St Thomas More Catholic School Calculation Policy

Aims:

Children should be able to use an efficient method, mental or written appropriate to the given task, with understanding. By the end of year 6, children will have been taught, and be secure with, a compact standard method for each operation.

To develop efficient written calculation strategies children need:

- * Secure mental methods which are developed from early years
- * A solid understanding of the number system
- * Practical hands on experience including a range of manipulatives
- * Visual models and images including number lines and arrays
- * Experience of expanded methods to develop understanding and avoid rote learning
- * Secure understanding of each stage before moving onto the next.

Before carrying out a calculation, children will be encouraged to consider:

- * Can I do it in my head? (using rounding, adjustment)
- * The size of an approximate answer (estimation)
- * Could I use jottings to keep track of the calculation?
- * Do I need to use an expanded or compact written method?

Pre requisite skills for written calculations

Addition and subtraction:

- * Do they know all the addition and subtraction facts for all numbers to 20?
- * Do they understand place value and can they partition and then re-partition numbers?
- * Can they add three single digit numbers mentally?
- * Can they add and subtract any pair of two digit numbers mentally?
- * Can they explain their mental strategies orally and record them using informal jottings?

Multiplication and Division:

- * Do they know the 2, 5 and 10 times tables and corresponding division facts?
- * Do they know the result of multiplying by 1 and 0?
- * Do they understand 0 as a place holder?
- * Can they multiply two and three digit numbers by 10 and 100?
- * Can they double and halve two digit numbers mentally?

- * Can they use multiplication and division facts they know to derive mentally other multiplication and division facts that they do not know?
- * Can they explain their mental strategies orally and record them using informal jottings?

These lists are not exhaustive but are a guide for the teacher as they structure the move from informal to formal methods of calculation. It is vitally important that children's mental methods of calculation are continued to be practised and secured alongside their learning and use of an efficient written method for each operation.

Progression of learning in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division across KS1 and KS2

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Addition	Combining two parts to make a whole: part whole model. Starting at the bigger number and counting on. Regrouping to make 10.	Adding three single digits. Column method – no regrouping.	Column method- regrouping. (up to 3 digits)	Column method- regrouping. (up to 4 digits)	Column method- regrouping. (with more than 4 digits) (Decimals- with the same amount of decimal places)	Column method- regrouping. (Decimals- with different amounts of decimal places)
Subtraction	Taking away ones Counting back Find the difference Part whole model Make 10	Counting back Find the difference Part whole model Make 10 Column method- no regrouping	Column method with regrouping. (up to 3 digits)	Column method with regrouping. (up to 4 digits)	Column method with regrouping. (with more than 4 digits) (Decimals- with the same amount of decimal places)	Column method with regrouping. (Decimals-with different amounts of decimal places)
Multiplication	Doubling Counting in multiples Arrays (with support)	Doubling Counting in multiples Repeated addition Arrays- showing commutative multiplication	Counting in multiples Repeated addition Arrays- showing commutative multiplication Grid method	Column multiplication (2 and 3 digit multiplied by 1 digit)	Column multiplication (up to 4 digit numbers multiplied by 1 or 2 digits)	Column multiplication (multi digit up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number)
Division	Sharing objects into groups Division as grouping	Division as grouping Division within arrays	Division within arrays Division with a remainder Short division (2 digits by 1 digit-concrete and pictorial)	Division within arrays Division with a remainder Short division (up to 3 digits by 1 digit- concrete and pictorial)	Short division (up to 4 digits by a 1 digit number interpret remainders appropriately for the context)	Short division Long division (up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number- interpret remainders as whole numbers, fractions or round)

A pathway to teaching calculation methods:

Expanded methods should be viewed as steps towards a standard method and not as methods in themselves.

Before beginning to record in a more refined written format children must have had significant practical work reinforced with appropriate manipulative, models and images.

Teachers will guide pupils to refine their written methods of recording by modelling and asking questions such as "What is the same? What's different?"

Learning will be planned to ensure pupils are encouraged to use and apply what they have learnt to problem solving tasks.

As children move along the pathway it is vital that they practice, reinforce, consolidate, use and apply it to mathematical learning and NOT simply move onto the next step.

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Combining two parts to make a whole: part- whole model	Use part part whole model. Use cubes to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar.	Use pictures to add two numbers together as a group or in a bar.	4 + 3 = 7 Use the part-part whole diagram as shown above to move into the abstract.
Starting at the big- ger number and counting on	Start with the larger number on the bead string and then count on to the smaller number 1 by 1 to find the answer.	Start at the larger number on the number line and count on in ones or in one jump to find the answer.	5 + 12 = 17 Place the larger number in your head and count on the smaller number to find your answer.
Regrouping to make 10. This is an essential skill for column addition later.	Start with the bigger number and use the smaller number to make 10. Use ten frames.	Use pictures or a number line. Regroup or partition the smaller number using the part part whole model to make 10. 9 + 5 = 14	7 + 4= 11 If I am at seven, how many more do I need to make 10. How many more do I add on now?
Represent & use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20	2 more than 5 is 7 Bead strings used for number bonds for ALL numbers to 20	Draw 2 more hata	Emphasis should be on the language '1 more than 5 is equal to 6.' '2 more than 5 is 7.' '8 is 3 more than 5.'

Objective &	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Strategy			
Adding multiples of	50= 30 = 20		20 + 30 = 50
ten	11111		70 = 50 + 20
		3 tens + 5 tens = tens	40 + □ = 60
	Model using dienes and bead strings	Use representations for base ten.	
Use known number facts Part part whole	Children explore ways of making numbers within 20	20	
Using known facts		∵ + ∴ = ∴.	3 + 4 = 7
 understanding flexibility of 		+ =	leads to
numbers			30 + 40 = 70
	Lots of work on understanding partitioning using		leads to
	dienes, e.g 47 can be partitioned into 40 and 7, 30 and 17, 20 and 27, 45 and 2, 36 and 11 etc.	Children draw representations of H,T and O	300 + 400 = 700
Bar model		AAAAAAA AA A	23 25
		9999999 9 9 9	2
	3 + 4 = 7	7 + 3 = 10	23 + 25 = 48

Objective &	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Strategy			
Add a two digit number and ones	Use ten frame to make 'magic ten Children explore the pattern. 17 + 5 = 22 27 + 5 = 32	Use part part whole and number line to model.	Explore related facts $17 + 5 = 22$ $5 + 17 = 22$ $22 - 17 = 5$ $22 - 5 = 17$ $1 + 8 = 9$ $40 + 9 = 49$ $1 + 8 = 9$ $40 + 9 = 49$
Add a 2 digit num- ber and tens	25 + 10 = 35 Explore that the ones digit does not change	27 + 30 +10 +10 +10 27 37 47 57	27 + 10 = 37 27 + 20 = 47 27 + \square = 57
Add two 2-digit numbers	Model using dienes , place value counters and numicon	+20 +5 Or +20 +3 +2 47 67 72 47 67 70 72 Use number line and bridge ten using part whole if necessary.	25 + 47 $20 + 5$ $40 + 7$ $20 + 40 = 60$ $5 + 7 = 12$ $60 + 12 = 72$
Add three 1-digit numbers	Combine to make 10 first if possible, or bridge 10 then add third digit	Regroup and draw representation. + = 15	4+7+6 = 10+7 = 17 Combine the two numbers that make/ bridge ten then add on the third.

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Column Addition—no regrouping (friendly numbers)	T O Model using Dienes or numicon	Children move to drawing the counters using a tens and one frame.	223+114=
Add two or three 2 or 3-digit numbers.	Add together the ones first, then the tens. Tens Units 45	tens ones	200+20+3 + 100+10+4
	7 9		300+30+7 = 337
	Move to using place value counters Calculations 21 + 42 = 21 +42 Move to using place value counters	use an empty number line to solve the calculation $43 + 22 = \frac{1}{2}$ $43 + 23 = \frac{1}{2}$	Add the ones first, then the tens, then the hundreds.
Column Addition with regrouping.	Column method – regrouping using place value counters and Base 10: Make both numbers on a place value grid. 146 527	Children can draw a representation of the grid to further support their understanding, carrying the ten <u>underneath</u> the line 2634 + 4517 =	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 20 & + & 5 \\ \underline{40} & + & 8 \\ 60 & + & 13 & = 73 \end{array} $ Start by partitioning the
	Add up the units and exchange 10 ones Add up the rest of the columns, exchanging the 10 counters from one column for the next place value column until every column has been added. 146 until every column has been added. 1527 This can also be done with Base 10 to		numbers before formal column to show the exchange.
	help children clearly see that 10 ones equal 1 ten and 10 tens equal 100. As children move on to decimals, money and decimal place value counters can be used to support learning.	7 1 5 1	+48 73 1



Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Y4—add numbers with up to 4 digits	Children continue to use dienes or py counters to add, exchanging ten ones for a ten and ten tens for a hundred and ten hundreds for a thousand. Hundreds Tens Ones	7 1 5 1 Draw representations using pv grid.	Begin with expanded method as in Y3 7836 +1351 9187 1 Continue from previous work to carry hundreds as well as tens.
Y5—add numbers with more than 4 digits. Add decimals with 2 decimal places, including money.	As year 4 tens ones tenths hundredths Introduce decimal place value counters and model exchange for addition.	Use digit cards using PV grid 2.37 + 81.79 +ents hundredts 000000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 00000 000000 000	72.8 + 54.6 127.4 1 1 € 2 3 · 5 9 + € 7 · 5 5 € 3 · 4
Y6—add several numbers of increasing complexity Including adding money, measure and decimals with different numbers of decimal points.	As Y5	As Y5	8 0 9 3 6 8 1 5 3 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Taking away ones.	Use physical objects, counters, cubes etc to show how objects can be taken away. $6-4=2$ $4-2=2$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & &$	Written calculations using variations in layout: $7-4=3$
Counting back	Move objects away from the group, counting backwards. Move the beads along the bead string as you count backward	Count back in ones using a number line. Start at the bigger number and count back the smaller number showing jumps on the number line.	Put 13 in your head, count back 4. What number are you at?
Find the Difference	Compare objects and amounts 7 'Seven is 3 more than four' 4 'I am 2 years older than my sister' 5 Pencils Lay objects to represent bar model.	Count on using a number line to find the difference. +6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Hannah has12 sweets and her sister has 5. How many more does Hannah have than her sister?





Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 Part Part Whole model	Link to addition. Use PPW model to model the inverse. If 10 is the whole and 6 is one of the parts, what s the other part? $10-6=4$	Use pictorial representations to show the part.	Move to using numbers within the part whole model. 5 12 7
Make 10	Make 14 on the numicon (or ten frame). Take 4 away to make ten, then take one more away (cover one up) so that you have taken 5.	Children to represent numicon pictorially. Can they represent this on a number line?	Children to solve mentally and explain: how many do we take off first to get to 10? How many left to take off? Children need to know related facts that will help them 14 - 5 = 9 5 is made up of 4 and 1 so I can subtract 4 to make 10 and then to get to 9
Bar model	5—2 = 3		8 2 10 = 8 + 2 10 = 2 + 8 10-2 = 8 10-8 = 2



Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Regroup a ten into ten ones	Use a PV chart to show how to change a ten into ten ones, use the term 'take and make'	20 – 4 =	20—4 = 16
Partitioning to subtract without regrouping. 'Friendly numbers'	Use Dienes to show how to partition the number when subtracting without regrouping.	Children draw representations of Dienes and cross off. 43—21 = 22	43—21 = 22
Make ten strategy Progression should be crossing one ten, crossing more than one ten, crossing the hundreds.	34—28 Use a bead bar or bead strings to model counting to next ten and the rest.	76 80 90 93 'counting on' to find 'difference' Use a number line to count on to next ten and then the rest.	93—76 = 17





Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Column subtraction without regrouping (friendly numbers)	Use base 10 or Numicon to model making the bigger number and then taking the smaller number away	Draw base 10 representations next to the written number sentence to support understanding of working out.	Intermediate step needed to lead to clear subtraction understanding.
Column subtraction with regrouping	Column method (using base 10 and having to exchange) 45-26 1) Start by partitioning 45 2) Exchange one ten for ten more ones 3) Subtract the ones, then the tens.	Tens lones Tens l	836-254=582 $360 130 6$ $200 50 4$ $500 80 2$ Begin by partitioning into pv columns $728-582=146$ $728-582=146$ $728-582=146$ 74128 7



Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	VA_G
Subtracting tens and ones Year 4 subtract with up to 4 digits. Introduce decimal subtraction through context of money	Column method (using base 10 and having to exchange) 45-26 1) Start by partitioning 45 2) Exchange one ten for ten more ones 3) Subtract the ones, then the tens. Model process of exchange using Numicon, base ten and then move to PV counters.	Children to use digit cards and pv counters and show their exchange—see Y3 Draw the counters onto a place value grid and show what you have taken away by crossing the counters out as well as clearly showing the exchanges you make.	-1562	
Year 5- Subtract with at least 4 digits, including money and measures. Subtract with decimal values, including mixtures of integers and decimal and aligning the decimal	As Year 4	Children to draw pv counters and show their exchange—see Y3	** ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	RAC
Year 6—Subtract with increasingly large and more complex numbers and decimal values.			"1" 8 10, 6 9 9 - 89, 9 4 9 60, 7 5 0 "1" 10 15 · 34 11 9 kg - 36 · 08 0 kg 69 · 33 9 kg	

Objective &	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Strategy			
Doubling	Use practical activities using manipulatives including cubes and Numicon to demonstrate doubling	Draw pictures to show how to double numbers	Mental recall of doubles. Can they use knowledge of doubles to solve simple word problems?
	double 4 is 8 4 × 2 = 8	Double 4 is 8	
Counting in multi-	Count the groups as children are skip		Count in multiples of a number aloud.
ples	counting, children may use their fingers as they are skip counting.		Write sequences with multiples of numbers.
		Children make representations to show counting in multiples.	2, 4, 6, 8, 10
		10 010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010	5, 10, 15, 20, 25 , 3
Making equal groups and counting the total		Draw	2 x 4 = 8
	Use manipulatives to create equal groups.	Draw and make representations	

Objective &	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Strategy			
Repeated addition	Use different objects to add equal groups	Use pictorial including number lines to solve problemhere are 3 sweets in one bag. How many sweets are in 5 bags altogether? 3+3+3+3+3 = 15	Write addition sentences to describe objects and pictures. 2+2+2+2 = 10
Understanding ar- rays	Use objects laid out in arrays to find the answers to 2 lots 5, 3 lots of 2 etc.	Draw representations of arrays to show understanding	3 x 2 = 6 2 x 5 = 10

Objective &	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Strategy Doubling	Model doubling using dienes and PV counters.	Draw pictures and representations to show how to double numbers	Partition a number and then double each part before recombining it back together. 16 10 6
Counting in multiples of 2, 3, 4, 5, 10	40 + 12 = 52 Count the groups as children are skip counting, children may use their fin-	Number lines, counting sticks and bar models should be used to show repre-	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & $
from 0 (repeated addition)	gers as they are skip counting. Use bar models. $5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5=40$	sentation of counting in multiples.	Write sequences with multiples of numbers. 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30
	?	3 3 3 3	Missing number $4 \times \boxed{} = 12$ $4 \times 3 = \boxed{}$

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Y
Multiplication is commutative	Create arrays using counters and cubes and Numicon. Pupils should understand that an array can represent different equations and that, as multiplication is commutative, the order of the multiplication does not affect the answer.	Use representations of arrays to show different calculations and explore commutativity.	$12 = 3 \times 4$ $12 = 4 \times 3$ Use an array to write multiplication sentences and reinforce repeated addition. 00000 00000 $5 + 5 + 5 = 15$ $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $3 \times 5 = 15$	
Using the Inverse This should be taught alongside division, so pupils learn how they work alongside each other.		8 X	$2 \times 4 = 8$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $8 \div 2 = 4$ $8 \div 4 = 2$ $8 = 2 \times 4$ $8 = 4 \times 2$ $2 = 8 \div 4$ $4 = 8 \div 2$ Show all 8 related fact family sentences.	A I VII A

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Grid method recap from year 3 for 2 digits x 1 digit Move to multiplying 3 digit numbers by 1 digit. (year 4 expectation)	Using practical resources e.g. counters, children can use previous knowledge of arrays to make the grid method. We are multiplying by 4 so we need 4 rows 10 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 24 6 14 x 6 =	Children can represent their work with place value counters in a way that they understand. They can draw the counters using colours to show different amounts or just use the circles in the different columns to show their thinking as shown below. Use X and dividing by 10/100. Use 'I know 7 x 3 = 21 so 7 x 30 = 210	Start with multiplying by one digit numbers and showing the clear addition alongside the grid.
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. 321 x 2 = 642 Hundreds Tens Ones It is important at this stage that they always multiply the ones first. The corresponding long multiplication is modelled alongside	x 300 20 7 4 1200 80 28 The grid method my be used to show how this relates to a formal written method. Bar modelling and number lines can support learners when solving problems with multiplication alongside the formal written methods.	327 x 4 28 80 1200 1308 This may lead to a compact method.

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Y5.6
Column Multiplication for 3 and 4 digits x 1 digit.	Children can continue to be supported by place value counters at the stage of multiplication.	x 300 20 7 4 1200 80 28 Arrays for identifying factors of numbers	3 2 7 × 4 1 3 0 8	
Column multiplication	Manipulatives may still be used with the corresponding long multiplication modelled alongside.	Continue to use bar modelling to support problem solving	1 8 18 x 3 on the first row x 1 3 (8 x 3 = 24, carrying the 2 for 20, then 1 x 3) 18 x 10 on the 2nd row. Show multiplying by 10 by putting zero in units first 1 2 3 4 0 (1234 x 6) 1 9 7 4 4	

Objective &	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Multiplying decimals up to 2 decimal plac- es by a single digit.			Remind children that the single digit belongs in the units column. Line up the decimal points in the question and the answer.
			3 · 1 9 × 8 2 5 · 5 2

Y6

Objective & Strategy	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract	Y
Division as sharing		Children use pictures or shapes to share quantities.	12 shared between 3 is	
Use Gordon ITPs for modelling		8 shared between 2 is 4	4	
		Sharing:		
	10	12 shared between 3 is 4		Un
	I have 10 cubes, can you share them equally in			
	2 groups?			ď

Objective &	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Strategy			
Division as sharing	I have 10 cubes, can you share them equally in 2 groups? Use a range of manipulates	Children use pictures or shapes to share quantities. Move on to sorting circles $8 \div 2 = 4$ 0 0 Children use bar modelling to show and support understanding. $12 \div 4 = 3$	12 ÷ 3 = 4
Division as grouping	Divide quantities into equal groups. Use cubes, counters, objects or place value counters to aid understanding.	Use number lines for grouping $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	28 ÷ 7 = 4 Divide 28 into 7 groups. How many are in each group?

Objective &	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Strategy Division as grouping	Use cubes, counters, objects or place value counters to aid understanding.	Continue to use bar modelling to aid solving division problems.	How many groups of 6 in 24?
		20	24 ÷ 6 = 4
	24 divided into groups of 6 = 4	$20 \div 5 = ?$ 5 x ? = 20	
	96 ÷ 3 = 32		
Division with arrays		Draw an array and use lines to split the array into groups to make multiplication and division sentences	Find the inverse of multiplication and division sentences by creating eight linking number sentences. 7 x 4 = 28
	Link division to multiplication by creating an array and thinking about the number sentenc-		$4 \times 7 = 28$ $28 \div 7 = 4$
	es that can be created.		$28 \div 4 = 7$ $28 = 7 \times 4$
	Eg 15 ÷ 3 = 5 5 x 3 = 15		28 = 4 x 7
	15 ÷ 5 = 3 3 x 5 = 15		4 = 28 ÷ 7 7 = 28 ÷ 4

Objective &	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Division with remainders.	Divide objects between groups and see how much is left over Ensure children understand how to share 'into 3 groups' AND 'into groups of 3' Example without 40 + 5 Ask "How many Example with rer 38 + 6 For larger number jumps can be received.	5s in 40?" 5+5+5+5+5+5+5+5 = 8 fir 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40	a remainder of 2





Objective &	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Strategy			
Divide at least 3 digit numbers by 1 digit. Short Division	Practice chunking using counters or cubes to demonstrate taking 'chunks' away from the starting number	Represent on a number how the 'chunks of groups' are taken away rather than one group at a time division by chunking on a number line 96 ÷ 4 = 24 How many lots of 4 altogether? 10 + 10 + 4 = 24	Subtract 3: -3 (1 x 3) 12 - 3 = 9 9 Subtract 3: -3 (1 x 3) 9 - 3 = 6 6 Subtract 3: -3 (1 x 3) 6 - 3 = 3 (1 x 3) Subtract 3: -3 (1 x 3) 3 - 3 = 0 0 We then count up all the times we subtracted 3, which in this example is 4 times. We reached an answer of 0, so there is no remainder and the answer to 12 ÷ 3 is 4.

Long Division

Step 1—a remainder in the ones

- 4 does not go into 1 (hundred). So combine the 1 hundred with the 6 tens (160).
- 4 goes into 16 four times.
- 4 goes into 5 once, leaving a remainder of 1.

- 8 does not go into 3 of the thousands. So combine the 3 thousands with the 2 hundreds (3,200).
- 8 goes into 32 four times $(3,200 \div 8 = 400)$
- 8 goes into 0 zero times (tens).
- 8 goes into 7 zero times, and leaves a remainder of 7.





Long Division

Step 1 continued...

When dividing the ones, 4 goes into 7 one time. Multiply $1 \times 4 = 4$, write that four under the 7, and subract. This finds us the remainder of 3.

Check: $4 \times 61 + 3 = 247$

When dividing the ones, 4 goes into 9 two times. Multiply $2 \times 4 = 8$, write that eight under the 9, and subract. This finds us the remainder of 1.

Check: $4 \times 402 + 1 = 1,609$

Y6

Long Division

Step 2—a remainder in the tens

1. Divide.	2. Multiply & subtract.	3. Drop down the next digit.
t o <mark>2</mark> 2)58	2 2) 5 8 - 4 1	t o 2 9 2) 5 8 -4 \ 1 8
Two goes into 5 two times, or 5 tens ÷ 2 = 2 whole tens but there is a remainder!	To find it, multiply 2 × 2 = 4, write that 4 under the five, and subtract to find the remainder of 1 ten.	Next, drop down the 8 of the ones next to the leftover 1 ten. You combine the remainder ten with 8 ones, and get 18.

1. Divide.	2. Multiply & subtract.	3. Drop down the next digit.
t o 2 <mark>9</mark> 2) 5 8	t o 29 2)58	t o 29 2)58
- <u>4</u> 18	- 4 1 8 - 1 8	- <u>4</u> 1 8 - <u>1 8</u>
Divide 2 into 18. Place 9 into the quotient.	Multiply 9 × 2 = 18, write that 18 under the 18, and subtract.	The division is over since there are no more digits in the dividend. The quotient is 29.

Long Division

Step 2—a remainder in any of the place values

1. Divide.	2. Multiply & subtract.	3. Drop down the next digit.
h t o 1 2)278 Two goes into 2 one time, or 2	h t o 1 2)278 -2 0 Multiply 1 × 2 = 2, write that 2 under	h t o 1 8 2) 2 7 8 -2 ↓ 0 7 Next, drop down the 7 of the tens
hundreds ÷ 2 = 1 hundred.	the two, and subtract to find the remainder of zero. Multiply & subtract.	next to the zero. Drop down the next digit.
Divide.	минирну ос вирилесь.	
1 3 2) 2 7 8 -2 0 7	13 2)278 -2 07 -6 1	13 2)278 -2 07 -6 18
Divide 2 into 7. Place 3 into the quotient.	Multiply 3 × 2 = 6, write that 6 under the 7, and subtract to find the remainder of 1 ten.	Next, drop down the 8 of the ones next to the 1 leftover ten.
1. Divide.	2. Multiply & subtract.	3. Drop down the next digit.
13 <mark>9</mark> 2)278 -2 07 -6 18	139 2)278 -2 07 -6 18 -18	139 2)278 -2 07 -6 18 -18
Divide 2 into 18. Place 9 into the quotient.	Multiply 9 × 2 = 18, write that 18 under the 18, and subtract to find the remainder of zero.	There are no more digits to drop down. The quotient is 139.



