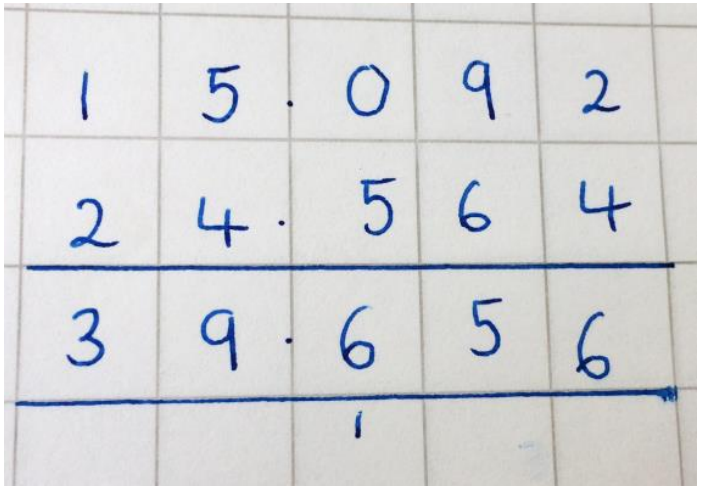
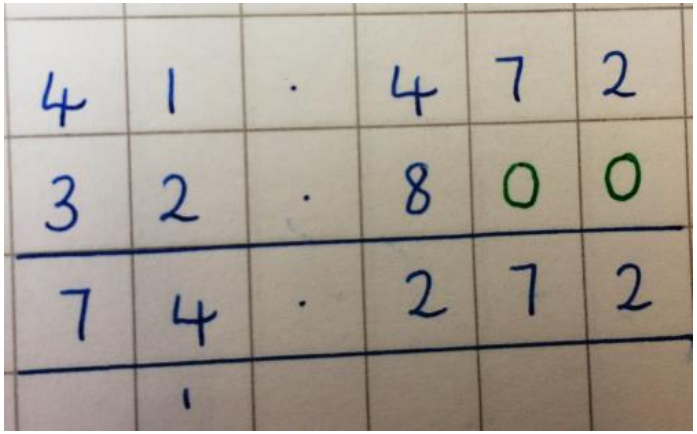
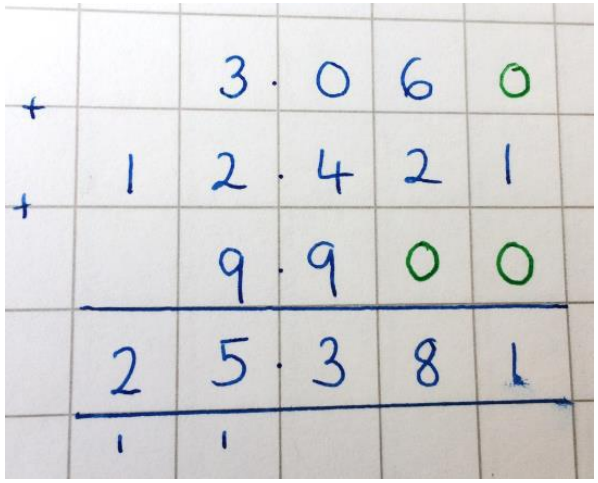
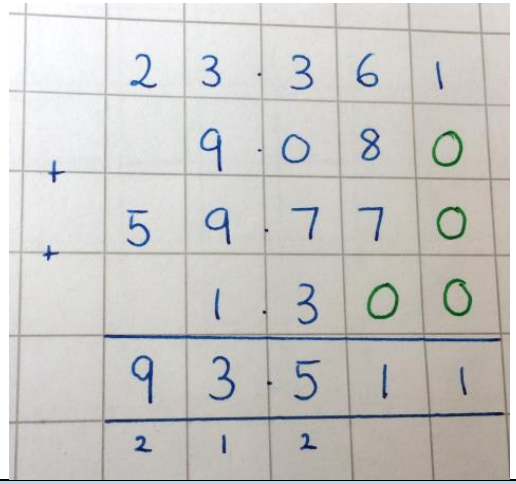
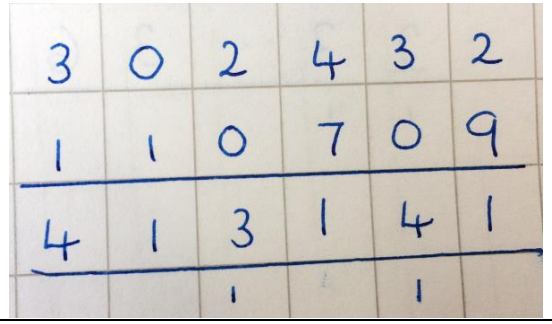
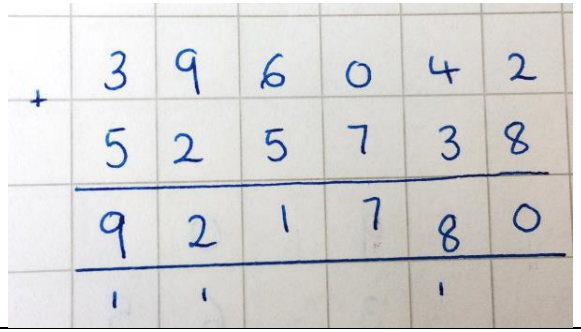
Year Six
Addition

Year Six	Pupils should be able to: In year six children continue to practise column method for addition for bigger numbers and decimal numbers up to three decimal places
Columnar Addition with Decimals	
15.092 + 24.564= 39.656  	Zero (0) should be used as a place holder to ensure that the numbers are to the same decimal place Zero is added to show there is no value to add 41.472 + 32. 8= 74.272 
3.06 + 12.421+9.9= 25.381	Children use the column method to add several numbers with different numbers of decimal places Tenths, hundredths and thousandths should be correctly aligned including the decimal point

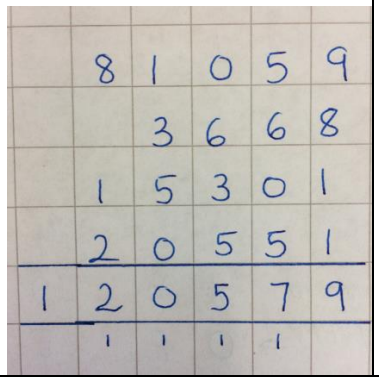
	
23.361 + 9.08 + 59.77 + 1.3= 93.511 	Children use the column method to add several numbers with different numbers of decimal places Tenths, hundredths and thousandths should be correctly aligned including the decimal point
Column Addition to One Million	
302432 + 110709=413141	396042 + 525738=921780

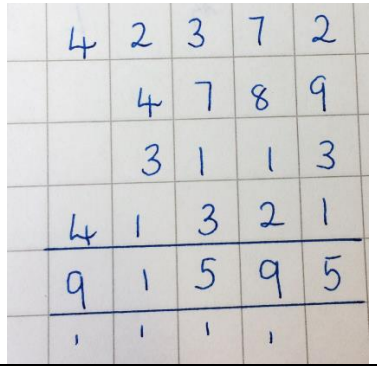




Adding several numbers together with an increasing level of complexity

81059 + 3668 + 15301 + 20551= 120579



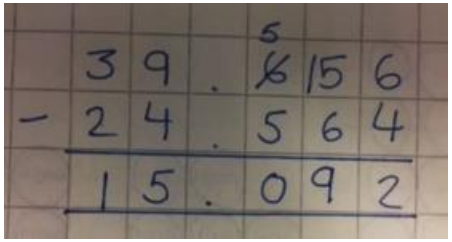
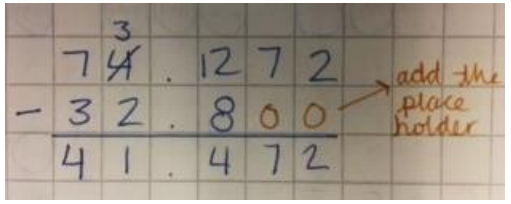
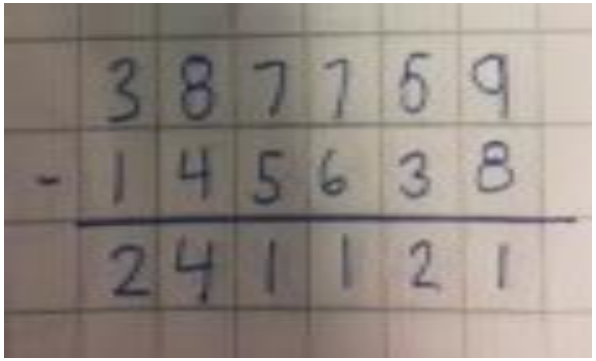


42372 +4789 +3113 + 41321= 91595

The numbers are a combination of thousands and tens of thousands

Subtraction

Year Six	In year six children continue to practise column method for subtraction for bigger numbers and decimal numbers up to three decimal places

Columnar Subtraction with Decimals	
Subtraction up to 3 decimal places 39.656 – 24.564 =  	Zero (0) should be used as a place holder to ensure that the numbers are to the same decimal place Zero is added to show there is no value to subtract 74.272 – 32.472 = 
Columnar Subtraction to One Million	
No regrouping  	Regrouping 

Multiplication

Year Six	Pupils should be able to:

	• multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication

Short Multiplication

Practise and consolidation of multiplying a number by a one digit may be needed in year six so that children can confidently use the short method of multiplication to solve:

to x o=
hto x o=
th h t o x o=

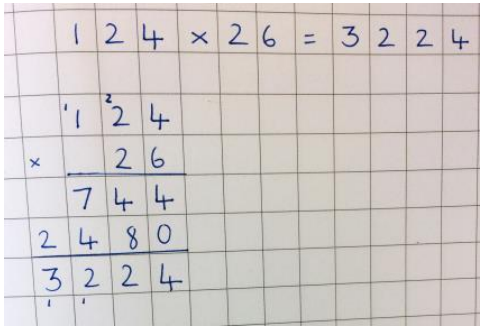
Please refer to previous years guidance for short multiplication exemplification

Long Multiplication

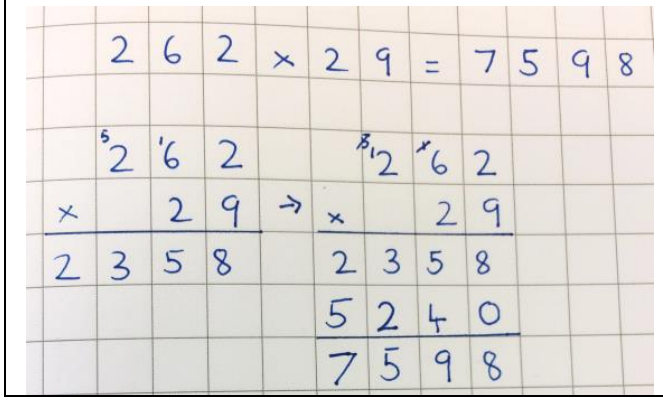
Children consolidate using long HTO X TO multiplication for multiplying a number up to four digits by two digit number

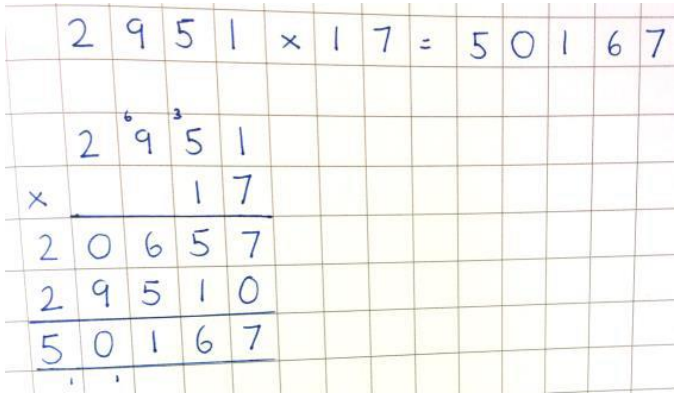
124 x 26=

Answer: 3224



ThHTO x TO



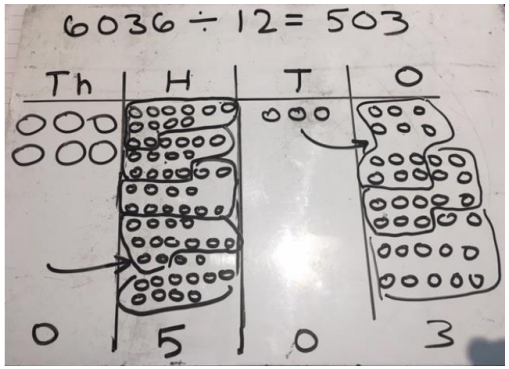


Division

Year Six	Pupils should be able to: • Divide numbers up to 4-digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of short division • Where appropriate for the context divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context • Solve problems involving division • Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal place

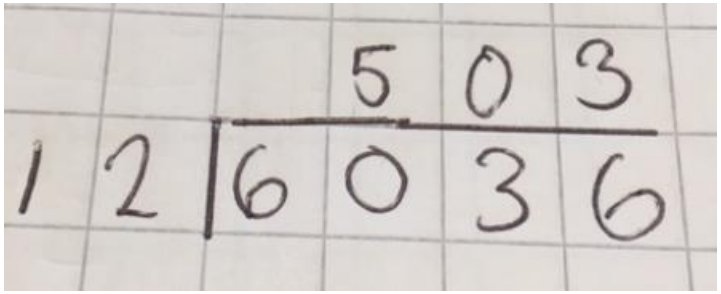
Formal Short Division

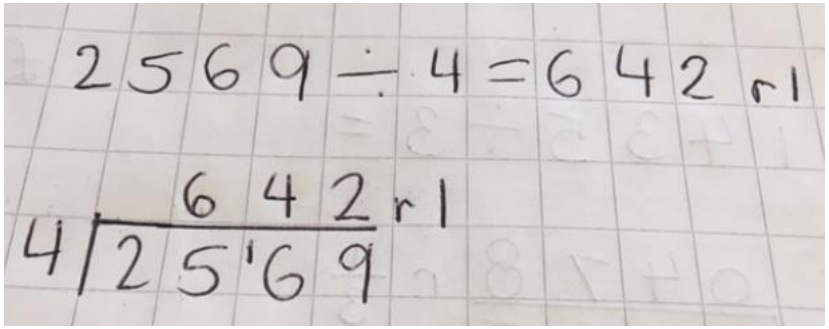
ThHTO X TO

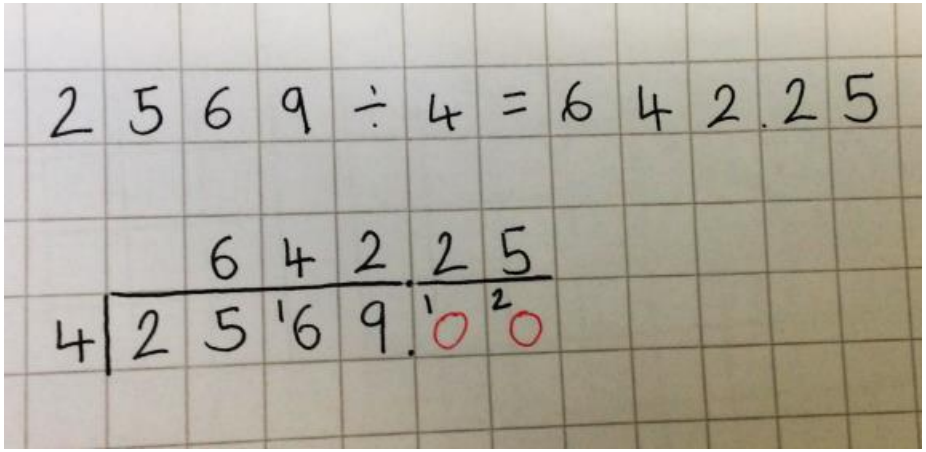


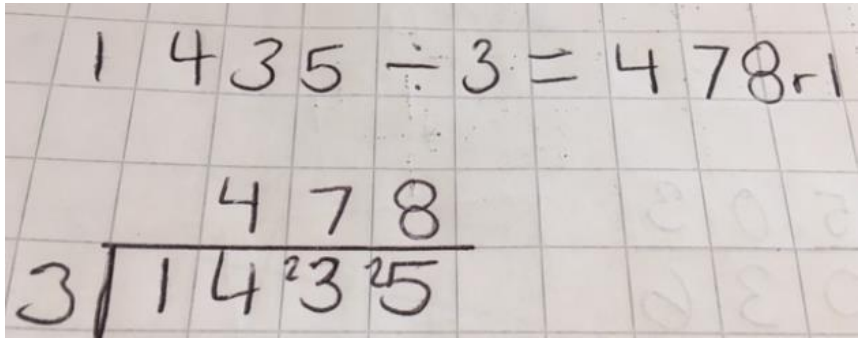
Children can use pictorial methods to grasp concept before solving through the formal short method

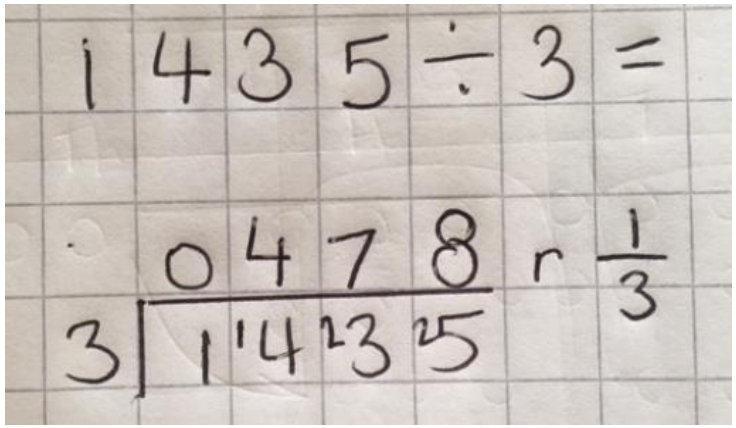
6036 ÷ 12 = 503

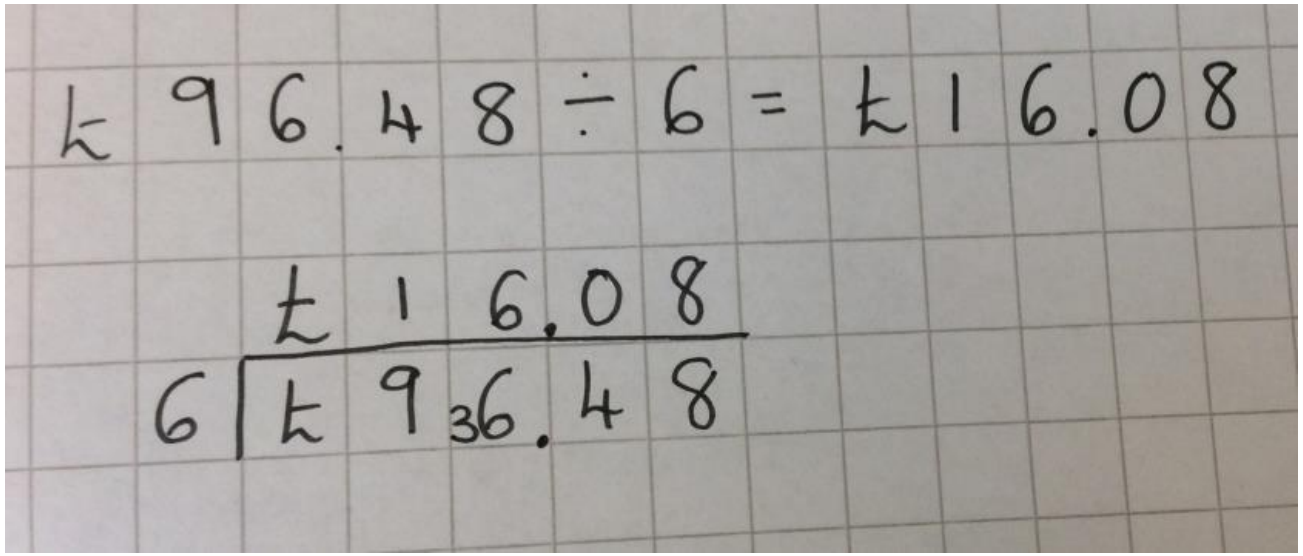



2569 ÷ 4 = 642 r1
642 r1
4 | 25'69

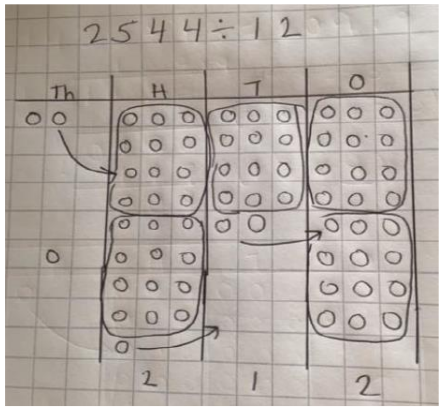

2569 ÷ 4 = 64225
64225
4 | 25'69.1'0'20

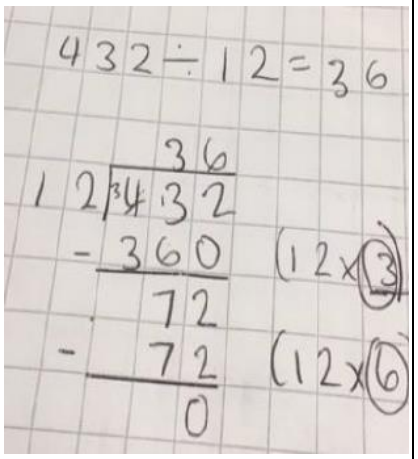

1435 ÷ 3 = 478 r1
478
3 | 1'4'23'5

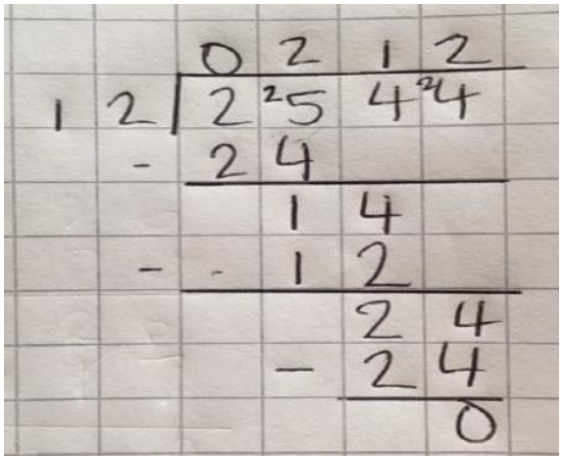

1435 ÷ 3 =
0478 r 1/3
3 | 1'4'23'5

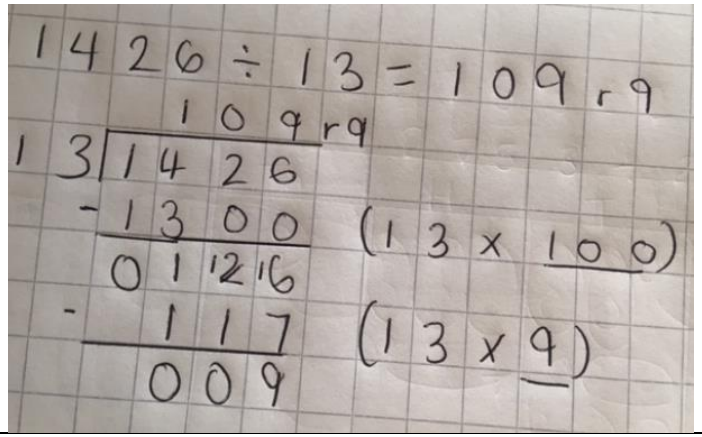


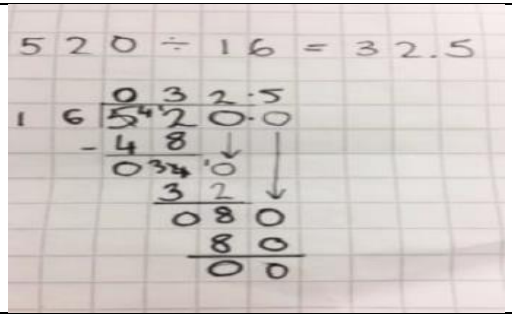
Long Division	
2544 ÷ 12 = 212 Children can use pictorial methods to support understanding of long division	2544 ÷ 12 = 212


2544÷12
Th
H
T
O
2
1
2


432÷12=36
36
12|432
-360 (12x30)
72
-72 (12x6)
0


0212
12|2544
-24
14
-12
24
-24
0


1426÷13=109 r 9
109 r9
13|1426
-1300 (13x100)
0126
-117 (13x9)
009


520 ÷ 16 = 32.5
16 | 520.0
-48
040
-32
080
-80
00