This policy has been largely adapted from the White Rose Maths Hub Calculation Policy with further material added. It is a working document and will be revised and amended as necessary.

## ôo <br> SS Peter \& Paul Catholic School

| Objective \& Strategy | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Combining two parts to make a whole: part- whole model | Use part part whole model. <br> Use cubes to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar. |  | $10=6+4=7 \begin{aligned} & \text { Use the part-part } \\ & \text { whole diagram as } \\ & \text { shown above to move } \\ & \text { into the abstract. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Starting at the bigger number and counting on | Start with the larger number on the bead string and then count on to the smaller number 1 by 1 to find the answer. | $12+5=17$ <br> Start at the larger number on the number line and count on in ones or in one jump to find the answer. | $5+12=17$ <br> Place the larger number in your head and count on the smaller number to find your answer. |
| Regrouping to make 10. <br> This is an essential skill for column addition later. | $6+5=11$$\theta$ 0 0 0 0 <br> 6 0 0 0 0 <br> Start with the bigger number and use the smaller number to make 10. Use ten frames. | $3+9=$ <br> Use pictures or a number line. Regroup or partition the smaller number using the part part whole model to make 10. $9+5=14$ <br> 14 | $7+4=11$ <br> If I am at seven, how many more do I need to make 10. How many more do I add on now? |
| Represent \& use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 | 2 more than 5. |  | Emphasis should be on the language ' 1 more than 5 is equal to 6 .' ' 2 more than 5 is 7.' <br> ' 8 is 3 more than 5.' |


|  <br> Strategy | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adding multiples of ten | Model using dienes and bead strings | Use representations for base ten. | $\begin{aligned} & 20+30=50 \\ & 70=50+20 \\ & 40+\square=60 \end{aligned}$ |
| Use known number facts <br> Part part whole | Children explore ways of making numbers within 20 | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \square+\square \\ \square=20 \quad 20-\square=\square \\ \square+\square=20 \quad 20-\square=\square \end{gathered}$ | $\square$ $+1=16$ <br> $16-1=$ $\square$ <br> $1+$ $\square$ $=16$ <br> 16 $\square$ $\square=1$ |
| Using known facts |  | Children draw representations of $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{T}$ and O | $3+4=7$ <br> leads to <br> $30+40=70$ <br> leads to $300+400=700$ |
| Bar model | $3+4=7$ | $7+3=10$ | 23 25 <br> $?$ $23+25=48$ |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Add a two digit number and ones | $17+5=22$ <br> Use ten frame to make 'magic ten <br> Children explore the pattern. $\begin{aligned} & 17+5=22 \\ & 27+5=32 \end{aligned}$ |  | $17+5=22$ <br> Explore related facts $\begin{aligned} & 17+5=22 \\ & 5+17=22 \\ & 22-17=5 \\ & 22-5=17 \end{aligned}$ |
| Add a 2 digit number and tens | Explore that the ones digit does not change |  | $\begin{aligned} & 27+10=37 \\ & 27+20=47 \\ & 27+\square=57 \end{aligned}$ |
| Add two 2-digit numbers | Model using dienes, place value counters and numicon | Use number line and bridge ten using part whole if necessary. | $\begin{gathered} \frac{25+47}{20+5} \begin{array}{c} 20+40=60 \\ 20+7=12 \\ 60+12=72 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| Add three 1-digit numbers | Combine to make 10 first if possible, or bridge 10 then add third digit | Regroup and draw representation. | $\begin{aligned} \frac{4+7}{10} & =10+7 \\ & =17 \end{aligned}$ <br> Combine the two numbers that make/ bridge ten then add on the third. |




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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taking away ones. | Use physical objects, counters, cubes etc to show how objects can be taken away. | Cross out drawn objects to show what has been taken away. | $7-4=3$ $16-9=7$ |
| Counting back |  <br> Move objects away from the group, counting backwards. <br> Move the beads $\square$ along the bead string as you count backwards. | Count back in ones using a number line. | Put 13 in your head, count back 4. What number are you at? |
| Find the Difference | Compare objects and amounts $\square$ 7 'Seven is 3 more than four' 4 <br> 'I am 2 years older than my sister' <br> Lay objects to represent bar model. | Count on using a number line to find the difference. | Hannah has12 sweets and her sister has 5 . How many more does Hannah have than her sister.? |



| Objective \& Strategy | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Regroup a ten into ten ones | Use a PV chart to show how to change a ten into ten ones, use the term 'take and make' | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 氚运 } \\ & 20-4= \end{aligned}$ | $20-4=16$ |
| Partitioning to subtract without regrouping. <br> 'Friendly numbers' | $34-13=21$ <br> Use Dienes to show how to partition the number when subtracting without regrouping. | Children draw representations of Dienes and cross off. $43-21=22$ | $43-21=22$ |
| Make ten strategy <br> Progression should be crossing one ten, crossing more than one ten, crossing the hundreds. | $34-28$ <br> Use a bead bar or bead strings to model counting to next ten and the rest. |  <br> Use a number line to count on to next ten and then the rest. | $93-76=17$ |
|  |  |  |  |


|  <br> Strategy | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Column subtraction without regrouping (friendly numbers) |  <br> Use base 10 or Numicon to model |  | $\begin{gathered} 47-24=23 \\ -\frac{40+7}{20+4} \\ 20+3 \end{gathered}$ <br> Intermediate step may be needed to lead to clear subtraction understanding. |
| Column subtraction with regrouping | Begin with base 10 or Numicon. Move to pv counters, modelling the exchange of a ten into tten ones. Use the phrase 'take and make' for exchange. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 }=16 \\ & y_{0}=16 \\ & 10+6=16 \end{aligned}$ <br> Children may draw base ten or PV counters and cross off. |  <br> Begin by partitioning into pv columns <br> Then move to formal method. |
|  |  |  |  |


|  <br> Strategy | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subtracting tens and ones <br> Year 4 subtract with up to 4 digits. <br> Introduce decimal subtraction through context of money | 234-179 <br> Model process of exchange using Numicon, base ten and then move to PV counters. | Children to draw pv counters and show their exchange-see Y3 | Use the phrase 'take and make' for exchange |
| Year 5-Subtract with at least 4 digits, including money and measures. <br> Subtract with decimal values, including mixtures of integers and decimals and aligning the decimal | As Year 4 | Children to draw pv counters and show their exchange-see Y3 | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{2} 8^{10} X^{1} 0{ }^{4} 8^{1} 6 \\ & -2128 \\ & \hline 28,928 \end{aligned}$ |
| Year 6-Subtract with increasingly large and more complex numbers and decimal values. |  |  |  |


|  <br> Strategy | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Doubling | Use practical activities using manipultives including cubes and Numicon to demonstrate doubling | Draw pictures to show how to double numbers <br> Double 4 is 8 | Partition a number and then double each part before recombining it back together. |
| Counting in multiples | Count the groups as children are skip counting, children may use their fingers as they are skip counting. | Children make representations to show counting in multiples. | Count in multiples of a number aloud. <br> Write sequences with multiples of numbers. $2,4,6,8,10$ $5,10,15,20,25,30$ |
| Making equal groups and counting the total | Use manipulatives to create equal groups. | Draw to show $2 \times 3=6$ <br> Draw and make representations | $2 \times 4=8$ |


|  <br> Strategy | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Repeated addition | Use different objects to add equal groups | Use pictorial including number lines to solve prob There are 3 sweets in one bag. How many sweets are in 5 bags altogether? | Write addition sentences to describe objects and pictures. |
| Understanding arrays | Use objects laid out in arrays to find the answers to 2 lots 5,3 lots of 2 etc. | Draw representations of arrays to show understandino | $\begin{gathered} 3 \times 2=6 \\ 2 \times 5=10 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |


|  <br> Strategy | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Doubling | Model doubling using dienes and PV counters. | Draw pictures and representations to show how to double numbers | Partition a number and then double each part before recombining it back together. |
| Counting in multiples of 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 from 0 (repeated addition) | Count the groups as children are skip counting, children may use their fingers as they are skip counting. Use bar models. $5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5=40$ | Number lines, counting sticks and bar models should be used to show representation of counting in multiples. <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> 3 <br> ? | Count in multiples of a number aloud. <br> Write sequences with multiples of numbers. $\begin{aligned} & 0,2,4,6,8,10 \\ & 0,3,6,9,12,15 \\ & 0,5,10,15,20,25,30 \end{aligned}$ $4 \times 3=$ $\square$ |


| Objective \& Strategy | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Multiplication is commutative | Create arrays using counters and cubes and <br> Numicon. <br> Pupils should understand that an array can represent different equations and that, as multiplication is commutative, the order of the multiplication does not affect the answer. | Use representations of arrays to show different calculations and explore commutativity. | $\begin{aligned} & 12=3 \times 4 \\ & 12=4 \times 3 \\ & \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \text { Use an array to write } \\ \text { multiplication sentences and } \\ \text { reinforce repeated addition. } \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 5+5+5=15 \\ 3+3+3+3+3=15 \\ 5 \times 3=15 \\ 3 \times 5=15 \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ |
| Using the Inverse <br> This should be taught alongside division, so pupils learn how they work alongside each other. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 4=8 \\ & 4 \times 2=8 \\ & 8 \div 2=4 \\ & 8 \div 4=2 \\ & 8=2 \times 4 \\ & 8=4 \times 2 \\ & 2=8 \div 4 \\ & 4=8 \div 2 \end{aligned}$ <br> Show all 8 related fact family sentences. |





| Objective \& Strategy | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Column Multiplication for 3 and 4 digits $\times 1$ digit. | HundredsTens <br> It is important at this stage that they always multiply the ones first. <br> Children can continue to be supported by place value counters at the stage of multiplication. This initially done where there is no regrouping. $321 \times 2=642$ | $x$ 300 20 7 <br> 4 1200 80 28 |  |
| Column multiplication | Manipulatives may still be used with the corresponding long multiplication modelled alongside. | Continue to use bar modelling to support problem solving |  |






| Objective \& Strategy | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Division as grouping | Use cubes, counters, objects or place value counters to aid understanding. <br> 24 divided into groups of $6=4$ $96 \div 3=32$ | Continue to use bar modelling to aid solving division problems. $\begin{aligned} & 20 \div 5=? \\ & 5 \times ?=20 \end{aligned}$ | How many groups of 6 in $\begin{gathered} 24 ? \\ 24 \div 6=4 \end{gathered}$ |
| Division with arrays | Link division to multiplication by creating an array and thinking about the number sentences that can be created. $\begin{array}{rl} \operatorname{Eg} 15 \div 3=5 & 5 \times 3=15 \\ 15 \div 5=3 & 3 \times 5=15 \end{array}$ | Draw an array and use lines to split the array into groups to make multiplication and division sentences | Find the inverse of multiplication and division sentences by creating eight linking number sentences. $\begin{aligned} & 7 \times 4=28 \\ & 4 \times 7=28 \\ & 28 \div 7=4 \\ & 28 \div 4=7 \\ & 28=7 \times 4 \\ & 28=4 \times 7 \\ & 4=28 \div 7 \\ & 7=28 \div 4 \end{aligned}$ |




## Long Division

Step 1-a remainder in the ones

## $h$ t o <br> 041 R1 <br> $4 \longdiv { 1 6 5 }$

4 does not go into 1 (hundred). So combine the 1 hundred with the 6 tens (160).
4 goes into 16 four times.
4 goes into 5 once, leaving a remainder of 1 .
th ht o
$8 \longdiv { 0 4 0 0 R 7 }$
8 does not go into 3 of the thousands. So combine the 3 thousands with the 2 hundreds $(3,200)$.
8 goes into 32 four times $(3,200 \div 8=400)$
8 goes into 0 zero times (tens).
8 goes into 7 zero times, and leaves a remainder of 7 .

## Long Division

Step 1 continued...


When dividing the ones, 4 goes into 7 one time. Multiply $1 \times 4=4$, write that four under the 7 , and subract. This finds us the remainder of 3 .

Check: $4 \times 61+3=247$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { th h to } \\
0402 \\
\hline \begin{array}{r}
1609 \\
\frac{-8}{1}
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

When dividing the ones, 4 goes into 9 two times. Multiply $2 \times 4=8$, write that eight under the 9 , and subract. This finds us the remainder of 1 .

Check: $4 \times 402+1=1,609$

## Long Division

Step 2-a remainder in the tens

| 1. Divide. | 2. Multiply \& subtract. | 3. Drop down the next digit. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} t 0 \\ 2 \longdiv { 2 8 } \end{array}$ <br> Two goes into 5 two times, or 5 tens $\div 2=2$ whole tens - - but there is a remainder! | $\begin{gathered} t 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \longdiv { 5 8 } \\ \frac{-4}{1} \end{gathered}$ <br> To find it, multiply $2 \times 2=4$, write that 4 under the five, and subtract to find the remainder of 1 ten. | $\begin{array}{r} t \circ \\ 29 \\ 2 \longdiv { 5 8 } \\ -4 \downarrow \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$ <br> Next, drop down the 8 of the ones next to the leftover 1 ten. You combine the remainder ten with 8 ones, and get 18. |


| 1. Divide. | 2. Multiply \& subtract. | 3. Drop down the next digit. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} t o \\ 29 \\ 2 \longdiv { 5 8 } \\ -\frac{4}{18} \end{array}$ <br> Divide 2 into 18. Place 9 into the quotient. | $\begin{array}{r} t \circ \\ 29 \\ 2 \longdiv { 5 8 } \\ \frac{-4}{18} \\ -18 \end{array}$ <br> Multiply $9 \times 2=18$, write that 18 under the 18 , and subtract. | $\begin{array}{r} t \circ \\ 2 \longdiv { 5 8 } \\ \frac{-4}{18} \\ -18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <br> The division is over since there are no more digits in the dividend. The quotient is 29 . |

## Long Division

| Step 2-a remainder in any of the place values | 1. Divide. | 2. Multiply \& subtract. | 3. Drop down the next digit. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{n+0} \\ & 2 \longdiv { 1 } \\ & 278 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \quad h t o \\ 1 \\ 2 \longdiv { 2 7 8 } \\ \frac{-2}{0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} h t o \\ 18 \\ 2 \longdiv { 2 7 8 } \\ -\frac{2}{0} \frac{1}{7} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Two goes into 2 one time, or 2 hundreds $\div 2=1$ hundred. | Multiply $1 \times 2=2$, write that 2 under the two, and subtract to find the remainder of zero. | Next, drop down the 7 of the tens next to the zero. |
|  | Divide. | Multiply \& subtract. | Drop down the next digit. |
|  | hto | hto | hto |
|  | 13 | 13 | 13 |
|  | $2 \longdiv { 2 7 8 }$ | $2 \longdiv { 2 7 8 }$ | $2 \longdiv { 2 7 8 }$ |
|  | -2 | -2 |  |
|  |  | - 6 | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ -6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | Divide 2 into 7 . Place 3 into the quotient. | Multiply $3 \times 2=6$, write that 6 under the 7 , and subtract to find the remainder of 1 ten. | Next, drop down the 8 of the ones next to the 1 leftover ten. |
|  | 1. Divide. | 2. Multiply \& subtract. | 3. Drop down the next digit. |
|  | hto | hto | $h t$ o |
|  | 139 | 139 | 139 |
|  | $2 \longdiv { 2 7 8 }$ | $2 \longdiv { 2 7 8 }$ | $2 \longdiv { 2 7 8 }$ |
|  | -2 | -2 | -2 |
|  | 07 | 07 | 07 |
|  | - 6 | - 6 | - 6 |
|  | 18 | 18 | 18 |
|  |  | $\frac{-18}{0}$ | $\frac{-18}{0}$ |
|  | Divide 2 into 18. Place 9 into the quotient. | Multiply $9 \times 2=18$, write that 18 under the 18 , and subtract to find the remainder of zero. | There are no more digits to drop down. The quotient is 139 . |

