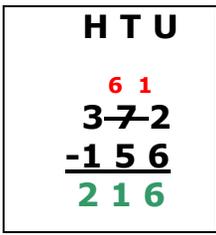## −

### Take away, minus, less than, decrease, difference, reduce, fewer

- When subtracting always start with the numbers in the Units (U) column.
- In this case it looks like 2 – 6 which we cannot do. So we must borrow a 10 from the Tens (T) column, changing the 7 to a 6. This makes the 2 into 12 (10 +2)   Now it reads 12 – 6 = 6.
- Onto the Tens (T) column. It now reads as 6-5 which equals 1. REMEMBER these numbers represent 60 -50 =10 because they are 10s!
- Hundreds (H) column now.  3 – 1 = 2. Again, remember that the numbers represent 300-100=200.

**372 – 156 = 216**

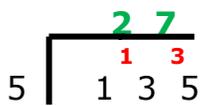| H | T | U |
|---|---|---|
| | 6 | 1 |
| 3 | 7̶ | 2̶ |
| -1 | 5 | 6 |
| 2 | 1 | 6 |

**Top Tip.....**

Keep each number in the correct column to keep things simple!

## ÷

### Divide, divided by, shared between, divisible by.

- When dividing we start with the Hundreds.
- Here we ask, how many 5s go into 1?
- Because none do we move the **1** to the Tens column. The **1** and 3 now look like 13.
- Next we ask how many 5s go into 13? 5 x 2 = 10 so we write **2** above the line and move the remaining **3** to the next 5.
- This looks like 35. We ask how many 5s go into 35. **7** do, so we write that number above the line to give an answer of 27.

**135÷5  = 27**

```
        2 7
        1 3
5 |  1 3 5
```

**Top Tip .....**

Times tables help you with division problems.
The better you know your tables the easier this becomes.

## Meet

**THE F4B**

**+ − X ÷**

ALL SAINTS ACADEMY
DARFIELD

**Key Stage 2**

# ✚

## Add, addition, plus, more than, sum, increase, total, altogether

- We always start with the numbers in the Units (U) column.
- It asks us to add 6 and 5 which gives 11. **We can never have more than 10 in a column.** So we must move a 10 into the Tens (T) column. We write this as a 1 beneath the Ten column.
- Onto the Tens (T) column. It now reads as 7+4 +1 which equals 12. REMEMBER these numbers represent 70 +40 +10=120 because they are 10s! We move the 1 to the Hundreds.
- Hundreds (H) column now.  3 + 1 +1= 5. (300+100+100=500)

### 376 + 145 = 521

```
  H T U

  3 7 6
+ 1 4 5
  5 2 1
  1 1
```

### Top Tip.....

**Keep each number in the correct column and remember the carried 10s and 100s.**

# X

## Times, multiply, multiplied product, groups of, lots of

- As always, start with the unit column.
- Multiply 4 x 6 to give 24.
- We cannot have more than 10 in a column so we leave the 4 in the U column and move the 20 (2) to the T column.
- Now we multiply 3 x by 6 to give 18, add the 2 to give 20.
- REMEMBER these numbers represent 30 x 6= 180 +20 =200 because they are 10s!

### 34 x 6 =204

```
   T U

   3 4
x    6
 2 0 4
   2
```

### Top Tip.....

**Learn your Times Tables... It REALLY helps!**

## At All Saints Academy we first teach calculation methods in Key Stage 2 using ... 'The Fab Four.'

✚  −  X  ÷

## We hope this introduction to 'The Fab Four' will help you to help your children with Maths.

### 12 X 12 Multiplication Table

| X | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
| 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 |
| 5 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| 6 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 |
| 7 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 77 | 84 |
| 8 | 0 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 | 88 | 96 |
| 9 | 0 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 | 99 | 108 |
| 10 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 |
| 11 | 0 | 11 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 66 | 77 | 88 | 99 | 110 | 121 | 132 |
| 12 | 0 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 | 108 | 120 | 132 | 144 |

## Learn your Times Tables.