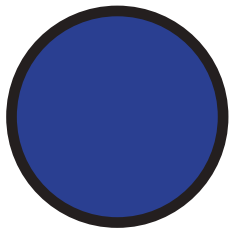


Sense of Number Visual Calculation Policy

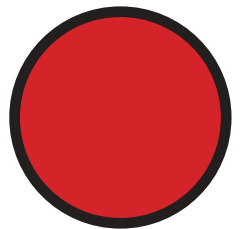
Expanded Edition for
Wren's Nest Primary School
October 2014



Graphic Design by Dave Godfrey
Compiled by the Sense of Number Maths Team

For sole use within Wren's Nest Primary School.

'A picture is worth 1000 words!'
www.senseofnumber.co.uk

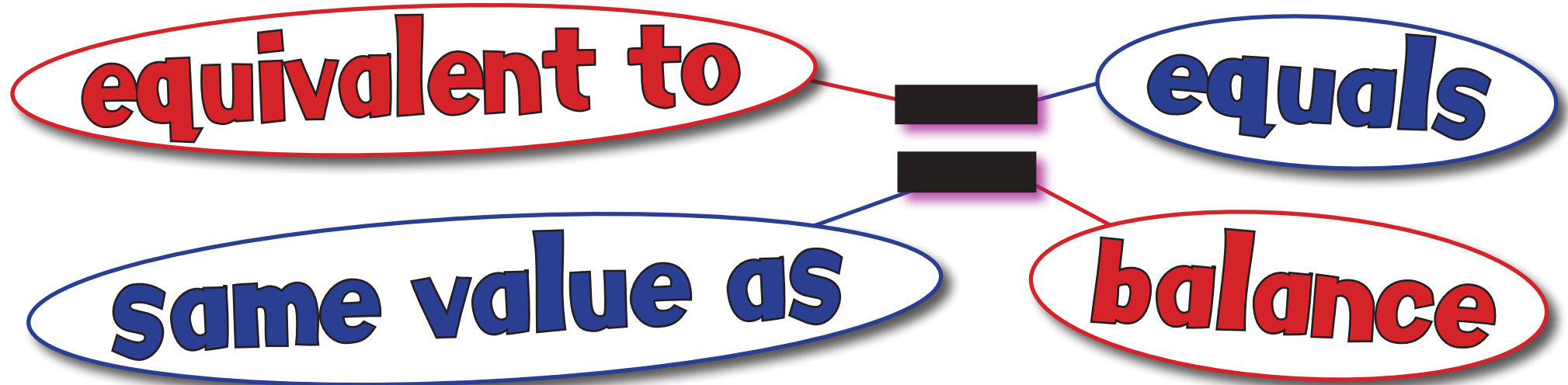


Wren's Nest Primary School

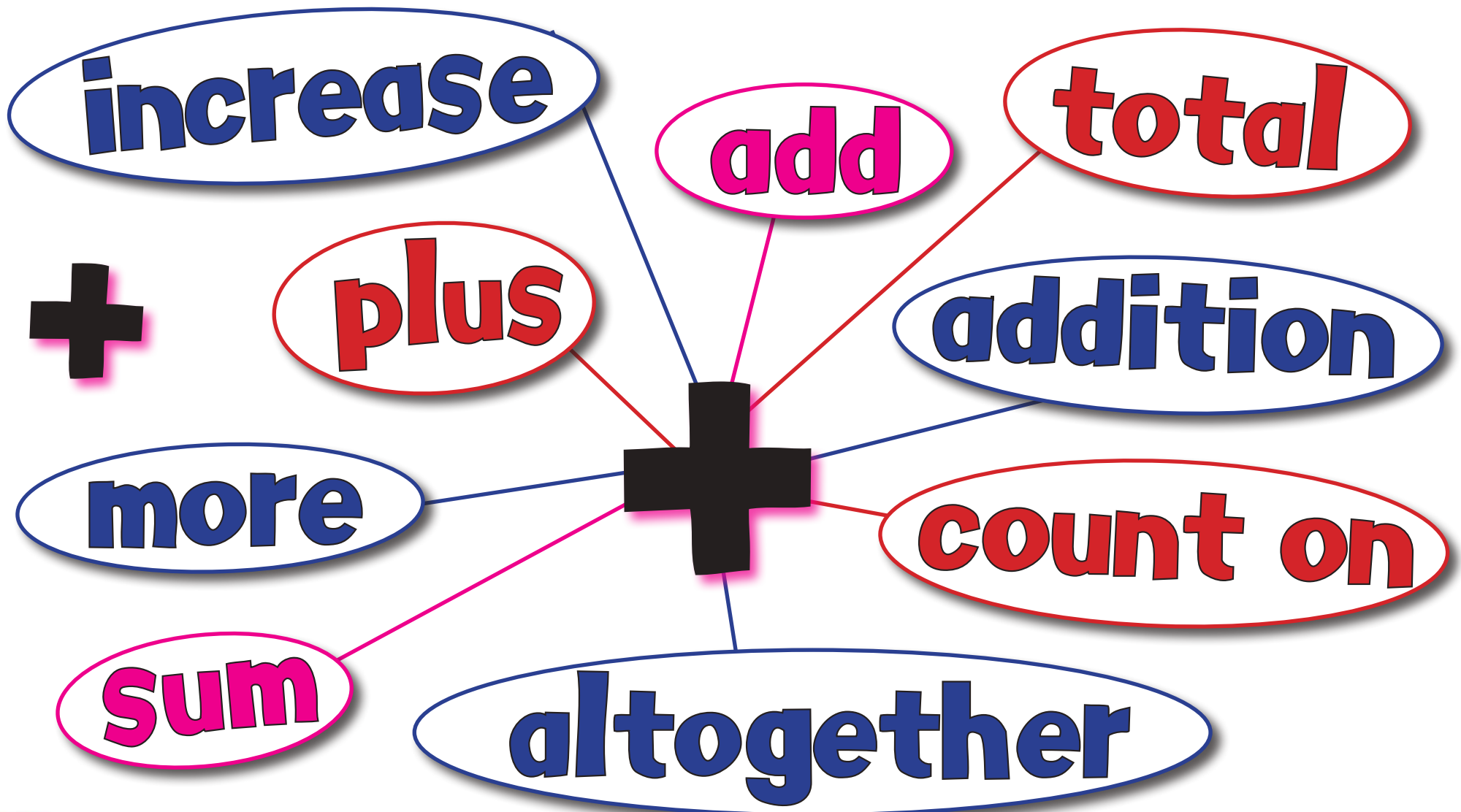
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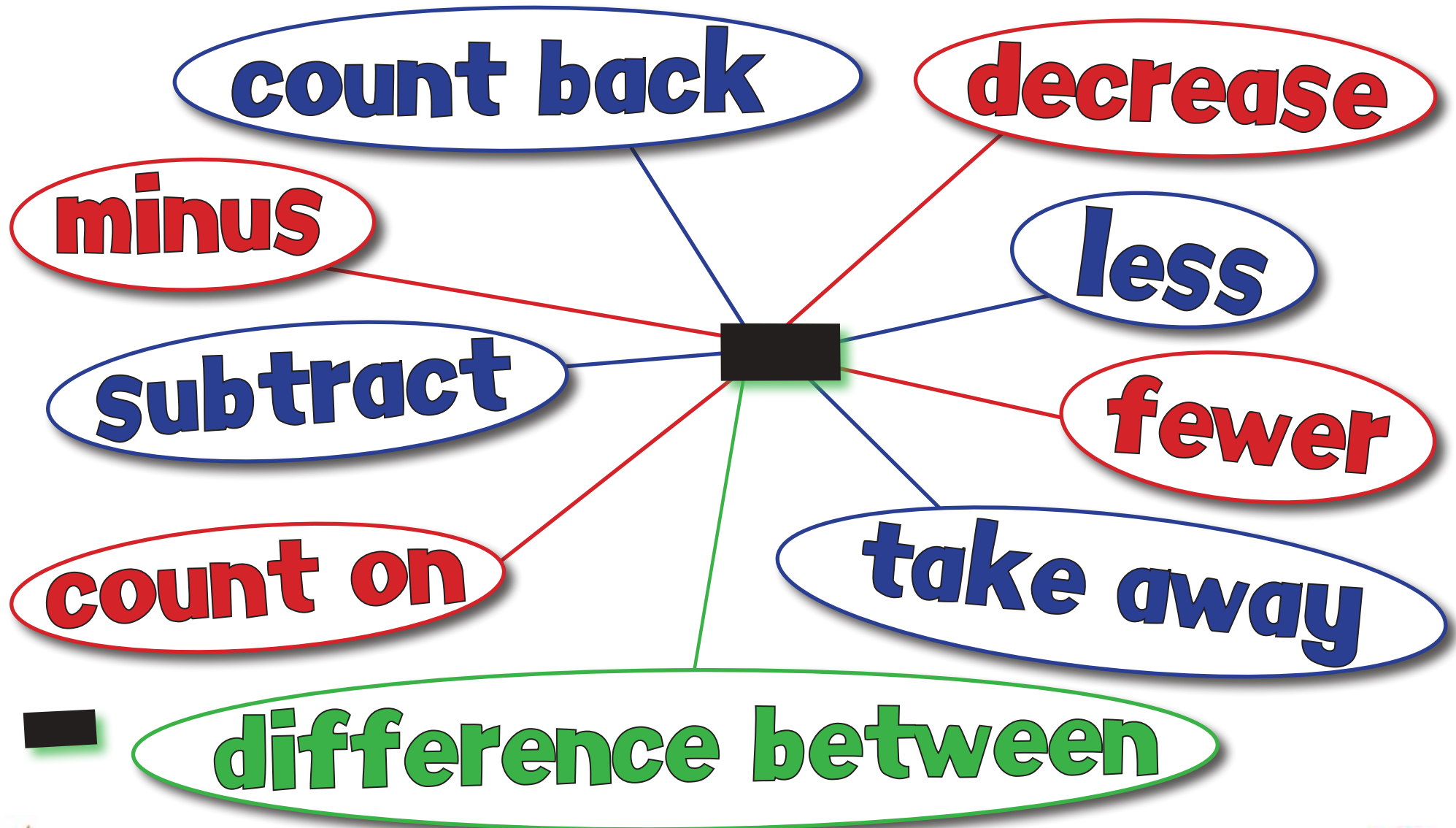
Calculation Vocabulary



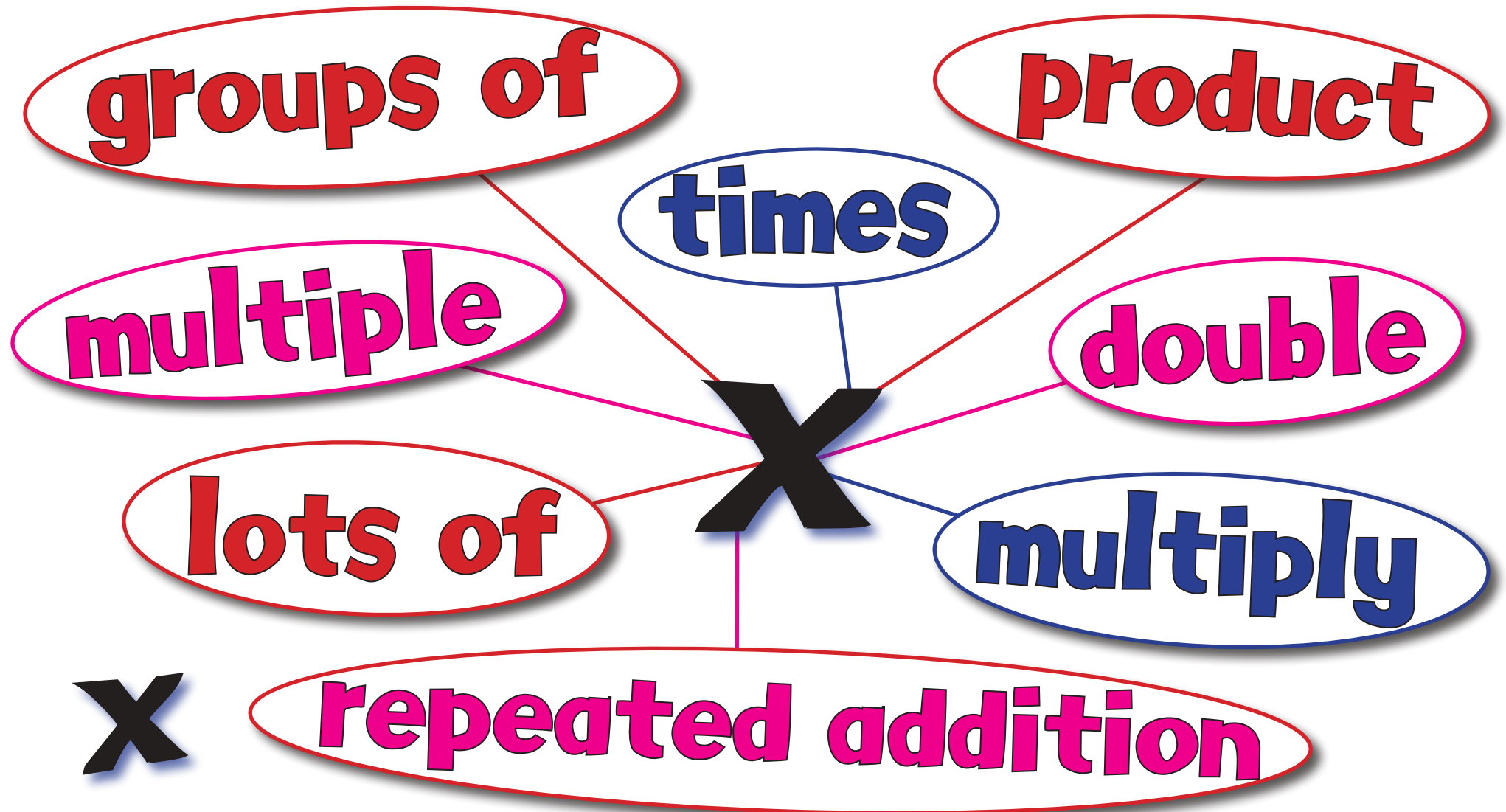
Addition Vocabulary



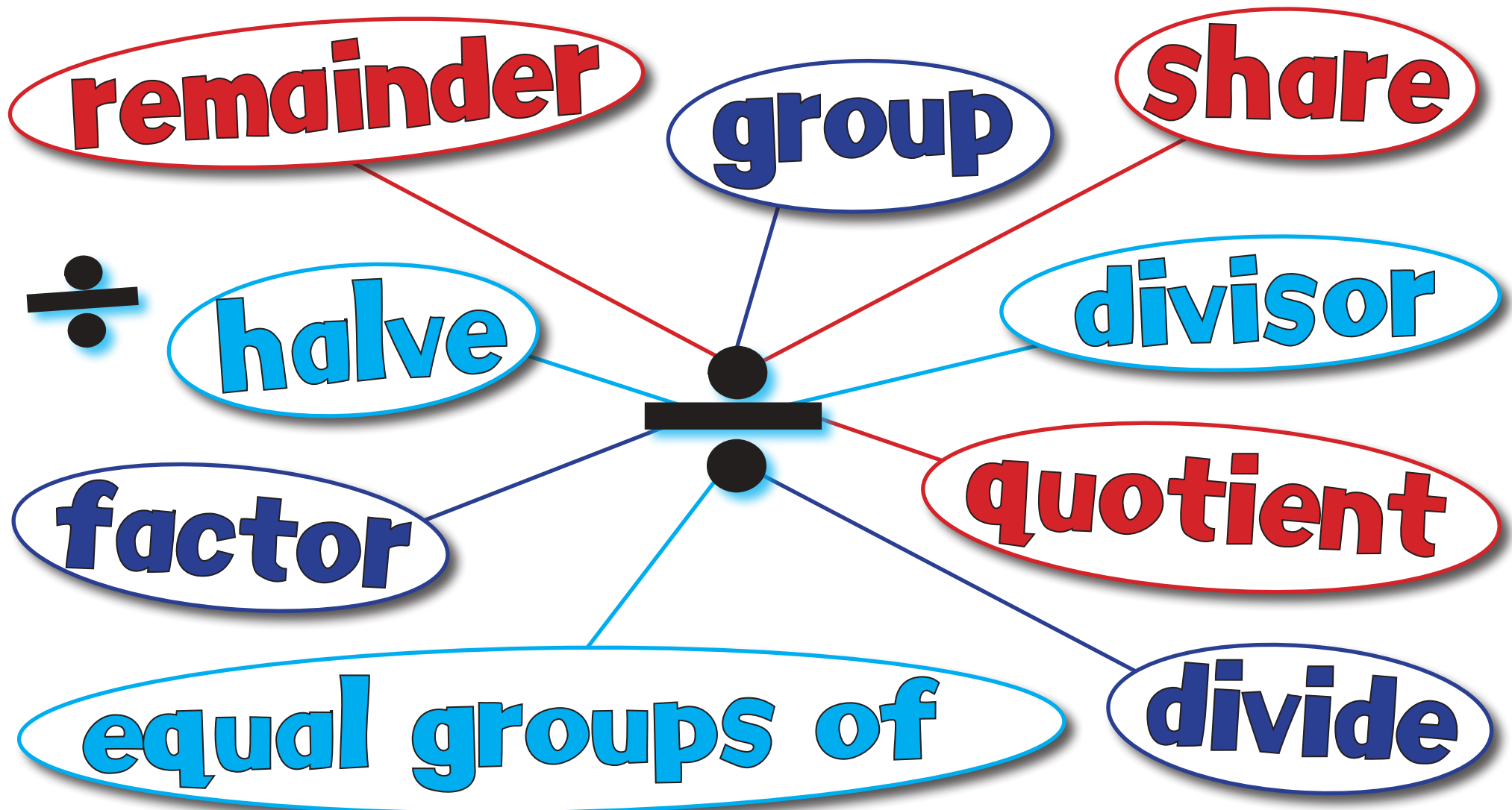
Subtraction Vocabulary



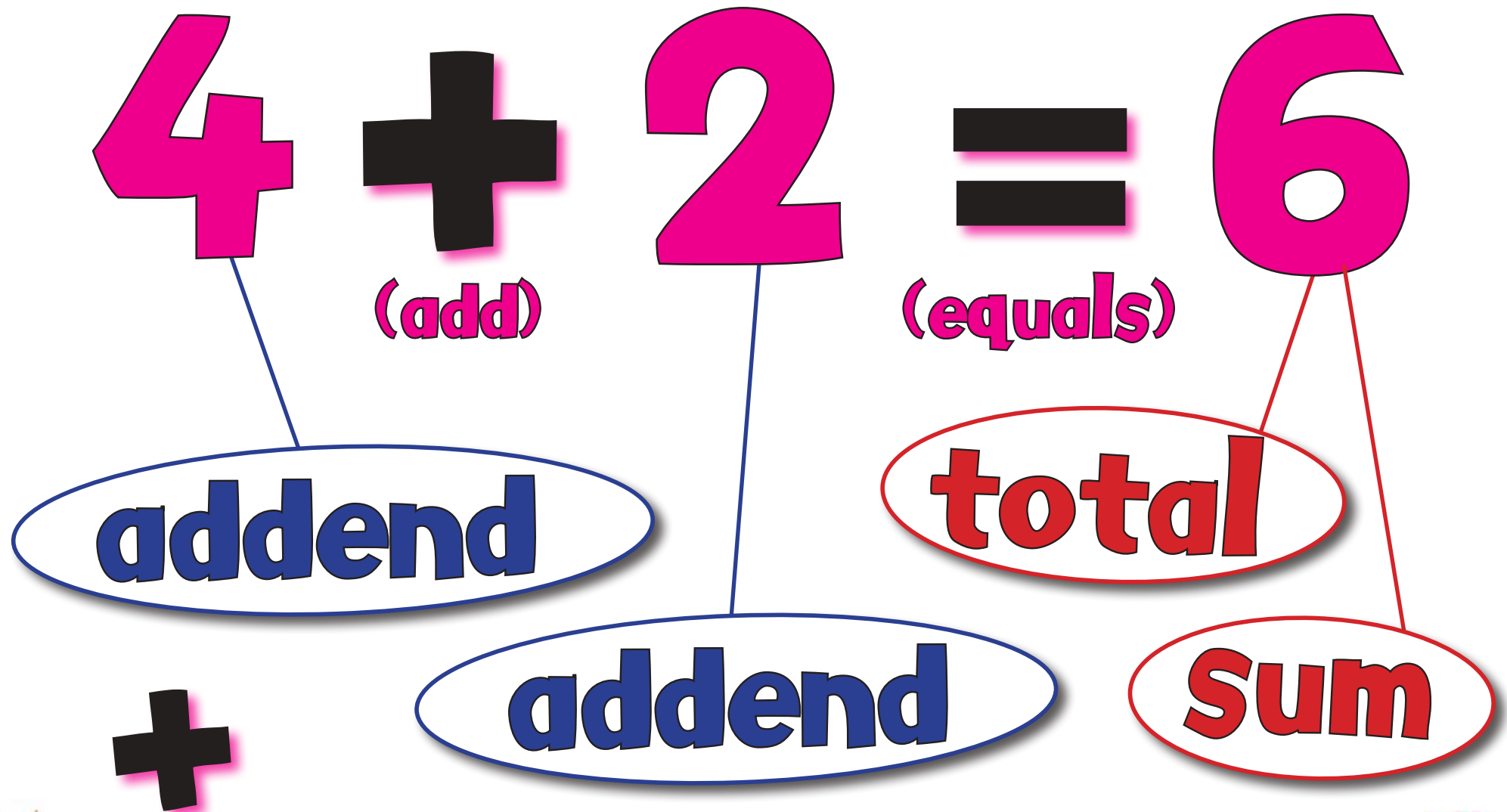
Multiplication Vocabulary



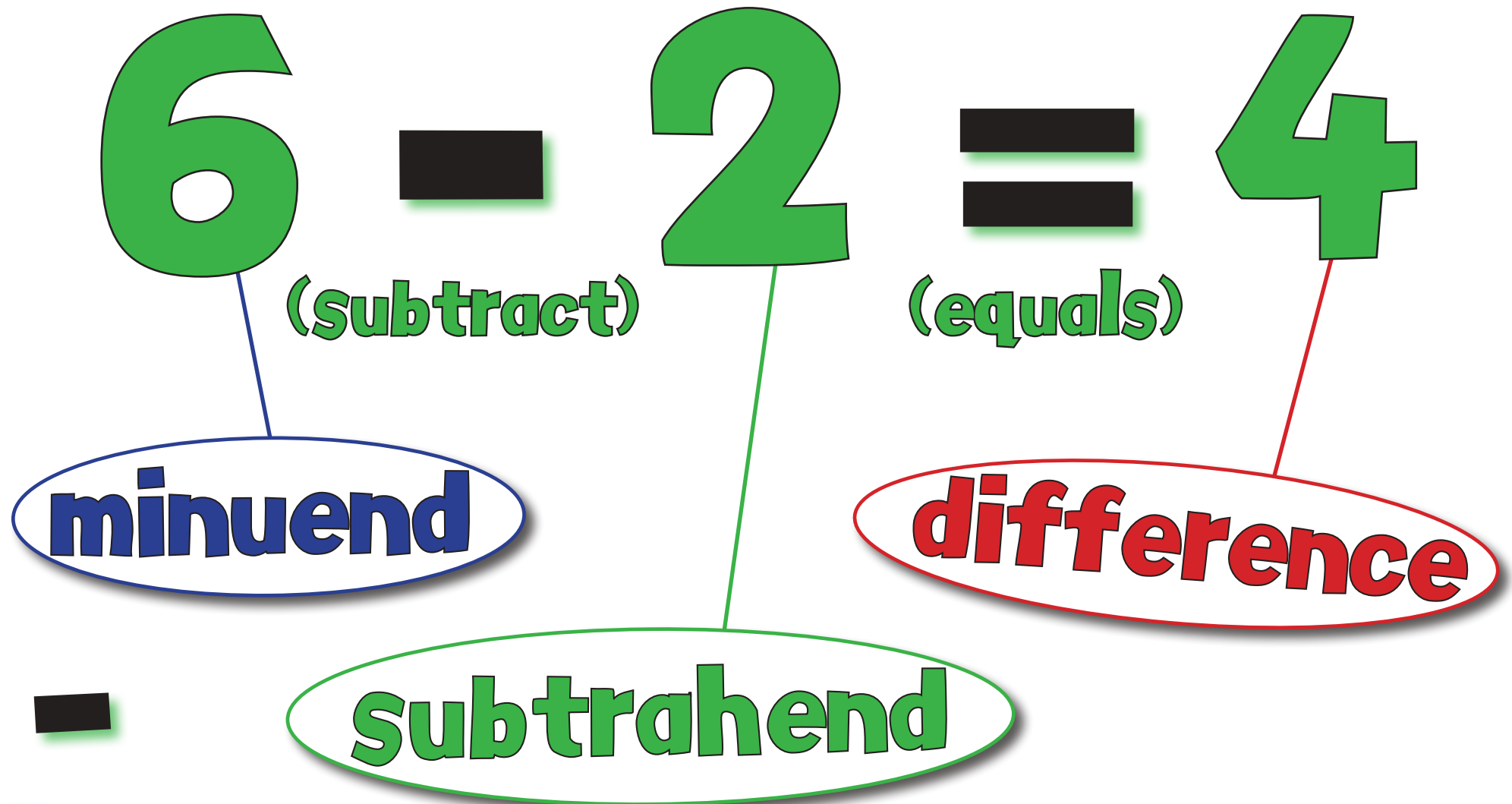
Division Vocabulary



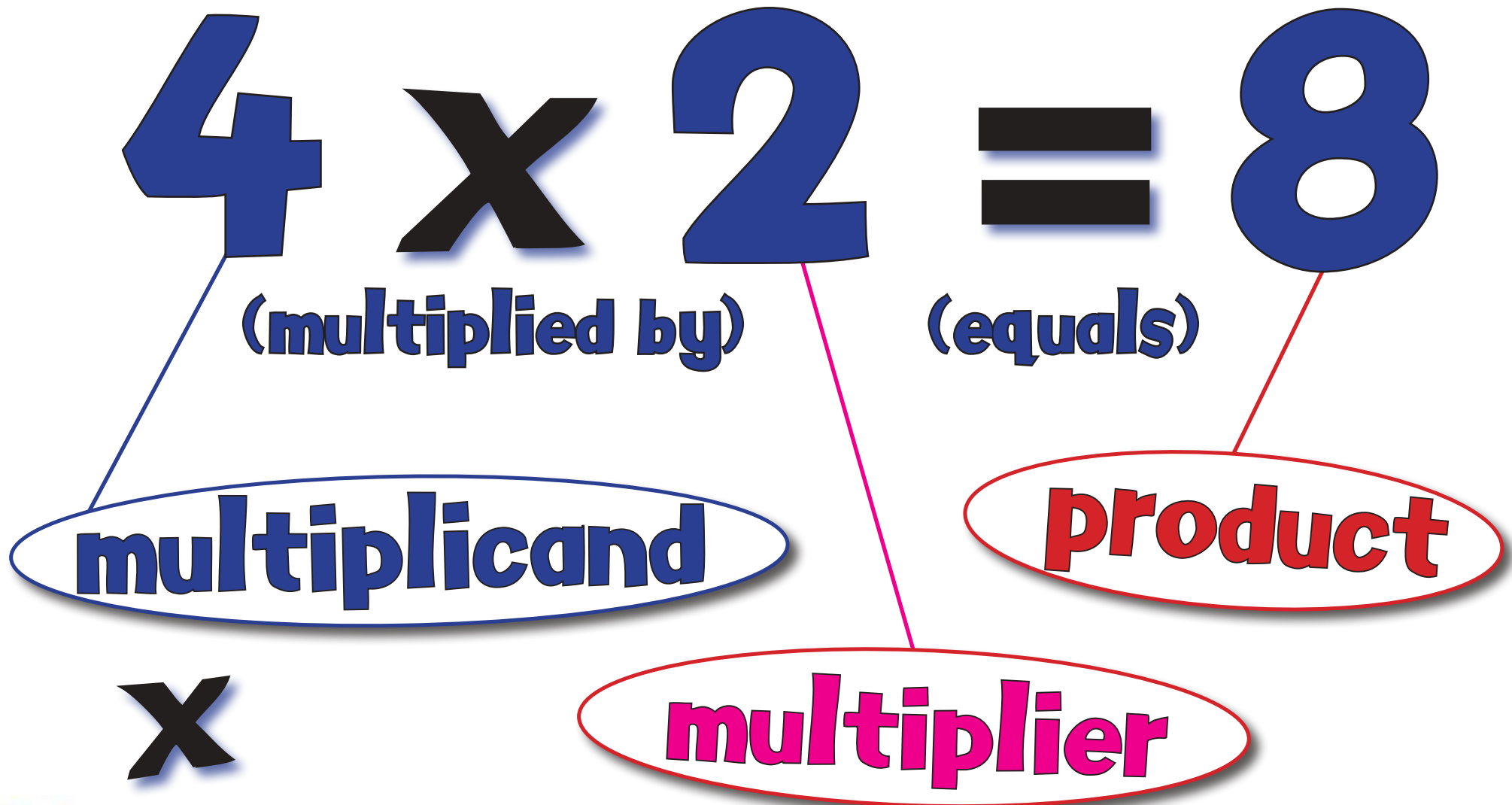
Addition Calculation



Subtraction Calculation



Multiplication Calculation



Division Calculation

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

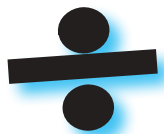
(divided by)

(equals)

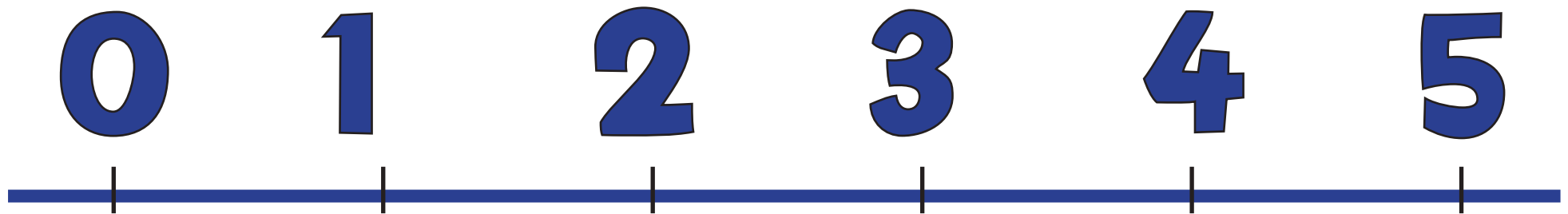
dividend

quotient

divisor



C1a: Number Order

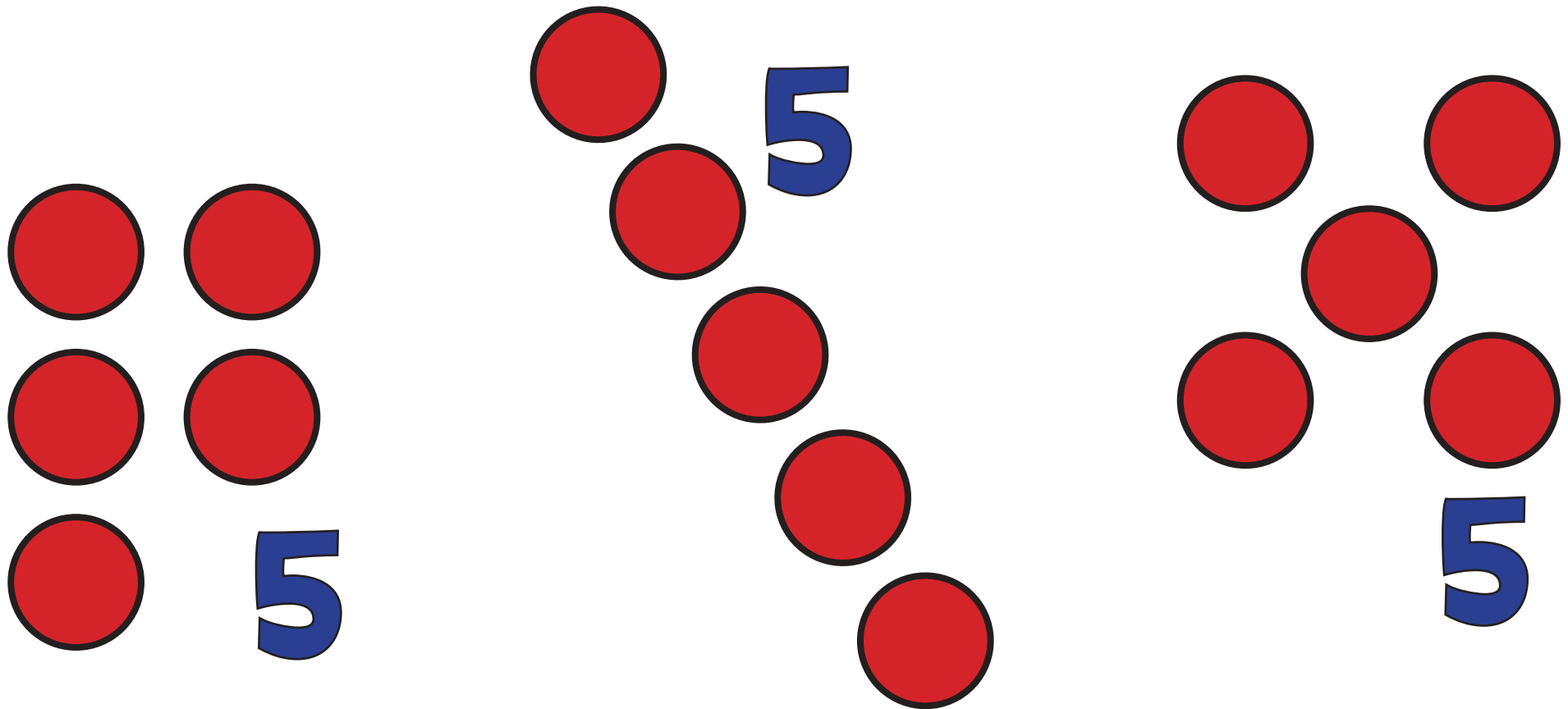


The Numbers must be said once and always in the conventional order.



C1b: At a Glance

Subitising



See at a glance how many are in small collections and attach correct number names to such collections.



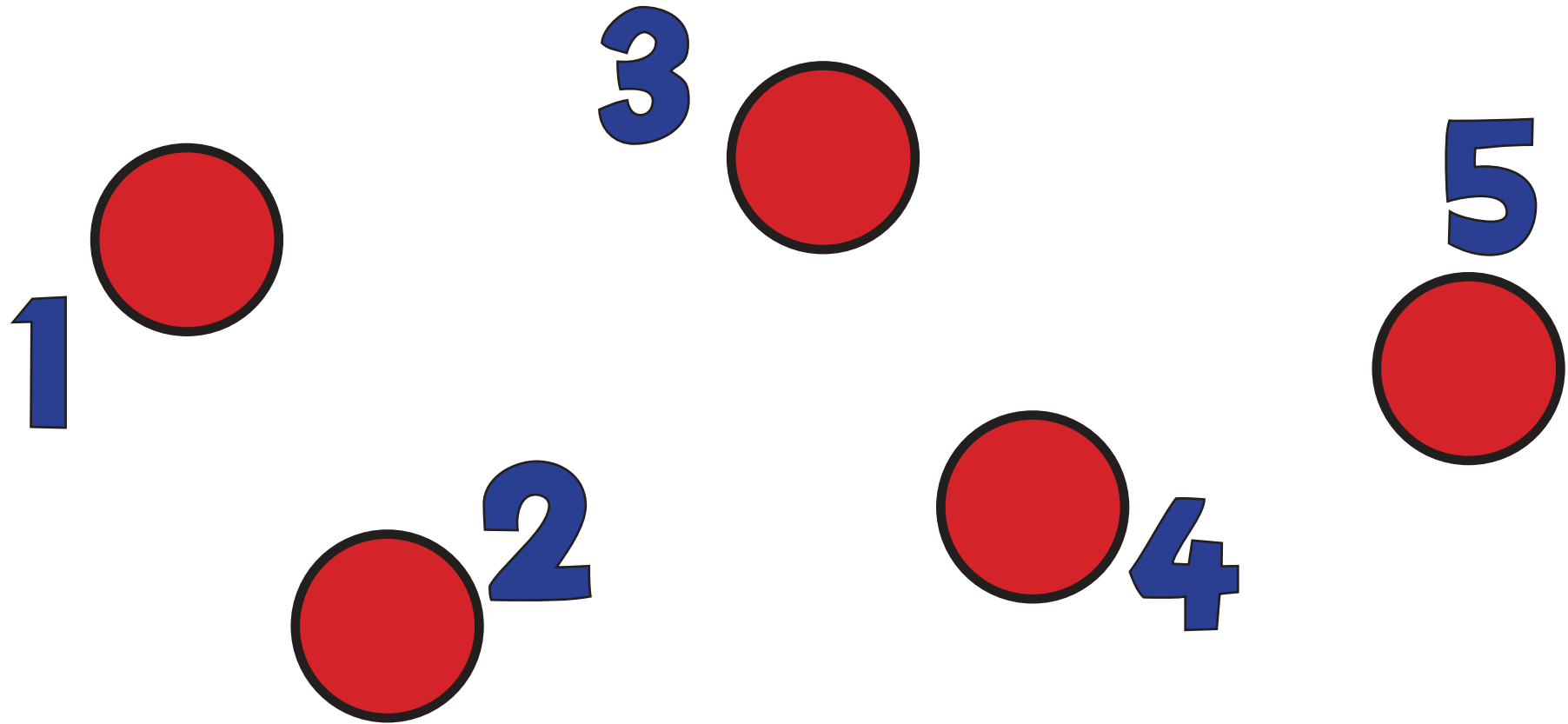
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C2a: Number Match

One to One Correspondence

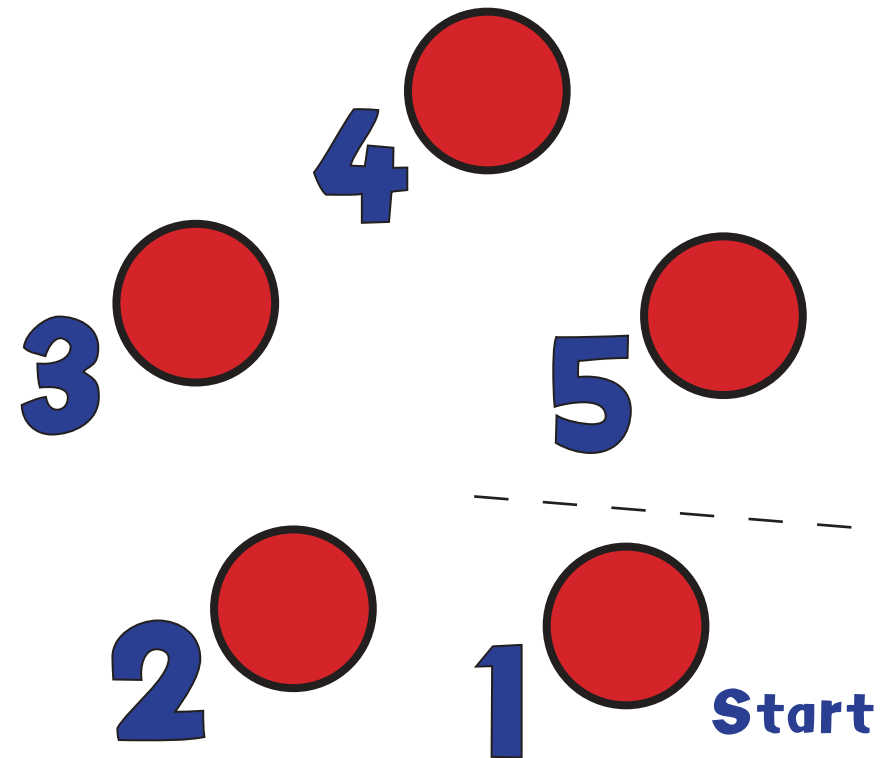
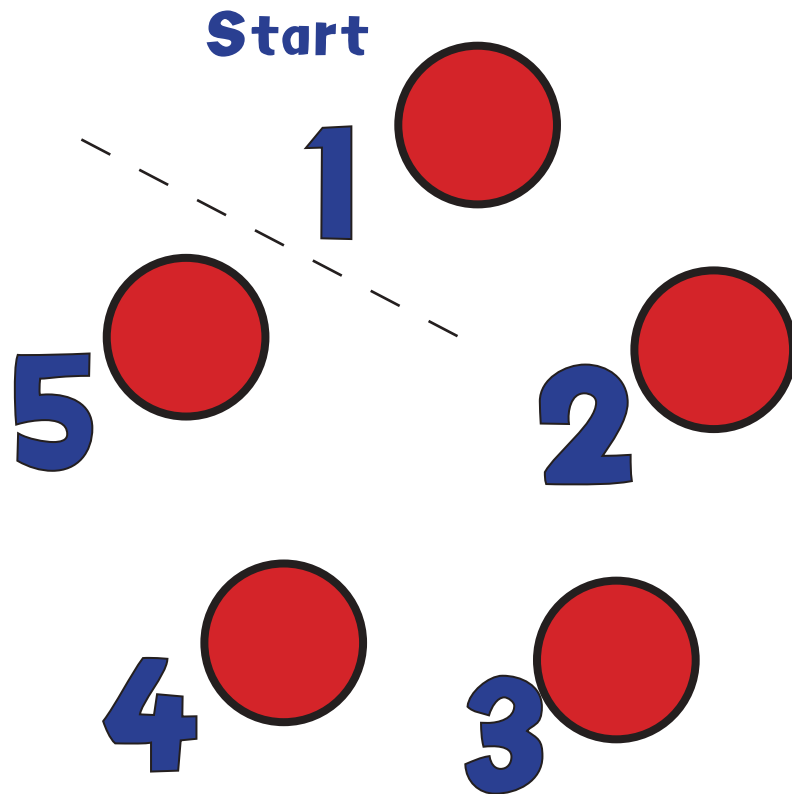


Each object to be counted must be touched or 'included' exactly once as the numbers are said.



C2b: Counting Objects

Starting Point and Order Irrelevance

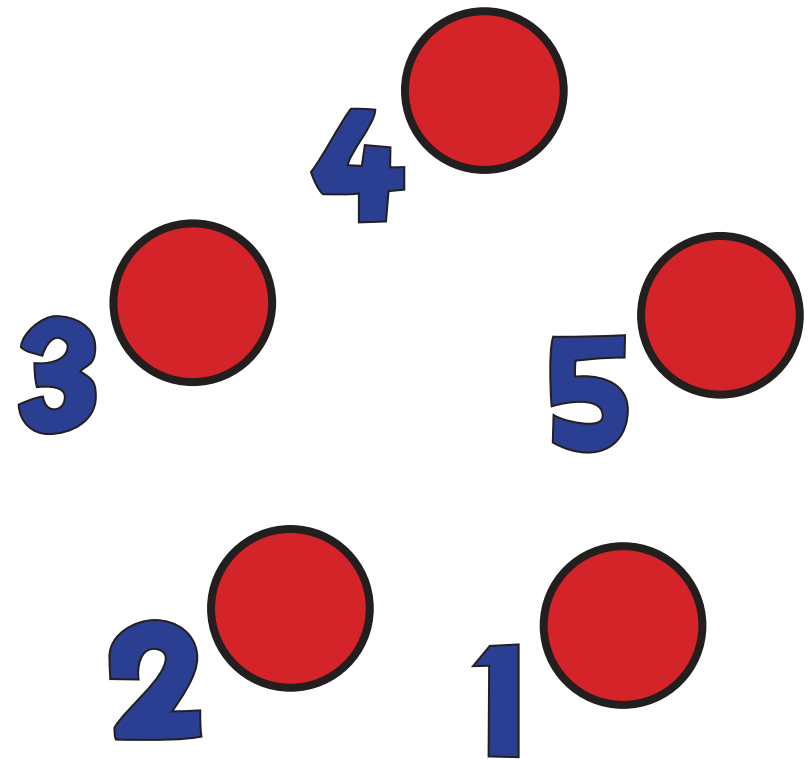
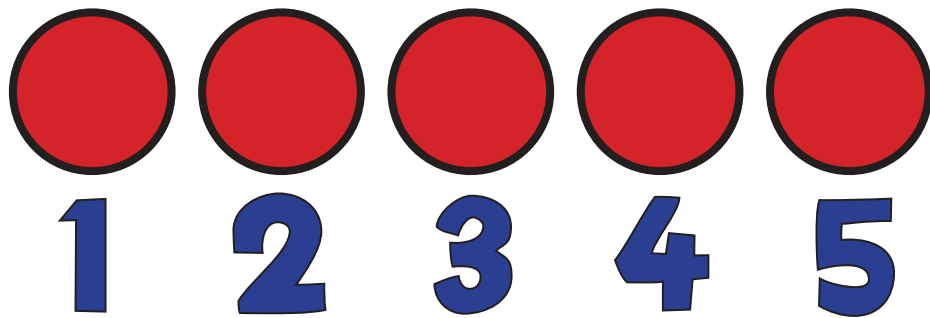


The objects can be touched in any order. The starting point and order in which the objects are counted does not affect how many there are.



C2c: Order Arrangement

Arrangement Irrelevance



The arrangement of the objects does not affect how many there are.



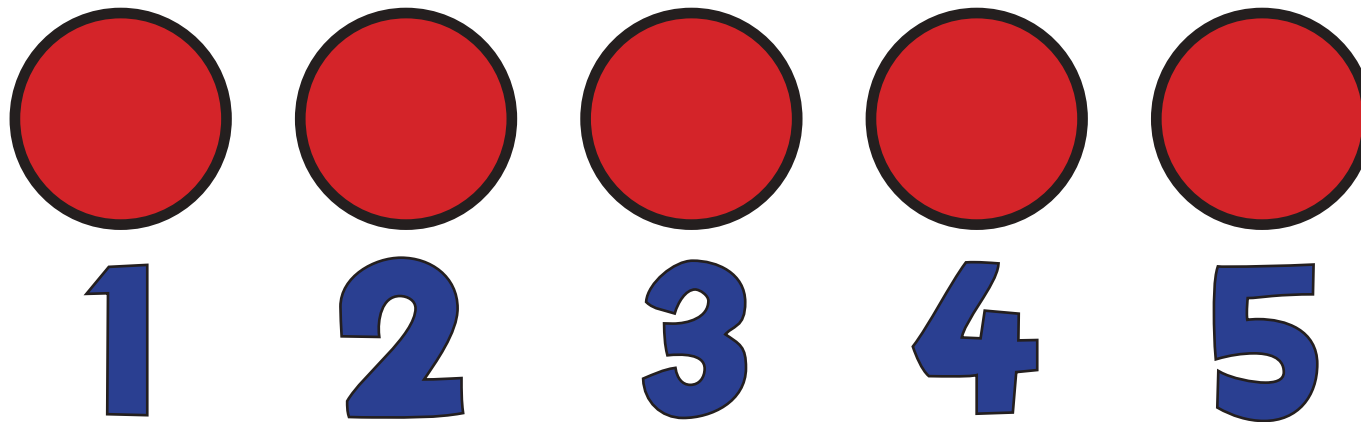
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C3: How Many?

Final number is the total

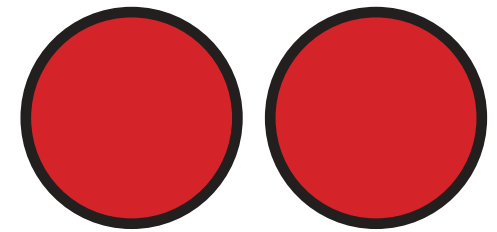
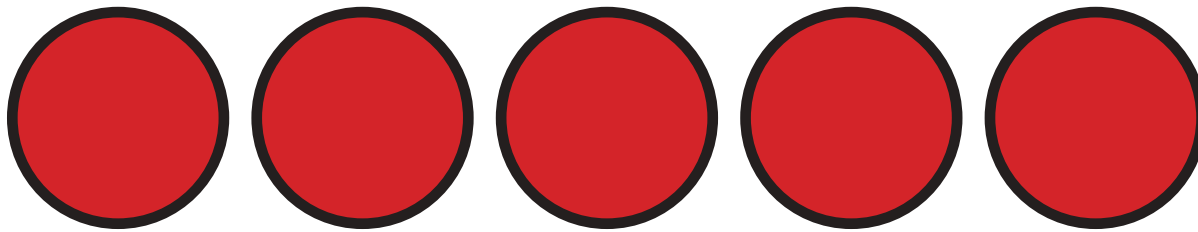


**The last number said tells 'how many' in the whole collection.
It does not describe the last object touched.**



C4: Arranging

Sets of 5

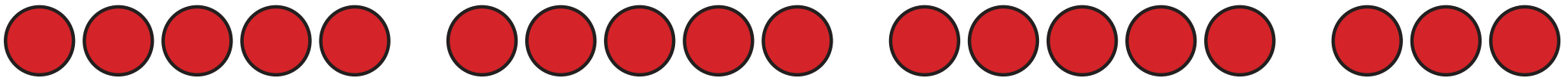


7



C4a: Arranging

Sets of 5

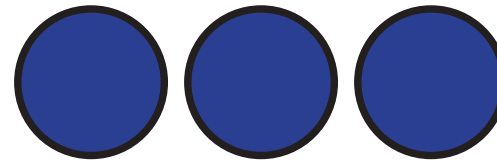
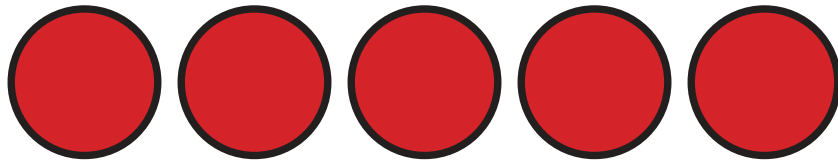
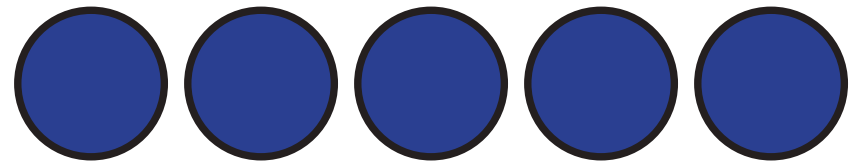
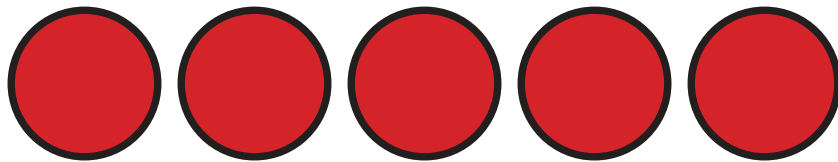


18



C4b: Arranging

Sets of 5
(Non Linear)

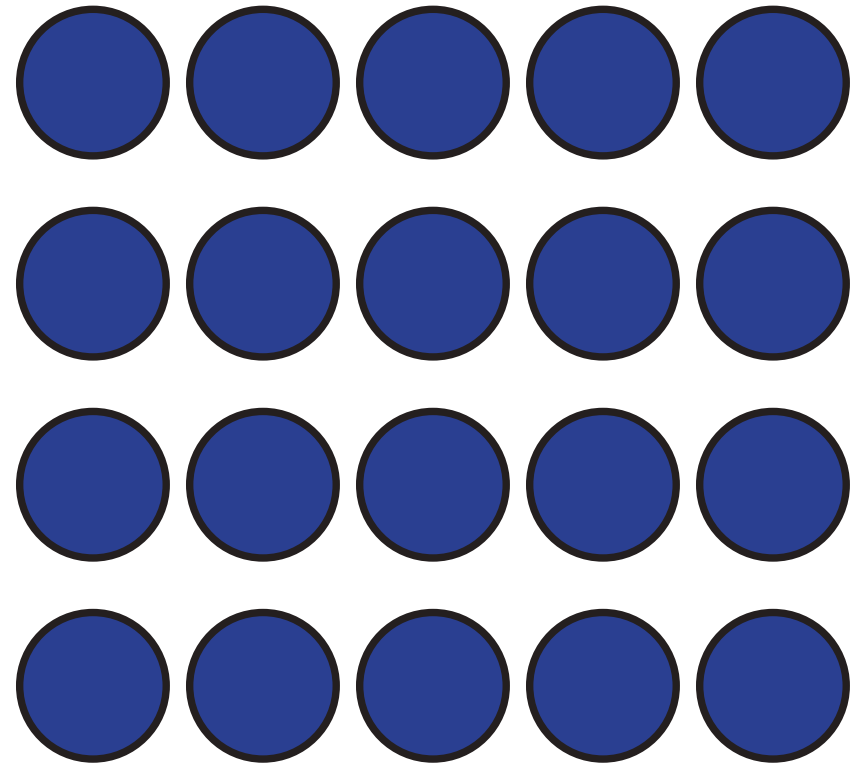
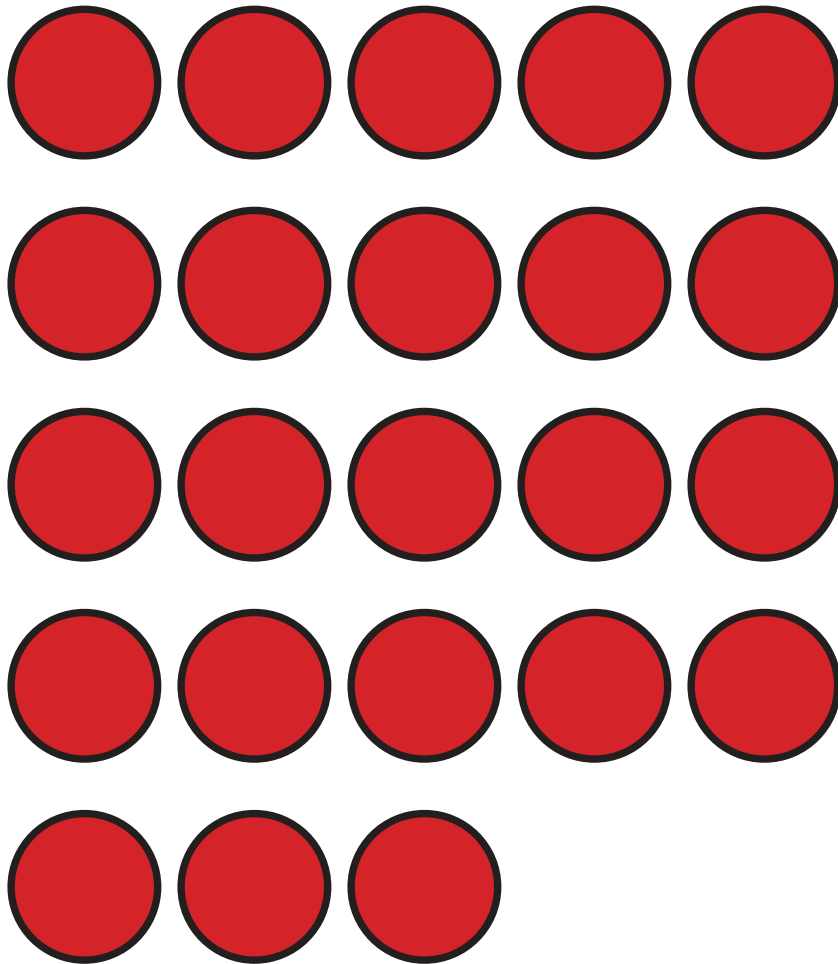


18



C4c: Arranging

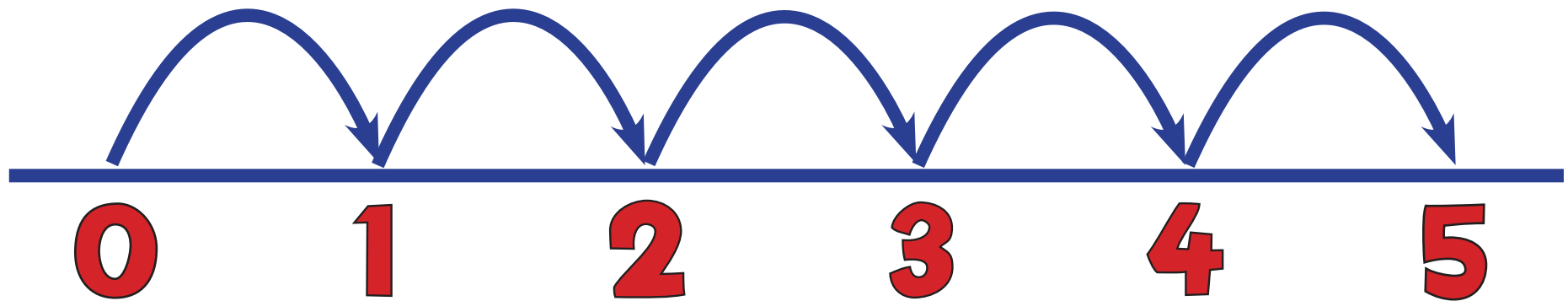
Sets of 5
(Non Linear)



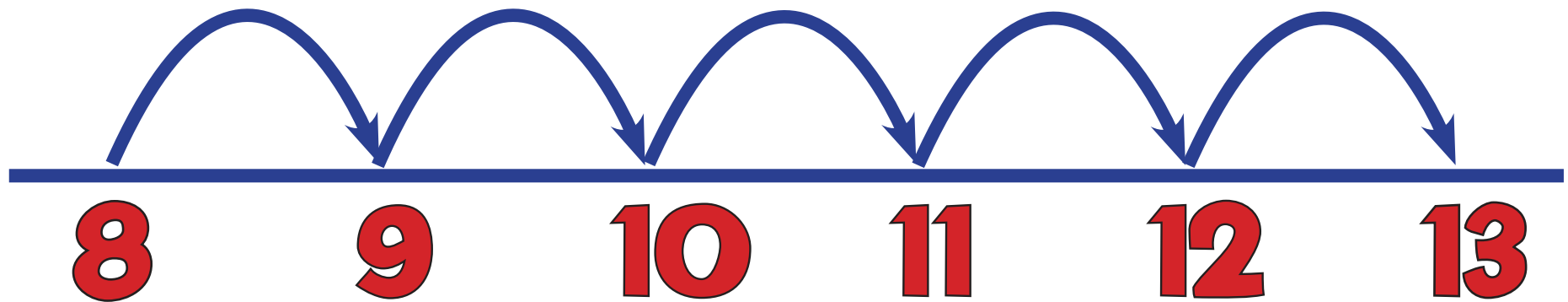
43



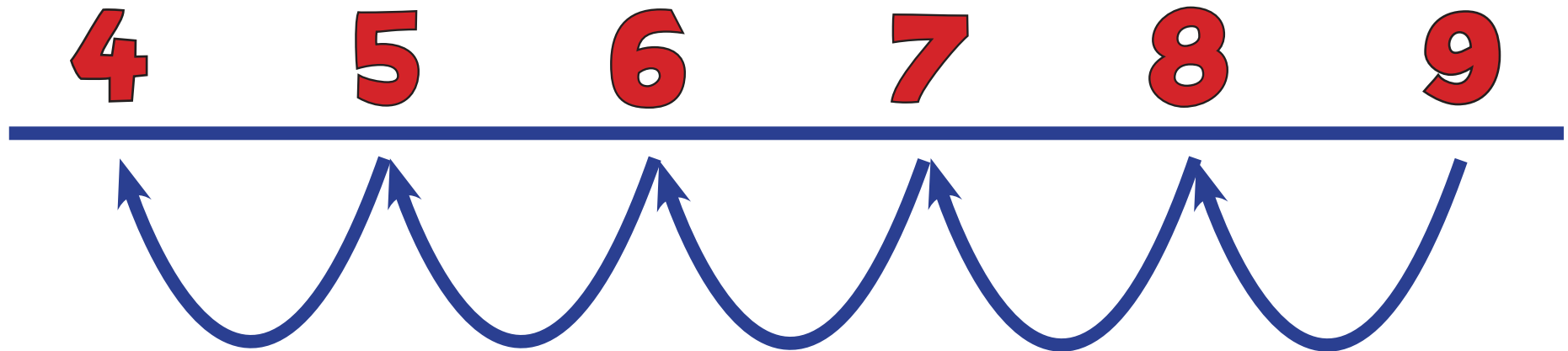
C5: Counting Forwards



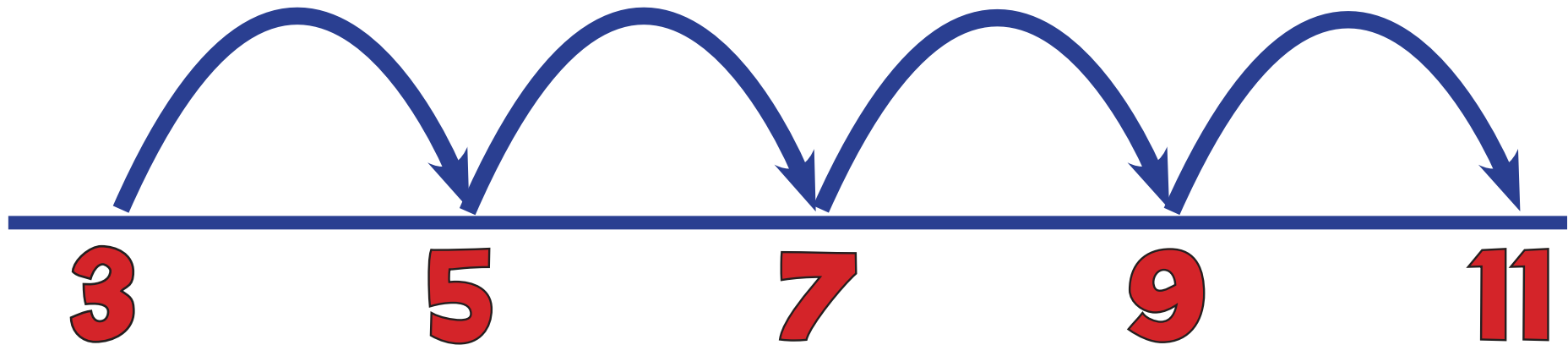
C6: Counting On



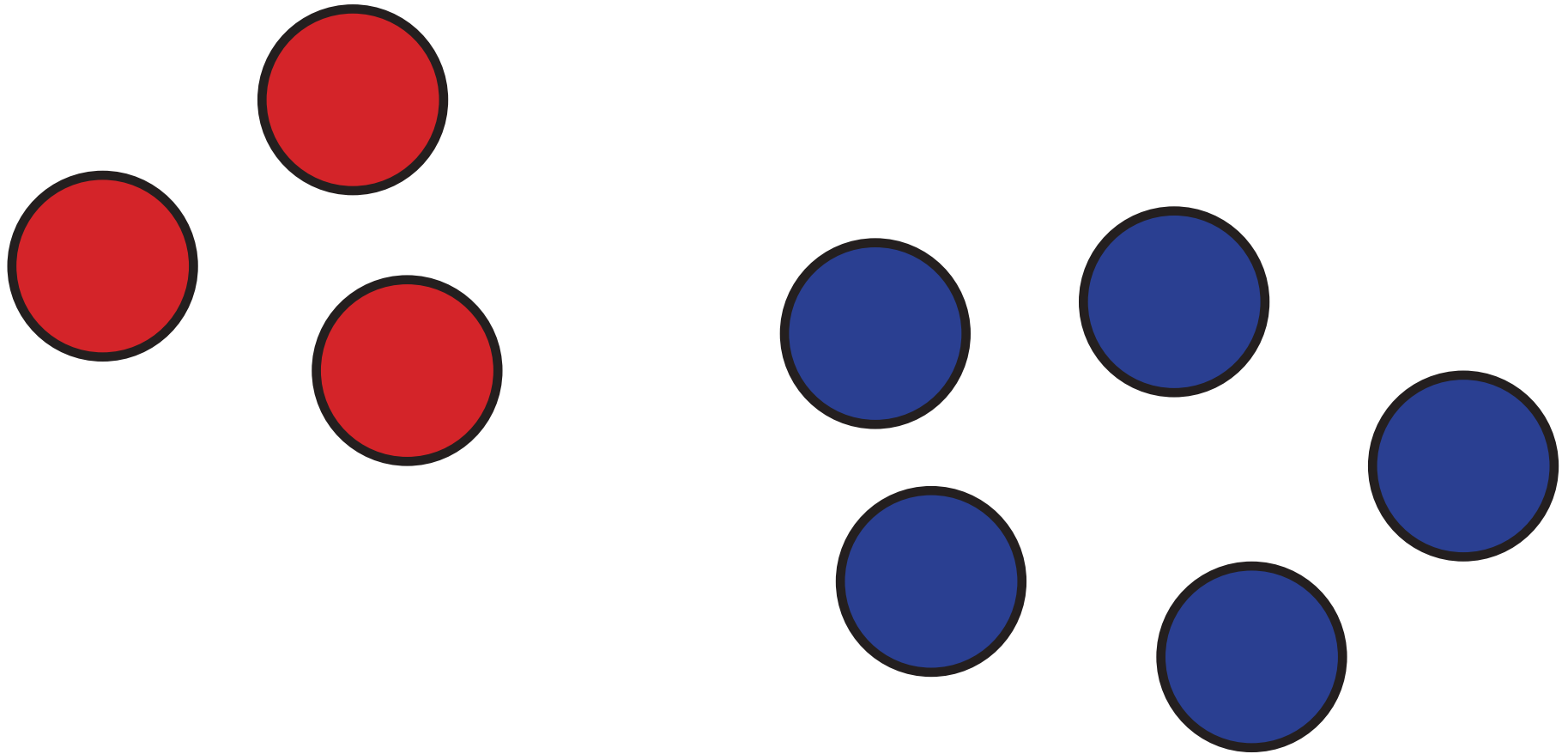
C7: Counting Back



C8: Counting in Steps



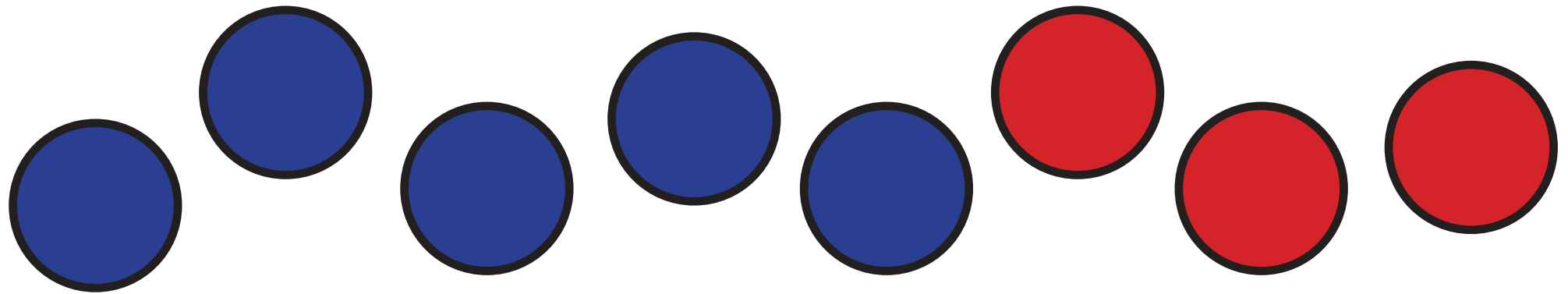
A1: Objects & Pictures



“If I have 3 and then 5 more, how many altogether? Answer: 8”



A1a: Largest Number 1st



$$5 + 3 = 8$$

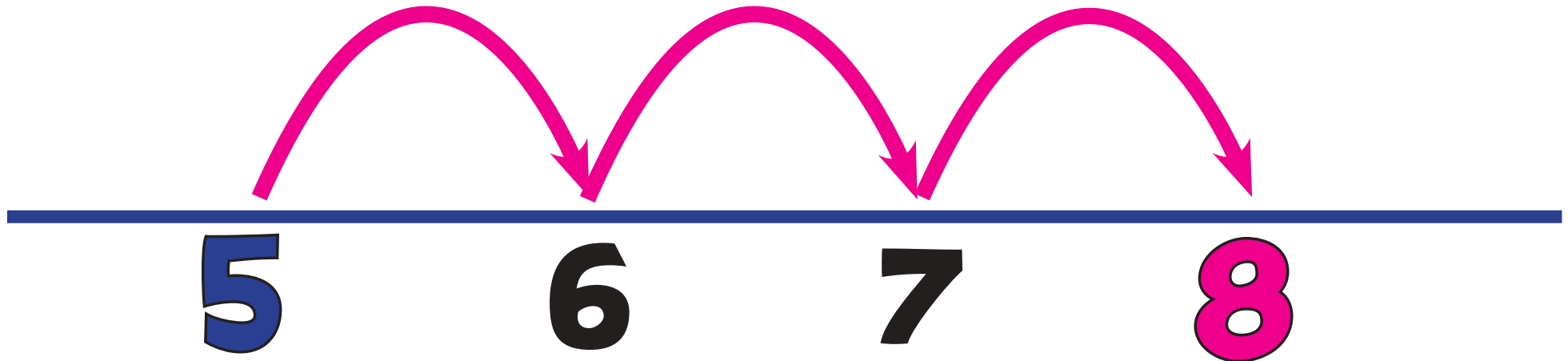


A2: Counting On

+1

+1

+1

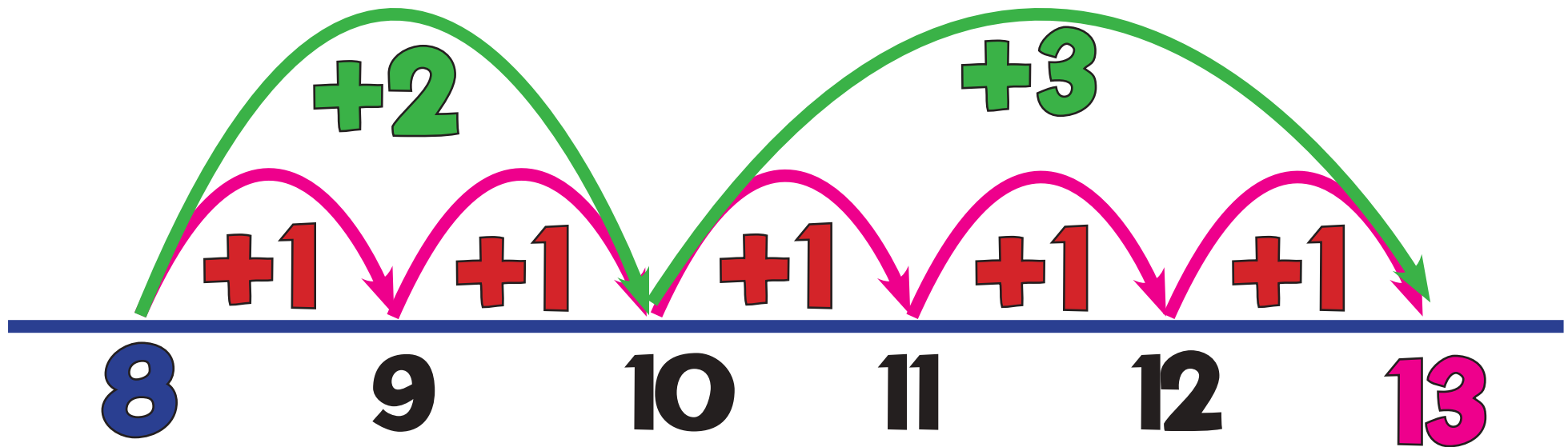


$$5 + 3 = 8$$



A2a: Counting On

Bridging 10

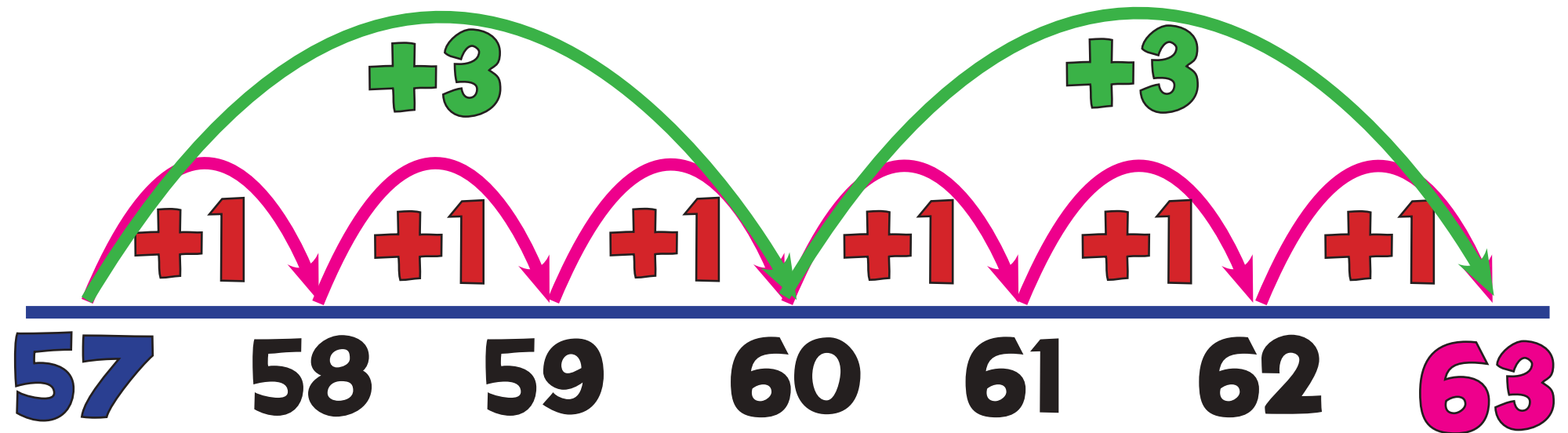


$$8 + 5 = 13$$



A2b: Counting On

Bridging 10s Number

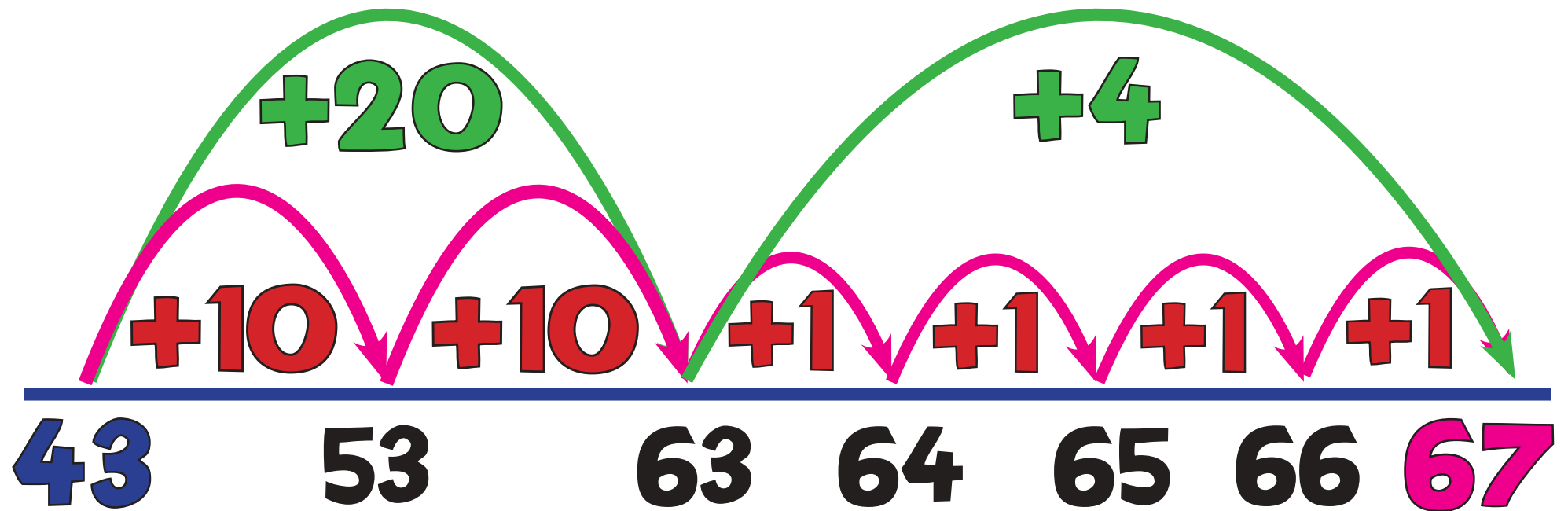


$$57 + 6 = 63$$



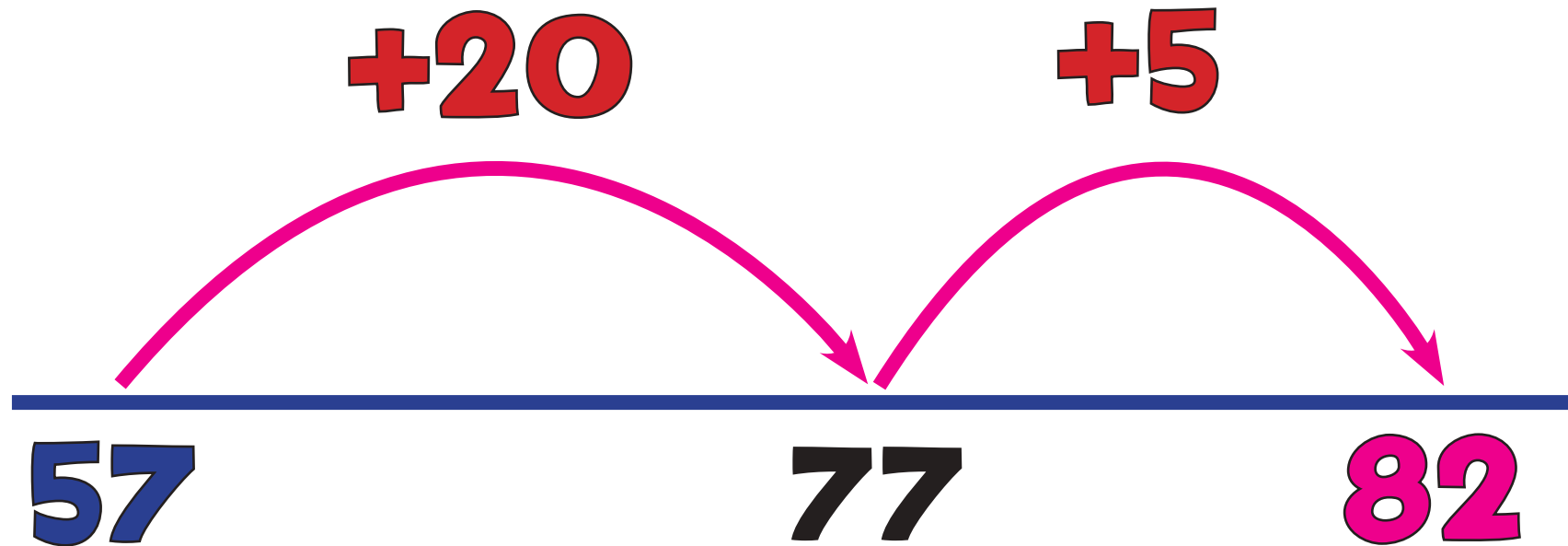
A3: Forwards Jump

$$43 + 24 = 67$$



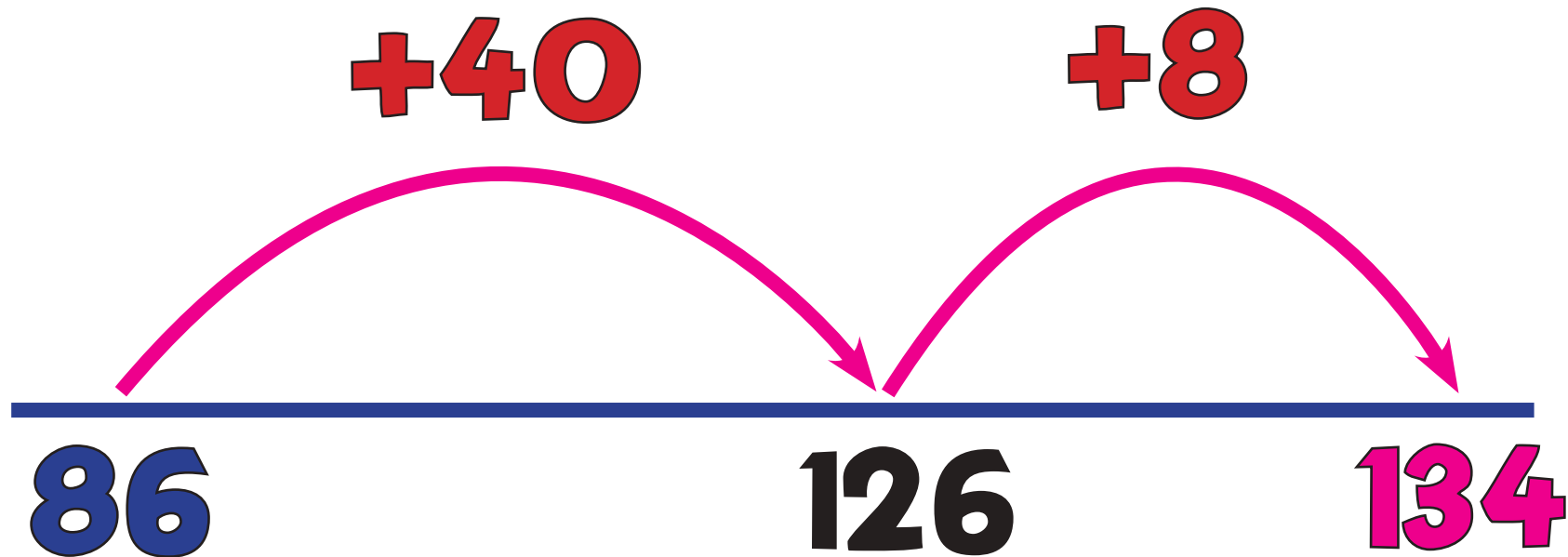
A3a: Forwards Jump

$$57 + 25 = 82$$



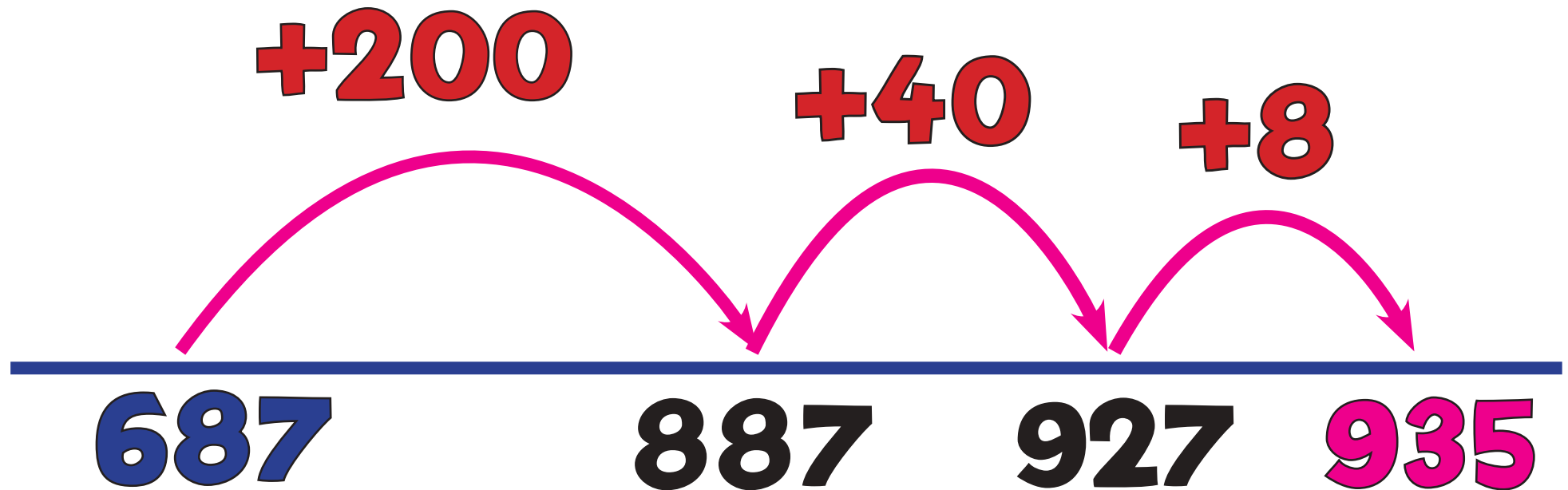
A3b: Forwards Jump

$$86 + 48 = 134$$



A3c: Forwards Jump

$$687 + 248 = 935$$



A4: Partitioning

$$43 + 24 = 67$$

$$40 + 20 = 60$$

$$3 + 4 = 7$$

$$67$$



A4a: Partitioning

$$57 + 25 = 82$$

$$50 + 20 = 70$$

$$7 + 5 = 12$$

$$82$$



A4b: Partitioning

$$86 + 48 = 134$$

$$80 + 40 = 120$$

$$6 + 8 = 14$$

$$134$$



A4c: Partitioning

$$687 + 248 = 935$$

$$600 + 200 = 800$$

$$80 + 40 = 120$$

$$7 + 8 = 15$$

$$935$$



A4f: Partitioning

$$4.8 + 3.8 = 8.6$$

$$4 + 3 = 7$$

$$0.8 + 0.8 = 1.6$$

$$8.6$$



A5: Partition Jot

$$43 + 24 = 67$$

$$60 + 7$$



A5a: Partition Jot

$$57 + 25 = 82$$

$$70 + 12$$



A5b: Partition Jot

$$86 + 48 = 134$$

A diagram illustrating the partitioning of the addition 86 + 48. Red lines connect the '8' in 86 to the '1' in 120, and the '6' in 86 to the '2' in 120. Green lines connect the '4' in 48 to the '1' in 14, and the '8' in 48 to the '4' in 14. This shows that 86 is partitioned into 80 and 6, and 48 is partitioned into 40 and 8. These are then regrouped: 80 + 40 = 120, and 6 + 8 = 14.

$$120 + 14$$



A5c: Partition Jot

$$687 + 248 = 935$$

A diagram showing the partitioning of the numbers 687 and 248 into their place value components. Colored lines connect the digits of the first number to the corresponding place value components of the second number: a blue line from 6 to 800, a red line from 8 to 120, a green line from 7 to 15, a blue line from 2 to 800, a red line from 4 to 120, and a green line from 8 to 15.

$$800 + 120 + 15$$



A5d: Partition Jot

$$4873 + 3762 = 8635$$

$$7000 + 1500 + 130 + 5$$



A6: Expanded Column

Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{ccc} 100 & 10 & 1 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 8 & 7 \end{array} \\ + \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 4 & 8 \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{ccc} & 15 & \\ 1 & 20 & \\ 8 & 00 & \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{ccc} 9 & 3 & 5 \end{array} \end{array}$$



(A7: Column Addition)

Additional

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ 43 \\ + 24 \\ \hline 67 \end{array}$$



(A7: Column Addition)

Additional:a

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ 57 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 82 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$



(A7: Column Addition)

Additional:b

	100	10	1
		8	6
+	4	8	
	1	3	4
	1	1	



A7: Column Addition

	100	10	1
	6	8	7
+	2	4	8
	9	3	5
	1	1	



A7d: Column Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} 4873 \\ + 3762 \\ \hline 8635 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1 1



A7e: Column Addition

$$\begin{array}{rcccccc} 7 & 8 & 7 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ + & 4 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 7 & 8 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 8 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & & 1 & 1 & \end{array}$$



A7f: Column Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ } \frac{1}{10} \\ 4.8 \\ + 3.8 \\ \hline 8.6 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$



A7g: Column Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{c} 1 \quad \cdot \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{100} \\ 5.65 \\ + 3.29 \\ \hline 8.94 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \end{array}$$



A7h: Column Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{ccc} 10 & 1 & \frac{1}{10} \end{array} \\ 76.7 \\ + 58.5 \\ \hline 135.2 \\ \hline \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \end{array}$$



A7i: Column Addition

With Money

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{€}38.25 \\ + \text{€}27.46 \\ \hline \text{€}65.71 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1 1



A7j: Column Addition

With Decimals

$$73.4 + 5.67 = 79.07$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{ccccccc} & 10 & & 1 & & \frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{100} \\ & & & & & & \\ 7 & 3 & . & 4 & & & \\ + & 5 & . & 6 & 7 & & \\ \hline 7 & 9 & . & 0 & 7 & & \\ \hline & & & 1 & & & \end{array} \end{array}$$



MA1: Partitioning

$$45 + 82 = 127$$

The diagram illustrates the partitioning of the numbers 45 and 82. A blue line connects the '4' in 45 to the '12' in 120. A red line connects the '5' in 45 to the '7' in 7. Another blue line connects the '8' in 82 to the '12' in 120. A red line connects the '2' in 82 to the '7' in 7. The numbers 120 and 7 are enclosed in thought bubbles, and the equation $120 + 7 = 127$ is shown below.

$$120 + 7 = 127$$



MA1: Partitioning

2

$$43 + 21 = 64$$

The diagram illustrates the partitioning of the numbers 43 and 21. A blue line connects the '4' in 43 to the '6' in 60. A red line connects the '3' in 43 to the '4' in 4. Another blue line connects the '2' in 21 to the '6' in 60. A red line connects the '1' in 21 to the '4' in 4. This shows that 43 + 21 is equivalent to 60 + 4.

$$60 + 4 = 64$$



MA1: Partitioning

3

$$57 + 25 = 82$$

$$70 + 12 = 82$$



MA1: Partitioning

4

$$648 + 231 = 879$$

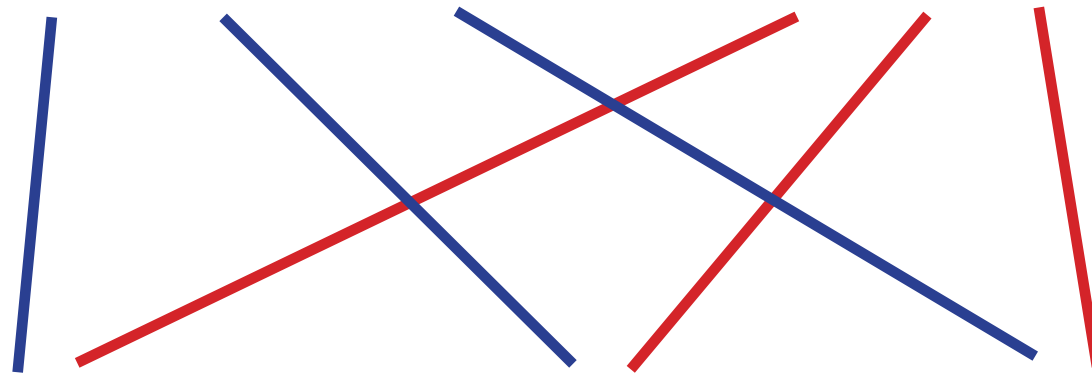
$$800 + 70 + 9 = 879$$



MA1: Partitioning

5

$$576 + 258 = 834$$

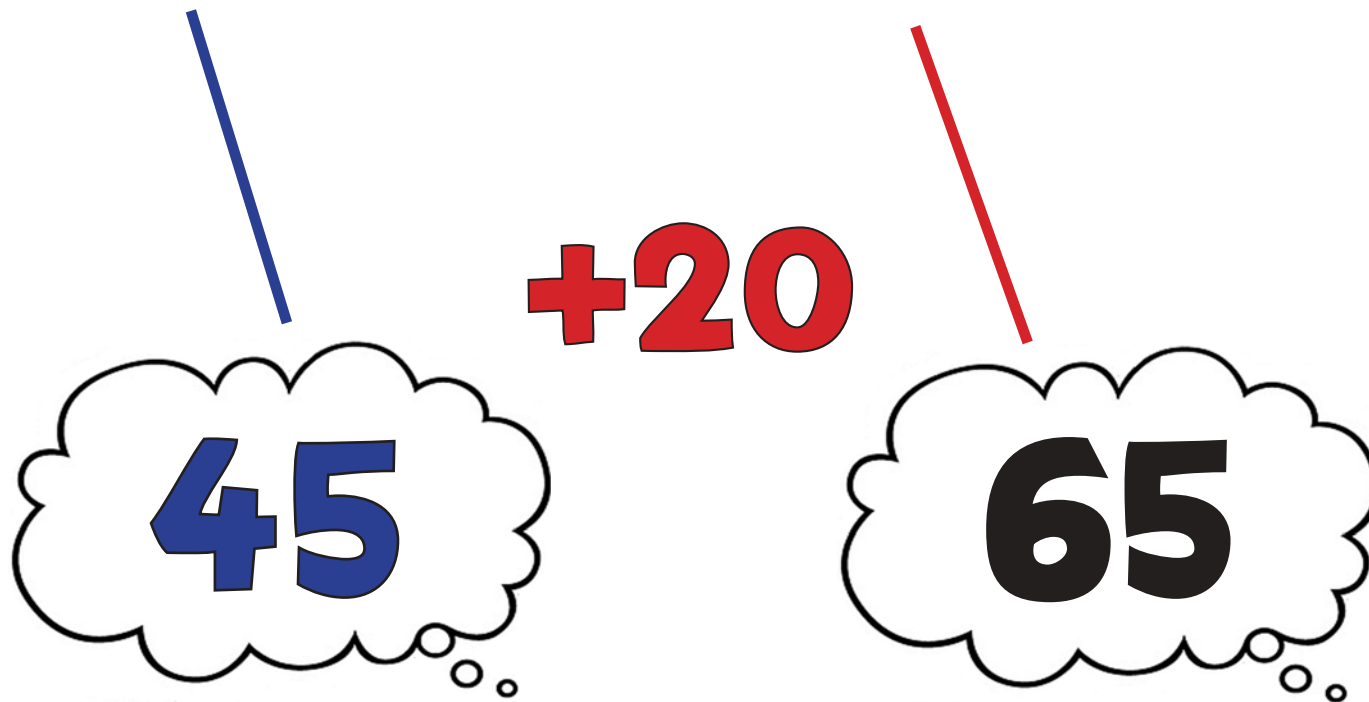


$$700 + 120 + 14 = 834$$



MA2: Counting On

$$45 + 20 = 65$$



MA2a: Counting On

1 Ones

$$12 + 5 = 17$$



+5



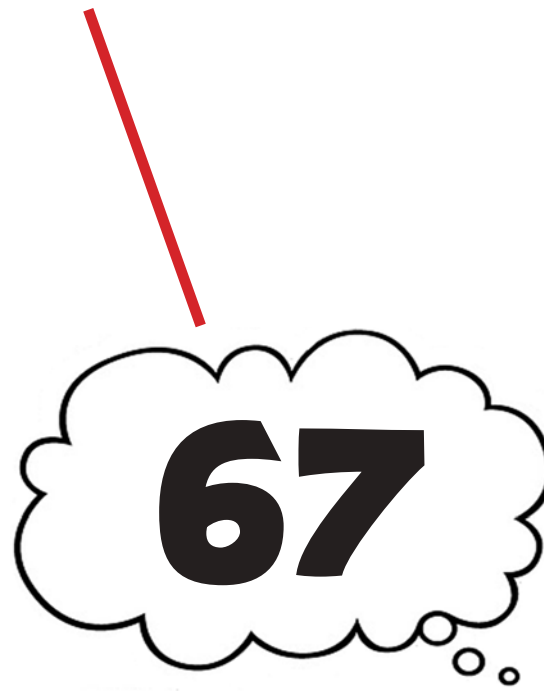
MA2b: Counting On

1 Tens

$$57 + 10 = 67$$



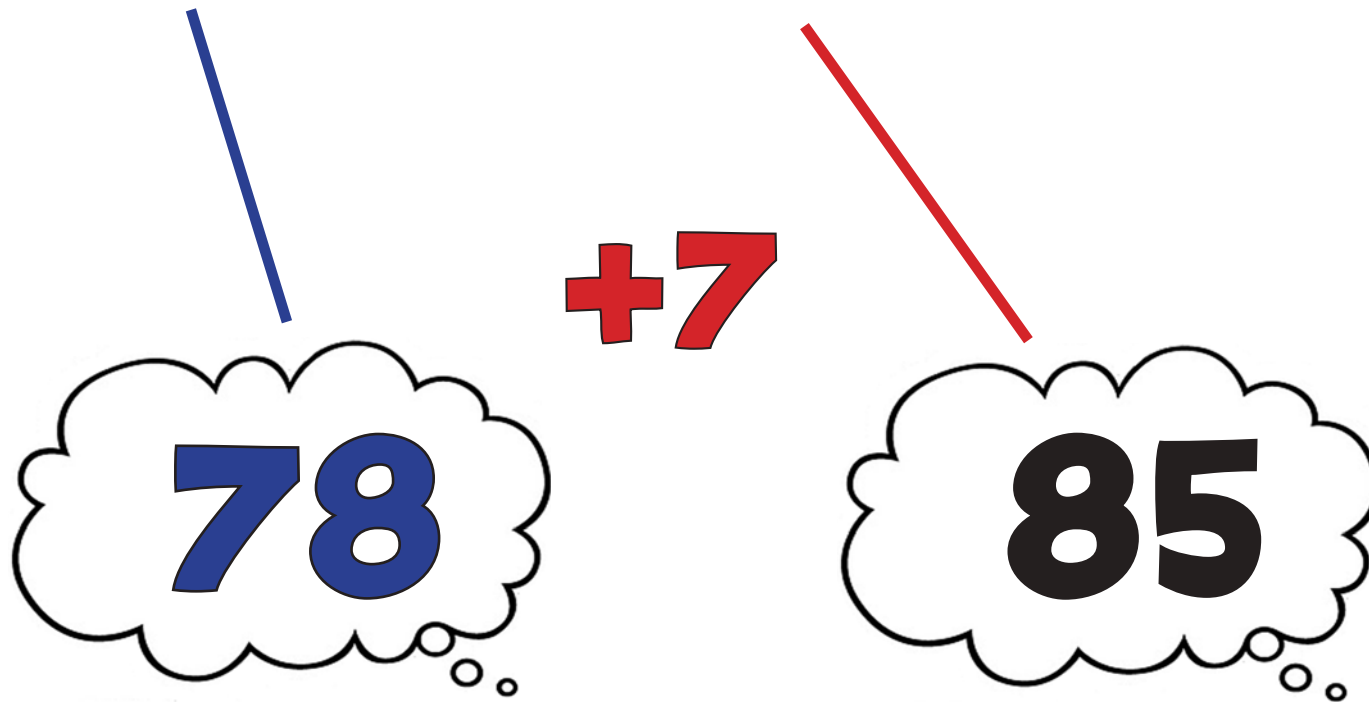
+10



MA2a: Counting On

2 Ones

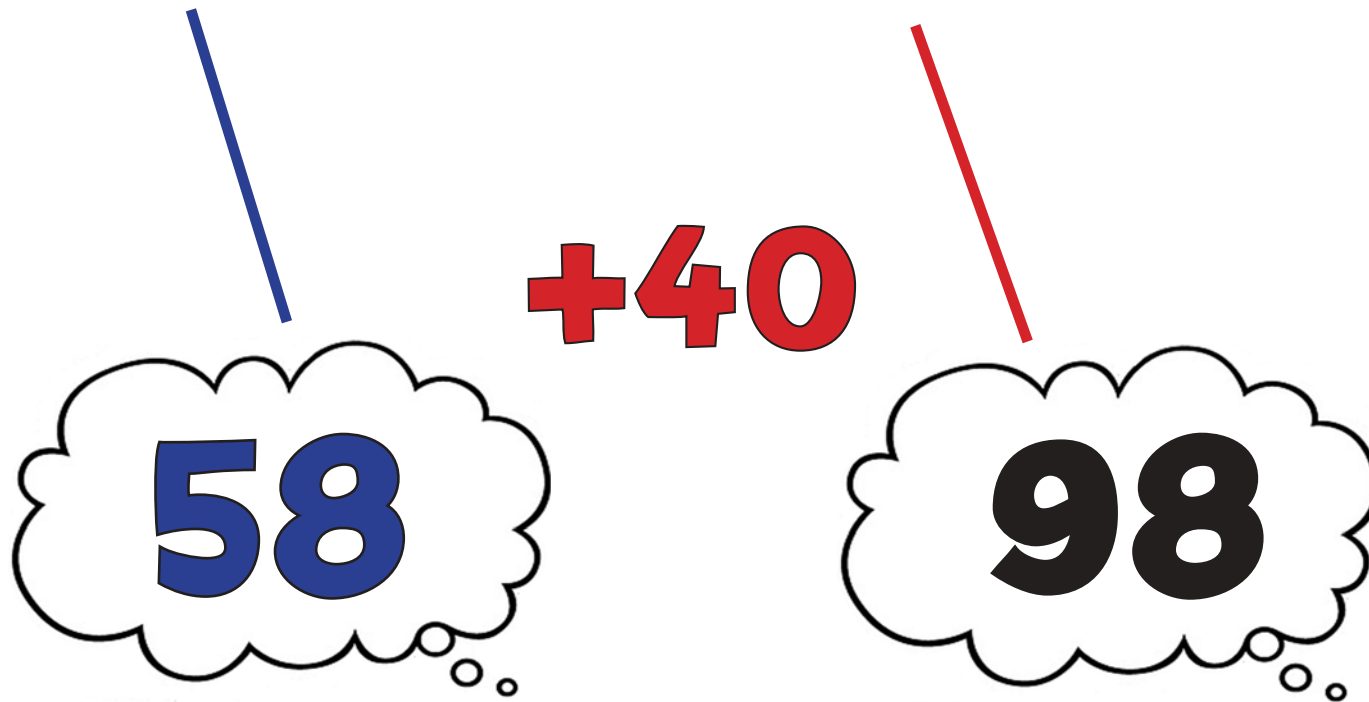
$$78 + 7 = 85$$



MA2b: Counting On

2 Tens

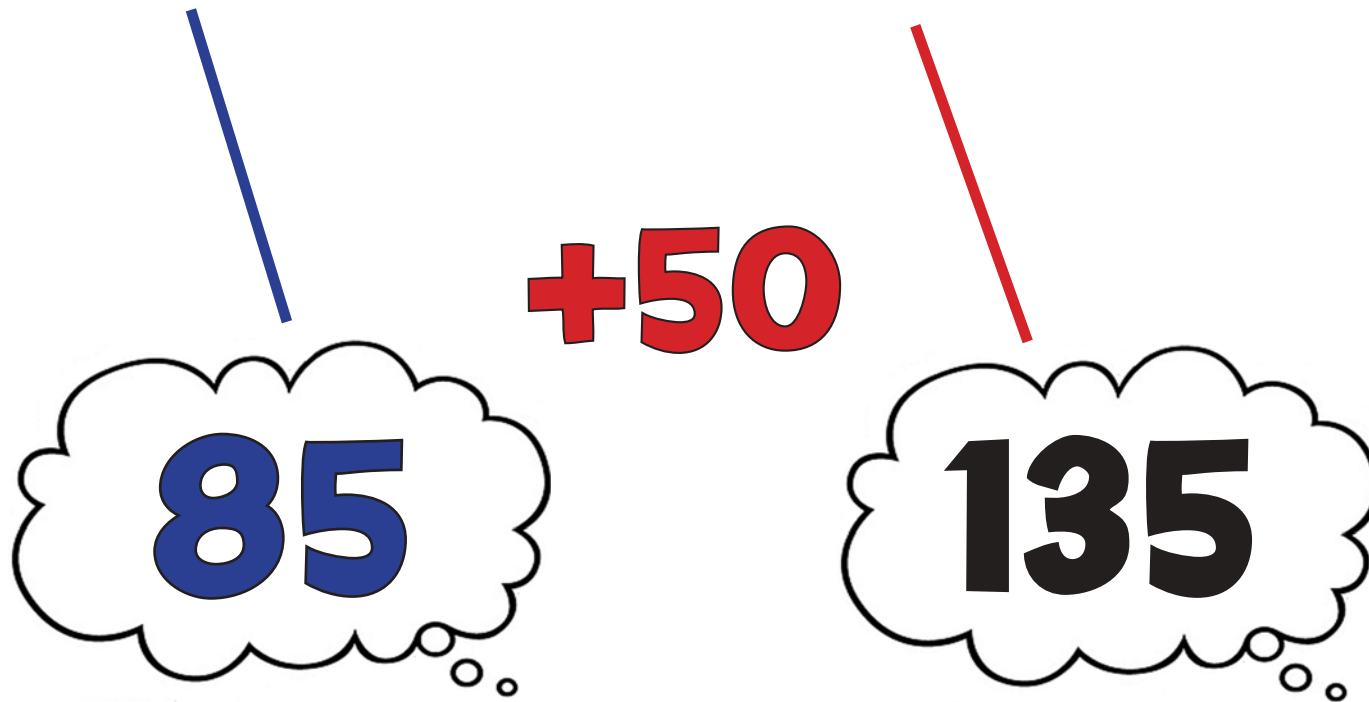
$$58 + 40 = 98$$



MA2a: Counting On

3 Tens

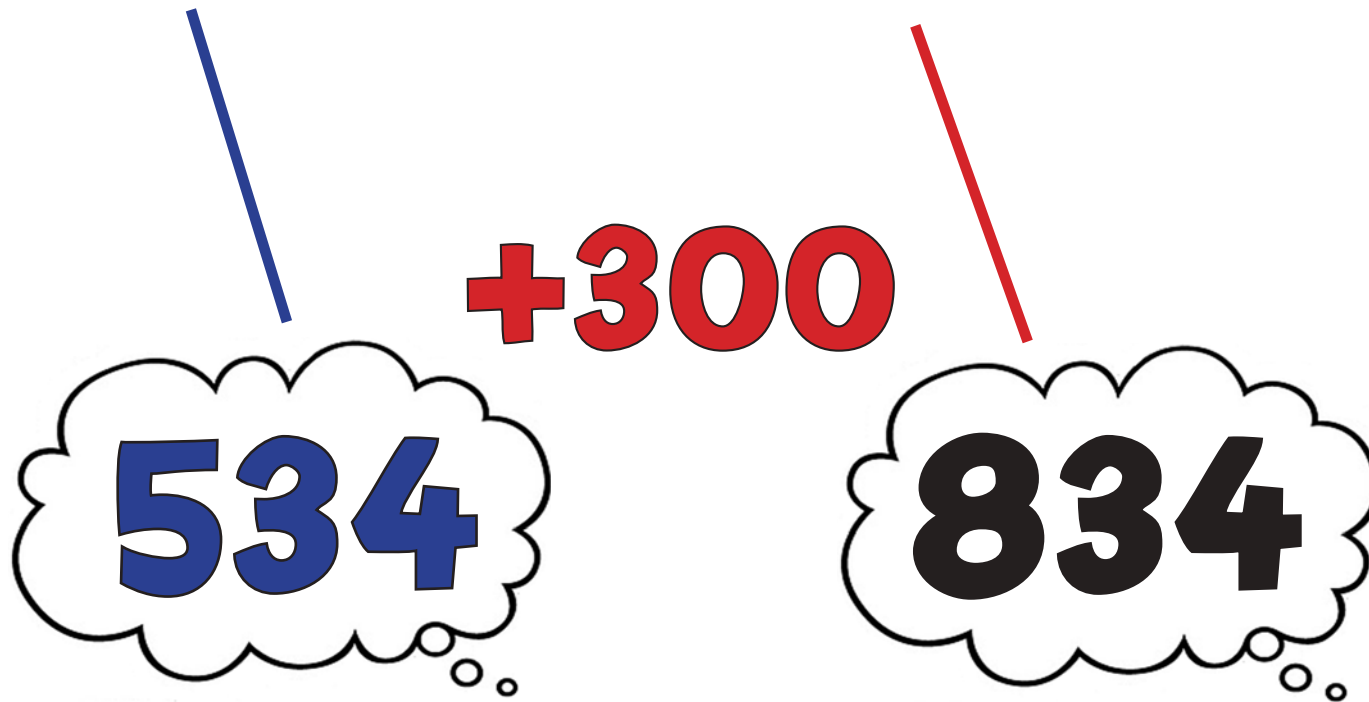
$$85 + 50 = 135$$



MA2b: Counting On

3 Hundreds

$$534 + 300 = 834$$



MA2a: Counting On

4 Tens

$$784 + 60 = 844$$

784

+60

844



MA2b: Counting On

4 Hundreds

$$4837 + 3000 = 8347$$

4837

+3000

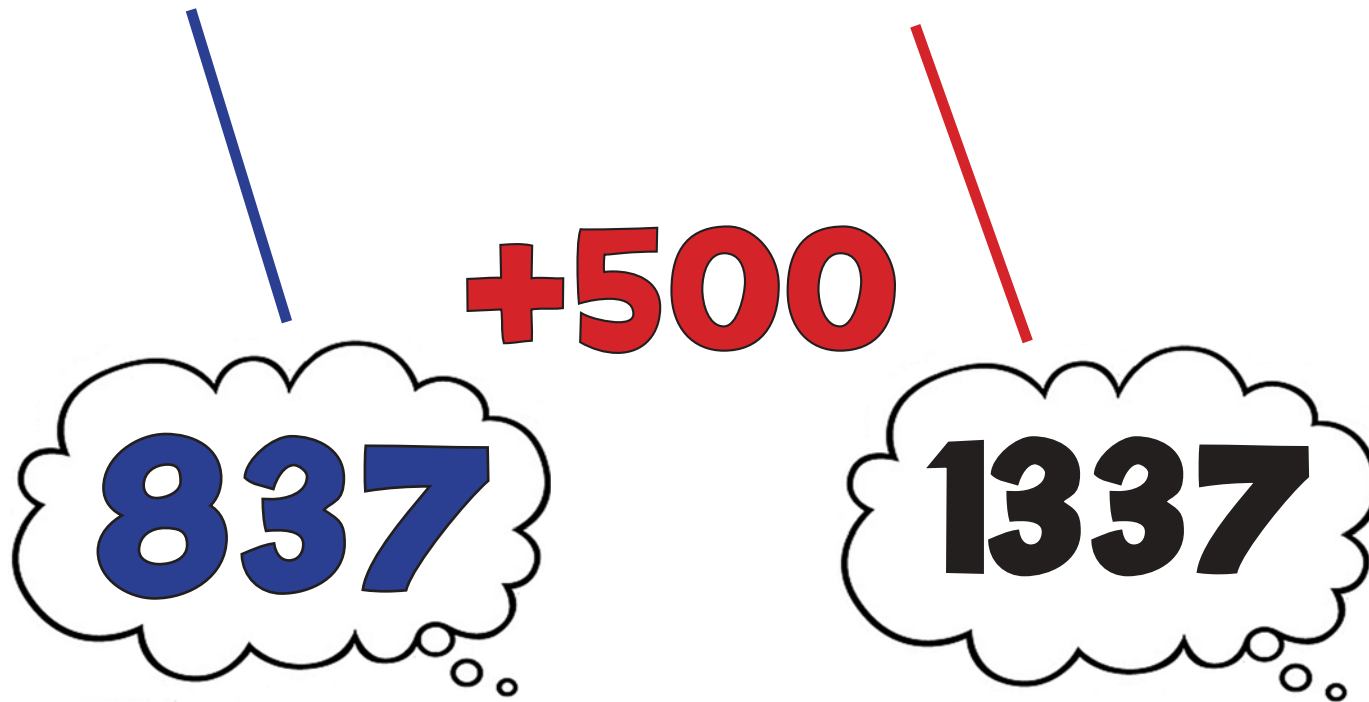
7837



MA2a: Counting On

5 Hundreds

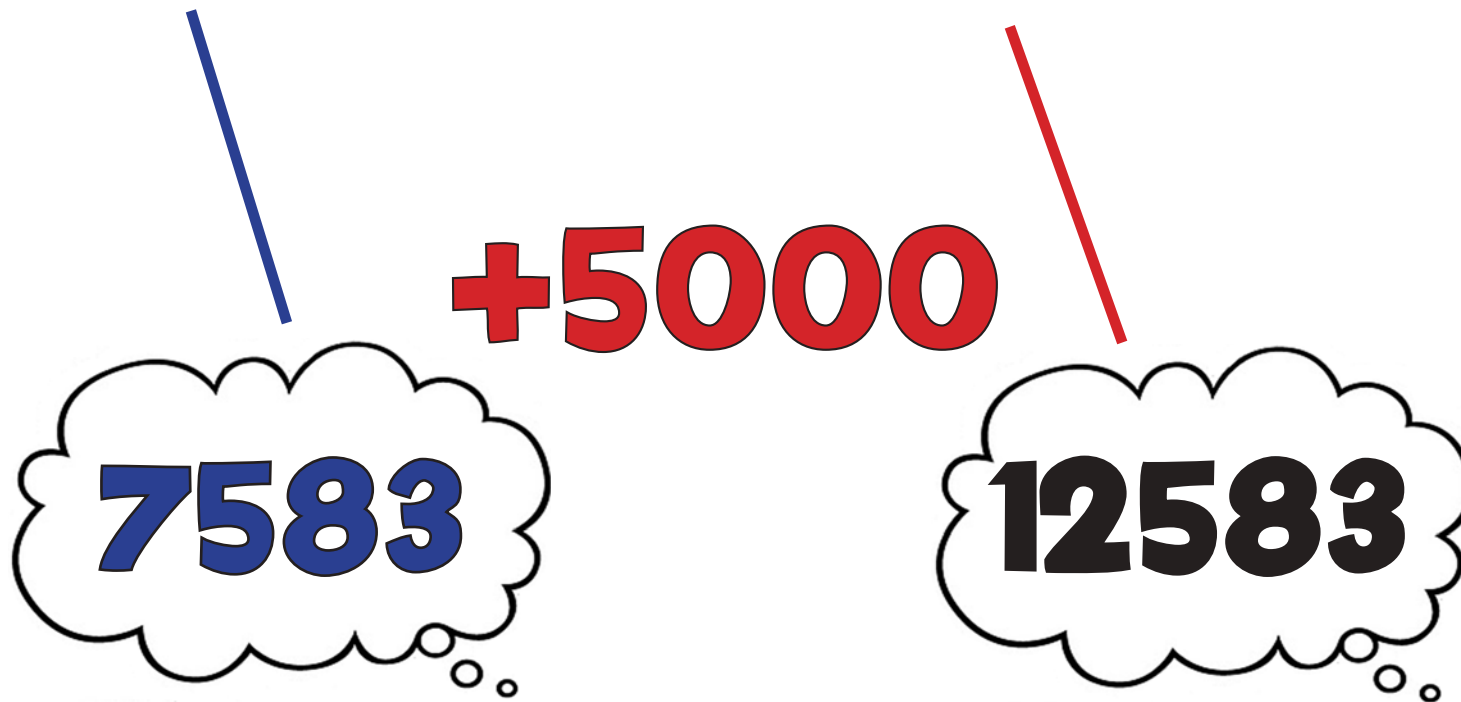
$$837 + 500 = 1337$$



MA2b: Counting On

5 Thousands

$$7583 + 5000 = 12583$$



MA2a: Counting On

6

Ten Thousands

$$43,826 + 30,000 = 73,826$$

+30,000

43,826

73,826



MA2b: Counting On

6 Millions

$$5,763,947 + 4,000,000 = 9,763,947$$

+4,000,000

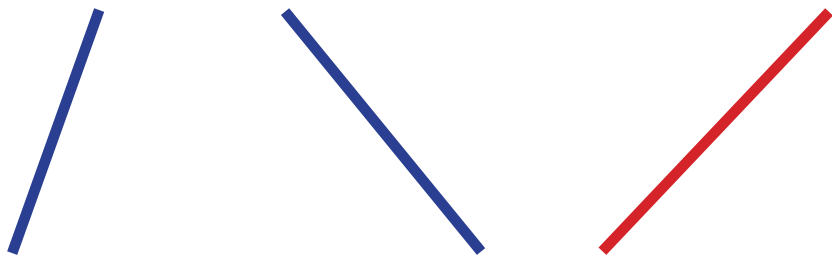
5,763,947

9,763,947



MA3: Number Bonds

$$45 + 95 = 140$$

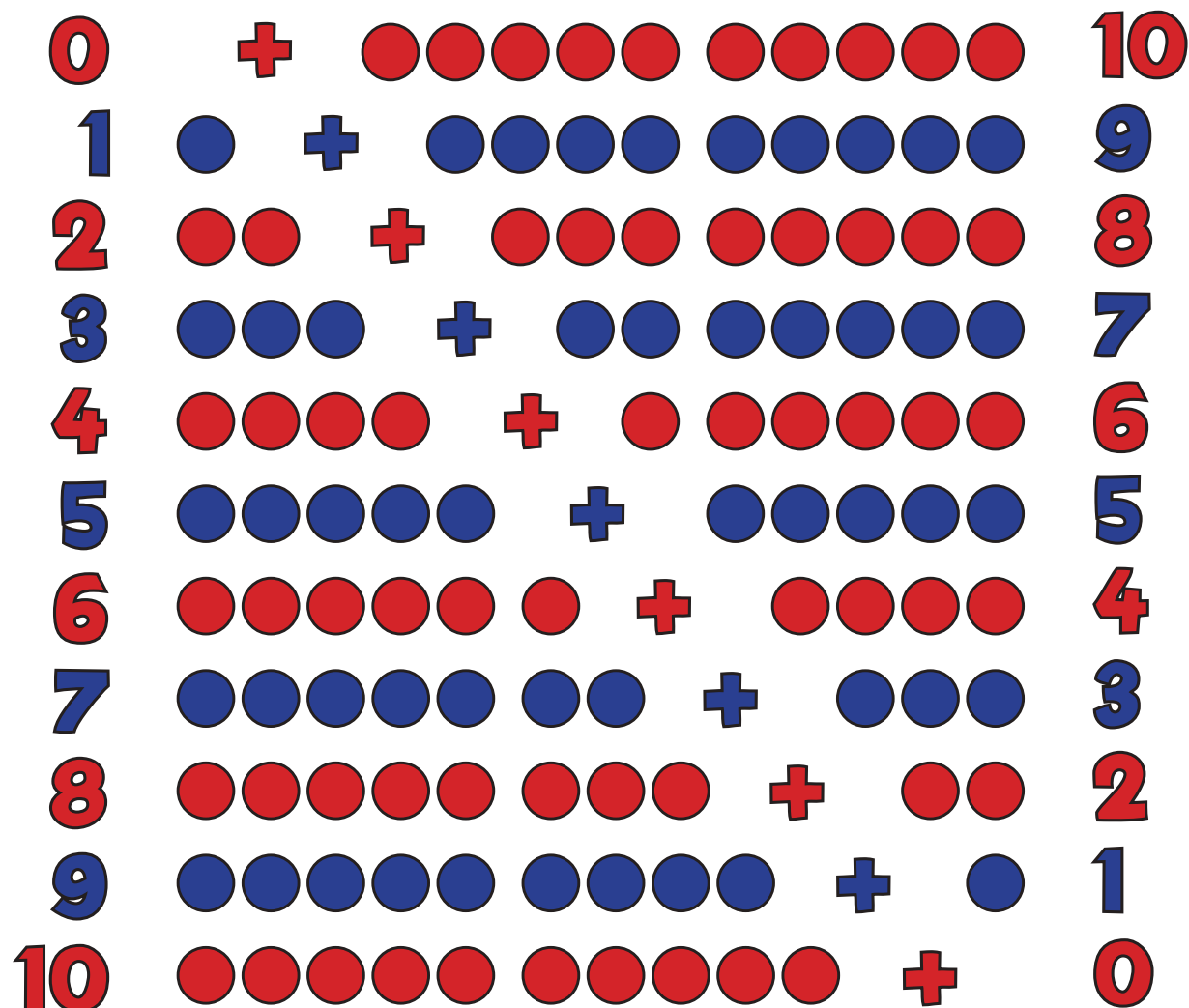

$$40 + 100 = 140$$



MA3: Number Bonds

6

Learn Bonds



$$0 + 10 = 10$$

$$1 + 9 = 10$$

$$2 + 8 = 10$$

$$3 + 7 = 10$$

$$4 + 6 = 10$$

$$5 + 5 = 10$$

$$6 + 4 = 10$$

$$7 + 3 = 10$$

$$8 + 2 = 10$$

$$9 + 1 = 10$$

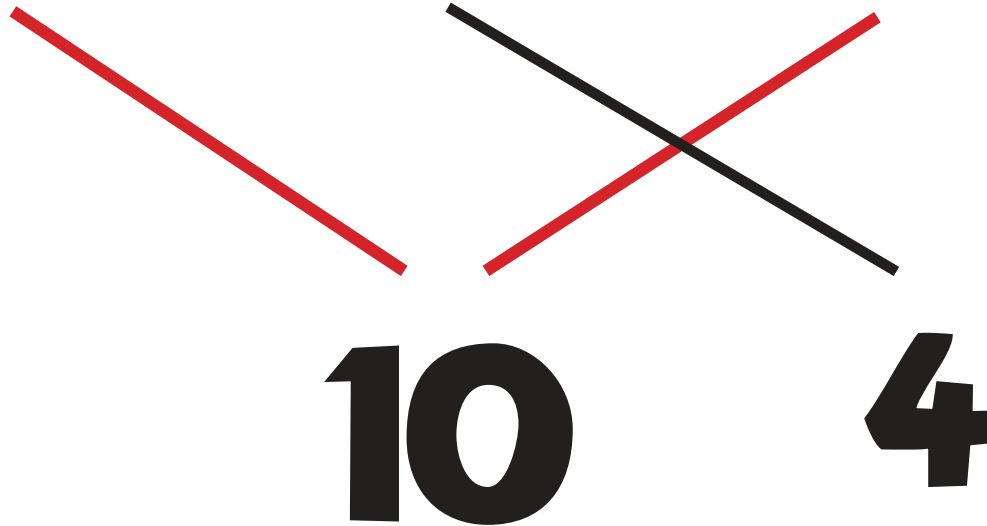
$$10 + 0 = 10$$



MA3: Number Bonds

2

$$3 + 4 + 7 = 14$$



MA3: Number Bonds

3

$$43 + 9 + 7 + 21 = 80$$

50

30



MA3: Number Bonds

4

$$42 + 16 + 28 + 54 = 140$$

70

70



MA3: Number Bonds

5

$$£4.56 + £3.27 + £1.44 = £9.27$$

£6.00

£3.27



MA3: Number Bonds

6

$$24.25 + 31.63 + 21.75 = 77.63$$

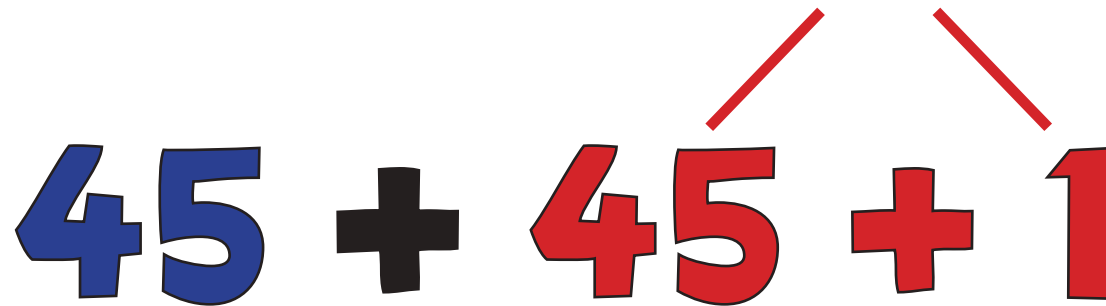
46

31.63



MA4: Double & Adjust

$$45 + 46 = 91$$

$$45 + 45 + 1$$


The diagram illustrates the 'Double & Adjust' strategy. Red lines connect the '46' in the first equation to '45' and '1' in the second equation. A blue line connects the '45' in the second equation to '90' in the third equation.

$$90 + 1 = 91$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

$$5 + 6 = 11$$

$$5 + 5 + 1$$

$$10 + 1 = 11$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

$$7 + 8 = 15$$

$$7 + 7 + 1$$

$$14 + 1 = 15$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

3

$$16 + 17 = 33$$

$$16 + 16 + 1$$

$$32 + 1 = 33$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

$$37 + 38 = 75$$

$$37 + 37 + 1$$

$$74 + 1 = 75$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

5

$$125 + 127 = 252$$

$$125 + 125 + 2$$

$$250 + 2 = 252$$



MA4: Double & Adjust

6

$$4.5 + 4.7 = 9.2$$

$$4.5 + 4.5 + 0.2$$

$$9 + 0.2 = 9.2$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

$$45 + 39 = 84$$

$$45 + 40 - 1$$

$$85 - 1 = 84$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

$$\begin{array}{c} 45 + 9 = 54 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 45 + 10 - 1 = \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 55 - 1 = 54 \end{array}$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

$$45 + 19 = 64$$

$$45 + 20 - 1$$

$$65 - 1 = 64$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

3

$$45 + 97 = 142$$

$$45 + 100 - 3$$

$$145 - 3 = 142$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

$$345 + 298 = 643$$

$$345 + 300 - 2$$

$$645 - 2 = 643$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

$$4645 + 1996 = 6641$$

$$4645 + 2000 - 4$$

$$6645 - 4 = 6641$$



MA5: Round & Adjust

6

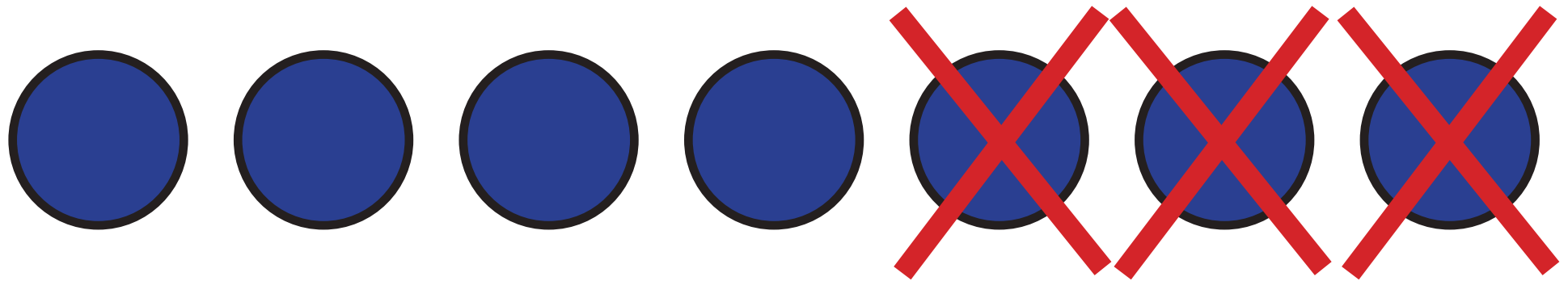
$$45.2 + 49.9 = 95.1$$

$$45.2 + 50 - 0.1$$

$$95.2 - 0.1 = 95.1$$



S1: Objects

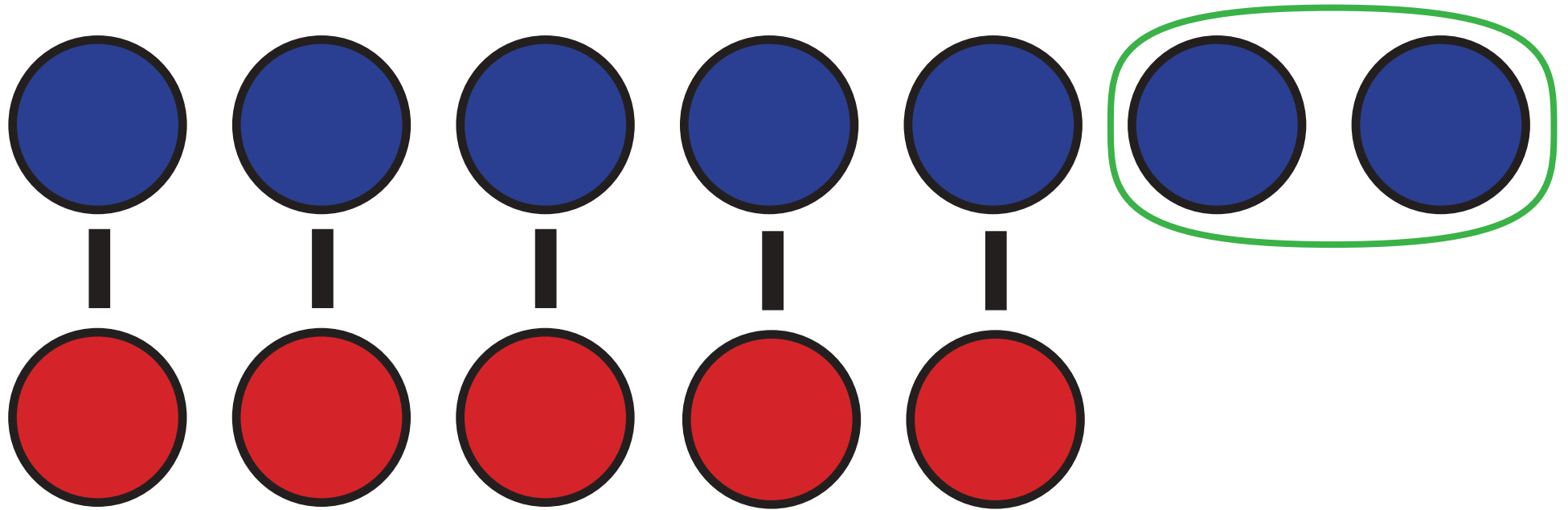


$$7 - 3 = 4$$

“What do I get if I take 3 away from 7? Answer: 4”



S2: What's the Difference?

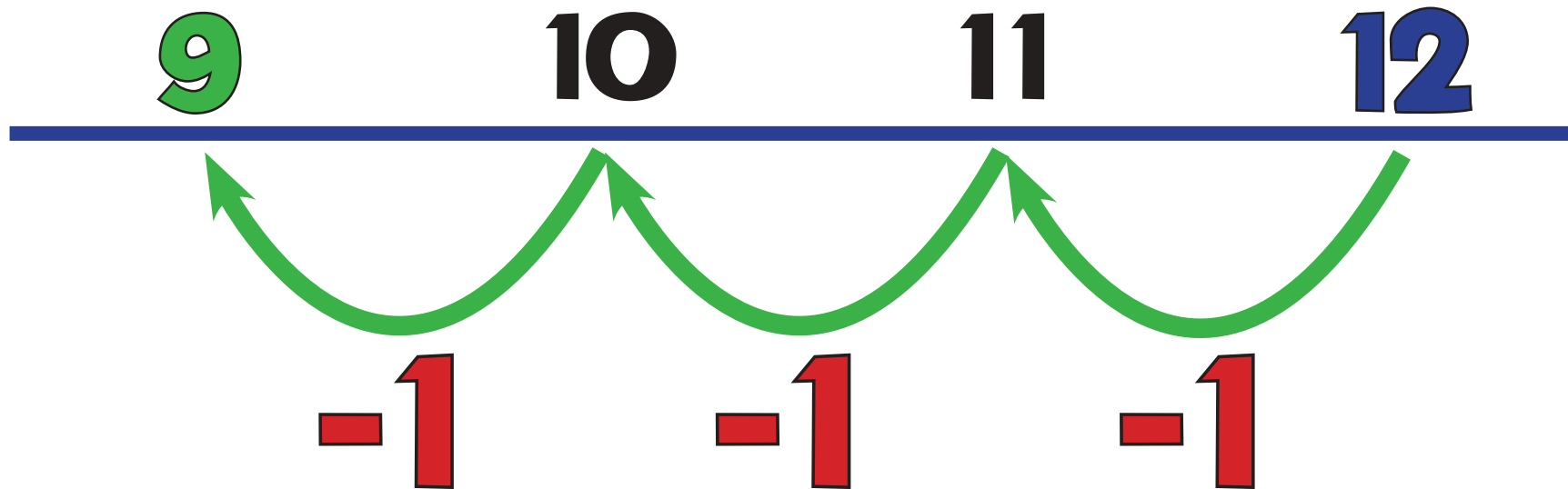


$$7 - 5 = 2$$

“How many more is 7 than 5? What is the difference?”



S3: Counting Back

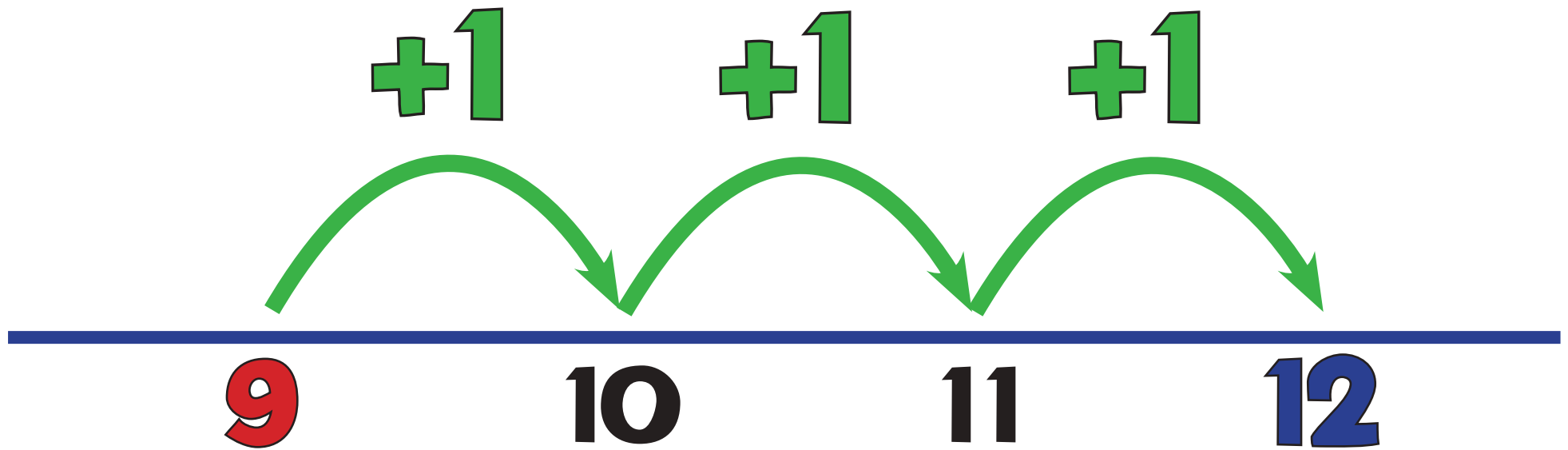


$$12 - 3 = 9$$

“What do I get if I take 3 away from 12? Answer: 9”



S4: Counting On

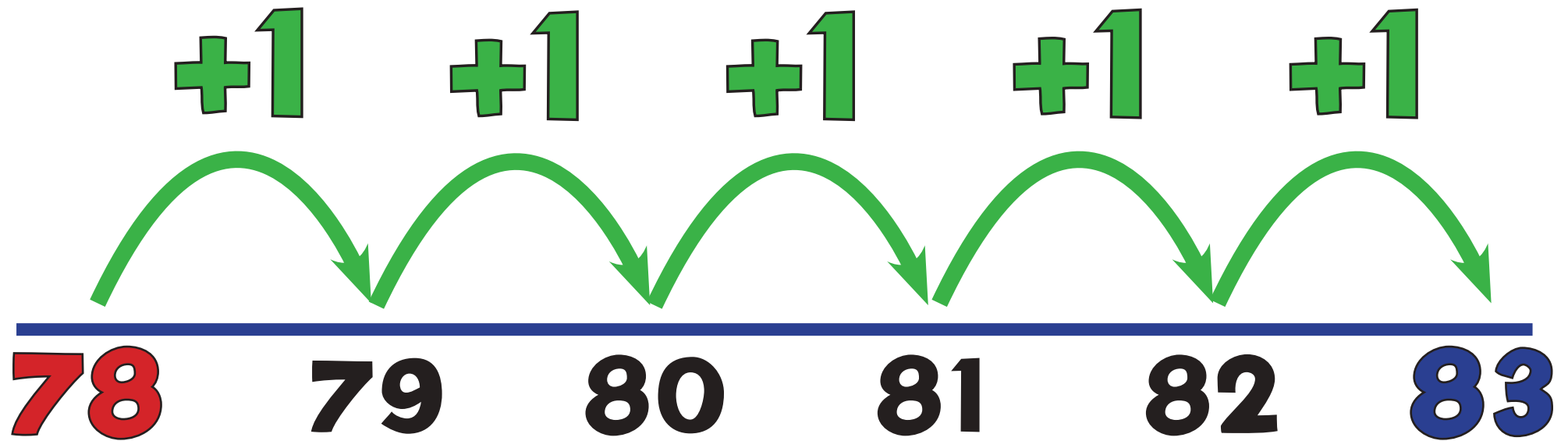


$$12 - 9 = 3$$

“How many more is **12** than **9**? What is the difference?”



S4a: Counting On

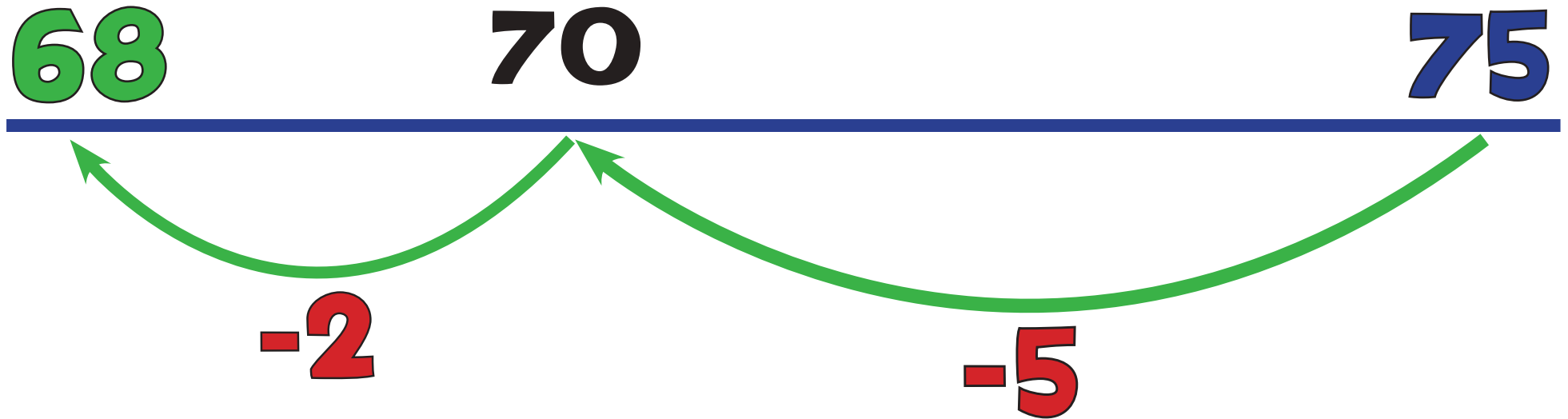


$$83 - 78 = 5$$

“How many more is 83 than 78? What is the difference?”



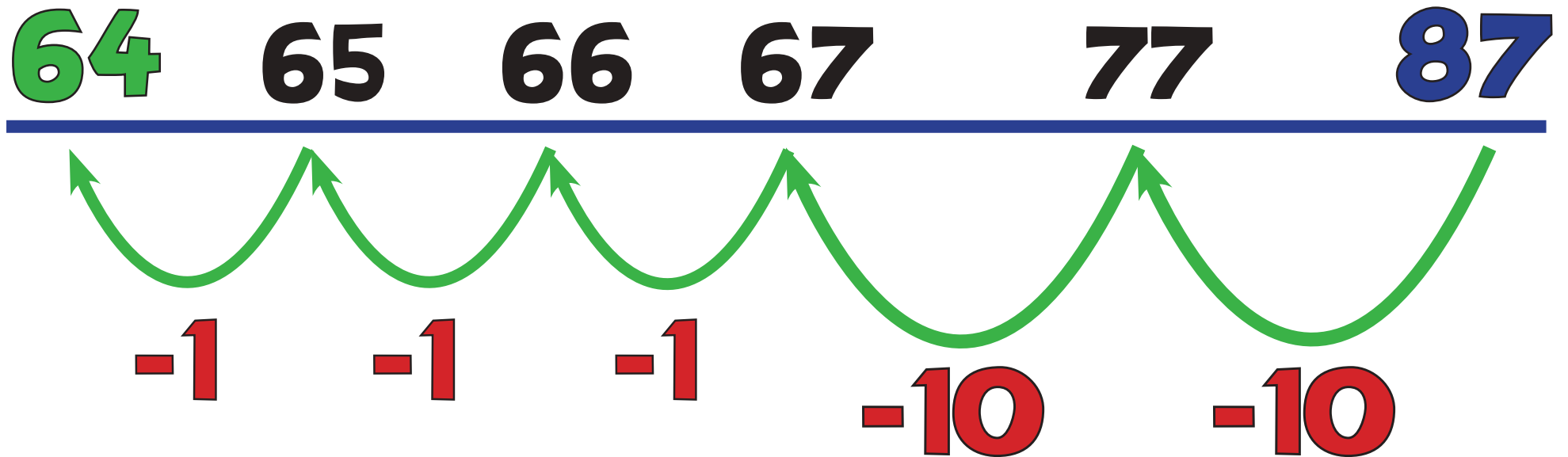
S5: Backwards Boing



$$75 - 7 = 68$$



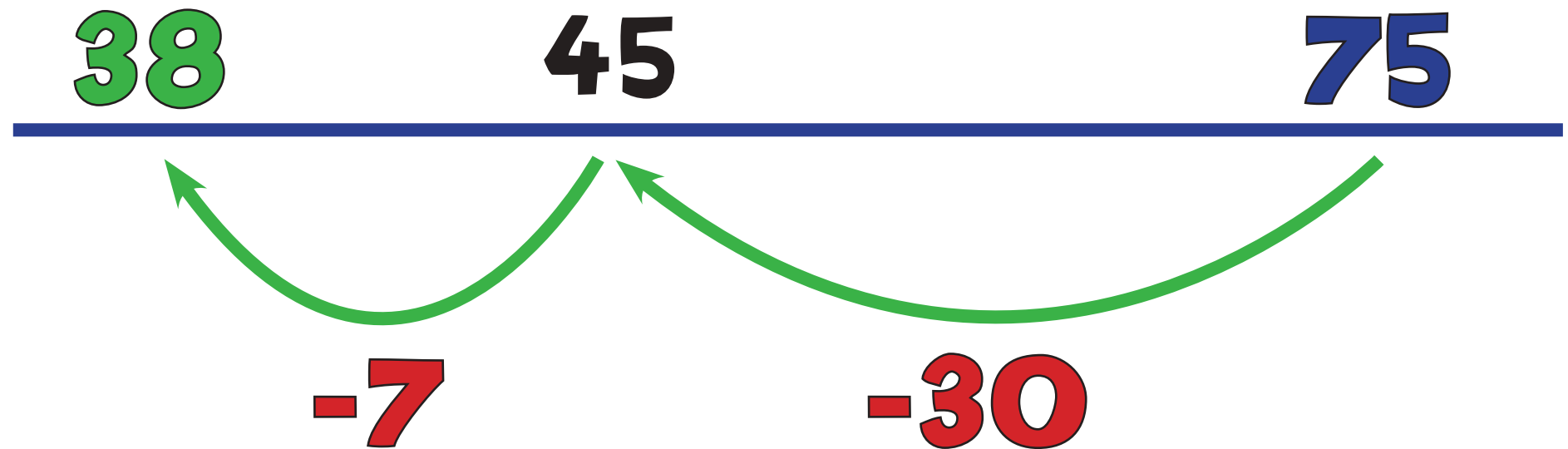
S6: Backwards Bounce



$$87 - 23 = 64$$



S7: Backwards Jump

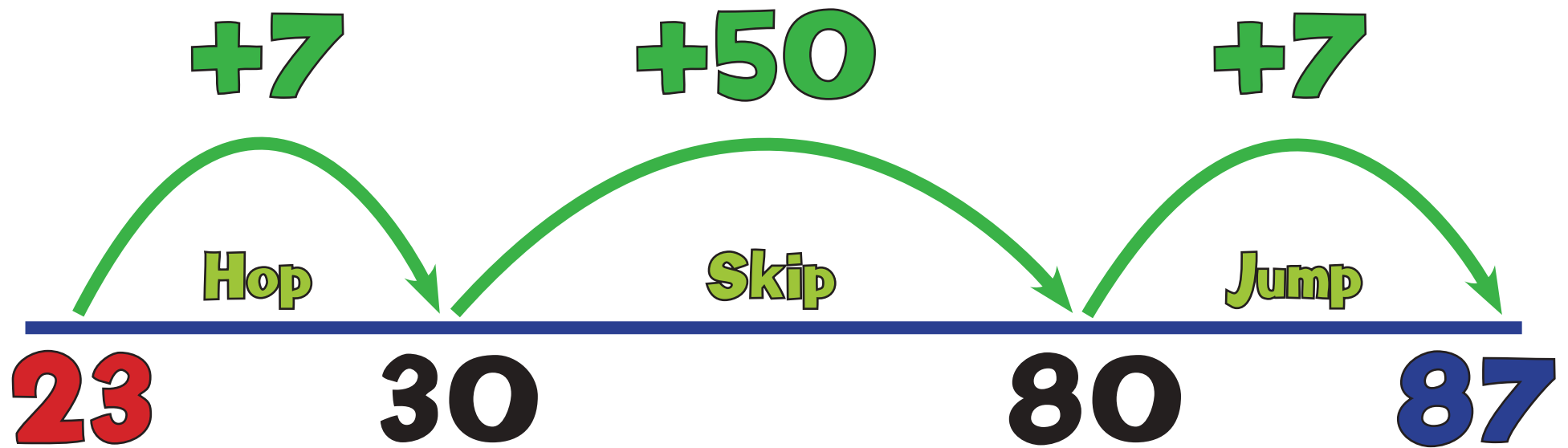


$$75 - 37 = 38$$



(S8: Triple Jump!)

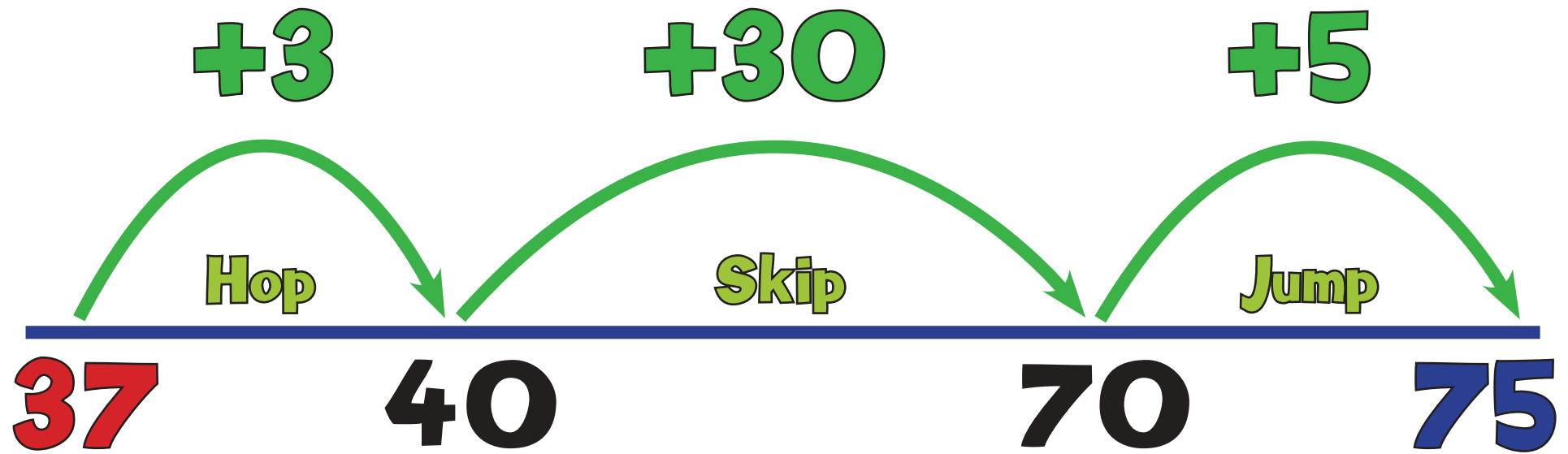
Additional



$$87 - 23 = 64$$



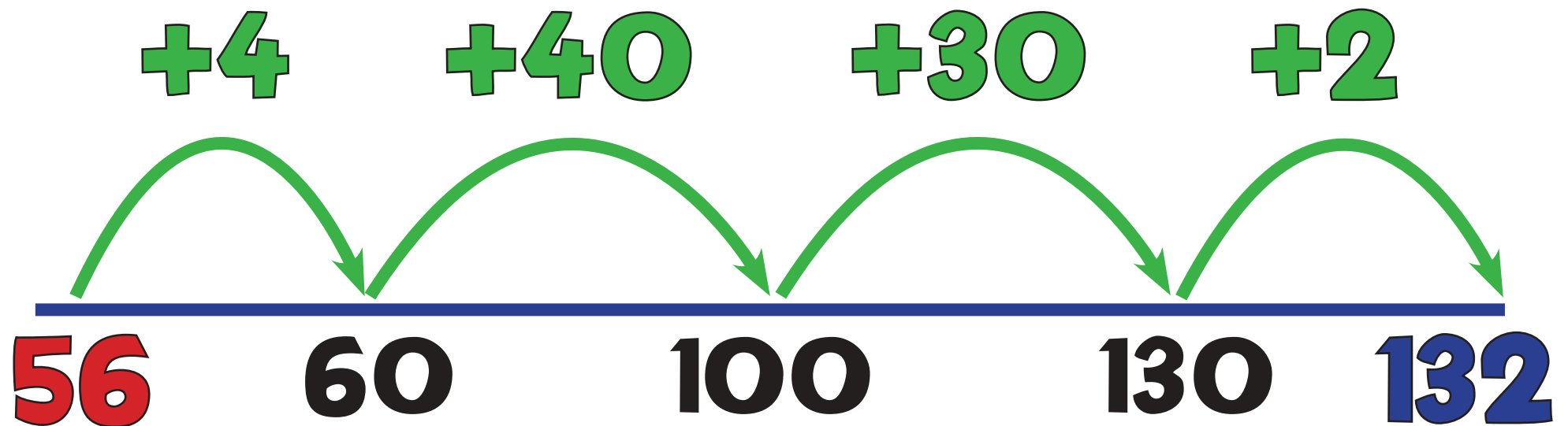
S8: Triple Jump!



$$75 - 37 = 38$$



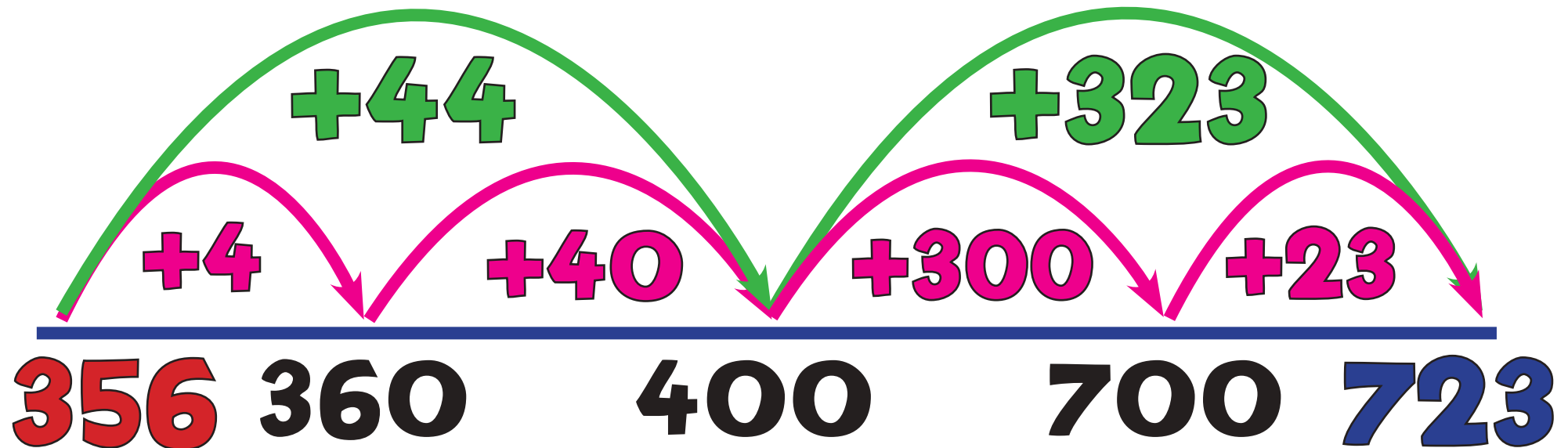
S8b: Quad Jump!



$$132 - 56 = 76$$



S8c: Big Jump!

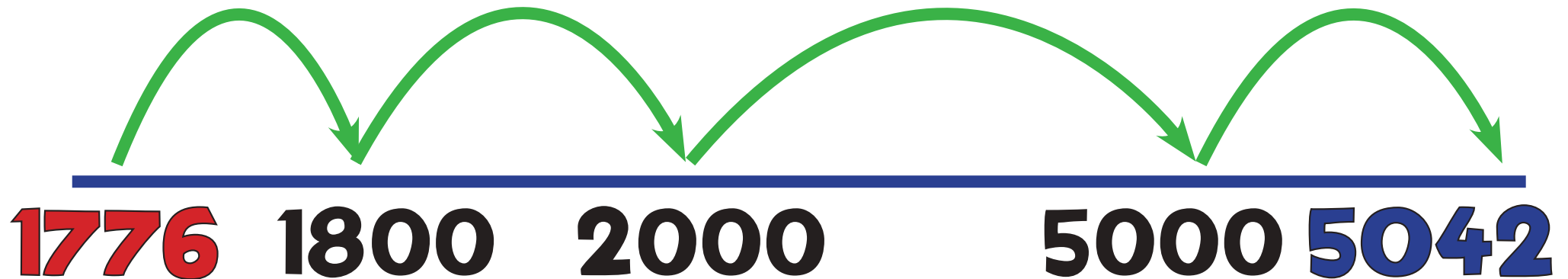


$$723 - 356 = 367$$



S8d: Quad Jump Extreme

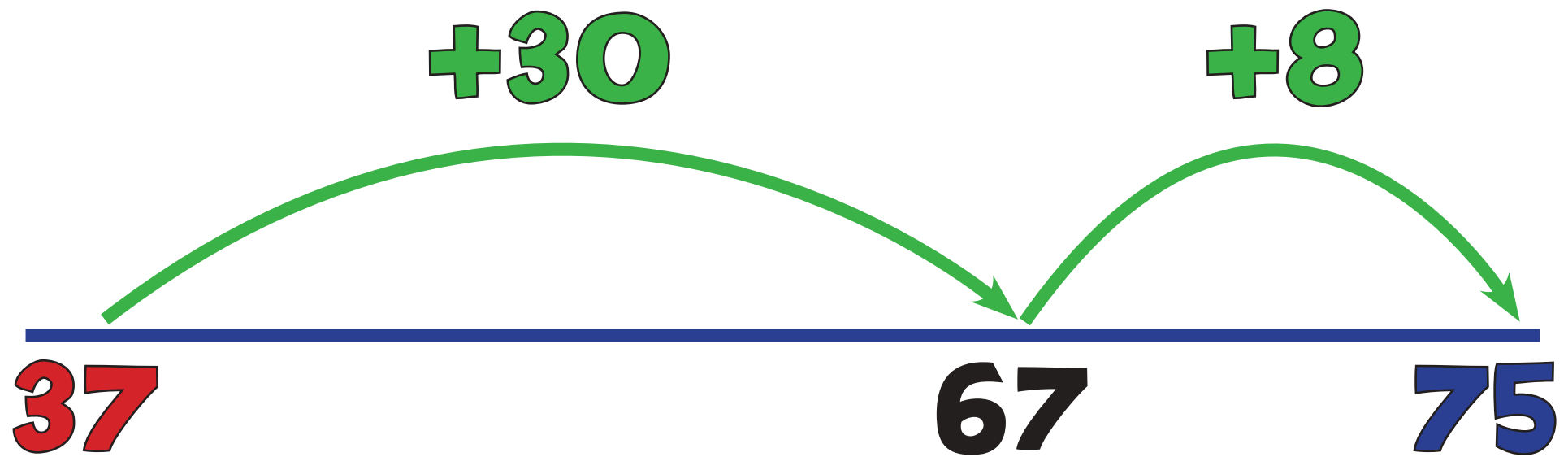
+24 +200 +3000 +42



$$5042 - 1776 = 3266$$



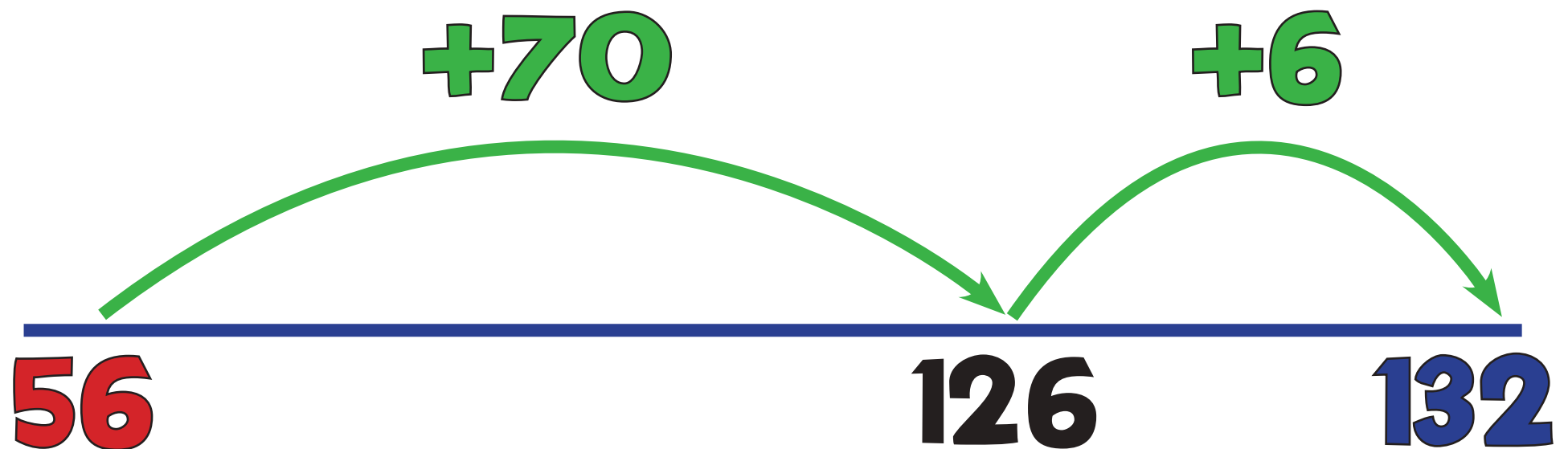
S9: 10s Jump, 1s Jump!



$$75 - 37 = 38$$



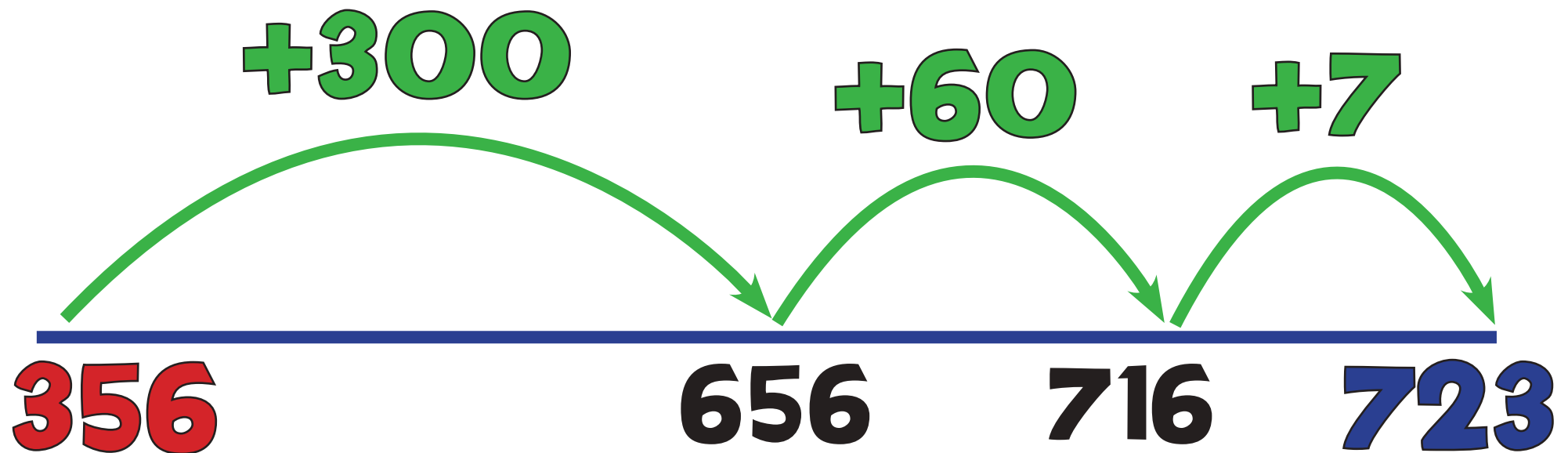
S9b: 10s Jump, 1s Jump!



$$132 - 56 = 76$$



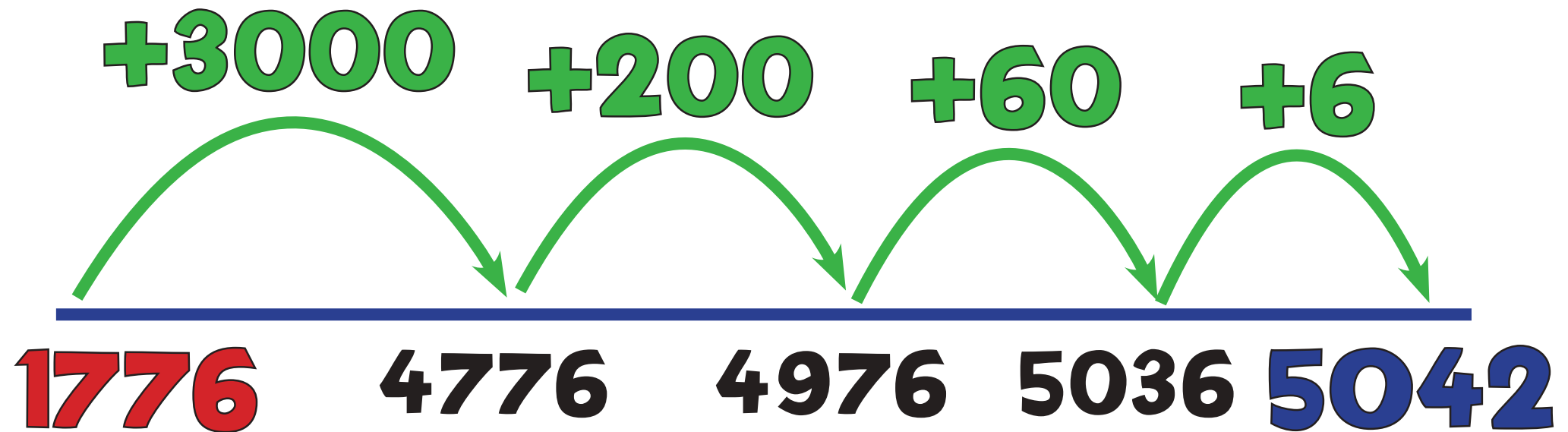
S9c: 100s, 10s, 1s Jump



$$723 - 356 = 367$$



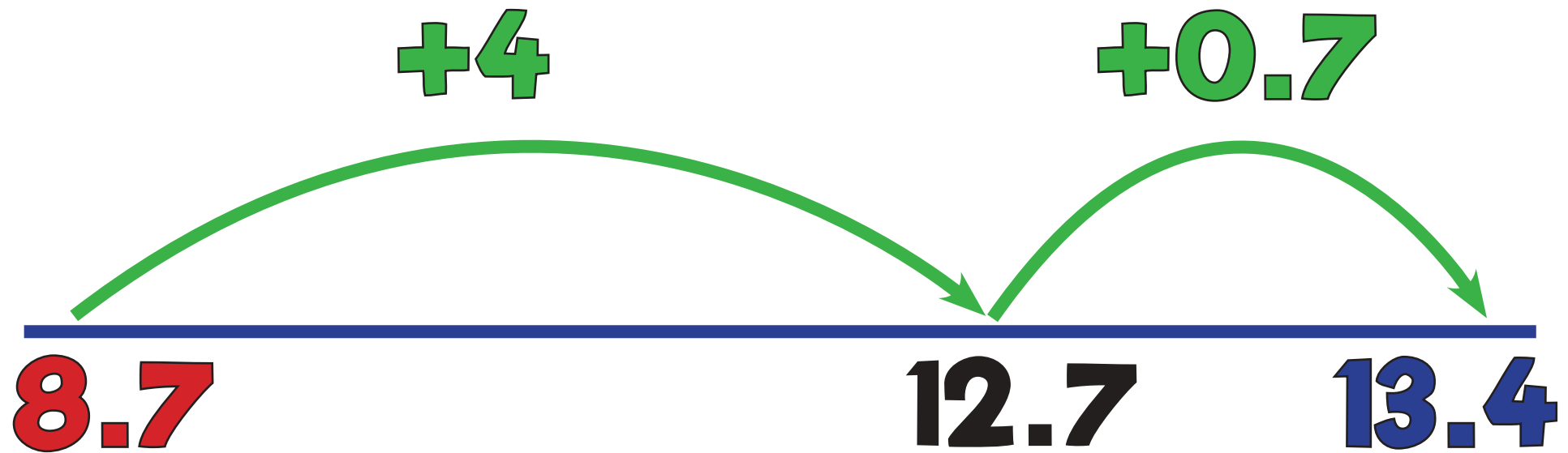
S9d: 1000s, 100s, 10s, 1s Jump



$$5042 - 1776 = 3266$$



S9f: 1s Jump, Tenths Jump!



$$13.4 - 8.7 = 4.7$$



S10: Expanded Column

Subtraction (100, 10, 1s)

$$723 - 356 = 367$$

600	110	1
700	20	3
- 300	50	6
300	60	7



(S11: Column Subtraction)

Additional

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{cc} 10 & 1 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{cc} 8 & 7 \end{array} \\ - \begin{array}{cc} 2 & 3 \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{cc} 6 & 4 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$$



(S11: Column Subtraction)

Additional:a

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ \text{6} \text{ } \text{7} \text{ } \text{5} \\ - \text{3} \text{ } \text{7} \\ \hline \text{3} \text{ } \text{8} \end{array}$$



(S11: Column Subtraction)

Additional:b

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{100} \quad \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ \text{0} \quad \text{12} \quad \text{1} \\ \text{1} \text{ } \text{3} \text{ } \text{2} \\ - \text{5} \text{ } \text{6} \\ \hline \text{7} \text{ } \text{6} \end{array}$$



S11: Column Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{ccc} 100 & 10 & 1 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 11 & 1 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{ccc} \cancel{7} & \cancel{2} & 3 \end{array} \\ - \begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 5 & 6 \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 6 & 7 \end{array} \end{array}$$



S11d: Column Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{4}{\cancel{5}} \overset{19}{\cancel{0}} \overset{13}{\cancel{4}} \overset{1}{2} \\ - 1776 \\ \hline 3266 \end{array}$$



S11e: Column Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{7}^3 \text{4}^1 \text{2}^7 \text{8}^{12} \text{3}^1 \text{1} \\ - \text{4} \text{2} \text{7} \text{3} \text{5} \text{8} \\ \hline \text{3} \text{1} \text{5} \text{4} \text{7} \text{3} \end{array}$$



S11f: Column Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{c} 10 \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{10} \\ 0 \quad 12 \quad 1 \\ \cancel{1} \quad \cancel{3} \quad 4 \end{array} \\
 - \begin{array}{c} 8 \quad 7 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{c} 4 \quad 7 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$



S11g: Column Subtraction

	10	1	■	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$
	6	11		13	1
	7	2	■	4	3
-	4	7	■	8	5
	2	4	■	5	8



S11h: Column Subtraction

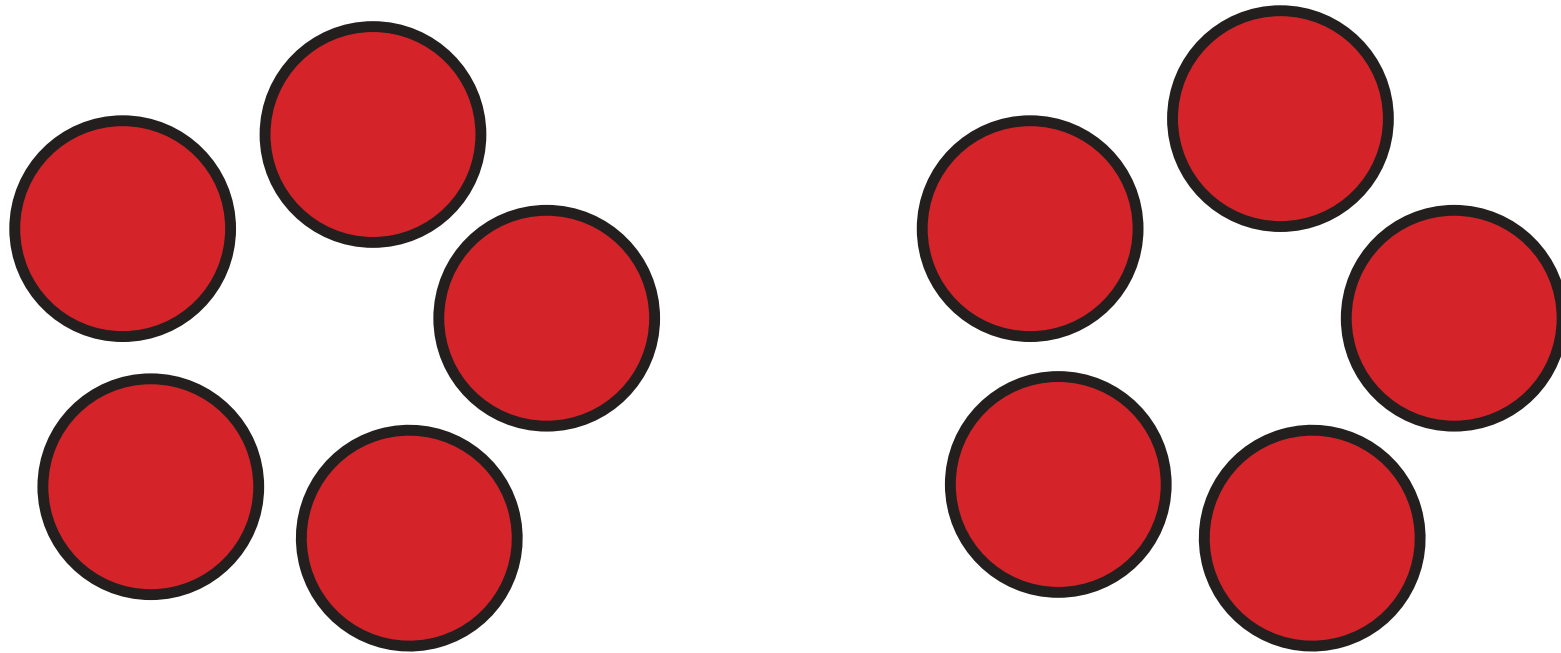
With Decimals

$$12.4 - 5.97 = 6.43$$

	10	1	■	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$
0	11	13	1		
1	2	4	0		
-					
	5	9	7		
	6	4	3		



(M1: Groups)

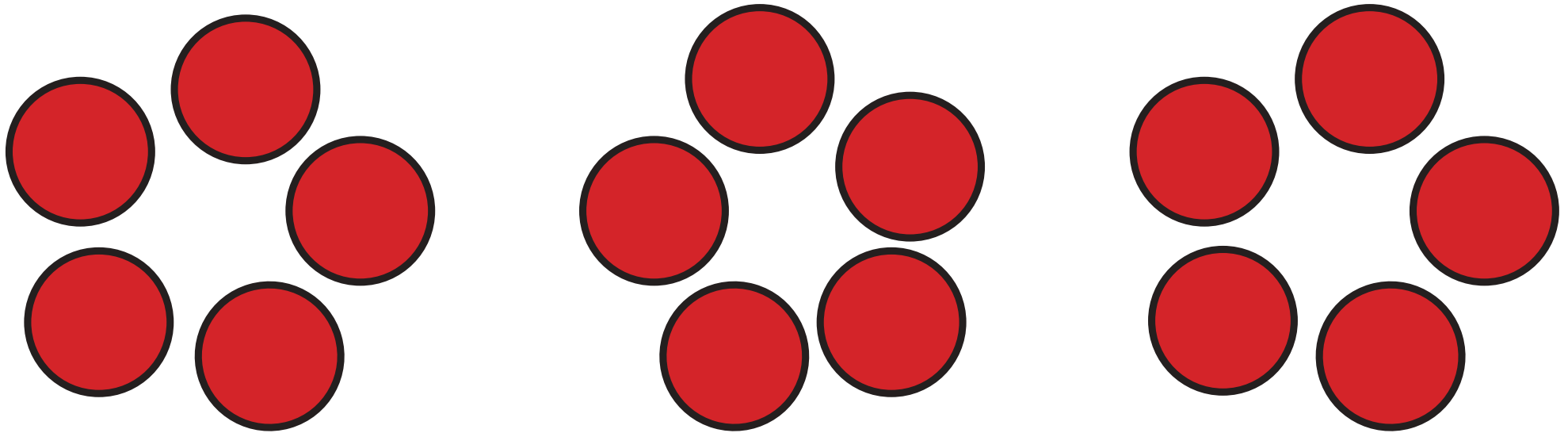


“2 groups of 5 counters makes 10 counters altogether”



M1: Repeated Addition

(Groups)



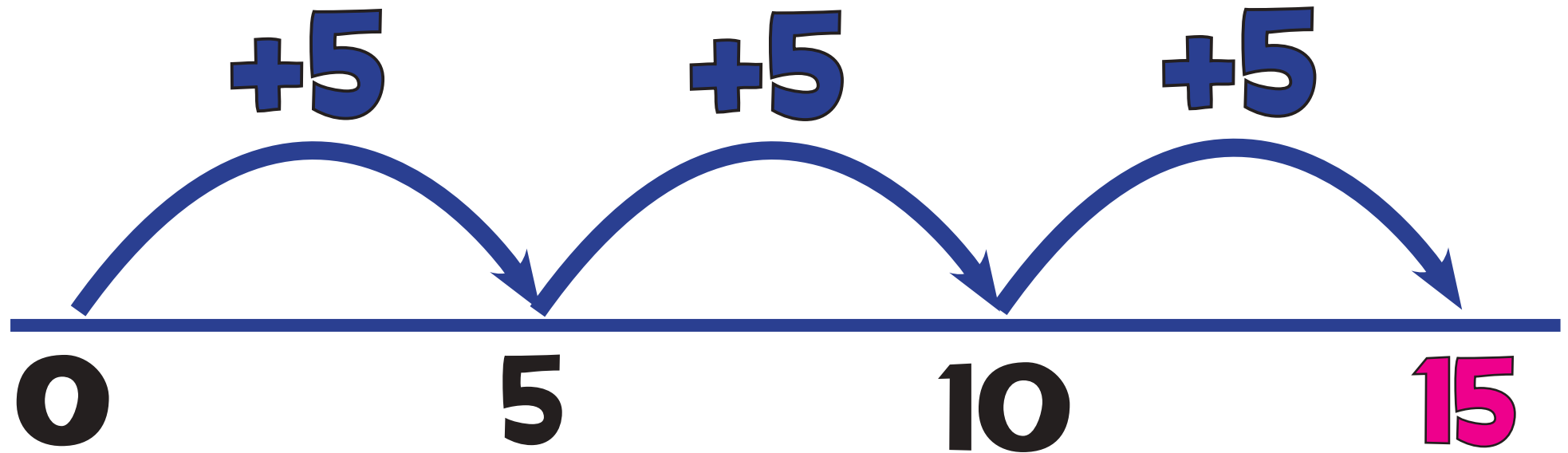
$$5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

“5 multiplied by 3” means “5, 3 times”, which gives “3 lots of 5”!



M2: Repeated Addition

(Number Line)

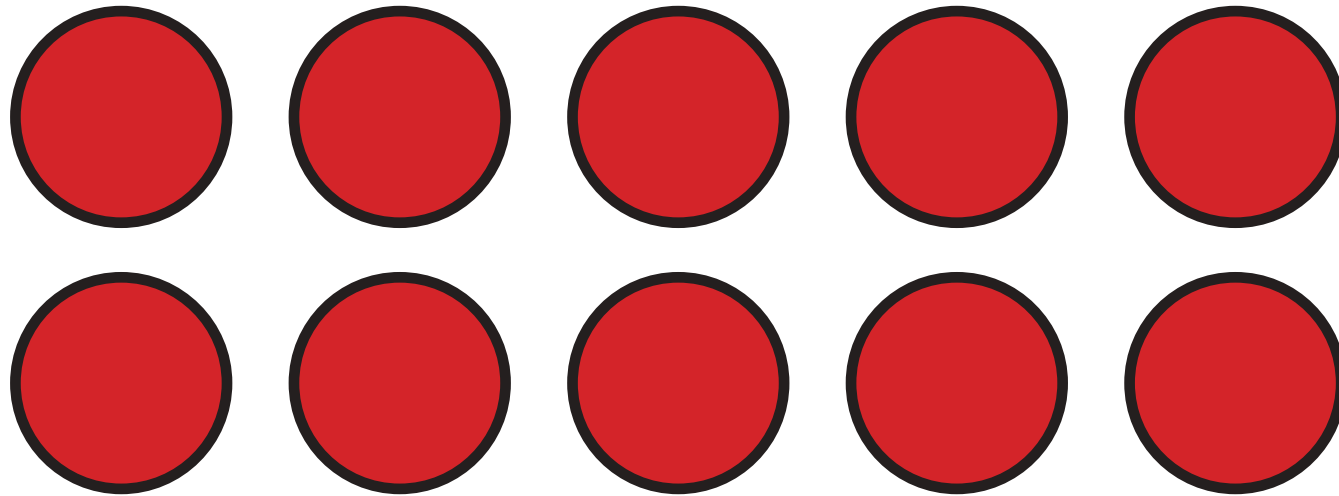


$$5 \times 3 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

“5 times 3” means “5, 3 times!”



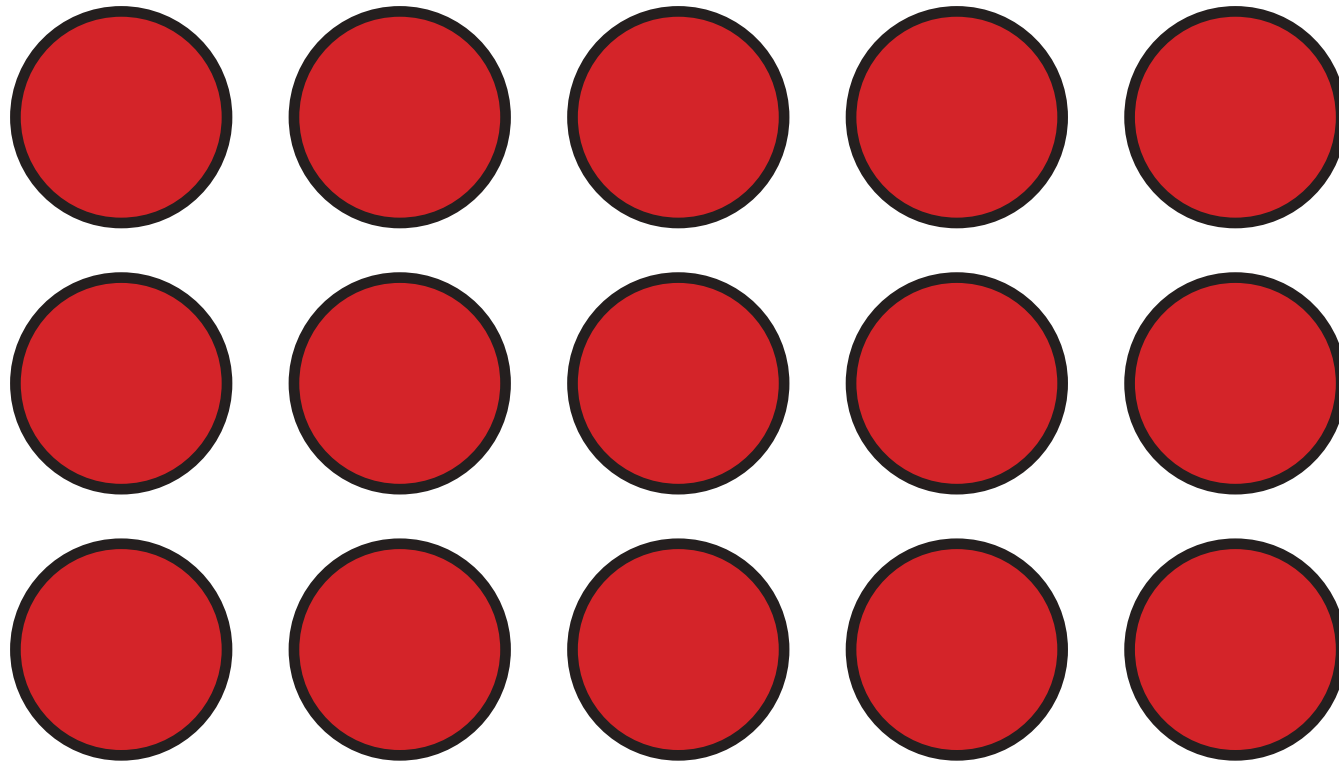
(M3: Arrays)



“2 groups of 5 counters” or “5 groups of 2 counters” - “10 counters altogether”



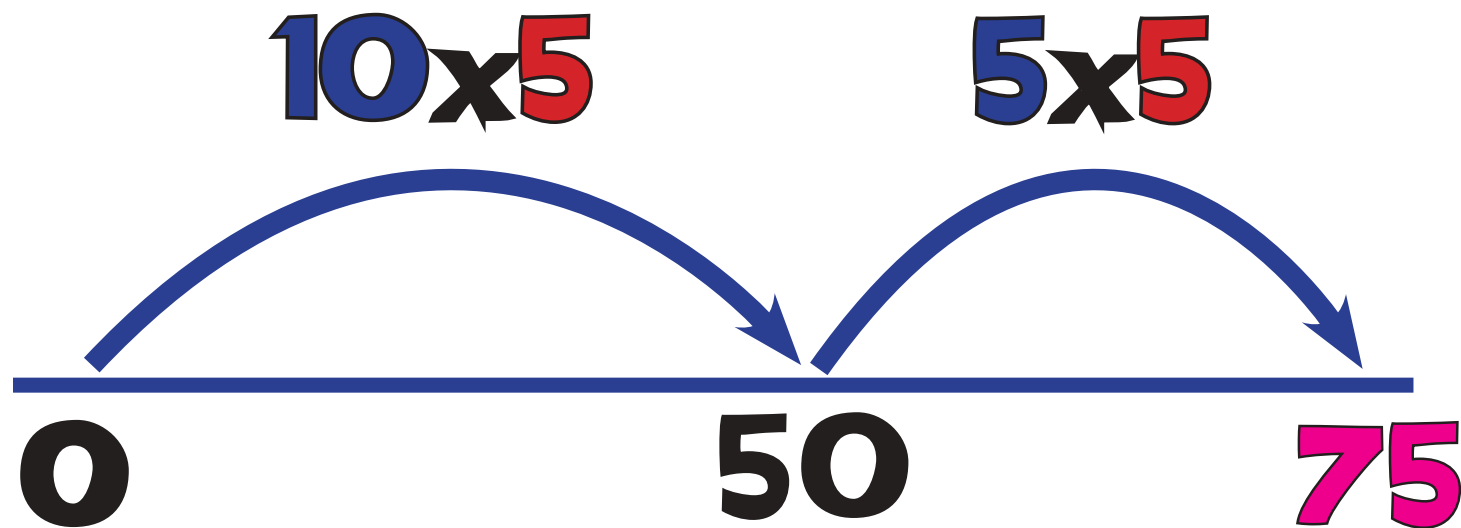
M3: Arrays



$$3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ or } 5 \times 3 = 15$$



M4: Multi Boing!



$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \times 5 = 50 \\ 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$$

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$



M4a: Partitioning

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

$$10 \times 5 = 50$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$50 + 25 = 75$$



M5: Grid Method

Short Multiplication

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

x	10	5
5	50	25

$$50 + 25 = 75$$



M5a: Grid Method

Short Multiplication

$$43 \times 6 = 258$$

x	40	3
6	240	18

$$240 + 18 = 258$$



M5b: Grid Method

Short Multiplication

$$147 \times 4 = 588$$

x	100	40	7
4	400	160	28

$$400 + 160 + 28 = 588$$



M6: Expanded Column

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{100} \quad \text{10} \quad \text{1} \\ 1 \quad 4 \quad 7 \\ \times \quad \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 160 \\ 400 \\ \hline 588 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (4 \times 7) \\ (4 \times 40) \\ (4 \times 100) \end{array}$$



(M7: Column Multiplication)

Additional

$$\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{cc} 10 & 1 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 5 \end{array} \\ \times \quad \begin{array}{c} 5 \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{cc} 7 & 5 \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} 2 \end{array} \end{array}$$



(M7: Column Multiplication)

Additional:a

100	10	1
	4	3
x		6
2	5	8
		1



M7: Column Multiplication

100	10	1
1	4	7
x		
4		
5	8	8
1	2	



M7a: Column Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 3647 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14588 \\ \times \quad 212 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



M8: Grid Method

Long Multiplication

$$43 \times 65 = 2795$$

x	40	3
60	2400	180
5	200	15

$$2400 + 180 + 200 + 15 = 2795$$



M8a: Grid Method

Long Multiplication

$$243 \times 68 = 16,524$$

x	200	40	3	
60	12000	2400	180	= 14,580
8	1600	320	24	= 1,944

$$14580 + 1944 = 16,524$$



M9: Long Multiplication

Column

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \quad \quad 43 \\
 \times \quad 65 \\
 \hline
 215 \\
 + 2580 \\
 \hline
 2795
 \end{array}$$

(5×43)
 (60×43)



M9a: Long Multiplication

Column

$$\begin{array}{r}
 243 \\
 \times 68 \\
 \hline
 1944 \quad (8 \times 243) \\
 14580 \quad (60 \times 243) \\
 \hline
 16524
 \end{array}$$

Carrying numbers are shown above the digits in the intermediate products and below the final product.



M9b: Long Multiplication

Column

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \quad \quad 203 \\
 \times \quad \quad 68 \\
 \hline
 \quad 1624 \\
 + \quad 12180 \\
 \hline
 13804
 \end{array}$$

(8×203)
 (60×203)

Carrying: 1 (from 4 to 0), 1 (from 0 to 8), 1 (from 8 to 2), 1 (from 2 to 1), 1 (from 1 to 1).



M9c: Column Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{10} \quad \text{1} \quad \text{■} \quad \frac{1}{10} \\ 3.6 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 14.4 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$



M9d: Column Multiplication

100 10 1 ■ $\frac{1}{10}$

47.2

x 3

141.6

2



M9e: Column Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{c} 10 \quad 1 \quad \cdot \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{100} \end{array} \\
 7.38 \\
 \times 6 \\
 \hline
 44.28 \\
 \hline
 4 \quad 2 \quad 4
 \end{array}$$



M9f: Long Multiplication

Column Decimals

	10	1	•	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	
	2	4	.	3		
x		2	.	5		
	1	2	.	1	5	(0.5 x 24.3)
	1	2		1		
+	4	8	.	6	0	(2 x 24.3)
	6	0	.	7	5	
	1					



M9g Long Multiplication

Column

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{3786} \\
 \times \quad 48 \\
 \hline
 30288 \\
 + 151440 \\
 \hline
 181728
 \end{array}$$

Partial products and carry values:

- 8 x 6 = 48 → 8, carry 4
- 8 x 8 = 64 → 4, carry 6
- 8 x 7 = 56 → 6, carry 5
- 8 x 3 = 24 → 4, carry 2
- 40 x 6 = 240 → 0, carry 24
- 40 x 8 = 320 → 0, carry 32
- 40 x 7 = 280 → 8, carry 28
- 40 x 3 = 120 → 0, carry 12

$$(8 \times 3786)$$

$$(40 \times 3786)$$



MM1: Jump!

x100

x10

÷10

÷100

1000 100 10 1 ■ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{100}$

3400

340

34

3.4

0.34



MM1a: Jump!

x1000

63400

x100

6340

x10

634

63.4

÷100

6.34

÷100

0.634

÷1000

0.0634



MM2: Re-ordering

$$\begin{array}{l} (9 \times 2) \times 5 \\ 18 \times 5 = 90 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (9 \times 5) \times 2 \\ 45 \times 2 = 90 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (2 \times 5) \times 9 \\ 10 \times 9 = 90 \quad *$$



MM2a: Re-ordering

$$(7 \times 4) \times 5$$

$$28 \times 5 = 140$$

$$(7 \times 5) \times 4$$

$$35 \times 4 = 140$$

$$(4 \times 5) \times 7$$

$$20 \times 7 = 140 *$$



MM2b: Re-ordering

$$(9 \times 8) \times 6$$

$$72 \times 6 = 432$$

$$(9 \times 6) \times 8$$

$$54 \times 8 = 432 *$$

$$(8 \times 6) \times 9$$

$$48 \times 9 = 432$$



MM3: Partitioning

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{50} \\ (10 \times 5) \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{25} \\ (5 \times 5) \end{array} = 75$$



MM3a: Partitioning

$$37 \times 4 = 148$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{120} \\ \text{(30} \times \text{4)} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{28} \\ \text{(7} \times \text{4)} \end{array} = 148$$



MM4: Round & Adjust

$$49 \times 3 = 147$$

$$(50 \times 3) - (1 \times 3)$$

$$150 - 3 = 147$$



MM4a: Round & Adjust

$$198 \times 4 = 792$$

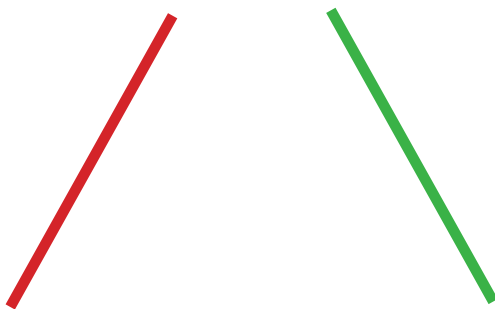
$$(200 \times 4) - (2 \times 4)$$

$$800 - 8 = 792$$



MM5: Doubling

Double **17** = **34**

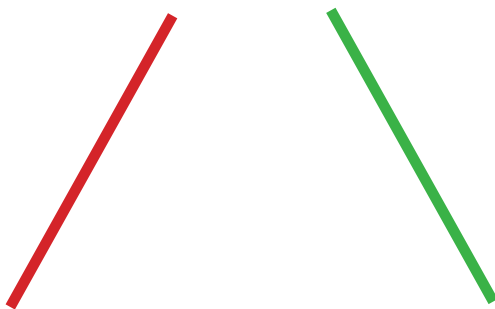


20 + **14** = **34**



MM5a: Doubling

Double **37** = **74**

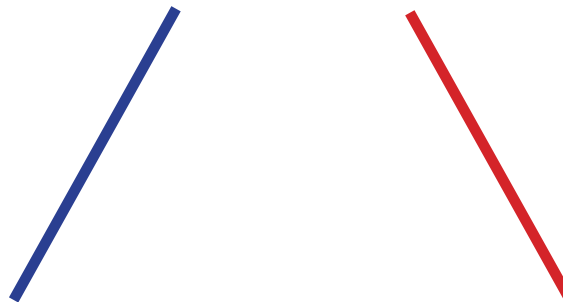


60 + **14** = **74**



MM5c: Doubling

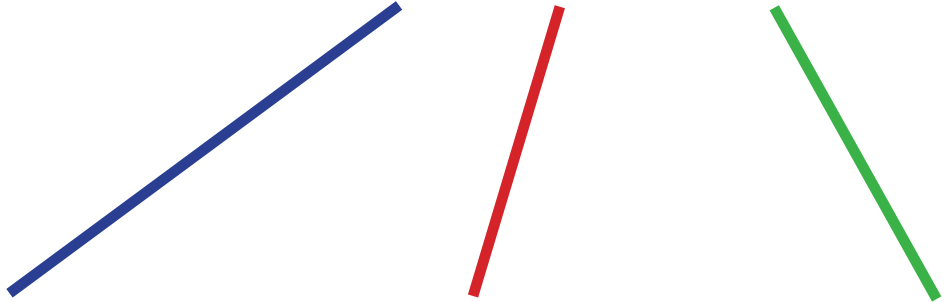
$$\text{Double } 340 = 680$$


$$600 + 80 = 680$$



MM5e: Doubling

$$\text{Double } 278 = 556$$



A diagram illustrating the doubling of 278. Three lines connect the digits of 278 to the corresponding parts of the sum below: a blue line from '2' to '400', a red line from '7' to '140', and a green line from '8' to '16'.

$$400 + 140 + 16 = 556$$



MM9: Doubling & Halving

$$45 \times 14$$

$$90 \times 7 = 630$$



MM9a: Doubling & Halving

$$36 \times 25$$

$$18 \times 50$$

$$9 \times 100 = 900$$



MM9b: Doubling & Halving

$$26 \times 32$$

$$52 \times 16$$

$$104 \times 8 = 832$$

$$208 \times 4 \text{ etc.}$$



MM10: Factorising

$$32 \times 15 = 480$$

$$(32 \times 5 \times 3)$$

$$160 \times 3 = 480$$



MM10a: Factorising

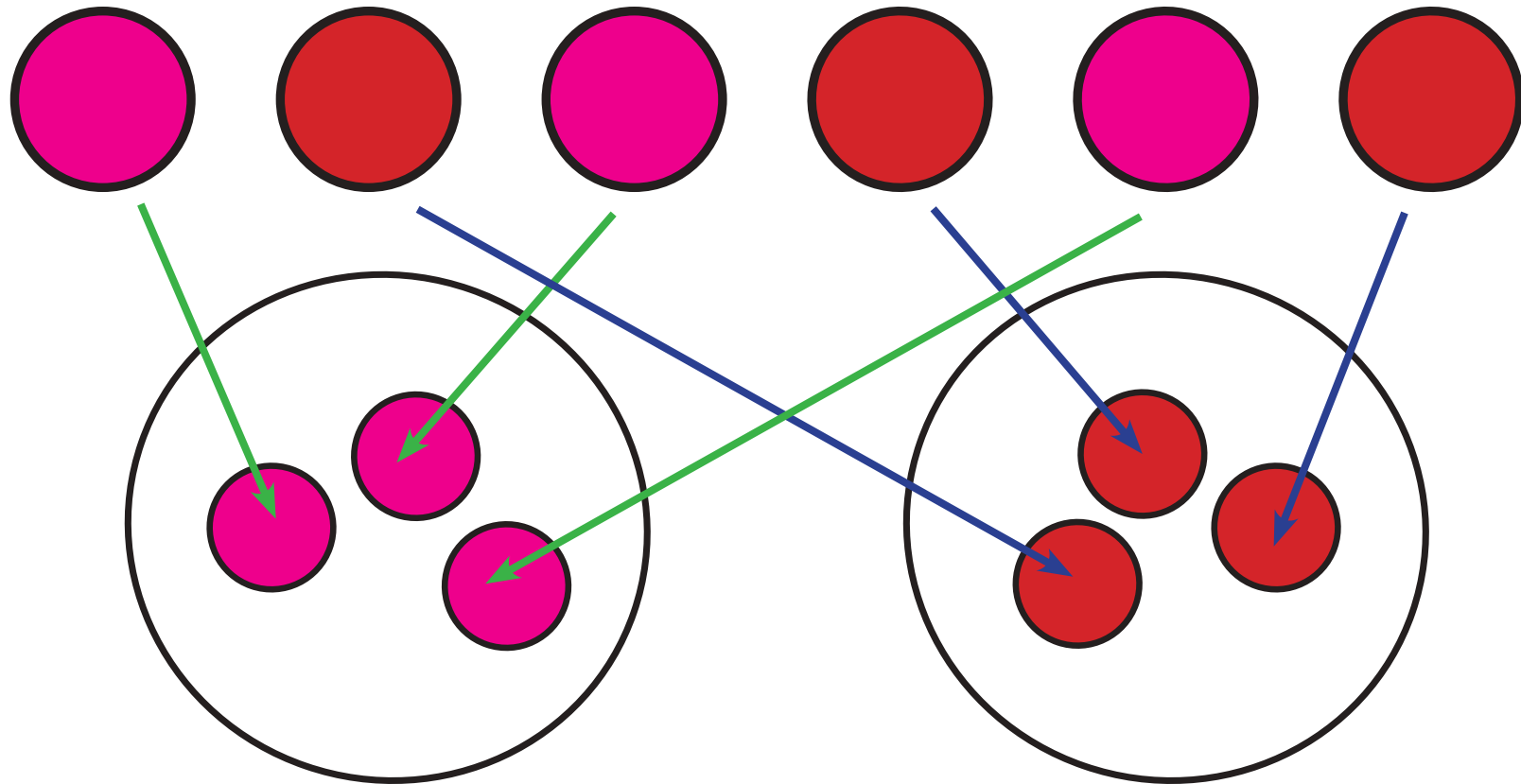
$$52 \times 24 = 1248$$

$$(52 \times 4 \times 6)$$

$$208 \times 6 = 1248$$



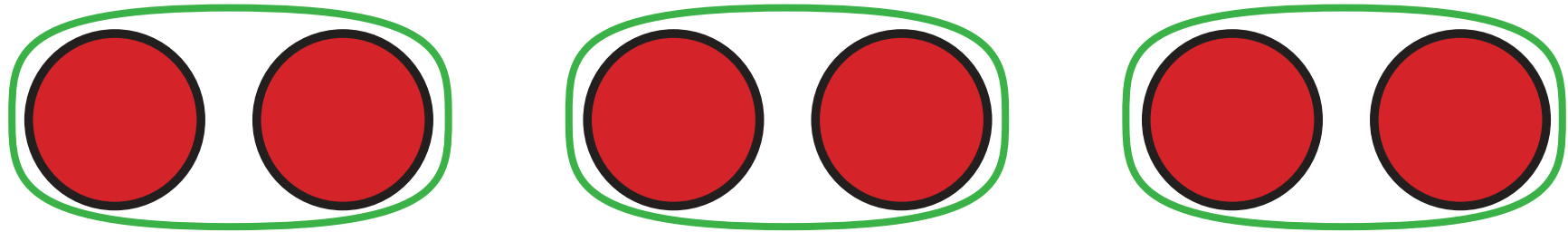
D1: Sharing (Concept)



**“If I share 6 into 2 equal amounts,
how many in each group?” Answer: 3**



D2: Grouping (Concept)



“How many groups of 2 can I make out of 6?”

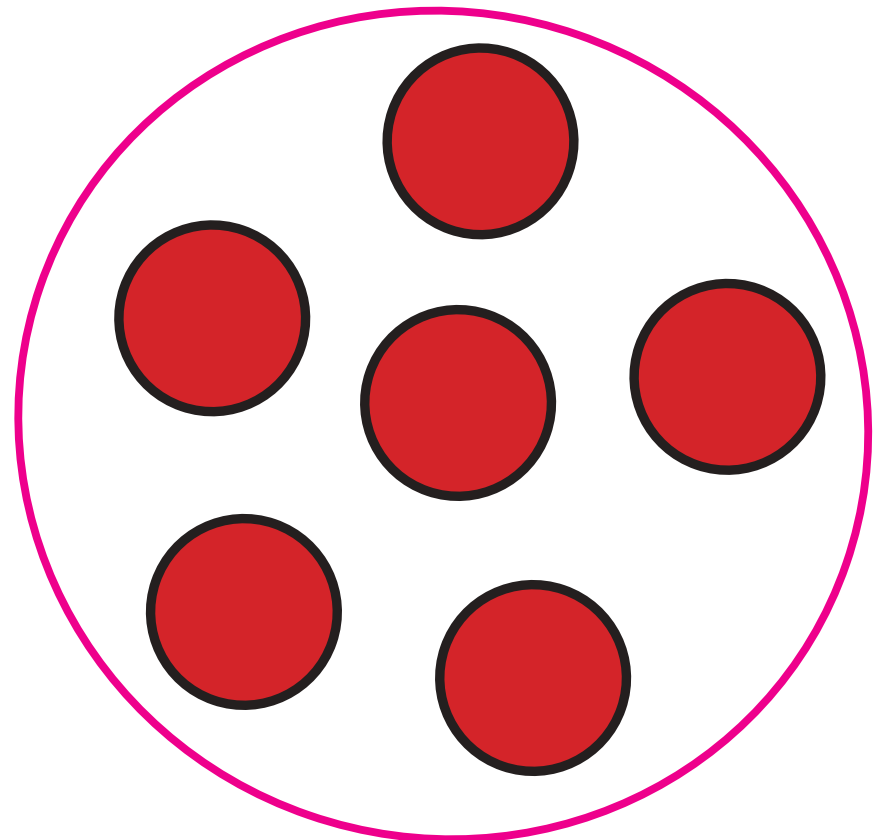
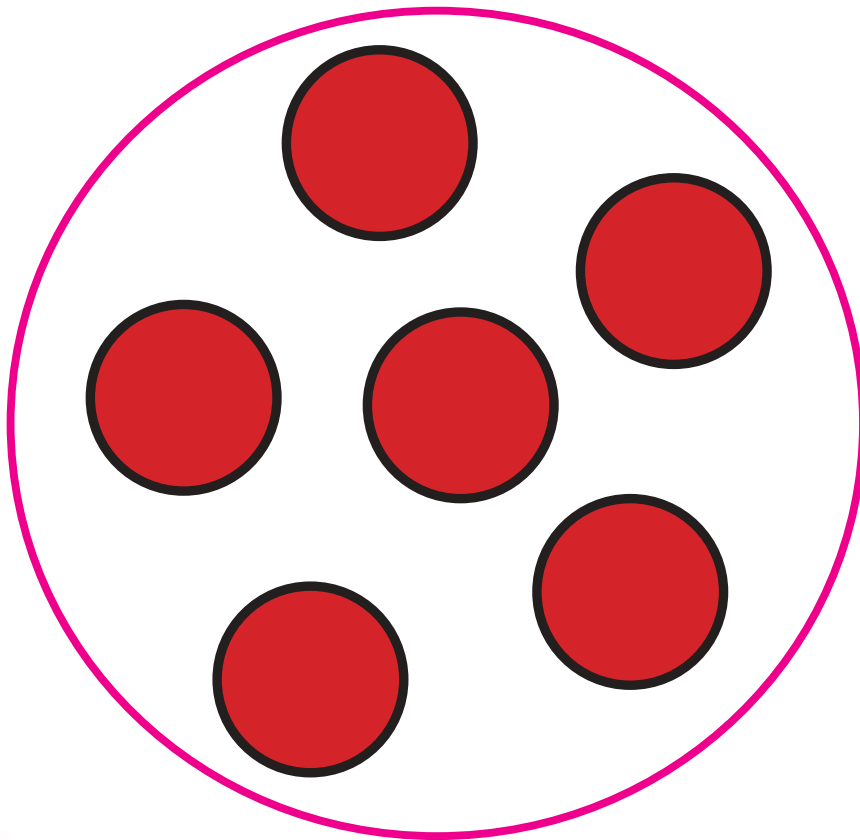
Answer: 3



D3: Division as Sharing

$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

“If I share **12** into **2** equal amounts, how many in each group?” Answer: **6**

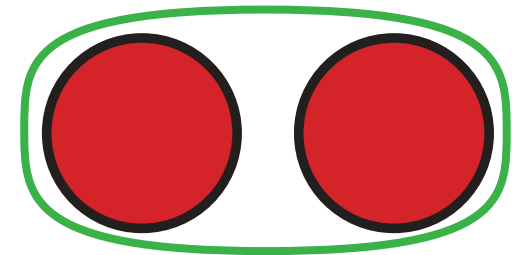
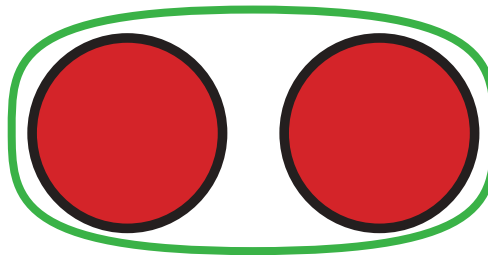
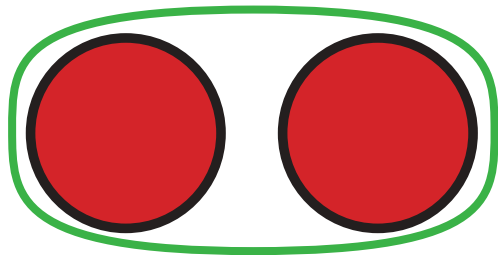
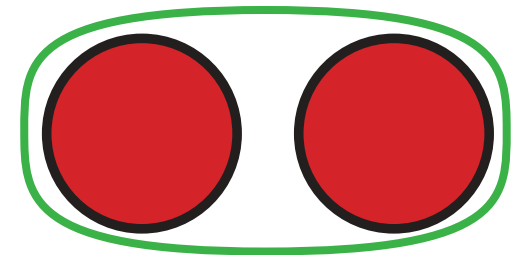
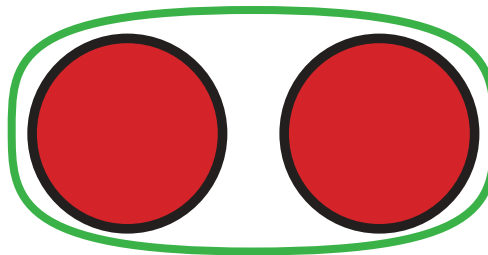
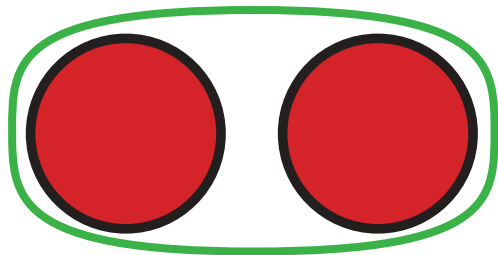


D4: Division as Grouping

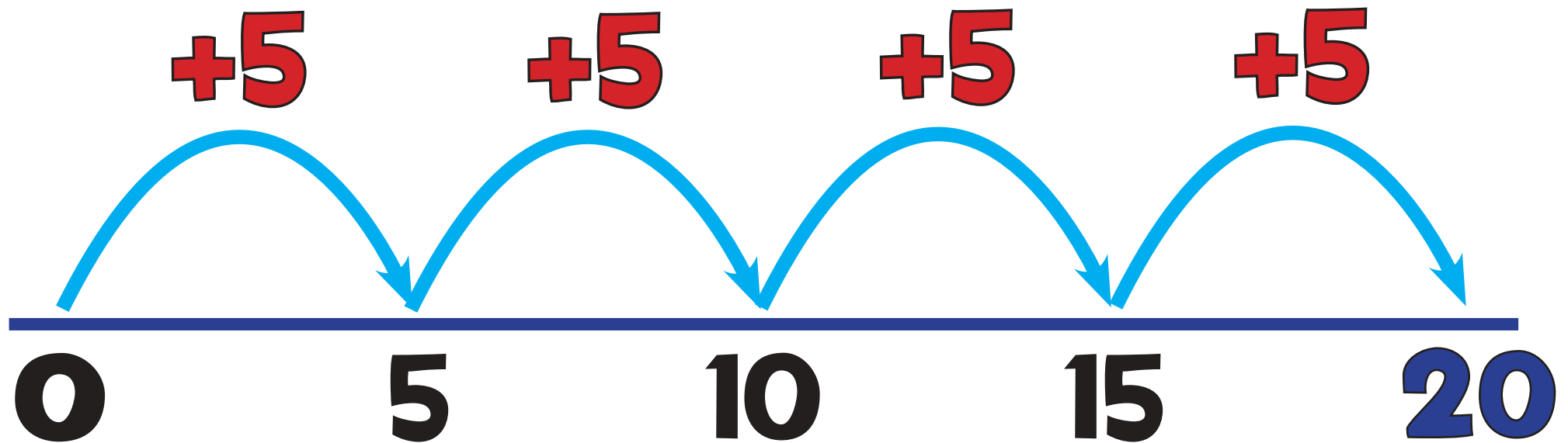
$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

"How many groups of **2**
can I fit into **12**?"

Answer: **6**



D5: Grouping on a Number Line



"How many 5s in 20?"

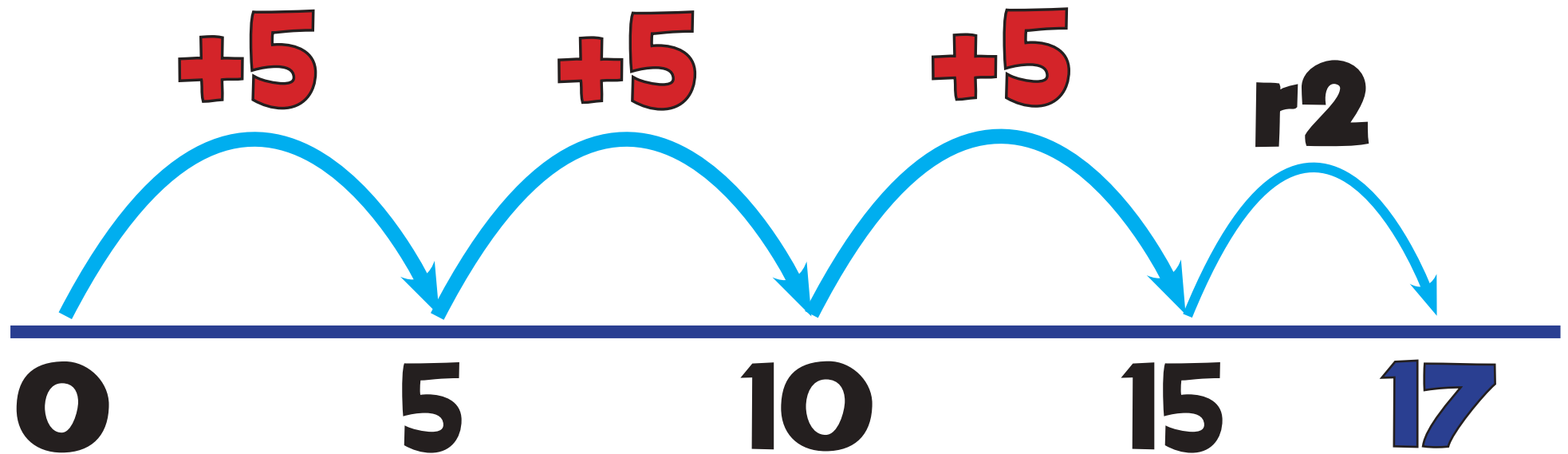
Answer: 4

$$20 \div 5 = 4$$



D6: Grouping on a Number Line

Remainders

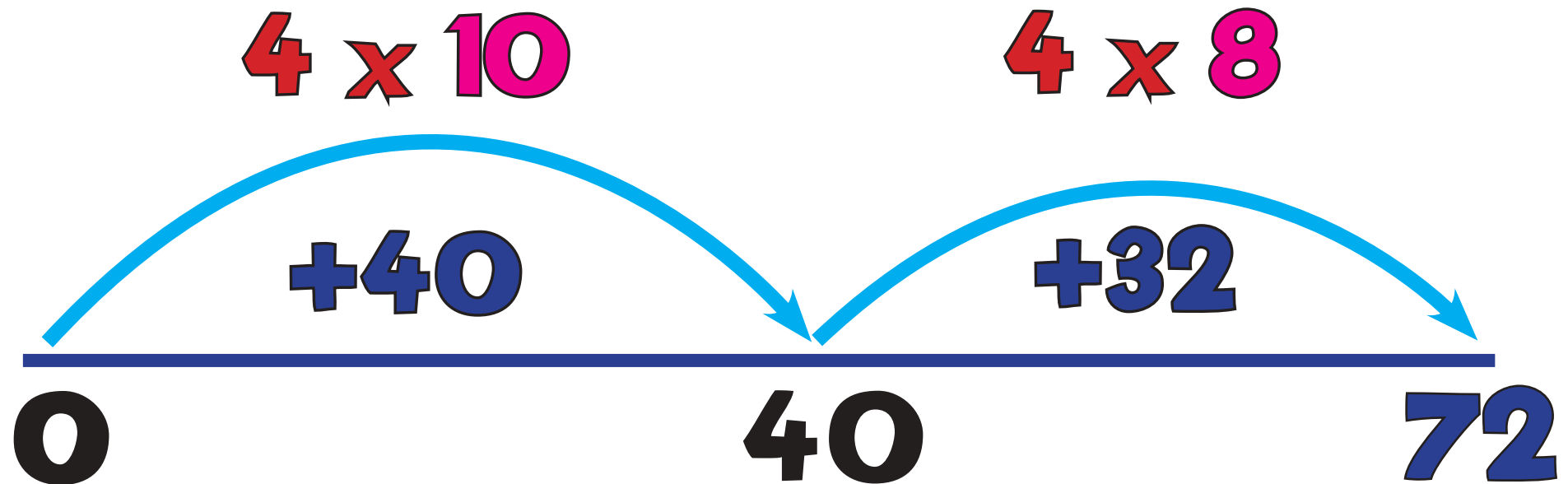


$$17 \div 5 = 3r2$$

“How many 5s in 17?”
Answer: 3 remainder 2



D7: Chunking Jump



$$72 \div 4 = 18$$

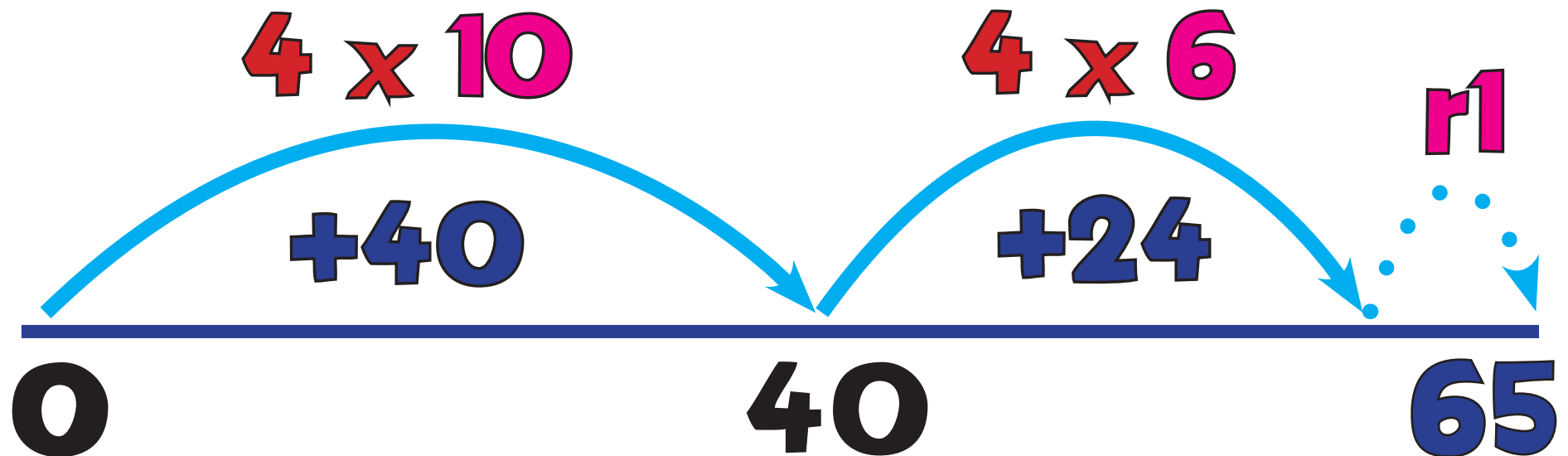
“How many 4s in 72?”

Answer: 18



D7a: Chunking Jump

Remainders



“How many 4s in 65?”
Answer: **16r1**

$$65 \div 4 = 16r1$$



D8: Find the Hunk!

$$72 \div 4 = 18$$

The
Hunk!

40

+

Chunk

32



10

+



8

$\div 4$

= 18



D9: Mega Hunk!

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$

Mega
Hunk!

120

+

Chunk

16



30

+

4

$\div 4$

= 34



D9d: Mega Hunk!

$$591 \div 3 = 197$$

Mega Hunk!		Mega Hunk!		Chunk		
300	+	270	+	21		
↓		↓		↓	÷ 3	
100	+	90	+	7	=	197



D9f: Mega Hunk!

$$846 \div 5 = 169 \text{r}1$$

Mega
Hunk!

500



100

Mega
Hunk!

+ 300



+ 60

Chunk

+ 46



+ 9r1

÷ 5

= 169r1



D9g: Mega Hunk!

Simple Long Division

$$480 \div 15 = 32$$

Mega
Hunk!

450

+

Chunk

30



$\div 15$

30

+

2

= 32



D10: Short Division

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 4 \overline{) 136} \end{array}$$



D10c: Short Division

$$394 \div 6 = 65r4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 65r4 \\ 6 \overline{) 394} \end{array}$$



D10d: Short Division

$$591 \div 3 = 197$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 197 \\ 3 \overline{) 591} \end{array}$$



D10e: Short Division

$$5978 \div 7 = 854$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 854 \\ 7 \overline{) 5978} \end{array}$$



D10f: Short Division

Different Remainders

$$\begin{array}{r} 169.2 \\ 5 \overline{) 846.0} \end{array}$$

3 4 1

$$846 \div 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 169 \text{ r}1 \\ 5 \overline{) 846} \end{array}$$

3 4

$$\begin{array}{r} 169 \frac{1}{5} \\ 5 \overline{) 846} \end{array}$$

3 4



D10i: Short Division

$$87.5 \div 7 = 12.5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.5 \\ 7 \overline{) 87.5} \end{array}$$

Short division calculation showing 87.5 divided by 7 equals 12.5. The dividend 87.5 is written below the divisor 7, with a pink division bar. The quotient 12.5 is written above the bar. The digits are color-coded: 1 (pink), 2 (green), 5 (purple) in the quotient; 8 (red), 7 (green), 5 (purple) in the dividend. Small red and green numbers 1 and 3 are placed above the 8 and 7 respectively, indicating the steps of the division process.



D11: Chunking

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 4 \overline{) 136} \\ \underline{-120} \quad (4 \times 30) \\ 16 \\ \underline{-16} \quad (4 \times 4) \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$



D11b: Chunking

$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 4 \overline{) 136} \\ \underline{- 40} \quad (4 \times 10) \\ 96 \\ \underline{- 40} \quad (4 \times 10) \\ 56 \\ \underline{- 40} \quad (4 \times 10) \\ 16 \\ \underline{- 16} \quad (4 \times 2) \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$



D11c: Chunking

Remainders

$$\begin{array}{r} 65r4 \\ 6 \overline{) 394} \\ \underline{- 360} \quad (6 \times 60) \\ 34 \\ \underline{- 30} \quad (6 \times 5) \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$$394 \div 6 = 65r4$$



D11d: Chunking

Mega Chunk

$$\begin{array}{r} 197 \\ 3 \overline{) 591} \\ - 300 \quad (3 \times 100) \\ \hline 291 \\ - 270 \quad (3 \times 90) \\ \hline 21 \\ - 21 \quad (3 \times 7) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$591 \div 3 = 197$$



D11e: Chunking

Mega Chunk

$$\begin{array}{r} 854 \\ 7 \overline{) 5978} \\ - 5600 \quad (7 \times 800) \\ \hline 378 \\ - 270 \quad (7 \times 50) \\ \hline 28 \\ - 28 \quad (7 \times 4) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$5978 \div 7 = 854$$



D11f: Chunking

Mega Chunk

$$\begin{array}{r} 169r1 \\ 5 \overline{)846} \\ - 500 \quad (5 \times 100) \\ \hline 346 \\ - 300 \quad (5 \times 60) \\ \hline 46 \\ - 45 \quad (5 \times 9) \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$846 \div 5 = 169r1$$



D11g1: Chunking

Long Division

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 15 \overline{) 480} \\ \underline{- 450} \quad (15 \times 30) \\ 30 \\ \underline{- 30} \quad (15 \times 2) \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$480 \div 15 = 32$$



D12: Long Division

Short Division Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \text{ r}21 \\ 37 \overline{) 983} \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the short division method for 983 divided by 37. The divisor 37 is written in black on the left. The dividend 983 is written in the middle, with the 9 in blue, the 8 in red, and the 3 in green. Above the dividend, the quotient 26 is written in pink, followed by a remainder of 21 (r21) also in pink. A pink horizontal line separates the quotient from the dividend. Above the 9, a blue 9 is written, and above the 8, a red 24 is written, indicating the multiplication steps: 37 times 2 equals 74, and 37 times 6 equals 222.



D13: Long Division

Chunking Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \text{ r}21 \\ 37 \overline{) 983} \\ \underline{- 740} \quad (37 \times 20) \\ 243 \\ \underline{- 222} \quad (37 \times 6) \\ 21 \end{array}$$

$$983 \div 37 = 26 \text{ r}21$$



D13j: Long Division

Chunking Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \text{ r}21 \\ 37 \overline{) 983} \\ \underline{- 370} \quad (37 \times 10) \\ 613 \\ \underline{- 370} \quad (37 \times 10) \\ 243 \\ \underline{- 222} \quad (37 \times 6) \\ 21 \end{array}$$

$$983 \div 37 = 26 \text{ r}21$$



D14: Long Division

Traditional Method

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \text{ r}21 \\ 37 \overline{) 983} \\ \underline{- 74} \\ 243 \\ \underline{- 222} \\ 21 \end{array}$$

$$983 \div 37 = 26 \text{ r}21$$

