

The Glebe Primary School



Power Maths calculation policy, UKS2

The following pages show the *Power Maths* progression in calculation (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) and how this works in line with the National Curriculum. The consistent use of the CPA (concrete, pictorial, abstract) approach across *Power Maths* helps children develop mastery across all the operations in an efficient and reliable way. This policy shows how these methods develop children's confidence in their understanding of both written and mental methods.



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	Multiplication and division: Building on their	Fractions: Children find fractions of amounts,
column methods to add and subtract numbers	understanding, children develop methods to	multiply a fraction by a whole number and by
with up to seven digits, and they adapt the	multiply up to 4-digit numbers by single-digit and	another fraction, divide a fraction by a whole
methods to calculate efficiently and effectively	2-digit numbers.	number, and add and subtract fractions with
with decimals, ensuring understanding of place	Children develop column methods with an	different denominators. Children become more
value at every stage.	understanding of place value, and they continue	confident working with improper fractions and
Children compare and contrast methods, and they	to use the key skill of unitising to multiply and	mixed numbers and can calculate with them.
select mental methods or jottings where	divide by 10, 100 and 1,000.	Understanding of decimals with up to 3 decimal
appropriate and where these are more likely to be	Written division methods are introduced and	places is built through place value and as
efficient or accurate when compared with formal	adapted for division by single-digit and 2-digit	fractions, and children calculate with decimals in
column methods.	numbers and are understood alongside the area	the context of measure as well as in pure
Bar models are used to represent the calculations	model and place value. In Year 6, children	arithmetic.
required to solve problems and may indicate	develop a secure understanding of how division is	Children develop an understanding of
where efficient methods can be chosen	related to fractions	percentages in relation to hundredths, and they



	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. \overline{TTh} \overline{Th} \overline{T} \overline{O} <td>Use column addition, including exchanges. TTh Th H T O 1 9 1 7 5 + 1 8 4 1 7 3 7 5 9 2 1 1</td>	Use column addition, including exchanges. TTh Th H T O 1 9 1 7 5 + 1 8 4 1 7 3 7 5 9 2 1 1	
Representing additions		Bar models represent addition of two or more numbers in the context of problem solving. $\begin{array}{c c} \hline & & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ $	Use approximation to check whether answers are reasonable. $\frac{TTh Th H T O}{2 3 4 0 5} + \frac{7 8 9 2}{2 0 2 9 7} + \frac{7 8 9 2}{3 1 2 9 7}$	



Adding tenths	Link measure with addition of decimals. 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	Use a bar model with a number line to add tenths. $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Understand the link with adding fractions. $\frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$ 6 tenths + 2 tenths = 8 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. $\underbrace{\begin{array}{c c} 0 & \hline \\ 0 & \hline \hline 0 & \hline \\ 0 & \hline \hline 0 & \hline \\ 0 & \hline \hline 0 & \hline \hline 0 & \hline \hline 0 & \hline \\ 0 & \hline \hline 0 & \hline 0 & \hline 0 & \hline \hline 0 & \hline 0 & \hline 0 & \hline \hline 0 & \hline 0 & \hline \hline 0 & \hline 0$	Add using a column method, ensuring that children understand the link with place value. $\frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{0 \cdot 2 3}$ + $\frac{0 \cdot 4 5}{0 \cdot 6 8}$ Include exchange where required, alongside an understanding of place value.
		Include examples where the numbers of decimal places are different. $\begin{array}{r rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\frac{0 \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{0 \cdot 9 \cdot 2}$ + $\frac{0 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}$ Include additions where the numbers of decimal places are different. $3.4 + 0.65 = ?$ $\frac{0 \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 0}$ + $\frac{0 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{-5}$



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. $15,735 - 2,582 = 13,153$ $\underbrace{\text{TTh} \text{Th} \text{H} \text{T} \text{O}}_{1 5 7 3 5}_{-2 5 8 2}_{-3}_{-2 5 8 2}_{-3}_{-3}_{-2 5 8 2}_{-3}_{-3}_{-2 5 8 2}_{-3}_{-3}_{-2 5 5 3}_{-2 5 5 3}_{-2 5 5 3}_{-2 5 5 3}_{-2 5 5 3}_{-2 5 5 3}_{-2 5 5 5}_{-2 5 5 5}_{-2 5 5 5}_{-2 5 5 5}_{-2 5 5 5}_{-2 5 5 5}_{-2 5 5 5}_{-2 5 5 5}_{-2 5 5 5}_{-2 5 5 5}_{-2 5 5 5}_{-2 5 5 5}_{-2 5 5 5}_{$	Use column subtraction methods with exchange where required. $\frac{\text{TTh Th } \text{H} \text{T} \text{O}}{\frac{5}{8} \frac{\ \mathbf{Z}\ ^{2} 0 7}{4 3 5 6 3}}$ $-\frac{1 8 5 3 4}{4 3 5 6 3}$ $62,097 - 18,534 = 43,563$
Checking strategies and representing subtractions		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. $\begin{array}{r} \hline Th Th H T 0 \\ \hline \frac{Th Th H T 0}{1 7 8 7 7} \\ + \frac{4 0 1 2}{5 7 9 9 7} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \hline Th Th H T 0 \\ \hline \frac{Th Th H T 0}{1 7 8 7 7} \\ + \frac{4 0 1 2}{2 1 8 8 9} \\ \hline \end{array}$ Use approximation to check calculations. <i>I calculated 18,000 + 4,000 mentally to check my subtraction.</i>



Choosing efficient methods			To subtract two large numbers that are close, children find the difference by counting on. 2,002 - 1,995 = ? 45 + 5 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 +
Subtracting decimals	Explore complements to a whole number by working in the context of length. 0.49 m 1 m - 0 m = 0 m 1 - 0.49 = ?	Use a place value grid to represent the stages of column subtraction, including exchanges where required. $5 \cdot 74 - 2 \cdot 25 = ?$ $\bigcirc & Tth & Hth \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet$	Use column subtraction, with an understanding of place value, including subtracting numbers with different numbers of decimal places. $3 \cdot 921 - 3 \cdot 75 = ?$ $\frac{0 \cdot \text{Tth } \text{Hth } \text{Thth}}{3 \cdot 9 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$ $-\frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 0}{\cdot}$

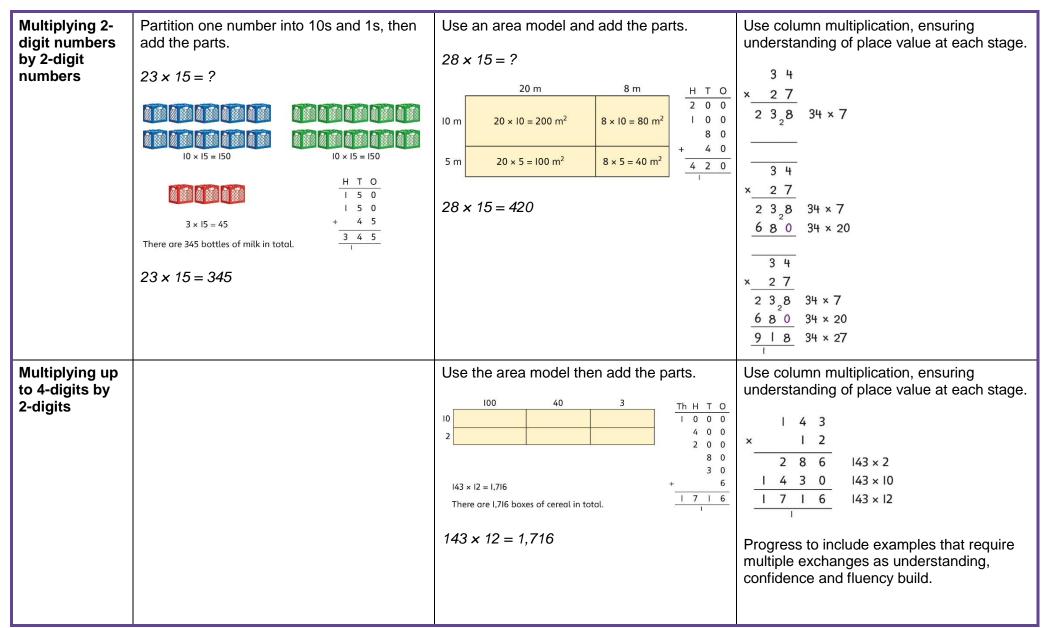


Year 5 Multiplication			
Understanding factors	Use cubes or counters to explore the meaning of 'square numbers'.	Use images to explore examples and non- examples of square numbers.	Understand the pattern of square numbers in the multiplication tables.
	25 is a square number because it is made from 5 rows of 5.	3333	Use a multiplication grid to circle each square number. Can children spot a
	Use cubes to explore cube numbers.		pattern?
		$8 \times 8 = 64$ $8^2 = 64$	
	8 is a cube number.	12 is not a square number, because you cannot multiply a whole number by itself to make 12.	
Multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000 by unitising.	Understand the effect of repeated multiplication by 10.	Understand how exchange relates to the digits when multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000.
1,000	4 × l = 4 ones = 4 6 6 6		
	4 × 10 = 4 tens = 40		
	4 × 100 = 4 hundreds = 400		1 7
			$17 \times 10 = 170$ $17 \times 100 = 17 \times 10 \times 10 = 1,700$ $17 \times 1,000 = 17 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 17,000$



Multiplying by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore multiplying by unitising.	Use place value equipment to represent how to multiply by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000. $4 \times 3 = 12$ $4 \times 300 = 1,200$ $6 \times 4 = 24$ $6 \times 400 = 2,400$	Use known facts and unitising to multiply. $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 40 = 200$ $5 \times 400 = 2,000$ $5 \times 4,000 - 20,000$ $5,000 \times 4 = 20,000$
Multiplying up to 4-digit numbers by a single digit	Explore how to use partitioning to multiply efficiently. $8 \times 17 = ?$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $8 \times 17 = 136$	Represent multiplications using place value equipment and add the 1s, then 10s, then 100s, then 1,000s. H T O Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø	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. $1 3 6$ $\times \qquad 6$ $\frac{8 1 6}{2 3}$







			$1,274 \times 32 = ?$ First multiply 1,274 by 2. $\begin{array}{r}1 & 2 & 7 & 4 \\ \times & 3 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ Then multiply 1,274 by 30. $\begin{array}{r}1 & 2 & 7 & 4 \\ \times & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \hline \hline \end{array}$ Then multiply 1,274 by 30. $\begin{array}{r}1 & 2 & 7 & 4 \\ \times & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ Finally, find the total. $\begin{array}{r}1 & 2 & 7 & 4 \\ \times & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ Finally, find the total. $\begin{array}{r}1 & 2 & 7 & 4 \\ \times & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 1,274 × 30 $\begin{array}{r}2 & 3 & 8 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 1,274 \times 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 1,274 × 32 = 40,768
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. $\overrightarrow{0}$ $\overrightarrow{1}$ 1	Understand how this exchange is represented on a place value chart. $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



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.
	$24 \div 3 = 8$ $24 \div 8 = 3$ 8 and 3 are factors of 24 because they divide 24 exactly.	$13 \div 1 = 13$ $13 \div 2 = 6 r 1$ $13 \div 4 = 4 r 1$ 1 and 13 are the only factors of 13. 13 is a prime number.	I know that 31 is a prime number because it can be divided by only 1 and itself without leaving a remainder. I know that 33 is not a prime number as it can be divided by 1, 3, 11 and 33.
	5 is not a factor of 24 because there is a remainder.		I know that 1 is not a prime number, as it has only 1 factor.
Understanding inverse operations and the link with multiplication, grouping and sharing	Use equipment to group and share and to explore the calculations that are present. <i>I have 28 counters.</i> <i>I made 7 groups of 4. There are 28 in total.</i> <i>I have 28 in total. I shared them equally into</i> <i>7 groups. There are 4 in each group.</i> <i>I have 28 in total. I made groups of 4. There</i> <i>are 7 equal groups.</i>	Represent multiplicative relationships and explore the families of division facts. $60 \div 4 = 15$ $60 \div 15 = 4$	Represent the different multiplicative relationships to solve problems requiring inverse operations. $12 \div 3 = \bigcirc$ $12 \div \bigcirc = 3$ $12 \div 3 = 12$ Understand missing number problems for division calculations and know how to solve them using inverse operations. $22 \div ? = 2$ $22 \div 2 = ?$ $? \div 2 = 22$ $? \div 22 = 2$

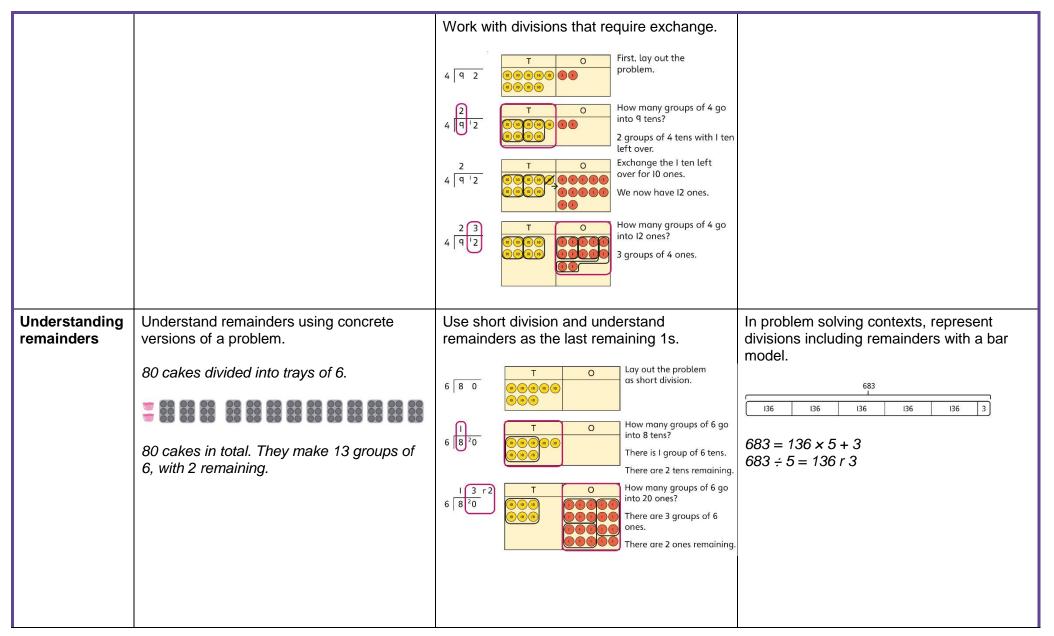


Dividing whole numbers by 10, 100 and	Use place value equipment to support unitising for division.	Use a bar model to support dividing by unitising.	Understand how and why the digits change on a place value grid when dividing by 10, 100 or 1,000.
1,000	4,000 ÷ 1,000 4,000 4,000 is 4 thousands. 4 × 1,000= 4,000	$380 \div 10 = 38$ $380 \div 10 = 38$ 380 38	Th H T 0 3 2 0 0 $3,200 \div 100 = ?$ $3,200 \text{ is } 3 \text{ thousands and } 2 \text{ hundreds.}$ $200 \div 100 = 2$ $3,000 \div 100 = 30$ $3,200 \div 100 = 32$
	So, 4,000 ÷ 1,000 = 4	380 is 38 tens. 38 × 10 = 380 10 × 38 = 380 So, 380 ÷ 10 = 38	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. Use place value equipment to represent known facts and unitising. Use place value equipment to represent structure integration (in the second second second second (in the second	 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 	Reason from known facts, based on understanding of unitising. Use knowledge of the inverse relationship to check. $3,000 \div 5 = 600$ $3,000 \div 500 = 60$ $5 \times 600 = 3,000$ $50 \times 60 = 3,000$ $500 \times 6 = 3,000$



		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
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. 4 4 8 00000000000000000000000000000000	Use short division for up to 4-digit numbers divided by a single digit. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$







Dividing decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000	Understand division by 10 using exchange. 2 ones are 20 tenths. 20 tenths divided by 10 is 2 tenths.	Represent division using exchange on a place value grid. $\overrightarrow{0} + \overrightarrow{1} $	Understand the movement of digits on a place value grid. $ \begin{array}{r} \hline 0 & \hline 1 \text{ th} & \hline 1 \text{ hth} \\ \hline 0 & \hline 8 & 5 \\ \hline 0 & \hline 0 & \hline 8 & \hline 5 \\ \hline 0 & \hline 0 & \hline 8 & \hline 5 \\ \hline \hline 0 & \hline 0 & \hline 8 & \hline 5 \\ \hline 8 \cdot 5 \div 100 = 0.085 \end{array} $
Understanding the relationship between fractions and division	Use sharing to explore the link between fractions and division. <i>1 whole shared between 3 people.</i> <i>Each person receives one-third.</i> <i>()</i>	Use a bar model and other fraction representations to show the link between fractions and division. $I \div 3 = \frac{1}{3}$	Use the link between division and fractions to calculate divisions. $5 \div 4 = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$ $11 \div 4 = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$



	Year 6			
	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.	Discuss similarities and differences between methods, and choose efficient methods based on the specific calculation. Compare written and mental methods alongside place value representations. $\underbrace{+3.00 + 500 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40.265} \underbrace{+20 + 2}_{40$	Use column addition where mental methods are not efficient. Recognise common errors with column addition. $32,145 + 4,302 = ?$ $\frac{\text{TTh Th H T 0}}{3 2 1 4 5} \qquad \frac{\text{TTh Th H T 0}}{3 2 1 4 5}$ $+ \frac{4 3 0 2}{3 6 4 4 7} \qquad + \frac{4 3 0 2}{7 5 1 6 5}$ $Which method has been completedaccurately?$ $What mistake has been made?$ Column methods are also used for decimal additions where mental methods are not efficient. $\frac{\text{H T 0 · Tth Hth}}{1 4 0 \cdot 0 9}$ $+ \frac{4 9 \cdot 8 9}{1 8 9 \cdot 9 8}$	



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. $\underbrace{\longrightarrow HTh Th H T \circ}_{\bullet \bullet $	Use a bar model to support thinking in addition problems. 257,000 + 99,000 = ? $1 \\ f257,000 \\ f100,000 \\ f$	Use place value and unitising to support mental calculations with larger numbers. 195,000 + 6,000 = ? 195 + 5 + 1 = 201 195 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. 16×4 cab $444444444444444444444444444444444444$	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 $(4 + 6) \times 16$ $10 \times 16 = 160$

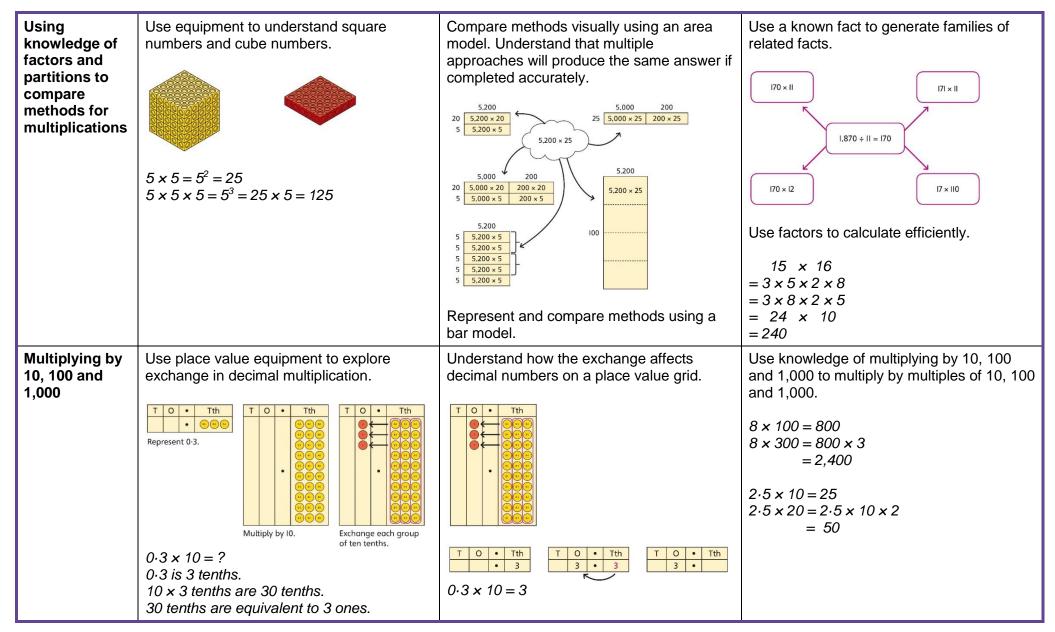


Year 6 Subtraction			
Comparing and selecting efficient methods	Use counters on a place value grid to represent subtractions of larger numbers.	Compare subtraction methods alongside place value representations.	Compare and select methods. Use column subtraction when mental methods are not efficient. Use two different methods for one calculation as a checking strategy. $\frac{\frac{Th}{1} \frac{H}{8\pi} \frac{T}{16\pi} \frac{O}{12}}{\frac{-1}{3} \frac{5}{9} \frac{1}{4}} \qquad \begin{array}{c} -400 \\ \frac{+6}{1,552} \frac{-400}{1,552} \frac{-400}{1,552} \frac{1}{1,552} \frac{-400}{1,552} \end{array}$ Use column subtraction for decimal problems, including in the context of measure. $\frac{H}{3} \frac{T}{0} \frac{O}{1} \frac{O}{0} \frac{1}{3} \frac{O}{2} \frac{O}{0}$
Subtracting mentally with larger numbers		Use a bar model to show how unitising can support mental calculations. 950,000 - 150,000 That is 950 thousands - 150 thousands 950,000 - 150,000 $150 \leftarrow 800$ So, the difference is 800 thousands. 950,000 - 150,000 = 800,000	Subtract efficiently from powers of 10. 10,000 - 500 = ?

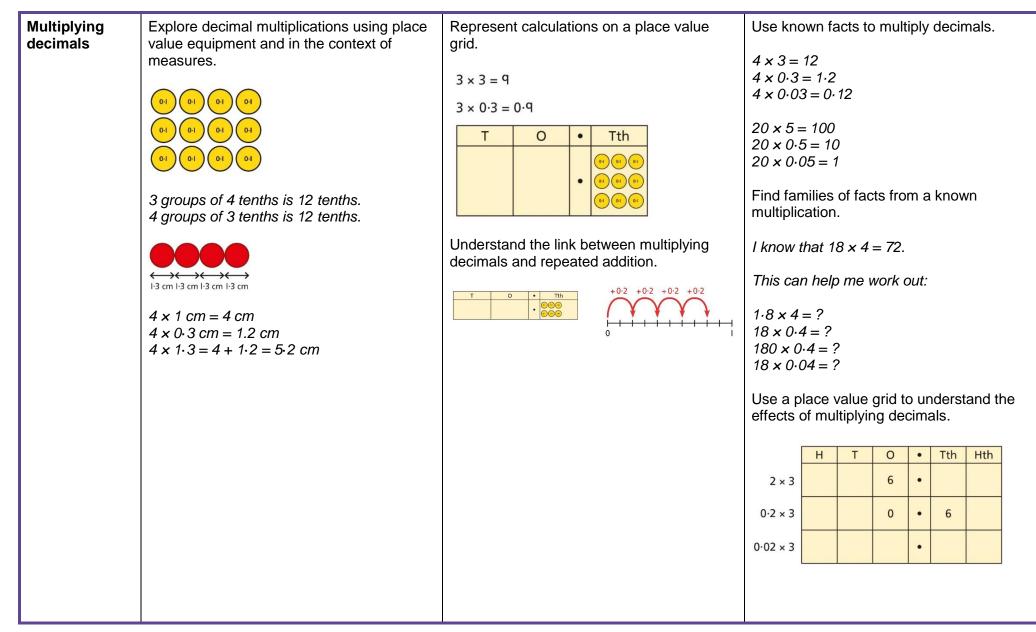


Year 6 Multiplication			
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a single digit number	Use equipment to explore multiplications. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Use place value equipment to compare methods. Method I	Understand area model and short multiplication. Compare and select appropriate methods for specific multiplications. Method 3 3.000 200 20 5 4 12.000 800 80 20 12.000 + 800 + 80 + 20 = 12.900 Method 4 3 2 2 5
Multiplying up to a 4-digit		4 × 3,000 4 × 200 4 × 20 4 × 5 12,000 + 800 + 80 + 20 = 12,900 Use an area model alongside written multiplication.	$ \begin{array}{c} \times & \underbrace{4}{1 & 2 & 9 & 0 & 0\\ \hline 1 & 2 & 9 & 0 & 0\\ \hline 1 & 2 & 2 \end{array} $ Use compact column multiplication with understanding of place value at all stages.
number by a 2-digit number		Method I 1,000 200 30 5 20 $20,000$ $4,000$ 600 100 1 $1,000$ 200 30 5 × 2 1 $1,000$ 200 30 5 × 2 1 5 1×5 3 0 1×30 2 0 0 1×200 1×200 1×200 1×0 $0 \times 20 \times 5$ 6 0 20×30 4 0×0 20×200 $20 \times 1,000$ 2 0 0 0 $20 \times 1,000$ $20 \times 1,000$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$











Year 6 Division			
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.
	$24 \div 4 = 6$ $30 \div 4 = 7 \text{ remainder } 2$ 4 is a factor of 24 but is not a factor of 30.	I7÷2=8r1 I7÷3=5r2 I7÷4=4r1 I7÷5=3r2	I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 II 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
Dividing by a single digit	Use equipment to make groups from a total. There are 78 in total. There are 6 groups of 13. There are 13 groups of 6.	$H \xrightarrow{T} O$ $groups of 6$ $re in 1007$ $G \xrightarrow{1} 3 2$ $H \xrightarrow{T} O$ $groups of 6$ $re in 13 tens7$ $G \xrightarrow{1} 3 2$ $H \xrightarrow{T} O$ $G \xrightarrow{1} 3 2$	Use short division to divide by a single digit. $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 6\\ \hline 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 6\\ \hline 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 2\\ 6\\ \hline 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 2\\ 6\\ \hline 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 2\\ 6\\ \hline 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 2\\ 6\\ \hline 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 2\\ 6\\ \hline 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 2\\ 6\\ \hline 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 2\\ 6\\ \hline 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 2\\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 2\\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 2\\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} 0\\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 $



Dividing by a 2-digit number using factors	Understand that division by factors can be used when dividing by a number that is not prime.	Use factors and repeated division. $1,260 \div 14 = ?$ $1,260 \div 2 = 630$ $630 \div 7 = 90$ $1,260 \div 14 = 90$	Use factors and repeated division where appropriate. 2,100 \div 12 = ? 2,100 \rightarrow $\stackrel{+2}{=} ?$ 2,100 \rightarrow $\stackrel{+2}{=} ?$ 2,100 \rightarrow $\stackrel{+2}{=} ?$ 2,100 \rightarrow $\stackrel{+3}{=} ?$
Dividing by a 2-digit number using long division	Use equipment to build numbers from groups.	Use an area model alongside written division to model the process. $377 \div 13 = ?$	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. $377 \div 13 = ?$ $\begin{array}{r} & & & & \\ \hline 0 & 13 & 26 & 39 & 52 & 65 & 78 & 91 & 104 & 117 & 130 \\ \hline 0 \times 13 & 1 \times 13 & 2 \times 13 & 3 \times 13 & 4 \times 13 & 5 \times 13 & 6 \times 13 & 7 \times 13 & 8 \times 13 & 9 \times 13 & 10 \times 13 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 13 & \hline 3 & 7 & 7 \\ - & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 7 \\ - & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ - & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ \hline 0 & & 29 \end{array}$ $377 \div 13 = 29$



			A slightly different layout may be used, with the division completed above rather than at the side. $2I \overline{7 \ 9 \ 8} - \frac{6 \ 3 \ 0}{1 \ 6 \ 8}$ $2I \overline{7 \ 9 \ 8} - \frac{6 \ 3 \ 0}{1 \ 6 \ 8} - \frac{6 \ 3 \ 0}{1 \ 6 \ 8} - \frac{1 \ 6 \ 8}{0}$ 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. $ \begin{array}{c c} \hline & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline$	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. $I_{2}^{I_{2}}$	Use knowledge of factors to divide by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000. $40 \div 50 = 10$ $40 \rightarrow \div 50 = 10 \rightarrow \div 5 \rightarrow ?$ $40 \rightarrow \div 5 \rightarrow \div 10 \rightarrow ?$ $40 \div 5 = 8$ $8 \div 10 = 0.8$ So, $40 \div 50 = 0.8$



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.
	01 01 <td< th=""><th>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</th><th>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</th></td<>	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$