	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Addition	Adding three single digits. Use of base 10 to combine two numbers.	Column method- regrouping. Using place value counters (up to 3 digits).	Column method- regrouping. (up to 4 digits)	Column method- regrouping. Use of place value counters for adding decimals	Column method- regrouping. Abstract methods.
Key language: sum, total, parts and wholes, plus, add, altogether, more, 'is equal to' 'is the same as'.					
Subtraction	Counting back Find the difference Part whole model Make 10	Column method with regrouping. (up to 3 digits using place value counters)	Column method with regrouping. (up to 4 digits)	Column method with regrouping. Abstract for whole numbers. Decimals with the same amount of decimal places.	Column method with regrouping. Abstract methods. Decimals with different amounts of decimal places.
Key language: take away, less than, the difference, subtract, minus, fewer, decrease.					
Multiplication	Arrays- showing commutative multiplication	Arrays 2 digits × 1 digit using base 10	Column multiplication (2 and 3 digit multiplied by 1 digit)	Column multiplication Abstract only but might need a repeat of year 4 first (up to 4 digit numbers multiplied by 1 or 2 digits)	Column multiplication Abstract methods (multi-digit up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number)
Key language: double, times, multiplied by, the product of, groups of, lots of, equal groups.					

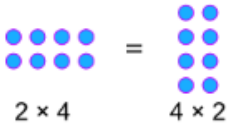
	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Division	Division as grouping Division within arrays - linking to multiplication Repeated subtraction	Division with a remainder-using times tables facts and repeated subtraction. 2 digits divided by 1 digit using base 10	Division with a remainder Short division (up to 3 digits by 1 digit- concrete and pictorial)	Short division (up to 4 digits by a 1 digit number including remainders)	Short division Long division (up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number) Children should exchange into the tenths and hundredths column too
Key language: share, group, divide, divided by, half.					

Commutative Law

In addition and multiplication, numbers may be added or multiplied together in any order. The Commutative Law does not work for subtraction or division.

a + b = b + a

a × b = b × a

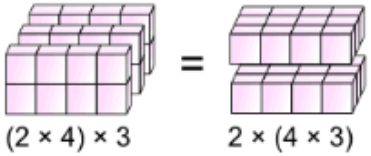


Associative Law

In addition and multiplication, no matter how the numbers are grouped, the answer will always be the same. The Associative Law does not work for subtraction or division

(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)

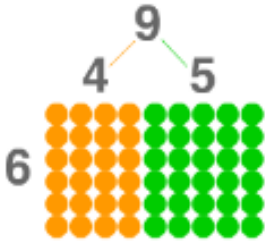
(a x b) x c = a x (b x c)



Distributive law

Multiplying a number is the same as multiplying its addends by the number, then adding the products. The Distributive Law does not work for division.

a x (b + c) = a x b + a x c



6 x (4 + 5) = 6 x 4 + 6 x 5

6 x 9 = 24 + 30

54 = 54

Inverse

Addition and subtraction are inverse operations and multiplication and division are inverse operations. Inverse operations are handy for checking your calculations.