St. Andrew's C. of E Primary School
Progression in the teaching of the 4 Written Operations

	EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Addition	To add two groups by counting all To add by counting on from the largest number	To add by counting on from the largest number Making ten then adding on the remainder Adding by separating the tens and ones	Column method with two digit numbers. Start with no renaming in the ones column. Progress to remaining in the ones column. To add three digit numbers using the column method	Column addition of 3 digit numbers with renaming. Using the bar model to represent addition/subtraction (part-part whole model)	Column addition of 4 digit numbers with renaming/regrouping in any column.	To add numbers within 1 000 000 using the column method of addition. Addition of decimal numbers	
Subtraction	Subtracting by crossing out or taking away Subtracting by counting back.	Subtracting by crossing out or taking away Subtracting by counting back Subtracting from the ones column	Column subtraction starting with a two digit number – a one digit number. Progress two using two two digit numbers, first without and then with renaming.	Column subtraction of 3 digit numbers with renaming. Using the bar model to represent addition/subtraction (part-part whole model)	Column subtraction of 4 digit numbers with renaming in any column.	To subtract numbers within 1 000 000 using the column method of subtraction.	
Multiplication	Understanding doubling is the same as two equal groups.	To identify equal groupings To organise objects into equal rows Understanding doubling is the same as two equal groups.	Recognise multiplication as repeated addition. To understand the commutative law (arrays) Identifying patterns in the 2, 5 and 10 times table	To represent multiplication by 3, 4 and 8 using arrays. Understand commutative facts. To understand relational properties Representing multiplication using the bar model. Multiplying multiples of 10 by a one digit number Multiply two digit number by a one digit number using expanded method of multiplication.	To multiply by 6,7,9, 11 and 12. To understand relational properties Representing multiplication using the bar model – comparative model To multiply three digit numbers with renaming/regrouping	To multiply using column multiplication – up to 4 digit by a one or two digit number.	Column method with regrouping and renaming – 4 digit numbers multiplied by
Division	Understanding halving is the same as sharing between two equal groups. Share even numbers into equal groups	Determining how many groups will be made if sharing equally Dividing even numbers into equal groups	To divide by 2, 5 and 10 by making equal groups Grouping is a way of dividing To understand the commutative law (arrays)	Dividing where there is a need to regroup/rename Two digit by one digit division	To divide with remainders. Representing division using the bar model – comparative model To divide three digit numbers with remainders	Dividing 4 digit number one a digit number. To divide a 4- digit number by a one digit number where there is a remainder.	Short division 4 digit divided by a two digit (and with remainders). Expressing the remainders in a variety of ways