## **Upper Key Stage 2 Calculation Policy**

## Power Maths Calculation Policy, Upper Key Stage 2

The following pages show the *Power Maths* progression in calculation (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) and how this works in line with the National Curriculum. The consistent use of the CPA (concrete, pictorial, abstract) approach across *Power Maths* helps children develop mastery across all the operations in an efficient and reliable way. This policy shows how these methods develop children's confidence in their understanding of both written and mental methods.



## **UPPER KEY STAGE 2**

In upper Key Stage 2, children build on secure foundations in calculation, and develop fluency, accuracy and flexibility in their approach to the four operations. They work with whole numbers and adapt their skills to work with decimals, and they continue to develop their ability to select appropriate, accurate and efficient operations.

**Key language:** decimal, column methods, exchange, partition, mental method, ten thousand, hundred thousand, million, factor, multiple, prime number, square number, cube number

Addition and subtraction: Children build on their column methods to add and subtract numbers with up to seven digits, and they adapt the methods to calculate efficiently and effectively with decimals, ensuring understanding of place value at every stage.

Children compare and contrast methods, and they select mental methods or jottings where appropriate and where these are more likely to be efficient or accurate when compared with formal column methods.

Bar models are used to represent the calculations required to solve problems and may indicate where efficient methods can be chosen.

**Multiplication and division:** Building on their understanding, children develop methods to multiply up to 4-digit numbers by single-digit and 2-digit numbers.

Children develop column methods with an understanding of place value, and they continue to use the key skill of unitising to multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1,000.

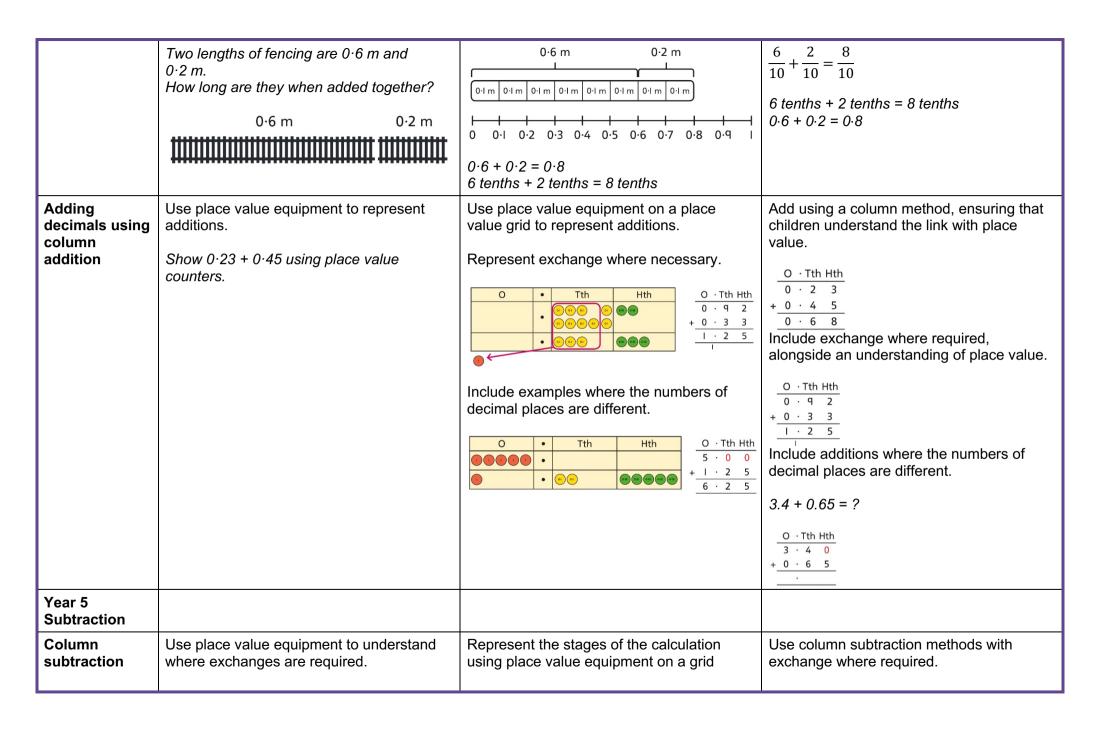
Written division methods are introduced and adapted for division by single-digit and 2-digit numbers and are understood alongside the area model and place value. In Year 6, children develop a secure understanding of how division is related to fractions.

Multiplication and division of decimals are also introduced and refined in Year 6.

Fractions: Children find fractions of amounts, multiply a fraction by a whole number and by another fraction, divide a fraction by a whole number, and add and subtract fractions with different denominators. Children become more confident working with improper fractions and mixed numbers and can calculate with them. Understanding of decimals with up to 3 decimal places is built through place value and as fractions, and children calculate with decimals in the context of measure as well as in pure arithmetic.

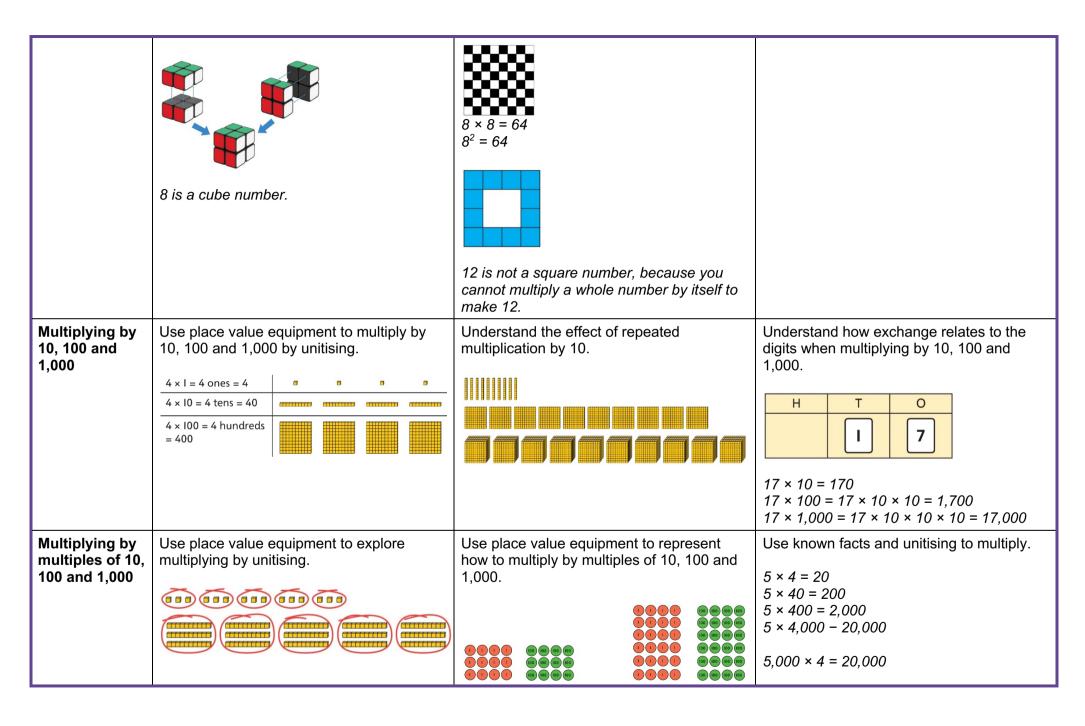
Children develop an understanding of percentages in relation to hundredths, and they understand how to work with common percentages: 50%, 25%, 10% and 1%.

	Year 5						
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract				
Year 5 Addition							
Column addition with whole numbers	Use place value equipment to represent additions.  Add a row of counters onto the place value grid to show 15,735 + 4,012.	Represent additions, using place value equipment on a place value grid alongside written methods.  TTh Th H T O 2 0 1 5 3 + 1 9 1 7 5 3 9 3 2 8	Use column addition, including exchanges.    TTh Th				
Representing additions		Bar models represent addition of two or more numbers in the context of problem solving.    FIR.579	Use approximation to check whether answers are reasonable.    TTh Th H T O   TTh Th H T O   2 3 4 0 5   + 7 8 9 2   + 7 8 9 2   3 1 2 9 7				
Adding tenths	Link measure with addition of decimals.	Use a bar model with a number line to add tenths.	Understand the link with adding fractions.				



with whole numbers	2,250 – 1,070	alongside the calculation, including exchanges where required.  15,735 - 2,582 = 13,153	$ \frac{\text{TTh Th H}}{\frac{5}{6}} \stackrel{\text{II}}{\text{II}} \stackrel{\text{IV}}{\text{I}} \stackrel{\text{O}}{\text{O}} = \frac{7}{7} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \frac{8}{3} \frac{5}{5} \frac{3}{6} \frac{4}{3} $	
		TTh Th H T O 1 5 7 3 5 - 2 5 8 2 - 3 3	62,097 - 18,534 = 43,563	
		Now subtract the I0s. Exchange I hundred for I0 tens.    TTh		
Checking strategies and representing subtractions		Bar models represent subtractions in problem contexts, including 'find the difference'.  Athletics Stadium 75,450  Hockey Centre 42,300  Velodrome 15,735	Children can explain the mistake made when the columns have not been ordered correctly.    Bella's working	
			I calculated 18,000 + 4,000 mentally to check my subtraction.	
Choosing efficient methods			To subtract two large numbers that are close, children find the difference by counting on.  2,002 – 1,995 = ?	
			1,995 2,000 2,002	

Subtracting decimals	Explore complements to a whole number by working in the context of length. $ \begin{array}{c c} \hline 0.49 \text{ m} \\ \hline 1 \text{ m} - \boxed{\text{m}} = \boxed{\text{m}} \\ 1 - 0.49 = ? \end{array} $	Use a place value grid to represent the stages of column subtraction, including exchanges where required. $5.74 - 2.25 = ?$ O Tth Hth $5.74 - 2.25 = ?$ Exchange I tenth for I0 hundredths.  O Tth Hth $5.67 = ?$ Now subtract the 5 hundredths.  O Tth Hth $5.67 = ?$ Now subtract the 5 hundredths.  O Tth Hth $5.67 = ?$ Now subtract the 2 tenths, then the 2 ones.  O Tth Hth $5.67 = ?$ Now subtract the 2 tenths, then the 2 ones.  O Tth Hth $5.67 = ?$ O Tth Hth $5.67 = ?$ Now subtract the 2 tenths, then the 2 ones.  O Tth Hth $5.67 = ?$ O Tth Hth	Use addition to check subtractions. I calculated 7,546 – 2,355 = 5,191. I will check using the inverse.  Use column subtraction, with an understanding of place value, including subtracting numbers with different numbers of decimal places.  3.921 – 3.75 = ?  O Tth Hth Thth 3 q 2   1 - 3 · 7 5 0	
Year 5 Multiplication				
Understanding factors	Use cubes or counters to explore the meaning of 'square numbers'.  25 is a square number because it is made from 5 rows of 5.  Use cubes to explore cube numbers.	Use images to explore examples and non-examples of square numbers.	Understand the pattern of square numbers in the multiplication tables.  Use a multiplication grid to circle each square number. Can children spot a pattern?	



	5 groups of 3 ones is 15 ones. 5 groups of 3 tens is 15 tens. So, I know that 5 groups of 3 thousands would be 15 thousands.	4 × 3 = 12 4 × 300 = 1,200 6 × 4 = 24 6 × 400 = 2,400
Multiplying up to 4-digit numbers by a single digit	Explore how to use partitioning to multiply efficiently. $8 \times 17 = ?$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $80 + 56 = 136$ So, $8 \times 17 = 136$	Represent multiplications using place value equipment and add the 1s, then 10s, then 100s, then 1,000s.    H
Multiplying 2- digit numbers by 2-digit numbers	Partition one number into 10s and 1s, then add the parts.  23 × 15 = ?	Use an area model and add the parts.  28 × 15 = ? $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

	$10 \times 15 = 150$ $1 \times 15 = 150$	28 × 15 = 420	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Multiplying up to 4-digits by 2-digits		Use the area model then add the parts.    100	Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage.    1

Multiplying decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore and understand the exchange of 10 tenths, 10 hundredths or 10 thousandths.	Represent multiplication by 10 as exchange on a place value grid.  O The Hth O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Year 5 Division			
Understanding factors and prime numbers	Use equipment to explore the factors of a given number.	Understand that prime numbers are numbers with exactly two factors.	Understand how to recognise prime and composite numbers.
•	24 ÷ 3 = 8 24 ÷ 8 = 3	$13 \div 1 = 13$ $13 \div 2 = 6 r 1$ $13 \div 4 = 4 r 1$ 1 and 13 are the only factors of 13.	I know that 31 is a prime number because it can be divided by only 1 and itself without leaving a remainder.

	8 and 3 are factors of 24 because they divide 24 exactly.  24 ÷ 5 = 4 remainder 4.  5 is not a factor of 24 because there is a	13 is a prime number.	I know that 33 is not a prime number as it can be divided by 1, 3, 11 and 33.  I know that 1 is not a prime number, as it has only 1 factor.	
Understanding inverse operations and the link with multiplication, grouping and sharing	remainder.  Use equipment to group and share and to explore the calculations that are present.  I have 28 counters.  I made 7 groups of 4. There are 28 in total.  I have 28 in total. I shared them equally into 7 groups. There are 4 in each group.  I have 28 in total. I made groups of 4. There are 7 equal groups.	Represent multiplicative relationships and explore the families of division facts. $60 \div 4 = 15$ $60 \div 15 = 4$	Represent the different multiplicative relationships to solve problems requiring inverse operations.   2 ÷ 3 =	
Dividing whole numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to support unitising for division.  4,000 ÷ 1,000  4,000  4,000 is 4 thousands.	Use a bar model to support dividing by unitising.  380 ÷ 10 = 38	Understand how and why the digits change on a place value grid when dividing by 10, 100 or 1,000.  The Head To O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	

	4 × 1,000= 4,000	380	3,200 ÷ 100 = 32
	So, 4,000 ÷ 1,000 = 4	10 ×	So, the digits will move two places to the right.
		380 is 38 tens. 38 × 10 = 380 10 × 38 = 380 So, 380 ÷ 10 = 38	
Dividing by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to represent known facts and unitising.	Represent related facts with place value equipment when dividing by unitising.	Reason from known facts, based on understanding of unitising. Use knowledge of the inverse relationship to check.
			$3,000 \div 5 = 600$ $3,000 \div 50 = 60$ $3,000 \div 500 = 6$
	15 ones put into groups of 3 ones. There are 5 groups. 15 ÷ 3 = 5	180 is 18 tens.	5 × 600 = 3,000 50 × 60 = 3,000 500 × 6 = 3,000
	15 tens put into groups of 3 tens. There are 5 groups.	18 tens divided into groups of 3 tens. There are 6 groups.  180 ÷ 30 = 6	
	150 ÷ 30 = 5	$     \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
		12 ones divided into groups of 4. There are 3 groups.	
		12 hundreds divided into groups of 4 hundreds. There are 3 groups.	

		1200 ÷ 400 = 3	
Dividing up to four digits by a single digit using short division	Explore grouping using place value equipment.  268 ÷ 2 = ?  There is 1 group of 2 hundreds. There are 3 groups of 2 tens. There are 4 groups of 2 ones.  264 ÷ 2 = 134	Use place value equipment on a place value grid alongside short division. The model uses grouping. A sharing model can also be used, although the model would need adapting.  4 4 8	Use short division for up to 4-digit numbers divided by a single digit. $ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 5 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 3 & 38 & ^3 q & ^4 2 \end{array} $ $3,892 \div 7 = 556$ Use multiplication to check. $556 \times 7 = ?$ $6 \times 7 = 42$ $50 \times 7 = 350$ $500 \times 7 = 3500$ $3,500 + 350 + 42 = 3,892$

		T O First, lay out the problem.  4 9 2 TO How many groups of 4 go into 9 tens? 2 groups of 4 tens with 1 ten left over.  2 4 9 2 Exchange the 1 ten left over for 10 ones. We now have 12 ones.  4 9 12 TO How many groups of 4 go into 9 tens?  2 groups of 4 tens with 1 ten left over for 10 ones. We now have 12 ones.  3 groups of 4 ones.	
Understanding remainders	Understand remainders using concrete versions of a problem.  80 cakes divided into trays of 6.  80 cakes in total. They make 13 groups of 6, with 2 remaining.	Use short division and understand remainders as the last remaining 1s.  Lay out the problem as short division.  Lay out the problem as short division.  How many groups of 6 go into 8 tens? There is I group of 6 tens. There are 2 tens remaining.  How many groups of 6 go into 20 ones? There are 3 groups of 6 ones. There are 2 ones remaining.	In problem solving contexts, represent divisions including remainders with a bar model. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Dividing decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000	Understand division by 10 using exchange.  2 ones are 20 tenths.	Represent division using exchange on a place value grid.	Understand the movement of digits on a place value grid.

	20 tenths divided by 10 is 2 tenths.	1.5 is 1 one and 5 tenths.  This is equivalent to 10 tenths and 50 hundredths.  10 tenths divided by 10 is 1 tenth.  50 hundredths divided by 10 is 5 hundredths.  1.5 divided by 10 is 1 tenth and 5 hundredths.  1.5 divided by 10 is 1 tenth and 5 hundredths.  1.5 ÷ 10 = 0.15	$0 \cdot 1 \cdot $
Understanding the relationship between fractions and division	Use sharing to explore the link between fractions and division.  1 whole shared between 3 people. Each person receives one-third.	Use a bar model and other fraction representations to show the link between fractions and division.  I $\div$ 3 = $\frac{1}{3}$	Use the link between division and fractions to calculate divisions. $5 \div 4 = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$ $11 \div 4 = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Year 6			

## **Addition** Comparing and selecting efficient mental methods. methods Selecting mental methods for mental methods. larger numbers

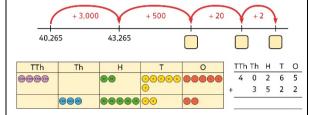
where

appropriate

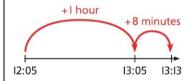
Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value grid, and use this to support thinking and

М	HTh	TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
••	••••		•	•••		

Discuss similarities and differences between methods, and choose efficient methods based on the specific calculation. Compare written and mental methods alongside place value representations.



Use bar model and number line representations to model addition in problem-solving and measure contexts.



Use column addition where mental methods are not efficient. Recognise common errors with column addition.

$$32,145 + 4,302 = ?$$

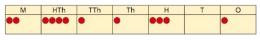


Which method has been completed accurately?

What mistake has been made?

Column methods are also used for decimal additions where mental methods are not efficient

Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value grid, and use this to support thinking and



2.411.301 + 500.000 = ?

Use a bar model to support thinking in addition problems.

Use place value and unitising to support mental calculations with larger numbers.

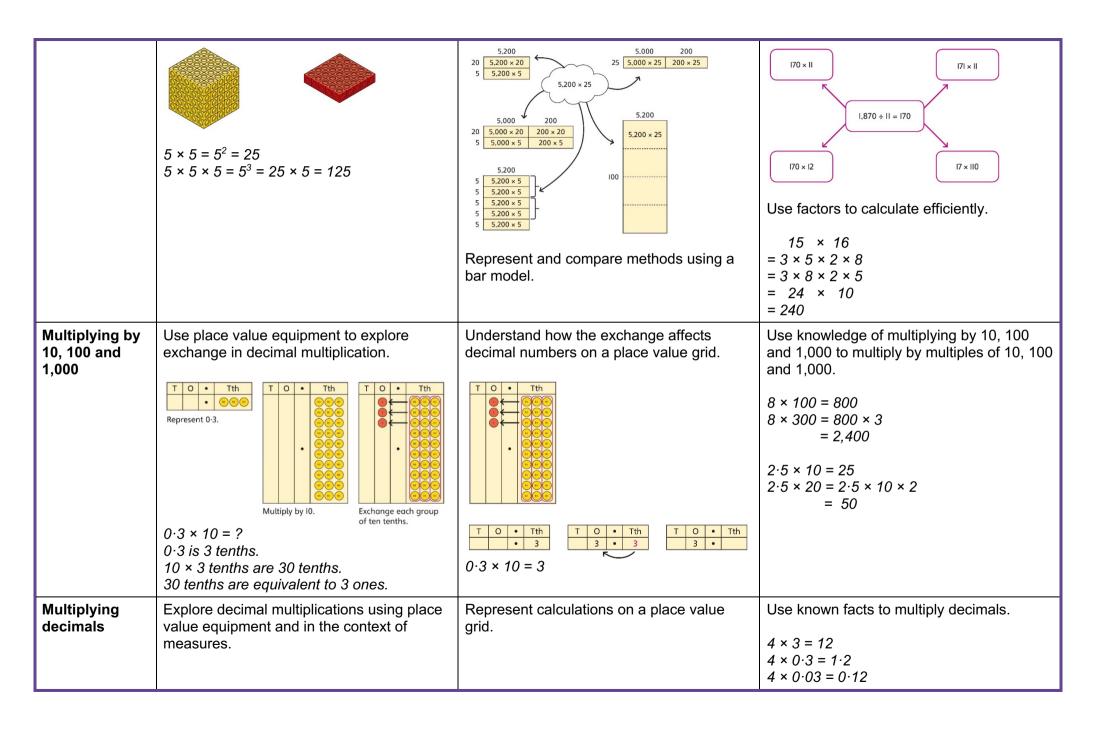
$$195,000 + 6,000 = ?$$

$$195 + 5 + 1 = 201$$

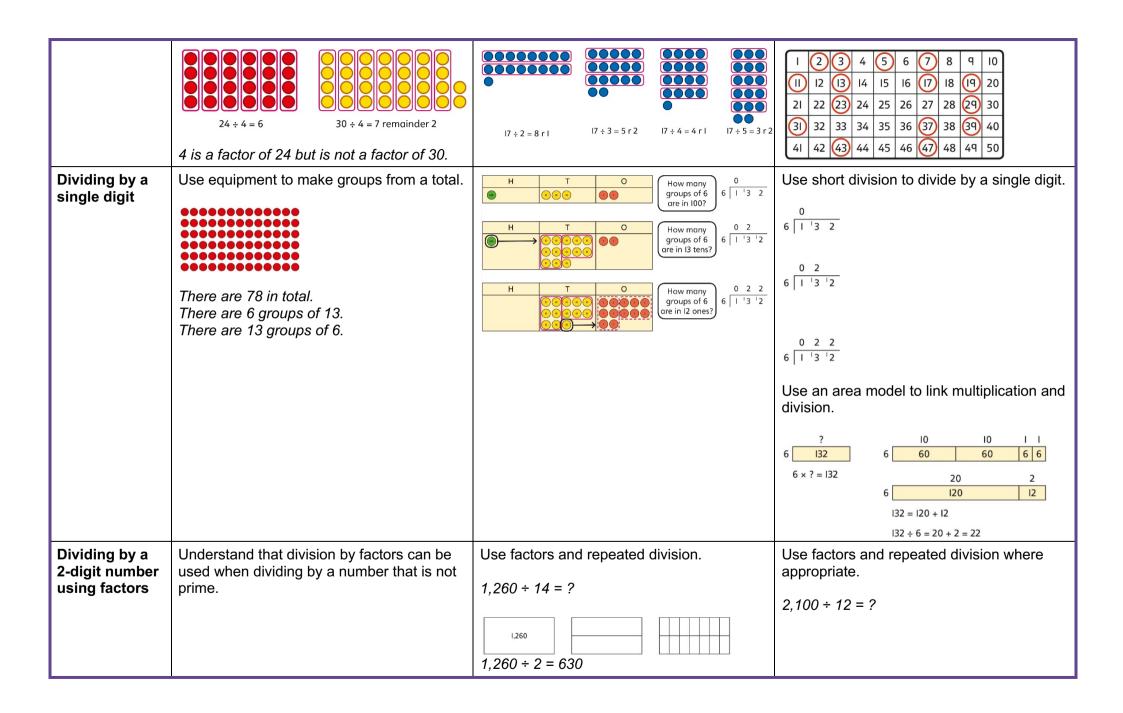
	This would be 5 more counters in the HTh place.  So, the total is 2,911,301.  2,411,301 + 500,000 = 2,911,301	I added 100 thousands then subtracted 1 thousand. 257 thousands + 100 thousands = 357 thousands 257,000 + 100,000 = 357,000 357,000 - 1,000 = 356,000 So, 257,000 + 99,000 = 356,000	195 thousands + 6 thousands = 201 thousands So, 195,000 + 6,000 = 201,000
Understanding order of operations in calculations	Use equipment to model different interpretations of a calculation with more than one operation. Explore different results. $3 \times 5 - 2 = ?$	Model calculations using a bar model to demonstrate the correct order of operations in multi-step calculations. $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Understand the correct order of operations in calculations without brackets.  Understand how brackets affect the order of operations in a calculation. $4 + 6 \times 16$ $4 + 96 = 100$ $(4 + 6) \times 16$ $10 \times 16 = 160$
Year 6 Subtraction			
Comparing and selecting efficient methods	Use counters on a place value grid to represent subtractions of larger numbers.	Compare subtraction methods alongside place value representations.	Compare and select methods. Use column subtraction when mental methods are not efficient. Use two different methods for one calculation as a checking strategy.

Subtracting		Th H T O  2 6 7 9  - 5 3 4  2 1 4 5   Use a bar model to represent calculations, including 'find the difference' with two bars as comparison.   computer game  puzzle book  fiz-50  Use a bar model to show how unitising can	$\frac{\frac{\text{Th} \ \text{H} \ \text{T} \ \text{O}}{ \  ^8 \text{M}^{\  ^8 \text$
Subtracting mentally with larger numbers		Use a bar model to show how unitising can support mental calculations.  950,000 – 150,000  That is 950 thousands – 150 thousands  950,000 – 150,000 = 800,000  So, the difference is 800 thousands. 950,000 – 150,000 = 800,000	Subtract efficiently from powers of 10.  10,000 - 500 = ?
Year 6 Multiplication			
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a single digit number	Use equipment to explore multiplications.	Use place value equipment to compare methods.	Understand area model and short multiplication.  Compare and select appropriate methods for specific multiplications.

		I	
	4 groups of 2,345	Method I	Method 3
	This is a multiplication:  4 × 2,345 2,345 × 4	3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 4 3 2 2 5 1 2 9 0 0 1 1 2	$3,000  200  20  5$ $4  12,000  800  80  20$ $12,000 + 800 + 80 + 20 = 12,900$ $\frac{\text{Method 4}}{3  2  2  5} \times \frac{4}{1  2  9  0  0}$
		4 × 3,000 4 × 200 4 × 20 4 × 5 12,000 + 800 + 80 + 20 = 12,900	
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a		Use an area model alongside written multiplication.	Use compact column multiplication with understanding of place value at all stages.
2-digit number		Method I  1,000 200 30 5  20 20,000 4,000 600 100  1 1,000 200 30 5   x 2 1  5 1 x 5  3 0 1 x 30 2 0 0 1 x 200	1 2 3 5
		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Using knowledge of factors and partitions to compare methods for multiplications	Use equipment to understand square numbers and cube numbers.	Compare methods visually using an area model. Understand that multiple approaches will produce the same answer if completed accurately.	Use a known fact to generate families of related facts.



	3 groups of 4 tenths is 12 tenths. 4 groups of 3 tenths is 12 tenths.  4 groups of 3 tenths is 12 tenths.  4 × 1 cm = 4 cm  4 × 0·3 cm = 1.2 cm  4 × 1·3 = 4 + 1·2 = 5·2 cm	$3 \times 3 = 9$ $3 \times 0.3 = 0.9$ T O T O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	$20 \times 5 = 100$ $20 \times 0.5 = 10$ $20 \times 0.05 = 1$ Find families of facts from a known multiplication.  I know that $18 \times 4 = 72$ .  This can help me work out: $1.8 \times 4 = ?$ $18 \times 0.4 = ?$ $180 \times 0.4 = ?$ $18 \times 0.04 = ?$ Use a place value grid to understand the effects of multiplying decimals. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Year 6 Division			
Understanding factors	Use equipment to explore different factors of a number.	Recognise prime numbers as numbers having exactly two factors. Understand the link with division and remainders.	Recognise and know primes up to 100. Understand that 2 is the only even prime, and that 1 is not a prime number.



		630 ÷ 7 = 90 1,260 ÷ 14 = 90	$2.100 \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \div 2 \\ -2.100 \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \div 6 \\ -2.100 \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \div 6 \\ -2.100 \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \div 6 \\ -2.100 \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \div 4 \\ -2.10$
Dividing by a 2-digit number using long division	Use equipment to build numbers from groups.  182 divided into groups of 13. There are 14 groups.	Use an area model alongside written division to model the process.  377 ÷ 13 = ?  13	Use long division where factors are not useful (for example, when dividing by a 2-digit prime number). Write the required multiples to support the division process. $377 \div 13 = ?$ $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

			3 21 7 9 8 - 6 3 0 1 6 8  21 7 9 8 - 6 3 0 1 6 8 - 6 3 0 1 6 8 - 1 6 8 0  Divisions with a remainder explored in problem-solving contexts.
Dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore division as exchange.    Output    The Hth Thth   The Divide 20 counters by 10.	Represent division to show the relationship with multiplication. Understand the effect of dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000 on the digits on a place value grid.	Use knowledge of factors to divide by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000. $40  o  o  o  o  o  o  o  o  o  o  o  o  o $
Dividing decimals	Use place value equipment to explore division of decimals.	Use a bar model to represent divisions.	Use short division to divide decimals with up to 2 decimal places.

8 tenths divided into 4 groups. 2 tenths in each group.	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline 0.8 \\ ? & ? & ? \\ \hline 4 \times 2 = 8 & 8 \div 4 = 2 \\ So, 4 \times 0.2 = 0.8 & 0.8 \div 4 = 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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