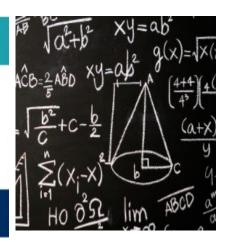


Primary maths

Calculation policy

Updated September 2024



Elmhurst Junior School has adopted the White Rose calculation policy to support pupils progression in mathematics across the Year groups.

Year group	Skill		
Year 2	Link repeated addition and multiplication		
	Use arrays		
	Double		
	The 2 times-table		
	The 10 times-table		
	The 5 times-table		
	Missing numbers		
Year 3	The 3 times-table		
	The 4 times-table		
	The 8 times-table		
	Related facts		
	Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - no exchange		
	Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - with exchange		
	Scaling		
	Correspondence problems		

Progression of skills - Multiplication



Year group	Skill
Year 4	Times-table facts to 12 × 12
	Multiply by 1 and 0
	Multiply 3 numbers
	Factor pairs
	Multiply by 10 and 100
	Related facts
	Mental strategies
	Multiply a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number
	Scaling
	Correspondence problems

Progression of skills - Multiplication



Year group	Skill
Year 5	 Multiples and factors Square and cube numbers Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 1-digit number Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit number Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000 Mental strategies Multiply fractions by a whole number Multiply mixed numbers by a whole number Find the whole

Progression of skills - Multiplication



Year group
Year 6



Year 3	 Recall and use multiplication facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables. Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication 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, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects. 		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
The 3 times-table	groups of 3 =	times 3 is equal to	
Functional delices and the	×3=	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and	3, times = 3 × =	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	
back.		21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	
		$4 \times 3 = 12$ $12 = 4 \times 3$	
	3 3 3 3	0 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 30	
The 4 times-table	groups of 4 =	times 4 is equal to	
	×4=	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
Encourage daily counting in	4, times = • • • • •	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	
multiples both forwards and back. Encourage children to notice links between the 2	4 × =	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 3 × 4 = 12 12 = 3 × 4	
and 4 times-tables.	4 4 4	0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48	



Progression of skills Key representations The 8 times-table ... times 8 is equal to lots of 8 = $\times 8 =$ 8. ... times = Encourage daily counting in 14 15 16 17 13 multiples both forwards and 8 × ... = 22 26 27 23 24 25 back. Encourage children to notice links between the 2, $3 \times 8 = 24$ $24 = 3 \times 8$ 4 and 8 times-tables. 32 40 48 56 64 72 80 88 96 Related facts ... × ... ones is equal to ... ones so ... × ... tens is equal to ... tens. Use knowledge of multiplying by 10 to scale $3 \times 4 = 12$ times-table facts. $3 \times 40 = 120$

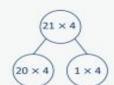
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number - no exchange

Children apply their understanding of partitioning to represent and solve calculations using the expanded method. ... tens multiplied by ... is equal to ... tens. ...ones multiplied by ... is equal to ... ones.

Tens	Ones
	**

30	×	2	=	60
2	×	2	=	4

$$32 \times 2 = 64$$



Tens	Ones
00	0
00	0
00	0
00	0



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Correspondence problems (How many ways?)	For every , there are possible There are × possibilities altogether.	
	hats scarves	
Encourage children to work systematically to find all the	For every hat, there are two possible	
different possible combinations.	orange orange $3 \times 2 = 6$	
	There are 6 possibilities altogether.	



Year 4	 Recall multiplication facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; multiplying together three 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 one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects. 		
Progression of skills	Key representations		
Times-table facts to 12 × 12 Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Encourage children to notice links between related times-tables.	groups of = times is equal to × = 11 11 11 13	31 32 33 34 33 36 37 38 39 42	
Multiply by 1 and 0	Any number multiplied by 1 is equal to Any number multiplied by 0 is equal to	$ \times =$ $1 \times 1 = 1 \qquad 1 \times 0 = 0$ $2 \times 1 = 2 \qquad 2 \times 0 = 0$ $3 \times 1 = 3 \qquad 3 \times 0 = 0$ $4 \times 1 = 4 \qquad 4 \times 0 = 0$	



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Multiply 3 numbers Children use their understanding of commutativity to multiply more efficiently. To work out \times , I can first calculate \times and then multiply the $4 \times 2 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 = 24$ $2 \times 3 \times 4 = 6 \times 4 = 24$ $3 \times 4 \times 2 = 12 \times 2 = 24$		24 24
Factor pairs Children explore equivalent calculations using different factors pairs.	12 = ×, so × 12 = × × 8 × 6 = 8 × 3 × 2 8 × 6 = 24 × 2	$6 \times 8 = 6 \times 4 \times 2$ $6 \times 8 = 24 \times 2$
Multiply by 10 and 100 Some children may over- generalise that multiplying by 10 or 100 always results	When I multiply by 10, the digits move place value column to the left is 10 times the size of H T 0 When I multiply by 100, the digits move place value columns to the left is 100 times the size of	

Some children may over-
generalise that multiplying
by 10 or 100 always results
in adding zeros. This will
cause issues later when
multiplying decimals.

Н	**	•
н	T	0
**	**	

 $35 \times 10 = 350$

		•	00
Th	H.	т	0
	00		

 $14 \times 100 = 1,400$



Progression of skills	Key representations
Related facts	× ones is equal to ones so × tens is equal to tens
Use knowledge of	and × hundreds is equal to hundreds.
multiplying by 10 and 100 to scale times-table facts.	$3 \times 7 = 21$ $7 \times 3 = 21$ $7 \times 30 = 210$
Mental strategies Partition 2 or 3-digit numbers to multiply using informal methods.	tens multiplied by is equal to tens ones multiplied by is equal to ones. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



Progression of skills	Key representations								
Multiply a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number	To multiply a 2-digit number by, I mult To multiply a 3-digit number by, I mult hundreds by				the				
	T 0 H T 0		HTO	н т	0				
The short multiplication	000 0000 H 1 0		3 4	000	0000				
method is introduced for	000 0000 × 5	×	5	000	000				
the first time, initially in an	20 (4)	170	1 7 0	(000	0000				
expanded form.	1 5 0 (30 x		1 2	000	0000				
expanded form.	1 7 0			000	10000				
	000 0000			00,7					
Scaling	is times the size of		5						
Children focus on multiplication as scaling	7 7 7 7 7 7	6	6 6 6	6 6 6					
(times the size).	A computer mouse costs £7	Arec	ribbon is 6 c	m					
(in arries the size).	A keyboard costs 6 times as much. A yellow ribbon is 7 times as long.								
Correspondence problems	For every , there are possibilities.								
1025	There are × possibilities altogether.		Deep pan	Italian	Thin				
Encourage children to use		Cheese	C DP	CI	C Th				
ables to show all the	A pizza company offers a choice	Mushroom	M DP	1 M	M Th				
different possible	of 5 toppings and 3 bases.	Vegetable	V DP	VI	VTh				
combinations.		Chicken	C DP	CI	CTh				



Year 5	 Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers Recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (²) and cubed (³) 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 numbers mentally drawing upon known facts. Multiply whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000 Multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams. 							
Progression of skills	Key representations							
Multiples and factors Encourage children to notice patterns and make links with known facts.	is a multiple of because × = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	is a factor of because × = ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	The common factors of and are Factors of 20 Factors of 12 5 1 2 3 6 12					
Square and cube numbers	squared means \times 1 × 1 2 × 2 3 × 3 1 ² = 1 2 ² = 4 3 ² = 9	cubed means 3 4×4 $4^2 = 16$ $1 \times 1 \times 1$ $1^3 = 1$ $2^3 = 1$	2×2 3×3×3					



Progression of skills	Key representations								
Multiply numbers up to 4	To multiply a 4-digit number by , I mu	ultiply the	ones b	y , the	tens	by , t	he l	nund	reds
digits by a 1-digit number	by and the thousands by	Th	H	T	0		т		
This builds on the short		•	0	000	00	×	1 1	5 2	
multiplication method		•	0	000	00				
introduced in Y4		•	٥	000	00				
Multiply numbers up to 4	I can partition into and	First, I r	nultipl	y by the .	The	en I mul	tipl	y by t	he.
digits by a 2-digit number	× 0000 0000 × 40 4	×	10 3	7					
Numbers are first	30 1,200 120 2 80 8	30	300 90		×	3 2	(30	× 30	
partitioned using an area model then long	0 0000 0000	2	20 6			3 2 0		× 10)	
multiplication is introduced for the first time.	$32 \times 44 = 1,200 + 80 + 120 + 8$ $32 \times 44 = 1,408$	300 +	90 + 20 +	6 = 416					



Progression of skills	Key representations						
Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000	To multiply by 10/100/1,000, I move all the digits places to the left is 10/100/1,000 times the size of						
Some children may over- generalise that multiplying by a power of 10 always	M HTh TTh Th H T O	Th H T O Tth Hth					
results in adding zeros. This will cause issues later when multiplying decimals.	$234 \times 10 = 2,340$ $2.34 \times 10 = 23.4$ $234 \times 100 = 23,400$ $2.34 \times 100 = 234$ $234 \times 1,000 = 234,000$ $2.34 \times 1,000 = 2,340$						
Mental strategies Children continue to use	The most efficient strategy to calculate To calculate × 12, I can do × ×	× is					
efficient mental strategies such as partitioning and knowledge of factor pairs and related facts to multiply.	For example: 121×12 I could calculate 100×12 plus 20×12 plus I could calculate 121×10 plus 121×2 I could calculate $121 \times 6 \times 2$ I could calculate $121 \times 4 \times 3$	us 1 × 12					

Progression of skills Key representations

Multiply fractions by a whole number

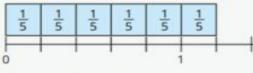
Make links with repeated addition.

E.g.
$$\frac{1}{5} \times 4 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$$

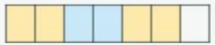
To multiply a fraction by an integer, I multiply the numerator by the integer and the denominator remains the same.

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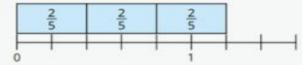
E.g.
$$\frac{1}{5} \times 4 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{7} \times 5 = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{5}{7}$$



$$\frac{1}{5} \times 6 = \frac{6}{5} = 1\frac{1}{5}$$



$$\frac{2}{7} \times 3 = \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$$

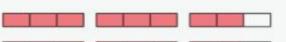


$$\frac{2}{5} \times 3 = \frac{6}{5} = 1\frac{1}{5}$$

Multiply mixed numbers by a whole number

I can partition





$$2\frac{2}{3}\times3$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$
 $\frac{2}{3} \times 3 = \frac{6}{3} = 2$

$$2\frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 6 + 2 = 8$$



Progression of skills	Key representations						
Find the whole	If $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is , then the whol	e is ×	If \Box is, then $\frac{1}{\Box}$ is a	nd the whole is ×			
Children multiply to find the whole from a given part.	$\frac{1}{5}$ of $\underline{} = 6$	$5 \times 6 = 30$ $\frac{1}{5}$ of $30 = 6$	4/7 of = 24	$\frac{1}{7} = 24 \div 4 = 6$ $7 \times 6 = 42$ $\frac{4}{7} \text{ of } 42 = 24$			



Year 6	 Identify common factors and common multiples. Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication. Multiply numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 Multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers. Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the 4 operations. Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form. Solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values car be found by using integer multiplication and division facts. Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages. 															
Progression of skills	Key rep	Key representations														
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit number	Maritime Commission	To multiply by a 2-digit number, first multiply by the ones, then multiply by the tens and then find the total.					25,		1 2 0 3 7 2 4 6 2 1 3 4 5	6 2 (1 0 (1	,207 × 6) ,207 × 30)					
Multiply by 10, 100 and	To mult						ll the	digits	plac	es to t	he lef	t.				
1,000	is 10,	-	1000		the siz	e of	-					1	111.50	- Laboratoria		
Some children may over- generalise that multiplying	М	HTh	TTh	Th	00	00		Th	H	Т	0	Tth	Hth	Thth		
by a power of 10 always results in adding zeros.	$234 \times 10 = 2,340$							$0.234 \times 10 = 2.34$								
. Court in Court is the Court in Court	234 × 3	100 =	23,4	00				0.234	× 10	0 = 23	.4					
	234 × 3	1,000	= 23	4,000				0.234	\times 1,0	000 = 2	234		$0.234 \times 1,000 = 234$			



Progression of skills	Key representations
Order of operations Calculations in brackets should be done first. Multiplication and division should be performed before addition and subtraction.	has greater priority than, so the first part of the calculation I need to do is $(3+4)\times 2=14$ $3+4\times 2=11$ $3+4^2=19$
Multiply decimals by integers This is the first time children multiply decimals by numbers other than 10, 100 or 1,000 Encourage them to make links with known facts and whole number multiplication.	I know that × =, so I also know that × = I need to exchange 10 for 1 I need to exchange 10 for 1 I need to exchange 10 for 1 for 1 I need to exchange 10 for 1

18



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Multiply fractions by fractions	When multiplying a pair of fractions, I n denominator.	eed to multiply the numerator and multiply the
Encourage children to give answers in their simplest form.	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{15}$ $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$
Find the whole Children multiply to find the whole from a given part.	If $\frac{1}{3}$ is, then the whole is \times $\frac{1}{3}$ of = 18 $\begin{array}{c} 18 \times 3 = 54 \\ \frac{1}{3}$ of $54 = 18$	If $\frac{1}{9}$ is, then $\frac{1}{1}$ is and the whole is \times $\frac{4}{9}$ of $\underline{} = 48$ $\frac{1}{9} = 48 \div 4 = 12$ $9 \times 12 = 108$ $\frac{4}{9}$ of $\underline{} = 48$



Progression of skills	Key representations	
Calculate percentages Children first learn how to find 1%, 10%, 20%, 25% and 50% before using multiples of these amounts to find any percentage.	There are lots of % in 100% To find %, I need to divide by 100% 50% 50% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 50% of = ÷ 2 25% of = ÷ 4	% is made up of %, and % 100% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10%
Encourage children to see the multiplicative relationship between ratios. They will need to multiply or divide each value by the same number to keep the ratio equivalent. Double number lines and ratio tables help children to see both horizontal and	For every , there are For every 1 adult on a school trip, the adults children	ere are 6 children. Adults Children 1 6 2 12 3 18 0 1 2 3 4 5 6