





Power Maths calculation policy, UPPER KS2

KEY STAGE 2

In upper Key Stage 2, children build on secure foundations in calculation, and develop fluency, accuracy and flexibility in their approach to the four operations. They work with whole numbers and adapt their skills to work with decimals, and they continue to develop their ability to select appropriate, accurate and efficient operations.

Key language: decimal, column methods, exchange, partition, mental method, ten thousand, hundred thousand, million, factor, multiple, prime number, square number, cube number

Addition and subtraction: Children build on their column methods to add and subtract numbers with up to seven digits, and they adapt the methods to calculate efficiently and effectively with decimals, ensuring understanding of place value at every stage.

Children compare and contrast methods, and they select mental methods or jottings where appropriate and where these are more likely to be efficient or accurate when compared with formal column methods.

Bar models are used to represent the calculations required to solve problems and may indicate where efficient methods can be chosen. **Multiplication and division:** Building on their understanding, children develop methods to multiply up to 4-digit numbers by single-digit and 2-digit numbers.

Children develop column methods with an understanding of place value, and they continue to use the key skill of unitising to multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1,000.

Written division methods are introduced and adapted for division by single-digit and 2-digit numbers and are understood alongside the area model and place value. In Year 6, children develop a secure understanding of how division is related to fractions.

Multiplication and division of decimals are also introduced and refined in Year 6.

Fractions: Children find fractions of amounts, multiply a fraction by a whole number and by another fraction, divide a fraction by a whole number, and add and subtract fractions with different denominators. Children become more confident working with improper fractions and mixed numbers and can calculate with them. Understanding of decimals with up to 3 decimal places is built through place value and as fractions, and children calculate with decimals in the context of measure as well as in pure arithmetic.

Children develop an understanding of percentages in relation to hundredths, and they understand how to work with common percentages: 50%, 25%, 10% and 1%.



	Year 5				
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract		
Year 5 Addition					
Column addition with whole numbers	Use place value equipment to represent additions. Add a row of counters onto the place value grid to show 15,735 + 4,012.	Represent additions, using place value equipment on a place value grid alongside written methods. The The House Company of the Property of th	Use column addition, including exchanges. TTh Th		
Representing additions		Bar models represent addition of two or more numbers in the context of problem solving. FIG. 579	Use approximation to check whether answers are reasonable. TTh Th H T O TTh Th H T O 2 3 4 0 5 + 7 8 9 2 + 7 8 9 2 3 1 2 9 7		
Adding tenths	Link measure with addition of decimals.	Use a bar model with a number line to add tenths.	Understand the link with adding fractions.		



	Two lengths of fencing are 0.6 m and 0.2 m. How long are they when added together? 0.6 m 0.2 m	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$ 6 tenths + 2 tenths = 8 tenths $0.6 + 0.2 = 0.8$
Adding decimals using column addition	Use place value equipment to represent additions. Show 0.23 + 0.45 using place value counters.	Use place value equipment on a place value grid to represent additions. Represent exchange where necessary. O Tth Hth O Q Q 2 + O 3 3 I 2 5 I Include examples where the numbers of decimal places are different. O Tth Hth S O O Tth Hth S O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Add using a column method, ensuring that children understand the link with place value. $ \frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{0 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{0 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{0 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} $ Include exchange where required, alongside an understanding of place value. $ \frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{0 \cdot 9 \cdot 2} + \frac{0 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 5} $ Include additions where the numbers of decimal places are different. $ 3.4 + 0.65 = ? $ $ \frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 0} + \frac{O \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{0 \cdot 6 \cdot 5} $
Year 5 Subtraction			
Column subtraction	Use place value equipment to understand where exchanges are required.	Represent the stages of the calculation using place value equipment on a grid	Use column subtraction methods with exchange where required.

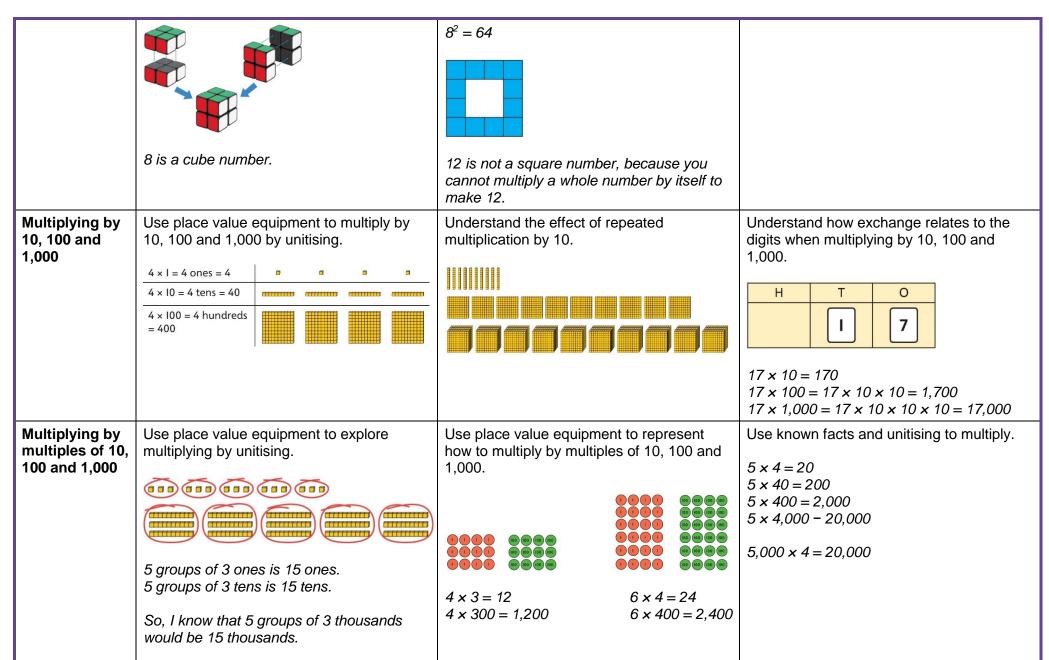


with whole numbers	2,250 – 1,070	alongside the calculation, including exchanges where required.	TTh Th H T O 58 "2" 0 9 7 - 1 8 5 3 4
		15,735 - 2,582 = 13,153	4 3 5 6 3
		TTh Th H T O I 5 7 3 5 - 2 5 8 2	62,097 - 18,534 = 43,563
		Now subtract the I0s. Exchange I hundred for I0 tens. TTh	
		Subtract the IO0s, I,000s and I0,000s. TTh	
Checking strategies and representing subtractions		Bar models represent subtractions in problem contexts, including 'find the difference'.	Children can explain the mistake made when the columns have not been ordered correctly.
Subtractions		Athletics Stadium 75,450 Hockey Centre 42,300 Velodrome 15,735	Correct method Th Th H T 0 T 8 7 7
			I calculated 18,000 + 4,000 mentally to check my subtraction.
Choosing efficient methods			To subtract two large numbers that are close, children find the difference by counting on. 2,002 - 1,995 = ?
			1,995 2,000 2,002



			Use addition to check subtractions. I calculated 7,546 - 2,355 = 5,191. I will check using the inverse.
Subtracting decimals	Explore complements to a whole number by working in the context of length. $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Use a place value grid to represent the stages of column subtraction, including exchanges where required. $5.74 - 2.25 = ?$ O Tth Hth $5.74 - 2.25 = ?$ Exchange I tenth for I0 hundredths. O Tth Hth $5.67 + 4$ -2.25 Exchange I tenth for I0 hundredths. Now subtract the 5 hundredths. O Tth Hth $5.67 + 4$ -2.25 -2.25 Now subtract the 5 hundredths. O Tth Hth $5.67 + 4$ -2.25 -2.25 Now subtract the 2 tenths, then the 2 ones. O Tth Hth	Use column subtraction, with an understanding of place value, including subtracting numbers with different numbers of decimal places. 3.921 - 3.75 = ? O Tth Hth Thth 3 9 2 1 - 3 7 5 0 - 3 7 5 0
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Year 5 Multiplication			
Understanding factors	Use cubes or counters to explore the meaning of 'square numbers'.	Use images to explore examples and non- examples of square numbers.	Understand the pattern of square numbers in the multiplication tables.
	25 is a square number because it is made from 5 rows of 5.	***	Use a multiplication grid to circle each square number. Can children spot a pattern?
	Use cubes to explore cube numbers.	8 × 8 = 64	•



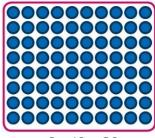




Multiplying up to 4-digit numbers by a single digit

Explore how to use partitioning to multiply efficiently.

$$8 \times 17 = ?$$



$$8 \times 10 = 80$$

$$80 + 56 = 136$$

So,
$$8 \times 17 = 136$$

Represent multiplications using place value equipment and add the 1s, then 10s, then 100s, then 1,000s.

Н	T	0
(00)	000000	000
000	000000	000
(00)	00000	000
100	10 10 10 10	000
000	00000	000

Use an area model and then add the parts.

Use a column multiplication, including any required exchanges.

Multiplying 2digit numbers by 2-digit numbers

Partition one number into 10s and 1s, then add the parts.

 $8 \times 7 = 56$

н т о

1 5 0

1 5 0 + 4 5

3 4 5

$$23 \times 15 = ?$$





 $3 \times 15 = 45$

There are 345 bottles of milk in total.

 $23 \times 15 = 345$

Use an area model and add the parts.

$$28 \times 15 = ?$$

	20 m	8 m		Н	T	0
				2	0	0
10 m	$20 \times 10 = 200 \text{ m}^2$	$8 \times 10 = 80 \text{ m}^2$		Ţ	0	0
					8	0
			+		4	0
5 m	$20 \times 5 = 100 \text{ m}^2$	$8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ m}^2$	Ī	4	2	0
			-	- 1	_	-

$$28 \times 15 = 420$$

Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage.

3 4



		3 4 × 2 7 2 3 ₂ 8 34 × 7 6 8 0 34 × 20 9 1 8 34 × 27
Multiplying up to 4-digits by 2-digits	Use the area model then add the parts. $ \begin{array}{c cccc} \hline 100 & 40 & 3 \\ \hline 10 & & & & \\ 10 & & & & \\ \hline 10 & & & & \\ \hline 10 & & & & $	Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



			$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Multiplying decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore and understand the exchange of 10 tenths, 10 hundredths or 10 thousandths.	Represent multiplication by 10 as exchange on a place value grid. O The Hth Hth O The O	Understand how this exchange is represented on a place value chart. The Heat Toology Telephone
Year 5 Division			
Understanding factors and prime numbers	Use equipment to explore the factors of a given number. 24 ÷ 3 = 8 24 ÷ 8 = 3 8 and 3 are factors of 24 because they divide 24 exactly. 24 ÷ 5 = 4 remainder 4.	Understand that prime numbers are numbers with exactly two factors. $13 \div 1 = 13$ $13 \div 2 = 6 r 1$ $13 \div 4 = 4 r 1$ 1 and 13 are the only factors of 13. 13 is a prime number.	Understand how to recognise prime and composite numbers. I know that 31 is a prime number because it can be divided by only 1 and itself without leaving a remainder. I know that 33 is not a prime number as it can be divided by 1, 3, 11 and 33. I know that 1 is not a prime number, as it has only 1 factor.

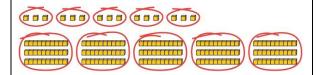


	5 is not a factor of 24 because there is a remainder.		
Understanding inverse operations and the link with multiplication, grouping and sharing	Use equipment to group and share and to explore the calculations that are present. I have 28 counters. I made 7 groups of 4. There are 28 in total. I have 28 in total. I shared them equally into 7 groups. There are 4 in each group. I have 28 in total. I made groups of 4. There are 7 equal groups.	Represent multiplicative relationships and explore the families of division facts. $60 \div 4 = 15$ $60 \div 15 = 4$	Represent the different multiplicative relationships to solve problems requiring inverse operations. 2 ÷ 3 = 2
Dividing whole numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to support unitising for division. $4,000 \div 1,000$ $4,000 \times 1,000 \times 1,000$	Use a bar model to support dividing by unitising. $380 \div 10 = 38$ 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380 380	Understand how and why the digits change on a place value grid when dividing by 10, 100 or 1,000. The Head Toology of the second of the seco



Dividing by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000

Use place value equipment to represent known facts and unitising.



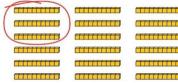
15 ones put into groups of 3 ones. There are 5 groups.

 $15 \div 3 = 5$

15 tens put into groups of 3 tens. There are 5 groups.

 $150 \div 30 = 5$

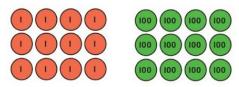
Represent related facts with place value equipment when dividing by unitising.



180 is 18 tens.

18 tens divided into groups of 3 tens. There are 6 groups.

 $180 \div 30 = 6$



12 ones divided into groups of 4. There are 3 groups.

12 hundreds divided into groups of 4 hundreds. There are 3 groups.

 $1200 \div 400 = 3$

Reason from known facts, based on understanding of unitising. Use knowledge of the inverse relationship to check.

$$3,000 \div 5 = 600$$

 $3,000 \div 50 = 60$
 $3,000 \div 500 = 6$

 $5 \times 600 = 3,000$ $50 \times 60 = 3,000$ $500 \times 6 = 3,000$

Dividing up to four digits by a single digit using short division

Explore grouping using place value equipment.

 $268 \div 2 = ?$

There is 1 group of 2 hundreds. There are 3 groups of 2 tens. There are 4 groups of 2 ones. Use place value equipment on a place value grid alongside short division. The model uses grouping.
A sharing model can also be used, although the model would need adapting.

Use short division for up to 4-digit numbers divided by a single digit.

$$3,892 \div 7 = 556$$



	264 ÷ 2 = 134	T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Use multiplication to check. $556 \times 7 = ?$ $6 \times 7 = 42$ $50 \times 7 = 350$ $500 \times 7 = 3500$
		Lay out the problem as a short division. There is 1 group of 4 in 4 tens. There are 2 groups of 4 in 8 ones.	3,500 + 350 + 42 = 3,892
		Work with divisions that require exchange.	
		How many groups of 4 go into 9 tens? 2 groups of 4 tens with I ten left over.	
		2 4 9 2 Exchange the I ten left over for I0 ones. We now have I2 ones.	
		4 9 12 See 3 3 groups of 4 ones.	
Understanding remainders	Understand remainders using concrete versions of a problem.	Use short division and understand remainders as the last remaining 1s.	In problem solving contexts, represent divisions including remainders with a bar model.
	80 cakes divided into trays of 6.		683 136 136 136 136 3



	80 cakes in total. They make 13 groups of 6, with 2 remaining.	T O Lay out the problem as short division. T O How many groups of 6 go into 8 tens? There is I group of 6 tens. There are 2 tens remaining. How many groups of 6 go into 20 ones? There are 3 groups of 6 ones. There are 2 ones remaining.	683 = 136 × 5 + 3 683 ÷ 5 = 136 r 3
Dividing decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000	Understand division by 10 using exchange. 2 ones are 20 tenths. 20 tenths divided by 10 is 2 tenths.	Represent division using exchange on a place value grid. O Tth Hth O Tth Ht	Understand the movement of digits on a place value grid. O Tth Hth Thth O 8 5 O 90 88 5

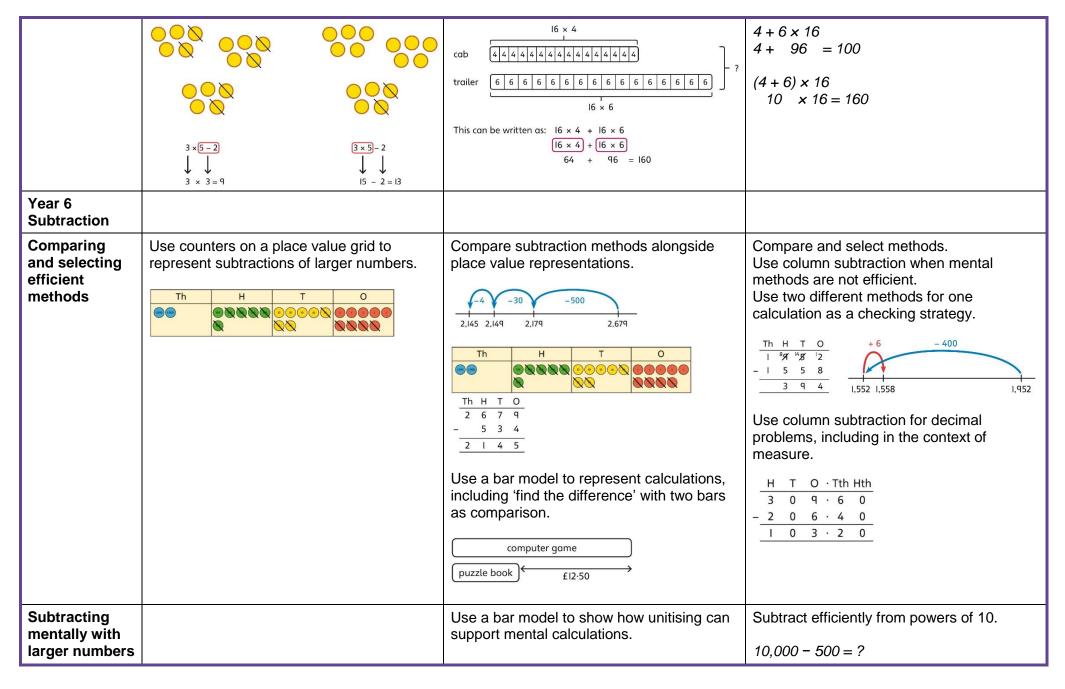


Understanding the relationship between fractions and division	Use sharing to explore the link between fractions and division. 1 whole shared between 3 people. Each person receives one-third.	1.5 divided by 10 is 1 tenth and 5 hundredths. 1.5 ÷ 10 = 0.15 Use a bar model and other fraction representations to show the link between fractions and division. I ÷ 3 = $\frac{1}{3}$	Use the link between division and fractions to calculate divisions. $5 \div 4 = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$ $11 \div 4 = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$
		Year 6	
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Year 6 Addition			
Comparing and selecting efficient methods	Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value grid, and use this to support thinking and mental methods.	Discuss similarities and differences between methods, and choose efficient methods based on the specific calculation. Compare written and mental methods alongside place value representations. The Horizontal Methods alongside place value representations. The Horizontal Methods alongside place value representations.	Use column addition where mental methods are not efficient. Recognise common errors with column addition. $32,145+4,302=?$ $\frac{\text{TTh Th H T O}}{3\ 2\ 1\ 4\ 5} + \frac{4\ 3\ 0\ 2}{3\ 6\ 4\ 4\ 7} + \frac{4\ 3\ 0\ 2}{7\ 5\ 1\ 6\ 5}$ $Which method has been completed accurately?$ $What mistake has been made?$



		+1 hour +8 minutes 12:05 13:05 13:13	Column methods are also used for decimal additions where mental methods are not efficient. H T O · Tth Hth 4 0 · 0 9 + 4 9 · 8 9 1 8 9 · 9 8
Selecting mental methods for larger numbers where appropriate	Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value grid, and use this to support thinking and mental methods. 2,411,301 + 500,000 = ? This would be 5 more counters in the HTh place. So, the total is 2,911,301. 2,411,301 + 500,000 = 2,911,301	Use a bar model to support thinking in addition problems. 257,000 + 99,000 = ? \$\frac{257,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}{\frac{100,000}	Use place value and unitising to support mental calculations with larger numbers. $195,000 + 6,000 = ?$ $195 + 5 + 1 = 201$ $195 \text{ thousands} + 6 \text{ thousands} = 201$ $thousands$ So, $195,000 + 6,000 = 201,000$
Understanding order of operations in calculations	Use equipment to model different interpretations of a calculation with more than one operation. Explore different results. 3 x 5 - 2 = ?	Model calculations using a bar model to demonstrate the correct order of operations in multi-step calculations.	Understand the correct order of operations in calculations without brackets. Understand how brackets affect the order of operations in a calculation.







Year 6 Multiplication		950,000 - 150,000 That is 950 thousands - 150 thousands 950 950 800 So, the difference is 800 thousands. 950,000 - 150,000 = 800,000	
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a single digit number	Use equipment to explore multiplications. Th	Use place value equipment to compare methods. Method I 3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 4 3 2 2 5 1 2 9 0 0 1 1 2 Method 2 Method 2 Method 2 Method 2 Method 2 Method 2	Understand area model and short multiplication. Compare and select appropriate methods for specific multiplications. Method 3 3,000 200 20 5 4 12,000 800 80 20 12,000 + 800 + 80 + 20 = 12,900 Method 4 3 2 2 5 × 4 1 2 9 0 0
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number		Use an area model alongside written multiplication. Method I 1,000 200 30 5 20 20,000 4,000 600 100 1 1,000 200 30 5	Use compact column multiplication with understanding of place value at all stages. 1 2 3 5 × 2 1 1 2 3 5 1 × 1,235 2 4 7 0 0 20 × 1,235 2 5 9 3 5 21 × 1,235 2 1 × 1,235



		X			
Using knowledge of factors and partitions to compare methods for multiplications	Use equipment to understand square numbers and cube numbers. $5 \times 5 = 5^2 = 25$ $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 5^3 = 25 \times 5 = 125$	Compare methods visually using an area model. Understand that multiple approaches will produce the same answer if completed accurately. 20 5,200 × 20	Use a known fact to generate families of related facts. 170 ×		
Multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore exchange in decimal multiplication.	Understand how the exchange affects decimal numbers on a place value grid.	Use knowledge of multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000 to multiply by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000. $8 \times 100 = 800$ $8 \times 300 = 800 \times 3$ $= 2,400$ $2.5 \times 10 = 25$		



	Represent 0-3. Multiply by I0. Exchange each group	T 0 • Tth	$2.5 \times 20 = 2.5 \times 10 \times 2$ $= 50$
	$0.3 \times 10 = ?$ $0.3 \text{ is } 3 \text{ tenths.}$ $10 \times 3 \text{ tenths are } 30 \text{ tenths.}$ $30 \text{ tenths are equivalent to } 3 \text{ ones.}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Multiplying decimals	Explore decimal multiplications using place value equipment and in the context of measures. Oli	Represent calculations on a place value grid. $3 \times 3 = 9$ $3 \times 0.3 = 0.9$ T O • Tth • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00 • 0.00	Use known facts to multiply decimals. $4 \times 3 = 12$ $4 \times 0.3 = 1.2$ $4 \times 0.03 = 0.12$ $20 \times 5 = 100$ $20 \times 0.5 = 10$ $20 \times 0.05 = 1$ Find families of facts from a known multiplication.
	$ \begin{array}{l} $	Understand the link between multiplying decimals and repeated addition.	I know that $18 \times 4 = 72$. This can help me work out: $1.8 \times 4 = ?$ $18 \times 0.4 = ?$ $180 \times 0.4 = ?$ $18 \times 0.04 = ?$ Use a place value grid to understand the effects of multiplying decimals.



				Н	Т	0	•	Tth	Hth	
			2 × 3			6	•			
			0·2 × 3			0	•	6		
			0·02 × 3				•			
Year 6 Division										
Understanding factors	Use equipment to explore different factors of a number.	Recognise prime numbers as numbers having exactly two factors. Understand the link with division and remainders.	Recogn Understand tha	tand t	hat 2	is the	onl	y eve	n prime	€,
	$24 \div 4 = 6$ $30 \div 4 = 7$ remainder 2 4 is a factor of 24 but is not a factor of 30.	17 ÷ 2 = 8 r l	2I 22 3I 32	3 4 13 14 23 24 33 34 43 44	15 4 25 2 4 35 3	36 37	28 38	9 10 19 20 29 30 39 40 49 50		
Dividing by a single digit	Use equipment to make groups from a total.	H T O How many groups of 6 are in 100? H T O How many 0 2	Use sho		vision	to div	ide I	by a s	single d	ligit.
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	groups of 6 are in 13 tens? 6 1 '3 '2 H T O How many 0 2 2	0 2 6 1 3 12							
	There are 78 in total. There are 6 groups of 13. There are 13 groups of 6.	o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	0 2 2	2						
			6 1 3 1							



			Use an area model to link multiplication and division. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Dividing by a 2-digit number using factors	Understand that division by factors can be used when dividing by a number that is not prime.	Use factors and repeated division. 1,260 ÷ 14 = ? 1,260 ÷ 2 = 630 630 ÷ 7 = 90 1,260 ÷ 14 = 90	Use factors and repeated division where appropriate. $2,100 \div 12 = ?$ $2,100 \rightarrow $
Dividing by a 2-digit number using long division	Use equipment to build numbers from groups. 182 divided into groups of 13. There are 14 groups.	Use an area model alongside written division to model the process. $377 \div 13 = ?$	Use long division where factors are not useful (for example, when dividing by a 2-digit prime number). Write the required multiples to support the division process. $377 \div 13 = ?$ $0 3 26 39 52 65 78 9 104 17 130 13 1 \times 13 2 \times 13 3 \times 13 4 \times 13 5 \times 13 6 \times 13 7 \times 13 8 \times 13 9 \times 13 10 \times 10 \times$



			I3 $\boxed{3}$ $\boxed{7}$ $\boxed{7}$ $- \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$
Dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore division as exchange.	Represent division to show the relationship with multiplication. Understand the effect of dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000 on the digits on a place value grid.	Use knowledge of factors to divide by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000.



	Exchange each 0-1 for ten 0-01s. Divide 20 counters by 10. 0-2 is 2 tenths. 2 tenths is equivalent to 20 hundredths. 20 hundredths divided by 10 is 2 hundredths.	Understand how to divide using division by 10, 100 and 1,000. $12 \div 20 = ?$	$40 \div 50 = $ $40 \longrightarrow \div 10 \longrightarrow \div 5 \longrightarrow ?$ $40 \longrightarrow \div 5 \longrightarrow \div 10 \longrightarrow ?$ $40 \div 5 = 8$ $8 \div 10 = 0.8$ $80, 40 \div 50 = 0.8$
Dividing decimals	Use place value equipment to explore division of decimals. Oldon	Use a bar model to represent divisions. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Use short division to divide decimals with up to 2 decimal places. 8 4 · 2 4 0 · 8 4 · ⁴ 2 4 0 · 5 8 4 · ⁴ 2 ² 4 0 · 5 3 8 4 · ⁴ 2 ² 4