Bromstone 'Progression in Calculations' Policy



Addition

Objective and Strategies	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract (Abstract concepts and representations may not be suitable for the suggested year group)
R Combining two parts to make a whole: part- whole model	Image: Constraint of the second se	image: space of the space	4 + 3 = 7 $10 = 6 + 4$ 5 3 Use the part-part whole diagram as shown above to move into the abstract.
R Addition as 'combining 2 groups'	Pictures & Objects I buy 3 cakes & my friend buys 2 cakes. How many did we buy altogether? Might be recorded 3 +2 = 5	Symbols 8 people are on the bus. 3 more get on at the next sto on the bus now? ©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©©	p. How many people are
1 Starting at the bigger number and counting on	Personal (12 + 5 = 17	5 + 12 = 17

	Start with the larger number on the bead string and then count on to the smaller number 1 by 1 to find the answer.	Start at the larger number on the nu on in ones or in one jump to find the	Place the larger number in your head and count on the smaller number to find your answer.	
1 Addition as 'counting on' U+U (bridging 10) TU+U (bridging 20)	Pictorial recording with children using numer Make 5 in different ways Record as a number sentence 4 + 1 = 5	als & words up to 20.	Addition as 'counting of Using number lines – jun 16 + 5 = 21 +1 15 16	
1 Regrouping to make 10	6 + 5 = 11 Start with the bigger number and use the smaller number to make 10.		Use pictures or a number line. Regroup or partition the smaller number to make 10.	7 + 4= 11 If I am at seven, how many more do I need to make 10? How many more do I add on now?
2 Adding three single digits	4 + 7 + 6= 17 Put 4 and 6 together to make 10. Add on 7.			4 + 7 + 6 = 10 + 7 $= 17$ Combine the two numbers that make 10 and then add on the remainder.

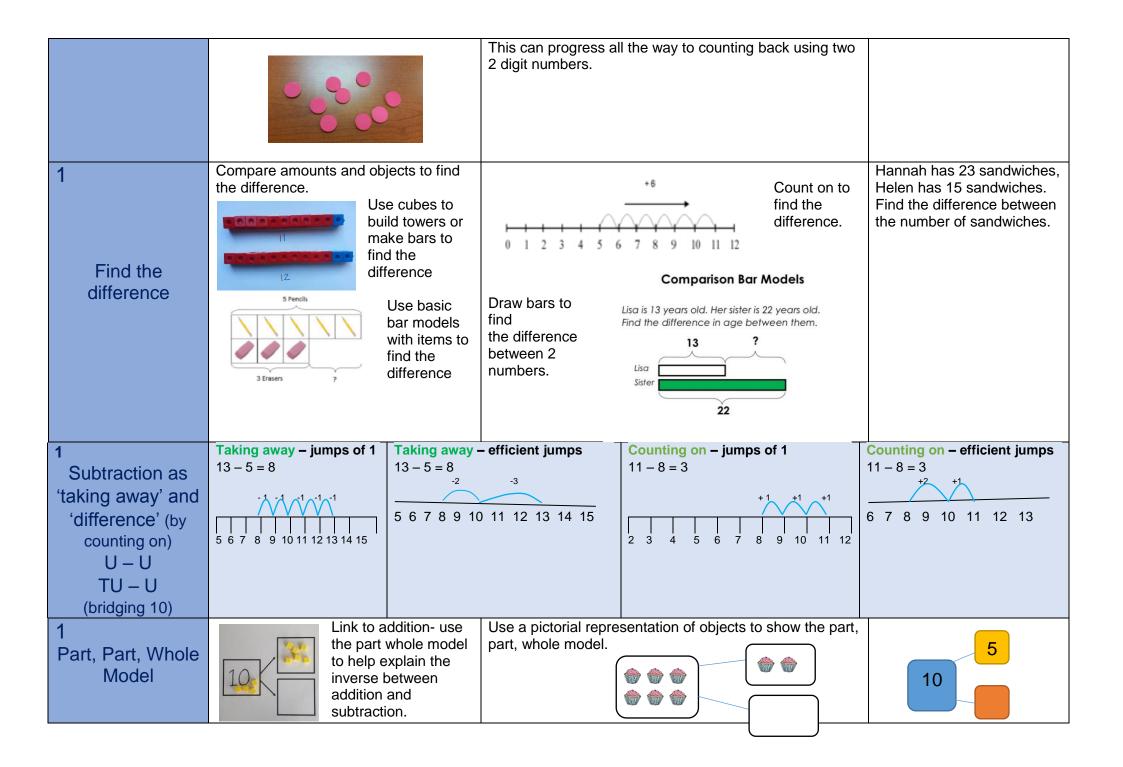
	with 2 o		ts (if possit	I0, make 10 ble) then add		•		• •	•	ects. Draw a to make 10.			
2/3 Column method-	Add together the ones first then add the tens. Use the Base 10 blocks first before		counte		en can			ks and place valu rs to help them t		<u>Calculations</u>			
no regrouping	т	0				Т			0		2	21 + 42 =	
		# ••••										21 + 42	
			0										
2	Pictures 23 + 12 =	s & Symb = 25	ols	Number Lin 35 + 47 = 82	+3	+30	+2			Partitioning 35 + 47 = 82 40 + 30 = 70		100 SquareUse 100 square tadd units	to:
TU+TU		Use Diene	s	Make efficier	47 50 47 jumps (80 82 80 82		& 1s)	7 + 5 = 12 70 + 12 = 82		add tensadd tens & ur	nits
3	Make bo grid.	oth numb	ers on a pl	lace value	column		ace val	ue count		ation of the Irther support the	eir nu to	art by partitioning mbers before mov clearly show the	/ing on
	0	10		146								change below the dition.	
Column method-		0000		<u>+ 527</u>	• •			::			20 40		
regrouping		00			•••	••	•	::•			<u>40</u> 60		
	Add up the units and exchange 10 ones for one 10.			7	1	5	•• 1					536 + 85	
					•	1	•	1					<u>621</u> 11

	Image: state Image: state 146 Image: state Image: state Image: state Image: state Image: state Image: state		ir s p	as the children move on, ntroduce decimals with the ame number of decimal laces and different. Money an be used here. 72.8
	Add up the rest of the columns,			54.6
	exchanging the 10 counters from one column for the next place value column until every column has been added.			$ \begin{array}{r} 127.4 \\ $
	This can also be done with Base 10 to help children clearly see that 10 ones equal 1 ten and 10 tens equal 100.			2 3 . 3 6 1
	As children move on to decimals, money and decimal place value counters can be used to support learning.			$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
3	Number Lines	Partitioning	Partitioning money	Compact Vertical
-	374+ 248 =	374 + 248 = 622	Keep the units the same -	374
HTU+TU	+6 +200 +40 +2		either all pounds or all pence	$+ \frac{248}{222}$
HTU+HTU		300 + 200 = 500 70 + 40 = 110	$\pounds 3.74 + \pounds 2.48 = \pounds 6.22$	<u>622</u> 11
(including bridging 1000)		4 + 8 = 12	$\pounds 3.00 + \pounds 2.00 = \pounds 5.00$	
Decimals: money	374 380 580 620 622		$\pounds 0.70 + \pounds 0.40 = \pounds 1.10$	
4	Number Lines	Partitioning	$\pounds 0.04 + \pounds 0.08 = \pounds 0.12$ Partitioning decimals	Compact Vertical
4	1576 + 858 =	Failuoning	Farmoning decimais	compact vertical
ThHTU+ HTU		1576 + 858 = 2434	3.24km + 18.07km = 21.31km	
Decimals up to Odr	+4 +800 +50 +4	1000 1 0 1000	2 10 04	+ 48.56 72.26
Decimals up to 2dp		$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	3 + 18 = 21 0.2 + 0.0 = 0.2	$\frac{72.26}{1.1}$
	1576 1580 2380 2430 2434	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	0.04 + 0.07 = 0.11	

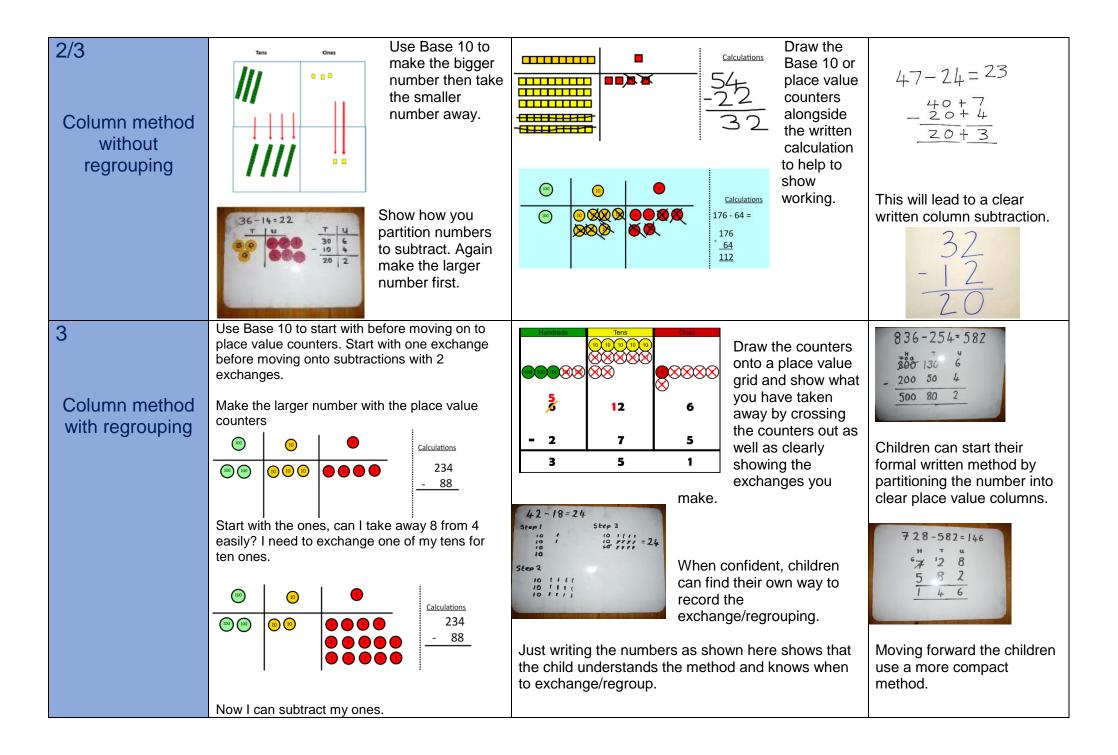
5/6	-	pact Vertical
Consolidate &	3.243 km + 18.07 km = 21.313 km	3.243
extend	3 + 18 = 21 +	<u>18.070</u>
Include:	0.2 + 0.0 = 0.2	$\frac{21.313}{1-1}$
3 numbers	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	
Decimals up to 3dp	0.003 + 0 = 0.003	

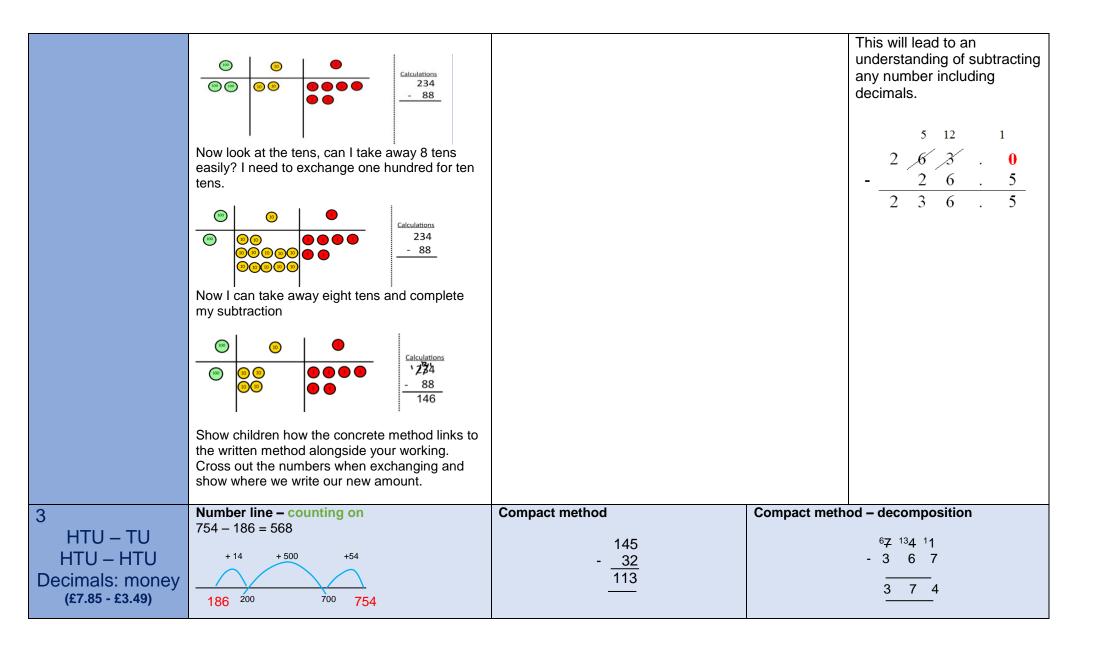
Subtraction

Objective and Strategies	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract (Abstract concepts and representations may not be suitable for the suggested year group)
R/1 Taking away ones	Use physical objects, counters, cubes etc to show how objects can be taken away. 6-2=4	Cross out drawn objects to show what has been taken away. $\begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & &$	18 - 3 = 15 8 - 2 = 6
R Subtraction as 'taking away' from a group	Pictures & Objects I have 5 cakes. I eat 2 of them. How many do $\overrightarrow{\bullet}$ $\overrightarrow{\bullet}$ $\overrightarrow{\bullet}$ $\overleftarrow{\times}$ $\overleftarrow{\times}$ Might be recorded 5 – 2 = 3	○ ○ ○ ○ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	uits. I ate 5. How many were left?
1 Counting back	Make the larger number in your subtraction. Move the beads along your bead string as you count backwards in ones.	Count back on a number line or number track 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Start at the bigger number and count back the smaller number showing the jumps on the number line.	Put 13 in your head, count back 4. What number are you at? Use your fingers to help.
	Use counters and move them away from the group as you take them away counting backwards as you go.	$\begin{array}{c} -1 & -10 \\ -1 & -1 \\ 34 & 35 & 36 & 37 \end{array}$	



	If 10 is the whole and 6 is one of the parts. What is the other part? 10 - 6 =			Move to using numbers within the part whole model.
2 Subtraction as inverse of addition TU – TU (Bridging 10s)	Pictures & Symbols 45 - 22 = 23	Number Lines - taking away $75 - 26 = 49$ -20 49 75 49 75 40 50 60 70 80 90	Number line 74 - 27 = 47 +3 $+42720$ 30 40	
2 Make 10	14 – 9 = Make 14 on the ten frame. Take away the four first to make 10 and then takeaway of more so you have taken away 5. You are left with the answer of 9.	ne altogether. You have reached your answ	n away 7	16 – 8= How many do we take off to reach the next 10? How many do we have left to take off?
2 TU – TU HTU – TU HTU - HTU	Number Line – taking away 326 - 78 = 248 -2 - 70 - 6 -2 - 70 - 26 -2		Jsing partition 45 - 34 = 11 40 + 5 30 + 4 10 + 1	ing 74 - 27 = 47 60 1 70 + 4 - 20 + 7 40 + 7





4 ThHTU – HTU Decimals up to 2dp (72.5 – 45.7)	Number line – counting on 72.5 – 45.7 = 26.8 +4.3 $+20$ $+2.545.7$ 50 70 72.5	Decomposition	Decomposition – decimals
5 Consolidate & extend including: Decimals to 3 dp	Recognise when one written method is more efficient • There was 2.5 litres in the jug. Sam drank 385 ml. How much was left? • 18.07 km – 3.247 m		

Multiplication

Objective and Strategies	Concrete	Picto	rial	Abstract (Abstract concepts and representations may not be suitable for the suggested year group)
R/1 Doubling	Use practical activities to show how to double a number.	Draw pictures to show how to Double		$ \begin{array}{c} 16\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12$
R Count repeated groups of the same size (1s/2s/5s/10s)	Pictures / Objects 3 plates, 2 cakes on each plate		Symbols 6 cakes shared between 3	
R/1 Counting in multiples	Count in multiples supported by concrete objects in equal groups.	Use a number line or pictures counting in multiples.	to continue support in	Count in multiples of a number aloud. Write sequences with multiples of numbers. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 , 30

1 Combining groups of 2,5 or 10	Pictures & Symbols There are 3 sweets in 1 bag. How many swe		
1 Repeated addition	$ \begin{array}{c} $	There are 3 plates. Each plate has 2 star biscuits on. How many biscuits are the 2 add 2 add 2 equals 6 5 + 5 + 5	describe objects and pictures.
1/2 Multiplication as repeated addition & arrays	Pictures & Symbols There are 4 apples in each bowl. How many apples in 6 bowls?		ays 3 or 3 x 5 0 14 x 2 as (10 x 2 and 4 x 2) 0
1/2 Arrays- showing commutative multiplication	Create arrays using counters/ cubes to show multiplication sentences.	Draw arrays in different rotations to find commutative multiplication sentences.	5 + 5 + 5 = 15

2 TU x U (e.g. 13 x 4)	Arrays 13 x 4 000000000000000000000000000000000000	Partitioning 13 x 4 = 52 10 x 4 = 40 3 x 4 = 12 Possible use of numb	er lines to record steps
3 Grid Method	Show the link with arrays to first introduce the grid method.	Children can represent the work they have done with place value counters in a way that they understand. They can draw the counters, using colours to show different amounts or just use circles in the different columns to show their thinking as shown below.	Start with multiplying by one digit numbers and showing the clear addition alongside the grid. \overline{X} 305 $\overline{7}$ 21035210 + 35 = 245Moving forward, multiply by a 2 digit number showing the different rows within the grid method.108103002024 \overline{X} 1000300402101000030040020880002400320

3 Record, support & explain: TU x U (e.g. 16 x 8; 43 x 6) HTU x U	$43 \times 6 = 258$ $40 \times 6 = 240$ $3 \times 6 = 18$ (Use x facts already known e.g. $4 \times 6 = 24$) 43×6 \boxed{X} 6	40 3 240 18	Expanded vertical 43 $x 6 18 \frac{240}{258}$	Compact vertical $ \begin{array}{r} 43\\ \underline{X \ 6}\\ \underline{258}\\ 1 \end{array} $
4 Refine & use efficient methods HTU x U TU x TU U.t x U	x 40 7 30 1200 210 1410 6 240 42 282 1692 1692	x 5 0.6 0.05 9 45 5.4 0.45 50.85	Expanded vertical 237 X <u>4</u> 28 120 <u>800</u> <u>948</u>	Compact vertical 4.7 X 8 <u>37.6</u> 5
5 Use efficient methods: Integer x U (e.g.2307 X 8) Decimal x U (e.g.31.6 X 7) TU x TU HTU x TU	Expanded vertical 2327 X <u>8</u> 56 160 2400 <u>16000</u> <u>18616</u>	Expanded vertical – decimals 131.6 X 7 4.2 7 21 700 732.2 1	Compact vertical 256 X 18 2048 <u>2560</u> 4608	Compact vertical – decimals 25.6 X <u>18</u> 204.8 256.0 460.8

4/5/6	Children can continue to be supported by place value counters at the stage of multiplication.	Bar modelling and number lines can support learners when solving problems with multiplication alongside the formal written methods.	Start with long multiplication, reminding the children about lining up their numbers clearly in columns.
Column multiplication	Image: Constraint of this stage that they always multiply the ones first and note down their answer followed by the tens which they note below.	$\frac{51}{7} \frac{53}{59} \frac{59}{59} \frac{59}$	If it helps, children can write out what they are solving next to their answer. $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$

Division

Objective and Strategies	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract (Abstract concepts and representations may not be suitable for the suggested year group)
R/1 Sharing objects into groups	I have 10 cubes, can you share them equally in 2 groups?	Children use pictures or shapes to share quantities. Children use pictures or shapes to share quantities. 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 +	Share 9 buns between three people. $9 \div 3 = 3$
R/1 Division as grouping	Divide quantities into equal groups. Use cubes, counters, objects or place value counters to aid understanding. 10	Use a number line to show jumps in groups. The number of jumps equals the number of groups. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 3 3 3 3 3 Think of the bar as a whole. Split it into the number of groups you are dividing by and work out how many would be within each group.	28 ÷ 7 = 4 Divide 28 into 7 groups. How many are in each group?
		20 ? 20 \div 5 = ? 5 x ? = 20	

R Share objects into equal groups & count how many in each group	Pictures / Objects 6 cakes shared between 2 people 6 cakes put into groups of 2		Symbols 6 cakes shared between 2 6 cakes put into grou	$ \begin{array}{c} $
1 Solve practical problems that involve sharing into equal groups	Pictures & Symbols How many sweets will each child have if I sh children?		Number Lines $6 \div 3 = 2$	
1 Division within arrays	Link division to multiplication by creating an array and thinking about the number sentences that can be created. Eg $15 \div 3 = 5$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $15 \div 5 = 3$ $3 \times 5 = 15$	Image: Constraint of the second se		Find the inverse of multiplication and division sentences by creating four linking number sentences. $7 \times 4 = 28$ $4 \times 7 = 28$ $28 \div 7 = 4$ $28 \div 4 = 7$
1/2 Division with a remainder	14 ÷ 3 = Divide objects between groups and see how much is left over	Jump forward in equal jumps o how many more you need to ju o 4 Draw dots and group them to d clearly show a remainder.	mp to find a remainder.	Complete written divisions and show the remainder using r. $\begin{array}{c} 29 \div 8 = 3 \text{ REMAINDER 5} \\ \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \\ \text{dividend divisor quotient} \end{array}$

1/2 Division as sharing & grouping (including remainders) TU ÷ U (where divisor is 2,5 or 10)	Pictures/Symbols 4 eggs fit in a box. How many boxes would you need to pack 20 eggs?	Number lines/Arrays 15 ÷ 5 = 000000	Partitioning $28 \div 2 = 14$ $20 \div 2 = 10$ $8 \div 2 = 4$
1/2 TU ÷ U (where divisor is 2,3,4, 5,6 or 10) Round remainders up or down depending on the context	$\begin{array}{c} 33 \div 5 = 6 r \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 20 \\ 25 \\ 30 \\ 33 \\ 0 \end{array}$	aber lines – using the inverse to solve calculations $5 = 6 \times 5 = 30$ 5 = 10 5 = 10 5 = 10 5 = 10 5 = 30 5 = 5 5 = 30 5 = 5 5	Grouping (vertical method) – multiples of 2,3,4,5,6 & 10 $80 \div 5 = 16$ $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ - 50 \\ 30 \\ - 30 \\ - 30 \\ \end{array} (10 \times 5) \\ \hline 30 \\ - 30 \\ \end{array}$
3 - 6 Short division	Tens Units 3 2 3 9 9 9 3 9 9 9 9 3 9 9 9 9 3 9 9 9 9 3 9 9 9 9 3 9 9 9 9 4 9 9 9 9 4 9 9 9 9 4 9 9 9 9 9 4 9 9 9 9 9 4 9 9 9 9 9 4 9 9 9 9 9 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 5 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9<	Encourage them to move towar counting in multiples to divide r	al groups. al groups. divide equally with no remainder. 2 1 8 3 4 8 7 2 urds more
	Sta Sta Value	efficiently. ÷ 3= rt with the gest place ue, we are ring 40 into	Move onto divisions with a remainder. 8 6 r 2 3 3 3 5 4 3 2

	Image: constraint of the constr	group and we exchange this for ten ones and n share the ones ially among the ups. e look how much 1 group so the swer is 14.	Finally move into decimal places to divide the total accurately. 1 4 . 6 16 21 3 5 5 1 1 . 0
3	Number lines (start from zero) 91 ÷ 7 = 13		Grouping (vertical layout) $99 \div 8 = 12 \text{ r } 3$
Record, support			
& explain	10 x 7 3 x 7		99 - 80 (10 x 8)
TU ÷ U		_	<u> 19 (10 × 0)</u>
(e.g. 98 ÷ 6)	0 70	91	$- 16 (2 \times 8)$
4	Grouping (expanded)	Grouping (efficient)	ح Short' division
Refine and use	6)196	344 ÷ 8 = 43	291 ÷ 3 = 97
efficient methods:	- <u>60</u> (10 x 6)	8) 344	0.7
chicicht methous.	136 - <u>60</u> (10 x 6)	$- \frac{320}{40 \times 8}$	<u>9</u> 7 3)29 ² 1
HTU ÷ U	76	24	5)2 9 - 1
IIIO ÷ O	- <u>60</u> (10 x 6) 16	$- \frac{24}{0}$ (3 x 8)	
	- <u>12</u> (2 × 6)		
5/6	4 Answer 32 r 4 'Short' division – decimals		'Long' division
Use efficient methods:			$560 \div 24 = 23 r 8$ 23
Integer ÷ U	43.4 ÷ 7 = 6.2		24) 560 - 480
(e.g. 123 ÷ 7) Decimal ÷ U	$\frac{6.2}{14}$		80
(e.g. 27.6 ÷ 8)	7)43.14		- <u>_72</u>
HTU ÷ TU			ð