



Multiplication



Grid Method

24×67

x	20	4	
60	1200	240	= 1440
7	140	28	= 168
			<u>1608</u>

Multiply the two numbers together and then add as many zeros as you need.



Column Method

54×46

			<i>tens</i>	<i>ones</i>
	2			
		4		
		5	7	
x		4	6	
	3	4	2	--- (6 x 57)
	2	2	8	0 --- (40 x 57)
	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Multiply the units of the second number (6) with each of the top numbers. For the second row add a zero, multiply then add the two values.



Division

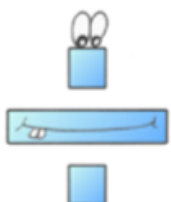
Long Division

$192 \div 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 024 \\ 8 \overline{) 192} \end{array}$$

8, 16, 24, 32, 40,

Bus Stop Method
Listing you times table underneath helps when you are dividing.

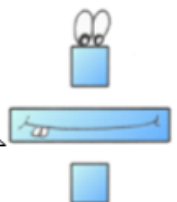


Long Division with Decimals

$51.75 \div 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17.25 \\ 3 \overline{) 51.75} \end{array}$$

The remainders are carried on to the next number.
Make sure the decimal point is in the same place in your answer.





Addition



Partitioning
 $97 + 48$

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \quad 7 \\ + 40 \quad 8 \\ \hline 130 \quad 15 = 145 \end{array}$$

Sometimes it is easier to split the numbers before adding them.

Column Method
 $134 + 276$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{1}{1} \\ 134 \\ + 276 \\ \hline 410 \end{array}$$

Decimals
 $2.4 + 3.75$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{1}{2.40} \\ + 3.75 \\ \hline 6.15 \end{array}$$

When adding decimals, it helps if you add zeros to make the numbers the same length.



Subtraction



Partitioning
 $89 - 53$

$$\begin{array}{r} 80 \quad 9 \\ - 50 \quad 3 \\ \hline 30 \quad 6 = 36 \end{array}$$

Separate the numbers into tens and units to make it easier to subtract.

Column Method
 $457 - 271$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{3}{4} \overset{15}{5} \\ - 271 \\ \hline 186 \end{array}$$

When the number on top is smaller, you need to borrow 1 from the number before.

Decimals
 $6.4 - 2.39$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{3}{6} \overset{10}{40} \\ - 2.39 \\ \hline 4.01 \end{array}$$

Add zeros to make your numbers the same length.

