FS/Y1

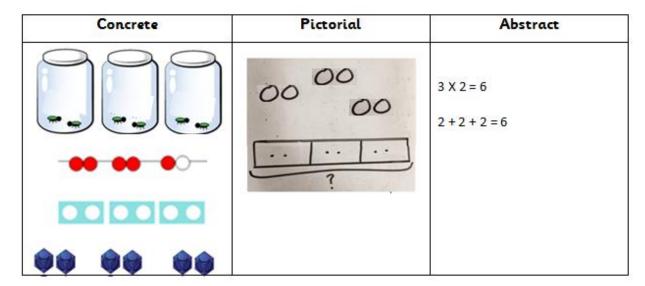
Progression for Multiplication



DEVELOPING UNDERSTANDING AND MENTAL METHODS

Throughout teaching in mathematics, multiplication is taught wherever possible through real life problem solving situations providing opportunities for children to develop their understanding of multiplication.

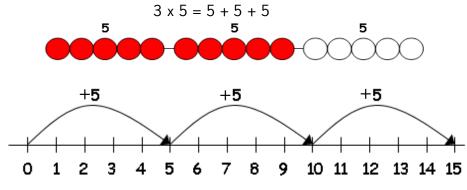
- Begin to approach multiplication in play and problem solving.
- Work on practical problem solving activities involving equal sets or groups.
- Using rhymes, stories and songs the children will count in 2s and 10s. Some children may be able to count in 5s.
- Children will count in multiples using equipment such as cubes and Numicon.
- Children will develop ways of recording calculations using a range of equipment e.g. Numicon, bead string and pegs.



Y1/Y2

Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
		3 X 4 = 12
	0000100001000012	

• Repeated addition can be shown on a bead bar / string and also on horizontal or vertical number lines.



 Children can respond to questions such as: How many socks are in two pairs? How many 10p coins are here?

Five added together 6 times is...? How much money is that?



Y2/Y3

- Use equipment to demonstrate commutativity e.q. Cuisenaire rods, multilink, counters etc.
- Use arrays to illustrate commutativity.





 $2 \times 4 = 8$ (read as 2 lots of 4)

 $4 \times 2 = 8$ (read as 4 lots of 2)

Concrete		Pictorial	Abstract
2 lots of 5 5 lo	oo 00 00 00 00 00	00000	$10 = 2 \times 5$ 5 \times 2 = 10 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10 10 = 5 + 5

- Children should be encouraged to select an appropriate calculation method, be it mental or written, dependent on the numbers involved in a calculation. To develop this skill, children should be taught to ask themselves, '*Can I do this mentally?*
- Therefore, it is important that children's mental methods of calculation are practised and secured alongside their learning and development towards a compact written method.
- Children should be encouraged to check their answers after the calculation.
- Y3
- Children should be considered to estimate their answer before calculating.
- Equipment such as Numicon, place value counters, Cuisenaire rods, Base 10 should be used to explore partitioning a number to multiply.

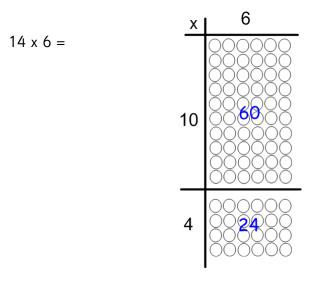
Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
		4×15 10 5 10 5 10 x 4 = 40 5 x 4 = 20 40 + 20 = 60 $40 + 20 = 60$

• Children should explore various ways to solve multiplication calculations.

6 x 23 = ?	Mai had to swim 23	Find the product of 6	What is the calculation?
	lengths, 6 times a week.	and 23	What is the product?
23 23 23 23 23 23 23	How many lengths did she swim in one week? With the counters, prove that 6 x 23 = 138	$6 \times 23 =$ 6×23 6×23 $\times 23 \times 6$ 	100s 10s 1s 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000

Informal Expanded Method

- This leads the children to the more compact standard written method, developing an understanding of its structure and efficiency.
- Children should continue to use arrays to develop the understanding of the grid method.



78 x 7 =

• It is better to place the number with the most digits in the left hand column of the grid as it is easier to add the partial products.

346 x 9 =

x	7	_ ×	9
70	490	300	0 2700
		40	0 360
8	56	6	6 54
	546	-	<u>3114</u>

Y4

• For those children moving towards the compact written method, recordings need to be reduced to show the links to the grid method.

38	
× 7	
56	
+210	
266	

Y5/Y6

Compact Written Method

38	372
x 7	<u>x 24</u>
266	1 4 8 8 7 4 4 0
<u> </u>	17440
5	8928

1