

## Year 3

## Pupils should be taught to:

- recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3,4 and 8 multiplication tables
- write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods
- solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which $n$ objects are connected to $m$ objects


## Year 4

Pupils should be taught to:

- recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to $12 \times 12$
- use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1 ; dividing by 1 ; multiplying together 3 numbers
- recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations
- multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout
- solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two-digit numbers by 1 digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects


## Pupils should be taught to:

- identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of 2 numbers
- know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (nonprime) numbers
- establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19
- multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers
- multiply and divide numbers mentally, drawing upon known facts
- divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context
- multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10,100 and 1,000
- recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared $\left.{ }^{(2}\right)$ and cubed ( ${ }^{3}$ )
- solve problems involving multiplication and division, including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes
- solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign
- solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates


## Pupils should be taught to:

- multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication
- 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


## Year 6

- perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers
- identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers
- use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations
- solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why
- solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
- use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy

| 4 | $\times$ | 8 | $=$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ |  | $\times$ |  |  |
| 3 | $\times$ |  | $=$ | 21 |
| $=$ |  | $=$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 56 |  |  |

$$
101 \times 1,000=
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Concreite } \\
& \text { P jciorict } \\
& \text { Abstirecti' }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Concrete



\section*{| (1) 10 |
| :--- |
| 100. |
| 1000 |}



## Pictorial



## Abstract

$$
\begin{gathered}
7+5=? \quad 34-12=? \\
3 a+5=17
\end{gathered}
$$

(183) (18) (80) (60) 68
$\square$ $4 \times 3=12$

## Arrays



Muffins come in boxes of 6 . Peter buys 4 boxes of muffins. How many muffins does he buy altogether?


# Grid Method $23 \times 6$ 



## Grid Method

$35 \times 4$


## Formal Column Method

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |

$35 \times 4$

| Calculations |
| :--- |


| 23 | Model |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | Hundreds | Tens | Ones |
|  | * |  |  |

Calculations

23
$\begin{array}{r}23 \\ \times \quad 6 \\ \hline 138 \\ \hline\end{array}$

## Formal Column Method

$13 \times 15$

| Model |  | Calculations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | - | 103 $\times 10$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|cc} \hline 10 & 100 & 30 \\ 5 & 50 & 15 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 30 \\ 50 \\ +15 \\ \hline 195 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |


|  | Model | Calculations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10(1) | 13 |
|  |  | +15 |
|  |  | 15 |
|  |  | 50 |
|  |  | 30 |
|  |  | $+100$ |
|  |  | 195 |

