



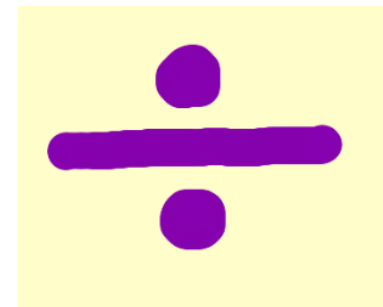
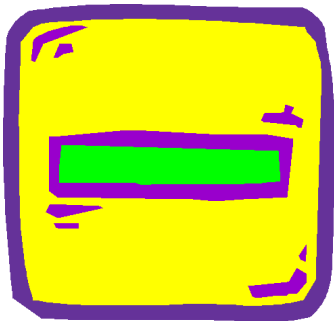
Canon Popham CE Primary Academy

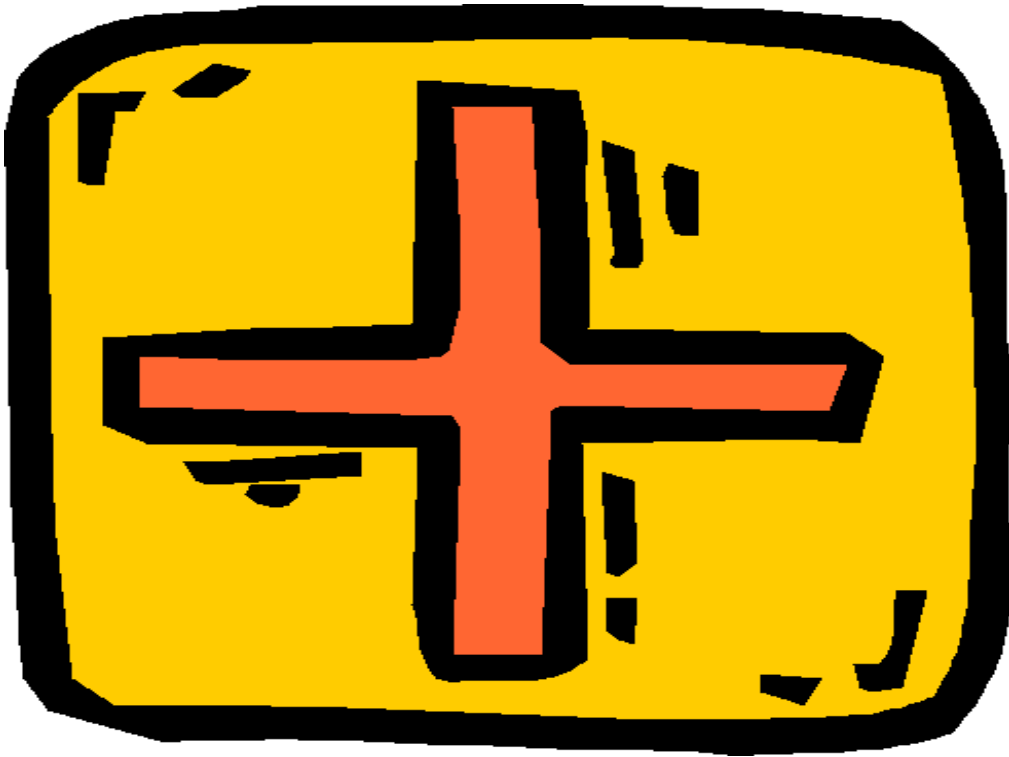


WHOLE SCHOOL PROGRESSION IN CALCULATION STRATEGIES IN MATHEMATICS



GUIDANCE FOR PARENTS & FAMILIES





ADDITION

Stage 6:

Compact column method

789 + 642 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 789 \\ + 642 \\ \hline 1431 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$$

Answer: 1431

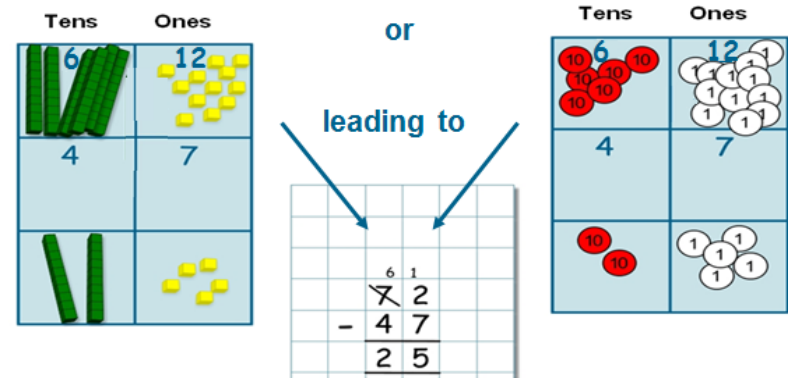
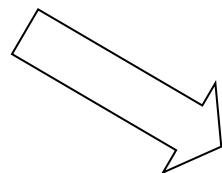
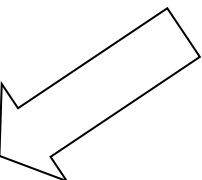
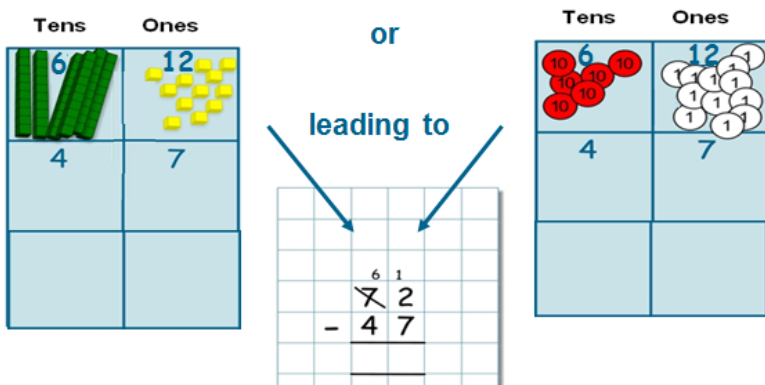
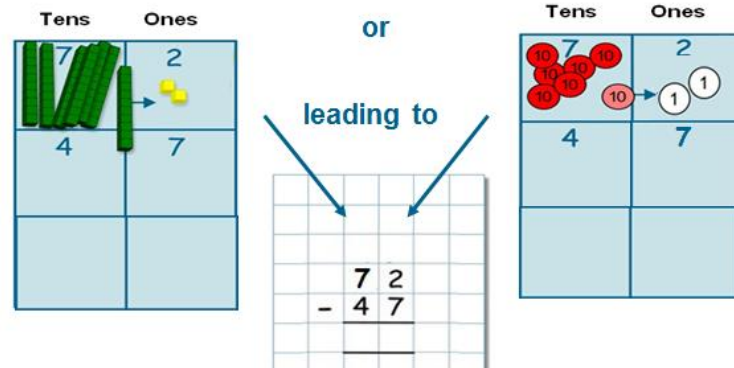
SUBTRACTION



Stage 5:

Making the link between the practical and column subtraction.

$$72 - 47$$



Stage 6:

Compact method

874 – 523 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{874} \\ - \mathbf{523} \\ \hline \mathbf{351} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer: 351

932 – 457 becomes

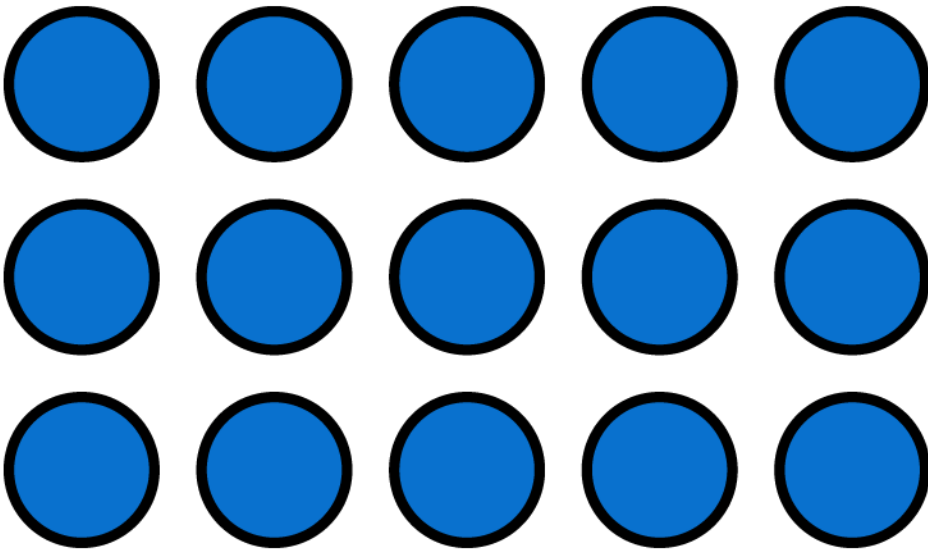
$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8} \quad \mathbf{12} \quad \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{9} \quad \mathbf{3} \quad \mathbf{2} \\ - \mathbf{4} \quad \mathbf{5} \quad \mathbf{7} \\ \hline \mathbf{4} \quad \mathbf{7} \quad \mathbf{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer: 475

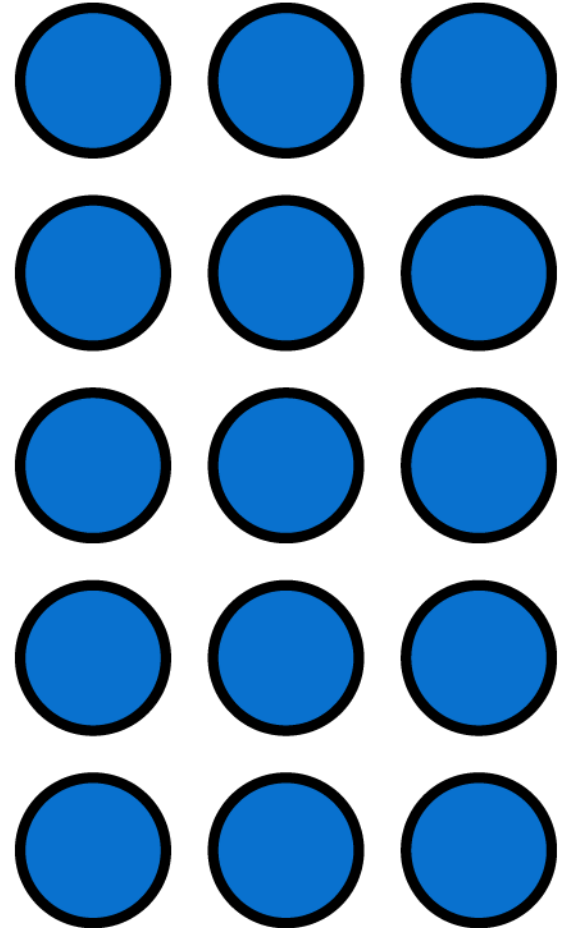


MULTIPLICATION

Using arrays to support multiplication



$$3 \times 5 = 15$$



$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

To multiply 3 one digit numbers together.

$$**3 \times 2 \times 5 = 30**$$

$$**5 \times 2 \times 3 = 30**$$

$$**5 \times 3 \times 2 = 30**$$

The same answer will be reached no matter which numbers are multiplied first.

Stage 5:

Expanded short multiplication

$$38 \times 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 + 8 \\ \times \quad 7 \\ \hline 56 \\ 210 \\ \hline 266 \end{array}$$

$$(7 \times 8)$$

$$(7 \times 30)$$

Stage 6:

Short multiplication

24 × 6 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 144 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

Answer: 144

342 × 7 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 342 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 2394 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$$

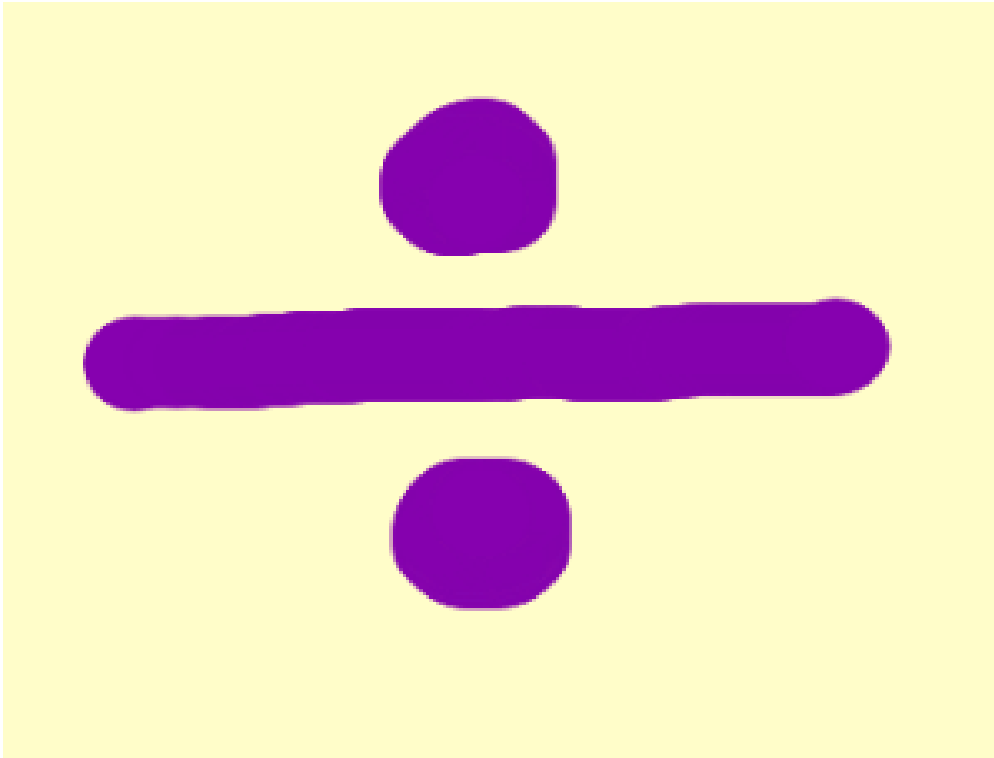
Answer: 2394

2741 × 6 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 2741 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 16446 \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$$

Answer: 16 446

DIVISION



Stage 6

Short Division

$98 \div 7$ becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 7 \overline{) 98} \\ \underline{7} \\ 20 \\ \underline{14} \\ 6 \end{array}$$

Answer: 14

$432 \div 5$ becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \text{ r} 2 \\ 5 \overline{) 432} \\ \underline{4} \\ 30 \\ \underline{30} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

Answer: 86 remainder 2

$496 \div 11$ becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \text{ r} 1 \\ 11 \overline{) 496} \\ \underline{44} \\ 56 \\ \underline{55} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Answer: $45\frac{1}{11}$

Notes:

We teach the children to ask themselves 4 questions – in steps - about the calculations they are doing:-

1. Is it a calculation you can do in your head (mentally)? If yes, then do it mentally. If not, then ...
2. Is it a calculation you can do with jottings? If yes, then do it using jottings. If no, then ...
3. Is it calculation where you need a more formal written method? If yes, then choose the appropriate method.