



Latymer All Saints C of E Primary School

Maths Policy

Date: October 2015

Review Date: October 2018

At Latymer All Saints C of E Primary School, we aim to provide the best possible education for each child within the context of a caring Christian community. Maths is taught as part of a broad and balanced curriculum, which will enable each child to develop confidently and achieve to the best of his/her ability.

Aims and Objectives

The New Maths Curriculum is broadly broken down into **Arithmetic**, **Problem Solving** and **Reasoning** and aims to ensure that all pupils:

- become fluent in the fundamentals of **Arithmetic**, including varied and frequent practice with increasingly complex methods over time, so that pupils develop understanding and the ability to recall and apply maths facts.
- can **solve problems** by applying their maths knowledge to a variety of routine and non-routine problems with increasing sophistication, including breaking down problems into a series of simpler steps and persevering in seeking solutions.
- **reason** mathematically by following a line of enquiry and developing an argument, justification or proof using mathematical language.

Organisation

The main planning/teaching structure for Maths in LAS is taken from the Abacus Active Learn scheme of work. To achieve consistency in teaching methods across the school we also follow the Abacus calculation policy (See Appx 1). To further understand the taught methods there are two documents (KS1 and KS2) called 'Overview of strategies and methods' downloadable from our website.

In order to achieve the above aims and objectives, teachers adapt and differentiate tasks to suit the ability of their classes. Classes are split by ability from Year 2 (with a higher ability group and two classes of mixed ability pupils, these groups are reviewed termly). When teaching maths we provide opportunities for: Individual work, paired work, and group work. Pupils are involved in a wide variety of mathematical activities. (See overviews for year groups). Maths ties into many subjects and children are given opportunities to apply and use Maths in real contexts across the curriculum.

Inclusion

Maths forms part of the school curriculum policy to provide a broad and balanced curriculum to all children. Through our maths teaching we provide learning opportunities that enable all pupils to make progress. We do this by ensuring the

activities are differentiated but challenging for each child. Marking and assessments help us to consider each child's attainment and progress and to plan future lessons appropriately. Numicon maths resources are also used throughout the school as a learning support to enable all children to access the curriculum.

Early Years Foundation

We teach math in our Reception Classes. The children follow the Early Years Foundation Stage early learning goals, in which there is the area of learning entitled 'Mathematics'. At this age, children are provided with opportunities to develop and improve their skills in counting, understanding and using numbers, calculating simple addition and subtraction problems; and to describe shapes, spaces, and measures. They are given opportunities to explore numbers, measures, patterns, shapes and space through a variety of practical activities, using both the indoor and outdoor areas. They are encouraged to talk about and enjoy all aspects of maths.

Assessment and Record Keeping

Assessment is an integral part of the teaching and learning and is a continuous process. Progress made in class and tests is recorded in maths assessment folders. It is the responsibility of the class teacher to assess all pupils in their class.

- In the Early Years Foundation Stage, assessments and observations of the children's skills and understanding are made. The children are assessed against the early learning goals at the end of the Reception year.
- In Key Stage 1 and 2, the children are assessed on their maths skills through half termly Abacus tests, which relate to the teaching of that half term – these tests are meant as a guide to attainment and are used in conjunction with continuous formative assessment.
- Year 2 have statutory testing at the end of the year these outcomes inform a final teacher judgement and are reported to the LEA and to parents.
- In Year 6, the children complete statutory tests for maths. These outcomes are reported to the LEA, to parents and to their secondary schools.

Role of Subject Co-ordinator

The role of the subject co-ordinator is to oversee the implementation and delivery of the maths curriculum and to ensure there is consistency and progression from year group to year group. They should offer expertise and guidance to other staff members. Where appropriate they will lead staff meetings on maths or offer advice on in-service training which will be in-line with the School Improvement Plan. The co-ordinator is also responsible for the requisition of resources required for the teaching of maths. This will be within the confines of the annual school budget.

Role of the teacher

The class teacher is responsible for planning and delivering the maths curriculum for the children within their class, liaising with their year group leader and co-ordinator when necessary. Teachers will ensure progression in the acquisition of maths skills with due regard to the New Mathematics Curriculum and our school's calculation policy. Teachers will continue to develop and update their skills, knowledge and understanding of maths through appropriate CPD training. Throughout each year, it is the class teachers' responsibility to inform parents of pupils' progress, achievements and attainment in maths through verbal feedback and in the form of a termly written report. It is also the teacher's responsibility to carry out pupil assessments and keep record of their progress in the maths assessment folder.

Role of Support Staff

Support staff will work with small groups of children or individuals needing assistance to promote and enhance their learning as directed by the class teacher. Teaching assistants will liaise closely with the teacher to monitor the children's progress and will make notes and observation records as necessary. The support staff will have access to and follow daily plans and intervention plans, which outline the delivery of the curriculum for groups and individuals.

Parental and Community Involvement

Parents have a vital role to play and the school seeks to work in partnership with parents. Parents are encouraged to make sure maths homework is completed (homework tasks should be completed by children as they are linked to the previous week's learning)

Maths workshops are held throughout the year and are designed to help parents engage in their child's learning and have clear idea of the New Maths Curriculum expectations.

Cross- Curricular

As well as teaching specific maths skills, the children need to understand how these relate to real life situations to make them meaningful. We offer opportunities for the children to use the maths skills in different contexts across the primary curriculum. We also aim to teach children about the importance of economic well-being, through a variety of different tasks, activities and theme days.

Computing

Children will use computing programmes and websites to reinforce and develop their mathematical understanding. They will also use their maths skills when working with databases and spreadsheets. When teachers see fit, homework activities may be set online. All children (Year 1 and above) have access to the pupil portal for Abacus Active Learn Pupil World.

Classrooms and Resources

The classrooms should be organised appropriately to ensure the environment is stimulating and promotes maths. Displays should be used to support mathematical concepts and reinforce teaching points. Resources should be kept orderly so that the children can access them independently. The school has a large range of manipulatives and practical resources. Larger mathematics resources are stored in the maths resources room.

Homework

Homework is used to support Maths. Often multiplication in KS2 and number bond work in KS1 is set to develop the children's recall of basic facts. Other maths homework tasks can be set to deepen and reinforce the learning carried out in school and help to build their fluency and understanding.

Monitoring

The implementation of this policy will be monitored by the Headteacher, SLT, maths co-ordinator and governing body.

Evaluation and Review

The maths policy of the school is regularly evaluated and updated in line with the School Improvement Plan.

KEY STAGE 1

Children in Years 1 and 2 will be given a really solid foundation in the basic building blocks of mental and written arithmetic. Through being taught place value, children will develop an understanding of how numbers work, so that they are confident with 2-digit numbers and beginning to read and say numbers above 100.

Addition and Subtraction: A focus on number bonds, first via practical hands-on experiences and subsequently using memorisation techniques, enables a good grounding in these crucial facts, and ensures that all children leave Year 2 knowing the pairs of numbers which make all the numbers up to 10 at least. Children will also have experienced and been taught pairs to 20. Children’s knowledge of number facts enables them to add several 1-digit numbers, and to add/subtract a 1-digit number to/from a 2-digit number. Another important conceptual tool is the ability to add/subtract 1 or 10, and to understand which digit changes and why. This understanding is extended to enable children to add and subtract multiples of 10 to and from any 2-digit number. The most important application of this knowledge is the ability to add or subtract any pair of 2-digit numbers by counting on or back in 10s and 1s. Children may extend this to adding by partitioning numbers into 10s and 1s.

Multiplication and Division: Children will be taught to count in 2s, 3s, 5s and 10s, and will relate this skill to repeated addition. Children will meet and begin to learn the associated $\times 2$, $\times 3$, $\times 5$ and $\times 10$ tables. Engaging in a practical way with the concept of repeated addition and the use of arrays enables children to develop a preliminary understanding of multiplication, and asking them to consider how many groups of a given number make a total will introduce them to the idea of division. Children will also be taught to double and halve numbers, and will thus experience scaling up or down as a further aspect of multiplication and division.

Fractions: Fractions will be introduced as numbers and as operators, specifically in relation to halves, quarters and thirds.

Year 1

	Mental calculation	Written calculation	Default for ALL children
Y1 +	Number bonds ('story' of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10) Count on in 1s from a given 2-digit number Add two 1-digit numbers Add three 1-digit numbers, spotting doubles or pairs to 10 Count on in 10s from any given 2-digit number Add 10 to any given 2-digit number Use number facts to add 1-digit numbers to 2-digit numbers e.g. Use $4 + 3$ to work out $24 + 3$, $34 + 3$ Add by putting the larger number first		Pairs with a total of 10 Count in 1s Count in 10s Count on 1 from any given 2-digit number

Y1 –	<p>Number bonds ('story' of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10)</p> <p>Count back in 1s from a given 2-digit number</p> <p>Subtract one 1-digit number from another</p> <p>Count back in 10s from any given 2-digit number</p> <p>Subtract 10 from any given 2-digit number</p> <p>Use number facts to subtract 1-digit numbers from 2-digit numbers</p> <p>e.g. <i>Use 7 – 2 to work out 27 – 2, 37 – 2</i></p>		<p>Pairs with a total of 10</p> <p>Count back in 1s from 20 to 0</p> <p>Count back in 10s from 100 to 0</p> <p>Count back 1 from any given 2-digit number</p>
Y1 ×	<p>Begin to count in 2s, 5s and 10s</p> <p>Begin to say what three 5s are by counting in 5s, or what four 2s are by counting in 2s, etc.</p> <p>Double numbers to 10</p>		<p>Begin to count in 2s and 10s</p> <p>Double numbers to 5 using fingers</p>
Y1 ÷	<p>Begin to count in 2s, 5s and 10s</p> <p>Find half of even numbers to 12 and know it is hard to halve odd numbers</p> <p>Find half of even numbers by sharing</p> <p>Begin to use visual and concrete arrays or 'sets of' to find how many sets of a small number make a larger number</p>		<p>Begin to count in 2s and 10s</p> <p>Find half of even numbers by sharing</p>

Year 2

	Mental calculation	Written calculation	Default for ALL children
Y2 +	<p>Number bonds – know all the pairs of numbers which make all the numbers to 12, and pairs with a total of 20</p> <p>Count on in 1s and 10s from any given 2-digit number</p> <p>Add two or three 1-digit numbers</p> <p>Add a 1-digit number to any 2-digit number using number facts, including bridging multiples of 10 e.g. $45 + 4$ e.g. $38 + 7$</p> <p>Add 10 and small multiples of 10 to any given 2-digit number</p> <p>Add any pair of 2-digit numbers</p>		<p>Know pairs of numbers which make each total up to 10</p> <p>Add two 1-digit numbers</p> <p>Add a 1-digit number to a 2-digit number by counting on in 1s</p> <p>Add 10 and small multiples of 10 to a 2-digit number by counting on in 10s</p>
Y2 -	<p>Number bonds – know all the pairs of numbers which make all the numbers to 12</p> <p>Count back in 1s and 10s from any given 2-digit number</p> <p>Subtract a 1-digit number from any 2-digit number using number facts, including bridging multiples of 10 e.g. $56 - 3$ e.g. $53 - 5$</p> <p>Subtract 10 and small multiples of 10 from any given 2-digit number</p> <p>Subtract any pair of 2-digit numbers by counting back in 10s and 1s or by counting up</p>		<p>Know pairs of numbers which make each total up to 10</p> <p>Subtract a 1-digit number from a 2-digit number by counting back in 1s</p> <p>Subtract 10 and small multiples of 10 from a 2-digit number by counting back in 10s</p>

<p>Y2 ×</p>	<p>Count in 2s, 5s and 10s Begin to count in 3s Begin to understand that multiplication is repeated addition and to use arrays e.g. 3×4 is three rows of 4 dots Begin to learn the $\times 2$, $\times 3$, $\times 5$ and $\times 10$ tables, seeing these as 'lots of' e.g. 5 lots of 2, 6 lots of 2, 7 lots of 2 Double numbers up to 20 Begin to double multiples of 5 to 100 Begin to double 2-digit numbers less than 50 with 1s digits of 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5</p>		<p>Count in 2s, 5s and 10s Begin to use and understand simple arrays e.g. 2×4 is two lots of four Double numbers up to 10 Double multiples of 10 to 50</p>
<p>Y2 ÷</p>	<p>Count in 2s, 5s and 10s Begin to count in 3s Using fingers, say where a given number is in the 2s, 5s or 10s count e.g. 8 is the fourth number when I count in 2s Relate division to grouping e.g. How many groups of 5 in 15? Halve numbers to 20 Begin to halve numbers to 40 and multiples of 10 to 100 Find $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a quantity of objects and of amounts (whole number answers)</p>		<p>Count in 2s, 5s and 10s Say how many rows in a given array e.g. How many rows of 5 are in an array of 3×5? Halve numbers to 12 Find $\frac{1}{2}$ of amounts</p>

LOWER KEY STAGE 2

In Lower Key Stage 2, children build on the concrete and conceptual understandings they have gained in Key Stage 1 to develop a real mathematical understanding of the four operations, in particular developing arithmetical competence in relation to larger numbers.

Addition and subtraction: Children are taught to use place value and number facts to add and subtract numbers mentally and they will develop a range of strategies to enable them to discard the 'counting in 1s' or fingers-based methods of Key Stage 1. In particular, children will learn to add and subtract multiples and near multiples of 10, 100 and 1000, and will become fluent in complementary addition as an accurate means of achieving fast and accurate answers to 3-digit subtractions. Standard written methods for adding larger numbers are taught, learned and consolidated, and written column subtraction is also introduced.

Multiplication and division: This key stage is also the period during which all the multiplication and division facts are thoroughly memorised, including all facts up to 12×12 . Efficient written methods for multiplying or dividing a 2-digit or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number are taught, as are mental strategies for multiplication or division with large but 'friendly' numbers, e.g. when dividing by 5 or multiplying by 20.

Fractions and decimals: Children will develop their understanding of fractions, learning to reduce a fraction to its simplest form, as well as finding non-unit fractions of amounts and quantities. The concept of a decimal number is introduced and children consolidate a firm understanding of 1-place decimals, multiplying and dividing whole numbers by 10 and 100.

Year 3

	Mental calculation	Written calculation	Default for ALL children
Y3 +	Know pairs with each total to 20 e.g. $2 + 6 = 8$, $12 + 6 = 18$, $7 + 8 = 15$ Know pairs of multiples of 10 with a total of 100 Add any two 2-digit numbers by counting on in 10s and 1s or by using partitioning Add multiples and near multiples of 10 and 100 Perform place-value additions without a struggle e.g. $300 + 8 + 50 = 358$ Use place value and number facts to add a 1-digit or 2-digit number to a 3-digit number e.g. $104 + 56$ is 160 since $104 + 50 = 154$ and $6 + 4 = 10$ $676 + 8$ is 684 since $8 = 4 + 4$ and $76 + 4 + 4 = 84$ Add pairs of 'friendly' 3-digit numbers e.g. $320 + 450$ Begin to add amounts of money using partitioning	Use expanded column addition to add two or three 3-digit numbers or three 2-digit numbers Begin to use compact column addition to add numbers with 3 digits Begin to add like fractions e.g. $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$ Recognise fractions that add to 1 e.g. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$ e.g. $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$	Know pairs of numbers which make each total up to 10, and which total 20 Add two 2-digit numbers by counting on in 10s and 1s e.g. $56 + 35$ is $56 + 30$ and then add the 5 Understand simple place-value additions e.g. $200 + 40 + 5 = 245$ Use place value to add multiples of 10 or 100

<p>Y3 —</p>	<p>Know pairs with each total to 20 e.g. $8 - 2 = 6$ e.g. $18 - 6 = 12$ e.g. $15 - 8 = 7$</p> <p>Subtract any two 2-digit numbers</p> <p>Perform place-value subtractions without a struggle e.g. $536 - 30 = 506$</p> <p>Subtract 2-digit numbers from numbers > 100 by counting up e.g. <i>143 - 76 is done by starting at 76. Then add 4 (80), then add 20 (100), then add 43, making the difference a total of 67</i></p> <p>Subtract multiples and near multiples of 10 and 100</p> <p>Subtract, when appropriate, by counting back or taking away, using place value and number facts</p> <p>Find change from £1, £5 and £10</p>	<p>Use counting up as an informal written strategy for subtracting pairs of 3-digit numbers e.g. $423 - 357$</p> <p>Begin to subtract like fractions e.g. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{8}$</p>	<p>Know pairs of numbers which make each total up to 10, and which total 20</p> <p>Count up to subtract 2-digit numbers e.g. $72 - 47$</p> <p>Subtract multiples of 5 from 100 by counting up e.g. $100 - 35$</p> <p>Subtract multiples of 10 and 100</p>
<p>Y3 ×</p>	<p>Know by heart all the multiplication facts in the ×2, ×3, ×4, ×5, ×8 and ×10 tables</p> <p>Multiply whole numbers by 10 and 100</p> <p>Recognise that multiplication is commutative</p> <p>Use place value and number facts in mental multiplication e.g. 30×5 is 15×10</p> <p>Partition teen numbers to multiply by a 1-digit number e.g. 3×14 as 3×10 and 3×4</p> <p>Double numbers up to 50</p>	<p>Use partitioning (grid multiplication) to multiply 2-digit and 3-digit numbers by 'friendly' 1-digit numbers</p>	<p>Know by heart the ×2, ×3, ×5 and ×10 tables</p> <p>Double given tables facts to get others</p> <p>Double numbers up to 25 and multiples of 5 to 50</p>

Y3

÷

Know by heart all the division facts derived from the $\times 2$, $\times 3$, $\times 4$, $\times 5$, $\times 8$ and $\times 10$ tables

Divide whole numbers by 10 or 100 to give whole number answers

Recognise that division is not commutative

Use place value and number facts in mental division

e.g. $84 \div 4$ is half of 42

Divide larger numbers mentally by subtracting the 10th multiple as appropriate, including those with remainders

e.g. $57 \div 3$ is $10 + 9$ as $10 \times 3 = 30$ and $9 \times 3 = 27$

Halve even numbers to 100, halve odd numbers to 20

Perform divisions just above the 10th multiple using horizontal or vertical jottings and understanding how to give a remainder as a whole number

Find unit fractions of quantities and begin to find non-unit fractions of quantities

Know by heart the division facts derived from the $\times 2$, $\times 3$, $\times 5$ and $\times 10$ tables

Halve even numbers up to 50 and multiples of 10 to 100

Perform divisions within the tables including those with remainders

e.g. $38 \div 5$

Year 4

	Mental calculation	Written calculation	Default for ALL children
Y4 +	<p>Add any two 2-digit numbers by partitioning or counting on</p> <p>Know by heart/quickly derive number bonds to 100 and to £1</p> <p>Add to the next 100, £1 and whole number e.g. $234 + 66 = 300$ e.g. $3.4 + 0.6 = 4$</p> <p>Perform place-value additions without a struggle e.g. $300 + 8 + 50 + 4000 = 4358$</p> <p>Add multiples and near multiples of 10, 100 and 1000</p> <p>Add £1, 10p, 1p to amounts of money</p> <p>Use place value and number facts to add 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-digit numbers where a mental calculation is appropriate e.g. $4004 + 156$ by knowing that $6 + 4 = 10$ and that $4004 + 150 = 4154$ so the total is 4160</p>	<p>Column addition for 3-digit and 4-digit numbers e.g.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 5347 \\ 2286 \\ +1495 \\ \hline 121 \\ \hline 9128 \end{array}$ <p>Add like fractions e.g. $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{7}{5} = 1\frac{2}{5}$</p> <p>Be confident with fractions that add to 1 and fraction complements to 1 e.g. $\frac{2}{3} + _ = 1$</p>	<p>Add any 2-digit numbers by partitioning or counting on</p> <p>Number bonds to 20</p> <p>Know pairs of multiples of 10 with a total of 100</p> <p>Add 'friendly' larger numbers using knowledge of place value and number facts</p> <p>Use expanded column addition to add 3-digit numbers</p>
Y4 -	<p>Subtract any two 2-digit numbers</p> <p>Know by heart/quickly derive number bonds to 100</p> <p>Perform place-value subtractions without a struggle e.g. $4736 - 706 = 4030$</p> <p>Subtract multiples and near multiples of 10, 100, 1000, £1 and 10p</p> <p>Subtract multiples of 0.1</p> <p>Subtract by counting up e.g. $503 - 368$ is done by adding $368 + 2 + 30 + 100 + 3$ (so we added 135)</p> <p>Subtract, when appropriate, by counting back or taking away, using place value and number facts</p> <p>Subtract £1, 10p, 1p from amounts of money</p> <p>Find change from £10, £20 and £50</p>	<p>Use expanded column subtraction for 3- and 4-digit numbers</p> <p>Use complementary addition to subtract amounts of money, and for subtractions where the larger number is a near multiple of 1000 or 100 e.g. $2002 - 1865$</p> <p>Subtract like fractions e.g. $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$</p> <p>Use fractions that add to 1 to find fraction complements to 1 e.g. $1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$</p>	<p>Use counting up with confidence to solve most subtractions, including finding complements to multiples of 100 e.g. $512 - 287$ e.g. $67 + _ = 100$</p>

<p>Y4 ×</p>	<p>Know by heart all the multiplication facts up to 12×12 Recognise factors up to 12 of 2-digit numbers Multiply whole numbers and 1-place decimals by 10, 100, 1000 Multiply multiples of 10, 100 and 1000 by 1-digit numbers e.g. 300×6 e.g. 4000×8 Use understanding of place value and number facts in mental multiplication e.g. 36×5 is half of 36×10 e.g. $50 \times 60 = 3000$ Partition 2-digit numbers to multiply by a 1-digit number mentally e.g. 4×24 as 4×20 and 4×4 Multiply near multiples by rounding e.g. 33×19 as $(33 \times 20) - 33$ Find doubles to double 100 and beyond using partitioning Begin to double amounts of money e.g. $\pounds 35.60$ doubled is $\pounds 71.20$</p>	<p>Use a vertical written method to multiply a 1-digit number by a 3-digit number (ladder method) Use an efficient written method to multiply a 2-digit number by a number between 10 and 20 by partitioning (grid method)</p>	<p>Know by heart multiplication tables up to 10×10 Multiply whole numbers by 10 and 100 Use the grid method to multiply a 2-digit or a 3-digit number by a number ≤ 6</p>
<p>Y4 ÷</p>	<p>Know by heart all the division facts up to $144 \div 12$ Divide whole numbers by 10, 100, to give whole number answers or answers with 1 decimal place Divide multiples of 100 by 1-digit numbers using division facts e.g. $3200 \div 8 = 400$ Use place value and number facts in mental division e.g. $245 \div 20$ is half of $245 \div 10$ Divide larger numbers mentally by subtracting the 10th or 20th multiple as appropriate e.g. $156 \div 6$ is $20 + 6$ as $20 \times 6 = 120$ and $6 \times 6 = 36$ Find halves of even numbers to 200 and beyond using partitioning Begin to halve amounts of money e.g. half of $\pounds 52.40$ is $\pounds 26.20$</p>	<p>Use a written method to divide a 2-digit or a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number Give remainders as whole numbers Begin to reduce fractions to their simplest forms Find unit and non-unit fractions of larger amounts</p>	<p>Know by heart all the division facts up to $100 \div 10$ Divide whole numbers by 10 and 100 to give whole number answers or answers with 1 decimal place Perform divisions just above the 10th multiple using the written layout and understanding how to give a remainder as a whole number Find unit fractions of amounts</p>

UPPER KEY STAGE 2

Children move on from dealing mainly with whole numbers to performing arithmetic operations with both decimals and fractions.

Addition and subtraction: Children will consolidate their use of written procedures in adding and subtracting whole numbers with up to 6 digits and also decimal numbers with up to 2 decimal places. Mental strategies for adding and subtracting increasingly large numbers will also be taught. These will draw upon children's robust understanding of place value and knowledge of number facts. Negative numbers will be added and subtracted.

Multiplication and division: Efficient and flexible strategies for mental multiplication and division are taught and practised, so that children can perform appropriate calculations even when the numbers are large, such as $40\,000 \times 6$ or $40\,000 \div 8$. In addition, it is in Years 5 and 6 that children extend their knowledge and confidence in using written algorithms for multiplication and division.

Fractions, decimals, percentages and ratio: Fractions and decimals are also added, subtracted, divided and multiplied, within the bounds of children's understanding of these more complicated numbers. Children will also calculate simple percentages and ratios.

Year 5

	Mental calculation	Written calculation	Default for ALL children
Y5 +	<p>Know number bonds to 1 and to the next whole number</p> <p>Add to the next 10 from a decimal number e.g. $13.6 + 6.4 = 20$</p> <p>Add numbers with 2 significant digits only, using mental strategies e.g. $3.4 + 4.8$ e.g. $23\,000 + 47\,000$</p> <p>Add 1- or 2-digit multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 e.g. $8000 + 7000$ e.g. $600\,000 + 700\,000$</p> <p>Add near multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 to other numbers e.g. $82\,472 + 30\,004$</p> <p>Add decimal numbers which are near multiples of 1 or 10, including money e.g. $6.34 + 1.99$ e.g. $\pounds 34.59 + \pounds 19.95$</p> <p>Use place value and number facts to add two or more 'friendly' numbers, including money and decimals e.g. $3 + 8 + 6 + 4 + 7$ e.g. $0.6 + 0.7 + 0.4$ e.g. $2056 + 44$</p>	<p>Use column addition to add two or three whole numbers with up to 5 digits</p> <p>Use column addition to add any pair of 2-place decimal numbers, including amounts of money</p> <p>Begin to add related fractions using equivalences e.g. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$</p> <p>Choose the most efficient method in any given situation</p>	<p>Add numbers with only 2 digits which are not zeros e.g. $3.4 + 5.8$</p> <p>Derive swiftly and without any difficulty number bonds to 100</p> <p>Add 'friendly' large numbers using knowledge of place value and number facts</p> <p>Use expanded column addition to add pairs of 4- and 5-digit numbers</p>

Y5

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Subtract numbers with 2 significant digits only, using mental strategies

e.g. $6.2 - 4.5$

e.g. $72\,000 - 47\,000$

Subtract 1- or 2-digit multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000

e.g. $8000 - 3000$

e.g. $60\,000 - 200\,000$

Subtract 1- or 2-digit near multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 from other numbers

e.g. $82\,472 - 30\,004$

Subtract decimal numbers which are near multiples of 1 or 10, including money

e.g. $6.34 - 1.99$

e.g. $£34.59 - £19.95$

Use counting up subtraction, with knowledge of number bonds to 10, 100 or £1, as a strategy to perform mental subtraction

e.g. $£10 - £3.45$

e.g. $1000 - 782$

Recognise fraction complements to 1 and to the next whole number

e.g. $1\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = 2$

Use compact or expanded column subtraction to subtract numbers with up to 5 digits

Use complementary addition for subtractions where the larger number is a multiple or near multiple of 1000

Use complementary addition for subtractions of decimal numbers with up to 2 places, including amounts of money

Begin to subtract related fractions using equivalences

e.g. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$

Choose the most efficient method in any given situation

Derive swiftly and without difficulty number bonds to 100

Use counting up with confidence to solve most subtractions, including finding complements to multiples of 1000

e.g. $3000 - 2387$

Y5
x

Know by heart all the multiplication facts up to 12×12

Multiply whole numbers and 1- and 2-place decimals by 10, 100, 1000, 10 000

Use knowledge of factors and multiples in multiplication

e.g. 43×6 is double 43×3

e.g. 28×50 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of $28 \times 100 = 1400$

Use knowledge of place value and rounding in mental multiplication

e.g. 67×199 as $67 \times 200 - 67$

Use doubling and halving as a strategy in mental multiplication

e.g. 58×5 is half of 58×10

e.g. 34×4 is 34 doubled twice

Partition 2-digit numbers, including decimals, to multiply by a 1-digit number mentally

e.g. 6×27 as 6×20 (120) plus 6×7 (42)

e.g. 6.3×7 as 6×7 (42) plus 0.3×7 (2.1)

Double amounts of money by partitioning

e.g. £37.45 doubled is £37 doubled (£74) plus 45p doubled (90p) giving a total of £74.90

Use short multiplication to multiply a 1-digit number by a number with up to 4 digits

Use long multiplication to multiply 3-digit and 4-digit numbers by a number between 11 and 20

Choose the most efficient method in any given situation

Find simple percentages of amounts

e.g. 10%, 5%, 20%, 15% and 50%

Begin to multiply fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers ≤ 10

e.g. $4 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{3} = 2 \frac{2}{3}$

Know multiplication tables to 11×11

Multiply whole numbers and 1-place decimals by 10, 100 and 1000

Use knowledge of factors as aids to mental multiplication

e.g. 13×6 is double 13×3

e.g. 23×5 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 23×10

Use the grid method to multiply numbers with up to 4 digits by 1-digit numbers

Use the grid method to multiply 2-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers

Y5
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Know by heart all the division facts up to $144 \div 12$
Divide whole numbers by 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 to give whole number answers or answers with 1, 2 or 3 decimal places
Use doubling and halving as mental division strategies
e.g. $34 \div 5$ is $(34 \div 10) \times 2$
Use knowledge of multiples and factors, as well as tests for divisibility, in mental division
e.g. $246 \div 6$ is $123 \div 3$
e.g. *We know that 525 divides by 25 and by 3*
Halve amounts of money by partitioning
e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\pounds 75.40 = \frac{1}{2}$ of $\pounds 75$ ($\pounds 37.50$) plus half of 40p (20p) which is $\pounds 37.70$
Divide larger numbers mentally by subtracting the 10th or 100th multiple as appropriate
e.g. $96 \div 6$ is $10 + 6$, as $10 \times 6 = 60$ and $6 \times 6 = 36$
e.g. $312 \div 3$ is $100 + 4$ as $100 \times 3 = 300$ and $4 \times 3 = 12$
Know tests for divisibility by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 25
Know square numbers and cube numbers
Reduce fractions to their simplest form

Use short division to divide a number with up to 4 digits by a number ≤ 12
Give remainders as whole numbers or as fractions
Find non-unit fractions of large amounts
Turn improper fractions into mixed numbers and vice versa
Choose the most efficient method in any given situation

Know by heart division facts up to $121 \div 11$
Divide whole numbers by 10, 100 or 1000 to give answers with up to 1 decimal place
Use doubling and halving as mental division strategies
Use an efficient written method to divide numbers ≤ 1000 by 1-digit numbers
Find unit fractions of 2- and 3-digit numbers

Year 6

	Mental calculation	Written calculation	Default for ALL children
Y6 +	<p>Know by heart number bonds to 100 and use these to derive related facts e.g. $3.46 + 0.54$</p> <p>Derive, quickly and without difficulty, number bonds to 1000</p> <p>Add small and large whole numbers where the use of place value or number facts makes the calculation do-able mentally e.g. $34\ 000 + 8000$</p> <p>Add multiples of powers of 10 and near multiples of the same e.g. $6345 + 199$</p> <p>Add negative numbers in a context such as temperature where the numbers make sense</p> <p>Add two 1-place decimal numbers or two 2-place decimal numbers less than 1 e.g. $4.5 + 6.3$ e.g. $0.74 + 0.33$</p> <p>Add positive numbers to negative numbers e.g. <i>Calculate a rise in temperature or continue a sequence beginning with a negative number</i></p>	<p>Use column addition to add numbers with up to 5 digits</p> <p>Use column addition to add decimal numbers with up to 3 decimal places</p> <p>Add mixed numbers and fractions with different denominators</p>	<p>Derive, swiftly and without difficulty, number bonds to 100</p> <p>Use place value and number facts to add 'friendly' large or decimal numbers e.g. $3.4 + 6.6$ e.g. $26\ 000 + 54\ 000$</p> <p>Use column addition to add numbers with up to 4-digits</p> <p>Use column addition to add pairs of 2-place decimal numbers</p>

Y6

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Use number bonds to 100 to perform mental subtraction of any pair of integers by complementary addition

e.g. $1000 - 654$ as $46 + 300$ in our heads

Use number bonds to 1 and 10 to perform mental subtraction of any pair of 1-place or 2-place decimal numbers using complementary addition and including money

e.g. $10 - 3.65$ as $0.35 + 6$

e.g. $£50 - £34.29$ as $71p + £15$

Use number facts and place value to perform mental subtraction of large numbers or decimal numbers with up to 2 places

e.g. $467\,900 - 3005$

e.g. $4.63 - 1.02$

Subtract multiples of powers of 10 and near multiples of the same

Subtract negative numbers in a context such as temperature where the numbers make sense

Use column subtraction to subtract numbers with up to 6 digits

Use complementary addition for subtractions where the larger number is a multiple or near multiple of 1000 or 10 000

Use complementary addition for subtractions of decimal numbers with up to 3 places, including money

Subtract mixed numbers and fractions with different denominators

Use number bonds to 100 to perform mental subtraction of numbers up to 1000 by complementary addition

e.g. $1000 - 654$ as $46 + 300$ in our heads

Use complementary addition for subtraction of integers up to 10 000

e.g. $2504 - 1878$

Use complementary addition for subtractions of 1-place decimal numbers and amounts of money

e.g. $£7.30 - £3.55$

Y6
x

Know by heart all the multiplication facts up to 12×12

Multiply whole numbers and decimals with up to 3 places by 10, 100 or 1000

e.g. $234 \times 1000 = 234\,000$

e.g. $0.23 \times 1000 = 230$

Identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers and use factors in mental multiplication

e.g. 326×6 is 652×3 which is 1956

Use place value and number facts in mental multiplication

e.g. $4000 \times 6 = 24\,000$

e.g. $0.03 \times 6 = 0.18$

Use doubling and halving as mental multiplication strategies, including to multiply by 2, 4, 8, 5, 20, 50 and 25

e.g. 28×25 is a quarter of $28 \times 100 = 700$

Use rounding in mental multiplication

e.g. 34×19 as $(34 \times 20) - 34$

Multiply 1- and 2-place decimals by numbers up to and including 10 using place value and partitioning

e.g. 3.6×4 is $12 + 2.4$

e.g. 2.53×3 is $6 + 1.5 + 0.09$

Double decimal numbers with up to 2 places using partitioning

e.g. 36.73 doubled is double 36 (72) plus double 0.73 (1.46)

Use short multiplication to multiply a 1-digit number by a number with up to 4 digits

Use long multiplication to multiply a 2-digit number by a number with up to 4 digits

Use short multiplication to multiply a 1-digit number by a number with 1 or 2 decimal places, including amounts of money

Multiply fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers

Multiply fractions by proper fractions

Use percentages for comparison and calculate simple percentages

Know by heart all the multiplication facts up to 12×12

Multiply whole numbers and 1- and 2-place decimals by 10, 100 and 1000

Use an efficient written method to multiply a 1-digit or a teen number by a number with up to 4 digits by partitioning (grid method)

Multiply a 1-place decimal number up to 10 by a number ≤ 100 using the grid method

Y6

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Know by heart all the division facts up to $144 \div 12$
Divide whole numbers by powers of 10 to give whole number answers or answers with up to 3 decimal places
Identify common factors, common multiples and primes numbers and use factors in mental division
e.g. $438 \div 6$ is $219 \div 3$ which is 73
Use tests for divisibility to aid mental calculation
Use doubling and halving as mental division strategies, for example to divide by 2, 4, 8, 5, 20 and 25
e.g. $628 \div 8$ is halved three times:
 314 , 157 , 78.5
Divide 1- and 2-place decimals by numbers up to and including 10 using place value
e.g. $2.4 \div 6 = 0.4$
e.g. $0.65 \div 5 = 0.13$
e.g. $\pounds 6.33 \div 3 = \pounds 2.11$
Halve decimal numbers with up to 2 places using partitioning
e.g. *Half of 36.86 is half of 36 (18) plus half of 0.86 (0.43)*
Know and use equivalence between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts
Recognise a given ratio and reduce a given ratio to its lowest terms

Use short division to divide a number with up to 4 digits by a 1-digit or a 2-digit number
Use long division to divide 3-digit and 4-digit numbers by 'friendly' 2-digit numbers
Give remainders as whole numbers or as fractions or as decimals
Divide a 1-place or a 2-place decimal number by a number ≤ 12 using multiples of the divisors
Divide proper fractions by whole numbers

Know by heart all the division facts up to $144 \div 12$
Divide whole numbers by 10, 100, 1000 to give whole number answers or answers with up to 2 decimal places
Use an efficient written method, involving subtracting powers of 10 times the divisor, to divide any number of up to 1000 by a number ≤ 12
e.g. $836 \div 11$ as $836 - 770$ (70×11) leaving 66 which is 6×11 , giving the answer 76
Divide a 1-place decimal by a number ≤ 10 using place value and knowledge of division facts