Bowmansgreen Primary School

Written Calculation Progression

This document maps the progression of written formal calculation at Bowmansgreen Primary School. The progression is matched to Herts for Learning Education's ESSENTIALmaths resources and calculation policy and the formal calculation methods outlined in the National Curriculum (2013).

This progression map outlines the use of the concrete equipment, pictorial representations and abstract representations at each step of learning.

The concrete, pictorial, abstract approach is a way of teaching mathematical concepts and theories in various stages, in order to help children fully understand and master what they are learning.

The concrete stage involves using items, models and objects, giving children a chance to be 'hands-on'.

The pictorial stage uses visual representations of concrete objects to model problems, encouraging children to make connections between the physical object and the picture that represents the object.

The abstract stage involves using numbers and symbols to represent the method.

At the end of this document there is a glossary of the mathematical terms.

Updated February 2024

Addition

Year group	Learning Sequence	Step
2	2LS15	Step 3: Expanded written method; no regrouping (2-digit numbers)
		Step 4: Expanded Written method; regrouping of ones (2-digit numbers)
3	3LS8	Step 2: Formal written method; no regrouping (3-digit numbers)
		Step 3: Formal written method; regrouping of ones (3-digit numbers)
		Step 4: Formal written method; regrouping of tens (3-digit numbers)
		Step 4: Formal written method; regrouping of tens and ones (3-digit numbers)
4	4LS4	Step 1: Formal written method; no regrouping (4-digit numbers) *
		Step 2: Formal written method; regrouping in hundreds, tens and ones (4-digit numbers) *
		Step 3: Formal written method; regrouping hundreds, tens and ones causing further thousand column (4-digit numbers) *
5	5LS10	Step 2: Formal column addition *

*the step is not explicitly exemplified within this progression because it is a revisit or extension of what was previously taught.

Subtraction

Year group	Learning Sequence	Step
2	2LS17	Step 4: Expanded written subtraction; a 2-digit number from a 2-digit number with no regrouping
		Step 5: Expanded written subtraction; a 2-digit number from a 2-digit number with regrouping
3	3LS9	Step 1: Formal written subtraction; no regrouping (up to 3-digit numbers)
		Step 2: Formal written subtraction; regrouping tens into ones (up to 3-digit numbers)
		Step 3: Formal written subtraction; regrouping hundreds into tens (up to 3-digit numbers)
		Step 4: Formal written subtraction; regrouping hundreds and tens (up to 3-digit numbers)
4	4LS4	Step 5: Formal written subtraction (revisit) *
		Step 6: Formal written subtraction; regrouping of thousands *
5	5LS10	Step 3: Formal column subtraction *

*the step is not explicitly exemplified within this progression because it is a revisit or extension of what was previously taught.

Multiplication

Year group	Learning Sequence	Step
3	3LS26	Step 3: Short multiplication; no regrouping
		Step 4: Short multiplication; regrouping of ones into tens
		Step 5: Short multiplication; regrouping of tens and ones
4	4LS24	Step 4: Short multiplication; no regrouping *
		Step 5: Short multiplication; with regrouping causing further thousand column
5	5LS11	Step 1: Short multiplication; up to 3-digit numbers *
		Step 2: Expanded vertical multiplication; 2-digit by 2-digit numbers
		Step 3: Long multiplication; regrouping in first stage only, 2-digit by 2-digit numbers
		Step 3: Long multiplication; regrouping in first and second stage, 2-digit by 2-digit numbers
6	6LS12	Step 5: Short multiplication, up to 2 decimal places by 1-digit number
Year 6 additional examples		
6	6LS12	Step 3: long multiplication; 4-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers

*the step is not explicitly exemplified within this progression because it is a revisit or extension of what was previously taught.

Division

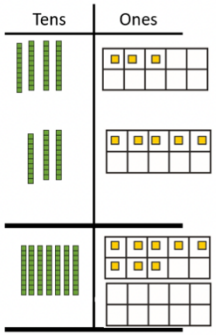
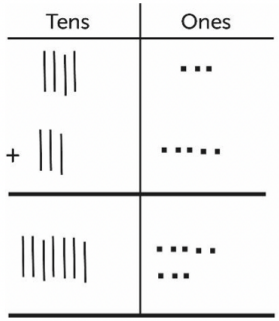
Year group	Learning Sequence	Step
3	3LS30	Step 2: Long division (sharing structure); sharing ones
		Step 3: Long division (sharing structure); no regrouping (2-digit dividend)
		Step 4: Long division (sharing structure); regrouping (2-digit dividend)
4	4LS25	Step 2: Long division (sharing structure); regrouping hundreds into tens (up to 3-digit numbers by 1-digit divisor)
		Step 4: Short division (sharing structure); 1-digit divisor
5	5LS12	Step 2: Short division (grouping structure); regrouping tens
		Step 3: Short division (grouping structure); regrouping hundreds and tens
		Step 4: Short division (grouping structure); expressing quotients with fractions
		Step 5: Short division (grouping structure); expressing quotients with decimals
6	6LS17	Step 2: Long division (grouping structure); up to 4-digit dividend by 2-digit divisor
Year 6 additional examples		
6	6LS17	Step 4: Long division (grouping structure); up to 4-digit dividend by 2-digit divisor – expressing quotients with fractions
		Step 5: Long division (grouping structure); up to 4-digit dividend by 2-digit divisor – expressing quotients with decimals

*the step is not explicitly exemplified within this progression because it is a revisit or extension of what was previously taught.

Addition

Year 2	NC Statement: Add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: - a two-digit number and ones - a two-digit number and tens - two, two-digit numbers

2LS15 Step 3: Expanded written method with no regrouping (2-digit numbers)

Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract (Written Symbolic)
		$\begin{array}{rrr} & 40 & 3 \\ + & 30 & 5 \\ \hline & 70 & 8 \end{array}$ 43 + 35 = 78

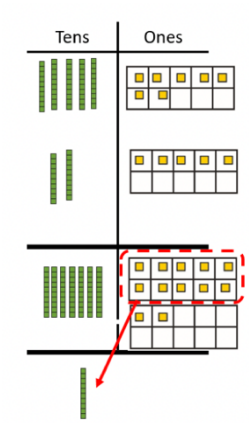
Abstract speaking frames:	Notes:
The sum of ... ones and ... ones is ... ones. The sum of ... tens and ... tens is ... tens. So, ... + ... is equal to ... tens and ... ones, which is ...	Using embedded tens frame supports pupils to organise ones in preparation for regrouping.

Year 2

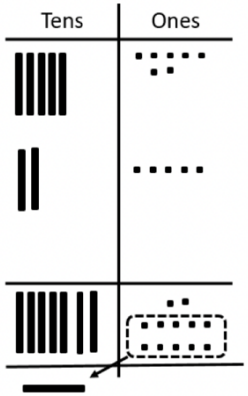
NC Statement:
Add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: - a two-digit number and ones
- a two-digit number and tens
- two, two-digit numbers

2LS15 Step 4: Expanded written method with regrouping of ones (2-digit numbers)

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{rrr} & 50 & + \ 7 \\ + & 20 & + \ 5 \\ \hline & 80 & + \ \cancel{12} \\ & & \quad\ \ 2 \\ \hline & 10 & \end{array}$$

57 + 25 = 92

Abstract speaking frames:
The sum of ... ones and ... ones is ... ones.
This is regrouped into ... ten and ... ones.
The sum of ... tens and ... tens is ...tens.
So, ... + ... is equal to ... tens and ... ones, which is ...

Notes:
Pupils should be encouraged to estimate first and check their answer using a mental method.

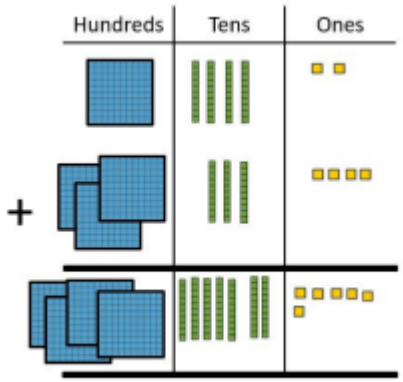
Using embedded tens frame supports pupils to rapidly see the regroup and to keep their jottings organised.

Year 3

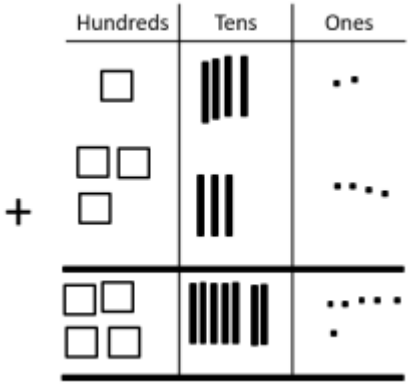
NC Statement:
Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction

3LS8 Step 2: Formal written addition with no regrouping (up to three-digit numbers)

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 4\ 2 \\ +\ 3\ 3\ 4 \\ \hline 4\ 7\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

142 + 334 = 476

Abstract speaking frames:
The sum of … ones and … ones is ... ones.
The sum of … tens and … tens is …tens.
The sum of … hundreds and … hundreds is … hundreds.
So, … + … is equal to … hundreds, … tens and … ones, which is … .

Notes:
3LS8 Step 2 revisits the formal written method, first encountered in Year 2, with no regrouping but introduces hundreds.

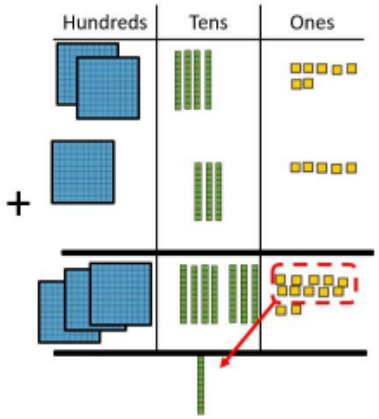
Pupils should be encouraged to estimate first and check their answer using a mental method.

Year 3

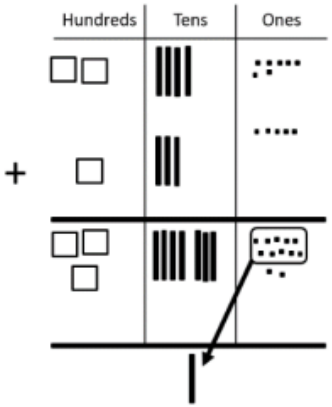
NC Statement:
Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction

3LS8 Step 3: Formal written addition with regrouping of ones (up to three-digit numbers)

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 4\ 7 \\ +\ 1\ 3\ 5 \\ \hline 3\ 8\ 2 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

247 + 135 = 382

Abstract speaking frames:
The sum of … ones and … ones is … ones.
The sum of … tens and … tens is …tens.
The sum of … hundreds and … hundreds is … hundreds.
So, … + … is equal to … hundreds, … tens and … ones, which is … .

Notes:
The focus is on regrouping of ones.

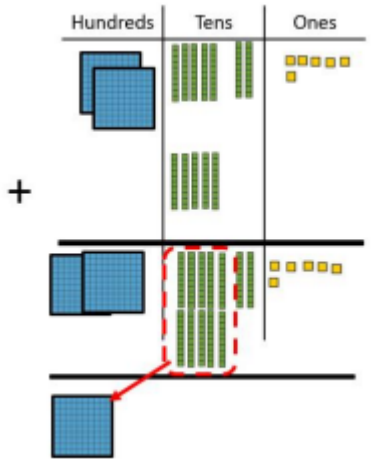
Pupils should be encouraged to estimate first and check their answer using a mental method.

Year 3

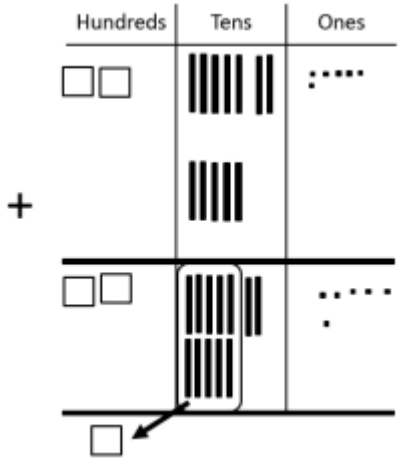
NC Statement:
Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction

3LS8 Step 4: Formal written addition with regrouping tens only (up to three-digit numbers)

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 7\ 6 \\ +\quad 5\ 0 \\ \hline 3\ 2\ 6 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

276 + 50 = 326

Abstract speaking frames:
The sum of … ones and … ones is … ones.
This is regrouped into … tens and … ones.
The sum of … tens and … tens is …tens.
The sum of … hundreds and … hundreds is … hundreds.
So, … + … is equal to … hundreds, … tens and … ones, which is ….

Notes:
The focus is on regrouping of tens.

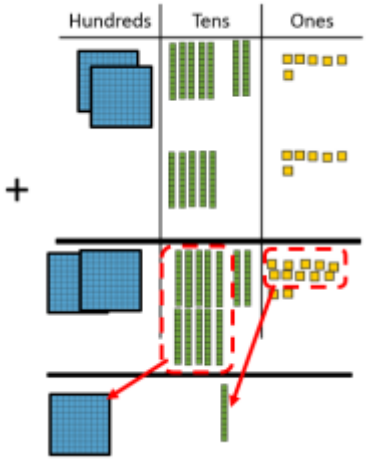
Pupils should be encouraged to estimate first and check their answer using a mental method.

Year 3

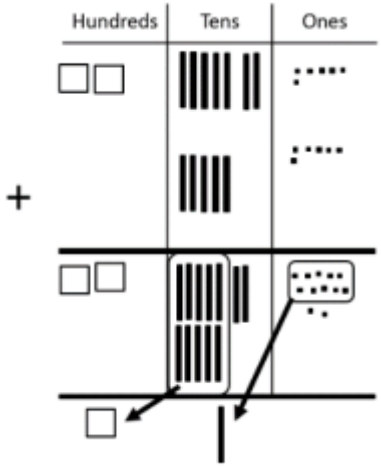
NC Statement:
Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction

3LS8 Step 4: Formal written addition with regrouping tens and ones (up to three-digit numbers)

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 7\ 6 \\ +\quad 5\ 6 \\ \hline 3\ 3\ 2 \\ \hline 1\ 1 \end{array}$$

276 + 56 = 332

Abstract speaking frames:
The sum of … ones and … ones is … ones.
This is regrouped into … tens and … ones.
The sum of … tens and … tens is …tens.
This is regrouped into … hundreds and … tens.
The sum of … hundreds and … hundreds is … hundreds.
So, … + … is equal to … hundreds, … tens and … ones, which is …

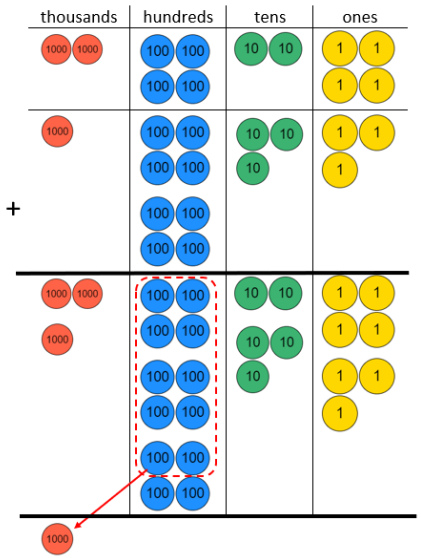
Notes:
Pupils should be encouraged to estimate first and check their answer using a mental method.

Year 4

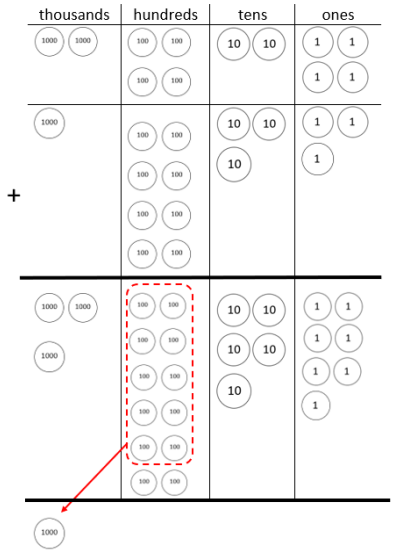
NC Statement:
Add and subtract number with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate

4LS4 Step 3: Formal addition method with regrouping in hundreds, tens and ones causing a further thousand

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2424 \\ +\ 1833 \\ \hline 4257 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

2424 + 1833 = 4257

Abstract speaking frames:
The sum of … ones and … ones is … ones.
This is regrouped into … tens and … ones.
The sum of … tens and … tens is …tens.
This is regrouped into … hundreds and … tens.
The sum of … hundreds and … hundreds is … hundreds.
This is regrouped into … thousands and … hundreds.
The sum of … thousands and … thousands is … thousands.
So, … + … is equal to … thousands, … hundreds, … tens and … ones, which is …

Notes:
Pupils should be encouraged to estimate first and check their answer using a mental method.

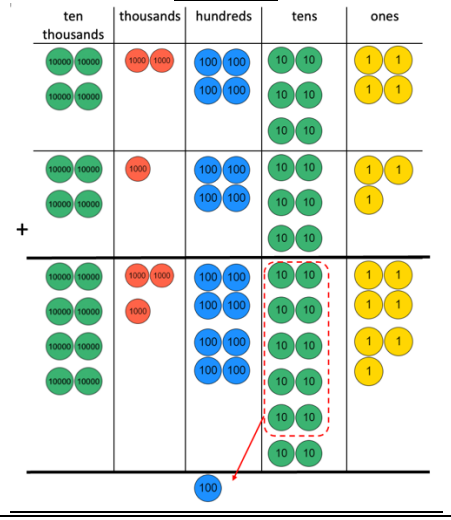
Speaking frame hint: the children will need to decide which numbers need to be regrouped as they go along. They may not need to regroup every number.

Year 5

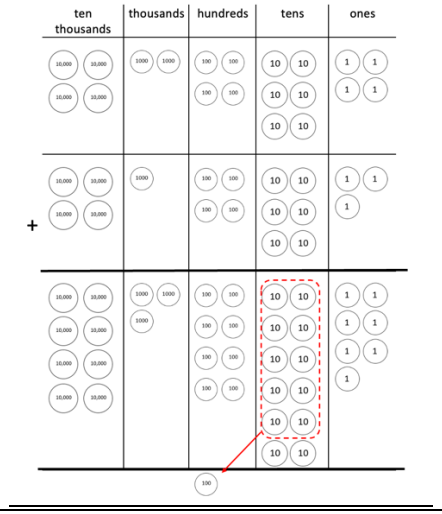
NC Statement:
Add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction)

5LS10 step 2: Column addition

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 42{,}464 \\ +\ 41{,}463 \\ \hline 83{,}927 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

42,264 + 41,463 = 83,927

Abstract speaking frames:
The sum of … ones and … ones is … ones.
This is regrouped into … tens and … ones.
The sum of … tens and … tens is …tens.
This is regrouped into … hundreds and … tens.
The sum of … hundreds and … hundreds is … hundreds.
This is regrouped into … thousands and … hundreds.
The sum of … thousands and … thousands is … thousands.
This is regrouped into … ten thousands and … thousands.
The sum of … ten thousands and … ten thousands is … ten thousands.
So, … + … is equal to … ten thousands, … thousands, … hundreds, … tens and … ones, which is …

Notes:
Pupils should be encouraged to estimate first and check their answer using a mental method.

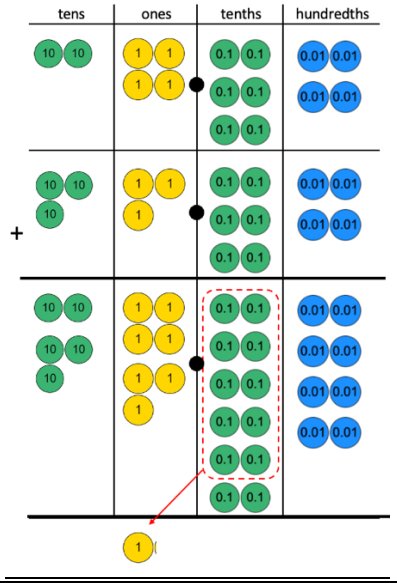
Speaking frame hint: the children will need to decide which numbers need to be regrouped as they go along. They may not need to regroup every number.

Year 5

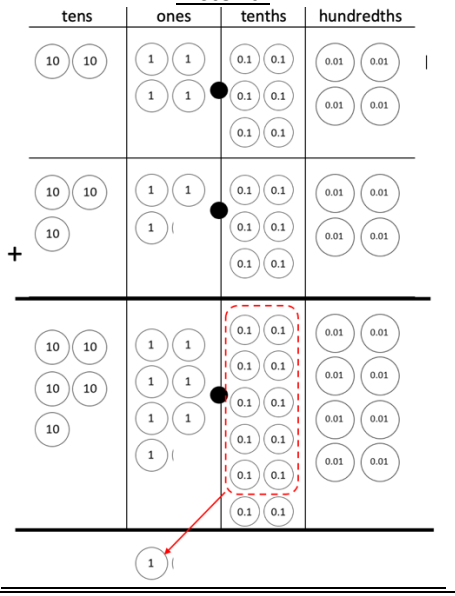
NC Statement:
Add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction)

5LS10 step 2: Column addition

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 24.64 \\ +\ 33.64 \\ \hline 58.28 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

24.64 + 33.64 = 58.28

Abstract speaking frames

The sum of … hundredths and … hundredths is ... hundredths.
This is regrouped into … hundredths and … tenths.
The sum of … tenths and … tenths is ... tenths.
This is regrouped into … tenths and … ones.
The sum of … ones and … ones is ... ones.
This is regrouped into … tens and … ones.
The sum of … tens and … tens is …tens.
So, … + … is equal to … tens, … ones, … tenths and … hundredths which is …

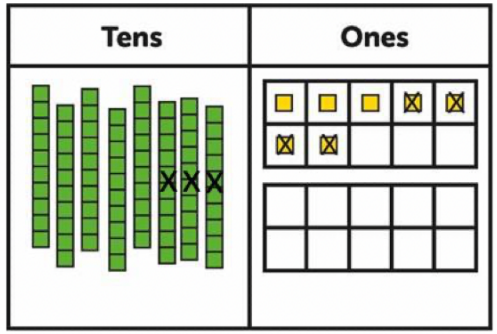
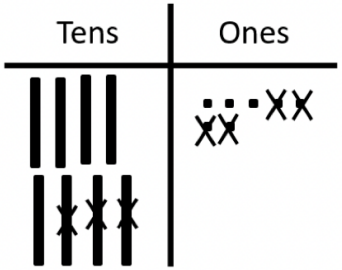
Notes:
Pupils should be encouraged to estimate first and check their answer using a mental method.

Speaking frame hint: the children will need to decide which numbers need to be regrouped as they go along. They may not need to regroup every number.

Subtraction

Year 2	NC Statement: add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: - a two-digit number and ones - a two-digit number and tens - two, two-digit numbers.

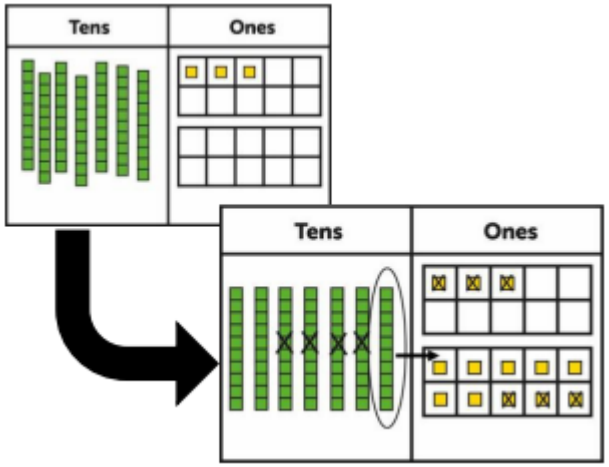
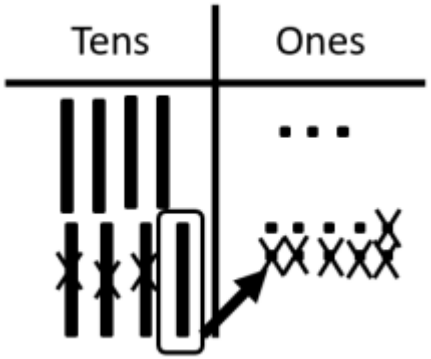
2LS17 Step 4: Expanded written subtraction, a 2-digit number from a 2-digit number with no regrouping

Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract (Written Symbolic)
		$\begin{array}{r} 80 + 7 \\ -\ 30 + 4 \\ \hline 50 + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 87 – 34 = 53

Abstract speaking frames:	Notes:
... ones take away ... ones leaves ... ones. ... tens take away ... tens leaves ... tens. So, ... - ... is equal to... tens and ... ones, which is	Pupils should be encouraged to estimate first and check their answer using a mental method.

Year 2	NC Statement: add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: - a two-digit number and ones - a two-digit number and tens - two, two-digit numbers.

2LS17 Step 5: Expanded written subtraction, a 2-digit number from a 2-digit number with regrouping

Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract (Written Symbolic)
		60 13 ~~70~~ + ~~3~~ - 40 + 6 20 + 7 73 – 46 = 27

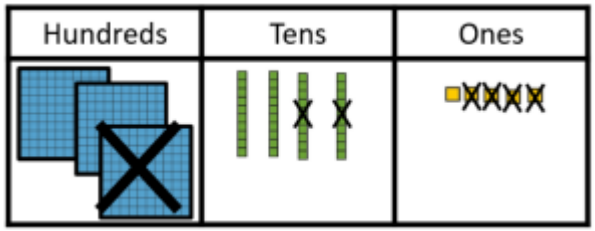
Abstract speaking frames:	Notes:
I can see that there aren't enough ones for me to take away … ones without regrouping. Regroup one ten into ten ones. There are now … tens and … ones. … ones take away … ones leaves … ones. … tens take away … tens leaves … tens. So, … – … is equal to… tens and … ones, which is … .	Using embedded tens frame supports pupils to regroup accurately and to keep their jottings organised. **Speaking frame note:** "I can see that there aren't enough ones for me to take away 6 ones without regrouping. Regroup one ten into ten ones. There are now 6 tens and 13 ones."

Year 3

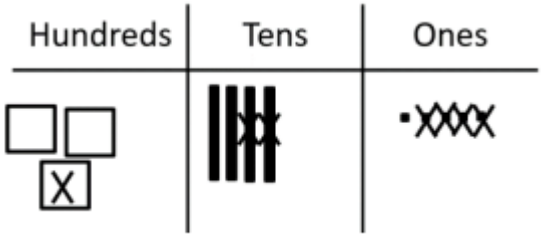
NC Statement:
Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction

3LS9 Step 1: Formal written subtraction with no regrouping (up to 3-digit numbers)

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 4\ 5 \\ -\ 1\ 2\ 4 \\ \hline 2\ 2\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

345 – 124 = 221

Abstract speaking frames:
… ones take away … ones leaves … ones.
… tens take away … tens leaves … tens.
… hundreds take away … hundreds leaves … hundreds.
So, … – … is equal to … hundreds, … tens and … ones, which is …

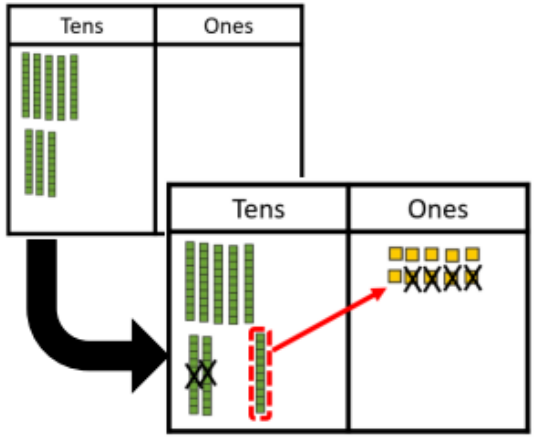
Notes:
Pupils should be encouraged to estimate first and check their answer using a mental method.

Year 3

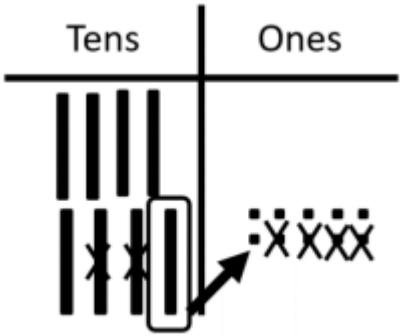
NC Statement:
Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction

3LS9 Step 2: Formal written subtraction – regrouping tens into ones only (up to 3-digit numbers)

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{7}\cancel{8}\,{}^{1}0 \\ -\ 2\ \ 4 \\ \hline 5\ \ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

80 – 24 = 56

Abstract speaking frames:
I can see that there aren't enough ones for me to take away … ones without regrouping.
Regroup one ten into ten ones.
There are now … tens and … ones.
… ones take away … ones leaves … ones.
… tens take away … tens leaves … tens.
So, … – … is equal to… tens and … ones, which is … .

Notes:
It is important that pupils understand that 80 has been regrouped into 70 and 10. If pupils struggle with the compact notation refer to 2LS17 Step 5 for the expanded method.

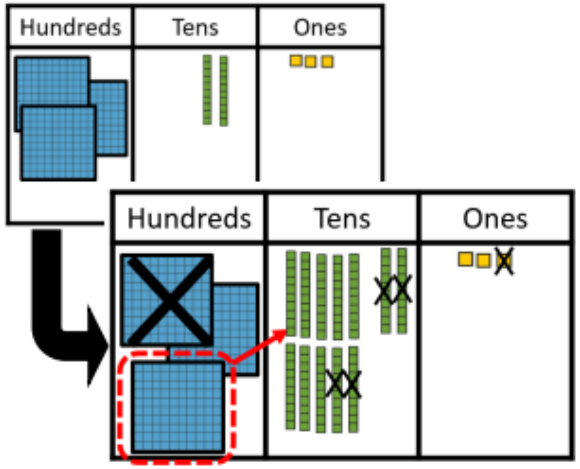
Speaking frame note: "I can see that there aren't enough ones for me to take away 4 ones without regrouping. Regroup one ten into ten ones. There are now ten ones and zero ones. 10 ones take away 4 ones leaves six ones. 7 tens take away 2 tens leaves 5 tens. So, 80 – 24 is equal to 5 tens and 6 ones, which is 56."

Year 3

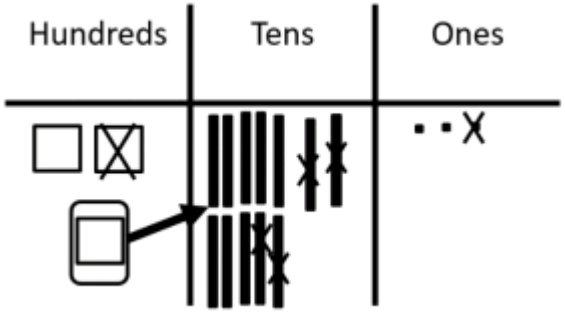
NC Statement:
Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction

3LS9 Step 3: Formal written subtraction – regrouping hundreds into tens only (up to 3-digit numbers)

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{2}\cancel{3}\,{}^{1}2\;3 \\ -\;1\;4\;1 \\ \hline 1\;8\;2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

323 – 141 = 182

Abstract speaking frames:
… ones take away … ones leaves … ones.
I can see that there aren't enough tens for me to take away … tens without regrouping.
Regroup one hundred into ten hundreds.
There are now … hundreds and … tens.
… tens take away … tens leaves … tens.
… hundreds take away … hundreds leaves … hundreds.
So, … – … is equal to … hundreds, … tens and … ones, which is ….

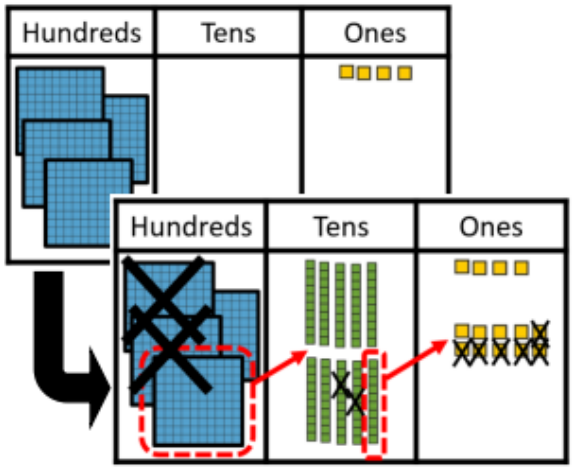
Notes:
It is important that pupils start to identify where regrouping is necessary. Ensure that pupils are confident that the minuend may have been regrouped but it is still of equal value prior to subtraction.

Year 3

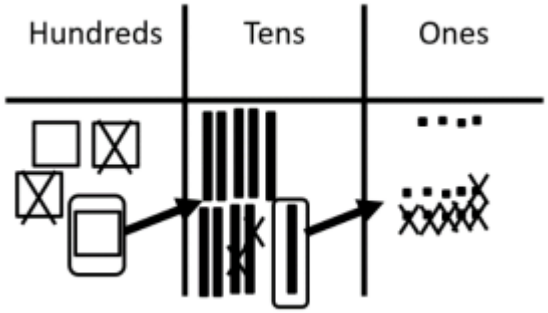
NC Statement:
Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction

3LS9 Step 4: Formal written subtraction - regrouping hundreds and tens (up to 3-digit numbers)

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{3}\cancel{4}\ {}^{1}\cancel{0}^{9}\ {}^{1}4 \\ -\ 2\ 2\ 6 \\ \hline 1\ 7\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

404 – 226 = 178

Abstract speaking frames:
I will need to regroup…
- one hundred into ten tens. I now have … hundreds and … tens.
- one ten into ten ones. I now have … tens and … ones

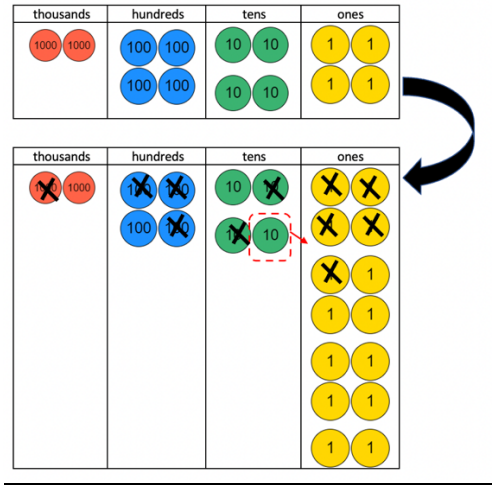
Notes:
Speaking frame hint: This is not a complete speaking frame. It is structured to support pupils with the language of regroup only.

Year 4

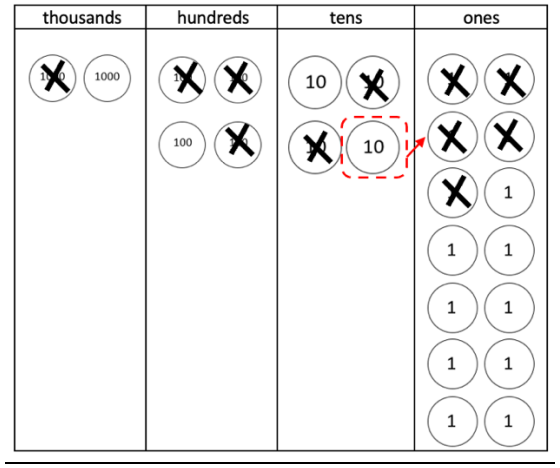
NC Statement:
Add and subtract number with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate

4LS4 Step 6: Formal written subtraction; regrouping of thousands

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 2\,4\,\cancel{4}\,{}^{1}4 \\ -\;\;1\,3\,2\,5 \\ \hline 1\,1\,1\,9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2444 – 1325 = 1119

Abstract speaking frames:

I will need to regroup…

- one hundred into ten tens. I now have … hundreds and … tens.
- one ten into ten ones. I now have … tens and … ones

Notes:

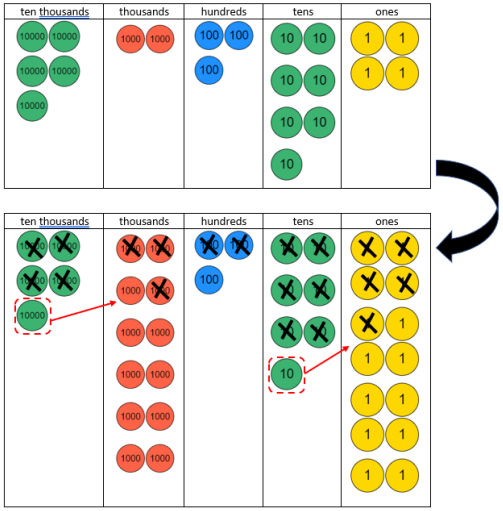
Speaking frame hint: This is not a complete speaking frame. It is structured to support pupils with the language of regroup only.

Year 5

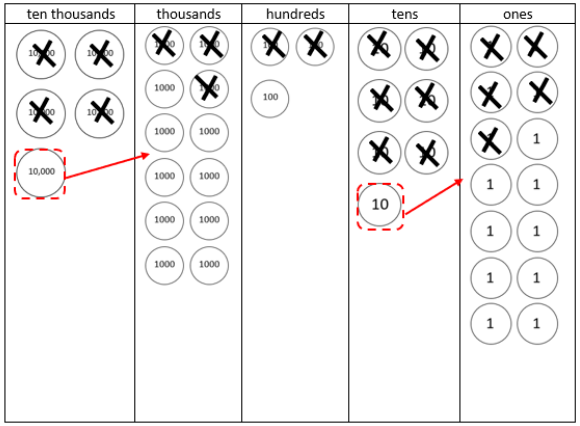
NC Statement:
Add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction)

5LS10 Step 3: Formal column subtraction

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\ \ \ \ \ 6 \\ \cancel{5}^{1}2,3\cancel{7}^{1}4 \\ -\ 43,265 \\ \hline 09,109 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

52,374 – 43,265 = 9109

Abstract speaking frames:

I will need to regroup…

- one hundred into ten tens. I now have … hundreds and … tens.
- one ten into ten ones. I now have … tens and … ones

Notes:

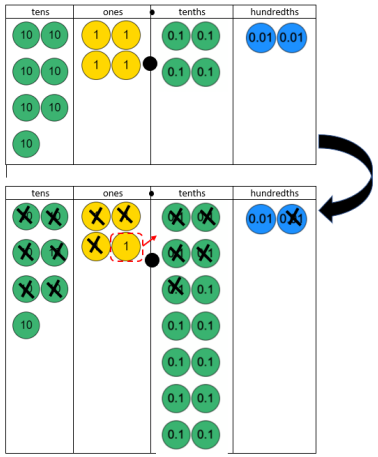
Speaking frame hint: This is not a complete speaking frame. It is structured to support pupils with the language of regroup only.

Year 5

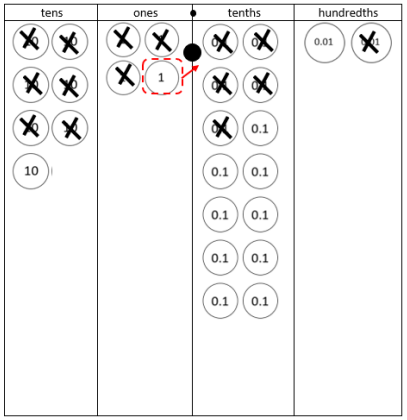
NC Statement:
Add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction)

5LS10 Step 3: Formal column subtraction

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 7\cancel{4}^{1}.42 \\ -\ 63.51 \\ \hline 10.91 \end{array}$$

74.42 – 63.51 = 10.91

Abstract speaking frames:

I will need to regroup…

- one hundred into ten tens. I now have … hundreds and … tens.
- one ten into ten ones. I now have … tens and … ones

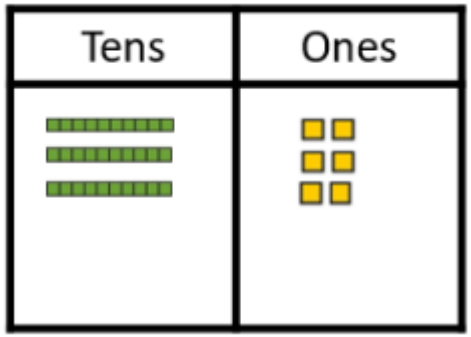
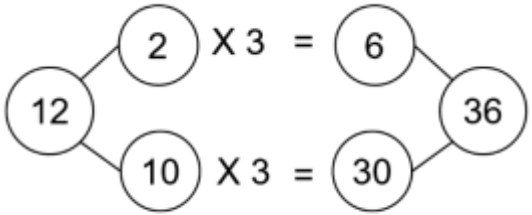
Notes:

Speaking frame hint: This is not a complete speaking frame. It is structured to support pupils with the language of regroup only.

Multiplication

Year 3	NC Statement: Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods

3LS26 Step 3: Introducing short multiplication with no regrouping

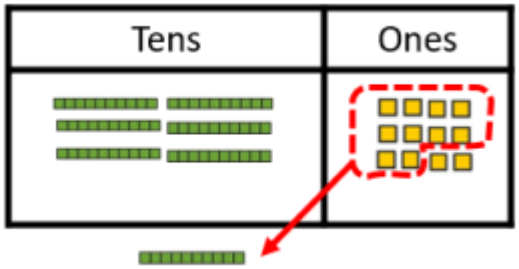
Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract (Written Symbolic)
		$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 12 x 3 = 36
Abstract speaking frames: … groups of … ones is … ones. … groups of … tens is … tens. … tens added to … ones is … . The product of … and … is … .		Notes: Pupils have already met the distributive law (3LS18) and rehearsed multiplying by ten (3LS25). The focus of this step is support pupils in making the connection between informal distributive approach and the formal layout. **Speaking frame note:** "3 groups of 2 ones is 6 ones. 3 groups of 1 ten is 3 tens. 3 tens added 6 ones is 36. The product of 12 and 3 is 36."

Year 3

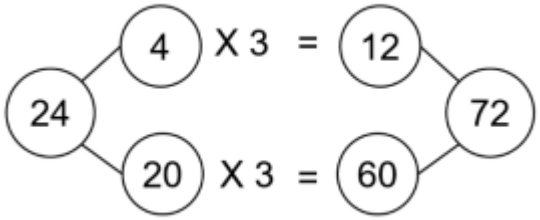
NC Statement:
Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods

3LS26 Step 4: Short multiplication with regrouping of ones into tens only

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 4 \\ \times\quad 3 \\ \hline 7\ 2 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

24 x 3 = 72

Abstract speaking frames:
… groups of … ones is … ones.
I can regroup the … ones into … ten(s) and … one(s).
… groups of … tens is … tens. … ten(s) added to … is … .
The product of … and … is … .

Notes:
Pupils have already met the distributive law (3LS18) and rehearsed multiplying by ten (3LS25). The focus of this step is to support pupils in making the connection between informal distributive approach and the formal layout.

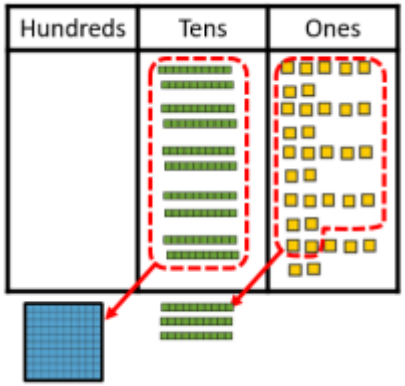
Speaking frame note: "3 groups of 4 ones is 12 ones. I can regroup the 12 ones into 1 ten and 2 ones. 3 groups of 2 tens is 6 tens. 1 ten added to 6 tens is 7 tens. The product of 24 x 3 is 72." Pupils should be encouraged to consider whether italicised language in the speaking frame is required in the calculation.

Year 3

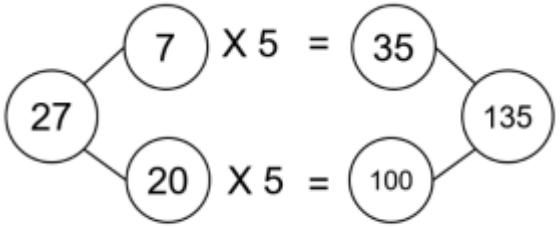
NC Statement:
Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods

3LS26 Step 5: Short multiplication with regrouping of tens and ones

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 7 \\ \times\quad 5 \\ \hline 1\ 3\ 5 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

27 x 5 = 135

Abstract speaking frames:
… groups of … ones is … ones.
I can regroup the … ones into … ten(s) and … one(s).
… groups of … tens is … tens. … ten(s) added to … ten(s) is ..
I can regroup the … tens into … hundred(s) and … ten(s)
The product of … and … is … .

Notes:
At this stage, the pictorial representation is being used as a checking point to ensure pupils answer accurately. This allows focused attention on understanding the abstract recording.

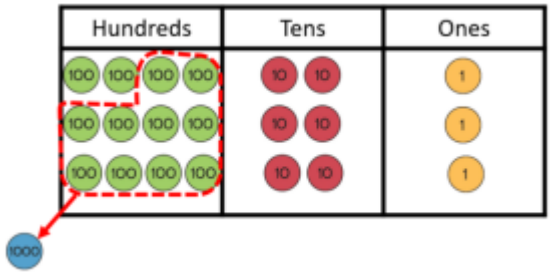
Speaking frame note: "5 groups of 7 ones is 35 ones. I can regroup the 35 ones into 3 tens and 5 ones. 5 groups of 2 tens is 10 tens. 3 tens added to 10 tens is 13 tens. I can regroup the 13 tens into 1 hundred and 3 tens. The product of 27 x 5 is 135."

Year 4

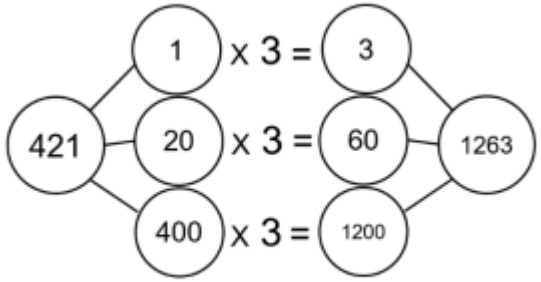
NC Statement:
Multiply 2-digit and 3-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout (short multiplication)

4LS24 Step 5: Formal written multiplication with regrouping which generates a new column

Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\ 2\ 1 \\ \times \quad\ \ 3 \\ \hline 1\ 2\ 6\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

421 x 3 = 1263

Abstract speaking frames:

… groups of … ones is … ones. (Do I need to regroup?)
… groups of … tens is … tens. (Do I need to regroup?)
… groups of … hundreds is … hundreds. (Do I need to regroup?)
(… hundreds can be regrouped to … thousands and … hundreds)
The product of … and … is … .

Notes:

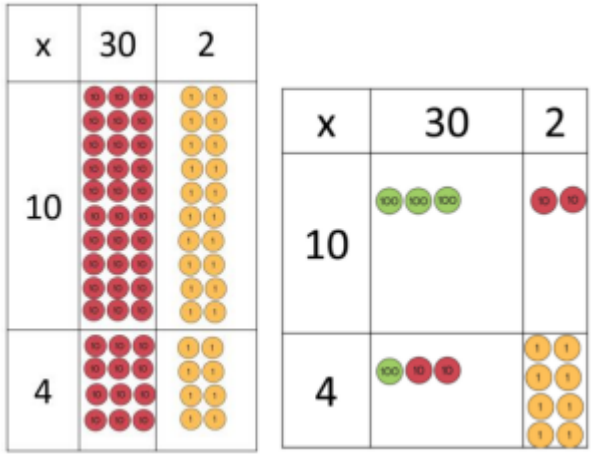
At this stage, the pictorial representation is being used as a checking point to ensure that pupils answer accurately. This allows focused attention on understanding the abstract recording. Pupils should be encouraged to consider whether the italicised language in the speaking frame is required in the calculation

Year 5

NC Statement:
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers

5LS11 Step 2: Expanded vertical multiplication 2-digit by 2-digit

Concrete



Pictorial

x	30	2	
10	300	20	= 320
4	120	8	= 128

Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times\ 14 \\ \hline 8 \\ 120 \\ 20 \\ 300 \\ \hline 448 \end{array}$$

32 x 14 = 448

Abstract speaking frames:
First, I need to consider the ones in the multiplier.
… groups of … ones is ones. … groups of … tens is tens. (Do I need to regroup?)
Then, tens in the multiplier. … groups of … ones is ones. (Do I need to regroup?)
… groups of … tens is tens. (Do I need to regroup?)
The total of all the partial products is … .
The product of … and … is … .

Notes:
This is a transitional method towards long multiplication. Using the grid supports pupils in their thinking about multiplying by powers of ten and place value. Secure understanding of both of these concepts allow pupils to move to long multiplication more successfully.

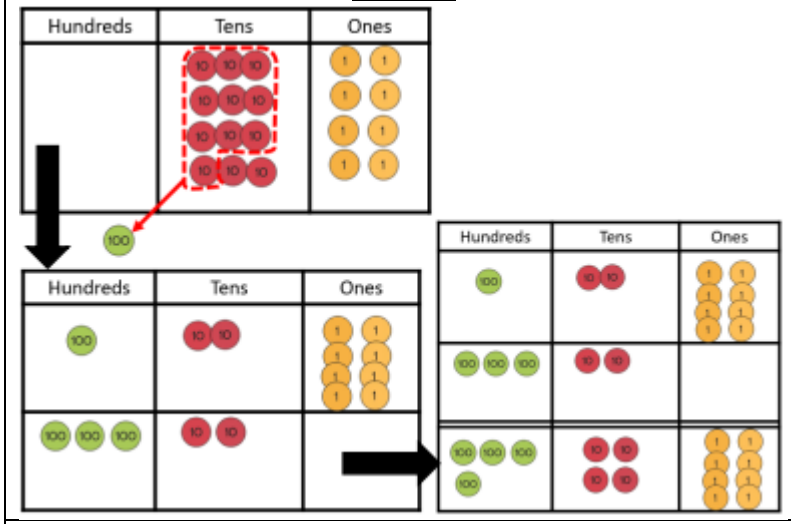
Speaking frame hint: linking to what we know and correct place value. For example, 10 groups of 3 tens is 30 tens. This can be regrouped to 3 hundreds.

Year 5

NC Statement:
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers

5LS11 Step 3: Long multiplication 2-digit by 2-digit with simple regrouping

Concrete



Pictorial

x	30	2	
10	300	20	= 320
4	120	8	= 128

Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times\ 14 \\ \hline 128 \\ 320 \\ \hline 448 \end{array}$$

32 x 14 = 448

Abstract speaking frames:
First, I need to consider the ones in the multiplier.
… groups of … ones is ones. (Do I need to regroup?)
… groups of … tens is tens. (Do I need to regroup?)
Then, considering tens in the multiplier.
… groups of … ones is ones. (Do I need to regroup?)
… groups of … tens is tens. (Do I need to regroup?)
The total of all the partial products is … .
The product of … and … is … .

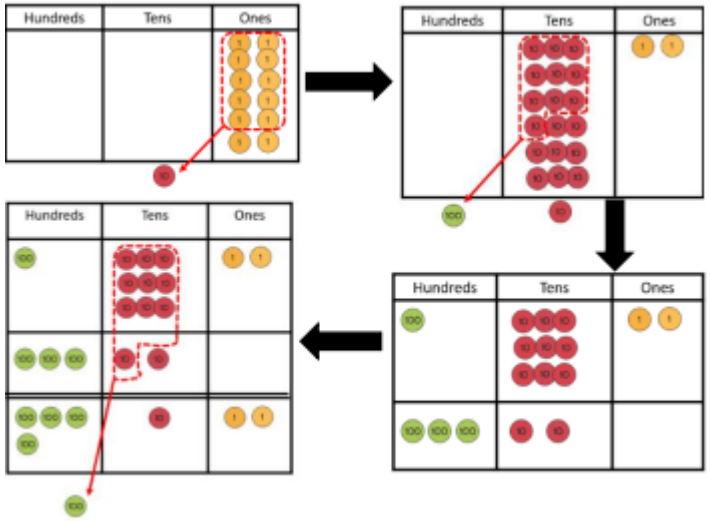
Notes:
Speaking frame hint: linking to what we know and correct place value. For example, 10 groups of 3 tens is 30 tens (linking to known fact 10 x 3). This can be regrouped to 3 hundreds.

Year 5

NC Statement:
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers

5LS11 Step 3: Long multiplication 2-digit by 2-digit, focusing on regroup in first partial product

Concrete



Pictorial

x	30	2	
10	300	20	= 320
6	180	12	= 192

Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 2 \\ \times\ 1\ 6 \\ \hline 1\ 9\ 2 \\ 3\ 2\ 0\ \ \\ \hline 5\ 1\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1

32 x 16 = 512

Abstract speaking frames:
First, I need to consider the ones in the multiplier.
… groups of … ones is … ones. (Do I need to regroup?)
… groups of … tens is … tens. (Any regroups to add? Do I need to regroup?)
Then, considering tens in the multiplier. … groups of … ones is … ones. (Do I need to regroup?)
… groups of … tens is … tens. (Do I need to regroup?)
The total of all the partial products is … .
The product of … and … is … .

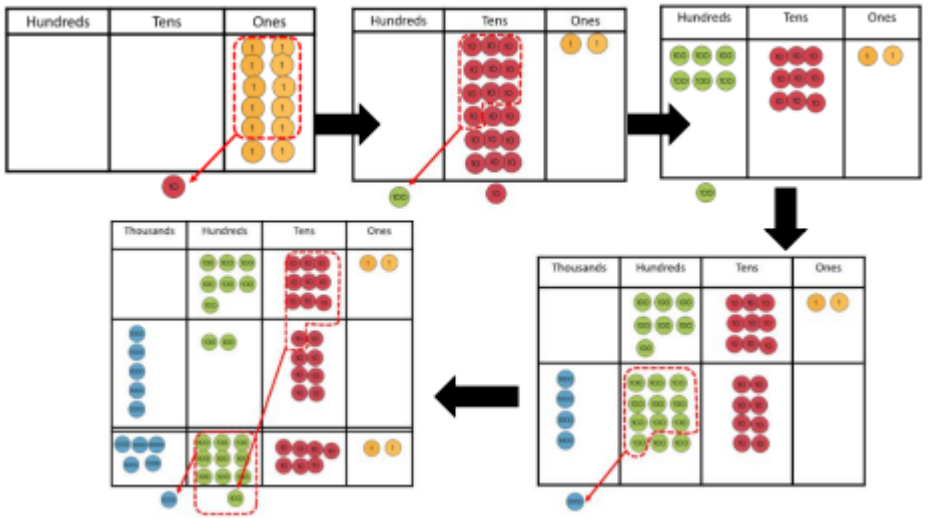
Notes:
Speaking frame hint: linking to what we know and correct place value. For example, 6 groups of 3 tens is 18 tens (linking to known fact 6 x 3 = 18). This can be regrouped to 1 hundred and 8 tens.

Year 5

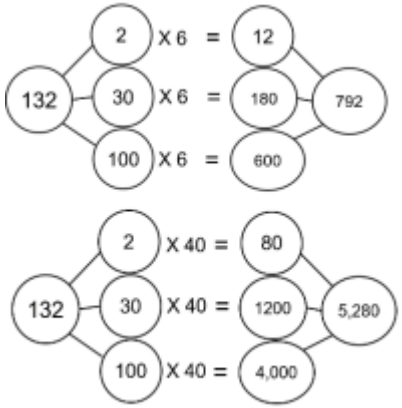
NC Statement:
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers

5LS11 Step 3: Long multiplication 2-digit by 2-digit regrouping in first and second stage

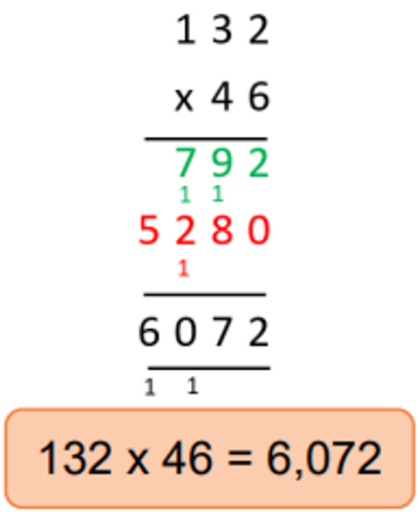
Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)



Abstract speaking frames:

First, I need to consider the ones in the multiplier.
… groups of … ones is … ones. (Do I need to regroup?)
… groups of … tens is … tens. (Any regroups to add? Do I need to regroup?)
Then, considering tens in the multiplier.
… groups of … ones is … ones. (Do I need to regroup?)
… groups of … tens is … tens. (Any regroups to add? Do I need to regroup?)
The total of all the partial products is … .
The product of … and … is … .

Notes:

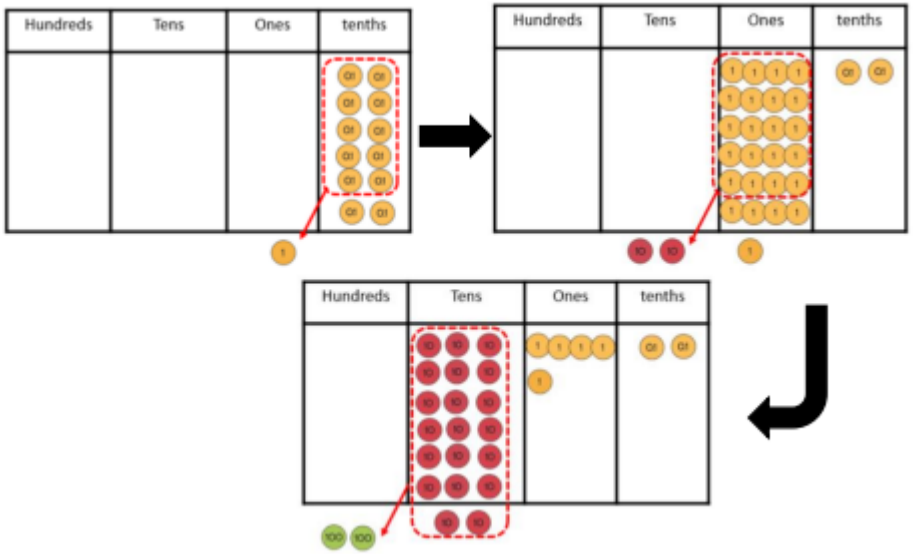
Speaking frame hint: linking to what we know and correct place value. For example, 6 groups of 3 tens is 18 tens (linking to known fact 6 x 3 = 18). This can be regrouped to 1 hundred and 8 tens.

Year 6

NC Statement:
Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers

6LS12 Step 5: Formal written multiplication involving numbers with up to 2 decimal places multiplied by a 1-digit number

Concrete



Pictorial

Jottings: multiples of tricky multipliers

6
12
18
24
30
36
42
48
54
60
66
72

Abstract (Written Symbolic)

$$\begin{array}{r} 34.2 \\ \times\ \ 6 \\ \hline 205.2 \\ \hline {\scriptstyle 2\ 1} \end{array}$$

34.2 x 6 = 205.2

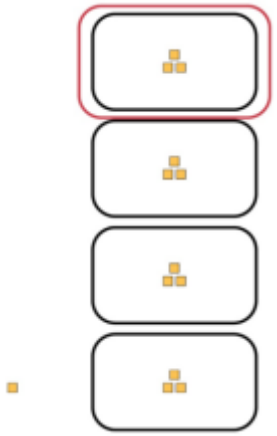
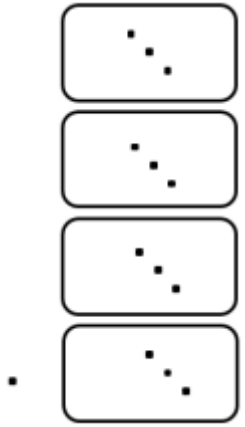
Abstract speaking frames:
… groups of … tenths is … tenths. (Do I need to regroup?)
… groups of … ones is … ones. (Any regroups to add? Do I need to regroup?)
… groups of … tens is … tens. (Any regroups to add? Do I need to regroup?)
The product of … and … is … .

Notes:
Speaking frame hint: linking to what we know and correct place value. For example, 6 groups of 3 tens is 18 tens (linking to known fact 6 x 3 = 18). This can be regrouped to 1 hundred and 8 tens.

Division

Year 3	NC Statement: Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods

3LS30 Step 2: Introducing the long division method (sharing ones)

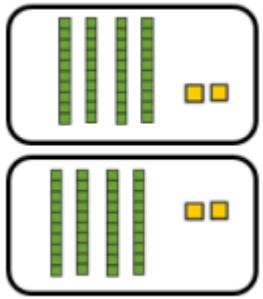
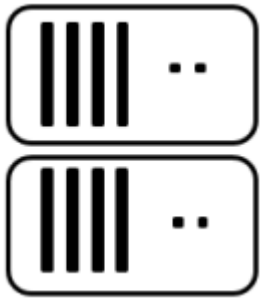
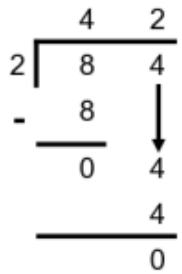
Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract (Written Symbolic)
		$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4\overline{)13} \\ -\ 12 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ 13 ÷ 4 = 3 r 1

Abstract speaking frames:	Notes:
I am sharing … ones into … equal groups. There are … ones in each group. I have … one(s) remaining. The quotient is … with … remainders.	Pupils are introduced to the long division method for the first time in this sequence. Short division will not be introduced until pupils have understood all of the stages in this expanded form. In the calculation 96 ÷ 4, for example, pupils often struggle to understand that 1 ten will be regrouped after 8 tens have been used in the 4 groups. This is hidden in short division but recorded in long division.

Year 3

NC Statement:
Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods

3LS30 Step 3: Long division of tens and ones with no regrouping (sharing structure)

Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract (Written Symbolic)
		 $84 \div 2 = 42$

Abstract speaking frames:
First, I am sharing … tens into … equal groups.
There are … tens in each group.
I have … ten(s) remaining.
Then, I am sharing … ones into … equal groups.
There are … ones in each group.
I have … one(s) remaining.
The quotient is … with … remainders.

Notes:
This stage is to support pupils' understanding of the abstract notation. They learn to record how many tens are in each group, if there are any tens remaining and what the arrow means.

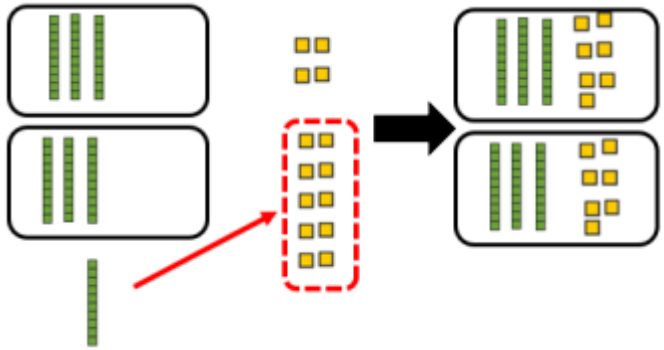
Speaking frame note: "First, I am sharing 8 tens into 2 equal groups. There are 4 tens in each group. I have zero tens remaining. Then, I am sharing 4 ones into 2 equal groups. There are 2 ones in each group. I have zero ones remaining. The quotient is 42 with no remainders."

Year 3

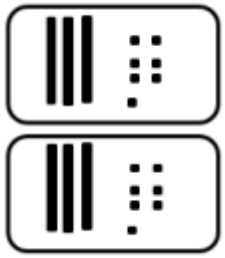
NC Statement:
Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods

3LS30 Step 4: Long division of tens and ones with regrouping (sharing structure)

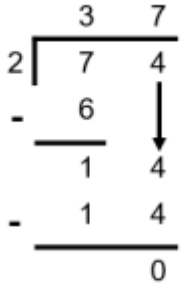
Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)



$74 \div 2 = 37$

Abstract speaking frames:
First, I am sharing … tens into … equal groups.
There are … tens in each group.
I have … ten(s) remaining.
I need to regroup the remaining … ten(s) into … ones.
I now have … ones in total.
Then, I am sharing … ones into … equal groups.
There are … ones in each group.
I have … one(s) remaining.
The quotient is … with … remainders.

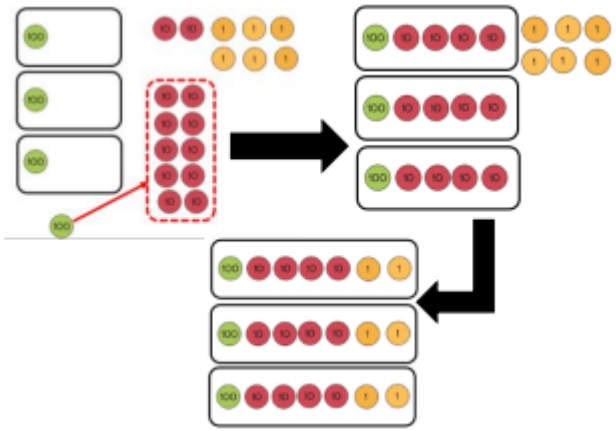
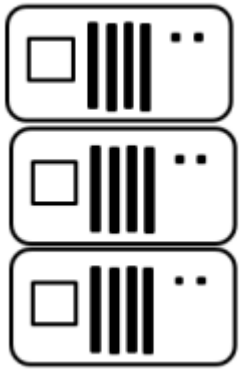
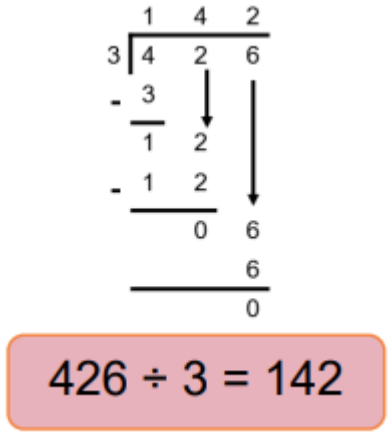
Notes:
This is a crucial stage as it demonstrates the regrouping of the remaining tens for ones and how this is recorded abstractly.

Speaking frame note: "… I have 1 ten remaining. I need to regroup the remaining 1 ten into 10 ones. I now have 14 ones in total..."

Year 4

NC Statement:
Pupils practise to become fluent in the formal written method of short multiplication and short division with exact answers (non-statutory guidance)

4LS25 Step 2: Long division with regrouping hundreds into tens (sharing structure)

Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract (Written Symbolic)
		

Abstract speaking frames:
First, I am sharing … hundreds into … equal groups.
There are … hundreds in each group.
I have … hundred(s) remaining.
I need to regroup the remaining … hundreds into …tens.
I now have … tens in total.
Next, I am sharing … tens into .. equal groups.

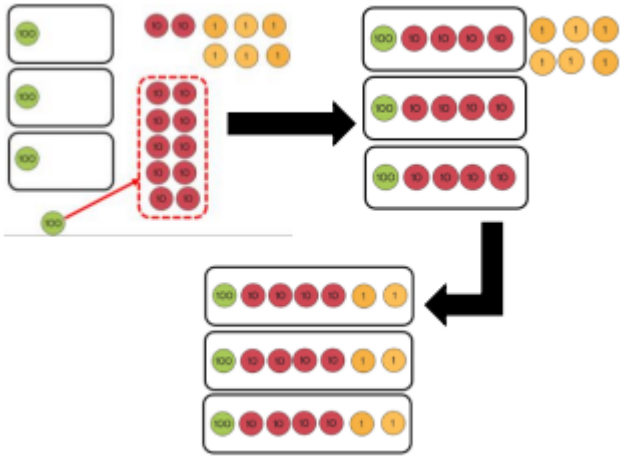
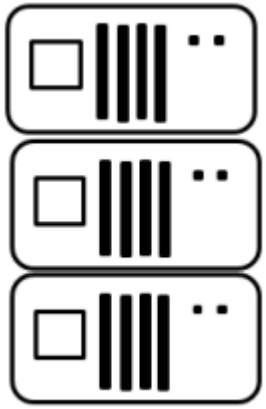
Notes:
Pupils revisit long division with no regrouping gin 4LS25 step 1. This is to ensure that they understand the abstract recording of long division.

Speaking frame note: This stage is an extension to the previous speaking frame – focusing on the hundreds regroup.

Year 4

NC Statement:
Pupils practise to become fluent in the formal written method of short multiplication and short division with exact answers (non-statutory guidance)

4LS25 Step 4: Introducing formal short division (sharing structure)

Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract (Written Symbolic)
		$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 4\ 2 \\ 3\overline{)4\ {}^{1}2\ 6} \end{array}$ 426 ÷ 3 = 142

Abstract speaking frames:
First, I am sharing … hundreds into … equal groups.
There are … hundreds in each group.
I have … hundred(s) remaining.
I need to regroup the remaining … hundreds into … tens.
I now have … tens in total.
Next, I am sharing … tens into .. equal groups.

Notes:
In this stage, pupils learn that the thinking processes for long and short division are the same – it is only the abstract written that is different. It is important that pupils are able to link this to the long division format and can explain the compaction.

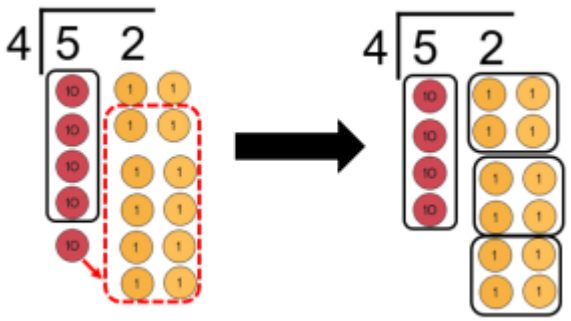
Speaking frame note: This stage is an extension to the previous speaking frame – focusing on the hundreds regroup.

Year 5

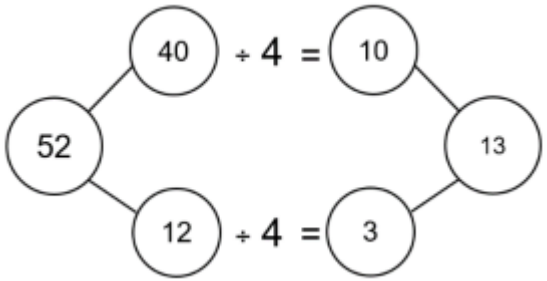
NC Statement:
Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context

5LS12 Step 2: Introducing formal short division regroup from tens to ones (grouping structure)

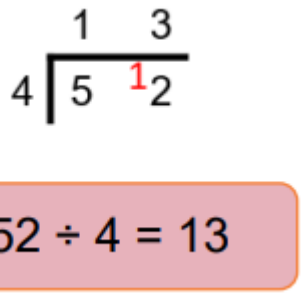
Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)



Abstract speaking frames:
I want to know how many groups of … are in … .
How many groups of … tens are in … tens without regrouping?
I can make … group(s) of … tens. There is/are … ten(s) remaining.
I need to regroup the … tens into … ones.
I now have … ones.
How many groups of … ones are in … ones, without regrouping?
I can make … group(s) of … ones.
There is/are … one(s) remaining.
There are … groups of … in … with … remainders.

Notes:
Pupils are encouraged to progress to a grouping model of division. This is in preparation for 2-digit divisors and understanding fractions expressed as part of the quotient. Pupils should explore with simple division calculations to ensure that they understand the shift in structure.

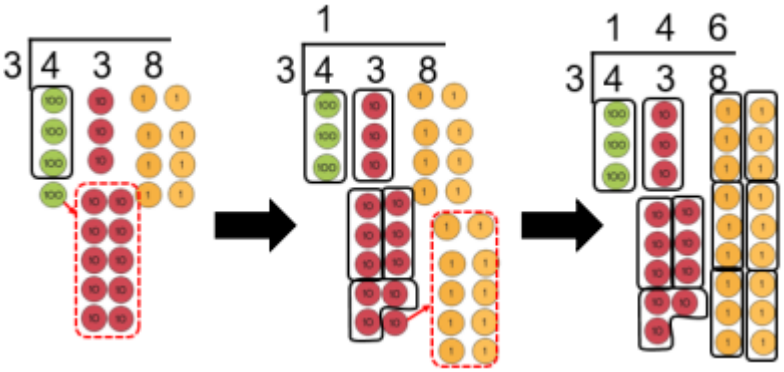
Speaking frame note: In this example, the speaking frame would be completed like this: “How many groups of 3 tens are in 4 tens, without regrouping?” This is to ensure that accurate place value and magnitude is maintained.

Year 5

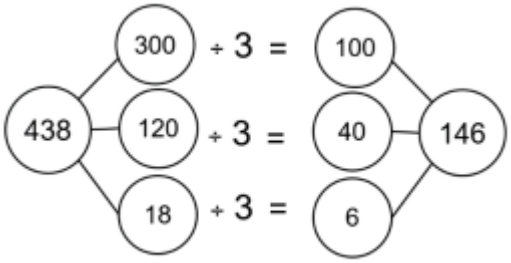
NC Statement:
Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context

5LS12 Step 3: Short division for numbers up to 4-digits (grouping structure)

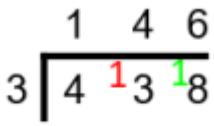
Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)



438 ÷ 3 = 146

Abstract speaking frames:
I want to know how many groups of … are in … .
How many groups of … hundreds are in … hundreds, without regrouping?
I can make … group(s) of …hundreds.
There is/are … hundred(s) remaining.
I need to regroup the … hundreds into …tens.

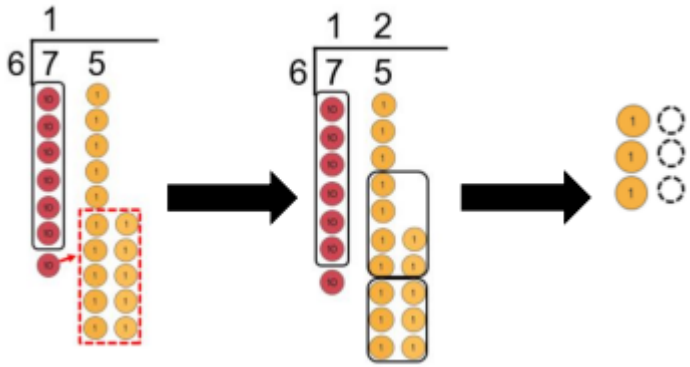
Notes:
Speaking frame note: This is an extension to the previous speaking frame. In this example, the speaking frame would be completed like this: "How many groups of 3 hundreds are in 4 hundreds, without regrouping?" This is to ensure that accurate place value and magnitude is maintained.

Year 5

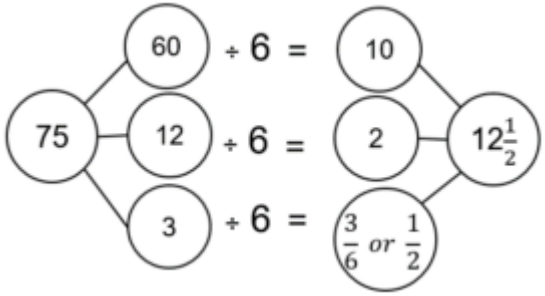
NC Statement:
Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context

5LS12 Step 4: Short division (grouping structure) - expressing quotients with fractions

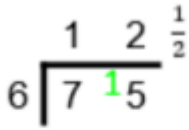
Concrete



Pictorial



Abstract (Written Symbolic)



$$75 \div 6 = 12\frac{1}{2}$$

Abstract speaking frames:
I have a remainder of … .
This is … (remainder) out of … (divisor) which I need for another group.
This can be written as a fraction… .
This can be simplified to… .

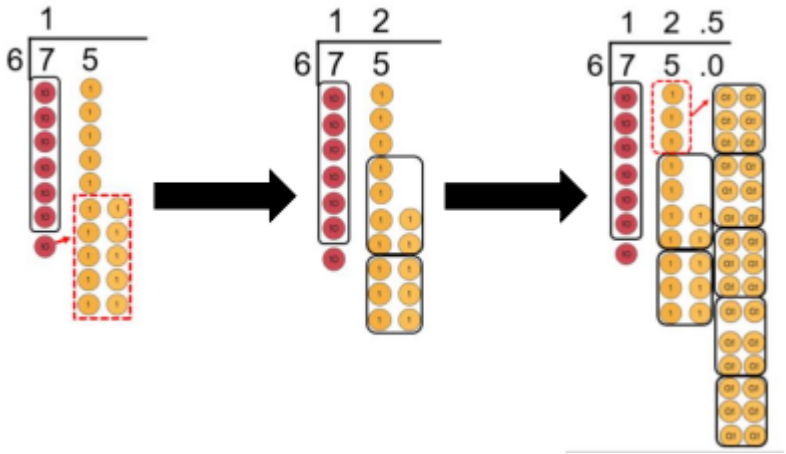
Notes:
Speaking frame note: This is an extension to the previous speaking frame (5LS12 Step 2). In this example the speaking frame would be completed like this:
"I have a remainder of 3.
This is 3 out of 6 which I need for another group.
This can be written as a fraction 3/6.
This can be simplified to ½ ."

Year 5

NC Statement:
Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context

5LS12 Step 5: Short division (grouping structure) - expressing quotients with decimals

Concrete

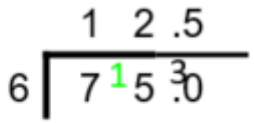


Pictorial

Jottings: multiples of the divisor

6
12
18
24
30
36
42
48
54
60

Abstract (Written Symbolic)



$75 \div 6 = 12.5$

Abstract speaking frames:
I have a remainder of … .
I need to regroup the … ones into … tenths.
How many groups of … tenths are in … tenths, without regrouping?
I can make … group(s) of … tenths.
There are … groups of … in… .

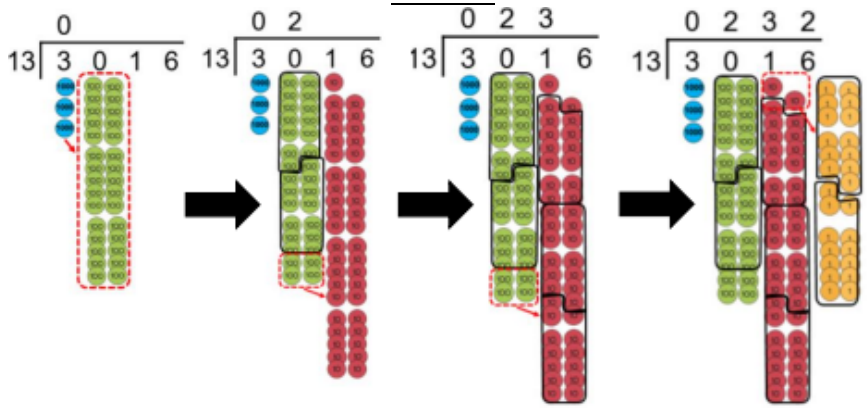
Notes:
Speaking frame note: This is an extension to the previous speaking frame (5LS12 Step 2). In this example, the speaking frame would be completed like this:
"I have a remainder of 3.
I need to regroup the 3 ones into 30 tenths.
How many groups of 6 tenths are in 30 tenths, without regrouping?
I can make 5 groups of 6 tenths.
There are 12.5 groups of 6 in 75."

Year 6

NC Statement:
Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division and interpret remainders as whole number remainders , fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context

6LS17 Step 2: Long division for numbers up to 4 digits

Concrete

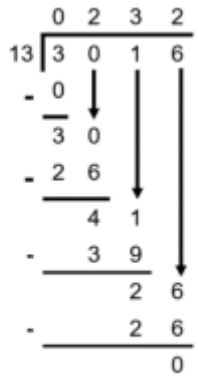


Pictorial

Jottings: multiples of the divisor

13
26
39
52
65
78
91
104

Abstract (Written Symbolic)



3016 ÷ 13 = 232

Abstract speaking frames:
I want to know how many groups of … are in … .
How many groups of … thousand are in …thousand, without regrouping?
I can make … group(s) of …thousand.
There is/are … thousand(s) remaining.
I need to regroup the … thousand(s) into …hundreds.

Notes:
The structure of long division was first introduced in 3LS30, then revisited and extended in both years 4 and 5. It was revised in Step 1 of this sequence. Jottings are used to scaffold to derived related division facts.

Speaking frame note: This is an extension to the previous speaking frame (5LS12 Step 2). In this example, the speaking frame would be completed like this: “How many groups of 13 thousands are in 3 thousand, without regrouping?” I can make zero groups of 13 thousand. There are 3 thousand remaining. I need to regroup the 3 thousands into 30 hundreds.”

Additional Year 6 Examples

These additional examples show only jottings, completed speaking frames and abstract recording. This complexity of calculation should only be introduced to pupils once they are confident in the conceptual pathway and can explain the abstract recording with reference to the concrete and pictorial models.

Year 6	NC Statement: Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division and interpret remainders as whole number remainders , fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context

6LS17 Step 4: Long division for numbers up to 4 digits - expressing quotients with fractions

Abstract Speaking Frame	Pictorial – jottings	Abstract (Written Symbolic)
I have a remainder of 9. This is 9 out of the 15 which I need for another group. This can be written as a fraction $\frac{9}{15}$. This can be simplified to $\frac{3}{5}$. There are $37\frac{3}{5}$ in each of the 15 groups.	*Jottings: multiples of the divisor* 15 30 45 60 75 90 105 120 135 150	$\begin{array}{r@{\,}r@{\,}r@{\,}r@{\,}l} & & 0 & 3 & 7\ \frac{3}{5} \\ 15 & \multicolumn{4}{l}{\overline{)\ 5\ \ 6\ \ 4}} \\ - & & 0 & & \\ \hline & & 5 & 6 & \\ - & & 4 & 5 & \\ \hline & & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ - & & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ \hline & & & & 9 \end{array}$ $\frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$ $564 \div 15 = 37\frac{3}{5}$

Year 6

NC Statement:
Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division and interpret remainders as whole number remainders , fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context

6LS17 Step 5: Long division for numbers up to 4 digits - expressing quotients with decimals

Abstract Speaking Frame

I have a remainder of 9.
I need to regroup the 9 ones into 90 tenths.
How many groups of 15 tenths are in 90 tenths, without regrouping?
I can make 6 groups of 15 tenths.
There is nothing remaining.
There are 37.6 groups of 15 in 564.

Pictorial – jottings

Jottings: multiples of the divisor

15
30
45
60
75
90
105
120
135
150

Abstract (Written Symbolic)

```
      0  3  7  .6
15 | 5  6  4  .0
   -0
     5  6
   - 4  5
     1  1  4
   - 1  0  5
           9  0
   -       9  0
                0
```

564 ÷ 15 = 37.6

Year 6

NC Statement:
Multiply multi-digit numbers of up to 4-digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication

6LS12 Step 3: Long multiplication; up to 4-digit by 2-digit

Abstract Speaking Frame

First, I need to consider the ones in the multiplier.
7 groups of 6 ones is 42 ones.
I need to regroup into 4 tens and 2 ones.
7 groups of 3 tens is 21 tens.
I need to add the regrouped 4 tens. I now have 25 tens.
I need to regroup into 2 hundreds and 5 tens.
7 groups of 8 hundreds is 56 hundreds.
I need to add the regrouped 2 hundreds. I now have 58 hundreds. I can regroup this into 5 thousands and 8 hundreds.

Then, considering the tens in the multiplier.
20 groups of 6 ones is 120 ones.
I need to regroup into 1 hundred and 2 tens.
20 groups of 3 tens is 6 hundreds.
I need to add the regrouped 1 hundred. I now have 7 hundreds.
20 groups of 8 hundred is 16 thousand. There are no regroups to add.
The total of the two partial products is 22, 572.
The product of 836 and 27 is 22, 572.

Pictorial – jottings

Jottings: multiples of tricky multipliers

7
14
21
28
35
42
49
56
63
70
77
84

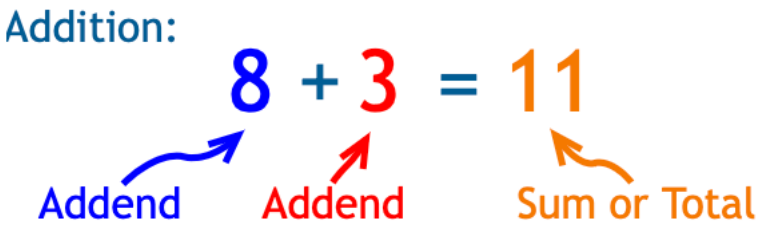
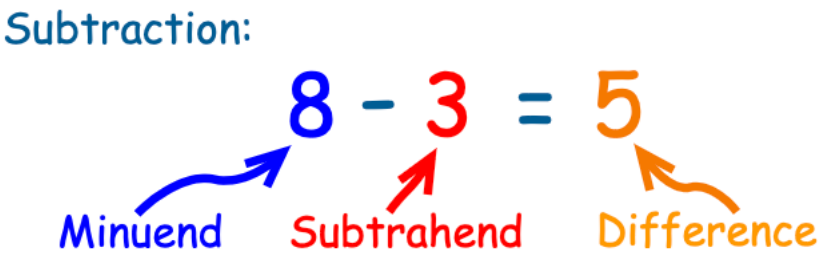
Abstract (Written Symbolic)

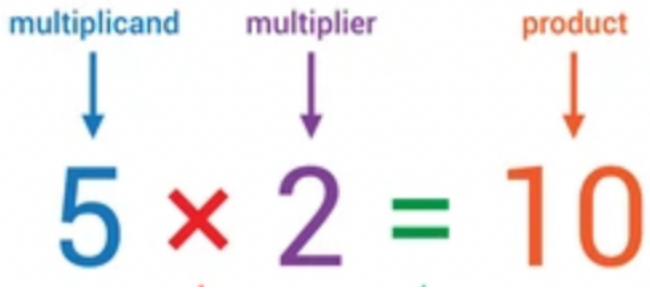
```
     8 3 6
   x   2 7
   -------
     5 8 5 2
       2 4
   1 6 7 2 0
         1
   -------
   2 2 5 7 2
   -------
   1 1
```

836 x 27 = 22,572

Glossary

Word	Definition
Regrouping	To split a number into component parts. Example: the two-digit number 38 can be partitioned into 30 + 8 or 19 + 19.
Digit	One of the symbols of a number system most commonly the symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Examples: the number 29 is a 2-digit number; there are three digits in 2.95. The position or place of a digit in a number conveys its value.
Equal	Symbol: =, read as 'is equal to' or 'equals' and meaning 'having the same value as'. Example: 7 – 2 = 4 + 1 since both expressions, 7 – 2 and 4 + 1 have the same value, 5.
Jottings	A jotting is an informal piece of written work that is done to help work out the answer to a calculation or a problem.
Exchange	Change a number or expression for another of equal value. E.g. one ten for ten ones or ten ones for one ten.
Place value	The value of a digit that relates to its position or place in a number. Example: in 1482 the digits represent 1 thousand, 4 hundreds, 8 tens and 2 ones respectively; in 12.34 the digits represent 1 ten, 2 ones, 3 tenths and 4 hundredths respectively.
Distributive law	The distributive property states that multiplying a number by a group of numbers added together is the same as doing each multiplication separately. For example, 5 x (2 x 6) = 5 x 2 + 5 x 6
Remainders	In the context of division requiring a whole number answer (quotient), the amount remaining after the operation. Example: 29 divided by 7 = 4 remainder 1.
Fluent	To be mathematically fluent one must have a mix of conceptual understanding, procedural fluency and knowledge of facts to enable you to tackle problems appropriate to your stage of development confidently, accurately and efficiently.
Magnitude	The size of something.
Rounding	To round a number means to adjust it up or down to a number that makes calculating with it easier. Numbers are usually rounded up to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000, with decimals being rounded to the nearest whole number, tenth or hundredth. There is a rule that if a digit is 4 or less it rounds down and if it is 5 or more it rounds up.
Multiple	A multiple is the result of multiplying one integer by another. Multiples of a number are those in that number's times table. For example, multiples of 7 include 14, 35, 49 and 84.

Addend Sum and Total	A number to be added to another. The result of one or more additions. 
Minuend Subtrahend Difference	The whole amount or the amount that is subtracted from. A number to be subtracted from another. In mathematics (as distinct from its everyday meaning), difference means the numerical difference between two numbers or sets of objects and is found by comparing the quantity of one set of objects with another. 

Multiplicand Multiplier Product	A number to be multiplied by another. e.g. in 5 × 3, 5 is the multiplicand as it is the number to be multiplied by 3. The number you are multiplying by. The result of multiplying one number by another. Example: The product of 2 and 3 is 6 since 2 × 3 = 6. 
Dividend Divisor Quotient	The number that is divided (the whole amount). The number by which another is divided. The result of a division.