KEWAIGUE SCHOOL MATHS HOMEWORK AID FOR PARENTS AND CARERS

We need you!

Ever tried to help your child with their Maths homework and wondered which language they are actually speaking?
If so - read on.

This booklet has been designed to show you all the different stages of the four mathematical operations that your child will work through as they progress through Kewaigue School.

It should help you to:
*** assist them with their homework**
*** help them practice their strategies to calculate the four operations**
*** even help you approach calculations from a different perspective!**

It is imperative that you do not push children on to a new strategy before they are ready, as you may confuse your child when they have to approach much larger numbers or decimals.

CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE DOING FORMAL WRITTEN METHODS UNTIL YEAR 4!!

If you are unsure of the strategy your child is using, ask their teacher. They will be glad to help.

ADDITION

PROGRESSION THROUGH CALCULATIONS FOR ADDITION

MENTAL CALCULATIONS
(ongoing)
These are a **selection** of mental calculation strategies:

Mental recall of number bonds

6 + 4 = 10 □ + 3 = 10
25 + 75 = 100 19 + □ = 20

Use near doubles

6 + 7 = double 6 and add 1 = 13

Addition using partitioning and recombining

34 + 45 = (30 + 40) + (4 + 5) = 79

Counting on or back in repeated steps of 1, 10, 100, 1000

86 + 57 = 143 (by counting on in tens and then in ones)
460 - 300 = 160 (by counting back in hundreds)

Add the nearest multiple of 10, 100 and 1000 and adjust

24 + 19 = 24 + 20 – 1 = 43
458 + 71 = 458 + 70 + 1 = 529

Use the relationship between addition and subtraction

36 + 19 = 55 19 + 36 = 55
55 – 19 = 36 55 – 36 = 19

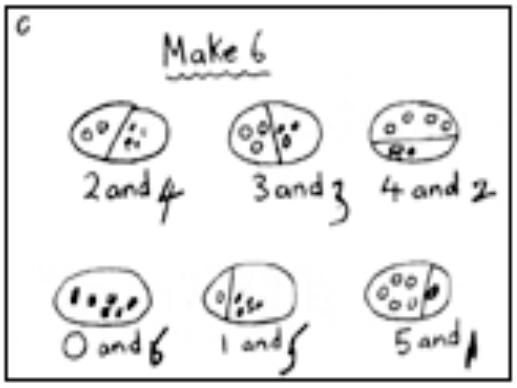
MANY MENTAL CALCULATION STRATEGIES WILL CONTINUE TO BE USED. THEY ARE NOT REPLACED BY WRITTEN METHODS.

ADDITION

THE FOLLOWING ARE STANDARDS THAT WE EXPECT THE MAJORITY OF CHILDREN TO ACHIEVE.

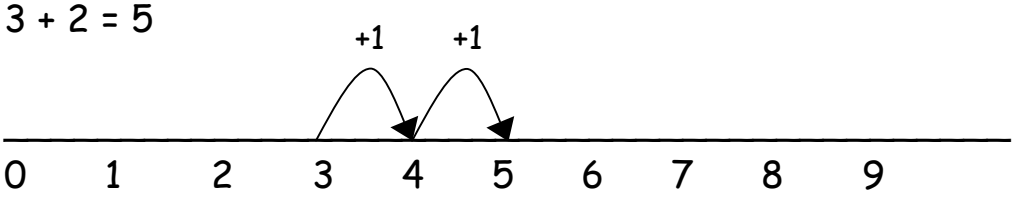
YR and Y1

Children are encouraged to develop a mental picture of the number system in their heads to use for calculation. They develop ways of recording calculations using pictures, etc.



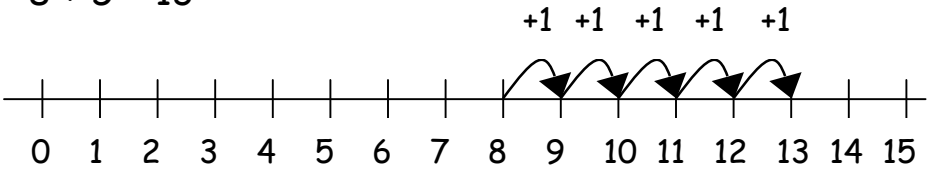
They use numberlines and practical resources to support calculation and teachers *demonstrate* the use of the numberline.

3 + 2 = 5

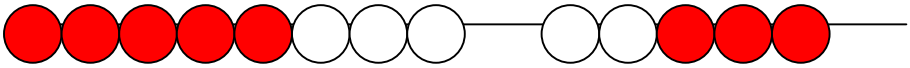


Children then begin to use numbered lines to support their own calculations using a numbered line to count on in ones.

8 + 5 = 13



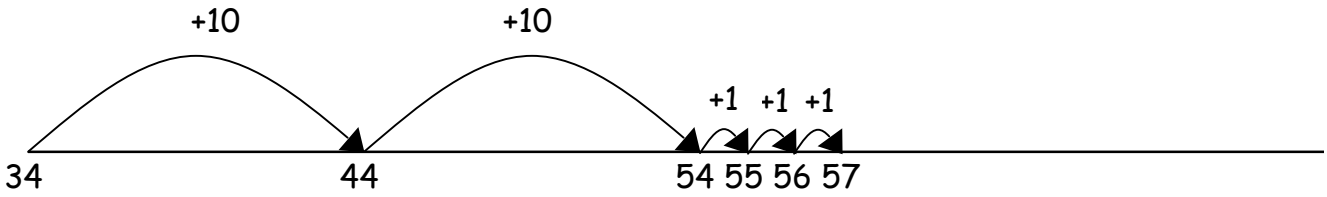
Bead strings or bead bars can be used to illustrate addition including bridging through ten by counting on 2 then counting on 3.



Y2 or earlier

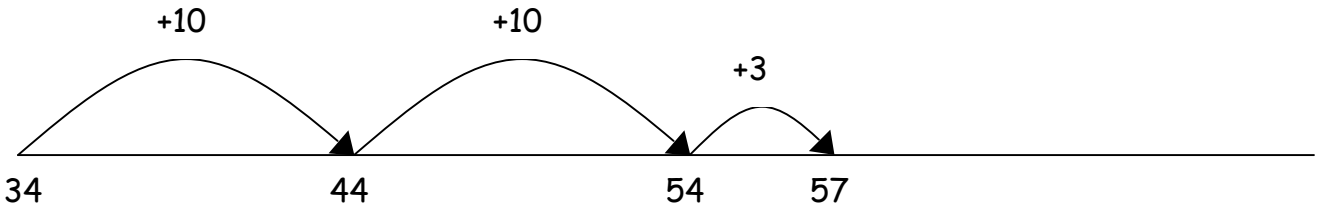
Children will begin to use 'empty number lines' themselves starting with the larger number and counting on.

- ✓ First counting on in tens and ones.



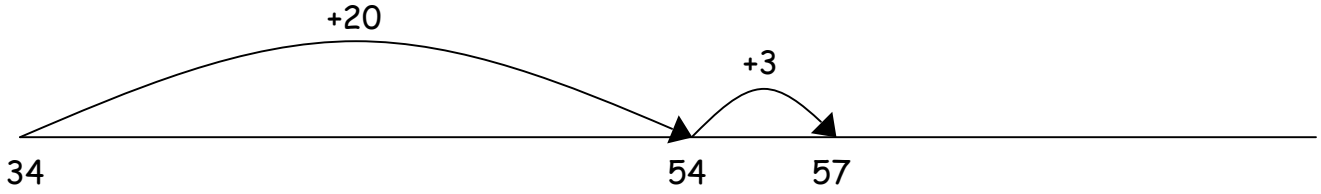
- ✓ Then helping children to become more efficient by adding the units in one jump (by using the known fact 4 + 3 = 7).

34 + 23 = 57



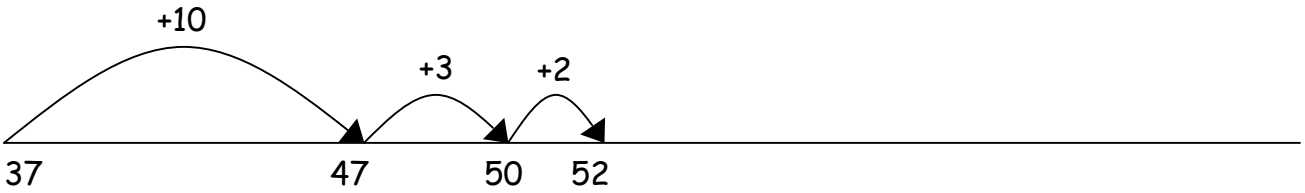
- ✓ Followed by adding the tens in one jump and the units in one jump.

34 + 23 = 57



- ✓ Bridging through ten can help children become more efficient.

37 + 15 = 52

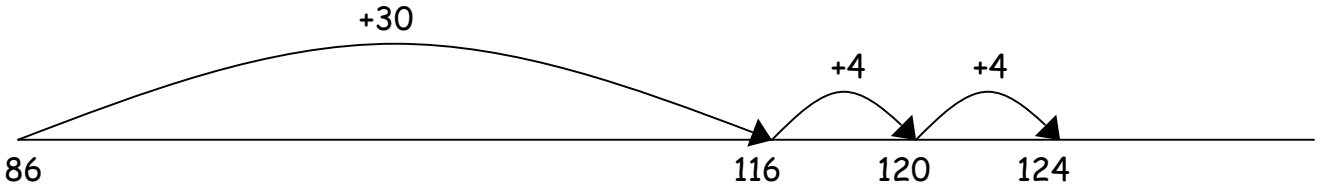


Y3 or earlier

Children will continue to use empty number lines with increasingly large numbers, including compensation where appropriate.

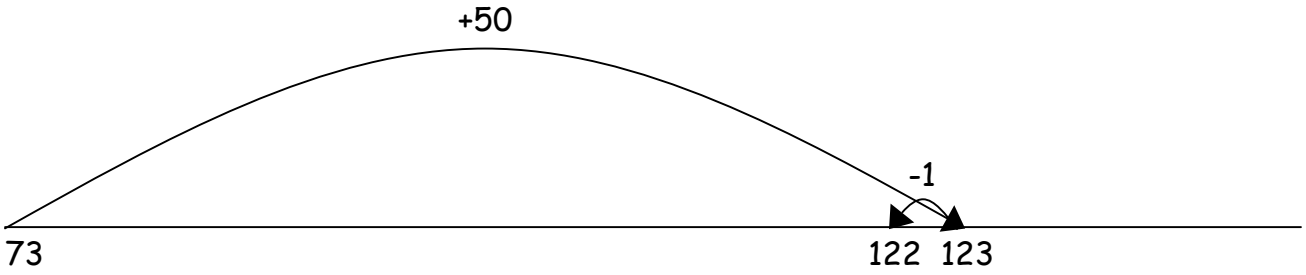
- ✓ Count on from the largest number irrespective of the order of the calculation.

38 + 86 = 124



- ✓ Compensation

49 + 73 = 122



Children will begin to use informal pencil and paper methods (jottings) to support, record and explain partial mental methods building on existing mental strategies.

Option 1 – Adding most significant digits first, then moving to adding least significant digits.

```
  67
+ 24
  80  (60 + 20)
  11  ( 7 + 4)
  91
```

```
  267
+  85
  200
   140  (60 + 80)
    12  ( 7 +  5)
  352
```

Moving to adding the least significant digits first in preparation for 'carrying'.

```
   67
+  24
   11  ( 7 +  4)
   80  (60 + 20)
   91
```

```
   267
+   85
    12  ( 7 + 5)
   140  (60 + 80)
   200
   352
```

Option 2 - Adding the least significant digits first

```
   67
 + 24
   11  ( 7 + 4)
   80  (60 + 20)
   91
```

```
   267
 + 85
   12  ( 7 + 5)
  140  (60 + 80)
  200
  352
```

Y4 or earlier

From this, children will begin to carry below the line.

```
   625
 + 48
  673
   1
```

```
   783
 + 42
  825
   1
```

```
  £3.59
+ 0.78
  £4.37
   1 1
```

```
   367
 + 85
  452
   1 1
```

Using similar methods, children will:

- ✓ *add several numbers with different numbers of digits;*
- ✓ *begin to add two or more three-digit sums of money, with or without adjustment from the pence to the pounds;*
- ✓ *know that the decimal points should line up under each other, particularly when adding or subtracting mixed amounts, e.g. £3.59 + 78p.*
- ✓

Y5 or earlier

Children should extend the carrying method to numbers with at least four digits.

```
   587
 + 475
  1062
   1 1
```

```
   3587
 + 675
  4262
  1 1 1
```

Using similar methods, children will:

- ✓ *add several numbers with different numbers of digits;*
- ✓ *begin to add two or more decimal fractions with up to three digits and the same number of decimal places;*
- ✓ *know that decimal points should line up under each other, particularly when adding or subtracting mixed amounts, e.g. 3.2 m + 280 cm.*

3.2m
+2.8m
6.0m
1

Y6 or earlier

Children should extend the carrying method to numbers with any number of digits.

7648	6584	42
+ 1486	+ 5848	6432
9134	12432	786
1 1 1	1 1 1	3
		+ 4681
		11944
		1 2 1

Using similar methods, children will

- ✓ *add several numbers with different numbers of digits;*
- ✓ *begin to add two or more decimal fractions with up to four digits and either one or two decimal places;*
- ✓ *know that decimal points should line up under each other, particularly when adding or subtracting mixed amounts, e.g. 401.2 + 26.85 + 0.71.*

401.20
26.85
0.71
428.76
1

+ - + - + - + - + - + - +

By the end of year 6, children will have a range of calculation methods, mental and written. Selection will depend upon the numbers involved.

Children should not be made to go onto the next stage if:

1) **they are not ready**
2) **they are not confident**

Children should be encouraged to approximate their answers before calculating.
Children should be encouraged to check their answers after calculation using an appropriate strategy.
Children should be encouraged to consider if a mental calculation would be appropriate before using written methods.

SUBTRACTION

PROGRESSION THROUGH CALCULATIONS FOR SUBTRACTION

MENTAL CALCULATIONS
(ongoing)
These are a **selection** of mental calculation strategies:

Mental recall of addition and subtraction facts

10 – 6 = 4	17 - □ = 11
20 - 17 = 3	10 - □ = 2

Find a small difference by counting up
82 – 79 = 3

Counting on or back in repeated steps of 1, 10, 100, 1000
86 - 52 = 34 (by counting back in tens and then in ones)
460 - 300 = 160 (by counting back in hundreds)

Subtract the nearest multiple of 10, 100 and 1000 and adjust
24 - 19 = 24 - 20 + 1 = 5
458 - 71 = 458 - 70 - 1 = 387

Use the relationship between addition and subtraction

36 + 19 = 55	19 + 36 = 55
55 – 19 = 36	55 – 36 = 19

MANY MENTAL CALCULATION STRATEGIES WILL CONTINUE TO BE USED. THEY ARE NOT REPLACED BY WRITTEN METHODS.

SUBTRACTION

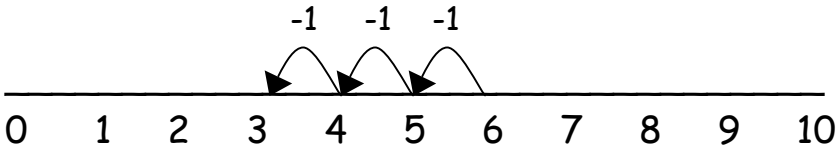
THE FOLLOWING ARE STANDARDS THAT WE EXPECT THE MAJORITY OF CHILDREN TO ACHIEVE.

YR and Y1

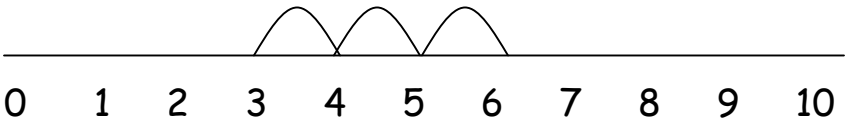
Children are encouraged to develop a mental picture of the number system in their heads to use for calculation. They develop ways of recording calculations using pictures etc.

They use numberlines and practical resources to support calculation. Teachers *demonstrate* the use of the numberline.

6 – 3 = 3

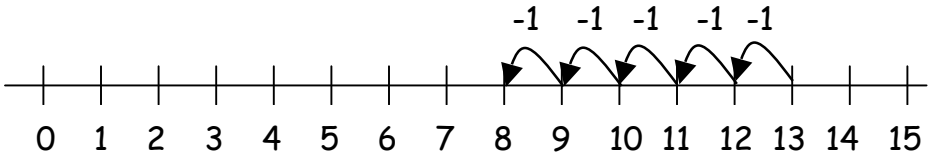


The numberline should also be used to show that 6 - 3 means the 'difference between
6 and 3' or 'the difference between 3 and 6' and how many jumps they are apart.



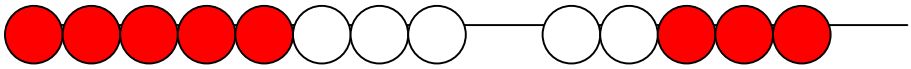
Children then begin to use numbered lines to support their own calculations - using a numbered line to count back in ones.

13 – 5 = 8



Bead strings or bead bars can be used to illustrate subtraction including bridging through ten by counting back 3 then counting back 2.

13 – 5 = 8



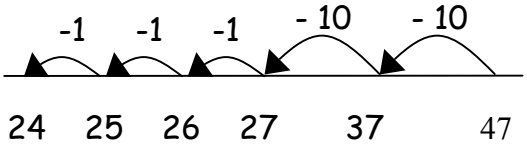
Y2

Children will begin to use empty number lines to support calculations.

Counting back

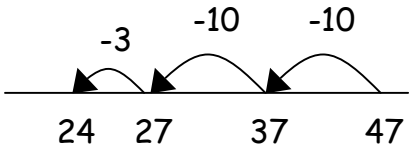
✓ First counting back in tens and ones.

47 – 23 = 24



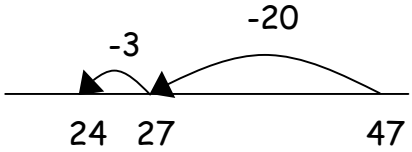
- ✓ Then helping children to become more efficient by subtracting the units in one jump (by using the known fact 7 – 3 = 4).

47 – 23 = 24



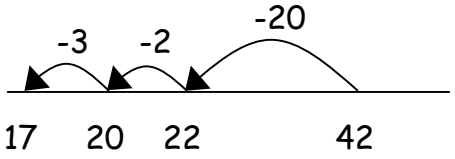
- ✓ Subtracting the tens in one jump and the units in one jump.

47 – 23 = 24



- ✓ Bridging through ten can help children become more efficient.

42 – 25 = 17



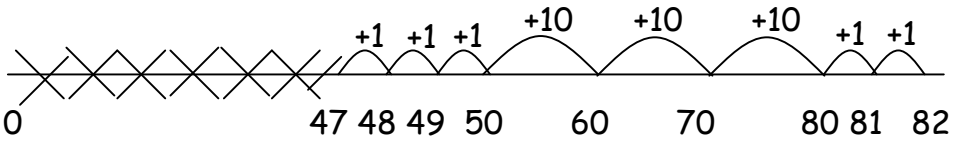
Counting on

If the numbers involved in the calculation are close together or near to multiples of 10, 100 etc, it can be more efficient to count on.

Count up from 47 to 82 in jumps of 10 and jumps of 1.

The number line should still show 0 so children can cross out the section from 0 to the smallest number. They then associate this method with 'taking away'.

82 - 47



Help children to become more efficient with counting on by:

- ✓ Subtracting the units in one jump;
- ✓ Subtracting the tens in one jump and the units in one jump;
- ✓ Bridging through ten.

Y3 or earlier

Children will continue to use empty number lines with increasingly large numbers.

Children will begin to use informal pencil and paper methods (jottings) to support, record and explain partial mental methods building on existing mental strategies.

Partitioning and decomposition

This process should be demonstrated using arrow cards to show the partitioning and base 10 materials to show the decomposition of the number.

NOTE When solving the calculation 89 – 57, children should know that 57 **does NOT EXIST AS AN AMOUNT** it is what you are subtracting from the other number. Therefore, when using base 10 materials, children would need to count out only the 89.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 89 & = & 80 + 9 \\ \underline{-\ 57} & & \underline{50 + 7} \\ & & 30 + 2 = 32 \end{array}$$

Initially, the children will be taught using examples that do not need the children to exchange.

From this the children will begin to exchange.

```
  71    =          =
- 46
```

Step 1 $70 + 1$

$- 40 + 6$

Step 2 $60 + 11$

$- 40 + 6$

$20 + 5 = 25$

The calculation should be read as e.g. take 6 from 1.

This would be recorded by the children as

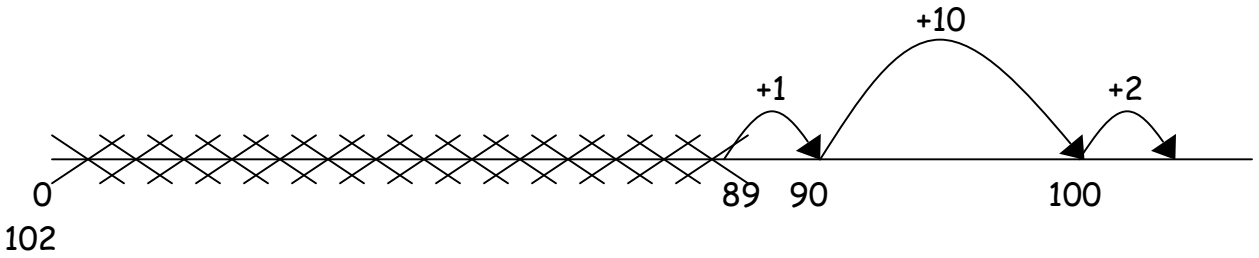
$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{60}{\cancel{70}} + {}^{1}1 \\ -\ 40 + 6 \\ \hline 20 + 5 = 25 \end{array}$$

Children should know that units line up under units, tens under tens, and so on.

```
  89    =    80  →  9
- 57         50  →  7
             30  →  2  = 32
```

Where the numbers are involved in the calculation are close together or near to multiples of 10, 100 etc counting on using a number line should be used.

102 – 89 = 13



Y4 or earlier

Partitioning and decomposition

754 =
- 86

Step 1 700 + 50 + 4
- 80 + 6

Step 2 700 + 40 + 14 *(adjust from T to U)*
- 80 + 6

Step 3 600 + 140 + 14 *(adjust from H to T)*
- 80 + 6
600 + 60 + 8 = 668

This would be recorded by the children as

600 140
~~700~~ + ~~50~~ + $^{1}4$
- 80 + 6
600 + 60 + 8 = 668

Decomposition

614 1
~~7~~ ~~1~~4
- 86
668

Children should:

- ✓ *be able to subtract numbers with different numbers of digits;*
- ✓ *using this method, children should also begin to find the difference between two three-digit sums of money, with or without 'adjustment' from the pence to the pounds;*
- ✓ *know that decimal points should line up under each other.*

For example:

£8.95 = 8 + 0.9 + 0.05
leading to
-£4.38 - 4 + 0.3 + 0.08

1
= 8 + 0.8 + 0.15 *(adjust from T to U)*
8.85
- 4 + 0.3 + 0.08 -
4.38
4 + 0.5 + 0.07

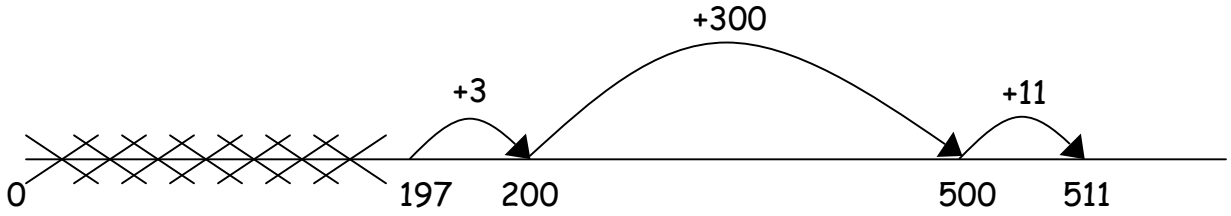
= £4.57

Alternatively, children can set the amounts to whole numbers, i.e. 895 – 438 and convert to pounds after the calculation.

NB If your children have reached the concise stage they will then continue this method through into years 5 and 6. They will not go back to using the expanded methods.

Where the numbers are involved in the calculation are close together or near to multiples of 10, 100 etc counting on using a number line should be used.

511 – 197 = 314



Y5 or earlier

Partitioning and decomposition

Step 1 754 = 700 + 50 + 4
- 286 - 200 + 80 + 6

Step 2 700 + 40 + 14 *(adjust from T to U)*
- 200 + 80 + 6

Step 3 600 + 140 + 14 *(adjust from H to T)*
- 200 + 80 + 6
400 + 60 + 8 = 468

This would be recorded by the children as

600 140
~~700~~ + ~~50~~ + ^{1}4
- 200 + 80 + 6
400 + 60 + 8 = 468

Decomposition

614 1
~~7~~ ~~5~~4
- 286
468

Children should:

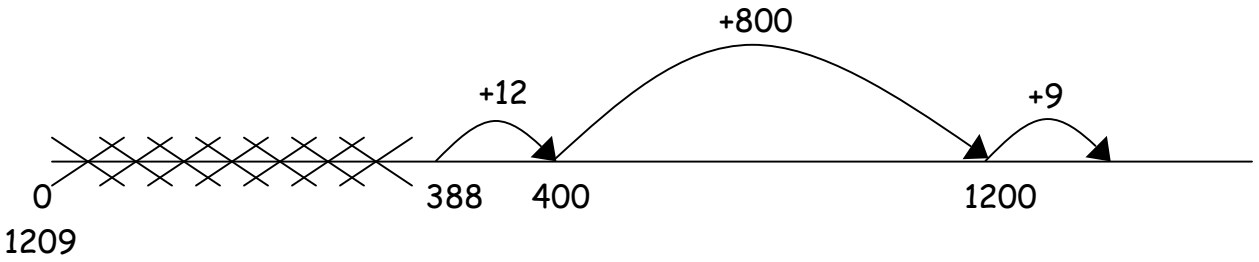
- ✓ *be able to subtract numbers with different numbers of digits;*
- ✓ *begin to find the difference between two decimal fractions with up to three digits and the same number of decimal places;*

- ✓ *know that decimal points should line up under each other.*

NB If your children have reached the concise stage they will then continue this method through into year 6. They will not go back to using the expanded methods.

Where the numbers are involved in the calculation are close together or near to multiples of 10, 100 etc counting on using a number line should be used.

1209 – 388 = 821



Y6 or earlier

Decomposition

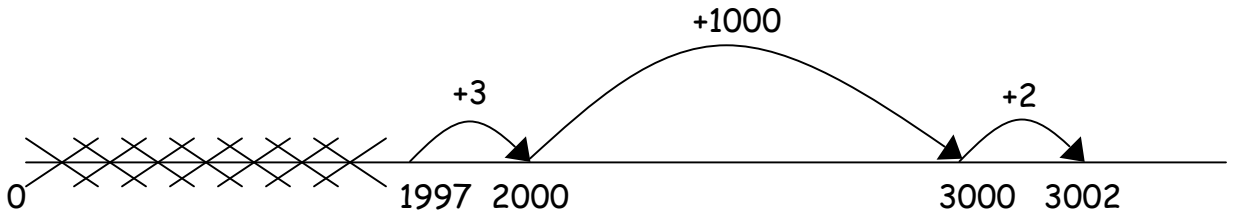
$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{5}\not{6}\,{}^{13}\not{4}\,{}^{1}\not{7} \\ -\ 2684 \\ \hline 3783 \end{array}$$

Children should:

- ✓ *be able to subtract numbers with different numbers of digits;*
- ✓ *be able to subtract two or more decimal fractions with up to three digits and either one or two decimal places;*
- ✓ *know that decimal points should line up under each other.*

Where the numbers are involved in the calculation are close together or near to multiples of 10, 100 etc counting on using a number line should be used.

3002 – 1997 = 1005



+ - + - + - + - + - + - +

By the end of year 6, children will have a range of calculation methods, mental and written. Selection will depend upon the numbers involved.

Children should not be made to go onto the next stage if:

3) **they are not ready**
4) **they are not confident**

Children should be encouraged to approximate their answers before calculating.
Children should be encouraged to check their answers after calculation using an appropriate strategy.
Children should be encouraged to consider if a mental calculation would be appropriate before using written methods.

MULTIPLICATION

PROGRESSION THROUGH CALCULATIONS FOR MULTIPLICATION

MENTAL CALCULATIONS
(ongoing)
These are a **selection** of mental calculation strategies:

Doubling and halving
Applying the knowledge of doubles and halves to known facts.
e.g. 8 x 4 is double 4 x 4

Using multiplication facts

Tables should be taught everyday from Y2 onwards, either as part of the mental oral starter or at other times as appropriate within the day.

Year 2	2 times table
	5 times table
	10 times table
Year 3	2 times table
	3 times table
	4 times table
	5 times table
	6 times table
	10 times table
Year 4	Derive and recall all multiplication facts up to 10 x 10
Years 5 & 6	Derive and recall quickly all multiplication facts up to 10 x 10.

Using and applying division facts
Children should be able to utilise their tables knowledge to derive other facts.
e.g. If I know 3 x 7 = 21, what else do I know?
30 x 7 = 210, 300 x 7 = 2100, 3000 x 7 = 21 000, 0.3 x 7 = 2.1 etc

Use closely related facts already known

13 x 11 = (13 x 10) + (13 x 1)

= 130 + 13

= 143

Multiplying by 10 or 100

Knowing that the effect of multiplying by 10 is a shift in the digits one place to the left.

Knowing that the effect of multiplying by 100 is a shift in the digits two places to the left.

Partitioning

23 x 4 = (20 x 4) + (3 x 4)

= 80 + 12

= 102

Use of factors

8 x 12 = 8 x 4 x 3

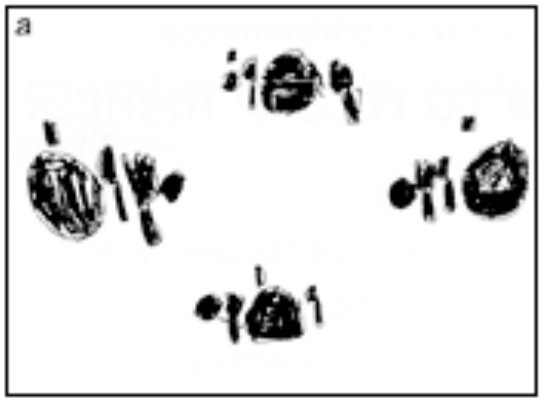
MANY MENTAL CALCULATION STRATEGIES WILL CONTINUE TO BE USED. THEY ARE NOT REPLACED BY WRITTEN METHODS.

MULTIPLICATION

THE FOLLOWING ARE STANDARDS THAT WE EXPECT THE MAJORITY OF CHILDREN TO ACHIEVE.

YR and Y1

Children will experience equal groups of objects and will count in 2s and 10s and begin to count in 5s. They will work on practical problem solving activities involving equal sets or groups.



Y2 or earlier

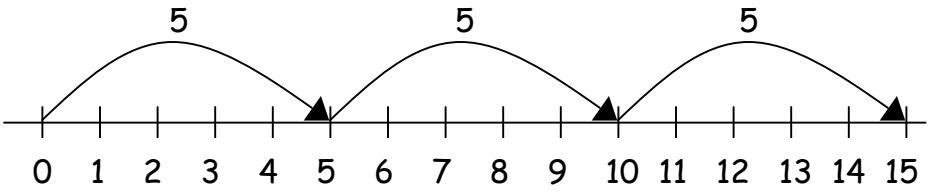
Children will develop their understanding of multiplication and use jottings to support calculation:

- ✓ **Repeated addition**

3 times 5 is 5 + 5 + 5 = 15 or 3 lots of 5 or 5 x 3

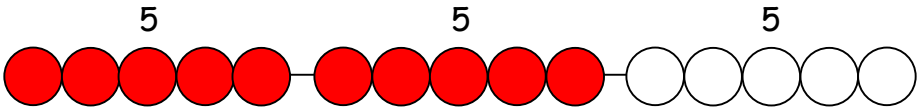
Repeated addition can be shown easily on a number line:

5 x 3 = 5 + 5 + 5



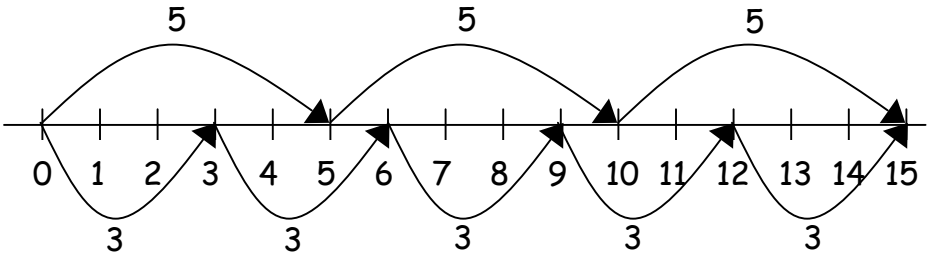
and on a bead bar:

5 x 3 = 5 + 5 + 5



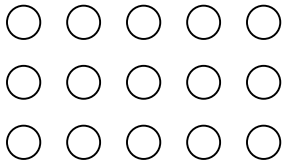
✓ **Commutativity**

Children should know that 3 x 5 has the same answer as 5 x 3. This can also be shown on the number line.



✓ **Arrays**

Children should be able to model a multiplication calculation using an array. This knowledge will support with the development of the grid method.



5 x 3 = 15

3 x 5 = 15

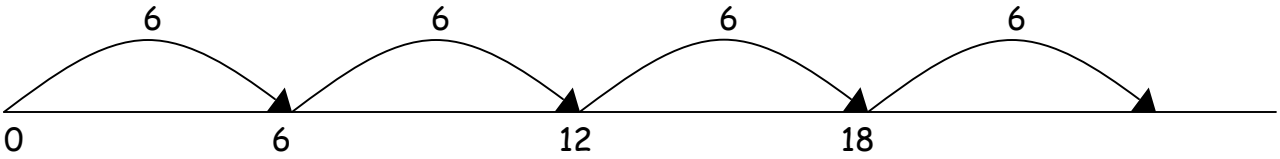
Y3 or earlier

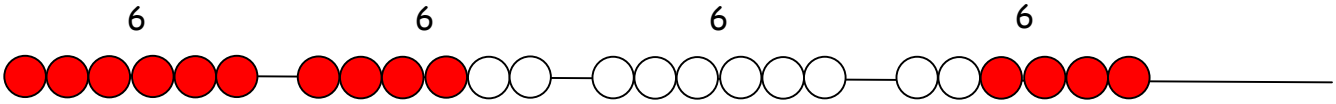
Children will continue to use:

✓ **Repeated addition**

4 times 6 is 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24 or 4 lots of 6 or 6 x 4

Children should use number lines or bead bars to support their understanding.





✓ **Arrays**

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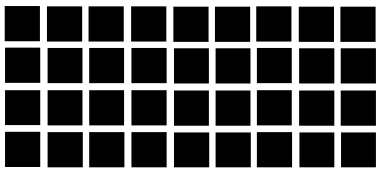


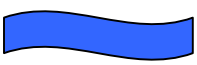
9 x 4 = 36

9 x 4 = 36

Children will also develop an understanding of

✓ **Scaling**

e.g. Find a ribbon that is 4 times as long as the blue ribbon



5 cm

20 cm

✓ **Using symbols to stand for unknown numbers to complete equations using inverse operations**

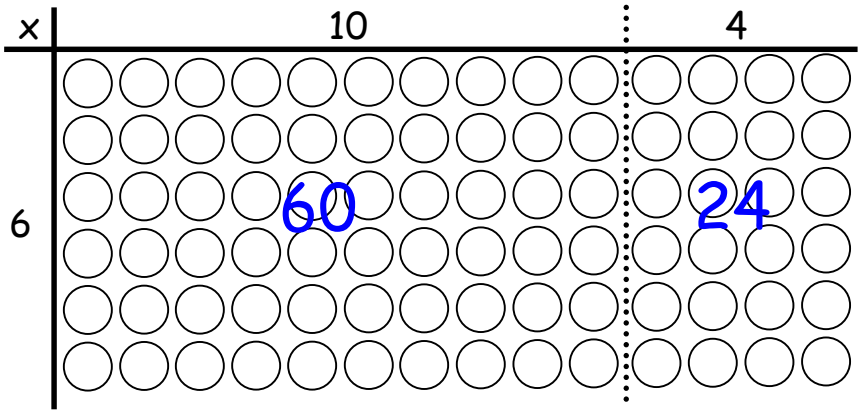
□ x 5 = 20 3 x △ = 18 □ x ○ = 32

✓ **Partitioning**

38 x 5 = (30 x 5) + (8 x 5)
= 150 + 40
= 190

Y4 or earlier

Children will continue to use arrays where appropriate leading into the grid method of multiplication.



(6 x 10) + (6 x 4)

60 + 24

84

Grid method

TU x U
(Short multiplication – multiplication by a single digit)

23 x 8

Children will approximate first
23 x 8 is approximately 25 x 8 = 200

x	20	3			
8	160	24			160
					+ 24
					184

Y5 or earlier

Grid method

HTU x U
(Short multiplication – multiplication by a single digit)

346 x 9

Children will approximate first
346 x 9 is approximately 350 x 10 = 3500

x	300	40	6			
9	2700	360	54			2700
						+ 360
						+ 54
						3114

1 1

TU x TU
(Long multiplication – multiplication by more than a single digit)

72 x 38

Children will approximate first
72 x 38 is approximately 70 x 40 = 2800

x	70	2			
30	2100	60			2100
8	560	16			+ 560
					+ 60
					+ 16
					2736

1

Using similar methods, they will be able to multiply decimals with one decimal place by a single digit number, approximating first. They should know that the decimal points line up under each other.

e.g. 4.9 x 3

Children will approximate first
4.9 x 3 is approximately 5 x 3 = 15

x	4	0.9			
3	12	2.7			12
					+ 2.7
					14.7

Y6 or earlier

ThHTU x U
(Short multiplication – multiplication by a single digit)

4346 x 8

Children will approximate first
4346 x 8 is approximately 4346 x 10 = 43460

x	4000	300	40	6			
8	32000	2400	320	48			32000
							+ 2400
	4346						+ 320
x	8						+ 48
	34768						34768

HTU x TU
(Long multiplication – multiplication by more than a single digit)

372 x 24

Children will approximate first
372 x 24 is approximately 400 x 25 = 10000

x	300	70	2			
20	6000	1400	40			6000
4	1200	280	8			+ 1400
						+ 1200
						+ 280
						+ 40
						+ 8
						8928

1

Using similar methods, they will be able to multiply decimals with up to two decimal places by a single digit number and then two digit numbers, approximating first. They should know that the decimal points line up under each other.

For example:

4.92 x 3

Children will approximate first
4.92 x 3 is approximately 5 x 3 = 15

x	4	0.9	0.02			
3	12	2.7	0.06			12
						+ 2.7
						+ 0.06
						14.76

Alternatively, a shortened form of this may be used, as appropriate e.g.
4.92 x 3 is approximately 5 x 3 = 15

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.92 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline 1476 \end{array}$$

initially omitting the decimal point, checking the approximation (15), then placing the decimal point so that the answer is close to the approximation (14.76)

+ - + - + - + - + - + - +

By the end of year 6, children will have a range of calculation methods, mental and written. Selection will depend upon the numbers involved.

Children should not be made to go onto the next stage if:

5) **they are not ready**
6) **they are not confident**

Children should be encouraged to approximate their answers before calculating.

Children should be encouraged to consider if a mental calculation would be appropriate before using written methods.

DIVISION

PROGRESSION THROUGH CALCULATIONS FOR DIVISION

MENTAL CALCULATIONS
(ongoing)
These are a **selection** of mental calculation strategies:
See NNS Framework Section 5, pages 52-57 and Section 6, pages 58-65

Doubling and halving
Knowing that halving is dividing by 2

Deriving and recalling division facts

Tables should be taught everyday from Y2 onwards, either as part of the mental oral starter or other times as appropriate within the day.

Year 2	2 times table 5 times table 10 times table
Year 3	2 times table 3 times table 4 times table 5 times table 6 times table 10 times table
Year 4	Derive and recall division facts for all tables up to 10 x 10
Year 5 & 6	Derive and recall quickly division facts for all tables up to 10 x 10

Using and applying division facts
Children should be able to utilise their tables knowledge to derive other facts.
e.g. If I know 3 x 7 = 21, what else do I know?

30 x 7 = 210, 300 x 7 = 2100, 3000 x 7 = 21 000, 0.3 x 7 = 2.1 etc

Dividing by 10 or 100

Knowing that the effect of dividing by 10 is a shift in the digits one place to the right.

Knowing that the effect of dividing by 100 is a shift in the digits two places to the right.

Use of factors

378 ÷ 21 378 ÷ 3 = 126 378 ÷ 21 = 18

126 ÷ 7 = 18

Use related facts

Given that 1.4 x 1.1 = 1.54

What is 1.54 ÷ 1.4, or 1.54 ÷ 1.1?

MANY MENTAL CALCULATION STRATEGIES WILL CONTINUE TO BE USED. THEY ARE NOT REPLACED BY WRITTEN METHODS.

DIVISION

THE FOLLOWING ARE STANDARDS THAT WE EXPECT THE MAJORITY OF CHILDREN TO ACHIEVE.

YR and Y1

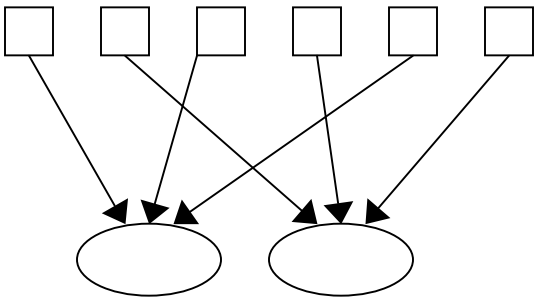
Children will understand equal groups and share items out in play and problem solving. They will count in 2s and 10s and later in 5s.

Y2 or earlier

Children will develop their understanding of division and use jottings to support calculation

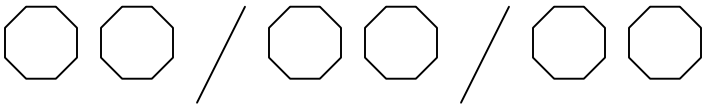
- ✓ **Sharing equally**

6 sweets shared between 2 people, how many do they each get?



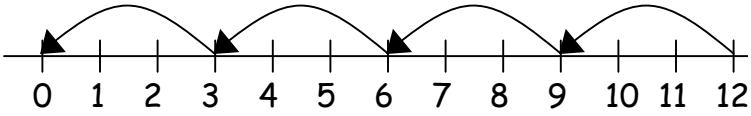
✓ **Grouping or repeated subtraction**

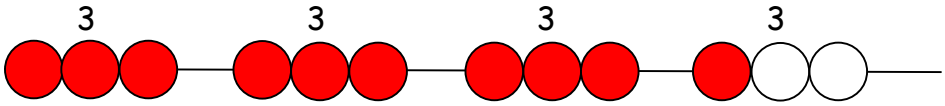
There are 6 sweets, how many people can have 2 sweets each?



✓ **Repeated subtraction using a number line or bead bar**

12 ÷ 3 = 4





The bead bar will help children with interpreting division calculations such as 10 ÷ 5 as 'how many 5s make 10?'

✓ **Using symbols to stand for unknown numbers to complete equations using inverse operations**

□ ÷ 2 = 4 20 ÷ △ = 4 □ ÷ △ = 4

Y3 or earlier

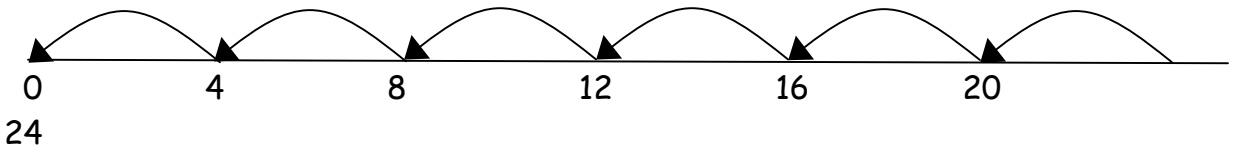
Ensure that the emphasis in Y3 is on grouping rather than sharing.

Children will continue to use:

- ✓ **Repeated subtraction using a number line**

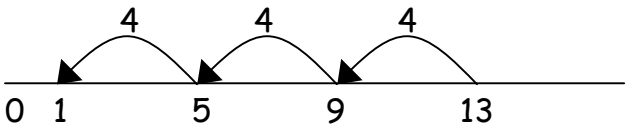
Children will use an empty number line to support their calculation.

24 ÷ 4 = 6



Children should also move onto calculations involving remainders.

13 ÷ 4 = 3 r 1



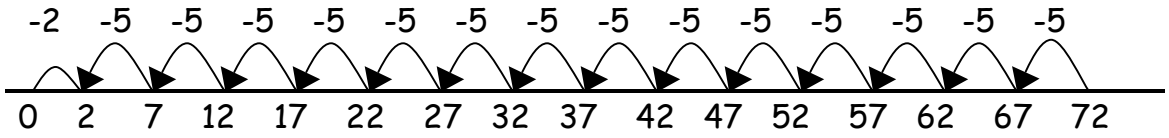
- ✓ **Using symbols to stand for unknown numbers to complete equations using inverse operations**

26 ÷ 2 = □ 24 ÷ △ = 12 □ ÷ 10 = 8

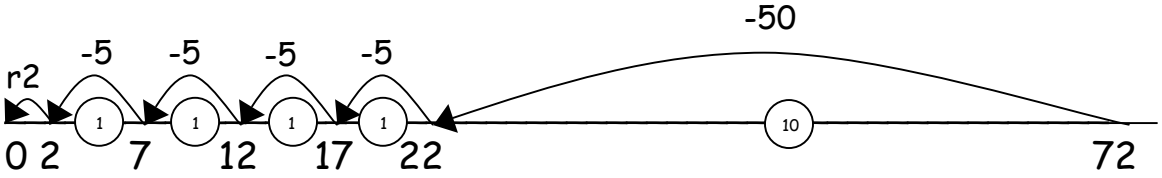
Y4 or earlier

Children will develop their use of repeated subtraction to be able to subtract multiples of the divisor. Initially, these should be multiples of 10s, 5s, 2s and 1s – numbers with which the children are more familiar.

72 ÷ 5



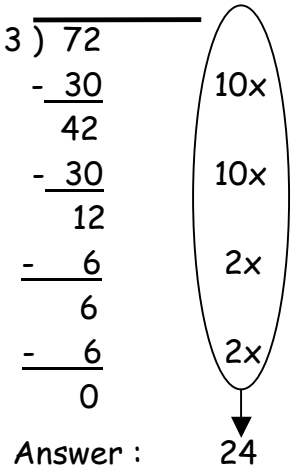
Moving onto:



Then onto the vertical method:

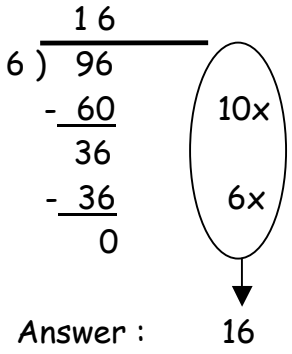
Short division TU ÷ U

72 ÷ 3



Leading to subtraction of other multiples.

96 ÷ 6



Any remainders should be shown as integers, i.e. 14 remainder 2 or 14 r 2.

Children need to be able to decide what to do after division and round up or down accordingly. They should make sensible decisions about rounding up or down after division. For example 62 ÷ 8 is 7 remainder 6, but whether the answer should be rounded up to 8 or rounded down to 7 depends on the context.

e.g. I have 62p. Sweets are 8p each. How many can I buy?
Answer: 7 (the remaining 6p is not enough to buy another sweet)

Apples are packed into boxes of 8. There are 62 apples. How many boxes are needed?
Answer: 8 (the remaining 6 apples still need to be placed into a box)

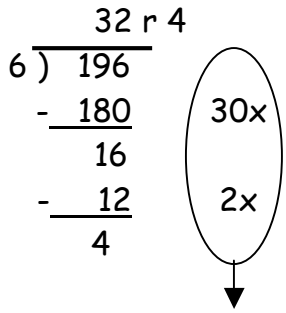
Y5 or earlier

Children will continue to use written methods to solve short division TU ÷ U.

Children can start to subtract larger multiples of the divisor, e.g. 30x

Short division HTU ÷ U

196 ÷ 6



Answer : 32 remainder 4 or 32 r 4

Any remainders should be shown as integers, i.e. 14 remainder 2 or 14 r 2.

Children need to be able to decide what to do after division and round up or down accordingly. For example 240 ÷ 52 is 4 remainder 32, but whether the answer should be rounded up to 5 or rounded down to 4 depends on the context.

Y6 or earlier

Children will continue to use written methods to solve short division TU ÷ U and HTU ÷ U. An alternative shorter form may be used eg. $\underline{33}$
$6\,)198$

Long division HTU ÷ TU

972 ÷ 36

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \hline 36\,)\;\;972 \\ -\;\underline{720} \\ \;\;252 \\ -\;\underline{252} \\ \;\;\;\;0 \end{array}$$

20x

7x

Answer : 27

Children need to be able to decide what to do with remainders i.e. round up, round down or show the remainder as a fraction or decimal fraction. For example, if the children were dividing 32 by 10 and if rounding were not appropriate to the context, the answer should be shown as $3\,{}^{2}/_{10}$ which could then be written as $3\,{}^{1}/_{5}$ in its lowest terms or extended as a decimal up to two decimal places as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.2 \\ \hline 10)32.20 \end{array}$$

Children should know that decimal points line up under each other.

87.5 ÷ 7 = or in the shortened form, as appropriate

```
     12.5
7 )  87.5
   - 70.0      10x
     17.5
   - 14.0      2x
      3.5
   -  3.5      0.5x
      0
```

```
    12.5
7 )87.35
```

Answer : 12.5

\+ - + - + - + - + - + - +

By the end of year 6, children will have a range of calculation methods, mental and written. Selection will depend upon the numbers involved.

Children should not be made to go onto the next stage if:

7) **they are not ready**
8) **they are not confident**

Children should be encouraged to approximate their answers before calculating.
Children should be encouraged to check their answers after calculation using an appropriate strategy.
Children should be encouraged to consider if a mental calculation would be appropriate before using written methods.

IMPORTANT

IF AT ANY TIME YOUR CHILD SEEMS CONFUSED, GO BACK TO THE PREVIOUS STRATEGY, AND IF NECESSARY REMIND THEM OF EACH PREVIOUS STRATEGY UNTIL ONE STRIKES A CHORD WITH THEM.

PLEASE DO NOT SHOW YOUR CHILD YOUR METHOD JUST BECAUSE IT IS THE ONLY ONE YOU KNOW AS THIS CAN CAUSE UNTOLD DAMAGE WHEN CHILDREN APPROACH DECIMALS WITHOUT SUFFICIENT UNDERSTANDING.

IF IN DOUBT ASK YOUR CHILD'S TEACHER TO EXPLAIN A STRATEGY.

IDEAS TO ENCOURAGE A LOVE OF MATHS

There are many different ways you can help your child enjoy and make progress in Maths.

1. Please encourage enthusiasm for Maths. Swap... 'I could never do Maths either!' for.... 'That looks different to how we did it - could you show me?'

2. Help your children improve mental calculation skills e.g. adding up shopping lists as you go around the store - see how close they are to the total at the end.

3. Make Maths fun by lay card games that involve mental addition facts e.g. Pontoon, Whist etc.

4. Keep practising strategies as it can be 5 or 6 weeks before they revisit a particular strategy. Have a race to calculate.

5. Use the Maths sites on the internet (see list at back) to make Maths feel like fun.

6. Let children have regular access to physical Maths by weighing and measuring for real purposes,
e.g. change a recipe for 4 to a recipe for 2 (simple ratio problems) followed by weighing out the ingredients accurately. Exchange currencies on holiday. Play shop. Identify symmetry in patterns, carpets, nature, buildings etc.

7. Encourage estimation e.g. How many tins of beans on that shelf? Why do you think that?

8. Getting things wrong in Maths should not be failure - it should be part of the learning process.

9. Ask your child what they are doing in Maths and get them to talk about it using mathematical language. Explaining helps them to consolidate what they have learnt.

WEBSITES YOU MAY WANT TO ENCOURAGE YOUR CHILDREN TO USE SO THAT THEY PRACTICE MATHS IN A FUN WAY

www.bbc.co.uk/skillswise
www.co.uk/bitesize/ks1(or ks2)/maths
www.counton.org
www.dfes.gov.uk/homework
www.**nrich.maths.org.uk** - maths problems at various levels of challenge with the history of areas of maths like fractions etc.

THE FUTURE!

These strategies may appear complicated to some but try out the methods from the first strategy to see how each stage is built upon. I must stress that you must not jump to a strategy if your child is not ready. They are ready when they can spontaneously carry out a strategy without any initial help from yourselves.

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