Penclawdd Primary School

Maths Calculation Strategies

Mathematics and Numeracy

At Penclawdd Primary School, we use the White Rose Maths scheme for the teaching of Maths from Reception to Year 6, which follows the mastery approach to learning. At the heart of White Rose Maths is the belief that all children can achieve.

White Rose Maths focuses on helping all children to build a deep understanding of maths concepts and confidence in maths.

For each year group the curriculum strands are broken down into small steps that build on prior knowledge to help children develop a deep and robust understanding of the concept before moving on.

Within this booklet, you will find the calculation strategies taught and used by your child in school.

Further information can be found at www.whiteroseeducation.com

Progression of skills - Addition

Year group	Skill
Nursery	• Subitise to 3 • 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 • Add more
Year 1	• Add together • Add more • Bonds within 10 • Related facts within 20 • Missing numbers

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 • 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) • Missing numbers
Year 3	• Add 1s, 10s and 100s to a 3-digit number • Add two numbers (no exchange) • Add two numbers across a 10 or 100 • Complements to 100 • Add fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole • 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

Addition

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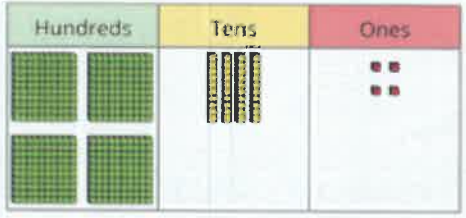
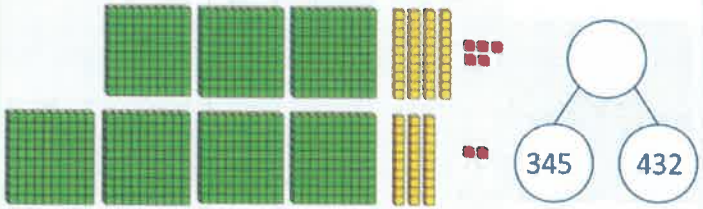
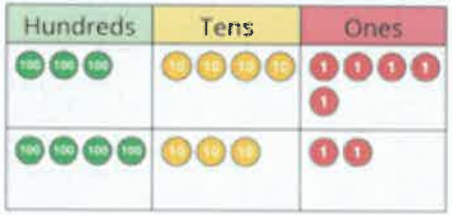
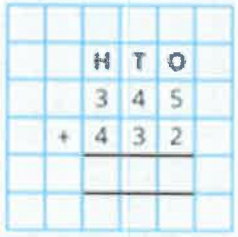
Year 3	• Add numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones, a three-digit number and tens, a three-digit number and hundreds. • Add numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition. • Add fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole. • Calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks.

Progression of skills	Key representations
Add 1s, 10s or 100s to 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 increase by ...   444 + 5 = 444 + 50 = 444 + 500 = 777 + 2 = 777 + 20 = 777 + 200 = What patterns do you notice? 235 + 3 = 235 + 30 = 235 + 300 = 604 + 20 = 604 + 50 = 604 + 90 = 111 + ☐ = 118 111 + ☐ = 181 111 + ☐ = 811
Add two numbers (no exchange) Mental strategies and introduction of formal written method.	... ones + ... ones = ... ones ... tens + ... tens = ... tens ... hundreds + ... hundreds = ... hundreds    

Subtraction

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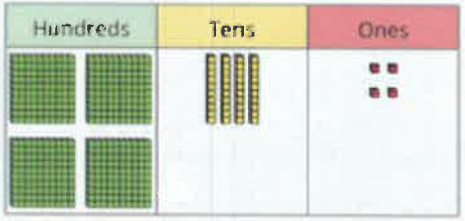
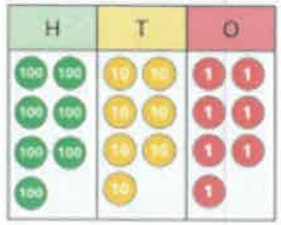
Year 3	• Subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones, a three-digit number and tens, a three-digit number and hundreds. • Subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods. • Subtract fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole.
Progression of skills	**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 by ...





444 − 2 =
444 − 20 =
444 − 200 =

777 − 4 =
777 − 40 =
777 − 400 =

What patterns do you notice?

235 − 3 =
235 − 30 =
235 − 300 =

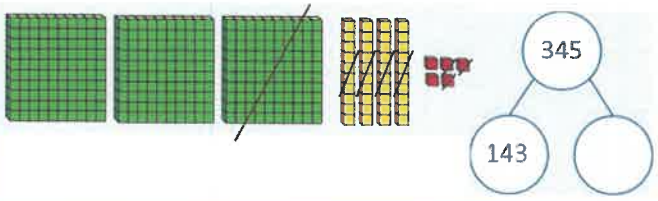
624 − 20 =
654 − 50 =
694 − 90 =

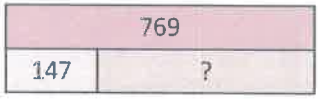
118 − ☐ = 111
181 − ☐ = 111
811 − ☐ = 111

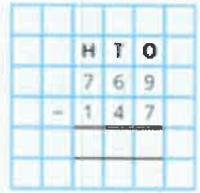
Subtract two numbers (no exchange)

Mental strategies and introduction of formal written method.

... ones − ... ones = ... ones
... tens − ... tens = ... tens
... hundreds − ... hundreds = ... hundreds







Subtraction

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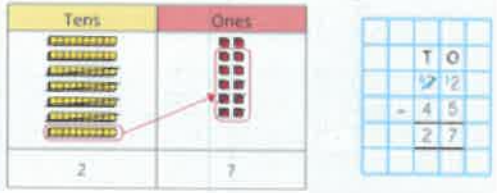
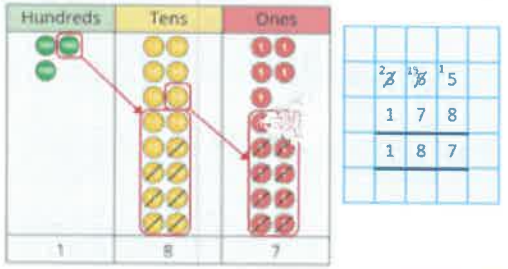
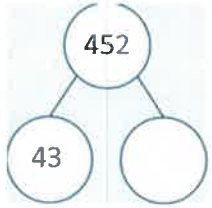
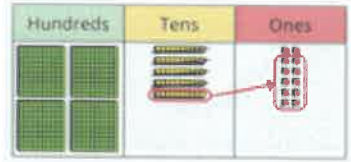
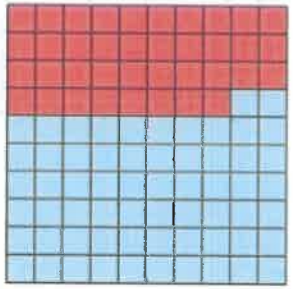
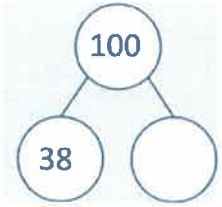
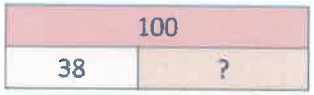
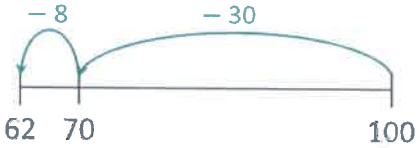
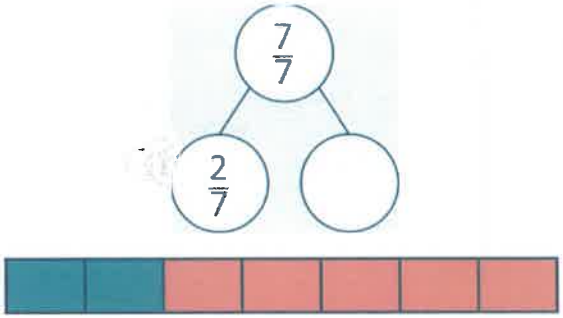
Progression of skills	Key representations
Subtract two numbers across a 10 or 100 Formal written method involving up to 2 exchanges including 3-digit subtract 2-digit numbers.	I need to subtract ... ones. I do/do not need to make an exchange. I need to subtract ... tens. I do/do not need to make an exchange. I can exchange 1 ... for 10 ...      
Complements to 100 Focus on subtraction facts. Encourage children to notice patterns.	100 minus ... is equal to ...    	I subtract ... tens, then I subtract ... ones.  $100 - 38 = 62$ $100 - 62 = 38$ $62 = 100 - 38$ $38 = 100 - 62$

Subtraction

Progression of skills	Key representations
Subtract fractions with the same denominator within 1 whole Make links with known facts.	When subtracting fractions with the same denominator, I only subtract the numerator. ... fifths − ... fifths = ... fifths  $\frac{5}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$  $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$  $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$ 

Multiplication

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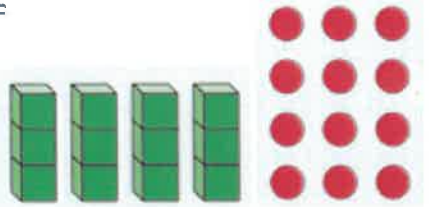
Year 3	• Recall and use multiplication facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables. • Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods. • 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.
Progression of skills	**Key representations**

The 3 times-table

Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back.

... groups of 3 =
... × 3 =
3, ... times =
3 × ... =



... times 3 is equal to ...

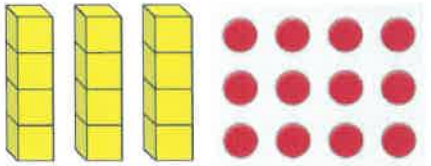
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

$4 \times 3 = 12 \quad 12 = 4 \times 3$

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.

... groups of 4 =
... × 4 =
4, ... times =
4 × ... =



... times 4 is equal to ...

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

$3 \times 4 = 12 \quad 12 = 3 \times 4$

Multiplication

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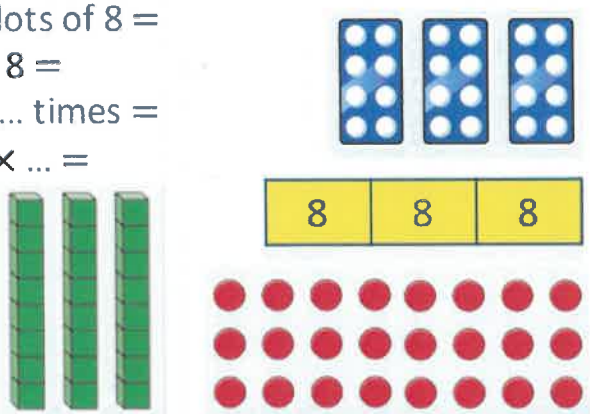
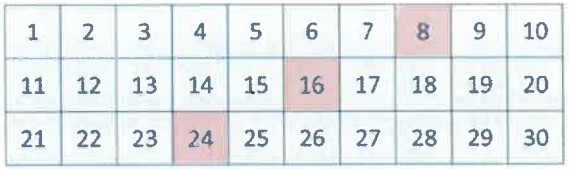
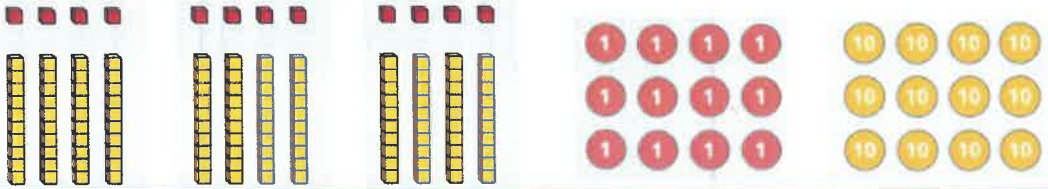
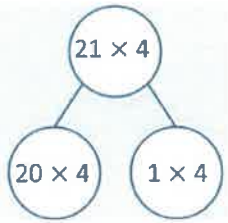
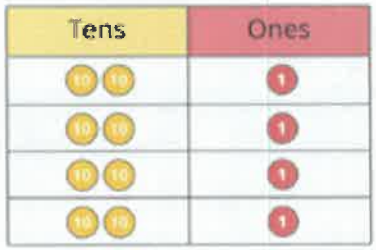
Progression of skills	Key representations
The 8 times-table Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Encourage children to notice links between the 2, 4 and 8 times-tables.	... lots of 8 = × 8 = 8, ... times = 8 × ... =  ... times 8 is equal to ...  3 × 8 = 24 24 = 3 × 8 
Related facts Use knowledge of multiplying by 10 to scale times-table facts.	... × ... ones is equal to ... ones so ... × ... tens is equal to ... tens.  3 × 4 = 12 3 × 40 = 120
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. ...ones multiplied by ... is equal to ... ones.  30 × 2 = 60 2 × 2 = 4 32 × 2 = 64  

Multiplication

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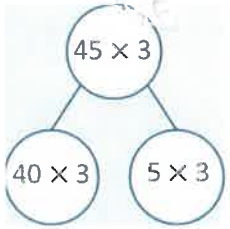
Progression of skills	Key representations
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - with exchange Children apply their understanding of partitioning to represent and solve calculations using the expanded method.	... tens multiplied by ... is equal to ... tens. ... ones multiplied by ... is equal to ... ones.  $20 \times 4 = 80$ $4 \times 4 = 16$ $24 \times 4 = 96$  
Scaling Children focus on multiplication as scaling (.... times the size) as opposed to repeated addition.	There are .... times as many ... as ...  There are 3 times as many triangles as circles.
	... is ... times the size of ... ... is ... times the length/height of ...   Miss Smith is twice the height of Jo.

Multiplication

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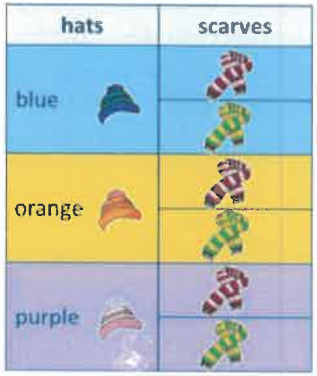
Progression of skills	Key representations
Correspondence problems (How many ways?) Encourage children to work systematically to find all the different possible combinations.	For every ... , there are ... possible ... There are ... × ... possibilities altogether.   For every hat, there are two possible scarves. $3 \times 2 = 6$ There are 6 possibilities altogether.

Division

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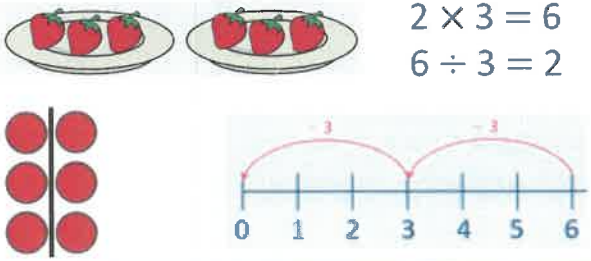
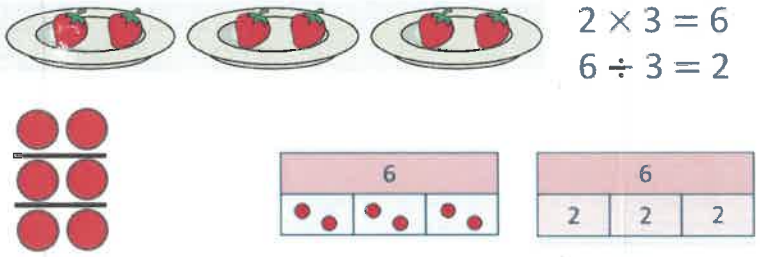
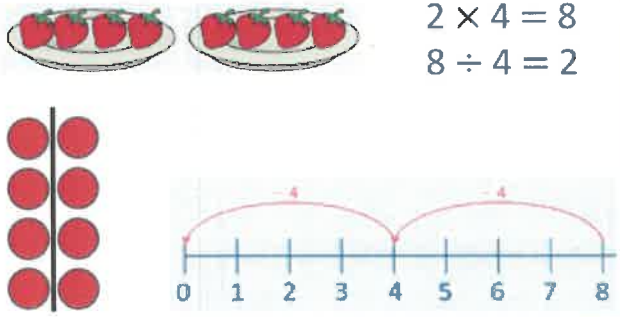
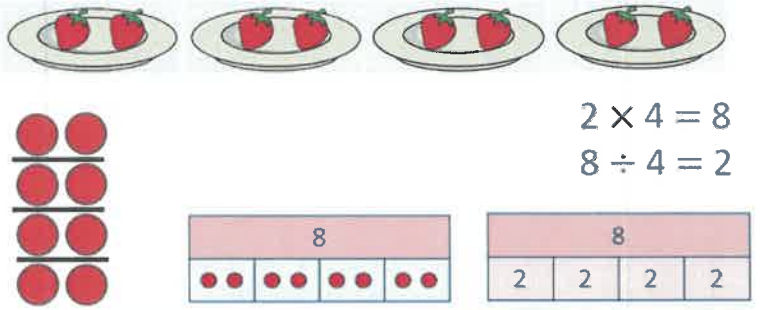
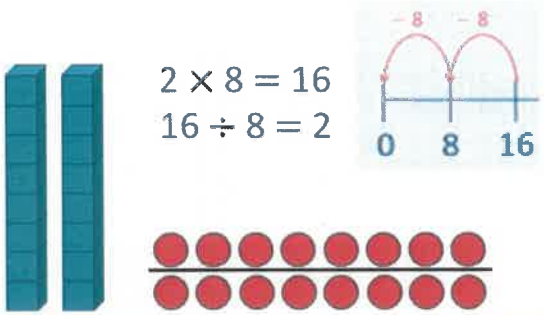
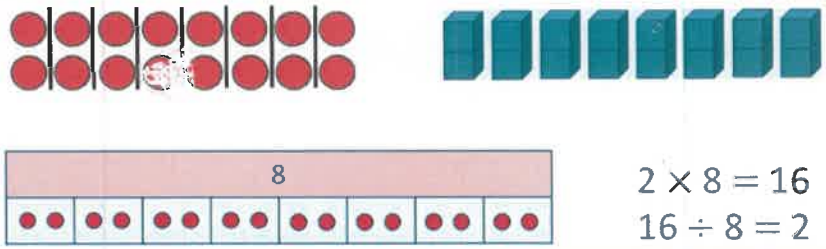
Year 3	• Recall and use division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables. • Write and calculate mathematical statements for division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods. • Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators.	
Progression of skills	**Key representations**	
Divide by 3 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 ... ... ÷ 3 =  	... has been shared equally into 3 equal groups. ... ÷ 3 = 
Divide by 4 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 ... ... ÷ 4 =  	... has been shared equally into 4 equal groups. ... ÷ 4 = 

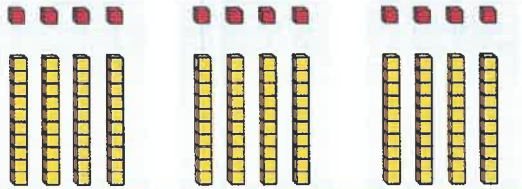
Division

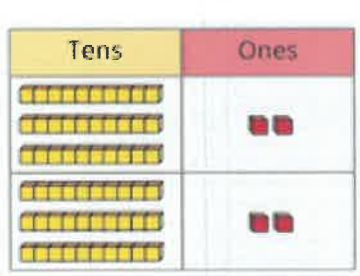
White Rose MATHS

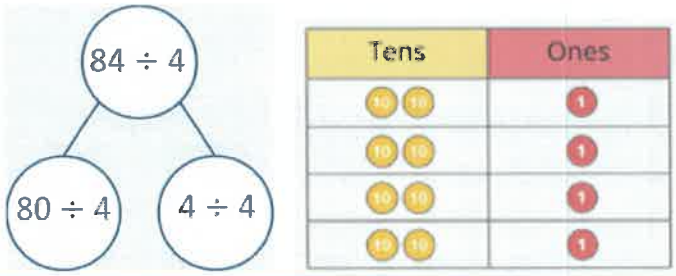
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Divide by 8 Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	There are ... groups of 8 in ... ... ÷ 8 =	... has been shared equally into 8 equal groups. ... ÷ 8 =
Related facts Link to known times-table facts.	... ÷ ... is equal to ..., so ... tens ÷ ... is equal to ... tens.	
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 ... ones.	











Division

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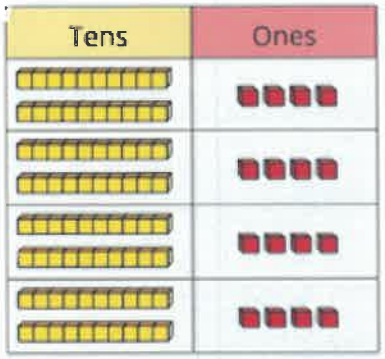
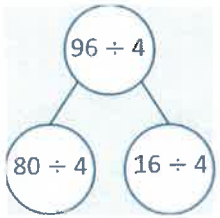
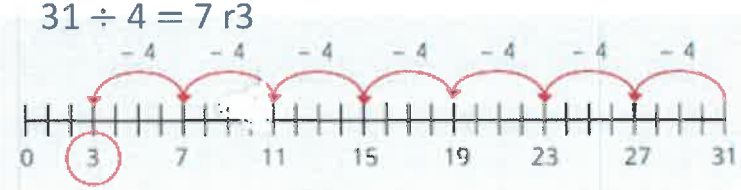
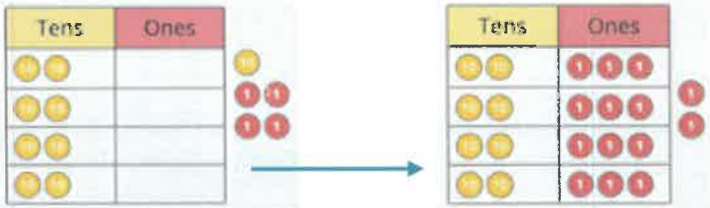
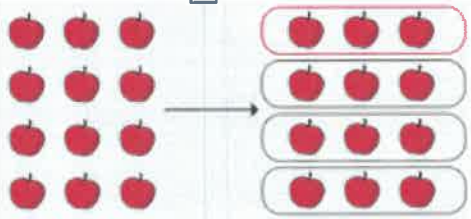
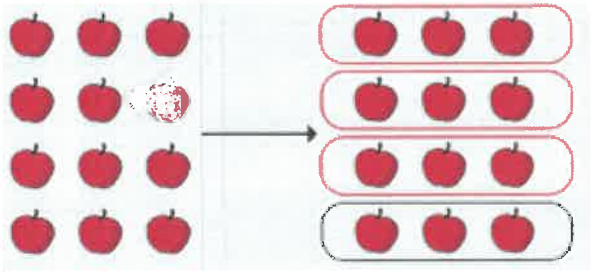
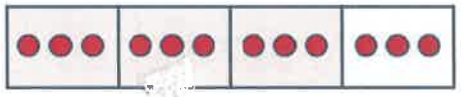
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - with remainders Encourage children to partition numbers flexibly to help them to divide more efficiently.	... tens divided by ... is equal to ... tens. ... ones divided by ... is equal to ... ones.   80 ÷ 4 = 20 16 ÷ 4 = 4 96 ÷ 4 = 24	There are ... groups of ... There are ... remaining. 31 ÷ 4 = 7 r3  94 ÷ 4 = 23 r2 
Unit fractions of a set of objects Bar models are useful to show the link between division and fractions, for example, dividing by 3 and finding a third.	The whole is divided into ... equal parts. Each part is $\frac{1}{\square}$ of the whole.  $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 apples is 3 apples.	One ... of ... is ... $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 is 3  $\frac{1}{3}$ of 36 is 12 

Division

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 $\frac{1}{\square}$ of the whole.  $\frac{3}{4}$ of 12 apples is 9 apples.	$\frac{1}{\square}$ of ... is ..., so $\frac{\square}{\square}$ of ... is ... $\frac{3}{4}$ of 12 is 9  $\frac{2}{3}$ of 36 is 24