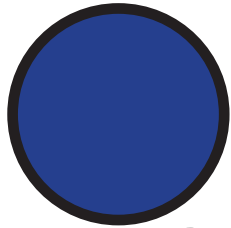


Sense of Number Visual Calculations Policy

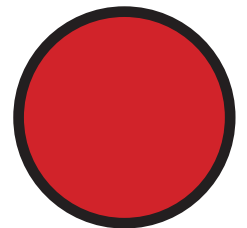


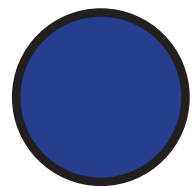
**SoN Full Training Edition for
St. Martin's C of E Primary School.
July 2014**

by Dave Godfrey & Anthony Reddy

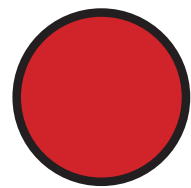
For sole use within St. Martin's C of E Primary School.

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





Guide to using a



Visual Calculations Policy

The Sense of Number Visual Calculations Policy provides a visual representation of a school's counting policy and its 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?

Sense of Number VCP Training Edition

Formal method?

A7d: Column Addition

	Th	H	T	U
	4	8	7	3
+	3	7	6	2
<hr/>				
	8	6	3	5
<hr/>				
	1	1		

Sense of Number VCP Training Edition



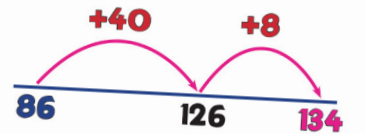
Need a calculator?



Need a Jotting?

A3b: Forwards Jump

$$86 + 48 = 134$$



Sense of Number VCP Training Edition



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?



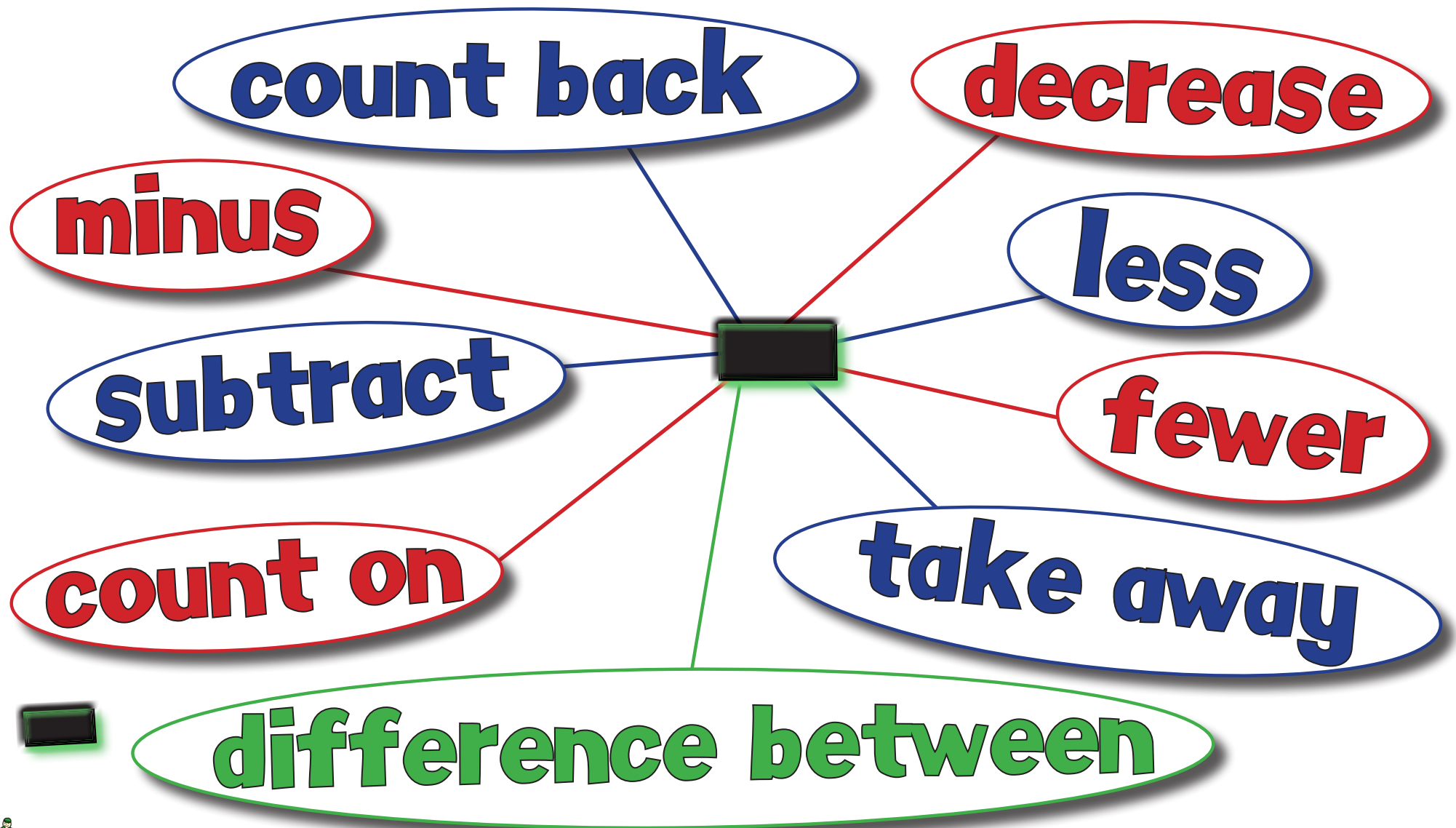
Calculation Vocabulary



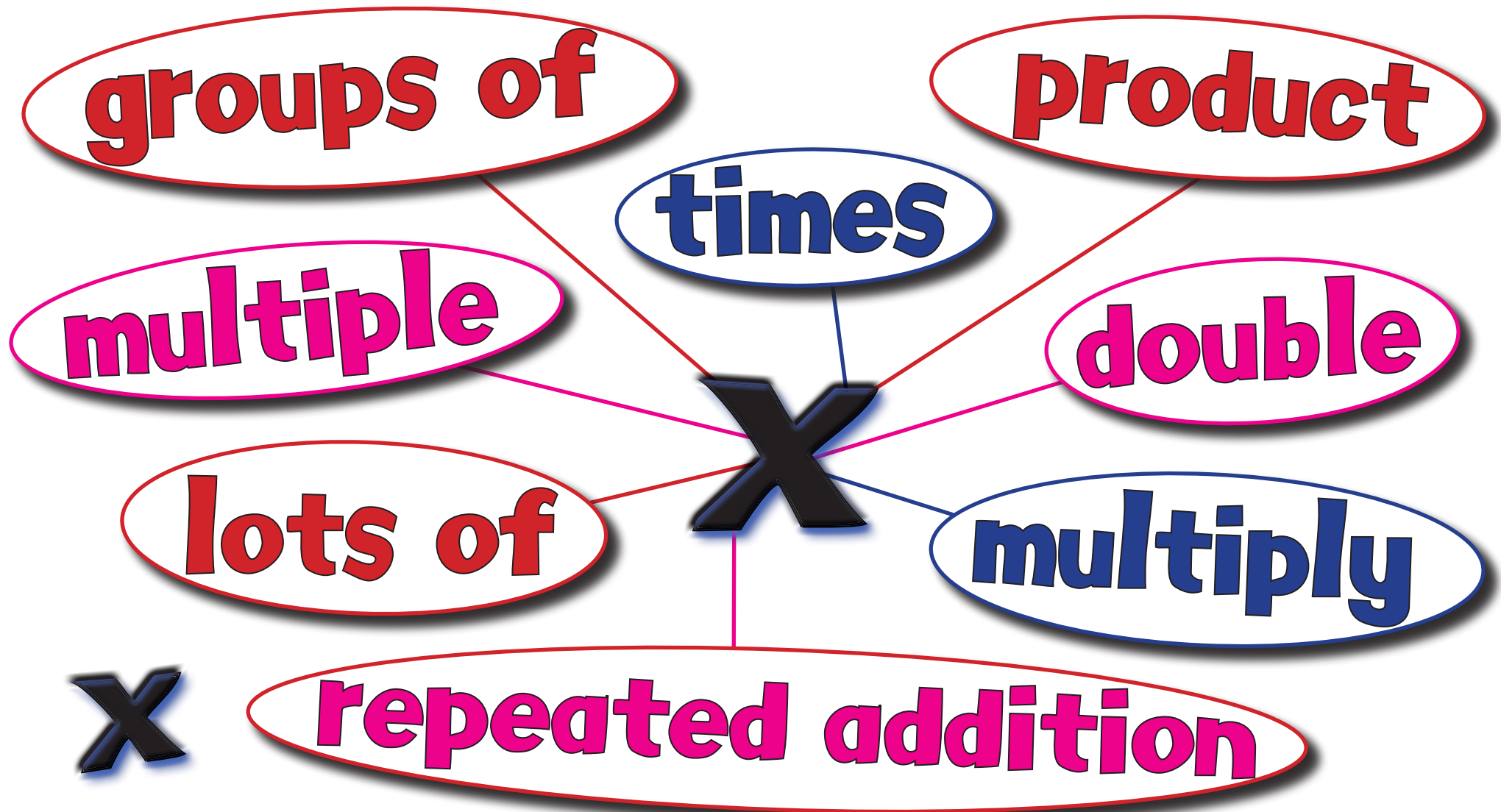
Addition Vocabulary



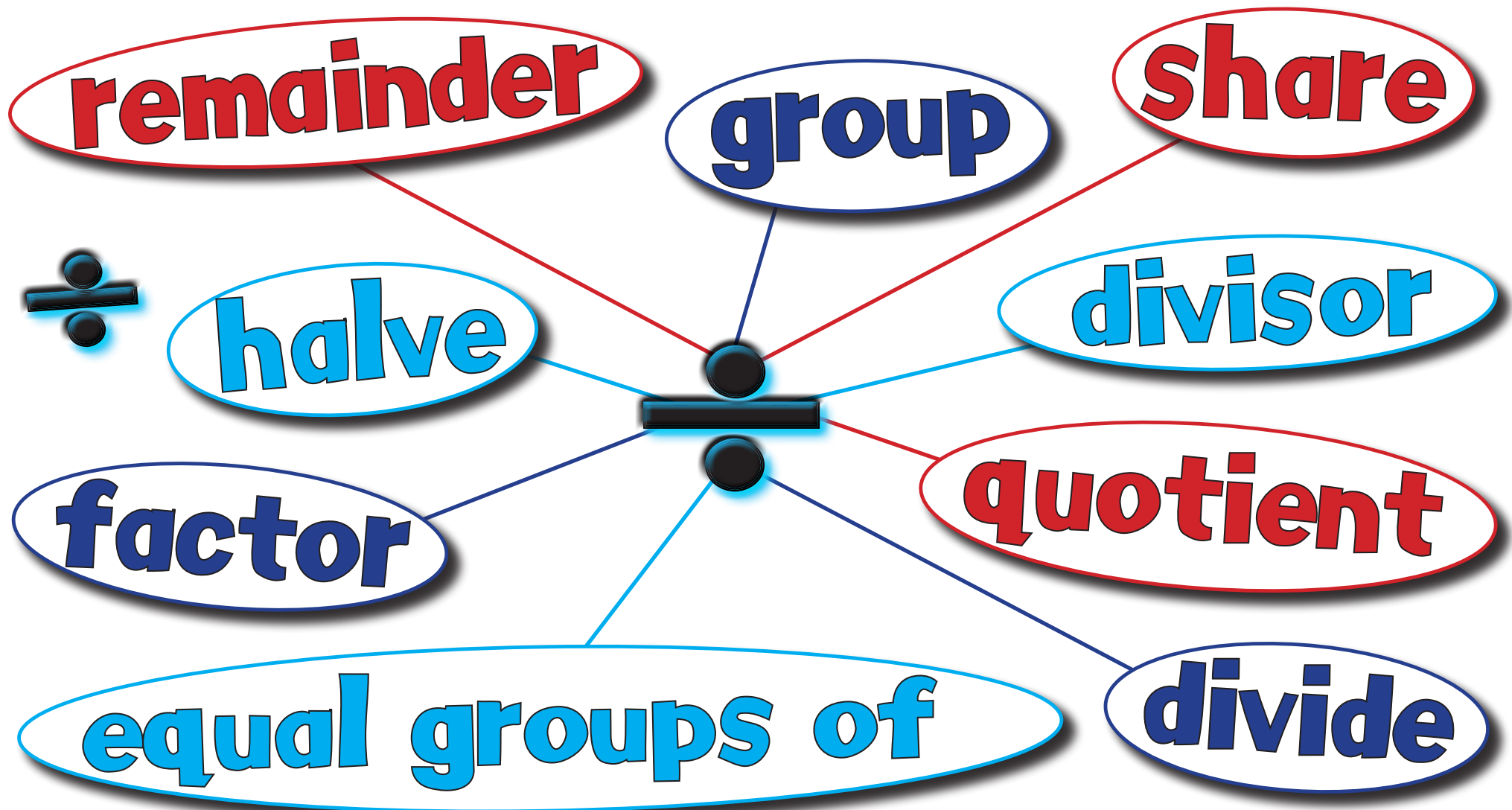
Subtraction Vocabulary



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)

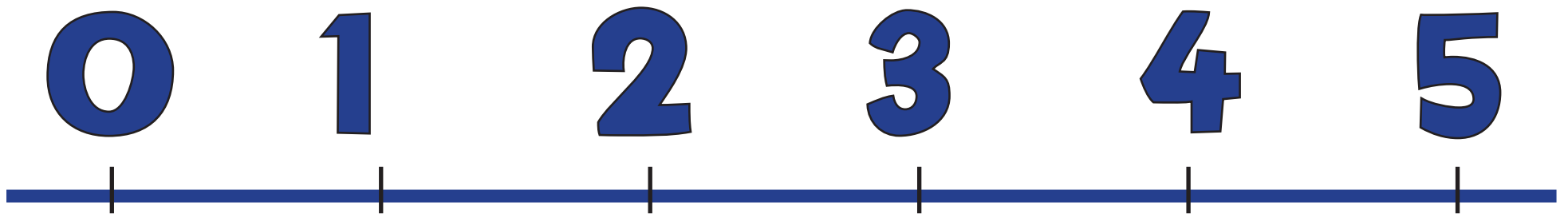
dividend

quotient

divisor



C1a: Number Order

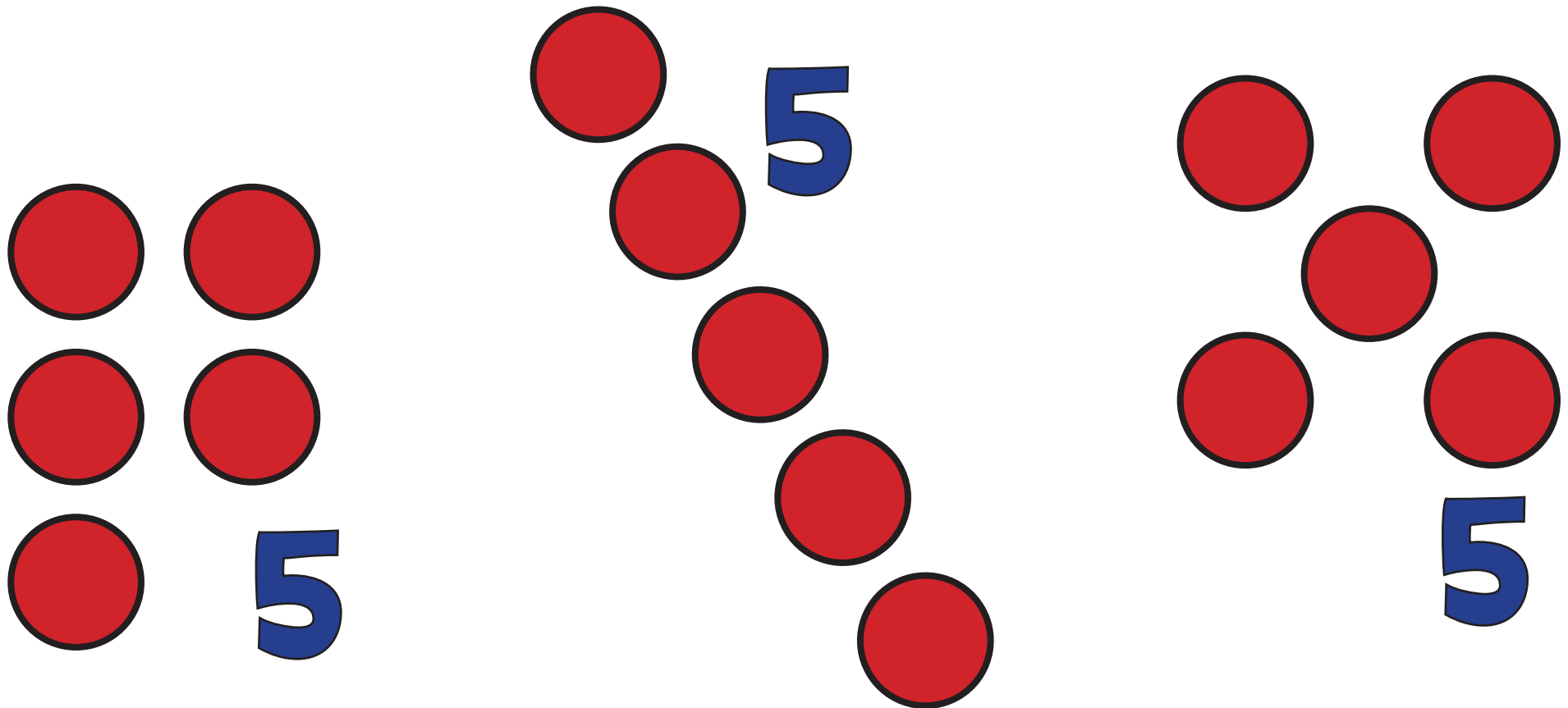


The Numbers must be said once and always in the conventional order.



C1b: At a Glance

Subitising

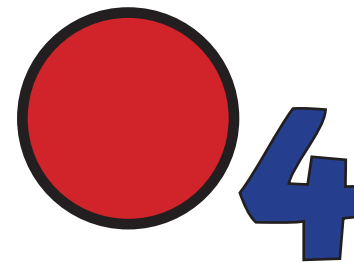
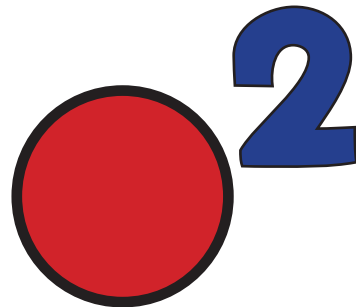
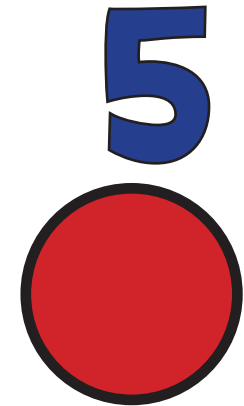
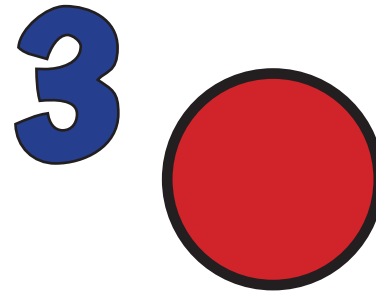
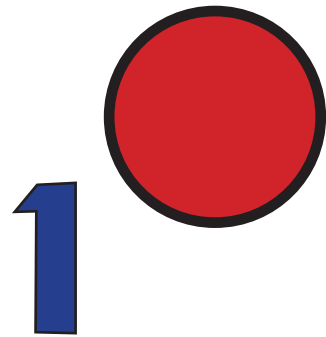


See at a glance how many are in small collections and attach correct number names to such collections.



C2a: Number Match

One to One Correspondence

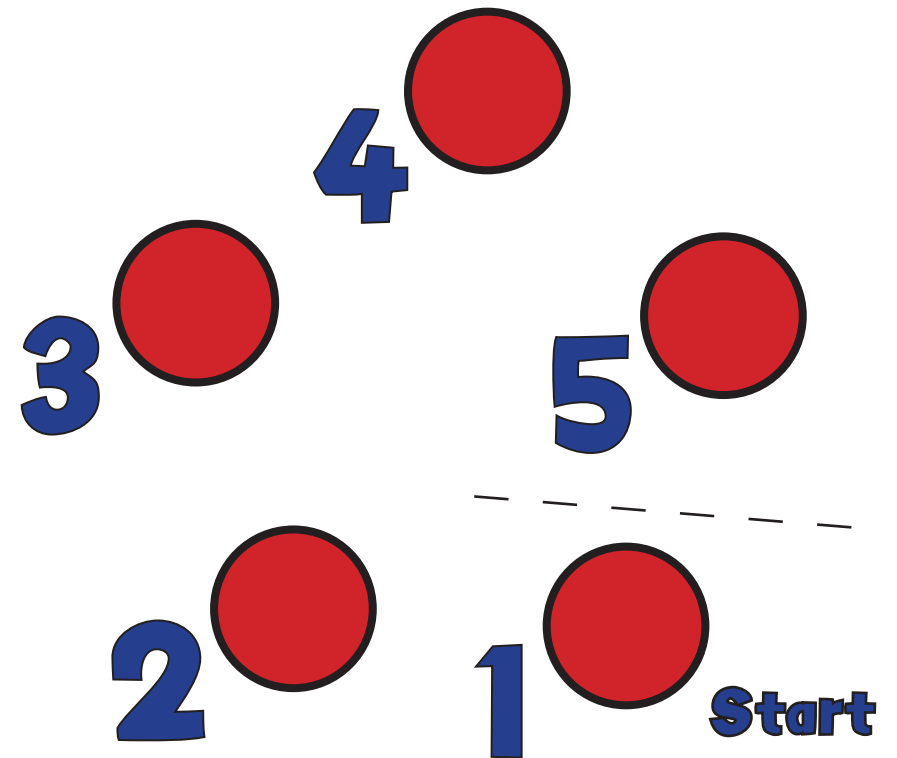
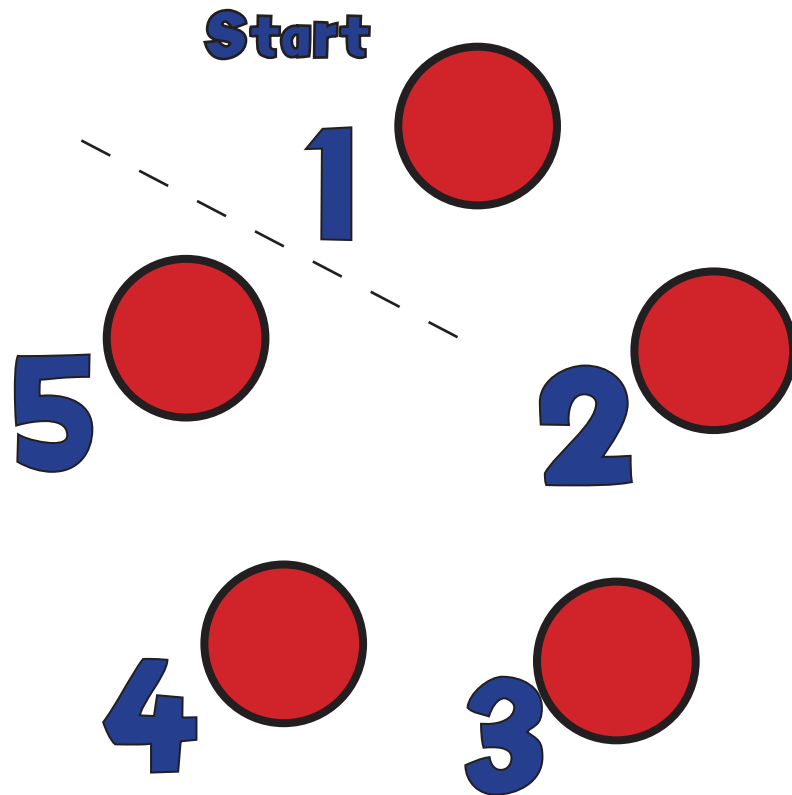


Each object to be counted must be touched or 'included' exactly once as the numbers are said.



C2b: Counting Objects

Starting Point and Order Irrelevance

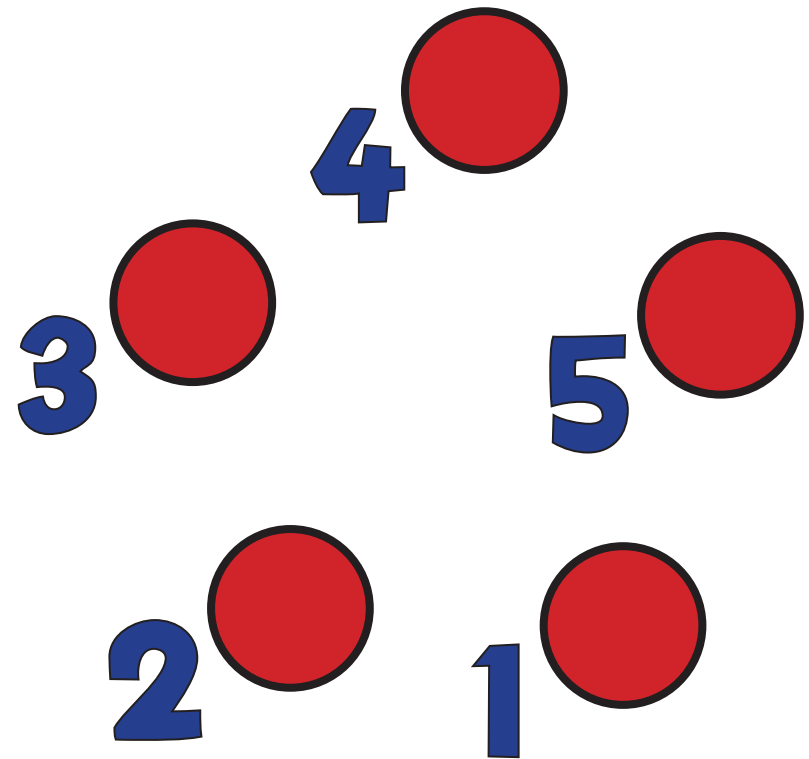
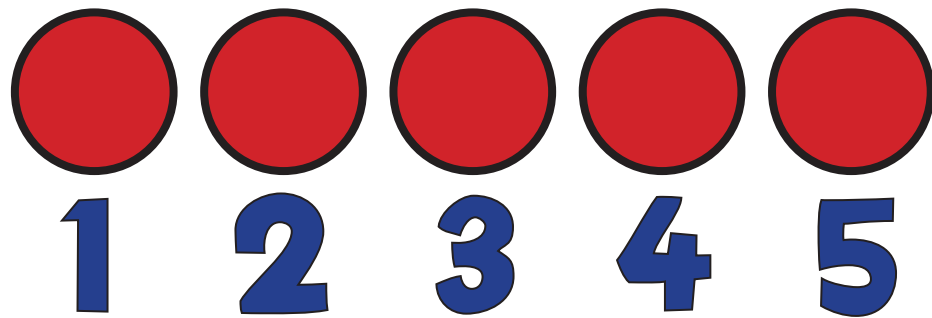


The objects can be touched in any order. The starting point and order in which the objects are counted does not affect how many there are.



C2c: Order Arrangement

Arrangement Irrelevance

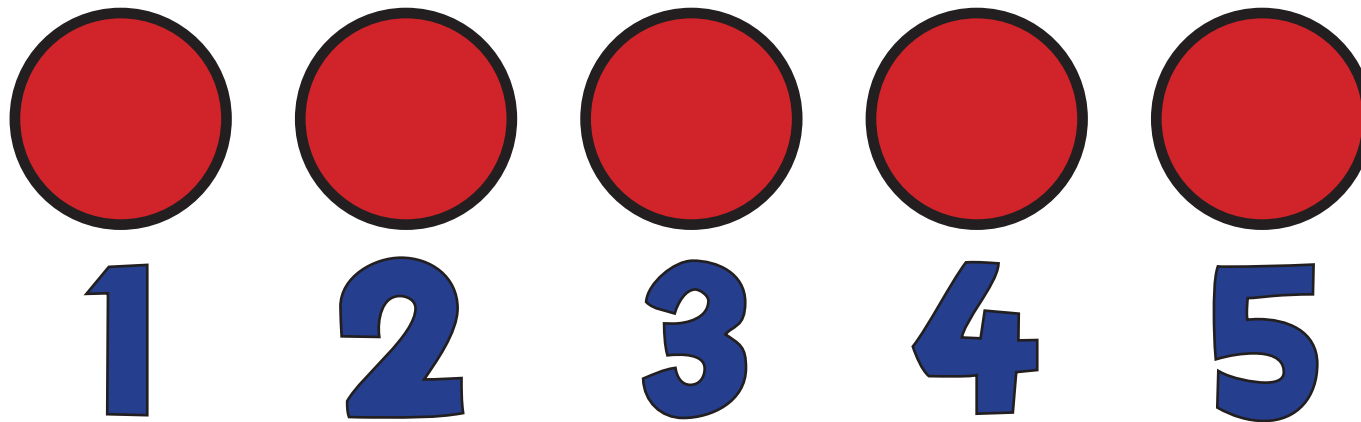


The arrangement of the objects does not affect how many there are.



C3: How Many?

Final number is the total

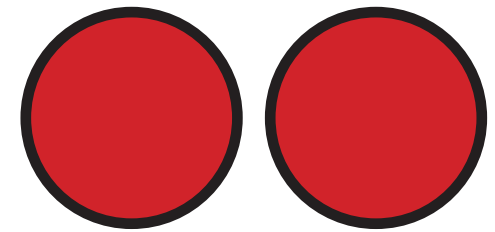
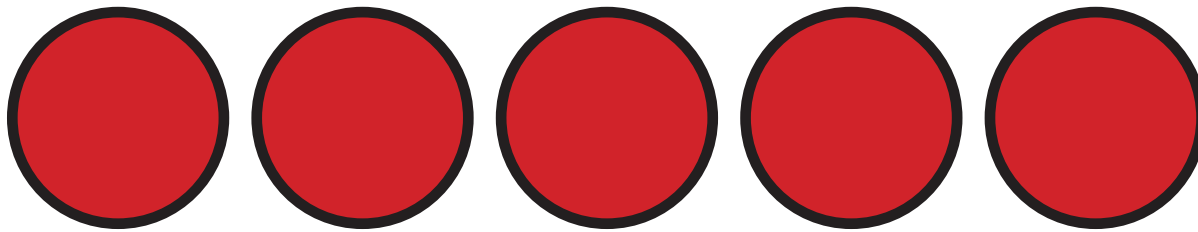


**The last number said tells 'how many' in the whole collection.
It does not describe the last object touched.**



C4: Arranging

Sets of 5

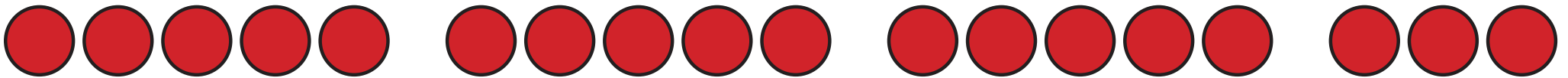


7



C4a: Arranging

Sets of 5

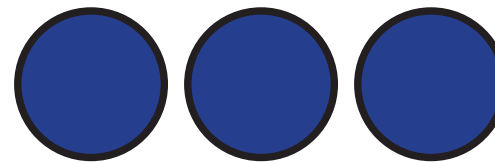
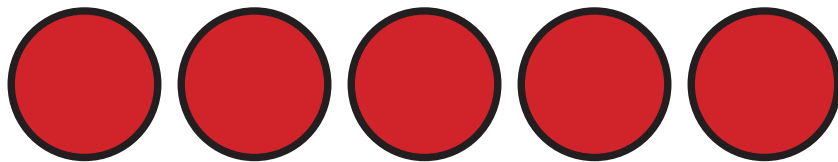
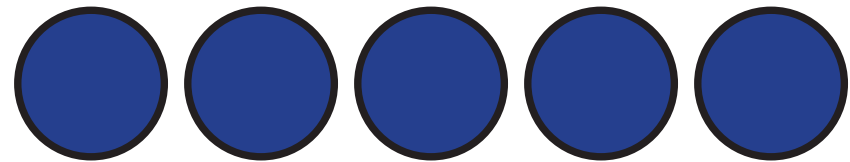
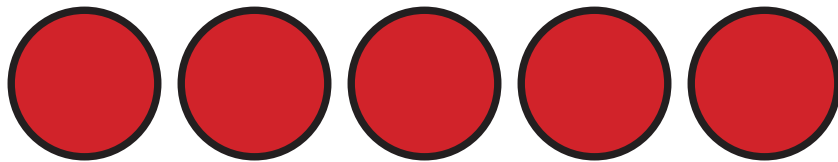


18



C4b: Arranging

Sets of 5
(Non Linear)

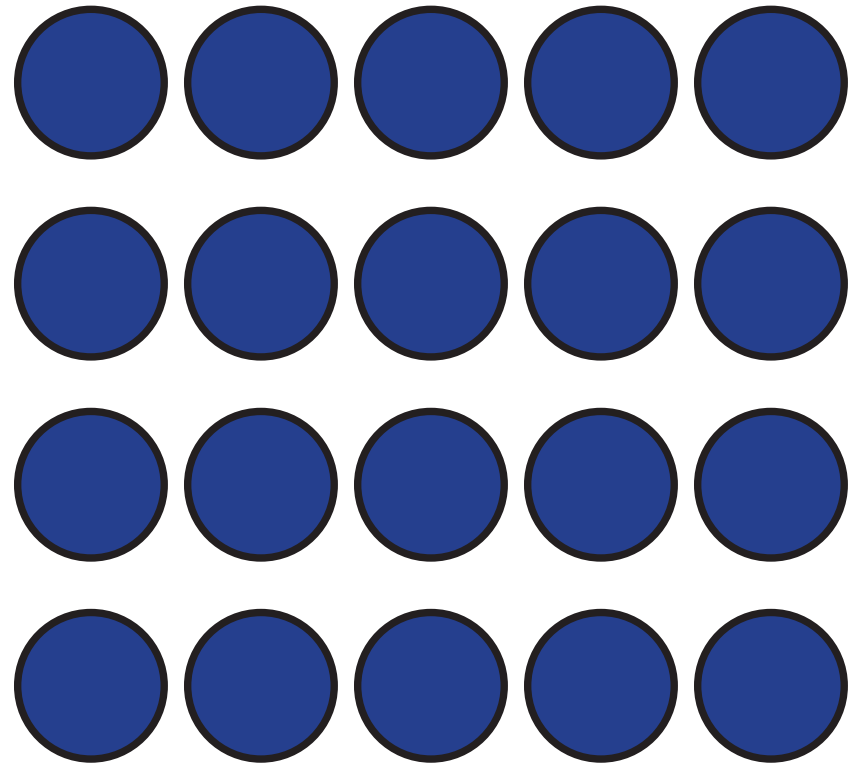
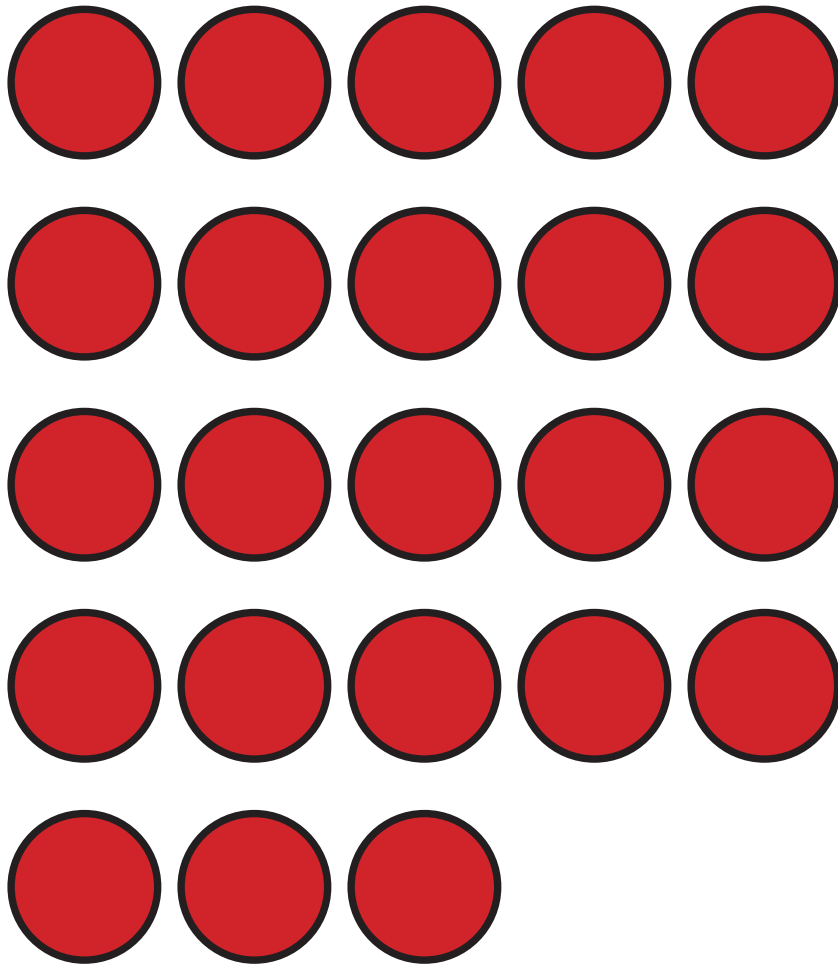


18



C4c: Arranging

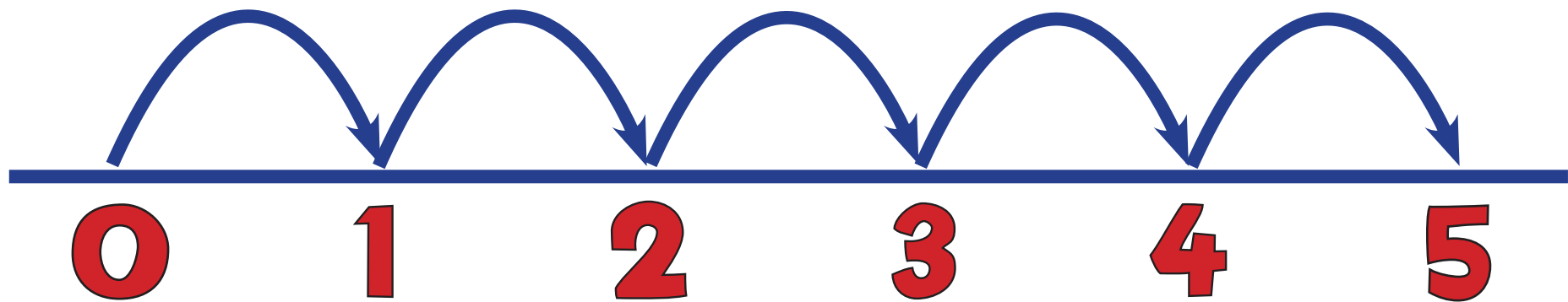
Sets of 5
(Non Linear)



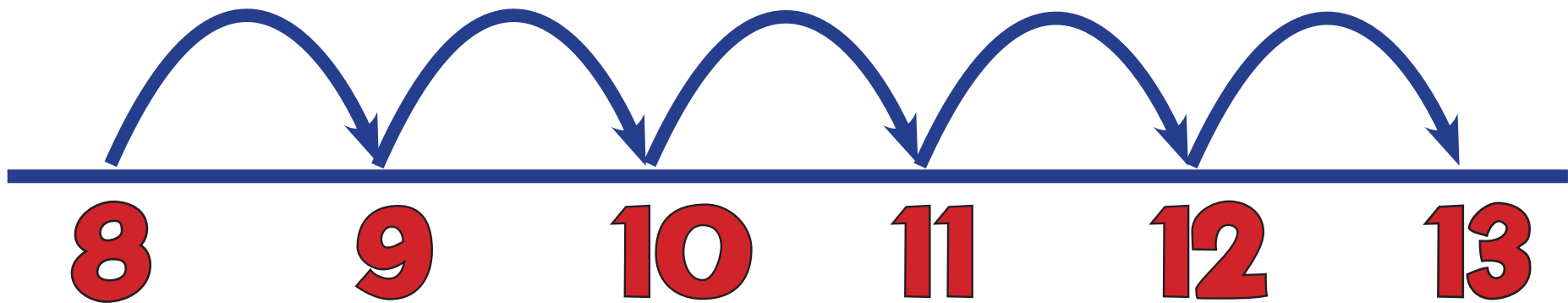
43



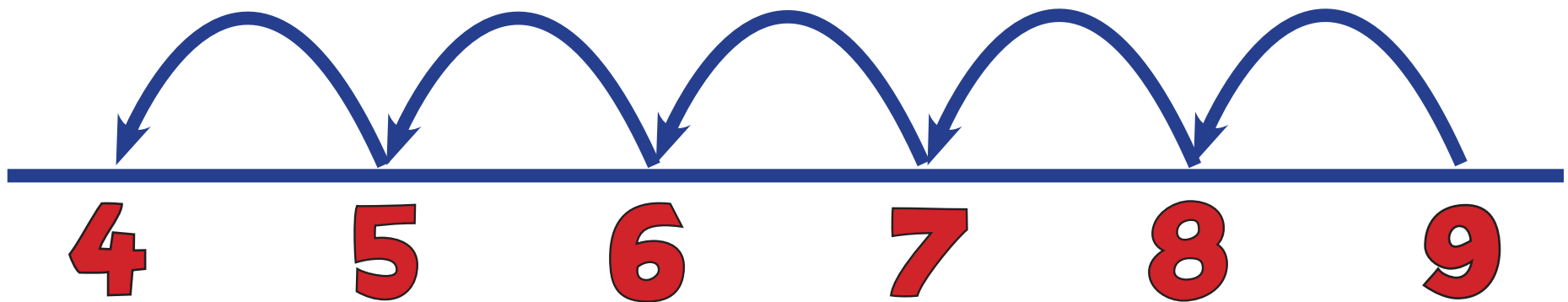
C5: Counting Forwards



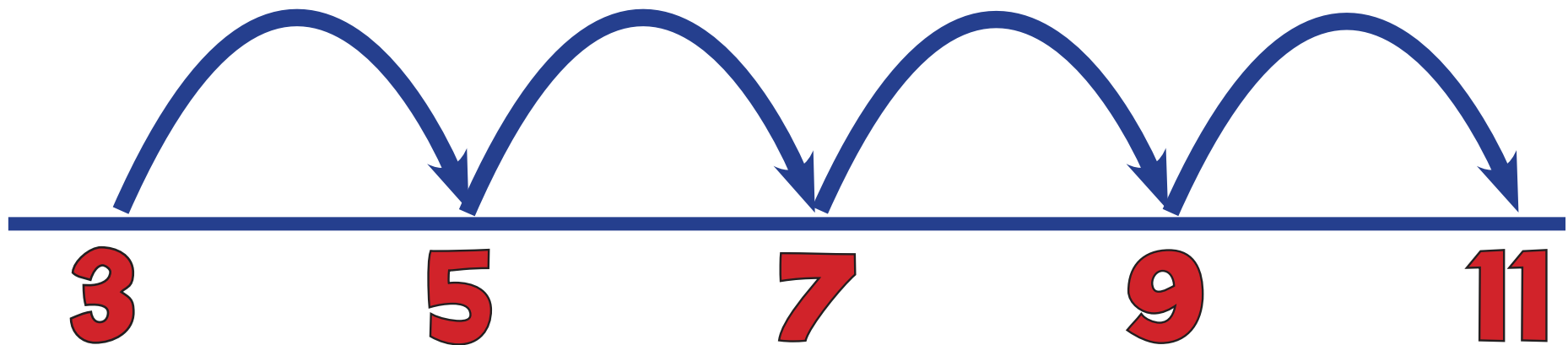
C6: Counting On



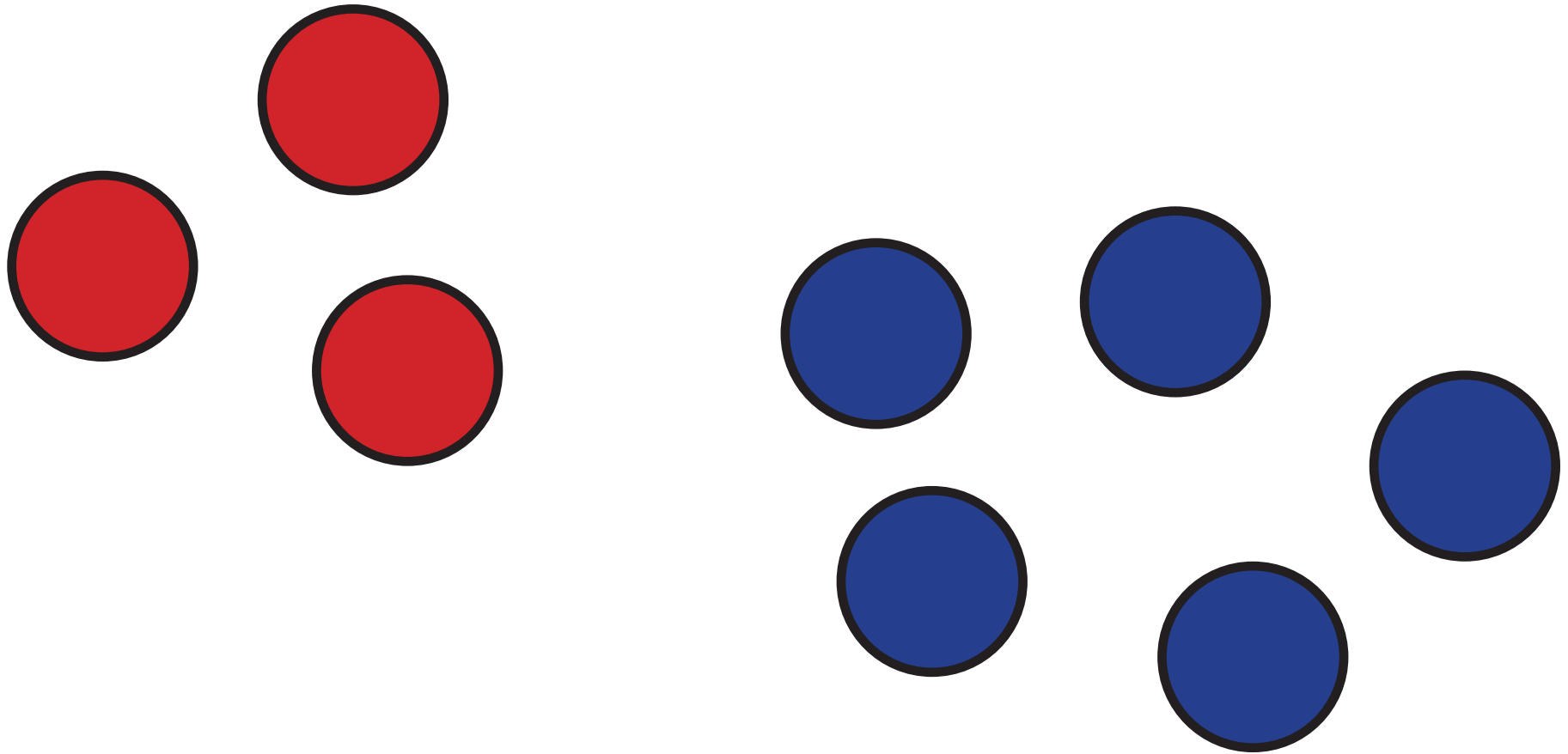
C7: Counting Back



C8: Counting in Steps



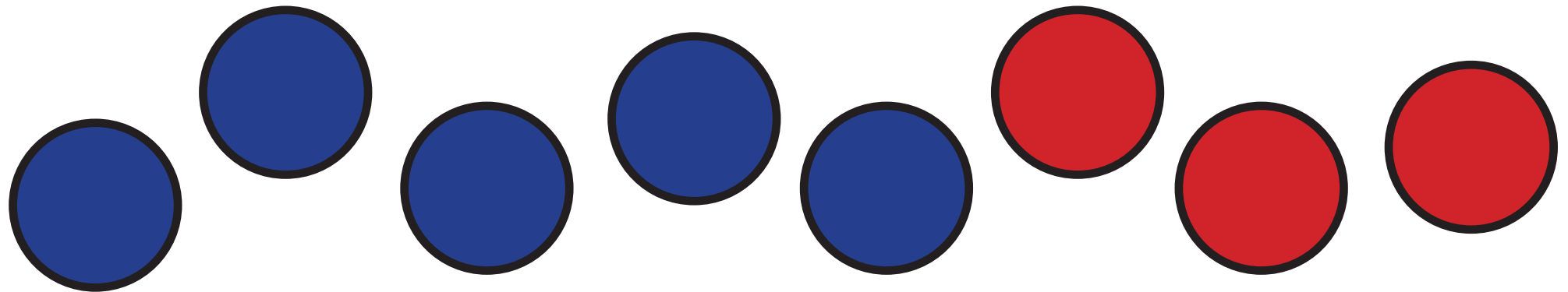
A1: Objects & Pictures



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



A1a: Largest Number 1st

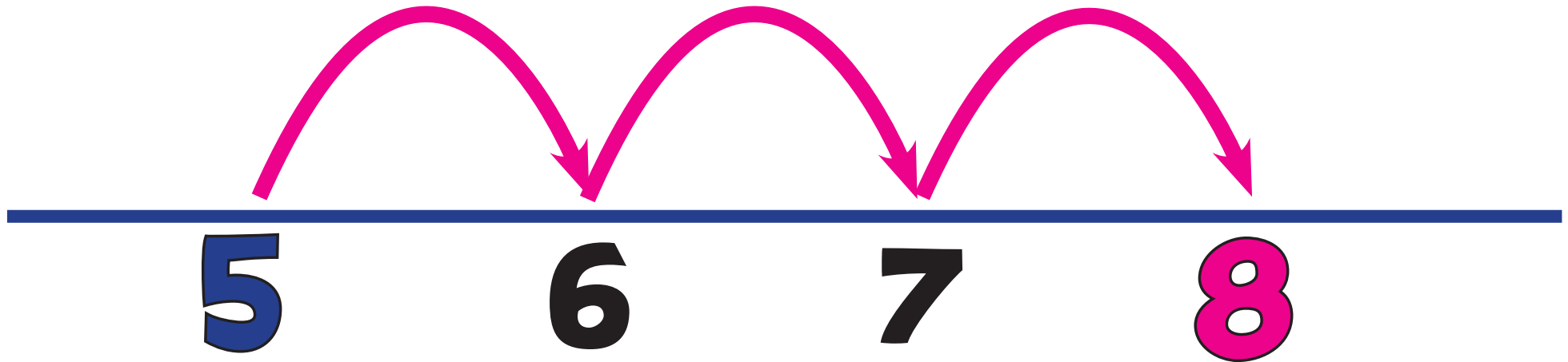


$$5 + 3 = 8$$



A2: Counting On

+1 +1 +1

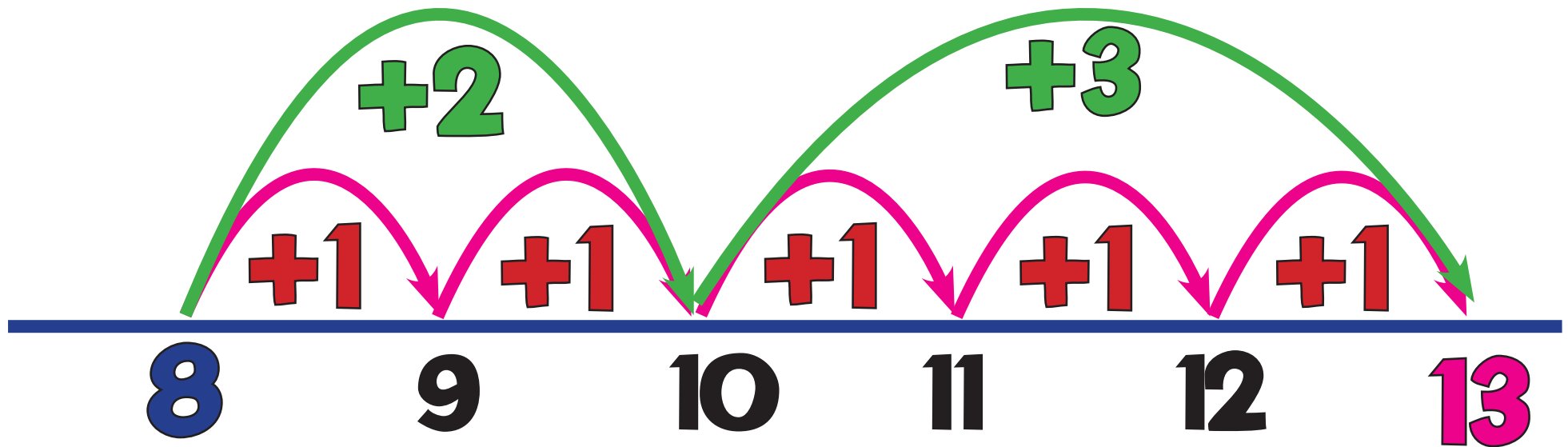


$$5 + 3 = 8$$



A2a: Counting On

Bridging 10

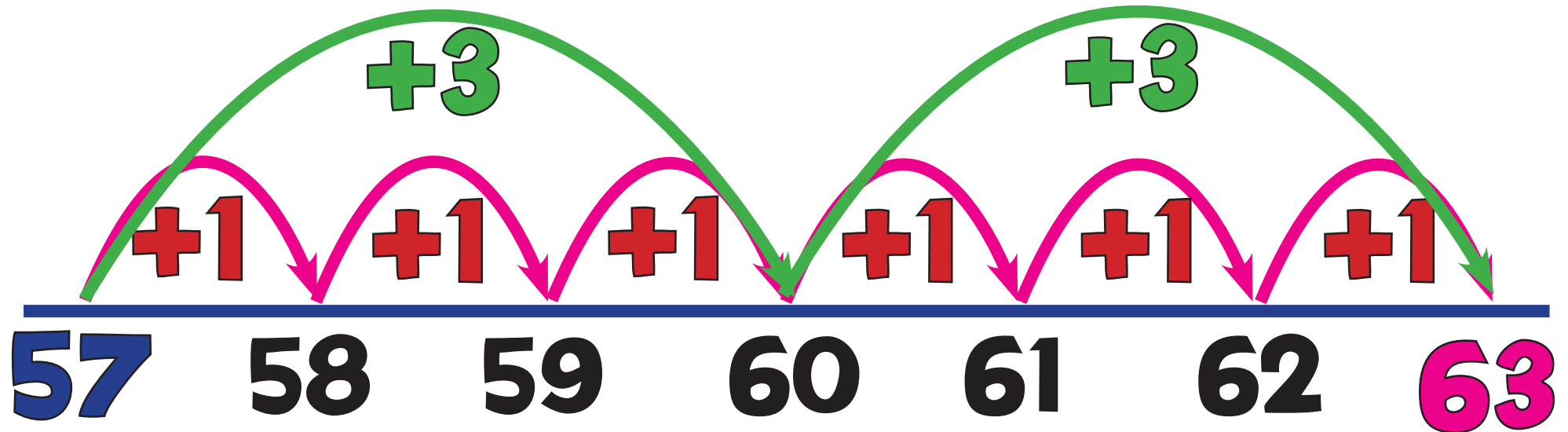


$$8 + 5 = 13$$



A2b: Counting On

Bridging 10s Number

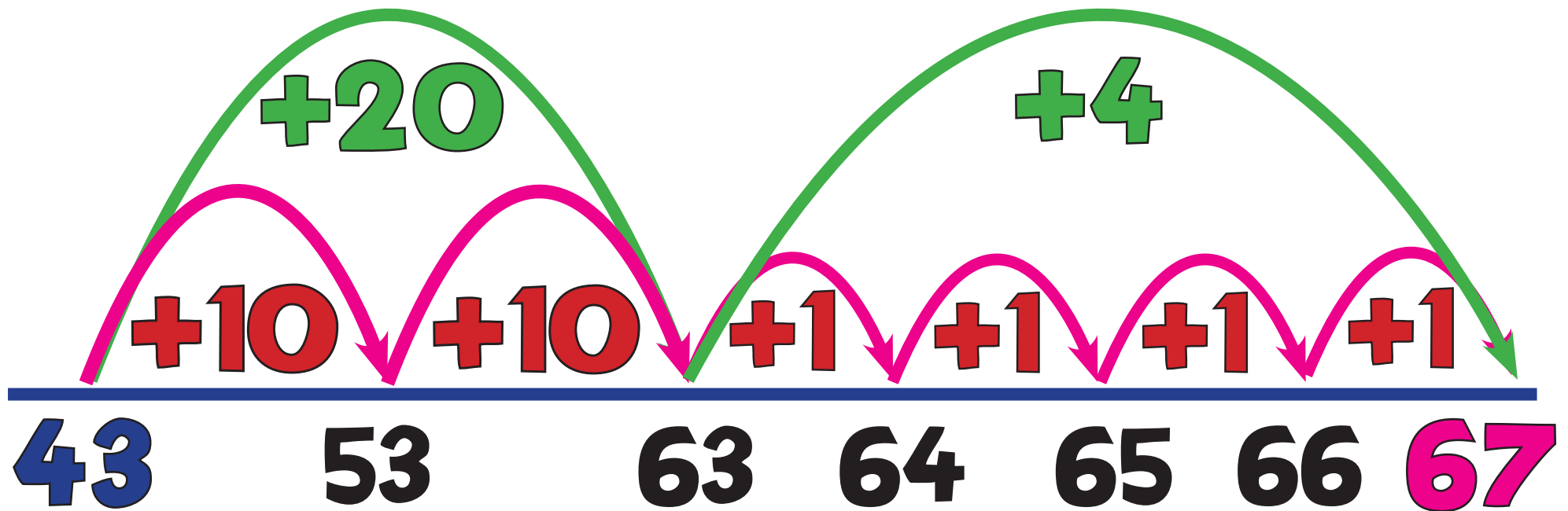


$$57 + 6 = 63$$



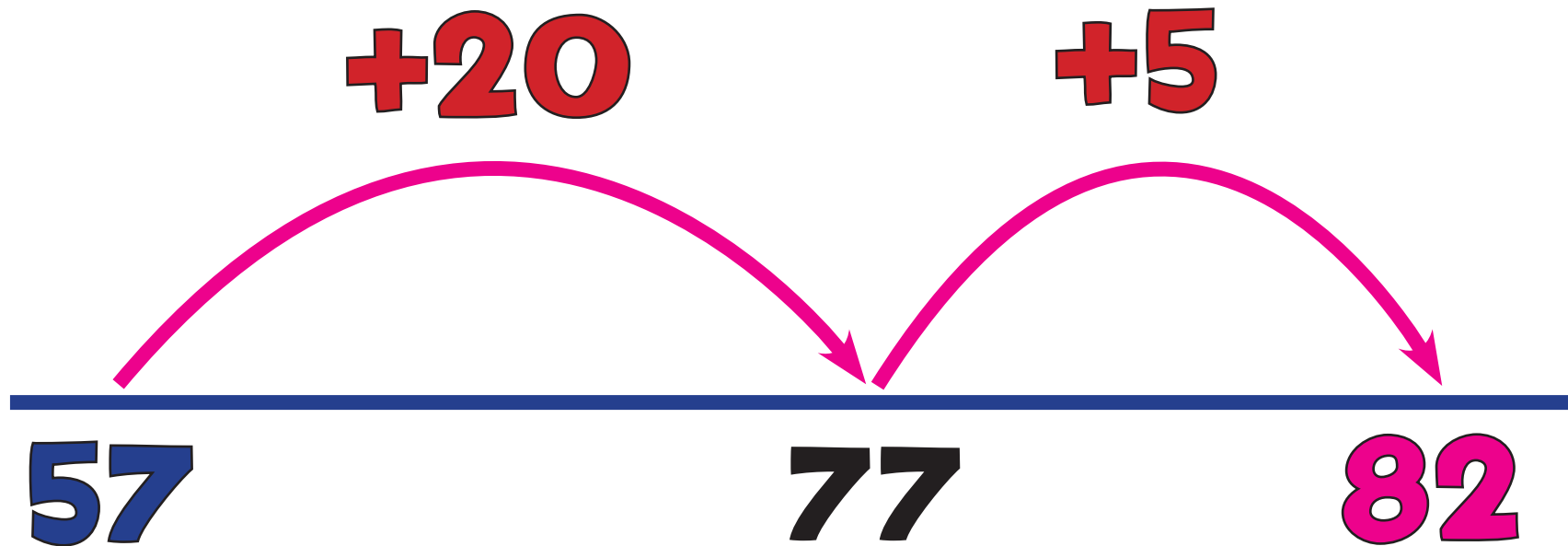
A3: Forwards Jump

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



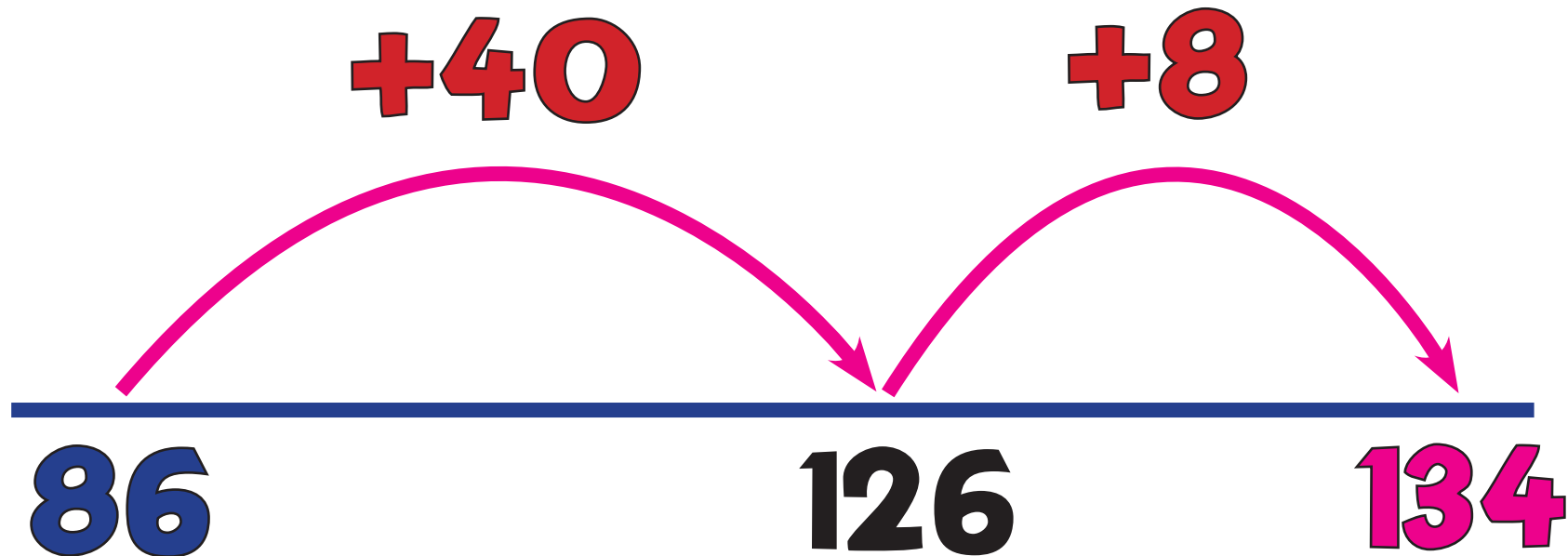
A3a: Forwards Jump

$$57 + 25 = 82$$



A3b: Forwards Jump

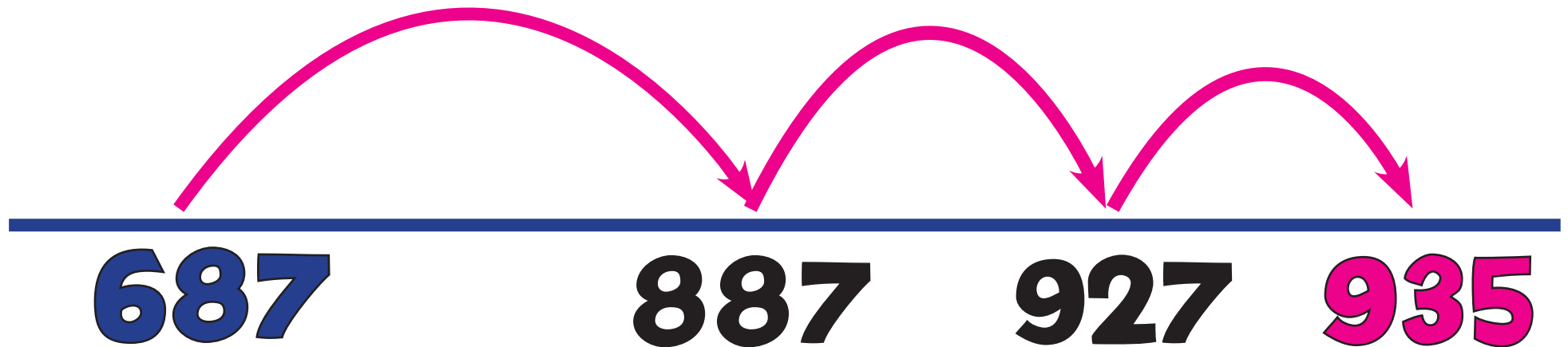
$$86 + 48 = 134$$



A3c: Forwards Jump

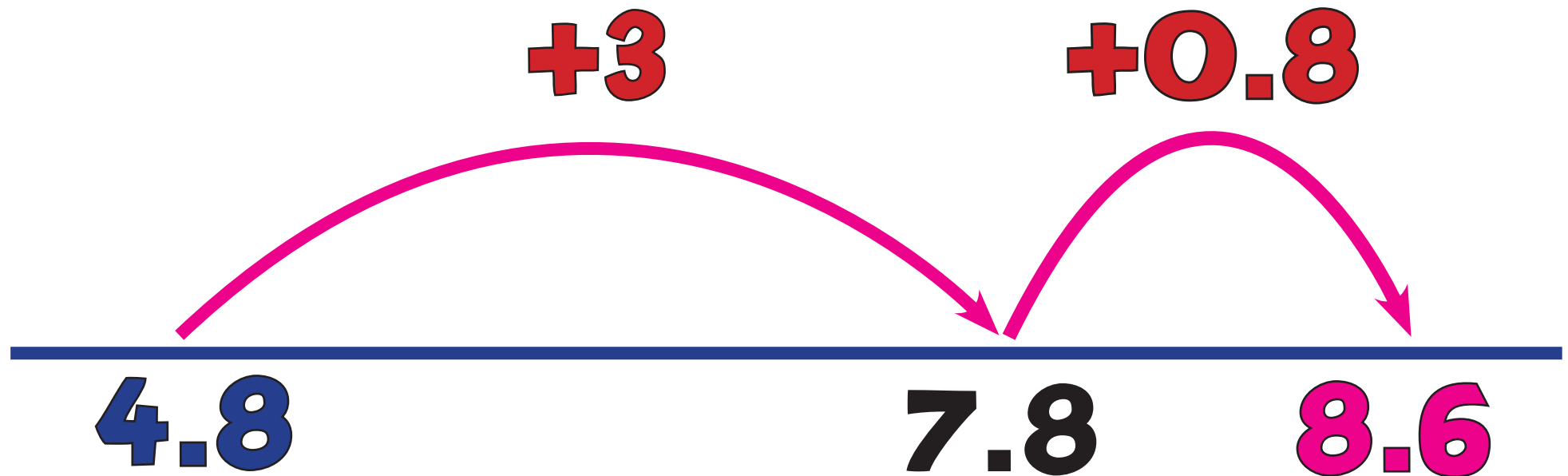
$$687 + 248 = 935$$

+200 **+40** **+8**



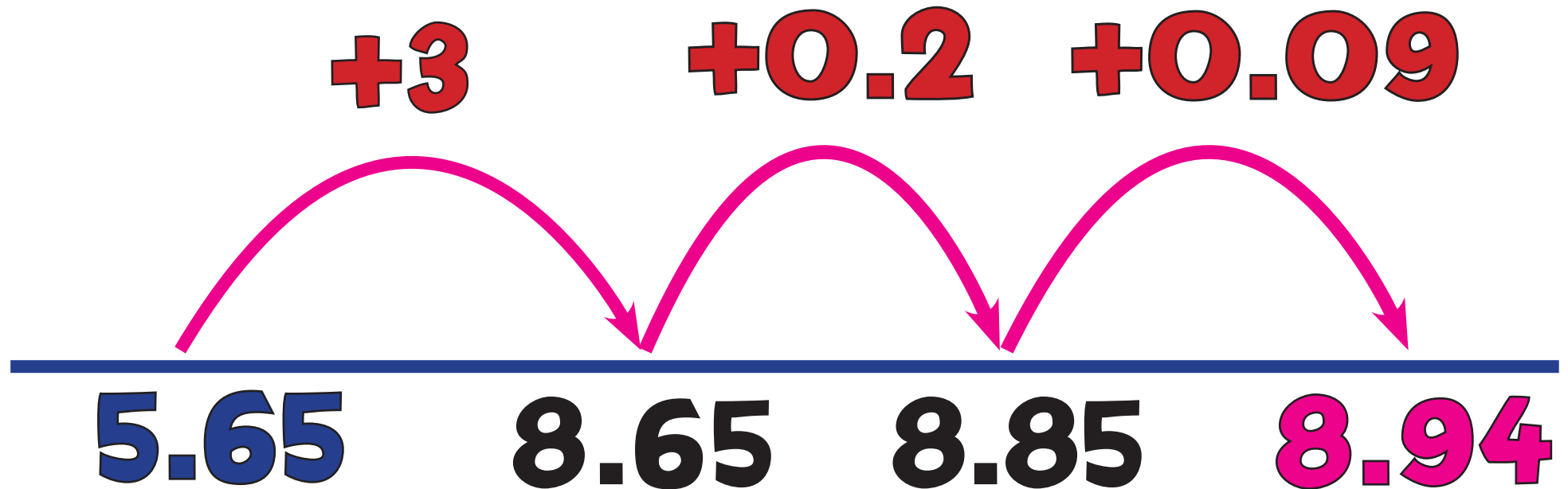
A3f: Decimal Jump

$$4.8 + 3.8 = 8.6$$



A3g: Decimal Jump

$$5.65 + 3.29 = 8.94$$



A4: Partitioning

$$43 + 24 = 67$$

$$40 + 20 = 60$$

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$67$$



A4a: Partitioning

$$57 + 25 = 82$$

$$50 + 20 = 70$$

$$7 + 5 = 12$$

$$82$$



A4b: Partitioning

$$86 + 48 = 134$$

$$80 + 40 = 120$$

$$6 + 8 = 14$$

$$134$$



A4c: Partitioning

$$687 + 248 = 935$$

$$600 + 200 = 800$$

$$80 + 40 = 120$$

$$7 + 8 = 15$$

$$935$$



A4f: Partitioning

$$4.8 + 3.8 = 8.6$$

$$4 + 3 = 7$$

$$0.8 + 0.8 = 1.6$$

$$8.6$$



A5: Partition Jot

$$43 + 24 = 67$$

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.

$$60 + 7 = 67$$



A5a: Partition Jot

$$57 + 25 = 82$$

A diagram illustrating the partitioning of the numbers 57 and 25 into 70 and 12. The number 57 is split into 50 (red) and 7 (green). The number 25 is split into 20 (red) and 5 (green). Lines connect the 50 and 20 to form 70, and the 7 and 5 to form 12. The final equation shown is 70 + 12 = 82.

$$70 + 12$$



A5b: Partition Jot

$$86 + 48 = 134$$

Diagram illustrating the partitioning of the addition $86 + 48 = 134$ into $120 + 14$. The number 86 is split into 80 (red) and 6 (green). The number 48 is split into 40 (red) and 8 (green). The 80 and 40 are combined to form 120 (red), and the 6 and 8 are combined to form 14 (green). Lines connect 80 to 120, 40 to 120, 6 to 14, and 8 to 14.



A5c: Partition Jot

$$687 + 248 = 935$$

$$800 + 120 + 15$$



A5d: Partition Jot

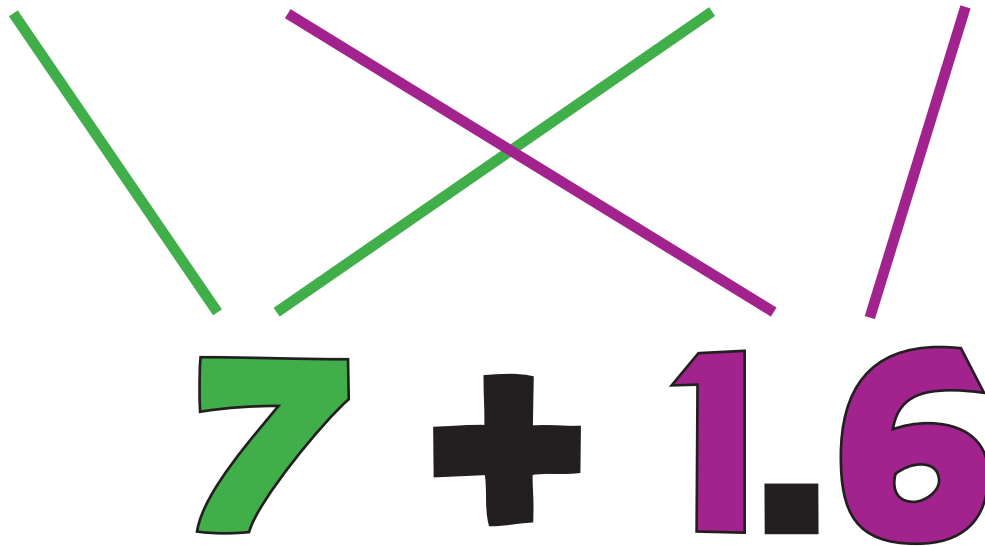
$$4873 + 3762 = 8635$$

$$7000 + 1500 + 130 + 5$$



A5f: Partition Jot

$$4.8 + 3.8 = 8.6$$



A5g: Partition Jot

$$5.65 + 3.29 = 8.94$$

$$8 + 0.8 + 0.14$$



A5h: Partition Jot

$$76.7 + 58.5 = 135.2$$

$$120 + 14 + 1.2$$



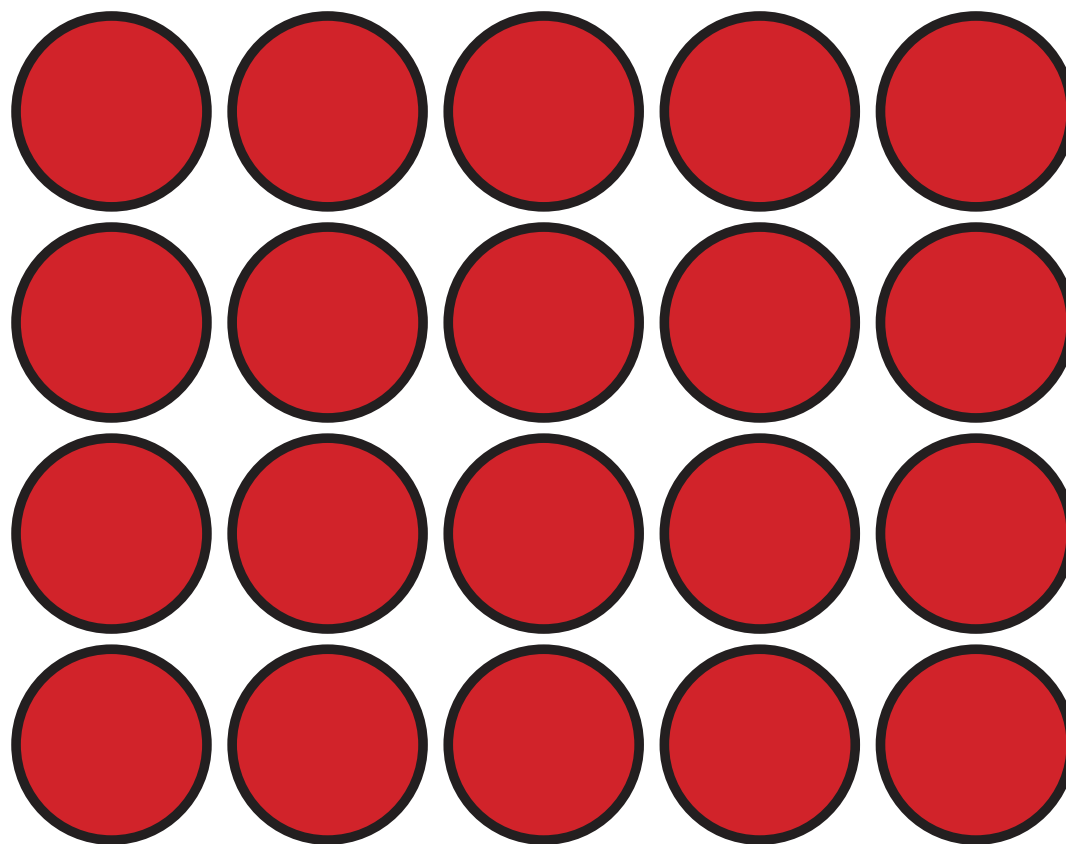
A5i: Partition Jot

$$\underline{\text{€}38}.\underline{\text{25}} + \underline{\text{€}27}.\underline{\text{46}} = \text{€}65.\text{71}$$


$$\text{€}65.00 + \text{€}0.71$$



D3: Division Array



4 columns of **5** ... **5** rows of **4**



(A6: Expanded Column)

Additional Addition

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



(A6: Expanded Column)

Additional: a

Addition

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



(A6: Expanded Column)

Additional:b

Addition

	H	T	U
		8	6
+		4	8
<hr/>			
		14	
	1	2	0
<hr/>			
	1	3	4
<hr/>			



A6: Expanded Column Addition

	H	T	U
	6	8	7
+	2	4	8
<hr/>			
		15	
	1	2	0
	8	0	0
<hr/>			
	9	3	5
<hr/>			



(A7: Column Addition)

Additional

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 43 \\ + 24 \\ \hline 67 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



(A7: Column Addition)

Additional:a

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



(A7: Column Addition)

Additional:b

	H	T	U
		8	6
+	4	8	
<hr/>			
	1	3	4
<hr/>			
	1	1	



A7: Column Addition

	H	T	U
	6	8	7
+	2	4	8
<hr/>			
	9	3	5
<hr/>			
	1	1	



A7d: Column Addition

	Th	H	T	U
	4	8	7	3
+	3	7	6	2
<hr/>				
	8	6	3	5
<hr/>				
	1	1		



A7e: Column Addition

M HTh TTh Th H T U

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 1233845 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1 1 1 1 1



A7f: Column Addition

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



A7g: Column Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{U} \qquad \frac{1}{10} \qquad \frac{1}{100} \\ 5.65 \\ + 3.29 \\ \hline 8.94 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$



A7h: Column Addition

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



A7i: Column Addition

With Money

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

1 1



A7j: Column Addition

With Decimals

$$73.4 + 5.67 = 79.07$$

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



MA1: Partitioning

$$45 + 82 = 127$$

$$120 + 7 = 127$$



MA1: Partitioning

Year 2

$$43 + 21 = 64$$

The diagram illustrates the partitioning of the numbers 43 and 21. A blue line connects the '4' in 43 to the '6' in 60. A red line connects the '3' in 43 to the '4' in 4. Another blue line connects the '2' in 21 to the '6' in 60. A red line connects the '1' in 21 to the '4' in 4. The numbers 60 and 4 are enclosed in thought bubbles.

$$60 + 4 = 64$$



MA1: Partitioning

Year 3

$$57 + 25 = 82$$

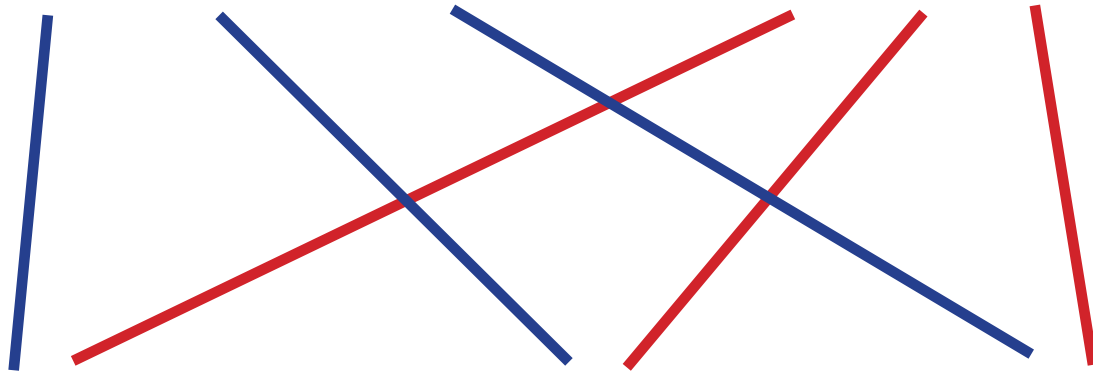
$$70 + 12 = 82$$



MA1: Partitioning

Year 4

$$648 + 231 = 879$$



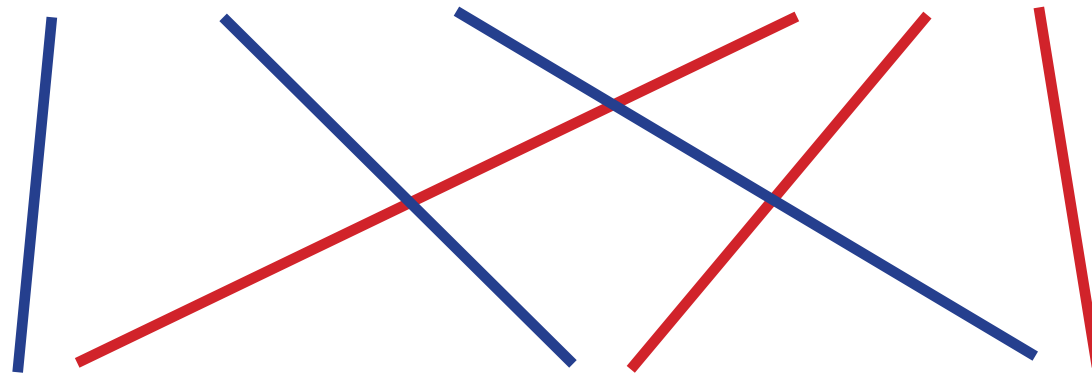
$$800 + 70 + 9 = 879$$



MA1: Partitioning

Year 5

$$576 + 258 = 834$$



$$700 + 120 + 14 = 834$$



MA1: Partitioning

Year 6

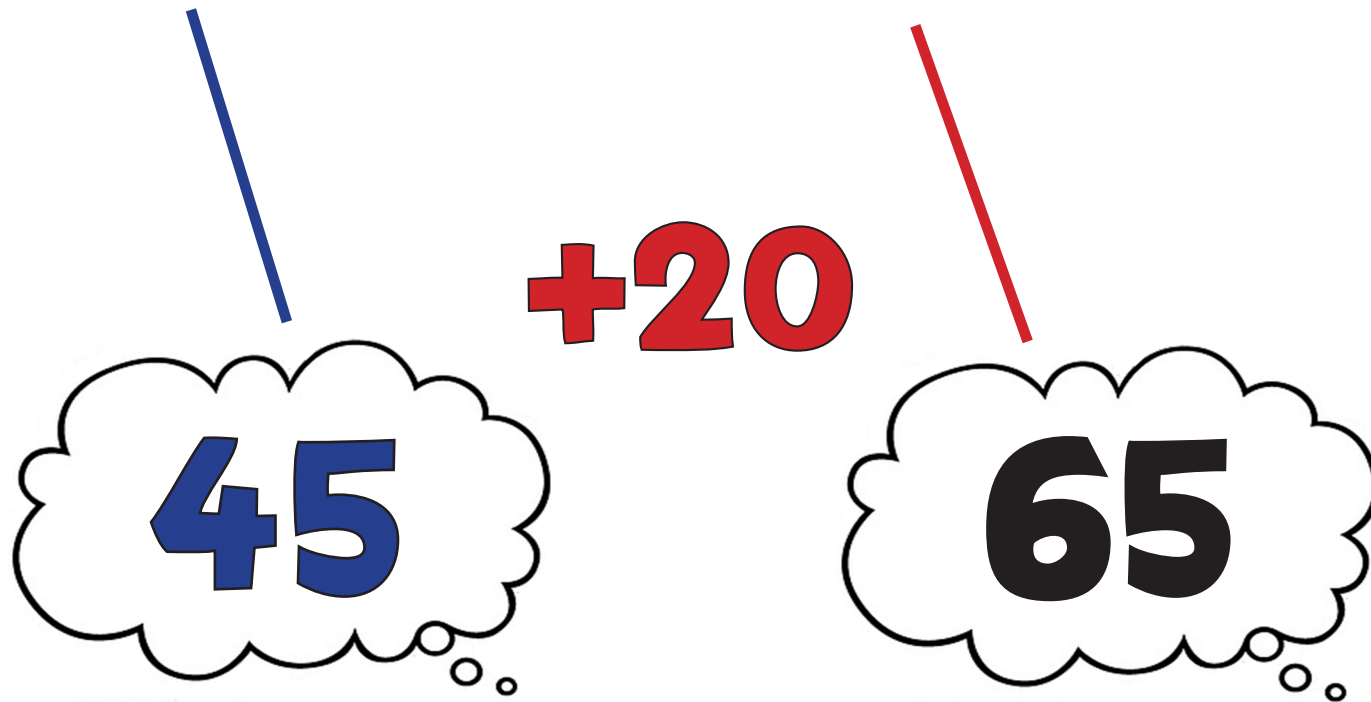
$$4.73 + 2.21 = 6.94$$

$6 + 0.9 + 0.04 = 6.94$



MA2: Counting On

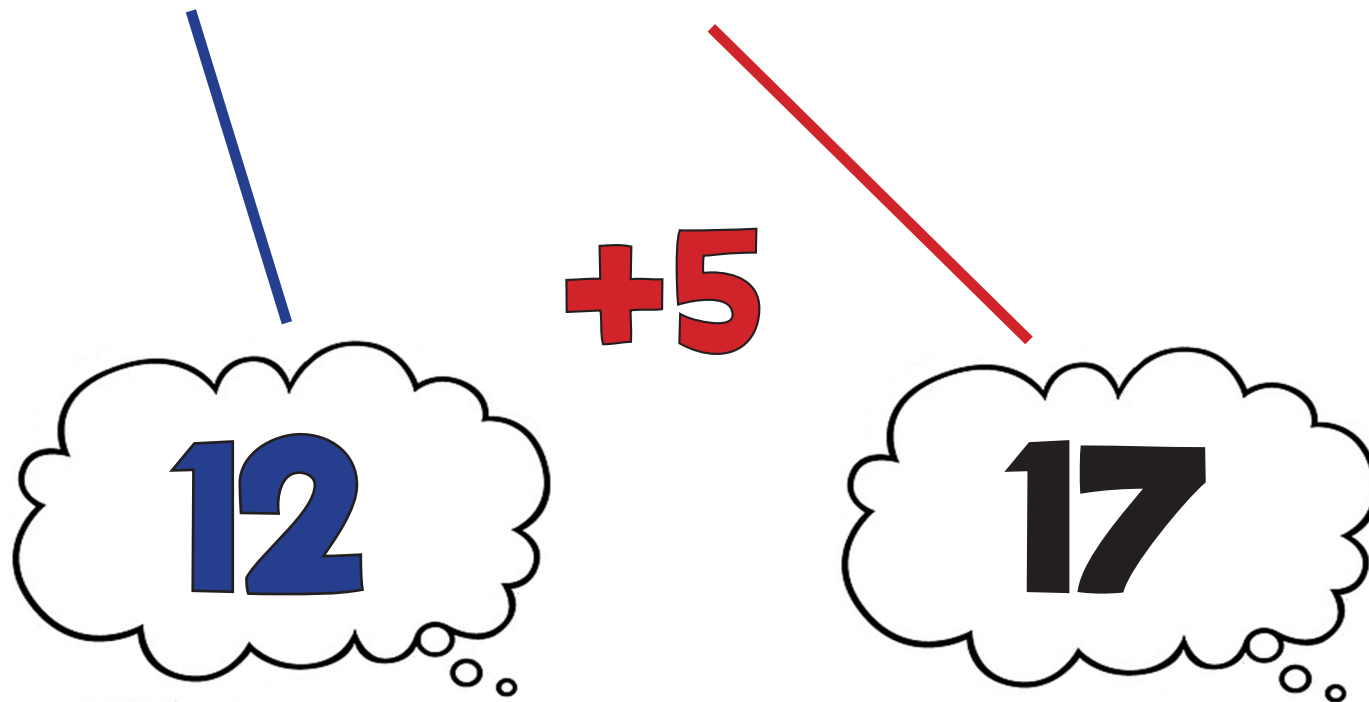
$$45 + 20 = 65$$



MA2a: Counting On

Year 1 Ones

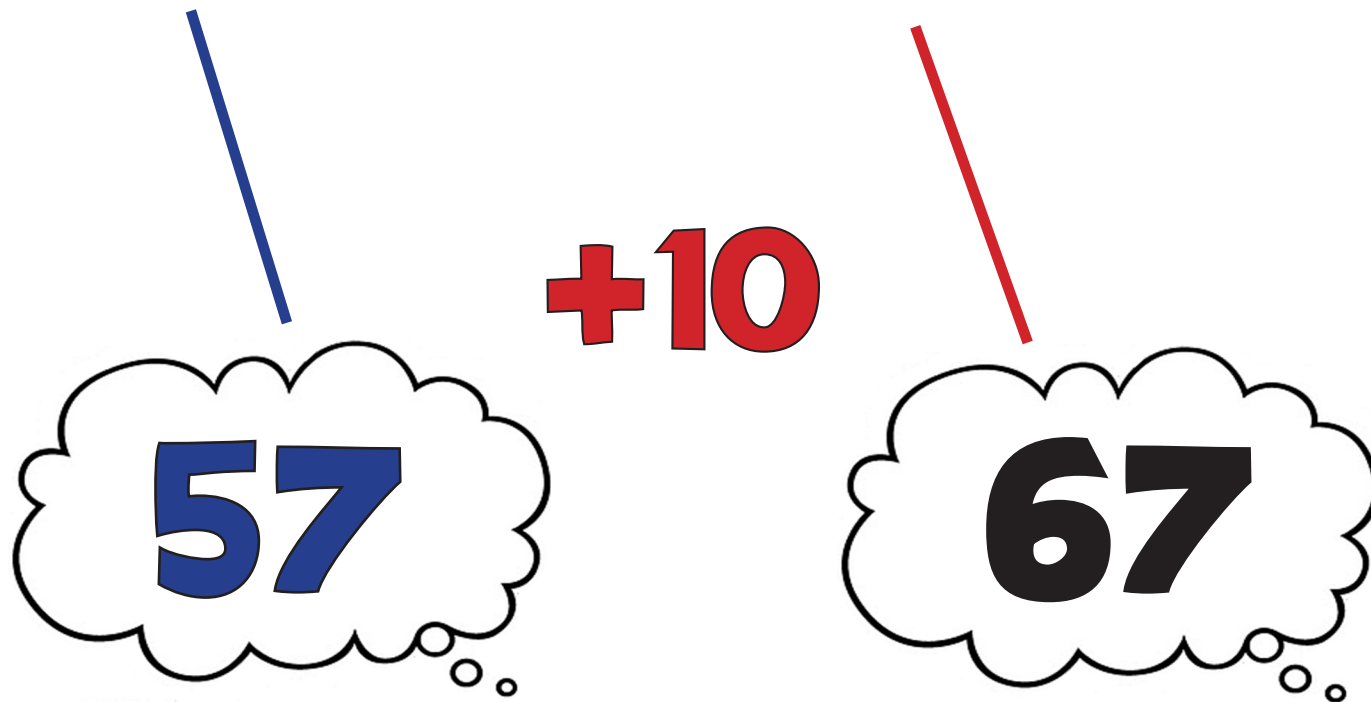
$$12 + 5 = 17$$



MA2b: Counting On

Year 1 Tens

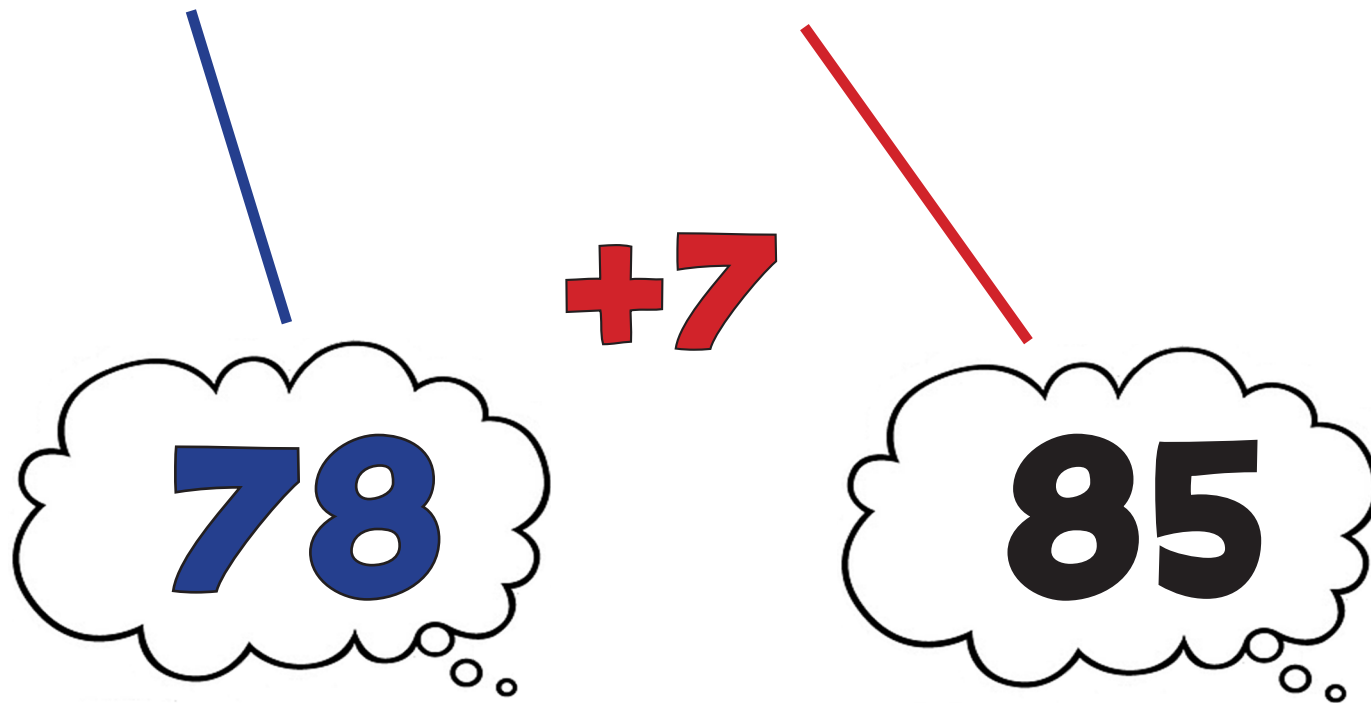
$$57 + 10 = 67$$



MA2a: Counting On

Year 2 Ones

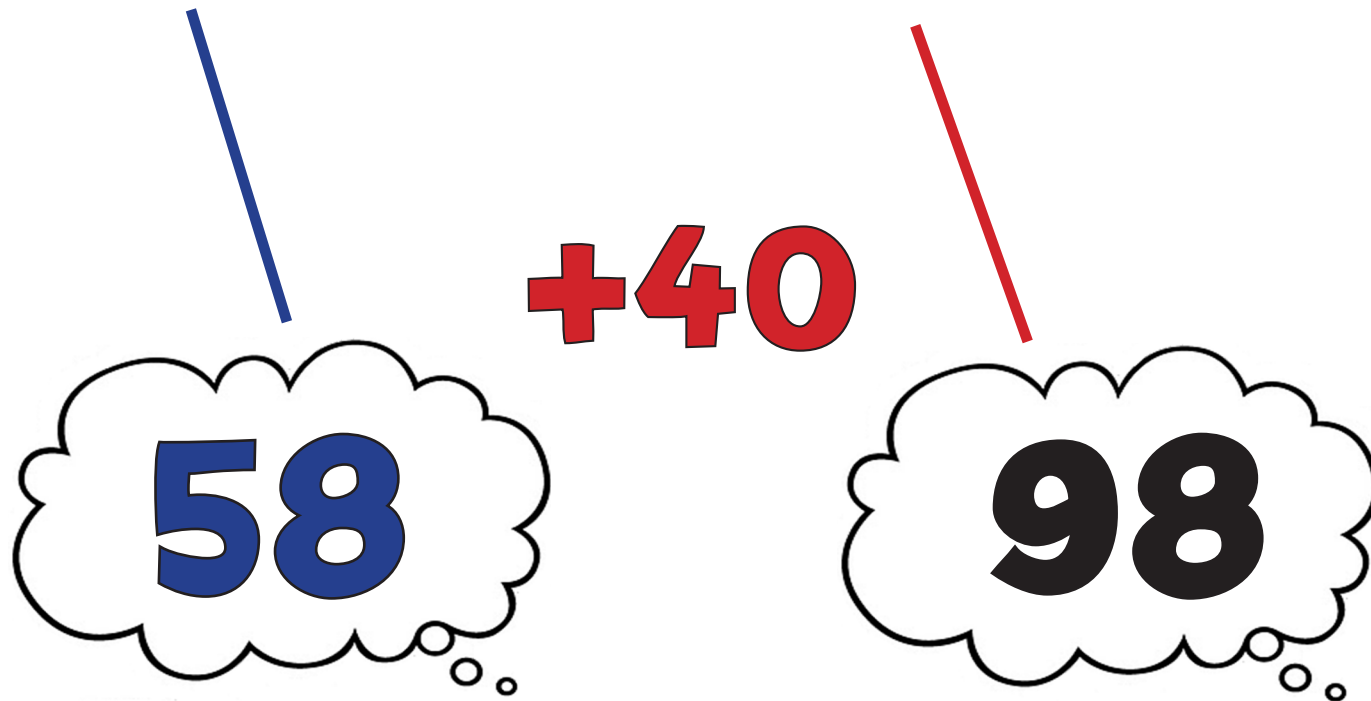
$$78 + 7 = 85$$



MA2b: Counting On

Year 2 Tens

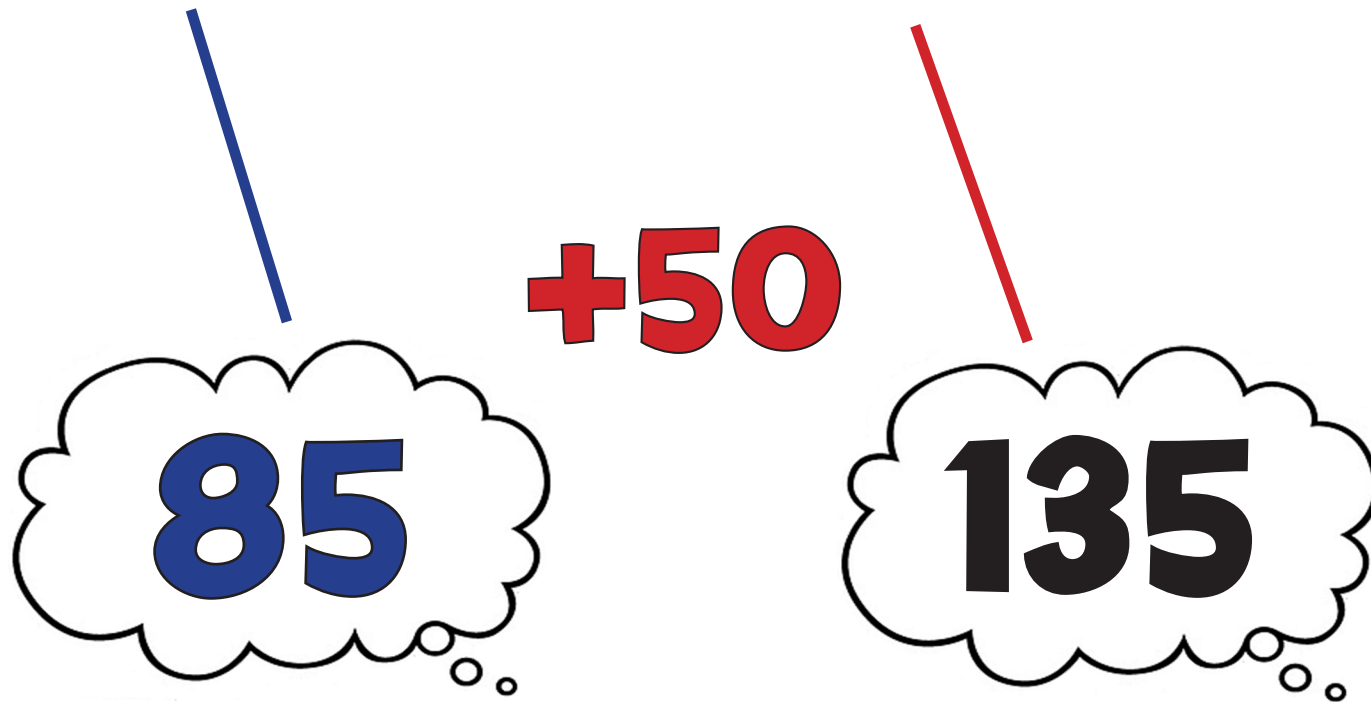
$$58 + 40 = 98$$



MA2a: Counting On

Year 3 Tens

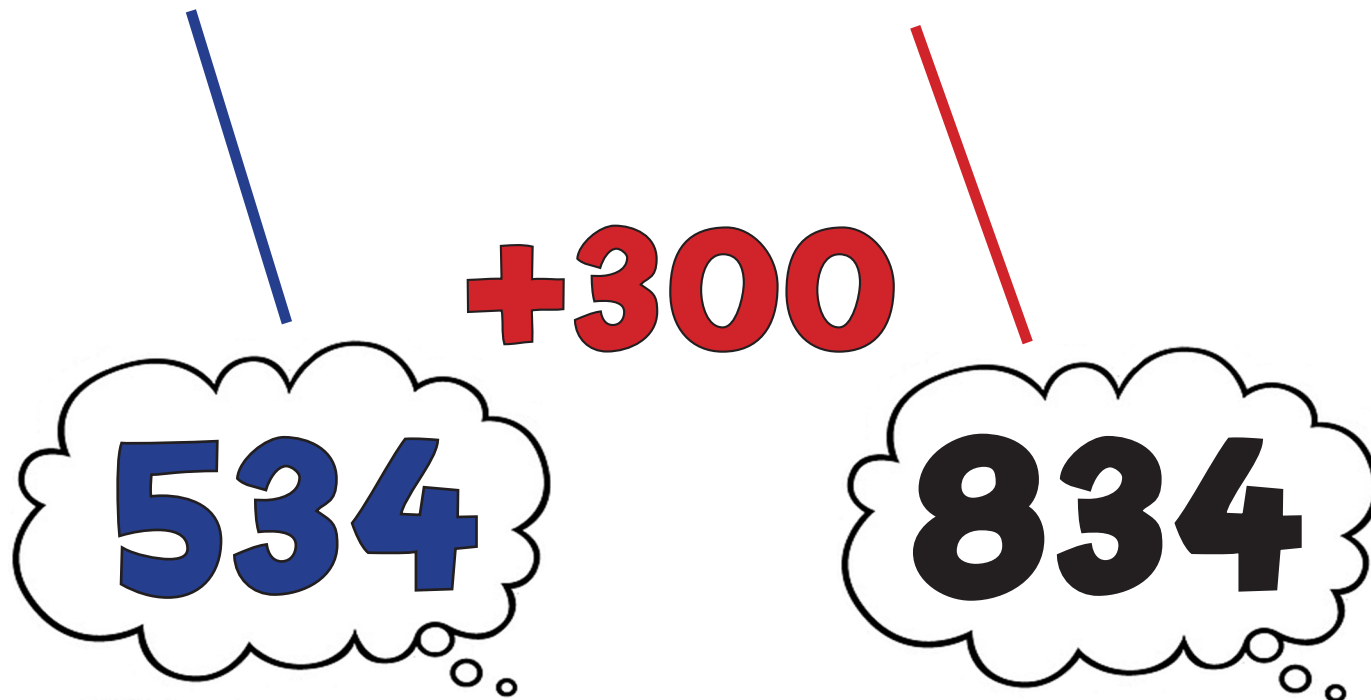
$$85 + 50 = 135$$



MA2b: Counting On

Year 3 Hundreds

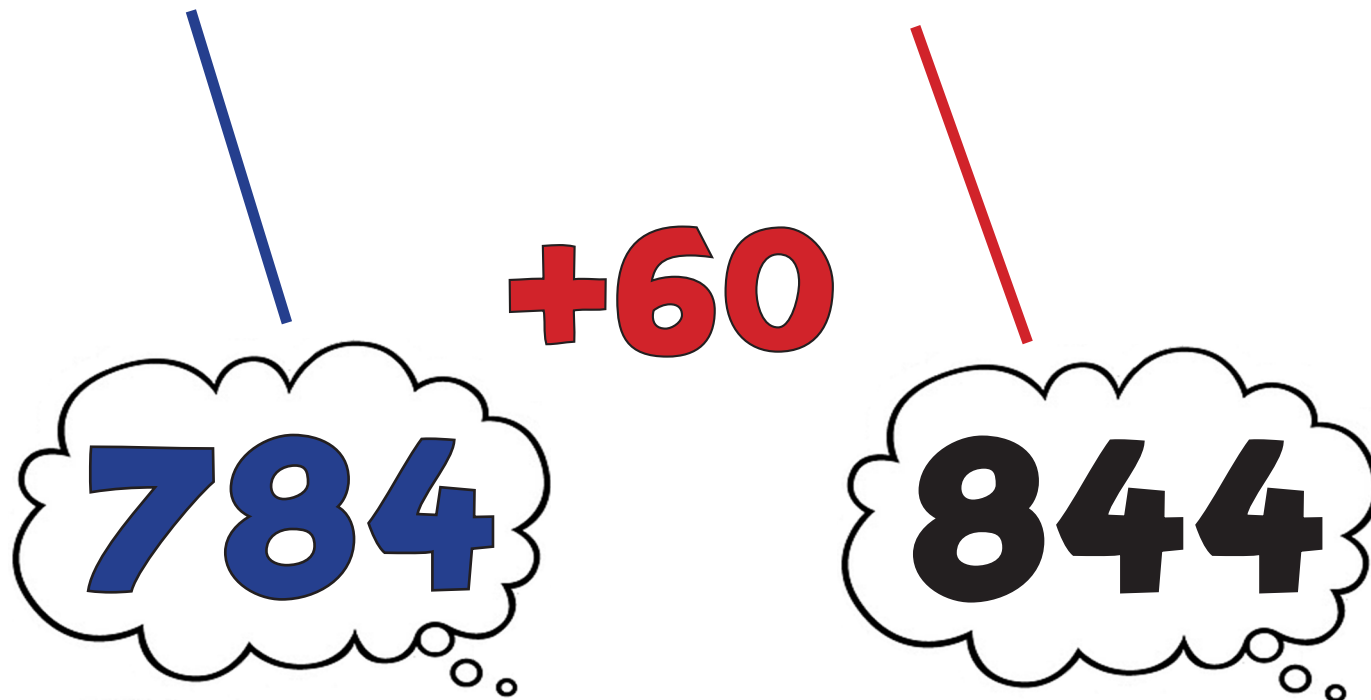
$$534 + 300 = 834$$



MA2a: Counting On

Year 4 Tens

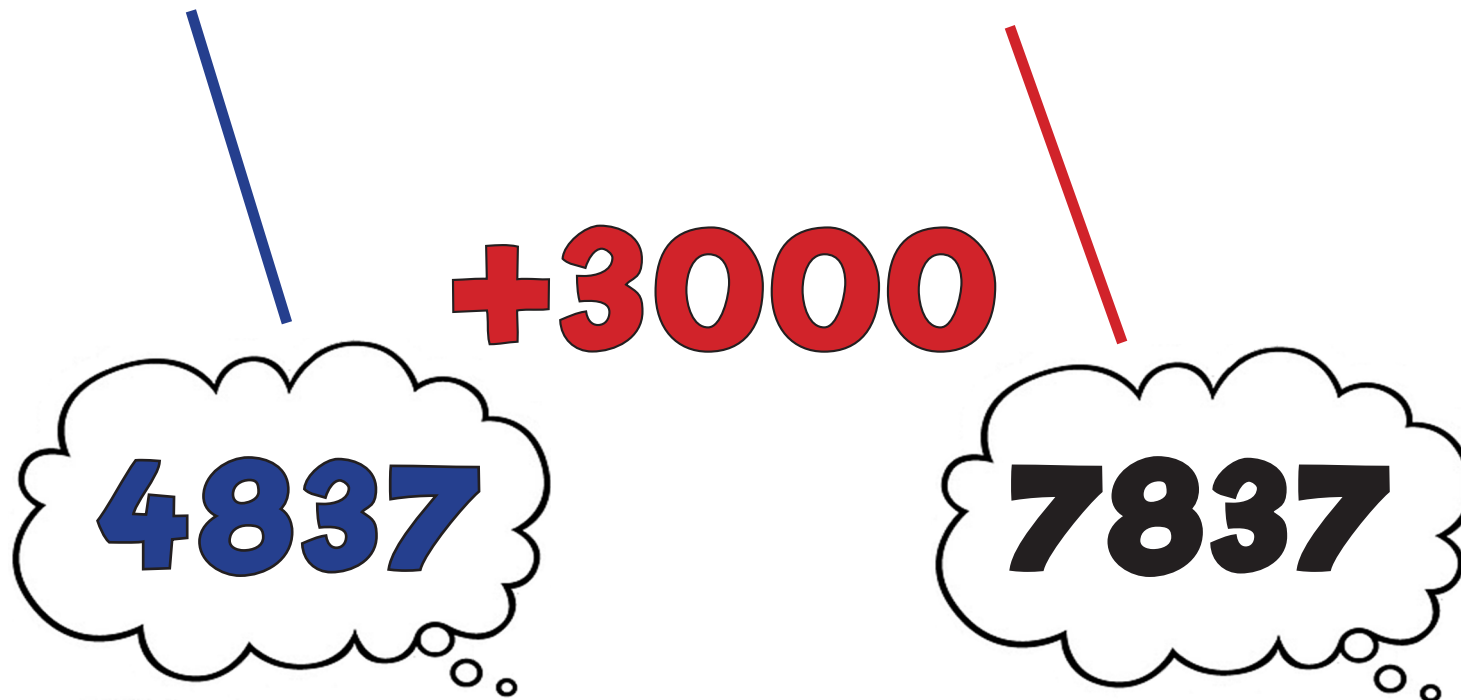
$$784 + 60 = 844$$



MA2b: Counting On

Year 4 Hundreds

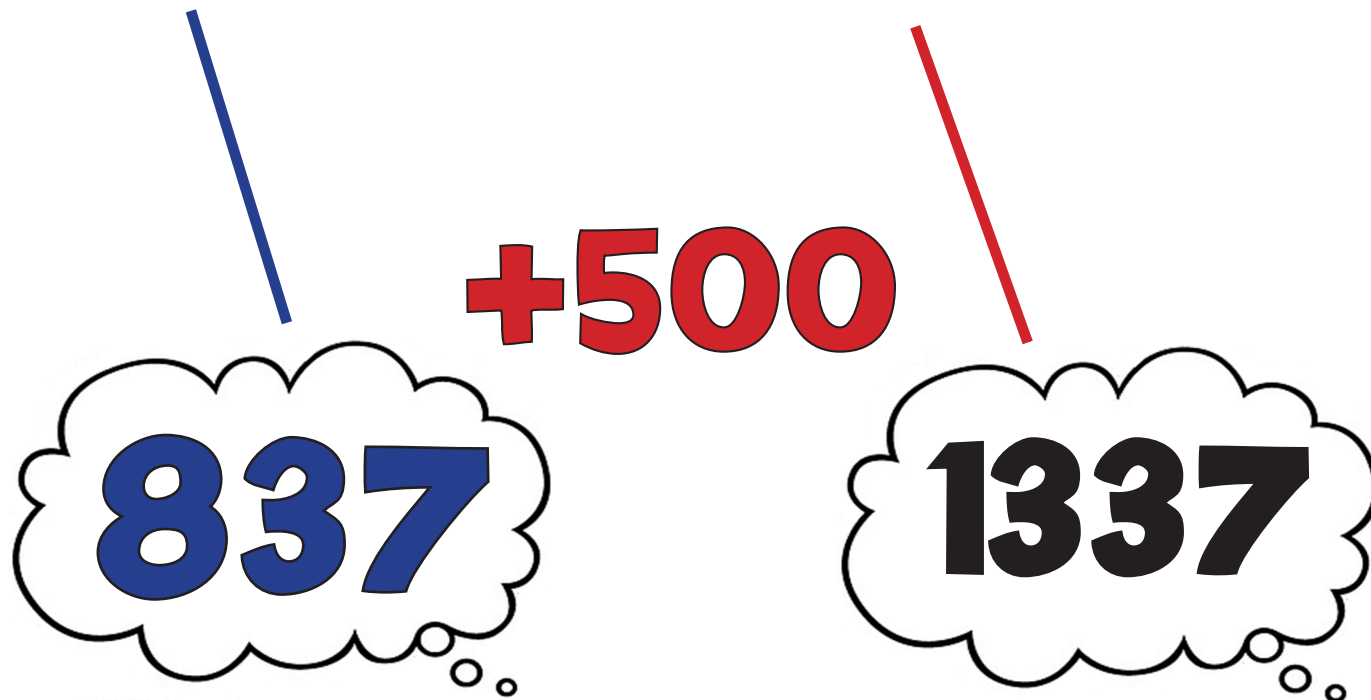
$$4837 + 3000 = 834$$



MA2a: Counting On

Year 5 Hundreds

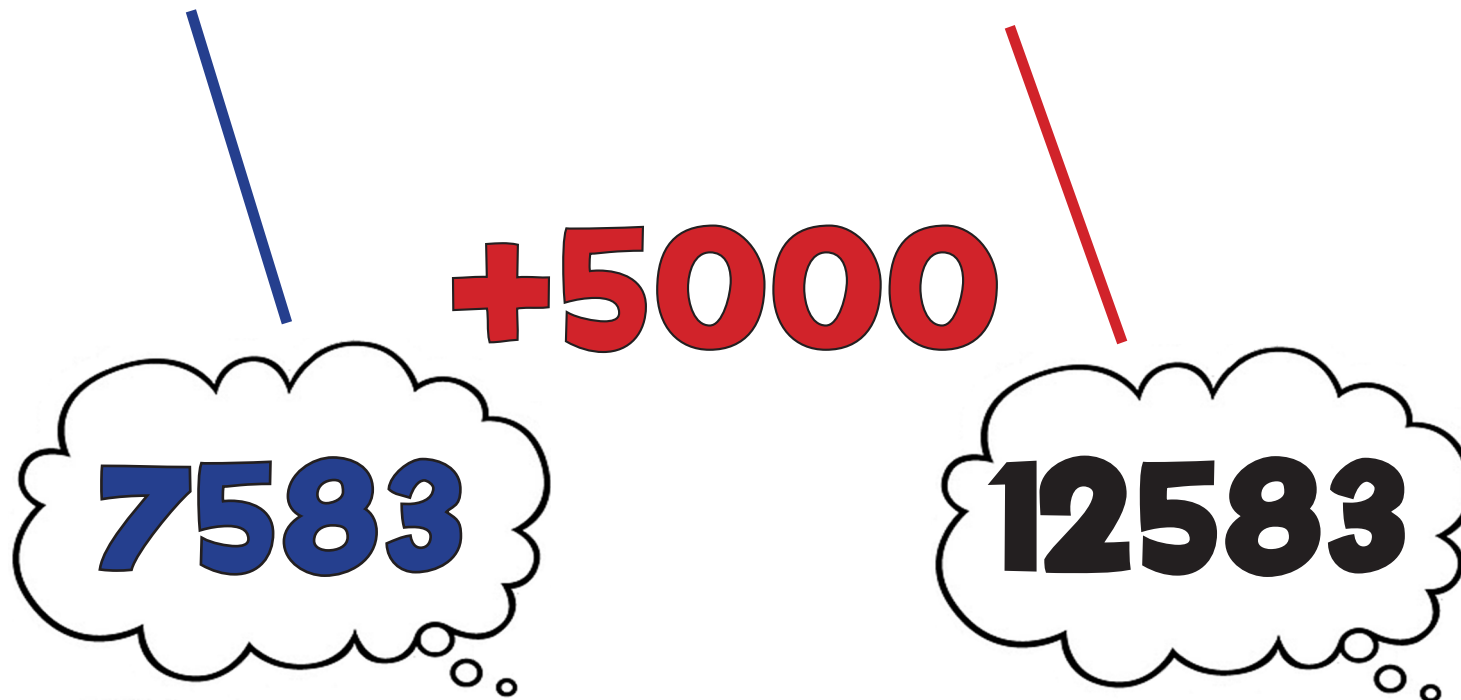
$$837 + 500 = 1337$$



MA2b: Counting On

Year 5 Thousands

$$7583 + 5000 = 12583$$



MA2a: Counting On

Year 6

Ten Thousands

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

+30,000

43,826

73,826



MA2b: Counting On

Year 6 Millions

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

+4,000,000

5,763,947

9,763,947



MA3: Number Bonds

$$45 + 95 = 140$$

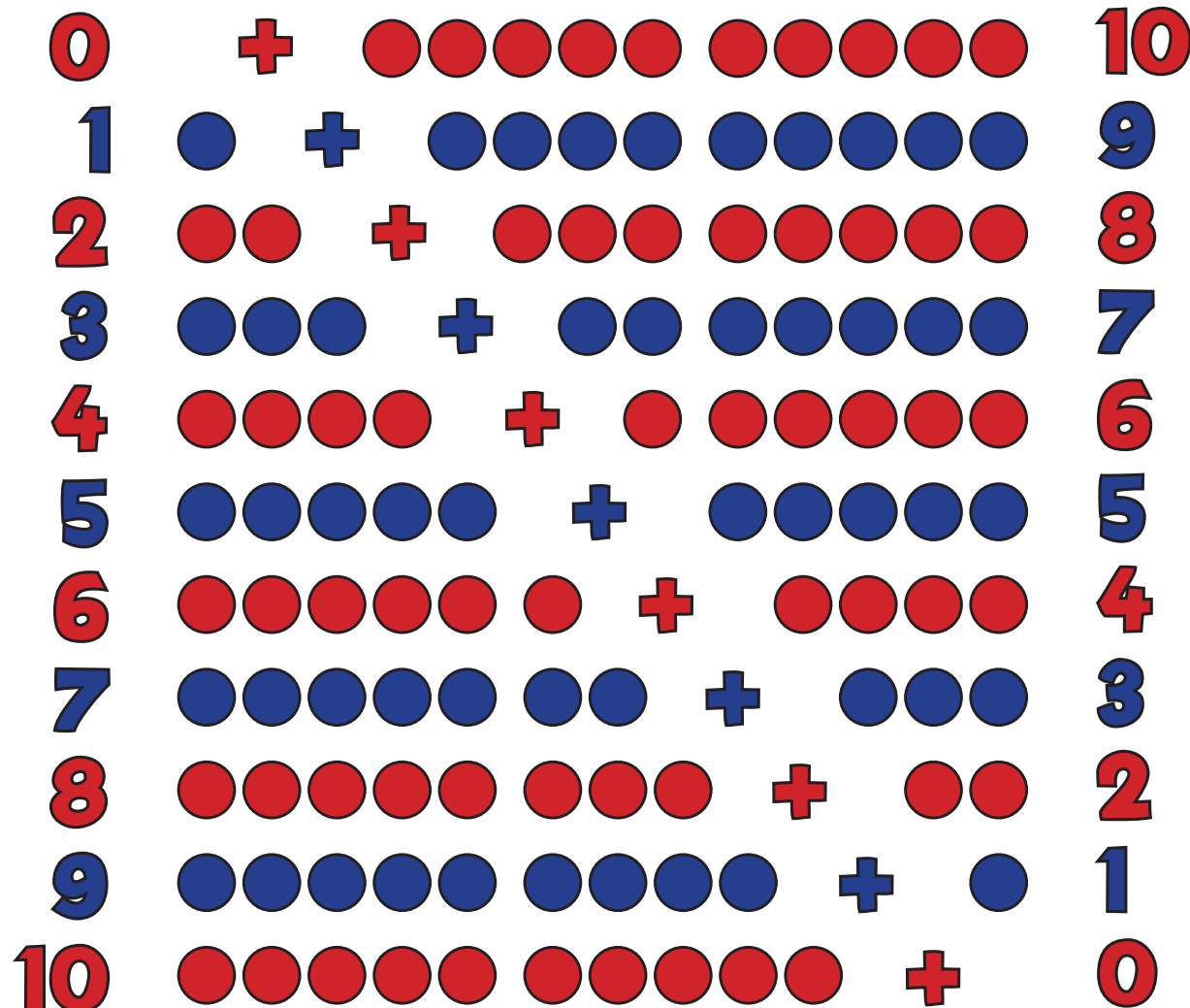
$$40 + 100 = 140$$



MA3: Number Bonds

Year 1

Learn Bonds



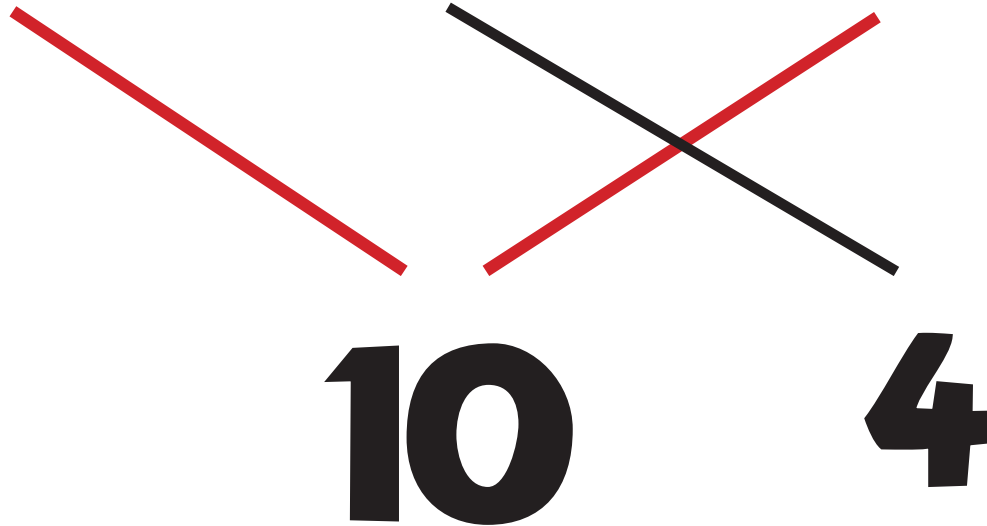
0	+	10	=	10
1	+	9	=	10
2	+	8	=	10
3	+	7	=	10
4	+	6	=	10
5	+	5	=	10
6	+	4	=	10
7	+	3	=	10
8	+	2	=	10
9	+	1	=	10
10	+	0	=	10



MA3: Number Bonds

Year 2

$$3 + 4 + 7 = 14$$



MA3: Number Bonds

Year 3

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

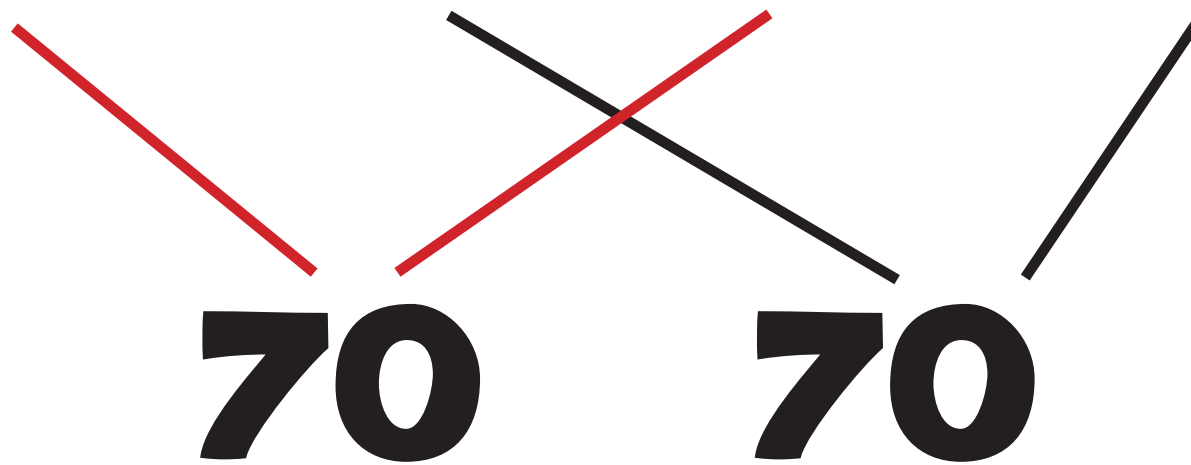
Diagram illustrating the addition of 43, 9, 7, and 21 to reach 80. The numbers 43, 9, and 7 are connected by red lines to the number 50. The numbers 7 and 21 are connected by black lines to the number 30.



MA3: Number Bonds

Year 4

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



MA3: Number Bonds

Year 5

$$£4.56 + £3.27 + £1.44 = £9.27$$

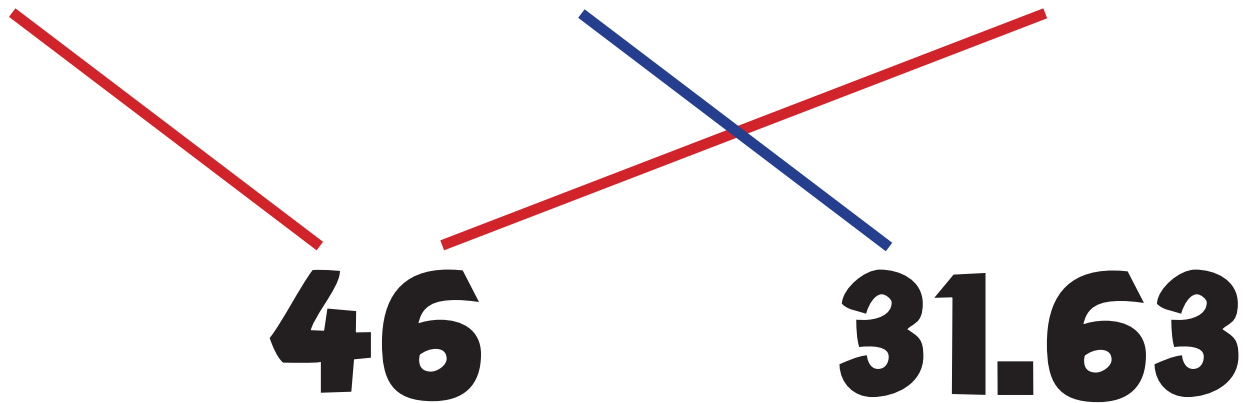
£6.00 £3.27



MA3: Number Bonds

Year 6

$$24.25 + 31.63 + 21.75 = 77.63$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

$$45 + 46 = 91$$

$$45 + 45 + 1$$

$$90 + 1 = 91$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

Year 1

$$5 + 6 = 11$$

$$5 + 5 + 1$$

$$10 + 1 = 11$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

Year 2

$$7 + 8 = 15$$

$$7 + 7 + 1$$

$$14 + 1 = 15$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

Year 3

$$16 + 17 = 33$$

$$16 + 16 + 1$$

$$32 + 1 = 33$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

Year 4

$$37 + 38 = 75$$

$$37 + 37 + 1$$

$$74 + 1 = 75$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

Year 5

$$125 + 127 = 252$$

$$125 + 125 + 2$$

$$250 + 2 = 252$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

Year 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

Year 1

$$45 + 9 = 54$$

$$45 + 10 - 1 =$$

$$55 - 1 = 54$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

Year 2

$$45 + 19 = 64$$

$$45 + 20 - 1$$

$$65 - 1 = 64$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

Year 3

$$45 + 97 = 142$$

$$45 + 100 - 3$$

$$145 - 3 = 142$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

Year 4

$$345 + 298 = 643$$

$$345 + 300 - 2$$

$$645 - 2 = 643$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

Year 5

$$4645 + 1996 = 6641$$

$$4645 + 2000 - 4$$

$$6645 - 4 = 6641$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

Year 6

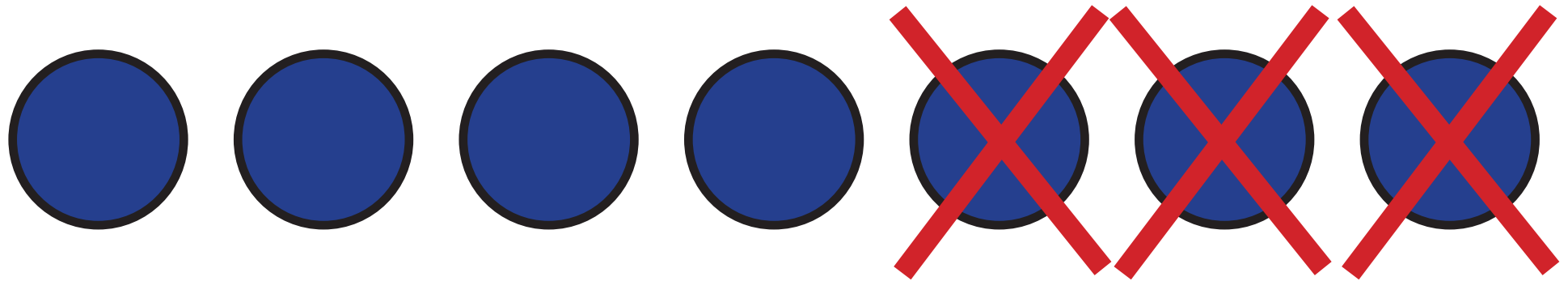
$$45.2 + 49.9 = 95.1$$

$$45.2 + 50 - 0.1$$

$$95.2 - 0.1 = 95.1$$



S1: Objects

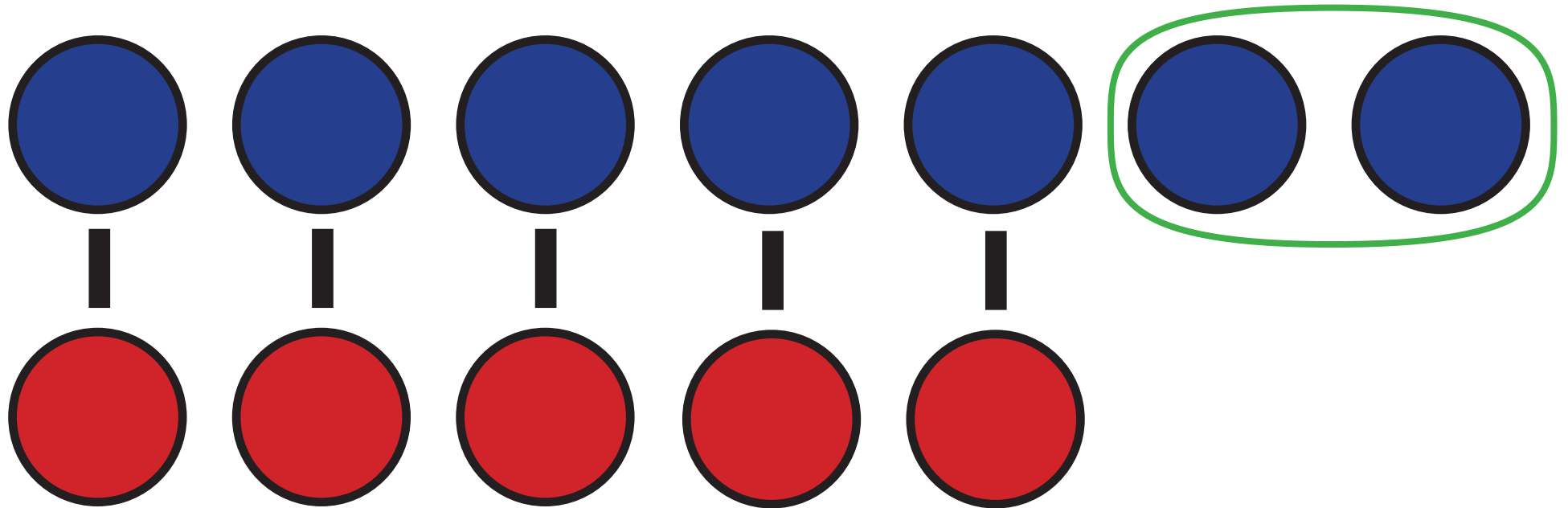


$$7 - 3 = 4$$

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



S2: What's the Difference?

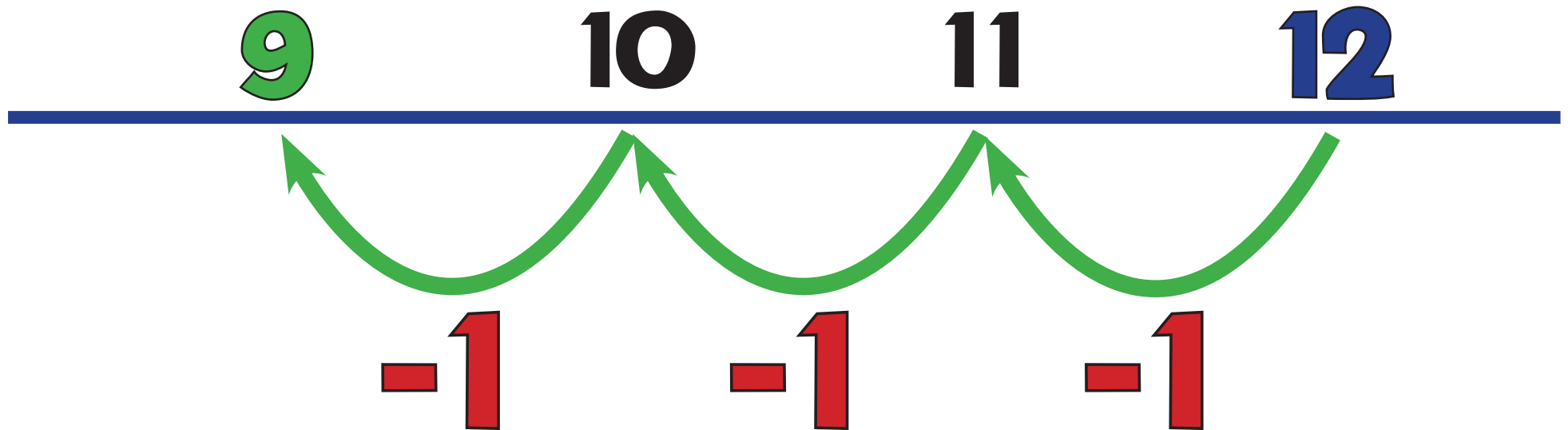


$$7 - 5 = 2$$

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



S3: Counting Back

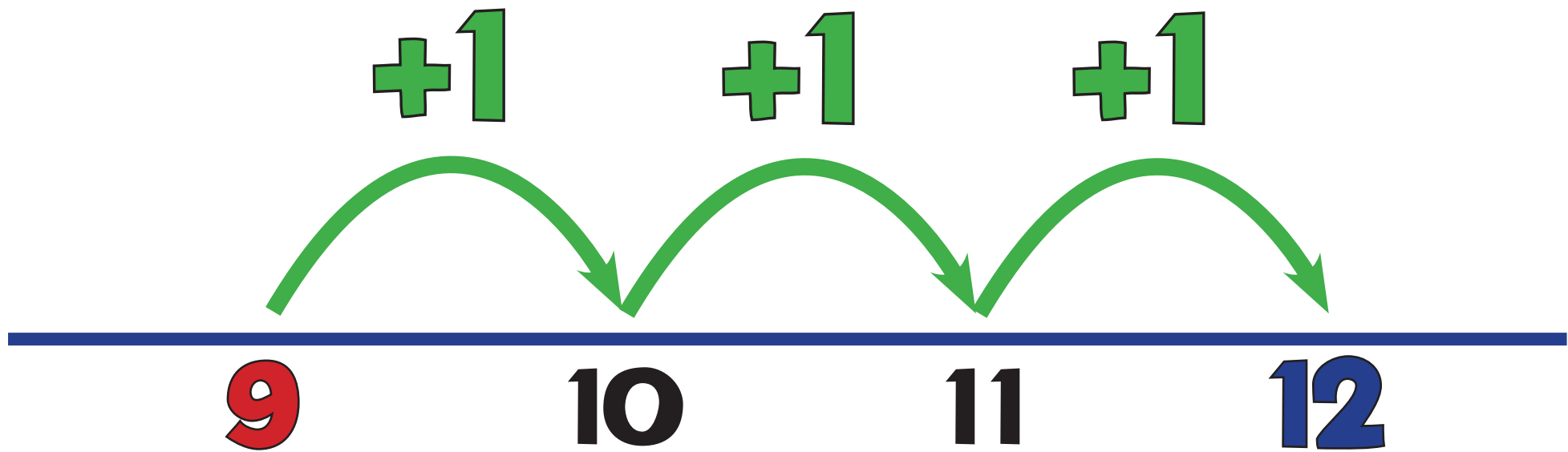


$$12 - 3 = 9$$

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



S4: Counting On

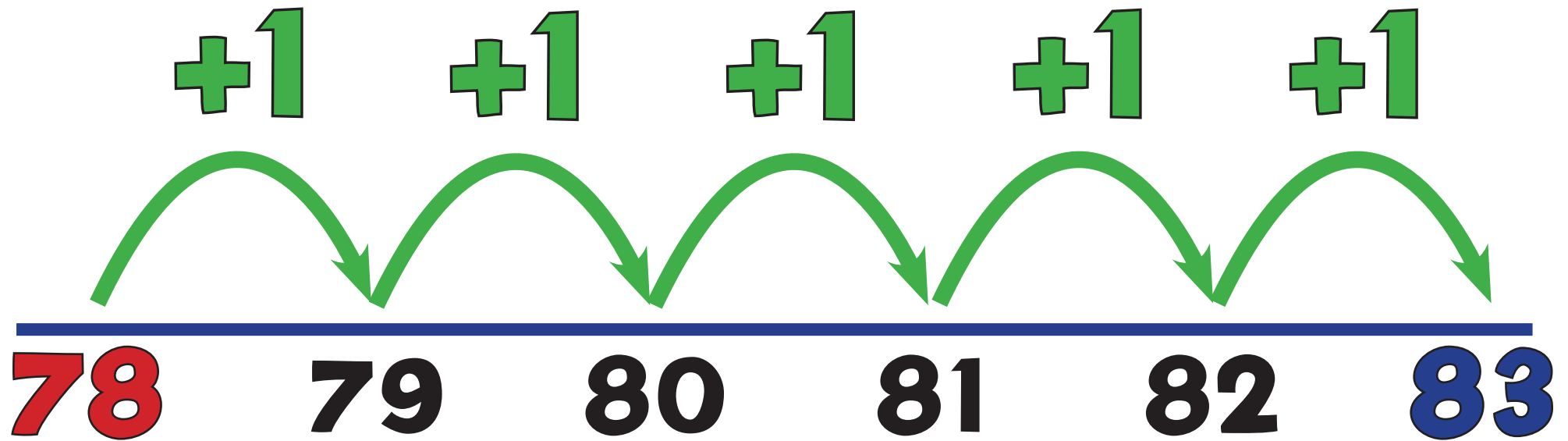


$$12 - 9 = 3$$

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



S4a: Counting On

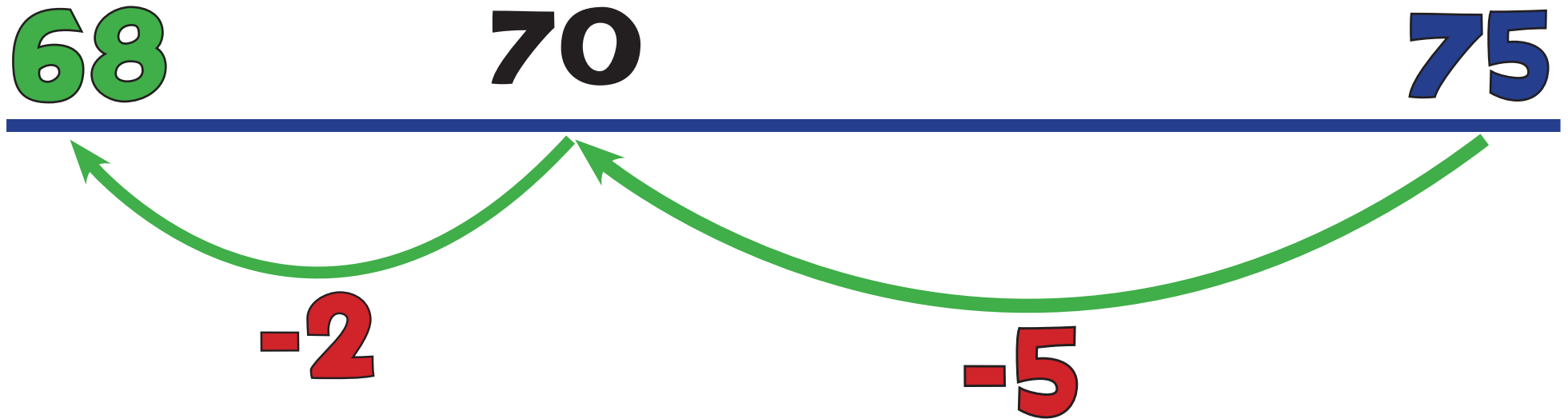


$$83 - 78 = 5$$

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



S5: Backwards Boing

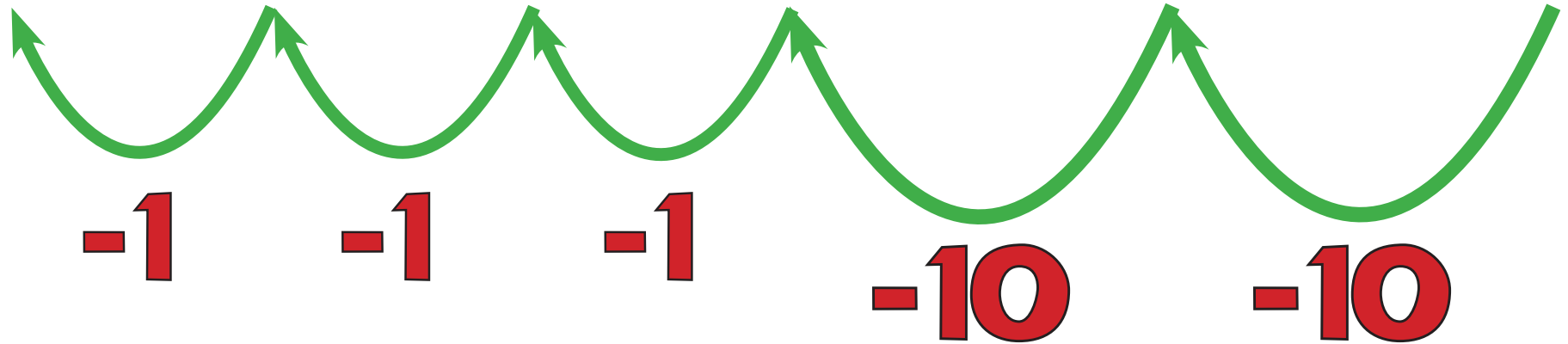


$$75 - 7 = 68$$



S6: Backwards Bounce

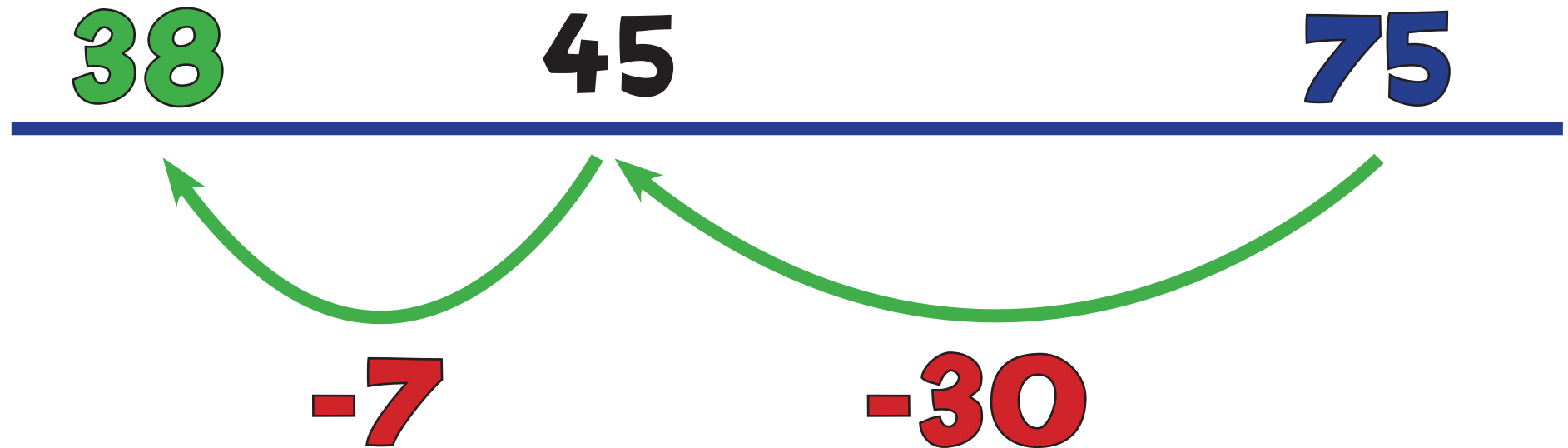
64 65 66 67 77 87



$$87 - 23 = 64$$



S7: Backwards Jump

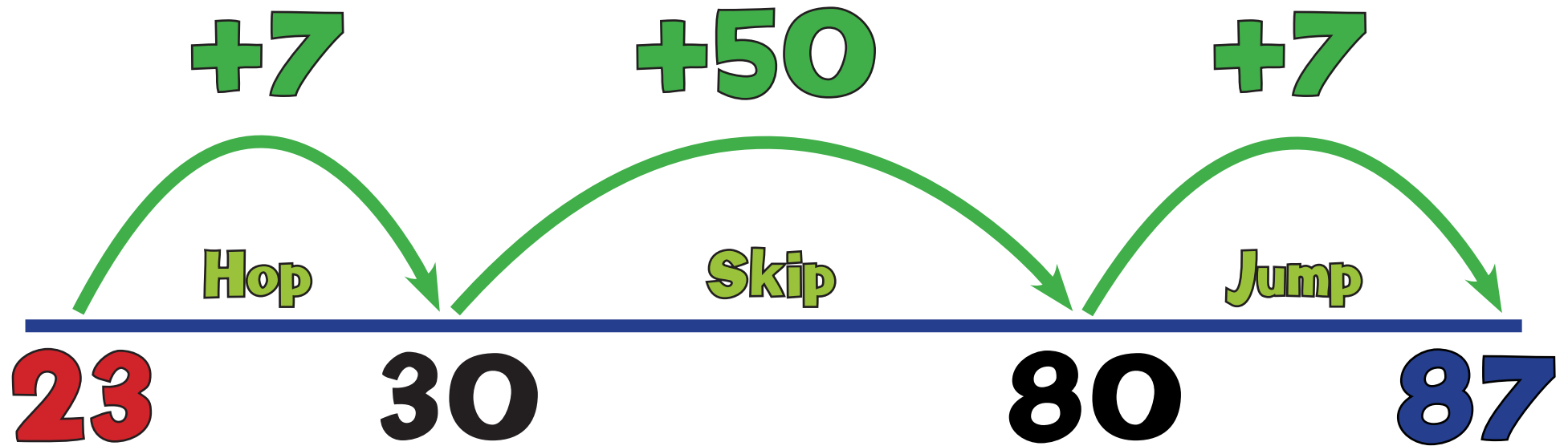


$$75 - 37 = 38$$



(S8: Triple Jump!)

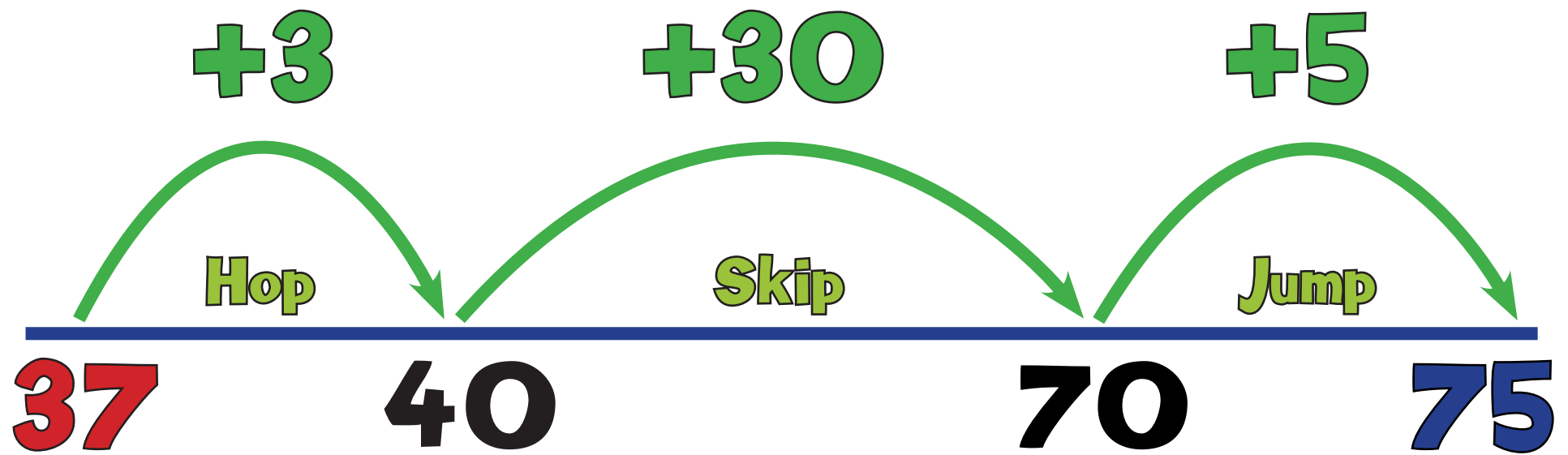
Additional



$$87 - 23 = 64$$



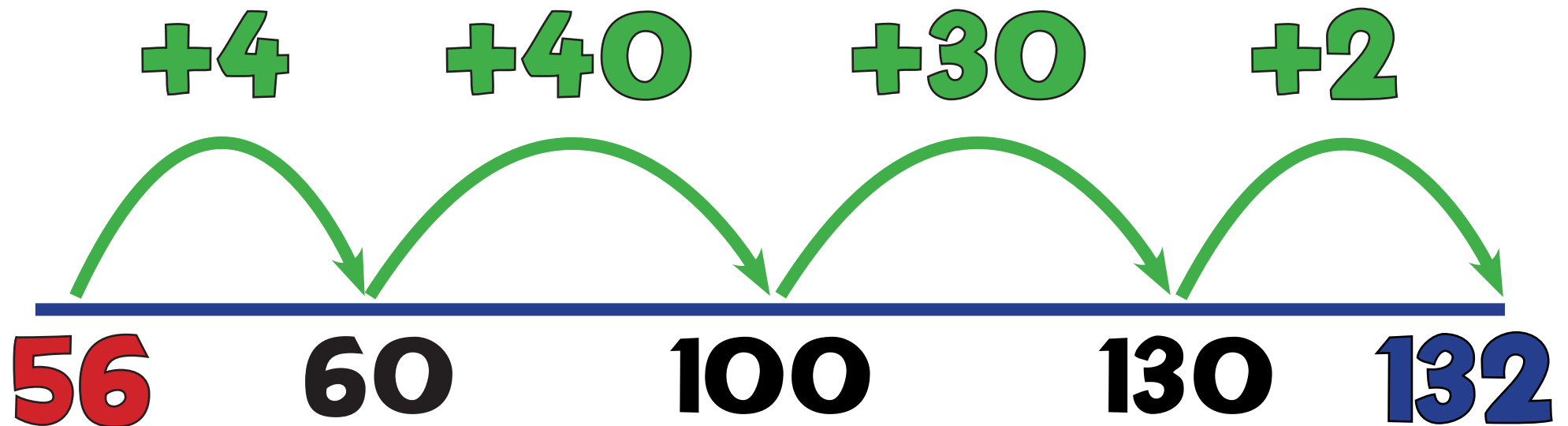
S8: Triple Jump!



$$75 - 37 = 38$$



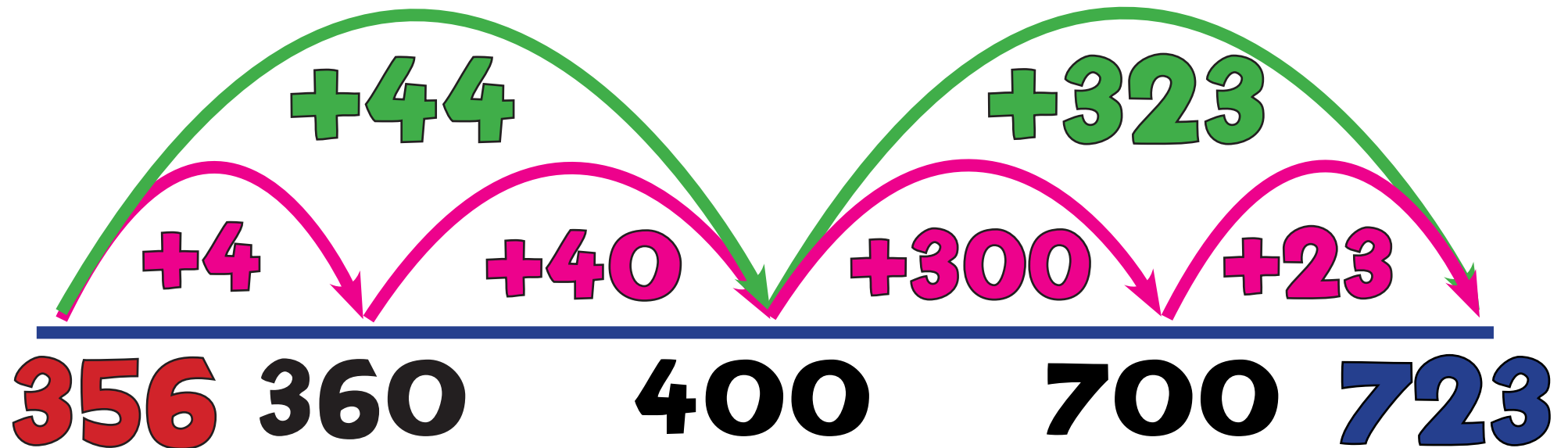
S8b: Quad Jump!



$$132 - 56 = 76$$



S8c: Big Jump!



$$723 - 356 = 367$$



S8d: Quad Jump Extreme

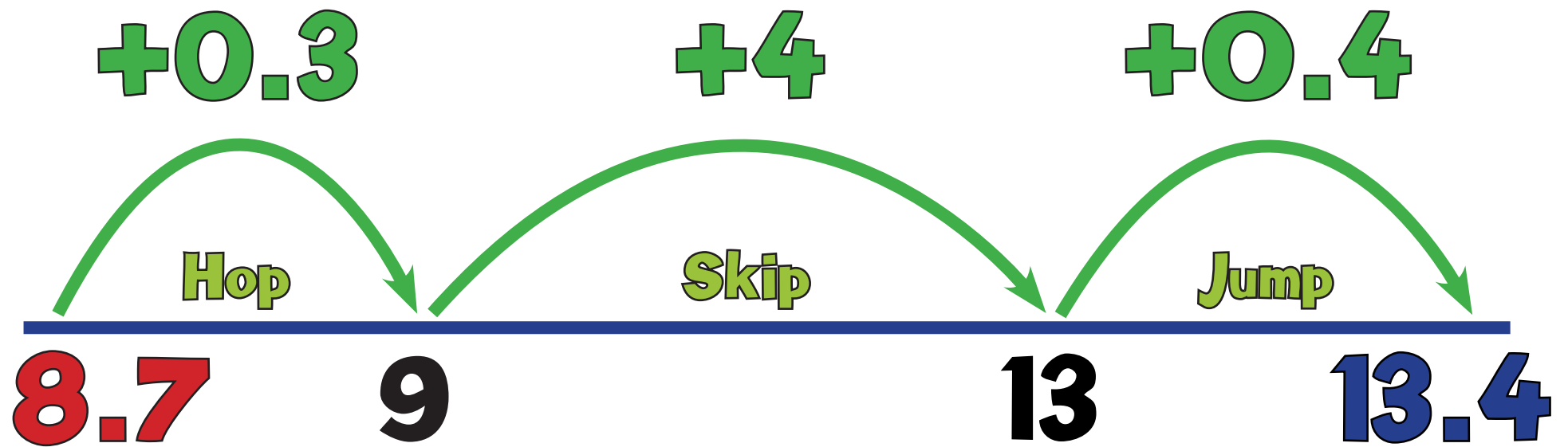
+24 **+200** **+3000** **+42**



$$5042 - 1776 = 3266$$



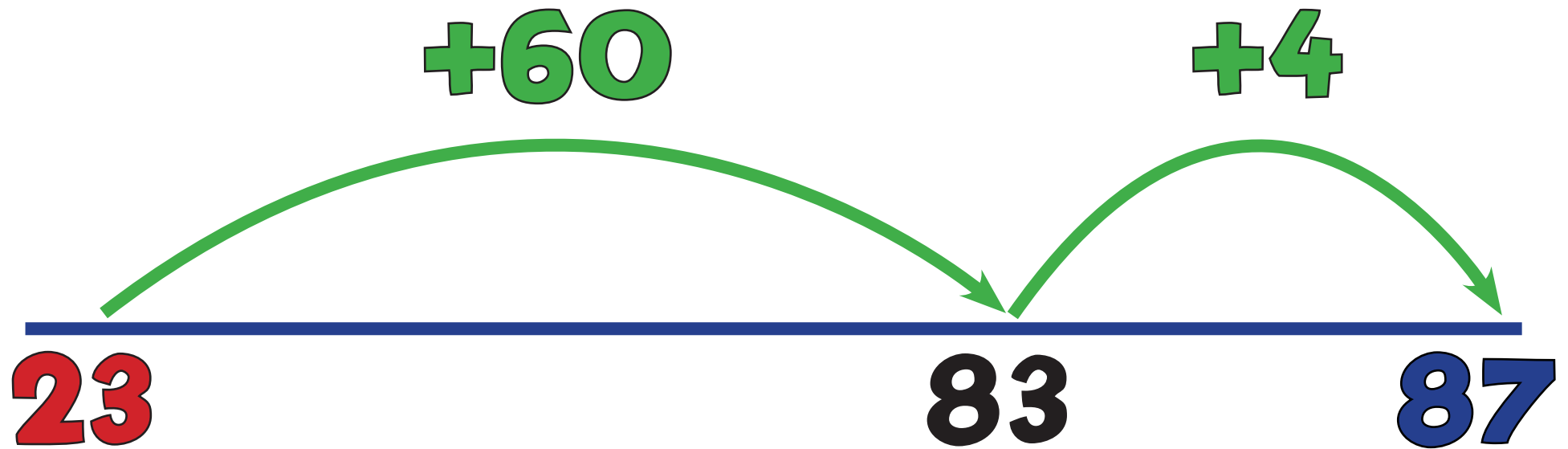
S8f: Decimal T-J!



$$13.4 - 8.7 = 4.7$$



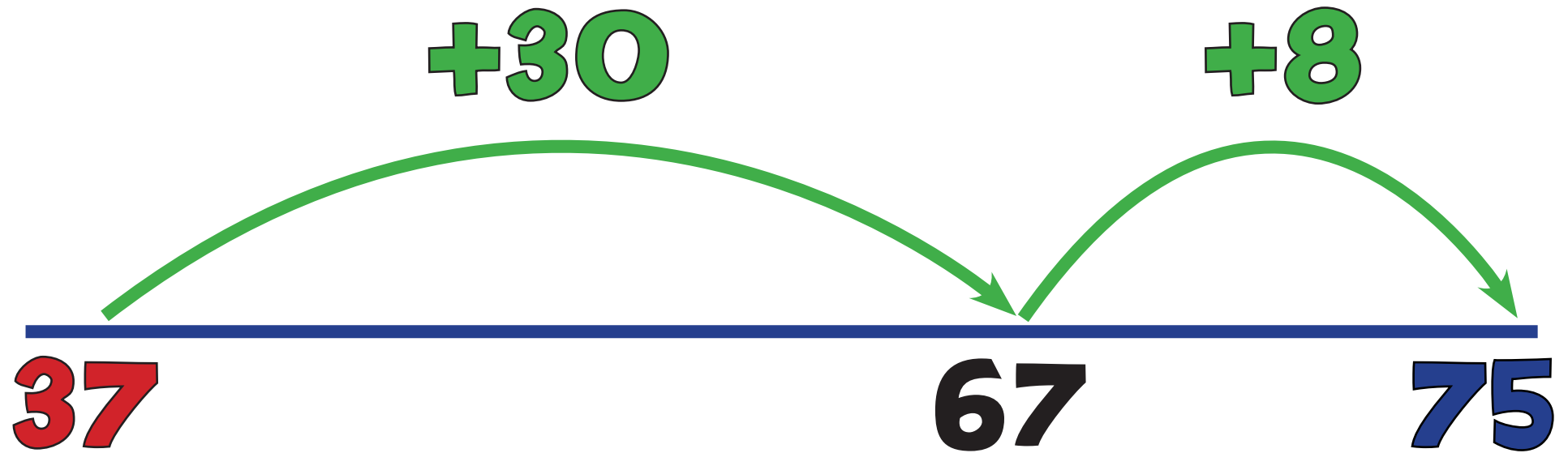
(S9: 10s Jump, 1s Jump!) Additional



$$87 - 23 = 64$$



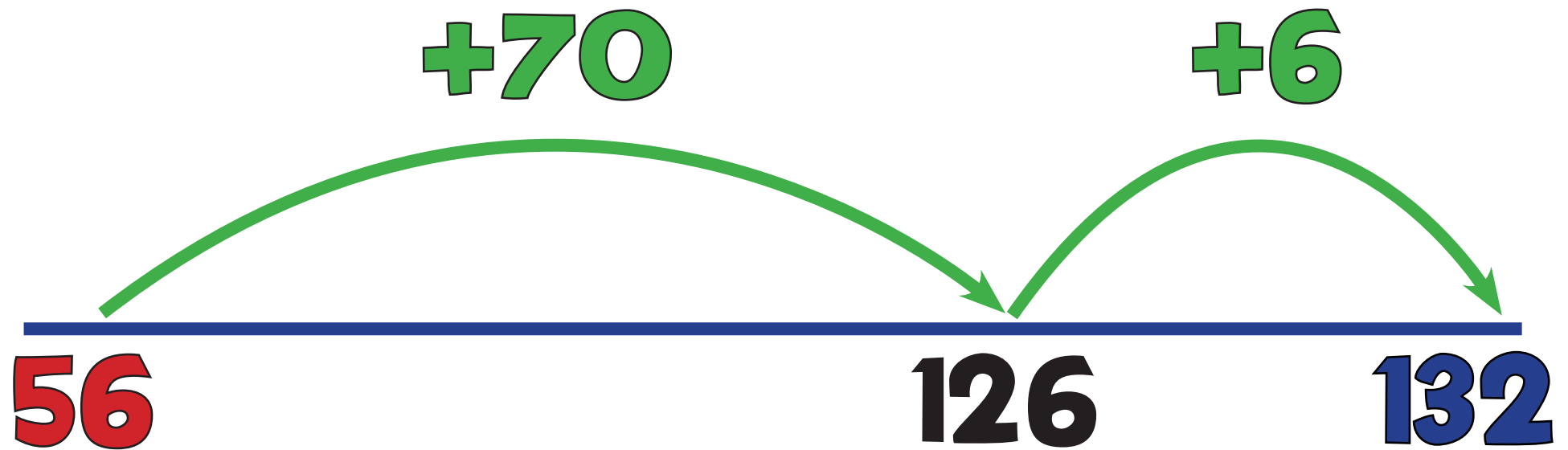
S9: 10s Jump, 1s Jump!



$$75 - 37 = 38$$



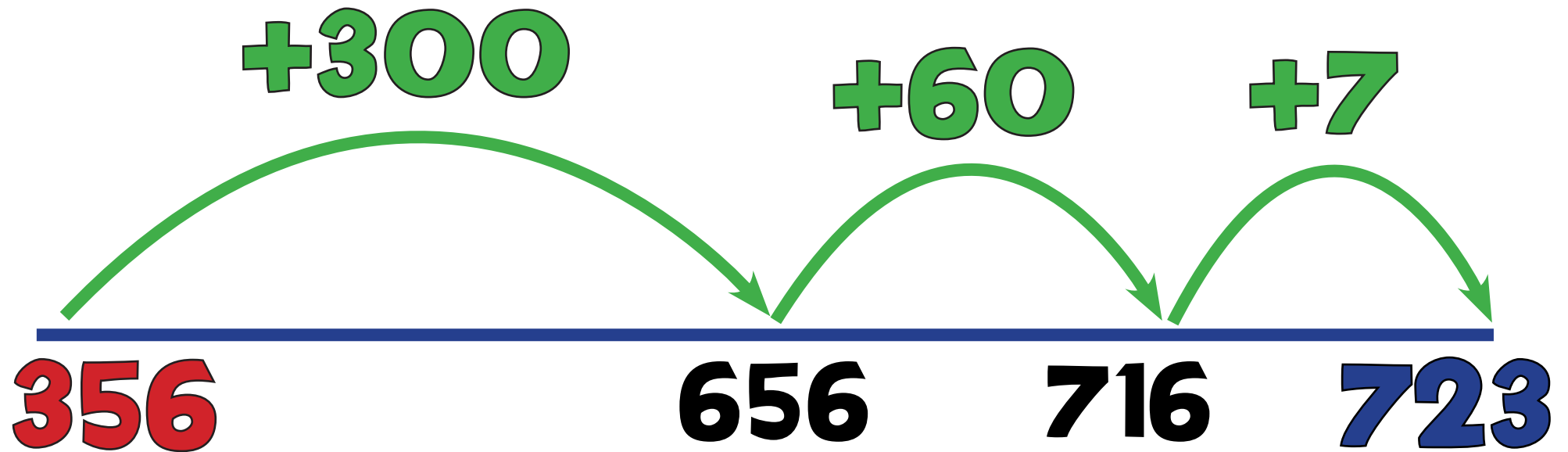
S9b: 10s Jump, 1s Jump!



$$132 - 56 = 76$$



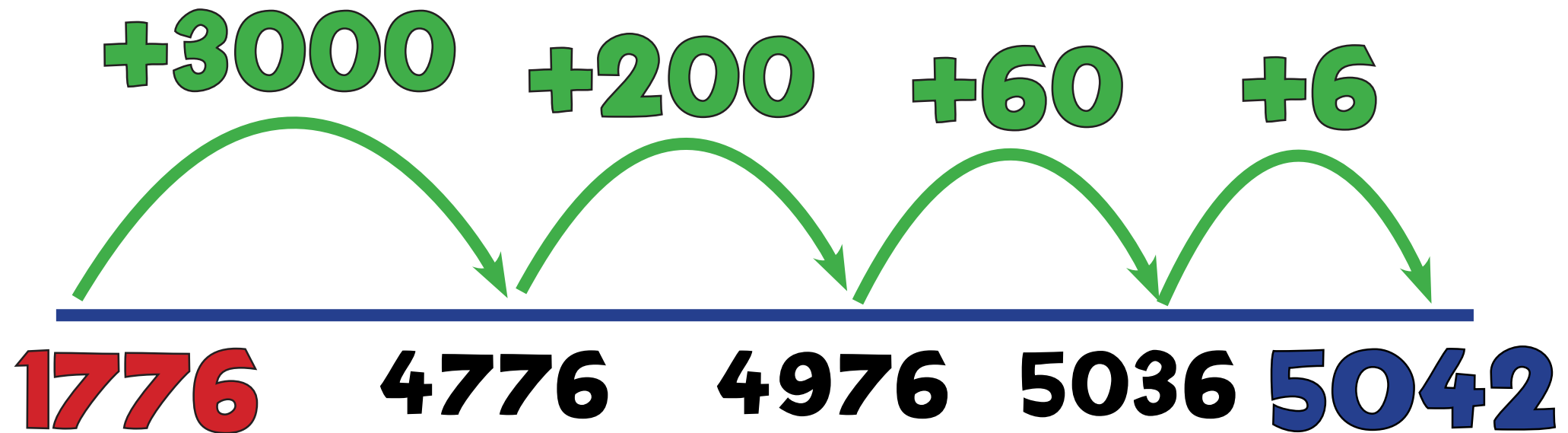
S9c: 100s, 10s, 1s Jump



$$723 - 356 = 367$$



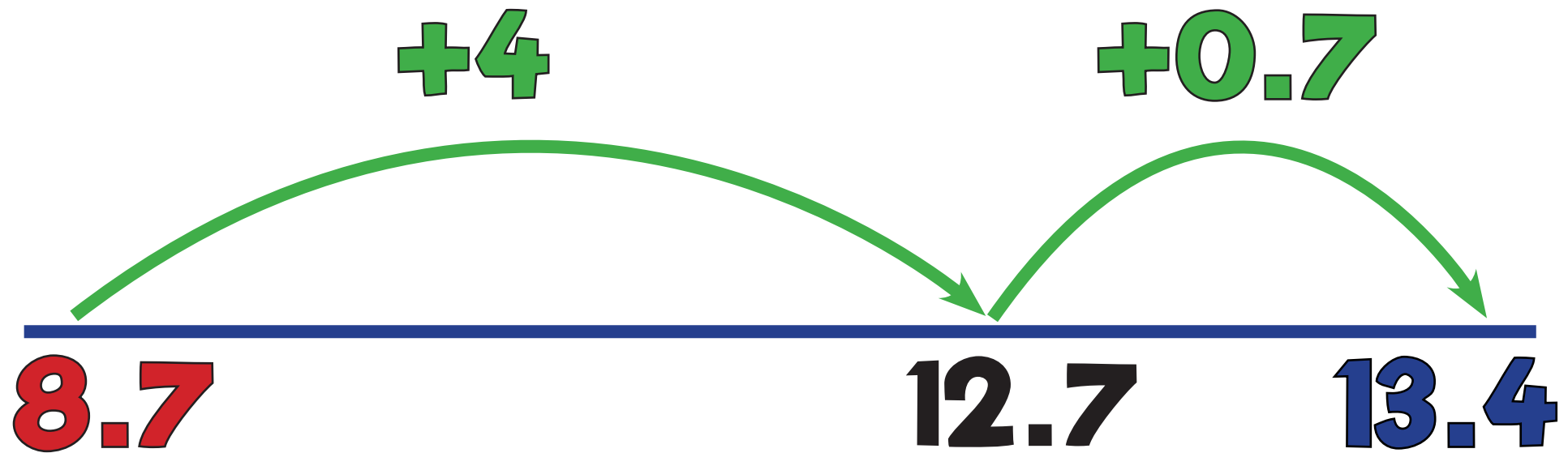
S9d: 1000s, 100s, 10s, 1s Jump



$$5042 - 1776 = 3266$$



S9f: 1s Jump, Tenths Jump!



$$13.4 - 8.7 = 4.7$$



(S10: Expanded Column)

Additional Subtraction

$$87 - 23 = 64$$

80	7
20	3
60	4



(S10: Expanded Column)

Additional: a Subtraction

$$75 - 37 = 38$$

60	70	15
	30	7
	<hr style="border: 1px solid green;"/>	
	30	8



(S10: Expanded Column)

Additional:b Subtraction

$$132 - 56 = 38$$

⁰ 100	¹ 20 30	¹ 2
-	50	6
	70	6



S10: Expanded Column

Subtraction (HTU - HTU)

$$723 - 356 = 367$$

H

T

U

600

110

1

~~700~~

~~20~~

3

- 300

50

6

300

60

7



(S11: Column Subtraction)

Additional

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 87 \\ - 23 \\ \hline 64 \end{array}$$



(S11: Column Subtraction)

Additional:a

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 6715 \\ - 37 \\ \hline 38 \end{array}$$



(S11: Column Subtraction)

Additional:b

	H	T	U
	0	12	1
	1	3	2
-		5	6
		7	6



S11: Column Subtraction

	H	T	U
	6	11	1
	7	2	3
-	3	5	6
<hr/>			
	3	6	7
<hr/>			



S11d: Column Subtraction

	Th	H	T	U
	4	19	13	1
	5	0	4	2
-	1	7	7	6
<hr/>				
	3	2	6	6
<hr/>				



S11e: Column Subtraction

M HTh TTh Th H T U

$$\begin{array}{r} 742831 \\ - 427358 \\ \hline 315473 \end{array}$$

Diagram illustrating column subtraction with borrowing. The top row shows the minuend 742831 and the subtrahend 427358. Borrowing is indicated by numbers above the digits: 3 above the first 4, 1 above the 2, 7 above the 8, 12 above the 3, and 1 above the 1. The result 315473 is shown below a pink horizontal line.



S11f: Column Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{U} \quad \frac{1}{10} \\ 0 \quad 12 \quad 1 \\ \cancel{1} \quad \cancel{3} \quad . \quad 4 \\ - \quad 8 \quad . \quad 7 \\ \hline 4 \quad . \quad 7 \end{array}$$



S11g: Column Subtraction

	T	U	.	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$
	6	11		13	1
	7	2	.	4	3
-	4	7	.	8	5
	2	4	.	5	8



S11h: Column Subtraction

With Decimals

$$12.4 - 5.97 = 6.43$$

	T	U	■	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$
	11	13	1		
12.40	/	/	/		
- 5.97					

6.43					



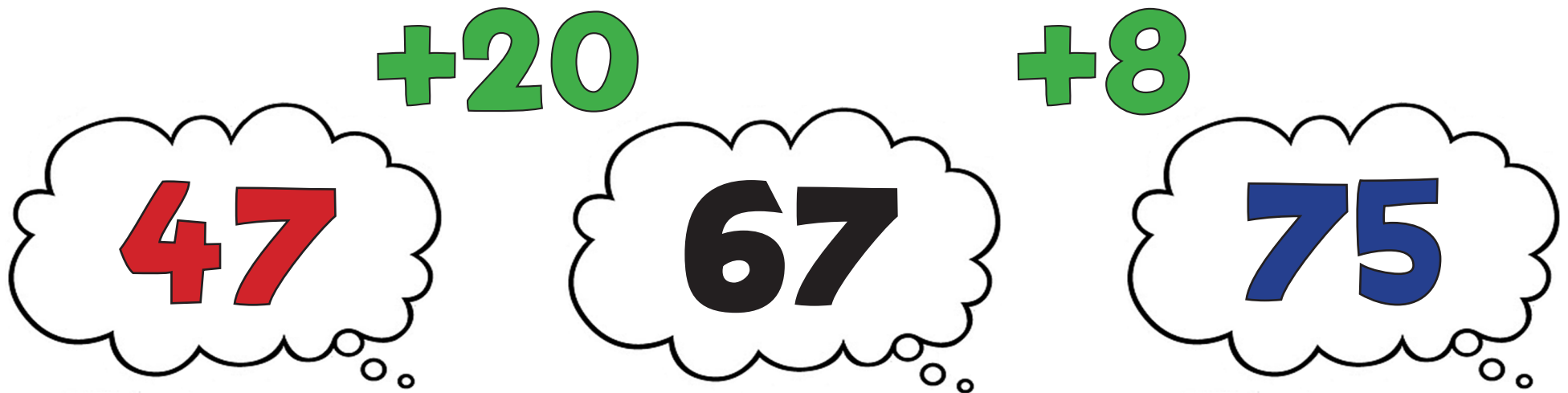
MS1: Counting Back

$$46 - 21 = 25$$



MS2: Counting On

$$75 - 47 = 28$$



MS2a: Counting On

$$75 - 47 = 28$$



MS3: Round & Adjust

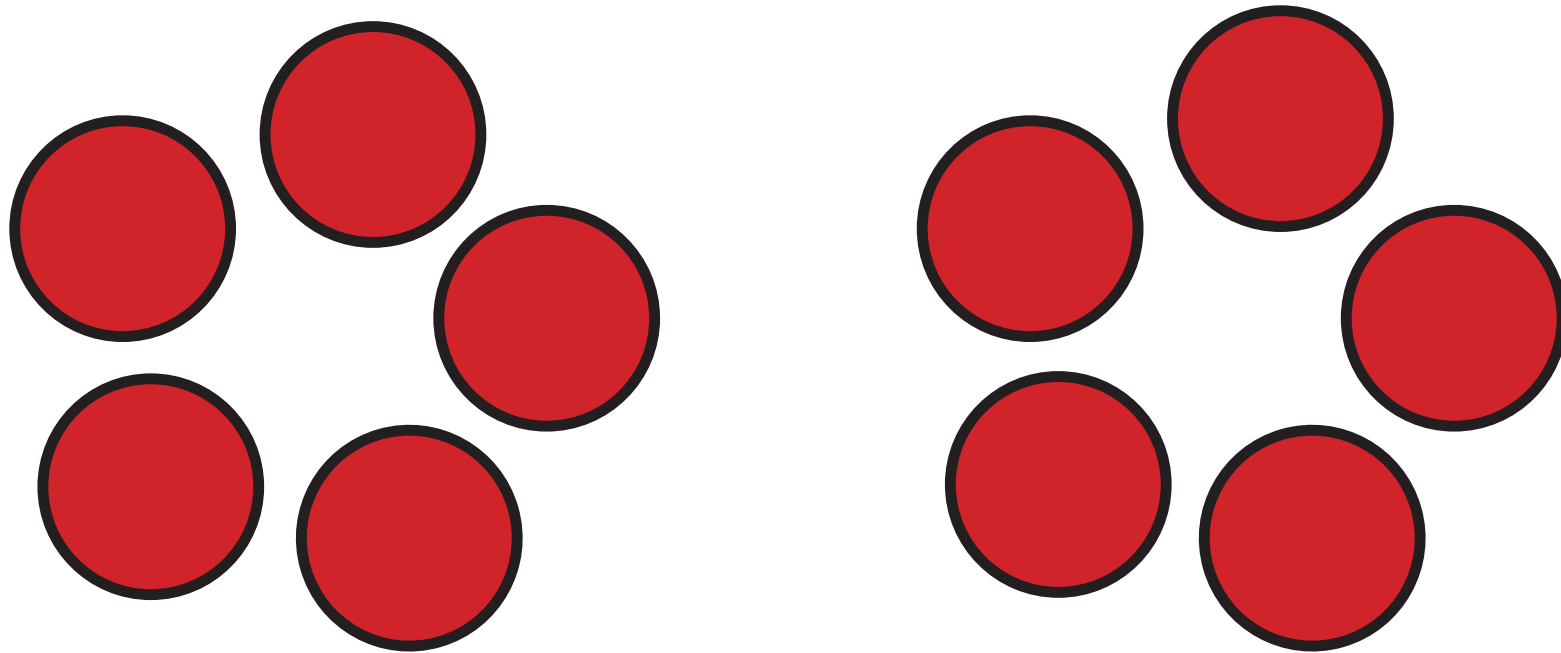
$$84 - 29 = 55$$

$$84 - 30 + 1$$

$$54 + 1 = 55$$



(M1: Groups)

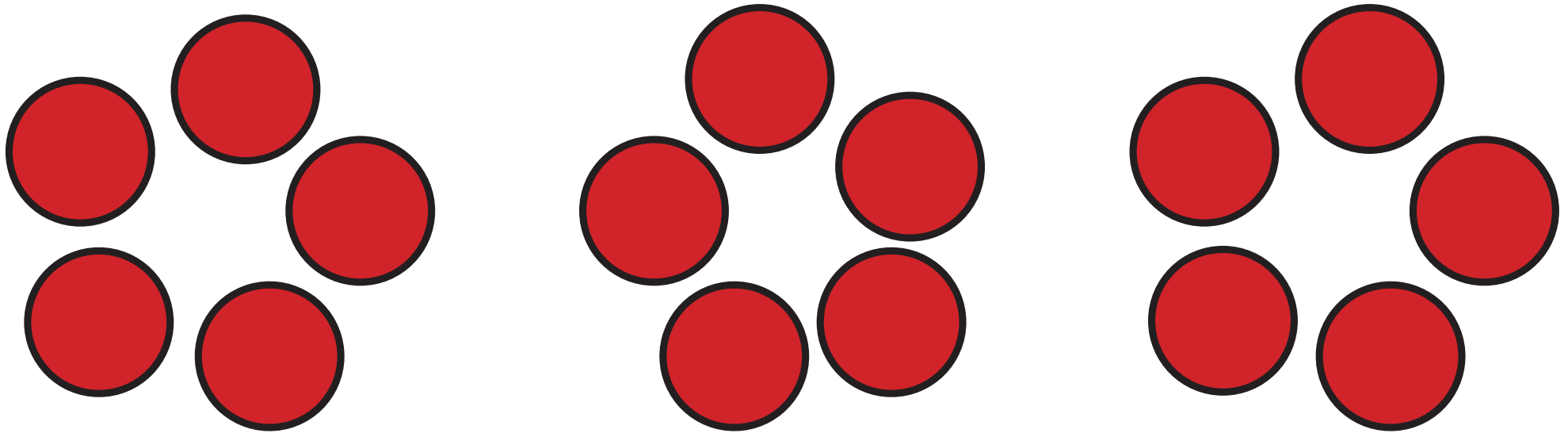


“2 groups of 5 counters makes 10 counters altogether”



M1: Repeated Addition

(Groups)



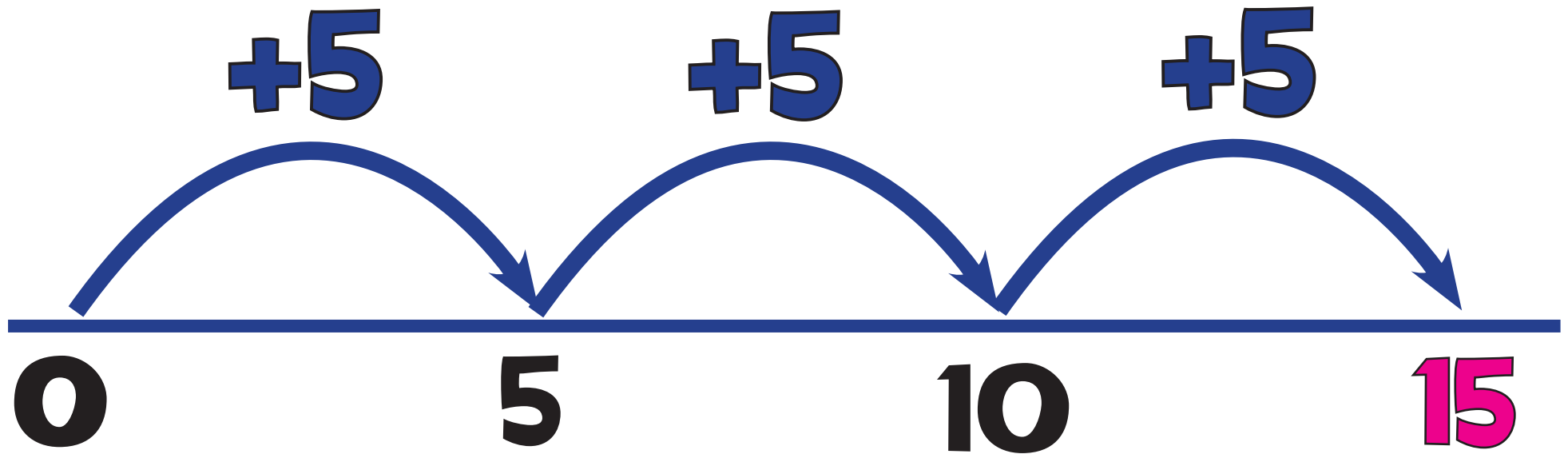
$$5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

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



M2: Repeated Addition

(Number Line)

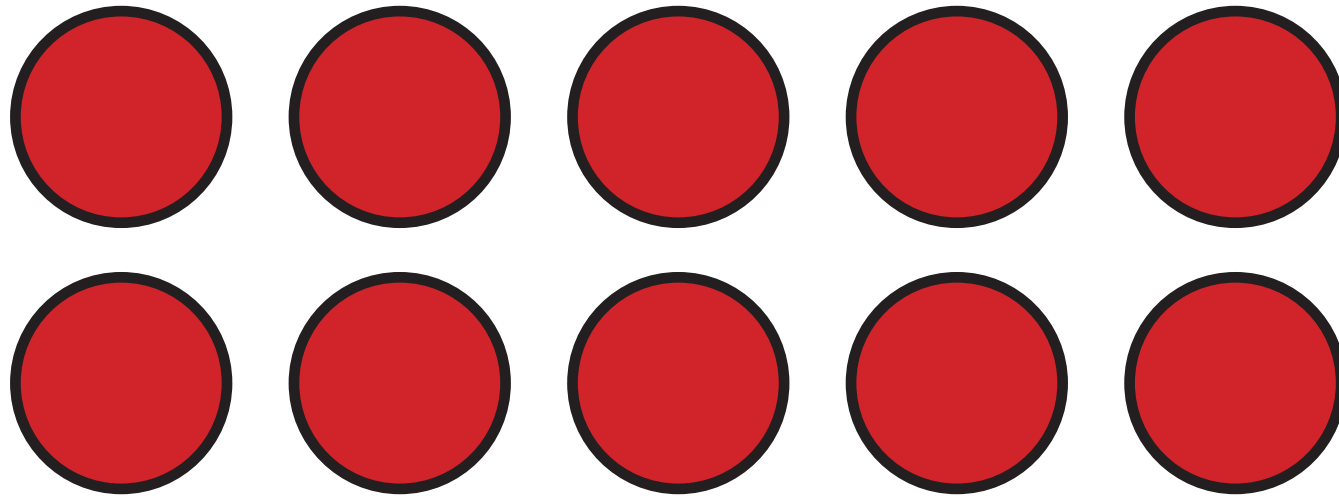


$$5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

“5 times 3” means “5, 3 times!”



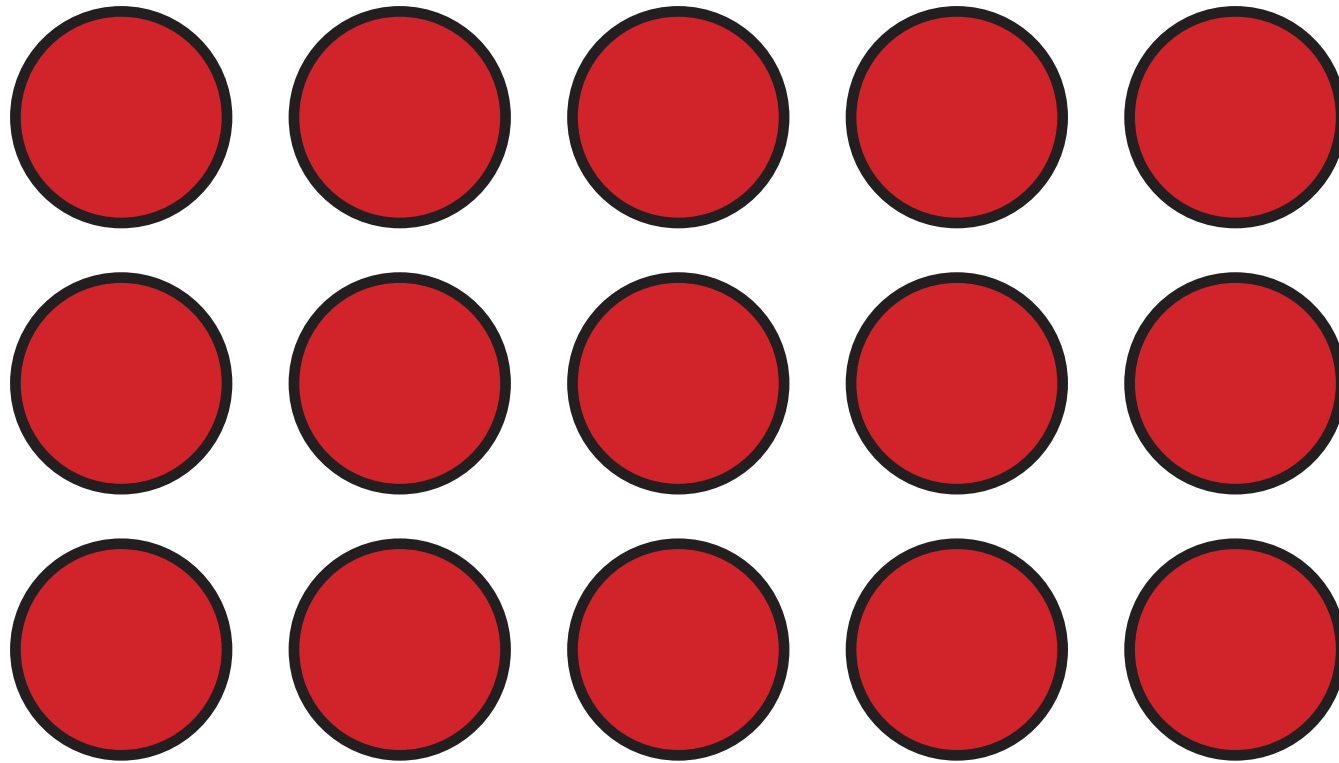
(M3: Arrays)



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



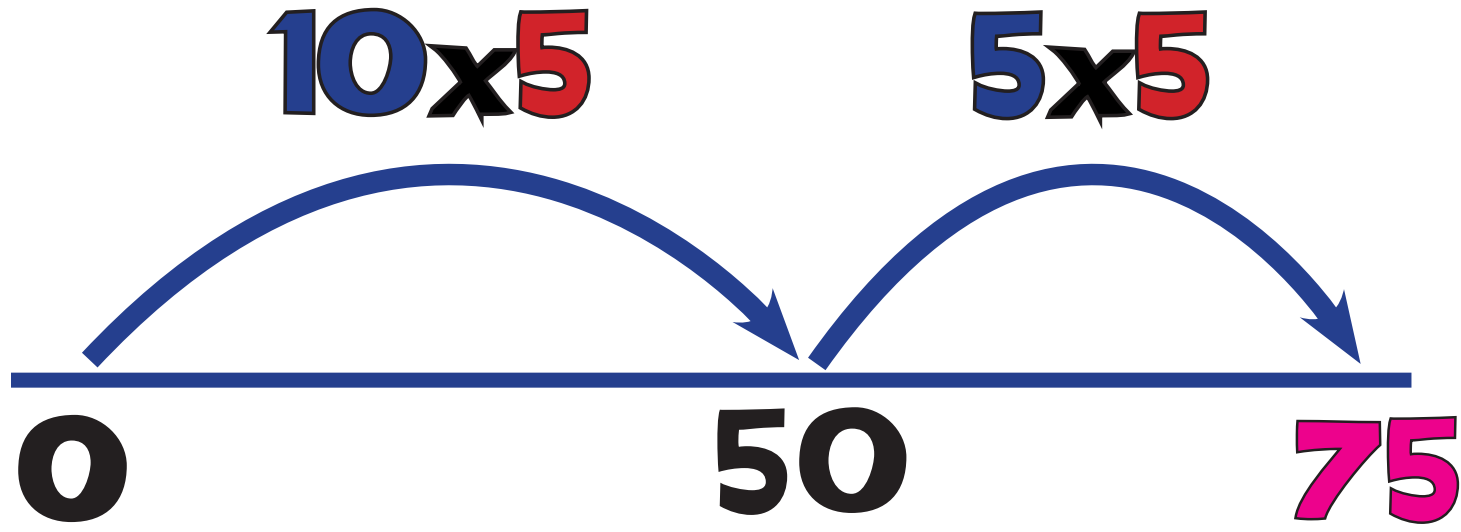
M3: Arrays



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



M4: Multi Boing!



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

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$



M4a: Partitioning

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

$$10 \times 5 = 50$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$50 + 25 = 75$$



M5: Grid Method

Short Multiplication

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

x	10	5
5	50	25

$$50 + 25 = 75$$



M5a: Grid Method

Short Multiplication

$$43 \times 6 = 258$$

x	40	3
6	240	18

$$240 + 18 = 258$$



M5b: Grid Method

Short Multiplication

$$147 \times 4 = 588$$

x	100	40	7
4	400	160	28

$$400 + 160 + 28 = 588$$



M6: Expanded Column

Additional

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 15 \\ \times \quad 5 \\ \hline 25 \\ 50 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$$

(5 x 5)

(5 x 10)



M6: Expanded Column

Additional a

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 43 \\ \times \quad 6 \\ \hline 18 \\ 240 \\ \hline 258 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (6 \times 3) \\ (6 \times 40) \end{array}$$



M6: Expanded Column

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{U} \\ 1 \quad 4 \quad 7 \\ \times \quad \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

28

(4 x 7)

160

(4 x 40)

400

(4 x 100)

588



(M7: Column Multiplication)

Additional

	H	T	U
		1	5
x			5
<hr/>			
	7		5
<hr/>			
			2



(M7: Column Multiplication)

Additional:a

	H	T	U
		4	3
x			6
<hr/>			
	2	5	8
<hr/>			
			1



M7: Column Multiplication

	H	T	U
	1	4	7
x			4
<hr/>			
	5	8	8
<hr/>			
	1	2	



M8: Grid Method

Long Multiplication

$$43 \times 65 = 2795$$

x	40	3
60	2400	180
5	200	15

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



M8a: Grid Method

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

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

Short Multiplication

$$3.6 \times 4 = 14.4$$

x	3	0.6
4	12	2.4

$$12 + 2.4 = 14.4$$



M8d: Decimal Grid

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

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

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

$$48.6 + 12.15 = 60.75$$



M9: Long Multiplication

Column

	Th	H	T	U	
			4	3	
x			6	5	
<hr/>					
		2	1	5	(5 x 43)
		2	1		
+	2	5	8	0	(60 x 43)
	2	1			
<hr/>					
	2	7	9	5	
<hr/>					



M9a: Long Multiplication Column

	Th	H	T	U		
		2	4	3		
x				68		
		1	9	4	4	(8 x 243)
		1	3	2		
+	1	4	5	8	0	(60 x 243)
	1	2	1			
	1	6	5	2	4	
			1			



M9b: Long Multiplication

Column

	Th	H	T	U		
		2	0	3		
x			6	8		
		1	6	2	4	(8 x 203)
		1	1	2		
+	1	2	1	8	0	(60 x 203)
	1	1				
	1	3	8	0	4	
			1			



M9c: Column Multiplication

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



M9d: Column Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{U} \quad \frac{1}{10} \\ 47.2 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 141.6 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$



M9e: Column Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H} \quad \text{T} \quad \text{U} \quad \cdot \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{100} \\ 7 \cdot 38 \end{array}$$

$$\times 6$$

$$44.28$$

$$4 \quad 2 \quad 4$$



M9f: Long Multiplication

Column Decimals

	T	U	■	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	
	2	4	.	3		
x		2	.	5		
	1	2	.	1	5	(0.5 x 24.3)
	1	2		1		
+	4	8	.	6	0	(2 x 24.3)
	6	0	.	7	5	
	1					



M9g Long Multiplication

Column

Th H T U
3786

x **48**

30288

(8 x 3786)

+ 151440

(40 x 3786)

181728

1



MM1: Jump!

x100

x10

÷10

÷100

Th H T U ■ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{1000}$

3400

340

34

3.4

0.34



MM1a:

Jump!

TTh Th H T U ■ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{1}{10000}$

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

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

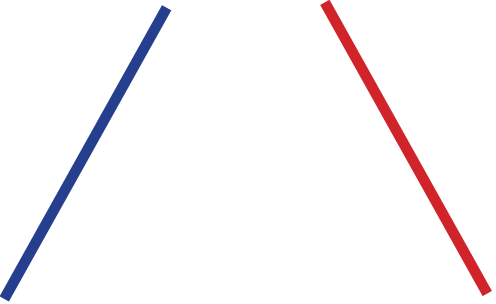
$$(\text{£}6 \times 6) - (1\text{p} \times 6)$$

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



MM5: Doubling

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


$$20 + 14 = 34$$



MM5a: Doubling

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

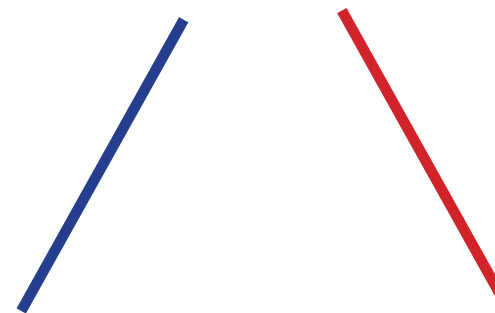
A diagram illustrating the doubling of 37. A blue line connects the '3' in 37 to the '6' in 60. A red line connects the '7' in 37 to the '14' in 14. This shows that 37 is split into 30 and 7, which are then doubled to 60 and 14, and finally added together to get 74.

$$60 + 14 = 74$$



MM5b: Doubling

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



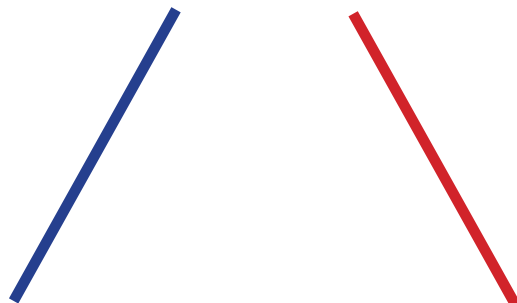
A diagram illustrating the doubling process. A blue line connects the '7' in '78' to the '140' in the second equation. A red line connects the '8' in '78' to the '16' in the second equation.

$$140 + 16 = 156$$



MM5c: Doubling

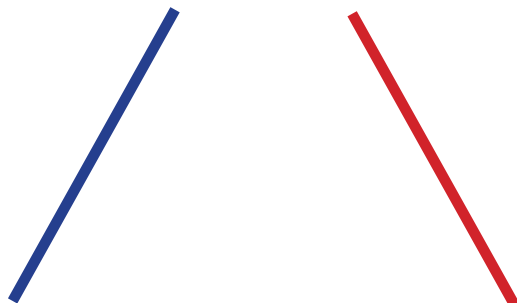
$$\text{Double } 340 = 680$$


$$600 + 80 = 680$$



MM5d: Doubling

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


$$800 + 160 = 960$$



MM5e: Doubling

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

$$400 + 140 + 16 = 556$$



MM5f: Doubling

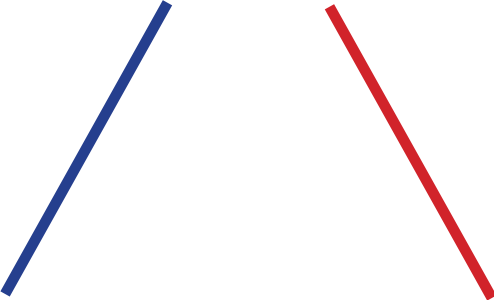
$$\text{Double } 768 = 1536$$

$$1400 + 120 + 16 = 1536$$



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

$$36 \times 8 = 112$$

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

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

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



MM7a: 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

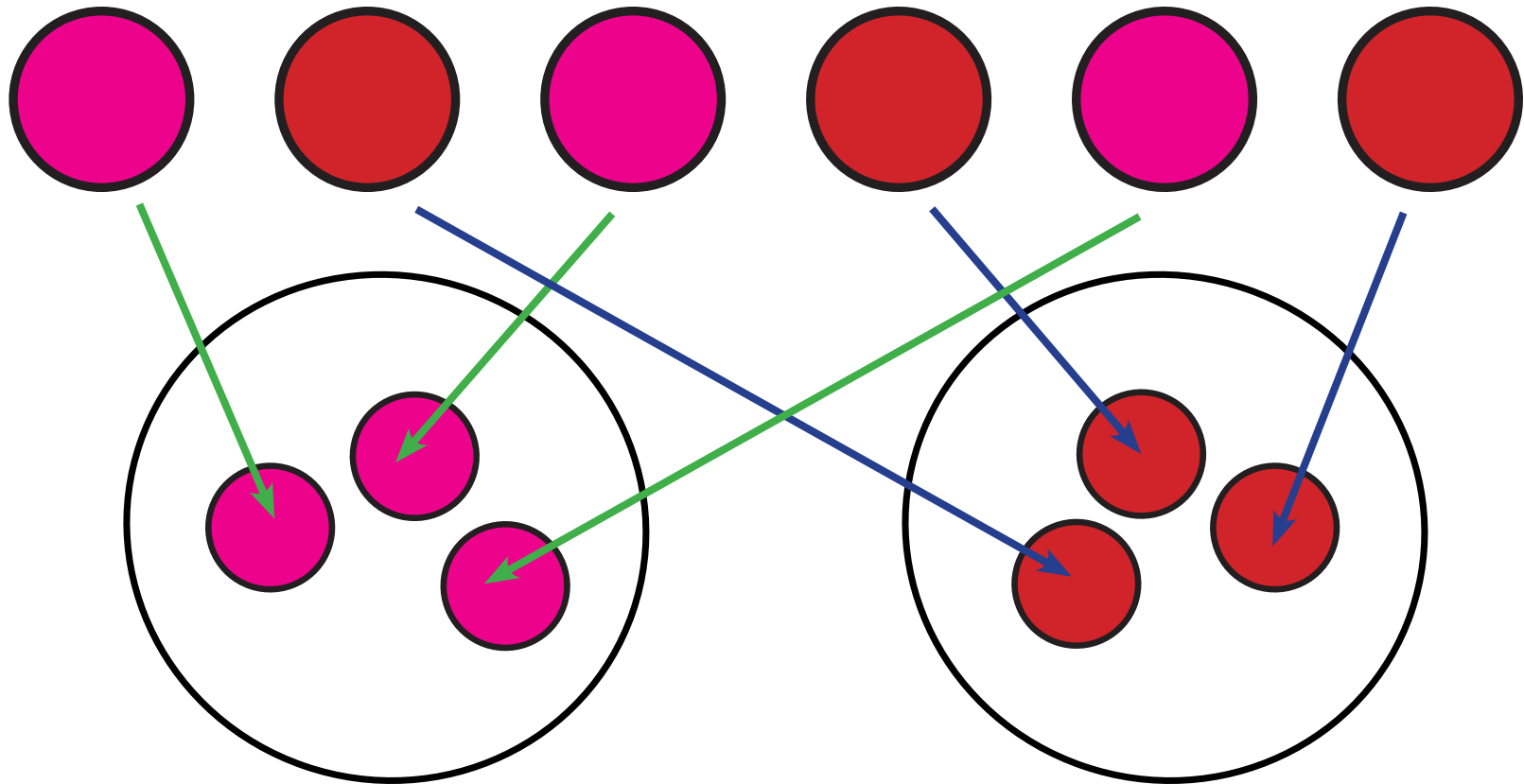
$$52 \times 24 = 1248$$

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

$$208 \times 6 = 1248$$



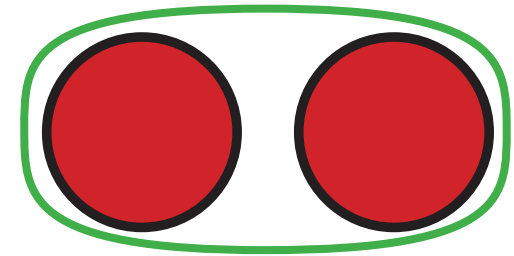
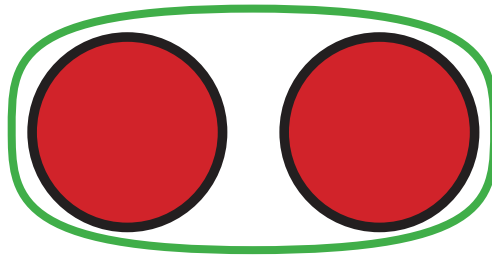
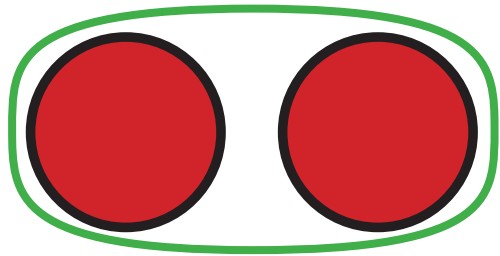
D1: Sharing (Concept)



“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?”

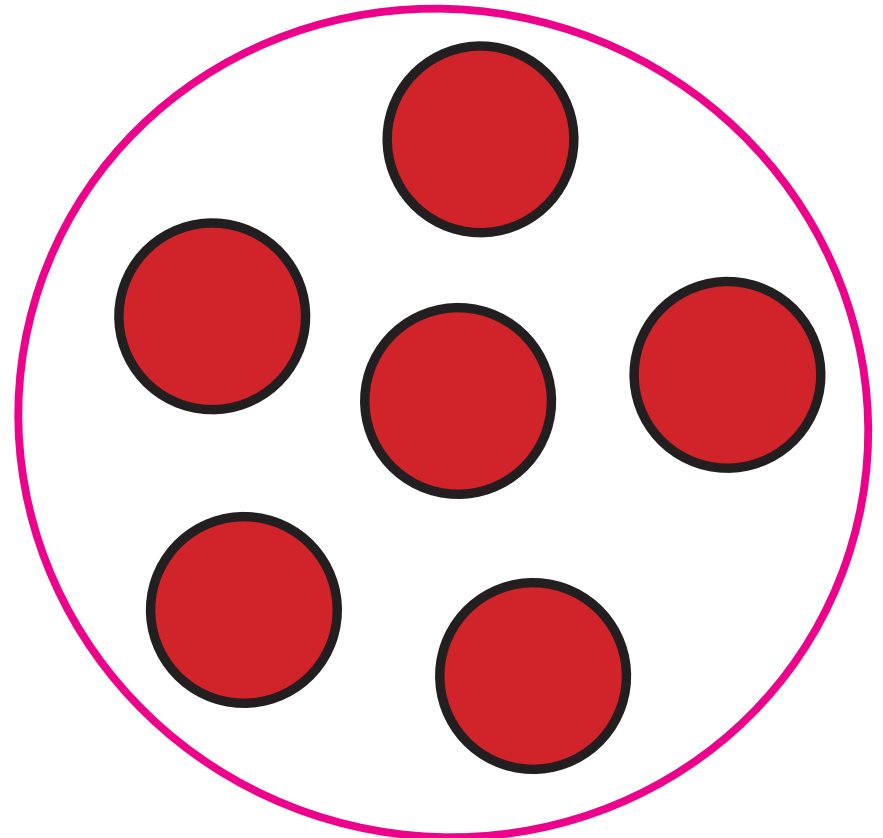
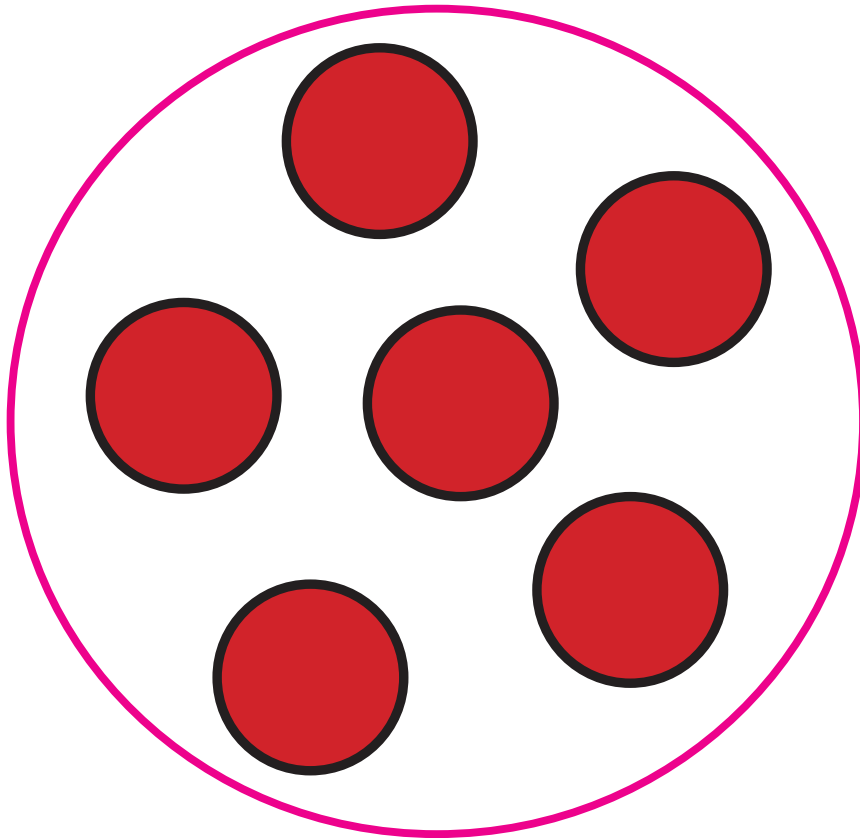
Answer: 3



D3: Division as Sharing

$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

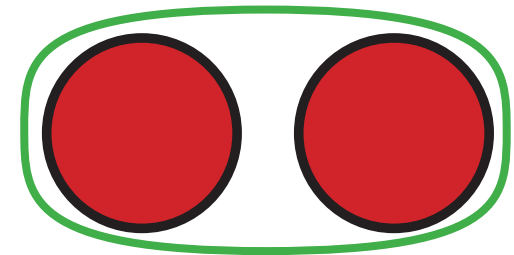
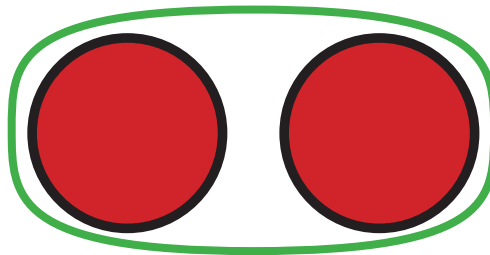
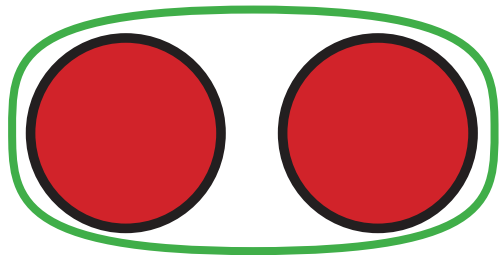
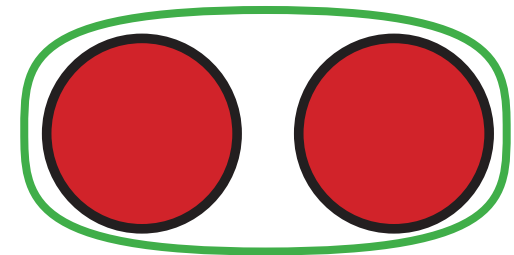
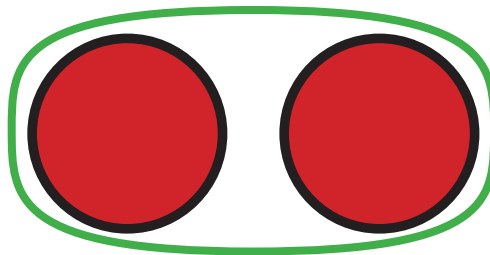
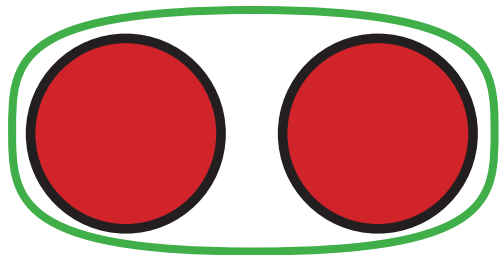
"If I share 12 into 2 equal amounts, how many in each group?" Answer: 6



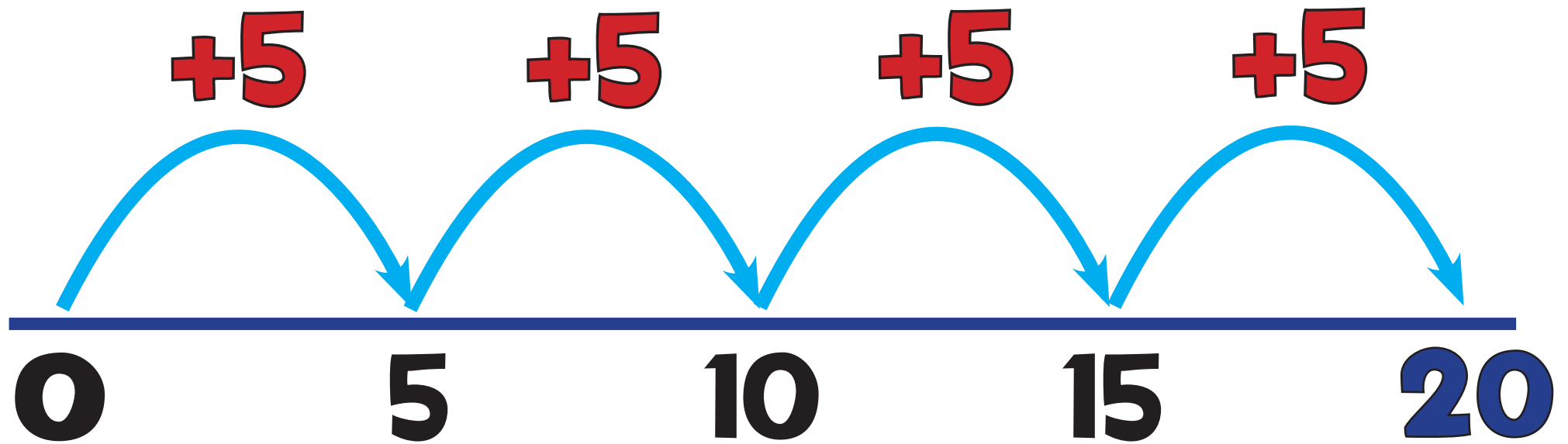
D4: Division as Grouping

$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

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



D5: Grouping on a Number Line



“How many 5s in 20?”

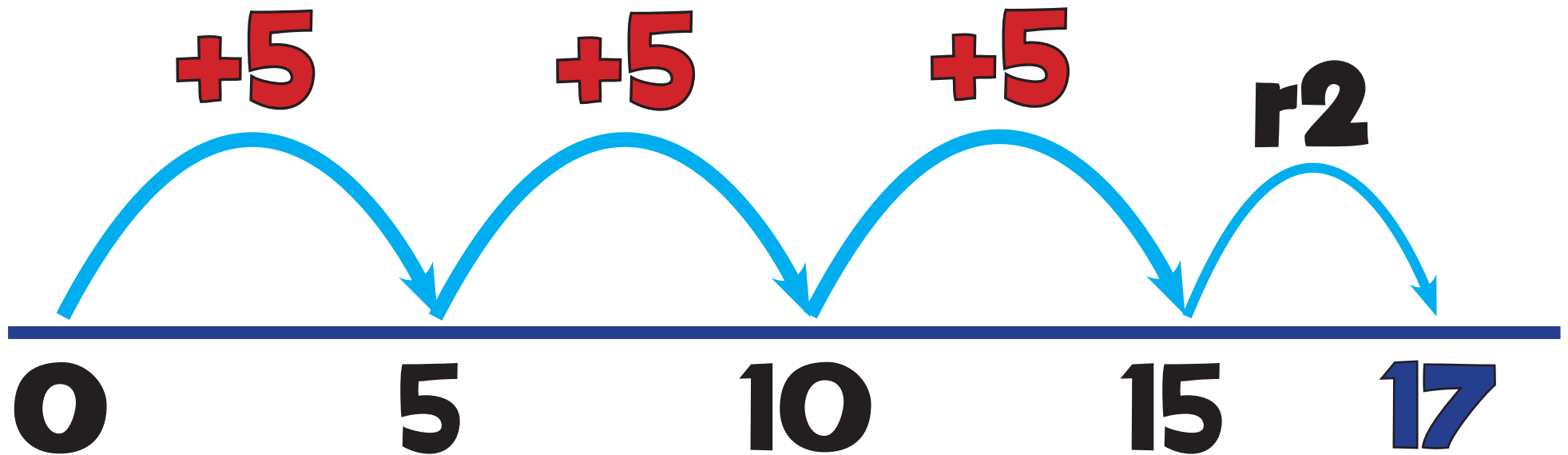
Answer: 4

$$20 \div 5 = 4$$



D5a: Grouping on a Number Line

Remainders



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

$$17 \div 5 = 3r2$$



D6: Grouping Grid

4	4	4	4	4
4				3

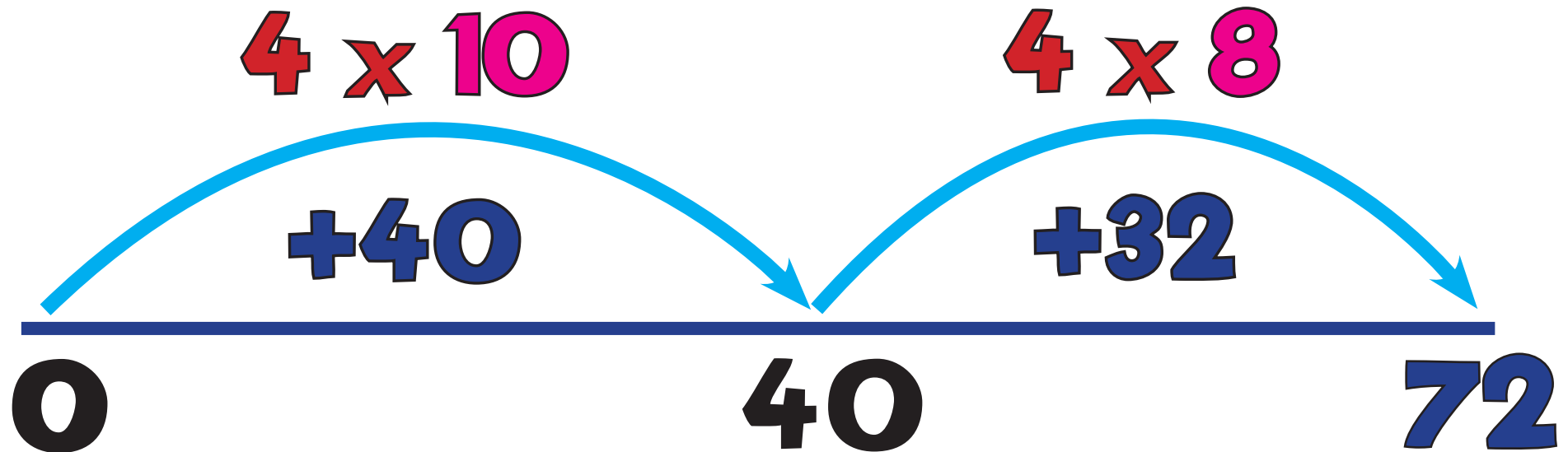
“How many times can I fit (groups of) 4 into 27?”

Answer: 6r3

$$27 \div 4 = 6r3$$



D7: Chunking Jump



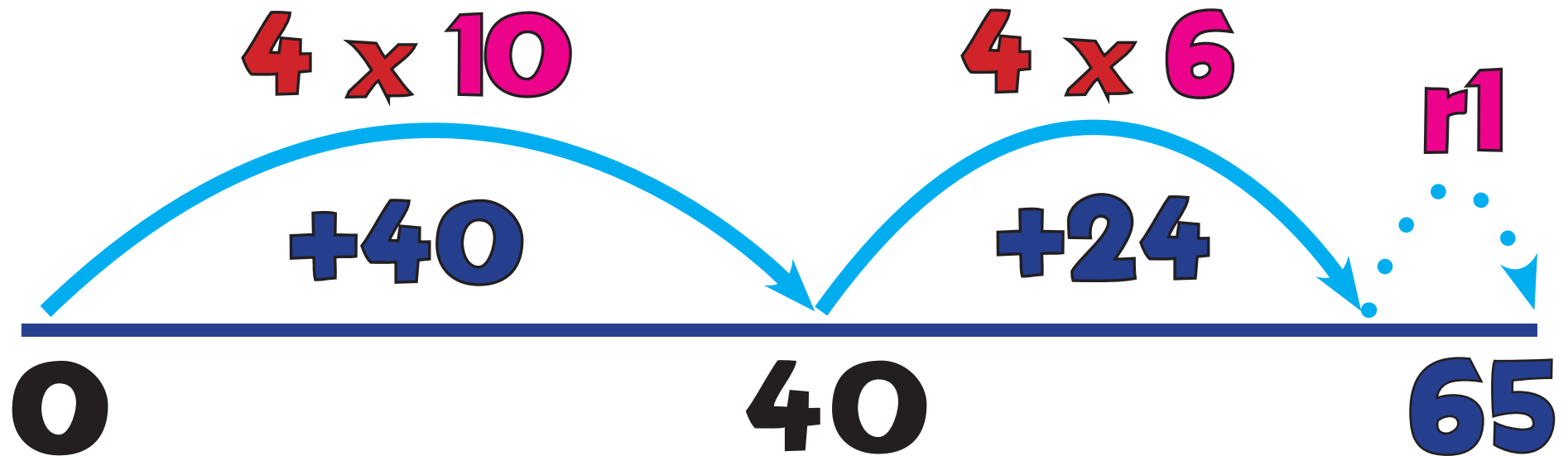
$$72 \div 4 = 18$$

“How many 4s in 72?”
Answer: 18



D7 a: Chunking Jump

Remainders



“How many 4s in 65?”
Answer: **16r1**

$$65 \div 4 = 16r1$$



D8: Find the Hunk!

$$72 \div 4 = 18$$

The
Hunk!

40

+

Chunk

32



10

+



8

÷ 4

= 18



D8a: Find the Hunk!

Remainders

$$65 \div 4 = 16r1$$

The
Hunk!

40



10

Chunk

+ 25



+ 6r1

$\div 4$

= 16r1



D9: Mega Hunk!

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$

Mega
Hunk!

120



30

Chunk

+ 16



+ 4

$\div 4$

= 34



D9c: Mega Hunk!

Remainders

$$394 \div 6 = 65r4$$

Mega Hunk!		Chunk		
360	+	34		
↓		↓	÷ 6	
60	+	5r4	=	65r4



D9d: Mega Hunk!

$$591 \div 3 = 197$$

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



D9e: Mega Hunk!

$$5978 \div 7 = 854$$

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



D9f: Mega Hunk!

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

Mega
Hunk!

500



100

Mega
Hunk!

+ 300



+ 60

Chunk

+ 46



+ 9r1

÷ 3

= 169r1



D9g: Mega Hunk!

Simple Long Division

$$480 \div 15 = 32$$

Mega
Hunk!

450

+

Chunk

30



30

+



2

÷ 15

= 32



D9h: Decimal Hunk!

$$18 \div 1.5 = 12$$

The
Hunk!

15



10

Chunk

3



2

+

+

÷ 1.5

= 12



D9i: Decimal Hunk!

$$87.5 \div 7 = 12.5$$

Mega
Hunk!

70



10

Chunk

+ 14



+ 2

Chunk

+ 3.5



+ 0.5 = 12.5

÷ 7



(D10: Short Division)

Additional

$$72 \div 4 = 18$$

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



(D10: Short Division)

Additional:a

$$65 \div 4 = 16r1$$

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



D10: Short Division

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$

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



D10c: Short Division

$$394 \div 6 = 65r4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 65r4 \\ \hline 6 \overline{) 3^3 9^3 4} \end{array}$$



D10d: Short Division

$$591 \div 3 = 197$$

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



D10e: Short Division

$$5978 \div 7 = 854$$

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

Diagram illustrating the short division process for $5978 \div 7 = 854$. The divisor 7 is shown in red. The dividend 5978 is shown in blue with place value markers: 5 is labeled with a superscript 5, 9 with a superscript 3, 7 with a superscript 2, and 8 with a superscript 1. The quotient 854 is shown in pink above the dividend, with a pink horizontal line separating it from the dividend.



D10f: Short Division

Different Remainders

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

3 4 1

$$846 \div 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 169r1 \\ 5 \overline{) 846} \end{array}$$

3 4

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

3 4



D10i: Short Division

$$87.5 \div 7 = 12.5$$

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



(D11: Chunking)

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

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

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$



D11b: Chunking

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

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$



D11c: Chunking

Remainders

$$\begin{array}{r} 65r4 \\ 6 \overline{) 394} \\ - 360 \quad (6 \times 60) \\ \hline 34 \\ - 30 \quad (6 \times 5) \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

$$394 \div 6 = 65r4$$



D11d: Chunking

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

Mega Chunk

$$\begin{array}{r} 854 \\ 7 \overline{) 5978} \\ - 5600 \\ \hline 378 \\ - 270 \\ \hline 28 \\ - 28 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

(7 x 800)

(7 x 50)

(7 x 4)

$$5978 \div 7 = 854$$



D11f: Chunking

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

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

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: Chunking

Long Division
With Remainders

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

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



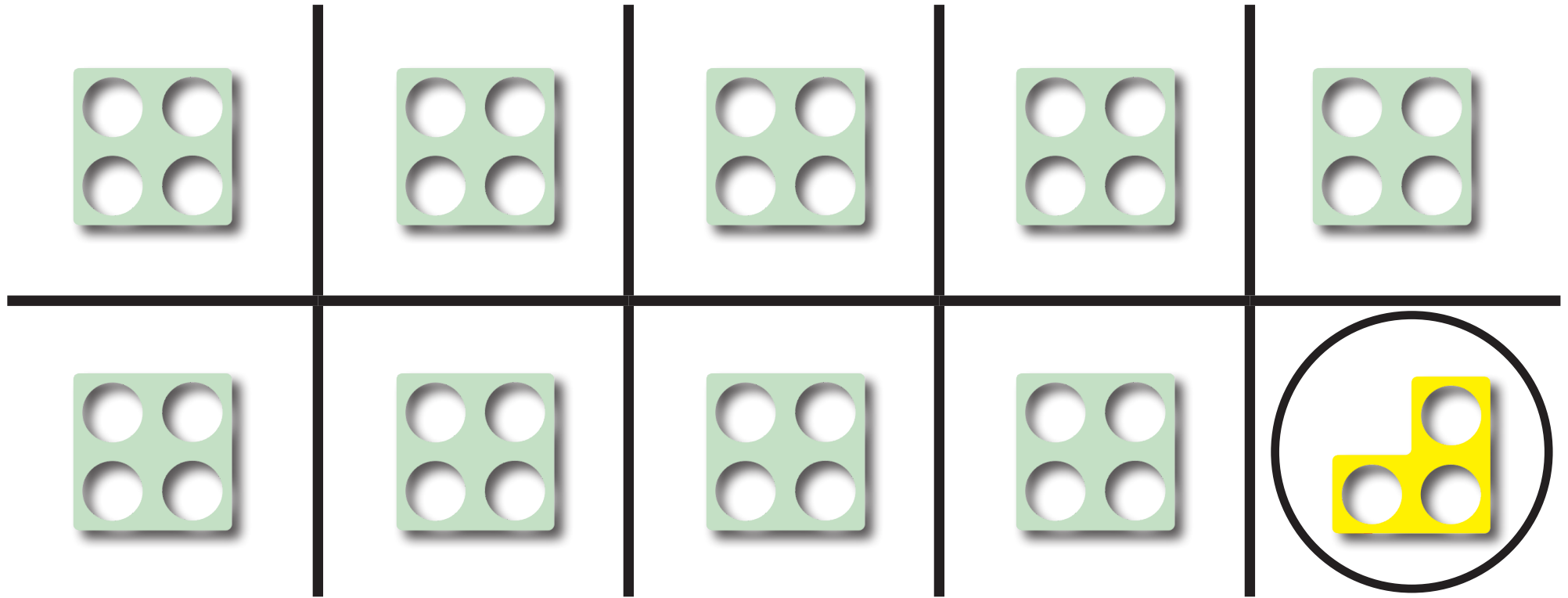
D13: Long Division

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

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



D6a: Grouping Grid

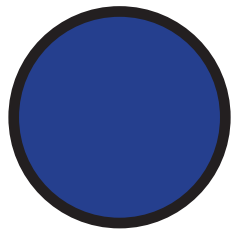


“How many times
can 1 fit (groups
of) 4 into 27?”

Answer: 6r3

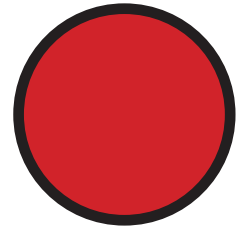
$$27 \div 4 = 6r3$$





Sense of Number Calculation Cards

by Dave Godfrey



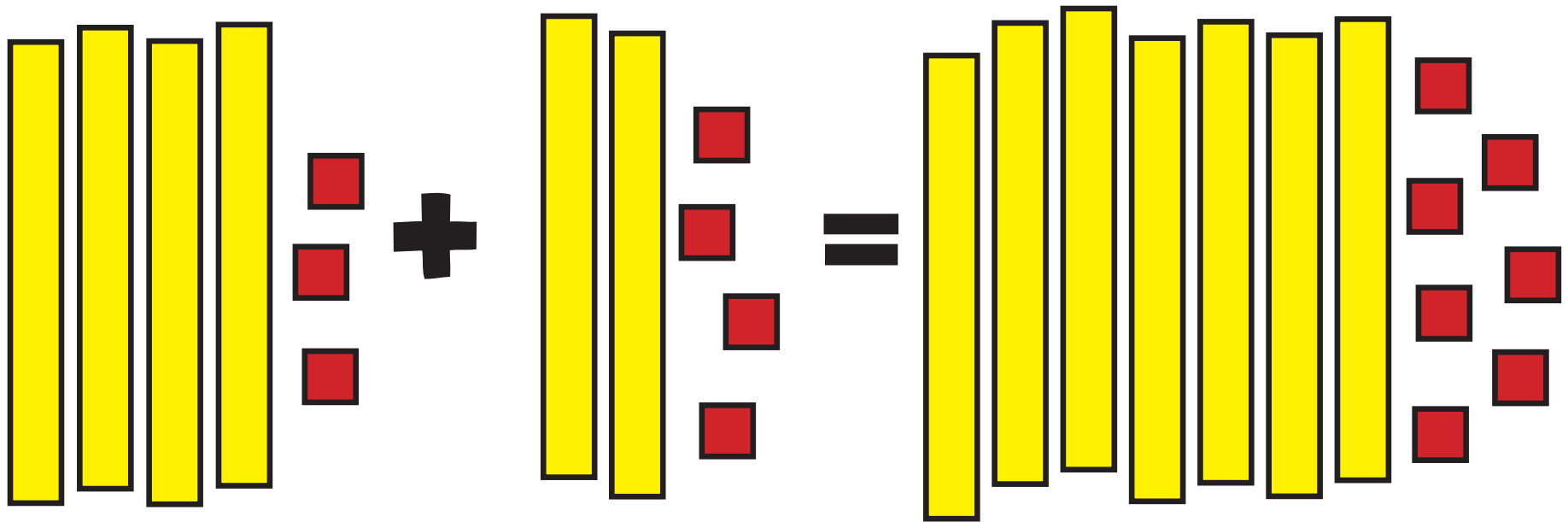
dave@senseofnumber.co.uk Tel: 01904 778848

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



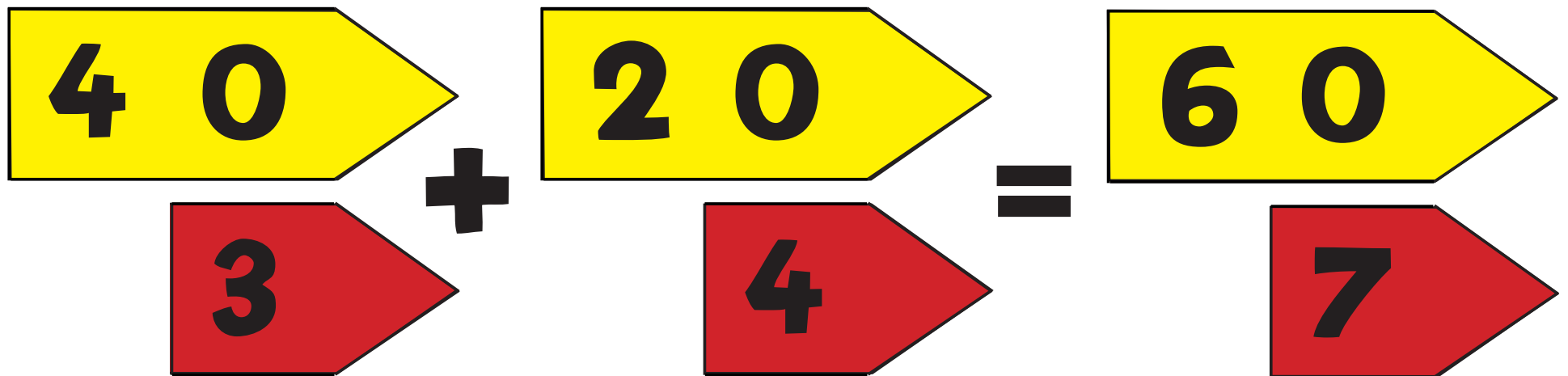
A: Base 10

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



B: Arrow Cards

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



C: Hundred Square

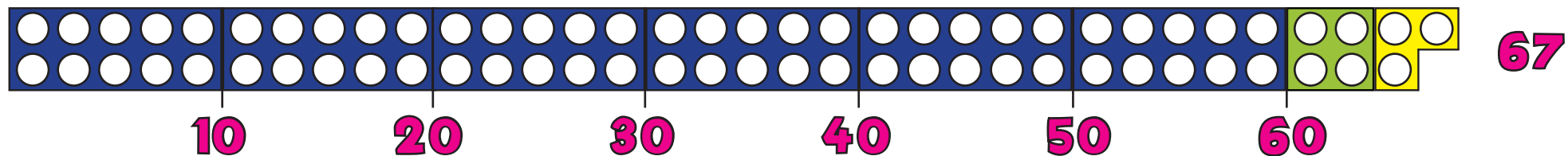
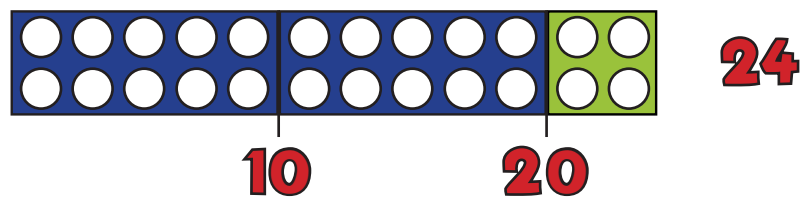
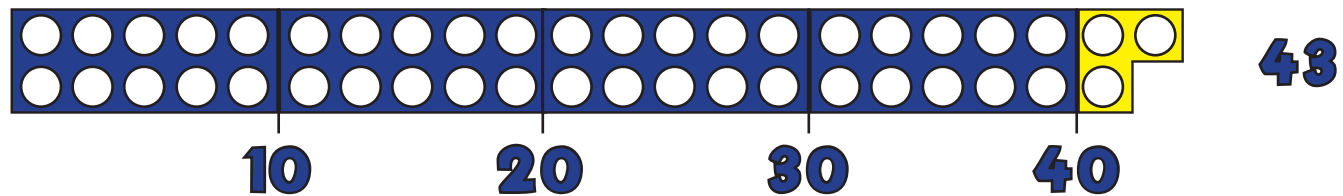
$$43 + 24 = 67$$

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



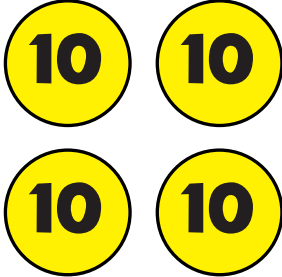
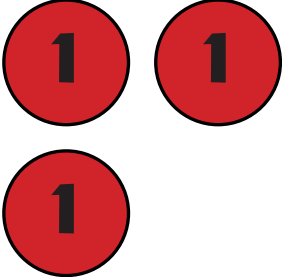

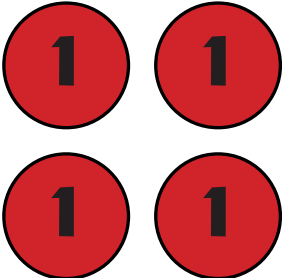
D: Numicon

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



E: Place Value Counters

$$43 + 24 = 67$$

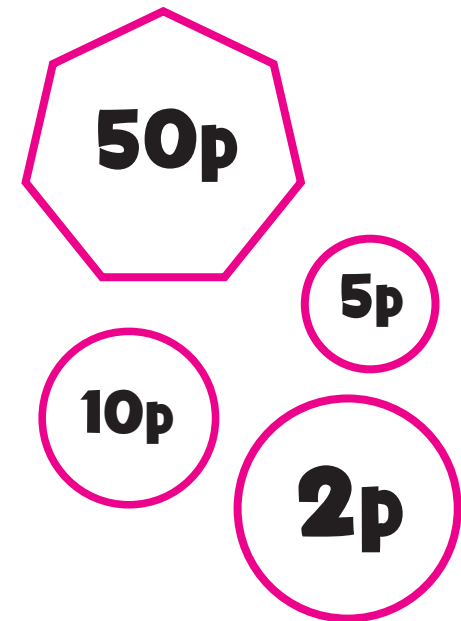
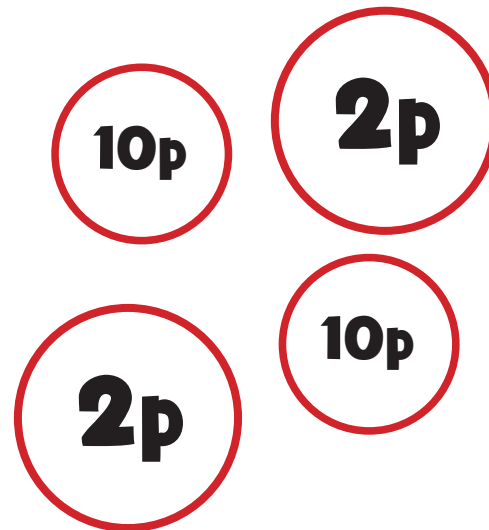
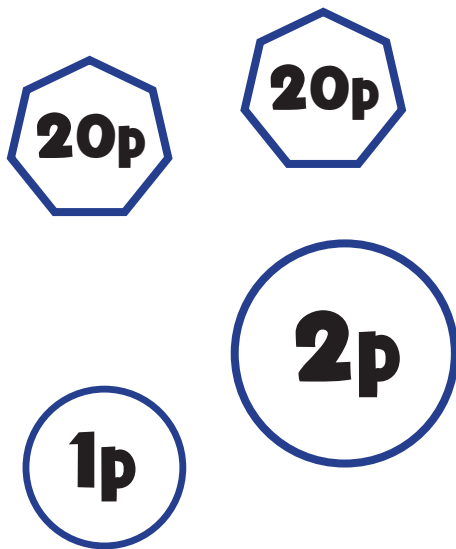
10s	1s
	
	
60	7

67



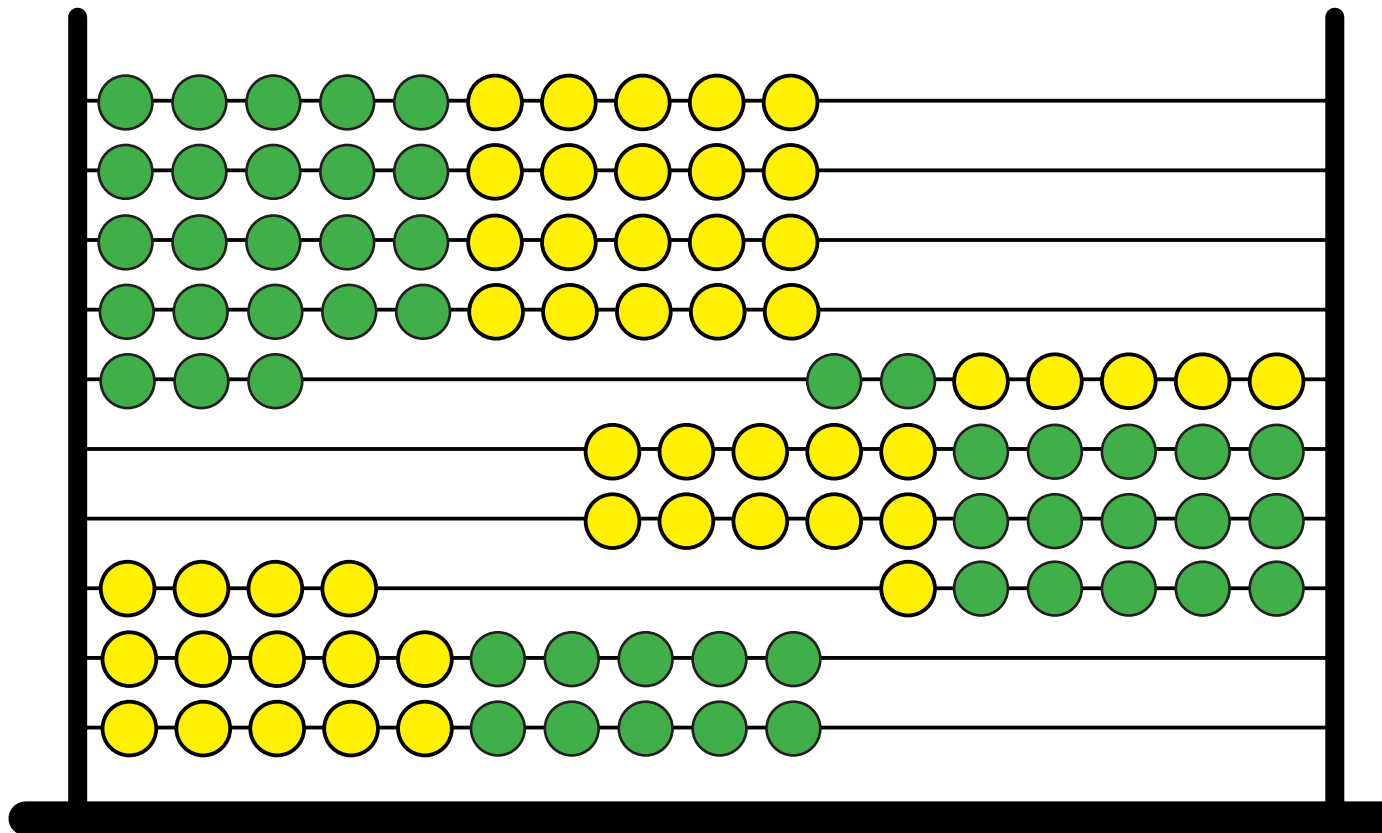
F: Money

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



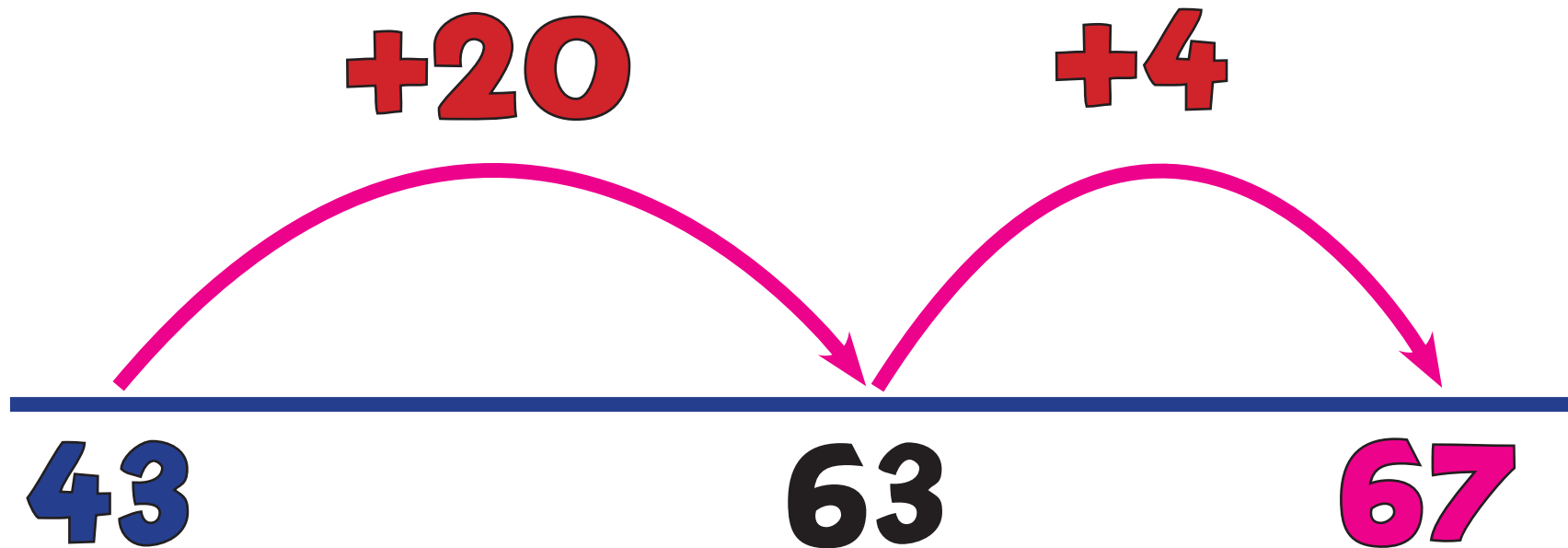
G: Abacus

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



H: Number Line

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



Mx2: Table Facts

2x table

2

$2 \times 1 = 2$

$2 \times 2 = 4$

$2 \times 3 = 6$

$2 \times 4 = 8$

$2 \times 5 = 10$

$2 \times 6 = 12$

$2 \times 7 = 14$

$2 \times 8 = 16$

$2 \times 9 = 18$

$2 \times 10 = 20$

$2 \times 11 = 22$

$2 \times 12 = 24$

$2 \times 7 = 14$

$2 \times 2 = 4$

$2 \times 12 = 24$

$2 \times 5 = 10$

$2 \times 9 = 18$

$2 \times 10 = 20$

$2 \times 1 = 2$

$2 \times 11 = 22$

$2 \times 4 = 8$

$2 \times 3 = 6$

$2 \times 8 = 16$

$2 \times 6 = 12$



Biff



Mx3: Table Facts

3x table

3

$3 \times 1 = 3$

$3 \times 2 = 6$

$3 \times 3 = 9$

$3 \times 4 = 12$

$3 \times 5 = 15$

$3 \times 6 = 18$

$3 \times 7 = 21$

$3 \times 8 = 24$

$3 \times 9 = 27$

$3 \times 10 = 30$

$3 \times 11 = 33$

$3 \times 12 = 36$

$3 \times 5 = 15$

$3 \times 12 = 36$

$3 \times 2 = 6$

$3 \times 4 = 12$

$3 \times 8 = 24$

$3 \times 3 = 9$

$3 \times 7 = 21$

$3 \times 9 = 27$

$3 \times 11 = 33$

$3 \times 6 = 18$

$3 \times 10 = 30$

$3 \times 1 = 3$



Biff



Mx4: Table Facts

4x table

4

$4 \times 1 = 4$
 $4 \times 2 = 8$
 $4 \times 3 = 12$
 $4 \times 4 = 16$
 $4 \times 5 = 20$
 $4 \times 6 = 24$
 $4 \times 7 = 28$
 $4 \times 8 = 32$
 $4 \times 9 = 36$
 $4 \times 10 = 40$
 $4 \times 11 = 44$
 $4 \times 12 = 48$

$4 \times 9 = 36$
 $4 \times 2 = 8$
 $4 \times 4 = 16$
 $4 \times 8 = 32$
 $4 \times 11 = 44$
 $4 \times 3 = 12$
 $4 \times 7 = 28$
 $4 \times 1 = 4$
 $4 \times 12 = 48$
 $4 \times 5 = 20$
 $4 \times 10 = 40$
 $4 \times 6 = 24$



Bob



Mx5: Table Facts

5x table

5

$5 \times 1 = 5$

$5 \times 2 = 10$

$5 \times 3 = 15$

$5 \times 4 = 20$

$5 \times 5 = 25$

$5 \times 6 = 30$

$5 \times 7 = 35$

$5 \times 8 = 40$

$5 \times 9 = 45$

$5 \times 10 = 50$

$5 \times 11 = 55$

$5 \times 12 = 60$

$5 \times 5 = 25$

$5 \times 11 = 55$

$5 \times 3 = 15$

$5 \times 6 = 30$

$5 \times 7 = 35$

$5 \times 10 = 50$

$5 \times 2 = 10$

$5 \times 12 = 60$

$5 \times 4 = 20$

$5 \times 1 = 5$

$5 \times 8 = 40$

$5 \times 9 = 45$



Mx6: Table Facts

6x table



$6 \times 1 = 6$
 $6 \times 2 = 12$
 $6 \times 3 = 18$
 $6 \times 4 = 24$
 $6 \times 5 = 30$
 $6 \times 6 = 36$
 $6 \times 7 = 42$
 $6 \times 8 = 48$
 $6 \times 9 = 54$
 $6 \times 10 = 60$
 $6 \times 11 = 66$
 $6 \times 12 = 72$

$6 \times 6 = 36$
 $6 \times 12 = 72$
 $6 \times 9 = 54$
 $6 \times 5 = 30$
 $6 \times 2 = 12$
 $6 \times 10 = 60$
 $6 \times 4 = 24$
 $6 \times 1 = 6$
 $6 \times 11 = 66$
 $6 \times 8 = 48$
 $6 \times 3 = 18$
 $6 \times 7 = 42$



Jo



Mx7: Table Facts

7x table

7

$7 \times 1 = 7$

$7 \times 2 = 14$

$7 \times 3 = 21$

$7 \times 4 = 28$

$7 \times 5 = 35$

$7 \times 6 = 42$

$7 \times 7 = 49$

$7 \times 8 = 56$

$7 \times 9 = 63$

$7 \times 10 = 70$

$7 \times 11 = 55$

$7 \times 12 = 60$

$7 \times 5 = 35$

$7 \times 3 = 21$

$7 \times 9 = 63$

$7 \times 11 = 55$

$7 \times 6 = 42$

$7 \times 10 = 70$

$7 \times 1 = 7$

$7 \times 12 = 60$

$7 \times 4 = 28$

$7 \times 8 = 56$

$7 \times 2 = 14$

$7 \times 7 = 49$



Usif



Mx8: Table Facts

8x table



- $8 \times 1 = 8$
- $8 \times 2 = 16$
- $8 \times 3 = 24$
- $8 \times 4 = 32$
- $8 \times 5 = 40$
- $8 \times 6 = 48$
- $8 \times 7 = 56$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $8 \times 9 = 72$
- $8 \times 10 = 80$
- $8 \times 11 = 88$
- $8 \times 12 = 96$

- $8 \times 1 = 8$
- $8 \times 6 = 48$
- $8 \times 11 = 88$
- $8 \times 5 = 40$
- $8 \times 2 = 16$
- $8 \times 10 = 80$
- $8 \times 4 = 32$
- $8 \times 9 = 72$
- $8 \times 12 = 96$
- $8 \times 8 = 64$
- $8 \times 3 = 24$
- $8 \times 7 = 56$



Mx9: Table Facts

9x table

9

$9 \times 1 = 9$
 $9 \times 2 = 18$
 $9 \times 3 = 27$
 $9 \times 4 = 36$
 $9 \times 5 = 45$
 $9 \times 6 = 54$
 $9 \times 7 = 63$
 $9 \times 8 = 72$
 $9 \times 9 = 81$
 $9 \times 10 = 90$
 $9 \times 11 = 99$
 $9 \times 12 = 108$

$9 \times 5 = 45$
 $9 \times 11 = 99$
 $9 \times 2 = 18$
 $9 \times 4 = 36$
 $9 \times 8 = 72$
 $9 \times 3 = 27$
 $9 \times 9 = 81$
 $9 \times 6 = 54$
 $9 \times 12 = 108$
 $9 \times 1 = 9$
 $9 \times 10 = 90$
 $9 \times 7 = 63$



Biff



Mx10: Table Facts

10x table

10

$10 \times 1 = 10$
 $10 \times 2 = 20$
 $10 \times 3 = 30$
 $10 \times 4 = 40$
 $10 \times 5 = 50$
 $10 \times 6 = 60$
 $10 \times 7 = 70$
 $10 \times 8 = 80$
 $10 \times 9 = 90$
 $10 \times 10 = 100$
 $10 \times 11 = 110$
 $10 \times 12 = 120$

$10 \times 9 = 90$
 $10 \times 12 = 120$
 $10 \times 4 = 40$
 $10 \times 5 = 50$
 $10 \times 7 = 70$
 $10 \times 10 = 100$
 $10 \times 1 = 10$
 $10 \times 6 = 60$
 $10 \times 2 = 20$
 $10 \times 11 = 110$
 $10 \times 8 = 80$
 $10 \times 3 = 30$



Jo



Mx11: Table Facts

11x table

11

$11 \times 1 = 11$
 $11 \times 2 = 22$
 $11 \times 3 = 33$
 $11 \times 4 = 44$
 $11 \times 5 = 55$
 $11 \times 6 = 66$
 $11 \times 7 = 77$
 $11 \times 8 = 88$
 $11 \times 9 = 99$
 $11 \times 10 = 110$
 $11 \times 11 = 121$
 $11 \times 12 = 132$

$11 \times 7 = 77$
 $11 \times 2 = 22$
 $11 \times 4 = 44$
 $11 \times 11 = 121$
 $11 \times 5 = 55$
 $11 \times 12 = 132$
 $11 \times 9 = 99$
 $11 \times 1 = 11$
 $11 \times 8 = 88$
 $11 \times 6 = 66$
 $11 \times 10 = 110$
 $11 \times 3 = 33$



Mx12: Table Facts

12x table

12

$12 \times 1 = 12$

$12 \times 2 = 24$

$12 \times 3 = 36$

$12 \times 4 = 48$

$12 \times 5 = 60$

$12 \times 6 = 72$

$12 \times 7 = 84$

$12 \times 8 = 96$

$12 \times 9 = 108$

$12 \times 10 = 120$

$12 \times 11 = 132$

$12 \times 12 = 144$

$12 \times 6 = 72$

$12 \times 1 = 12$

$12 \times 9 = 108$

$12 \times 3 = 36$

$12 \times 8 = 96$

$12 \times 4 = 48$

$12 \times 7 = 84$

$12 \times 10 = 120$

$12 \times 2 = 24$

$12 \times 11 = 132$

$12 \times 5 = 60$

$12 \times 12 = 144$



Biff



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45

Y1

A1: Objects & Pictures

5 + 3 = 8

A

Addition Calculation

4 + 2 = 6

Addition Vocabulary

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)

43 + 24 = 67

(A7: Column Addition)

43 + 24 = 67

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

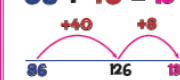








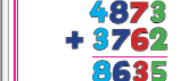



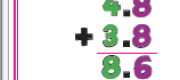
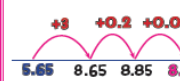
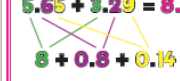
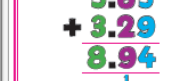
(A6: Expanded Column)

57 + 25 = 82

(A7: Column Addition)

57 + 25 = 82



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 $86 + 48 = 134$ 	(A6: Expanded Column) 	(A7: Column Addition) 		
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
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 $687 + 248 = 935$ 	A6: Expanded Column 	A7: Column Addition 		
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Y4				A5d: Partition Jot $4873 + 3762 = 8635$ 		A7d: Column Addition 		
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Y5						A7e: Column Addition 		
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
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 $4.8 + 3.8 = 8.6$ 		A7f: Column Addition 		
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Y5		A3g: Decimal Jump $5.65 + 3.29 = 8.94$ 		A5g: Partition Jot $5.65 + 3.29 = 8.94$ 		A7g: Column Addition 		



Y5				A5h: Partition Jot $76.7 + 58.5 = 135.2$ $120 + 14 + 1.2$		A7h: Column Addition $\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \quad \text{U} \quad \text{p} \\ 76.7 \\ + 58.5 \\ \hline 135.2 \end{array}$		
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
Y5				A5i: Partition Jot $€38.25 + €27.46 = €65.71$ $€65.00 + €0.71$		A7i: Column Addition $\begin{array}{r} €38.25 \\ + €27.46 \\ \hline €65.71 \end{array}$		
118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126
Y5						A7j: Column Addition $73.4 + 5.67 = 79.07$ $\begin{array}{r} 73.4 \\ + 5.67 \\ \hline 79.07 \end{array}$		



Y4

MA1: Partitioning
Year 4

$$648 + 231 = 879$$

$$800 + 70 + 9 = 879$$

MA2a: Counting On
Year 4

$$784 + 60 = 844$$

$$784 \xrightarrow{+60} 844$$

MA2b: Counting On
Year 4

$$4837 + 3000 = 8837$$

$$4837 \xrightarrow{+3000} 7837$$

MA3: Number Bonds
Year 4

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

$$70 + 70 = 140$$

MA4: Double & Adjust
Year 4

$$37 + 38 = 75$$

$$37 + 37 + 1 = 75$$

$$74 + 1 = 75$$

MA5: Round & Adjust
Year 4

$$345 + 298 = 643$$

$$345 + 300 - 2 = 643$$

$$645 - 2 = 643$$

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

Y5

MA1: Partitioning
Year 5

$$576 + 258 = 834$$

$$700 + 120 + 14 = 834$$

MA2a: Counting On
Year 5

$$837 + 500 = 1337$$

$$837 \xrightarrow{+500} 1337$$

MA2b: Counting On
Year 5

$$7583 + 5000 = 12583$$

$$7583 \xrightarrow{+5000} 12583$$

MA3: Number Bonds
Year 5

$$£4.56 + £3.27 + £1.44 = £9.27$$

$$£6.00 + £3.27 = £9.27$$

MA4: Double & Adjust
Year 5

$$125 + 127 = 252$$

$$125 + 125 + 2 = 252$$

$$250 + 2 = 252$$

MA5: Round & Adjust
Year 5

$$4645 + 1996 = 6641$$

$$4645 + 2000 - 4 = 6641$$

$$6645 - 4 = 6641$$

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

Y6

MA1: Partitioning
Year 6

$$4.73 + 2.21 = 6.94$$

$$6 + 0.9 + 0.44 = 6.94$$

MA2a: Counting On
Year 6

$$48,826 + 30,000 = 78,826$$

$$48,826 \xrightarrow{+30,000} 78,826$$

MA2b: Counting On
Year 6

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

$$5,763,947 \xrightarrow{+4,000,000} 9,763,947$$

MA3: Number Bonds
Year 6

$$24.25 + 31.63 + 21.75 = 77.63$$

$$46 + 31.63 = 77.63$$

MA4: Double & Adjust
Year 6

$$4.5 + 4.7 = 9.2$$

$$4.5 + 4.5 + 0.2 = 9.2$$

$$9 + 0.2 = 9.2$$

MA5: Round & Adjust
Year 6

$$45.2 + 49.9 = 95.1$$

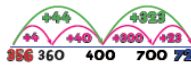



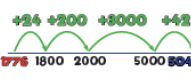
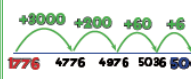


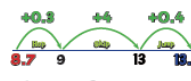
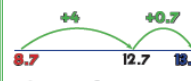



$$45.2 + 50 - 0.1 = 95.1$$

$$95.2 - 0.1 = 95.1$$



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45



Y3				S8c: Big Jump!  $723 - 356 = 367$	S9c: 100s, 10s, 1s Jump  $723 - 356 = 367$	S10: Expanded Column  $723 - 356 = 367$	S11: Column Subtraction  $723 - 356 = 367$	
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Y4				S8d: Quad Jump Extreme  $5042 - 1776 = 3266$	S9d: 1000s, 100s, 10s, 1s Jump  $5042 - 1776 = 3266$		S11d: Column Subtraction  $5042 - 1776 = 3266$	
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Y5							S11e: Column Subtraction  $742831 + 427358 = 315473$	
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Y5				S8f: Decimal T-J!  $13.4 - 8.7 = 4.7$	S9f: 1s Jump, Tenths Jump!  $13.4 - 8.7 = 4.7$		S11f: Column Subtraction  $13.4 - 8.7 = 4.7$	
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Y5							S11g: Column Subtraction  $12.4 - 5.97 = 6.43$	
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Y5							S11g: Column Subtraction  $72.43 - 47.85 = 24.58$	



Y5

S11h: Column Subtraction
 12.4 - 5.97 = 6.43

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

MS

MS1: Counting Back
 $46 - 21 = 25$

MS2: Counting On
 $75 - 47 = 28$

MS3: Round & Adjust
 $84 - 29 = 55$

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

MS2a: Counting On
 $75 - 47 = 28$



Y1	(M1: Groups) "3 groups of 5 counters makes 15 counters altogether" © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition		(M3: Arrays) "3 groups of 8 counters" or "8 groups of 3 counters" - "24 counters altogether" © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition			M	Multiplication Calculation $4 \times 2 = 8$ (Multiplied by) (equals) multiplicand multiplier product © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	Multiplication Vocabulary groups of times product multiple double multiply lots of multiply repeated addition © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
Y2	M1: Repeated Addition $5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$ "3 multiples of 5 makes 15, 5 times, with 3 lots of 5" © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	M2: Repeated Addition $5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$ "3 times 5 makes 15, 5 times" © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	M3: Arrays $3 \times 5 = 15$ or $5 \times 3 = 15$ © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition											
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18						
Y2	Mx2: Table Facts 2x table © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	Mx5: Table Facts 5x table © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	Mx10: Table Facts 10x table © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition											
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27						
Y3	Mx3: Table Facts 3x table © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	Mx4: Table Facts 4x table © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	Mx8: Table Facts 8x table © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition											
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36						
Y3				M4: Multi Boin! $10 \times 5 = 50$ $5 \times 5 = 25$ $15 \times 5 = 75$ © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	M4a: Partitioning $15 \times 5 = 75$ $10 \times 5 = 50$ $5 \times 5 = 25$ $50 + 25 = 75$ © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	M5: Grid Method Short Multiplication $15 \times 5 = 75$ <table border="1"><tr><td>x</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>50</td><td>25</td></tr></table> $50 + 25 = 75$ © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	x	10	5	5	50	25	(M6: Expanded Column) $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$ © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	(M7: Column Multiplication) $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 75 \\ \hline \end{array}$ © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition
x	10	5												
5	50	25												
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45						
Y4						M5a: Grid Method Short Multiplication $43 \times 6 = 258$ <table border="1"><tr><td>x</td><td>40</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>240</td><td>18</td></tr></table> $240 + 18 = 258$ © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	x	40	3	6	240	18	(M6: Expanded Column) $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 258 \end{array}$ © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition	(M7: Column Multiplication) $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 258 \\ \hline \end{array}$ © Sense of Number WJF Teaching Edition
x	40	3												
6	240	18												



55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99



Y6

M8e: Grid Method
 Long Multiplication
 $7.38 \times 6 = 44.28$

x	7	0.3	0.08
6	42	1.8	0.48

$42 + 1.8 + 0.48 = 44.28$

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M9e: Column Multiplication

H	T	U	+	T
7	.	3	8	
x	6			
4	2	.	2	8

44.28

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109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

Y6

M8f: Grid Method
 Long Multiplication
 $24.3 \times 2.5 = 60.75$

x	20	4	0.3
2	40	8	0.6
0.5	10	2	0.15

$48.6 + 12.15 = 60.75$

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M9f: Long Multiplication

T	U	+	T
24	.	3	
x	2	5	
12	15		(0.5 x 24.3)
+ 48	60		(2 x 24.3)

60.75

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118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

Y6

M9g: Long Multiplication

T	U	+	T
378	6		
x	4	8	
3028	8		(8 x 3786)
+ 15144	0		(60 x 3786)

181728

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127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135



MM	MM1: Jump! $\times 100$ 3400 $\times 10$ 340 $\times 1$ 34 $+10$ 3.4 $+100$ 0.34	MM2: Re-ordering $(9 \times 2) \times 5 = 90$ $18 \times 5 = 90$ $(9 \times 5) \times 2 = 90$ $45 \times 2 = 90$ $(2 \times 5) \times 9 = 90$ $10 \times 9 = 90$ *	MM3: Partitioning $15 \times 5 = 75$ $50 + 25 = 75$ <small>(10 x 5) (5 x 5)</small>	MM4: Round & Adjust $49 \times 3 = 147$ $(50 \times 3) - (1 \times 3)$ $150 - 3 = 147$	MM5: Doubling Double 17 = 34 $20 + 14 = 34$			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MM1a: Jump! $\times 1000$ 63400 $\times 100$ 6340 $\times 10$ 634 $\times 1$ 63.4 $+10$ 6.34 $+100$ 0.634 $+1000$ 0.0634	MM2a: Re-ordering $(7 \times 4) \times 5 = 140$ $28 \times 5 = 140$ $(7 \times 5) \times 4 = 140$ $35 \times 4 = 140$ $(4 \times 5) \times 7 = 140$ $20 \times 7 = 140$ *	MM3a: Partitioning $37 \times 4 = 148$ $120 + 28 = 148$ <small>(30 x 4) (7 x 4)</small>	MM4a: Round & Adjust $198 \times 4 = 792$ $(200 \times 4) - (2 \times 4)$ $800 - 8 = 792$	MM5a: Doubling Double 37 = 74 $60 + 14 = 74$			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		MM2b: Re-ordering $(9 \times 8) \times 6 = 432$ $72 \times 6 = 432$ $(9 \times 6) \times 8 = 432$ $54 \times 8 = 432$ * $(6 \times 6) \times 9 = 432$ $48 \times 9 = 432$		MM4b: Round & Adjust $3.9 \times 5 = 19.5$ $(4 \times 5) - (0.1 \times 5)$ $20 - 0.5 = 19.5$	MM5b: Doubling Double 78 = 156 $140 + 16 = 156$			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				MM4c: Round & Adjust $\pounds 5.99 \times 6 = \pounds 35.94$ $(\pounds 6 \times 6) - (1p \times 6)$ $\pounds 36 - 6p = \pounds 35.94$	MM5c: Doubling Double 340 = 680 $600 + 80 = 680$			
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
					MM5d: Doubling Double 480 = 960 $800 + 160 = 960$			
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
					MM5e: Doubling Double 278 = 556 $400 + 140 + 16 = 556$			



					MM5f: Doubling Double 768 = 1536 $1400 + 120 + 16 = 1536$		
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55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63

					MM5g: Doubling Double 3.7 = 7.4 $6 + 1.4 = 7.4$		
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64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72

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73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81

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 $36 \times 8 = 112$ Double 36 = 72 <small>(36 x 2)</small> Double 72 = 144 <small>(36 x 4)</small> Double 144 = 288 <small>(36 x 8)</small>	MM8: Mult iys: 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 $32 \times 15 = 480$ <small>(32 x 5 x 3)</small> $160 \times 3 = 480$		
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82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90

		MM7a: 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>	MM8a: Mult iys: 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 $52 \times 24 = 1248$ <small>(52 x 4 x 6)</small> $208 \times 6 = 1248$		
--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

				MM9b: Doubling & Halving 26×32 52×16 $104 \times 8 = 832$ 208×4 etc.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Y1	D1: Sharing (Concept) "If I share 8 into 2 equal amounts, how many in each group?" Answer: 4	D2: Grouping (Concept) "How many groups of 2 can I make out of 8?" Answer: 4				D	Division Calculation $8 \div 2 = 4$ (divided by) (equals) dividend divisor quotient	Division Vocabulary remainder group share + have divide factor quotient equal groups of divide	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Y2	D3: Division as Sharing $12 \div 2 = 6$ "If I share 12 into 2 equal groups, 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 are there in 20?" Answer: 4						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Y2			D5a: Grouping on a Number Line $17 \div 5 = 3r2$ "How many 5s are there in 17?" Answer: 3						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Y3		D6: Grouping Grid "How many 4s are there in 27?" Answer: 6r3							
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Y3			D7: Chunking Jump $72 \div 4 = 18$ "How many 4s are there in 72?" Answer: 18	D8: Find the Hunk! $72 \div 4 = 18$ The Hunk: 40, Chunk: 32 $40 + 32 = 72$ $10 + 8 = 18$	(D10: Short Division) $72 \div 4 = 18$ 	(D11: Chunking) $72 \div 4 = 18$ 			
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
Y3			D7a: Chunking Jump $65 \div 4 = 16r1$ "How many 4s are there in 65?" Answer: 16	D8a: Find the Hunk! $65 \div 4 = 16r1$ The Hunk: 40, Chunk: 25 $40 + 25 = 65$ $10 + 6r1 = 16r1$	(D10: Short Division) $65 \div 4 = 16r1$ 	(D11: Chunking) $65 \div 4 = 16r1$ 			



Y4				D9: Mega Hunk! $136 + 4 = 34$ 	D10: Short Division $136 + 4 = 34$ 	D11: Chunking 	D11b: Chunking 	
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Y5				D9c: Mega Hunk! $394 + 6 = 65r4$ 	D10c: Short Division $394 + 6 = 65r4$ 	D11c: Chunking 		
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Y5				D9d: Mega Hunk! $591 + 3 = 197$ 	D10d: Short Division $591 + 3 = 197$ 	D11d: Chunking 		
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Y5				D9e: Mega Hunk! $5978 + 7 = 854$ 	D10e: Short Division $5978 + 7 = 854$ 	D11e: Chunking 		
82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Y5				D9f: Mega Hunk! $846 + 5 = 169r1$ 	D10f: Short Division $846 + 5 = 169r1$ 	D11f: Chunking 		
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Y6				D9g: Mega Hunk! $480 + 15 = 32$ 		D11g1: Chunking 	D11g2: Chunking 	



Y6

D9h: Decimal Hunk!

$$18 + 1.5 = 12$$

The Hunk! chunk

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ + 3 \\ \hline 18 \end{array} \quad + 1.5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ + 2 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$$

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109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

Y6

D9i: Decimal Hunk!

$$87.5 + 7 = 12.5$$

Major Hunk! chunk chunk

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ + 14 \\ + 3.5 \\ \hline 87.5 \end{array} \quad + 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ + 2 \\ + 0.5 \\ \hline 65 \end{array}$$

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D10i: Short Division

$$87.5 + 7 = 12.5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.5 \\ 7 \overline{) 87.5} \\ \underline{70} \\ 17 \\ \underline{14} \\ 3 \\ \underline{21} \\ 15 \\ \underline{14} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

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118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

Y6

D12: Chunking

$$26 \overline{) 983} \text{ r} 21$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 37 \overline{) 983} \\ \underline{370} \\ 613 \\ \underline{370} \\ 243 \\ \underline{222} \\ 21 \end{array}$$

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D13: Long Division

$$26 \overline{) 983} \text{ r} 21$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 37 \overline{) 983} \\ \underline{370} \\ 613 \\ \underline{370} \\ 243 \\ \underline{222} \\ 21 \end{array}$$

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Sense of Number
Calculation Cards

by Dave Godfrey

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The following policy shows the calculation 43 + 24 using a variety of representational methods.

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A: Base 10

$43 + 24 = 67$

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B: Arrow Cards

$43 + 24 = 67$

Sense of Number VSP Teaching Edition

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

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D: Numicon

$43 + 24 = 67$

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E: Place Value Counters

$43 + 24 = 67$

T	U
4	3
2	4
6	7

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F: Money

$43 + 24 = 67$

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G: Abacus

$43 + 24 = 67$

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H: Number Line

$43 + 24 = 67$

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55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63

D6a: Grouping Grid

This activity uses the 100 square and 100 rods to help children understand the calculation 27 + 4 = 67.

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64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72

