



Rose Maths

	Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Addition	Combining two parts to make a whole: part whole model. Regrouping to make 10. Starting with the largest number and counting on.	Adding by making 10 (Using number bonds). Starting with the largest number and counting on. Column method – (up to 2 digits). (regrouping introduced).	Starting with largest number and counting in (counting in multiples e.g. 10.) Column method – regrouping (up to 3 digits).	Column method – regrouping (up to 4 digits).	Column method – regrouping (more than 4 digits) (Adding decimals – Same amount of decimal places).	Column method – regrouping (more than 4 digits) (Adding decimals – with a variety of decimal places)
Subtraction	Taking away by counting back in ones. Finding the difference by counting back. Finding number bonds to ten when counting back.	Finding the difference by counting back and forwards. Partitioning the subtracted number to make 10. Column method – (up to 2 digits). (regrouping introduced).	Column method with regrouping – (up to 3 digits). Finding the difference (Counting in different multiples of 10).	Column method with regrouping – (up to 4 digits).	Column method with regrouping – (with more than 4 digits). (Subtracting decimals – Same amount of decimal places).	Column method with regrouping – (with more than 4 digits). (Subtracting decimals – with a variety of decimal places).
Multiplication	Doubling. Counting in multiples. Introducing – arrays and repeated addition.	Doubling. Counting in multiples. Repeated addition. Arrays – representing multiplication in different ways (commutative).	Counting in multiples. Repeated addition. Arrays – representing multiplication in different ways (commutative). Column method – expanded and short. Grid method.	Column method – Short form (up to 3-digit by 1- digit). Grid method.	Column method – Short form (up to 4-digit by 1-digit or 2-digits). Grid method.	Column method – Short form (up to 4-digit by 1- digit or 2-digits). Grid method.
Division	Sharing objects into equal amounts. Division as grouping – Using repeated addition.	Division as sharing. Division as grouping – Using repeated addition. Division with arrays.	Division within arrays. Partitioning of part whole models.	Division within arrays. Short division – 3-digits by 1-digit with remainders (concrete and pictorial). Partitioning of part whole models.	Short division – 4-digits by 1- digit with remainders (formal method – interpreting remainders appropriately for context).	Short division Long Division - 4-digits by 1-digit or 2-digits with remainders (formal method – interpreting remainders appropriately for context).