



Addition

Partitioning into hundreds, tens and ones

$$249 + 116 = 365$$

$$200 + 100 = 300$$

$$40 + 10 = 50$$

$$9 + 6 = 15$$

$$300 + 50 + 15 = 365$$

Expanded column method

$$86 + 57 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ + 47 \\ \hline 133 \end{array}$$

$$13 \text{ (} 6 + 7 \text{)}$$

$$120 \text{ (} 80 + 40 \text{)}$$

$$\underline{133}$$

Column method with carrying (up to 4 digit numbers)

$$86 + 57 =$$

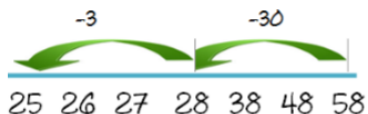
$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ + 47 \\ \hline 143 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{143}$$

1

Subtraction

Blank number lines to subtract 2 digit numbers using larger jumps.



Partitioning (practical method using place value counters, working towards written column method)

$$156 - 34$$

$$100 + 50 + 6$$

$$- 30 + 4$$

$$100 + 20 + 2 = 122$$

Column method to subtract 3 and 4 digit numbers

$$156 - 38 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ - 38 \\ \hline 118 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{118}$$

Multiplication

Grid Method (as a step towards formal written methods)

$$35 \times 7 = 245$$

x	30	5
7	210	35

$$\underline{210 + 35 = 245}$$

Short Multiplication

24 x 6 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 144 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer: 144

Counting in 25, 50 and 1000 forwards and backwards

Times Tables

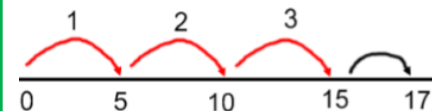
Year 3 children should know their 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 times tables

Year 4 children should know all their tables up to and including 12 x 12.

Division

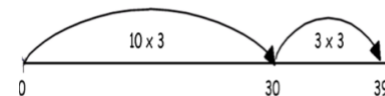
Number Lines (with remainders)

$$17 \div 5 = 3 \text{ r}2$$



= 3 groups of 5 with 2 left over.

Chunking on a number line:



Progressing to standard written method.

