CALCULATIONS

Pupils should be taught to:	As outcomes, Year 4 pupils should, for example:
Develop and refine written methods for subtraction, building on mental methods	Informal written methods Use pencil and paper methods to support, record or explain calculations, achieving consistent accuracy. Discuss, explain and compare methods.
	Where calculations are set out in columns, know that units should line up under units, tens under tens, and so on
	<i>HTU – TU, then HTU – HTU</i> Do this crossing the tens or the hundreds boundary, or both.
	A: counting up (complementary addition) 754 - <u>86</u> 4 to make 90 10 to make 100 600 to make 700 50 to make 750 <u>4</u> to make 754 668
	B: compensation (take too much, add back) 754 $- \frac{86}{654}$ $\frac{114}{(since 100 - 86 = 14)}$
	Standard written methods Develop an efficient standard method that can be applied generally. For example:
	C: decomposition leading to 754 = 700 + 50 + 4 - 86 - 80 + 6
	$= 700 + 40 + 14 \text{ adjust from T to U} 74\frac{1}{44} - 80 + 6 - 86$
	$= \frac{600 + 140 + 14}{80 + 6} = \frac{80 + 6}{600 + 60 + 8} = 668$
	Subtract numbers with different numbers of digits. For example, find the difference between:
	671 and 58, 46 and 518.
	Extend to decimals Using methods similar to those above, begin to find the difference between two three-digit sums of money, with or without `adjustment' from the pence to the pounds. Know that decimal points should line up under each other. For example:

£8.95 - £4.38 £7.50 - £2.84