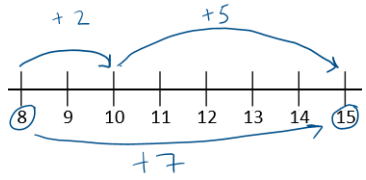
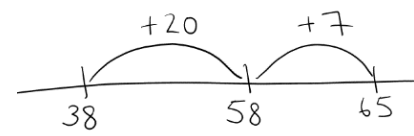
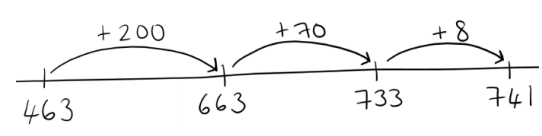
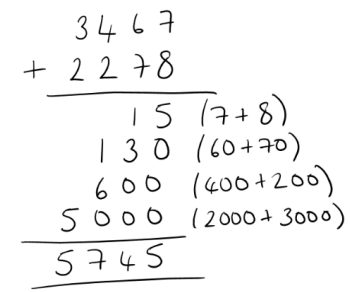
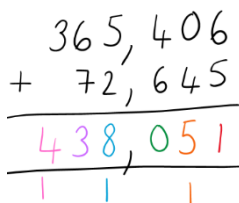
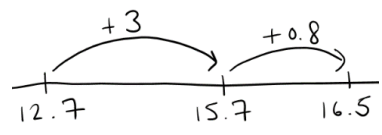
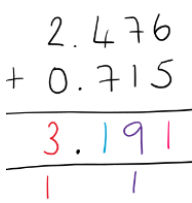


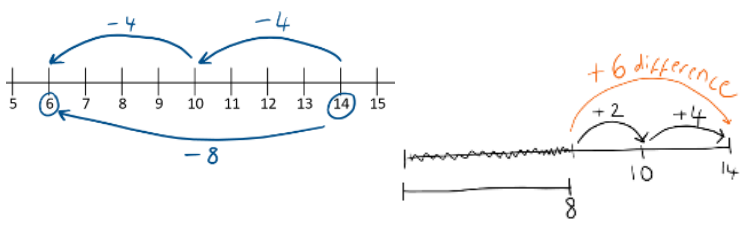
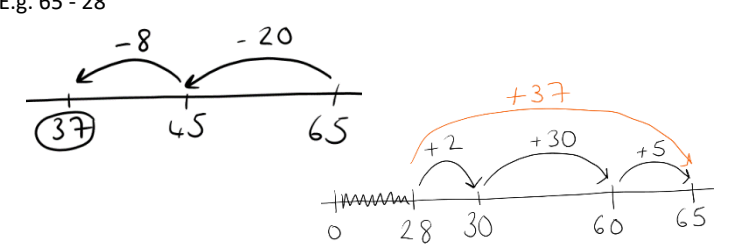
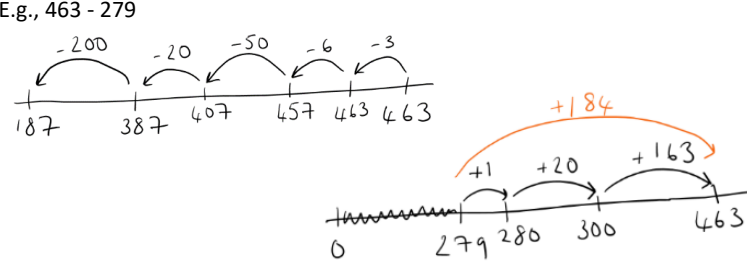
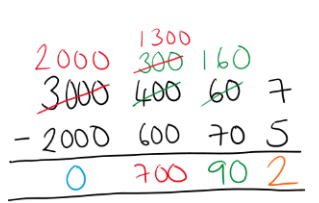
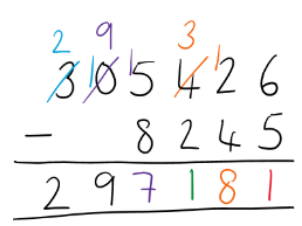
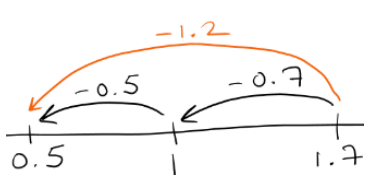
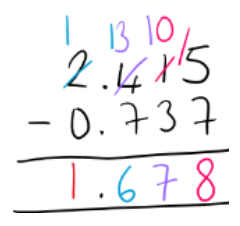
# **East Midlands Academy Trust**

## **Calculation Policy 2022/2023**

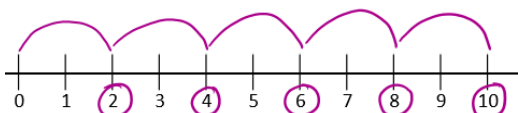
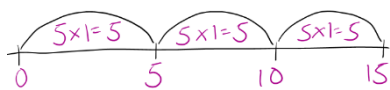
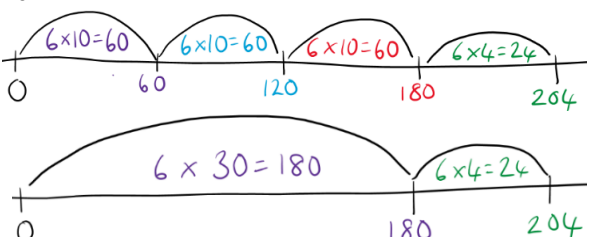
# Addition

	End of Year Expectations and steps	Written Methods	End of Year Expectation Example
<b>Year R</b>	Understand the composition of numbers to 10 Automatically recall number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10 Compare quantities up to 10 recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity	No formal written methods	No formal written methods
<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Add one-digit numbers to 20, including 0</b> 1) Add 1-digit numbers within ten (Aggregation) 2) Add 1-digit numbers within ten (Augmentation) 3) Add two 1-digit numbers	Number Lines	Example $8 + 7$  A number line from 8 to 15. A blue circle is around the number 8. A blue arrow starts at 8 and points to 10, labeled '+2'. Another blue arrow starts at 10 and points to 15, labeled '+5'. A third blue arrow starts at 8 and points to 15, labeled '+7'. The number 15 is also circled in blue.
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Add numbers including 3 one-digit numbers, a two-digit number and 1s, a two-digit number and 10s, 2 two-digit numbers</b> 1) Add three 1-digit numbers (with explicit number bonds to 10) 2) Add three 1-digit numbers (without explicit number bonds to 10) 3) Add 2-digit and 1-digit numbers 4) Add two 2-digit numbers	Number Lines	Example $38 + 27$  A number line with points at 38, 58, and 65. A blue arrow starts at 38 and points to 58, labeled '+20'. Another blue arrow starts at 58 and points to 65, labeled '+7'.
<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Add numbers with up to 4 digits</b> 1) Add multiples of 10 together 2) Add 3-digit numbers and ones 3) Add 3-digit numbers and tens 4) Add 3-digit numbers and hundreds 5) Add 3-digit numbers and 2-digit numbers 6) Add 3-digit numbers and 3-digit numbers	Number Lines	Example $463 + 278$  A number line with points at 463, 663, 733, and 741. A blue arrow starts at 463 and points to 663, labeled '+200'. Another blue arrow starts at 663 and points to 733, labeled '+70'. A third blue arrow starts at 733 and points to 741, labeled '+8'.
<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Add numbers with up to 5 digits</b> 1) Add multiples of 100 together 2) Add 4-digit numbers and ones 3) Add 4-digit numbers and tens 4) Add 4-digit numbers and hundreds 5) Add 4-digit numbers and thousands 6) Add 4-digit numbers and 2-digit numbers 7) Add 4-digit numbers and 3-digit numbers 8) Add 4-digit numbers and 4-digit numbers	Expanded Column	Example $3467 + 2278$  A vertical column addition showing the expanded form of 3467 + 2278. The numbers are written as 3467 and +2278. Below them, the place value components are listed: 15 (7+8), 130 (60+70), 600 (400+200), and 5000 (2000+3000). A horizontal line is drawn above the 5000, and the final sum 5745 is written below it.
<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Add whole numbers with more than 4 digits</b> 1) Add multiples of 1000 together 2) Add 5-digit numbers and ones 3) Add 5-digit numbers and tens 4) Add 5-digit numbers and hundreds 5) Add 5-digit numbers and thousands 6) Add 5-digit numbers and ten-thousands 7) Add 3-digit numbers and 3-digit numbers (compact) 8) Add up to 4-digit and 4-digit numbers (compact) 9) Add numbers with more than 5-digits	Compact Column (integers)  Number Line (decimals)	Example $365,406 + 72,645$  A compact column addition of 365,406 and 72,645. The numbers are aligned by their rightmost digits. A horizontal line is drawn above the 051, and the sum 438,051 is written below it. Small vertical lines are drawn under the 1, 1, and 1 in the ones, tens, and hundreds places respectively.  Example $12.7 + 3.8$  A number line with points at 12.7, 15.7, and 16.5. A blue arrow starts at 12.7 and points to 15.7, labeled '+3'. Another blue arrow starts at 15.7 and points to 16.5, labeled '+0.8'.
<b>Year 6</b>	<b>Add decimal numbers</b> 1) Add tenths together 2) Add hundredths together 3) Add thousandths together 4) Add numbers with up to 3 decimal places	Compact Column	Example $2.476 + 0.715$  A compact column addition of 2.476 and 0.715. The numbers are aligned by their decimal points. A horizontal line is drawn above the 191, and the sum 3.191 is written below it. Small vertical lines are drawn under the 1 and 1 in the hundredths and thousandths places respectively.

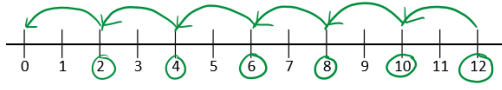
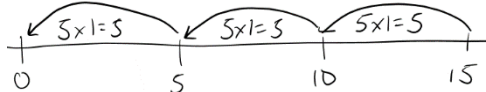
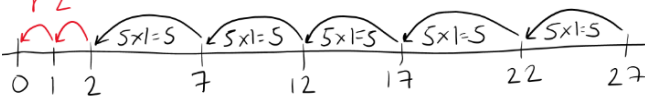
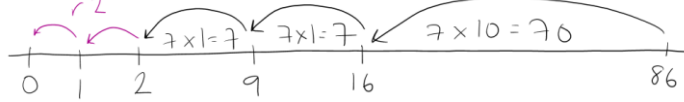
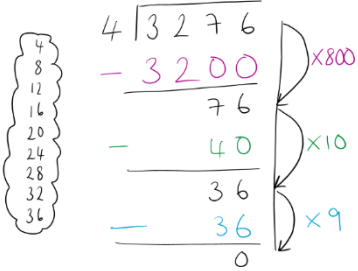
# Subtraction

	End of Year Expectations and steps	Written Methods	End of Year Expectation Example
<b>Year R</b>	Automatically recall number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10	No formal written methods	No formal written methods
<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Subtract one-digit numbers to 20, including 0</b> 1) Physically taking away objects and counting 2) Subtract 1-digit from 1-digit numbers 3) Subtract 1-digit from 2-digit numbers to 20 (not bridging 10) 4) Subtract 1-digit from 2-digit numbers to 20 (bridging 10)	Number Lines	E.g., $14 - 8$ 
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Subtract numbers including a two-digit number and 1s, a two-digit number and 10s, 2 two-digit numbers</b> 1) Subtract 1-digit from 2-digit numbers (not bridging 10) 2) Subtract 1-digit from 2-digit numbers (bridging 10) 3) Subtract two 2-digit numbers	Number Lines	E.g. $65 - 28$ 
<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Subtract numbers with up to 4 digits</b> 1) Subtract multiples of 10 (up to 4-digits) 2) Subtract ones from 3-digit numbers 3) Subtract tens from 3-digit numbers 4) Subtract hundreds from 3-digit numbers 5) Subtract 2-digit from 3-digit numbers 6) Subtract 3-digit from and 3-digit numbers	Number Lines	E.g., $463 - 279$ 
<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Subtract numbers with up to 5 digits</b> 1) Subtract multiples of 100 (up to 5-digits) 2) Subtract ones from 4-digit numbers 3) Subtract tens from 4-digit numbers 4) Subtract hundreds from 4-digit numbers 5) Subtract thousands from 4-digit numbers 6) Subtract 2-digit from 4-digit numbers 7) Subtract 3-digit from 4-digit numbers 8) Subtract 4-digit from 4-digit numbers	Expanded Column	E.g. $3467 - 2675$ 
<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits</b> 1) Subtract multiples of 1000 together 2) Subtract ones from 5-digit numbers 3) Subtract tens from 5-digit numbers 4) Subtract hundreds from 5-digit numbers 5) Subtract thousands from 5-digit numbers 6) Subtract ten-thousands from 5-digit numbers 7) Subtract 3-digit from 3-digit numbers (compact) 8) Subtract up to 4-digit from 4-digit numbers (compact) 9) Subtract numbers with more than 5-digits	Compact Column (integers)  Number Line (decimals)	E.g. $305,426 - 8245$   E.g. $1.7 - 1.2$ 
<b>Year 6</b>	<b>Subtract decimal numbers</b> 1) Subtract tenths together 2) Subtract hundredths together 3) Subtract thousandths together 4) Subtract numbers with tenths 5) Subtract numbers with hundredths 6) Subtract numbers with up to 3 decimal places	Column	E.g. $2.415 - 0.737$ 

# Multiplication

	End of Year Expectations and steps	Written Method	End of Year Expectation Example
Year R	Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally. Automatically recall number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.	No formal written methods	No formal written methods
Year 1	<b>Doubling numbers to 10</b> 1) Fluency counting in twos 2) Fluency counting in tens 3) Fluency counting in fives 4) Make arrays 5) Doubling numbers to 10	Number Lines	E.g. counting in twos 
Year 2	<b>Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication within the 2,5 and 10 multiplication tables</b> 1) Fluency in the x2 multiplication table 2) Fluency in the x10 multiplication table 3) Fluency in the x5 multiplication table 4) Write mathematical statements for the 2,5 and 10 multiplication tables	Number Lines	E.g. $5 \times 3$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ 
Year 3	<b>Multiply 2-digit by 1-digit numbers</b> 1) Fluency in the x4 multiplication table 2) Fluency in the x8 multiplication table 3) Fluency in the x3 multiplication table 4) Multiply 1-digit numbers together 5) Multiply 1-digit numbers by numbers between 10-20 6) Multiply multiples of 10 by ones 7) Multiply 2-digit by 1-digit numbers	Number Lines	E.g., $34 \times 6$ 
Year 4	<b>Multiply 3-digit by 1-digit numbers</b> 1) Fluency in the x11 multiplication table 2) Fluency in the x6 multiplication table 3) Fluency in the x9 multiplication table 4) Fluency in the x12 multiplication table 5) Fluency in the x7 multiplication table 6) Multiply multiples of 100 by ones 7) Multiply 3-digit by 1-digit numbers	Grid Method	E.g.: $324 \times 4$ $\begin{array}{r l} \times & 300 & 20 & 4 \\ 4 & 1200 & 80 & 16 \\ \hline & 1296 & & \end{array}$
Year 5	<b>Multiply up to 4-digit numbers by 1 and 2-digit number</b> 1) Multiply multiples of 1000 by 1-digit numbers 2) Multiply 4-digit by 1-digit numbers 3) Multiply 2-digit by 2-digit numbers 4) Multiply 3-digit by 2-digit numbers 5) Multiply 4-digit by 2-digit numbers	Grid Method	E.g. $326 \times 53$ $\begin{array}{r} 326 \times 53 \\ \times \quad 300 \quad 20 \quad 6 \\ 50 \quad 15000 + 1000 + 300 = 16300 \\ 3 \quad 900 + 60 + 18 = 978 \\ \hline 17278 \end{array}$
Year 6	<b>Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number and multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers</b> 1) Multiply up to 4-digit by 2-digit numbers 2) Multiply numbers with tenths by 1-digit numbers 3) Multiply numbers with tenths by 2-digit numbers 4) Multiply numbers with hundredths by 1-digit numbers 5) Multiply numbers with hundredths by 2-digit numbers	Grid Method or Column	E.g. $4267 \times 34$ $\begin{array}{r} 4267 \times 34 \\ \times \quad 30 \quad 4 \\ 4000 \quad 12000 + 16000 = 136000 \\ 200 \quad 6000 + 800 = 6800 \\ 60 \quad 1800 + 240 = 2040 \\ 7 \quad 210 + 28 = 238 \\ \hline 145078 \end{array}$ E.g. $15 \times 4.6$ $\begin{array}{r} 15 \times 4.6 = 69 \\ \downarrow \times 10 \quad \uparrow \div 10 \\ 15 \times 46 = 690 \\ \hline 10 \quad 40 \quad 6 \\ 400 \quad 60 = 460 \\ 5 \quad 200 \quad 30 = 230 \\ \hline 690 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 4267 \\ \times 34 \\ \hline 17068 \\ + 128010 \\ \hline 145078 \end{array}$

# Division

	End of Year Expectations and steps	Written Method	End of Year Expectation Example
<b>Year R</b>	Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally	No formal written methods	No formal written methods
<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Doubling numbers to 10</b> 1) Fluency counting backwards in twos 2) Fluency counting backwards in tens 3) Fluency counting backwards in fives 4) Making equal groups – sharing 5) Making equal groups - grouping	Number Lines	E.g. Counting back in twos 
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Calculate mathematical statements for division within the 2,5 and 10 multiplication tables</b> 1) Fluency in the inverse x2 multiplication table 2) Fluency in the inverse x10 multiplication table 3) Fluency in the inverse x5 multiplication table 4) Write mathematical division statements for the 2,5 and 10 multiplication tables	Number Lines	E.g. $15 \div 5 = 3$ 
<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Divide 2-digit by 1-digit numbers</b> 1) Fluency in the inverse x4 multiplication table 2) Fluency in the inverse x8 multiplication table 3) Fluency in the inverse x3 multiplication table 4) Make equal groups (sharing) 5) Make equal groups (grouping) 6) Divide 2-digit numbers by 2 7) Divide 2-digit number by 10 8) Divide 2-digit numbers by 5 9) Divide 2-digit by 1-digit numbers	Number Lines	E.g. $27 \div 5 = 5r2$ 
<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Divide 3-digit numbers by a 1-digit number</b> 1) Fluency in the inverse x11 multiplication table 2) Fluency in the inverse x6 multiplication table 3) Fluency in the inverse x9 multiplication table 4) Fluency in the inverse x12 multiplication table 5) Fluency in the inverse x7 multiplication table 6) Divide 2-digit by 1-digit numbers	Number Lines	E.g. $86 \div 7 = 12r2$ 
<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number</b> 1) Divide 2-digit numbers by 1-digit (Long Div) 2) Divide 3-digit numbers by 1-digit (Long Div) 3) Divide 4-digit numbers by 1-digit (Long Div) 4) Divide with remainders	Long Division	E.g. $3276 \div 4 = 819$ 
<b>Year 6</b>	<b>Divide numbers up to 4-digits by a 2-digit number</b> 1) Divide multiples of 10 by 2-digit numbers 2) Divide multiples of 100 by 2-digit numbers 3) Divide 3-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers 4) Divide 4-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers	Long Division	E.g. $672 \div 21 = 32$ 