Key Stage 2—Year 3 and 4

Multiplication and Division

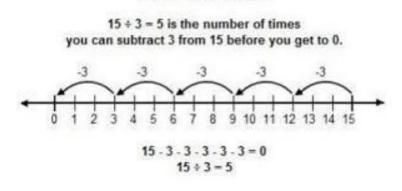
Year 3	Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods Solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects.
Year 4	Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers Recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout Solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects.

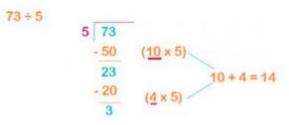
Vocabulary

Multiply, times, lots of, groups of, product, repeated addition

Divide, share equally, group, remainder

dividend divisor quotient 20 ÷ 4 = 5 5 • quotient divisor • 4 20 • dividend dividend • 20 = 5 • quotient divisor • 4





How many 5s have been subtracted? 14 sets of 5, with 3 left over.

Answer: $73 \div 5 = 14 \text{ r}3$

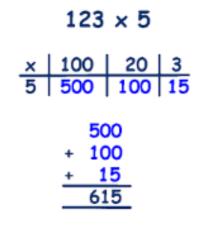
<u>Strategies</u>

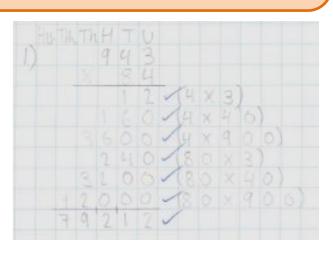
Multiplication: Arrays, repeated addition on number line, grid method, expanded column method (with place value headings and brackets for support)

Division: Sharing with manipulatives, grouping as repeated subtraction on a number line, chunking

×	30	5	
7	210	35	

$$210 + 35 = 245$$





Mastery	Mastery with Greater Depth
Complete the following: $3 \times \boxed{} = 12$ $4 \times \boxed{} = 20$	Putting the digits 1, 2 and 3 in the empty boxes, how many different calculations can you make?
×3 = 15 8 × = 24	Which one gives the largest answer? Which one gives the smallest answer?
Use a column method to calculate the following: 123×3 324×4 234×8	Find the missing digits. 2

Three children calculated 7×6 in different ways. Identify each strategy and complete the calculate	ons.	Multiply a number by itself and then make one factor one more and the other one less. What happens to the product?	
Annie $7 \times 6 = 7 \times 5 + $ $= $ Now find the answer to 6×9 in three different we	Cara used the commutative law $7 \times 6 = \boxed{} \times \boxed{}$ $= \boxed{}$ ays.	E.g. $4 \times 4 = 16$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ What do you noti	$6 \times 6 = 36$ $7 \times 5 = 35$ Ice? Will this always happen?
Tom ate 9 grapes at the picnic. Sam ate 3 times a How many grapes did they eat altogether?	many grapes as Tom.	*	as many football cards as Sam. Together they have 150 cards. cards does Sally have than Sam?