3 is 4.There is no requirement to use the symbol for division in Y1.This could be verbalised or written using stem sentences.	division dividing grouping sharing

		<pre> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</pre>		
Division as grouping	Divide quantities into equal groups	Represent a whole and work out how many equal groups. There are 10 in total. There are 5 in each group. There are 2 groups.	Children may relate this to counting back in steps of 2, 5 or 10.	
		Year 2 Division	1	
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary

Division as sharing	Start with a whole and share into equal parts, one at a time.	Represent the objects shared into equal parts using a bar model.	18 + 2 = 9	division dividing, divide, divided by, divided into grouping
	00000000000			sharing, share, share equally left, left over one each, two each, three each ten each group in pairs, threes tens equal groups of
	12 shared equally between 2.	20 shared into 5 equal parts. There are 4 in each part.		multiplication table
	They get 6 each.			multiplication fact, division fact
	Start to understand how this also relates to grouping. To share equally between 3	Use a bar model to support understanding of the division.		
	people, take a group of 3 and give 1 to each person. Keep	I8		
	going until all the objects have been shared			
	教授教 教授教 教授教 教授教 教授教	18 ÷ 2 = 9		
	They get 5 💮 each.			
	15 shared equally between 3. They get 5 each.			
Division as grouping	Children understand how to make equal groups from a whole.	Children understand the relationship between grouping and the division statements.	12:3=4	
	<u></u>			

		12 : 2 - 4	
	<u></u>		
	8 divided into 4 equal groups.	$12 \div 4 = 3$	
	There are 2 in each group.	12 ÷ 6 = 2	
		12 ÷ 2 = 6	
		Children understand how to relate division by grouping to repeated subtraction.	
		There are 4 groups now.	
		12 divided into groups of 3.	
		$12 \div 3 = 4$	
		There are 4 groups.	
Division with arrays	Link multiplication to division	Draw an array and use lines to split it into groups to make	Find the inverse of multiplication and division sentences by
unuys	thinking about the number	multiplication and division	creating eight linking number
	sentences that can be created.	sentences.	sentences.
		0 0 0 0 0	$5 \times 3 = 15 + 5 = 5 \times 3$ 3 × 5 = 1 5 + 5 = 3 × 5
		$\bigcirc \bigcirc $	15+3>55=15+3
		$\circ \circ \circ \circ \circ$	15:5=3 3=13
	15 ÷ 3 = 5		
	15 ÷ 5 = 3 3 = 15 ÷ 5		

Use known times-tables to solve division	$5 = 15 \div 3$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $15 = 3 \times 5$ $15 = 5 \times 3$ Understand the relationship between multiplication facts and division. $4 \text{ groups of } 5 \text{ cars } \text{ is } 20 \text{ cars in } total.}$ $20 \text{ divided by } 4 \text{ is } 5.$	Link equal grouping with repeated subtraction and known timestable facts to support division $ \underbrace{40 \text{ divided by 4 is 10.}}_{10} $ Use a bar model to support understanding of the link between times-table knowledge and division. $ \underbrace{60}{10 \text{ 10}} $	Relate times-table knowledge directly to division. $1 \times 10 = 10$ $2 \times 10 = 20$ $3 \times 10 = 30$ $4 \times 10 = 40$ $5 \times 10 = 50$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $7 \times 10 = 70$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ I know that 3 groups of 10 makes 30, so I know that 30 divided by 10 is 3. $3 \times 10 = 30$ so $30 \div 10 = 3$	
		Year 3 Division	n	
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Use known times-tables to solve division	Use knowledge of known times-tables to calculate divisions. 24 divided into groups of 8. There are 3 groups of 8.	Use knowledge of known times- tables to calculate divisions.	Use knowledge of known times- tables to calculate divisions.	division dividing, divide, divided by, divided into left, left over, remainder grouping sharing, share, share equally one each, two each, three each ten each group in pairs, threes tens equal groups of



Use known facts to divide multiples of 10	Use place value equipment to understand how to divide by unitising. Make 6 ones divided by 3. Now make 6 tens divided by 3. What is the same? What is different?	$\frac{-8}{8} - 8 - 8$ $24 \div 8 = 3$ $4 \div 8 = 3$ $32 \div 8 = 4$ Divide multiples of 10 by unitising. $12 \text{ tens shared into 3 equal groups.}$ $4 \text{ tens in each group.}$	Divide multiples of 10 by a single digit using known times-tables.
Divide a 2 digit number by a 1 digit number using partitioning	Children explore dividing 2- digit numbers by using place value equipment.	Children explore which partitions support particular divisions. $42 \div 2 =$	$69 \div 3 =$ 69 is partitioned into 60 and 9 $69 \div 3 \div 2 3$ $60 \div 3 \div 2 0$ $9 \div 3 \div 2 0$

Children have an awareness of remainders Using the word remainder not the letter r	14 ÷ 3 = Divide objects between groups and see how much is left over	Image: constraint of the set of the	2 9 7 8 7 3 with 1 left 2 9 7 8 7 3 remainder 1 2 9 7 8 7 3 remainder 1						
Year 4 Division									
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary					
Understand the relationship	Use objects to explore families of multiplication and division facts.	Represent divisions using an array.	Understand families of related multiplication and division facts.						

between multiplication and division, including times-tables	$4 \times 6 = 24$ 24 is 6 groups of 4. 24 is 4 groups of 6. 24 divided by 6 is 4. 24 divided by 4 is 6.	0 0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	division dividing, divide, divided by, divided into left, left over, remainder grouping sharing, share, share equally one each, two each, three each ten each group in pairs, threes tens equal groups of multiplication table multiplication fact, division fact
Dividing multiples of 10	Use place value equipment to understand how to use	Draw the place value counters to support with calculation.	Use known facts to divide 10s and 100s by a single digit.	
and 100 by a	unitising to divide.			
single digit		(00000000)	15:3=5	
	<u>58</u> 83	9:3=3	150+3=50	
			1500.3-500	
		90:3=30		
	8 ones divided into 2 equal			
	groups	900:3=300		
	4 ones in each group	9 ÷ 3 = 3		
	8 tens divided into 2 equal			
	groups	9 tens divided by 3 is 3 tens.		
	4 tens in each group	9 hundreds divided by 3 is 3		
	8 hundreds divided into 2 eaual	nunureus.		
	groups			
	4 hundreds in each group			

Informal methods of dividing 2-digit	Use place value equipment to explore why different partitions are needed.	Represent how to partition flexibly where needed.								
and 3-digit numbers by a single digit	42 ÷ 3 = ?	(50×2) (50)	8	4	4.	7	11	١	2	
	<i>I will split it into 30 and 12, so that I can divide by 3 more</i>	0 100 140 142	7	0	2	7	11	1	0	
	easily.	$1 + 2 \div 2 = 7.1$	1	4	• • • •	7	11	2		
		50 20 1	1	0	+	2	11	1	S	
		0 100 140 142	84 i as t	s parti hese a	tione are b	d into oth d	o 70 a ivisib	and [,] le by	14, 7.	
		Year 5 division								
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract						Vocabulary	
Short Division (Bus stop) method	$452 \div 4 =$ $452 \div 4 =$ 452	Children can draw the place value counters.	2	5	6 :	+ 6	11	6	4	division dividing, divide, divided by, divided into left, left over, remainder grouping sharing, share, share equally one each, two each, three each ten each group in pairs, threes tens equal groups of multiplication table multiplication fact, division fact

	$452 \div 4 = 113$ H T O 0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 000000 000000 0000000000			
Short Division (Bus stop) method with remainders	$451 \div 4 =$ H T O 0 0 0 0 10 0 $451 \div 4 = 1/2 r^3$ H T O 0	Children can draw the place value counters.	258:4:64 - 1 064 - 1 4258	
		Year 6 division	1	
Objective and strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Vocabulary
Short Division (Bus stop) method with remainders	Manipulatives may still be used with the corresponding calculation alongside.		58q+3=1q6r1 1qer1 $35_{2}8q$	division dividing, divide, divided by, divided into left, left over, remainder grouping sharing, share, share equally one each, two each, three each ten each
Short Division (Bus stop) method with decimal remainders	Manipulatives may still be used with the corresponding calculation alongside.		$5 8 9 \div 3 = 1 9 0 , 3 3$ $1 9 0 . 3 3$ $3 5_{2} - 9 0 . 0 0$	group in pairs, threes tens equal groups of

2 digit Short		4485÷13=345	13	multiplication table
Division (Bus		0345	39	multiplication fact, division fact
stop) method		13 W 45805	52	
			78	
			q I	
Long division		4485+13=345	13	
			26	
		0345 132k'485	57	
		- 3 9 4 1	65	
		058	78	
		065	104	
			117	
			130	