

## Stages in Multiplication

### Multiplication – EYFS

### **ELG – Solve problems that include doubling**

Use concrete objects to understand doubling



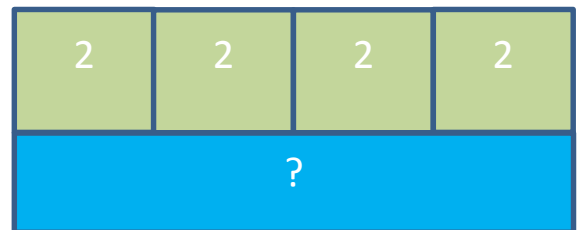
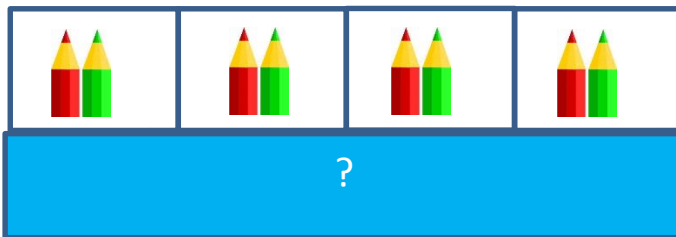
### Multiplication - Year One

### **Multiply with concrete objects, arrays and pictorial representations**

Give the children experience of counting equal groups of objects in 2s, 5s and 10s.

Present practical problem solving activities involving counting equal sets or groups

Example multiplication problem: There are 4 tins with 2 pencils in each. How many pencils are there altogether?



$$2+2+2+2= 8$$

### Key skills for Year 1

- Count in multiples of twos, fives and tens (to the 10th multiple)
- Solve one-step problems involving multiplication by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher

**Key vocabulary:** groups of, lots of, times, altogether, multiply

## Multiplication - Year Two

**Multiply using arrays and repeated addition (using at least 2s, 5s and 10s)**

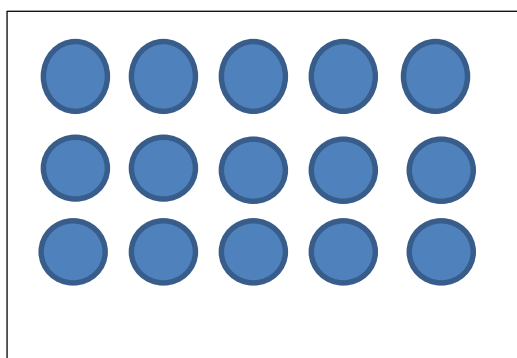
Continue with repeated addition using a number line

Starting from zero, make equal jumps up on a number line to work out multiplication facts and write multiplication statements using x and = signs

Use practical equipment to show arrays eg. Egg box, ice cube tray etc

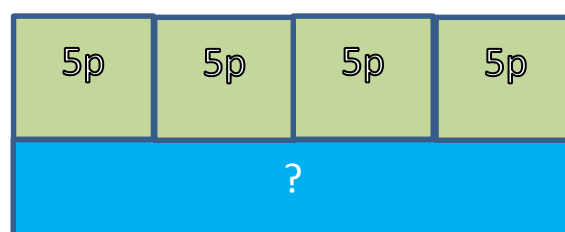


Use arrays to help with commutative law of multiplication



$$5 \times 3 = 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$$
$$3 \times 5 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

Example multiplication problem:  
Mrs. Brown has four 5p coins.  
How much has she got altogether?



### **Key skills for Year 2**

- Count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 (Year 2) and 10 (Year 1)
- Recall and use multiplication facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables
- Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (x) and equals (=) signs
- solve problems involving multiplication, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication facts, including problems in contexts
- show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative)

**Key vocabulary:** groups of, lots of, times, array, altogether, multiply, multiplied by, repeated addition, commutative

## Multiplication – Year Three

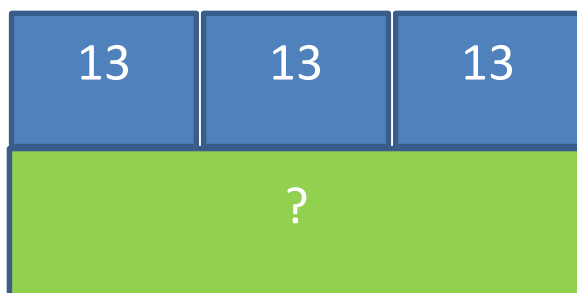
### Multiply 2-digits by a single digit number

#### Pre-requisites:

- Children must be able to partition numbers into tens and units (eg  $23 = 20$  and  $3$ )
- Multiply multiples of ten by a single digit (e.g.  $20 \times 4$ ) using their knowledge of multiplication facts and place value

Example multiplication problem:

There are 13 biscuits in each box. How many biscuits are there in 3 boxes?



$$13 \times 3 = 13 + 13 + 13 = 39$$

**Stage 1:** Introduce the grid method for multiplying 2-digit by single-digits:

$$13 \times 3$$

	10	3
X3	30	9

$$13 \times 3 = 30 + 9 = 39$$

NB: Grid method  
not in NC

#### Key skills for Year 3

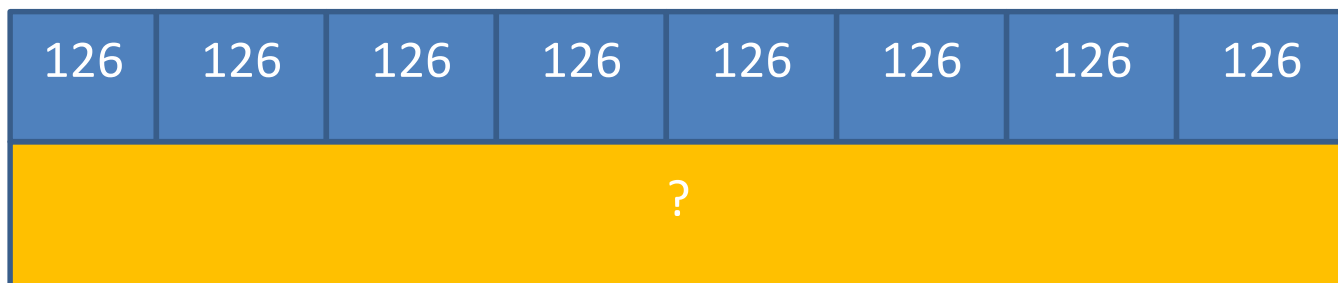
- Recall and use multiplication facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables (Y2)
- Recall and use multiplication facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables
- Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to a written method
- Solve problems involving multiplication

**Key vocabulary:** groups of, lots of, times, array, altogether, multiply, multiplied by, repeated addition, column, row, partition, grid method, multiple, product, commutative

## Multiplication - Year Four

## Multiply 2 and 3-digits by a single digit

Example multiplication problem: There are 126 pencils in each box. How many pencils are there in 8 boxes?



**Stage 1:** Continue to develop the grid method for 2-digit numbers x by 1-digit (Year 3)

**Stage 2:** Develop for 3-digit numbers x by 1-digit

$$126 \times 8$$

	100	20	6
x8	800	160	48

$$\begin{array}{r} 126 \times 8 = 800 \\ 160 \\ \underline{48} \\ 1008 \end{array}$$

NB: Grid method  
not in NC

### Key skills for Year 4

- Recall and use multiplication facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables (Y2)
- Recall and use multiplication facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables (Y3)
- Recall multiplication facts for multiplication tables up to  $12 \times 12$
- Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using a written method
- Solve problems involving multiplication

**Key vocabulary:** groups of, lots of, times, array, altogether, multiply, multiplied by, repeated addition, column, row, partition, grid method, total, multiple, product, sets of, inverse, commutative

## Multiplication - Year Five

## Multiply up to 4-digits by 1 or 2 digits

Example multiplication problem: 8 people win £1345 each. How much is their total winnings?

**Stage 1:** Develop grid method (Year 4) to 4-digits x 1-digit

$$1345 \times 8$$

	1000	300	40	5
x8	8000	2400	320	40

$$\begin{array}{r} 1345 \times 8 = 8000 \\ + 2400 \\ 320 \\ \hline 40 \\ \hline \pounds 10,760 \end{array}$$

**Stage 2:** Develop into expanded short multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 126 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 48 \\ 160 \\ 800 \\ \hline 1008 \end{array}$$

$6 \times 8$   
 $20 \times 8$   
 $100 \times 8$

**Multi-digit numbers x by 2-digits:** Continue teaching grid method

Example multiplication problem: There are 126 pencils in each box. How many pencils are there in 18 boxes?

x	100	20	6
10	1000	200	60
8	800	160	48

$$\begin{array}{r} 126 \times 18 = 1000 \\ + 800 \\ 200 \\ 160 \\ 60 \\ \hline 48 \\ \hline = 2268 \end{array}$$

NB: Grid method  
not in NC

### Key skills for Year 5

- Recall multiplication facts for multiplication tables up to  $12 \times 12$  (Year 4)
- Multiply up to 4-digit numbers by a 1- or 2- digit numbers using a written method
- Solve problems involving multiplication

**Key vocabulary:** groups of, lots of, times, array, altogether, multiply, multiplied by, repeated addition, column, row, commutative, partition, grid method, total, multiple, product, inverse, multiplication

## Multiplication - Year Six

### **Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 2 digits and Multiply decimals with up to 2d.p by a single digit**

Example multiplication problem: There are 126 pencils in each box. How many pencils are there in 8 boxes?

#### **Stage 1:** Expanded short multiplication (from Year 5)

$$\begin{array}{r} 126 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 48 \\ 160 \\ 800 \\ \hline 1008 \end{array}$$

$6 \times 8$   
 $20 \times 8$   
 $100 \times 8$

#### **Stage 2:** Develop into short multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 126 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 1008 \\ \text{2 4} \end{array}$$

### **Multi-digit decimals with up to 2d.p by a single digit:** Continue teaching grid method

Example multiplication problem: CDs cost £7.58. How much will 7 cost?

x	7	0.5	0.08
7	49	3.5	0.56

$$\begin{array}{r} £7.68 \times 7 = 49.00 \\ + \quad 3.50 \\ \hline \quad 0.56 \\ \hline £53.06 \end{array}$$

NB: Grid method  
not in NC

#### **Key skills for Year 6**

- Recall multiplication facts for multiplication tables up to  $12 \times 12$  (Year 4)
- Multiply multi-digit numbers by a 2-digit numbers using a written method
- Solve problems involving multiplication

**Key vocabulary:** partition, grid method, total, multiple, product, short / long multiplication, 'carry', tenths, hundredths, decimal