Primary maths

Calculation policy

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Guidance for teachers

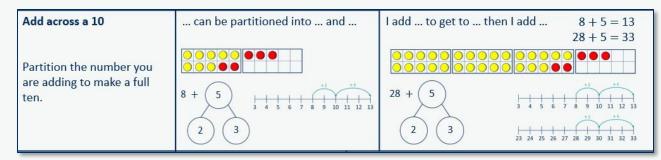


The calculation policy is divided into four sections: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. At the start of each section, you will find an overview of the progression of skills. Calculations involving decimal numbers and fractions are included.

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
Pre-School	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



Pre-School	 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?		
Count how many	How many are there?	Count out from a larger group. E.g. Collect 3 beanbags for a game.	
Begin to count objects using 1-1 correspondence.			
Make numbers to 5	Show me	Begin to link numerals to quantities.	
Start by showing 1, 2 and 3 using fingers.		⁸ ⁸ ⁸ ³ ⁹ ⁹ ⁹ ⁹ ⁹ ⁹ ⁹ ⁹ ⁹ ⁹	
Add 1 more	How many do I have now?	<u>Lo</u>	
Through stories, songs and rhymes.			



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 Notice the parts that make up the whole.	What do you see? How do you see it?			
1 more Continue to link to stories, songs and rhymes.	1 more than is	I I		
Notice the composition of numbers within 10 Link to stories, songs and rhymes.	How many? How many altogether?	How many ways can you make?		

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

Year 1 Progression of skills	 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 Key representations 			
Add together	There are	is a part.	plus is equal to	
(aggregation)	There are	is a part.	is equal to +	
	There are altogether.	is the whole.		
2 quantities are combined to find the total.			4 + 2 = 6 2 + 4 = 6 6 = 4 + 2 6 = 2 + 4	
Add more	First Then Now	I start at	plus is equal to	
(augmentation)		l jump on I land on	is equal to +	
A quantity is increased.	TTI Store	4 + 2 = 6		
, ,			2 + 4 = 6	
			6 = 4 + 2	
		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	6 = 2 + 4	



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Bonds within 10	is made of and and make	can be partitioned into and	plus is equal to 6 + 0 = 6
Include bonds for each number within 10			5 + 1 = 6 4 + 2 = 6
Encourage children to notice patterns.			3 + 3 = 6 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.		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 + 2 = 7 15 + 2 = 17
		10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	7 = 5 + 2 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.		be	$2 + \boxed{} = 6$ $6 = 2 + \boxed{}$
			0 1 (2) 3 4 5 (6) 7 8 9 10



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 \dots and $\dots = \dots$ so \dots and $\dots = \dots$	more than is so more than is $\stackrel{+1}{}_{0 \ 1 \ 2}$ $\stackrel{+1}{}_{7 \ 10}$ $\stackrel{+1}{}_{20 \ 21 \ 22 \ 2}$ $\stackrel{2}{}_{2 \ 2}$	What do you notice? Can you continue the pattern? 5+2=7 15+2=17 25+2=27	
Add three 1-digit numbers Prompt children to understand that addition can be done in any order and to make links to known facts.	$ \begin{array}{c} \dots \text{ and } \dots \text{ are a bond to 10} \\ 10 + \dots = \dots \\ \hline \\$	Double + = ? $3 4 3$	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 th	ien I add	8 + 5 = 13 28 + 5 = 33
Partition the number being added to make a full ten.					
	+ $3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 3$	+3	2 +		+2 +3 8 9 10 11 12 13 +2 +3 +2 +3 +2 +3 +2 +3 +3 +2 +3 +3 +2 +3 +3 +2 +3 +3 +4 +3 +4 +3 +4 +3 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4 +4
Add multiples of 10	ones $+$ ones $=$ ones so tens $+$ tens $=$ tens	-	t is the same? t is different?	2	20
Make links to known facts within ten.	3 + 2 = 5 30 + 20 = 50		+2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 +2 +2	2	7 30 7 30
Add 10s to any number	tens + tens = tens tens and ones =	To ac tim	ld I need to add 10	I know that so and =	
Make links to known facts.		1 11 21 31 41	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	30 +	20 = 50 20 = 54



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Add 2-digit numbers (not across a ten)	ones + ones = ones tens + tens = tens	Tens Ones	3 ones + 1 one = 4 ones 4 tens + 2 tens = 6 tens
Lining up ones and tens in columns will support with later written methods.			6 tens + 4 ones = 64 21 $?$ 43 21
Add 2-digit numbers (across a ten)	There are ones, so I do/do ones = ten and ones	not need to make an exchange.	
Begin to exchange 10 ones for 1 ten.		12 ones = 4 tens + 3	7 45 37 7 ones = 12 ones 1 ten and 2 ones 3 tens + 1 ten = 8 tens 2 ones = 82
Missing numbers	How many more do you need to make?	If is a whole and is a part, then is the other	can be partitioned into and
Solve missing number problems and use the inverse to check.	$6 + \boxed{} = 10$ $10 - \boxed{} = 6$	part. 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	10 + 8 = 12 +

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Year 3 Progression of skills	 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. 			
	Key representations			
Add 1s, 10s or 100s to a	The ones/tens/hundreds colur	nn 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.	HundredsTensOnes $444 + 5 =$ $444 + 50 =$ $444 + 500 =$	H T O Image: Constraint of the state of	235 + 3 = 235 + 30 = 111 + 100 = 111 + 100 = 111 = 118 = 118 = 181 = 181 = 181 = 111 + 100 = 111 + 100 = 1811 =	
Add two numbers	ones + ones = ones		?	
(no exchange)	\dots tens + \dots tens = \dots tens		345 432	
Mental strategies and introduction of formal written method.		hundreds Hundreds 345 432	Tens Ones ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ① ② ① ① ① ② ① ③ ① ③ ③ ① ③ ① ③ ③ ① ⑤ ① ③ ③ ① ⑤ ① ③ ③ ① ⑤ ① ③ ③ ① ⑤ ① ⑤ ① ⑤ ① ⑤ ① ⑤ ① ⑥ ① ⑤ ① ⑧ ① ⑤ ① ⑧ ① ⑤ ① ⑧ ① ⑤	



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.	There are ones, so I do/do not need to r There are tens, so I do/do not need to r ones = ten and ones. tens = hundred and tens. Hundreds Tens Tens Tens 466 31	-
Complements to 100 Pairs of numbers which total 100	plus is equal to 100	I add to get to the next 10, then to get to 100 $38 + 62 = 100$ $62 + 38 = 100$ $100 = 38 + 62$ $100 = 62 + 38$



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 $1 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$ $1 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$ $1 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$ $1 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$
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 to o'clock is minutes. From o'clock to is minutes. The total time taken is minutes. $ \underbrace{4:25}_{\text{start}} \underbrace{4:55}_{\text{finish}} \underbrace{4:55}_{2:25} \underbrace{3:00}_{3:18} \underbrace{3:18}_{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 What patterns do you notice? $2,350 + 3 =$ $2,350 + 30 =$ $2,350 + 30 =$ $2,350 + 300 =$ $2,350 + 300 =$ $2,350 + 300 =$ $3,425 + 3 =$ $3,425 + 300 =$ $3,425 + 30 =$ $3,425 + 3,000 =$								
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.		H T O Image: Constraint of the state of							



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.	$f_{52.45}$ 45p + 25p = 70p $f_{2} + f_{3} = f_{5}$ $f_{5} + 70p = f_{5.70}$	+£3 +20p +5p £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 denomination of the same denominat	ominator, I only add the numerator. $+\frac{3}{5}$ $+\frac{3}{5}$



Year 5 Progression of skills	 Add numbers mentally with increasing Add decimals, including a mix of whole numbers of decimal places, and complete 	e numbers and decimals, decimals with different
Add using mental strategies Add 1s, 10s, 100s, etc. to any number. Use number bonds and related facts.	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	To add, I can add then subtract
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	



Progression of skills	Key representations
Add decimals with up to 2 decimal places	I do/do not need to make an exchange because I can exchange 10 for 1
Progress from the same number of decimal places to a different number of decimal places, and from no exchange to exchange.	Ones Tenths Hundredths 1
Complements to 1 Pairs of numbers with up to 3 decimal places which total 1 Encourage children to make	
links with bonds to 10 and complements to 100 and 1,000	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



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.	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{8} \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$
Progress from adding fractions within 1 whole to adding fractions beyond 1 whole.	$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{6}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{11}{8} = 1\frac{3}{8}$



Year 6	•	 Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations. Calculate intervals across zero. 																							
Progression of skills	Ke	ey rep	ores	ent	atio	ns																			
Add integers up to 10 million]															
						2	2	1														_			
Encourage children to estimate and use inverse		+	1				2	1												8	1		8	5	_
operations to check answers					0			2						?					+	9	9	0	6	8	
to calculations.			1	1								2,35	4	750	1,5	00	ł				-	-		-	
Add decimals with up to 3	۱d	o/dc	no	t ne	ed t	:o m	nake	e an	exc	cha	nge	e bec	aus	e											
decimal places		0	Tth	,	Hth	Tht	h																		
Progress to numbers with	0	0	0																						
digits in different place value columns.						96								[
	0		•	G		90		-			1 C				+	1	· 0) 2	7						
Encourage children to check				G					_	_	2 6	52				2		_	7						
that they have lined up the columns correctly.		5	2		6	2					1					1	1								



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Order of operations	has greater priority than, so the first part 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.	yowers x and + + and - $(3 + 4) \times 2 = 14$ $(3 + 4) \times 2 = 14$ $3 + 4 \times 2 = 11$ $3 \times 4 + 2 = 14$	
Negative numbers Children add to negative numbers and carry out calculations which cross 0	plus is equal to -3 + 5 = 2 $-3 - 2 - 1 - 2 -$	
	+11 + -11 + 16 = 5 -11 0 The difference between - 5 and 5 is 10	



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

Progression of skills - Subtraction



Year group	Skill
Pre-School	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



Pre-School	 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?		
Count how many	How many are there?	Count out from a larger group.	
Begin to count objects using 1-1 correspondence.		E.g. Collect a cup for everyone at the table.	
Make numbers to 5	Show me	Begin to link numerals to quantities.	
Start by showing 1, 2 and 3 using fingers.		الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	
Take 1 away	How many do we have now?		
Through stories, songs and rhymes.			

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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 Notice the parts that make up the whole.	What do you see? How do you see it?	
1 less Continue to link to stories, songs and rhymes.	1 less than is	
Notice the composition of numbers within 10 Link to stories, songs and rhymes.	How many? How many altogether? How many altogether?	



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Partition Using objects, explore	There are altogether. I can see here and there.	and make
different ways to partition a number into 2 or more parts.		
Take away	First Then Now	I have I take away
A quantity is reduced.		Now I have
	INT Your Port	



Year 1 Progression of skills	 Read, write and interpret mathematical statements invol ving 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 c oncrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = -9 Key representations 		
Find a part Link to number bonds and known facts. E.g. 2 + 4 = 6 so if 6 is the whole and 4 is a part, the other part must be 2	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 6 - 2 = 4 6 - 4 = 2 4 = 6 - 2 2 = 6 - 4
Take away A quantity is decreased.	First Then Now	I start at I jump back I land on 1 2 7 10 $-1 -1$ $-$	minus is equal to is equal to 6 - 2 = 4 6 - 4 = 2 4 = 6 - 2 2 = 6 - 4

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



	 100 Subtract numbers using continuing: a two-digit number a two-digit number 2 two-digit number 	oncrete obj and 1s and 10s s erse relatio	ects, pictorial repres	tion and subtraction and use
Progression of skills	Key representations			
Subtract ones from any number (related facts) Make links to known facts.	I know that minus = so minus =	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{ less that}\\ \text{so less}\\ \stackrel{\bullet}{\scriptstyle 0 1 2}\\ \stackrel{\bullet}{\scriptstyle 20 21 22 2} \end{array} $	in is than is $\xrightarrow{-1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1} \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \ -1 \$	What do you notice? Can you continue the pattern? 8-3 = 5 18-3 = 15 28-3 = 2
Subtract across a 10	can be partitioned into ar	nd	Make links with rel	ated facts.
Partition the number being subtracted to bridge through a ten.		-2 -2 10 11 12 1		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subtract multiples of 10 Make links to known facts	ones — ones = ones so tens — tens = tens	What is the same? What is different?	
within ten.	5 - 2 = 3 50 - 20 = 30	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Subtract 10s from any number	tens $- \dots$ tens $= \dots$ tens tens and ones $= \dots$	To subtract I need to subtract 10 times.	I know that minus $\dots = \dots$ so minus $\dots = \dots$
Make links to known facts.		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	50 — 20 = 30 54 — 20 = 34



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

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Year 3 Progression of skills	 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. 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 What patterns do you notice? H Comes What patterns do you notice? H To What patterns do you notice? H Comes H Comes H Comes 235 - 30 = 118 - = 111 444 - 20 = 777 - 4 = 444 - 20 = 777 - 40 = 444 - 200 = 777 - 40 = 444 - 200 = 777 - 400 = 777 - 400 = 811 - = 111		
Subtract two numbers (no exchange) Mental strategies and introduction of formal written method.	$ \begin{array}{c} \dots \text{ ones } - \dots \text{ ones } = \dots \text{ ones} \\ \dots \text{ tens } - \dots \text{ tens } = \dots \text{ tens} \\ \dots \text{ hundreds } - \dots \text{ hundreds } = \dots \text{ hundreds} \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 1 \end{array} \\ \hline \\ 1 \end{array} \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 1 \end{array} \\ \hline \\$		



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 $\boxed{72}_{45}$? $\boxed{12}_{2}$	-
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 = 62 $100 - 62 = 38$ $62 = 100 - 38$ $38 = 100 - 62$ $2 70 100$



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 $ \begin{array}{c} 7\\ 7\\ 7\\ 7 \end{array} $
Make links with known facts.	$4 - \frac{1}{5}$
	$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$



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 byWhat patterns do you notice? $1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\$							
Subtract 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.	I need to subtract ones/tens/hundreds. I do/do not need to make an exchange. I can exchange 1 for 10 $ \begin{array}{c c} \hline h & H & T & 0 \\ \hline \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \hline 1 & H & T & 0 \\ \hline \hline 3 & 12 & 90 & 16 \\ \hline \hline 1 & 0 & 5 & 8 \\ \hline \hline 1 & 0 & 5 & 8 \\ \hline \hline$							

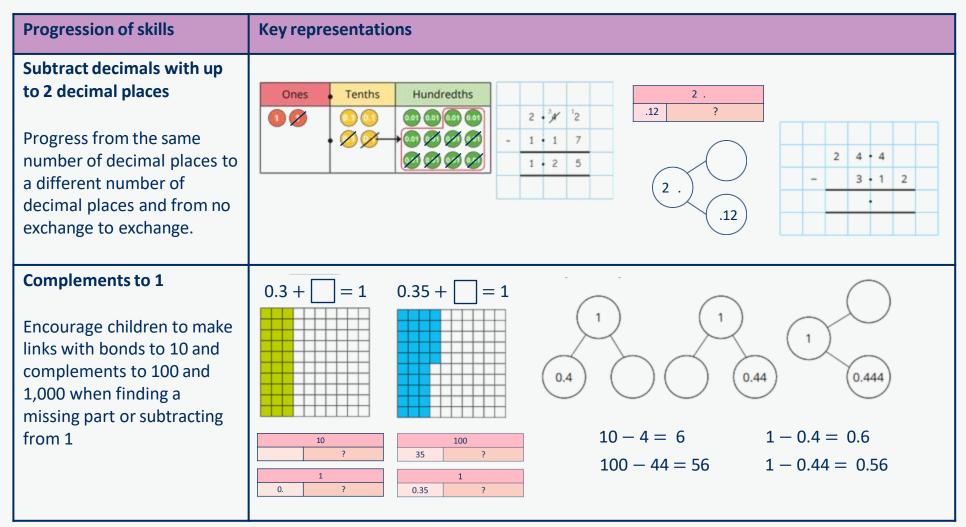


Progression of skills	Key representations	
Subtract decimal numbers in the context of money	I can partition £ into £ and 100p $f_{} - f_{} = f_{}$ 100pp =p	£3.26 can be partitioned into £3 + 20p + 6p
Emphasis here is on partitioning and use of number lines rather than formal written calculations.	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{£5} - \textbf{£3.26} \\ \textbf{£4} - \textbf{£3} = \textbf{£1} \\ 100p - 26p = 74p \\ \textbf{£5} - \textbf{£3.26} = \textbf{£1.74} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \textbf{f} \\ \textbf{100p} \end{array}$	- p - 20p - f f 1.7 f 1. 0 f 2 f
Subtract fractions and mixed numbers with the same denominator Include subtracting fractions	When subtracting fractions with the same der I only subtract the numerator. tenths — tenths = tenths	nominator, 2
from wholes.	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	$\begin{array}{c} & & 6 \\ & & \\ & & \\ 0 & & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & $



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 Th Th H T O 3 11 5 13 4 - 3 2 7 4 2 8 2 6 0
Subtract using mental strategies Subtract 1s, 10s, 100s etc from any number. Use number bonds and related facts.	ThHTImage: Constraint of the second state of the seco







Progression of skills	Key representations
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	The denominator has been multiplied by, so the numerator needs to be multiplied by for the fractions to be equivalent. $\begin{array}{c} \hline 1 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 1 \\$
a mixed number.	



Year 6 Progression of skills	 Use 4 o Cal Sub of e 	 Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations. Calculate intervals across zero. 																			
Subtract integers up to 10																					
Subtract integers up to 10 million																					
		2 1	1	¹ 2	2	1															
Encourage children to	_	1			2	1									8		4	8	5		
estimate and use inverse			1										_	-	3	6				4	
operations to check answers to calculations.		1	1		0	0				, 0)					5	5	5	5	5	
to calculations.								2	2,	7 (?									
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.			need	to m	nake	e an		thange	e beca Hth	Thth		0 <i>X</i> ² − 0 0									

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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.	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & &$						
Negative numbers	minus is equal to $-1 - 4 = -5$						
Children subtract from positive and negative numbers and calculate intervals across 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						
	1-4=-3 2 $-$						



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subtract fractions 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.	The denominator has been multiplied by, so the numerator needs to be multiplied by $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9} = \frac{6}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$	The lowest common multiple of and is $\frac{7}{9}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{14}{18} - \frac{9}{18} = \frac{5}{18}$	is made up of wholes and $2\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{8}$ $2\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$



Year group	Skill
Pre-School	 Continue with counting and subitising skills as a foundation for later work on equal groups. (see addition and subtraction sections)
Reception	Double to 10
	Make 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

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MATHS

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

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MATHS

Progression	i of skills - wultiplication	MATH
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	

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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
Double to 10 Prompt children to notice that double means twice as many and to notice that there are two equal groups.	Double is is double is double is is double is i
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.



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 21 22 23 24 31 32 33 34	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 repeated addition.	There are groups of There are altogether. 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 +	+ 10 = 30 5 = 20	2 5 1 Use objects or	me? What is different? 2 + 2 + 2 = 3 + 5 + 5 = 20 + 10 + 10 = The adrawing to represent the second find how many in total.



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 $\dots + \dots = \dots$ \swarrow \swarrow \swarrow \swarrow \square

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.	$3 + 3 = 6 2 \times 3 = 6$ $20 \qquad 5 + 5 + 5 + = 20$ $4 \times 5 = 20$	
Use arrays	There are rows with in each row. There are columns with in each column.	I can see \times and \times	
Encourage children to see that multiplication is commutative.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$3 \times 5 = 15$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $3 \times 5 = 5 \times 3$	
Double	Double is	Double is so double is	
Encourage children to make links with related facts.		Double 4 is 8	

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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.	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{ lots of } 2 = \\ \times 2 = \\ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 $
	? ? <td?< td=""> ? ?</td?<>
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 = \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \times 10 = \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \times 10 = \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{ times } 10 \text{ is equal to } \\ \hline 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{7}{8} & \frac{9}{10} \\ \hline 11 & \frac{12}{13} & \frac{14}{15} & \frac{15}{16} & \frac{17}{18} & \frac{19}{20} \\ \hline 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 & 25 & 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 \\ \hline 31 & 32 & 33 & 44 & 35 & 36 & 37 & 38 & 39 & 40 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{I} \times 10 = 10 \\ \text{I} \times 10 = 10 \\ \text{I} \times 10 = 20 \\ \text{I} \times 10 = 20 \\ \text{I} \times 10 = 30 \\ \text{I} \times 10 \\ \text{I} \times 10 = 30 \\ \text{I} \times 10 \\ \text{I}$



Progression of skills	Key representations	
The 5 times-table Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Notice the pattern in the numbers.	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{ lots of } = \\ \times 5 = \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Missing numbers	is equal to groups of	times is equal to
Make links to known facts.	18 socks, how many pairs?	$\square \times 2 = 18$
	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 Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back.	groups of $=$ $\times 3 =$, times $=$ $3 \times =$ 3 3 3 3 3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
The 4 times-table Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Encourage children to notice links between the 2 and 4 times-tables.	$\begin{array}{c} \dots \text{ groups of } = \\ \dots \times 4 = \\ , \dots \text{ times } = \\ 4 \times \dots = \end{array} \qquad \qquad$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	



Progression of skills	Key representations
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.	$\begin{array}{c} \ \text{lots of } 8 = \\ \times 8 = \\ , \ \text{times } = \\ 8 \times = \\ \hline 8 & 8 & 8 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 \\ \hline 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 & 25 & 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 \\ \hline 3 \times 8 = 24 & 24 = 3 \times 8 \\ \hline 0 & 8 & 16 & 24 & 32 & 40 & 48 & 56 & 64 & 72 & 80 & 88 & 96 \\ \hline \end{array}$
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. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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.Tens Multiplied by is equal to ones.Tens Ones $30 \times 2 = 60$ 21×4 100 100 100 $2 \times 2 = 4$ $32 \times 2 = 64$ 20×4 1×4 1×4 1×4

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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.	Image: constraint of the second constraint of the seco	$ \begin{array}{c c} $
Scaling Children focus on multiplication as scaling (times the size) as opposed to repeated addition.	There are times as many as 2 $\triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle \triangle 2 2 2$ There are 3 times as many triangles as circles.	 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 possible There are × possibilities altogether.			
		hats	scarves	
Encourage children to work systematically to find all the		blue 🍂	ALL OF	For every hat, there are two possible
different possible combinations.		orange 🙈	ALL	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.	$ \begin{array}{c} groups of = \\ times is equal to \\ \times = \\ 10 1 \\ 11 11 11 \\ 10 1 \\ 0 11 22 33 44 55 66 $	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 $ \underbrace{\bullet} \underbrace{\bullet}$	$ \times =$ $1 \times 1 = 1 \qquad 1 \times 0 = 0$ $2 \times 1 = 2 \qquad 2 \times 0 = 0$ $3 \times 1 = 3 \qquad 3 \times 0 = 0$ $4 \times 1 = 4 \qquad 4 \times 0 = 0$	



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

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Progression of skills	Key representations		
Related facts	$\dots \times \dots$ ones is equal to \dots ones so $\dots \times \dots$ tens is equal to \dots tens		
Use knowledge of multiplying by 10 and 100 to scale times-table facts.	and \times hundreds is equal to hundreds. and \times hundreds is equal to hundreds.		
Mental strategies	tens multiplied by is equal to tens. ones multiplied by is equal to ones.		
Partition 2 or 3-digit numbers to multiply using informal methods.	$\frac{10 \times 8 = 80}{10 \times 8 = 80} = \frac{6 \times 8 = 48}{10 \times 8 = 80}$ $20 \qquad \qquad$		

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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 O H T O 0 0 1 0 H T O 0 0 1 0 A A A 0 0 0 1 0 A A 0				
Scaling	is times the size of				
Children focus on multiplication as scaling (times the size).	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 6				
Correspondence problems	For every, there are possibilities.				
E	There are $\dots \times \dots$ 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	ΤI	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 $\therefore \times \ldots = \ldots$ ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	The common factors of and are Factors of 20 Factors of 12 5 1 2 3 6 10 4 12
Square and cube numbers	squared means \times 1 \times 1 2 \times 2 3 \times 3 1 ² = 1 2 ² = 4 3 ² = 9	$\begin{array}{c} \text{ cubed means} \\ 4 \times 4 \\ 4^2 = 16 \end{array}$	$2 \times 2 \qquad 3 \times 3 \times 3$



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 a 4-digit number by , I multiply	tiply the ones by , the tens by , the hundreds
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}{r} \times & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline & 0 & 0 $	First, I multiply by the Then I multiply by the



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 over- generalise that multiplying by a power of 10 always results in adding zeros. This will cause issues later when multiplying decimals.	HTh TTh Th H T $234 \times 10 = 2,340$ ••• ••• ••• ••• $234 \times 100 = 23,400$ $234 \times 1,000 = 234,000$ $234 \times 1,000 = 234,000$ $234 \times 1,000 = 234,000$	Th H T Tth Hth $2.34 \times 10 = 23.4$ $2.34 \times 100 = 234$ $2.34 \times 1,000 = 2,340$	
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 is 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 \times 12 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. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = - = 1 \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2} \times 3 = - = 1 \frac{1}{2}$
Multiply mixed numbers by a whole number	I can partition
	$2^{\frac{2}{2} \times 3}$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $2^{\frac{2}{2} \times 3} = - = 2$ $2^{\frac{2}{2} \times 3} = 6 + 2 = 8$



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Find the whole	If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is, then the whole is \times	If $\frac{\Box}{\Box}$ is, then $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is and the whole is \times
Children multiply to find the whole from a given part.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of= 6	$\frac{1}{7}$ of = 24 $\frac{1}{7}$ = 24 \div 4 = 6
	$\begin{array}{c} ? \\ \hline 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ \hline 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0f & 30 = 6 \end{array}$	$7 \times 6 = 42$ -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. To multiply by the tens and the total. To multiply by t		
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 over- generalise that multiplying by a power of 10 always results in adding zeros.	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Order of operations	has greater priority than, so the fi	irst part 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.	() powers × and + + and - (3 + 4) × 2	
Multiply decimals by	I know that $ \times =,$	I need to exchange 10 for 1
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.	so I also know that $\dots \times \dots = \dots$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	$13 \times 4 = 852$ $2.13 \times 4 = 8.52$

Multiplication



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

Multiplication

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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 100% 50% 50% 25% 25% 0% of = ÷ 2 2 % of = ÷ 4	% is made up of %, and % 100% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% To find 30%, I can find 10% and then multiply it by 3 To find 23%, I can use 10% × 2 and 1% × 3 To find 99%, I can find 1%, then subtract from 100%
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	For every , there are For every 1 adult on a school trip, th adults children	ere are 6 children. Adults Children 1 6 2 12 3 18 $\times 6$
ratio tables help children to see both horizontal and vertical multiplicative relationships.		0 1 2 Adults Children 0 12 1



Year group	Skill
Pre-School	 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

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MATHS



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 Progression of skills	 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. Key representations 			
Make equal groups -	There are altogether.	Circle groups o	of 2	Take cubes.
grouping	How many groups of can you make?	There are gr	oups of 2	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 betweenTake cubes.There are on/in eachShare them between		atween	
Encourage children to check that the objects have been shared fairly and each group is the same.	There are on/in each		12 shared between is	



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Find a half	To find half, I need to share into 2 equal groups.	Half of is	If is half, what is the whole?
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.			is half of
	There are in each group.		
Find a quarter	To find a quarter, I need to share into 4 equal groups.	A quarter of is	If is one quarter, what is the whole?
Start with practical opportunities to share a quantity into 4 groups. Progress to using pictures or		8 8 8 8 8	
bar models to find a quarter and then to finding the whole from a given quarter.			
	There are in each group.		is one quarter of



Year 2	 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 (÷) and equals (=) signs. Recognise, find, name and write fractions ¹/₂, ²/₂ and – of a quantity. 		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Divide by 2 Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts and halving.	There are equal groups of 2 $\div 2 =$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $4 \times 2 = 4 - 2$ $0 \times 2 = 4 - 2$	shared equally between 2 is Half of is $\therefore \div 2 = 2$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $8 \div 2 = 4$ 8 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 $\div 10 =$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $60 \div 10 = 6$ 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 0 = 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 0 = 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 0 = 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 0 = 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 0 = 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 0 = 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 1	shared equally between 10 is and the two th	



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 $\div 5 =$ $6 \times 5 = 30$ $30 \div 5 = 6$ $30 \div 5 = 6$	shared equally between is $\therefore \div 5 = \dots$ $6 \times 5 = 30$ $30 \div 5 = 6$ 0
Missing numbers Bar models are useful to show the link between multiplication and division.	divided by 2/ /10 is equal to ? \bigcirc 10 10 10 10 ? \bigcirc 10 10 ? \bigcirc 10 10 ? \bigcirc 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 ? \bigcirc ?	



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Unit fractions In Y2 the focus is on finding $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$	The objects have been shared fairly into groups. $\frac{1}{\Box}$ of is	There are equal parts. There is part circled. $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is circled.
2 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 $\frac{2}{2}$ and	☐ of is	is circled.
Prompt children to notice that $\frac{2}{2}$ 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	There are groups of in ÷ 3 =	has been shared equally into equal groups. $\div 3 =$	
Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	$2 \times 3 = 6$ $6 \div 3 = 2$	$2 \times 3 = 6$ $6 \div 3 = 2$	
Divide by 4 Encourage children to compare the grouping and	There are groups of in $\div 4 =$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $8 \div 4 = 2$	has been shared equally into equal groups. $\div 4 =$	
sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.		$2 \times 4 = 8$ $8 \div 4 = 2$ $2 \times 2 = 2$	



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Divide by 8	There are groups of in ÷ 8 =	has been shared equally into equal groups. $\div 8 =$
Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	$2 \times 8 = 16$ $16 \div 8 = 2$ 0 8 16	$\frac{8}{2 \times 8} = 16$
Related facts	÷ is equal to,	$\bullet \bullet $
Related facts	so tens \div is equal to,	
Link to known times-table facts.		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - no	tens divided by is equal to tens. ones divided by is equal to ones.	
exchange Partition into tens and ones to divide and then recombine.	Tens Ones $60 \div 2 = 3$ $4 \div 2 = 2$ $64 \div 2 = 3$	



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - with remainders	tens divided by is equal to tens. ones divided by is equal to ones.	There are groups of There are remaining. $31 \div 4 = 7 r^3$
Encourage children to partition numbers flexibly to help them to divide more efficiently.	TensOnes \vdots i	$94 \div 4 = 23 r2$ $\boxed{\frac{\text{Tens} \text{Ones}}{00}}$ $\boxed{00} \boxed{00} \boxed{00}$
Unit fractions of a set of objects	The whole is divided into equal parts. Each part is $\frac{1}{\Box}$ of the whole.	ne of is <u>1</u> of 12 is 3
Bar models are useful to show the link between division and fractions, for example, dividing by 3 and finding a third.	$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet $	¹ of 36 is 12



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Non-unit fractions of a set of objects Bar models are a useful representation and show the links with division and multiplication.	The whole is divided into equal parts. Each part is $\frac{1}{0}$ of the whole. $\bullet \bullet $	$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \dots \text{ is } \dots, \text{ so } = \text{ of } \dots \text{ is } \dots$ $- \text{ of } 12 \text{ is } 9$ $2 \text{ of } 36 \text{ is } 24$ $0 \text{ of } 1 \text{ of } 1 \text{ of } 1$



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 = $2 \times 6 = 12$ $12 \div 6 = 2$ $0 \times 6 \times 12$	has been shared equally into equal groups. \div = Image: state of the st
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 Output Output Output Output Output Description There is 1 group of 5 in 5



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Related facts Link to known times-table facts.	$\dots \div \dots$ is equal to \dots so \dots tens $\div \dots$ is equal to \dots tens and \dots hundreds $\div \dots$ is equal to \dots hundreds.		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Divide a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit	I can partition into tens and ones.	I cannot share the hundreds/tens equally, so I need to exchange 1 for 10	
number Progress from divisions with no exchange, to divisions with exchange and then	$ \begin{array}{c} $	$300 \div 3 = 100$ $120 \div 3 = 40$ $15 \div 3 = 5$ $435 \div 3 = 145$	
divisions with remainders.	TensOnesImage: Image:	Hundreds Tens Ones Image: Construction of the second seco	



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



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. $\dot{}$	I can show groups of on a number line. $100 \times 4 \qquad 9 \times 4$ 0 400 436	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	There are groups of hundreds/tens/ones/ in		
digits by a 1-digit number	I can exchange 1 for 10		
The short division method is introduced for the first time.	T O 1 3 3 3 9 T O 1 1 3 3 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	H T O	



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 Th H T O Tth Hth Th H T O Tth Hth 120 \div 10 = 12 Th H T O Tth Hth 120 \div 100 = 1.2 Th H T O Tth Hth 120 \div 100 = 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 of, I need to divide by and multiply by 1 = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0



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, ¹/₂ ÷ 2 = ¹] Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages. 	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Short division Encourage children to interpret remainders in context, for example knowing that " remainder 1" could mean 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 in the total state of total s	



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.	$240 \div 60 = 240 \div 10 \div 6$ $240 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 6$ $480 \div 24 = 480 \div 4 \div 6$ $480 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 6$	9,120 ÷ 15 = 9,120 ÷ 5 ÷ 3
Long division	Method 1	Method 2
The long division method is introduced for the first time. Two alternative methods are shown.	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	0 3 6 12 4 3 2 3 6 1 4 2 6 7 2 1 1 4 2 6 0 7 2 1 1 7 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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 \div + and $-(6 + 4) \div 2 = 1$	

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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. H T O Tth Hth Thth + 1,000 $312 \div 10 = 31.2$ $312 \div 100 = 3.12$ $312 \div 100 = 3.12$ $312 \div 100 = 0.312$	$906 \div 10 = 90.6$ $906 \div 100 = 9.06$ $906 \div 1,000 = 0.906$
Divide decimals by integers This is the first time children divide decimals by numbers other than 10, 100 or 1,000	I know that $\dots \div \dots = \dots$, so I also know that $\dots \div \dots = \dots$ Image: Image of the image	I need to exchange 1 for 10
Decimal and fraction equivalents	The fraction is equivalent to the decimal $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	is equal to $\frac{100}{100}$ $\begin{array}{r} \times 25 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \end{array} = \frac{75}{100} = 0.75 \\ \end{array}$



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.	$\frac{1}{7} \div = \frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{7} \div 2 = \frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{1}{2} \div 2 = \frac{1}{2}$	so $\frac{2}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$
Fraction of an amount	To find $\frac{1}{2}$ divide by	If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is equal to, then \Box are equal to	If is equal to, then the whole is equal to
Children divide and multiply to find fractions of an amount. Bar models can still be used to support understanding where needed.	$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } = \div 2$ $\frac{1}{12} \text{ of } 36 = \div 12$	$\frac{2,700 \text{ m}}{1}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ of 2,700 = 0f 2,700 × 7	



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 100% 50% 50% 25% 25% 0% of = ÷ 2 2 % of = ÷ 4	% is made up of %, and % 100% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% To find 30%, I can find 10% and then multiply it by 3 To find 23%, I can use 10% × 2 and 1% × 3 To find 99%, I can find 1%, then subtract from 100%
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	For every , there are For every 6 children on a school trip adults children	b, there is 1 adult.
ratio tables help children to see both horizontal and vertical multiplicative relationships.	The ratio of children to adults is 6 :	0 1 2 Adults Adults Children 1 0 12 1