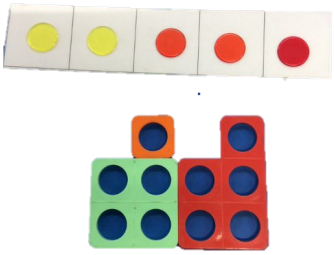
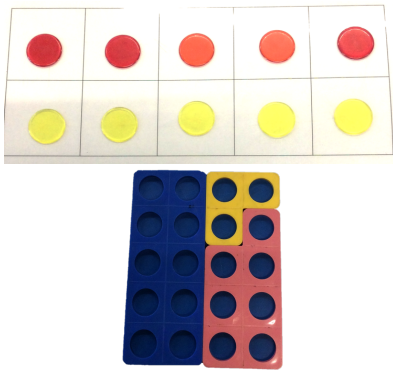
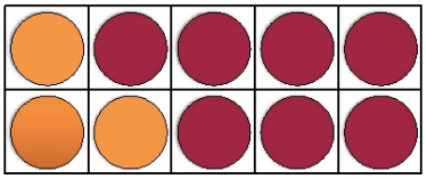
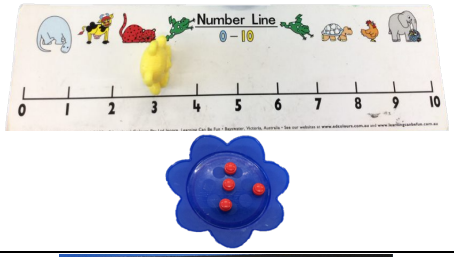
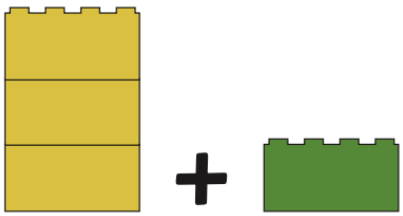
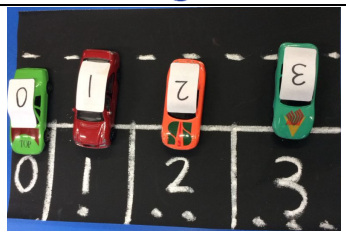
Calculation Policy

April 2023

Addition

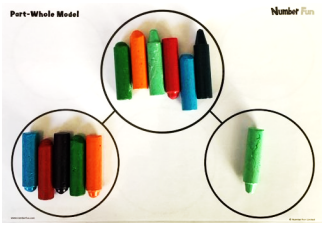
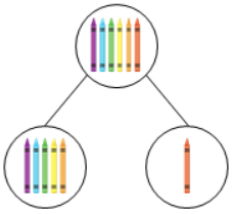
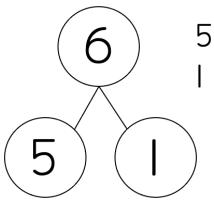
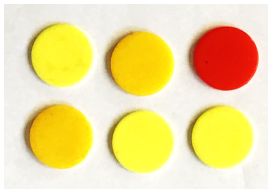
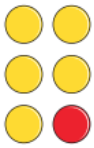
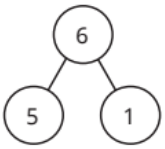
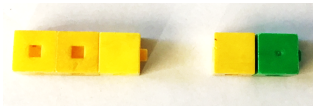
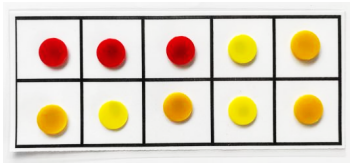
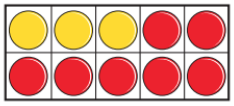
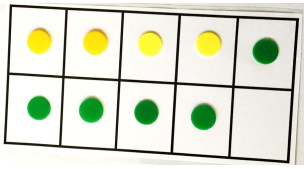
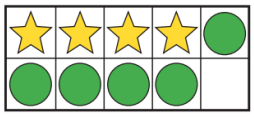
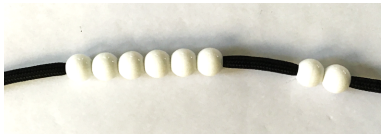
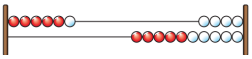
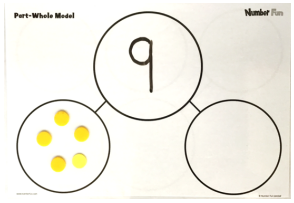
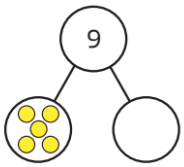
Addition

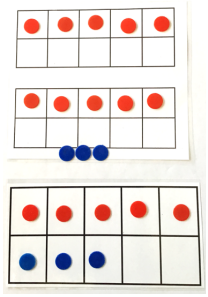
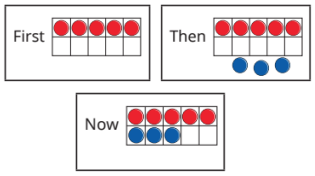
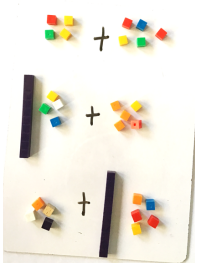
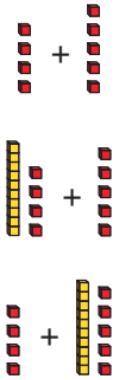
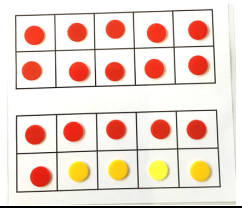
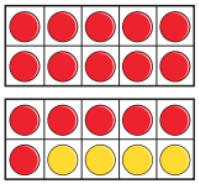
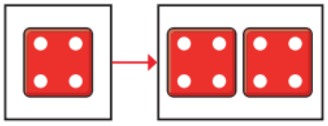
EYFS

Method	Concrete	Pictorial
Bonds to 5		
Bonds to 10		
Composition		
Adding one more		
Add within 10, practical context		

Addition

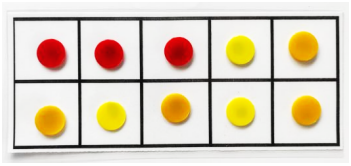
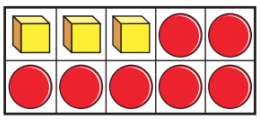
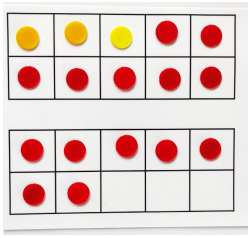
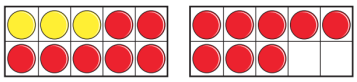
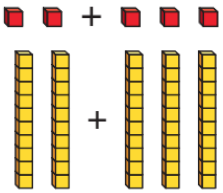
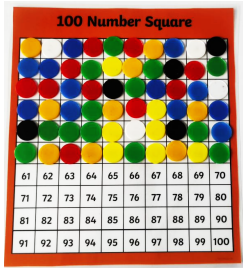
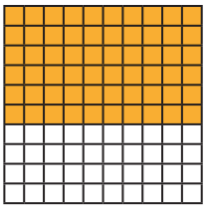
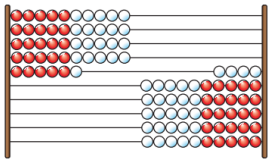
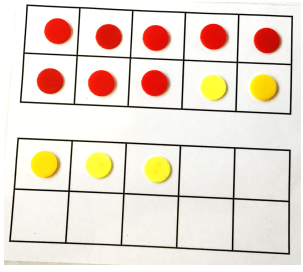
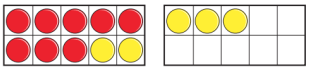
Year One

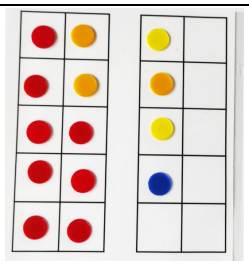
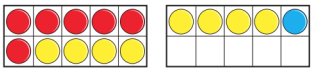
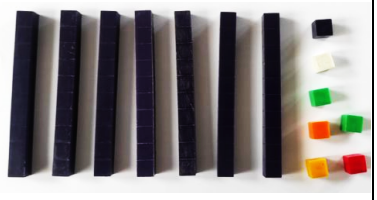
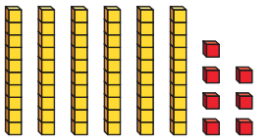
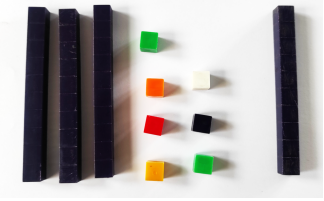
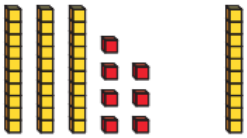
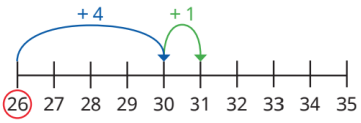
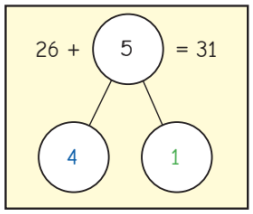
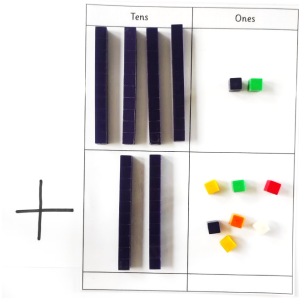
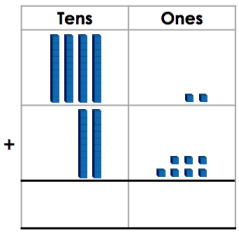
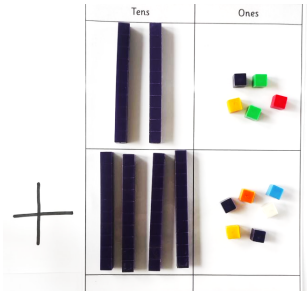
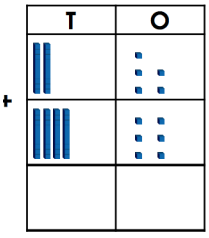
Method	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Combining two parts to make a whole.			 5 + 1 = 6 1 + 5 = 6
Fact Families – addition facts			1 + 5 = 6 5 + 1 = 6 6 = 5 + 1 6 = 1 + 5 
Number bonds within 10			3 + 2 = 5
Number bonds to 10			3 + 7 = 10
Adding together			4 + 5 = 9
Adding more			There are 6 beads on a Rekenrek, Push 2 more beads. How many beads are there now? 6 + 2 = 8
Find a part			5 is a part, ____ is a part and 9 is the whole.

Add by counting on within 20			First there were 5 cars in the carpark. Then 3 more cars parked. Now there are 8 cars in the car park.
Add ones by using number bonds			4 + 5 = 9 14 + 5 = 19 4 + 15 = 19
Find and make number bonds to 20			16 + 4 = 20
Doubles			Double 4 is 8

Addition

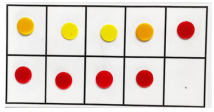
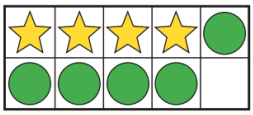
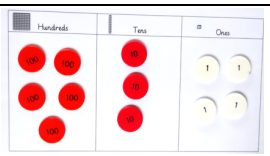
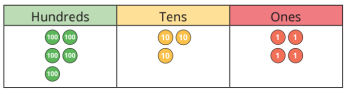
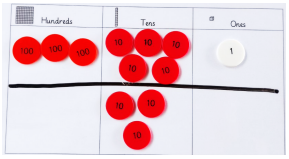
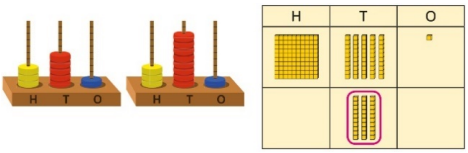
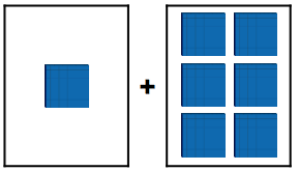
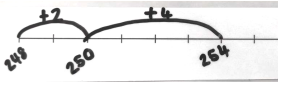
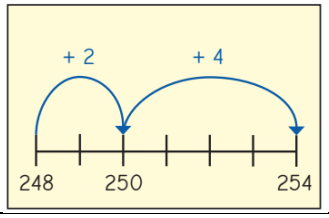
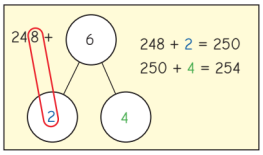
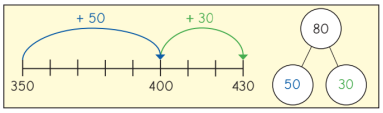
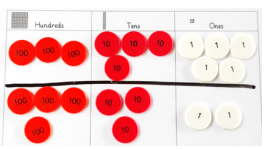
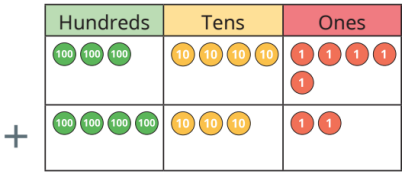
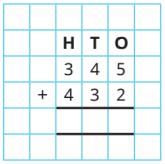
Year Two

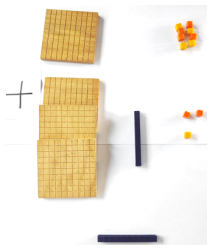
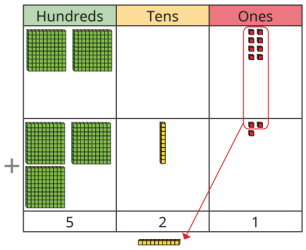
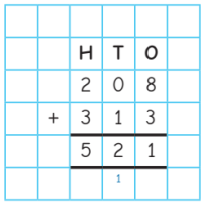
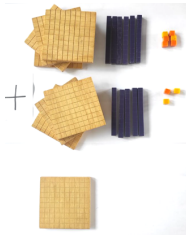
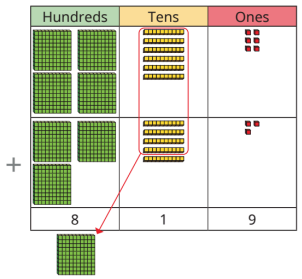
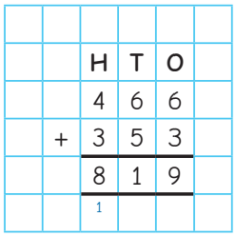
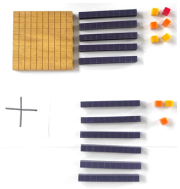
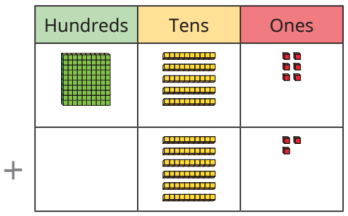
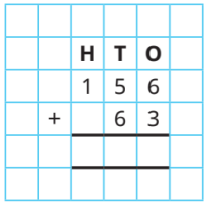
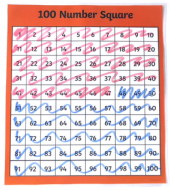
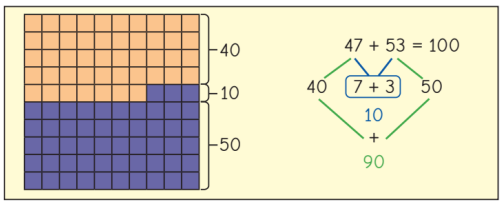
Method	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Bonds to 10			3 cubes and 7 counters 3 + 7 = 10
Fact families			3 + 15 = 18 15 + 3 = 18
Related Facts			2 ones + 3 ones = 5 ones 2 tens + 3 tens = 5 tens
Bonds to 100			60 shaded, 40 unshaded. 60 + 40 = 100
Add 1s			46 + 1 = 47 46 + 2 = 48 46 + 3 = 49
Add by making 10			8 + 5 = 10 + 3

Add three 1-digit numbers			6 + 8 + 1 = 15
Add to the next 10			The base 10 shows 67. 67 + _____ = 70
10 more Add 10s			10 more than 37 is 47. 37 + 10 = 47
Add across a 10			
Add two 2-digit numbers (not across a 10)			42 + 27 = 68
Add two 2-digit numbers (across a 10)			25 + 46 = 71

Addition

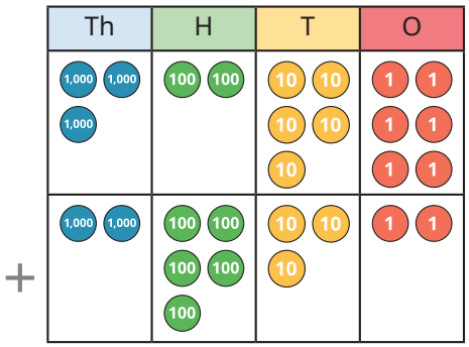
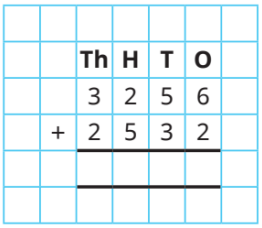
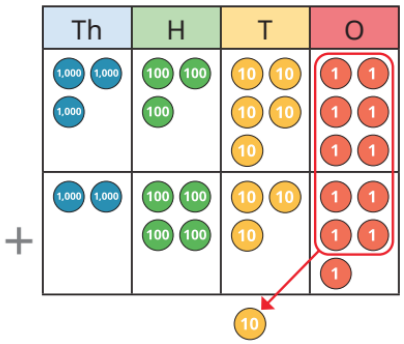
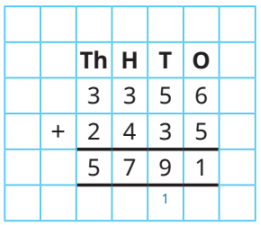
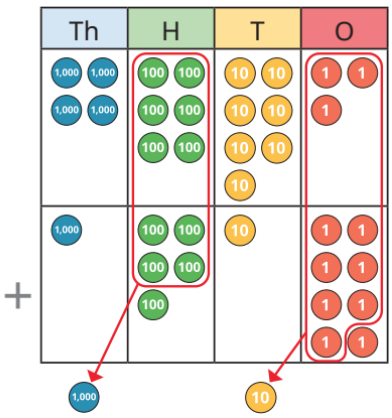
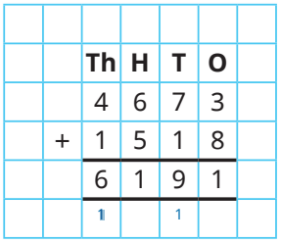
Year Three

Method	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Apply number bonds within 10			4 + 5 = 9 40 + 50 = 90 400 + 500 = 900
Add 1s			243 + 5 = 248
Add 10s			351+ 30 = ? 5 tens + 3 tens = 8 tens 351 + 30 = 381
Add 100s			100 + 600 = 700
Add 1s across a 10			
Add 10s across a 100			350 + 80 There are 5 tens and 8 tens = 13 tens. 350 + 80 = 300 + 130 350 + 80 = 430
Add two numbers (no exchange)			

Add two numbers (across a 10)			
Add two numbers (across a 100)			
Add 2-digit and 3-digit numbers			
Complements to 100			47 + 53 7 + 3 = 10 40 + 50 = 90 90 + 10 = 100

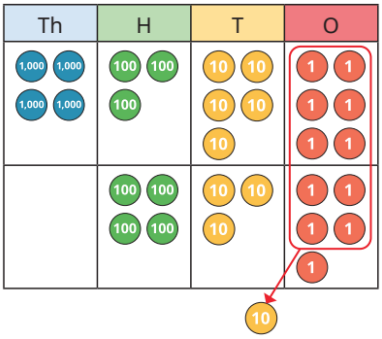
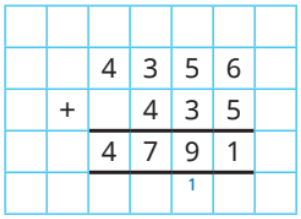
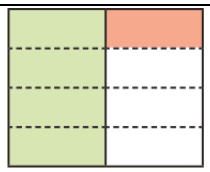
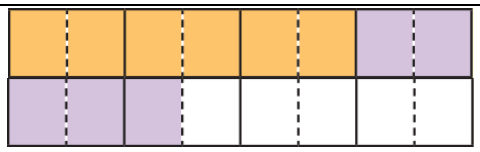
Addition

Year Four

Method	Pictorial	Abstract
Add up to two 4-digit numbers – no exchange		
Add up to two 4-digit numbers – one exchange		
Add two 4-digit numbers – more than one exchange		

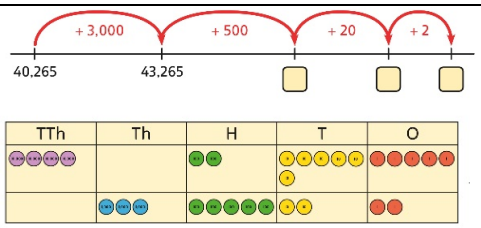
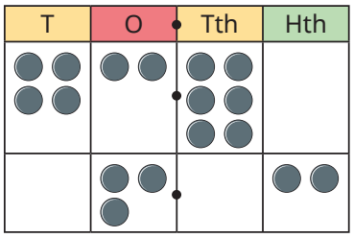
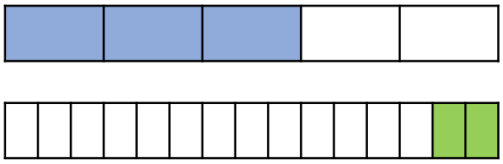
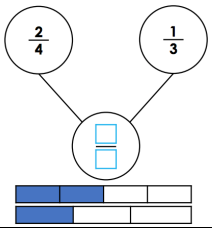
Addition

Year Five

Method	Pictorial	Abstract
Add whole numbers with more than four digits		
Add fractions with the same denominator		$\frac{3}{7}+\frac{1}{7}=\frac{4}{7}$
Add fractions within 1		$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{8}=\frac{4}{8}+\frac{1}{8}=\frac{5}{8}$
Add fractions with total greater than 1		$\frac{3}{4}+\frac{5}{8}=\frac{6}{8}+\frac{5}{8}=\frac{11}{8}=1\frac{3}{8}$

Addition

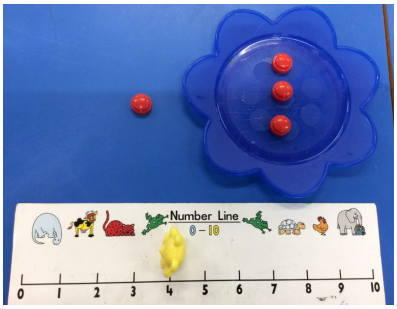
Year Six

Method	Pictorial	Abstract
Add integers		TTh Th H T O 4 0 2 6 5 + 3 5 2 2
Add decimals numbers with a different number of decimal places		4 2 • 6 0 + 3 • 0 2 4 5 • 6 2
Add simple fractions		$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{15} = \frac{11}{15}$
Add any two fractions		$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{10}{12}$

Subtraction

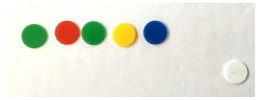
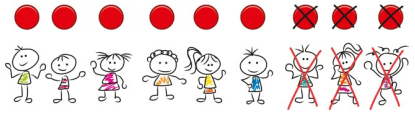
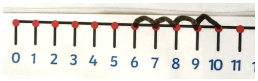
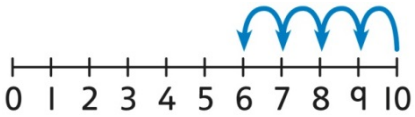
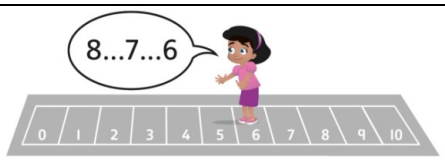
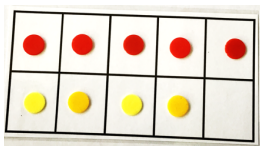
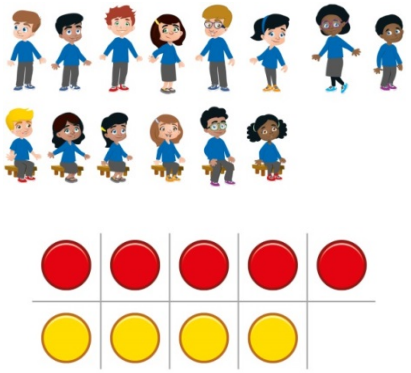
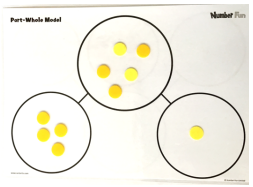
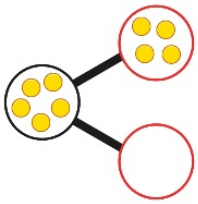
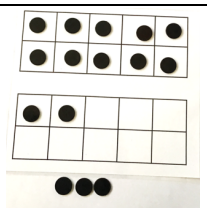
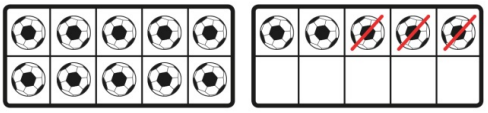
Subtraction

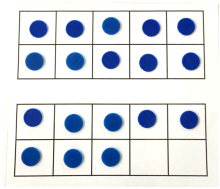
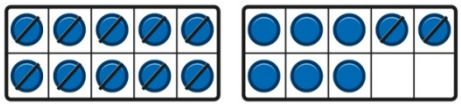
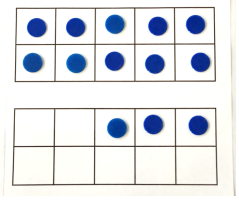
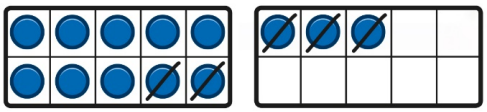
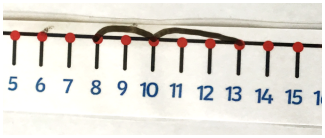
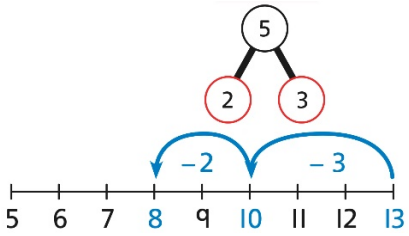
Early Years

Method	Concrete	Pictorial
1 less (within 5)		

Subtraction

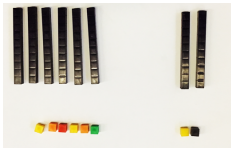
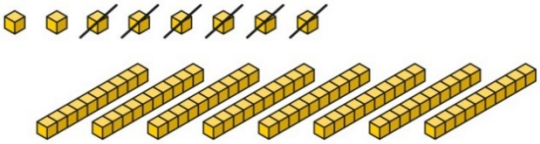
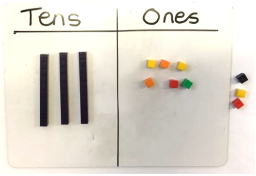
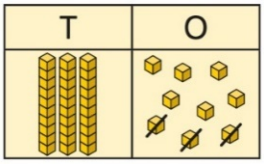
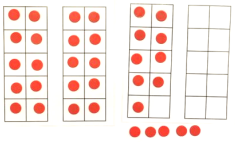
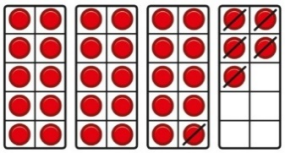
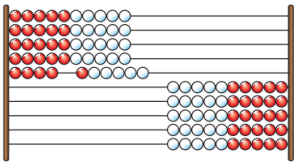
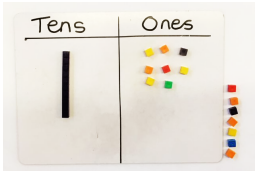
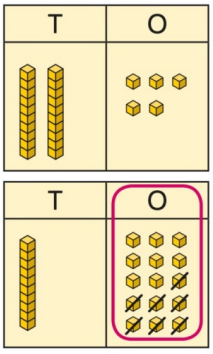
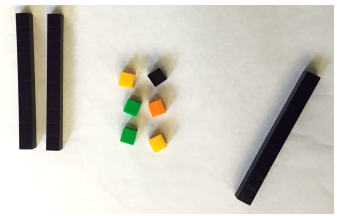
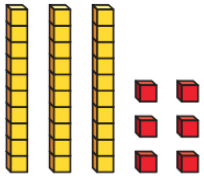
Year One

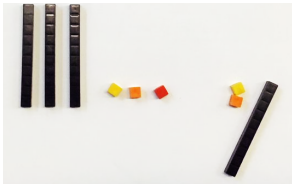
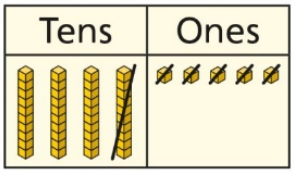
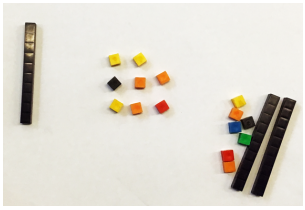
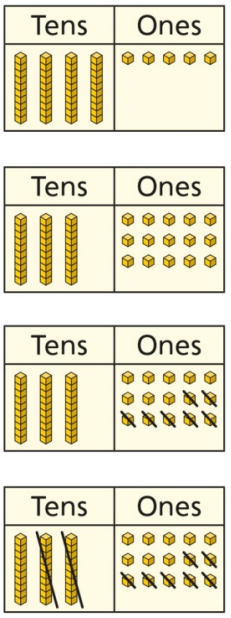
Method	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Take away/crossing out			1 less than 6 is 5. 6 subtract 1 is 5.
Take away (How many left?)			9 – 3 = 6 There are 6 children left.
Subtraction on a number line			10 – 4 = 6
counting back verbally			9 – 3 = 6
find the difference			8 is 2 more than 6. 6 is 2 less than 8. The different between 8 and 6 is 2. 5 – 4 = 1 The difference between 5 and 4 is 1.
Missing number problems			5 – 4 = 1
Subtraction within 20			5 – 3 = 2 15 – 3 = 12

Subtracting 10s and 1s			18 – 12 18 – 10 = 8 8 – 2 = 6
Subtraction bridging 10			13 – 5 13 – 3 = 10 10 – 2 = 8
Subtract ones using number bonds			13 – 5 13 – 3 = 10 10 – 2 = 8

Subtraction

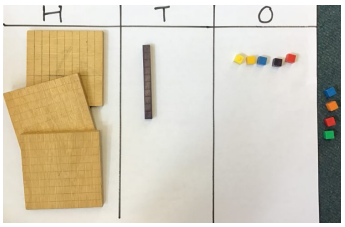
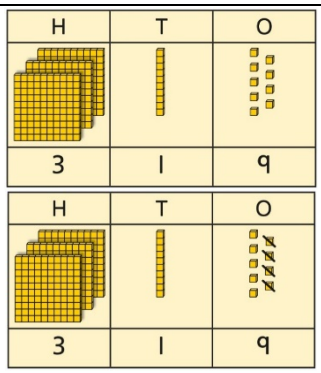
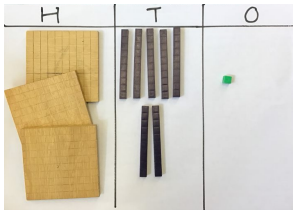
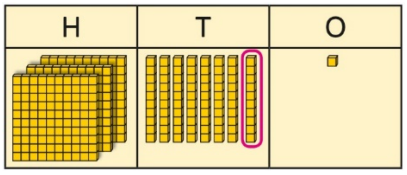
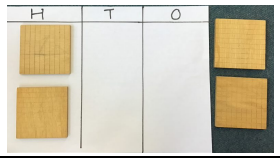
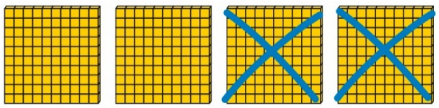
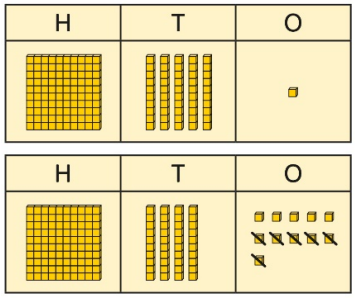
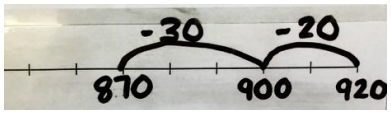
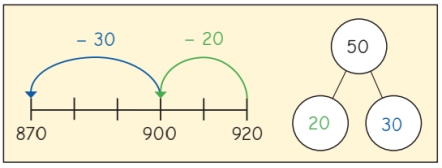
Year Two

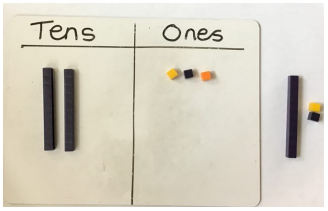
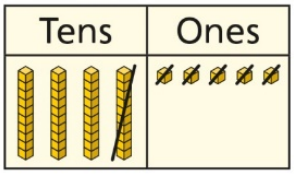
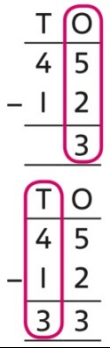
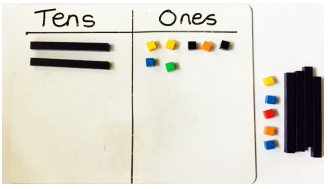
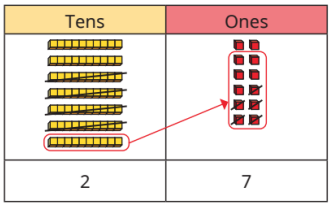
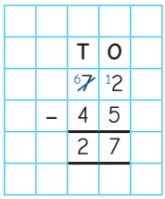
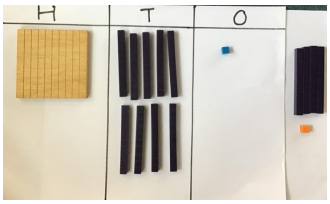
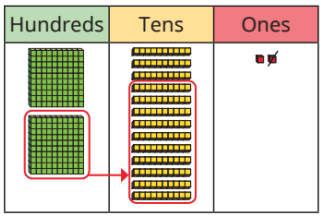
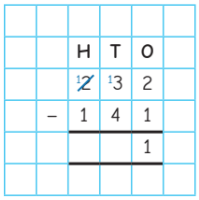
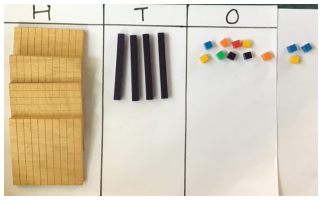
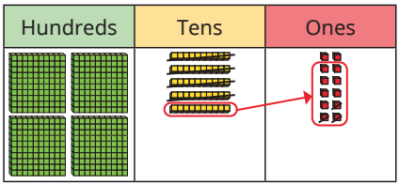
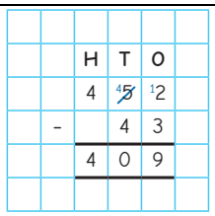
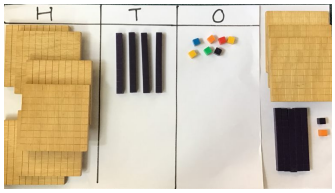
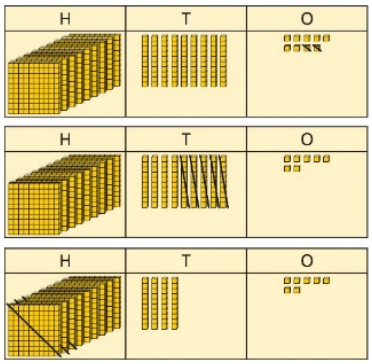
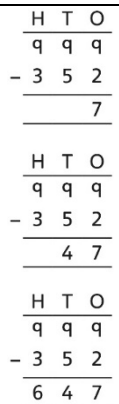
Method	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Subtracting multiples of 10			8 subtract 6 is 2. So, 8 tens subtract 6 tens is 2 tens.
Subtracting a single-digit number			9 – 3 = 6 39 – 3 = 36 T O 3 9 – 3 3 6
Subtract across 10			35 – 6 35 – 5 = 30 30 – 1 = 29
Subtract from a 10			10 – 6 = 4 50 – 6 = 44
Subtract a 1-digit number from a 2-digit number (Across a 10)			T O 1 2 1 5 – 7 8 T O 1 2 1 5 – 7 1 8
Subtract 10s			3 tens – 1 ten = 2 tens 36 – 10 = 26

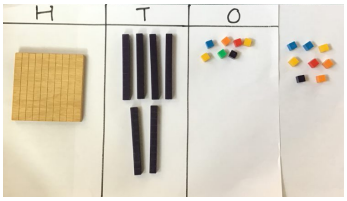
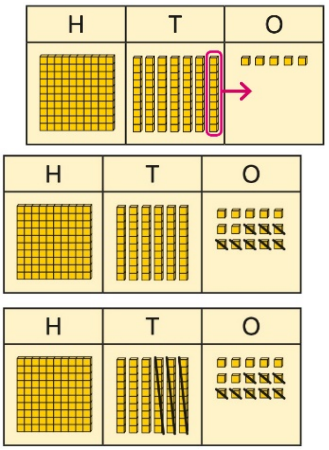
Subtract two 2-digit numbers (not across a 10)			T O 4 5 – 1 2 3 T O 4 5 – 1 2 3 3
Subtract two 2-dgit numbers (Across a 10)			T O 4 5 – 2 7 T O 3 15 – 2 7 T O 3 15 – 2 7 8 T O 3 15 – 2 7 1 8

Subtraction

Year Three

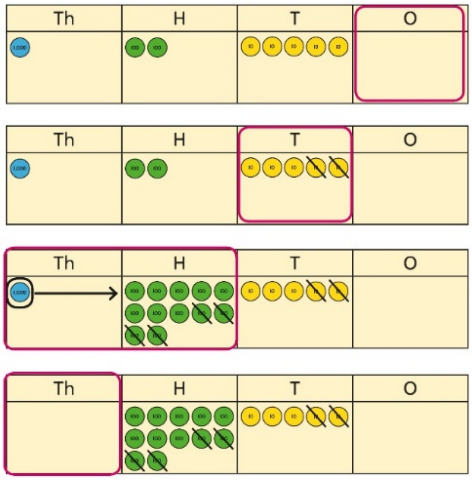
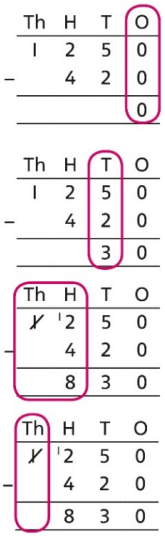
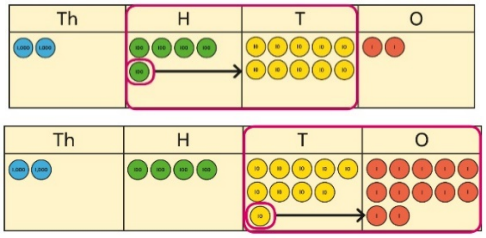
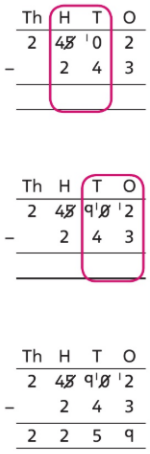
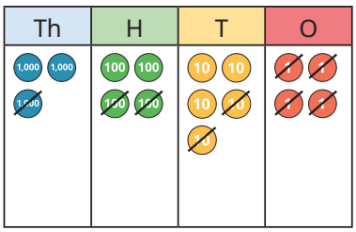
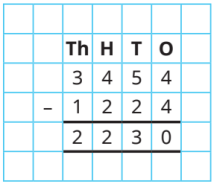
Method	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Subtract 1s			319 – 4 9 – 4 = 5 319 – 4 = 315
Subtract 10s			8 tens – 1 ten = 7 tens 381 – 10 = 371
Subtract 100s			4 – 2 = 2 400 – 200 = 200
Subtract 1s across a 10			151 – 6 151 – 1 = 150 150 – 5 = 145
Subtract 10s across a 100			920 – 50 920 – 20 = 900 900 – 30 = 870

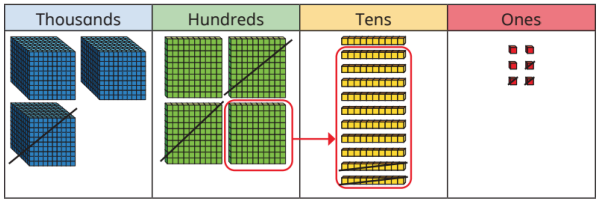
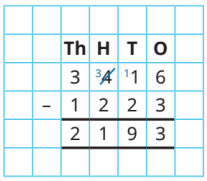
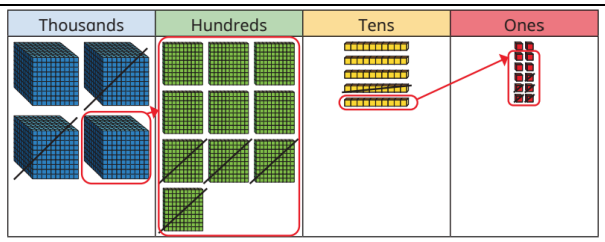
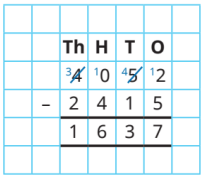
Subtract two numbers (no exchange)			
Subtract two numbers (across a 10)			
Subtract two numbers (across a 100)			
Subtract a 2-digit number from a 3-digit number			
Subtract a 3-digit number from a 3 digit number (no exchange)			

Subtract a 3-digit number from a 3-digit number (exchange)			H T O 1 6 15 – 3 8 1 3 7 175 – 38 = 137

Subtraction

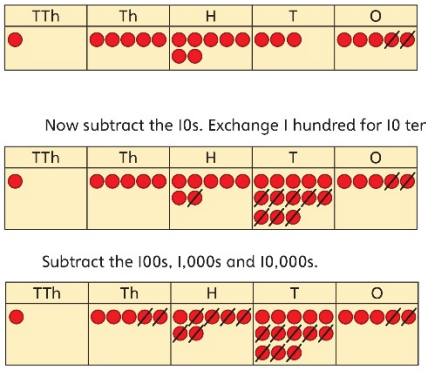
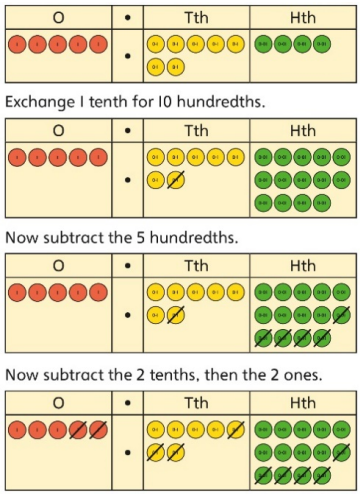
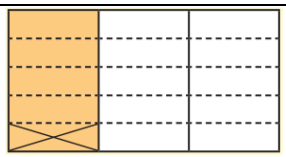
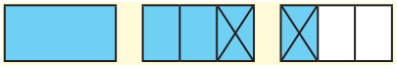
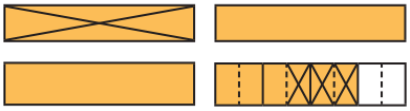
Year Four

Method	Pictorial	Abstract
Subtraction with exchange		
Subtraction with exchange across more than one column		
Subtract two 4-digit numbers – no exchange		

Subtract two 4-digit numbers – one exchange		
Subtract two 4-digit numbers – more than one exchange		

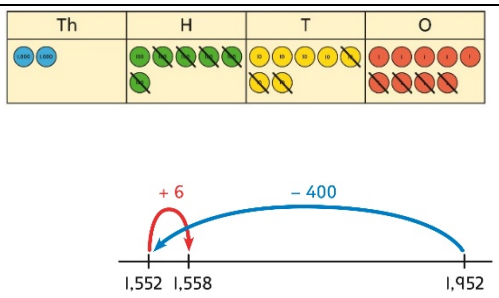
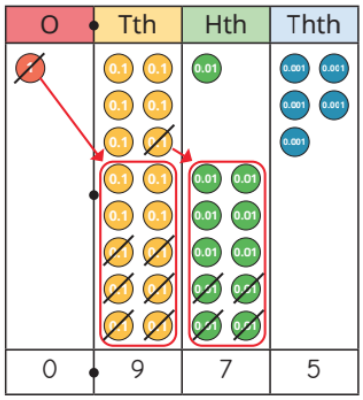
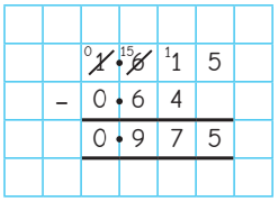
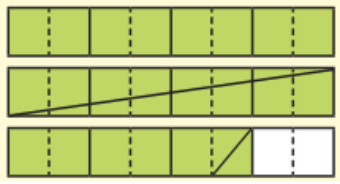
Subtraction

Year Five

Method	Pictorial	Abstract
Subtract whole numbers with more than four digits		TTh Th H T O 1 5 7 3 5 − 2 5 8 2 3 is. TTh Th H T O 1 5 6 7 13 5 − 2 5 8 2 5 3 TTh Th H T O 1 5 6 7 13 5 − 2 5 8 2 1 3 1 5 3
Subtract decimal numbers with the same number of decimal places		O · Tth Hth 5 · 7 4 − 2 · 2 5 O · Tth Hth 5 · 6 7 14 − 2 · 2 5 O · Tth Hth 5 · 6 7 14 − 2 · 2 5 · 9 O · Tth Hth 5 · 6 7 14 − 2 · 2 5 3 · 4 9
Subtract fractions with the same denominator		$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$
Subtract fractions		$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{5}{15} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$
Subtract from a mixed number		$1\frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{6}{8} - \frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{1}{8}$
Subtract from a mixed number – breaking the whole		$2\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$
Subtract two mixed numbers		$3\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{3}{8} = 2\frac{3}{8}$

Subtraction

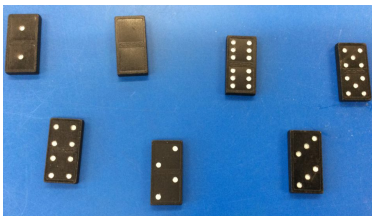
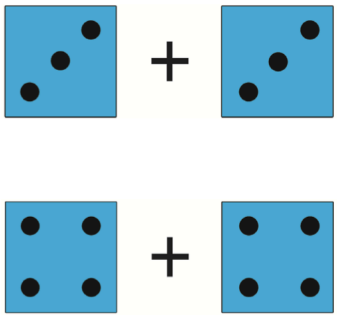
Year Six

Method	Pictorial	Abstract
Subtract integers		Th H T O 2 6 7 9 – 5 3 4 2 1 4 5 Th H T O 1 8 14 12 – 1 5 5 8 3 9 4
Subtract decimal numbers with a different number of decimal places		
Subtract simple fractions		$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$
Subtract mixed numbers		$2\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{8} = 1 + \frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$

Multiplication

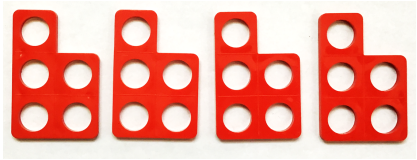
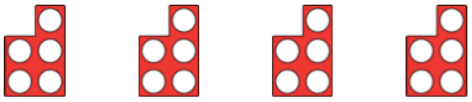
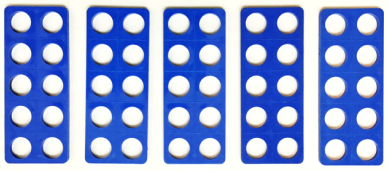
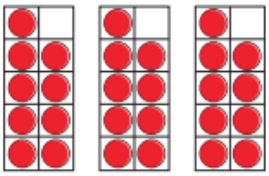
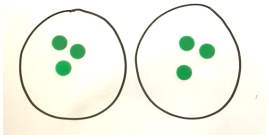
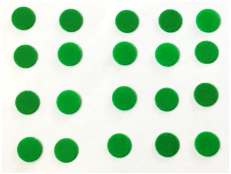
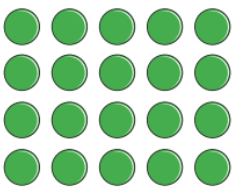
Multiplication

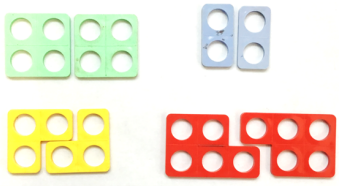
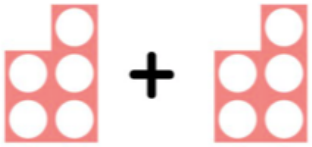
Early Years

Method	Concrete	Pictorial
Making pairs – 2 of the same		
Doubles to 10		

Multiplication

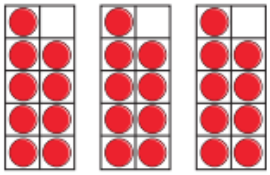
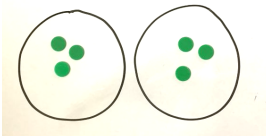
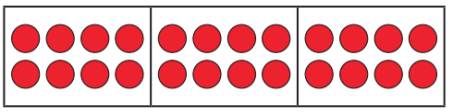
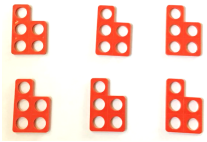
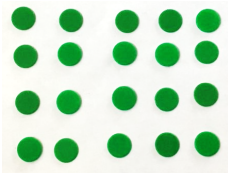
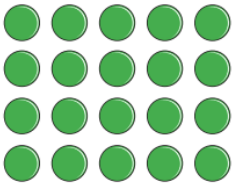
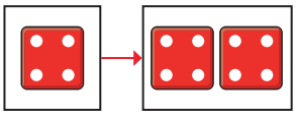
Year One

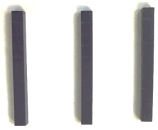
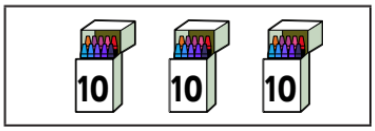
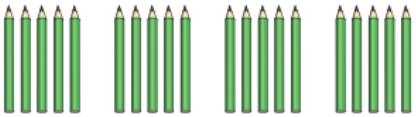
Method	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Count in 2s			2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24
Count in 5s			5, 10 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60
Count in 10s			10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100
Make equal groups			There are 3 equal groups with 9 in each group.
Add equal groups			There are 2 equal groups with 3 in each group. 3 + 3 = 6
Make arrays			4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20 5 x 4 = 20 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20 4 x 5 = 20

Make doubles			5 + 5 4 + 4 3 + 3

Multiplication

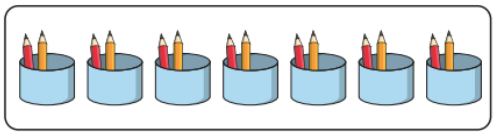
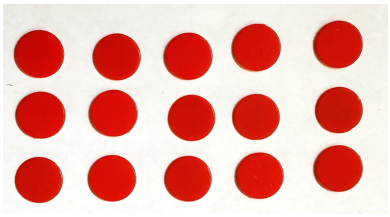
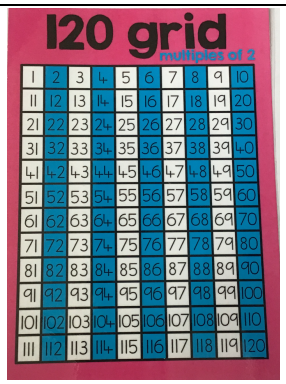
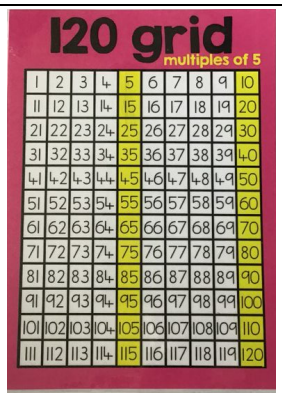
Year Two

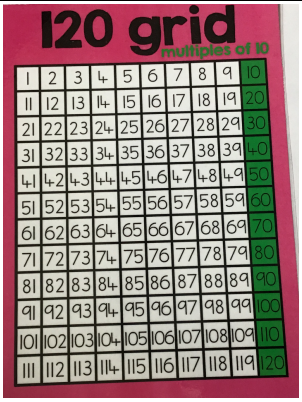
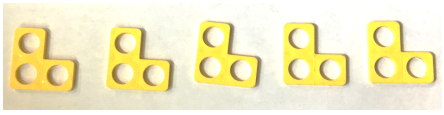
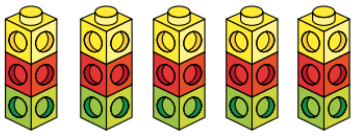
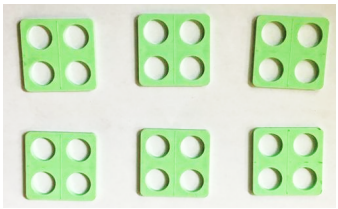
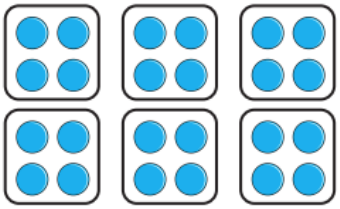
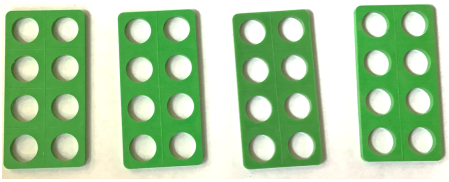
Method	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Recognise equal groups			There are 3 groups of 5 chairs. 15 chairs altogether.
Make equal groups			There are 3 equal groups with 9 in each group.
Add equal groups			There are 2 equal groups with 3 in each group. 3 + 3 = 6
Multiplication symbol			There are 3 equal groups with 8 in each group. 8 + 8 + 8 = 24 3 x 8 = 24
Multiplication sentences			6 lots of 5 = 30 6 multiplied by 5 = 30 6 x 5 = 30
Use arrays			4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20 5 x 4 = 20 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20 4 x 5 = 20
The 2 times-table			5 x 2 = 10
Doubling			4 + 4 = 8 2 x 4 = 8

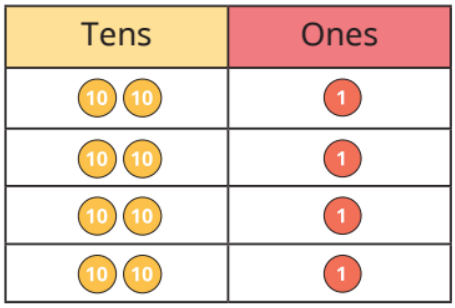
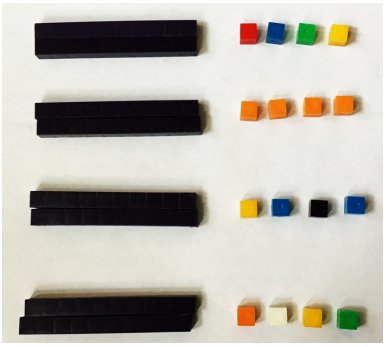
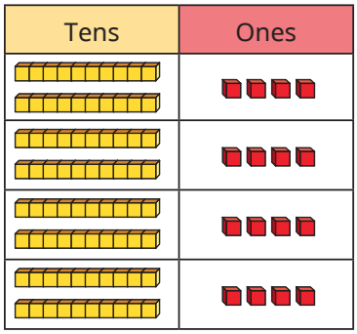
The 10 times-table			3 x 10 = 30
The 5 times-table			4 x 5 = 20

Multiplication

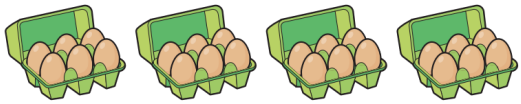
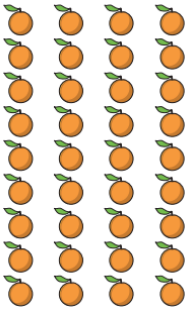
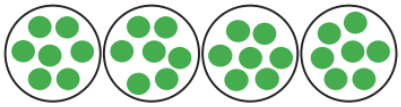
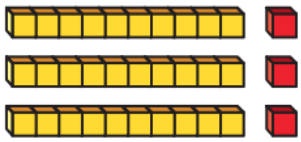
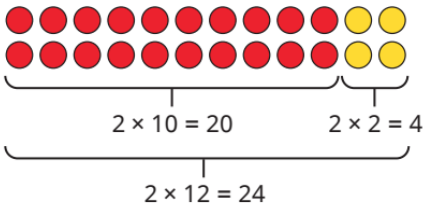
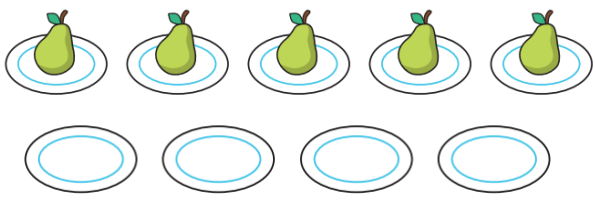
Year Three

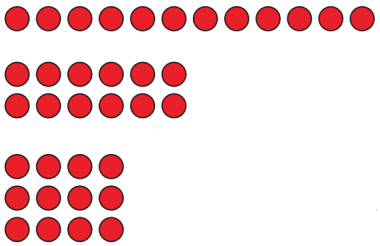
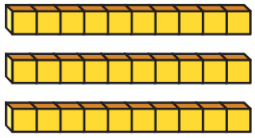
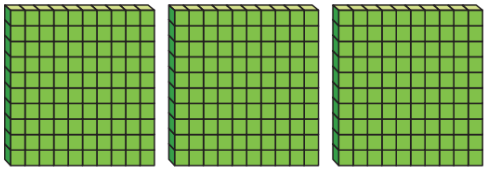
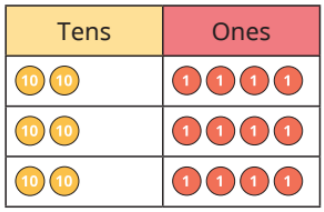
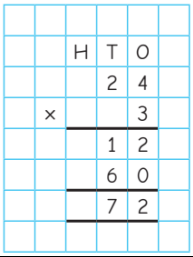
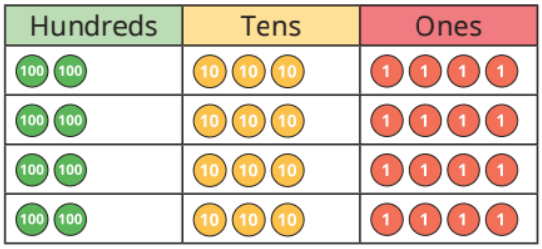
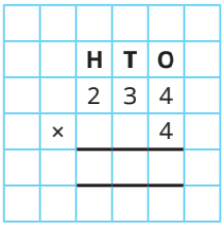
Method	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Multiplication – equal groups			There are 7 equal groups with 2 in each group. There are 14 altogether.
Use arrays			There are 3 rows of apples. There are 3 lots of 5 apples. 3 x 5 = 15
Multiples of 2			2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50
Multiples of 5			5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50

Multiples of 10			10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100
Multiply by 3			There are 5 equal groups with 3 in each group. 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15 5 x 3 = 15
Multiply by 4			There are 6 groups with 4 in each group. 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 24 6 x 4 = 24
Multiply by 8			There are 4 groups with 8 in each group. 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 32 4 x 8 = 32

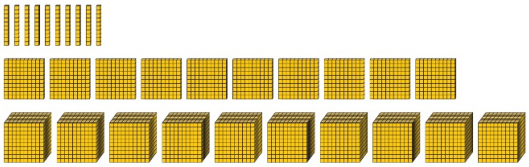
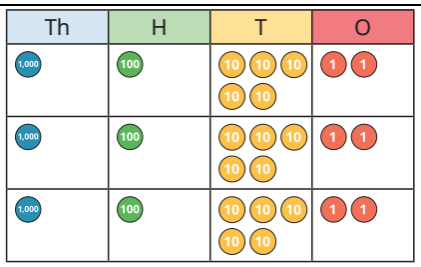
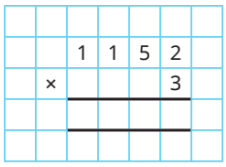
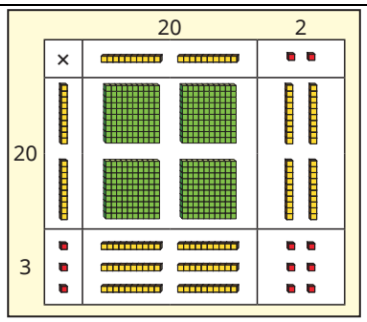
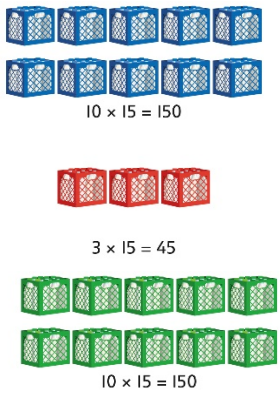
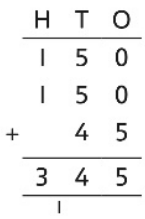
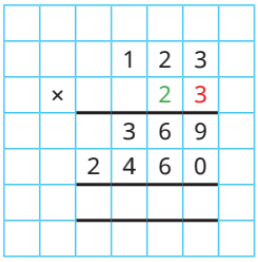
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number – no exchange			2 tens x 4 = 8 tens 1 one x 4 = 4 ones 80 + 4 = 84 21 x 4 = 84
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number – with exchange			2 tens x 4 = 8 tens 4 ones x 4 = 16 ones 24 x 4 = 80 + 16 = 96 24 x 4 = 96

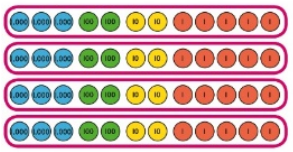
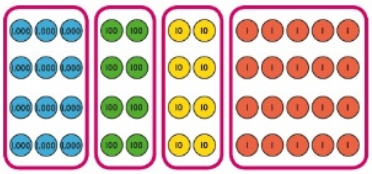
Year 4

Method	Pictorial	Abstract
Multiples of 3		3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36
Multiply by 6		There are 4 boxes. Each box contains 6 eggs. There are 24 eggs in total. 4 x 6 = 24
Multiply by 9		There are 9 rows of oranges. There are 36 oranges in total. 9 x 4 = 36
Multiply by 7		4 sevens 4 lots of 7 4 x 7 = 28
11 times-table		3 elevens 3 lots of 11 3 x 11 = 33
12 times-table		2 x 12 2 x 10 = 20 2 x 2 = 4 20 + 4 = 24
Multiply by 1 and 0		5 x 1 = 5 4 x 0 = 0

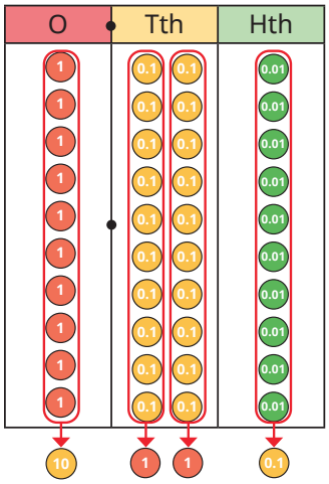
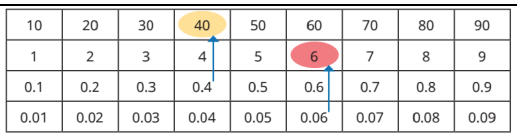
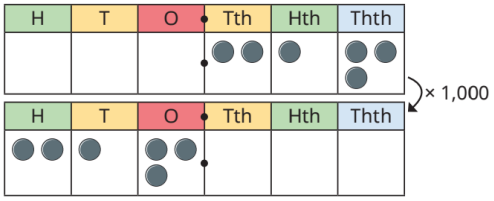
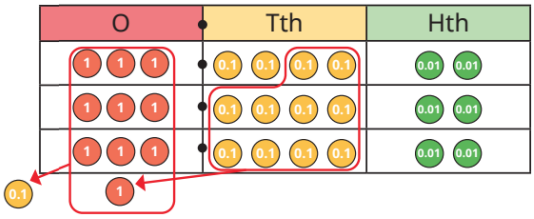
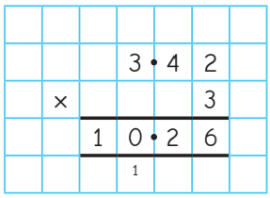
Multiply three numbers		3 x 2 x 4 = 3 x 8 = 24
Factor pairs		1 x 12 = 12 2 x 6 = 12 3 x 4 = 12
Multiply by 10		3 x 10 = 30
Multiply by 100		3 x 100 = 300
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number		 (4 × 3) (20 × 3)
Multiply a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number		

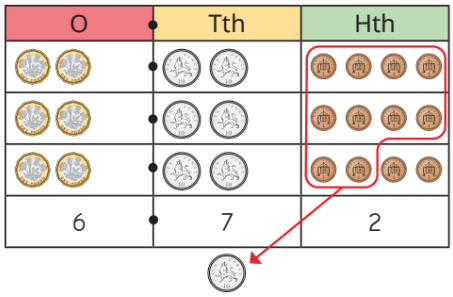
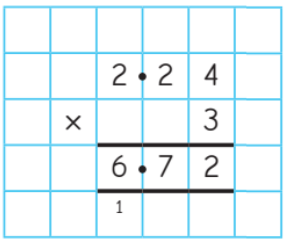
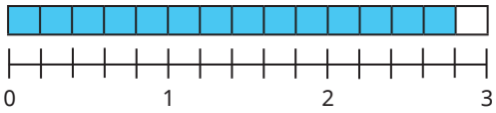
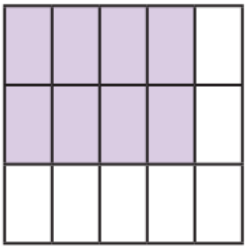
Year 5

Method	Pictorial	Abstract
Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000		10 x 10 = 100 10 x 100 = 1,000 10 x 1,000 = 10,000
Multiply a 4-digit number by a 1-digit number		
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 2-digit number (area model)		23 x 22 400 + 60 + 40 + 6 = 506
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 2-digit number		
Multiply a 3-digit number by a 2-digit number		

Multiply a 4-digit number by a 1-digit number	**Method 1**  3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 + 3 2 2 5 1 2 9 0 0 1 1 2 **Method 2**  4 × 3,000 4 × 200 4 × 20 4 × 5 12,000 + 800 + 80 + 20 = 12,900	**Method 3** 3,000 200 20 5 4 | 12,000 | 800 | 80 | 20 12,000 + 800 + 80 + 20 = 12,900 **Method 4** 3 2 2 5 × 4 1 2 9 0 0 1 2

Year 6

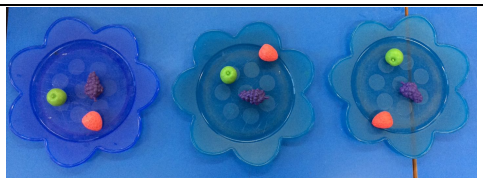
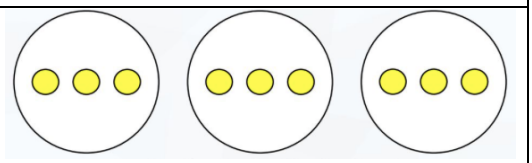
Method	Pictorial	Abstract
Multiply up to a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number	Method 1 1,000 200 30 5 20 | 20,000 | 4,000 | 600 | 100 1 | 1,000 | 200 | 30 | 5	1 2 3 5 × 2 1 1 2 3 5 — 1 × 1,235 2 4 7 0 0 — 20 × 1,235 2 5 9 3 5 — 21 × 1,235
Multiply decimals by 10		1.21 x 10 = 12.1
Multiply decimals by 100		0.46 x 100 = 46
Multiply decimals by 1,000		0.213 x 1,000 = 213
Multiply decimals by integers		

Multiply decimals in context		
Multiply fractions by integers		$\frac{2}{5} \times 7 = 2\frac{4}{5}$
Multiply fractions by fractions		$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$

Division

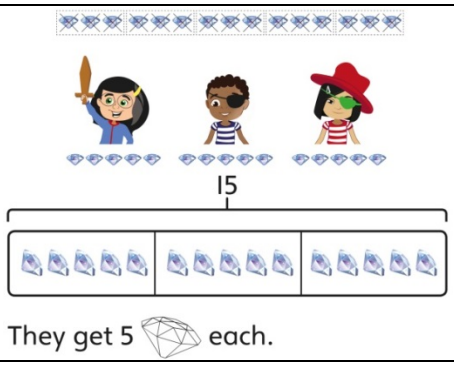
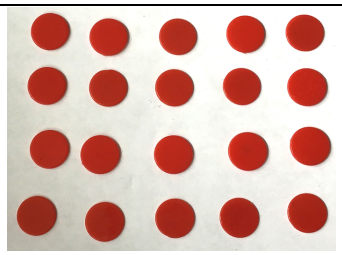
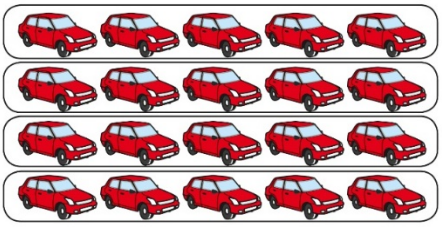
Division

Early Years

Method	Concrete	Pictorial
Equal sharing		

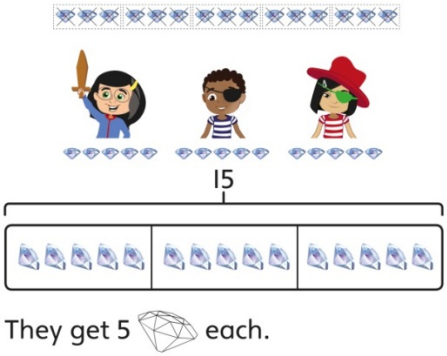
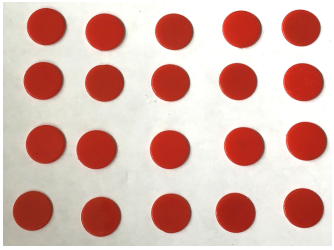
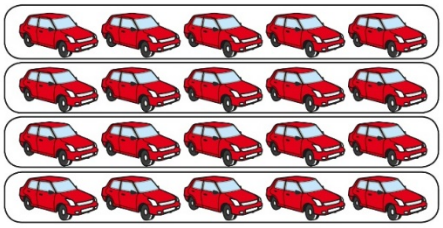
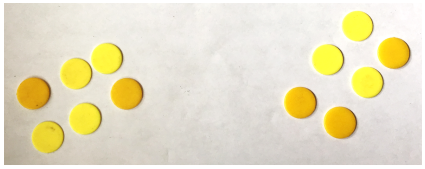
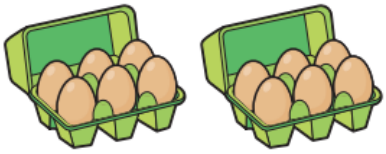
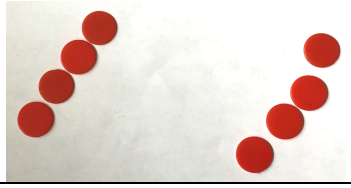
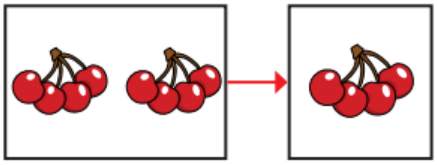
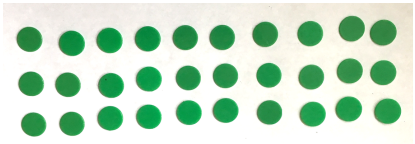
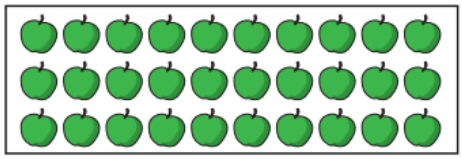
Division

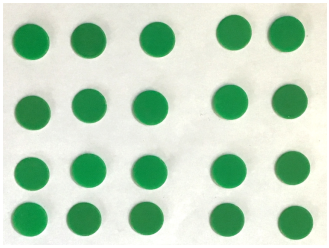
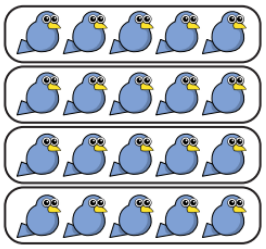
Year One

Method	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Make Equal groups - grouping			There are 15 altogether. There are 3 parts. 15 shared into 3 equal parts. There are 5 in each part.
Make Equal groups - sharing			4 groups of 5 cars is 20 in total. 20 divide by 4 is 5.

Division

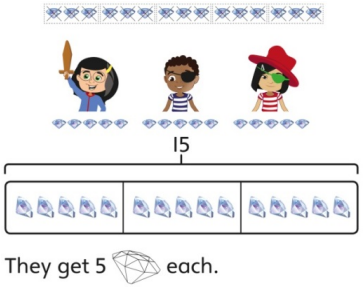
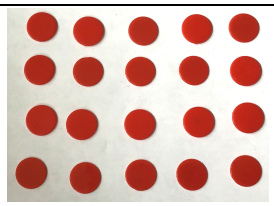
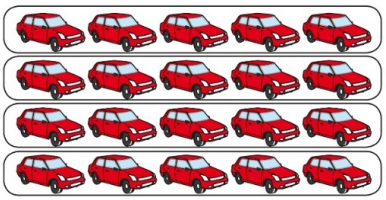
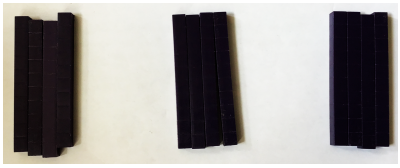
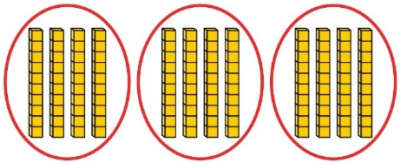
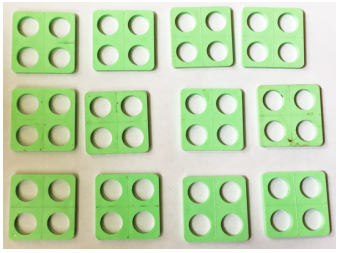
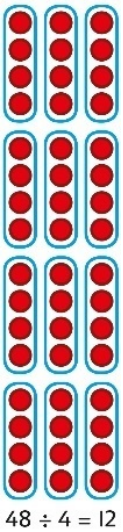
Year Two

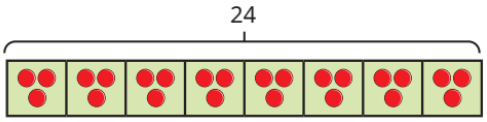
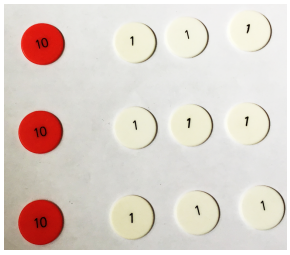
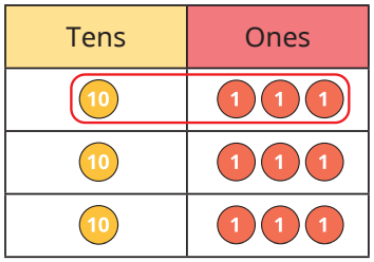
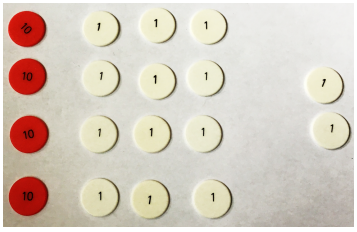
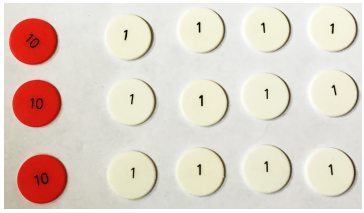
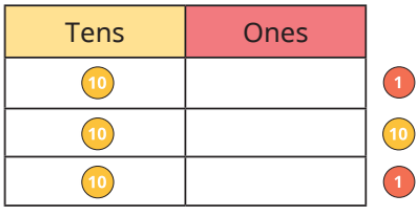
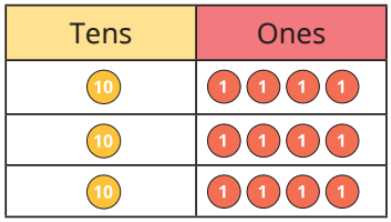
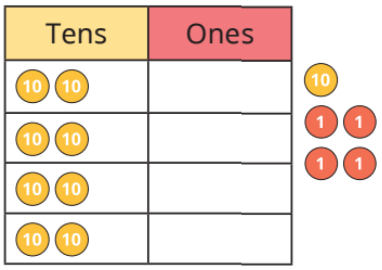
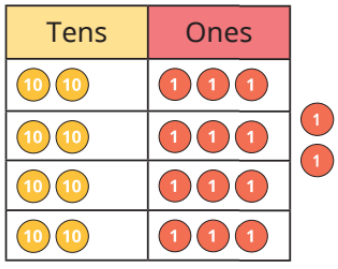
Method	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Make equal groups – sharing			There are 15 altogether. There are 3 parts. 15 shared into 3 equal parts. There are 5 in each part.
Make equal groups – grouping			4 groups of 5 cars is 20 in total. 20 divide by 4 is 5.
Divide by 2			There are 12 eggs altogether. There are 2 groups. There are 6 eggs in each group. 12 ÷ 2 = 6
Halving			There are 8 cherries altogether, half of 8 is 4.
Divide by 10			There are 30 apples. There are 10 apples in each row (group). There are 3 groups. 30 ÷ 10 = 3

Divide by 5			There are 20 birds altogether. There are 5 birds in each group. There are 4 groups. 20 ÷ 5 = 4

Division

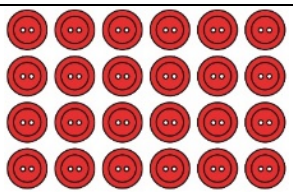
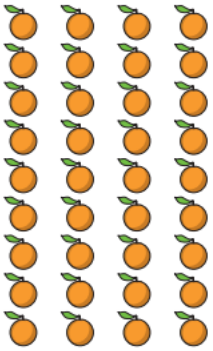
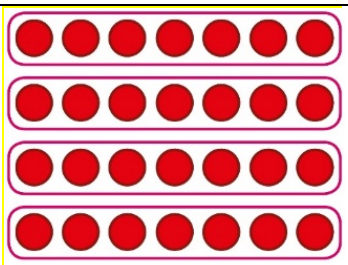
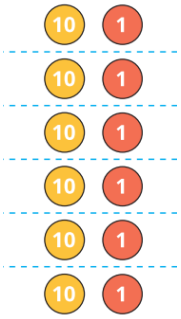
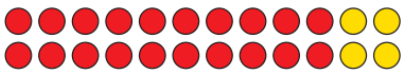
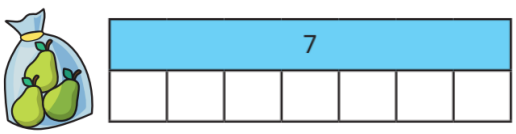
Year Three

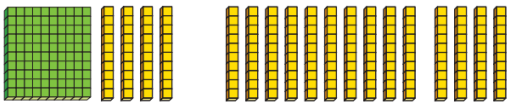
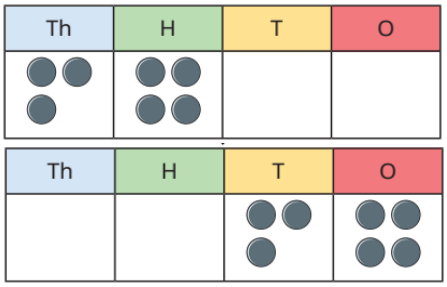
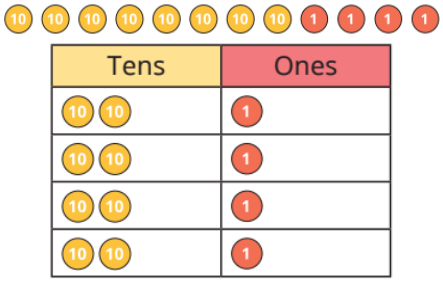
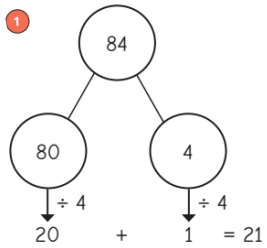
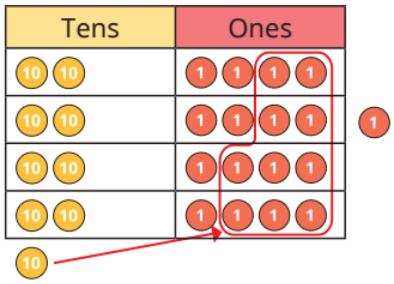
Method	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Sharing			There are 15 altogether. There are 3 parts. 15 shared into 3 equal parts. There are 5 in each part.
Grouping			4 groups of 5 cars is 20 in total. 20 divide by 4 is 5.
Divide by 3			12 tens shared into 3 equal groups with 4 tens in each group. 120 ÷ 3 = 40
Divide by 4			48 divided into groups of 4. There are 12 groups. 48 ÷ 4 = 12

Divide by 8			24 counters shared equally into 8 groups. 24 ÷ 8 = 3
Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number – no exchange			39 ÷ 3 = 13
Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number – flexible partitioning	 	42 ÷ 3  Remainder 10 exchanged for 10 ones. 	42 ÷ 3 = 14
Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number – with remainders		94 ÷ 4  Remainder 10 exchanged for 10 ones. 	94 ÷ 4 = 23 r2

Division

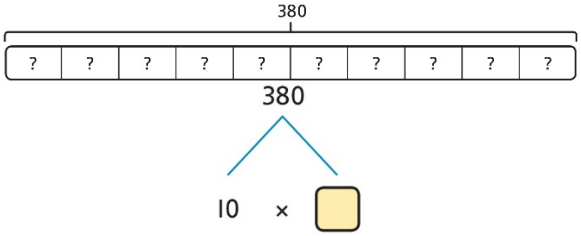
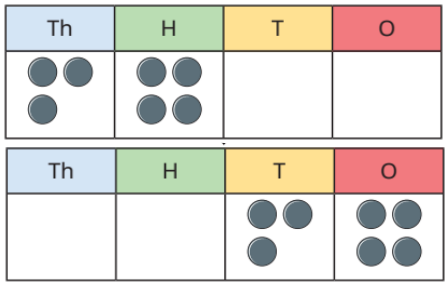
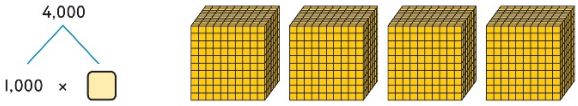
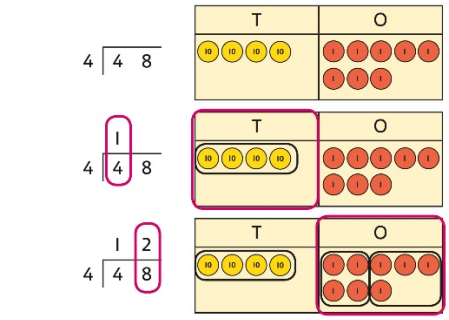
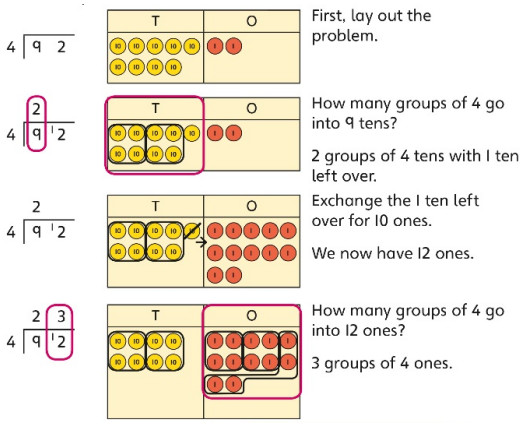
Year Four

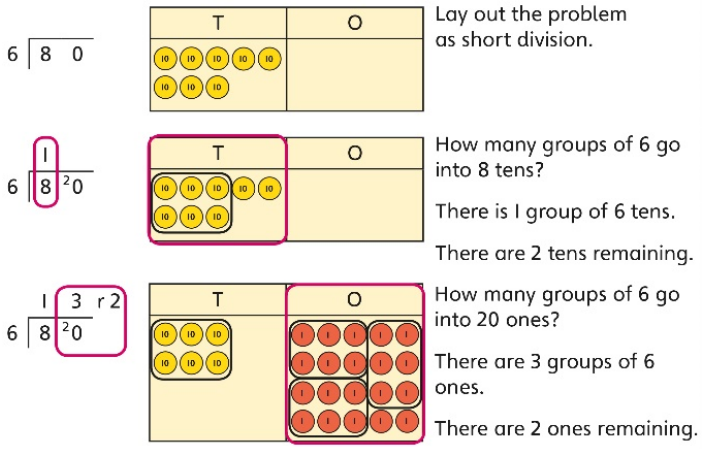
Method	Pictorial	Abstract
Divide by 6		24 divided by 6 groups is 4.
Divide by 9		There are 9 rows of 4 oranges. There are 36 oranges in total. 36 ÷ 9 = 4
Divide by 7		28 divided into groups of 7. There are 4 groups of 7. 28 ÷ 4 = 7
11 times-table division facts		66 ÷ 11 = 6
12 times-table division facts		24 shared into groups of 12. 24 ÷ 2 = 12
Divide a number by 1 and itself		3 pairs grouped into one bag. 3 ÷ 1 = 3 7 cookies shared between 7 friends. 0 cookies are left. 7 ÷ 7 = 0

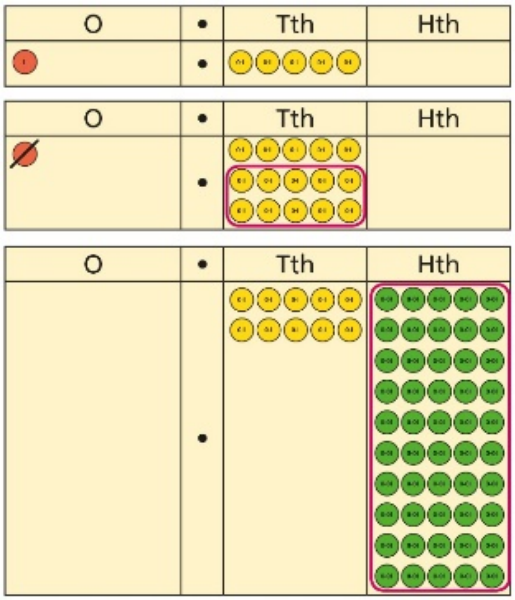
Divide by 10		140 ÷ 10 140 = 1 hundred and 4 tens. 1 hundred = 10 tens. There are 14 groups of 10. 140 ÷ 10 = 14
Divide by 100	3400 ÷ 100 	3400 ÷ 100 = 34
Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number	 84 ÷ 4 = 21	
Divide a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number		97 ÷ 4 = 24 r1

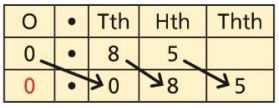
Division

Year Five

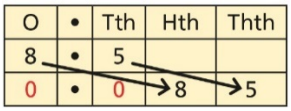
Method	Pictorial	Abstract
Divide by 10	380 ÷ 10 	380 ÷ 10 = 38
Divide by 100	3400 ÷ 100 	3400 ÷ 100 = 34
Divide by 1,000	4,000 ÷ 1,000 	4,000 ÷ 1,000 = 4
Divide a 4-digit number by a 1-digit number	 	0 5 5 6 7 ⟌ 3 ³8 ³9 ⁴2 *3,892 ÷ 7 = 556* Use multiplication to check. *556 × 7 = ?* *6 × 7 = 42* *50 × 7 = 350* *500 × 7 = 3500* *3,500 + 350 + 42 = 3,892*

<table>
<tr>
<td>Divide with remainders</td>
<td>


</td>
<td>683 = 136 × 5 + 3
683 ÷ 5 = 136 r 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividing decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000</td>
<td>


1 ·5 is 1 one and 5 tenths.
This is equivalent to 10 tenths and 50 hundredths.
10 tenths divided by 10 is 1 tenth.
50 hundredths divided by 10 is 5 hundredths.
1 ·5 divided by 10 is 1 tenth and 5 hundredths.
1 ·5 ÷ 10 = 0.15
</td>
<td>


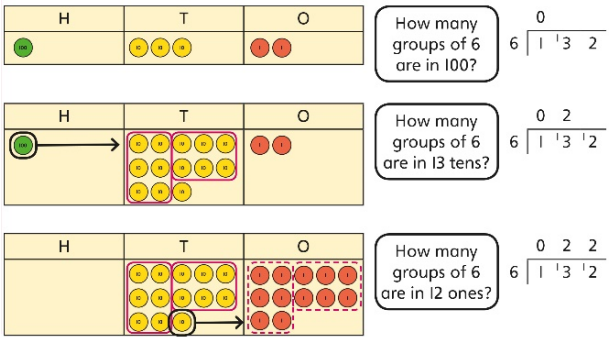
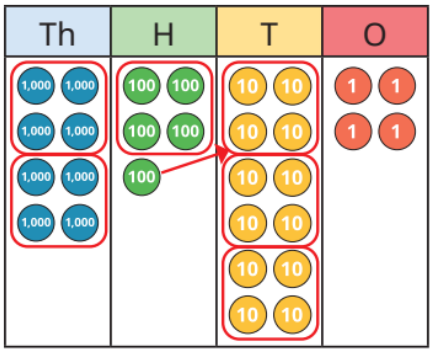
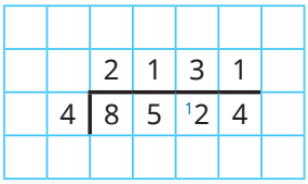
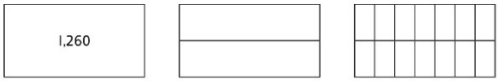
0 ·85 ÷ 10 = 0 ·085

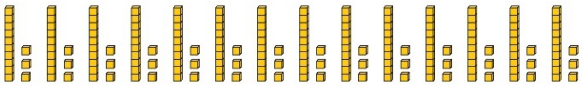
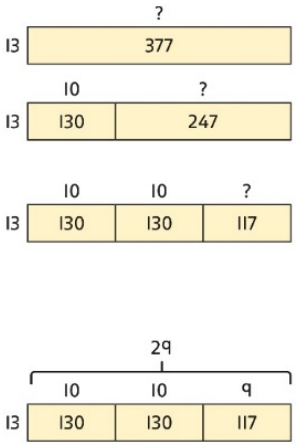
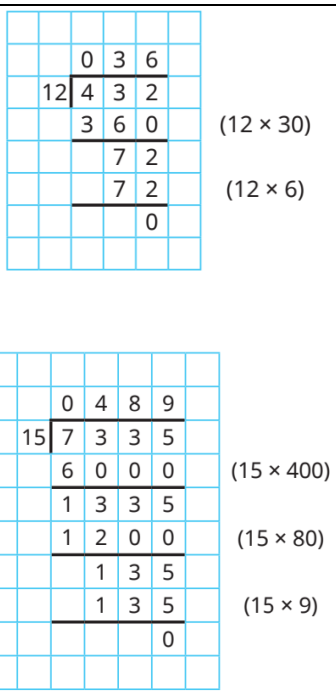
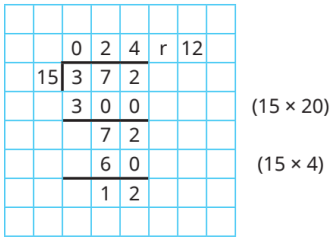
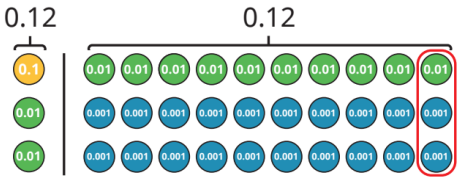
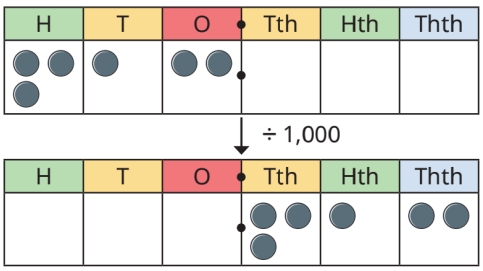


8 ·5 ÷ 100 = 0 ·085
</td>
</tr>
</table>

Division

Year 6

Method	Pictorial	Abstract
Dividing by a single digit		$6\overline{)132}$ = 0 $6\overline{)132}$ = 02 $6\overline{)132}$ = 022
Dividing by a single digit		
Dividing by a 2-digit number using factors	1,260 ÷ 14 = ?  1,260 ÷ 2 = 630 630 ÷ 7 = 90 1,260 ÷ 14 = 90	2,100 ÷ 12 = 2,100 → ÷2 → ÷6 → 2,100 → ÷6 → ÷2 → 2,100 → ÷3 → ÷4 → 2,100 → ÷4 → ÷3 → 2,100 → ÷3 → ÷2 → ÷2 →

Long division	 182 divided into groups of 13. There are 14 groups.  377 ÷ 13 = 29	 (12 × 30) (12 × 6) (15 × 400) (15 × 80) (15 × 9)
Long division with remainders		 (15 × 20) (15 × 4)
Dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000	 	0.12 ÷ 10 1 tenth = 10 hundredths 1 hundredth = 10 thousandths 0.12 ÷ 10 = 0.012 312 ÷ 1,000 312 is 1,000 times the size of 0.312. 0.312 is one-thousandth the size of 312. 312 ÷ 1,000 = 0.312

Dividing decimals	5.32 ÷ 4