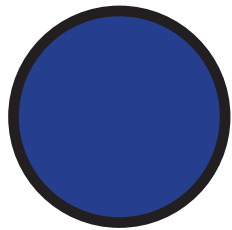


Sense of Number Visual Calculation Policy

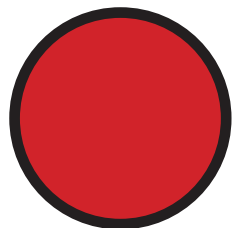
Expanded Edition for
St. Luke's C. of E. Primary School
October 2015

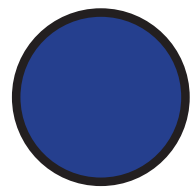


Graphic Design by Dave Godfrey
Compiled by the Sense of Number Maths Team

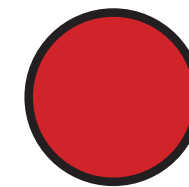
For sole use within St. Luke's C. of E. Primary School.

'A picture is worth 1000 words!'
www.senseofnumber.co.uk





Poster Guide



Visual Calculation Policy

Code	Section	Basic Edition (99 Slides)		Expanded Edition (316 Slides)	
		How many posters?	Slide Numbers	How many posters?	Slide Numbers
	Introduction Slides	3	1-3	3	1-3
KS	KS: Key Concepts	7	4-10	7	4-10
	Vocabulary Slides	9	11-19	9	11-19
C	Counting Policy	-	-	13	21-33
A	Addition	7	20-26	40	34-73
MA	Mental Addition	5	27-31	40	74-113
S	Subtraction	11	32-42	33	114-146
MS	Mental Subtraction	-	-	4	147-150
M	Multiplication	9	43-51	32	151-182
MM	Mental Multiplication	1	52	30	183-212
D	Division	14	53-66	41	213-253
	Calculation Cards	-	-	9	254-262
	Multiplication Tables	-	-	11	263-273
	Expanded Edition Progression (Year groups for New Curriculum)	13	67-79	12	274-285
	Alternative layouts (Column and Subtraction on a Number Line)	11	86-96	29	285-315



● Guide to using a ● Visual Calculation Policy

The Sense of Number Visual Calculation Policy provides a visual representation of a school's written and mental calculation policy.

Typical uses:

Classroom: The slides are printed out (e.g. A4) and the appropriate slides are displayed within each classroom for continual reference or on a working wall.

Teacher Reference: The slides are printed out (e.g. 9 slides per A4 page) and inserted in the teacher's planning folder.

Parents: The slides are used to communicate to parents the methods being taught and used within school.

Website: Slides from the VCP are inserted on a school's maths webpages.

(Please note: the VCP should not be made available for download)



KC1: Key Concepts!

Addition



$$8 + 2 = 10$$

“What is 8 add 2?”
Answer: 10

Subtraction



$$8 - 2 = 6$$

“What is 8 subtract 2?”
Answer: 6
“The difference between 8
and 2 is 6”



KC2: Key Concepts!

Multiplication

x

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

“8 multiplied by 2” means
“8, 2 times” or
“2 groups of 8”

Division

÷

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

“8 divided by 2” means “How
many groups of 2 are there in
8?” Answer: 4

(“8 shared into 2 sets is 4”)



MA1: Partitioning

$$45 + 82 = 127$$

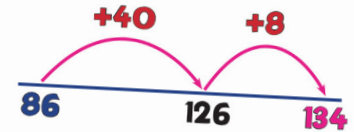
$$120 + 7 = 127$$

In my head?

Need a Jotting?

A3b: Forwards Jump

$$86 + 48 = 134$$



Need a calculator?



Formal method?

A7d: Column Addition

	Th	H	T	U
	4	8	7	3
+	3	7	6	2
	8	6	3	5
	1	1		



1

**Can I do this
in my head?**



2

**Do I need to
use a drawing
or a jotting?**



3

**Do I need an
expanded or a
standard method?**

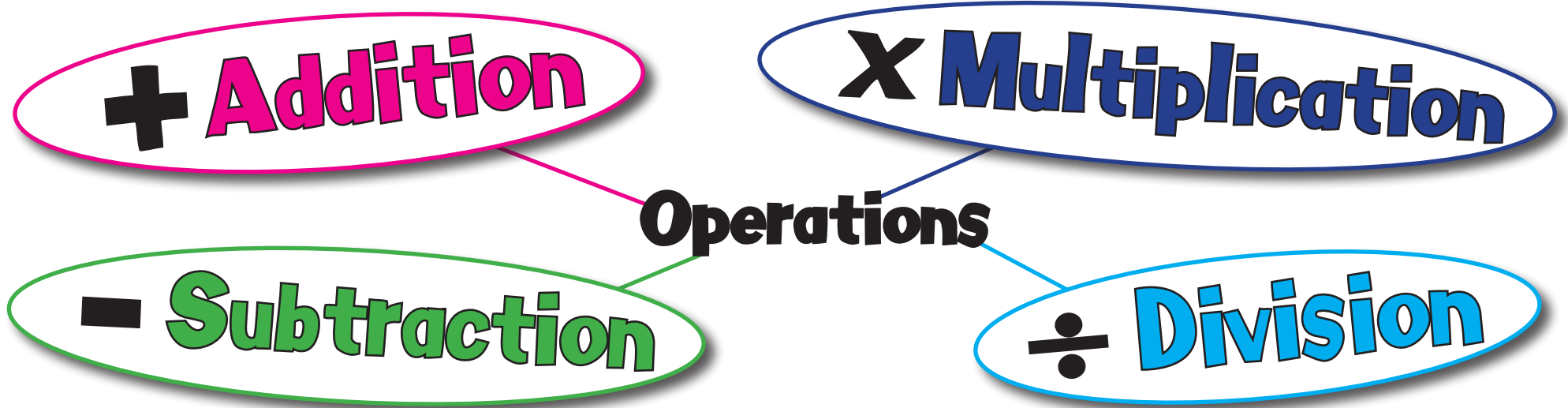
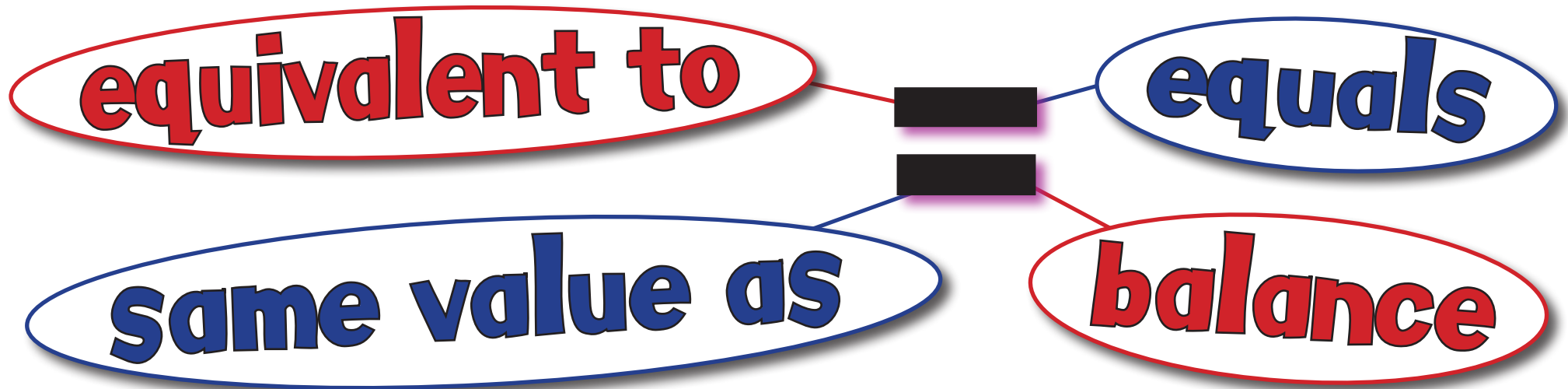


4

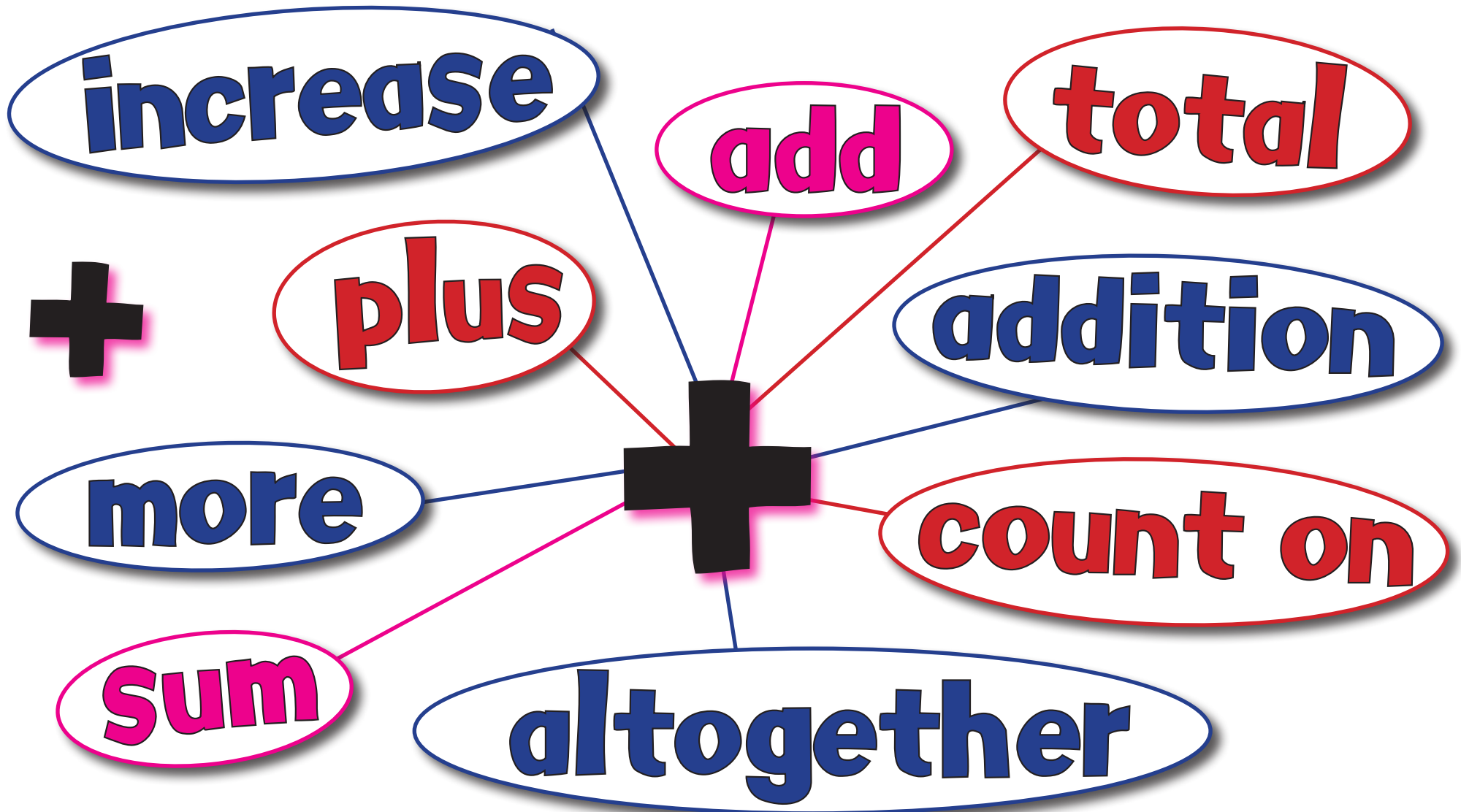
Do I need a
calculator?



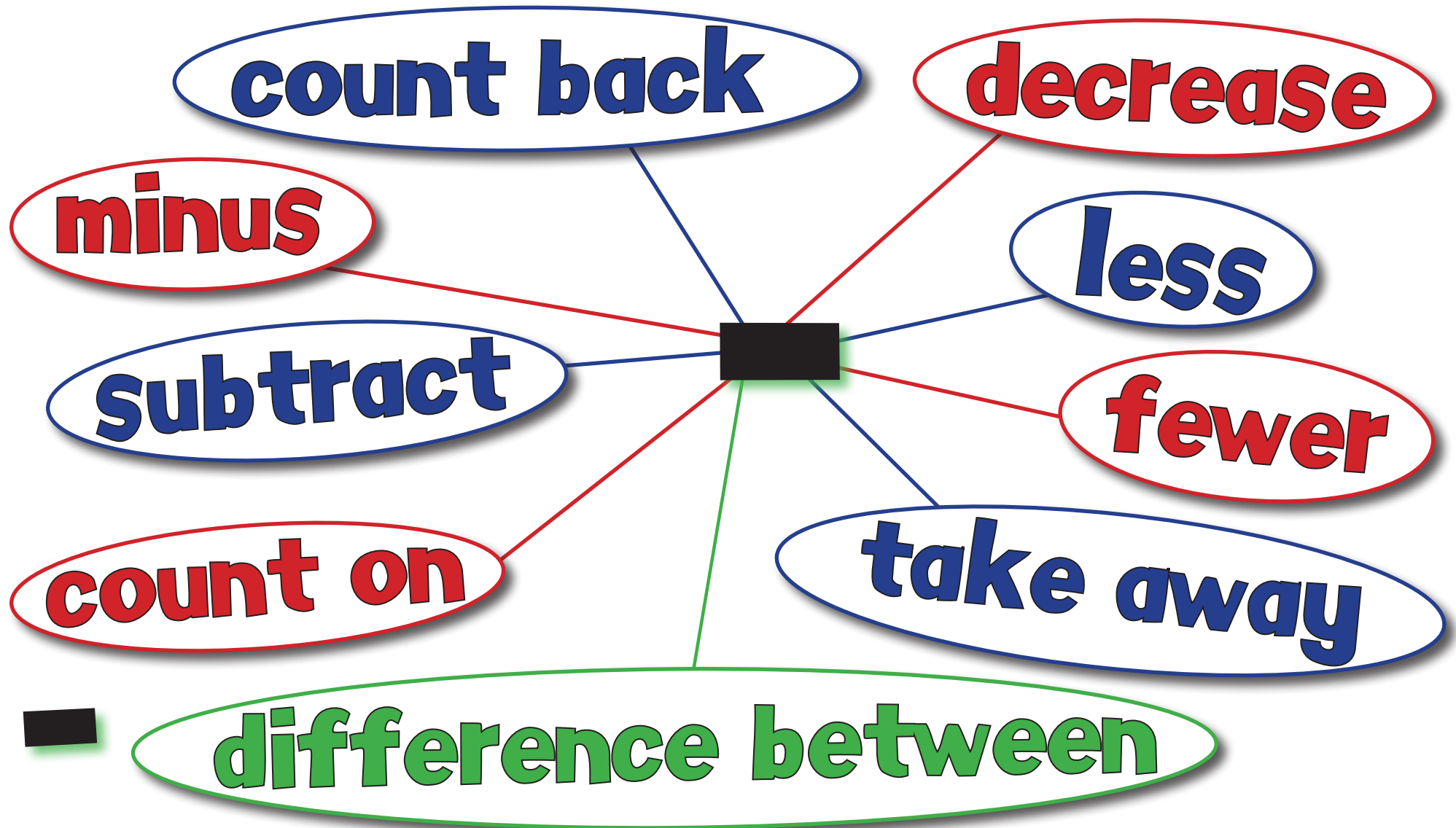
Calculation Vocabulary



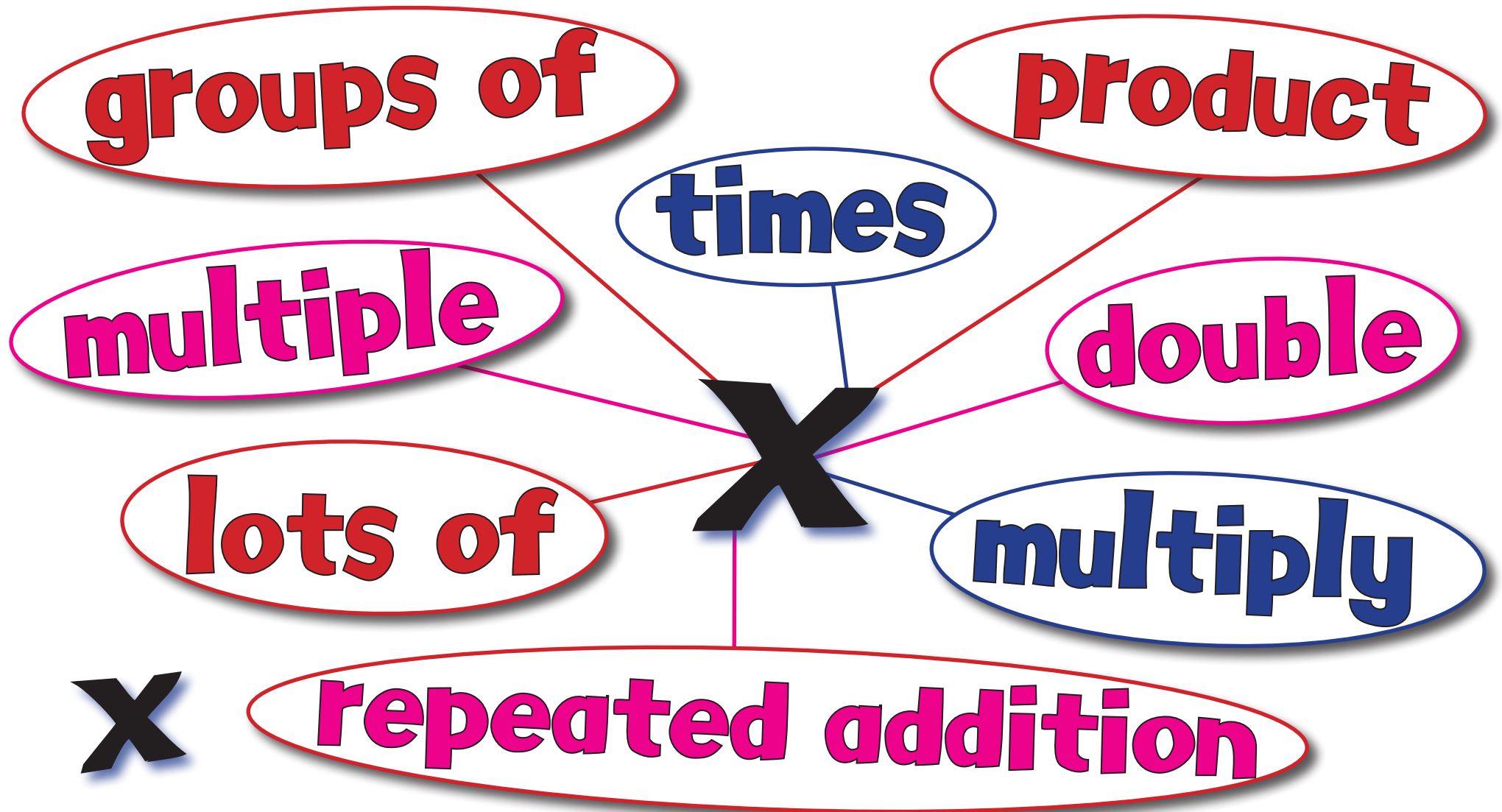
Addition Vocabulary



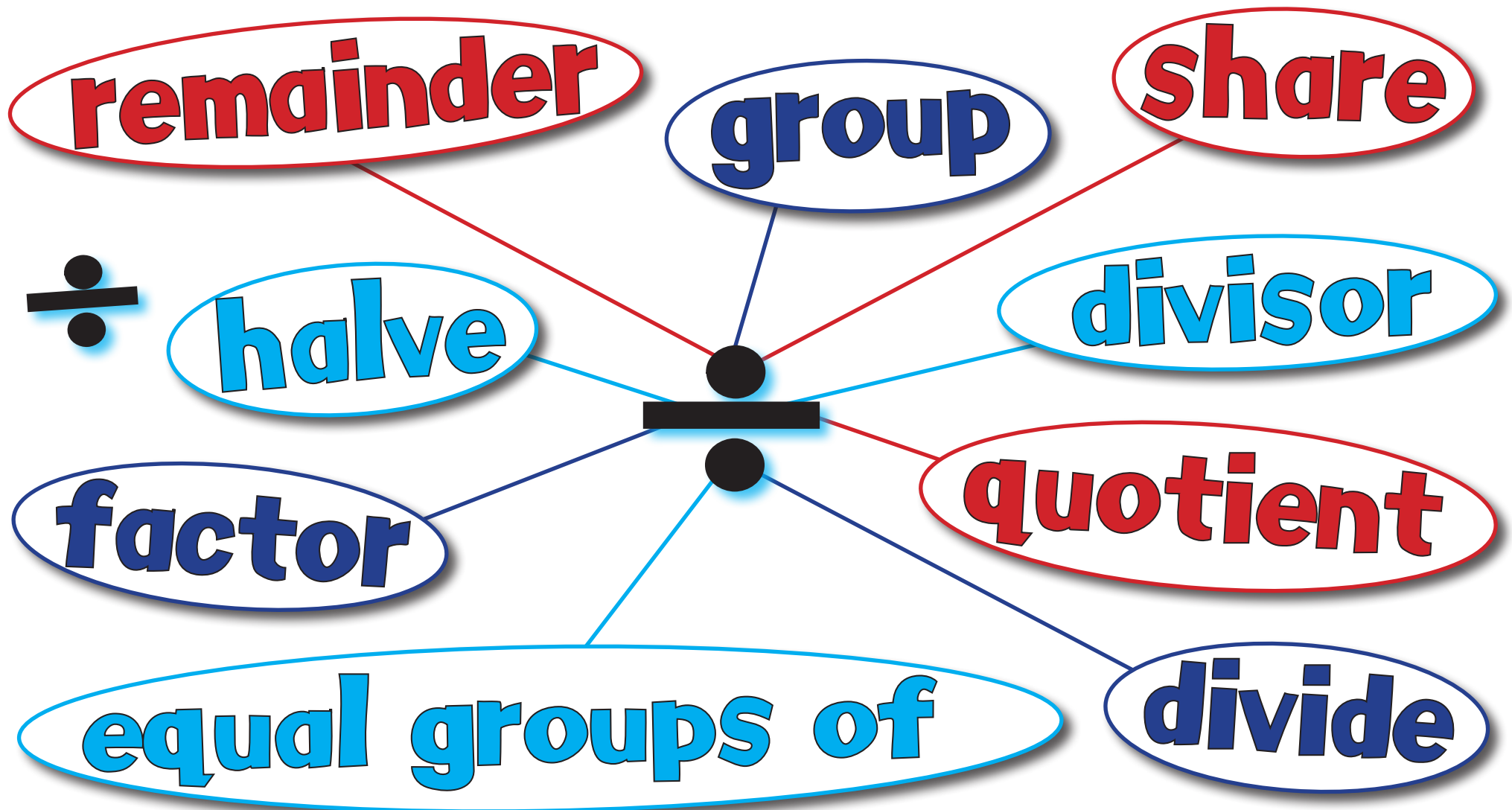
Subtraction Vocabulary



Multiplication Vocabulary



Division Vocabulary



Addition Calculation

$$4 + 2 = 6$$

(add) (equals)

addend

total

addend

sum



Subtraction Calculation

$$6 - 2 = 4$$

(subtract)

(equals)

minuend

difference

subtrahend



Multiplication Calculation

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

(multiplied by)

(equals)

multiplicand

product

multiplier

X



Division Calculation

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

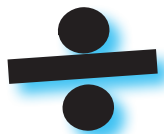
(divided by)

(equals)

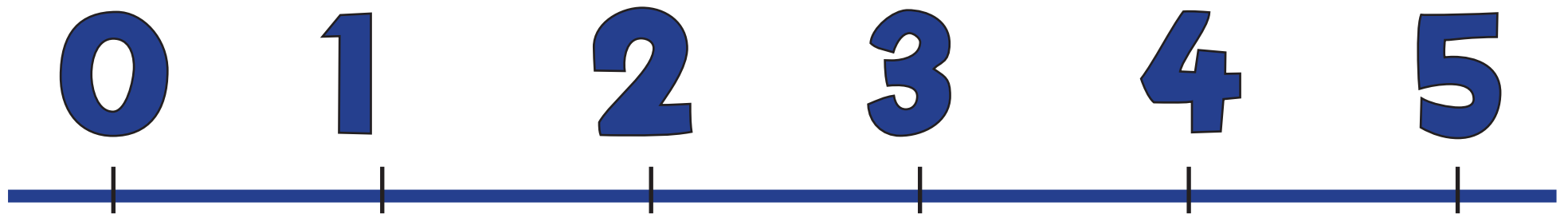
dividend

quotient

divisor



C1a: Number Order

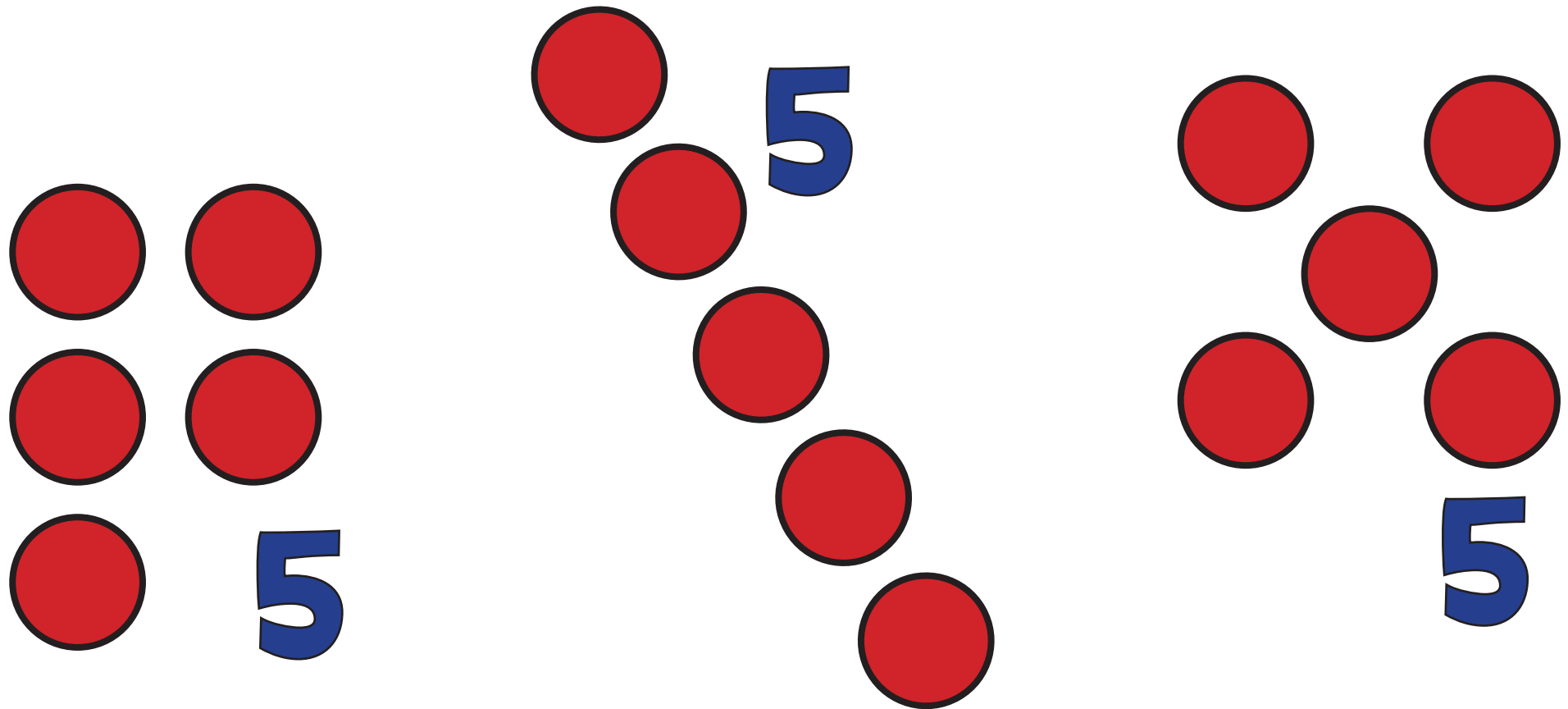


The Numbers must be said once and always in the conventional order.



C1b: At a Glance

Subitising

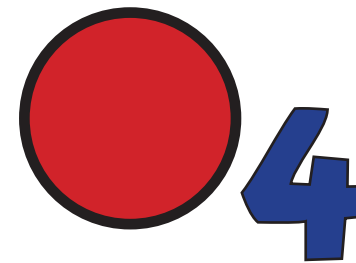
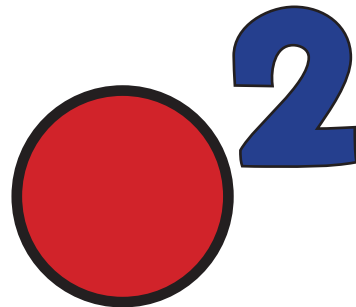
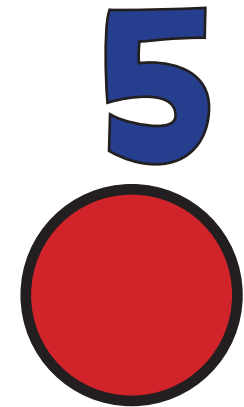
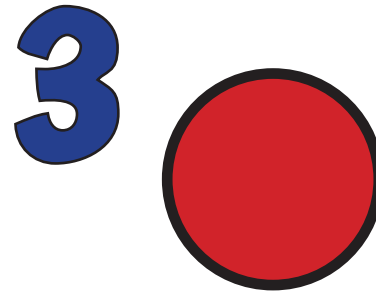
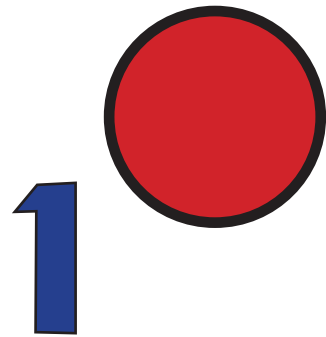


See at a glance how many are in small collections and attach correct number names to such collections.



C2a: Number Match

One to One Correspondence

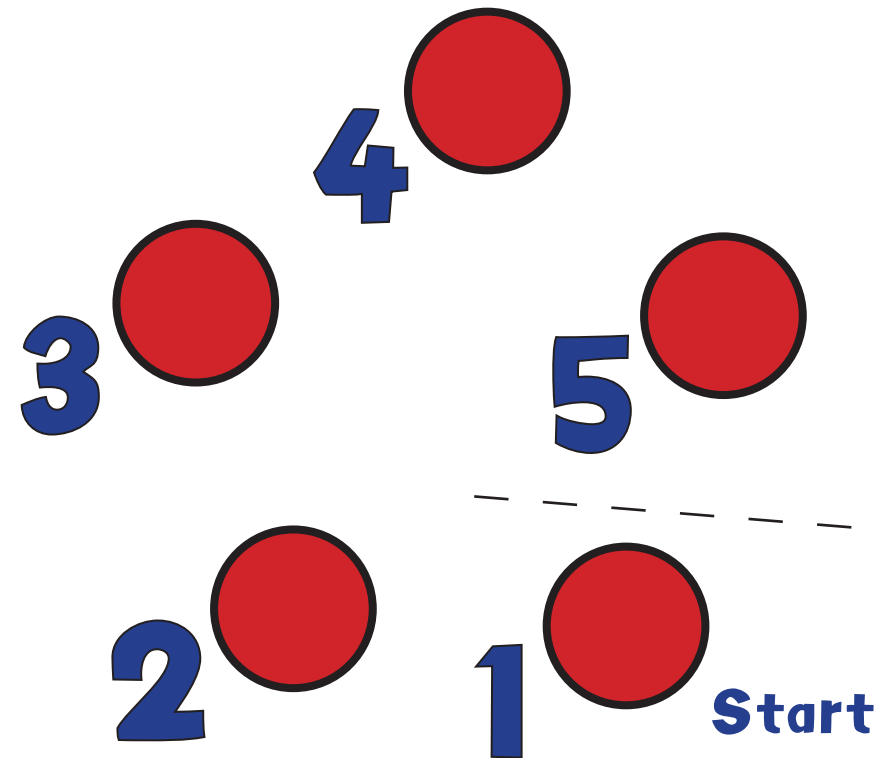
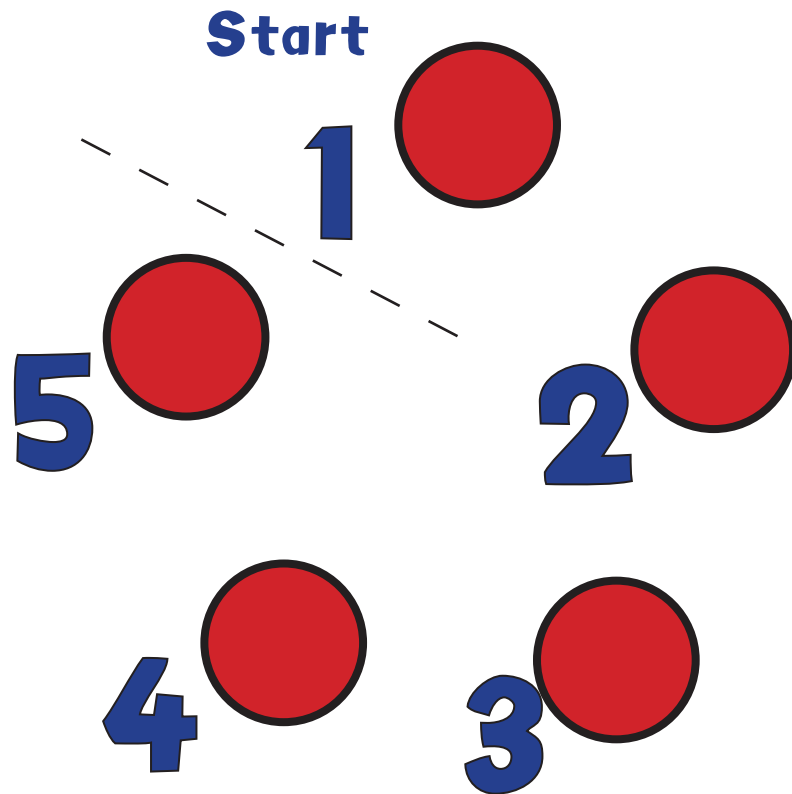


Each object to be counted must be touched or 'included' exactly once as the numbers are said.



C2b: Counting Objects

Starting Point and Order Irrelevance

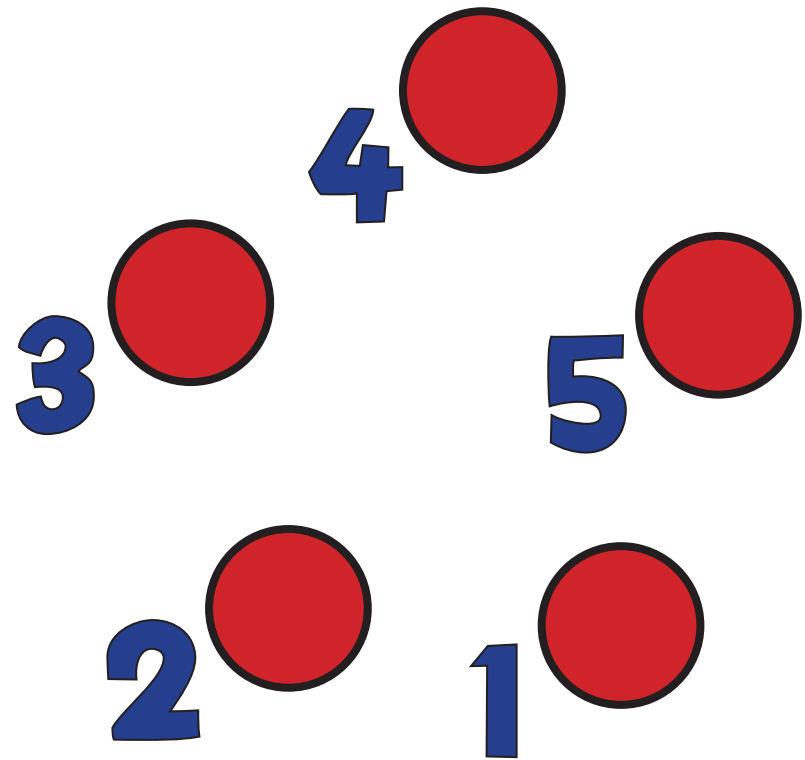
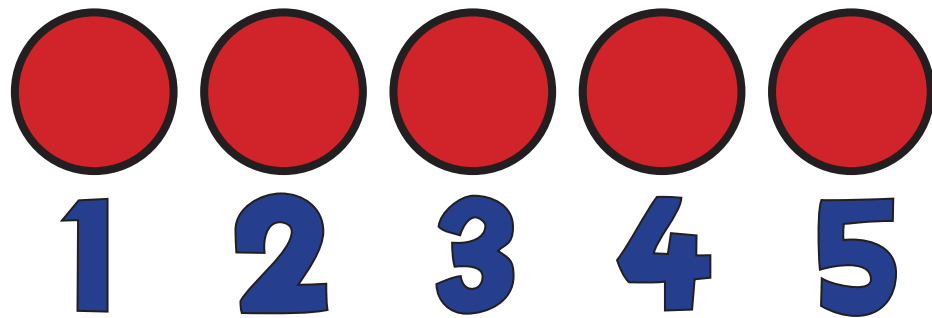


The objects can be touched in any order. The starting point and order in which the objects are counted does not affect how many there are.



C2c: Order Arrangement

Arrangement Irrelevance

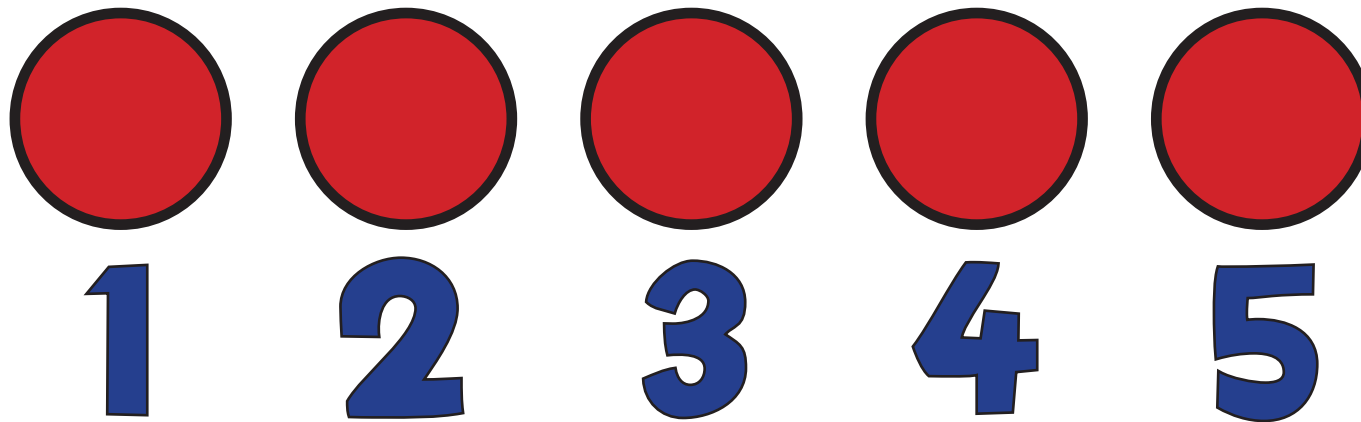


The arrangement of the objects does not affect how many there are.



C3: How Many?

Final number is the total

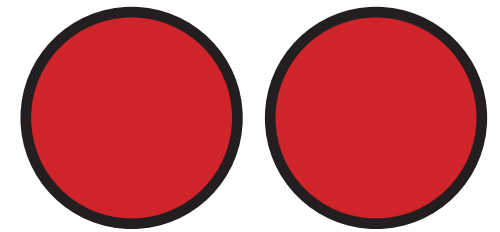
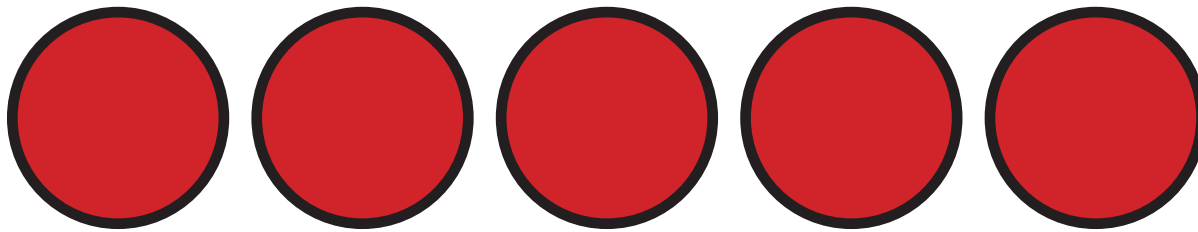


The last number said tells 'how many' in the whole collection.
It does not describe the last object touched.



C4: Arranging

Sets of 5

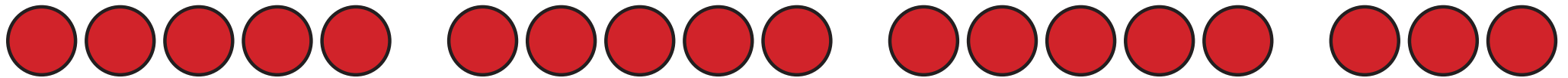


7



C4a: Arranging

Sets of 5

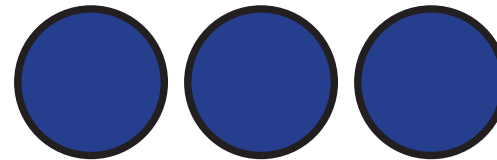
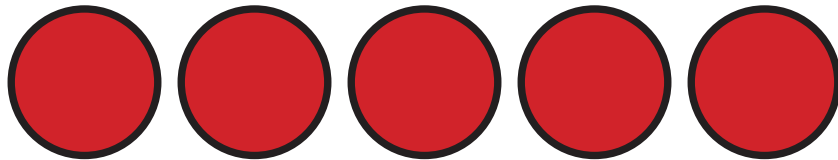
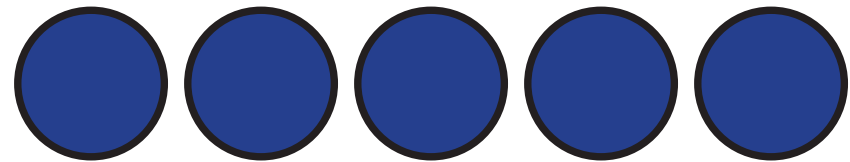
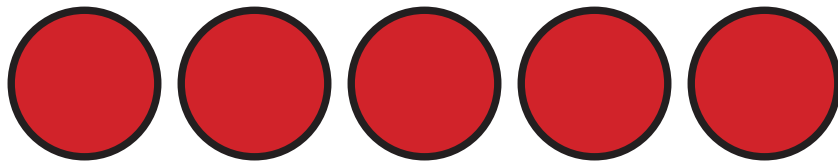


18



C4b: Arranging

Sets of 5
(Non Linear)

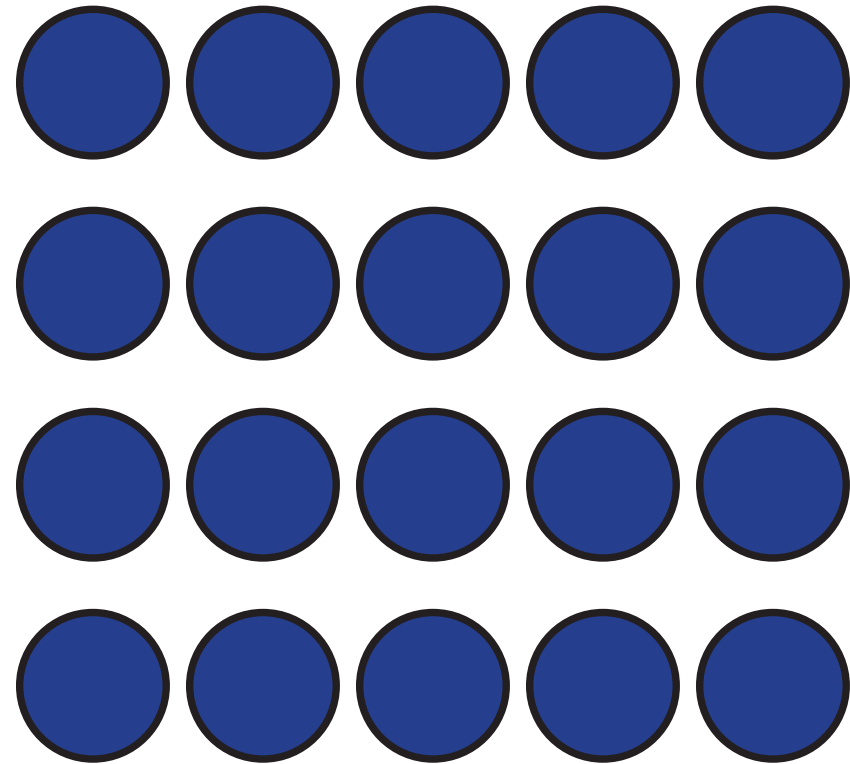
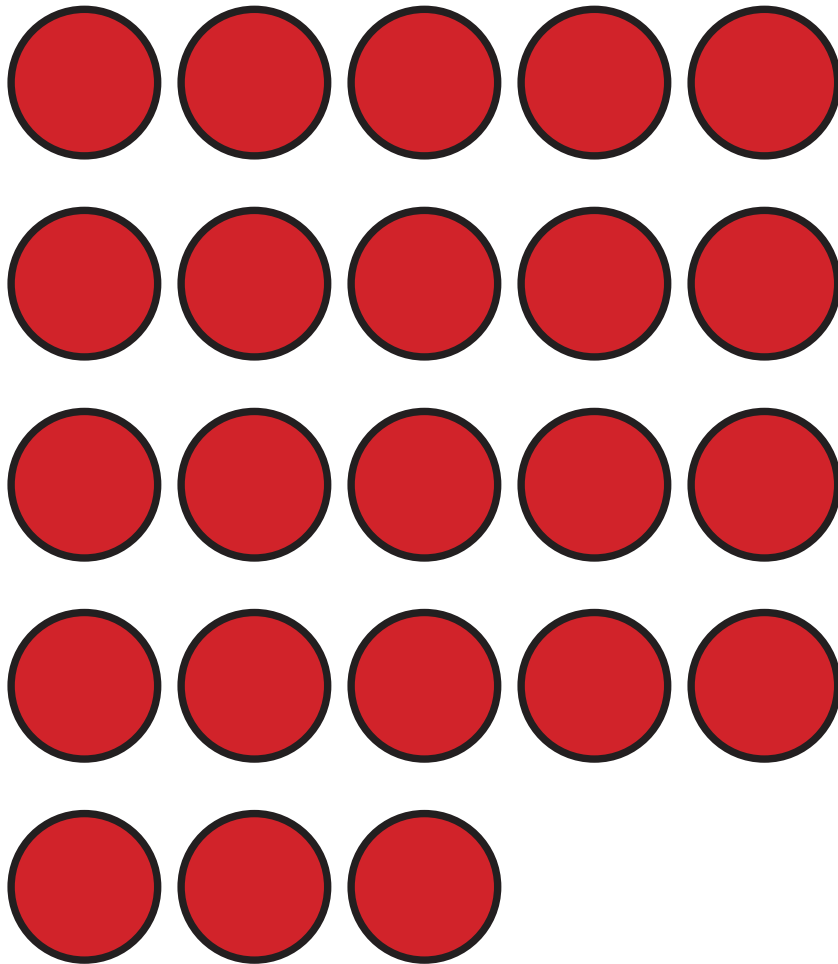


18



C4c: Arranging

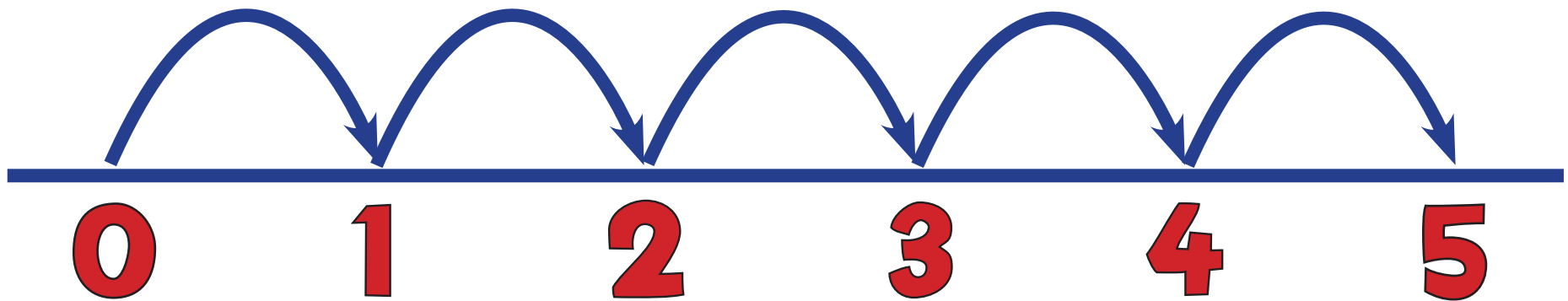
Sets of 5
(Non Linear)



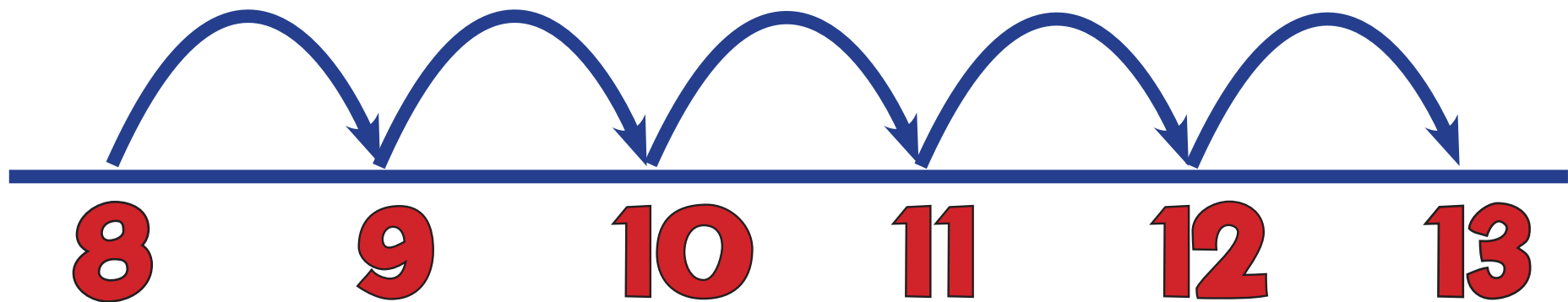
43



C5: Counting Forwards



C6: Counting On



C7: Counting Back

4

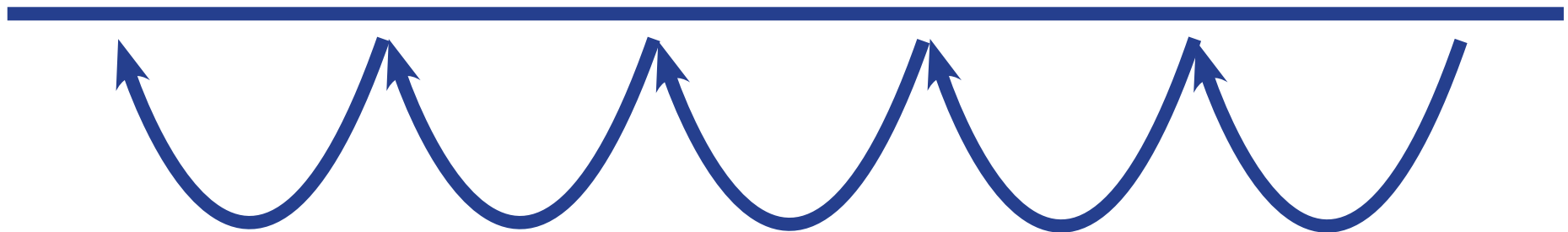
5

6

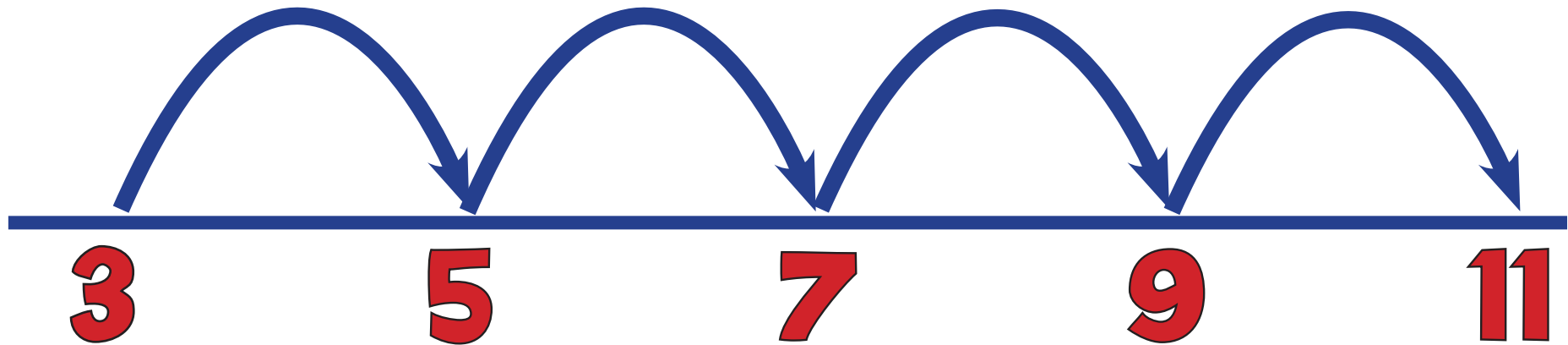
7

8

9

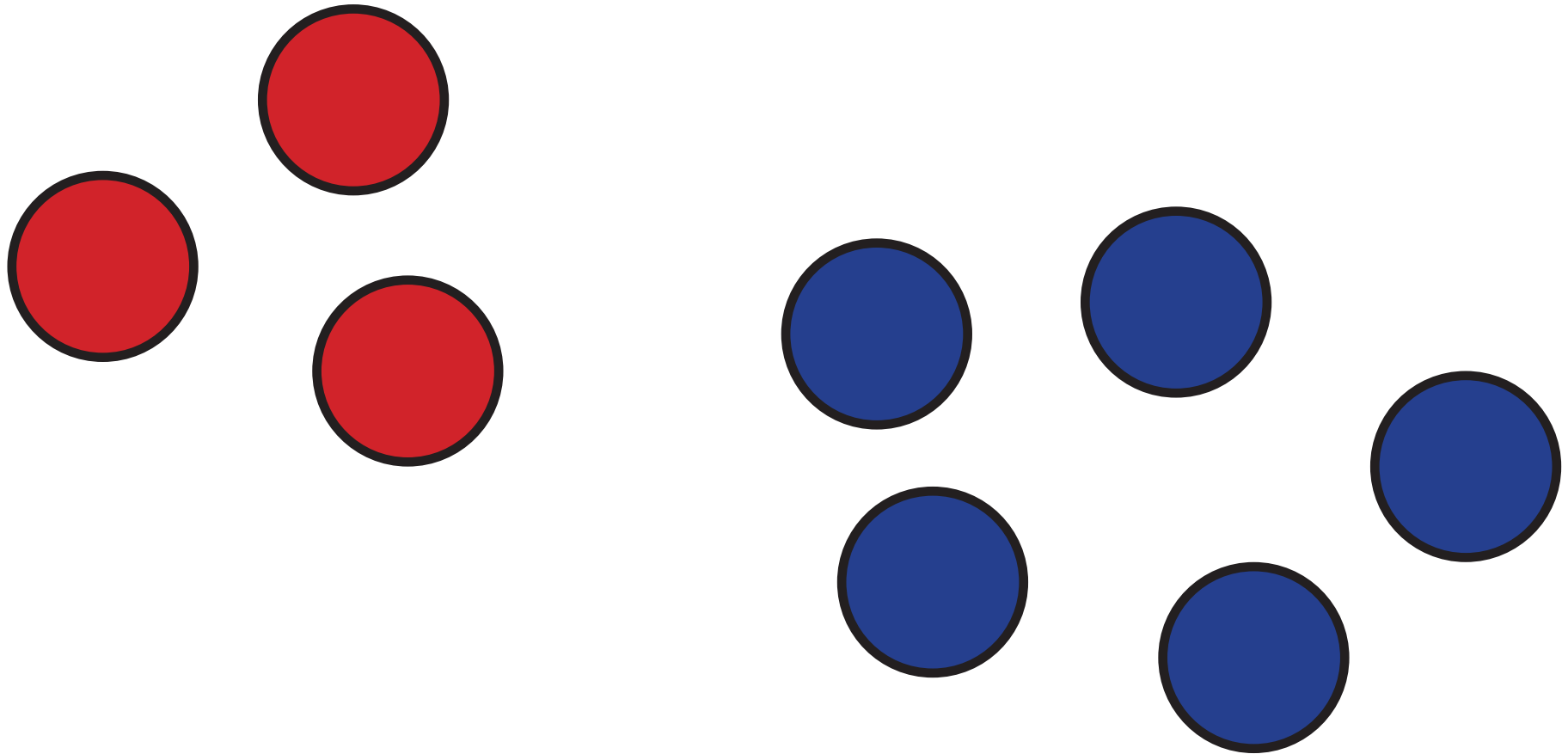


C8: Counting in Steps



A1: Objects & Pictures

1

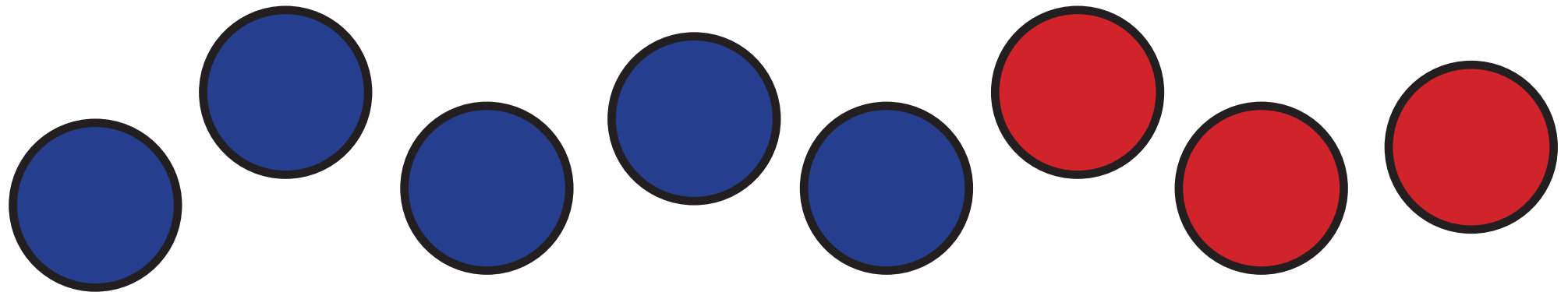


“If I have **3** and then **5** more, how many altogether? Answer: **8**”



A1a: Largest Number 1st

1



$$5 + 3 = 8$$



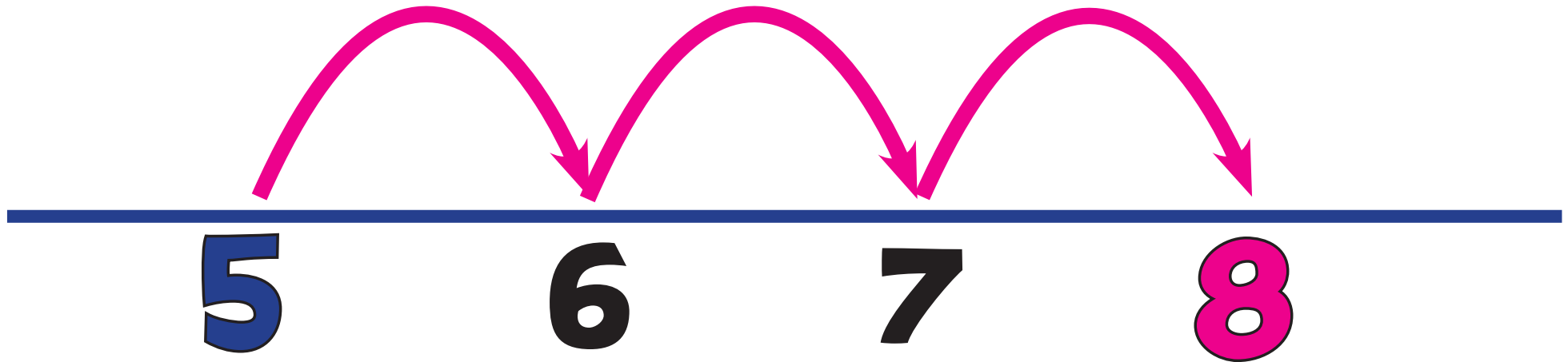
A2: Counting On

1

+1

+1

+1



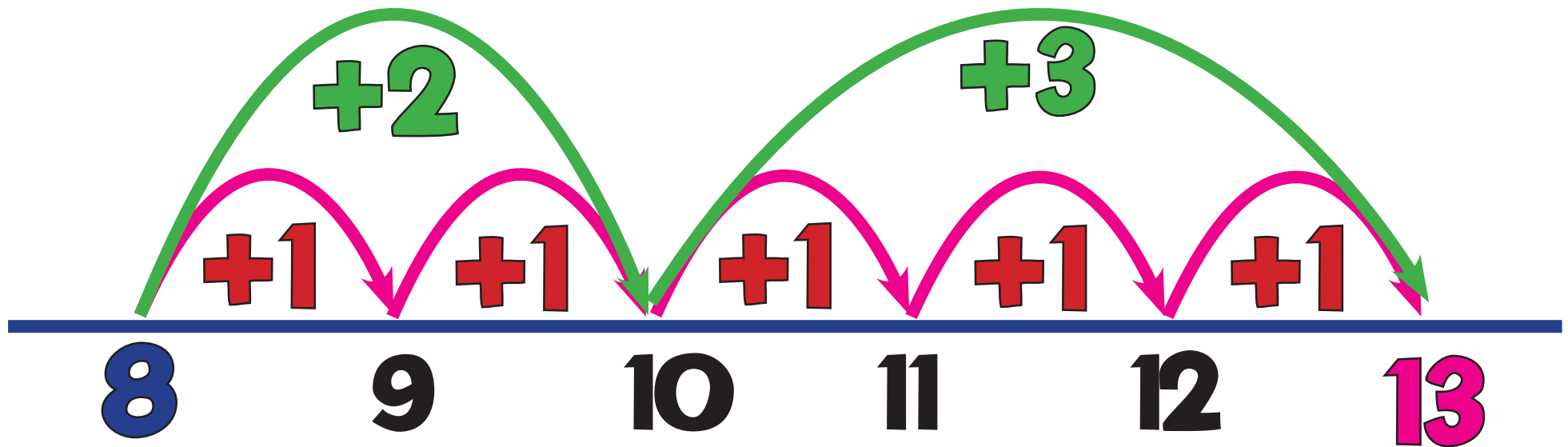
$$5 + 3 = 8$$



A2a: Counting On

Bridging 10

1



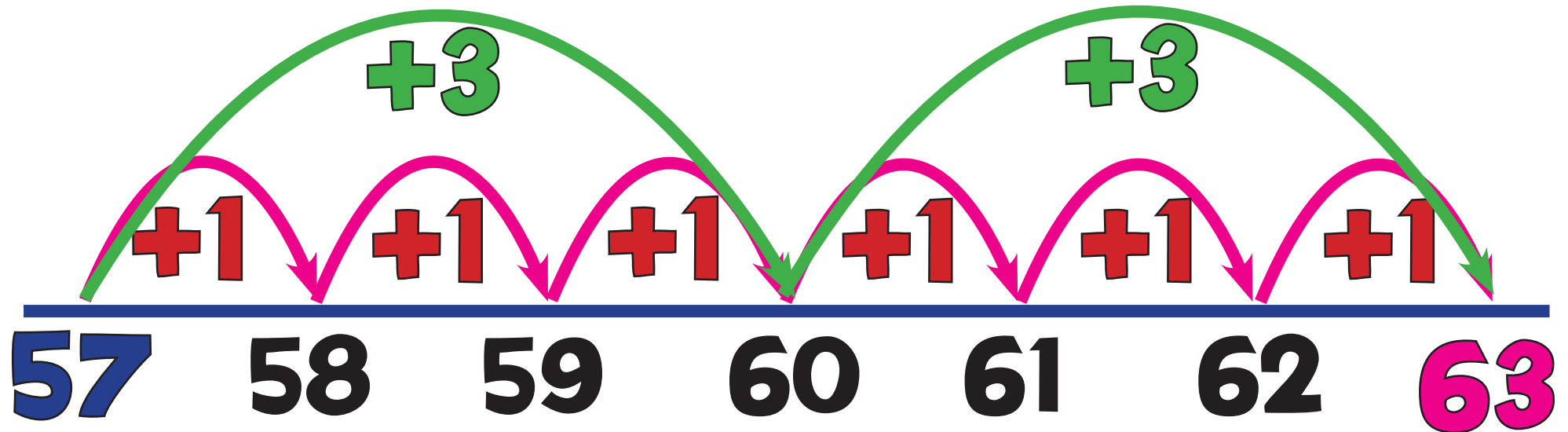
$$8 + 5 = 13$$



A2b: Counting On

2

Bridging 10s Number



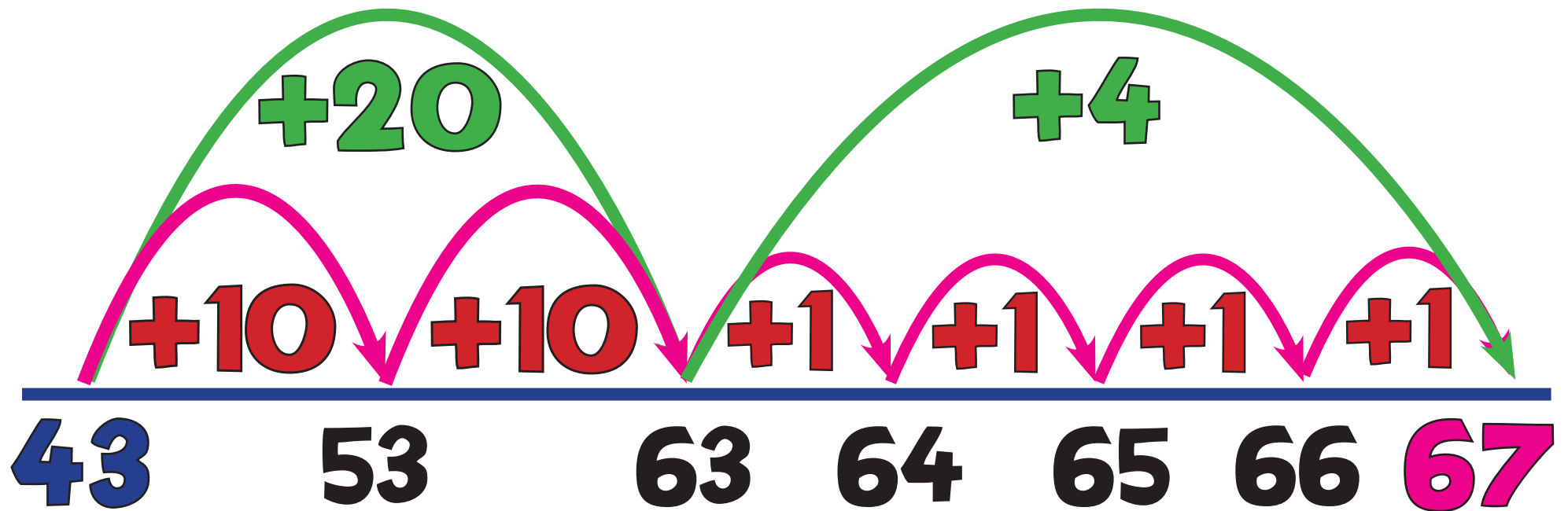
$$57 + 6 = 63$$



A3: Forwards Jump

2

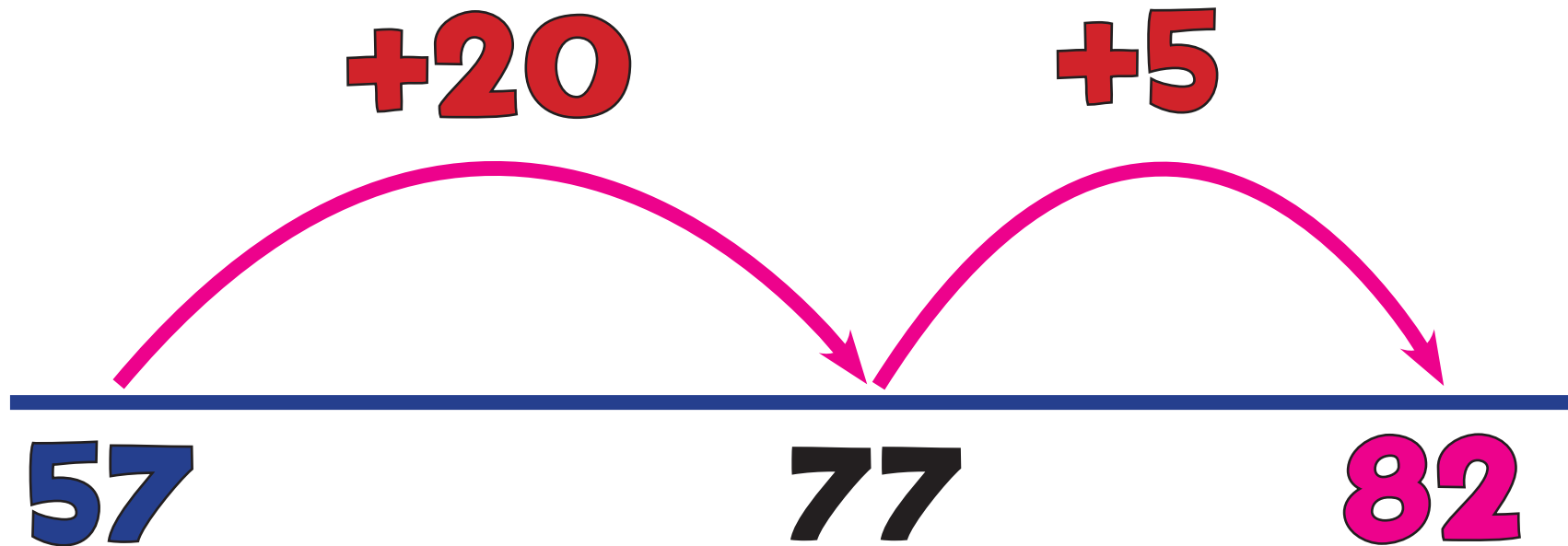
$$43 + 24 = 67$$



A3a: Forwards Jump

2

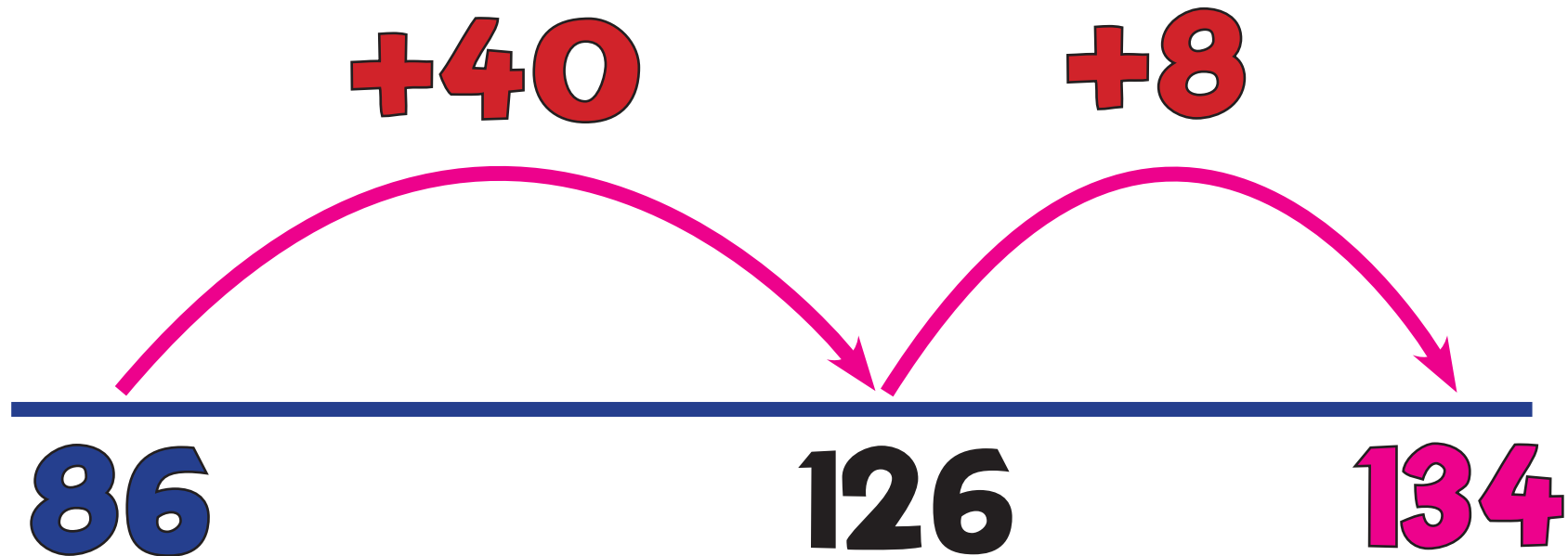
$$57 + 25 = 82$$



A3b: Forwards Jump

2/3

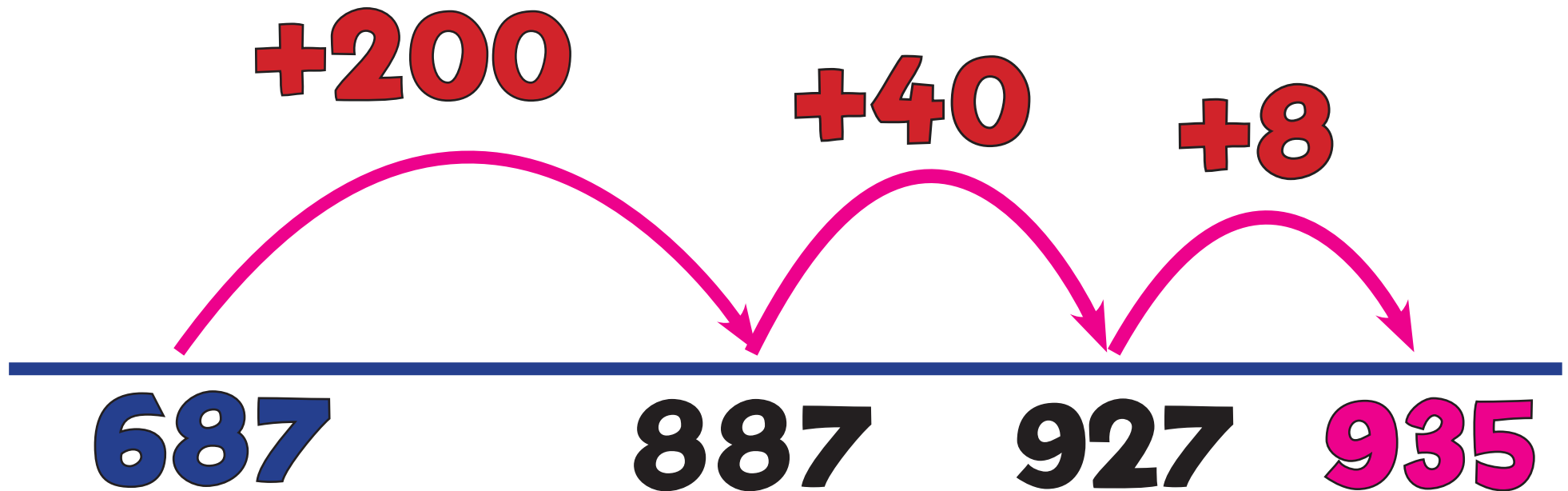
$$86 + 48 = 134$$



A3c: Forwards Jump

3

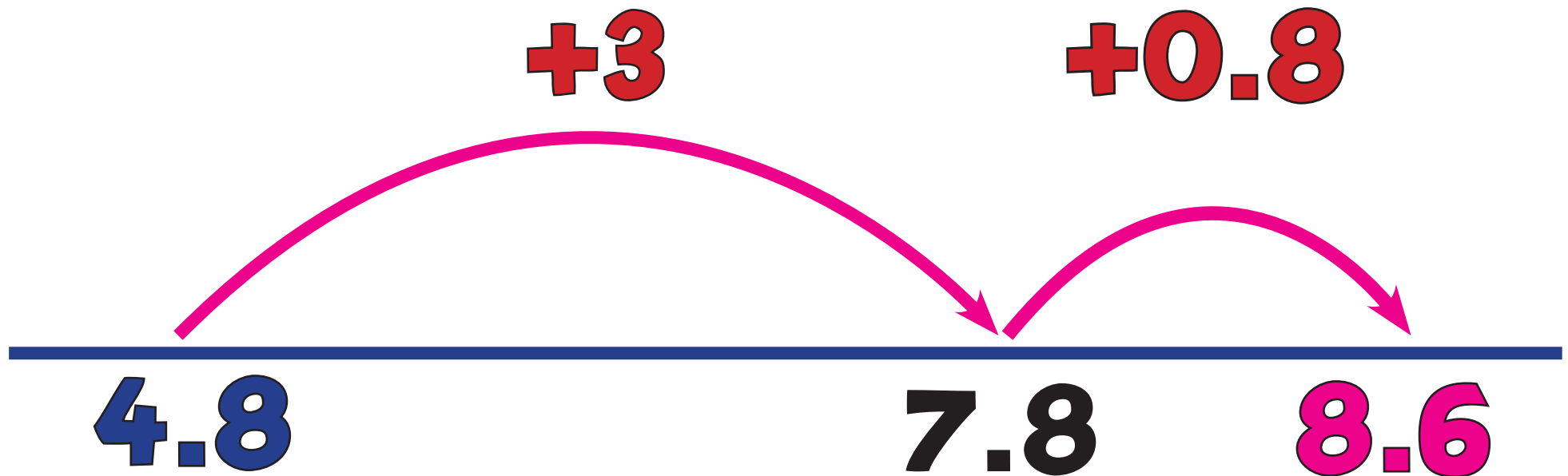
$$687 + 248 = 935$$



A3f: Decimal Jump

5

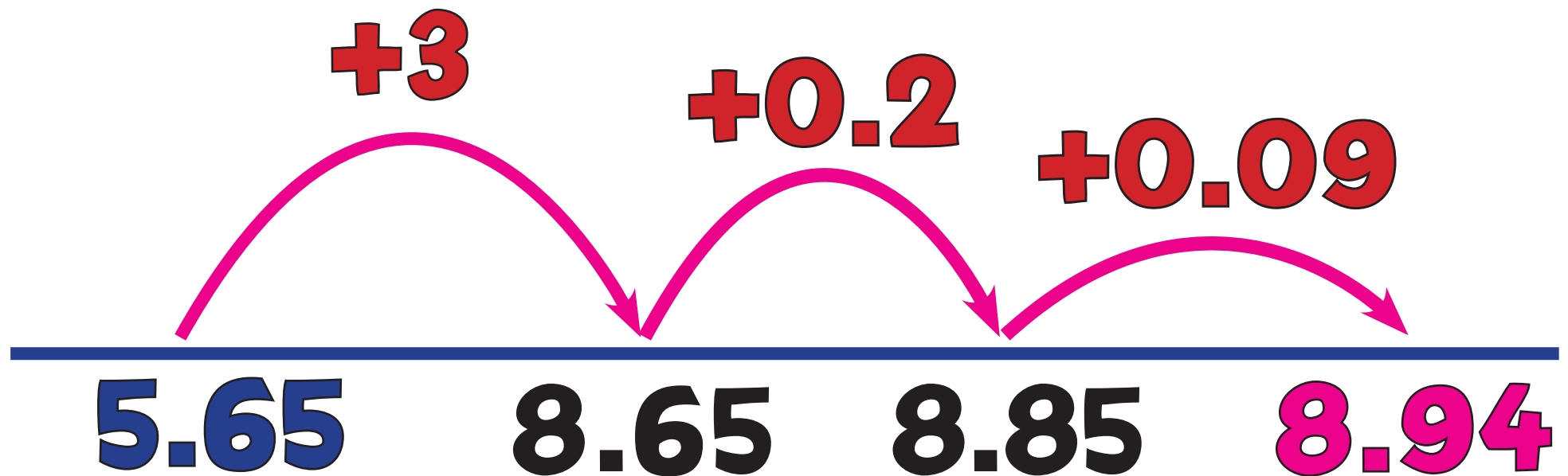
$$4.8 + 3.8 = 8.6$$



A3g: Decimal Jump

5

$$5.65 + 3.29 = 8.94$$



A4: Partitioning

2

$$43 + 24 = 67$$

$$40 + 20 = 60$$

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$67$$



A4a: Partitioning

2

$$57 + 25 = 82$$

$$50 + 20 = 70$$

$$7 + 5 = 12$$

$$82$$



A4b: Partitioning

2/3

$$86 + 48 = 134$$

$$80 + 40 = 120$$

$$6 + 8 = 14$$

$$134$$



A4c: Partitioning

3

$$687 + 248 = 935$$

$$600 + 200 = 800$$

$$80 + 40 = 120$$

$$7 + 8 = 15$$

$$935$$



A4f: Partitioning

5

$$4.8 + 3.8 = 8.6$$

$$4 + 3 = 7$$

$$0.8 + 0.8 = 1.6$$

$$8.6$$



A5: Partition Jot

2

$$43 + 24 = 67$$

Diagram illustrating the partitioning of the addition $43 + 24 = 67$. The number 43 is split into 40 and 3, and 24 is split into 20 and 4. The 40 and 20 are combined to form 60, and the 3 and 4 are combined to form 7. The final result is 67.



A5a: Partition Jot

2

$$57 + 25 = 82$$

$$70 + 12$$



A5b: Partition Jot

2/3

$$86 + 48 = 134$$

$$120 + 14$$



A5c: Partition Jot

3

$$687 + 248 = 935$$

$$800 + 120 + 15$$



A5d: Partition Jot

4

$$4873 + 3762 = 8635$$

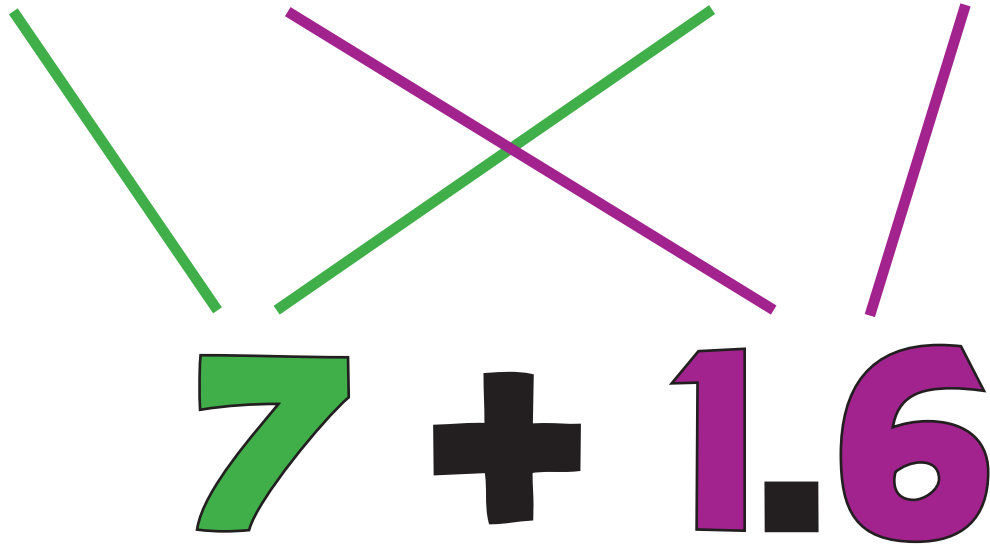
$$7000 + 1500 + 130 + 5$$



A5f: Partition Jot

5

$$4.8 + 3.8 = 8.6$$



A5g: Partition Jot

5

$$5.65 + 3.29 = 8.94$$

$$8 + 0.8 + 0.14$$



A5h: Partition Jot

5

$$76.7 + 58.5 = 135.2$$

$$120 + 14 + 1.2$$



A5i: Partition Jot

5

$$\underline{\text{€}38.25} + \underline{\text{€}27.46} = \text{€}65.71$$

$$\text{€}65.00 + \text{€}0.71$$



(A6: Expanded Column)

2 Additional

Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ 43 \\ + 24 \\ \hline 7 \\ 60 \\ \hline 67 \end{array}$$



(A6: Expanded Column)

2 Additional: a

Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ 57 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 12 \\ 70 \\ \hline 82 \end{array}$$



(A6: Expanded Column)

2/3 Additional:b

Addition

	100	10	1
		8	6
+	4	8	
<hr/>			
		14	
	1	2	0
<hr/>			
	1	3	4
<hr/>			



A6: Expanded Column

3

Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{ccc} 100 & 10 & 1 \\ 6 & 8 & 7 \\ + & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline & & 15 \\ & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline & 9 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \end{array}$$



(A7: Column Addition)

2 Additional

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ 43 \\ + 24 \\ \hline 67 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



(A7: Column Addition)

2 Additional:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ 57 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 82 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$



(A7: Column Addition)

2/3 Additional:b

	100	10	1
		8	6
+	4	8	
<hr/>			
	1	3	4
<hr/>			
	1	1	



A7: Column Addition

3

	100	10	1
	6	8	7
+	2	4	8
<hr/>			
	9	3	5
<hr/>			
	1	1	



A7d: Column Addition

4

$$\begin{array}{r} 4873 \\ + 3762 \\ \hline 8635 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1 1



A7e: Column Addition

5

$$\begin{array}{rcccccc} 7 & 8 & 7 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ + & 4 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 7 & 8 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 8 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & & 1 & 1 & \end{array}$$



A7f: Column Addition

5

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ } \frac{1}{10} \\ 4.8 \\ + 3.8 \\ \hline 8.6 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$



A7g: Column Addition

5

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad \cdot \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{100} \\ 5.65 \\ + 3.29 \\ \hline 8.94 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \end{array}$$



A7h: Column Addition

5

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \quad \text{1} \quad \text{.} \quad \frac{\text{1}}{\text{10}} \\ 76.7 \\ + 58.5 \\ \hline 135.2 \\ \hline \text{1} \quad \text{1} \quad \text{1} \end{array}$$



A7i: Column Addition

5

With Money

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{€}38.25 \\ + \text{€}27.46 \\ \hline \text{€}65.71 \end{array}$$

1 1



A7j: Column Addition

5

With Decimals

$$73.4 + 5.67 = 79.07$$

	10	1	■	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$
	7	3	.	4	
+	5	.	6	7	
<hr/>					
	7	9	.	0	7
<hr/>					
		1			



MA1: Partitioning

$$45 + 82 = 127$$

$120 + 7 = 127$



MA1: Partitioning

2

$$43 + 21 = 64$$

The diagram illustrates the partitioning of the numbers 43 and 21. Two blue lines connect the '4' in 43 to the '6' in 60, and the '3' in 43 to the '4' in 4. Two red lines connect the '2' in 21 to the '6' in 60, and the '1' in 21 to the '4' in 4. This shows that 43 and 21 are combined to form 60 and 4, which then sum to 64.

$$60 + 4 = 64$$



MA1: Partitioning

3

$$57 + 25 = 82$$

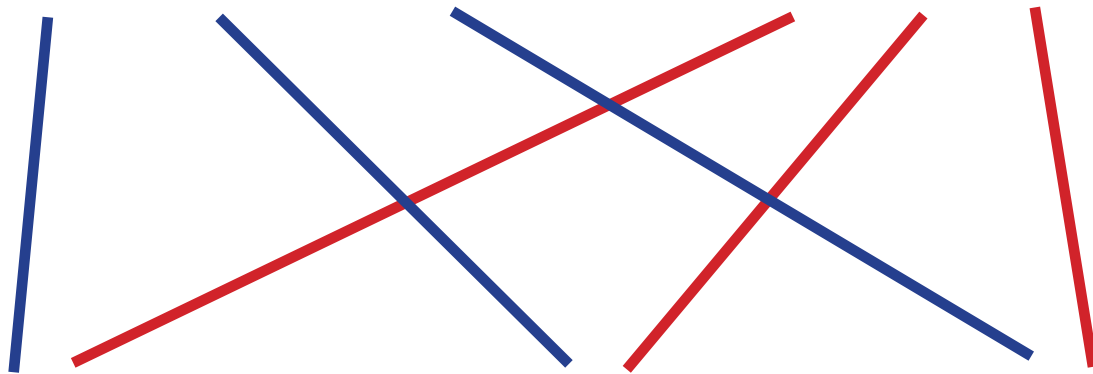
$$70 + 12 = 82$$



MA1: Partitioning

4

$$648 + 231 = 879$$



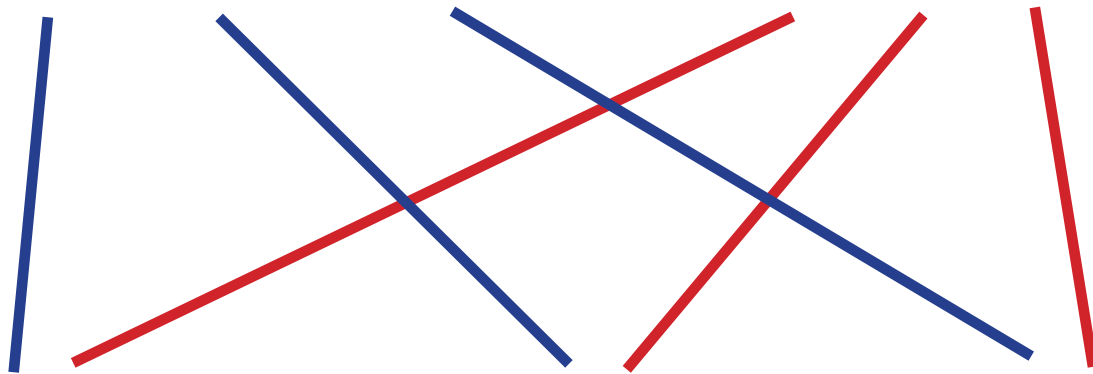
$$800 + 70 + 9 = 879$$



MA1: Partitioning

5

$$576 + 258 = 834$$



$$700 + 120 + 14 = 834$$



MA1: Partitioning

6

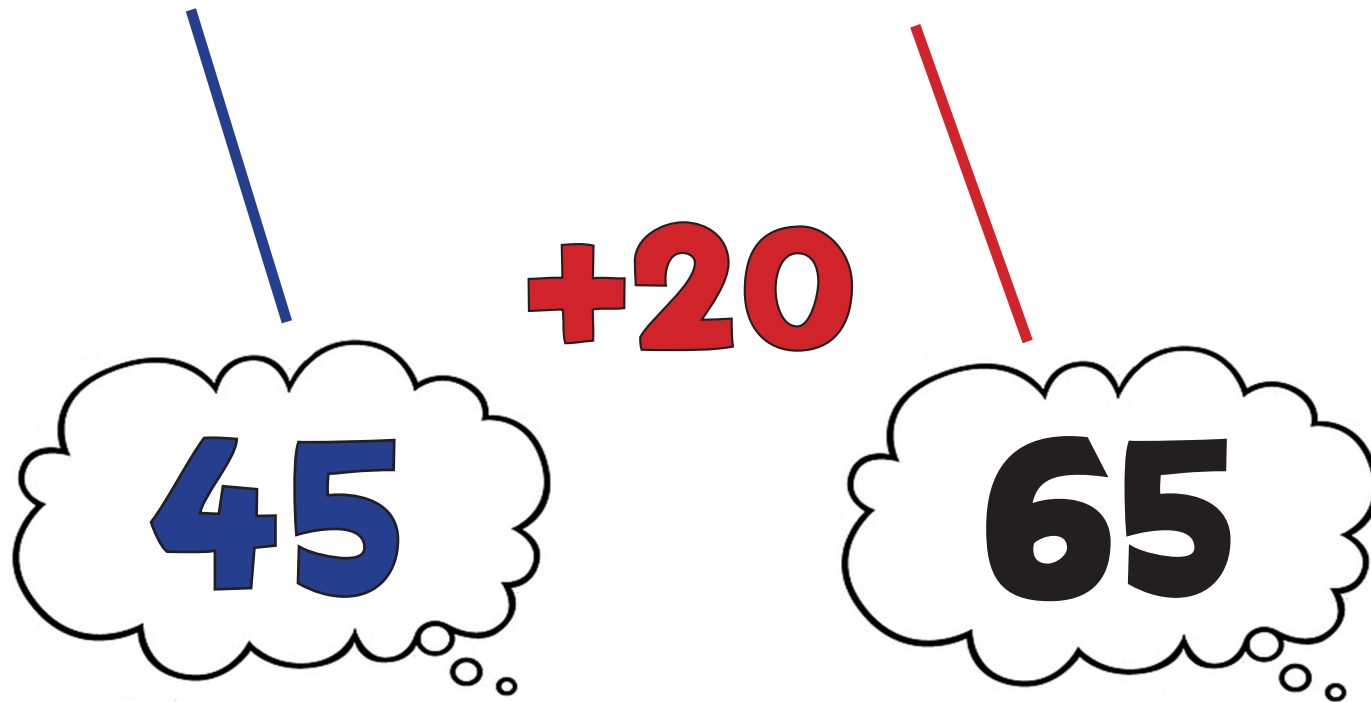
$$4.73 + 2.21 = 6.94$$

$$6 + 0.9 + 0.04 = 6.94$$



MA2: Counting On

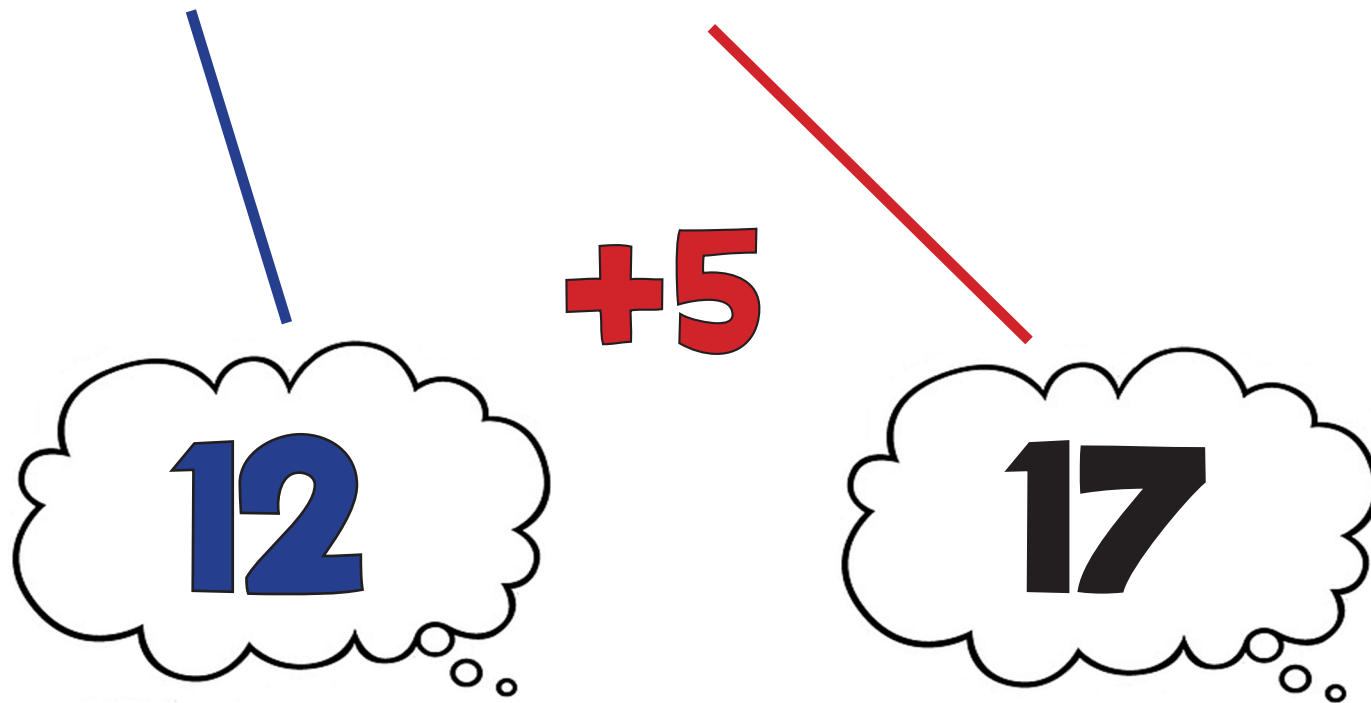
$$45 + 20 = 65$$



MA2a: Counting On

1 Ones

$$12 + 5 = 17$$



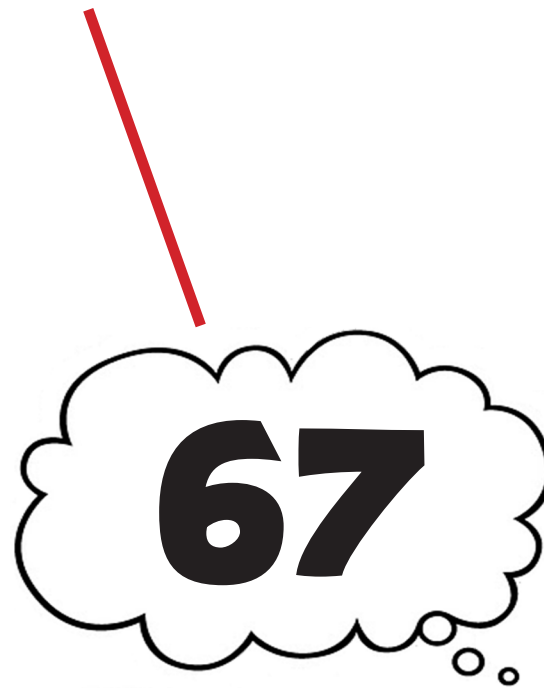
MA2b: Counting On

1 Tens

$$57 + 10 = 67$$



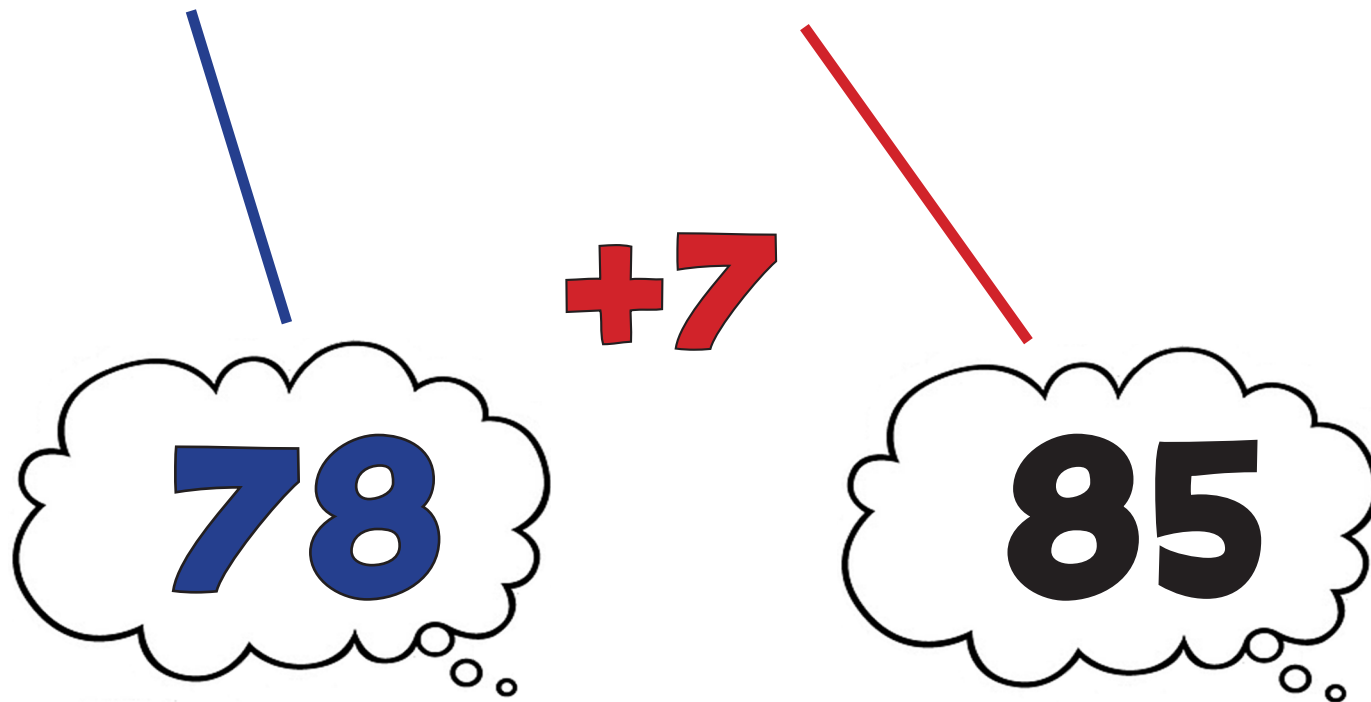
+10



MA2a: Counting On

2 Ones

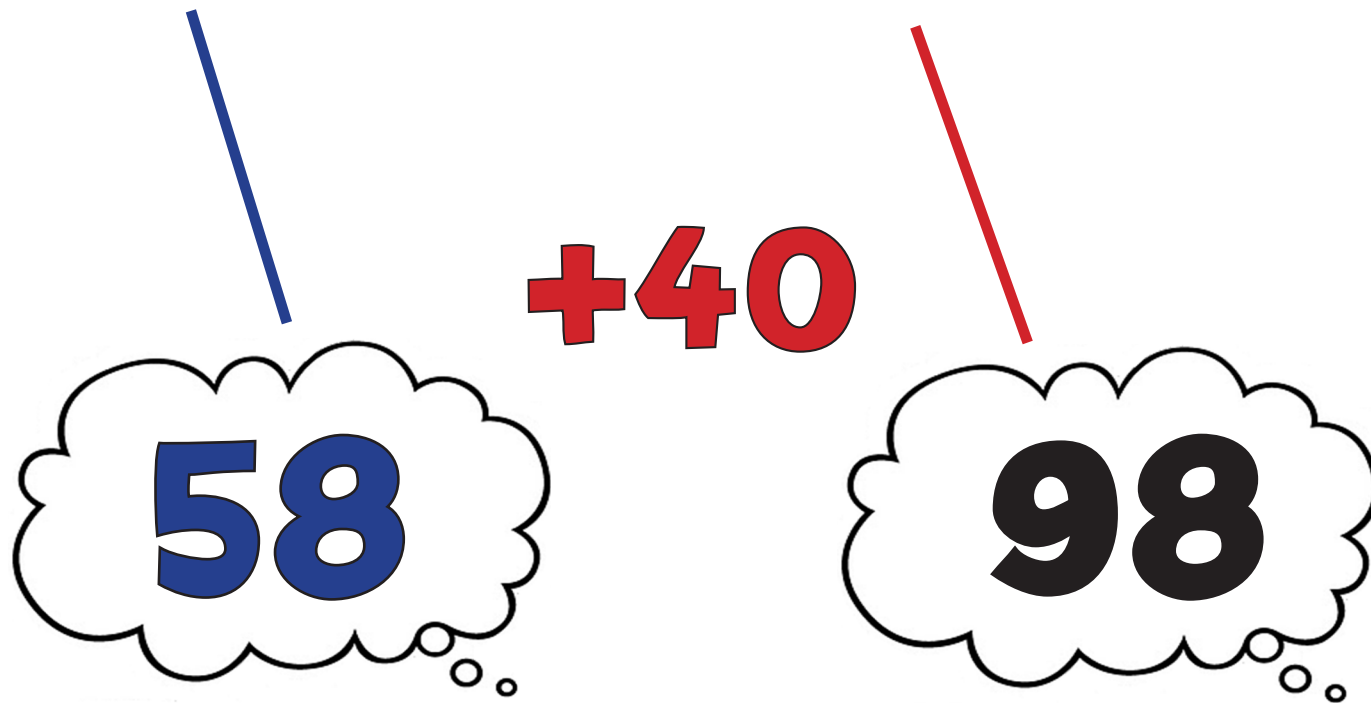
$$78 + 7 = 85$$



MA2b: Counting On

2 Tens

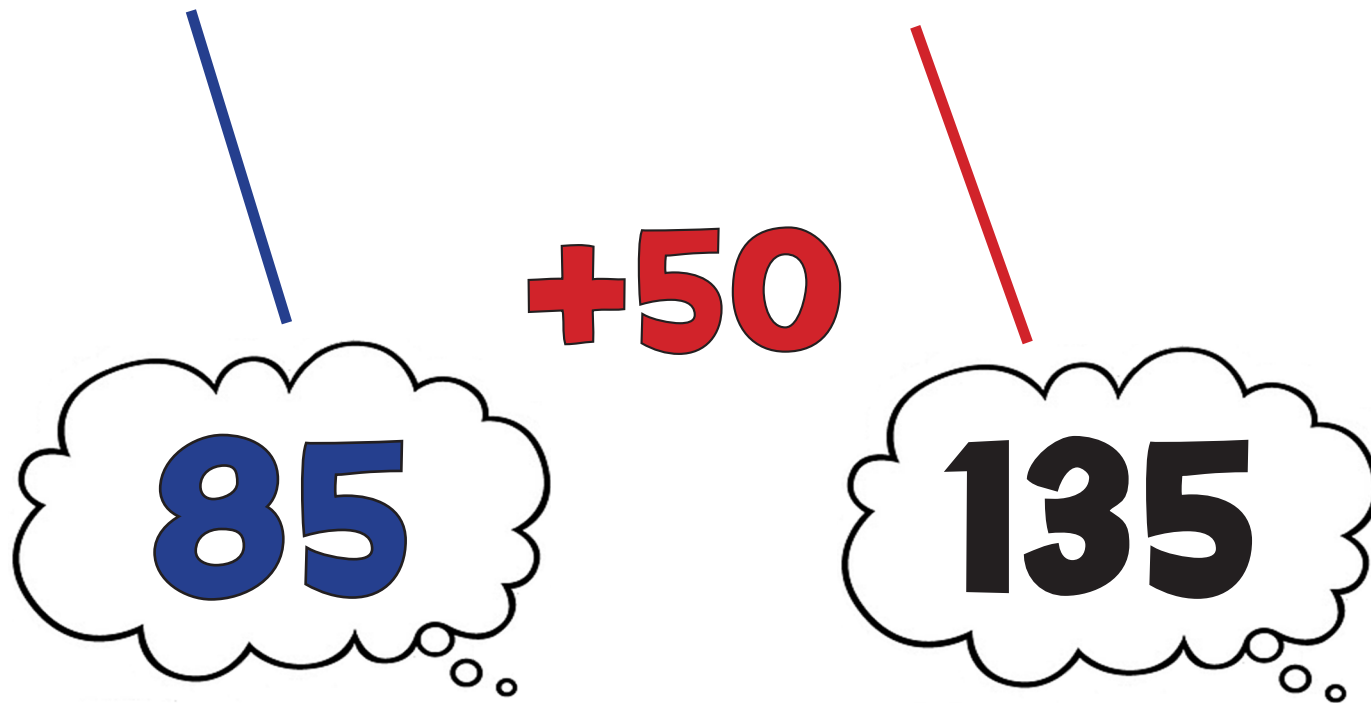
$$58 + 40 = 98$$



MA2a: Counting On

3 Tens

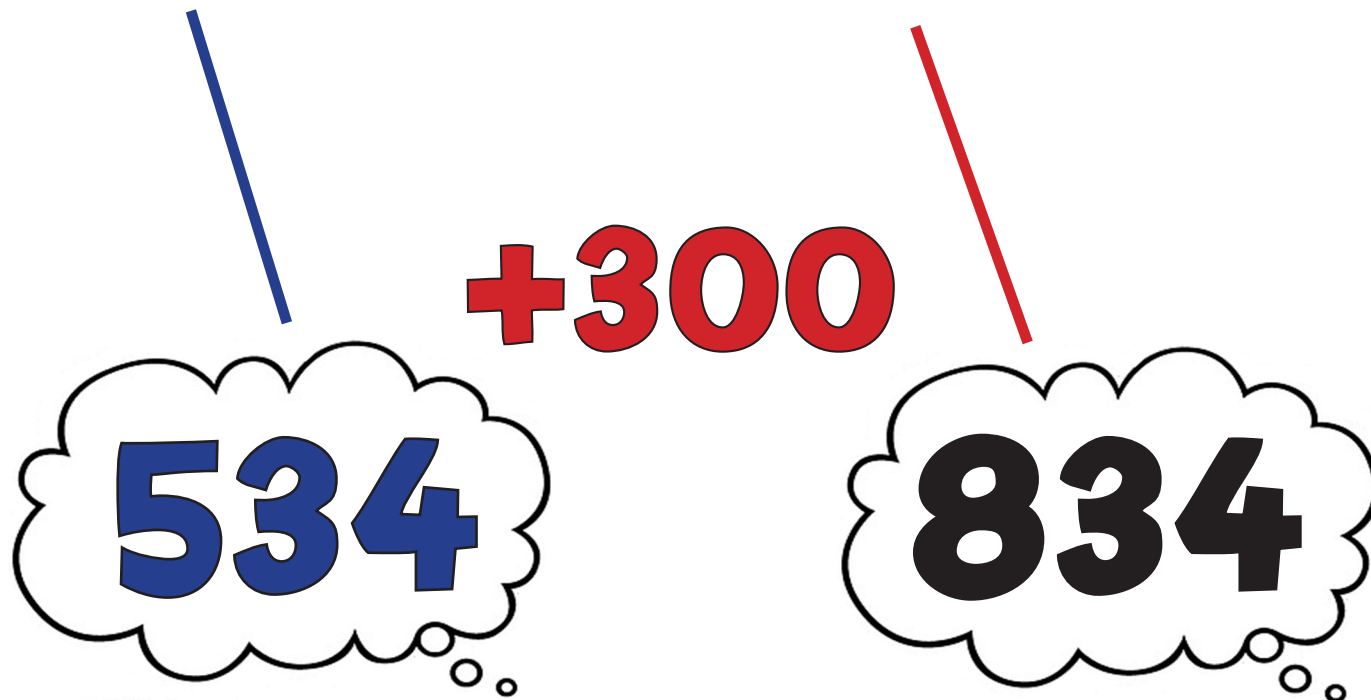
$$85 + 50 = 135$$



MA2b: Counting On

3 Hundreds

$$534 + 300 = 834$$

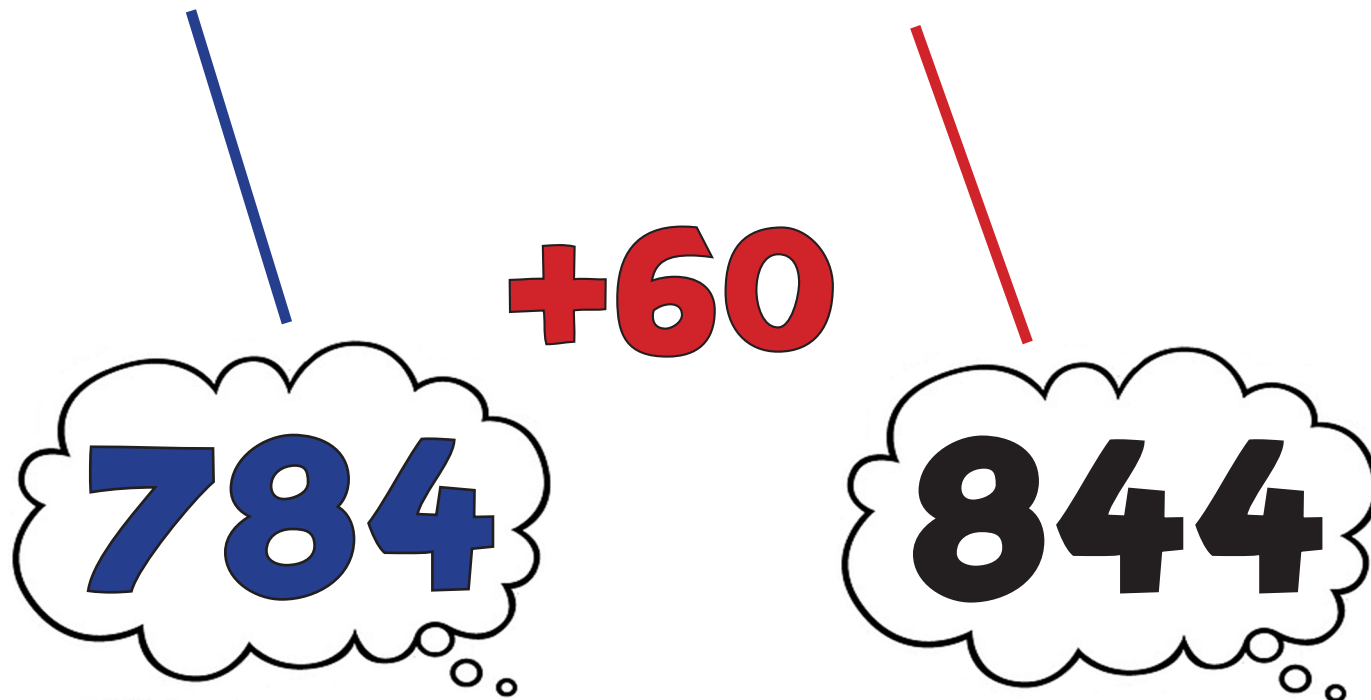


MA2a: Counting On

4

Tens

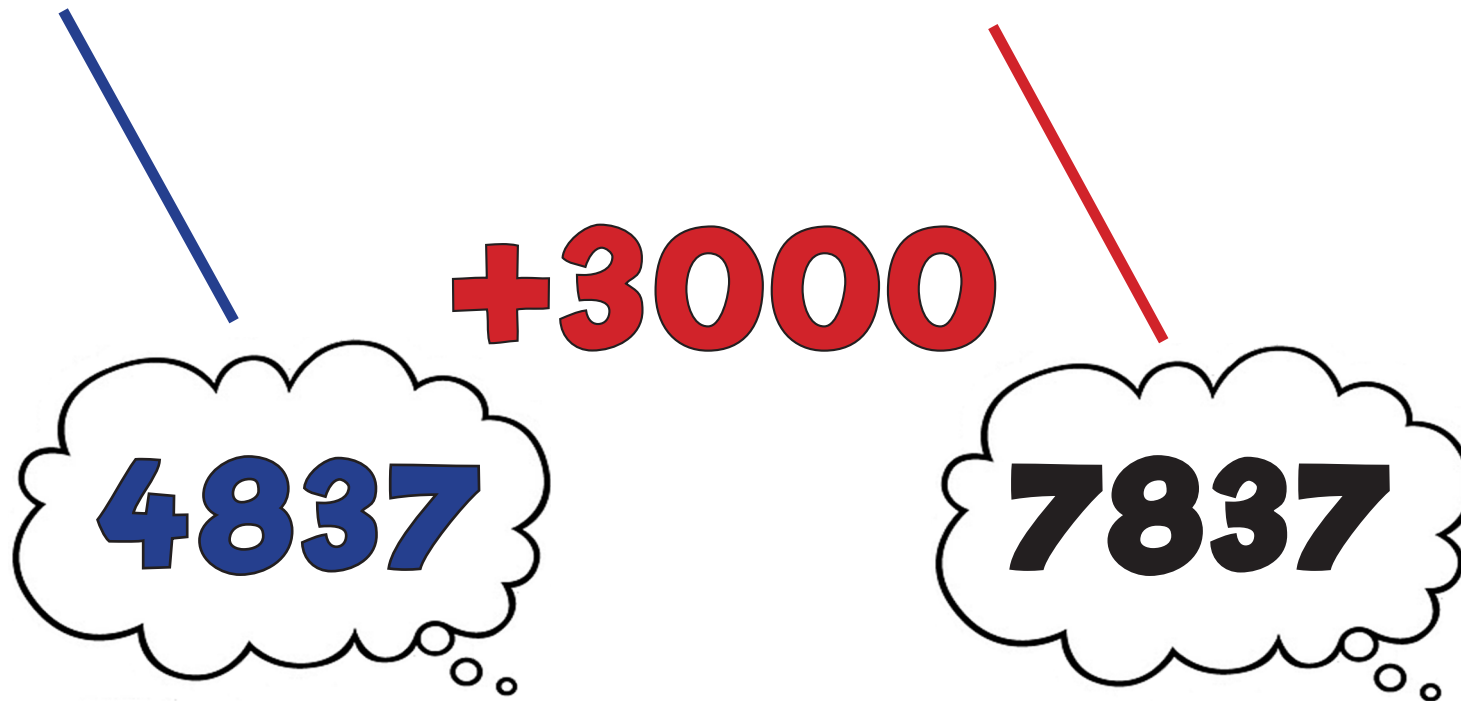
$$784 + 60 = 844$$



MA2b: Counting On

4 Hundreds

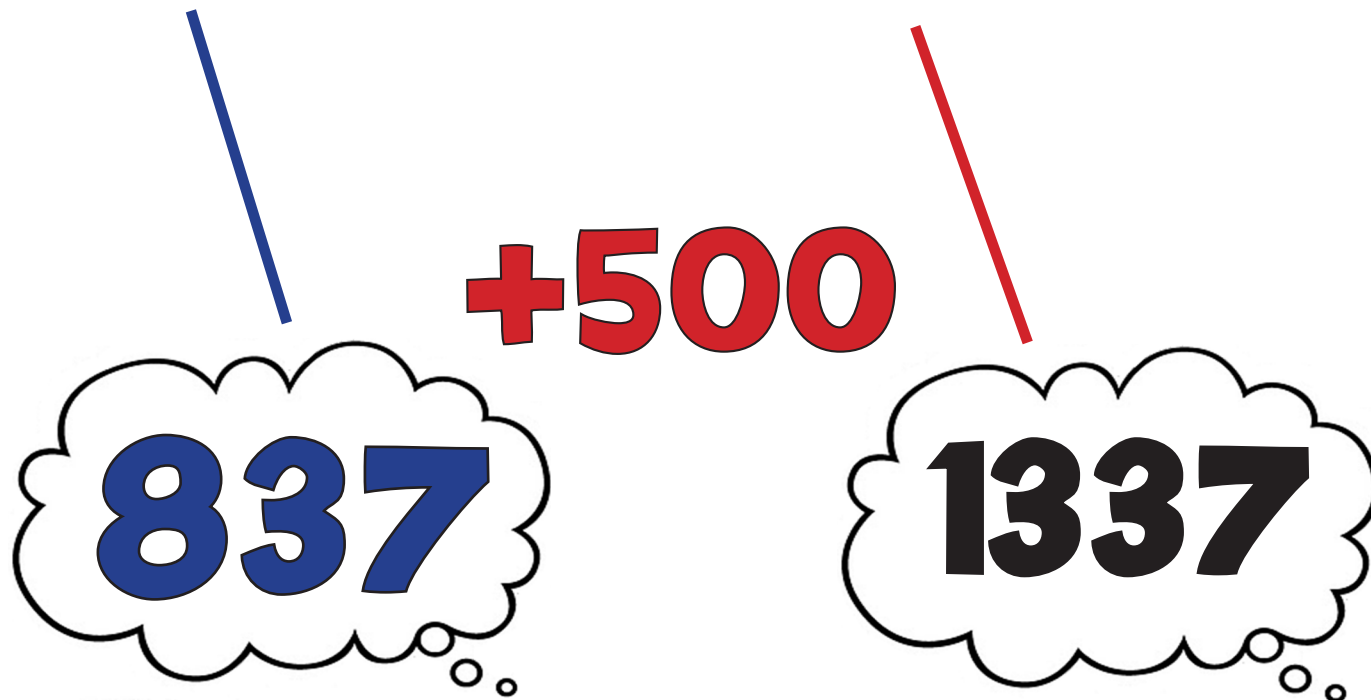
$$4837 + 3000 = 7837$$



MA2a: Counting On

5 Hundreds

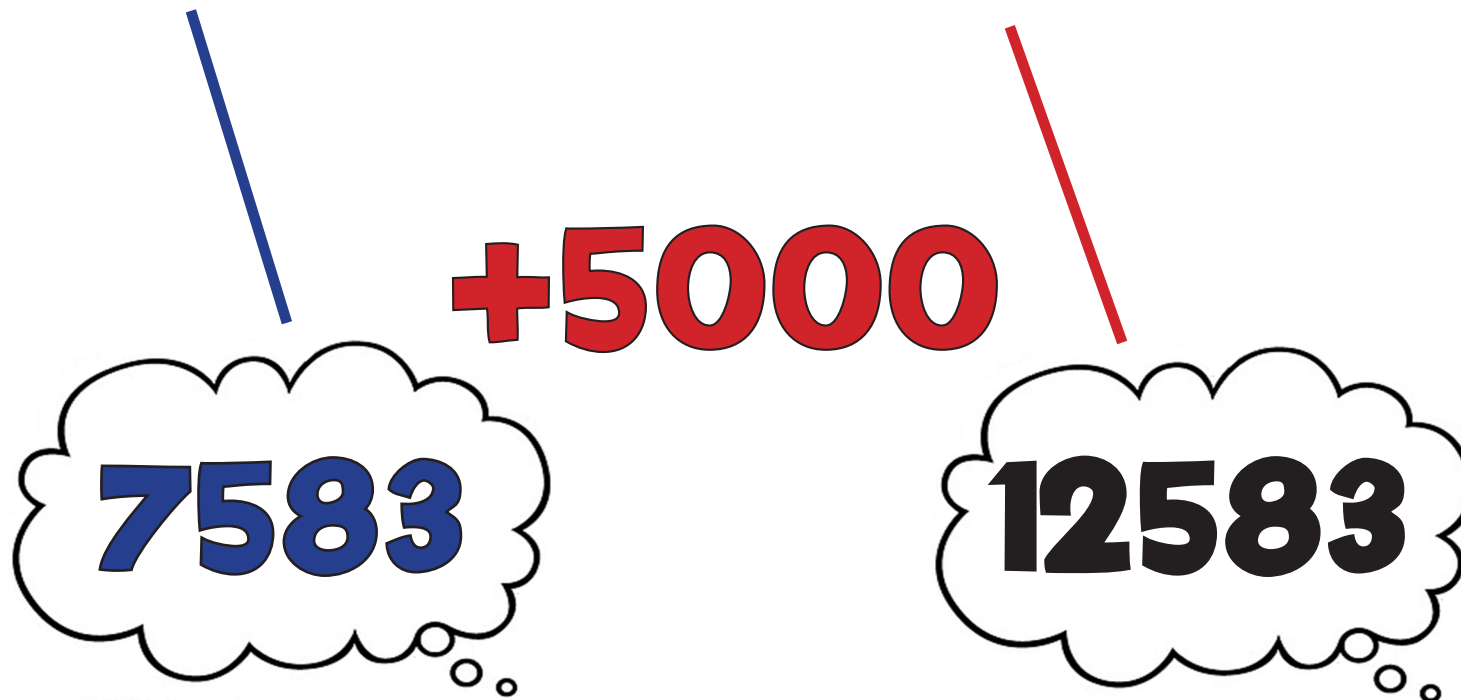
$$837 + 500 = 1337$$



MA2b: Counting On

5 Thousands

$$7583 + 5000 = 12583$$



MA2a: Counting On

6

Ten Thousands

$$43,826 + 30,000 = 73,826$$

43,826

+30,000

73,826



MA2b: Counting On

6 Millions

$$5,763,947 + 4,000,000 = 9,763,947$$

+4,000,000

5,763,947

9,763,947



MA3: Number Bonds

$$45 + 95 = 140$$

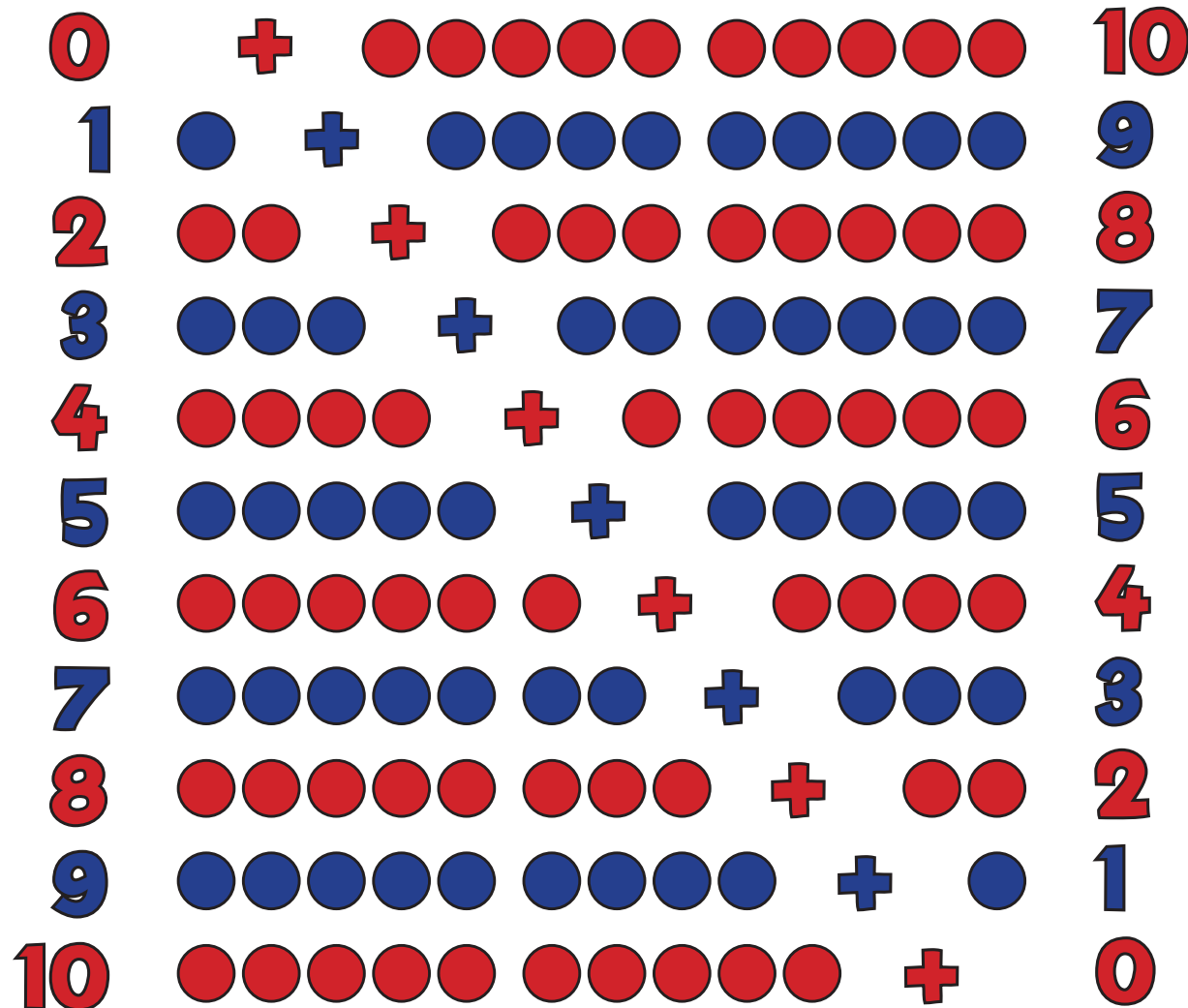
$$40 + 100 = 140$$



MA3: Number Bonds

1

Learn Bonds



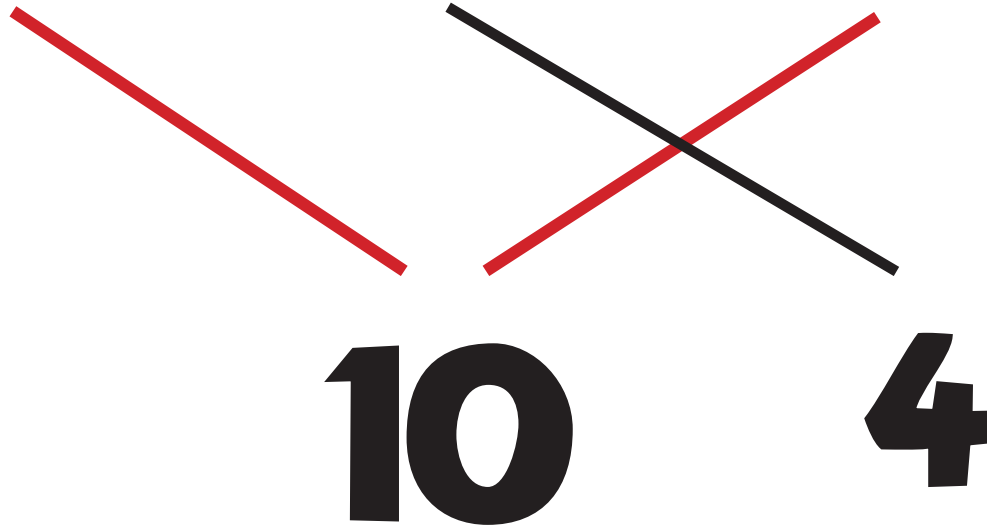
0	+	10	=	10
1	+	9	=	10
2	+	8	=	10
3	+	7	=	10
4	+	6	=	10
5	+	5	=	10
6	+	4	=	10
7	+	3	=	10
8	+	2	=	10
9	+	1	=	10
10	+	0	=	10



MA3: Number Bonds

2

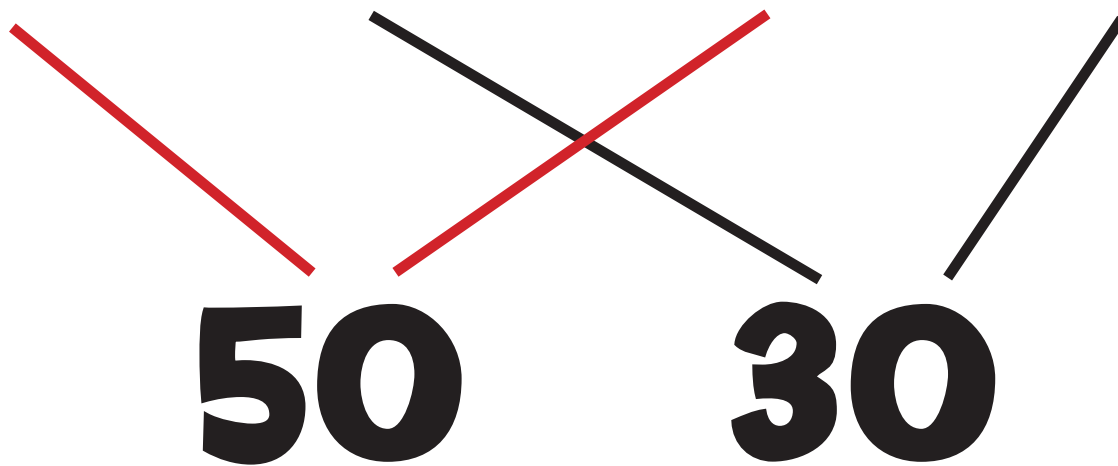
$$3 + 4 + 7 = 14$$



MA3: Number Bonds

3

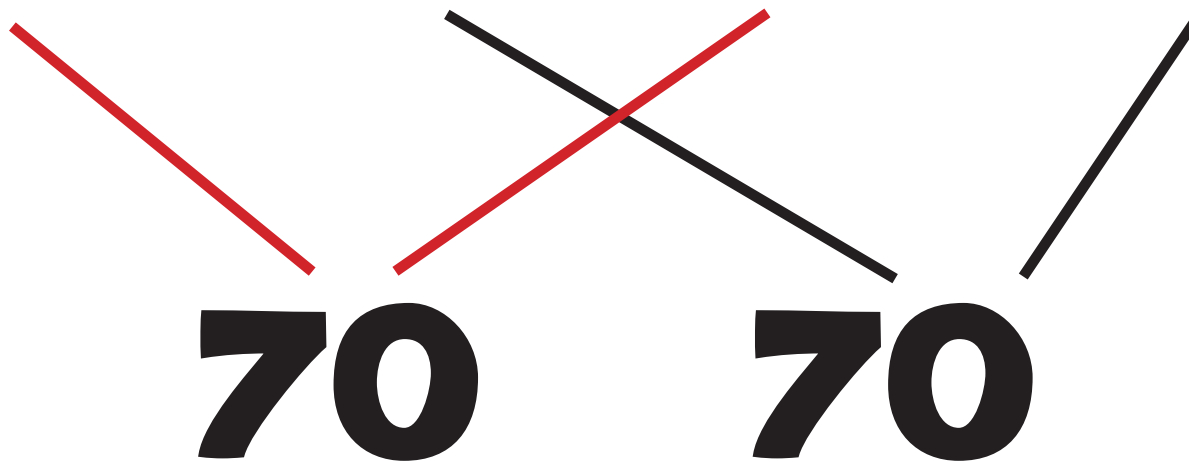
$$43 + 9 + 7 + 21 = 80$$



MA3: Number Bonds

4

$$42 + 16 + 28 + 54 = 140$$



MA3: Number Bonds

5

$$€4.56 + €3.27 + €1.44 = €9.27$$

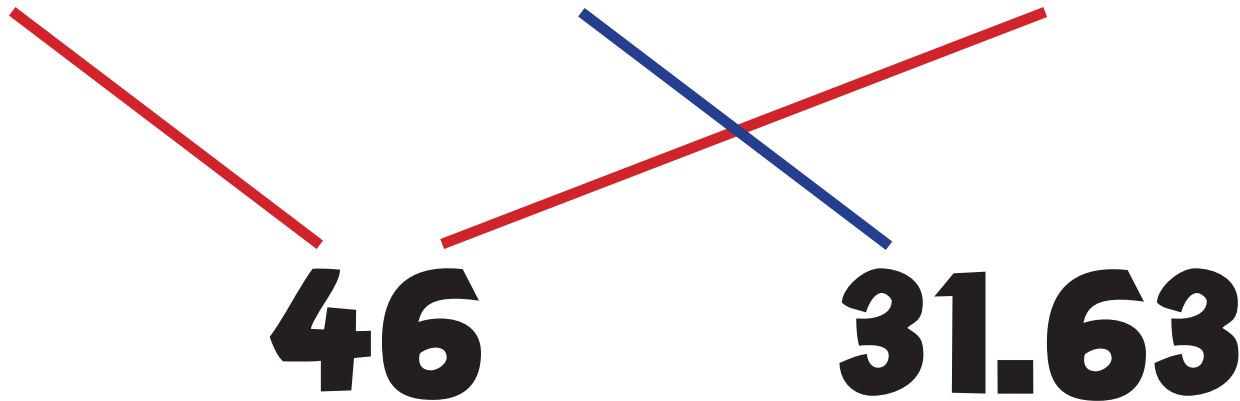
$$€6.00 + €3.27 = €9.27$$



MA3: Number Bonds


6

$$24.25 + 31.63 + 21.75 = 77.63$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

$$45 + 46 = 91$$

$$45 + 45 + 1$$


$$90 + 1 = 91$$




MA4: Double & Adjust

1

$$5 + 6 = 11$$

$$5 + 5 + 1$$

$$10 + 1 = 11$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

2

$$7 + 8 = 15$$

$$7 + 7 + 1$$

$$14 + 1 = 15$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

3

$$16 + 17 = 33$$

$$16 + 16 + 1$$

$$32 + 1 = 33$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

$$37 + 38 = 75$$

$$37 + 37 + 1$$

$$74 + 1 = 75$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

5

$$125 + 127 = 252$$

$$125 + 125 + 2$$

$$250 + 2 = 252$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

6

$$4.5 + 4.7 = 9.2$$

$$4.5 + 4.5 + 0.2$$

$$9 + 0.2 = 9.2$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

$$45 + 39 = 84$$

$$45 + 40 - 1$$

$$85 - 1 = 84$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

1

$$45 + 9 = 54$$

$$45 + 10 - 1 =$$

$$55 - 1 = 54$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

2

$$45 + 19 = 64$$

$$45 + 20 - 1$$

$$65 - 1 = 64$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

3

$$45 + 97 = 142$$

$$45 + 100 - 3$$

$$145 - 3 = 142$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

4

$$345 + 298 = 643$$

$$345 + 300 - 2$$

$$645 - 2 = 643$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

5

$$4645 + 1996 = 6641$$

$$4645 + 2000 - 4$$

$$6645 - 4 = 6641$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

6

$$45.2 + 49.9 = 95.1$$

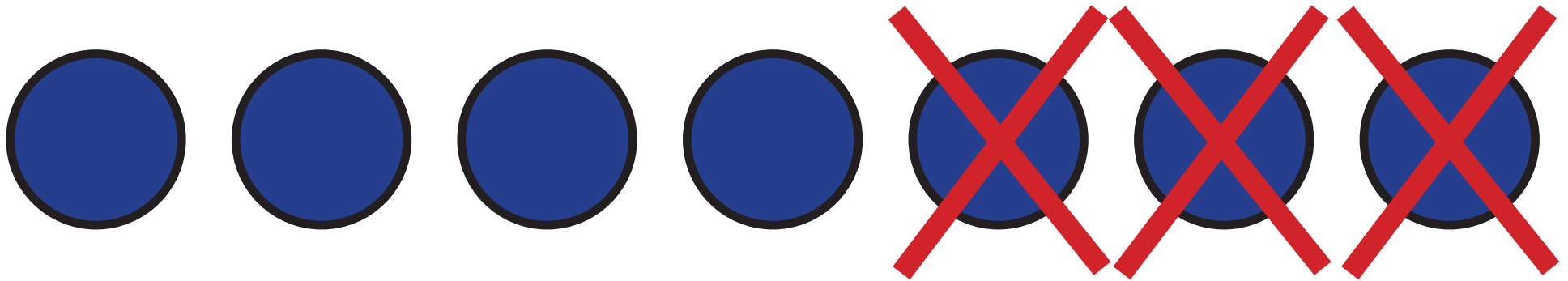
$$45.2 + 50 - 0.1$$

$$95.2 - 0.1 = 95.1$$



S1: Objects

1



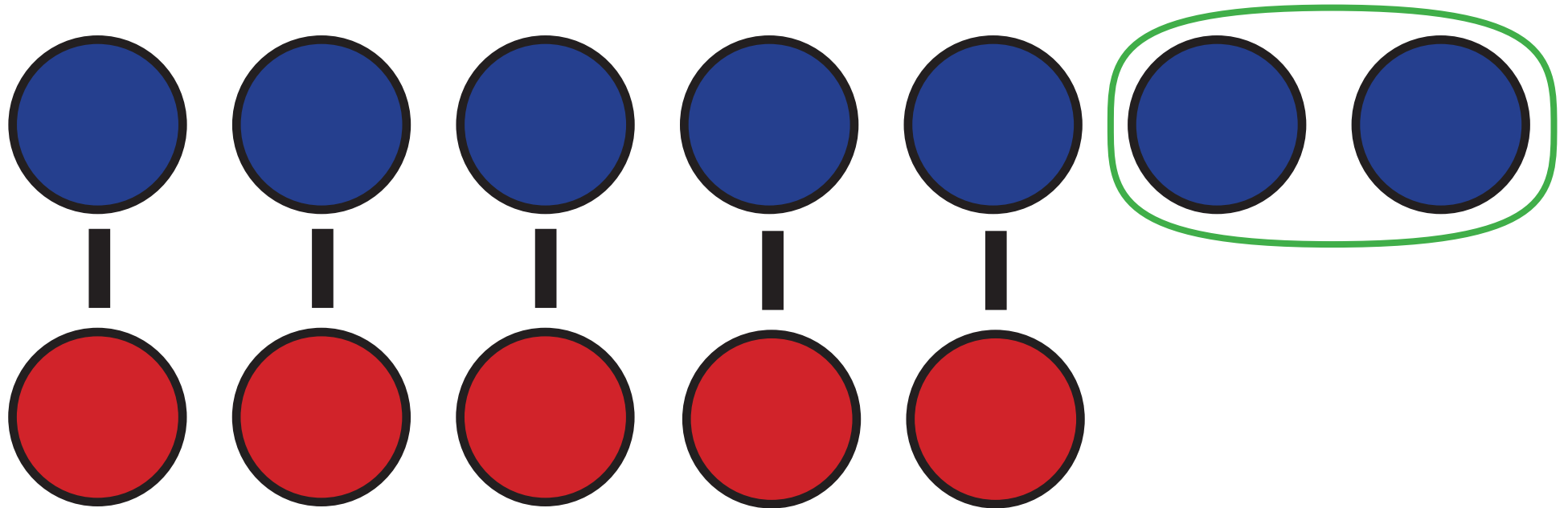
$$7 - 3 = 4$$

“What do I get if I take 3 away from 7? Answer: 4”



S2: What's the Difference?

1



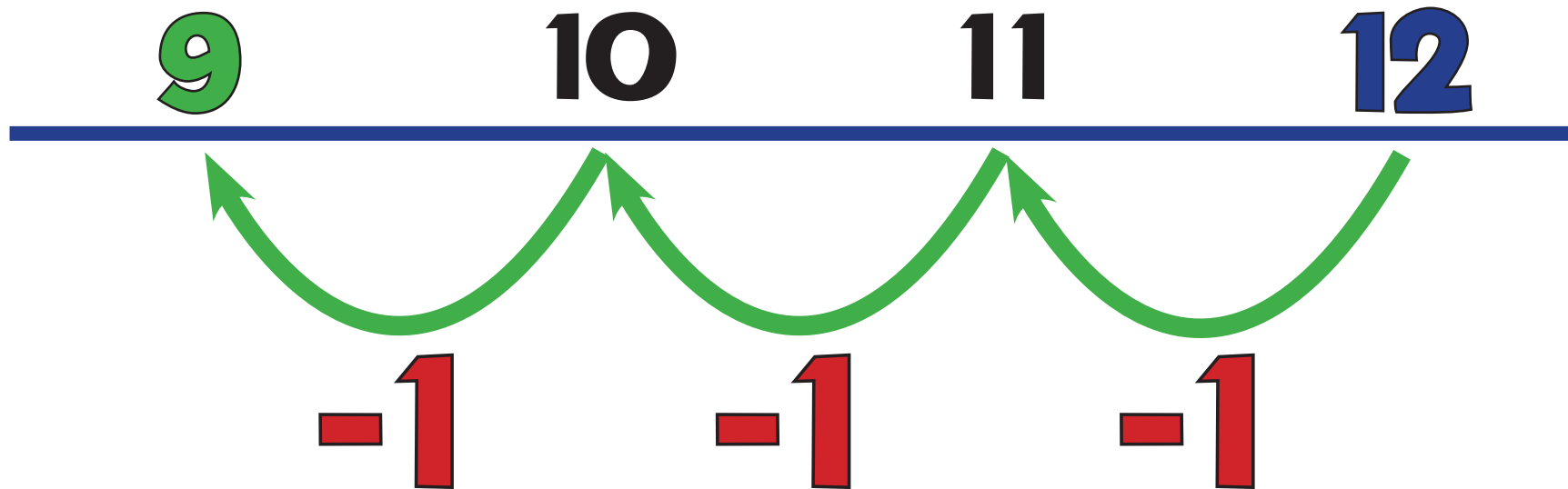
$$7 - 5 = 2$$

“How many more is 7 than 5? What is the difference?”



S3: Counting Back

1



$$12 - 3 = 9$$

“What do I get if I take 3 away from 12? Answer: 9”



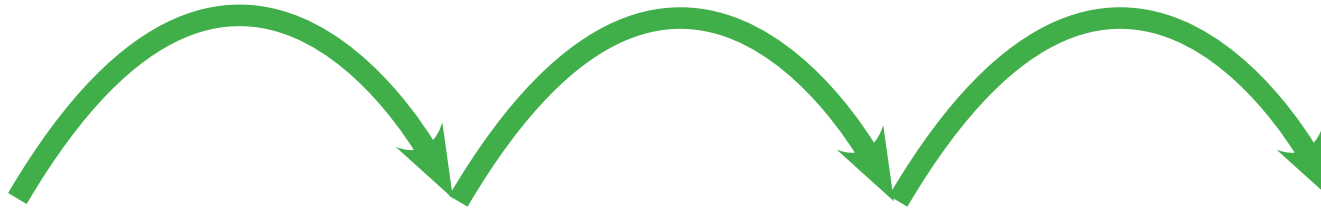
S4: Counting On

1

+1

+1

+1



9

10

11

12

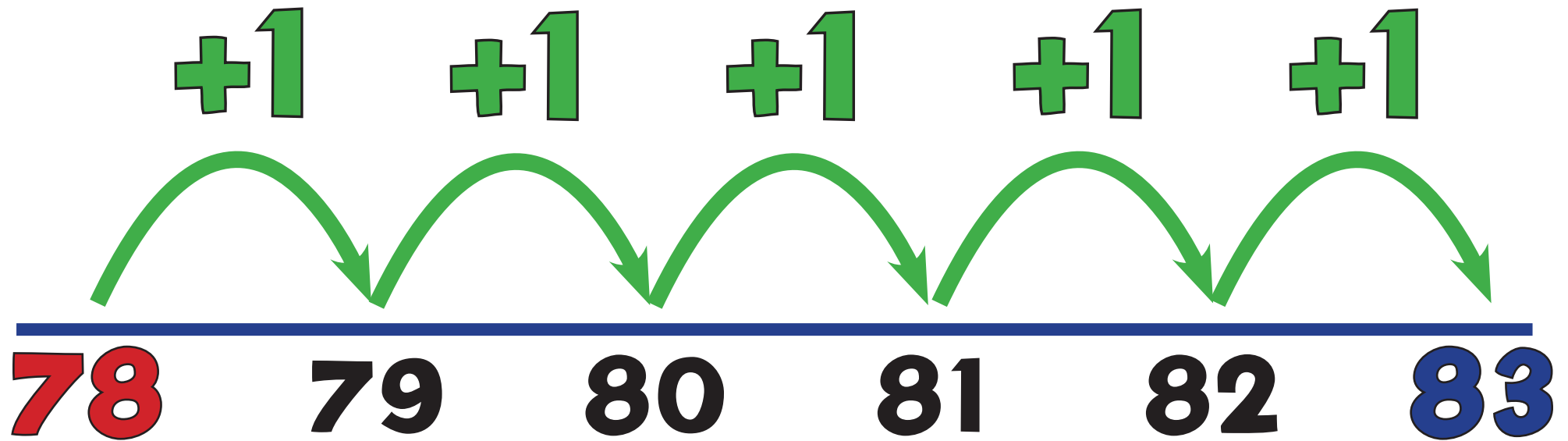
$$12 - 9 = 3$$

“How many more is 12 than 9? What is the difference?”



S4a: Counting On

2



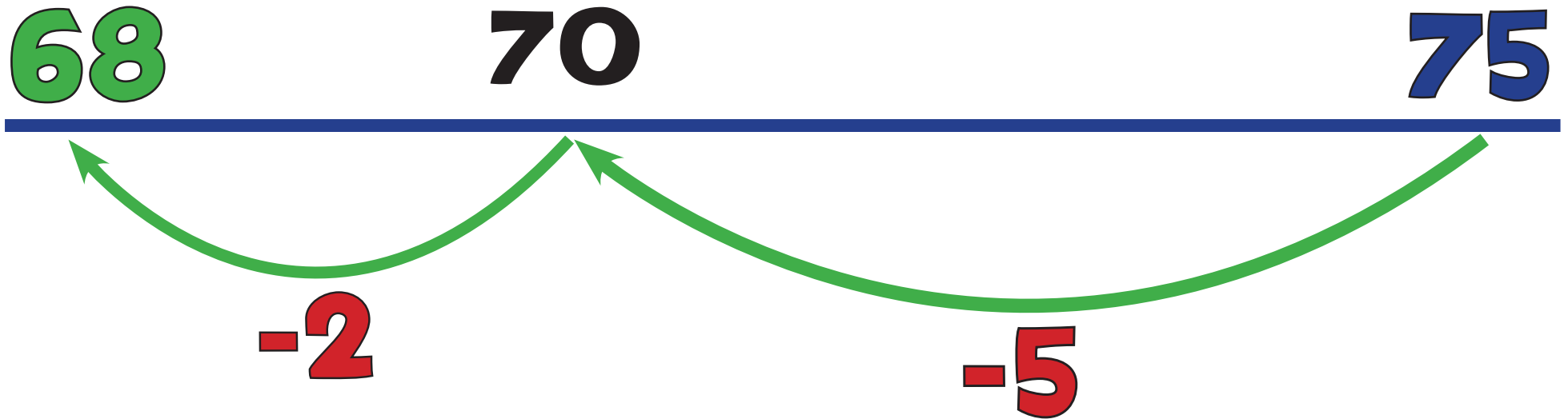
$$83 - 78 = 5$$

“How many more is 83 than 78? What is the difference?”



S5: Backwards Boing

2



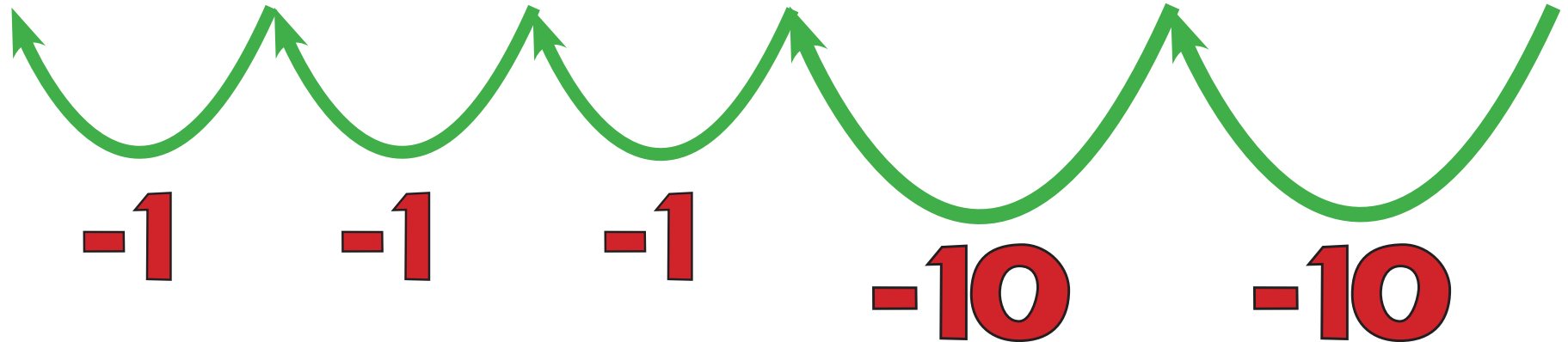
$$75 - 7 = 68$$



S6: Backwards Bounce

2

64 65 66 67 77 87

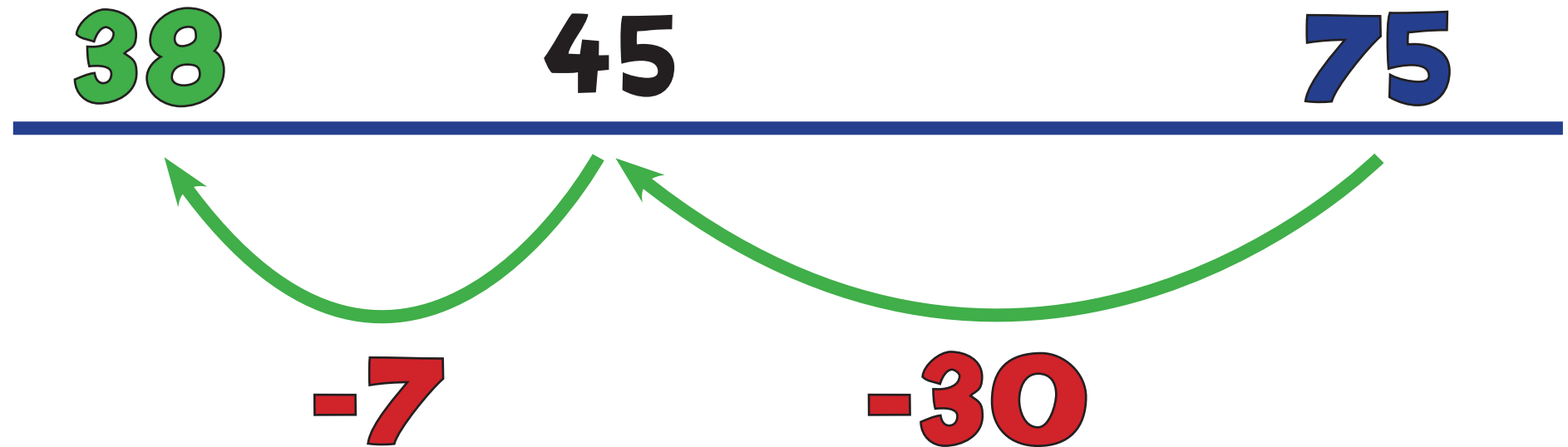


$$87 - 23 = 64$$



S7: Backwards Jump

2

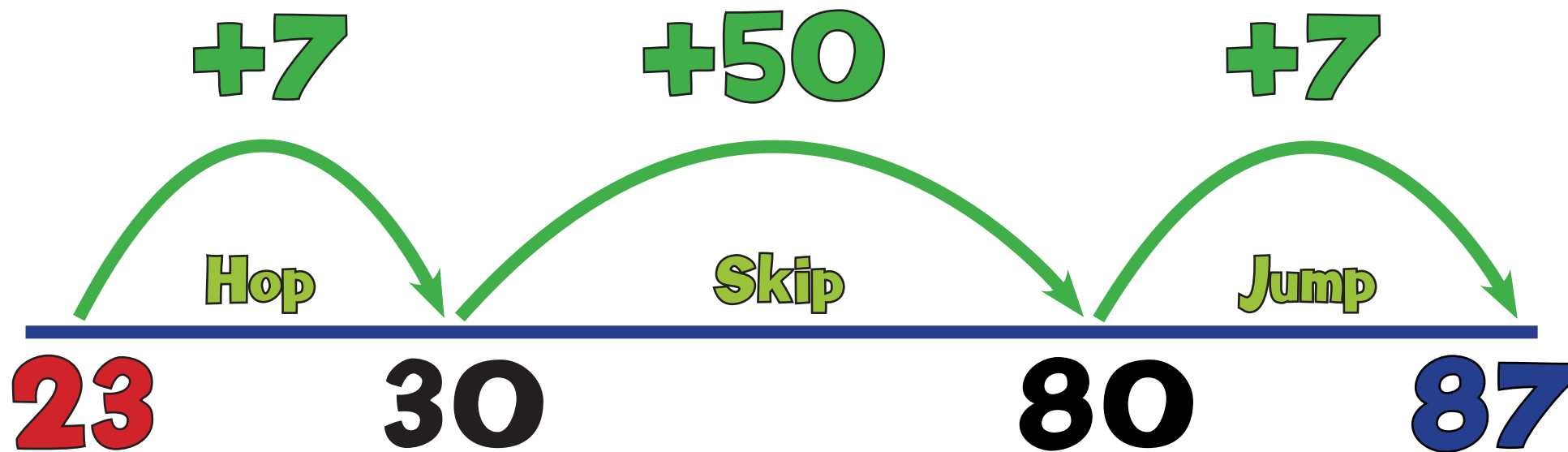


$$75 - 37 = 38$$



(S8: Triple Jump!)

2 Additional

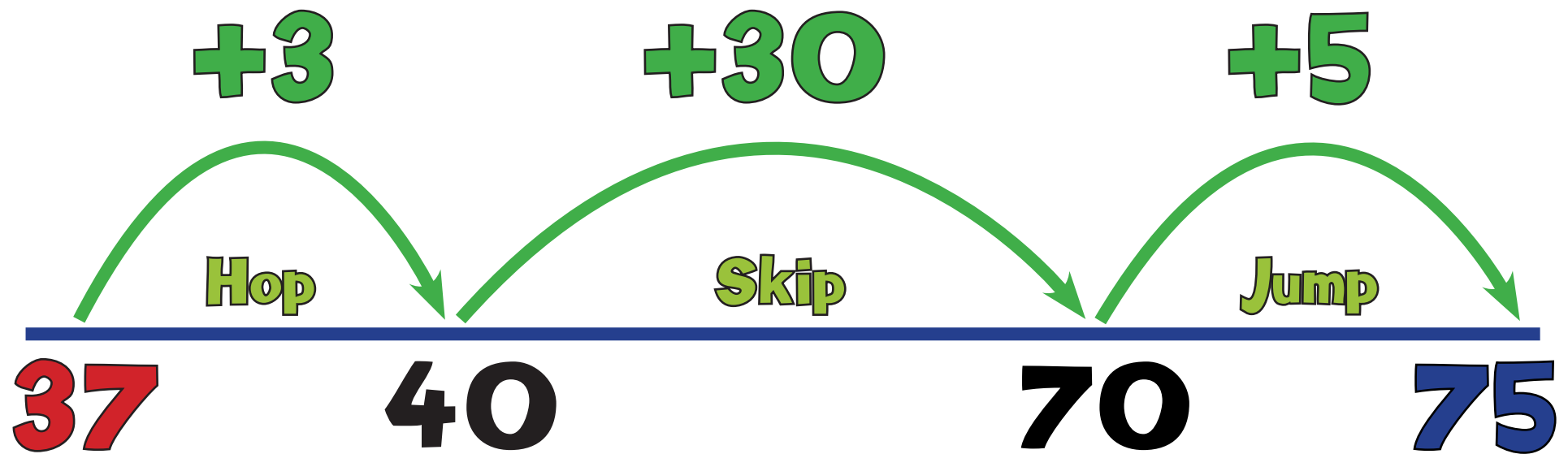


$$87 - 23 = 64$$



S8: Triple Jump!

2

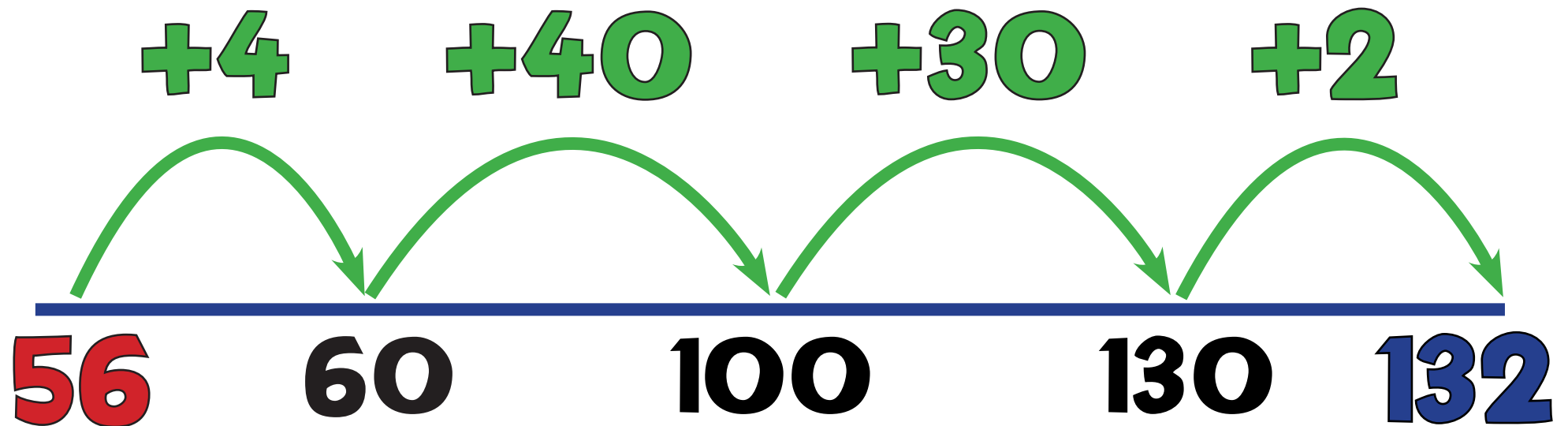


$$75 - 37 = 38$$



S8b: Quad Jump!

3

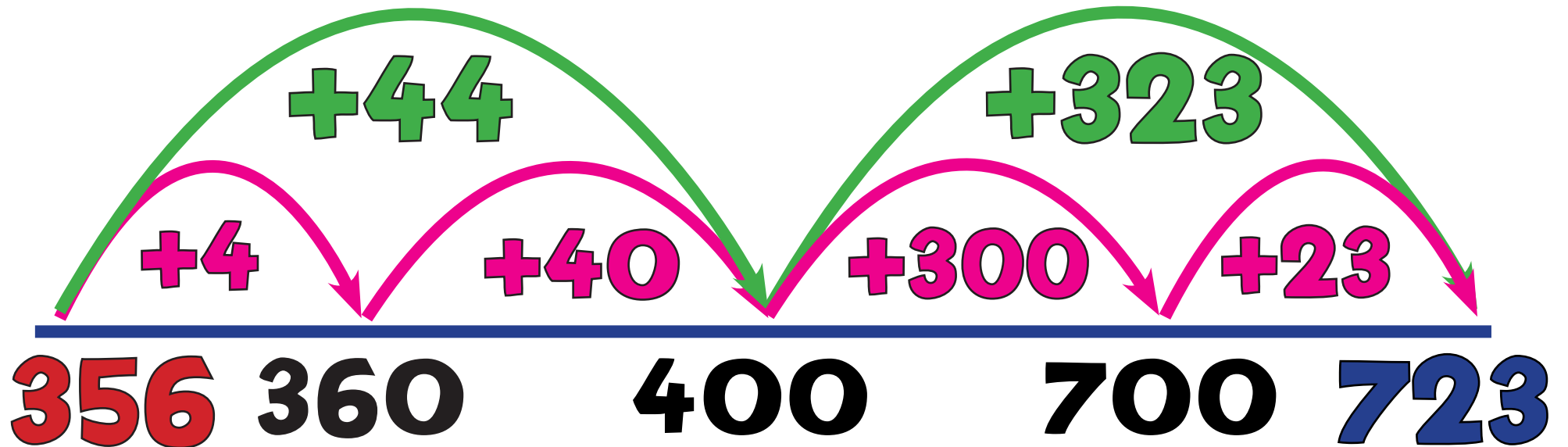


$$132 - 56 = 76$$



S8c: Big Jump!

3



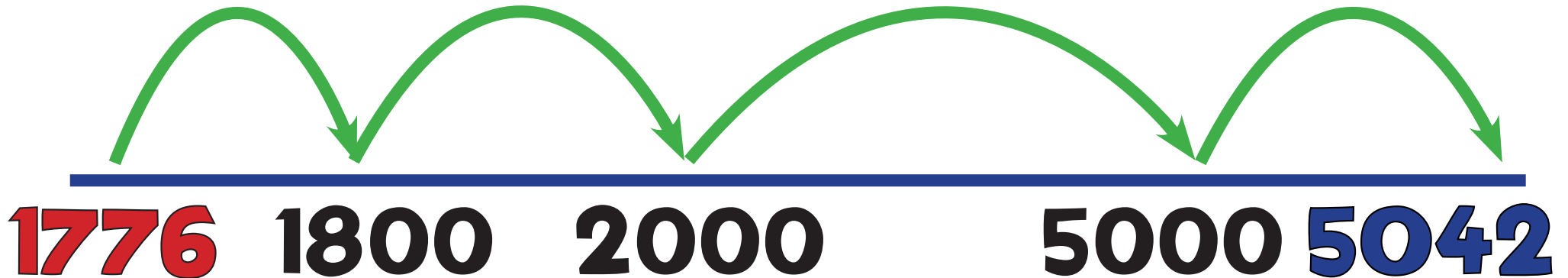
$$723 - 356 = 367$$



S8d: Quad Jump Extreme

4

+24 +200 +3000 +42

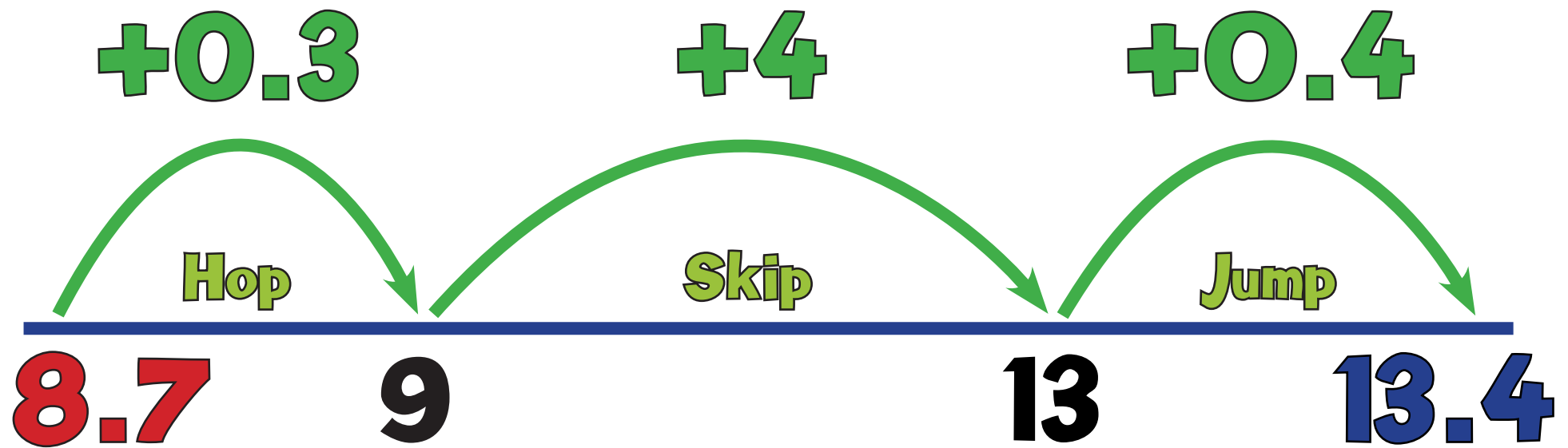


$$5042 - 1776 = 3266$$



S8f: Decimal T-J!

5

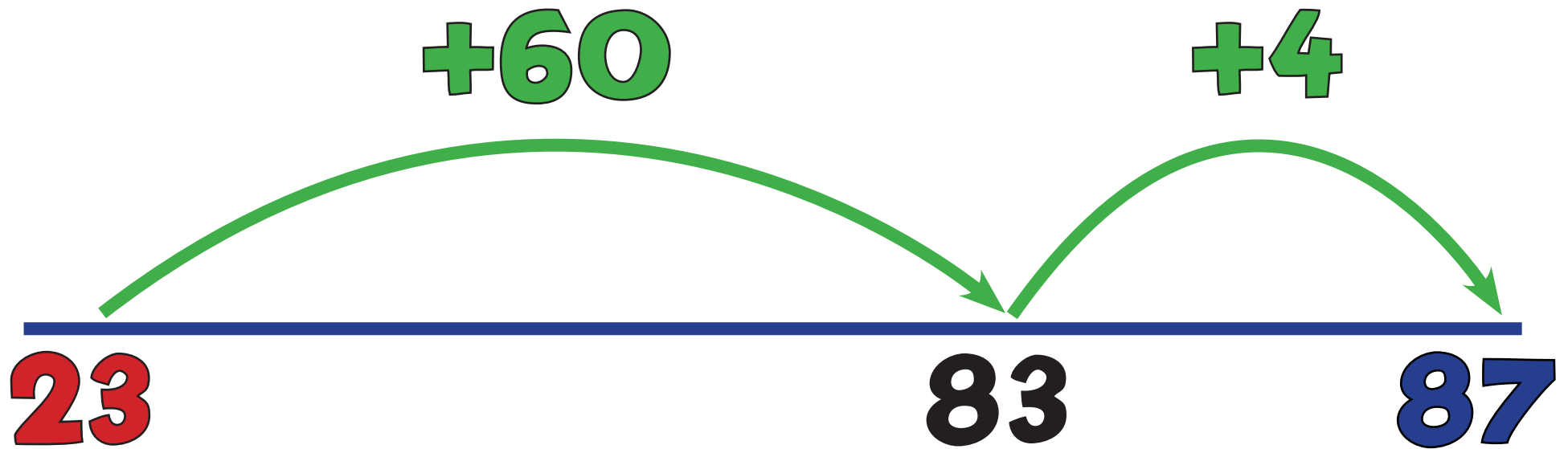


$$13.4 - 8.7 = 4.7$$



(S9: 10s Jump, 1s Jump!)

2 Additional

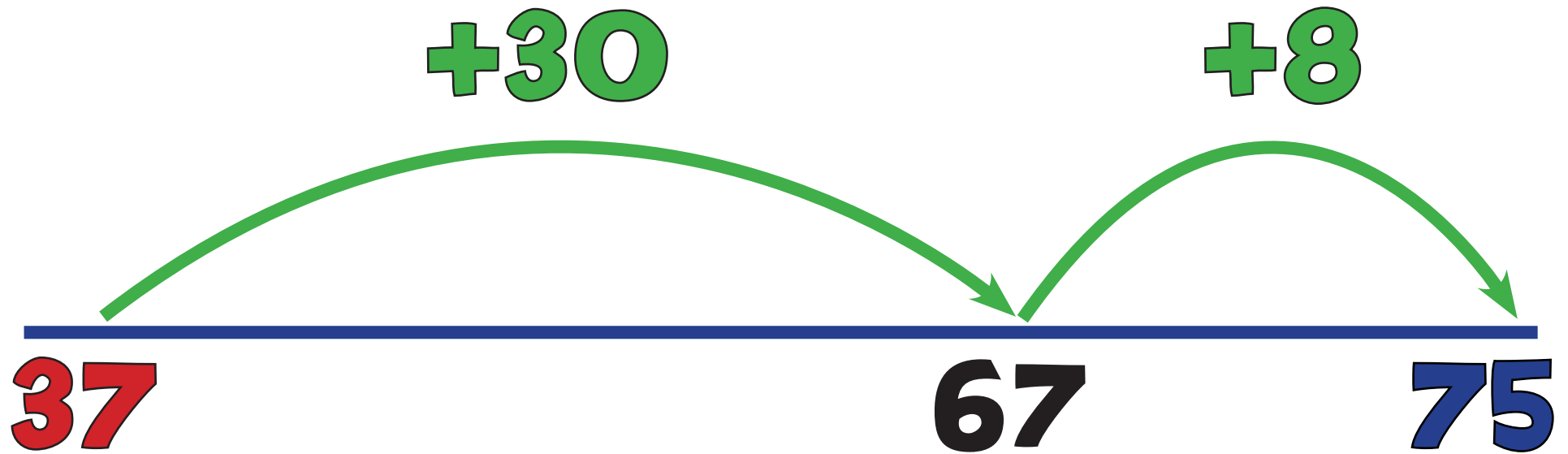


$$87 - 23 = 64$$



S9: 10s Jump, 1s Jump!

2

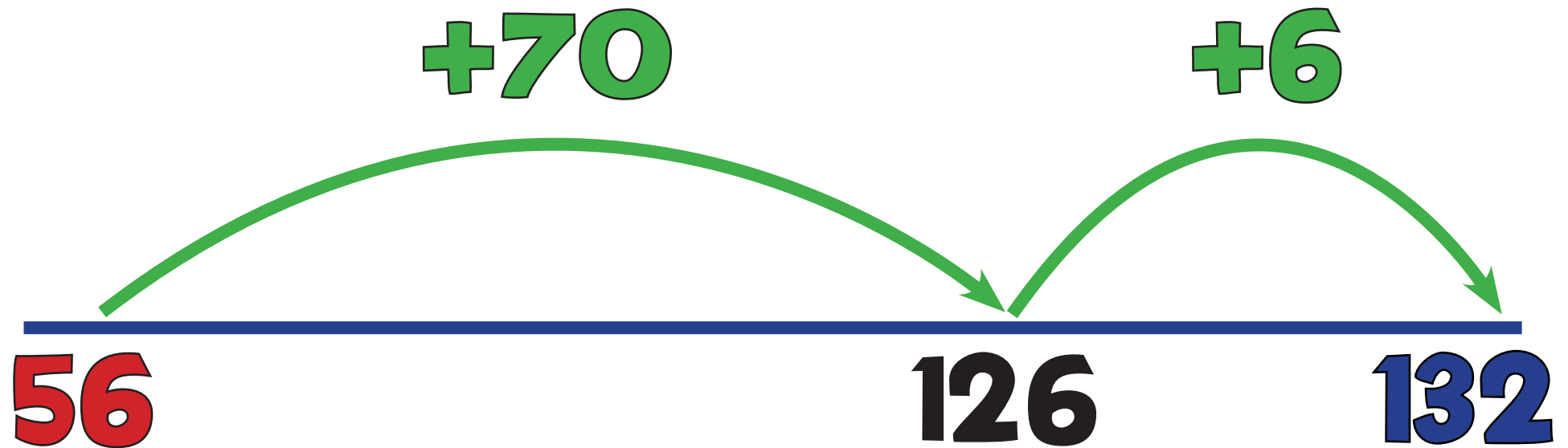


$$75 - 37 = 38$$



S9b: 10s Jump, 1s Jump!

3

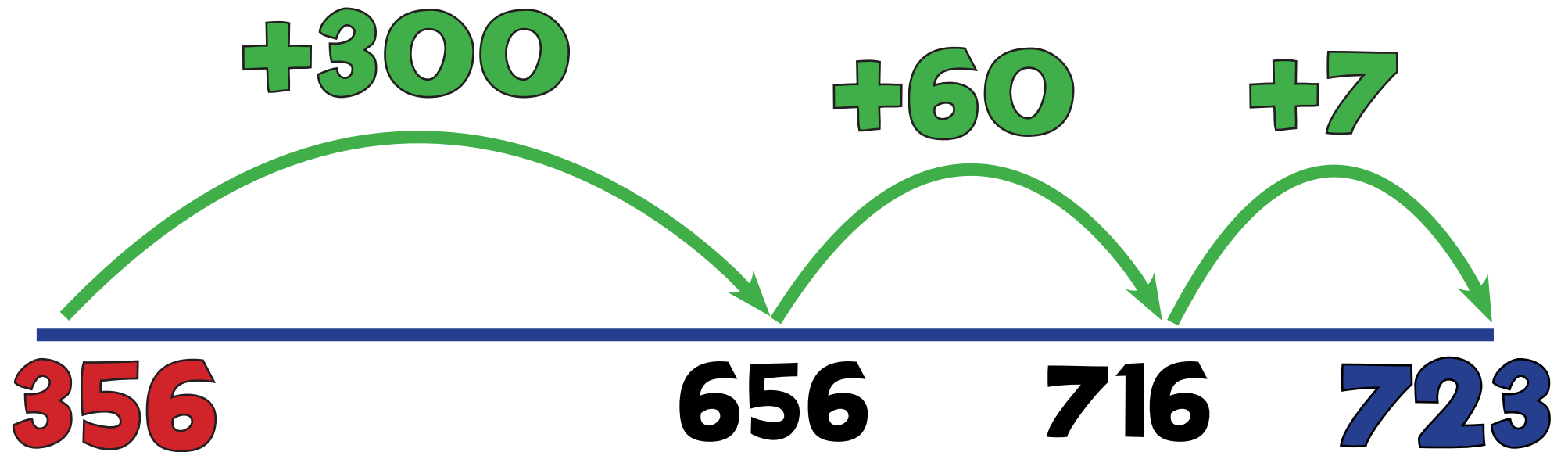


$$132 - 56 = 76$$



S9c: 100s, 10s, 1s Jump

3

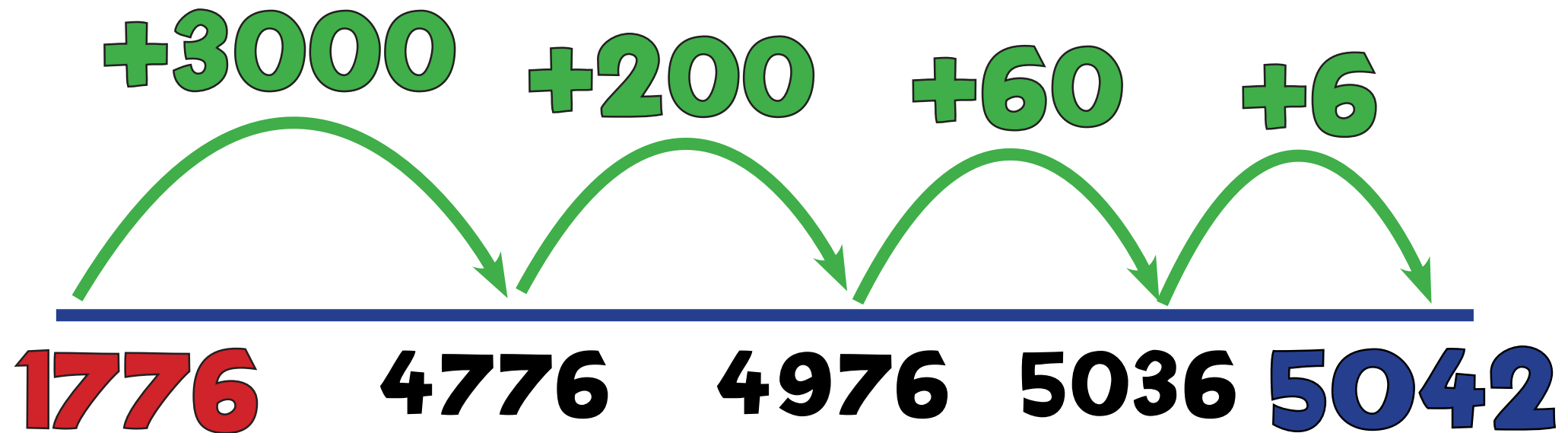


$$723 - 356 = 367$$



S9d: 1000s, 100s, 10s, 1s Jump

4

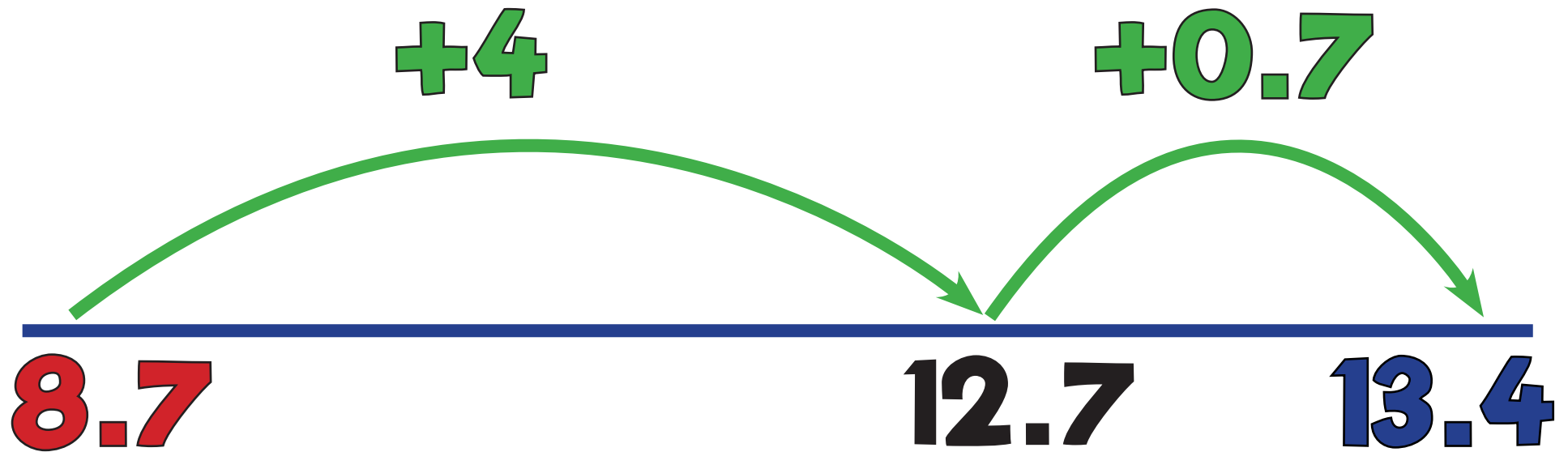


$$5042 - 1776 = 3266$$



S9f: 1s Jump, Tenths Jump!

5



$$13.4 - 8.7 = 4.7$$



(S10: Expanded Column)

2 Additional

Subtraction

$$87 - 23 = 64$$

80	7
20	3
<hr/>	
60	4



(S10: Expanded Column)

2 Additional:

Subtraction

$$75 - 37 = 38$$

60	70	1	5
	30		7
	<hr/>		
	30		8



(S10: Expanded Column)

3 Additional:b

Subtraction

$$132 - 56 = 38$$

⁰	¹²⁰	¹
100	30	2
-	50	6
<hr/>		
	70	6



S10: Expanded Column

3

Subtraction (100, 10, 1s)

$$723 - 356 = 367$$

	600	110	1
	700	20	3
-	300	50	6
	300	60	7



(S11: Column Subtraction)

2 Additional

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ 87 \\ - 23 \\ \hline 64 \end{array}$$



(S11: Column Subtraction)

2 Additional:a

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \\ 6 \text{7} \text{5} \\ - 3 \text{7} \\ \hline 3 \text{8} \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates a column subtraction problem: 675 minus 37. The numbers are arranged in columns. The top number is 675, with a '6' in the hundreds column, a '7' in the tens column, and a '5' in the units column. A red diagonal line is drawn through the '7' in the tens column, with a '1' written above it, indicating a borrowing of 10 from the hundreds column. The bottom number is 37, with a '3' in the tens column and a '7' in the units column. A blue minus sign is to the left of the 37. A horizontal green line is drawn below the 37. The result, 38, is shown below the green line, with a '3' in the tens column and an '8' in the units column. A second horizontal green line is drawn below the result.



(S11: Column Subtraction)

3 Additional:b

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{100} \quad \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ \text{0} \quad \text{12} \quad \text{1} \\ \text{1} \quad \text{3} \quad \text{2} \\ - \quad \text{5} \quad \text{6} \\ \hline \text{7} \quad \text{6} \end{array}$$



S11: Column Subtraction

3

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{100} \quad \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ \text{6} \quad \text{11} \quad \text{1} \\ \text{7} \text{2} \text{3} \\ - \text{3} \text{5} \text{6} \\ \hline \text{3} \text{6} \text{7} \end{array}$$



S11d: Column Subtraction

4

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{4}{5} \overset{19}{0} \overset{13}{4} \overset{1}{2} \\ - 1776 \\ \hline 3266 \end{array}$$



S11e: Column Subtraction

5

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{3}{4} \overset{1}{2} \overset{7}{8} \overset{12}{3} \overset{1}{1} \\ - 427358 \\ \hline 315473 \end{array}$$



S11f: Column Subtraction

5

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 1 & \frac{1}{10} \\ 0 & 12 & 1 \\ \cancel{1} & \cancel{3} & 4 \\ - & 8 & 7 \\ \hline 4 & & 7 \end{array} \end{array}$$



S11g: Column Subtraction

5

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{cccc} 10 & 1 & \cdot & \frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{100} \\ 6 & 11 & & 13 & 1 \\ \cancel{7} & \cancel{2} & \cdot & \cancel{4} & 3 \\ - & 4 & 7 & \cdot & 8 & 5 \\ \hline 2 & 4 & \cdot & 5 & 8 \end{array} \end{array}$$



S11h: Column Subtraction

5

With Decimals

$$12.4 - 5.97 = 6.43$$

	10	1	-	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	
0	11	13		1		
1	2	.	-	4	0	
			-	5	.	97
	6	.		4	3	



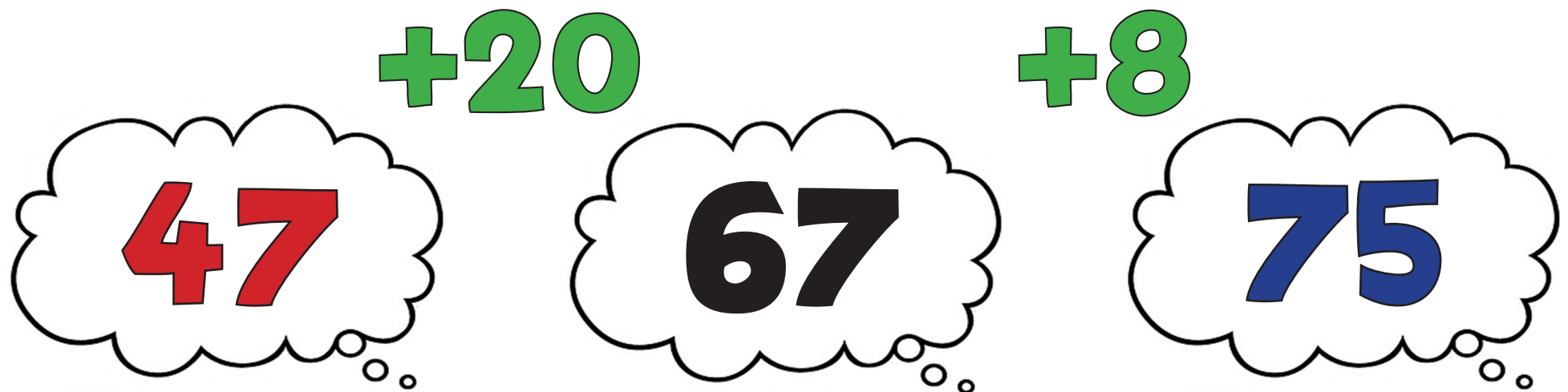
MS1: Counting Back

$$46 - 21 = 25$$



MS2: Counting On

$$75 - 47 = 28$$



MS2a: Counting On

$$75 - 47 = 28$$



MS3: Round & Adjust

$$84 - 29 = 55$$

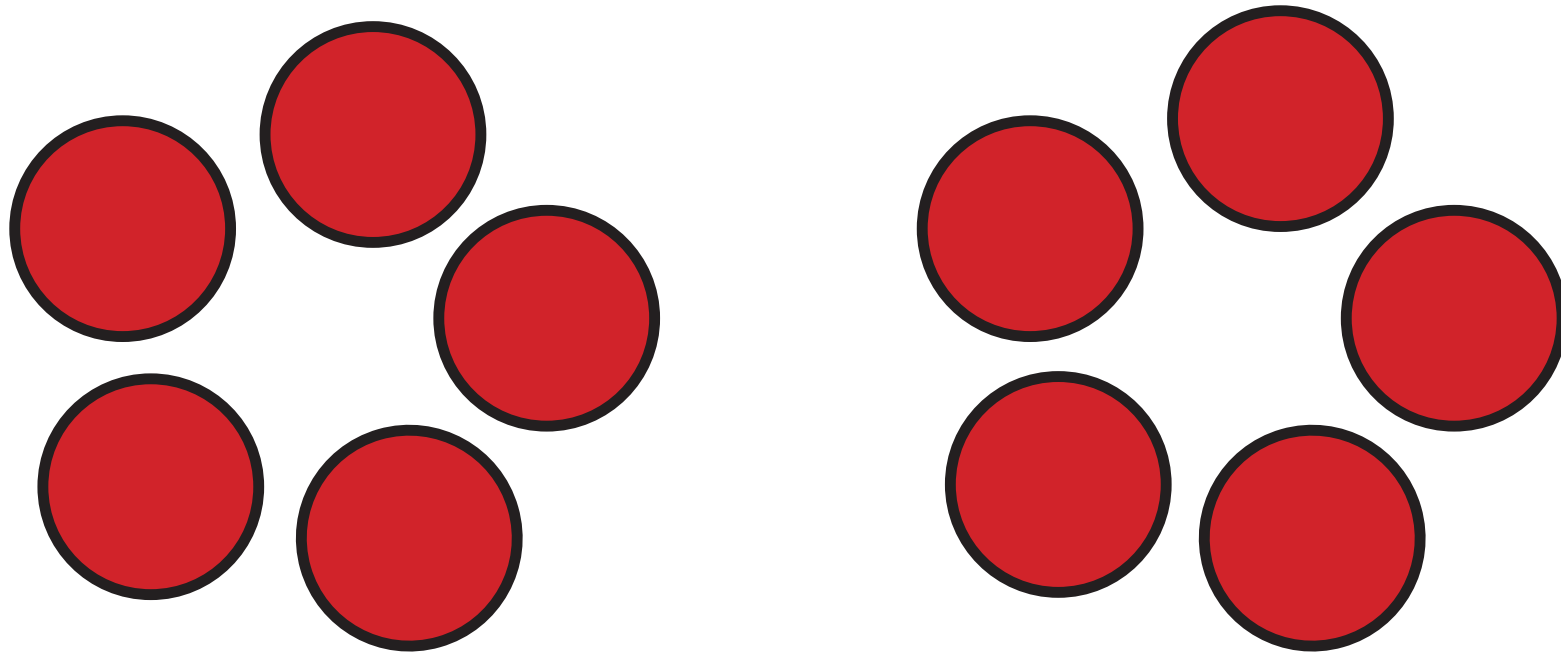
$$84 - 30 + 1$$

$$54 + 1 = 55$$



(M1: Groups)

1

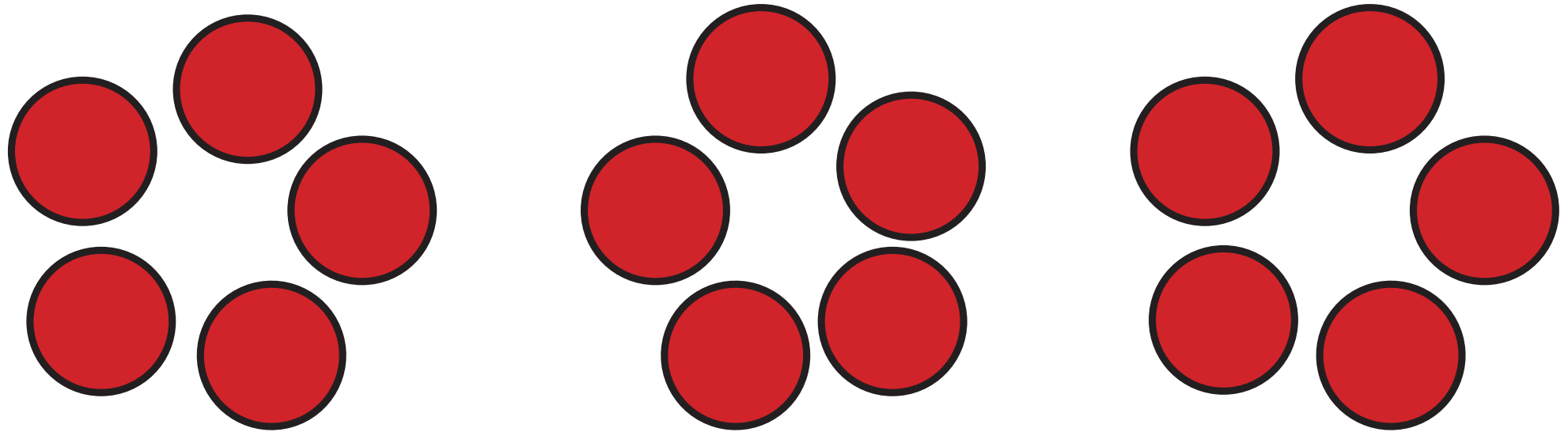


“2 groups of 5 counters makes 10 counters altogether”



M1: Repeated Addition

2 (Groups)



$$5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

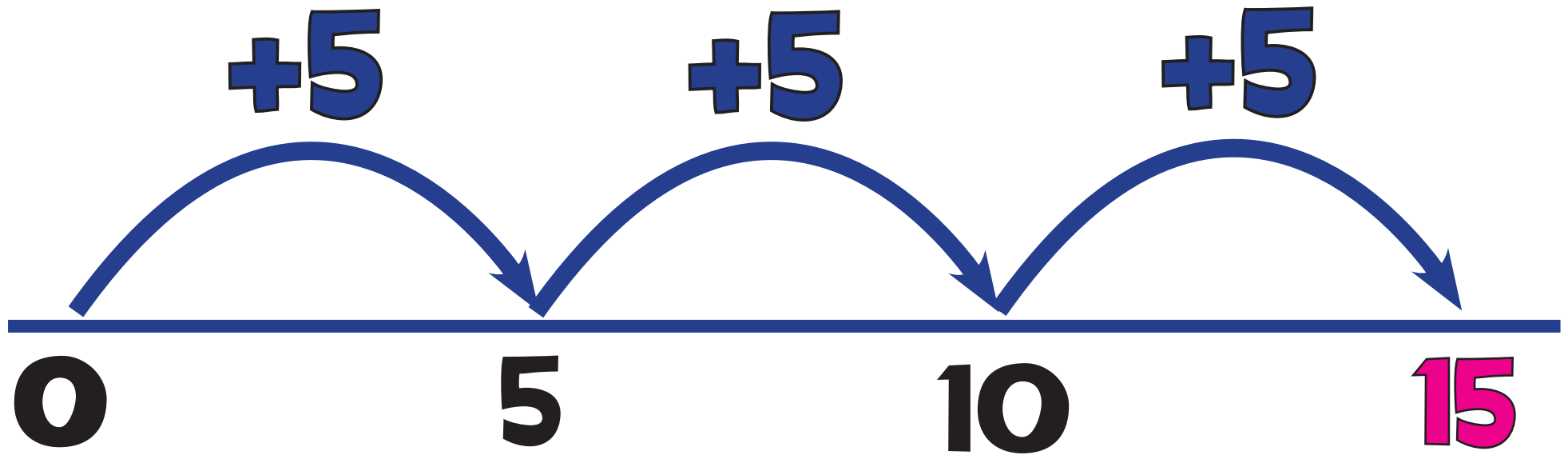
“5 multiplied by 3” means “5, 3 times”, which gives “3 lots of 5”!



M2: Repeated Addition

(Number Line)

2



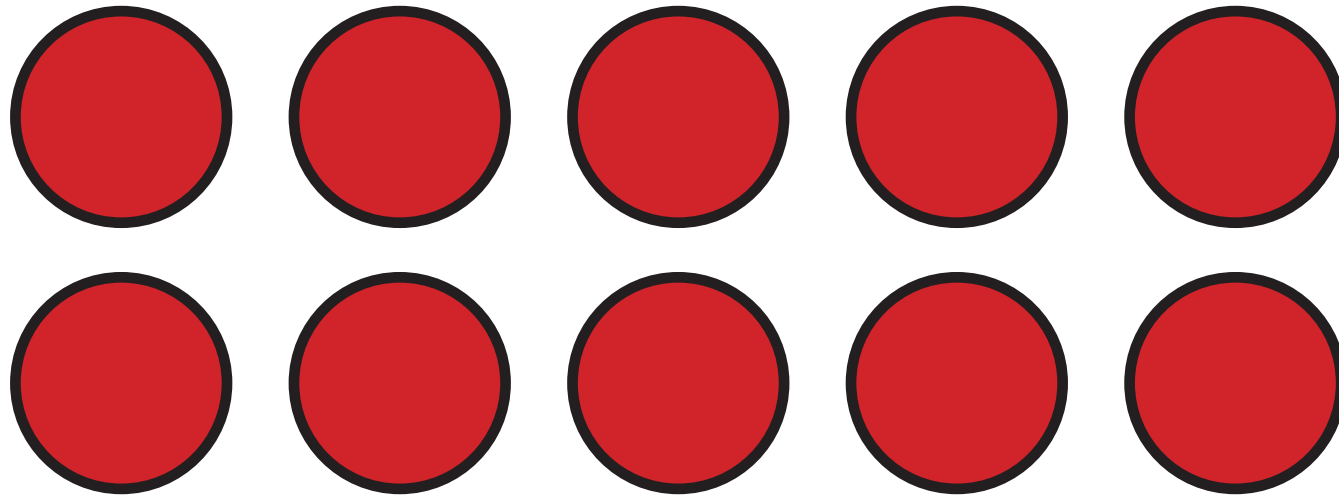
$$5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

“5 times 3” means “5, 3 times!”



(M3: Arrays)

1

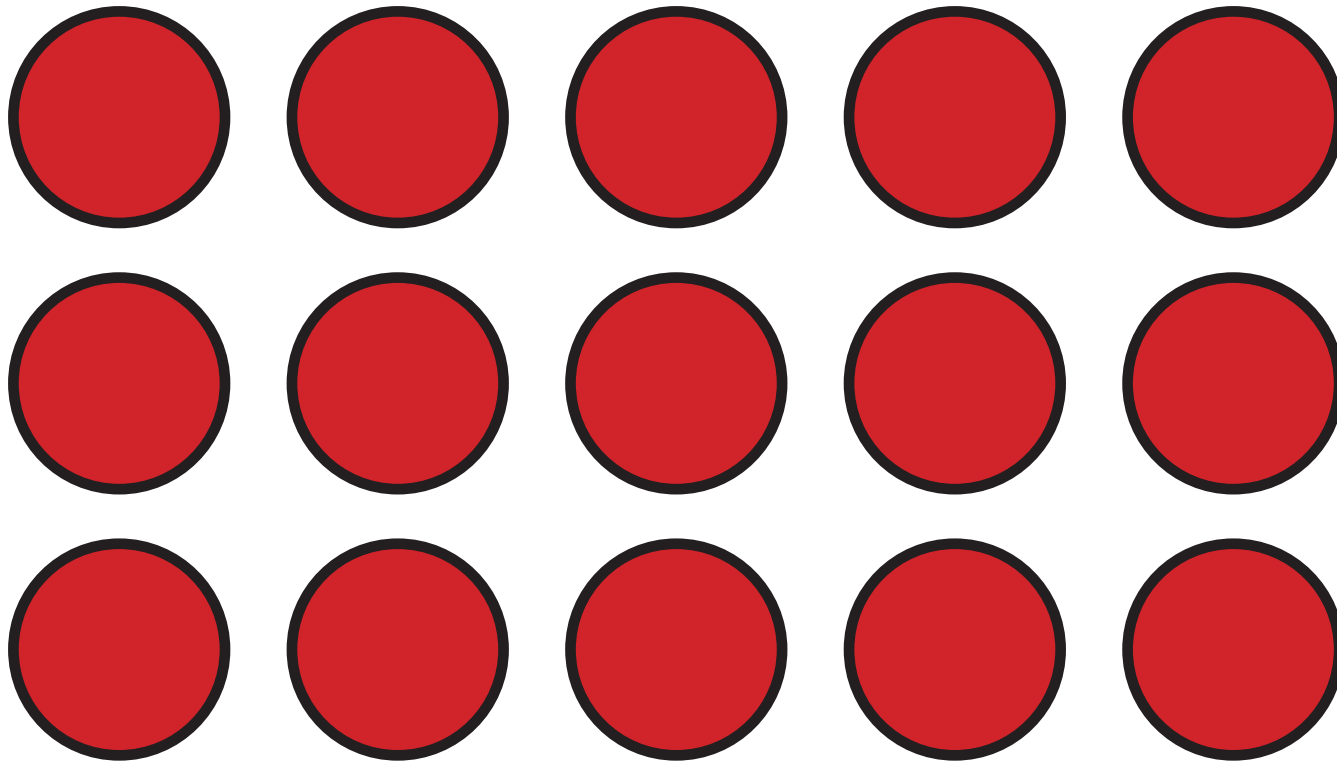


“2 groups of 5 counters” or “5 groups of 2 counters” - “10 counters altogether”



M3: Arrays

2

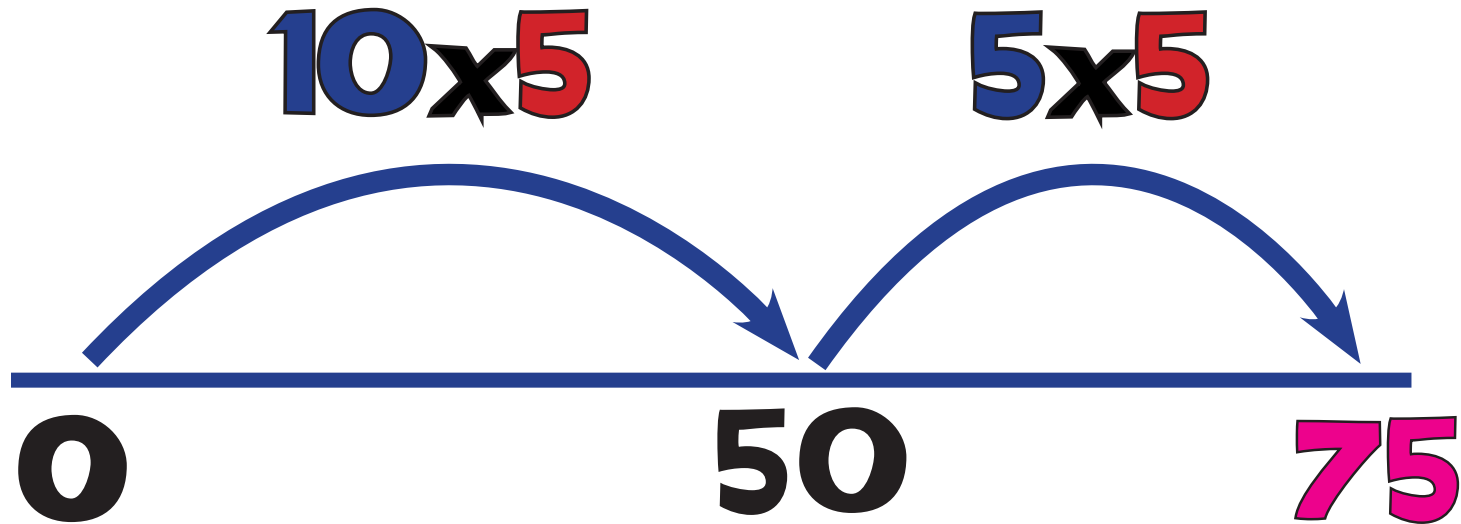


$$3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ or } 5 \times 3 = 15$$



M4: Multi Boing!

3



$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \times 5 = 50 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$$

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$



M4a: Partitioning

3

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

$$10 \times 5 = 50$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$50 + 25 = 75$$



M5: Grid Method

Short Multiplication

3

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

x	10	5
5	50	25

$$50 + 25 = 75$$



M5a: Grid Method

4

Short Multiplication

$$43 \times 6 = 258$$

x	40	3
6	240	18

$$240 + 18 = 258$$



M5b: Grid Method

4

Short Multiplication

$$147 \times 4 = 588$$

x	100	40	7
4	400	160	28

$$400 + 160 + 28 = 588$$



(M6: Expanded Column)

4 Additional a

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{100} \quad \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ \quad \quad \text{43} \\ \times \quad \quad \text{6} \\ \hline \quad \quad \text{18} \\ \text{240} \\ \hline \text{258} \end{array}$$

(6 x 3)

(6 x 40)



M6: Expanded Column

4

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \quad 10 \quad 1 \\ 1 \quad 4 \quad 7 \\ \times \quad \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

28

(4 x 7)

160

(4 x 40)

400

(4 x 100)

588



(M7: Column Multiplication)

3 Additional

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 10 \quad 1 \\ \mathbf{1} \quad \mathbf{5} \\ \times \\ \\ \hline \mathbf{7} \quad \mathbf{5} \\ \hline \mathbf{2} \end{array}$$



(M7: Column Multiplication)

4 Additional:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{100} \quad \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ \quad \quad 43 \\ \times \quad \quad 6 \\ \hline 258 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$



M7: Column Multiplication

4

	100	10	1
	1	4	7
x			4
<hr/>			
	5	8	8
<hr/>			
	1	2	



M7a: Column Multiplication

4

$$\begin{array}{r} 3647 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14588 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline 212 \end{array}$$



M8: Grid Method

5

Long Multiplication

$$43 \times 65 = 2795$$

x	40	3
60	2400	180
5	200	15

$$2400 + 180 + 200 + 15 = 2795$$



M8a: Grid Method

5

Long Multiplication

$$243 \times 68 = 16,524$$

x	200	40	3	
60	12000	2400	180	= 14,580
8	1600	320	24	= 1,944

$$14580 + 1944 = 16,524$$



M8b: Grid Method

5

Long Multiplication

$$203 \times 68 = 13,804$$

x	200	0	3
60	12000	0	180
8	1600	0	24

$$= 12,180$$

$$= 1,624$$

$$12180 + 1624 = 13,804$$



M8c: Decimal Grid

5

Short Multiplication

$$3.6 \times 4 = 14.4$$

x	3	0.6
4	12	2.4

$$12 + 2.4 = 14.4$$



M8d: Decimal Grid

6

Short Multiplication

$$47.2 \times 3 = 141.6$$

x	40	7	0.2
3	120	21	0.6

$$120 + 21 + 0.6 = 141.6$$



M8e: Grid Method

6

Short Multiplication

$$7.38 \times 6 = 44.28$$

x	7	0.3	0.08
6	42	1.8	0.48

$$42 + 1.8 + 0.48 = 44.28$$



M8f: Grid Method

6

Long Multiplication

$$24.3 \times 2.5 = 60.75$$

x	20	4	0.3	
2	40	8	0.6	= 48.6
0.5	10	2	0.15	= 12.15

$$48.6 + 12.15 = 60.75$$



M9a: Long Multiplication

Column

6

$$\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ \times 68 \\ \hline 1944 \\ + 14580 \\ \hline 16524 \end{array}$$

(8 x 243)

(60 x 243)

1



M9b: Long Multiplication

Column

6

$$\begin{array}{r} 203 \\ \times 68 \\ \hline 1624 \\ + 12180 \\ \hline 13804 \end{array}$$

(8 x 203)

(60 x 203)

1



M9c: Column Multiplication

5

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \quad 1 \quad \cdot \quad \frac{1}{10} \\ 3.6 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 14.4 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$



M9d: Column Multiplication

6

100 10 1 ■ $\frac{1}{10}$

47.2

x 3

141.6

2



M9e: Column Multiplication

6

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \quad 1 \quad \cdot \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{100} \\ 7.38 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 44.28 \\ \hline 4 \quad 2 \quad 4 \end{array}$$



M9f: Long Multiplication

Column Decimals

6

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{cccc} 10 & 1 & \cdot & \frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{100} \\ 24.3 \\ \times & 2.5 \\ \hline 12.15 & & & & \\ + & 48.60 & & & \\ \hline 60.75 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} (0.5 \times 24.3) \\ (2 \times 24.3) \end{array} \end{array}$$



M9g Long Multiplication

6

Column

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3786 \\
 \times 48 \\
 \hline
 30288 \\
 + 151440 \\
 \hline
 181728 \\
 \hline
 1
 \end{array}$$

(8 x 3786)

(40 x 3786)



MM1: Jump!

x100

x10

÷10

÷100

1000 100 10 1 ■ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{100}$

3400

340

34

3.4

0.34



MM1a: Jump!

x1000

63400

x100

6340

x10

634

63.4

÷10

6.34

÷100

0.634

÷1000

0.0634



MM2: Re-ordering

$$(9 \times 2) \times 5$$
$$18 \times 5 = 90$$

$$(9 \times 5) \times 2$$
$$45 \times 2 = 90$$

$$(2 \times 5) \times 9$$
$$10 \times 9 = 90 \quad *$$



MM2a: Re-ordering

$$(7 \times 4) \times 5$$

$$28 \times 5 = 140$$

$$(7 \times 5) \times 4$$

$$35 \times 4 = 140$$

$$(4 \times 5) \times 7$$

$$20 \times 7 = 140 *$$



MM2b: Re-ordering

$$(9 \times 8) \times 6$$

$$72 \times 6 = 432$$

$$(9 \times 6) \times 8$$

$$54 \times 8 = 432 *$$

$$(8 \times 6) \times 9$$

$$48 \times 9 = 432$$



MM3: Partitioning

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{50} \\ (10 \times 5) \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{25} \\ (5 \times 5) \end{array} = 75$$



MM3a: Partitioning

$$37 \times 4 = 148$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{120} \\ \text{(30 x 4)} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{28} \\ \text{(7 x 4)} \end{array} = 148$$



MM4: Round & Adjust

$$49 \times 3 = 147$$

$$(50 \times 3) - (1 \times 3)$$

$$150 - 3 = 147$$



MM4a: Round & Adjust

$$198 \times 4 = 792$$

$$(200 \times 4) - (2 \times 4)$$

$$800 - 8 = 792$$



MM4b: Round & Adjust

$$3.9 \times 5 = 19.5$$

$$(4 \times 5) - (0.1 \times 5)$$

$$20 - 0.5 = 19.5$$



MM4c: Round & Adjust

$$\text{£}5.99 \times 6 = \text{£}35.94$$

$$(\text{£}6 \times 6) - (1\text{p} \times 6)$$

$$\text{£}36 - 6\text{p} = \text{£}35.94$$



MM5: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 17 = 34$$

$$20 + 14 = 34$$



MM5a: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 37 = 74$$

A diagram illustrating the doubling of 37. A red line connects the '3' in 37 to the '6' in 60. A green line connects the '7' in 37 to the '14' in 14. This shows that 37 is split into 30 and 7, which are then doubled to 60 and 14, and finally added together to equal 74.

$$60 + 14 = 74$$



MM5b: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 78 = 156$$

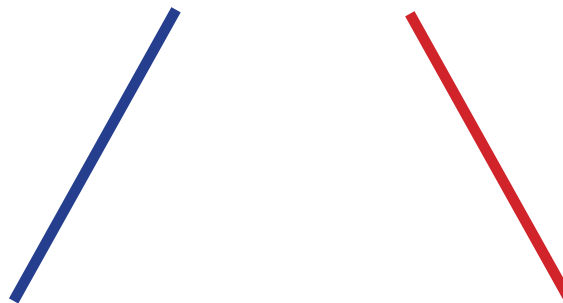
A diagram illustrating the doubling of 78. A red line connects the '7' in 78 to the '140' in the second equation. A green line connects the '8' in 78 to the '16' in the second equation. This shows that 78 is split into 70 and 8, which are then doubled to 140 and 16 respectively, and added together to get 156.

$$140 + 16 = 156$$



MM5c: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 340 = 680$$


$$600 + 80 = 680$$



MM5d: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 480 = 960$$

$$800 + 160 = 960$$



MM5e: Doubling

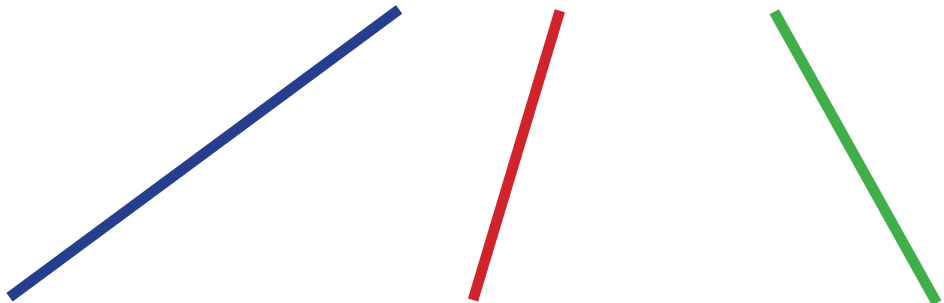
$$\text{Double } 278 = 556$$

$$400 + 140 + 16 = 556$$



MM5f: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 768 = 1536$$


$$1400 + 120 + 16 = 1536$$



MM5g: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 3.7 = 7.4$$

$$6 + 1.4 = 7.4$$



MM6: Doubling Table Facts

$$16 \times 7 = 112$$

(8 x 2)

$$8 \times 7 = 56$$

↓

$$16 \times 7 = 112$$

↓ x 2



MM7: Doubling Up

$$17 \times 4 = 68$$

$$\text{Double } 17 = 34 \quad (17 \times 2)$$

$$\text{Double } 34 = 68 \quad (17 \times 4)$$



MM7a: Doubling Up

$$36 \times 8 = 288$$

$$\text{Double } 36 = 72 \quad (36 \times 2)$$

$$\text{Double } 72 = 144 \quad (36 \times 4)$$

$$\text{Double } 144 = 288 \quad (36 \times 8)$$



MM7b: Doubling Up

$$125 \times 16 = 2000$$

$$\text{Double } 125 = 250 \quad (125 \times 2)$$

$$\text{Double } 250 = 500 \quad (125 \times 4)$$

$$\text{Double } 500 = 1000 \quad (125 \times 8)$$

$$\text{Double } 1000 = 2000 \quad (125 \times 16)$$



MM8: Mult by ^{10, 100} & ¹⁰⁰⁰ then Halve

$$86 \times 5 = 430$$

$$86 \times 10 = 860$$

$$860 \div 2 = 430$$



MM8a: Mult by ^{10, 100} & ¹⁰⁰⁰ then Halve

$$56 \times 25 = 1400$$

$$56 \times 100 = 5600$$

$$5600 \div 2 = 2800$$

$$2800 \div 2 = 1400$$



MM9: Doubling & Halving

$$45 \times 14$$

$$90 \times 7 = 630$$



MM9a: Doubling & Halving

$$36 \times 25$$

$$18 \times 50$$

$$9 \times 100 = 900$$



MM9b: Doubling & Halving

$$26 \times 32$$

$$52 \times 16$$

$$104 \times 8 = 832$$

$$208 \times 4 \text{ etc.}$$



MM10: Factorising

$$32 \times 15 = 480$$

$$(32 \times 5 \times 3)$$

$$160 \times 3 = 480$$



MM10a: Factorising

$$52 \times 24 = 1248$$

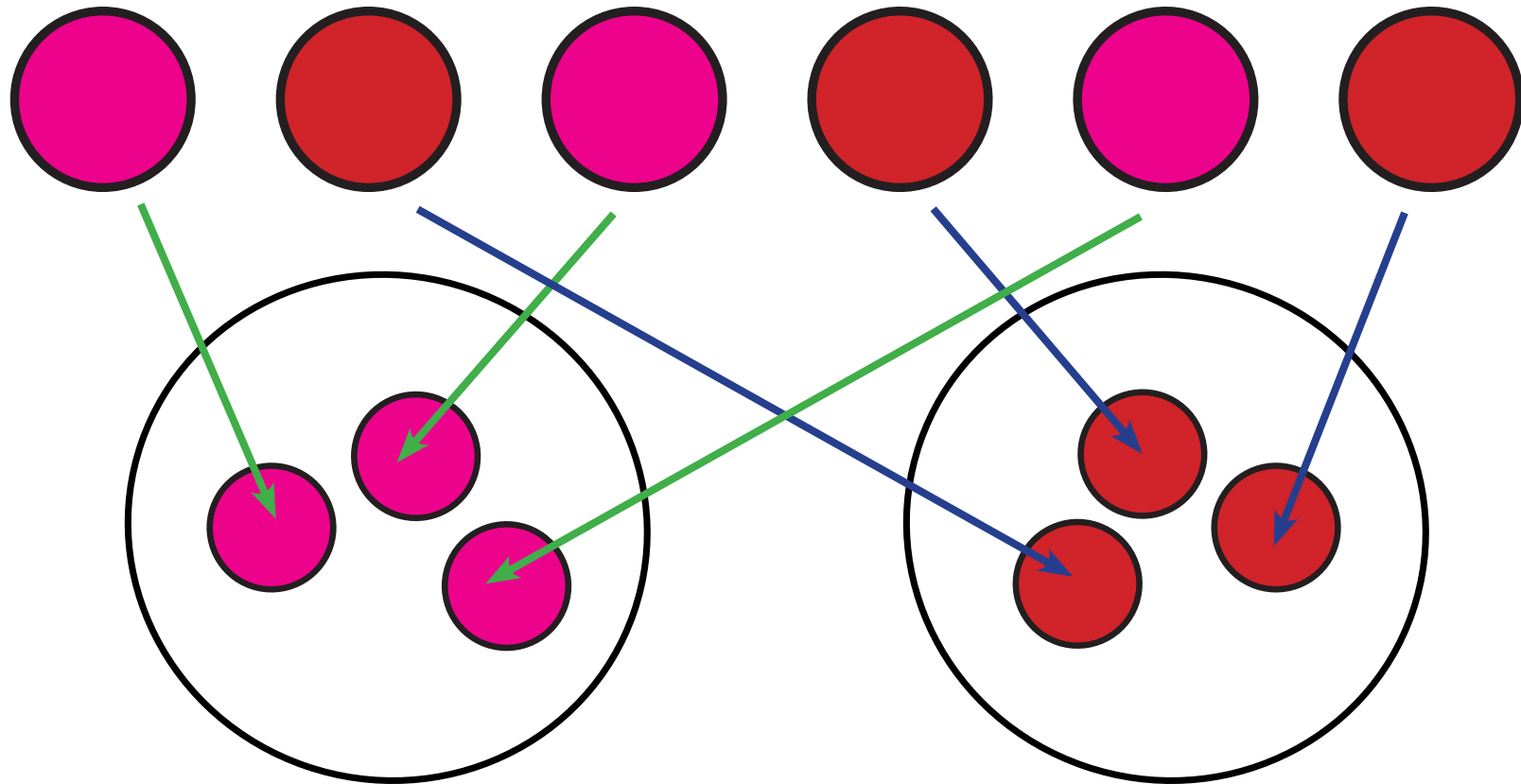
$$(52 \times 4 \times 6)$$

$$208 \times 6 = 1248$$



D1: Sharing (Concept)

1

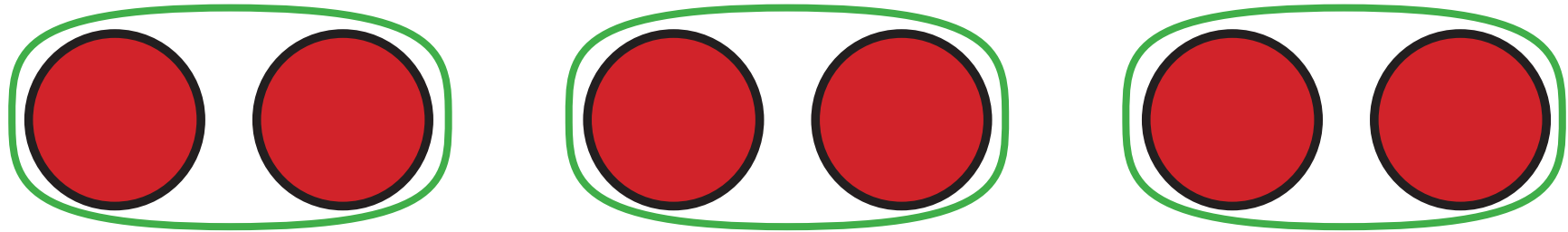


“If I share 6 into 2 equal amounts, how many in each group?” Answer: 3



D2: Grouping (Concept)

1



“How many groups of **2** can I make out of **6**?”

Answer: **3**

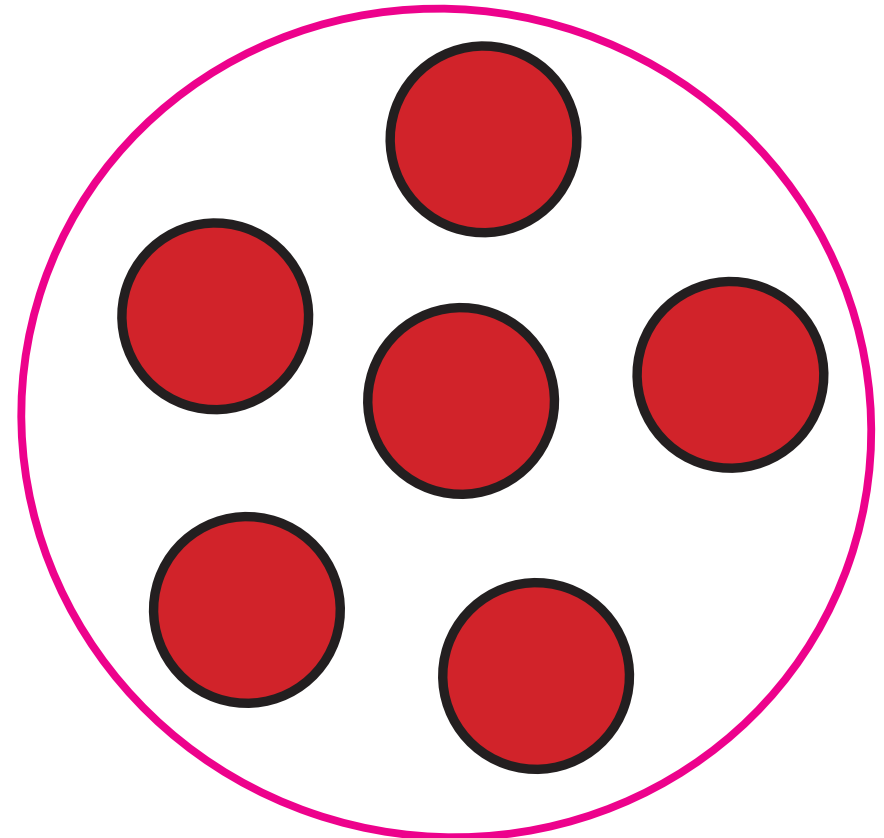
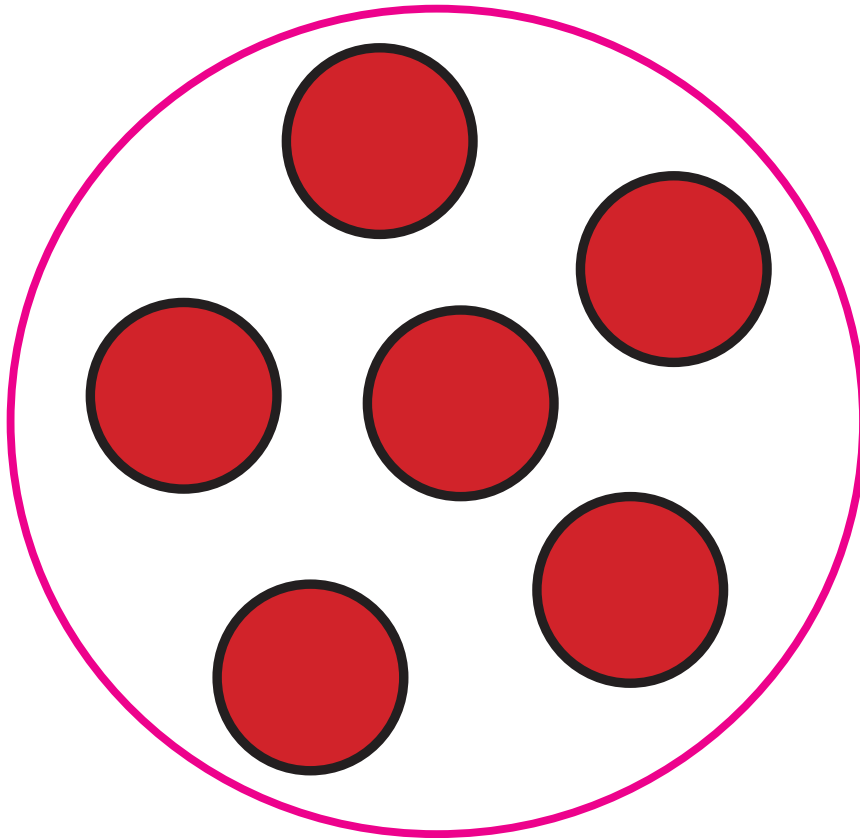


D3: Division as Sharing

2

$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

“If I share 12 into 2 equal amounts, how many in each group?” Answer: 6

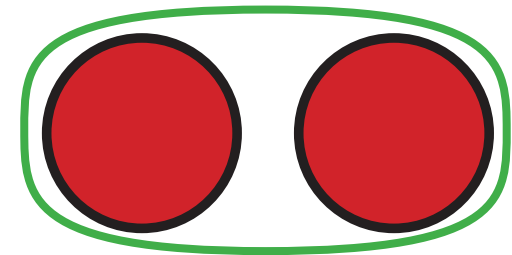
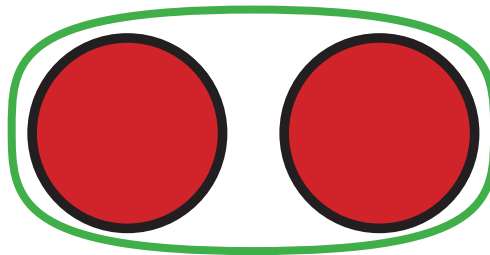
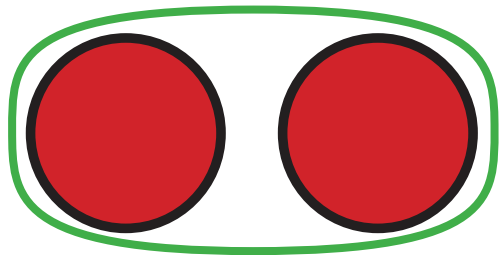
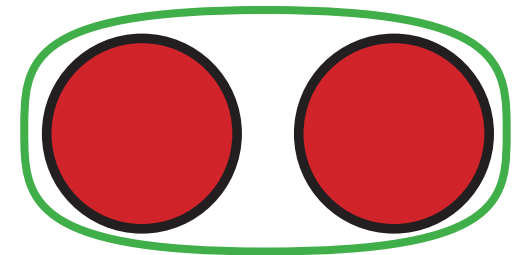
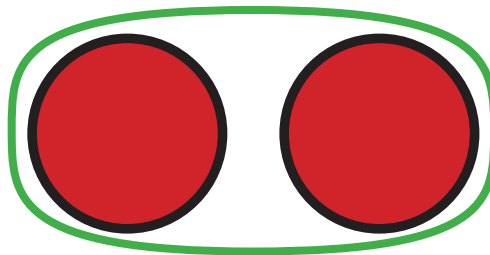
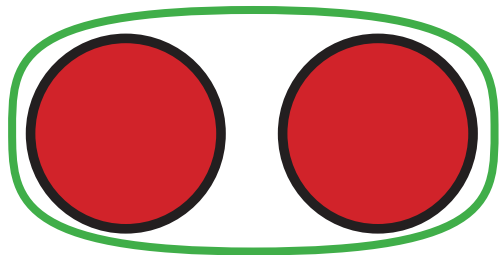


D4: Division as Grouping

2

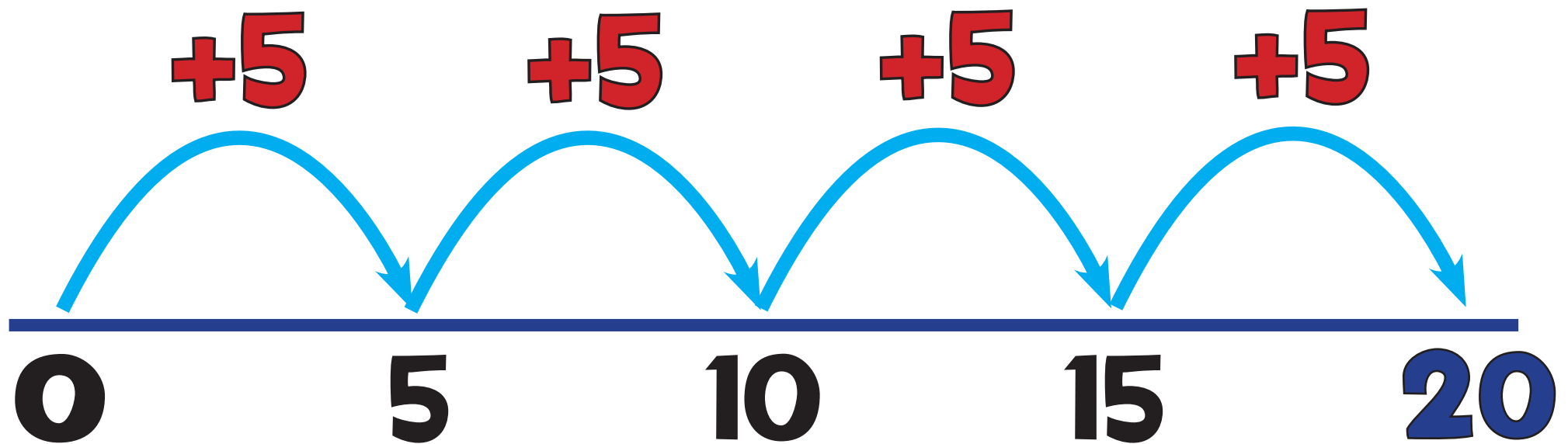
$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

“How many groups of 2
can I fit into 12?”
Answer: 6



D5: Grouping on a Number Line

2



“How many 5s in 20?”

Answer: 4

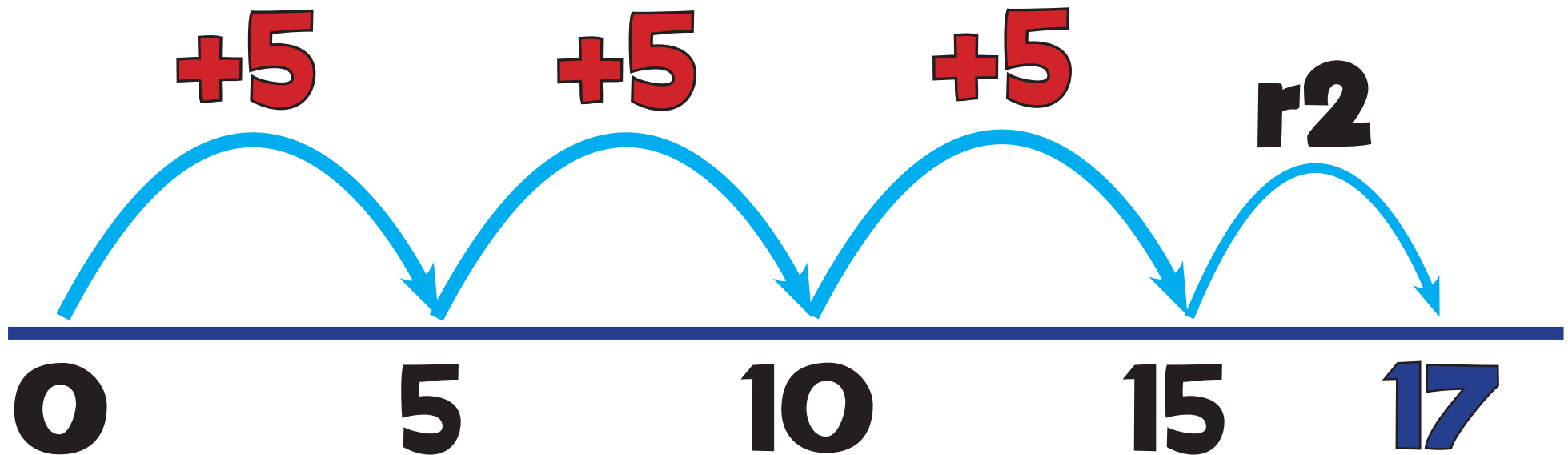
$$20 \div 5 = 4$$



D5a: Grouping on a Number Line

2

Remainders



$$17 \div 5 = 3r2$$

“How many 5s in 17?”
Answer: 3 remainder 2



D6: Grouping Grid

3

4	4	4	4	4
4				3

“How many times
can I fit (groups
of) 4 into 27?”

Answer: 6r3

$$27 \div 4 = 6r3$$

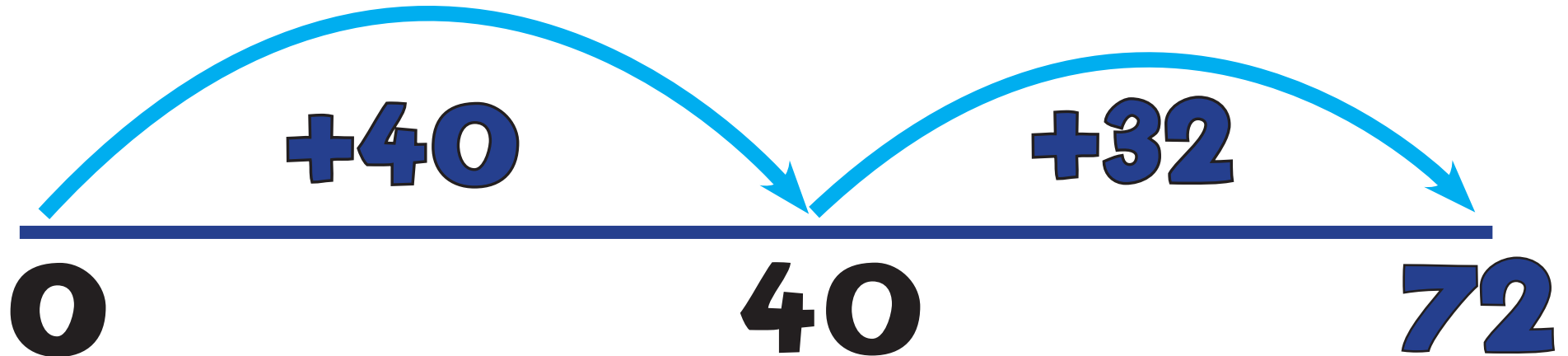


D7: Chunking Jump

3

$$4 \times 10$$

$$4 \times 8$$



$$72 \div 4 = 18$$

“How many 4s in 72?”

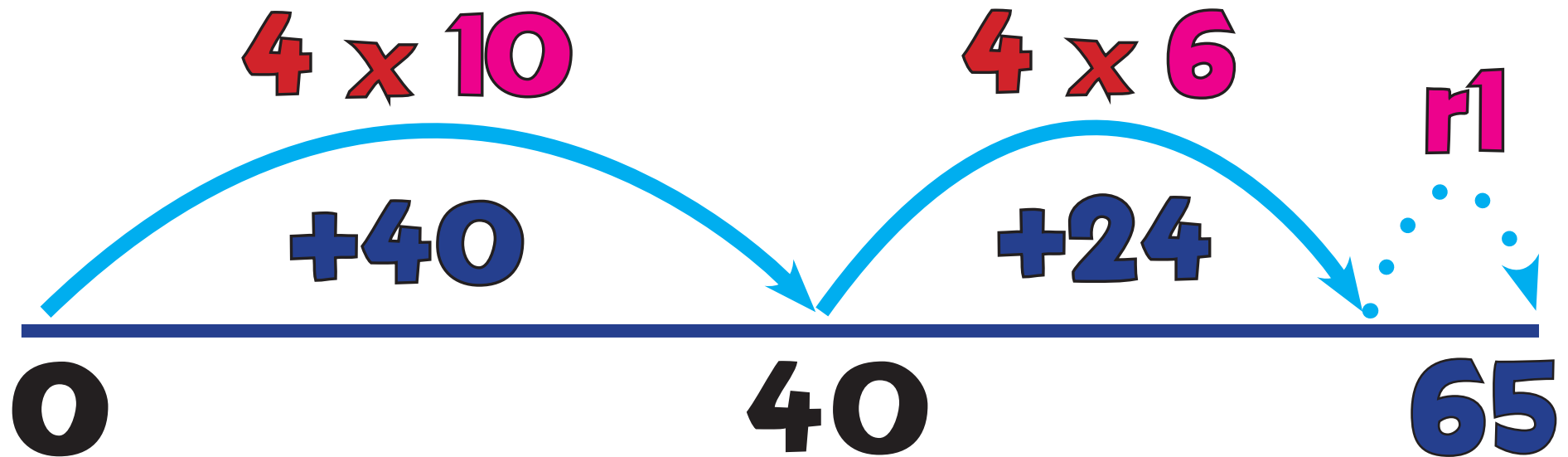
Answer: 18



D7a: Chunking Jump

3

Remainders



“How many 4s in 65?”
Answer: **16r1**

$$65 \div 4 = 16r1$$



D8: Find the Hunk!

3

$$72 \div 4 = 18$$

The
Hunk!

40

+

Chunk

32



10

+



8

$\div 4$

= 18



D8a: Find the Hunk!

3

Remainders

$$65 \div 4 = 16r1$$

The
Hunk!

40



10

Chunk

+ 25



+ 6r1

$\div 4$

= 16r1



D9: Mega Hunk!

4

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$

Mega
Hunk!

120



30

Chunk

+ 16



+ 4

$\div 4$

= 34



D9c: Mega Hunk!

5

Remainders

$$394 \div 6 = 65r4$$

Mega
Hunk!

360



60

Chunk

34



5r4

+

+

÷ 6

= 65r4



D9d: Mega Hunk!

5

$$591 \div 3 = 197$$

Mega Hunk!		Mega Hunk!		Chunk	
300	+	270	+	21	
↓		↓		↓	÷ 3
100	+	90	+	7	= 197



D9e: Mega Hunk!

5

$$5978 \div 7 = 854$$

Mega Hunk!	Mega Hunk!		Chunk	
5600	+	350	+	28
↓		↓	↓	÷ 7
800	+	50	+	4
			=	854



D9f: Mega Hunk!

5

$$846 \div 5 = 169 \text{ r}1$$

Mega
Hunk!

500



100

Mega
Hunk!

+ 300



+ 60

Chunk

+ 46



+ 9r1

÷ 5

= 169r1



D9g: Mega Hunk!

6

Simple Long Division

$$480 \div 15 = 32$$

Mega
Hunk!

450

+

Chunk

30



30

+

2

÷ 15

= 32



D9h: Decimal Hunk!

6

$$18 \div 1.5 = 12$$

The
Hunk!

15



10

Chunk

+

3



+

2

÷ 1.5

= 12



D9i: Decimal Hunk!

6

$$87.5 \div 7 = 12.5$$

Mega
Hunk!

70



10

Chunk

+ 14



+ 2

Chunk

+ 3.5



+ 0.5 = 12.5

÷ 7



(D10: Short Division)

3 Additional

$$72 \div 4 = 18$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 4 \overline{) 72} \end{array}$$

The diagram shows the short division of 72 by 4. The divisor 4 is on the left. The dividend 72 is on the right, with a pink bracket under it. The quotient 18 is written above the dividend. A red '3' is written above the 2 in the dividend, indicating the number of times 4 goes into 20.



(D10: Short Division)

3 Additional: a

$$65 \div 4 = 16r1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16r1 \\ 4 \overline{) 65} \end{array}$$



D10: Short Division

4

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 4 \overline{) 136} \end{array}$$



D10c: Short Division

5

$$394 \div 6 = 65r4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 65r4 \\ \hline 6 \overline{) 394} \end{array}$$



D10d: Short Division

5

$$591 \div 3 = 197$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 197 \\ 3 \overline{) 591} \end{array}$$



D10e: Short Division

5

$$5978 \div 7 = 854$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 854 \\ 7 \overline{) 5978} \end{array}$$

The diagram shows the short division process. The divisor 7 is on the left. The dividend 5978 is on the right, with a pink bracket above it. The quotient 854 is written above the dividend. The digits are color-coded: 5 (blue), 9 (dark blue), 7 (red), 8 (green) for the dividend; 8 (blue), 5 (red), 4 (green) for the quotient. Small superscript numbers are placed above the dividend digits: 5 above the first 5, 3 above the 9, and 2 above the 7.



D10f: Short Division

Different Remainders

5

$$\begin{array}{r}
 169.2 \\
 5 \overline{) 846.0} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$846 \div 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 169 \text{ r}1 \\
 5 \overline{) 846} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 169 \frac{1}{5} \\
 5 \overline{) 846} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$



D10i: Short Division

6

$$87.5 \div 7 = 12.5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.5 \\ 7 \overline{) 87.5} \\ \underline{7} \\ 17 \\ \underline{14} \\ 35 \\ \underline{35} \\ 0 \end{array}$$



(D11: Chunking)

3 Additional

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 4 \overline{) 72} \\ - 40 \quad (4 \times 10) \\ \hline 32 \\ - 32 \quad (4 \times 8) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$72 \div 4 = 18$$



(D11: Chunking)

Additional:a

$$\begin{array}{r} 16r1 \\ \hline 4 \overline{) 65} \\ - 40 \quad (4 \times 10) \\ \hline 25 \\ - 24 \quad (4 \times 6) \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$65 \div 4 = 16r1$$



D11: Chunking

4

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 4 \overline{) 136} \\ \underline{-120} \quad (4 \times 30) \\ 16 \\ \underline{-16} \quad (4 \times 4) \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$



D11b: Chunking

4

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 4 \overline{) 136} \\ \underline{- 40} \quad (4 \times 10) \\ 96 \\ \underline{- 40} \quad (4 \times 10) \\ 56 \\ \underline{- 40} \quad (4 \times 10) \\ 16 \\ \underline{- 16} \quad (4 \times 2) \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$



D11c: Chunking

5

Remainders

65r4

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 394} \\ - 360 \quad (6 \times 60) \\ \hline 34 \\ - 30 \quad (6 \times 5) \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$394 \div 6 = 65r4$$



D11d: Chunking

5

Mega Chunk

$$\begin{array}{r} 197 \\ 3 \overline{)591} \\ - 300 \quad (3 \times 100) \\ \hline 291 \\ - 270 \quad (3 \times 90) \\ \hline 21 \\ - 21 \quad (3 \times 7) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$591 \div 3 = 197$$



D11e: Chunking

5

Mega Chunk

$$\begin{array}{r} 854 \\ 7 \overline{) 5978} \\ - 5600 \\ \hline 378 \\ - 350 \\ \hline 28 \\ - 28 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

(7 x 800)

(7 x 50)

(7 x 4)

$$5978 \div 7 = 854$$



D11f: Chunking

5

Mega Chunk

$$\begin{array}{r} 169r1 \\ 5 \overline{)846} \\ - 500 \quad (5 \times 100) \\ \hline 346 \\ - 300 \quad (5 \times 60) \\ \hline 46 \\ - 45 \quad (5 \times 9) \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$846 \div 5 = 169r1$$



D11g1: Chunking

6

Long Division

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 15 \overline{) 480} \\ - 450 \quad (15 \times 30) \\ \hline 30 \\ - 30 \quad (15 \times 2) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$480 \div 15 = 32$$



D11g2: Chunking

6

Long Division

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 15 \overline{) 480} \\ - 150 \quad (15 \times 10) \\ \hline 330 \\ - 150 \quad (15 \times 10) \\ \hline 180 \\ - 150 \quad (15 \times 10) \\ \hline 30 \\ - 30 \quad (15 \times 2) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$480 \div 15 = 32$$



D12: Long Division

6

Short Division Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \text{ r}21 \\ 37 \overline{) 983} \\ \underline{90} \\ 83 \\ \underline{84} \\ 3 \\ \underline{36} \\ 3 \end{array}$$



D13: Long Division

6

Chunking Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \text{ r}21 \\ 37 \overline{) 983} \\ - 740 \quad (37 \times 20) \\ \hline 243 \\ - 222 \quad (37 \times 6) \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$$

$$983 \div 37 = 26 \text{ r}21$$



D13j: Long Division

Chunking Method

6

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \text{ r}21 \\ 37 \overline{) 983} \\ - 370 \quad (37 \times 10) \\ \hline 613 \\ - 370 \quad (37 \times 10) \\ \hline 243 \\ - 222 \quad (37 \times 6) \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$$

$$983 \div 37 = 26 \text{ r}21$$



D14: Long Division

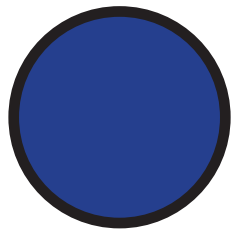
6

Traditional Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \text{ r}21 \\ \hline 37 \overline{) 983} \\ \underline{- 74} \\ 243 \\ \underline{- 222} \\ 21 \end{array}$$

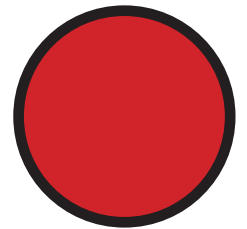
$$983 \div 37 = 26 \text{ r}21$$





Sense of Number Calculation Cards

by Dave Godfrey



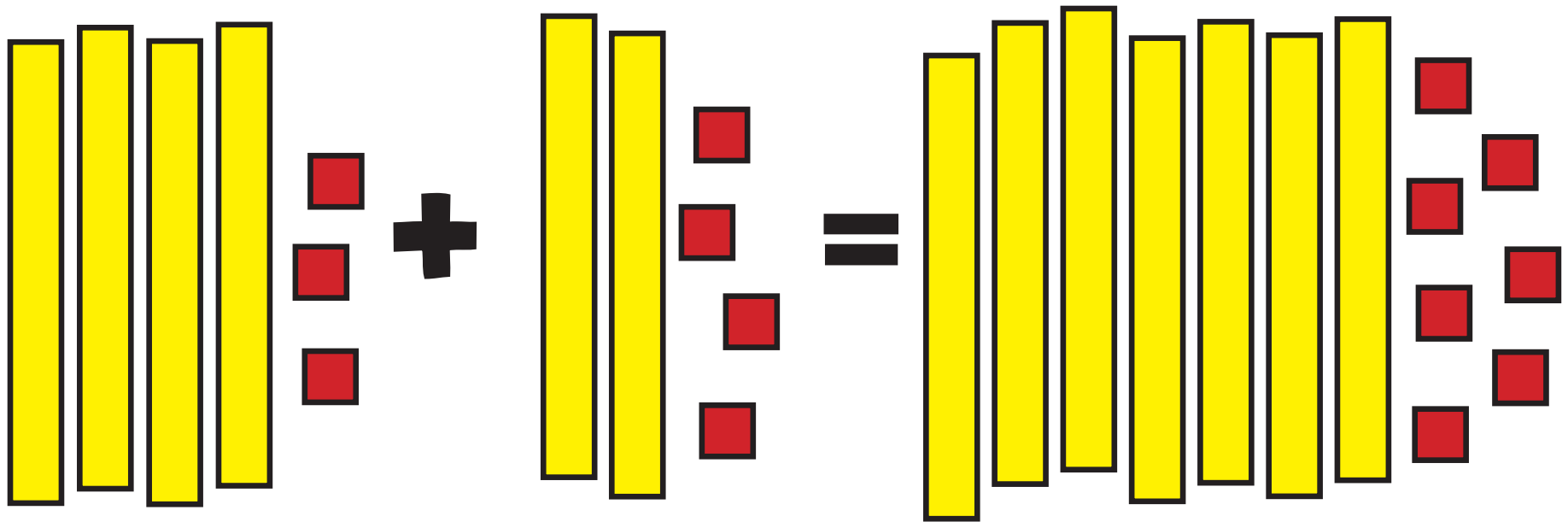
dave@senseofnumber.co.uk Tel: 01904 778848

The following slides show the calculation $43 + 24$ using a variety of resources and manipulatives.



A: Base 10

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



B: Arrow Cards

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



C: Hundred Square

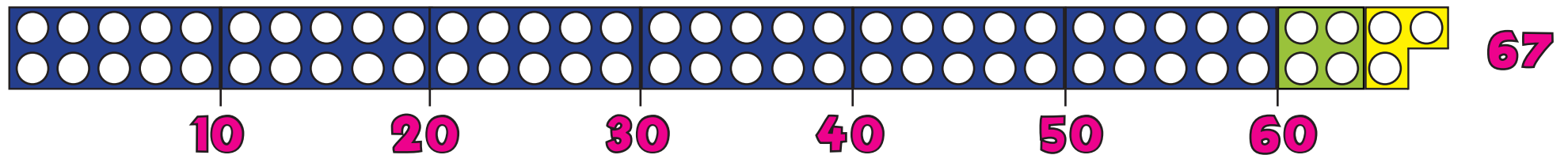
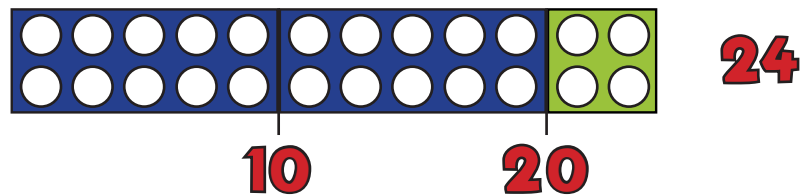
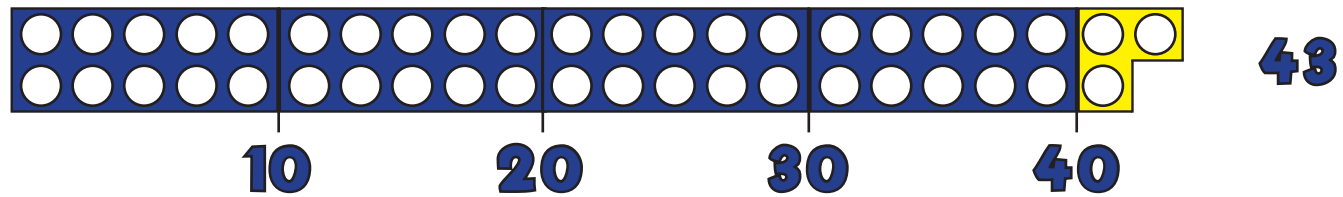
$$43 + 24 = 67$$

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70



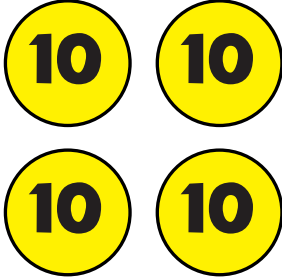
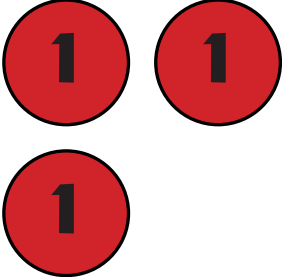

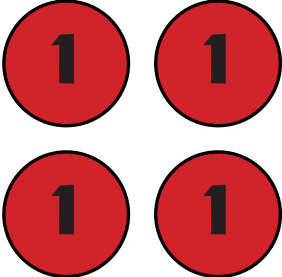
D: Numicon

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



E: Place Value Counters

$$43 + 24 = 67$$

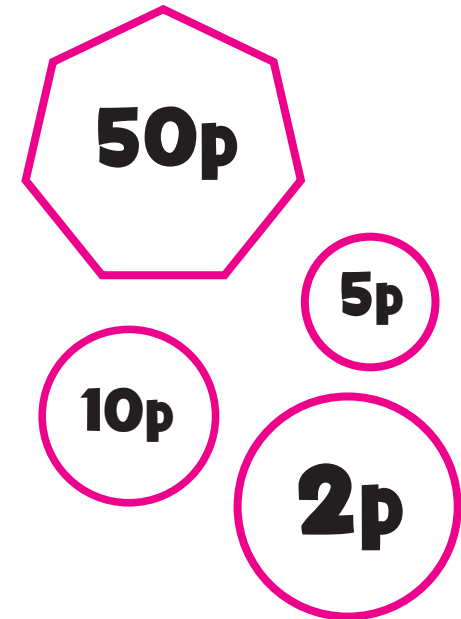
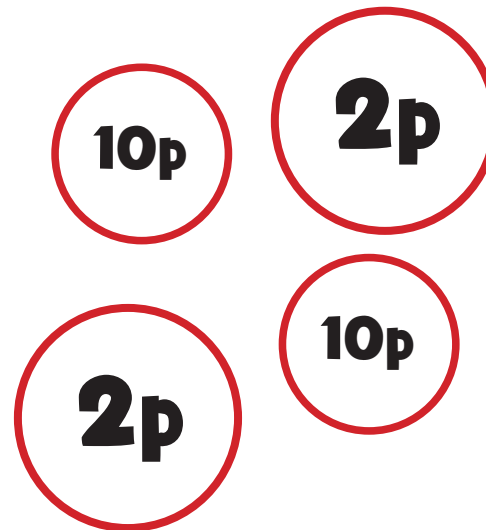
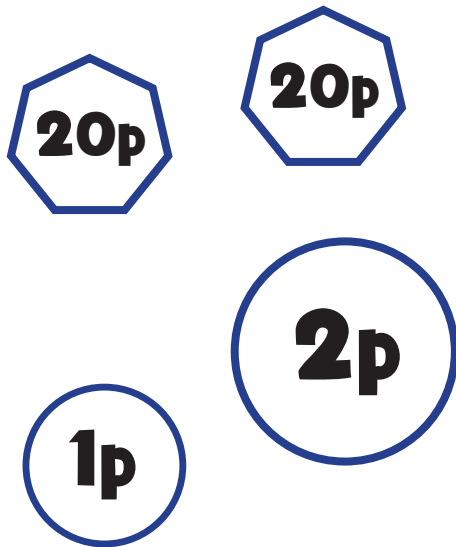
10s	1s
	
	
60	7

67



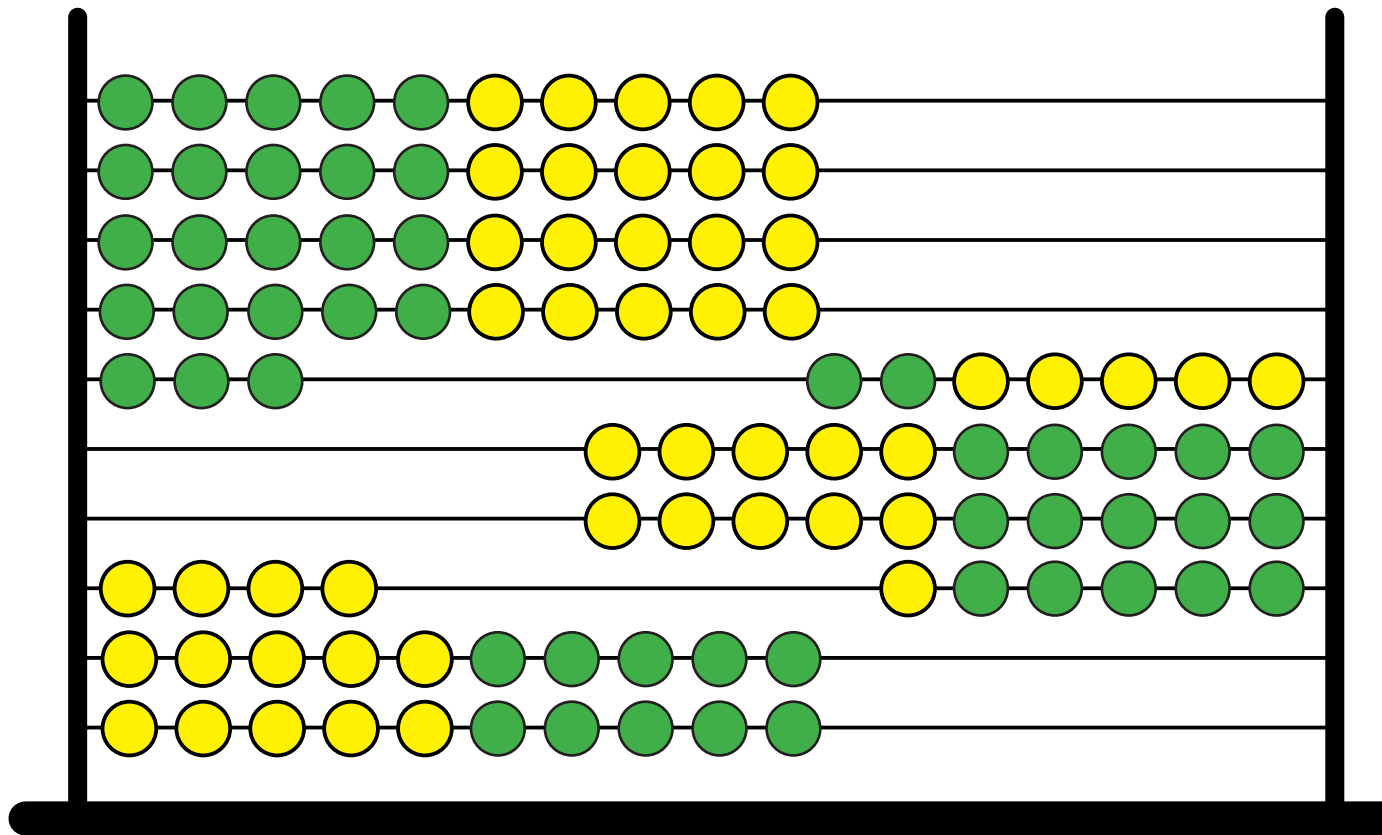
F: Money

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



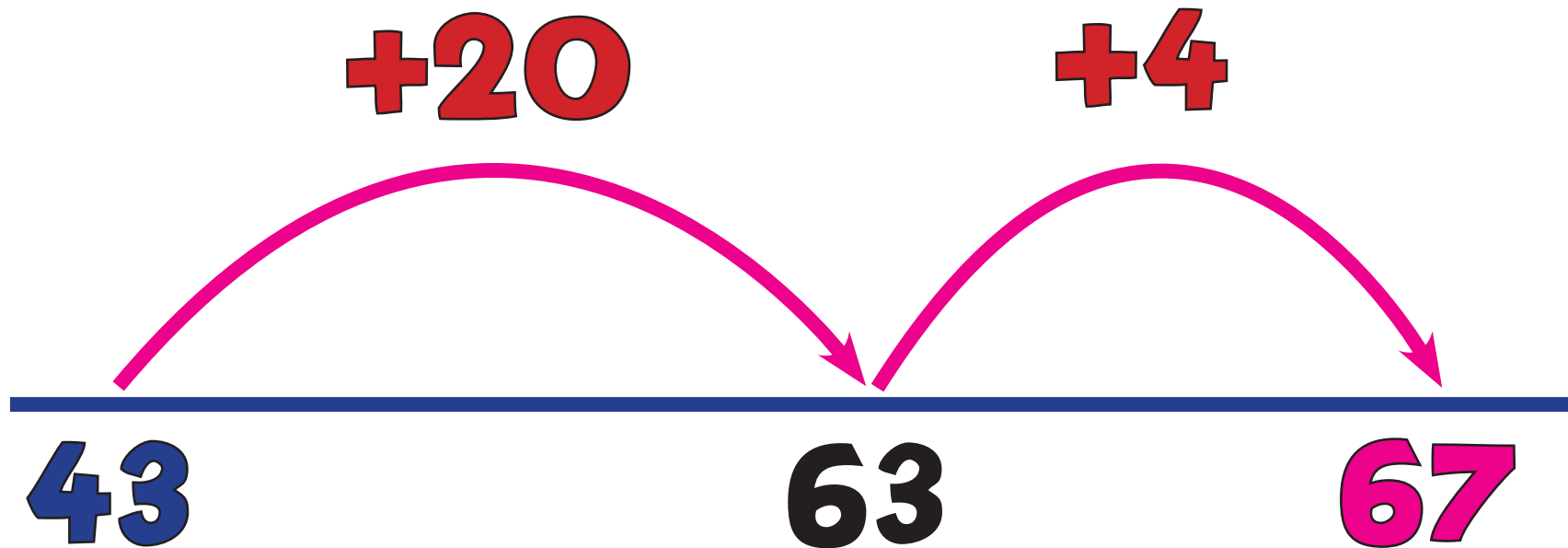
G: Abacus

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



H: Number Line

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



MF: 2x Table Facts

$2 \times 1 = 2$

$2 \times 7 = 14$

$2 \times 2 = 4$

$2 \times 8 = 16$

$2 \times 3 = 6$

$2 \times 9 = 18$

$2 \times 4 = 8$

$2 \times 10 = 20$

$2 \times 5 = 10$

$2 \times 11 = 22$

$2 \times 6 = 12$

$2 \times 12 = 24$



MF: 3x Table Facts

$3 \times 1 = 3$

$3 \times 7 = 21$

$3 \times 2 = 6$

$3 \times 8 = 24$

$3 \times 3 = 9$

$3 \times 9 = 27$

$3 \times 4 = 12$

$3 \times 10 = 30$

$3 \times 5 = 15$

$3 \times 11 = 33$

$3 \times 6 = 18$

$3 \times 12 = 36$



MF: 4x Table Facts

$4 \times 1 = 4$

$4 \times 7 = 28$

$4 \times 2 = 8$

$4 \times 8 = 32$

$4 \times 3 = 12$

$4 \times 9 = 36$

$4 \times 4 = 16$

$4 \times 10 = 40$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

$4 \times 11 = 44$

$4 \times 6 = 24$

$4 \times 12 = 48$



MF: 5x Table Facts

$5 \times 1 = 5$

$5 \times 7 = 35$

$5 \times 2 = 10$

$5 \times 8 = 40$

$5 \times 3 = 15$

$5 \times 9 = 45$

$5 \times 4 = 20$

$5 \times 10 = 50$

$5 \times 5 = 25$

$5 \times 11 = 55$

$5 \times 6 = 30$

$5 \times 12 = 60$



MF: 6x Table Facts

$6 \times 1 = 6$

$6 \times 7 = 42$

$6 \times 2 = 12$

$6 \times 8 = 48$

$6 \times 3 = 18$

$6 \times 9 = 54$

$6 \times 4 = 24$

$6 \times 10 = 60$

$6 \times 5 = 30$

$6 \times 11 = 66$

$6 \times 6 = 36$

$6 \times 12 = 72$



MF: 7x Table Facts

$7 \times 1 = 7$

$7 \times 7 = 49$

$7 \times 2 = 14$

$7 \times 8 = 56$

$7 \times 3 = 21$

$7 \times 9 = 63$

$7 \times 4 = 28$

$7 \times 10 = 70$

$7 \times 5 = 35$

$7 \times 11 = 77$

$7 \times 6 = 42$

$7 \times 12 = 84$



MF: 8x Table Facts

$8 \times 1 = 8$

$8 \times 7 = 56$

$8 \times 2 = 16$

$8 \times 8 = 64$

$8 \times 3 = 24$

$8 \times 9 = 72$

$8 \times 4 = 32$

$8 \times 10 = 80$

$8 \times 5 = 40$

$8 \times 11 = 88$

$8 \times 6 = 48$

$8 \times 12 = 96$



MF: 9x Table Facts

$9 \times 1 = 9$

$9 \times 7 = 63$

$9 \times 2 = 18$

$9 \times 8 = 72$

$9 \times 3 = 27$

$9 \times 9 = 81$

$9 \times 4 = 36$

$9 \times 10 = 90$

$9 \times 5 = 45$

$9 \times 11 = 99$

$9 \times 6 = 54$

$9 \times 12 = 108$



MF: 10x Table Facts

$10 \times 1 = 10$

$10 \times 7 = 70$

$10 \times 2 = 20$

$10 \times 8 = 80$

$10 \times 3 = 30$

$10 \times 9 = 90$

$10 \times 4 = 40$

$10 \times 10 = 100$

$10 \times 5 = 50$

$10 \times 11 = 110$

$10 \times 6 = 60$

$10 \times 12 = 120$



MF: 11x Table Facts

$11 \times 1 = 11$

$11 \times 7 = 77$

$11 \times 2 = 22$

$11 \times 8 = 88$

$11 \times 3 = 33$

$11 \times 9 = 99$

$11 \times 4 = 44$

$11 \times 10 = 110$

$11 \times 5 = 55$

$11 \times 11 = 121$

$11 \times 6 = 66$

$11 \times 12 = 132$



MF: 12x Table Facts

$12 \times 1 = 12$

$12 \times 7 = 84$

$12 \times 2 = 24$

$12 \times 8 = 96$

$12 \times 3 = 36$

$12 \times 9 = 108$

$12 \times 4 = 48$

$12 \times 10 = 120$

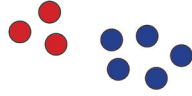

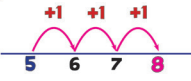
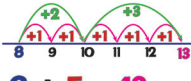

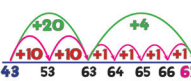
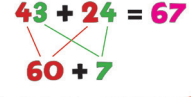
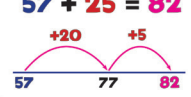
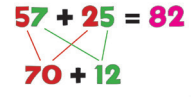
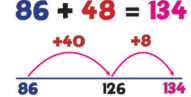
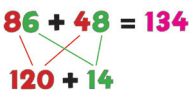
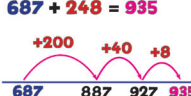
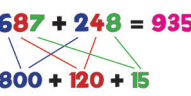
$12 \times 5 = 60$

$12 \times 11 = 132$

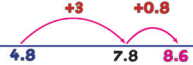
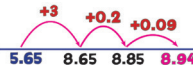
$12 \times 6 = 72$

$12 \times 12 = 144$



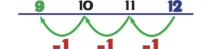

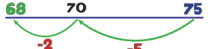
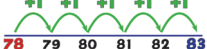
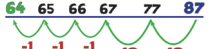

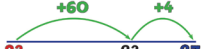
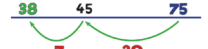
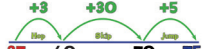
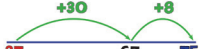

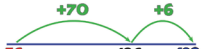

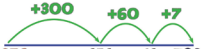




Y1	A1: Objects & Pictures  <small>"If I have 1 and then 5 more, how many altogether? Answer!"</small>					A	Addition Calculation $4 + 2 = 6$ <small>(add) (equals)</small> addend total + addend sum	Addition Vocabulary increase add total + plus addition more count on sum altogether
Y1	A1a: Largest Number 1st  $5 + 3 = 8$	A2: Counting On  $5 + 3 = 8$						
Y1		A2a: Counting On  $8 + 5 = 13$						
Y2		A2b: Counting On  $57 + 6 = 63$						
Y2		A3: Forwards Jump $43 + 24 = 67$ 	A4: Partitioning $43 + 24 = 67$ $40 + 20 = 60$ $3 + 4 = 7$ $60 + 7 = 67$	A5: Partition Jot $43 + 24 = 67$  $60 + 7$	(A6: Expanded Column) $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ + 24 \\ \hline 60 \\ + 7 \\ \hline 67 \end{array}$	(A7: Column Addition) $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ + 24 \\ \hline 67 \end{array}$		
Y2		A3a: Forwards Jump $57 + 25 = 82$ 	A4a: Partitioning $57 + 25 = 82$ $50 + 20 = 70$ $7 + 5 = 12$ $70 + 12 = 82$	A5a: Partition Jot $57 + 25 = 82$  $70 + 12$	(A6: Expanded Column) $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 70 \\ + 12 \\ \hline 82 \end{array}$	(A7: Column Addition) $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 82 \end{array}$		
Y2/3		A3b: Forwards Jump $86 + 48 = 134$ 	A4b: Partitioning $86 + 48 = 134$ $80 + 40 = 120$ $6 + 8 = 14$ $120 + 14 = 134$	A5b: Partition Jot $86 + 48 = 134$  $120 + 14$	(A6: Expanded Column) $\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ + 48 \\ \hline 120 \\ + 14 \\ \hline 134 \end{array}$	(A7: Column Addition) $\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ + 48 \\ \hline 134 \end{array}$		
Y3		A3c: Forwards Jump $687 + 248 = 935$ 	A4c: Partitioning $687 + 248 = 935$ $600 + 200 = 800$ $80 + 40 = 120$ $7 + 8 = 15$ $800 + 120 + 15 = 935$	A5c: Partition Jot $687 + 248 = 935$  $800 + 120 + 15$	(A6: Expanded Column) $\begin{array}{r} 687 \\ + 248 \\ \hline 935 \end{array}$	(A7: Column Addition) $\begin{array}{r} 687 \\ + 248 \\ \hline 935 \end{array}$		



Y4				A5d: Partition Jot $4873 + 3762 = 8635$ $7000 + 1500 + 130 + 5$		A7d: Column Addition $\begin{array}{r} 4873 \\ + 3762 \\ \hline 8635 \end{array}$		
Y5						A7e: Column Addition $\begin{array}{r} 787567 \\ + 446278 \\ \hline 1233845 \end{array}$		
Y5		A3f: Decimal Jump $4.8 + 3.8 = 8.6$ 	A4f: Partitioning $4.8 + 3.8 = 8.6$ $4 + 3 = 7$ $0.8 + 0.8 = 1.6$ $7 + 1.6 = 8.6$	A5f: Partition Jot $4.8 + 3.8 = 8.6$ $7 + 1.6$		A7f: Column Addition $\begin{array}{r} 4.8 \\ + 3.8 \\ \hline 8.6 \end{array}$		
Y5		A3g: Decimal Jump $5.65 + 3.29 = 8.94$ 		A5g: Partition Jot $5.65 + 3.29 = 8.94$ $8 + 0.8 + 0.14$		A7g: Column Addition $\begin{array}{r} 5.65 \\ + 3.29 \\ \hline 8.94 \end{array}$		
Y5				A5h: Partition Jot $76.7 + 58.5 = 135.2$ $120 + 14 + 1.2$		A7h: Column Addition $\begin{array}{r} 76.7 \\ + 58.5 \\ \hline 135.2 \end{array}$		
Y5				A5i: Partition Jot $€38.25 + €27.46 = €65.71$ $€65.00 + €0.71$		A7i: Column Addition <small>With Money</small> $\begin{array}{r} €38.25 \\ + €27.46 \\ \hline €65.71 \end{array}$		
Y5						A7j: Column Addition <small>With Pounds</small> $73.4 + 5.67 = 79.07$ $\begin{array}{r} 73.4 \\ + 5.67 \\ \hline 79.07 \end{array}$		



<p>Y1</p>	<p>S1: Objects</p>  <p>$7 - 3 = 4$</p> <p>"What do I get if I take 3 away from 7? Answer: 4"</p>					<p>S</p>	<p>Subtraction Calculation</p> <p>$6 - 2 = 4$</p> <p>(Subtract) (equals)</p> <p>minuend difference</p> <p>= subtrahend</p>	<p>Subtraction Vocabulary</p> <p>count back decrease</p> <p>minus subtract less</p> <p>count on take away</p> <p>= difference between</p>	
<p>Y1</p>	<p>S2: What's the Difference?</p>  <p>$7 - 5 = 2$</p> <p>"How many more is 7 than 5? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>S3: Counting Back</p>  <p>$12 - 3 = 9$</p> <p>"What do I get if I take 3 away from 12? Answer: 9"</p>	<p>S4: Counting On</p>  <p>$12 - 9 = 3$</p> <p>"How many more is 12 than 9? What is the difference?"</p>						
<p>Y2</p>			<p>S5: Backwards Bouncing</p>  <p>$75 - 7 = 68$</p> <p>"How many more is 75 than 68? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>S4a: Counting On</p>  <p>$83 - 78 = 5$</p> <p>"How many more is 83 than 78? What is the difference?"</p>					
<p>Y2</p>			<p>S6: Backwards Bounce</p>  <p>$87 - 23 = 64$</p> <p>"How many more is 87 than 64? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>(S8: Triple Jump!)</p>  <p>$87 - 23 = 64$</p> <p>"How many more is 87 than 23? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>(S9: 10s Jump, 1s Jump!)</p>  <p>$87 - 23 = 64$</p> <p>"How many more is 87 than 23? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>(S10: Expanded Column)</p> <p>2 Addends</p> <p>$87 - 23 = 64$</p> <p>80 7 20 3 60 4</p>	<p>(S11: Column Subtraction)</p> <p>2 Addends</p> <p>$87 - 23 = 64$</p>		
<p>Y2</p>			<p>S7: Backwards Jump</p>  <p>$75 - 37 = 38$</p> <p>"How many more is 75 than 37? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>S8: Triple Jump!</p>  <p>$75 - 37 = 38$</p> <p>"How many more is 75 than 37? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>S9: 10s Jump, 1s Jump!</p>  <p>$75 - 37 = 38$</p> <p>"How many more is 75 than 37? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>(S10: Expanded Column)</p> <p>2 Addends</p> <p>$75 - 37 = 38$</p> <p>60 70 5 30 7 30 8</p>	<p>(S11: Column Subtraction)</p> <p>2 Addends</p> <p>$75 - 37 = 38$</p>		
<p>Y3</p>				<p>S8b: Quad Jump!</p>  <p>$132 - 56 = 76$</p> <p>"How many more is 132 than 56? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>S9b: 10s Jump, 1s Jump!</p>  <p>$132 - 56 = 76$</p> <p>"How many more is 132 than 56? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>(S10: Expanded Column)</p> <p>3 Addends</p> <p>$132 - 56 = 76$</p> <p>100 120 1 30 30 2 50 6 70 6</p>	<p>(S11: Column Subtraction)</p> <p>3 Addends</p> <p>$132 - 56 = 76$</p>		
<p>Y3</p>				<p>S8c: Big Jump!</p>  <p>$723 - 356 = 367$</p> <p>"How many more is 723 than 356? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>S9c: 100s, 10s, 1s Jump</p>  <p>$723 - 356 = 367$</p> <p>"How many more is 723 than 356? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>S10: Expanded Column</p> <p>Subtraction (100, 10, 1)</p> <p>$723 - 356 = 367$</p> <p>600 100 10 1 200 20 3 300 50 6 300 60 7</p>	<p>S11: Column Subtraction</p> <p>$723 - 356 = 367$</p>		
<p>Y4</p>				<p>S8d: Quad Jump Extreme</p>  <p>$5042 - 1776 = 3266$</p> <p>"How many more is 5042 than 1776? What is the difference?"</p>	<p>S9d: 1000s, 100s, 10s, 1s Jump</p>  <p>$5042 - 1776 = 3266$</p> <p>"How many more is 5042 than 1776? What is the difference?"</p>		<p>S11d: Column Subtraction</p> <p>$5042 - 1776 = 3266$</p>		



Y5							S1e: Column Subtraction $\begin{array}{r} 742831 \\ - 427358 \\ \hline 315473 \end{array}$
Y5			S8f: Decimal T-J! $\begin{array}{c} +0.3 \quad +4 \quad +0.4 \\ \text{Step} \quad \text{Skip} \quad \text{Jump} \\ 8.7 \quad 9 \quad 13 \quad 13.4 \\ 13.4 - 8.7 = 4.7 \end{array}$	S9f: Is Jump, Tenths Jump! $\begin{array}{c} +4 \quad +0.7 \\ 8.7 \quad 12.7 \quad 13.4 \\ 13.4 - 8.7 = 4.7 \end{array}$		S1f: Column Subtraction $\begin{array}{r} 13.4 \\ - 8.7 \\ \hline 4.7 \end{array}$	
Y5							S1g: Column Subtraction $\begin{array}{r} 72.43 \\ - 47.85 \\ \hline 24.58 \end{array}$
Y5							S1h: Column Subtraction $12.4 - 5.97 = 6.43$ $\begin{array}{r} 12.40 \\ - 5.97 \\ \hline 6.43 \end{array}$

MS	MS1: Counting Back $46 - 21 = 25$ $46 \xrightarrow{-20} 26 \xrightarrow{-1} 25$	MS2: Counting On $75 - 47 = 28$ $47 \xrightarrow{+20} 67 \xrightarrow{+8} 75$	MS3: Round & Adjust $84 - 29 = 55$ $84 - 30 + 1 = 55$ $54 + 1 = 55$				
		MS2a: Counting On $75 - 47 = 28$ $47 \xrightarrow{+3} 50 \xrightarrow{+25} 75$					

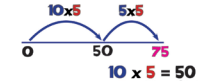


<h1>Y1</h1>	(M1: Groups)  *2 groups of 5 counters makes 10 counters altogether*	(M3: Arrays)  *2 groups of 5 counters or *5 groups of 2 counters* = 10 counters altogether*		<h1>M</h1>	Multiplication Calculation $4 \times 2 = 8$ (multiplied by) (equals) multiplicand product multiplier	Multiplication Vocabulary groups of product multiple times double lots of multiply repeated addition
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<h1>Y2</h1>	M1: Repeated Addition (Groups)  $5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$ *5 multiplied by 3 means *3 times*, which gives *3 lots of 5*	M2: Repeated Addition (Number Line)  $5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$ *5 times 3 means *3 times*	M3: Arrays  $3 \times 5 = 15$ or $5 \times 3 = 15$			
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<h1>Y2</h1>	MF: 2x Table Facts $2 \times 1 = 2$ $2 \times 7 = 14$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ $2 \times 8 = 16$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $2 \times 9 = 18$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $2 \times 10 = 20$ $2 \times 5 = 10$ $2 \times 11 = 22$ $2 \times 6 = 12$ $2 \times 12 = 24$	MF: 5x Table Facts $5 \times 1 = 5$ $5 \times 7 = 35$ $5 \times 2 = 10$ $5 \times 8 = 40$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $5 \times 9 = 45$ $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 10 = 50$ $5 \times 5 = 25$ $5 \times 11 = 55$ $5 \times 6 = 30$ $5 \times 12 = 60$	MF: 10x Table Facts $10 \times 1 = 10$ $10 \times 7 = 70$ $10 \times 2 = 20$ $10 \times 8 = 80$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $10 \times 9 = 90$ $10 \times 4 = 40$ $10 \times 10 = 100$ $10 \times 5 = 50$ $10 \times 11 = 110$ $10 \times 6 = 60$ $10 \times 12 = 120$			
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<h1>Y3</h1>	MF: 3x Table Facts $3 \times 1 = 3$ $3 \times 7 = 21$ $3 \times 2 = 6$ $3 \times 8 = 24$ $3 \times 3 = 9$ $3 \times 9 = 27$ $3 \times 4 = 12$ $3 \times 10 = 30$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $3 \times 11 = 33$ $3 \times 6 = 18$ $3 \times 12 = 36$	MF: 4x Table Facts $4 \times 1 = 4$ $4 \times 7 = 28$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $4 \times 8 = 32$ $4 \times 3 = 12$ $4 \times 9 = 36$ $4 \times 4 = 16$ $4 \times 10 = 40$ $4 \times 5 = 20$ $4 \times 11 = 44$ $4 \times 6 = 24$ $4 \times 12 = 48$	MF: 8x Table Facts $8 \times 1 = 8$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $8 \times 2 = 16$ $8 \times 8 = 64$ $8 \times 3 = 24$ $8 \times 9 = 72$ $8 \times 4 = 32$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 5 = 40$ $8 \times 11 = 88$ $8 \times 6 = 48$ $8 \times 12 = 96$			
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<h1>Y3</h1>	M4: Multi Boing!  $15 \times 5 = 75$ $10 \times 5 = 50$ $5 \times 5 = 25$	M4a: Partitioning $15 \times 5 = 75$ $10 \times 5 = 50$ $5 \times 5 = 25$ $50 + 25 = 75$	M5: Grid Method (Short Multiplication) $15 \times 5 = 75$ <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>x</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>50</td><td>25</td></tr> </table> $50 + 25 = 75$	x	10	5	5	50	25	(M6: Expanded Column) $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 25 \quad (5 \times 5) \\ 50 \quad (5 \times 10) \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$	(M7: Column Multiplication) $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 75 \\ \hline \end{array}$
x	10	5									
5	50	25									

<h1>Y4</h1>	MF: 6x Table Facts $6 \times 1 = 6$ $6 \times 7 = 42$ $6 \times 2 = 12$ $6 \times 8 = 48$ $6 \times 3 = 18$ $6 \times 9 = 54$ $6 \times 4 = 24$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $6 \times 5 = 30$ $6 \times 11 = 66$ $6 \times 6 = 36$ $6 \times 12 = 72$	MF: 7x Table Facts $7 \times 1 = 7$ $7 \times 7 = 49$ $7 \times 2 = 14$ $7 \times 8 = 56$ $7 \times 3 = 21$ $7 \times 9 = 63$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ $7 \times 10 = 70$ $7 \times 5 = 35$ $7 \times 11 = 77$ $7 \times 6 = 42$ $7 \times 12 = 84$	MF: 9x Table Facts $9 \times 1 = 9$ $9 \times 7 = 63$ $9 \times 2 = 18$ $9 \times 8 = 72$ $9 \times 3 = 27$ $9 \times 9 = 81$ $9 \times 4 = 36$ $9 \times 10 = 90$ $9 \times 5 = 45$ $9 \times 11 = 99$ $9 \times 6 = 54$ $9 \times 12 = 108$	M5a: Grid Method (Short Multiplication) $43 \times 6 = 258$ <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>x</td><td>40</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>240</td><td>18</td></tr> </table> $240 + 18 = 258$	x	40	3	6	240	18	(M6: Expanded Column) $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 18 \quad (6 \times 3) \\ 240 \quad (6 \times 40) \\ \hline 258 \end{array}$	(M7: Column Multiplication) $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 258 \\ \hline \end{array}$
x	40	3										
6	240	18										

<h1>Y4</h1>	MF: 11x Table Facts $11 \times 1 = 11$ $11 \times 7 = 77$ $11 \times 2 = 22$ $11 \times 8 = 88$ $11 \times 3 = 33$ $11 \times 9 = 99$ $11 \times 4 = 44$ $11 \times 10 = 110$ $11 \times 5 = 55$ $11 \times 11 = 121$ $11 \times 6 = 66$ $11 \times 12 = 132$	MF: 12x Table Facts $12 \times 1 = 12$ $12 \times 7 = 84$ $12 \times 2 = 24$ $12 \times 8 = 96$ $12 \times 3 = 36$ $12 \times 9 = 108$ $12 \times 4 = 48$ $12 \times 10 = 120$ $12 \times 5 = 60$ $12 \times 11 = 132$ $12 \times 6 = 72$ $12 \times 12 = 144$	M5b: Grid Method (Short Multiplication) $147 \times 4 = 588$ <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>x</td><td>100</td><td>40</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>400</td><td>160</td><td>28</td></tr> </table> $400 + 160 + 28 = 588$	x	100	40	7	4	400	160	28	M6: Expanded Column $\begin{array}{r} 147 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 28 \quad (4 \times 7) \\ 160 \quad (4 \times 40) \\ 400 \quad (4 \times 100) \\ \hline 588 \end{array}$	M7: Column Multiplication $\begin{array}{r} 147 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 588 \\ \hline \end{array}$	M7a: Column Multiplication $\begin{array}{r} 3647 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 14588 \\ \hline \end{array}$
x	100	40	7											
4	400	160	28											

<h1>Y5</h1>			M8: Grid Method (Long Multiplication) $43 \times 65 = 2795$ <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>x</td><td>40</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>60</td><td>2400</td><td>180</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>200</td><td>15</td></tr> </table> $2400 + 180 + 200 + 15 = 2795$	x	40	3	60	2400	180	5	200	15	M9: Long Multiplication $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 65 \\ \hline 215 \quad (5 \times 43) \\ + 2580 \quad (60 \times 43) \\ \hline 2795 \end{array}$	
x	40	3												
60	2400	180												
5	200	15												

Y5					M8a: Grid Method <small>Long Multiplication</small> $243 \times 68 = 16,524$ <table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>200</td><td>40</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>60</td><td>12000</td><td>2400</td><td>180</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>1600</td><td>320</td><td>24</td></tr> </table> $14580 + 1944 = 16,524$	x	200	40	3	60	12000	2400	180	8	1600	320	24		M9a: Long Multiplication <small>Column</small> $\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ \times 68 \\ \hline 1944 \\ + 14580 \\ \hline 16524 \end{array}$ <small>(8 x 243) (60 x 243)</small>	
x	200	40	3																	
60	12000	2400	180																	
8	1600	320	24																	
Y5					M8b: Grid Method <small>Long Multiplication</small> $203 \times 68 = 13,804$ <table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>200</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>60</td><td>12000</td><td>0</td><td>180</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>1600</td><td>0</td><td>24</td></tr> </table> $12180 + 1624 = 13,804$	x	200	0	3	60	12000	0	180	8	1600	0	24		M9b: Long Multiplication <small>Column</small> $\begin{array}{r} 203 \\ \times 68 \\ \hline 1624 \\ + 12180 \\ \hline 13804 \end{array}$ <small>(8 x 203) (60 x 203)</small>	
x	200	0	3																	
60	12000	0	180																	
8	1600	0	24																	
Y5					M8c: Decimal Grid <small>Short Multiplication</small> $3.6 \times 4 = 14.4$ <table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>3</td><td>0.6</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>12</td><td>2.4</td></tr> </table> $12 + 2.4 = 14.4$	x	3	0.6	4	12	2.4		M9c: Column Multiplication <small>Column</small> $\begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 14.4 \\ 2 \end{array}$							
x	3	0.6																		
4	12	2.4																		
Y6					M8d: Decimal Grid <small>Short Multiplication</small> $47.2 \times 3 = 141.6$ <table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>40</td><td>7</td><td>0.2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>120</td><td>21</td><td>0.6</td></tr> </table> $120 + 21 + 0.6 = 141.6$	x	40	7	0.2	3	120	21	0.6		M9d: Column Multiplication <small>Column</small> $\begin{array}{r} 47.2 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 141.6 \\ 2 \end{array}$					
x	40	7	0.2																	
3	120	21	0.6																	
Y6					M8e: Grid Method <small>Short Multiplication</small> $7.38 \times 6 = 44.28$ <table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>7</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.08</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>42</td><td>1.8</td><td>0.48</td></tr> </table> $42 + 1.8 + 0.48 = 44.28$	x	7	0.3	0.08	6	42	1.8	0.48		M9e: Column Multiplication <small>Column</small> $\begin{array}{r} 7.38 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 44.28 \\ 4 \quad 2 \quad 4 \end{array}$					
x	7	0.3	0.08																	
6	42	1.8	0.48																	
Y6					M8f: Grid Method <small>Long Multiplication</small> $24.3 \times 2.5 = 60.75$ <table border="1"> <tr><td>x</td><td>20</td><td>4</td><td>0.3</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>40</td><td>8</td><td>0.6</td></tr> <tr><td>0.5</td><td>10</td><td>2</td><td>0.15</td></tr> </table> $48.6 + 12.15 = 60.75$	x	20	4	0.3	2	40	8	0.6	0.5	10	2	0.15		M9f: Long Multiplication <small>Column</small> $\begin{array}{r} 24.3 \\ \times 2.5 \\ \hline 12.15 \\ + 48.60 \\ \hline 60.75 \end{array}$ <small>(0.5 x 24.3) (2 x 24.3)</small>	
x	20	4	0.3																	
2	40	8	0.6																	
0.5	10	2	0.15																	
Y6							M9g: Long Multiplication <small>Column</small> $\begin{array}{r} 3786 \\ \times 48 \\ \hline 30288 \\ + 151440 \\ \hline 181728 \end{array}$ <small>(8 x 3786) (40 x 3786)</small>													



<h1>Y1</h1>	D1: Sharing (Concept) "If I share 6 into 2 equal amounts, how many in each group?" Answer: 3	D2: Grouping (Concept) "How many groups of 2 can I make out of 6?" Answer: 3				<h1>D</h1>	Division Calculation $8 \div 2 = 4$ (divided by) (equals) dividend quotient + divisor	Division Vocabulary remainder group share + (half) divisor factor quotient equal groups of divide
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<h1>Y2</h1>	D3: Division as Sharing $12 \div 2 = 6$ "If I share 12 into 2 equal amounts, how many in each group?" Answer: 6	D4: Division as Grouping $12 \div 2 = 6$ "How many groups of 2 are there in 12?" Answer: 6	D5: Grouping on a Number Line $20 \div 5 = 4$ "How many 5s in 20?" Answer: 4					
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<h1>Y2</h1>		D5a: Grouping on a Number Line Remainders $17 \div 5 = 3r2$ "How many 5s in 17?" Answer: 3 remainder 2						
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<h1>Y3</h1>		D6: Grouping Grid $27 \div 4 = 6r3$ "How many times can I fit 4 into 27?" Answer: 6						
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<h1>Y3</h1>		D7: Chunking Jump $72 \div 4 = 18$ "How many 4s in 72?" Answer: 18	D8: Find the Hunk! $72 \div 4 = 18$ The Hunk! Chunk $40 + 32 = 72$ $10 + 8 = 18$	(D10: Short Division) $72 \div 4 = 18$ 	(D11: Chunking) $72 \div 4 = 18$ 			
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<h1>Y3</h1>		D7a: Chunking Jump Remainders $65 \div 4 = 16r1$ "How many 4s in 65?" Answer: 16	D8a: Find the Hunk! Remainders $65 \div 4 = 16r1$ The Hunk! Chunk $40 + 25 = 65$ $10 + 6r1 = 16r1$	(D10: Short Division) Remainders $65 \div 4 = 16r1$ 	(D11: Chunking) Remainders $65 \div 4 = 16r1$ 			
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<h1>Y4</h1>			D9: Mega Hunk! $136 \div 4 = 34$ Mega Hunk! Chunk $120 + 16 = 136$ $30 + 4 = 34$	D10: Short Division $136 \div 4 = 34$ 	D11: Chunking $136 \div 4 = 34$ 	D11b: Chunking $136 \div 4 = 34$ 		
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<h1>Y5</h1>			D9c: Mega Hunk! Remainders $394 \div 6 = 65r4$ Mega Hunk! Chunk $360 + 34 = 394$ $60 + 5r4 = 65r4$	D10c: Short Division Remainders $394 \div 6 = 65r4$ 	D11c: Chunking Remainders $394 \div 6 = 65r4$ 			
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Y5				D9d: Mega Hunk! $591 \div 3 = 197$ Mega Hunk! Mega Hunk! Chunk $300 + 270 + 21$ $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow + 3$ $100 + 90 + 7 = 197$	D10d: Short Division $591 \div 3 = 197$ $3 \overline{)591}$	D11d: Chunking <small>Mega Chunk</small> 197 $3 \overline{)591}$ $- 300 (3 \times 100)$ 291 $- 270 (3 \times 90)$ 21 $- 21 (3 \times 7)$ 0 $591 \div 3 = 197$		
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Y5				D9e: Mega Hunk! $5978 \div 7 = 854$ Mega Hunk! Mega Hunk! Chunk $5600 + 350 + 28$ $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow + 7$ $800 + 50 + 4 = 854$	D10e: Short Division $5978 \div 7 = 854$ $7 \overline{)5978}$	D11e: Chunking <small>Mega Chunk</small> 854 $7 \overline{)5978}$ $- 5600 (7 \times 800)$ 378 $- 350 (7 \times 50)$ 28 $- 28 (7 \times 4)$ 0 $5978 \div 7 = 854$		
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Y5				D9f: Mega Hunk! $846 \div 5 = 169r1$ Mega Hunk! Mega Hunk! Chunk $500 + 300 + 46$ $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow + 5$ $100 + 60 + 9r1 = 169r1$	D10f: Short Division <small>Different Remainders</small> 169.2 $5 \overline{)846.0}$ $846 \div 5$ $169r1$ $169 \frac{1}{5}$ $5 \overline{)846}$ $5 \overline{)846}$	D11f: Chunking <small>Mega Chunk</small> $169r1$ $5 \overline{)846}$ $- 500 (5 \times 100)$ 346 $- 300 (5 \times 60)$ 46 $- 45 (5 \times 9)$ 1 $846 \div 5 = 169r1$		
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Y6				D9g: Mega Hunk! <small>Simple Long Division</small> $480 \div 15 = 32$ Mega Hunk! Chunk $450 + 30$ $\downarrow \quad \downarrow + 15$ $30 + 2 = 32$		D11g1: Chunking <small>Long Division</small> 32 $15 \overline{)480}$ $- 450 (15 \times 30)$ 30 $- 30 (15 \times 2)$ 0 $480 \div 15 = 32$	D11g2: Chunking <small>Long Division</small> 32 $15 \overline{)480}$ $- 150 (15 \times 10)$ 330 $- 150 (15 \times 10)$ 180 $- 150 (15 \times 10)$ 30 $- 30 (15 \times 2)$ 0 $480 \div 15 = 32$		
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Y6				D9h: Decimal Hunk! $18 \div 1.5 = 12$ The Hunk! Chunk $15 + 3$ $\downarrow \quad \downarrow + 1.5$ $10 + 2 = 12$					
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Y6				D9i: Decimal Hunk! $87.5 \div 7 = 12.5$ Mega Hunk! Chunk Chunk $70 + 14 + 3.5$ $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow + 7$ $10 + 2 + 0.5 = 12.5$	D10i: Short Division $87.5 \div 7 = 12.5$ $7 \overline{)87.5}$			
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Y6					D12: Long Division <small>Short Division Method</small> $26r21$ $37 \overline{)983}$	D13: Long Division <small>Chunking Method</small> $26r21$ $37 \overline{)983}$ $- 740 (37 \times 20)$ 243 $- 222 (37 \times 6)$ 21 $983 \div 37 = 26r21$	D14: Long Division <small>Traditional Method</small> $26r21$ $37 \overline{)983}$ $- 74$ 243 $- 222$ 21 $983 \div 37 = 26r21$		
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Y6					D13j: Long Division <small>Chunking Method</small> $26r21$ $37 \overline{)983}$ $- 370 (37 \times 10)$ 613 $- 370 (37 \times 10)$ 243 $- 222 (37 \times 6)$ 21 $983 \div 37 = 26r21$			
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MA	MA1: Partitioning $45 + 82 = 127$ $120 + 7 = 127$	MA2: Counting On $45 + 20 = 65$ $45 + 20 = 65$		MA3: Number Bonds $45 + 95 = 140$ $40 + 100 = 140$	MA4: Double & Adjust $45 + 46 = 91$ $45 + 45 + 1 = 91$ $90 + 1 = 91$	MA5: Round & Adjust $45 + 39 = 84$ $45 + 40 - 1 = 84$ $85 - 1 = 84$		
Y1		MA2a: Counting On $12 + 5 = 17$ $12 + 5 = 17$	MA2b: Counting On $57 + 10 = 67$ $57 + 10 = 67$	MA3: Number Bonds 	MA4: Double & Adjust $5 + 6 = 11$ $5 + 5 + 1 = 11$ $10 + 1 = 11$	MA5: Round & Adjust $45 + 9 = 54$ $45 + 10 - 1 = 54$ $55 - 1 = 54$		
Y2	MA1: Partitioning $43 + 21 = 64$ $60 + 4 = 64$	MA2a: Counting On $78 + 7 = 85$ $78 + 7 = 85$	MA2b: Counting On $58 + 40 = 98$ $58 + 40 = 98$	MA3: Number Bonds $3 + 4 + 7 = 14$ $10 + 4 = 14$	MA4: Double & Adjust $7 + 8 = 15$ $7 + 7 + 1 = 15$ $14 + 1 = 15$	MA5: Round & Adjust $45 + 19 = 64$ $45 + 20 - 1 = 64$ $65 - 1 = 64$		
Y3	MA1: Partitioning $57 + 25 = 82$ $70 + 12 = 82$	MA2a: Counting On $85 + 50 = 135$ $85 + 50 = 135$	MA2b: Counting On $534 + 300 = 834$ $534 + 300 = 834$	MA3: Number Bonds $43 + 9 + 7 + 21 = 80$ $50 + 30 = 80$	MA4: Double & Adjust $16 + 17 = 33$ $16 + 16 + 1 = 33$ $32 + 1 = 33$	MA5: Round & Adjust $45 + 97 = 142$ $45 + 100 - 3 = 142$ $145 - 3 = 142$		
Y4	MA1: Partitioning $648 + 231 = 879$ $800 + 70 + 9 = 879$	MA2a: Counting On $784 + 60 = 844$ $784 + 60 = 844$	MA2b: Counting On $4837 + 3000 = 7837$ $4837 + 3000 = 7837$	MA3: Number Bonds $42 + 16 + 28 + 54 = 140$ $70 + 70 = 140$	MA4: Double & Adjust $37 + 38 = 75$ $37 + 37 + 1 = 75$ $74 + 1 = 75$	MA5: Round & Adjust $345 + 298 = 643$ $345 + 300 - 2 = 643$ $645 - 2 = 643$		
Y5	MA1: Partitioning $576 + 258 = 834$ $700 + 120 + 14 = 834$	MA2a: Counting On $837 + 500 = 1337$ $837 + 500 = 1337$	MA2b: Counting On $7583 + 5000 = 12583$ $7583 + 5000 = 12583$	MA3: Number Bonds $£4.56 + £3.27 + £1.44 = £9.27$ $£6.00 + £3.27 = £9.27$	MA4: Double & Adjust $125 + 127 = 252$ $125 + 125 + 2 = 252$ $250 + 2 = 252$	MA5: Round & Adjust $4645 + 1996 = 6641$ $4645 + 2000 - 4 = 6641$ $6645 - 4 = 6641$		
Y6	MA1: Partitioning $4.73 + 2.21 = 6.94$ $6 + 0.9 + 0.04 = 6.94$	MA2a: Counting On $43,826 + 30,000 = 73,826$ $43,826 + 30,000 = 73,826$	MA2b: Counting On $5,763,947 + 4,000,000 = 9,763,947$ $5,763,947 + 4,000,000 = 9,763,947$	MA3: Number Bonds $24.25 + 31.63 + 21.75 = 77.63$ $46 + 31.63 = 77.63$	MA4: Double & Adjust $4.5 + 4.7 = 9.2$ $4.5 + 4.5 + 0.2 = 9.2$ $9 + 0.2 = 9.2$	MA5: Round & Adjust $45.2 + 49.9 = 95.1$ $45.2 + 50 - 0.1 = 95.1$ $95.2 - 0.1 = 95.1$		



MM

MM1: Jump!

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 100 \quad 3400 \\ \times 10 \quad 340 \\ +10 \quad 3.4 \\ +100 \quad 0.34 \end{array}$$

MM2: Re-ordering

$$\begin{array}{l} (9 \times 2) \times 5 \\ 18 \times 5 = 90 \\ (9 \times 5) \times 2 \\ 45 \times 2 = 90 \\ (2 \times 5) \times 9 \\ 10 \times 9 = 90 * \end{array}$$

MM3: Partitioning

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 50 + 25 = 75 \\ (10 \times 5) \quad (5 \times 5) \end{array}$$

MM4: Round & Adjust

$$49 \times 3 = 147$$

$$(50 \times 3) - (1 \times 3)$$

$$150 - 3 = 147$$

MM5: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 17 = 34$$

$$20 + 14 = 34$$

MM1a: Jump!

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 1000 \quad 63400 \\ \times 100 \quad 6340 \\ \times 10 \quad 634 \\ +10 \quad 63.4 \\ +100 \quad 0.634 \\ +1000 \quad 0.0634 \end{array}$$

MM2a: Re-ordering

$$\begin{array}{l} (7 \times 4) \times 5 \\ 28 \times 5 = 140 \\ (7 \times 5) \times 4 \\ 35 \times 4 = 140 \\ (4 \times 5) \times 7 \\ 20 \times 7 = 140 * \end{array}$$

MM3a: Partitioning

$$37 \times 4 = 148$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 120 + 28 = 148 \\ (30 \times 4) \quad (7 \times 4) \end{array}$$

MM4a: Round & Adjust

$$198 \times 4 = 792$$

$$(200 \times 4) - (2 \times 4)$$

$$800 - 8 = 792$$

MM5a: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 37 = 74$$

$$60 + 14 = 74$$

MM2b: Re-ordering

$$\begin{array}{l} (9 \times 8) \times 6 \\ 72 \times 6 = 432 \\ (9 \times 6) \times 8 \\ 54 \times 8 = 432 * \\ (8 \times 6) \times 9 \\ 48 \times 9 = 432 \end{array}$$

MM4b: Round & Adjust

$$3.9 \times 5 = 19.5$$

$$(4 \times 5) - (0.1 \times 5)$$

$$20 - 0.5 = 19.5$$

MM5b: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 78 = 156$$

$$140 + 16 = 156$$

MM4c: Round & Adjust

$$£5.99 \times 6 = £35.94$$

$$(\pounds 6 \times 6) - (1\text{p} \times 6)$$

$$£36 - 6\text{p} = £35.94$$

MM5c: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 340 = 680$$

$$600 + 80 = 680$$

MM5d: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 480 = 960$$

$$800 + 160 = 960$$

MM5e: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 278 = 556$$

$$400 + 140 + 16 = 556$$

MM5f: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 768 = 1536$$

$$1400 + 120 + 16 = 1536$$

MM5g: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 3.7 = 7.4$$

$$6 + 1.4 = 7.4$$



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	MM6: Doubling Table Facts $16 \times 7 = 112$ <small>(8 x 2)</small> $8 \times 7 = 56$ $16 \times 7 = 112$ <small>x 2</small>	MM7: Doubling Up $17 \times 4 = 68$ Double $17 = 34$ <small>(17 x 2)</small> Double $34 = 68$ <small>(17 x 4)</small>	MM8: Mult by 10 then Halve $86 \times 5 = 430$ $86 \times 10 = 860$ $860 \div 2 = 430$	MM9: Doubling & Halving 45×14 $90 \times 7 = 630$	MM10: Factorising $32 \times 15 = 480$ $(32 \times 5 \times 3)$ $160 \times 3 = 480$			
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		MM7a: Doubling Up $36 \times 8 = 288$ Double $36 = 72$ <small>(36 x 2)</small> Double $72 = 144$ <small>(36 x 4)</small> Double $144 = 288$ <small>(36 x 8)</small>	MM8a: Mult by 10 then Halve $56 \times 25 = 1400$ $56 \times 100 = 5600$ $5600 \div 2 = 2800$ $2800 \div 2 = 1400$	MM9a: Doubling & Halving 36×25 18×50 $9 \times 100 = 900$	MM10a: Factorising $52 \times 24 = 1248$ $(52 \times 4 \times 6)$ $208 \times 6 = 1248$			
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		MM7b: Doubling Up $125 \times 16 = 2000$ Double $125 = 250$ <small>(125 x 2)</small> Double $250 = 500$ <small>(125 x 4)</small> Double $500 = 1000$ <small>(125 x 8)</small> Double $1000 = 2000$ <small>(125 x 16)</small>		MM9b: Doubling & Halving 26×32 52×16 $104 \times 8 = 832$ 208×4 etc.				
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<p>Sense of Number Visual Calculation Policy</p> <p>Expanded Edition for Sense of Number Primary School September 2015</p> <p>Graphic Design by Dave Godfrey Compiled by the Sense of Number Maths Team</p> <p>For sale via the Sense of Number Maths Team 'A picture is worth 1000 words?' www.senseofnumber.co.uk</p>	<p>Poster Guide Visual Calculation Policy</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year Group</th> <th>Key Concepts</th> <th>Visual Calculation Policy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>KS1</td> <td>100, 10, 1</td> <td>100, 10, 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KS2</td> <td>1000, 100, 10, 1</td> <td>1000, 100, 10, 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KS3</td> <td>10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1</td> <td>10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KS4</td> <td>100000, 10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1</td> <td>100000, 10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KS5</td> <td>1000000, 100000, 10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1</td> <td>1000000, 100000, 10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year Group	Key Concepts	Visual Calculation Policy	KS1	100, 10, 1	100, 10, 1	KS2	1000, 100, 10, 1	1000, 100, 10, 1	KS3	10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1	10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1	KS4	100000, 10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1	100000, 10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1	KS5	1000000, 100000, 10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1	1000000, 100000, 10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1	<p>Guide to using a Visual Calculation Policy</p> <p>The Sense of Number Visual Calculation Policy provides a visual representation of a child's written and mental calculation policy.</p> <p>Typical use: Children: The slides are printed out (e.g. A4) and the appropriate slides are displayed within each classroom for continual reference or as a working aid.</p> <p>Teacher: Beforehand: The slides are printed out (e.g. 9 slides per A4 page) and placed in the teacher's planning folder.</p> <p>Parents: The slides are used to communicate to parents the methods being taught and used within school.</p> <p>Weather: Slides from the '100' are marked on a child's work to indicate the correct method.</p> <p>Please note the VCP should not be made available for download.</p>		<p>KC1: Key Concepts!</p> <p>Addition + $8 + 2 = 10$ "What is 8 add 2?" Answer: 10</p> <p>Subtraction - $8 - 2 = 6$ "What is 8 subtract 2?" Answer: 6 "The difference between 8 and 2 is 6"</p>	<p>KC2: Key Concepts!</p> <p>Multiplication x $8 \times 2 = 16$ "8 multiplied by 2" means "8 2 times" or "2 groups of 8"</p> <p>Division ÷ $8 \div 2 = 4$ "8 divided by 2" means "How many groups of 2 are there in 8?" Answer: 4 "8 shared into 2 lots is 4"</p>	<p>Calculation Vocabulary</p> <p>equivalent to = equals same value as = balance</p> <p>+ Addition x Multiplication - Subtraction ÷ Division</p> <p>Operation</p>		
Year Group	Key Concepts	Visual Calculation Policy																								
KS1	100, 10, 1	100, 10, 1																								
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KS5	1000000, 100000, 10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1	1000000, 100000, 10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1																								

				<p>Need a calculator? Or a mental method?</p>	<p>1 Can I do this in my head?</p>	<p>2 Do I need to use a drawing or a jotting?</p>	<p>3 Do I need an expanded or a standard method?</p>	<p>4 Do I need a calculator?</p>
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<p>C1a: Number Order</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>The numbers must be said once and always in the conventional order.</p>	<p>C1b: At a Glance</p> <p>See at a glance how many are in small collections and attach correct number names to such collections.</p>		<p>C2a: Number Match</p> <p>Each object to be counted must be touched or 'hugged' correctly once as the numbers are said.</p>	<p>C2b: Counting Objects</p> <p>The objects can be touched in any order. The starting point and order in which the objects are counted does not affect how many there are.</p>	<p>C2c: Order Arrangement</p> <p>The arrangement of the objects does not affect how many there are.</p>		<p>C3: How Many?</p> <p>The first number said tells 'how many' in the whole collection. It does not describe the last object touched.</p>	
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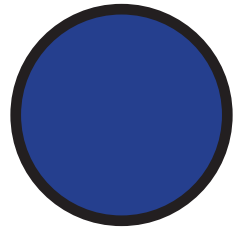
<p>C4: Arranging</p> <p>Sets of 5</p> <p>7</p>	<p>C4a: Arranging</p> <p>Sets of 5</p> <p>18</p>	<p>C4b: Arranging</p> <p>Sets of 5 (Non Linear)</p> <p>18</p>	<p>C4c: Arranging</p> <p>Sets of 5 (Non Linear)</p> <p>43</p>		<p>C5: Counting Forwards</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5</p>	<p>C6: Counting On</p> <p>8 9 10 11 12 13</p>	<p>C7: Counting Back</p> <p>4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>C8: Counting in Steps</p> <p>3 5 7 9 11</p>
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<p>Sense of Number Calculation Cards</p> <p>by Dave Godfrey</p> <p>The following slides show the calculation $43 + 24$ using a variety of resources and manipulatives.</p>	<p>A: Base 10 $43 + 24 = 67$</p>	<p>B: Arrow Cards $43 + 24 = 67$</p>	<p>C: Hundred Square $43 + 24 = 67$</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td></tr> </table>	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	<p>D: Numicon $43 + 24 = 67$</p>	<p>E: Place Value Counters $43 + 24 = 67$</p>	<p>F: Money $43 + 24 = 67$</p>	<p>G: Abacus $43 + 24 = 67$</p>	<p>H: Number Line $43 + 24 = 67$</p>
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																													
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60																													
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70																													

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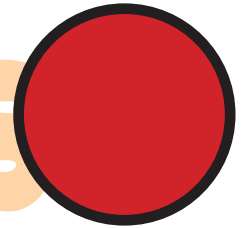




Sense of Number Standard Alternative Slides

Alternative
Layout Slides

by Dave Godfrey



dave@senseofnumber.co.uk Tel: 01904 778848

The following slides the standard alternative slide configurations to the main set of slides.



St. Luke's C. of E. Primary School

St. Luke's C. of E. Primary School VCP Expanded Edition © Sense of Number 2015
For sole use by purchasing school. Bespoke Graphic Design by Dave Godfrey - www.senseofnumber.co.uk



(A7: Column Addition)

2 Additional: a

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ 57 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 82 \end{array}$$

1

Alterrative
Layouts
slides



(A7: Column Addition)

2/3 Additional:b

100 10 1

Alternative
Layouts
slides

$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ + 48 \\ \hline 134 \end{array}$$

1 1

1 3 4



A7: Column Addition

3

100 10 1

687

+ 248

1 1

935



A7d: Column Addition

4

$$\begin{array}{r} 4873 \\ + 3762 \\ \hline 8635 \end{array}$$

1 1



A7e: Column Addition

5

$$\begin{array}{r} 787567 \\ + 446278 \\ \hline 1233845 \end{array}$$

Carry values: 1 1 1 1 1



A7f: Column Addition

5

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ } \cdot \text{ } \frac{1}{10} \\ 4 \text{ } \cdot \text{ } 8 \\ + 3 \text{ } \cdot \text{ } 8 \\ \hline 1 \\ 8 \text{ } \cdot \text{ } 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Alternative Layouts



A7g: Column Addition

5

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad \cdot \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{100} \\ 5.65 \\ + 3.29 \\ \hline 8.94 \end{array} \end{array}$$

1



A7h: Column Addition

5

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \quad \text{1} \quad \cdot \quad \frac{\text{1}}{\text{10}} \\ 76.7 \\ + 58.5 \\ \hline 135.2 \end{array}$$

The diagram shows a column addition problem. The first number is 76.7, with a '10' above the 7 and a '1' above the 6. The second number is 58.5, with a '1' above the 5, a '1' above the 8, and a '1' above the decimal point. A blue plus sign is to the left of the second number. A horizontal pink line is drawn below the numbers. Below the line, the sum 135.2 is written. A second horizontal pink line is drawn below the sum. A large, faint watermark 'Alternative Layout Slides' is visible in the background.



A7i: Column Addition

5

With Money

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{€}38.25 \\ + \text{€}27.46 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1 1

$$\text{€}65.71$$



A7j: Column Addition

5

With Decimals

$$73.4 + 5.67 = 79.07$$

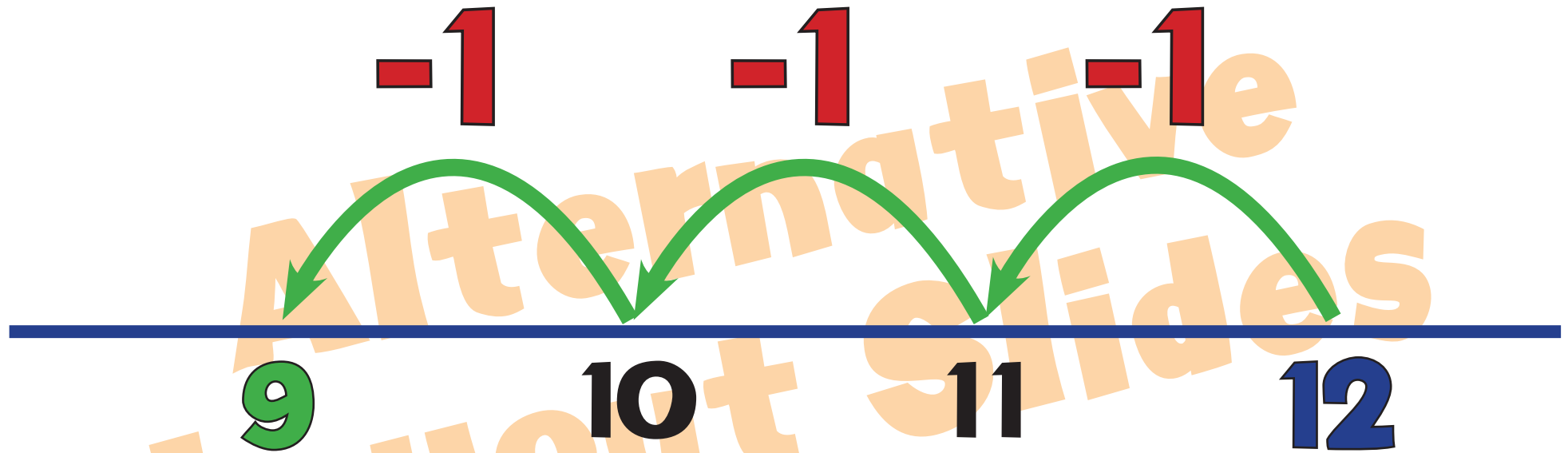
Alternative
Layouts
slides

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \quad 1 \quad \square \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{100} \\ 73.4 \\ + 5.67 \\ \hline 79.07 \end{array}$$



S3a: Counting Back

1



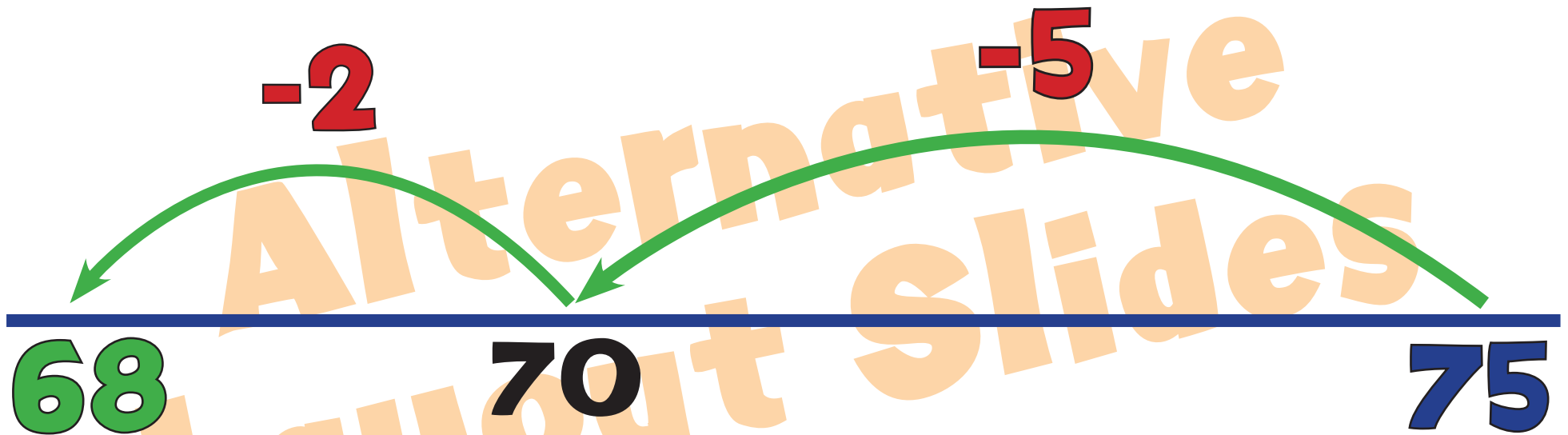
$$12 - 3 = 9$$

“What do I get if I take 3 away from 12? Answer: 9”



S5a: Backwards Boing

2

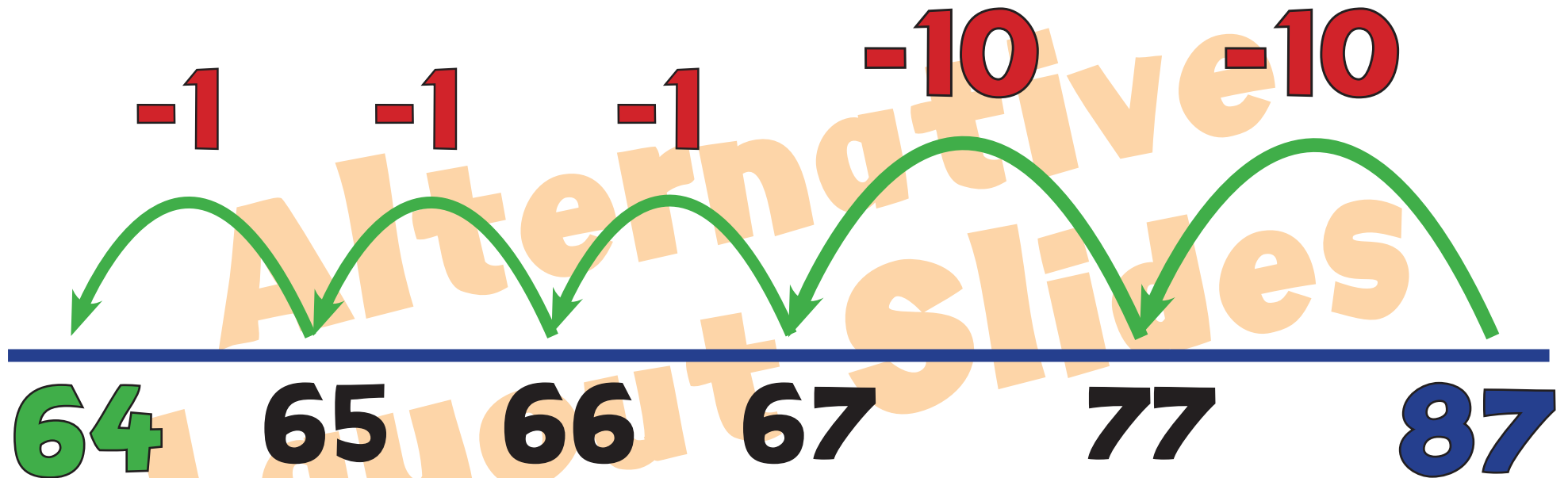


$$75 - 7 = 68$$



S6a: Backwards Bounce

2

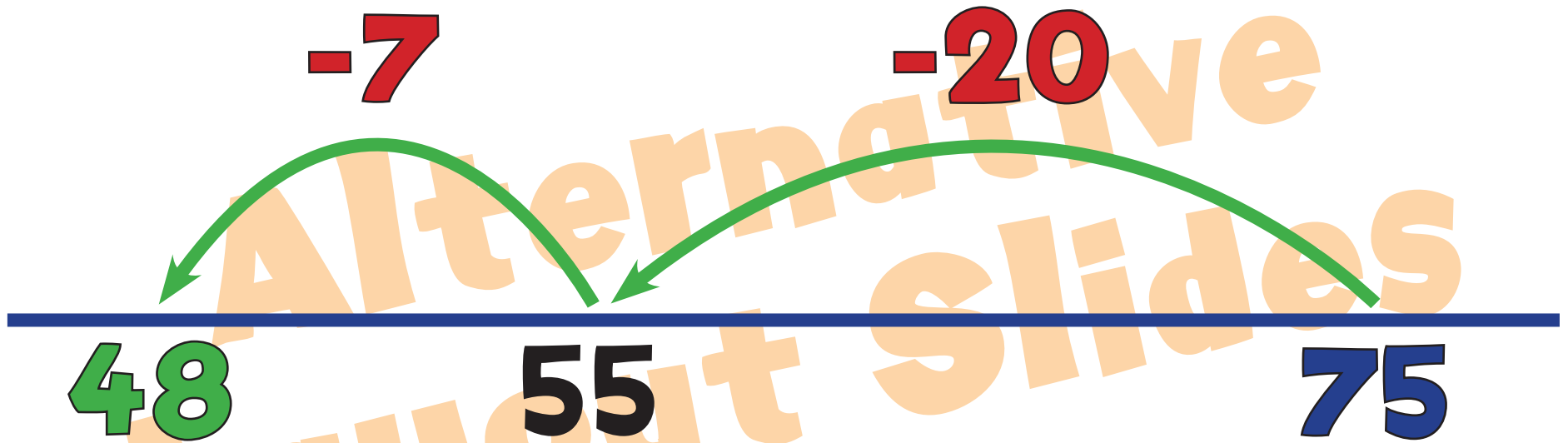


$$87 - 23 = 64$$



S7a: Backwards Jump

2



$$75 - 27 = 48$$



(M7: Column Multiplication)

3 Additional

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$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \quad 1 \\ 15 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$$



(M7: Column Multiplication)

4 Additional: a

100 10 1

Alternative
Layout slides

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 258 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 258 \end{array}$$



M7: Column Multiplication

4

100 10 1

147

x 4

1 2

588

Alternative
Layout slides



M7a: Column Multiplication

4

3647
x 4

2 1 2
14588



M9: Long Multiplication

Column

5

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 65 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 1 \\ 215 \end{array}$$

(5 x 43)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 1 \\ + 2580 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(60 x 43)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2795 \end{array}$$



M9a: Long Multiplication

Column

5

$$\begin{array}{r} 243 \\ \times 68 \\ \hline 1944 \quad (8 \times 243) \\ 14580 \quad (60 \times 243) \\ \hline 16524 \end{array}$$

Alternative Slides



M9b: Long Multiplication

Column

5

$$\begin{array}{r} 203 \\ \times 68 \\ \hline 1624 \\ + 12180 \\ \hline 13804 \end{array}$$

(8 x 203)

(60 x 203)

1

1

1

1



M9c: Column Multiplication

5

10 1 ■ $\frac{1}{10}$

3.6

x 4

2

14.4

Alternative
Layout Slides



M9d: Column Multiplication

6

100 10 1 \cdot $\frac{1}{10}$

47.2

x 3

2

141.6



M9e: Column Multiplication

6

10 1 ■ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{100}$

7.38

x 6
4 2 4

44.28



M9f: Long Multiplication

Column Decimals

6

10 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{100}$

24.3

x 2.5

12.15

(0.5 x 24.3)

+ 48.60

(2 x 24.3)

60.75



M9g Long Multiplication

6

Column

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3786 \\
 \times 48 \\
 \hline
 30288 \quad (8 \times 3786) \\
 + 151440 \quad (40 \times 3786) \\
 \hline
 181728
 \end{array}$$

The diagram shows the long multiplication process for 3786×48 . The numbers are color-coded: 3 (blue), 7 (green), 8 (dark blue), 6 (red) for the multiplicand; 4 (black), 8 (black) for the multiplier. The partial products are 30288 (8 times 3786) and 151440 (40 times 3786). The final product is 181728 . Small numbers above the digits indicate the number of times each digit is repeated in the partial products.

