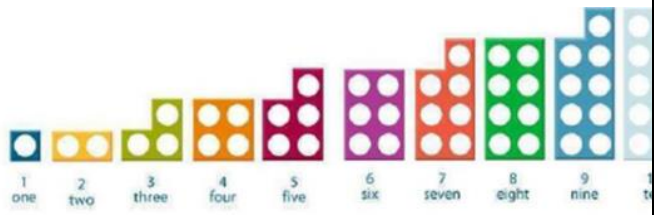
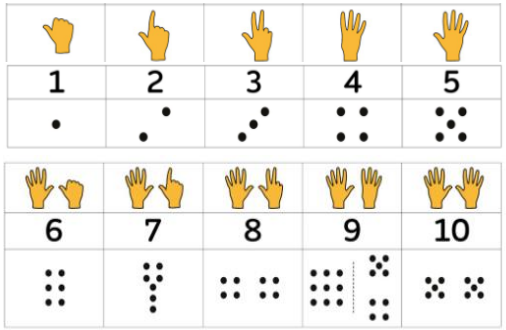
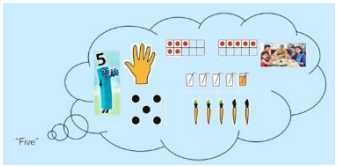
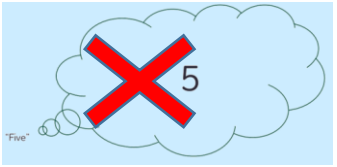
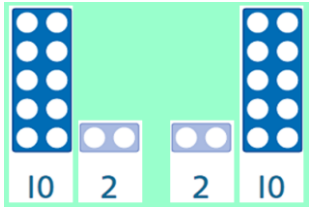
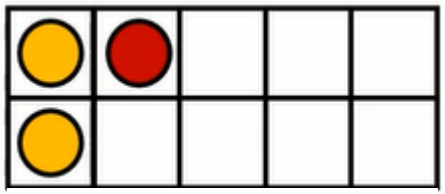
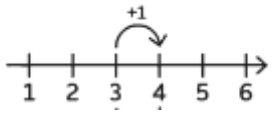
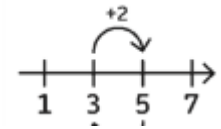
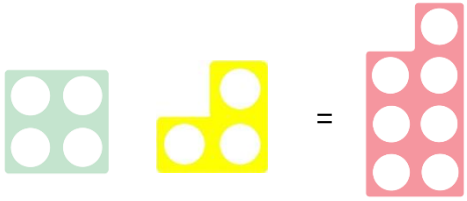
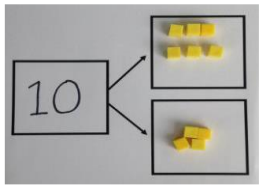
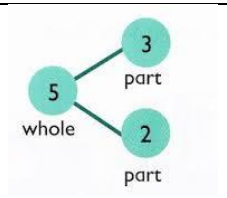
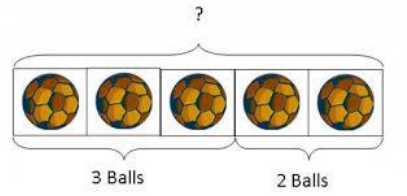
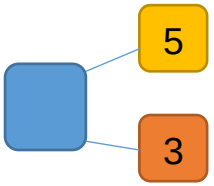
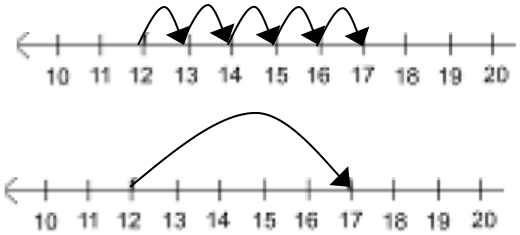
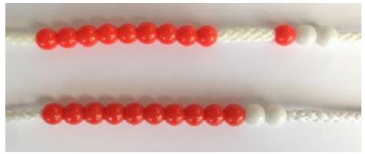
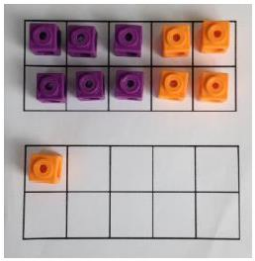
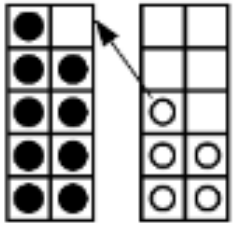
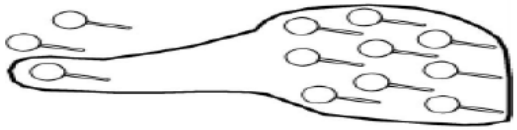
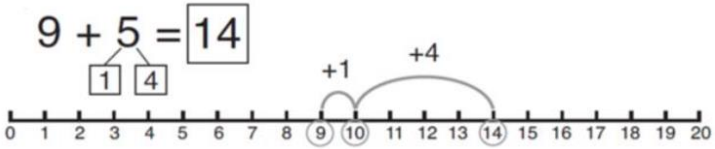
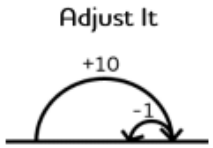
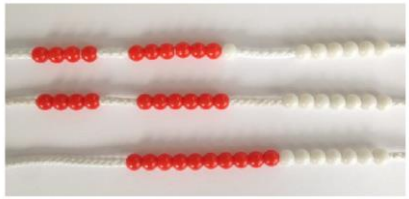
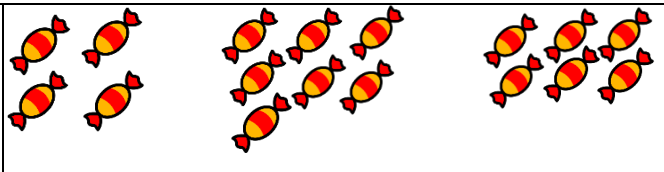
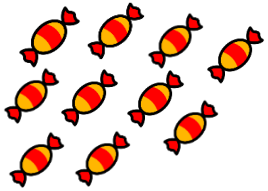
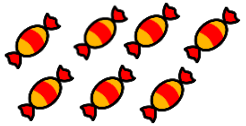
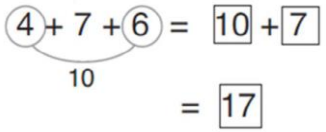
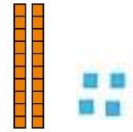
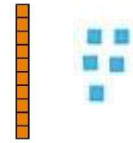
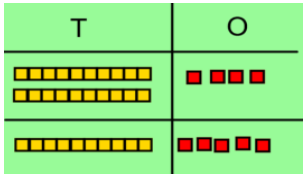
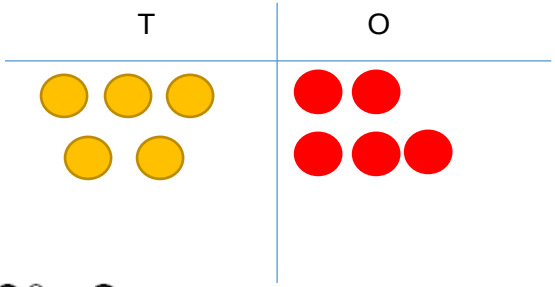
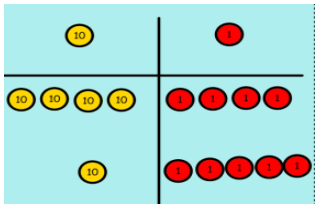
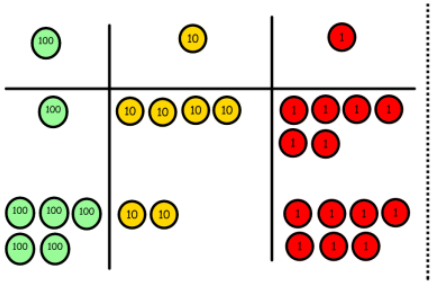
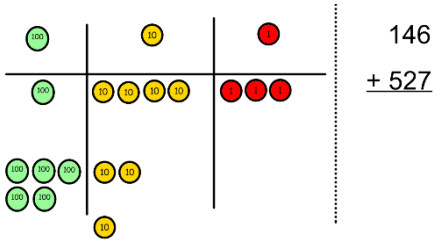
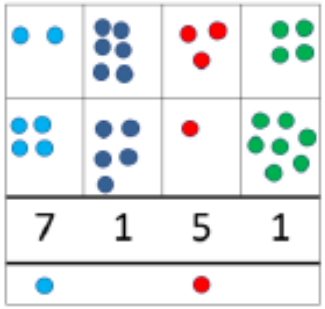
Progression in Calculations - Addition

Objective/ Strategies	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Developing an understanding of quantity		Children use the agreed represenation of each number to develop their understanding of 5 and a bit. 	To have a visual image in your head to show the 'fiveness' of five not just the numeral. This shows a good understanding of the quantity.  
	 12 = 10 + 2 and 2 + 10		
Perceptually subitise quantities up to 5	 Quantities up to 5 can be subitised. We do not encourage children to count all when working with quantities this small.		

Find one more or two more of a given number	 	  	5+1=6 7+2=9
Combining two parts to make a whole: part-whole model	 =    Use cubes to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar. 	  Use pictures to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar.   	4 + 3 = 7 10= 6 + 4  Use the part-part whole diagram as shown above to move into the abstract.

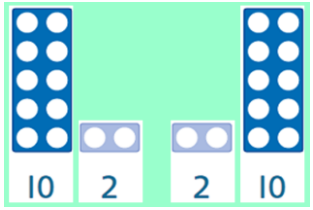
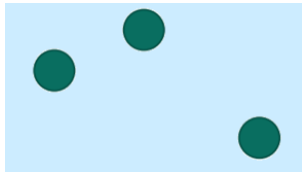
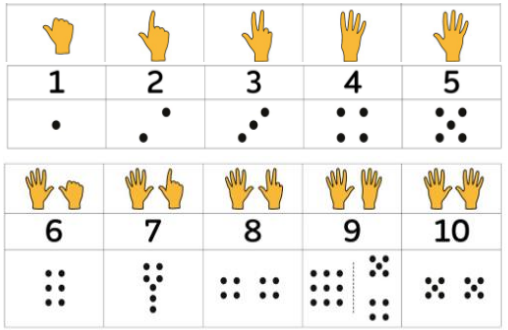
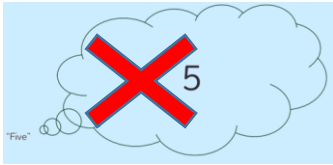
Starting at the bigger number and counting on	 12 + 5 = 17 Start with the larger number on the bead string and then count on to the smaller number 1 by 1 to find the answer.  5 + 3 = 8	6+2= 8  12 + 5 = 17  Start at the larger number on the number line and count on in ones or in one jump to find the answer.	5 + 12 = 17 26 + 8 = 34 Place the larger number in your head and count on the smaller number to find your answer.
Regrouping to make 10 Make ten and then…	9 + 3 = 12  6 + 5 = 10  9 + 5 = 14 	  6 + 9= the addition can be calculated from a known fact. 6 + 10 and then take away 1. 	9 + 3 = 12 9 + 1 = 10 10 + 2 = 12

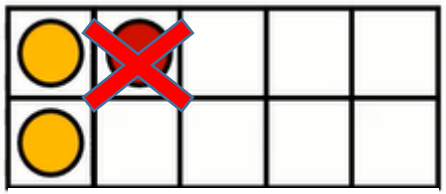
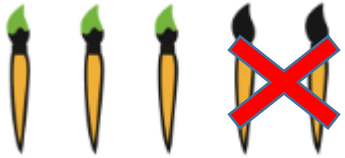
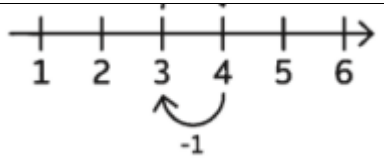
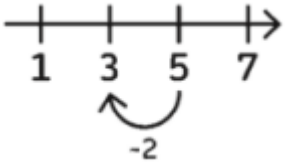
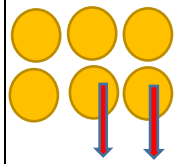
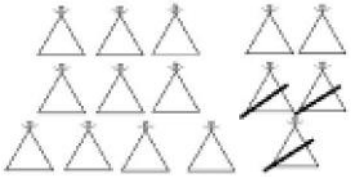
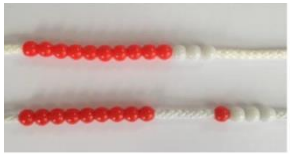
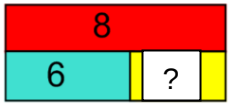
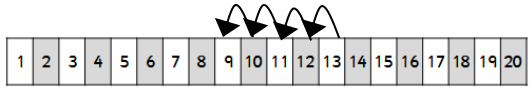
Adding three single digits	4 + 7 + 6= 17 Put 4 and 6 together to make 10. Add on 7.  Following on from making 10, make 10 with 2 of the digits (if possible) then add on the third digit.	 4 7 6   4+6 + 7 = 17 Add together three groups of objects. Draw a picture to recombine the groups to make 10.	4 + 7 + 6 = 17  Combine the two numbers that make 10 and then add on the remainder.
Column method- no regrouping	24 + 15= Add together the ones first then add the tens. Use the Base 10 blocks first before moving onto place value counters.    44 + 15 = 59	After practically using the base 10 blocks and place value counters, children can draw the counters to help them to solve additions. 32 + 23 =  20 2 40 4 + 60 6 = 66	Calculations 21 + 42 = 21 + 42

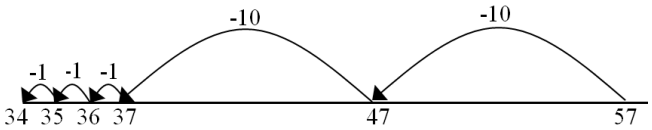
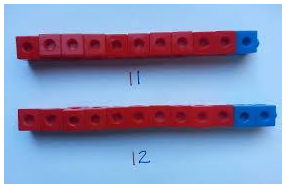
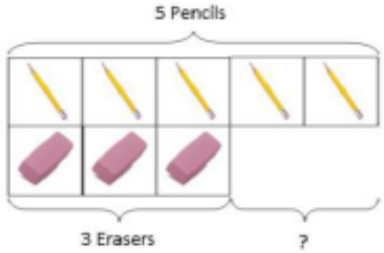
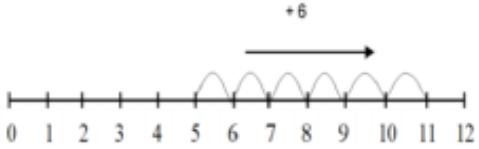
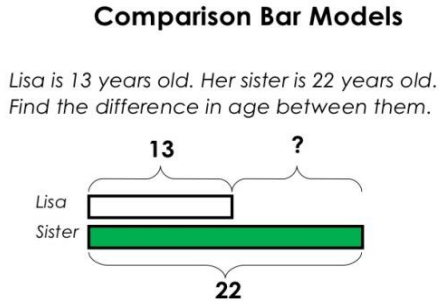
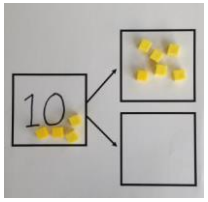
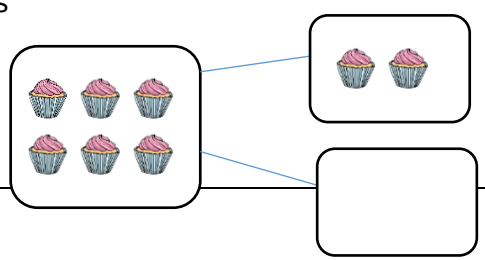
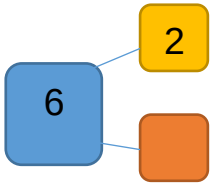
			
Column method- regrouping Column method- regrouping continued	Make both numbers on a place value grid.  146 + 527 Add up the units and exchange 10 ones for one 10. 146 + 527 = 673  146 + 527	Children can draw a pictoral representation of the columns and place value counters to further support their learning and understanding. 2634 + 4517  	Start by partitioning the numbers before moving on to clearly show the exchange below the addition. 20 5 40 8 60 13 = 73 536 + 85 621 1 1

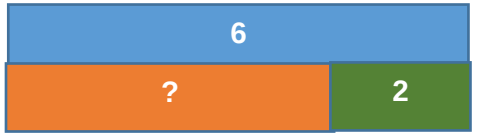
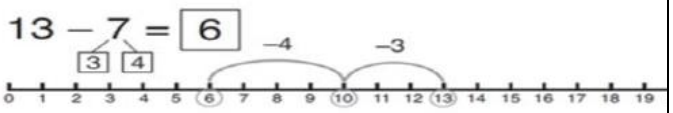
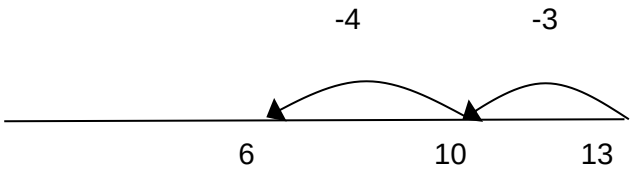
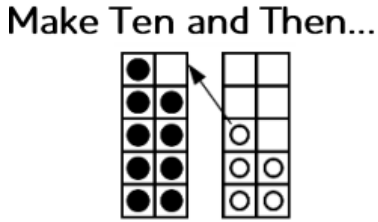
	Add up the rest of the columns, exchanging the 10 counters from one column for the next place value column until every column has been added. This can also be done with Base 10 to help children clearly see that 10 ones equal 1 ten and 10 tens equal 100. As children move on to decimals, money and decimal place value counters can be used to support learning.		As the children move on, introduce decimals with the same number of decimal places and different number of decimal places. Money can be used here. 72.8 + 54.6 127.4 1 1 £ 2 3 . 5 9 + £ 7 . 5 5 £ 3 1 . 1 4 1 1 1 2 . 3 6 1 . 0 8 0 + 5 . 7 7 0 1 . 3 0 0 9 . 5 1 1 2 2

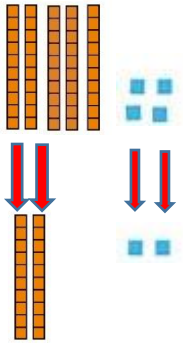
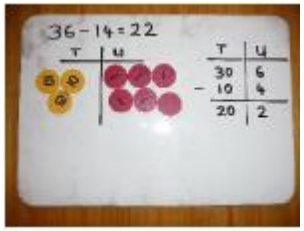
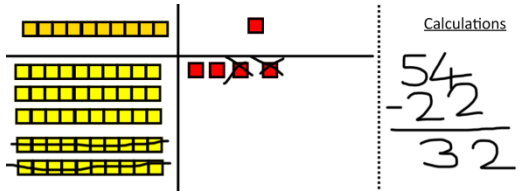
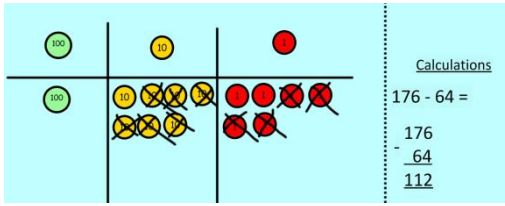
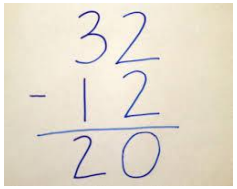
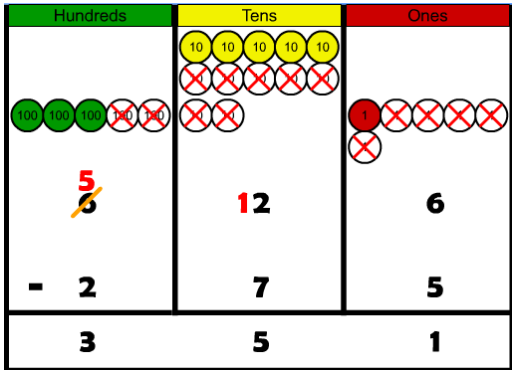
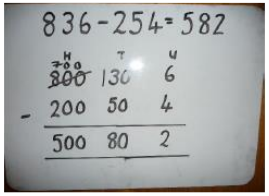
Progression in calculations - Subtraction

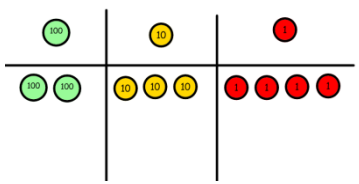
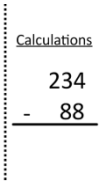
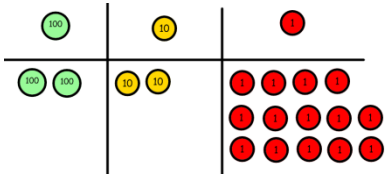
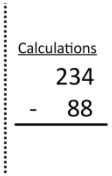
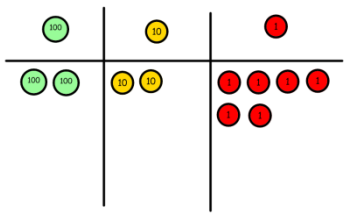
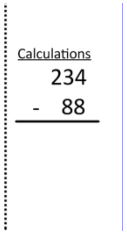
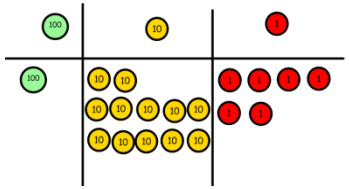
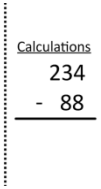
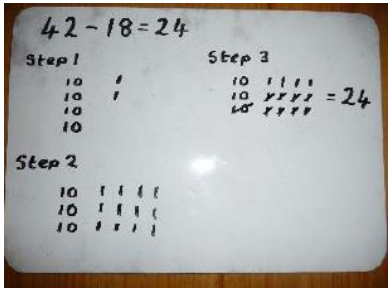
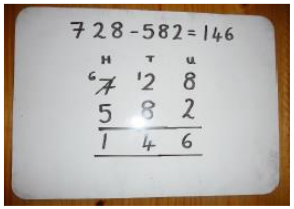
Objective/Strategies	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Developing an understanding of quantity Perceptually subitise quantities up to 5	  12 = 10 + 2 and 2 + 10  Qunatities up to 5 can be subitised. We do not encourage children to count all when working with quantities this small.		To have a visual image in your head to show the 'fiveness' of five not just the numeral. This shows a good understanding of the quantity.  

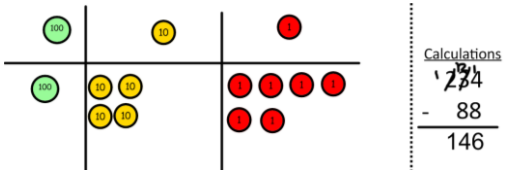
Find one less or two less of a given number	 	  	5 - 1 = 4 7 – 2 = 5
Taking away ones	Use physical objects, counters, cubes etc to show how objects can be taken away. 6 – 2 = 4   **6 – 2 = 4**	Cross out drawn objects to show what has been taken away.  15 – 3 = 12	6 – 2 = 4 15 -3= 12
Counting back	Make the larger number in your subtraction. Move the beads along your bead string as you count backwards in ones. 13 – 4 = 9  Use counters and move them away from the group as you take them away counting backwards.	 Count back on a number line or number track  Start at the bigger number and count back the smaller number showing the jumps on the number line.	13 – 4 = 9 Put 13 in your head, count back 4. What number are you at? 57 – 23 = 34 Put 57 in your head, count back 2 tens and then 3 ones.

		57 – 23 = 34  This can progress all the way to counting back using two 2 digit numbers.	
Find the difference	Compare amounts and objects to find the difference.  Use cubes to build towers or make bars to find the difference Use basic bar models with items to find the difference  	Count on to find the difference between 5 and 11.  Draw bars to find the difference between 2 numbers.  	Hannah has 23 sandwiches, Helen has 15 sandwiches. Find the difference between the number of sandwiches.
Part Part Whole Model	 Link to addition- use the part whole model to help explain the inverse between addition and subtraction.	Use a pictorial representation of objects to show the part part whole model. Then bars to represent numbers 	

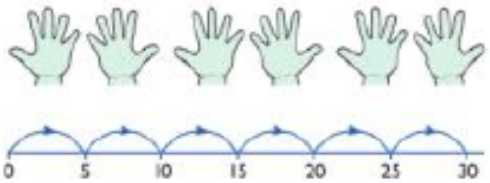
	If 10 is the whole and 6 is one of the parts. What is the other part? 10 - 6 =		Move to using numbers within the part part whole model.
Make 10	14 – 5 =  Make 14 on the ten frame. Take away the four first to make 10 and then takeaway one more so you have taken away 5. You are left with the answer of 9.	 Start at 13. Take away 3 to reach 10. Then take away the remaining 4 so you have taken away 7 altogether. You have reached your answer.  15 - 8 = the subtraction can be calculated from a known fact. 15 – 5 = 10 and then take away 3 more. 	16 – 8= How many do we take off to reach the next 10? How many do we have left to take off?

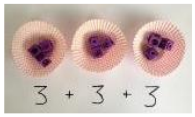
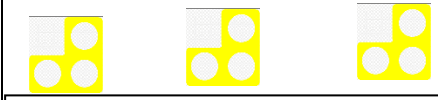
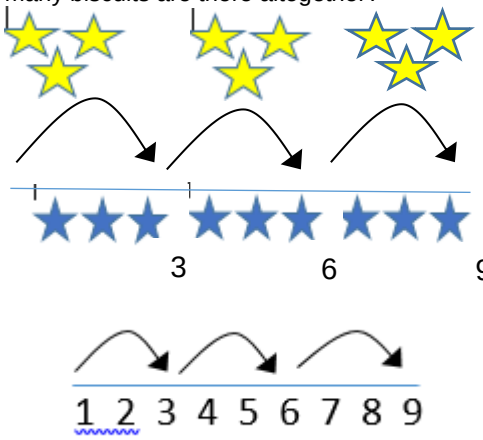
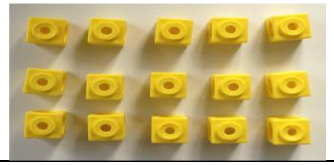
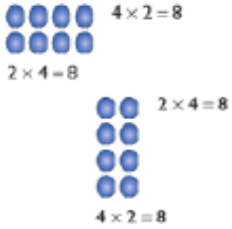
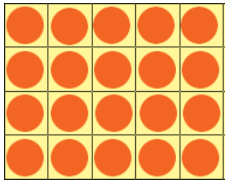
Column method without regrouping	Use Base 10 to make the bigger number then take the smaller number away. 54 – 22 = 32  Show how you partition numbers to subtract. Again make the larger number first. 	Draw the Base 10 or place value counters alongside the written calculation to help to show working.  	47 – 24 = 23 40 7 – 20 4 20 3 = 23 This will lead to a clear written column subtraction. 
Column method with regrouping	Use Base 10 to start with before moving on to place value counters. Start with one exchange before moving onto subtractions with 2 exchanges. 262 – 154 H T U 262 - 154 = 108	Draw the counters onto a place value grid and show what you have taken away by crossing the counters out as well as clearly showing the exchanges you make. 	 Children can start their formal written method by partitioning the number into clear place value columns.

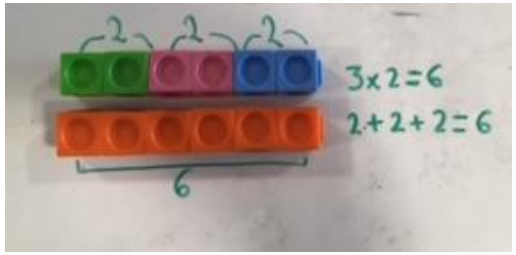
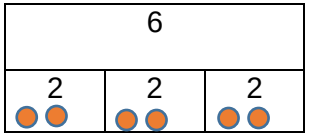
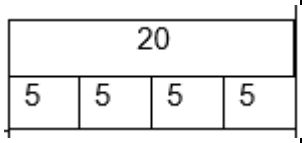
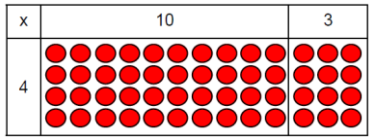
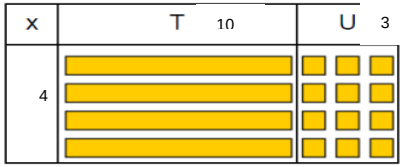
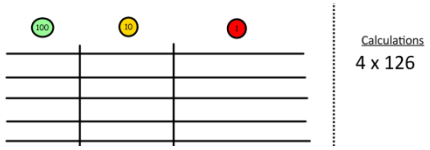
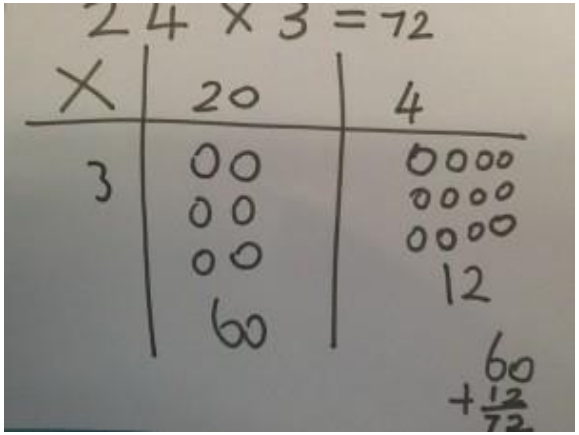
Column method with regrouping cont'd	Make the larger number with the place value counters   Start with the ones, can I take away 8 from 4 easily? I need to exchange one of my tens for ten ones.   Now I can subtract my ones.   Now look at the tens, can I take away 8 tens easily? I need to exchange one hundred for ten tens.  	When confident, children can find their own way to record the exchange/regrouping. Just writing the numbers as shown here shows that the child understands the method and knows when to exchange/regroup.  	 Moving forward the children use a more compact method. This will lead to an understanding of subtracting any number including decimals. 5 12 1 2 ~~6~~ ~~3~~ . 0 - 2 6 . 5 2 3 6 . 5

	Now I can take away eight tens and complete my subtraction  Show children how the concrete method links to the written method alongside your working. Cross out the numbers when exchanging and show where we write our new amount.		

Multiplication

Objective and Strategies	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Counting in multiples	  Count in multiples supported by concrete objects in equal groups.	 Use a number line or pictures to continue support in counting in multiples.	Count in multiples of a number aloud. Write sequences with multiples of numbers. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30

Repeated addition	   Use different objects to add equal groups.	There are 3 plates. Each plate has 3 biscuits on it. How many biscuits are there altogether?  Pictorial number line	Write addition sentences to describe objects and pictures.  2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10
Arrays- showing commutative multiplication	Create arrays using counters/ cubes to show multiplication sentences.  	Draw arrays in different rotations to find **commutative** multiplication sentences.   Link arrays to area of rectangles.	Use an array to write multiplication sentences and reinforce repeated addition.  5 + 5 + 5 = 15 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15 5 x 3 = 15 3 x 5 = 15

Bar models representing multiplication.		 2 + 2 + 2 = 6 3 x 2 = 6  5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20 4 x 5 = 20	3 x 2 = 6 4 x 5 = 20
Grid Method	Show the link with arrays to first introduce the grid method.  4 rows of 10 4 rows of 3 Move on to using Base 10 to move towards a more compact method. 4 rows of 13  Move on to place value counters to show how we are finding groups of a number.We are multiplying by 4 so we need 4 rows.  Fill each row with 126.	Children can represent the work they have done with place value counters in a way that they understand. They can draw the counters, using colours to show different amounts or just use circles in the different columns to show their thinking as shown below. 	Start with multiplying 2, 3 and 4 digit numbers by one digit number and showing the clear addition alongside the grid. 	×	30	5
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7	210	35	 210 + 35 = 245 Moving forward, multiply by a 2 digit number showing the different rows within the grid method. 		10	8
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10	100	80
3	30	24 | 100 80 30 + 24 234 18 x 13 = 234 Then progress to 2 digit by 3/4 digit number. | X	1000	300	40	2
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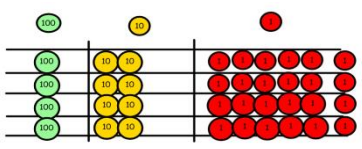
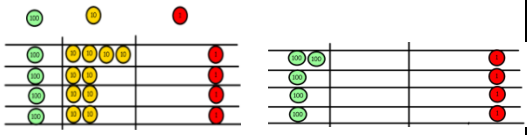
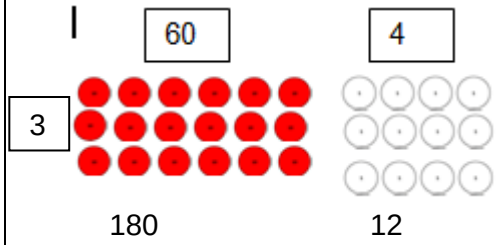
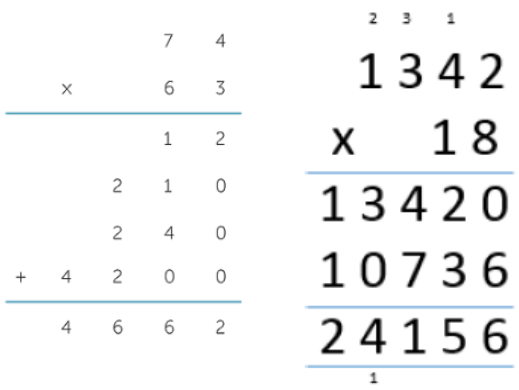
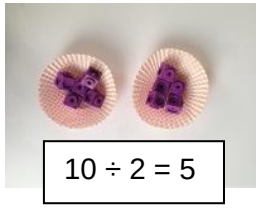
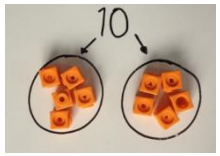
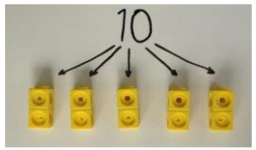
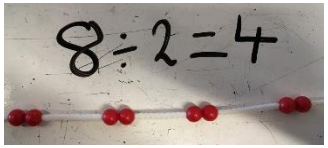
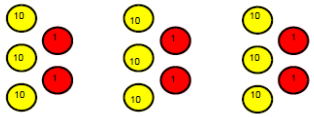
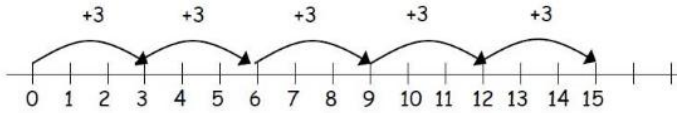
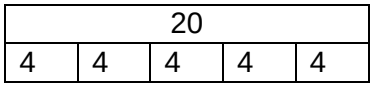
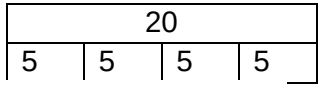
10	10000	3000	400	20
8	8000	2400	320	16	 10000 8000 3000 2400 400 320 20 1342 x 18 = 24156

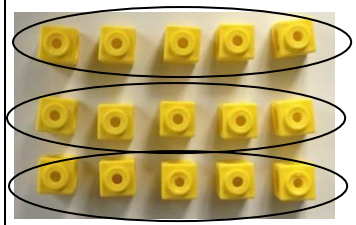
	 Add up each column, starting with the ones making any exchanges needed.  Then you have your answer = 504		+ 16 24156 Move to decimals with grid. e.g. 4.9 x 3 x | 4 | 0.9 3 | 12 | 2.7 12 + 2.7 14.7 5 x 6.23 | 6 | 0.2 | 0.03 5 | 30 | 1.0 | 0.15 30.00 + 1.00 0.15 31.15
Column multiplication	Children can continue to be supported by place value counters at the stage of multiplication.  64 x 3 = 180 + 12 = 192 It is important at this stage that they always multiply the ones first and note down their answer followed by the tens which they note below.	Bar modelling and number lines can support learners when solving problems with multiplication alongside the formal written methods.	Start with long multiplication, reminding the children about lining up their numbers clearly in columns. If it helps, children can write out what they are solving next to their answer. 32 x 24 8 (4 x 2) 120 (4 x 30) 40 (20 x 2) 600 (20 x 30) 768

			This moves to the more compact method. 

Division

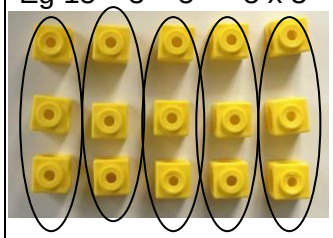
Objective and Strategies	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Sharing objects into groups	 I have 10 cubes, can you share them equally in 2 groups?  10 ÷ 2 = 5 	Children use pictures or shapes to share quantities. They can draw the number of groups they are spliiting into first. 8 ÷ 2 = 4 	Share 9 buns between three people. 9 ÷ 3 = 3
Division as grouping	 10 ÷ 5 = 2 Divide quantities into equal groups. Use cubes, counters, objects or place value counters to aid understanding.  96 ÷ 3 = 32 	Use a number line to show jumps in groups. The number of jumps equals the number of groups. 15 ÷ 3 = 5  Think of the bar as a whole. Split it into the number of groups you are dividing by and work out how many would be within each group.  How many 5s in 20? 20 ÷ 5 = ? 5 x ? = 20  How many 4s in 20? 20 ÷ 4 = ? 4 x ? = 20	28 ÷ 7 = 4 Divide 28 into 7 groups. How many are in each group?

Division within arrays

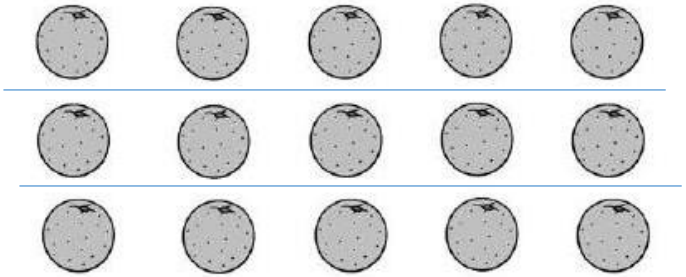


Link division to multiplication by creating an array and thinking about the number sentences that can be created.

Eg 15 ÷ 3 = 5 5 x 3 = 15



15 ÷ 5 = 3 3 x 5 = 15

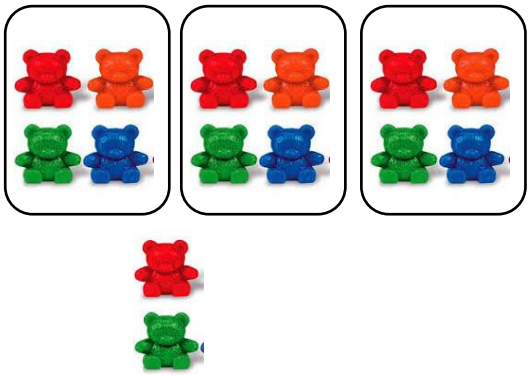
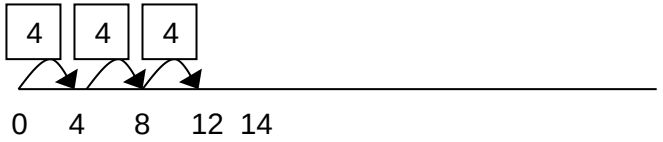


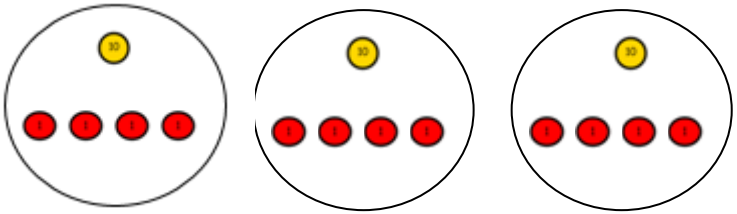
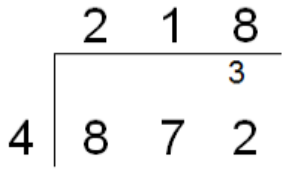
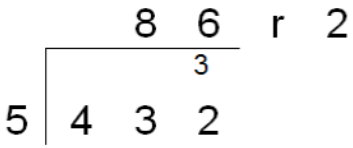
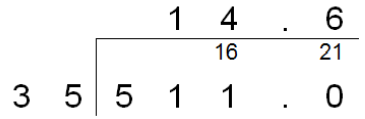
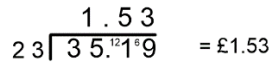
Draw an array and use lines to split the array into groups to make multiplication and division sentences.

Eg 15 ÷ 3 = 5 5 x 3 = 15
15 ÷ 5 = 3 3 x 5 = 15

Find the inverse of multiplication and division sentences by creating four linking number sentences.

7 x 4 = 28
4 x 7 = 28
28 ÷ 7 = 4
28 ÷ 4 = 7

Division with a remainder	14 ÷ 3 = Divide objects between groups and see how much is left over 	Draw dots and group them to divide an amount and clearly show a remainder. 14 ÷ 4 = 3 r 2  Jump forward in equal jumps on a number line then see how many more you need to jump to find a remainder.  14 ÷4 = 3 r 2 Chunking counting forwards on a numberline. 46 ÷ 3 = 15 r 1  	Complete written divisions and show the remainder using r. 

Short division		Students can continue to use drawn diagrams with dots or circles to help them divide numbers into equal groups. 42 ÷ 3 = 14  Encourage them to move towards counting in multiples to divide more efficiently.	Begin with divisions that divide equally with no remainder.  Move onto divisions with a remainder.  Finally move into decimal places to divide the total accurately.  What is £35.26 split between 23 people?  = £1.53