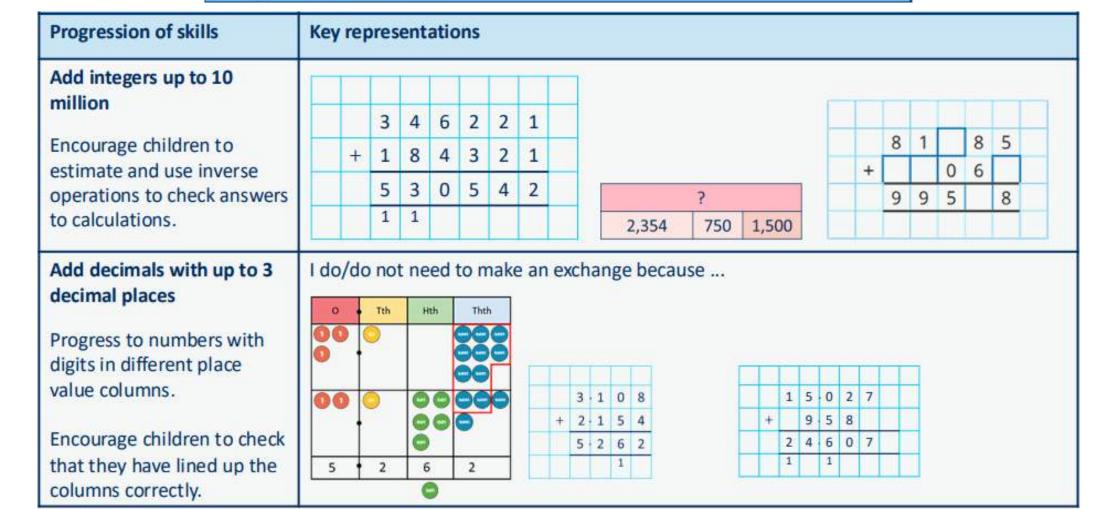
## **Calculation policy**

Mathematics is a subject in which its learning episodes can be taught in multiple different ways, using multiple different methods; this is the case at many schools. This can cause significant confusion and cognitive overload for some students, especially lower attaining students. The purpose of this document is to provide mathematics teachers, teachers of other subjects and staff who support students in mathematics lessons with an easy-reference guide to some the methods that could be employed in the teaching of mathematics. In mathematics we aim to ensure thorough understanding of the subject content covered without relying on process memorisation. The methods outlined are one of the ways of accomplishing this. This document will allow staff to synchronise their practise, to ensure students encounter the same methods throughout their mathematical journey, regardless of their teacher. The aim is that this will provide consistency for students in the long-term and therefore aid in improving their outcomes.

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.

#### Addition

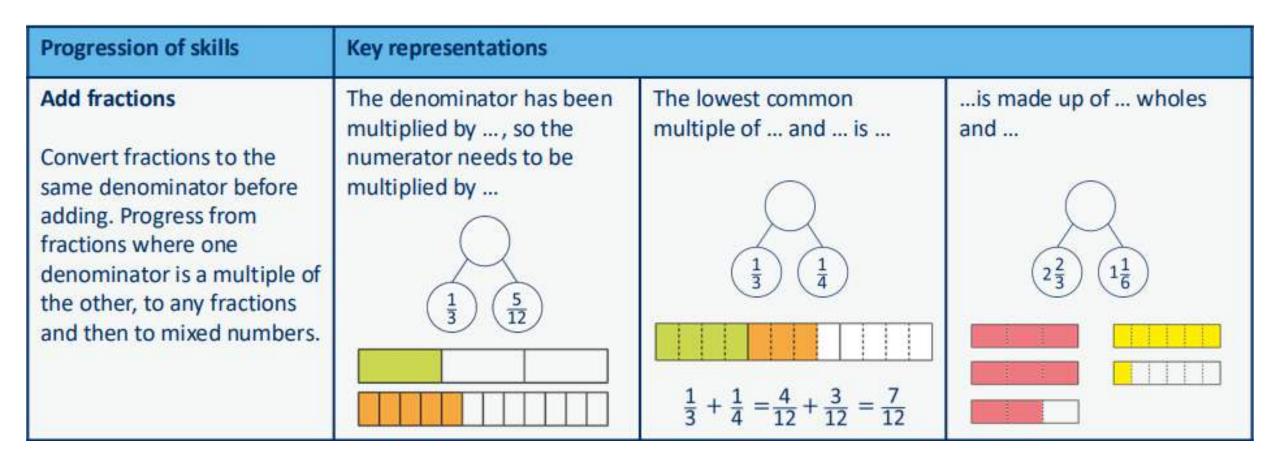
- · Add larger numbers, using the formal written method of columnar addition.
- Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations.
- Calculate intervals across zero.
- Add fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions.



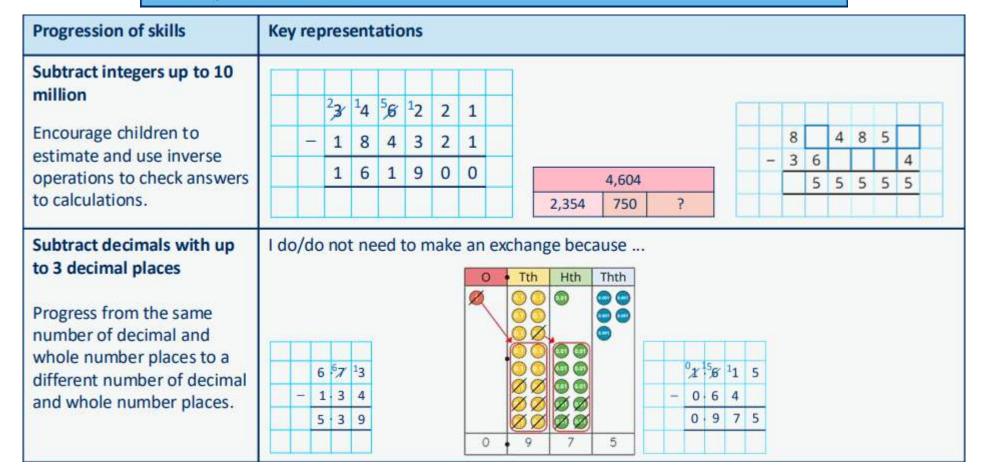
# <u>Addition</u>

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 (3 + 4) × 2  * and +  + and -	$= 14$ $3 + 4 \times 2 = 11$ $3 \times 4 + 2 = 14$			
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	-5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5  The difference between - 5 and -1 is 4			
	+11 $+5$ $-11+16=5$ $-11$	+5 +5 -5 0 5 The difference between – 5 and 5 is 10			

#### <u>Addition</u>



- Subtract larger numbers, using the formal written methods of columnar subtraction.
- Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations.
- · Calculate intervals across zero.
- Subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions.



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

Progression of skills	Key representations				
Subtract fractions	The denominator has been multiplied by, so the	The lowest common multiple of and is	is made up of wholes and		
Convert fractions to the same denominator before subtracting. Progress from fractions where one	numerator needs to be multiplied by		$2\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{8}$		
denominator is a multiple of the other, to any fractions and then subtracting from a mixed number.	1 9	$\frac{7}{9}$			
	$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{6}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{7}{9} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{14}{18} - \frac{9}{18} = \frac{5}{18}$	$2\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$		

#### Multiplication

- · Identify common factors and common multiples.
- Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication.
- Multiply numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000
- Multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers.
- Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations.
- Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form.
- Solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts.
- · Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages.

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.					by a 2-digit number then multiply by the tens and then find the total.				6 2 (1 0 (1	,207 × 6) ,207 × 30)
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-	M HTh TTh Th H T O Th H T					Т	0	• Tth	Hth	Thth	
generalise that multiplying		•	0 00	00					.00	00	00
by a power of 10 always results in adding zeros.	$234 \times 10 = 2,34$	0	100		0.234	× 10	= 2.3	4			
	$234 \times 100 = 23,400$			$0.234 \times 100 = 23.4$							
	$234 \times 1,000 = 234,000$				0.234	× 1,0	00 =	234			

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Order of operations	has greater priority than, so the fi	irst 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.	powers  * and +  + and -	
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 $\times$ =, so I also know that $\times$ = $6 \times 2 = 12$ $6 \times 0.2 = 1.2$	I need to exchange 10 for 1    Th

Progression of skills	Key representations				
Multiply fractions by fractions	When multiplying a pair of fractions, I need to multiply the numerator and multiply the denominator.				
Encourage children to give answers in their simplest form.					
	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{15}$ $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$			
Find the whole	If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is, then the whole is $\times$	If $\Box$ is, then $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is and the whole is $\times$			
Children multiply to find the whole from a given part.	$\frac{1}{3}$ of = 18 ? $18 \times 3 = 54$ $\frac{1}{3}$ of $54 = 18$	$\frac{4}{9}$ of = 48 $\frac{1}{9} = 48 \div 4 = 12$ $9 \times 12 = 108$ $\frac{4}{9}$ 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% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25%	% is made up of %, and %  100% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10%
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, the adults  children	ere are 6 children.  Adults Children  1 6 2 12 3 18
ratio tables help children to see both horizontal and vertical multiplicative relationships.	The ratio of adults to children is 1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Adults

- Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers.
- 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.
- 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.
- Divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 giving answers up to three decimal places.
- Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places.
- · Associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents.
- Divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example,  $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$ ]
- Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages.

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  There are groups of hundreds/tens/ones/ in  There are groups of hundreds/tens/ones/ in  There are groups of hundreds/tens/ones/ in	00000	4	2 8	3	_

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.	$240 \div 60 = 240 \div 10 \div 6$ $240 \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 10 \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \div 6 \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \\ +6 \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array}$ $480 \div 24 = 480 \div 4 \div 6$ $480 \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} +4 \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} +6 \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array}$	9,120 ÷ 15 = 9,120 ÷ 5 ÷ 3				
Long division  The long division method is introduced for the first time. Two alternative methods are shown.	Method 1  0 3 6 12 4 3 2 3 6 0 (12 × 30) 7 2 7 2 (12 × 6) 1 1 2 (15 × 4)	Method 2  0 3 6 12 4 3 2 3 6 7 2 7 2 1 1 7 9				
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 $\begin{array}{c} \times \text{ and } + \\ + \text{ and } - \end{array}$					

Progression of skills	Key representations				
Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000 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.  H T O Tth Hth Thth $+1,000$ $312 \div 10 = 31.2$ H T O Tth Hth Thth $312 \div 100 = 3.12$ $312 \div 1,000 = 0.312$	906 ÷ 10 = 90.6 906 ÷ 100 = 9.06 906 ÷ 1,000 = 0.906			
Divide decimals by integers  This is the first time children divide decimals by numbers other than 10, 100 or 1,000	I know that ÷ =, so I also know that ÷ =  1 new that ÷ =  1 new that ÷ =  2 1 new that ÷ =  3 1 new that ÷ =  3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	eed to exchange 1 for 10			
Decimal and fraction equivalents	The fraction is equivalent to the decimal $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s equal to $\frac{\square}{100}$ $\times 25$ $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{75}{100} = 0.75$ $\times 25$			

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 ÷ = ÷
This is the first time children divide fractions by an integer.	$\frac{4}{7} \div 4 = \frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{4}{7} \div 2 = \frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$ so $\frac{2}{3} \div 4 = \frac{4}{6} \div 4 = \frac{1}{6}$
Fraction of an amount  Children divide and multiply	To find $\frac{1}{\Box}$ I divide by	If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is equal to, then $\Box$ are equal to	If 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.	$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 36 = 36 \div 2$ $\frac{1}{12} \text{ of } 36 = 36 \div 12$	$\frac{2,700 \text{ m}}{\frac{7}{9} \text{ of } 2,700} = \frac{1}{9} \text{ of } 2,700 \times 7$	$\frac{4}{9} \text{ of } \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} = 48$

#### Progression of skills **Key representations** ... % is made up of ... %, and ... % There are ... lots of ... % in 100% Calculate percentages To find ... %, I need to divide by ... Children first learn how to 100% 100% find 1%, 10%, 20%, 25% and 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 50% 50% 50% before using multiples 25% 25% 25% 25% of these amounts to find To find 30%, I can find 10% and then multiply it by 3 To find 23%, I can use $10\% \times 2$ and $1\% \times 3$ $50\% \text{ of } ... = ... \div 2$ any percentage. $25\% \text{ of } ... = ... \div 4$ To find 99%, I can find 1%, then subtract from 100% Calculations involving ratio For every ..., there are ... ÷ 6 Encourage children to see Children Adults the multiplicative For every 6 children on a school trip, there is 1 adult. relationship between ratios. 1 adults They will need to multiply 2 or divide each value by the same number to keep the children ratio equivalent. Double number lines and ratio tables help children to see both horizontal and Adults vertical multiplicative Children

The ratio of children to adults is 6:1

relationships.

6

12

18

18