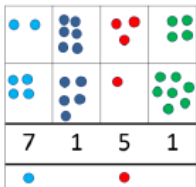
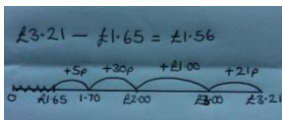
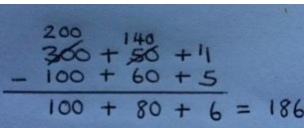
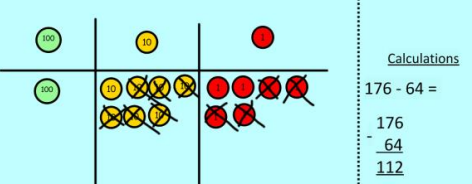
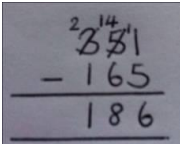


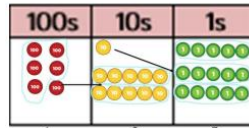
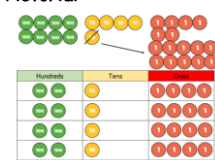
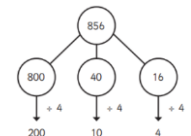


Year 4 calculation guidance

<p align="center">+ Addition +</p> <p align="center">More Sum Altogether Add Plus Total</p>	<p align="center">- Subtraction -</p> <p align="center">minus Subtract take away less than difference between</p>	<p align="center">x Multiplication x</p> <p align="center">Multiply times lots of groups of multiple of product</p>	<p align="center">÷ Division ÷</p> <p align="center">Share equally group equally divide remainder factor</p>										
<p>Methods from Year 3 to be continued in Year 4: Use concrete objects to combine Counting on using a number line.</p> <p>Add ones, tens, hundreds and thousands to a four-digit number</p>  <p>Children can draw a pictorial representation of the columns and place value counters to further support their learning and understanding.</p> <p>Compact addition (integers only) with numbers up to four digits</p> <p>e.g.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 7648 \\ + 1486 \\ \hline 9134 \\ 111 \end{array}$ <p>Expanded addition may be used for decimals in real contexts e.g. money and length.</p> <p>£11.35+ £12.43=</p> <p>£10 + £1 + 30p + 5p + $\underline{\text{£}10 + \text{£}2 + 40\text{p} + 3\text{p}}$ $\underline{\text{£}20 + \text{£}3 + 70\text{p} + 8\text{p}} = \text{£}23.78$</p>	<p>Methods from Year 3 to be continued in Year 4: Use concrete apparatus, part-part whole, number line. Count back on a number line.</p> <p>Subtract ones, tens, hundreds, and thousands from a four-digit number.</p> <p>Number line method (2, 3, 4 digit numbers, extending to decimals in a real context)</p> <p>e.g. $\text{£}3.21 - \text{£}1.65 = \text{£}1.56$</p>  <p>Expanded subtraction</p> <p>e.g. 354 - 165</p>   <p>Use base 10 or place value counters alongside the written calculation to help to show working.</p> <p>Compact subtraction (regrouping)</p> 	<p>Methods from Year 3 to be continued in Year 4: Understanding that multiplication is the inverse of division, repeated addition, expanded column method</p> <p>ALL times tables facts to 12 x 12 should be known by end of year 4 including multiplying by 0 and 1.</p> <p>Children should learn to multiply three numbers together.</p> $4 \times 6 \times 3 =$ $4 \times 6 = 24 \times 3 = 72$ <p>Grid method TU x U or HTU x U</p> <p>This can be used to help children understand exactly what you are multiplying.</p> <p>e.g. 245 x 6</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1137 837 1478 949"> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>200</td> <td>40</td> <td>5</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>1200</td> <td>240</td> <td>30</td> <td>1470</td> </tr> </table> <p>Partitioning</p>  <p>$10 \times 4 = 40$ $5 \times 4 = 20$ $40 + 20 = 60$</p> <p>Short Multiplication</p> $6 \times 23 =$ $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 138 \\ 11 \end{array}$ <p>Show the carrying below.</p>	x	200	40	5	Total	6	1200	240	30	1470	<p>Methods from Year 3 to be continued in Year 4: Using number lines to support repeated subtraction.</p> <p>Focus on understanding, representing and remembering times tables facts for ALL times tables up to 12 x12 including division facts.</p> <p>$4 \times 8 = 32$. $8 \times 4 = 32$, $32 \div 4 = 8$, $32 \div 8 = 4$</p>  <p>Start with place value counters</p> $615 \div 5$  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Make 615 with place value counters. How many groups of 5 hundreds can you make with 6 hundred counters? Exchange 1 hundred for 10 tens. How many groups of 5 tens can you make with 11 ten counters? Exchange 1 ten for 10 ones. How many groups of 5 ones can you make with 15 ones? <p>Pictorial</p>  <p>Abstract</p> 
x	200	40	5	Total									
6	1200	240	30	1470									

