



EYFS			
EYFS Early Learning Goals	 Number ELG Have a deep understanding of numbers to 10, including the composition of each number. Recall fluently number bonds up to 5 and some number bonds to 10. Recognise quantities without counting up to 5. Numerical Patterns ELG Children at the expected level of development will: Count reliably beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system. Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity. Explore patterns within numbers to 10, including doubling, halving and sharing. 		
	Year 1		
	Basic mathematical vocabulary		
	count in ones, twos tens share, groups of, equal groups, odd, even		
	Instructional vocabulary		
count out, share out, left, left over			
	National curriculum link:		
Solve one – step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.			

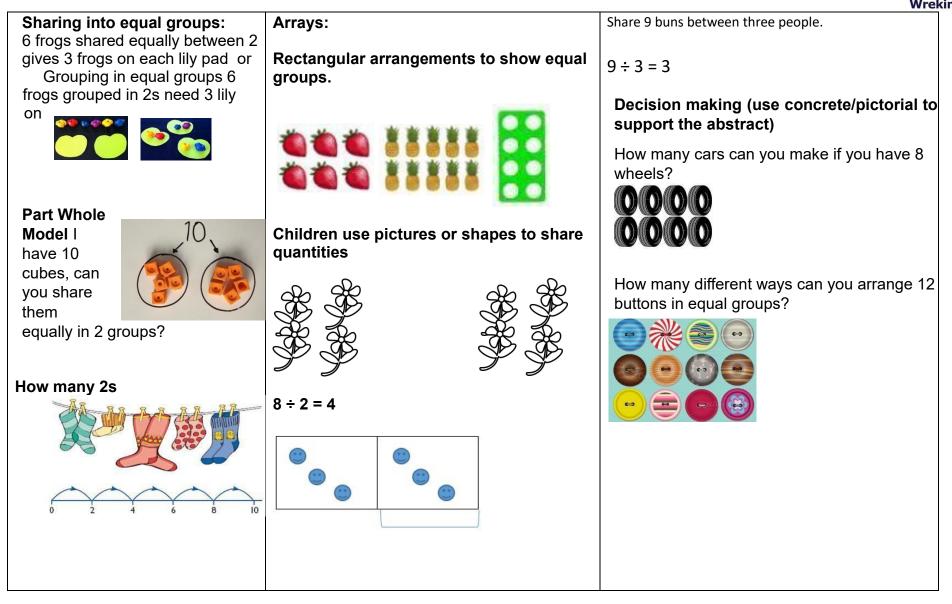




Concrete Pictorial	Abstract
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	6 ÷ 2 = 3	
	Year 2	
	Basic mathematical vocabulary	
share, share equally one each, two each, three each group in pairs, threes tens equal groups of ÷, divide, divided by, divided into left, left over		
	Instructional vocabulary	
tell me, describe, name, pick out, discuss, talk about, explain, explain your method, explain how you got your answer, give an example of… show how you		





National curriculum link:

Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (x), division (÷) and equals (=) signs.

Objectives:

- Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers.
- Show that the division of one number by another cannot be done in any order (commutative).
- Solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in context.

Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract

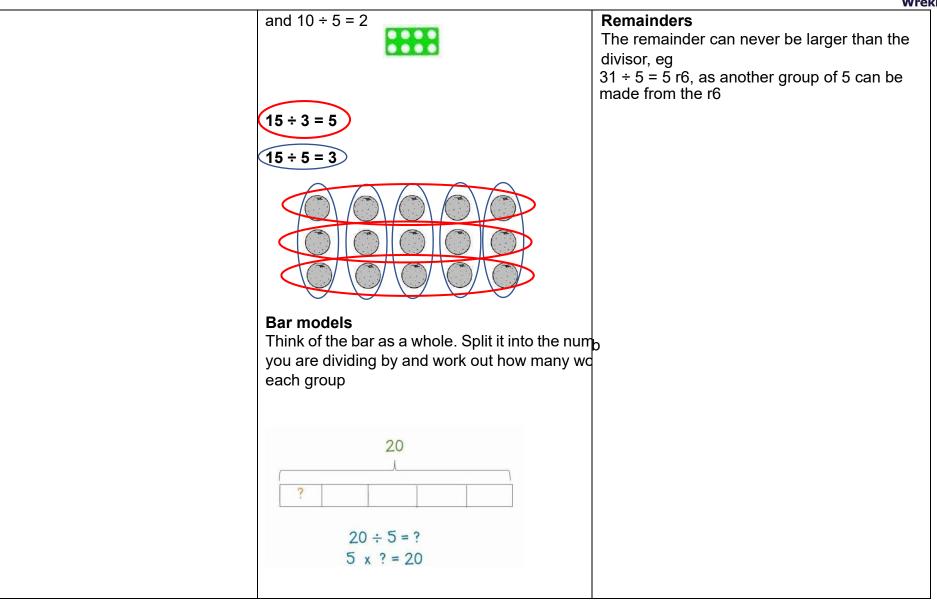


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Divide quantities into equal Grouping/Sharing models $20 \div 5 = 4$ groups. 15 frogs shared **Divide** 25 into 5 groups. How many are in Use cubes, counters, objects or equally between each group? place value counters to aid three lily pads 15 ÷3 understanding. = 5 or Find the **inverse** of multiplication and division 6 shared between 2 15 frogs grouped in sentences by creating four linking number 5s need 3 lily pads to sentences. sit on $15 \div 5 = 3$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ 4 x 7 = 28 $28 \div 7 = 4$ $28 \div 4 = 7$ **Representing problems** $15 \div 3 = 5$ (grouping) Jane has 30 cakes. She wants to share them equally between 5 boxes. How many cakes should go in each box? 30 ? 2 2 $20 \div 10 = 2$ Arrays representing the dividend $30 \div 5 = 6$ $10 \div 2 = 5$ Number of cakes in each box = 6











	Year 3	
	Basic mathematical vocabulary	
share, share equally one each,	two each, three each group in pairs, threes te by, divided into left, left over, remainder, divide	
	Instructional vocabulary	
	calculate, work out, solve, investigate, question, a	answer, check
	National curriculum link:	
	l statements for multiplication and division using the statements for multiplication and division using the statement and prog	
	Objectives:	
 Solve problems, 	nultiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 n including missing number problems, involving mu roblems and correspondence problems in which n	Itiplication and division, including positive
Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract

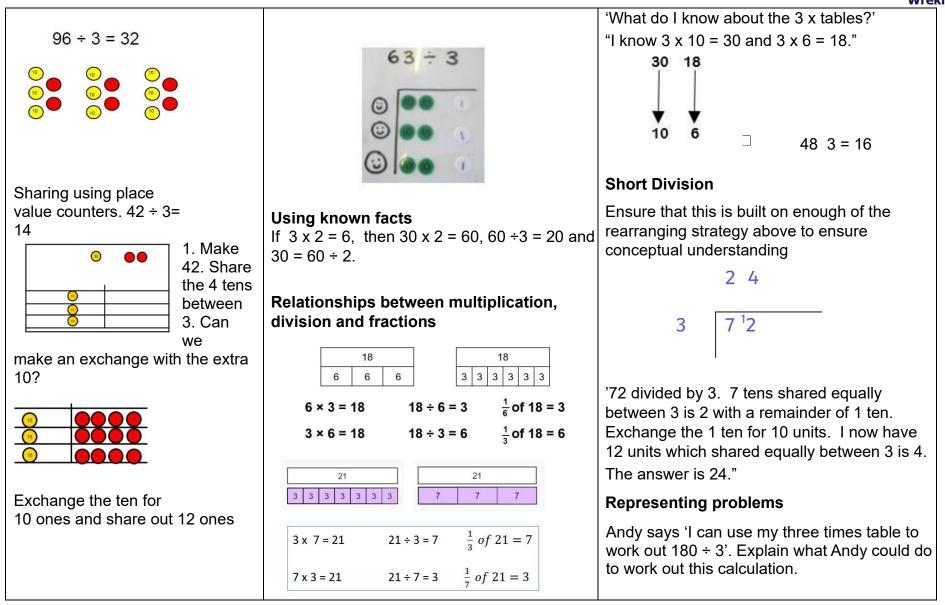




			W rek
Use place value counters to build the dividend (in this example this is 96).	Use pictorial representations of place value counters to build then divide the dividend.	Partitioning strategy to hal Halve 68 Rearranging the dividend to find multiples of the divisor. 48 3=	
		40 3 -	











		Remainders Complete written divis remainder using r .	ions and show the
		$29 \div 8 = 3 \text{ REMAIND}$	PER 5
		I I I dividend divisor quotient	l remainder
	Year 4		
	Basic mathematical vocabulary		
	share, share equally one each, two each,	three	
	each		
group in pairs, threes tens equal	groups of $\div,$ divide, division, divided by, divided	into left, left over, remai	nder, dividend, divisor
Instructional vocabulary			
Ca	alculate, work out, solve, investigate question, a	nswer, check	





Wret National curriculum link: To become fluent in the written method of short division. Objectives: • Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 x 12 • Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers.

Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract

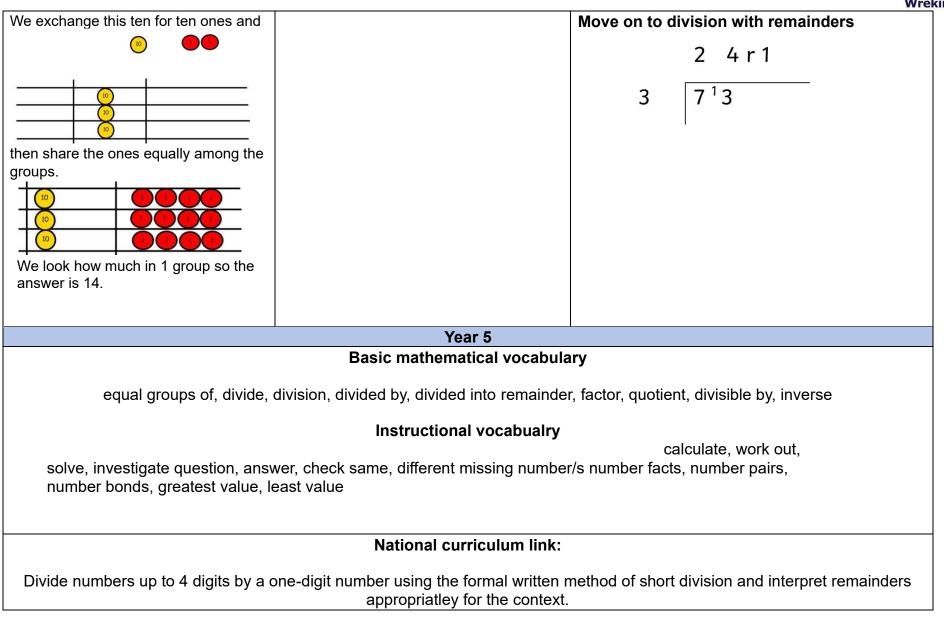




		Wrek
Links to tablesFor example, use language of division linked to tables using counting stick $96 \div 3 =$ 32 3 32 3 32 3 3 $\bigcirc \bigcirc $	Using known facts If 2 x 3 = 6 then 200 x 3 = 600 and 600 ÷3 = 200 Encourage them to move towards counting in multiples to divide more efficiently. Continue to develop rearranging the dividend to find multiples of the divisor.	Short division2184872Begin withdivisions thatdivide equally with no remainder. $372 \div 6 =$ 626 $37^{1}2$
Use place value counters to divide using the bus stop method alongside $42 \div 3=$	69 \square 3 = 'What do I know about the 3 x tables?' "I know 3 x 10 = 30 and 3 x 3 = 9." 30 30 9 $\downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad 10$ 10 10 3 69 \square 3 = 23	372 divided by 6. 3 hundreds cannot be shared equally between 6, so exchange the hundreds for 30 tens. I now have 37 tens which shared equally between 6 is 6 with a remainder of 1 ten. Exchange the ten for 10 units. I now have 12 units which shared equally between 6 is 2. The answer is 62." Representing problems Alan says that the solution to 186 ÷ 4 can be written as '46 remainder 2' or as '46.5'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. Move onto divisions with a remainder Representing problems Alan says that the solution to 186 ÷ 4 can be written as '46 remainder 2' or as '46.5'. Do you











	Objectives: le numbers and those involving decima bers mentally drawing upon known fac	
Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract

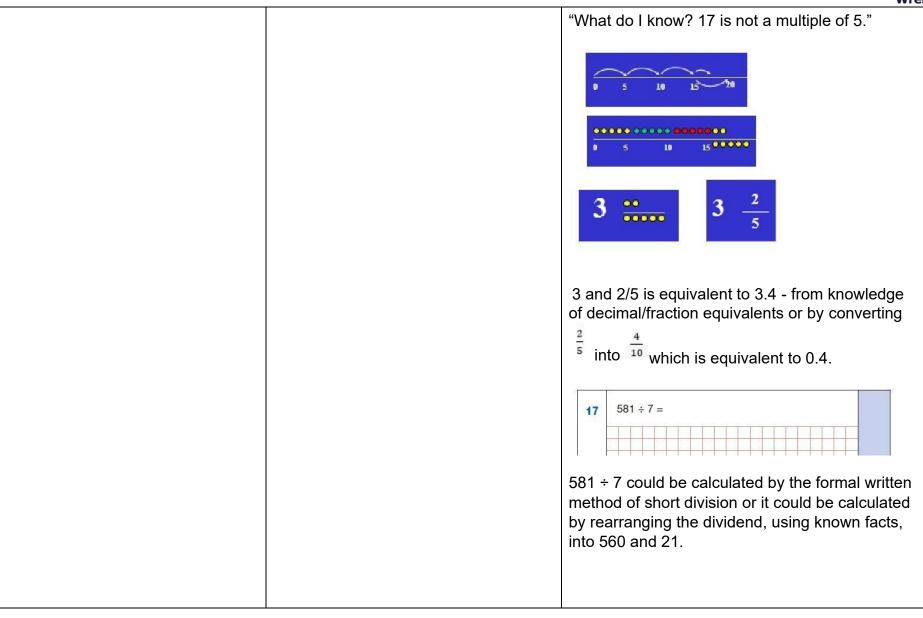




		Wreki
Refer to Y3/4 concrete materials Go back and use place value counters if children do not	Using known facts If 6 ÷ 2 = 3 then 6000 ÷ 2 = 3000 and	Short division including interpreting a remainder
understand	6000 ÷ 20 = 300	484 ÷ 7 =
		6 9 r1
		7 4 48 64
		"484 divided by 7. 4 hundreds cannot be shared equally between 7, so exchange the hundreds for 40 tens. I now have 48 tens which shared equally between 7 is 6 with a remainder of 6 tens. Exchange the 6 tens for 60 units, we now have 64 units. 64 shared equally between 7 equals 9 remainder 1. The answer is 69 r1."
		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
		Interpreting remainders 17 ÷ 5











	Representing problemsCorrect the errors in the calculation below. Explain the error. $266 \div 5 = 73.1$ $7 \cdot 3 \cdot 1^{-1}$	
	Year 6	
Basic mathematical vocabulary		
equal groups of, divide, division, divided by, divided into remainder, factor, quotient, divisible by, inverse, remainders as fractions or decimals		
Instructional vocabulary		
calculate, work out, solve, investigate, question, answer, check, same, different, missing number/s, number facts, number pairs, number bonds, greatest value, least value		





National curriculum link:

Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short or long division where appropriate.

Objectives:

- Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context.
- Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context.
- Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers.
- Use their knowledge of the order of operations (BODMAS) to carry out calculations involving the four operations.

Abstract



Using known facts

If $6 \div 2 = 3$ then $6 \div 0.2 = 30$ and $6 \div 0.02 = 300$

Rearranging the dividend to find multiples of the divisor.

581 ÷ 7 =

560 + 21 =

581 80 + 3 = 83

Encourage them to move towards counting in multiples to divide more efficiently.

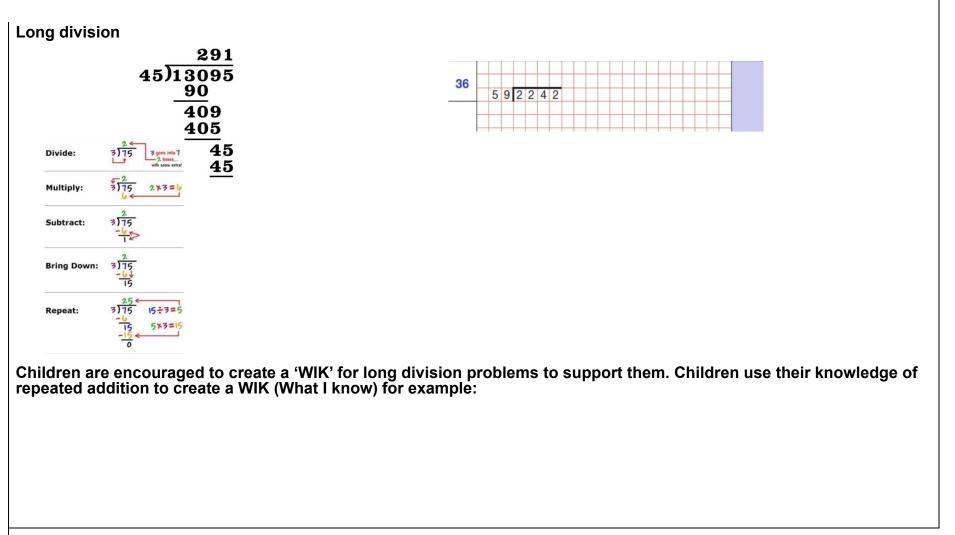
Short division

97.6 ÷ 5 = 1 9 . 5 2 5 9 ${}^{4}7. {}^{2}6^{1}0$

"97.6 divided by 5. 9 tens shared equally between 5 is 1 with a remainder of 4 tens. Exchange the ten for 10 units. I now have 47 units which shared equally between 5 is 9 with a remainder of 2 units. Exchange the 2 units for 20 tenths, we now have 26 tenths. 26 shared equally between 5 equals 5 with a remainder of 1 tenth. Extend the dividend with a 0 in the hundredths column. Exchange the tenth for 10 hundredths. 10 shared equally between 5 equals 2. The answer is 19.52."

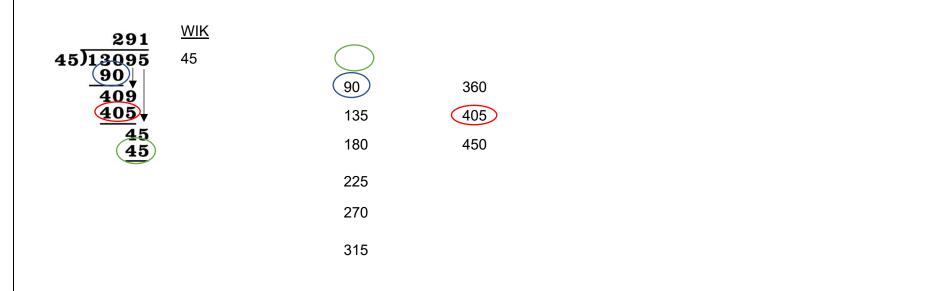












With questions of this type where the divisor is close to a number linked to the times tables, encourage the children to use known facts.

Representing problems

Megan divides 500 by 8 and gets the answer 62r4. She re writes it as 62 r 1/2. Is she right? Explain your answer.

Simplify the fractions for remainders









