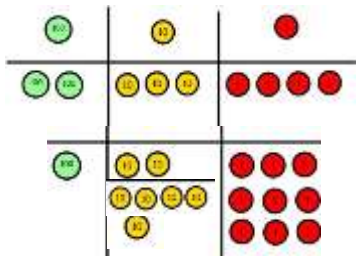
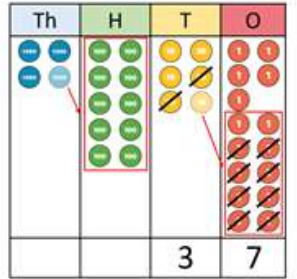
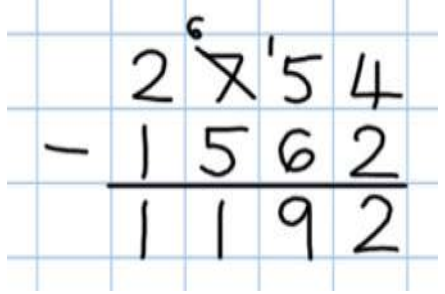


Addition +

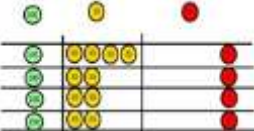


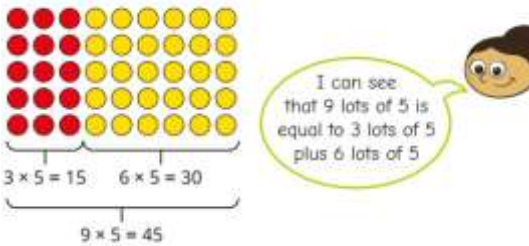
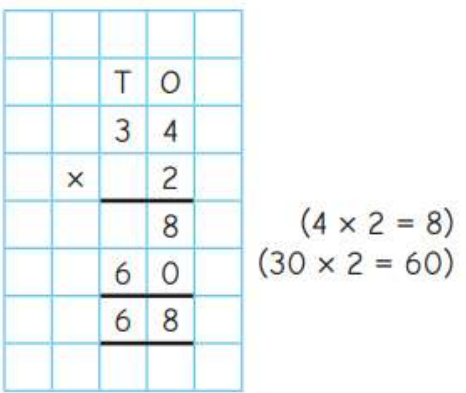

Year 4

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract																																															
Y4—add numbers with up to 4 digits	<p>Counters to add, exchanging ten ones for a ten and ten tens for a hundred and ten hundreds for a thousand.</p> <table><tr><th>Hundreds</th><th>Tens</th><th>Ones</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Hundreds	Tens	Ones				<table><tr><th>Th</th><th>H</th><th>T</th><th>O</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr></table> <p></p>	Th	H	T	O									3	0	5	1	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>3</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>+</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>8</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p>I have <u>6</u> ones, so I <u>do not</u> need to make an exchange.</p> <p>I have <u>10</u> tens, so I <u>do</u> need to make an exchange.</p> <p>I have <u>12</u> hundreds, so I <u>do</u> need to make an exchange.</p> <p>I have <u>8</u> thousands, so I <u>do not</u> need to make an exchange.</p> <p>Continue from previous work to carry hundreds as well as tens.</p> <p>Relate to money and measures.</p>							3	6	3	5	+	4	5	7	1		8	2	0	6		1	1		
Hundreds	Tens	Ones																																																
Th	H	T	O																																															
3	0	5	1																																															
	3	6	3	5																																														
+	4	5	7	1																																														
	8	2	0	6																																														
	1	1																																																

Subtraction - Year 4

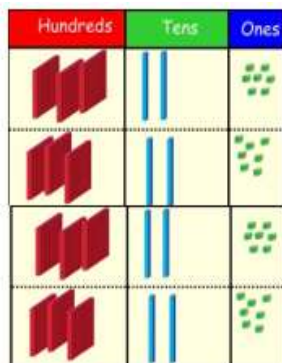
Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
<p>Subtracting tens and ones</p> <p>Year 4 subtract with up to 4 digits.</p> <p><i>Introduce decimal subtraction through context of money</i></p>	<p>$234 - 179$</p>  <p>Model process of exchange using Numicon, base ten and then move to PV counters.</p>	<p>Children to draw pv counters and show their exchange—see Y3</p> <p>$4,065 - 2,128 =$</p>  <p>There are not enough <u>hundreds</u>, so I need to exchange 1 <u>thousand</u> for 10 <u>hundreds</u>.</p>	 <p>Use the phrase less on top STOP, go next door borrow ten more.</p>

Multiplication X Year 4

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
<p>Move to multiplying 3 digit numbers by 1 digit. (year 4 expectation)</p>	<p>Use place value counters to show how we are finding groups of a number. We are multiplying by 4 so we need 4 rows</p> <p>Fill each row with 126</p>  <p>Add up the columns making any exchanges as they go</p>  <p>504</p> <p>Use blocks to make arrays</p>  <p>$2 \times 4 =$</p>	<p>Children can represent their work with place value counters in a way that they understand.</p> <p>They can draw the counters using colours to show different amounts or just use the circles in the different columns to show their thinking .</p> <p>We draw arrays</p> <p>Dora has made an array to show 9×5</p>  <p>$3 \times 5 = 15$ $6 \times 5 = 30$</p> <p>$9 \times 5 = 45$</p>	<p>Moving to using compact formal written method</p>  <p>$(4 \times 2 = 8)$ $(30 \times 2 = 60)$</p> <p>We might still use place value charts alongside written method:</p> <p>Use the place value chart to help you complete the calculation.</p> 

Column multiplication

Children can continue to be supported by place value counters at the stage of multiplication. This initially done where there is no regrouping. $327 \times 4 = 1308$



It is important at this stage that they always multiply the ones first.

Aisha uses base 10 to work out 3×26

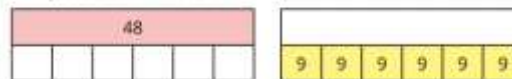


$$3 \times 26 = 60 + 18 = 78$$

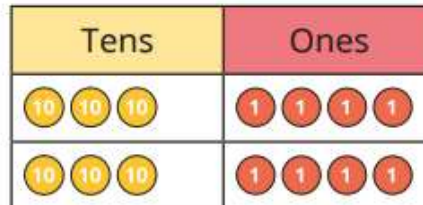
The corresponding long multiplication is modelled alongside

Bar modelling and number lines can support learners when solving problems with multiplication alongside the formal written methods.

Complete the bar models.

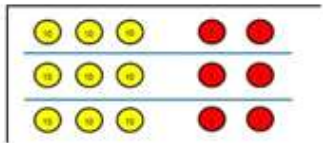
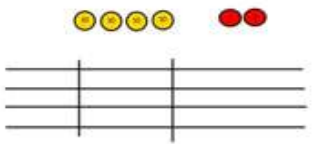
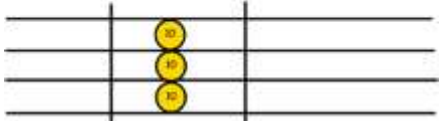
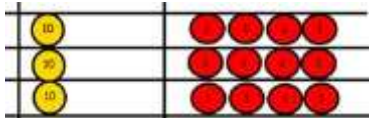
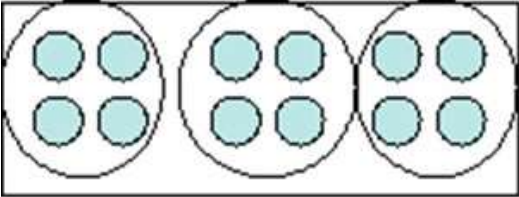
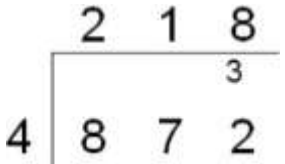
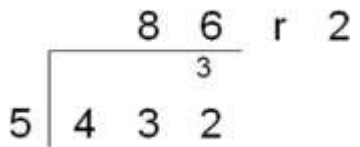
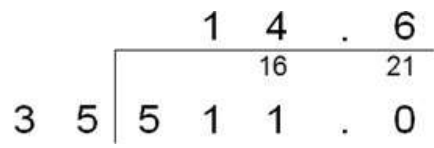
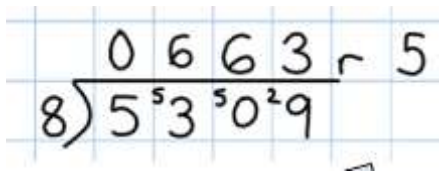


Dora uses place value counters alongside the written multiplication to work out 34×2



Division ÷

Year 4

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Divide at least 3 digit numbers by 1 digit. Short Division	<p>$36 \div 3$</p> <p>Tens Units</p> <p>3 2</p>  <p>Use place value counters to divide using the bus stop method alongside $42 \div 3 =$</p>  <p>Start with the biggest place value, we are sharing 40 into three groups. We can put 1 ten in each group and we have 1 ten left over.</p>  <p>We exchange this ten for ten ones and then share the ones equally among the groups.</p>  <p>We look how much in 1 group so the answer is 14.</p>	<p>Students can continue to use drawn diagrams with dots or circles to help them divide numbers into equal groups.</p>  <p>Encourage them to move towards counting in multiples to divide more efficiently.</p>	<p>Begin with divisions that divide equally with no remainder.</p>  <p>Move onto divisions with a remainder.</p>  <p>Finally move into decimal places to divide the total accurately.</p>  

Dividing by 10, 100 and 1000

Another example of this:


Tommy uses place value counters to divide 85 by 4



Tens	Ones
	
	
	
	





First, he shares the tens.

Then he shares the ones.





 He has 1 one left over.


$$85 \div 4 = 21 \text{ r}1$$

Use place value charts and counters

Th	H	T	O
			
			

$\div 100$

Th	H	T	O
			
			


I can see that when I divide by 100, all the counters move two places to the right on a place value chart.

$$3,400 \div 100 = 34$$