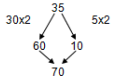
Multiplication KS2

<table>
<tr><td>KS1</td><td colspan="5">Pupils should memorise and reason with numbers in 2, 5 and 10 times tables.
They should see ways to represent odd and even numbers and know how they are represented in tables. This will help them to understand the pattern in numbers.

Pupils should begin to understand multiplication as scaling in terms of double and half (e.g. that tower of cubes is double the height of the other tower).

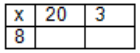
Commutative law shown on array.
Repeated addition can be shown mentally on a number line.
Inverse relationship between multiplication and division. Use an array to explore how numbers can be organised into groups.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year</td><td colspan="3">3</td><td colspan="2">4</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Developing Conceptual/ Procedural Understanding</td>
<td>Building tables

For example, build tables using counting stick- forwards and backwards and with missing jumps
Using known facts
If 3 x 2 = 6, then 30 x 2 = 60, 60 ÷3 = 20 and 30 = 60 ÷ 2.</td>
<td>Partitioning strategy to double
Double 35
 

Place value materials to represent calculations
Partitioning
Informal recording of partitioned numbers
15 x 5 = 75

10 x 5 = 50
5 x 5 = 25

27 x 3 = 81

20x3 = 60
7x3 = 21
“20 multiplied by 3 equals 60 and 7 multiplied by 3 equals 21. 60 add 21 equals 81.”</td>
<td>Grid method
23 x 8 =
20 x 8 =160
3 x 8 = 24
23 x 8= 184
 

Short multiplication
Expanded

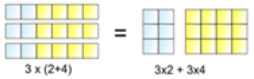
23
x 8
24 (8 x3)
160 (8 x20)
184

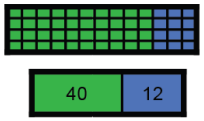
leading to compact
23
x 8
184
2

Representing problems
A group of aliens live on Planet Xert. Tinions have three legs, Quinions have four legs. The group has 22 legs altogether. How many Tinions and Quinions might there be? Is there more than one solution?</td>
<td>Building tables

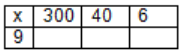
For example, build tables using counting stick- forwards and backwards and with missing jumps

Using known facts
If 2 x 3 = 6 then 200 x 3 = 600 and 600 ÷3 = 200

Distributivity
3 x (2 +4) = 3 x 2 + 3 x 4
So the ‘3’ can be ‘distributed’ across the ‘2 + 4’ into 3 times 2 and 3 times 4
 

leading to
13 x 4 = 10 x 4 + 3 x 4 = 52
 
</td>
<td>Place value materials to represent calculations

Grid method
(if needed for conceptual understanding)

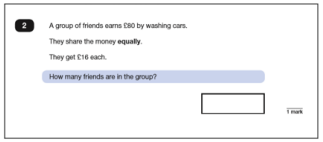
346 x 9
 

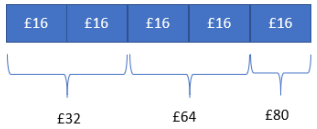
Short multiplication
Expanded

346
x 9
54 (9 x 6)
360 (9 x 40)
2700 (9 x 300)
3114

leading to compact
346
x 9
3114
4 5</td>
<td>Representing problems

Multiply a number by itself and then make one factor one more and the other one less. What do you notice? Does this always happen?

Eg 4 x 4 = 16 6 x 6= 36
5 x 3 = 15 7 x 5= 35
Try out more examples to prove your thinking.
 

Place <, >, or = in these number sentences to make them correct:
50 x 4 ▭ 4 x 50
4 x 50 ▭ 40 x 5
200 x 5 ▭ 3 x 300</td></tr>
<tr><td>Known facts</td><td colspan="3">Recall and use x and ÷ facts for the 3, 4 and 8 x tables</td><td colspan="2">Recall x and ÷ facts for x tables up to 12 x 12.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Essential knowledge</td><td>Review 2x, 5x and 10x</td><td colspan="2">Double 2 digit numbers</td><td>4x and 8x tables</td><td>10x bigger</td></tr>
<tr><td>4x table</td><td colspan="2">3x table</td><td>3x, 6x and 12x tables</td><td>Double larger numbers and decimals</td></tr>
<tr><td>8 x table</td><td colspan="2">6x table</td><td>3x and 9x tables</td><td>11x and 7x tables</td></tr>
</table>

Multiplication KS2

<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th colspan="3">5</th><th colspan="2">6</th></tr>
<tr><td>Developing Conceptual/ Procedural Understanding</td>
<td>Building tables

For example, apply tables knowledge to multiples of 10, 100 and 1000 using counting stick- forwards and backwards and with missing jumps

Using known facts
If 2 x 3 = 6 then 2000 x 3 = 6000 and
200 x 30 = 6000

Place value materials to represent calculations

Short multiplication
Use expanded method first if needed to build conceptual understanding
4346
x 8
34768
2 3 4</td>
<td>Grid method
(if needed for conceptual understanding)
28 x 27

Addition to be done mentally or across followed by column addition

Long multiplication
Expanded
28
x 27
56 (7x8)
140 (7 x20)
160 (20x8)
400 (20x20)
756</td>
<td>leading to compact

28
x 27
196
5
560
1
756
1

Extend to HTU x TU or ThHTU x TU as appropriate

Representing problems
40 cupcakes cost £3.60, how much do 20 cupcakes cost? How much do 80 cupcakes cost? How much do 10 cupcakes cost?</td>
<td>Building tables

For example, apply tables knowledge to decimals using counting stick- forwards and backwards and with missing jumps

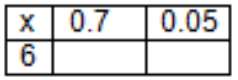
Using known facts
If 2 x 3 = 6 then 0.2 x 3 =0.6 and 0.02 x 3 = 0.06

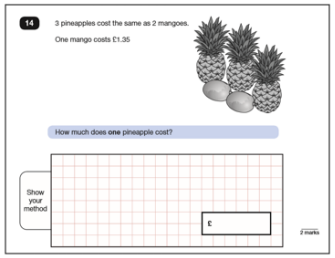
Long multiplication
Use expanded method first if needed to build conceptual understanding

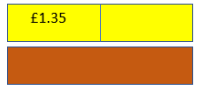
5172
x 27
36204
1 5 1
103440
1
139644</td>
<td>If place value is secure, use grid method for decimal multiplication
0.75 x 6

0.7 x 6 = 4.2
0.05 x 6 = 0.3
0.75 x 6 = 4.5

Make explicit links between decimals and money

Representing problems
Amy is given the calculation 5413 x 600. She says “I can do this without a written method.” Write down the mental steps you think Amy could do.
 

 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Known facts</td><td colspan="3">Know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers
Recall prime numbers up to 19
Recognise and use square and cube numbers and the notation for squared (^{2}) and cubed (^{3})</td><td colspan="2">Identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Essential knowledge</td><td colspan="2">4x and 8x tables</td><td>100, 1000 times bigger</td><td>Multiplication facts up to 12 x 12</td><td>Partition to multiply mentally</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3x, 6x and 12x tables; 3x and 9x tables</td><td>10, 100, 1000 times smaller</td><td rowspan="2">Apply place value to derive multiplication facts, e.g. 3 x 4 = 12 so 3 x 0.4 = 1.2</td><td>Double larger numbers and decimals</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">11x and 7x tables</td><td>Double larger numbers and decimals</td><td></td></tr>
</table>