



Upper Key Stage 2 Calculations Policy

KEY STAGE 2

In upper Key Stage 2, children build on secure foundations in calculation, and develop fluency, accuracy and flexibility in their approach to the four operations. They work with whole numbers and adapt their skills to work with decimals, and they continue to develop their ability to select appropriate, accurate and efficient operations.

Key language: decimal, column methods, exchange, partition, mental method, ten thousand, hundred thousand, million, factor, multiple, prime number, square number, cube number

Addition and subtraction: Children build on their column methods to add and subtract numbers with up to seven digits, and they adapt the methods to calculate efficiently and effectively with decimals, ensuring understanding of place value at every stage.

Children compare and contrast methods, and they select mental methods or jottings where appropriate and where these are more likely to be efficient or accurate when compared with formal column methods.

Bar models are used to represent the calculations required to solve problems and may indicate where efficient methods can be chosen.

Multiplication and division: Building on their understanding, children develop methods to multiply up to 4-digit numbers by single-digit and 2-digit numbers.

Children develop column methods with an understanding of place value, and they continue to use the key skill of unitising to multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1,000.

Written division methods are introduced and adapted for division by single-digit and 2-digit numbers and are understood alongside the area model and place value. In Year 6, children develop a secure understanding of how division is related to fractions.

Multiplication and division of decimals are also introduced and refined in Year 6.

Fractions: Children find fractions of amounts, multiply a fraction by a whole number and by another fraction, divide a fraction by a whole number, and add and subtract fractions with different denominators. Children become more confident working with improper fractions and mixed numbers and can calculate with them. Understanding of decimals with up to 3 decimal places is built through place value and as fractions, and children calculate with decimals in the context of measure as well as in pure arithmetic.

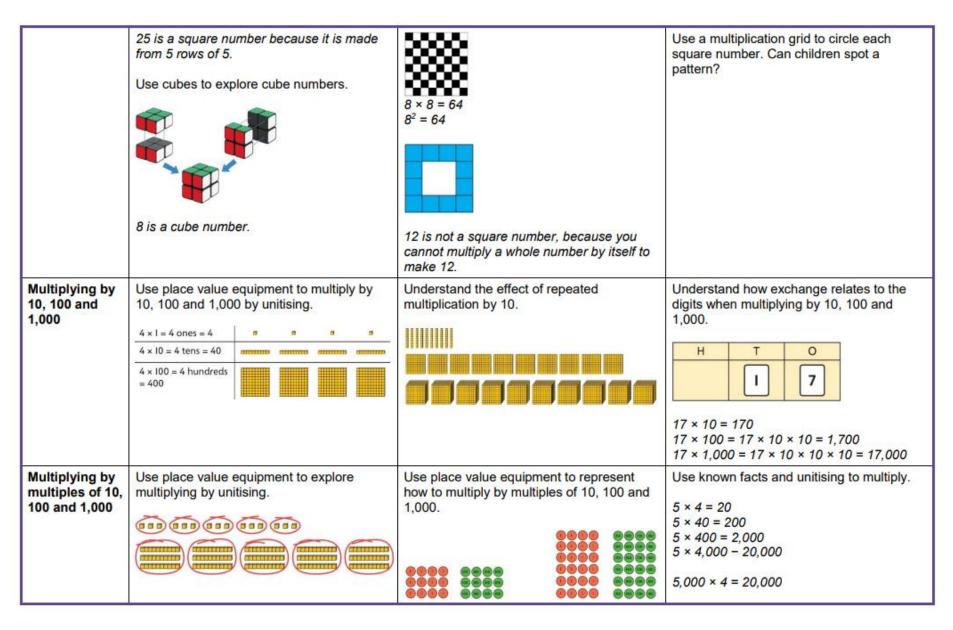
Children develop an understanding of percentages in relation to hundredths, and they understand how to work with common percentages: 50%, 25%, 10% and 1%.

| | Year 5 | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract | | |
| Year 5 Addition | | | | | |
| Column addition with whole numbers | Use place value equipment to represent additions. Add a row of counters onto the place value grid to show 15,735 + 4,012. | Represent additions, using place value equipment on a place value grid alongside written methods. The decrease of the second of | Use column addition, including exchanges. Th Th H T O | | |
| Representing additions | | Bar models represent addition of two or more numbers in the context of problem solving. | Use approximation to check whether answers are reasonable. TTh Th | | |
| Adding tenths | Link measure with addition of decimals. | Use a bar model with a number line to add tenths. | Understand the link with adding fractions. | | |

| | Two lengths of fencing are 0.6 m and 0.2 m. How long are they when added together? 0.6 m 0.2 m | 0.6 m 0.2 m 0.4 m 0.4 m 0.4 m 0.4 m 0.4 m 0.4 m 0.4 m 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1 0.6 + 0.2 = 0.8 6 tenths + 2 tenths = 8 tenths | $\frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$ $6 \text{ tenths} + 2 \text{ tenths} = 8 \text{ tenths}$ $0.6 + 0.2 = 0.8$ |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Adding decimals using column addition | Use place value equipment to represent additions. Show 0·23 + 0·45 using place value counters. | Use place value equipment on a place value grid to represent additions. Represent exchange where necessary. O Tth Hth 0 9 2 + 0 3 3 1 2 5 Include examples where the numbers of decimal places are different. O Tth Hth 5 0 0 + 1 2 5 6 2 5 | Add using a column method, ensuring that children understand the link with place value. $ \frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{0 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{0 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{0 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} $ Include exchange where required, alongside an understanding of place value. $ \frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{0 \cdot 9 \cdot 2} + \frac{0 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 5} $ Include additions where the numbers of decimal places are different. $ 3.4 + 0.65 = ? $ $ \frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 0} + \frac{O \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{0 \cdot 6 \cdot 5} $ |
| Year 5 Subtraction | | | |

| Column subtraction with whole numbers | Use place value equipment to understand where exchanges are required. 2,250 – 1,070 | Represent the stages of the calculation using place value equipment on a grid alongside the calculation, including exchanges where required. 15,735 - 2,582 = 13,153 TTh Th H T O Th | Use column subtraction methods with exchange where required. TTh Th H T O SØ "Z 10 9 7 - 1 8 5 3 4 4 3 5 6 3 62,097 - 18,534 = 43,563 |
|---|--|--|--|
| Checking strategies and representing subtractions Choosing efficient methods | | Bar models represent subtractions in problem contexts, including 'find the difference'. Athletics Stadium 75,450 Hockey Centre 42,300 Velodrome 15,735 | Children can explain the mistake made when the columns have not been ordered correctly. Delia's working |

| Subtracting decimals | Explore complements to a whole number by working in the context of length. $ \begin{array}{c c} \hline 0.49 \text{ m} \\ \hline 1 \text{ m} - \boxed{\text{m}} = \boxed{\text{m}} \\ 1 - 0.49 = ? \end{array} $ | Use a place value grid to represent the stages of column subtraction, including exchanges where required. 5.74 - 2.25 = ? | Use addition to check subtractions. I calculated 7,546 – 2,355 = 5,191. I will check using the inverse. Use column subtraction, with an understanding of place value, including subtracting numbers with different numbers of decimal places. 3.921 – 3.75 = ? O Tth Hth Thth 3 9 2 1 |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| Year 5 | | Exchange I tenth for I0 hundredths. O | - <u>3 · 7 · 5 · 0</u> |
| Multiplication | | | |
| Understanding factors | Use cubes or counters to explore the meaning of 'square numbers'. | Use images to explore examples and non- examples of square numbers. | Understand the pattern of square numbers in the multiplication tables. |



| | 5 groups of 3 ones is 15 ones. 5 groups of 3 tens is 15 tens. So, I know that 5 groups of 3 thousands would be 15 thousands. | 4 × 3 = 12 4 × 300 = 1,200 6 × 4 = 24 6 × 400 = 2,400 | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Multiplying up to 4-digit numbers by a single digit | Explore how to use partitioning to multiply efficiently. $8 \times 17 = ?$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $80 + 56 = 136$ | Represent multiplications using place value equipment and add the 1s, then 10s, then 100s, then 100s, then 1,000s. H T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O | Use an area model and then add the parts. 100 60 3 5 100 \times 5 = 500 60 \times 5 = 300 3 \times 5 = 15 Use a column multiplication, including any required exchanges. 1 3 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 1 6 \times 2 3 |
| Multiplying 2- digit numbers by 2-digit numbers | Partition one number into 10s and 1s, then add the parts. 23 × 15 = ? | Use an area model and add the parts. $28 \times 15 = ?$ $10 \text{ m} \qquad 20 \times 10 = 200 \text{ m}^2 \qquad 8 \times 10 = 80 \text{ m}^2$ $5 \text{ m} \qquad 20 \times 5 = 100 \text{ m}^2 \qquad 8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ m}^2$ | Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage. 3 4 × 2 7 2 3 8 34 × 7 ——— |

| | $10 \times 15 = 150$ $10 \times 15 = 150$ $10 \times 15 = 150$ $\frac{H T O}{1 5 0}$ $1 5 0$ $1 $ | 28 × 15 = 420 | 3 4 × 2 7 2 3 28 34 × 7 6 8 0 34 × 20 3 4 × 2 7 2 3 28 34 × 7 6 8 0 34 × 20 9 1 8 34 × 27 |
|--|---|--|--|
| Multiplying up to 4-digits by 2-digits | | Use the area model then add the parts. | Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage. \[\begin{align*} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & |

| Multiplying decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000 | Use place value equipment to explore and understand the exchange of 10 tenths, 10 hundredths or 10 thousandths. | Represent multiplication by 10 as exchange on a place value grid. O The Hub | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
|--|---|---|--|
| Year 5 Division | | | |
| Understanding factors and prime numbers | Use equipment to explore the factors of a given number. | Understand that prime numbers are numbers with exactly two factors. | Understand how to recognise prime and composite numbers. |
| | 24 ÷ 3 = 8 24 ÷ 8 = 3 | 13 ÷ 1 = 13 13 ÷ 2 = 6 r 1 13 ÷ 4 = 4 r 1 1 and 13 are the only factors of 13. | I know that 31 is a prime number because it can be divided by only 1 and itself without leaving a remainder. |

| Understanding | divide 24 exactly. 24 ÷ 5 = 4 remainder 4. 5 is not a factor of 24 because there is a remainder. Use equipment to group and share and to | Represent multiplicative relationships and | can be divided by 1, 3, 11 and 33. I know that 1 is not a prime number, as it has only 1 factor. Represent the different multiplicative |
|--|---|--|--|
| inverse operations and the link with multiplication, grouping and sharing | explore the calculations that are present. I have 28 counters. I made 7 groups of 4. There are 28 in total. I have 28 in total. I shared them equally into 7 groups. There are 4 in each group. I have 28 in total. I made groups of 4. There are 7 equal groups. | explore the families of division facts. $600000000000000000000000000000000000$ | relationships to solve problems requiring inverse operations. 2 + 3 = |
| Dividing whole numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 | Use place value equipment to support unitising for division. 4,000 ÷ 1,000 4,000 × | Use a bar model to support dividing by unitising. 380 ÷ 10 = 38 | Understand how and why the digits change on a place value grid when dividing by 10, 100 or 1,000. The H T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O |

| | 4 × 1,000= 4,000 So, 4,000 ÷ 1,000 = 4 | 380 is 38 tens. 380 is 38 tens. 38 × 10 = 380 10 × 38 = 380 So, 380 ÷ 10 = 38 | 3,000 ÷ 100 = 30 3,200 ÷ 100 = 32 So, the digits will move two places to the right. |
|--|---|--|---|
| Dividing by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000 | Use place value equipment to represent known facts and unitising. 15 ones put into groups of 3 ones. There are 5 groups. 15 tens put into groups of 3 tens. There are 5 groups. 150 ÷ 30 = 5 | Represent related facts with place value equipment when dividing by unitising. 180 is 18 tens. 18 tens divided into groups of 3 tens. There are 6 groups. 180 ÷ 30 = 6 10 10 10 100 100 100 100 11 10 10 100 10 | Reason from known facts, based on understanding of unitising. Use knowledge of the inverse relationship to check. $3,000 \div 5 = 600$ $3,000 \div 50 = 60$ $3,000 \div 500 = 6$ $5 \times 600 = 3,000$ $50 \times 60 = 3,000$ $500 \times 6 = 3,000$ |

| | | 1200 ÷ 400 = 3 | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Dividing up to four digits by a single digit using short division | Explore grouping using place value equipment. 268 ÷ 2 = ? There is 1 group of 2 hundreds. There are 3 groups of 2 tens. There are 4 groups of 2 ones. 264 ÷ 2 = 134 | Use place value equipment on a place value grid alongside short division. The model uses grouping. A sharing model can also be used, although the model would need adapting. Too A 4 4 8 TOO A 4 4 8 TOO A 4 4 8 TOO A 5 TOO A 6 TOO A 6 TOO A 6 TOO A 7 TOO A 8 TOO A 8 TOO A 8 TOO A 1 A 1 TOO A 1 | Use short division for up to 4-digit numbers divided by a single digit. $ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 & ^38 & ^39 & ^42 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |

| | | T O First, lay out the problem. 2 T O into 9 tens? 2 groups of 4 tens with I ten left over for I0 ones. We now have I2 ones. 2 3 T O How many groups of 4 go into 9 tens? We now have I2 ones. 4 9 12 O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Understanding remainders | Understand remainders using concrete versions of a problem. 80 cakes divided into trays of 6. 80 cakes in total. They make 13 groups of 6, with 2 remaining. | Use short division and understand remainders as the last remaining 1s. Lay out the problem as short division. How many groups of 6 go into 8 tens? There is I group of 6 tens. There are 2 tens remaining. How many groups of 6 go into 20 ones? There are 3 groups of 6 ones. There are 2 ones remaining. | In problem solving contexts, represent divisions including remainders with a bar model. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Dividing decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000 | Understand division by 10 using exchange. 2 ones are 20 tenths. | Represent division using exchange on a place value grid. | Understand the movement of digits on a place value grid. |

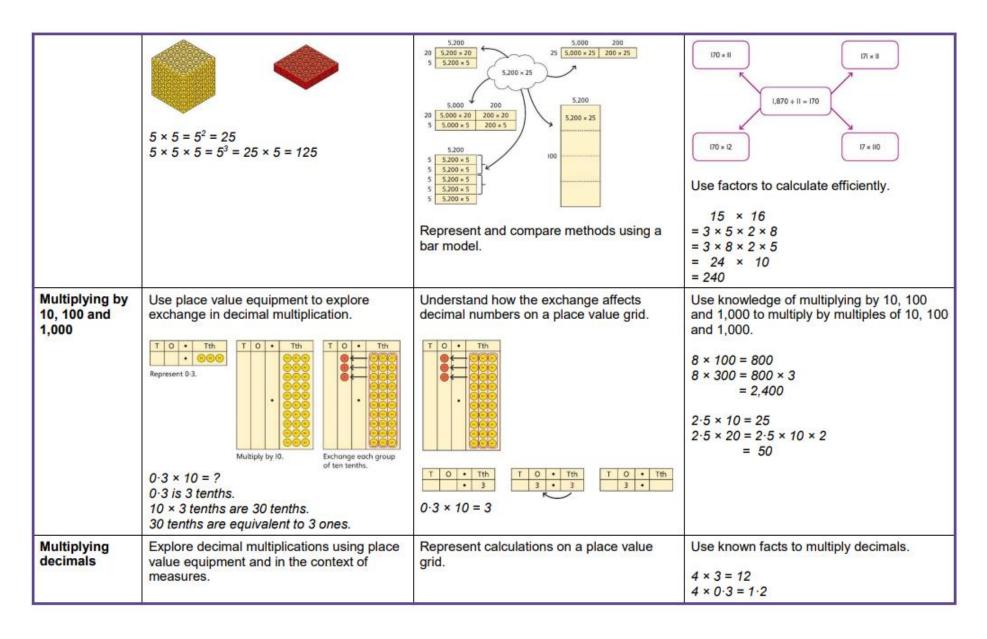
| | 20 tenths divided by 10 is 2 tenths. | 1.5 is 1 one and 5 tenths. This is equivalent to 10 tenths and 50 hundredths. 10 tenths divided by 10 is 1 tenth. 50 hundredths. 1.5 divided by 10 is 1 tenth and 5 hundredths. 1.5 ÷ 10 = 0.15 | $0 \cdot 10 \cdot $ |
|--|---|--|---|
| Understanding the relationship between fractions and division | Use sharing to explore the link between fractions and division. 1 whole shared between 3 people. Each person receives one-third. | Use a bar model and other fraction representations to show the link between fractions and division. $I \div 3 = \frac{1}{3}$ Year 6 | Use the link between division and fractions to calculate divisions. $5 \div 4 = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$ $11 \div 4 = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| Year 6 | | | |

| Addition | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Comparing and selecting efficient methods | Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value grid, and use this to support thinking and mental methods. M HTh TTh Th H T O | Discuss similarities and differences between methods, and choose efficient methods based on the specific calculation. Compare written and mental methods alongside place value representations. | Use column addition where mental methods are not efficient. Recognise common errors with column addition. $32,145+4,302=?$ $\frac{TTh}{3} \frac{Th}{2} \frac{Th}{4} \frac{T}{5} \frac{TTh}{3} \frac{Th}{2} \frac{T}{4} \frac{T}{5} \frac{T}{5} \frac{T}{1} \frac{T}{6} \frac{T}{5} \frac{T}{5} \frac{T}{1} \frac{T}{6} \frac{T}{1} \frac{T}{6} \frac{T}{1} \frac{T}{6} \frac{T}{1} \frac{T}{6} \frac{T}{1} \frac{T}{6} \frac{T}{1} \frac{T}{6} \frac{T}{1} \frac{T}{1} \frac{T}{6} \frac{T}{1} \frac$ |
| Selecting mental methods for larger numbers where appropriate | Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value grid, and use this to support thinking and mental methods. 2,411,301 + 500,000 = ? | Use a bar model to support thinking in addition problems. 257,000 + 99,000 = ? £257,000 £100,000 | Use place value and unitising to support mental calculations with larger numbers. $195,000 + 6,000 = ?$ $195 + 5 + 1 = 201$ |

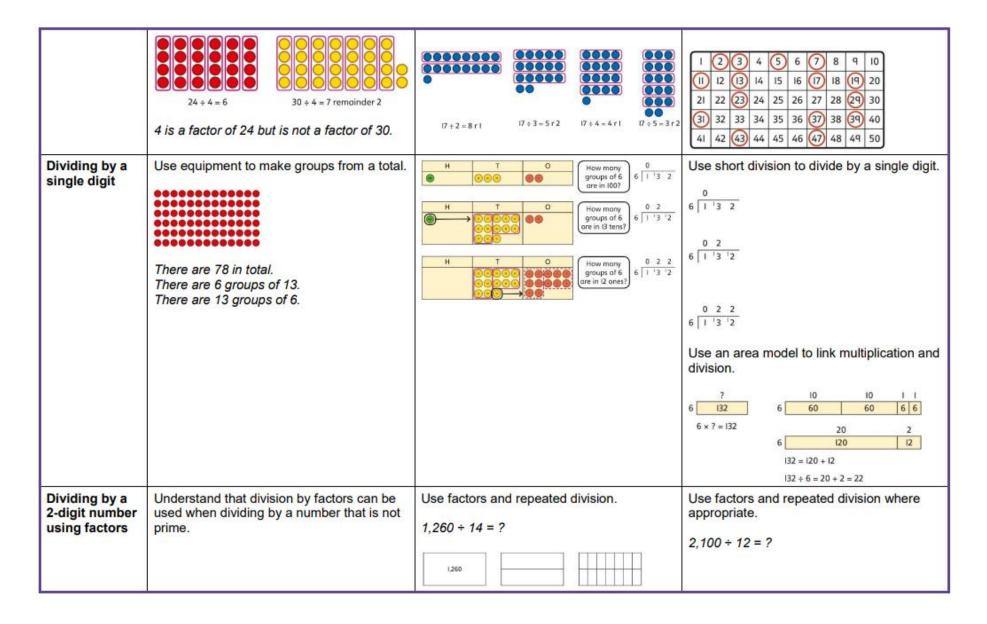
| | This would be 5 more counters in the HTh place. So, the total is 2,911,301. 2,411,301 + 500,000 = 2,911,301 | I added 100 thousands then subtracted 1 thousand. 257 thousands + 100 thousands = 357 thousands 257,000 + 100,000 = 357,000 357,000 - 1,000 = 356,000 So, 257,000 + 99,000 = 356,000 | 195 thousands + 6 thousands = 201 thousands So, 195,000 + 6,000 = 201,000 |
|--|--|--|--|
| Understanding order of operations in calculations | Use equipment to model different interpretations of a calculation with more than one operation. Explore different results. $3 \times 5 - 2 = ?$ | Model calculations using a bar model to demonstrate the correct order of operations in multi-step calculations. | Understand the correct order of operations in calculations without brackets. Understand how brackets affect the order of operations in a calculation. $4 + 6 \times 16$ $4 + 96 = 100$ $(4 + 6) \times 16$ $10 \times 16 = 160$ |
| Year 6 Subtraction | | | |
| Comparing and selecting efficient methods | Use counters on a place value grid to represent subtractions of larger numbers. | Compare subtraction methods alongside place value representations. | Compare and select methods. Use column subtraction when mental methods are not efficient. Use two different methods for one calculation as a checking strategy. |

| Subtracting | | Th H T O 2 6 7 9 - 5 3 4 2 1 4 5 Use a bar model to represent calculations, including 'find the difference' with two bars as comparison. computer game puzzle book til2-50 Use a bar model to show how unitising can | Th H T O I 497 188 12 - 1 5 5 8 3 9 4 Use column subtraction for decimal problems, including in the context of measure. H T O · Tth Hth 3 0 9 · 6 0 - 2 0 6 · 4 0 1 0 3 · 2 0 Subtract efficiently from powers of 10. |
|---|---|--|--|
| mentally with larger numbers | | support mental calculations. 950,000 – 150,000 That is 950 thousands – 150 thousands 950 950 950 950 950 950 So, the difference is 800 thousands. 950,000 – 150,000 = 800,000 | 10,000 - 500 = ? |
| Year 6 Multiplication | | | |
| Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a single digit number | Use equipment to explore multiplications. | Use place value equipment to compare methods. | Understand area model and short multiplication. Compare and select appropriate methods for specific multiplications. |

| | 4 groups of 2,345 This is a multiplication: 4 × 2,345 2,345 × 4 | Method I | Method 3 3.000 200 20 5 4 12.000 800 80 20 12.000 + 800 + 80 + 20 = 12.400 Method 4 3 2 2 5 × 4 1 2 9 0 0 |
|--|---|---|---|
| Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number | | Use an area model alongside written multiplication. Method I 1,000 200 30 5 20 20,000 4,000 600 100 1 1,000 200 30 5 ** 2 1 5 1×5 3 0 1×30 2 0 0 1×200 1 0 0 0 1×1,000 1 0 0 20×5 6 0 0 0 20×30 4 0 0 0 20×30 4 0 0 0 20×200 2 0 0 0 0 20×1,000 2 5 9 3 5 21×1,235 | Use compact column multiplication with understanding of place value at all stages. 1 2 3 5 2 1 1 2 3 5 1 × 1,235 2 4 7 0 0 20 × 1,235 2 5 9 3 5 21 × 1,235 2 1 × 1,235 |
| Using knowledge of factors and partitions to compare methods for multiplications | Use equipment to understand square numbers and cube numbers. | Compare methods visually using an area model. Understand that multiple approaches will produce the same answer if completed accurately. | Use a known fact to generate families of related facts. |



| Understanding factors | Use equipment to explore different factors of a number. | Recognise prime numbers as numbers having exactly two factors. Understand the link with division and remainders. | Recognise and know primes up to 100. Understand that 2 is the only even prime, and that 1 is not a prime number. |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| Year 6 Division | | | |
| | 3 groups of 4 tenths is 12 tenths. 4 groups of 3 tenths is 12 tenths. 13 cm 1-3 cm 1-3 cm 1-3 cm 4 × 1 cm = 4 cm 4 × 0·3 cm = 1.2 cm 4 × 1·3 = 4 + 1·2 = 5·2 cm | Understand the link between multiplying decimals and repeated addition. | $20 \times 0.5 = 10$ $20 \times 0.05 = 1$ Find families of facts from a known multiplication. I know that $18 \times 4 = 72$. This can help me work out: $1.8 \times 4 = ?$ $18 \times 0.4 = ?$ $180 \times 0.4 = ?$ $180 \times 0.4 = ?$ Use a place value grid to understand the effects of multiplying decimals. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| | 01 01 01 01 | $3 \times 3 = 9$ $3 \times 0.3 = 0.9$ | $4 \times 0.03 = 0.12$ $20 \times 5 = 100$ |



| | | 1,260 ÷ 2 = 630 630 ÷ 7 = 90 1,260 ÷ 14 = 90 | $2,100 \rightarrow \boxed{2} \rightarrow \boxed{+6} \rightarrow$ $2,100 \rightarrow \boxed{+6} \rightarrow \boxed{+2} \rightarrow$ $2,100 \rightarrow \boxed{+3} \rightarrow \boxed{+4} \rightarrow$ $2,100 \rightarrow \boxed{-4} \rightarrow \boxed{+3} \rightarrow$ $2,100 \rightarrow \boxed{+3} \rightarrow \boxed{+2} \rightarrow$ $2,100 \rightarrow \boxed{+3} \rightarrow \boxed{+2} \rightarrow$ |
|--|--|--|--|
| Dividing by a 2-digit number using long division | Use equipment to build numbers from groups. 182 divided into groups of 13. There are 14 groups. | Use an area model alongside written division to model the process. 377 ÷ 13 = ? 13 | Use long division where factors are not useful (for example, when dividing by a 2-digit prime number). Write the required multiples to support the division process. $377 \div 13 = ?$ $13 $ |

| | | | 3 21 7 9 8 - 6 3 0 1 6 8 21 7 9 8 - 6 3 0 1 6 8 - 6 3 0 1 6 8 - 1 6 8 0 Divisions with a remainder explored in problem-solving contexts. |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000 | Use place value equipment to explore division as exchange. O The Hth The The The The The The The The The Th | Represent division to show the relationship with multiplication. Understand the effect of dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000 on the digits on a place value grid. | Use knowledge of factors to divide by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000. $40 \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \downarrow 10 \\ \downarrow 0 \\ \downarrow 10 \\ \downarrow 10$ |
| Dividing decimals | Use place value equipment to explore division of decimals. | Use a bar model to represent divisions. | Use short division to divide decimals with up to 2 decimal places. |

Griffe Field Primary Upper Key Stage 2 Calculations Policy

| 8 tenths divided into 4 groups. 2 tenths in each group. | 0·8 ? ? ? ? 4 × 2 = 8 8 ÷ 4 = 2 | 0 · 8 4 · ⁴ 2 4 |
|---|---|--|
| | So, $4 \times 0.2 = 0.8$ $0.8 \div 4 = 0.2$ | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |