

## Abacus Calculation Policy

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

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	<p>Add pairs of 'friendly' 3-digit numbers e.g. <math>320 + 450</math></p> <p>Begin to add amounts of money using partitioning</p>		
<p><b>Y3</b> —</p>	<p>Know pairs with each total to 20 e.g. <math>8 - 2 = 6</math> e.g. <math>18 - 6 = 12</math> e.g. <math>15 - 8 = 7</math></p> <p>Subtract any two 2-digit numbers</p> <p>Perform place-value subtractions without a struggle e.g. <math>536 - 30 = 506</math></p> <p>Subtract 2-digit numbers from numbers &gt; 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. <math>423 - 357</math></p> <p>Begin to subtract like fractions e.g. <math>\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{8}</math></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. <math>72 - 47</math></p> <p>Subtract multiples of 5 from 100 by counting up e.g. <math>100 - 35</math></p> <p>Subtract multiples of 10 and 100</p>
<p><b>Y3</b> ×</p>	<p>Know by heart all the multiplication facts in the x2, x3, x4, x5, x8 and x10 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. <math>30 \times 5</math> is <math>15 \times 10</math></p> <p>Partition teen numbers to multiply by a 1-digit number e.g. <math>3 \times 14</math> as <math>3 \times 10</math> and <math>3 \times 4</math></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 x2, x3, x5 and x10 tables</p> <p>Double given tables facts to get others</p> <p>Double numbers up to 25 and multiples of 5 to 50</p>

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<p><b>Y3</b> ÷</p>	<p>Know by heart all the division facts derived from the x2, x3, x4, x5, x8 and x10 tables</p> <p>Divide whole numbers by 10 or 100 to give whole number answers</p> <p>Recognise that division is not commutative</p> <p>Use place value and number facts in mental division e.g. <math>84 \div 4</math> is half of 42</p> <p>Divide larger numbers mentally by subtracting the 10th multiple as appropriate, including those with remainders e.g. <math>57 \div 3</math> is <math>10 + 9</math> as <math>10 \times 3 = 30</math> and <math>9 \times 3 = 27</math></p> <p>Halve even numbers to 100, halve odd numbers to 20</p>	<p>Perform divisions just above the 10th multiple using horizontal or vertical jottings and understanding how to give a remainder as a whole number</p> <p>Find unit fractions of quantities and begin to find non-unit fractions of quantities</p>	<p>Know by heart the division facts derived from the x2, x3, x5 and x10 tables</p> <p>Halve even numbers up to 50 and multiples of 10 to 100</p> <p>Perform divisions within the tables including those with remainders e.g. <math>38 \div 5</math></p>
<b>Year 4</b>			
	<b>Mental calculation</b>	<b>Written calculation</b>	<b>Default for ALL children</b>
<p><b>Y4</b> +</p>	<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. <math>234 + 66 = 300</math> e.g. <math>3.4 + 0.6 = 4</math></p> <p>Perform place-value additions without a struggle e.g. <math>300 + 8 + 50 + 4000 = 4358</math></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</p>	<p>Column addition for 3-digit and 4-digit numbers e.g.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 5347 \\ 2286 \\ + 1495 \\ 121 \\ \hline 9128 \end{array}$ <p>Add like fractions e.g. <math>\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{7}{5} = 1\frac{2}{5}</math></p> <p>Be confident with fractions that add to 1 and fraction complements to 1 e.g. <math>\frac{2}{3} + \_ = 1</math></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>

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	e.g. $4004 + 156$ by knowing that $6 + 4 = 10$ and that $4004 + 150 = 4154$ so the total is 4160		
<b>Y4</b> –	<p>Subtract any two 2-digit numbers Know by heart/quickly derive number bonds to 100 Perform place-value subtractions without a struggle e.g. <math>4736 - 706 = 4030</math></p> <p>Subtract multiples and near multiples of 10, 100, 1000, £1 and 10p Subtract multiples of 0.1 Subtract by counting up e.g. <math>503 - 368</math> is done by adding <math>368 + 2 + 30 + 100 + 3</math> (so we added 135)</p> <p>Subtract, when appropriate, by counting back or taking away, using place value and number facts Subtract £1, 10p, 1p from amounts of money Find change from £10, £20 and £50</p>	<p>Use expanded column subtraction for 3- and 4-digit numbers 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. <math>2002 - 1865</math></p> <p>Subtract like fractions e.g. <math>\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5}</math></p> <p>Use fractions that add to 1 to find fraction complements to 1 e.g. <math>1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}</math></p>	<p>Use counting up with confidence to solve most subtractions, including finding complements to multiples of 100 e.g. <math>512 - 287</math> e.g. <math>67 + \_ = 100</math></p>
<b>Y4</b> ×	<p>Know by heart all the multiplication facts up to <math>12 \times 12</math> 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. <math>300 \times 6</math> e.g. <math>4000 \times 8</math></p> <p>Use understanding of place value and number facts in mental multiplication e.g. <math>36 \times 5</math> is half of <math>36 \times 10</math></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 <math>10 \times 10</math> Multiply whole numbers by 10 and 100 Use the grid method to multiply a 2-digit or a 3-digit number by a number <math>\leq 6</math></p>

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

	<b>Mental calculation</b>	<b>Written calculation</b>	<b>Default for ALL children</b>
<b>Y5 +</b>	<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. <math>13.6 + 6.4 = 20</math></p> <p>Add numbers with 2 significant digits only, using mental strategies e.g. <math>3.4 + 4.8</math> e.g. <math>23\,000 + 47\,000</math></p> <p>Add 1- or 2-digit multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 e.g. <math>8000 + 7000</math> e.g. <math>600\,000 + 700\,000</math></p> <p>Add near multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 to other numbers e.g. <math>82\,472 + 30\,004</math></p> <p>Add decimal numbers which are near multiples of 1 or 10, including money e.g. <math>6.34 + 1.99</math></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. <math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6}</math></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. <math>3.4 + 5.8</math></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>

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	<p>e.g. <math>£34.59 + £19.95</math></p> <p>Use place value and number facts to add two or more 'friendly' numbers, including money and decimals</p> <p>e.g. <math>3 + 8 + 6 + 4 + 7</math></p> <p>e.g. <math>0.6 + 0.7 + 0.4</math></p> <p>e.g. <math>2056 + 44</math></p>		
<p><b>Y5</b></p> <p>–</p>	<p>Subtract numbers with 2 significant digits only, using mental strategies</p> <p>e.g. <math>6.2 - 4.5</math></p> <p>e.g. <math>72\ 000 - 47\ 000</math></p> <p>Subtract 1- or 2-digit multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000</p> <p>e.g. <math>8000 - 3000</math></p> <p>e.g. <math>60\ 000 - 200\ 000</math></p> <p>Subtract 1- or 2-digit near multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 from other numbers</p> <p>e.g. <math>82\ 472 - 30\ 004</math></p> <p>Subtract decimal numbers which are near multiples of 1 or 10, including money</p> <p>e.g. <math>6.34 - 1.99</math></p> <p>e.g. <math>£34.59 - £19.95</math></p> <p>Use counting up subtraction, with knowledge of number bonds to 10, 100 or £1, as a strategy to perform mental subtraction</p> <p>e.g. <math>£10 - £3.45</math></p> <p>e.g. <math>1000 - 782</math></p> <p>Recognise fraction complements to 1 and to the next whole number</p> <p>e.g. <math>1\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = 2</math></p>	<p>Use compact or expanded column subtraction to subtract numbers with up to 5 digits</p> <p>Use complementary addition for subtractions where the larger number is a multiple or near multiple of 1000</p> <p>Use complementary addition for subtractions of decimal numbers with up to 2 places, including amounts of money</p> <p>Begin to subtract related fractions using equivalences</p> <p>e.g. <math>\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6}</math></p> <p>Choose the most efficient method in any given situation</p>	<p>Derive swiftly and without difficulty number bonds to 100</p> <p>Use counting up with confidence to solve most subtractions, including finding complements to multiples of 1000</p> <p>e.g. <math>3000 - 2387</math></p>
<p><b>Y5</b></p> <p>×</p>	<p>Know by heart all the multiplication facts up to <math>12 \times 12</math></p> <p>Multiply whole numbers and 1- and 2-place</p>	<p>Use short multiplication to multiply a 1-digit number by a number with up to 4 digits</p>	<p>Know multiplication tables to <math>11 \times 11</math></p> <p>Multiply whole numbers and 1-place decimals by 10,</p>

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	<p>decimals by 10, 100, 1000, 10 000</p> <p>Use knowledge of factors and multiples in multiplication  e.g. <math>43 \times 6</math> is double <math>43 \times 3</math>  e.g. <math>28 \times 50</math> is <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> of <math>28 \times 100 = 1400</math></p> <p>Use knowledge of place value and rounding in mental multiplication  e.g. <math>67 \times 199</math> as <math>67 \times 200 - 67</math></p> <p>Use doubling and halving as a strategy in mental multiplication  e.g. <math>58 \times 5</math> is half of <math>58 \times 10</math>  e.g. <math>34 \times 4</math> is <math>34</math> doubled twice</p> <p>Partition 2-digit numbers, including decimals, to multiply by a 1-digit number mentally  e.g. <math>6 \times 27</math> as <math>6 \times 20</math> (120) plus <math>6 \times 7</math> (42)  e.g. <math>6.3 \times 7</math> as <math>6 \times 7</math> (42) plus <math>0.3 \times 7</math> (2.1)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Use long multiplication to multiply 3-digit and 4-digit numbers by a number between 11 and 20</p> <p>Choose the most efficient method in any given situation</p> <p>Find simple percentages of amounts  e.g. 10%, 5%, 20%, 15% and 50%</p> <p>Begin to multiply fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers <math>\leq 10</math>  e.g. <math>4 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{3} = 2 \frac{2}{3}</math></p>	<p>100 and 1000</p> <p>Use knowledge of factors as aids to mental multiplication  e.g. <math>13 \times 6</math> is double <math>13 \times 3</math>  e.g. <math>23 \times 5</math> is <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> of <math>23 \times 10</math></p> <p>Use the grid method to multiply numbers with up to 4 digits by 1-digit numbers</p> <p>Use the grid method to multiply 2-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers</p>
<p><b>Y5</b> ÷</p>	<p>Know by heart all the division facts up to <math>144 \div 12</math></p> <p>Divide whole numbers by 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 to give whole number answers or answers with 1, 2 or 3 decimal places</p> <p>Use doubling and halving as mental division strategies  e.g. <math>34 \div 5</math> is <math>(34 \div 10) \times 2</math></p> <p>Use knowledge of multiples and factors, as well as tests for divisibility, in mental division  e.g. <math>246 \div 6</math> is <math>123 \div 3</math>  e.g. We know that 525 divides by 25 and by 3</p>	<p>Use short division to divide a number with up to 4 digits by a number <math>\leq 12</math></p> <p>Give remainders as whole numbers or as fractions</p> <p>Find non-unit fractions of large amounts</p> <p>Turn improper fractions into mixed numbers and vice versa</p> <p>Choose the most efficient method in any given situation</p>	<p>Know by heart division facts up to <math>121 \div 11</math></p> <p>Divide whole numbers by 10, 100 or 1000 to give answers with up to 1 decimal place</p> <p>Use doubling and halving as mental division strategies</p> <p>Use an efficient written method to divide numbers <math>\leq 1000</math> by 1-digit numbers</p> <p>Find unit fractions of 2- and 3-digit numbers</p>

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	<p>Halve amounts of money by partitioning  <i>e.g. <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> of £75.40 = <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> of £75 (£37.50) plus half of 40p (20p) which is £37.70</i></p> <p>Divide larger numbers mentally by subtracting the 10th or 100th multiple as appropriate  <i>e.g. <math>96 \div 6</math> is <math>10 + 6</math>, as <math>10 \times 6 = 60</math> and <math>6 \times 6 = 36</math></i>  <i>e.g. <math>312 \div 3</math> is <math>100 + 4</math> as <math>100 \times 3 = 300</math> and <math>4 \times 3 = 12</math></i></p> <p>Know tests for divisibility by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 25</p> <p>Know square numbers and cube numbers</p> <p>Reduce fractions to their simplest form</p>		
<b>Year 6</b>			
	<b>Mental calculation</b>	<b>Written calculation</b>	<b>Default for ALL children</b>
<b>Y6 +</b>	<p>Know by heart number bonds to 100 and use these to derive related facts  <i>e.g. <math>3.46 + 0.54</math></i></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  <i>e.g. <math>34\ 000 + 8000</math></i></p> <p>Add multiples of powers of 10 and near multiples of the same  <i>e.g. <math>6345 + 199</math></i></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  <i>e.g. <math>4.5 + 6.3</math></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  <i>e.g. <math>3.4 + 6.6</math></i>  <i>e.g. <math>26\ 000 + 54\ 000</math></i></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>

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	<p>e.g. <math>0.74 + 0.33</math></p> <p>Add positive numbers to negative numbers</p> <p>e.g. <i>Calculate a rise in temperature or continue a sequence beginning with a negative number</i></p>		
<p><b>Y6</b></p> <p><b>–</b></p>	<p>Use number bonds to 100 to perform mental subtraction of any pair of integers by complementary addition</p> <p>e.g. <math>1000 - 654</math> as <math>46 + 300</math> in our heads</p> <p>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</p> <p>e.g. <math>10 - 3.65</math> as <math>0.35 + 6</math></p> <p>e.g. <math>£50 - £34.29</math> as <math>71p + £15</math></p> <p>Use number facts and place value to perform mental subtraction of large numbers or decimal numbers with up to 2 places</p> <p>e.g. <math>467\,900 - 3005</math></p> <p>e.g. <math>4.63 - 1.02</math></p> <p>Subtract multiples of powers of 10 and near multiples of the same</p> <p>Subtract negative numbers in a context such as temperature where the numbers make sense</p>	<p>Use column subtraction to subtract numbers with up to 6 digits</p> <p>Use complementary addition for subtractions where the larger number is a multiple or near multiple of 1000 or 10 000</p> <p>Use complementary addition for subtractions of decimal numbers with up to 3 places, including money</p> <p>Subtract mixed numbers and fractions with different denominators</p>	<p>Use number bonds to 100 to perform mental subtraction of numbers up to 1000 by complementary addition</p> <p>e.g. <math>1000 - 654</math> as <math>46 + 300</math> in our heads</p> <p>Use complementary addition for subtraction of integers up to 10 000</p> <p>e.g. <math>2504 - 1878</math></p> <p>Use complementary addition for subtractions of 1-place decimal numbers and amounts of money</p> <p>e.g. <math>£7.30 - £3.55</math></p>
<p><b>Y6</b></p> <p><b>×</b></p>	<p>Know by heart all the multiplication facts up to <math>12 \times 12</math></p> <p>Multiply whole numbers and decimals with up to 3 places by 10, 100 or 1000</p> <p>e.g. <math>234 \times 1000 = 234\,000</math></p> <p>e.g. <math>0.23 \times 1000 = 230</math></p> <p>Identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers and use factors in mental multiplication</p>	<p>Use short multiplication to multiply a 1-digit number by a number with up to 4 digits</p> <p>Use long multiplication to multiply a 2-digit number by a number with up to 4 digits</p> <p>Use short multiplication to multiply a 1-digit number by a number with 1 or 2 decimal places, including amounts of money</p> <p>Multiply fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers</p>	<p>Know by heart all the multiplication facts up to <math>12 \times 12</math></p> <p>Multiply whole numbers and 1- and 2-place decimals by 10, 100 and 1000</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Multiply a 1-place decimal number up to 10 by a number <math>\leq 100</math> using the grid method</p>

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	<p>e.g. <math>326 \times 6</math> is <math>652 \times 3</math> which is 1956</p> <p>Use place value and number facts in mental multiplication</p> <p>e.g. <math>4000 \times 6 = 24\ 000</math> e.g. <math>0.03 \times 6 = 0.18</math></p> <p>Use doubling and halving as mental multiplication strategies, including to multiply by 2, 4, 8, 5, 20, 50 and 25</p> <p>e.g. <math>28 \times 25</math> is a quarter of <math>28 \times 100 = 700</math></p> <p>Use rounding in mental multiplication</p> <p>e.g. <math>34 \times 19</math> as <math>(34 \times 20) - 34</math></p> <p>Multiply 1- and 2-place decimals by numbers up to and including 10 using place value and partitioning</p> <p>e.g. <math>3.6 \times 4</math> is <math>12 + 2.4</math> e.g. <math>2.53 \times 3</math> is <math>6 + 1.5 + 0.09</math></p> <p>Double decimal numbers with up to 2 places using partitioning</p> <p>e.g. <math>36.73</math> doubled is double 36 (72) plus double 0.73 (1.46)</p>	<p>Multiply fractions by proper fractions</p> <p>Use percentages for comparison and calculate simple percentages</p>	
<p><b>Y6</b> <b>÷</b></p>	<p>Know by heart all the division facts up to <math>144 \div 12</math></p> <p>Divide whole numbers by powers of 10 to give whole number answers or answers with up to 3 decimal places</p> <p>Identify common factors, common multiples and primes numbers and use factors in mental division</p> <p>e.g. <math>438 \div 6</math> is <math>219 \div 3</math> which is 73</p> <p>Use tests for divisibility to aid mental calculation</p> <p>Use doubling and halving as mental division strategies, for example to divide by 2, 4, 8, 5, 20 and 25</p>	<p>Use short division to divide a number with up to 4 digits by a 1-digit or a 2-digit number</p> <p>Use long division to divide 3-digit and 4-digit numbers by 'friendly' 2-digit numbers</p> <p>Give remainders as whole numbers or as fractions or as decimals</p> <p>Divide a 1-place or a 2-place decimal number by a number <math>\leq 12</math> using multiples of the divisors</p> <p>Divide proper fractions by whole numbers</p>	<p>Know by heart all the division facts up to <math>144 \div 12</math></p> <p>Divide whole numbers by 10, 100, 1000 to give whole number answers or answers with up to 2 decimal places</p> <p>Use an efficient written method, involving subtracting powers of 10 times the divisor, to divide any number of up to 1000 by a number <math>\leq 12</math></p> <p>e.g. <math>836 \div 11</math> as <math>836 - 770</math> (<math>70 \times 11</math>) leaving 66 which is <math>6 \times 11</math>, giving the answer 76</p> <p>Divide a 1-place decimal by a number <math>\leq 10</math> using place value and knowledge of division facts</p>

## Abacus Calculation Policy

	<p>e.g. <math>628 \div 8</math> is halved three times: <math>314, 157, 78.5</math></p> <p>Divide 1- and 2-place decimals by numbers up to and including 10 using place value</p> <p>e.g. <math>2.4 \div 6 = 0.4</math> e.g. <math>0.65 \div 5 = 0.13</math> e.g. <math>\pounds 6.33 \div 3 = \pounds 2.11</math></p> <p>Halve decimal numbers with up to 2 places using partitioning</p> <p>e.g. <i>Half of 36.86 is half of 36 (18) plus half of 0.86 (0.43)</i></p> <p>Know and use equivalence between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts</p> <p>Recognise a given ratio and reduce a given ratio to its lowest terms</p>		
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