Primary maths

Calculation policy

Updated September 2024



Guidance for teachers

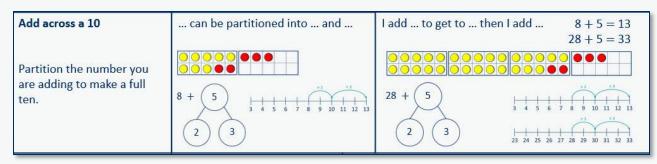


The calculation policy is divided into four sections: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. At the start of each section, you will find an overview of the progression of skills. Calculations involving decimal numbers and fractions are included.

The calculation policy follows the same concrete, pictorial, abstract approach as our main schemes of learning. Where appropriate, sentence stems and key questions are included alongside the key representations.

Where skills are divided into more than one section across the page, there is a progression in the level of difficulty from left to right.

For example, when adding across a 10, children need to be able to add across 10 itself, before making links with related facts.



Progression of skills - Addition



Year group	Skill
Nursery	Subitise to 3
	Count how many
	Make numbers to 5
	Add 1 more (through songs and rhymes)
Reception	Conceptually subitise to 5
	• 1 more
	Notice the composition of numbers within 10
	Combine 2 groups
	Add more
Year 1	Add together
	Add more
	Bonds within 10
	Related facts within 20
	Missing numbers

Progression of skills - Addition



Year group	Skill			
Year 2	Add 1s to any number (related facts)			
	Add three 1-digit numbers			
	Add across a 10			
	Add multiples of 10			
	Add 10s to any number			
	Add two 2-digit numbers (not across a ten)			
	Add two 2-digit numbers (across a ten)			
	Missing numbers			
Year 3	Add 1s, 10s and 100s to a 3-digit number			
	Add two numbers (no exchange)			
	Add two numbers across a 10 or 100			
	Complements to 100			
	Add fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole			
	Calculate the duration of events			

Progression of skills - Addition



Year group	Skill
Year 4	Add 1s, 10s and 100s to a 4-digit number
	Add up to two 4-digit numbers
	Add decimal numbers in the context of money
	Add fractions and mixed numbers with the same denominator beyond 1 whole
Year 5	Add using mental strategies
	Add whole numbers with more than 4 digits
	Add decimals with up to 2 decimal places
	Complements to 1
	Add fractions with denominators that are a multiple of one another
Year 6	Add integers up to 10 million
	Add decimals with up to 3 decimal places
	Order of operations
	Negative numbers
	Add fractions



Nursery	 Begin to have an understanding of numbers to 5 We recommend focusing on noticing and representing small quantities, perceptual subitising and counting. 		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subitise to 3 Instantly see how many.	How many do you see? Output Description: How many do you see? Description: How many do you see? Description: Description:		
Count how many Begin to count objects using 1-1 correspondence.	How many are there? 1 2 3 4 5	Count out from a larger group. E.g. Collect 3 beanbags for a game.	
Make numbers to 5 Start by showing 1, 2 and 3 using fingers.	Show me	Begin to link numerals to quantities.	
Add 1 more Through stories, songs and rhymes.	How many do I have now?		



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



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



Year 1	 Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+) and equals (=) signs. Represent and use number bonds within 20 Add 1-digit and 2-digit numbers to 20, including zero. Solve one-step problems that involve addition, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = + 2 			
Progression of skills	Key representations			
Add together (aggregation) 2 quantities are combined to find the total.	There are There are There are altogether.	is a part is a part is the whole.	plus is equal to is equal to + $4 + 2 = 6$ $2 + 4 = 6$ $6 = 4 + 2$ $6 = 2 + 4$	
Add more (augmentation) A quantity is increased.	First Then Now	I start at I jump on I land on 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	plus is equal to is equal to + 4 + 2 = 6 2 + 4 = 6 6 = 4 + 2 6 = 2 + 4	



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



Year 2	 Recall and use addition facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 Add numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and 1s a two-digit number and 10s 2 two-digit numbers adding 3 one-digit numbers Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems. 			
Progression of skills	Key representations			
Add ones to any number (related facts) Make links to known facts.	I know that and = so more than is so more than is So more than is Can you continue the pattern? $5+2=7$ $15+2=17$ 20 20 21 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25			
Add three 1-digit numbers Prompt children to understand that addition can be done in any order and to make links to known facts.	and are a bond to 10 10 + = 8 9 1	Pouble + =	What do you notice? Which addition is the easiest to calculate? $8+9+1=\\8+1+9=\\9+1+8=$	



Progression of skills	Key representations				
Add across a 10	can be partitioned into and		I add to get to then I add $8 + 5 = 13$ 28 + 5 = 33		8 + 5 = 13 28 + 5 = 33
Partition the number being added to make a full ten.					
	8 + 5	11 12 13	28 + 5	3 4 5 6 7	+ 2 + 3 + 8 9 10 11 12 13
	2 3		2 3	23 24 25 26 2	7 28 29 30 31 32 33
Add multiples of 10	ones + ones = ones		t is the same?	2	20
Make links to known facts within ten.	so tens + tens = tens What $3 + 2 = 5$ $30 + 20 = 50$		t is different?	3	30
		0 10	20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	0 100 20	30
Add 10s to any number	tens + tens = tens tens and ones =	To ac	dd I need to add 10	I know that .	
Make links to known facts.	teris ariu ories —	1 11 21	1	30 +	 - 20 = 50 - 20 = 54
			52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60		



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Add 2-digit numbers (not across a ten) Lining up ones and tens in columns will support with later written methods.	ones + ones = ones tens + tens = tens	Tens Ones	3 ones + 1 one = 4 ones 4 tens + 2 tens = 6 tens 6 tens + 4 ones = 64 21 ? 43 21
Add 2-digit numbers (across a ten) Begin to exchange 10 ones for 1 ten.	ones = ten and ones	12 ones = 4 tens + 3	
Missing numbers Solve missing number problems and use the inverse to check.	How many more do you need to make? $6 + = 10$ $10 - = 6$	If is a whole and is a part, then is the other part.	can be partitioned into and $10+8=12+ \hfill 10+8=12+ \hfill 10+8$



Year 3	 Add numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones, a three-digit number and tens, a three-digit number and hundreds. Add numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition. Add fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole. Calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks. 			
Progression of skills	Key representations			
Add 1s, 10s or 100s to a	The ones/tens/hundreds colur	mn will increase by	What patterns do you notice?	
3-digit number Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts. Prompt children to notice which digit changes.	Hundreds Tens Ones 444 + 5 = 444 + 50 = 444 + 500 =	H T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	235 + 3 = 235 + 30 = 235 + 300 = 111 +	
Add two numbers (no exchange)	ones + ones = ones tens + tens = tens		?	
(IIO excitatige)	hundreds $+$ hundreds $=$.		345 432	
Mental strategies and introduction of formal written method.		345 432 Hundreds	Tens Ones	



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Add two numbers across a 10 or 100 Formal written method involving up to 2 exchanges including 3-digit plus 2-digit numbers.	ones = ten and ones tens = hundred and tens.	H T O 3 6 7
Complements to 100 Pairs of numbers which total 100	+2 +60	en to get to $38 + 62 = 100$ $62 + 38 = 100$ $100 = 38 + 62$ $100 = 62 + 38$



Progression of skills	Key representations
Add fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole Make links with known facts.	When adding fractions with the same denominator, I only add the numerator fifths $+$ fifths $=$ fifths $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$
Calculate the duration of events Find durations of time between a given start and end point. Children will need to calculate complements to 60	From o'clock is minutes. From o'clock to is minutes. The total time taken is minutes. Y: 25 Y: 55 Start From o'clock is minutes. H 35 mins + 18 mins 2:25 3:00 3:18



Year 4	 Add numbers with up to 4 digits using a formal written method. Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal places. Add fractions with the same denominator. 									
Progression of skills	Key representations									
Add 1s, 10s and 100s to a 4-digit number Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts. Prompt children to notice which digit changes.	The ones/tens/hundreds/thousands column will increase by Thousands Hundreds Tens Ones Thousands Hundreds Tens Ones 3,425 + 3 = 3,425 + 300 = 3,425 + 3,000 =	What patterns do you notice? 2,350 + 3 = 2,350 + 30 = 2,350 + 300 = 2,350 + 3,000 = 6,040 + 200 = 6,040 + 500 = 6,040 + 500 = 2,211 + = 2,215 6,040 + 900 = 2,211 + = 2,511								
Add up to two 4-digit numbers Formal written method with up to 3 exchanges. Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.	do/do not need to make an exchange.	Th H T O Th H T O 4 6 7 3 + 1 5 1 8 6 1 9 1								



Progression of skills	Key representations									
Add decimal numbers in the context of money	pence + pence = pence pounds + pounds = pounds	£3.25 can be partitioned into £3 + 20p + 5p								
Emphasis on partitioning and use of number lines rather than formal written calculations.	45p + 25p = 70p £2 + £3 = £5 £5 + 70p = £5.70	£2.45 £5.45 £5.65 £5.70								
Add fractions and mixed numbers with the same denominator beyond 1 whole	When adding fractions with the same den fifths $+$ fifths $=$ fifths $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{7}{5} = 1\frac{2}{5}$	ominator, I only add the numerator. $\frac{+\frac{3}{5}}{0} = \frac{1}{15} = \frac{14}{5} = \frac{2}{3}$								



Year 5	 Add whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods. Add numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers. Add decimals, including a mix of whole numbers and decimals, decimals with different numbers of decimal places, and complements of 1 Add fractions with the same denominator, and denominators that are multiples of the same number. 								
Progression of skills	Key representations								
Add using mental strategies Add 1s, 10s, 100s, etc. to any number. Use number bonds and related facts.	To add, I can add then subtract 7 6,458 99 48,650 + 300 = 48,650 + 30,000 = 48,650 + 30 = 6,458 6,458								
Add whole numbers with more than 4 digits Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.	I can exchange 10 for 1 The property of the content of th								



Progression of skills	Key representations
Add decimals with up to 2 decimal places Progress from the same number of decimal places to a different number of decimal places, and from no exchange to exchange.	I do/do not need to make an exchange because I can exchange 10 for 1 Ones Tenths Hundredths Ones Tenths Hundredths
Complements to 1 Pairs of numbers with up to 3 decimal places which total 1 Encourage children to make	0.3 +
links with bonds to 10 and complements to 100 and 1,000	4+6=10 0.4+0.6=1 $44+56=100 0.44+0.56=1$ $444+556=1,000 0.444+0.556=1$



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



Year 6	• Us 4 0 • Ca • Ac	 Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations. Calculate intervals across zero. 																					
Progression of skills	Key re	pres	ent	atio	ns																		
Add integers up to 10																							
million		3	4	6	2	2	1										T	T					
Encourage children to	+	+	8	4			1											8	1		8	5	
estimate and use inverse operations to check answers		5	3	0		4	2					2				-	4	-		0	6	_	
to calculations.		1	1			-	_			2,35	4	750	1	,500	0			9	9	5		8	
Add decimals with up to 3 decimal places	I do/d	O NO		ed t	O Ma	ake	an e	exch	nang	ge be	cau	se											
Progress to numbers with digits in different place value columns.	00	<u></u>	0		000	5			· 1	0 8				<u>-</u>	1 5		2 7	,					
Encourage children to check that they have lined up the columns correctly.	5	2	6	5	2			_	- 2					2			0 7	,					



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



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Add fractions Convert fractions to the	The denominator has been multiplied by, so the numerator needs to be	The lowest common multiple of and is	is made up of wholes and
same denominator before adding. Progress from fractions where one denominator is a multiple of the other, to any fractions	multiplied by $\frac{1}{3} \frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$ $1\frac{1}{6}$
and then to mixed numbers.	3 12	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$	

Progression of skills - Subtraction



Year group	Skill								
Nursery	Subitise to 3								
	Count how many								
	Make numbers to 5								
	Take 1 away (through songs and rhymes)								
Reception	Conceptually subitise to 5								
	• 1 less								
	Notice the composition of numbers within 10								
	• Partition								
	Take away								
Year 1	Find a part								
	Take away								
	Bonds within 10								
	Related facts within 20								
	Missing numbers								

Progression of skills - Subtraction



Year group	Skill							
Year 2	Subtract 1s from any number (related facts)							
	Subtract across a 10							
	Subtract multiples of 10							
	Subtract 10s from any number							
	Subtract two 2-digit numbers (not across a ten)							
	Subtract two 2-digit numbers (across a ten)							
	Missing numbers							
Year 3	Subtract 1s, 10s and 100s from a 3-digit number							
	Subtract two numbers (no exchange)							
	Subtract two numbers across a 10 or 100							
	Complements to 100							
	Subtract fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole							

Progression of skills - Subtraction



Year group	Skill		
Year 4	Subtract 1s, 10s, 100s and 1,000s from a 4-digit number		
	Subtract up to two 4-digit numbers		
	Subtract decimal numbers in the context of money		
	Subtract fractions and mixed numbers with the same denominator		
Year 5	Subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits		
	Subtract using mental strategies		
	Subtract decimals with up to 2 decimal places		
	Complements to 1		
	Subtract fractions with denominators that are a multiple of one another		
Year 6	Subtract integers up to 10 million		
	Subtract decimals with up to 3 decimal places		
	Order of operations		
	Negative numbers		
	Subtract fractions		



Nursery	 Begin to have an understanding of numbers to 5 We recommend focusing on noticing and representing small quantities, perceptual subitising and counting. 		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subitise to 3	How many do you see?		
Instantly see how many.			
Count how many	How many are there?	Count out from a larger group. E.g. Collect a cup for everyone at the table.	
Begin to count objects using 1-1 correspondence.	1 2 3 4 5		
Make numbers to 5	Show me	Begin to link numerals to quantities.	
Start by showing 1, 2 and 3 using fingers.		3 5 5	
Take 1 away	How many do we have now?		
Through stories, songs and rhymes.			



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



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



Year 1	 Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving subtraction (–) and equals (=) signs. Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 Subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero. Solve one-step problems that involve subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = -9 		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Find a part Link to number bonds and	There are in total are How many are not ?	is the whole is a part is a part.	subtract is equal to is equal to —
known facts. E.g. $2 + 4 = 6$ so if 6 is the whole and 4 is a part, the other part must be 2	How many are not:	6 6 4	6-2=4 $6-4=2$ $4=6-2$ $2=6-4$
Take away	First Then Now	I start at	minus is equal to
A quantity is decreased.		I jump back I land on	is equal to —
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	6-2=4 6-4=2
		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	4 = 6 - 2 2 = 6 - 4



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



•	Recall and use subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to
	100

- Subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:
 - a two-digit number and 1s
 - a two-digit number and 10s
 - 2 two-digit numbers
- Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.

Progression of skills

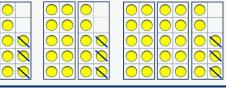
Key representations

Subtract ones from any number

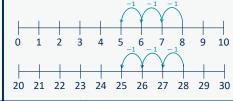
(related facts)

Make links to known facts.

I know that ... minus ... = ... so ... minus ... = ...



... less than ... is ... so ... less than ... is ...



What do you notice? Can you continue the pattern?

$$8-3=5$$

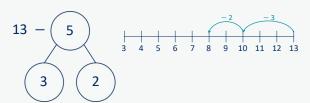
 $18-3=15$
 $28-3=25...$

Subtract across a 10

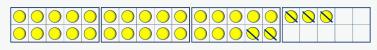
Partition the number being subtracted to bridge through a ten.

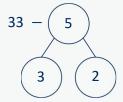
... can be partitioned into ... and ...

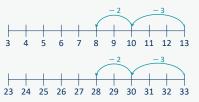




Make links with related facts.









Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subtract multiples of 10 Make links to known facts within ten.	ones $-$ ones $=$ ones so tens $-$ tens $=$ tens $5-2=3$ $50-20=30$	What is the same? What is different? -2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 -2 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	5 2 20 10 5 2 ? 50 20 ?
Subtract 10s from any number Make links to known facts.	tens — tens = tens tens and ones =	To subtract I need to subtract 10 times. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	I know that minus = so minus = $50 - 20 = 30$ $54 - 20 = 34$



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subtract two 2-digit numbers (not across a ten)	ones – ones = ones tens – tens = tens	P P P P	= 2 tens
Subtract two 2-digit numbers (across a ten) Begin to exchange 1 ten for 10 ones.	43 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	ecause I do not have enough or T O	T 0
Missing numbers Solve missing number problems and use the inverse to check.	How many do you need to subtract to make? $10 - \square = 6$ $6 + \square = 10$	If is a whole and is a part, then is the other part. $7 - 3 = \boxed{}$ $\boxed{} + 3 = 7$	can be partitioned into and $18 - \boxed{} = 12 + 2$



Year 3	 Subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones, a three-digit number and tens, a three-digit number and hundreds. Subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods. Subtract fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole. 		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subtract 1s, 10s and 100s from a 3-digit number Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts. Prompt children to notice which digit changes.	The ones/tens/hundreds column will decrease by Hundreds Tens Ones H T O	What patterns do you notice? $235 - 3 = \\ 235 - 30 = \\ 235 - 300 = \\ 118 - $	
Subtract two numbers (no exchange) Mental strategies and introduction of formal written method.		769 147 ? dreds Tens Ones H T O 7 6 9 - 1 4 7	



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Subtract two numbers across a 10 or 100 Formal written method involving up to 2 exchanges including 3-digit subtract 2-digit numbers.	I need to subtract ones. I do/do not need to I need to subtract tens. I do/do not need to I can exchange 1 for 10 Tens T	_
Complements to 100	100 minus is equal to	I subtract tens, then I subtract ones.
Focus on subtraction facts. Encourage children to notice patterns.	100 38 100 38 ?	



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



Year 4	 Subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using a formal written method. Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal places. Subtract fractions with the same denominator. 			
Progression of skills	Key representations			
Subtract 1s, 10s, 100s and 1,000s from a 4-digit number Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts. Prompt children to notice which digit changes.	The ones/tens/hundreds/thousands column will decrease by Thousands Hundreds Tens Ones 3,425 - 2 = 3,425 - 200 = 3,425 - 2,000 =	What patterns do you notice? 4,356 - 3 = 4,356 - 30 = 4,356 - 300 = 4,356 - 3,000 = 6,940 - 200 = 6,940 - 200 = 6,940 - 300 = 6,940 - 400 = 4,433 - 4,433 -		
Formal written method with up to 3 exchanges. Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.	I need to subtract ones/tens/hundreds. I do	H T O		



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



Year 5	 Subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits. Subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers. Subtract decimals, including a mix of whole numbers and decimals, decimals with different numbers of decimal places, and complements of 1 Subtract fractions with the same denominator, and denominators that are multiples of the same number. 	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.	I can exchange 1 for 10 The property of the content of th	
Subtract using mental strategies Subtract 1s, 10s, 100s etc from any number. Use number bonds and related facts.	To subtract, I can subtract then add 48,650 - 300 = 48,650 - 30,000 = 48,650 - 30 = 48,650 - 30 = 6,458 6,459 6,558	



Progression of skills Key representations Subtract decimals with up to 2 decimal places Tenths Hundredths Ones 24.4 2 1/2 3.12 (a) (a) (a) (a) Progress from the same 4 - 4 number of decimal places to 1 2 5 3 • 1 2 a different number of 24.4 decimal places and from no 3.12 exchange to exchange. **Complements to 1** 0.35 + 0.3 +=1=1Encourage children to make links with bonds to 10 and complements to 100 and 0.44 0.444 0.4 1,000 when finding a missing part or subtracting 10 - 4 = 61 - 0.4 = 0.6from 1 100 35 3 100 - 44 = 561 - 0.44 = 0.560.3 0.35 1,000 - 444 = 556 1 - 0.444 = 0.556

Progression of skills



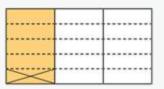
Subtract fractions with
denominators that are a

multiple of one another

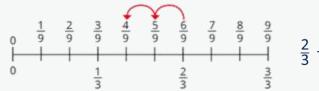
Convert fractions to the same denominator before subtracting. Progress from subtracting fractions within 1 whole to subtracting from a mixed number.

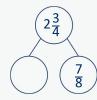
Key representations

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

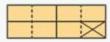


$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{5}{15} - \frac{1}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$$













Year 6	 Subtract larger numbers, using the formal written methods of columnar subtraction. Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations. Calculate intervals across zero. Subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions. 						
Progression of skills	Key representations						
Subtract integers up to 10 million							
	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 & 12 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$						
Encourage children to	- 1 8 4 3 2 1		8	4	8	5	
estimate and use inverse operations to check answers	1 6 1 9 0 0	-	_	6		-	4
to calculations.	2,354 750 ?			5 5) 5	5	5
Subtract decimals with up to 3 decimal places Progress from the same number of decimal and whole number places to a different number of decimal and whole number places.		1 5 4 7 5					



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



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subtract fractions	The denominator has been multiplied by, so the	The lowest common multiple of and is	is made up of wholes and
Convert fractions to the same denominator before subtracting. Progress from fractions where one denominator is a multiple of the other, to any fractions and then subtracting from a mixed number.	numerator needs to be multiplied by	$\frac{7}{9}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{8}$
	$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{6}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{7}{9} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{14}{18} - \frac{9}{18} = \frac{5}{18}$	$2\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$



Year group	Skill
Nursery	 Continue with counting and subitising skills as a foundation for later work on equal groups. (see addition and subtraction sections)
Reception	Double to 10Make equal groups
Year 1	 Count in 2s, 5s and 10s Add equal groups Make arrays Make doubles



Year group	Skill
Year 2	Link repeated addition and multiplication
	Use arrays
	• Double
	The 2 times-table
	The 10 times-table
	The 5 times-table
	Missing numbers
Year 3	The 3 times-table
	The 4 times-table
	The 8 times-table
	Related facts
	Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - no exchange
	Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - with exchange
	• Scaling
	Correspondence problems



Year group	Skill
Year 4	• Times-table facts to 12×12
	Multiply by 1 and 0
	Multiply 3 numbers
	Factor pairs
	Multiply by 10 and 100
	Related facts
	Mental strategies
	Multiply a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number
	• Scaling
	Correspondence problems



Year group	Skill					
Year 5	Multiples and factors					
	Square and cube numbers					
	Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 1-digit number					
	Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit number					
	• Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000					
	Mental strategies					
	Multiply fractions by a whole number					
	Multiply mixed numbers by a whole number					
	Find the whole					



Year group	Skill
Year 6	Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit number
	• Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000
	Order of operations
	Multiply decimals by integers
	Multiply fractions by fractions
	Find the whole
	Calculations involving ratio



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



equal groups and find how many in total.

marcipileació.	•				
Year 1	 Count in multiples of twos, fives and tens. Solve one-step problems involving multiplication, using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher. 				
Progression of skills	Key representations				
Count in 2s, 5s and 10s Begin by counting objects that naturally come in 2s, 5s and 10s, for example pairs of socks or fingers.	There are equal groups of There are altogether.	1 2 3 4 11 12 13 14 1 21 22 23 24 2 31 32 33 34 3	5 6 7 8 9 10 15 16 17 18 19 20 25 26 27 28 29 30 35 36 37 38 39 40 45 46 47 48 49 50	Complete the number track/number line by counting ins.	
Add equal groups (repeated addition) Children should be able to write a repeated addition to represent equal groups and to draw pictures or use objects to represent a	There are groups of There are altogether. $10 + 10 + 10 = 30$ $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$		What is the same? What is different? 2+2+2= $5+5+5=$ $10+10+10=$ Use objects or a drawing to represent the		

repeated addition.



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



Year 2	 Recall and use multiplication facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables. Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×) and equals (=) signs. Show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative). 				
Progression of skills	Key representations				
Link repeated addition and multiplication Encourage children to make the link between repeated addition and multiplication.	There are equal groups with in each group. There are altogether. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
Use arrays Encourage children to see that multiplication is commutative.	There are rows with in each row. There are columns with in each column. 3 lots of $5 = 15$ 5 + 5 + 5 = 15 5 lots of $3 = 15$ 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 3	I can see \times and \times $3 \times 5 = 15$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $3 \times 5 = 5 \times 3$			
Double Encourage children to make links with related facts.	Double is Double $4 = 4 + 4$ Double 4 is 8	Double is so double is Double 4 is 8 Double 40 is 80			



Progression of skills	Key representations
The 2 times-table Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Notice that all multiples of 2 are even numbers.	lots of 2 = \times 2 = times 2 is equal to $ \frac{1}{11} \frac{2}{12} \frac{3}{14} \frac{4}{15} \frac{5}{16} \frac{6}{17} \frac{7}{18} \frac{8}{19} \frac{9}{10} \frac{10}{21} \frac{11}{22} \frac{12}{23} \frac{12}{24} \frac{15}{25} \frac{16}{27} \frac{17}{28} \frac{19}{29} \frac{10}{30} $ $ 1 \times 2 = 2 2 = 1 \times 2 $ $ 2 \times 2 = 4 4 = 2 \times 2 $ $ 3 \times 2 = 6 6 = 3 \times 2 $
	? 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24
The 10 times-table Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Notice the pattern in the numbers.	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{ lots of 10 =} \\ \times 10 = \\ \\ \hline \\ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \hline \\ 2 \\ \hline \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \hline \\ 5 \\ \hline \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 20 \\ \hline \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 20 \\ \hline \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 20 \\ \hline \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 20 \\ \hline \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 20 \\ \hline \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 20 \\ \hline \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 20 \\ \hline \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 32 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 32 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \hline \\ 32 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 31 \\ \hline $



Progression of skills	Key representations				
The 5 times-table Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Notice the pattern in the numbers.	lots of 5 = × 5 =	times 5 is equal to $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
	? 5 5 5 5 5	0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60			
Missing numbers	is equal to groups of	times is equal to			
Make links to known facts.	18 socks, how many pairs?				
	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20	18 = 2 ×			



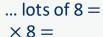
Year 3	 Recall and use multiplication facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables. Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods. Solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects. 				
Progression of skills	Key representations				
The 3 times-table	groups of 3 =	times 3 is equal to			
Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back.	× 3 = 3, times = 3 × = 3 3 3 3 3	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
The 4 times-table	groups of 4 =	times 4 is equal to			
	× 4 =	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			
Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Encourage children to	4, times = 4 × =	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30			
notice links between the 2 and 4 times-tables.	4 4 4	$3 \times 4 = 12$ $12 = 3 \times 4$			



Progression of skills

The 8 times-table

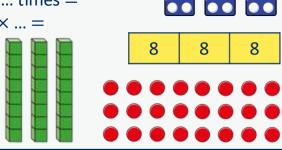
Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Encourage children to notice links between the 2. 4 and 8 times-tables.



Key representations

8, ... times =

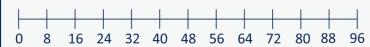




... times 8 is equal to ...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

$$3 \times 8 = 24 \quad 24 = 3 \times 8$$



Related facts

Use knowledge of multiplying by 10 to scale times-table facts.

 $... \times ...$ ones is equal to ... ones

so ... \times ... tens is equal to ... tens.











$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

 $3 \times 40 = 120$

Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - no exchange

Children apply their understanding of partitioning to represent and solve calculations using the expanded method.

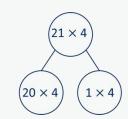
... tens multiplied by ... is equal to ... tens.

...ones multiplied by ... is equal to ... ones.

Tens	Ones
	88

$$30 \times 2 = 60$$
$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$32 \times 2 = 64$$



Tens	Ones
00	0
00	0
000	0
00	0



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - with exchange Children apply their understanding of partitioning to represent and solve calculations using the expanded method.	tens multiplied by is equal to tens ones multiplied by is equal to ones.	45 × 3 Tens Ones 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
Scaling Children focus on multiplication as scaling (times the size) as opposed to repeated addition.	There are times as many as 2 \(\triangle	is times the size of is times the length/height of 4 cm 16 cm Miss Smith is twice the height of Jo.



Progression of skills	Key representations			
Correspondence problems (How many ways?)	For every, there are po There are × possibilities		er.	
		hats	scarves	
Encourage children to work systematically to find all the		blue 🌲		For every hat, there are two possible
different possible combinations.		orange 🎘	SIE SIE	scarves. $3 \times 2 = 6$
		purple 🎘		There are 6 possibilities altogether.



Year 4	 Recall multiplication facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; multiplying together three numbers. Recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations. Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout. Solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two-digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects. 		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Times-table facts to 12 × 12 Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Encourage children to notice links between related times-tables.	groups of = times is equal to × = 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	
Multiply by 1 and 0	Any number multiplied by 1 is equal to Any number multiplied by 0 is equal to	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	



Progression of skills	Key representations			
Multiply 3 numbers	To work out $ imes$, I can first calculate $ imes$ and then multiply the answer by			
Children use their understanding of commutativity to multiply more efficiently.	$4 \times 2 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 = 24$ $2 \times 3 \times 4 = 6 \times 4 = 24$ $3 \times 4 \times 2 = 12 \times 2 = 24$			
Factor pairs	12 = ×, so × 12 = ×			
Children explore equivalent calculations using different factors pairs.	$8 \times 6 = 8 \times 3 \times 2$ $8 \times 6 = 24 \times 2$ $6 \times 8 = 6 \times 4 \times 2$ $6 \times 8 = 24 \times 2$			
Multiply by 10 and 100 Some children may overgeneralise that multiplying by 10 or 100 always results in adding zeros. This will cause issues later when	When I multiply by 10, the digits move place value column to the left is 10 times the size of When I multiply by 100, the digits move place value columns to the left is 100 times the size of			
multiplying decimals.	$35 \times 10 = 350$ $14 \times 100 = 1,400$			



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Related facts Use knowledge of	$\dots \times \dots$ ones is equal to \dots ones so $\dots \times \dots$ tens is equal to \dots tens and $\dots \times \dots$ hundreds is equal to \dots hundreds.		
multiplying by 10 and 100 to scale times-table facts.	$3 \times 7 = 21 \qquad 7 \times 3 = 21$ $3 \times 70 = 210 \qquad 7 \times 30 = 210$ $3 \times 700 = 2,100 \qquad 7 \times 300 = 2,100$		
Mental strategies	tens multiplied by is equal to tensones multiplied by is equal to ones.		
Partition 2 or 3-digit numbers to multiply using informal methods.	Tens Ones 10 × 8 = 80 10 × 8 = 80 6 × 8 = 48 10 × 8 = 80 $6 \times 8 = 48$ $3 \times 26 = 60 + 18 = 78$ 60 18		



Progression of skills	Key representations				
Multiply a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number	To multiply a 2-digit number by, I multiply the ones by and the tens by To multiply a 3-digit number by, I multiply the ones by, the tens by and the hundreds by				
The short multiplication method is introduced for the first time, initially in an expanded form.	T 0 H T 0 3 4 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		H T O 3 4 5 1 7 0 1 2		
Scaling	is times the size of				
Children focus on multiplication as scaling (times the size).	7 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 A red ribbon is 6 cm.				
(A keyboard costs 6 times as much. A yellow ribbon is 7 times as long.				
Correspondence problems	For every, there are possibilities.				
	There are × possibilities altogether.		Deep pan	Italian	Thin
Encourage children to use		Cheese	C DP	CI	C Th
tables to show all the	A pizza company offers a choice	Mushroom	M DP	MI	M Th
different possible	of 5 toppings and 3 bases.	Vegetable	V DP	VI	V Th
combinations.		Chicken	C DP	CI	C Th
	$5 \times 3 = 15$	Tuna	T DP	TI	T Th



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



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 1-digit number This builds on the short multiplication method introduced in Y4	To multiply a 4-digit number by, I multiply the ones by, the tens by, the hundreds by and the thousands by The property of the ones by, the tens by, the hundreds by,		
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit number Numbers are first partitioned using an area model then long multiplication is introduced for the first time.	I can partition into and $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	First, I multiply by the Then I multiply by the X 10 3 3 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 3	



Progression of skills	Key representations			
Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000	To multiply by 10/100/1,000, I move all the digits places to the left is 10/100/1,000 times the size of			
Some children may overgeneralise that multiplying by a power of 10 always results in adding zeros. This will cause issues later when multiplying decimals.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Mental strategies Children continue to use efficient mental strategies such as partitioning and knowledge of factor pairs and related facts to multiply.	The most efficient strategy to calculate \times To calculate \times 12, I can do \times \times For example: 121 \times 12 I could calculate 100 \times 12 plus 20 \times 12 plus 1 I could calculate 121 \times 10 plus 121 \times 2 I could calculate 121 \times 6 \times 2 I could calculate 121 \times 4 \times 3			



Progression of skills	Key representations
Multiply fractions by a whole number	To multiply a fraction by an integer, I multiply the numerator by the integer and the denominator remains the same.
Make links with repeated addition. E.g. $\frac{1}{5} \times 4 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{7} \times 5 = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{5}{7}$ $\frac{2}{7} \times 3 = \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$
	$\frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{2}{5} \frac{2}{5} \frac{2}{5}$ $0 1$ $\frac{1}{5} \times 6 = \frac{6}{5} = 1\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{2}{5} \times 3 = \frac{6}{5} = 1\frac{1}{5}$
Multiply mixed numbers by a whole number	I can partition $\boxed{}$ into $\boxed{}$ and $\boxed{}$ $2\frac{2}{3} \times 3$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $\frac{2}{3} \times 3 = \frac{6}{3} = 2$ $2\frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 6 + 2 = 8$



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



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



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Order of operations Calculations in brackets should be done first. Multiplication and division should be performed before addition and subtraction.	has greater priority than, so the find $(3+4) \times 2 =$	
Multiply decimals by integers This is the first time children multiply decimals by numbers other than 10, 100 or 1,000 Encourage them to make links with known facts and whole number multiplication.	I know that \times $=$, so I also know that \times $=$ $6 \times 2 = 12$ $6 \times 0.2 = 1.2$	I need to exchange 10 for 1 Th

Multiplication



Progression of skills	Key representations				
Multiply fractions by fractions	When multiplying a pair of fractions, I need to multiply the numerator and multiply the denominator.				
Encourage children to give answers in their simplest form.	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{15}$ $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$			
Find the whole	If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is, then the whole is \times	If \Box is, then $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is and the whole is \times			
Children multiply to find the whole from a given part.	$\frac{1}{3}$ of = 18 ? $18 \times 3 = 54$ $\frac{1}{3}$ of 54 = 18	$\frac{4}{9} \text{ of } \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} = 48$ $\frac{1}{9} = 48 \div 4 = 12$ $9 \times 12 = 108$ $\frac{4}{9} \text{ of } 108 = 48$			

Multiplication



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Calculate percentages Children first learn how to find 1%, 10%, 20%, 25% and 50% before using multiples of these amounts to find any percentage.	There are lots of % in 100% To find %, I need to divide by $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	% is made up of %, and % 100% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10%
Encourage children to see the multiplicative relationship between ratios. They will need to multiply or divide each value by the same number to keep the ratio equivalent. Double number lines and	For every , there are For every 1 adult on a school trip, the adults children	ere are 6 children. Adults Children $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
ratio tables help children to see both horizontal and vertical multiplicative relationships.	The ratio of adults to children is 1 :	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Adults



Year group	Skill					
Nursery	 Continue with counting and subitising skills as a foundation for later work on equal groups. (see addition and subtraction sections) 					
Reception	• Sharing					
	Grouping					
Year 1	Make equal groups – grouping					
	Make equal groups – sharing					
	Find a half					
	Find a quarter					



Year group	Skill					
Year 2	Divide by 2					
	Divide by 10					
	Divide by 5					
	Missing numbers					
	Unit fractions					
	Non-unit fractions					
Year 3	Divide by 3					
	Divide by 4					
	Divide by 8					
	Related facts					
	Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - no exchange					
	Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - with remainders					
	Unit fractions of a set of objects					
	Non-unit fractions of a set of objects					



Year group	Skill						
Year 4	• Division facts to 12×12						
	Divide a number by 1 and itself						
	Related facts						
	Divide a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number						
	Divide by 10 and 100						
Year 5	Mental strategies						
	Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a 1-digit number						
	Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000						
	Fraction of an amount						



Year group	Skill
Year 6	Short division
	Mental strategies
	Long division
	Order of operations
	Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000
	Divide decimals by integers
	Decimal and fraction equivalents
	Divide a fraction by an integer
	Fraction of an amount
	Calculate percentages
	Calculations involving ratio



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



Year 1	 Solve simple one-step problems involving division, using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher. Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of a quantity. Recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity. 				
Progression of skills	Key representations				
Make equal groups - grouping	There are altogether. How many groups of can you make?	Circle groups of There are gr		Take cubes. Make equal groups.	
Encourage children to physically move objects into equal groups. They can also circle equal groups when using pictures.				There are groups of	
Make equal groups – sharing	have been shared equally b There are on/in each	etween	Take cubes. Share them be		
Encourage children to check that the objects have been shared fairly and each group					
is the same.	e same.		12 shared between is		



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



Year 2 Divide by 2 halving.

- Recall and use division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables.
- Calculate mathematical statements for division within the multiplication tables and write them using the division (\div) and equals (=) signs.
- Recognise, find, name and write fractions $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a quantity.

Progression of skills

Key representations

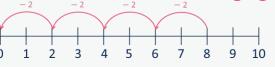
Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts and

There are ... equal groups of 2 $... \div 2 = ...$



$$4 \times 2 = 8$$
$$8 \div 2 = 4$$





... shared equally between 2 is ... Half of ... is ...

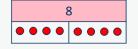
$$... \div 2 = ...$$



$$4 \times 2 = 8$$







8	3
4	4

Divide by 10

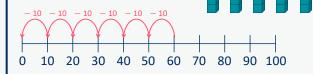
Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.

There are ... equal groups of 10

...
$$\div$$
 10 = ...

$$6 \times 10 = 60$$

$$60 \div 10 = 6$$



... shared equally between 10 is ...

$$... \div 10 = ...$$

$$6 \times 10 = 60$$

$$60 \div 10 = 6$$



60									
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6



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



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



Year 3	 Recall and use division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables. Write and calculate mathematical statements for division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods. Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators. 	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Divide by 3 Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	There are groups of 3 in $ \div 3 =$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $6 \div 3 = 2$	has been shared equally into 3 equal groups. \div 3 = $2 \times 3 = 6$ $6 \div 3 = 2$
Divide by 4 Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	There are groups of 4 in \div 4 = $2 \times 4 = 8$ $8 \div 4 = 2$	has been shared equally into 4 equal groups. \div 4 = $2 \times 4 = 8$ $8 \div 4 = 2$



Progression of skills

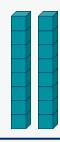
Key representations

Divide by 8

Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.

There are ... groups of 8 in ...

$$... \div 8 =$$



$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

 $16 \div 8 = 2$

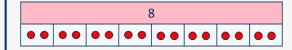




... has been shared equally into 8 equal groups.







$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

 $16 \div 8 = 2$

Related facts

Link to known times-table facts.

 $\dots \div \dots$ is equal to ...,

so ... tens \div ... is equal to ... tens.











$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

 $120 \div 3 = 40$

Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - no exchange

Partition into tens and ones to divide and then recombine.

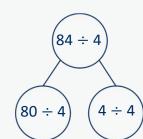
- ... tens divided by ... is equal to ... tens.
- ... ones divided by ... is equal to ... ones.

Tens	Ones
	88

$$60 \div 2 = 30$$

 $4 \div 2 = 2$

$$64 \div 2 = 32$$



Tens	Ones
00	0
00	0
00	0
00	0



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - with remainders Encourage children to partition numbers flexibly to help them to divide more efficiently.	tens divided by is equal to tens ones divided by is equal to ones.	There are groups of There are remaining. $31 \div 4 = 7 \text{ r3}$ -4
Unit fractions of a set of objects Bar models are useful to show the link between division and fractions, for example, dividing by 3 and finding a third.	The whole is divided into equal parts. Each part is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 apples is 3 apples.	One of is \[\frac{1}{4} \text{ of 12 is 3} \] \[\frac{1}{3} \text{ of 36 is 12} \] \[\frac{1}{3} \text{ of 36 is 12} \]



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Non-unit fractions of a set of objects	The whole is divided into equal parts. Each part is $\frac{1}{\Box}$ of the whole.	$\frac{1}{\Box}$ of is, so $\frac{\Box}{\Box}$ of is
Bar models are a useful representation and show the links with division and multiplication.		$\frac{3}{4}$ of 12 is 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ of 36 is 24
	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 12 apples is 9 apples.	



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



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Related facts Link to known times-table facts.	210 ÷	reds. $7 = 3 21 \div 3 = 7$ $-7 = 30 210 \div 3 = 70$ $\div 7 = 300 2,100 \div 3 = 700$
Divide a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number Progress from divisions with no exchange, to divisions with exchange and then divisions with remainders.	and ones. $80 \div 4 = 20$ $4 \div 4 = 1$ $80 \div 4 = 21$ $4 \div 4 = 1$ $84 \div 4 = 21$	ot share the hundreds/tens equally, so I need to nge 1 for 10 $300 \div 3 = 100$ $120 \div 3 = 40$ $15 \div 3 = 5$ $435 \div 3 = 145$



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Divide by 10 and 100 Encourage children to	When I divide by 10, the digits move 1 place value column to the right is one-tenth the size of	When I divide by 100, the digits move 2 place value columns to the right is one-hundredth the size of	
notice that dividing by 100 is the same as dividing by 10 twice.	O Tth Hth T O Tth Hth	O Tth Hth T O Tth Hth	
	O Tth Hth T O Tth Hth	O Tth Hth T O Tth Hth	
	$2 \div 10 = 0.2$ $12 \div 10 = 1.2$	$2 \div 100 = 0.02$ $12 \div 100 = 0.12$	



Year 5	 Divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts. Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context. Divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000 		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Mental strategies	I can partition into and to help me to divide more easily. $436 \div 4$ $400 \div 4$ $36 \div 4$	I can show groups of on a number line.	To divide by, I can divide by and then divide the result by $436 \div 4 = 436 \div 2 \div 2$ $436 \div 2 = 218$ $218 \div 2 = 109$
Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a 1-digit number The short division method is introduced for the first time.	There are groups of hund I can exchange 1 for 10	reds/tens/ones/ in 1	1 2 2 3 r2 4 4 8 9 4

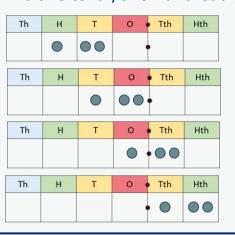


Progression of skills Key representations

Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000

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

To divide by 10/100/1,000, I move all the digits ... places to the right. ... is one-tenth/one-hundredth/one-thousandth the size of ...



$$120 \div 10 = 12$$

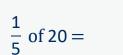
$$120 \div 100 = 1.2$$

$$120 \div 1,000 = 0.12$$

Fraction of an amount

Bar models support children to understand that to find a fraction of an amount, we divide by the denominator and multiply by the numerator. To find \Box of ..., I need to divide by ... and multiply by ...





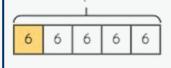
$$\frac{3}{5}$$
 of 20 =

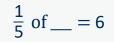


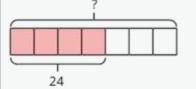
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 of 84 =

$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 of 84 =

If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is ..., then the whole is ... \times ...







$$\frac{4}{7}$$
 of ___ = 24



Year 6	 Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers. Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context. Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context. Divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 giving answers up to three decimal places. Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places. Associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents. Divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example, \(\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}\)] Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages. 	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Encourage children to interpret remainders in context, for example knowing that "4 remainder 1" could mean 4 complete boxes with 1 left over so 5 boxes will be needed.	There are groups of hundreds/tens/ones/ in I can exchange 1 for 10 There are groups of hundreds/tens/ones/ in The exchange 1 for 10 The excha	



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

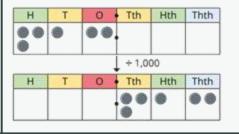


Progression of skills Key representations

Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000

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

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



$$312 \div 10 = 31.2$$

 $312 \div 100 = 3.12$

$$312 \div 1,000 = 0.312$$

$$906 \div 10 = 90.6$$

$$906 \div 100 = 9.06$$

$$906 \div 1,000 = 0.906$$

Divide decimals by integers

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

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

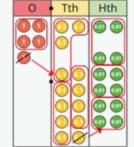


 $39 \div 3 = 13$

 $3.9 \div 3 = 1.3$

$$0.39 \div 3 = 0.13$$

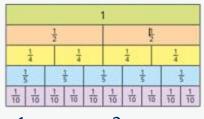
I need to exchange 1 ... for 10 ...



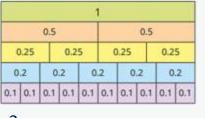


Decimal and fraction equivalents

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

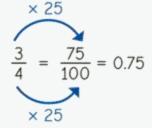






$$\frac{3}{5} = 0.6$$

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





Progression of skills	Key representations		
Divide a fraction by an integer	ones divided by 2 is ones so sevenths divided by 2 is sevenths.	I am dividing by , so I can split each part into equal parts.	is equivalent to so \div = \div
This is the first time children divide fractions by an integer.	$\frac{4}{7} \div 4 = \frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{4}{7} \div 2 = \frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$ so $\frac{2}{3} \div 4 = \frac{4}{6} \div 4 = \frac{1}{6}$
Fraction of an amount Children divide and multiply	To find $\frac{1}{\Box}$ I divide by	If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is equal to, then $\frac{\Box}{\Box}$ are equal to	If is equal to, then the whole is equal to
to find fractions of an amount. Bar models can still be used to support understanding where needed.	$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 36 = 36 \div 2$ $\frac{1}{12} \text{ of } 36 = 36 \div 12$	$\frac{2,700 \text{ m}}{7}$ $\frac{7}{9} \text{ of } 2,700 = \frac{1}{9} \text{ of } 2,700 \times 7$	$\frac{4}{9} \text{ of } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 48$



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