



**KINGSWOOD PRIMARY ACADEMY**

# National Curriculum 2014 Planning Document



# Maths Appendix

# Mathematics Appendix 1: Examples of formal written methods for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

This appendix sets out some examples of formal written methods for all four operations to illustrate the range of methods that could be taught. It is not intended to be an exhaustive list, nor is it intended to show progression in formal written methods. For example, the exact position of intermediate calculations (superscript and subscript digits) will vary depending on the method and format used.

For multiplication, some pupils may include an addition symbol when adding partial products. For division, some pupils may include a subtraction symbol when subtracting multiples of the divisor.

## Addition and subtraction

789 + 642 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 789 \\ + 642 \\ \hline 1431 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

Answer: 1431

874 – 523 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 874 \\ - 523 \\ \hline 351 \end{array}$$

Answer: 351

932 – 457 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{8} \phantom{12} \phantom{1} \\ 932 \\ - 457 \\ \hline 475 \end{array}$$

Answer: 475

932 – 457 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{1} \phantom{1} \\ 932 \\ - 457 \\ \hline 475 \end{array}$$

Answer: 475

## Short multiplication

24 × 6 becomes

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

Answer: 144

342 × 7 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 342 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 2394 \\ \hline 2 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

Answer: 2394

2741 × 6 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 2741 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 16446 \\ \hline 4 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

Answer: 16 446

### Long multiplication

24 × 16 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{2} 2 \phantom{4} \\
 \phantom{2} \phantom{4} 2 \\
 \times 16 \\
 \hline
 240 \\
 144 \\
 \hline
 384
 \end{array}$$

Answer: 384

124 × 26 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{1} 1 \phantom{2} 4 \\
 \phantom{1} \phantom{2} 1 \phantom{4} 2 \\
 \times 26 \\
 \hline
 2480 \\
 \phantom{2} 744 \\
 \hline
 3224 \\
 \phantom{1} 1 \phantom{1}
 \end{array}$$

Answer: 3224

124 × 26 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{1} 1 \phantom{2} 4 \\
 \phantom{1} \phantom{2} 1 \phantom{4} 2 \\
 \times 26 \\
 \hline
 744 \\
 2480 \\
 \hline
 3224 \\
 \phantom{1} 1 \phantom{1}
 \end{array}$$

Answer: 3224

### Short division

98 ÷ 7 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{1} 1 \phantom{4} \\
 7 \overline{) 98} \\
 \underline{7} \phantom{0} \\
 28 \\
 \underline{28} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Answer: 14

432 ÷ 5 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{8} 8 \phantom{6} \text{ r } 2 \\
 5 \overline{) 432} \\
 \underline{40} \phantom{0} \\
 32 \\
 \underline{30} \\
 2
 \end{array}$$

Answer: 86 remainder 2

496 ÷ 11 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{4} 4 \phantom{5} \text{ r } 1 \\
 11 \overline{) 496} \\
 \underline{44} \phantom{0} \\
 56 \\
 \underline{55} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$

Answer:  $45 \frac{1}{11}$

### Long division

432 ÷ 15 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{2} 2 \phantom{8} \text{ r } 12 \\
 15 \overline{) 432} \\
 \underline{30} \phantom{0} \\
 132 \\
 \underline{150} \\
 12
 \end{array}$$

Answer: 28 remainder 12

432 ÷ 15 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{2} 2 \phantom{8} \\
 15 \overline{) 432} \\
 \underline{30} \phantom{0} \\
 132 \\
 \underline{150} \\
 12
 \end{array}$$

$15 \times 20$

$15 \times 8$

$$\frac{\cancel{12}}{\cancel{15}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Answer:  $28 \frac{4}{5}$

432 ÷ 15 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \phantom{2} 2 \phantom{8} \cdot 8 \\
 15 \overline{) 432 \cdot 0} \\
 \underline{30} \phantom{0} \\
 132 \\
 \underline{150} \\
 120 \\
 \underline{150} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Answer: 28.8