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| **ADDITION** | **Using number facts**   * Know number bonds to 1 and to the next whole number **(5A.1)** * Add to the next 10 from a decimal number   e.g. *13·6 + 6·4 = 20* **(5A.2)**   * Use place value and number facts to add two or more ‘friendly’ numbers, including money and decimals e.g. *3 + 8 + 6 + 4 + 7* e.g. *0·6 + 0·7 + 0·4*  e.g. *2056 + 44* | * Add 1- or 2-digit multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 e.g. *8000 + 7000* e.g. *600* *000 + 700* *000* * Add near multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 to other numbers e.g. *82* *472 + 30* *004* * Add decimal numbers which are near multiples of 1 or 10, including money e.g. *6·34 + 1·99* e.g. *£34·59 + £19·95* **(5A.3)** * Use place value e.g. *2056 + 44* * Add numbers with 2 significant digits only, using mental strategies e.g. *3·4 + 4·8* e.g. *23* *000 + 47* *000* | **Efficient Written Addition**   * Use column addition to add a mix of whole numbers and decimals with different numbers of decimal places **(5A.4)** * Choose the most efficient method in any given situation |

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| **SUBTRACTION** | **Using Number Facts**   * Know by heart/ quickly derive number bonds to 1 and to the next whole number e.g. 10 – 5.6 = * Use related facts to subtract 1- or 2-digit multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000e.g. *8000 – 3000* | * Subtract numbers with 2 significant digits only, using mental strategies e.g. *6·2 – 4·5* e.g. *72* *000 – 47* *000*   **Place Value**   * Subtract 1- or 2-digit near multiples of 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000 from other numbers e.g. *82* *472 – 30* *004* * Subtract decimal numbers which are near multiples of 1 or 10, including money e.g. *6·34 – 1·99* e.g. *£34·59 – £19·95* **(5S.1)**   **Counting On (FROG)**   * Use counting up subtraction, with knowledge of number bonds to 10, 100 or £1, as a strategy to perform mental subtraction e.g. *£10 – £3·45* e.g. *1000 – 782* | **Efficient Written Subtraction**   * Use efficient column subtraction to subtract numbers with up to 5 digits **(5S.3)** * Use column subtraction to subtract a mix of whole numbers and decimals with different numbers of decimal places **(5S.4)** |

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| **MULTIPLICATION** | **Using Number Facts**   * Know by heart all the multiplication facts up to 12 × 12 **(4M.1)** * Use knowledge of factors and multiples in multiplication e.g. *43 × 6 is double 43 × 3* e.g. *28 × 50 is 1/­­2 of 28 × 100 = 1400* **(5M.2)** | **Doubling and Halving**  Double amounts of money by partitioning e.g. *£37·45 doubled is £37 doubled (£74) plus 45p doubled (90p) giving a total of £74·90* **(5M.4)**  **Place Value**   * Multiply whole numbers and 1- and 2-place decimals by 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 * Use related facts to multiply 1 place decimals (e.g. 7x6=42, so 7x0.6=4.2) **(5M.1)** | **Grouping**   * Use knowledge of place value and rounding in mental multiplication e.g. *67 × 199 as 67 × 200 – 67* **(5M.3)** * Partition 2-digit numbers, including decimals, to multiply by a 1-digit number mentally e.g. *6 × 27 as 6 × 20 (120) plus 6 × 7 (42)*  e.g. *6·3 × 7 as 6 × 7 (42) plus 0·3 × 7 (2·1)* **(5M.5)** | **Short Multiplication**   * Use short multiplication to multiply a 1-digit number by a number with up to 4 digits **(5M.6)** | **Long Multiplication**   * Use long multiplication to multiply 3-digit and  4-digit numbers by a number between 11 and 20 **(5M.7)** * Choose the most efficient method in any given situation | |
| **DIVISION** | **Using Number Facts**   * Know by heart all the division facts up to 144 ÷ 12 (4D.1) * Use doubling and halving as mental division strategies to divide by 2, 4, 8, 5, 20 and 25 e.g. 34 ÷ 5 is (34 ÷ 10) × 2; 628 ÷ 8 is halved three times: 314, 157, 78·5 | **Place Value**   * Divide whole numbers by 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 to give whole number answers or answers with 1, 2 or 3 decimal places (5D.1) | **Doubling and Halving**   * Halve amounts of money by partitioning e.g. 1/2 of £75·40 = 1/2 of £75 (£37·50) plus half of 40p (20p) which is £37·70 (5D.2) | **Grouping**   * Divide larger numbers mentally by subtracting the 10th or 100th multiple as appropriate e.g. 96 ÷ 6 is 10 + 6, as 10 × 6 = 60 and 6 × 6 = 36 e.g. 312 ÷ 3 is 100 + 4 as 100 × 3 = 300 and 4 × 3 = 12 (5D.3)   **Sharing**   * Give remainders as whole numbers or as fractions (5D.4) * Reduce fractions to their simplest form (5D.4) | **Short Division**   * Use short division to divide a number with up to 4 digits by a number ≤ 12 (5D.5)      * Choose the most efficient method in any given situation |