

#### Carr Hill Community Primary School

#### **Calculation Policy**

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# **Guidance for teachers**

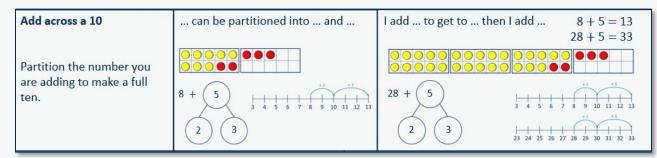


The calculation policy is divided into four sections: addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. At the start of each section, you will find an overview of the progression of skills. Calculations involving decimal numbers and fractions are included.

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
Nursery	Subitise to 3 and begin to talk about the composition of numbers
	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
	Know doubles to 5 + 5
	Explore odd and even numbers to 10
	Add more

Year 1	Add together
	Add more
	Bonds within 10
	Related facts within 20
	<ul> <li>Missing numbers 10 = 6 + ?</li> </ul>

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# **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 35 + 7 = ?
	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)
	<ul> <li>Missing numbers 98 = 45 + ?</li> </ul>
Year 3	<ul> <li>Add 1s, 10s and 100s to a 3-digit number</li> </ul>
	Add two numbers (no exchange)
	Add two numbers across a 10 or 100
	Complements to 100
	<ul> <li>Add fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole</li> </ul>
	Calculate the duration of events

# **Progression of skills - Addition**



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



Nursery	<ul> <li>Begin to have an understanding of numbers to 5</li> <li>We recommend focusing on noticing and representing small quantities, perceptual subitising and counting.</li> </ul>		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subitise to 3 Instantly see how many.	How many do you see?		
Count how many Begin to count objects using 1-1 correspondence.	How many are there? 1 2 3 4 5 00 00 00 00 00	Count out from a larger group. E.g. Collect 3 beanbags for a game.	
Make numbers to 5 Start by showing 1, 2 and 3 using fingers.	Show me	Begin to link numerals to quantities.	
Add 1 more Through stories, songs and rhymes.	How many do I have now?		

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



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



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Bonds within 10 Include bonds for each number within 10 Encourage children to notice patterns.	is made of and and make	can be partitioned into and 6	plus is equal to 6 + 0 = 6 5 + 1 = 6 4 + 2 = 6 3 + 3 = 6 2 + 4 = 6 1 + 5 = 6 0 + 6 = 6
<b>Related facts within 20</b> Make links to known facts.	I know that and = so and =	more than is so more than is $0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10$ $+1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \$	What patterns do you notice? 5 + 2 = 7 15 + 2 = 17 7 = 5 + 2 17 = 15 + 2
<b>Missing numbers</b> Make links to known facts.	How many more do you need to make?	If is the whole and is a part, the other part must be	plus is equal to $2 + \square = 6$ $6 = 2 + \square$ 0 = 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 +



Year 2	<ul> <li>Recall and use addition facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100</li> <li>Add numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:         <ul> <li>a two-digit number and 1s</li> <li>a two-digit number and 10s</li> <li>2 two-digit numbers</li> <li>adding 3 one-digit numbers</li> </ul> </li> <li>Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.</li> </ul>			
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 $0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10$ $+1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \ +1 \$	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 \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$	Double + = $ \begin{array}{c} ? \\ 4 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & 4 & 3 \end{array} $	What do you notice? Which addition is the easiest to calculate? 8+9+1= 8+1+9= 9+1+8=	

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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.					
	8 + 5 $3 + 5 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$		28 + 5		
	2 3		2 3	23 24 25 26 27	+2 +3
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		$\begin{array}{c} +2 \\ +2 \\ +2 \\ +2 \\ +2 \\ +2 \\ +2 \\ +2 $	2	? 30 ? 30
Add 10s to any number	tens + tens = tens tens and ones =	To ac tim	dd 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	30 +	20 = 50 20 = 54



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Add 2-digit numbers (not across a ten) Lining up ones and tens in columns will support with later written methods.	$ \frac{1}{2} 1$	
Add 2-digit numbers (across a ten)	43     21   There are ones, so I do/do not need to make an exchange.	
Begin to exchange 10 ones for 1 ten.	$\dots \text{ ones} = \dots \text{ ten and } \dots \text{ ones}$ $?$ $45$ $37$ $45$ $37$	
	T       O         T       O         S       S         O       S         S	

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 1 + 3 = 7 7 - 3 = 3	10 + 8 = 12 +

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Year 3	<ul> <li>Add numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones, a three-digit number and tens, a three-digit number and hundreds.</li> <li>Add numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition.</li> <li>Add fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole.</li> <li>Calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks.</li> </ul>	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Add 1s, 10s or 100s to a	The ones/tens/hundreds column will increase by	What patterns do you notice?
<b>3-digit number</b> Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts. Prompt children to notice which digit changes.	HundredsTensOnesHTOHT <tr< th=""><th>235 + 3 = <math display="block">235 + 30 =</math> <math display="block">235 + 300 =</math> <math display="block">111 + = 118</math> <math display="block">604 + 20 =</math> <math display="block">111 + = 181</math> <math display="block">604 + 50 =</math> <math display="block">111 + = 811</math></th></tr<>	235 + 3 = $235 + 30 =$ $235 + 300 =$ $111 + = 118$ $604 + 20 =$ $111 + = 181$ $604 + 50 =$ $111 + = 811$
Add two numbers	$\dots$ ones + $\dots$ ones = $\dots$ ones	?
(no exchange)	tens + tens = tens hundreds + hundreds = hundreds	345 432
Mental strategies and introduction of formal written method.	Hundreds	Tens       Ones         Image: Constant of the state of

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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 Ones $\frac{H + T \circ}{466}$ $\frac{466}{35}$	-
<b>Complements to 100</b> 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 Fraction tiles $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$
	$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$
Calculate the duration of events	From to o'clock is minutes. From o'clock to is minutes. The total time taken is minutes.
Find durations of time between a given start and end point. Children will need to calculate complements to 60	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$

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Year 4	<ul> <li>Add numbers with up to 4 digits using a formal written method.</li> <li>Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal places.</li> <li>Add fractions with the same denominator.</li> </ul>	
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? $2,350 + 3$ Image: Column will increase by $2,350 + 30 = 2,350 + 3,000 = 2,350 + 3,000 = 2,350 + 3,000 = 2,350 + 3,000 = 2,350 + 3,000 = 2,350 + 3,000 = 2,350 + 3,000 = 2,211 + 1,000 = 2,211 +$	
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	There are ones/tens/hundreds so I do/do not need to make an exchange. I can exchange 10 for 1 *Inverse method to be shown as a bar model assisted by a formal method	

calculations.	

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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. $+\frac{3}{5}$ $+\frac{3}{5}$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$ $1$

Year 5 Progression of skills	<ul> <li>Add whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods.</li> <li>Add numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers.</li> <li>Add decimals, including a mix of whole numbers and decimals, decimals with different numbers of decimal places, and complements of 1</li> <li>Add fractions with the same denominator, and denominators that are multiples of the same number.</li> <li>Key representations</li> </ul>
Add using mental strategies Add 1s, 10s, 100s, etc. to any number. Use number bonds and related facts.	Th       H       T       O $48,650 + 300 =$ $48,650 + 30,000 =$ $+100$ $48,650 + 30,000 =$ $+99$ $48,650 + 30 =$ $-1$ $48,650 + 30 =$ $-1$ $48,650 + 30 =$ $-1$ $48,650 + 30 =$ $-1$ $48,650 + 30 =$ $-1$ $48,650 + 30 =$ $-1$ $48,650 + 30 =$ $-1$
Add whole numbers with more than 4 digits Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations. *Inverse method to be shown as a bar model assisted by a formal method	I can exchange 10 for 1 Th Th H T O C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C

*rounding as a method to estimate and check answers	

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Progression of skills	Key representations
Add decimals with up to 2 decimal places Progress from the same number of decimal places to a different number of	I do/do not need to make an exchange because I can exchange 10 for 1 O Tth Hth Thth O Tth Hth Thth O Tth Hth Thth O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
decimal places, and from no exchange to exchange. 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.	$\frac{1}{2}  \frac{1}{8}  \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$
Progress from adding fractions within 1 whole to adding fractions beyond 1 whole.	$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{6}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{11}{8} = 1\frac{3}{8}$

Use mental calculation including with mixed operations and large numbers. Add and



Year 6	<ul> <li>Add larger numbers, using the formal written method of columnar addition.</li> <li>Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations.</li> <li>Calculate intervals across zero.</li> <li>Add fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions.</li> </ul>
Progression of skills	Key representations
Add integers up to 10 million	
Encourage children to	0       +       T1       8       1       8       5         0       +       T1       8       1       8       5
estimate and use inverse	
operations to check answers to calculations.	1     1     1     2     ?     9     9     5     8       1     1     2     2     2     2     2     8       1     1     2     2     2     2     2     8       1     1     2     2     2     2     2     8       1     1     2     2     2     2     2     2       1     1     2     2     2     2     2     2       1     1     2     2     2     2     2     2       1     1     2     2     2     2     2     2       1     1     2     2     2     2     2     2       1     1     2     2     2     2     2     2       1     1     2     2     2     2     2     2       1     1     2     2     2     2     2     2       1     1     2     2     2     2     2     2       1     3     1     0     8     2     2
Add decimals with up to 3 decimal places	I do/do not       Imake       +       2       1       5       4         5       2       6       2       1       5       4         5       2       6       2       1       1
Progress to numbers with digits in different place ©White Roge Education 2024	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 2 2 2 2
Encourage children to check that they have lined up the columns correctly.	+       9       5       8       -         2       2       4       6       0       7       -         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.	() powers x and + + and -	$a = 14$ $3 + 4 \times 2 = 11$ $3 \times 4 + 2 = 14$
Negative numbers Children add to negative numbers and carry out calculations which cross 0	plus is equal to -3 + 5 = 2 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	+11 $+5$ $-11+16=5-11$ $-11$	+5 +5 -5 0 5 The difference between - 5 and 5 is 10



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

#### **Progression of skills - Subtraction**



Year group	Skill
Nursery	Subitise to 3
	Count how many
	Make numbers to 5
	<ul> <li>Take 1 away (through songs and rhymes)</li> </ul>
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
	<ul> <li>Subtract fractions and mixed numbers with the same denominator</li> </ul>
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

#### **Subtraction**



Nursery	<ul> <li>Begin to have an understanding of numbers to 5</li> <li>We recommend focusing on noticing and representing small quantities, perceptual subitising and counting.</li> </ul>	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Subitise to 3 Instantly see how many.	How many do you see?	
<b>Count how many</b> Begin to count objects using 1-1 correspondence.	How many are there? 1 2 3 4 5 (0,0) $(0,0)$ $(0,0)$ $(0,0)$	Count out from a larger group. E.g. Collect a cup for everyone at the table.
Make numbers to 5 Start by showing 1, 2 and 3 using fingers.	Show me	Begin to link numerals to quantities.
<b>Take 1 away</b> Through stories, songs and rhymes.	How many do we have now?	

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#### **Subtraction**



Reception	<ul> <li>Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number.</li> <li>Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
<b>Conceptually subitise to 5</b> Notice the parts that make up the whole.	What do you see? How do you see it?	
<b>1 less</b> 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?	

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



Year 1	<ul> <li>Read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs.</li> <li>Represent and use number bonds and related subtractio facts within 20</li> <li>Subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, includin zero.</li> <li>Solve one-step problems that involve subtraction, using oncrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 1 = 9</li> </ul>		
Progression of skills	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 <b>not</b> ?	is the whole. is a part. is a part. 6 6 4	subtract is equal to is equal to 6 - 2 = 4 6 - 4 = 2 4 = 6 - 2 2 = 6 - 4
<b>Take away</b> A quantity is decreased.	First Then Now	I start at I jump back I land on 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 -1 $-1$ $-1$ $-1$ $-1$ $-1$ $-1$ $-1$	minus is equal to is equal to 6 - 2 = 4 6 - 4 = 2 4 = 6 - 2 2 = 6 - 4



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



	<ul> <li>Recall and use subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100</li> <li>Subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including:         <ul> <li>a two-digit number and 1s</li> <li>a two-digit number and 10s</li> <li>2 two-digit numbers</li> </ul> </li> <li>Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.</li> </ul>			
Progression of skills	Key representations			
Subtract ones from any number (related facts) Make links to known facts.	I know that minus = so minus =	$\begin{array}{c} \dots \text{ less that} \\ \text{so } \dots \text{ less } \\ \downarrow \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \downarrow \\ 20 & 21 & 22 & 23 \end{array}$	than is	What do you notice? Can you continue the pattern? 8-3=5 18-3=15 28-3=25
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.	13 - 5 $3 2$	<sup>2</sup> -3 10 11 12 13	33 - 5 $33 - 2$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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



Progression of skills	Key representations		
Subtract two 2-digit numbers (not across a ten)	$\dots \text{ ones } - \dots \text{ ones } = \dots \text{ ones}$ $\dots \text{ tens } - \dots \text{ tens } = \dots \text{ tens}$ $43$ $21$ $43$ $21$	BBBB	= 2 tens
Subtract two 2-digit numbers (across a ten) Begin to exchange 1 ten for 10 ones.	43 25 43 43 3 ones -	ecause I do not have enough on	
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	<ul> <li>Subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones, a three-digit number and tens, a three-digit number and hundreds.</li> <li>Subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods.</li> <li>Subtract fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole.</li> </ul>	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Subtract 1s, 10s and 100s from a 3-digit number Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts. Prompt children to notice which digit changes.	The ones/tens/hundreds column will decrease byH T OH T OH T OI H H T OI H H T OI H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	What patterns do you notice? 235 - 3 = 235 - 30 = 235 - 300 = 118 - = 111 624 - 20 = $181 -$ = 111 654 - 50 = $811 -$ = 111
Subtract two numbers (no exchange) Mental strategies and introduction of formal written method.		769         147       ?         odreds       Tens       Ones         Ø<000



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



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.	$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$
	$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$



Year 4	<ul> <li>Subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using a formal written method.</li> <li>Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal places.</li> <li>Subtract fractions with the same denominator.</li> </ul>	
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?ImousandsImousandsImousands $4,356 - 3 =$ $4,356 - 30 =$ $4,356 - 300 =$ $4,356 - 300 =$ $4,356 - 300 =$ $4,356 - 3,000 =$ $4,433  3,425 - 2 =$ $3,425 - 200 =$ $6,940 - 200 =$ $4,433  3,425 - 20 =$ $3,425 - 2,000 =$ $6,940 - 300 =$ $4,433  4,433  4,433  4,433  4,433  4,433  4,433  4,433  4,433  4,433  4,433  4,433  4,433 -$	
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 $\begin{array}{c} \hline Th & H & \hline T & 0 \\ \hline \hline Th & H & T & 0 \\ \hline \hline 3 & 12 & 90 & 16 \\ \hline \hline 1 & 0 & 5 & 8 \\ \hline \hline 1 & 0 & 5 & 8 \\ \hline \hline$	

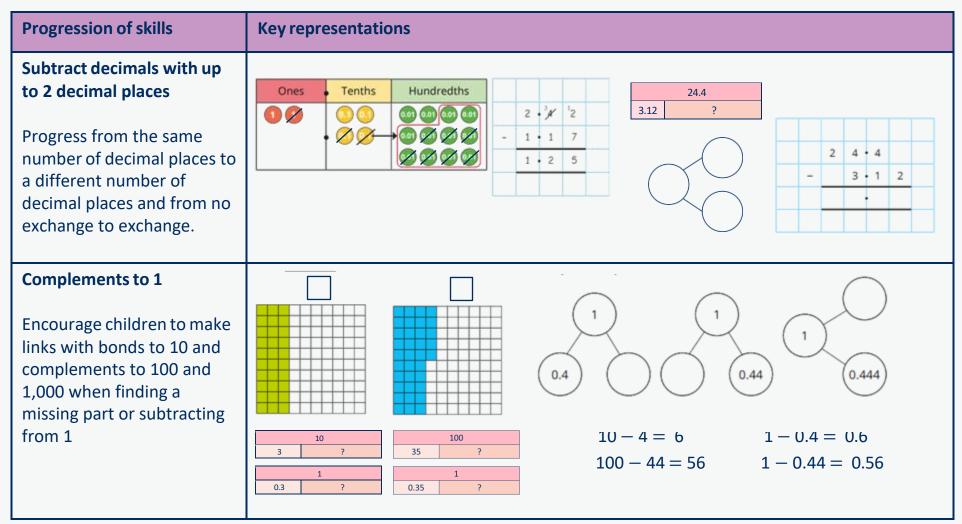


Progression of skills	Key representations	
Subtract decimal numbers in the context of money Emphasis here is on	I can partition £ into £ and 100p f $-$ f $=$ f 100pp =p	£3.26 can be partitioned into £3 + 20p + 6p
partitioning and use of number lines rather than formal written calculations.	$\begin{array}{c}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



Year 5	<ul> <li>Subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits.</li> <li>Subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers.</li> <li>Subtract decimals, including a mix of whole numbers and decimals, decimals with different numbers of decimal places, and complements of 1</li> <li>Subtract fractions with the same denominator, and denominators that are multiples of the same number.</li> </ul>	
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         Image: transformation of the second state of the	
Subtract using mental strategies Subtract 1s, 10s, 100s etc from any number. Use number bonds and related facts.	Th       H       T       O $48,650 - 300 =$ $48,650 - 30,000 =$ $-99$ $48,650 - 30 =$ $-99$ $48,650 - 30 =$ $-99$ $48,650 - 30 =$ $-99$ $48,650 - 30 =$ $-99$ $48,650 - 30 =$ $-99$ $48,650 - 30 =$ $-99$ $48,650 - 30 =$ $-99$	







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	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 $
1 whole to subtracting from a mixed number.	



Year 6 Progression of skills	<ul> <li>Us</li> <li>4 (</li> <li>Ca</li> <li>Su</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations.</li> <li>Calculate intervals across zero.</li> </ul>																						
Progression of skills	Keyre	pres	ent		ns																			
Subtract integers up to 10									]															
million		<sup>2</sup> 3⁄	<sup>1</sup> 4	<sup>5</sup> 6	<sup>1</sup> 2	2	1										_			_				
Encourage children to		-	8	4	2	2										-	-	8		4	8	5		
estimate and use inverse		1					1										-	3	6	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	4	
operations to check answers		1	6	1	9	0	0					4,6	604						5	5	5	5	5	
to calculations.										2,3	854	7	50	?										
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.	I do/do	0 NO 6 67 1 3 5 3	1 <sub>3</sub>	ed t	o m	iake	an			_	ith	Thtr Thtr 5		 ° <i>X</i> <sup>−</sup> − 0 0	• 6	4	5							

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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.	() powers $\times$ and + + and - $8 - 2 \times 3 = 2$ $(8 - 2) \times 3 = 18$ $8 - 2 \times 3 = 18$
Negative numbers Children subtract from positive and negative numbers and calculate	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{ minus is equal to} \\ -1 - 4 = -5 \\ -5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} $
intervals across 0	1-4 = -3 $-5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5$ $-5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5$ $-5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -$



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 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{9} = \frac{6}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$	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
Nursery	<ul> <li>Continue with counting and subitising skills as a foundation for later work on equal groups. (see addition and subtraction sections)</li> </ul>
Reception	Double to 10
	Make equal groups
Year 1	Count in 2s, 5s and 10s
	Add equal groups
	Make arrays
	Make doubles

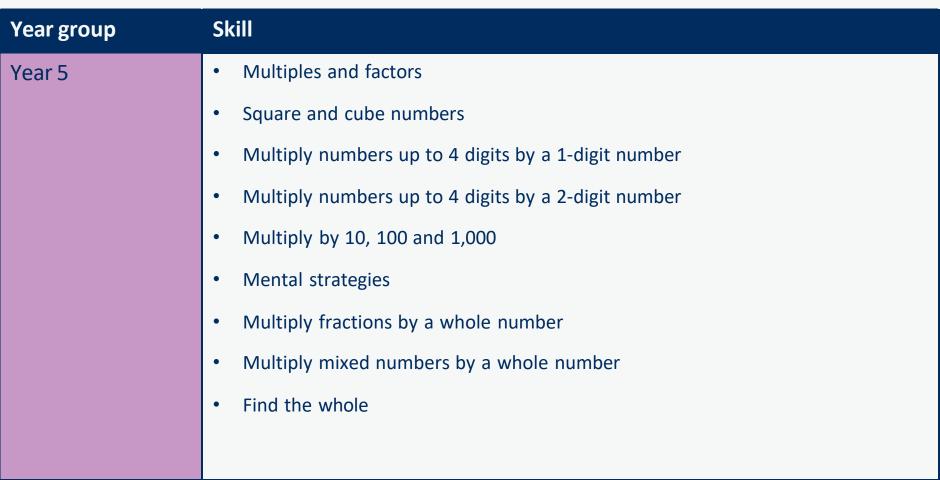


Year group	Skill						
Year 2	Link repeated addition and multiplication						
	Use arrays						
	Double						
	The 2 times-table						
	The 10 times-table						
	The 5 times-table						
	Missing numbers						
Year 3	The 3 times-table						
	The 4 times-table						
	• The 8 times-table						
	Related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

Year group	Skill			
Year 4	• Times-table facts to $12 \times 12$			
	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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Year group	Skill
Year 6	Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit number
	<ul> <li>Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000</li> </ul>
	Order of operations
	Multiply decimals by integers
	Multiply fractions by fractions
	Find the whole
	Calculations involving ratio



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



Year 1	<ul> <li>Count in multiples of twos, fives and tens.</li> <li>Solve one-step problems involving multiplication, using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.</li> </ul>						
Progression of skills	Key representations						
<b>Count in 2s, 5s and 10s</b> 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. 5 10 15 20			
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 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	+ 10 = 30 5 = 20	2 5 1 Use objects or	time? What is different? 2 + 2 + 2 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 10 + 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 $\dots + \dots = \dots$ $\swarrow + \dots = \dots$ $\swarrow + \dots = \dots$ $\square + \dots = \dots$



Year 2	<ul> <li>Recall and use multiplication facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables.</li> <li>Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×) and equals (=) signs.</li> <li>Show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative).</li> </ul>					
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 grou There are altogether.	p. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
Use arrays Encourage children to see that multiplication is commutative.	There are rows with in each row. There are columns with in each column. 3 lots of 5 = 15 5 + 5 + 5 = 15 5 lots of 3 = 15 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15	I can see $\times$ and $\times$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $3 \times 5 = 5 \times 3$ = 15				
<b>Double</b> Encourage children to make links with related facts.	Double is Double $4 = 4 + 4$ Double 4 is 8	Double is so double is Double 4 is 8 Double 4 is 8 Double 40 is 80				

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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.	lots of 2 = × 2 =	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         1 $\times$ 2 $=$ 2       2 $=$ 1 $\times$ 2 $2 =$ 2 $2 =$ 1 $\times$ 2         2 $\times$ 2 $=$ 4 $4 =$ 2 $\times$ 2 $3 \times$ 2 $=$ 6 $6 =$ 3 $\times$ 2
	?           2         2         2         2         2	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24
The 10 times-table Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Notice the pattern in the numbers.	$ \begin{array}{c} \dots \text{ lots of } 10 = \\ \dots \times 10 = \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \swarrow & \swarrow & \swarrow & \swarrow & \swarrow & \checkmark & \checkmark & \checkmark & \checkmark & \checkmark &$	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{ times 10 is equal to} \\ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



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} \dots \text{ lots of } 5 = \\ \dots \times 5 = \\ \end{array} \\$	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         I × 5 = 5       5 = 1 × 5         2 × 5 = 10       10 = 2 × 5       3 × 5 = 15       15 = 3 × 5
Missing numbers	is equal to groups of	0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 times is equal to
Make links to known facts.	18 socks, how many pairs?	
	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20	18 = 2 × 🗌



Year 3	<ul> <li>Recall and use multiplication facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>				
Progression of skills	Key representations				
The 3 times-table Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back.	groups of $3 =$ $\times 3 =$ 3, times = $3 \times =$ <b>3 3 3 3 3 3</b>	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
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.	$\begin{array}{c} \dots \text{ groups of } 4 = \\ \dots \times 4 = \\ 4, \dots \text{ times} = \\ 4 \times \dots = \end{array} \qquad \qquad$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			



Progression of skills	Key representations
The 8 times-table	lots of 8 = times 8 is equal to
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} \times 8 = \\ 8, \dots \text{ times} = \\ 8 \times \dots = \\ 8 & 8 & 8 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ \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} $
<b>Related facts</b> 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
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.Image: Tens multiplied by is equal to ones.Tens ones $30 \times 2 = 60$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ $2 \times 2 = 64$ $2 \times 2 = 64$ $32 \times 2 = 64$ $20 \times 4$ $1 \times 4$

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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.	tens multiplied by is equal to tens.Tens OnesTens OnesCones <th< td=""><td><math display="block">45 \times 3</math> <math display="block">40 \times 3</math> <math display="block">5 \times 3</math> <math display="block">\boxed{10000}</math> <math display="block">\boxed{1000}</math> <math display="block">\boxed{1000}</math></td></th<>	$45 \times 3$ $40 \times 3$ $5 \times 3$ $\boxed{10000}$ $\boxed{1000}$
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.	<ul> <li> is times the size of</li> <li> is times the length/height of</li> <li>4 cm</li> <li>16 cm</li> <li>Miss Smith is twice the height of Jo.</li> </ul>



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



Year 4	<ul> <li>Recall multiplication facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12</li> <li>Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; multiplying together three numbers.</li> <li>Recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations.</li> <li>Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>			
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 \\         10 1 \\         10 1 \\         0 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	$ \times =  1 \times 1 = 1   1 \times 0 = 0  2 \times 1 = 2   2 \times 0 = 0  3 \times 1 = 3   3 \times 0 = 0  4 \times 1 = 4   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 $4 \times 2 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 = 24$ $2 \times 3 \times 4 = 6 \times 4 = 24$ $3 \times 4 \times 2 = 12 \times 2 = 24$			
<b>Factor pairs</b> Children explore equivalent calculations using different factors pairs.	$12 = \dots \times \dots, \text{ so } \dots \times 12 = \dots \times \dots \times \dots \times \dots \\ 8 \times 6 = 8 \times 3 \times 2 \\ 8 \times 6 = 24 \times 2 \end{cases}$	$6 \times 8 = 6 \times 4 \times 2$ $6 \times 8 = 24 \times 2$		
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 of H = T = 0 H = T = 0 $35 \times 10 = 350$	When I multiply by 100, the digits move place value columns to the left. is 100 times the size of $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \hline h \\ \hline \end{array}} \\ \hline \hline \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \hline \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \hline \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \hline \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \hline 14 \times 100 = 1,400$		

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Progression of skills	Key representations
<b>Related facts</b> Use knowledge of multiplying by 10 and 100 to scale times-table facts.	$ \begin{array}{c} \times \text{ ones is equal to ones} \\ \text{so } \times \text{ tens is equal to tens} \\ \text{and } \times \text{ hundreds is equal to hundreds.} \\ \hline \bullet \bullet$
Mental strategies Partition 2 or 3-digit numbers to multiply using informal methods.	tens multiplied by is equal to tens. ones multiplied by is equal to ones. $ \underbrace{10 \times 8 = 80}_{10 \times 8 = 80} \underbrace{6 \times 8 = 48}_{160} $ $ \underbrace{20}_{\times 3} \underbrace{6}_{\times 3} \\ 3 \times 26 = 60 + 18 = 78 \\                                   $

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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         101010       11111         101010       11111         101010       11111         101010       11150         101010       11150         101010       11101         11700       1170         101010       1111		H T O 3 4 5 1 7 0 1 2 1			
Scaling	is times the size of					
Children focus on multiplication as scaling	7       7       7       7       7       6       6       6       6       6         7       7       7       7       7       7       7       7       7					
( times the size).	A computer mouse costs £7 A keyboard costs 6 times as much.		l ribbon is 6 d low ribbon is	cm. 5 7 times as lo	ong.	
Correspondence problems	For every , there are possibilities.					
	There are $\dots \times \dots$ possibilities altogether.		Deep pan	Italian	Thin	
Encourage children to use tables to show all the different possible		Cheese	C DP	CI	C Th	
	A pizza company offers a choice	Mushroom	M DP	MI	M Th	
	of 5 toppings and 3 bases.	Vegetable	V DP	VI	V Th	
combinations.	11 0 1111	Chicken	C DP	CI	C Th	
	$5 \times 3 = 15$	Tuna	T DP	ΤI	T Th	



Year 5	<ul> <li>Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers</li> <li>Recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (<sup>2</sup>) and cubed (<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Multiply numbers mentally drawing upon known facts.</li> <li>Multiply whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000</li> <li>Multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams.</li> </ul>		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Multiples and factors Encourage children to notice patterns and make links with known facts.	I       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 × = ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	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 <sup>2</sup> = 1 2 <sup>2</sup> = 4 3 <sup>2</sup> = 9	$\begin{array}{c} \text{ cubed means } \\ \text{action} \\ 4 \times 4 \\ 4^2 = 16 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{ cubed means } \\ 1 \times 1 \times 1 \\ 1^3 = 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 2 \times 2 \\ 2^3 = 1 \end{array}$	$2 \times 2 \qquad 3 \times 3 \times 3$

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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 & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet &$	First, I multiply by the Then I multiply by the $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



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.	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Th       H       T       O       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 $\times$ To calculate $\times$ 12, I can do $\times$ $\times$ For example: 121 $\times$ 12 I could calculate 100 $\times$ 12 plus 20 $\times$ 12 plus 1 I could calculate 121 $\times$ 10 plus 121 $\times$ 2 I could calculate 121 $\times$ 6 $\times$ 2 I could calculate 121 $\times$ 4 $\times$ 3	



Progression of skills	Key representations
Multiply fractions by a whole number	To multiply a fraction by an integer, I multiply the numerator by the integer and the denominator remains the same.
Make links with repeated addition.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
E.g. $= \times 4 = = + = + = + = + = + = + = + = + = +$	<u>1 1 1 1 1 5 2 2 2 6</u>
	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = \frac{6}{2} = 1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{2}{2} \times 3 = \frac{6}{2} = 1^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Multiply mixed numbers by a whole number	I can partition
	$2^{2} \times 3$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $2 \times 3 = \frac{6}{2} = 2$
	$2^{\frac{2}{2}} \times 3 = 6 + 2 = 8$



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Find the whole	If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is , then the whole is ×	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.	$\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } \_ = 6$ $2 \text{ is } 5 \times 6 = 30$ $3 \text{ is } 5 \text{ of } 30 = 6$	$\frac{4}{7} \text{ of } = 24 \qquad \frac{1}{7} = 24 \div 4 = 6$ $7 \times 6 = 42$ $\frac{4}{7} \text{ of } 42 = 24$



Year 6	<ul> <li>Identify common factors and common multiples.</li> <li>Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication.</li> <li>Multiply numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000</li> <li>Multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers.</li> <li>Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations.</li> <li>Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form.</li> <li>Solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts.</li> <li>Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages.</li> </ul>	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit number	To multiply by a 2-digit number, first multiply by the ones, then multiply by the tens and then find the total. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Multiply by 10, 100 and	To multiply by 10/100/1,000, I move all the digits places to the left.	
1,000	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.	M     HTh     TTh     H     T     O     Th     H     T     O • Tth     Hth     Thth       Image: Image	
	$234 \times 10 = 2,340$ $0.234 \times 10 = 2.34$	
	$234 \times 100 = 23,400$ $0.234 \times 100 = 23.4$	
	$234 \times 1,000 = 234,000$ $0.234 \times 1,000 = 234$	



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Order of operations Calculations in brackets should be done first. Multiplication and division should be performed before addition and subtraction.	has greater priority than, so the final equation $(1)$ powers $(3 + 4) \times 2$ $(3 + 4) \times 2$	
Multiply decimals by integers This is the first time children multiply decimals by numbers other than 10, 100 or 1,000 Encourage them to make links with known facts and whole number multiplication.	I know that $\dots \times \dots = \dots$ , so I also know that $\dots \times \dots = \dots$ <b>O</b> OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	I need to exchange 10 for 1 $ \begin{array}{c c} \hline $



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



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Calculate percentages Children first learn how to find 1%, 10%, 20%, 25% and 50% before using multiples of these amounts to find any percentage.	There are lots of % in 100%         To find %, I need to divide by         100%         50%         50%         25%       25%         50% of = ÷ 2         25% of = ÷ 4       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 3 4 5 6 Adults Children 0 6 12 18



Year group	Skill
Nursery	<ul> <li>Continue with counting and subitising skills as a foundation for later work on equal groups. (see addition and subtraction sections)</li> </ul>
Reception	Sharing
	Halving
	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
	<ul> <li>Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - no exchange</li> </ul>
	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 $12 \times 12$
	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
	<ul> <li>Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a 1-digit number</li> </ul>
	• 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	<ul> <li>Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number.</li> <li>Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5</li> <li>Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.</li> <li>Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.</li> </ul>	
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.	
<b>Grouping</b> 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	<ul> <li>Solve simple one-step problems involving division, using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.</li> <li>Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of a quantity.</li> <li>Recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity.</li> </ul>			
Progression of skills	Key representations			
Make equal groups - grouping	There are altogether. How many groups of can you make?	Circle groups of There are gr		Take cubes. Make equal groups.
Encourage children to physically move objects into equal groups. They can also circle equal groups when using pictures.			₽₽ ₽₽ ₽₽	There are groups of
Make equal groups – sharing	have been shared equally be There are on/in each	etween	Take cubes. Share them be	etween
Encourage children to check that the objects have been shared fairly and each group				
is the same.			12 shared bet	ween is



To find half, I need to share into 2 equal groups.	Half of is	If is half, what is the whole?
To find a quarter, I need to share into 4 equal groups.	A quarter of is	If is one quarter, what is the whole?
	into 2 equal groups.	into 2 equal groups.

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Year 2	<ul> <li>Recall and use division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables.</li> <li>Calculate mathematical statements for division within the multiplication tables and write them using the division (÷) and equals (=) signs.</li> <li>Recognise, find, name and write fractions <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of a quantity.</li> </ul>		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
<b>Divide by 2</b> 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 $\div 2 =$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $8 \div 2 = 4$ $0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 \ 10$	shared equally between 2 is Half of is $\dots \div 2 = \dots$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $8 \div 2 = 4$	
Divide by 10 Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	There are equal groups of 10 $\div 10 =$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $60 \div 10 = 6$	shared equally between 10 is $ \div 10 =$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $60 \div 10 = 6$	



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



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Unit fractions In Y2 the focus is on finding $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ Bar models are useful to show the link between division and finding a fraction.	The objects have been shared fairly into groups. $\frac{1}{0}$ of is $\bullet \bullet \bullet$ $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$ $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$ $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$ $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$	There are equal parts. There is part circled. $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is circled. 
Non-unit fractions In Y2 the focus is on finding $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 4 Prompt children to notice that $\frac{2}{4}$ is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$	The objects have been shared fairly into groups. of is	There are equal parts. There are parts circled. is circled.



Year 3	<ul> <li>Recall and use division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators.</li> </ul>	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
<b>Divide by 3</b> Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	There are groups of 3 in $\div$ 3 = $2 \times 3 = 6$ $6 \div 3 = 2$ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 3 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 3 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 3 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 3 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 3 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 3 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 3 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 3 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 3 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 7 7 3 4 5 6 6 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	has been shared equally into 3 equal groups. $\div$ 3 = $2 \times 3 = 6$ $6 \div 3 = 2$ $6 \div 6$ $2 \times 2$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $6 \div 3 = 2$
<b>Divide by 4</b> Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	There are groups of 4 in $\div 4 =$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $8 \div 4 = 2$ 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8	has been shared equally into 4 equal groups. $\div 4 =$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $8 \div 4 = 2$ $8 \div 4 = 2$ $8 \div 4 = 2$



Progression of skills	Key representations	
<b>Divide by 8</b> Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	There are groups of 8 in $\div 8 =$ $2 \times 8 = 16$ $16 \div 8 = 2$ $0  8  16$	has been shared equally into 8 equal groups. $\div 8 =$ $8 = 2 \times 8 = 16$ $16 \div 8 = 2$
<b>Related facts</b> Link to known times-table facts.	÷ is equal to, so tens ÷ is equal to tens.	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline$
Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - no exchange Partition into tens and ones to divide and then recombine.	tens divided by is equal to tens ones divided by is equal to oneTensOnes $60 \div 2 = 3$ $4 \div 2 = 2$ $64 \div 2 = 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 84 \div 4 \\ \hline \\ 80 \\ \hline \\ 1 \\ 1$



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - with remainders Encourage children to partition numbers flexibly to help them to divide more efficiently.	Tens divided by is equal to tens ones divided by is equal to ones. $\boxed{1000}$ <th>There are groups of There are remaining. <math>31 \div 4 = 7 r3</math> 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 <math>31 \div 4 = 7 r3</math> 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 3 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 <math>94 \div 4 = 23 r2</math> Tens Ones 30</th>	There are groups of There are remaining. $31 \div 4 = 7 r3$ 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 $31 \div 4 = 7 r3$ 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 3 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 $94 \div 4 = 23 r2$ Tens Ones 30
Unit fractions of a set of objects Bar models are useful to show the link between	The whole is divided into equal parts. Each part is $\frac{1}{\Box}$ of the whole.	One of is <sup>±</sup> of 12 is 3 4 •••• ••• •••
division and fractions, for example, dividing by 3 and finding a third.	$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \bullet \\ \bullet$	$\frac{1}{3} \text{ of 36 is 12}$



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. 4 $4$ $4$ $4$ $4$ $4$ $4$ $4$ $4$ $4$	$ \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{0} \text{ of } \dots \text{ is } \dots, \text{ so } \\ \stackrel{3}{0} \text{ of } 12 \text{ is } 9 \\ 4 \\ \stackrel{2}{\bullet} \bullet \bullet$



Year 4	<ul> <li>Recall division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12</li> <li>Use place value, known and derived facts to divide mentally, including: dividing by 1</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
<b>Division facts to 12</b> × <b>12</b> 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: the state of th	
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.	<ul> <li>When I divide a number by 1, the number remains the same.</li> <li>5 shared between 1 is 5</li> <li>There are 5 groups of 1 in 5</li> <li>(1)</li> <li>(</li></ul>	When I divide a number by itself, the answer is 1 5 shared between 5 is 1	



Progression of skills	Key representations	
<b>Related facts</b> Link to known times-table facts.	<ul> <li> ÷ is equal to</li> <li>so tens ÷ is equal to tens and hundreds ÷ is equal to</li> <li>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</li></ul>	hundreds. $21 \div 7 = 3$ $21 \div 3 = 7$ $210 \div 7 = 30$ $210 \div 3 = 70$ $2,100 \div 7 = 300$ $2,100 \div 3 = 700$
Divide a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number Progress from divisions with no exchange, to divisions with exchange and then divisions with remainders.	I can partition into tens and ones. $84 \div 4$ $80 \div 4 = 20$ $4 \div 4 = 1$ $84 \div 4 = 21$ $1 + 34 = 21$ $1 + 34 = 21$	I cannot share the hundreds/tens equally, so I need to exchange 1 for 10 $300 \div 3 = 100$ $120 \div 3 = 40$ $15 \div 3 = 5$ $435 \div 3 = 145$



Progression of skills	Key representations		
<b>Divide by 10 and 100</b> Encourage children to notice that dividing by 100 is the same as dividing by 10 twice.	When I divide by 10, the digits move 1 place value column to the right. is one-tenth the size of 0       Tth       Hth         0       Tth       Hth         0       Tth       Hth         0       Tth       Hth         0       Tth       Hth	When I divide by 100, the digits move 2 place value columns to the right. is one-hundredth the size of 0       Tth       Hth         0       Tth       Hth	
	$2 \div 10 = 0.2$ $12 \div 10 = 1.2$	$2 \div 100 = 0.02$ $12 \div 100 = 0.12$	



Year 5	<ul> <li>Divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000</li> </ul>		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Mental strategies	I can partition into and to help me to divide more easily. $436 \div 4$ $400 \div 4$ $36 \div 4$	I can show groups of on a number line. $100 \times 4 \qquad 9 \times 4$ 0 400 436	To divide by, I can divide by and then divide the result by $436 \div 4 = 436 \div 2 \div 2$ $436 \div 2 = 218$ $218 \div 2 = 109$
<b>Divide numbers up to 4</b> <b>digits by a 1-digit number</b> The short division method is introduced for the first time.	There are groups of hund I can exchange 1 for 10	reds/tens/ones/ in 2 0 5 r2 3 6 1 7 H T O 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	1       2       2       3       r2         4       4       8       9       14         Th       H       T       O         Image: Constraint of the second secon



Progression of skills	Key representations		
<b>Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000</b> Encourage children to	is one-tenth/one-hundredth/one-thousandth the size of		
notice that dividing by 100 is the same as dividing by			
10 twice, and that dividing by 1,000 is the same as	Th     H     T     O     Tth     Hth       Image:		
dividing by 10 three times.	Th     H     T     O     Tth     Hth       Image:		
	Th     H     T     O     Tth     Hth       Image:		
Fraction of an amount	To find $\Box$ of, I need to divide by and multiply by		
Bar models support children to understand that to find a fraction of an amount, we	$\begin{array}{c c} \bullet \bullet$		
divide by the denominator and multiply by the numerator.	$\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 20 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 84 = \frac{1}{7} \text{ of } \underline{-} = 24$		
	$\frac{1}{5}$ of 20 = $\frac{1}{4}$ of 84 = 24		

Year 6	<ul> <li>Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 giving answers up to three decimal places.</li> <li>Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places.</li> <li>Associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents.</li> <li>Divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> ÷ 2 = <sup>1</sup>/<sub>6</sub>]</li> <li>Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages.</li> </ul>
Progression of skills	Key representations
Short division Encourage children to interpret remainders in context, for example knowing that "4 remainder 1" could mean 4 complete boxes with 1 left over so 5 boxes will be needed.	There are groups of hundreds/tens/ones/ in I can exchange 1 for 10 $ \begin{array}{c}                                     $



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.	$240 \div 60 = 240 \div 10 \div 6$ $240 \rightarrow \div 10 \rightarrow \bigcirc \div 6 \rightarrow \bigcirc$ $480 \div 24 = 480 \div 4 \div 6$ $480 \rightarrow \div 4 \rightarrow \bigcirc \div 6 \rightarrow \bigcirc$	9,120 ÷ 15 = 9,120 ÷ 5 ÷ 3 9,120	
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       1       4       2       6         7       2       1       3       0       4       1       1       7       2         1       7       2       1       1       1       7       9       1         1       1       1       7       2       1       1       1       7       1         1       1       1       1       7       2       1       1       1       7       1         1       1       1       1       1       7       1       1       1       1       1         1	
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 $-(6 + 4) \div 2 =$		

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Progression of skills	Key representations		
<b>Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000</b> 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. $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$906 \div 10 = 90.6$ $906 \div 100 = 9.06$ $906 \div 1,000 = 0.906$	
<b>Divide decimals by integers</b> This is the first time children divide decimals by numbers other than 10, 100 or 1,000	I know that $ \div =,$ so I also know that $ \div =$ 1 1 1       1 0 0 0 0         1 1 1       1 0 0 0 0         1 1 1       1 0 0 0 0         1 1 1       1 0 0 0         1 1 1       1 0 0 0         39 $\div$ 3 = 13       3.9 $\div$ 3 = 1.3	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 $\frac{1}{100}$ $\begin{array}{r} \times 25 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ \times 25 \end{array} = 0.75 \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \times 25 \\ \times 25 \end{array}$	



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.	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\$	$\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$ so $\frac{2}{3} \div 4 = \frac{4}{6} \div 4 = \frac{1}{6}$
<b>Fraction of an amount</b> Children divide and multiply	To find $\frac{1}{\Box}$ I divide by	If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is equal to, then $\frac{\Box}{\Box}$ are equal to	If $\Box$ is equal to, then the whole is equal to
to find fractions of an amount. Bar models can still be used to support understanding where needed.	$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 36 = 36 \div 2$ $\frac{1}{12} \text{ of } 36 = 36 \div 12$	$\frac{2,700 \text{ m}}{1}$ $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{7}{9} \text{ of } 2,700 = \frac{1}{9} \text{ of } 2,700 \times 7$	$48 \qquad 4 \\ \overline{9} \text{ of } = 48$



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Calculate percentages Children first learn how to find 1%, 10%, 20%, 25% and 50% before using multiples of these amounts to find any percentage.	There are lots of % in 100%         To find %, I need to divide by $100\%$ $50\%$ $50\%$ $25\%$ $25\%$ $25\%$ $50\%$ of = ÷ 2 $25\%$ of = ÷ 4	% is made up of %, and %         100%         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. $\div 3$ $4dults$ $Children$ $1$ $6$ $2$ $12$ $3$ $18$ $\div 6$
ratio tables help children to see both horizontal and vertical multiplicative relationships.	i ne ratio of children to adults is 6 :	0 1 2 3 4 5 Adults Children 0 6 12 18