



# Highfields Primary School

## Progression In The Teaching Of Calculations

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Addition</b>	Combining two parts to make a whole: part whole model. Bar model. Starting at the bigger number and counting on. Regrouping to make 10.	Adding three single digits (with concrete objects, pictorial representations and mentally on number lines)  Pictorial column method - no carrying.	Expanded column method with carrying (up to 3 digits).	Column method with carrying (up to 4 digits).	Column method with carrying with more than 4 digits. (Decimals with the same amount of decimal places - up to 3dp.	Column method with carrying. (Decimals with different amounts of decimal places)
<b>Subtraction</b>	Taking away ones. Counting back. Find the difference (number line). Part whole model. Make 10.	Counting back, <u>finding the</u> difference on a number line. Part whole model Pictorial column method with exchanging.	Expanded column method with decomposition (up to 3 digits).	Column method with decomposition (up to 4 digits).	Column method with regrouping. (with more than 4 digits) (Decimals- with the same amount of decimal places i.e. 3dp)	Column method with decomposition. (Decimals with different amounts of decimal places)
<b>Multiplication</b>	Doubling  Counting in multiples  Arrays (with support)	Doubling, counting in Multiples  Repeated addition  Arrays- showing commutative multiplication	Counting in multiples Repeated addition  Arrays- showing Commutative multiplication  Grid method	Column multiplication  (up to 4 digits multiplied by 1 digit).	Column multiplication  (up to 4 digits multiplied by 1 or 2 digits).	Column multiplication :  Multiply up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number  Multiply 1 digit with up to 2 decimal places by whole numbers
<b>Division</b>	Sharing objects into groups.  Division as grouping.	Revision of division as sharing  Main focus - division as grouping  Division within arrays	Division within arrays  Division with a Remainder  Short division : 2 digits by 1 digit- concrete and pictorially.	Division within arrays.  Division with a remainder.  Short <u>division</u> : up to 3 digits by 1 digit - concrete and pictorially.	Short division  (up to 4 digits by a <u>1 digit</u> number. Interpret remainders appropriately for the context).	Short division Long division - up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number (with partial tables) ( interpret remainders as whole numbers, fractions, decimal or round)