

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division

Lesson sequence

Add and subtract two numbers across 10 or 100 Add and subtract a two digit from a three-digit number Compliments to 100 Estimate Inverse operations Using arrays Multiply by 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 Sharing and grouping Dividing by 3, 4 and 8

Sticky learning

New Knowledge

- To know the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction
- To recall multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables
- To know that the 2, 4 and 8 times tables are connected through doubling
- To know the formal written method for multiplication

New Skills

- To identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations
- To add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction
- To estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers
- To use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables

Vocabulary revision

- Hundreds
- Tens
- Division
- Digit
- Multiple
- Pattern
- Partition

- One, two- or three-digit number
- Estimate
- Part
 - Whole
 - Partition
- Sharing
- Grouping
- Bar Model

New vocabulary I will learn

- Compliments
 - Inverse
 - Arrays
 - Exchange
 - Columns
- Commutative
 - Partition
 - Estimate







Pictorial representations





Concept Links/Prior Knowledge

- To know the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones)
- To know that zero is used to represent nothing or an empty set of things
- To know that zero can be used as a place holder to symbolise the absence of a value in a particular position e.g. In the number 20, the zero represents no ones
- To know that subtraction is not commutative
- To know that there is a relationship between addition and subtraction and we call this the inverse
- To know that when we add or subtract using columns, the place value of digits need to be lined up
- To recall multiplication and division facts for the two, five and ten multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers
- To know that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative)
- To know that division is not commutative
- To know the multiplication (×) and division (÷) signs
- To know that an array is an arrangement of objects, numbers or pictures in equal columns or rows
- To know that multiplication and division are the inverse of each other (for example, 4 × 5 = 20 and 20 ÷ 5 = 4)