Progression in Calculations Supporting Document

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Addition	Combining two parts to make a whole: part whole model. Starting at the bigger number and counting on. Regrouping to make 10	Adding three single digits. Column method – no regrouping.	Column method regrouping. (up to 3 digits)	Column method regrouping. (up to 4 digits)	Column method regrouping. (with more than 4 digits) (Decimals- with the same amount of decimal places)	Column method regrouping. (Decimals- with different amounts of decimal places)
Subtraction	Taking away ones Counting back Find the difference Part whole model Make 10	Counting back Find the difference Part whole model Make 10 Column method no regrouping	Column method with regrouping. (up to 3 digits)	Column method with regrouping. (up to 4 digits)	Column method with regrouping. (with more than 4 digits) (Decimals- with the same amount of decimal places)	Column method with regrouping. (Decimals- with different amounts of decimal places)
Multiplication	Doubling Counting in multiples Arrays (with support)	Doubling Counting in multiples Repeated addition Arrays- showing commutative multiplication	Counting in multiples Repeated addition Arrays- showing commutative multiplication Grid method	Column multiplication (2 and 3 digit multiplied by 1 digit)	Column multiplication (up to 4 digit numbers multiplied by 1 or 2 digits)	Column multiplication (multi digit up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number)
Division	Sharing objects into groups Division as grouping	Division as grouping Division within arrays	Division as grouping Division within arrays Division with a remainder	Division within arrays Division with a remainder Division by subtraction – "chunking" (concrete and pictorial)	Division by subtraction – short division by "chunking" (up to 4 digits by a 1 digit number interpret remainders appropriately for the context)	Short division by chunking. Long division by chunking (up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number interpret remainders as whole numbers, fractions, decimals or round) When / if applicable short division bus stop method, long division formal method

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