



Methods used to solve the four operations

Year 3 and 4

While in year 3 and 4, the children will be taught to use written methods to solve addition, subtraction, multiplication and division questions. We are aware that these methods may not be the same as parents or carers were taught, but they are the suggested methods stated in the 2014 National Curriculum. These are the methods that children will be taught throughout the whole of KS2. We would appreciate your support in helping your children with these methods.

If you would like more information about how your child is taught the four operations, the Calculation Policy is on the school website. Please don't hesitate to contact your child's class teacher, or myself as Maths Leader, if you would like any additional support with the methods.

Mrs C Butlin

Addition

Children are taught to add using an formal column addition where they add the ones first, then the tens, hundreds etc.

$$\begin{array}{r} 789 \\ + 642 \\ \hline 1431 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$$

Make sure digits of the same place value are in the same column.

Add ones first then ten, hundreds etc.

Carry over if adding digits gives a 2 digit number

Answer is written between the lines.

Subtraction

Children are taught formal column subtraction.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6116 \\ - 358 \\ \hline 368 \end{array}$$

Numbers carried over are written above the old number.

Subtract the ones first, $6 - 8 =$ can't do so carry a ten into the ones as $16 - 8 = 8$.

Answer is written between the lines.

Multiplication

Children are taught to multiply using short multiplication. They will multiply a 2 or 3 digit number by a one digit number

Short multiplication

24×6 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 144 \\ 2 \end{array}$$

Answer: 144

$6 \times 4 = 24$, so 4 ones goes into the ones column and carry the 2 tens into the tens column.
 $6 \times 2 = 12$ add on 2 to make 14 which is really 1 hundred and 4 tens, put into the appropriate column

Division

Children are taught to divide using short division, children should get whole answers and ones that have a remainder

7 goes into 9 once but has 2 left over, this carries into the tens.

$98 \div 7$ becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 7 \overline{) 98} \\ \underline{7} \\ 28 \end{array}$$

Answer: 14

7 goes into 28, exactly four times so answer is 14 with no remainders

$432 \div 5$ becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \text{ r } 2 \\ 5 \overline{) 432} \\ \underline{40} \\ 32 \\ \underline{30} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

Answer: 86 remainder 2

5 doesn't go into 4 so how many 5 goes into 43, answer is 8 and carry 3.

5 goes into 32, six times and 2 is left over, this is the remainder.

Don't forget!

Numbots and Timestable Rockstar!

As a school, we subscribe to: Numbots and Timestable Rockstar. These websites can be used to continue learning at home in a fun way. All children have their own individual log in which should have been sent out by their class teacher.

