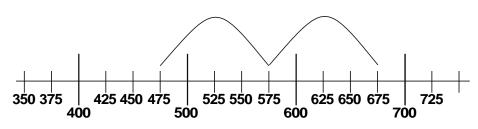




# Using place value

Count in 100s

e.g. Know 475 + 200 as 475, 575, 675



Year 3

Add multiples of 10, 100 and £1

e.g. 
$$746 + 200$$

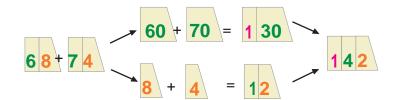
e.g. 
$$746 + 40$$

Partitioning

e.g. £8.50 + £3.70 as £8 + £3 and 50p + 70p and combine the totals: £11 + £1.20

e.g. 347 + 36 as 300 and 40 + 30 and 7 + 6 and combine the totals: 370 + 13 = 383

e.g. 68 + 74 as 60 + 70 and 8 + 4 and combine the totals: 130 + 12 = 142



# Using place value

Count in 1000s

Partitioning

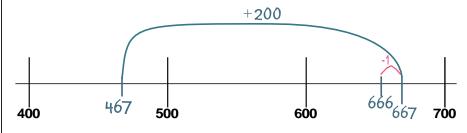
# Countingon

Add 2-digit numbers to 2-, 3- and 4-digit numbers by adding the multiple of 10 then the 1s

Year 4

e.g. 
$$167 + 55$$
 as  $167 + 50$  (217)  $+ 5 = 222$ 

Add near multiples of 10, 100 and 1000



Count on to add 3-digit numbers and money

e.g. 
$$£4.67 + £5.30$$
 as  $£9.67 + 30p$ 





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Add two 2-digit numbers by adding the multiple of 10, then the 1s

Year 3

e.g. 
$$67 + 55$$
 as  $67 + 50$   $(117) + 5 = 122$ 

Add near multiples of 10 and 100

Add pairs of 'friendly' 3-digit numbers

Count on from 3-digit numbers

## **Using number facts**

Know pairs which total each number to 20

e.g. 
$$7 + 8 = 15$$

e.g. 
$$12 + 6 = 18$$

Number bonds to 100

e.g. 
$$73 + 27$$

Add to the next 10 and the next 100

e.g. 
$$176 + 4 = 180$$

e.g. 
$$435 + 65 = 500$$

## **Using number facts**

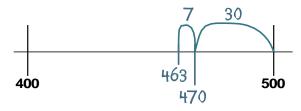
Number bonds to 100 and to the next multiple of 100

Year 4

e.g. 
$$288 + 12 = 300$$

e.g. 
$$1353 + 47 = 1400$$

e.g. 
$$463 + 37 = 500$$



Number bonds to £1 and to the next whole pound

e.g. 
$$63p + 37p = £1$$

e.g. £3·45 + 
$$55p = £4$$

Add to the next whole number

e.g. 
$$4.6 + 0.4$$





Written Addition



Build on partitioning to develop expanded column addition with
two 3-digit numbers

Year 3

Use expanded column addition where digits in a column add to more than the column value

Compact column addition with two or more 3-digit numbers or towers of 2-digit numbers

Compact column addition with 3- and 4-digit numbers Recognise like fractions that add to 1

Build on expanded column addition to develop compact column addition with larger numbers

Year 4

Compact column addition with larger numbers

Use expanded and compact column addition to add amounts of money

Add like fractions





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Count in 0.1s, 0.01s

e.g. Know what 0.1 more than 0.51 is

10s	1s	0·1s	0.01s		
	0	5	1		

Year 5

#### Partitioning

Mental Addition

e.g.  $2 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 8$  as 2 + 5 and  $0 \cdot 4 + 0 \cdot 8$  and combine the totals:  $7 + 1 \cdot 2 = 8 \cdot 2$ 

ı	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2
	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3
	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4
	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5
	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6
	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7
	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8
	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9
	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10

## Using place value

Count in 0.1s, 0.01s, 0.001s

e.g. Know what 0.001 more than 6.725 is

Partitioning

e.g. 9.54 + 3.23 as 9 + 3, 0.5 + 0.2 and 0.04 + 0.03, to give 12.77

Year 6

## Countingon

Add two decimal numbers by adding the 1s, then the 0.1s/0.01s/0.001s

e.g. 6.314 + 3.006 as 6.314 + 3(9.314) + 0.006 = 9.32

Add near multiples of 1

e.g. 6.345 + 0.999

e.g. 5.673 + 0.9

Count on from large numbers e.g.

16 375 + 12 003 as 28 375 + 3





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Add two decimal numbers by adding the 1s, then the 0.1s/0.01s

Year 5

e.g. 
$$5.72 + 3.05$$
 as  $5.72 + 3(8.72) + 0.05 = 8.77$ 

Add near multiples of 1

e.g. 
$$6.34 + 0.99$$

e.g. 
$$5.63 + 0.9$$

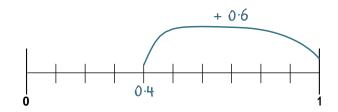
Count on from large numbers

## **Using number facts**

Number bonds to 1 and to the next whole number

Mental Addition

e.g. 
$$0.4 + 0.6$$



Add to the next 10 from a decimal number

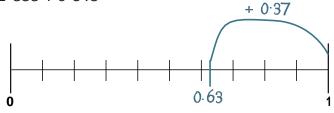
e.g. 
$$7.8 + 2.2 = 10$$

#### **Using number facts**

Number bonds to 1 and to the next multiple of 1

e.g. 
$$0.63 + 0.37$$

e.g. 
$$2.355 + 0.645$$



Year 6

Add to the next 10





	Year 5	Year 6
Written Addition	Expanded column addition for money leading to compact column addition for adding several amounts of money e.g. £14.64 + £28.78 + £12.26   £14 60p 4p £28 70p 8p + £12 20p 6p £1 10p £55 60p 8p   Compact column addition to add pairs of 5-digit numbers Continue to use column addition to add towers of several larger numbers Use compact addition to add decimal numbers with up to 2 decimal places e.g. 15.68 + 27.86   15.68 + 27.86 11.1 43.54  Add related fractions e.g. 3/4 + 1/8 = 7/8	Compact column addition for adding several large numbers and decimal numbers with up to 2 decimal places  Compact column addition with money e.g. £14·64 + £28·78 + £12·26   £14·64 + £28·78 £12·26  11·1  £55·68   Add unlike fractions, including mixed numbers e.g. 1/4 + 2/3 = 11/12 e.g. 2 1/4 + 1 1/3 = 3 7/12





<b>Taking</b>		
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	array	

Use place value to subtract

e.g. 
$$348 - 40$$

Year 3

Take away multiples of 10, 100 and £1

e.g. 
$$476 - 40 = 436$$

e.g. 
$$476 - 300 = 176$$

Partitioning

e.g. 
$$£6.84 - £2.40$$
 as  $£6 - £2$  and  $80p - 40p$ 









#### **Taking away**

Use place value to subtract



Year 4

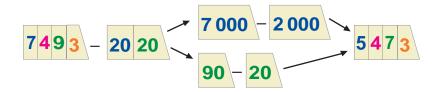
Take away multiples of 10, 100, 1000, £1, 10p or 0.1

e.g. 
$$8392 - 50$$

e.g. 
$$5.6 - 0.2$$

Partitioning

e.g. £5.87 – £3.04 as £5 – £3 and 
$$7p - 4p$$



Count back

e.g. 6482 - 1301 as 6482 - 1000 (5482) - 300 (5182) - 1 = 5181

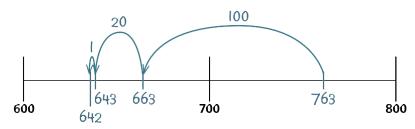
Subtract near multiples of 10, 100, 1000 or £1







Count back in 100s, 10s then 1s



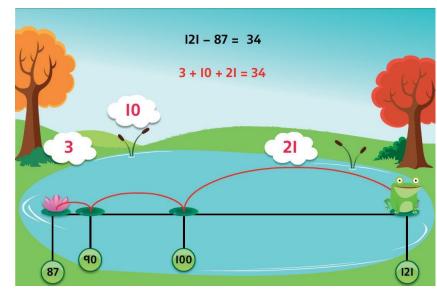
Subtract near multiples of 10 and 100

e.g. 648 - 199

e.g. 86 - 39

#### **Counting up**

Find a difference between two numbers by counting up from the smaller to the larger



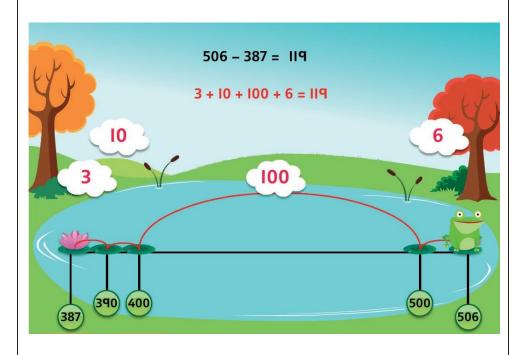
#### **Counting up**

Find a difference between two numbers by counting up from the smaller to the larger

Year 4

e.g. 506 - 387

e.g. 4000 - 2693







# Mental Subtraction

# Year 3

## **Using number facts**

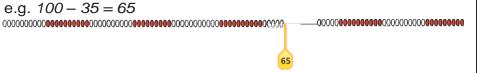
Know pairs which total each number to 20

e.g. 
$$20 - 14 = 6$$

Number bonds to 100

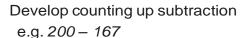
e.g. 
$$100 - 48 = 52$$

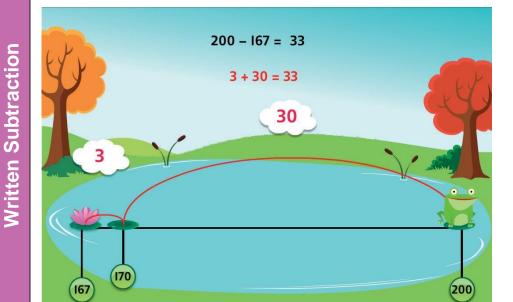
e.g. 
$$100 - 35 = 65$$



Subtract using number facts to bridge back through a 10

e.g. 
$$42 - 5 = 42 - 2 (40) - 3 = 37$$



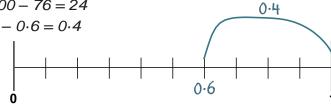


# **Using number facts**

Number bonds to 10 and 100 and derived facts

e.g. 
$$100 - 76 = 24$$

e.g. 
$$1 - 0.6 = 0.4$$



Year 4

Number bonds to £1 and £10

e.g. £1
$$\cdot$$
00 - 86p = 14p

e.g. £
$$10.00 - £3.40 = £6.60$$

Expanded column subtraction with 3- and 4-digit numbers

e.g. 
$$726 - 358$$

Begin to develop compact column subtraction

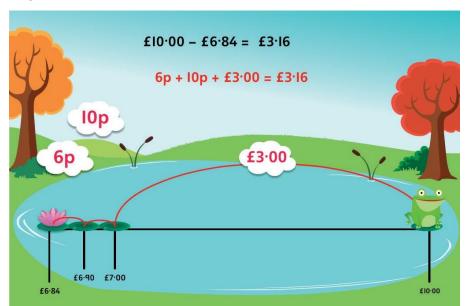


Written Subtraction



# Year 3

Use counting up subtraction to find change from £1, £5 and £10 e.g. £10.00 - £6.84



Recognise complements of any fraction to 1

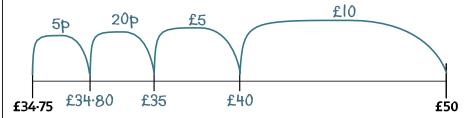
- e.g. 
$$1 - 1/4 = 3/4$$

- e.g. 
$$1 - 3/5 = 2/5$$

# Year 4

Use counting up subtraction to find change from £10, £20, £50 and £100

e.g. Buy a computer game for £34.75 using £50



Subtract like fractions

- e.g. 
$$3/8 - 1/8 = 2/8$$





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Use place value to subtract decimals

e.g. 4.58 - 0.08

e.g. 6.26 - 0.2

Take away multiples of powers of 10

e.g. 15 672 - 300

e.g. 4.82 - 2 e.g. 2.71 - 0.5

e.g. 4.68 - 0.02

Partitioning or counting back

e.g. 3964 - 1051

e.g. 5.72 - 2.01

Subtract near multiples of 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 or £1

e.g. 86 456 - 9999

e.g. 3.58 - 1.99

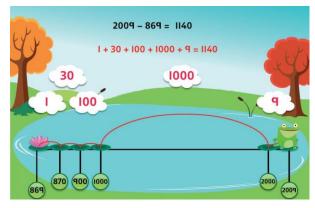
## **Counting up**

Find a difference between two numbers by counting up from the smaller to the larger

Year 5

e.g. £12·05 - £9·59

e.g. 2009 - 869



#### **Taking away**

Use place value to subtract decimals

Year 6

e.g. 7·782 – 0·08

e.g. 16·263 - 0·2

Take away multiples of powers of 10

e.g. 132 956 - 400

e.g. 686 109 - 40 000

e.g. 7.823 - 0.5

Partitioning or counting back

e.g. 3964 - 1051

e.g. 5·72 – 2·01

Subtract near multiples of powers of 10

e.g. 360 078 - 99 998

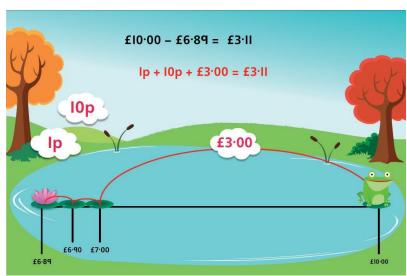
e.g. 12.831 - 0.99





# Year 5 Year 6

Find change using shopkeepers' addition e.g. *Buy a toy for £6.89 using £10.00* 



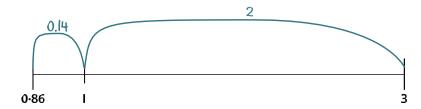
Find a difference between two amounts of money by counting up

#### **Using number facts**

Derived facts from number bonds to 10 and 100

e.g. 
$$2 - 0.45$$
 using  $45 + 55 = 100$ 

e.g. 
$$3 - 0.86$$
 using  $86 + 14 = 100$ 



Number bonds to £1, £10 and £100

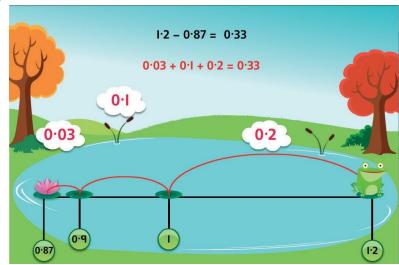
e.g. £4.00 - £3.86

e.g. £100 - £66 using 66 + 34 = 100

#### **Counting up**

Find a difference between two decimal numbers by counting up from the smaller to the larger

e.g. 
$$1.2 - 0.87$$



# **Using number facts**

Derived facts from number bonds to 10 and 100

e.g. 
$$0.1 - 0.075$$
 using  $75 + 25 = 100$ 

e.g. 
$$5 - 0.65$$
 using  $65 + 35 = 100$ 



Number bonds to £1, £10 and £100

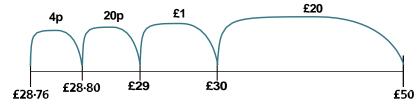
e.g. £100 – £66·20 using 20p + 80p = £1 and £67 + £33 = £100



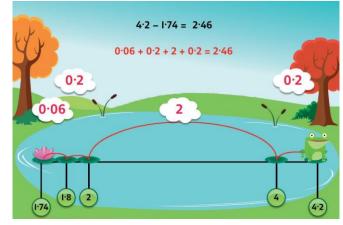


Compact column subtraction for numbers with up to 5 digits e.g.  $16\ 324 - 8516$ 

Continue to use counting up subtraction for subtractions involving money, including finding change



Use counting up subtraction to subtract decimal numbers



e.g. 4·2 – 1·74

Subtract related fractions

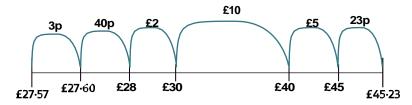
e.g. 
$$3/4 - 1/8 = 5/8$$

NB Counting up subtraction provides a default method for ALL children

Compact column subtraction for large numbers

Use counting up for subtractions where the larger number is a multiple or near multiple of 1000 or 10000

Use counting up subtraction when dealing with money



Use counting up subtraction to subtract decimal numbers

e.g. 
$$13 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 37$$



2:37 2.4 3
Subtract unlike fractions, including mixed numbers

e.g. 
$$3/4 - 1/3 = 5/12$$

e.g. 
$$2 \frac{3}{4} - 1 \frac{1}{3} = 1 \frac{5}{12}$$

NB Counting up subtraction provides a default method for ALL children

13.1



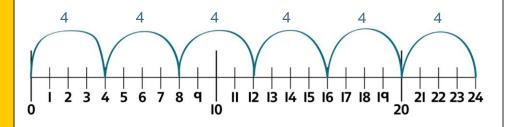


# Year 3 Year 4

## Counting in steps ('clever' counting)

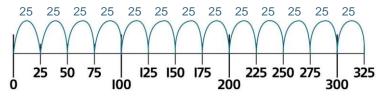
Count in 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 8s and 10s

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



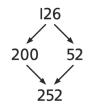
#### **Counting in steps (sequences)**

Count in 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, 12s, 25s, 50s, 100s and 1000s



#### **Doubling and halving**

Find doubles to double 100 and beyond using partitioning e.g. *double 126* 



Begin to double amounts of money e.g. £3.50 doubled is £7





Use doubling as a strategy in multiplying by 2, 4 and 8 e.g.  $34 \times 4$  is double 34 (68) doubled again = 136

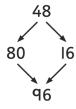


Year 3

#### Year 4

# **Doubling and halving**

Find doubles of numbers to 50 using partitioning e.g. *double 48* 



Use doubling as a strategy in multiplying by 2 e.g.  $18 \times 2$  is double 18 = 36

# **Grouping**

Recognise that multiplication is commutative

e.g. 
$$4 \times 8 = 8 \times 4$$

Multiply multiples of 10 by 1-digit numbers

e.g. 
$$30 \times 8 = 240$$

Multiply 'friendly' 2-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers

#### **Using number facts**

Know doubles to double 20

e.g. double 15 is 30

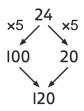
Know doubles of multiples of 5 to 100

e.g. double 85 is 170

Know x2, x3, x4, x5, x8, x10 tables facts

# **Grouping**

Use partitioning to multiply 2-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers



Multiply multiples of 100 and 1000 by 1-digit numbers using tables facts

e.g. 
$$400 \times 8 = 3200$$

Multiply near multiples by rounding e.g.

$$24 \times 19$$
 as  $(24 \times 20) - 24 = 456$ 

## **Using number facts**

Know times-tables up to  $12 \times 12$ 

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	11	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	22	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	33	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	44	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	55	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	66	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	77	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	88	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	99	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144





Year 3	Year 4

Build on partitioning to develop grid multiplication e.g.  $23 \times 4$ 

×	20	3	
4	80	12	= 92

Use grid multiplication to multiply 3-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers

×	200	50	3	
6	1200	300	18	= 1518

Use a vertical written algorithm (ladder) to multiply 3-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers

Use grid multiplication to multiply 2-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers

		6	10	×
640	=	240	400	40
128	=	48	80	8
768	•			

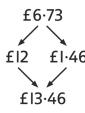




# **Doubling and halving**

Double amounts of money using partitioning

e.g. double £6.73



Year 5

Use doubling and halving as a strategy in multiplying by 2, 4, 8, 5 and 20

e.g.  $58 \times 5$  is half of  $58 \times 10$  (580) = 290

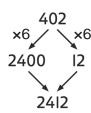
#### **Grouping**

Multiply whole numbers and decimals by 10, 100, 1000

e.g. 
$$3.4 \times 100 = 340$$

Use partitioning to multiply 'friendly' 2- and 3-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers

e.g.  $402 \times 6$  as  $400 \times 6$  (2400) and  $2 \times 6$  (12) = 2412



Use partitioning to multiply decimal numbers by 1-digit numbers e.g.  $4.5 \times 3$  as  $4 \times 3$  (12) and  $0.5 \times 3$  (1.5) = 13.5

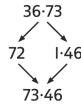
Multiply near multiples by rounding e.g.

$$32 \times 29$$
 as  $(32 \times 30) - 32 = 928$ 

#### **Doubling and halving**

Double decimal numbers with up to 2 places using partitioning e.g. double 36.73

Year 6



Use doubling and halving as strategies in mental multiplication

#### Grouping

Use partitioning as a strategy in mental multiplication, as appropriate

e.g. 
$$8.4 \times 8$$
 as  $8 \times 8$  (64) and  $0.4 \times 8$  (3.2) =  $67.2$ 

Use factors in mental multiplication

e.g. 
$$421 \times 6$$
 as  $421 \times 3$  (1263) doubled = 2526

e.g. 
$$3.42 \times 5$$
 as half of  $3.42 \times 10 = 17.1$ 

Multiply decimal numbers using near multiples by rounding

e.g. 
$$4.3 \times 19$$
 as  $(4.3 \times 20) - 4.3 = 81.7$ 





	Year 5	Year 6
Mental Multiplication	Use times-tables facts up to $12 \times 12$ to multiply multiples of $10/100$ of the multiplier  e.g. $4 \times 6 = 24$ so $40 \times 6 = 240$ and $400 \times 6 = 2400$ Use knowledge of factors and multiples in multiplication  e.g. $43 \times 6$ is double $43 \times 3$ e.g. $28 \times 50$ is half of $28 \times 100$ ( $2800$ ) = $1400$ Know square numbers and cube numbers	Use times-tables facts up to $12 \times 12$ in mental multiplication of large numbers or numbers with up to 2 decimal places e.g. $6 \times 4 = 24$ and $0.06 \times 4 = 0.24$
Written Multiplication	Short multiplication of 2-, 3- and 4-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers e.g. $435 \times 8$ $\begin{array}{r} 435 \\ \times 8 \\ \underline{24} \\ \underline{3480} \end{array}$ Long multiplication of 2-, 3-and 4-digit numbers by 'teen' numbers e.g. $48 \times 16$ $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 16 \\ \underline{480} \\ \underline{28^48} \\ \underline{1} \\ \hline 768 \end{array}$	Short multiplication of 2-, 3- and 4-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers e.g. $3743 \times 6$ $\begin{array}{r} 3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \\ \times & & 6 \\ & & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline & & 2 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 8 \end{array}$ Long multiplication of 2-, 3- and 4-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers $\begin{array}{r} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \times & & 3 & 8 \\ \hline & & 1 & 3 & 6 & 8 & 0 \\ & & & 3 & 6 & 4 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline & & & & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & & & & & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & & & & & & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & & & & & & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & & & & & & & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & & & & & & & & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & 1 & 1 \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & 1 \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & 1 \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & 1 \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & &$





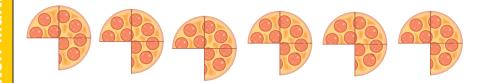
# Year 5 Year 6

Grid multiplication of numbers with up to 2 decimal places by 1-digit numbers

e.g. 1·34 × 6

×	I	0.3	0.04	
6	6	I·8	0.24	= 8.04

Multiply fractions by 1-digit numbers e.g.  $3/4 \times 6 = 18/4 = 42/4 = 41/2$ 



NB Grid multiplication provides a default method for ALL children

Short multiplication of decimal numbers using x 100 and  $\div$  100

e.g. 
$$13.72 \times 6$$
 as  $(1372 \times 6) \div 100 = 82.32$ 

Short multiplication of money

e.g. £13.72 x 6

Grid multiplication of numbers with up to 2 decimal places by 1-digit numbers

×	6	0.7	0.06	
4	24	2.8	0.24	= 27.04

Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions

e.g. 
$$1/2 \times 1/4 = 1/8$$

NB Grid multiplication provides a default method for ALL children



**Mental Division** 

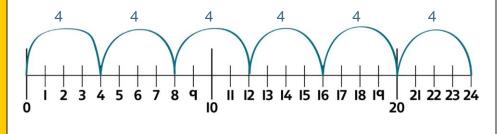


# Counting in steps ('clever' counting)

Count in 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 8s and 10s

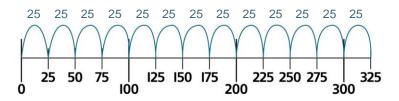
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Year 3



## **Counting in steps (sequences)**

Count in 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, 12s, 25s, 50s, 100s and 1000s





	Year 3	Year 4
rision	Doubling and halving Find half of even numbers to 100 using partitioning e.g. find half of 48	Doubling and halving Find half of even numbers to 200 and beyond using partitioning e.g. find half of 258
Mental Division	Use halving as a strategy in dividing by 2 e.g. $36 \div 2$ is half of $36 = 18$ Find half of odd numbers	Begin to halve amounts of money e.g. £9 halved is £4.50
		Use halving as a strategy in dividing by 2, 4 and 8 e.g. 164 ÷ 4 is half of 164 (82) halved again = 41

abacus





# Grouping

Recognise that division is not commutative

e.g. 16 ÷ 8 does not equal 8 ÷ 16

Relate division to multiplications 'with holes in'

e.g.  $\_ \times 5 = 30$  is the same calculation as  $30 \div 5 = \_$  thus we can count in 5s to find the answer

Year 3



Divide multiples of 10 by 1-digit numbers

e.g. 
$$240 \div 8 = 30$$

Begin to use subtraction of multiples of 10 of the divisor to divide numbers above the 10th multiple

e.g. 
$$52 \div 4$$
 is  $10 \times 4$  (40) and  $3 \times 4$  (12) = 13

## **Grouping**

Use multiples of 10 times the divisor to divide by 1-digit numbers above the tables facts

e.g.  $45 \div 3$  as  $10 \times 3$  (30) and  $5 \times 3$  (15)

Divide multiples of 100 by 1-digit numbers using division facts e.g.  $3200 \div 8 = 400$ 





	Year 3	Year 4
Mental Division	Using number facts  Know half of even numbers to 40  Know half of multiples of 10 to 200 e.g. half of 170 is 85  Know x2, x3, x4, x5, x8, x10 division facts	Using number facts  Know times-tables up to 12 × 12 and all related division facts
Written Division	Perform divisions just above the 10th multiple using written jottings, understanding how to give a remainder as a whole number  Use division facts to find unit and simple non-unit fractions of amounts within the times-tables  - e.g. $3/4$ of $48$ is $3 \times (48 \div 4) = 36$	Use a written version of a mental method to divide 2- and 3-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers e.g. $86 \div 3$ as $20 \times 3$ ( $60$ ) and $8 \times 3$ ( $24$ ), remainder 2 $ \begin{array}{c}                                     $

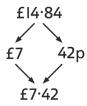




# **Doubling and halving**

Halve amounts of money using partitioning e.g. half of £14.84 is half of £14 (£7) plus half of 84p (42p)

Year 5



Use doubling and halving as a strategy in dividing by 2, 4, 8, 5 and 20 e.g.  $115 \div 5$  as double 115 (230)  $\div 10 = 23$ 

#### Grouping

Divide numbers by 10, 100, 1000 to obtain decimal answers with up to 3 decimal places

e.g. 
$$340 \div 100 = 3.4$$

Use the 10th, 20th, 30th ... multiple of the divisor to divide 'friendly' 2- and 3-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers

e.g. 
$$186 \div 6$$
 as  $30 \times 6$  (180) and  $1 \times 6$  (6)

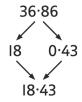
186 ÷ 6 =

$$\times 6 = 186$$
 $30 \times 6 = 180$ 
 $6$ 
 $1 \times 6 = 6$ 
 $0$ 
 $31$ 

#### **Doubling and halving**

Halve decimal numbers with up to 2 places using partitioning e.g. half of 36.86 is half of 36 (18) plus half of 0.86 (0.43)

Year 6



Use doubling and halving as strategies in mental division

#### Grouping

Use the 10th, 20th, 30th, ... or 100th, 200th, 300th ... multiples of the divisor to divide large numbers

e.g. 
$$378 \div 9$$
 as  $40 \times 9$  (360) and  $2 \times 9$  (18), remainder 2

 $378 \div 9 =$ 

42 -

Use tests for divisibility

e.g. 135 divides by 3, as 1 + 3 + 5 = 9 and 9 is in the  $\times 3$  table



Overview of Strategies and Methods – Division				
	Year 5	Year 6		
Mental Division	Using number facts Use division facts from the times-tables up to $12 \times 12$ to divide multiples of powers of 10 of the divisor e.g. $3600 \div 9$ using $36 \div 9$ Know square numbers and cube numbers	Using number facts  Use division facts from the times-tables up to 12 × 12 to divide decimal numbers by 1-digit numbers  e.g. 1·17 ÷ 3 is 1/100 of 117 ÷ 3 (39)  Know tests of divisibility for numbers divisible by 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 25		
Written Division	Use a written version of a mental strategy to divide 3-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers e.g. $326 \div 6$ as $50 \times 6$ (300) and $4 \times 6$ (24), remainder 2 $ \begin{array}{c} 3 \ 2 \ 6 \div 6 =  \\  \times 6 = 3 \ 2 \ 6 \\  \hline                                 $	Short division of 3- and 4-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers e.g. $139 \div 3$ 4 6 r 1  3 1 3 19  Long division of 3- and 4-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers e.g. $4176 \div 13$ $300 + 20 + 1, r 3$ $13 4 1 76$ $-3900$ $276$ $-260$ $16$ $-13$ $3$		

# **Overview of Strategies and Methods – Division**



	Year 5	Year 6
Division	Short division of 3- and 4-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers e.g. $139 \div 3$ $\begin{array}{r} 4 & 6 & r & 1 \\ \hline & 1 & 3 & 19 \end{array}$	Give remainders as whole numbers, fractions or decimals Use place value to divide 1- and 2-place decimals by numbers $\leq$ 12 e.g. $3.65 \div 5$ as $(365 \div 5) \div 100 = 0.73$ Divide proper fractions by whole numbers
Written	Give remainders as whole numbers or as fractions  Find unit and non-unit fractions of large amounts  - e.g. $3/5$ of $265$ is $3 \times (265 \div 5) = 159$ Turn improper fractions into mixed numbers and vice versa	