

We



Maths



Welcome to  
The Parent's Lesson

# Multiplication

# The aims of this meeting

- How we feel about maths
- Multiplication
  - Multiplication in EYFS / Key Stage 1
  - Written methods in Key Stage 2
  - Very practical
- What's happening in the classroom
  - A chance for you to flex your mental muscles!

# How do you feel about maths?



'Maths isn't my strong point'

'I didn't like maths at school'

'I can't really do maths'



'Maths isn't my strong point'

'I didn't like maths at school'

'I can't really do maths'





**Adults face mathematical challenges 14 times a day on average - learndirect**



**Parents who say 'I can't do maths' are harming pupils and Britain's economic prospects, minister warns**



Parents who say 'I can't do maths' are harming their children and Britain's long-term economic prospects, the schools minister warned yesterday.

Elizabeth Truss said that a damaging 'anti-maths culture' must be reversed to stop the country and our students slipping further and further behind international rivals.

She condemned adults who 'chuckle at their own ineptitude' at basic arithmetic, claiming they are giving their children a 'dangerous' message that maths is unimportant.



'I can't do this'

'I can't do this  
...YET!

“Mistakes are the  
portals of discovery.”

James Joyce

(1882 – 1941)

# What is multiplication?





# Multiplication is repeated addition

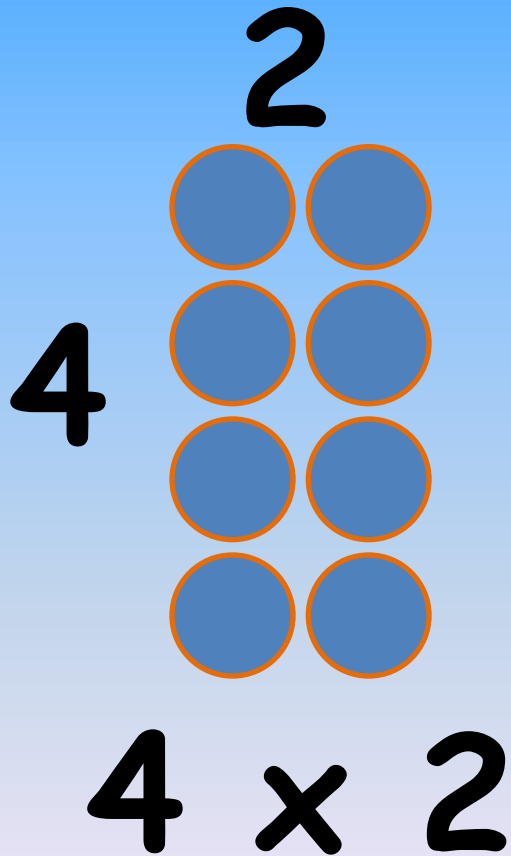


# Multiplication is repeated addition

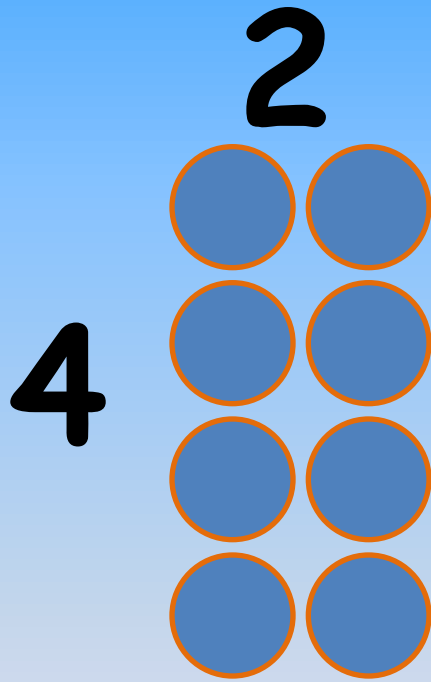


$$4 \times 2$$

# Multiplication is repeated addition



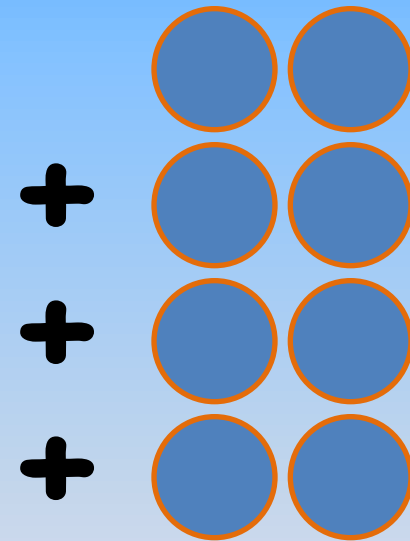
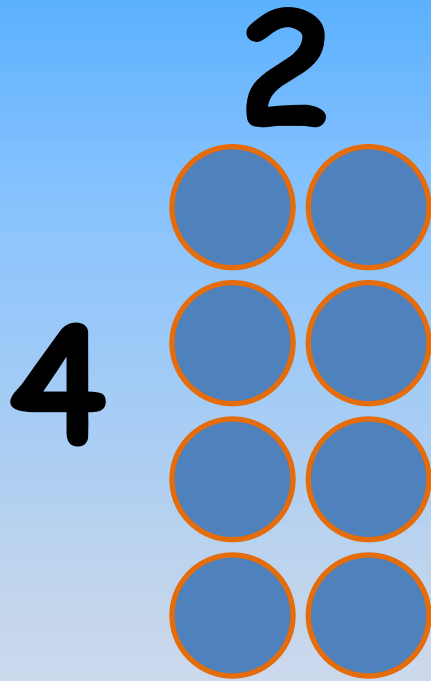
# Multiplication is repeated addition



4 lots of 2



# Multiplication is repeated addition



$$4 \times 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$$

4 lots of 2

But the problem is,  
for example...



$$472 \times 53$$

# Early multiplication

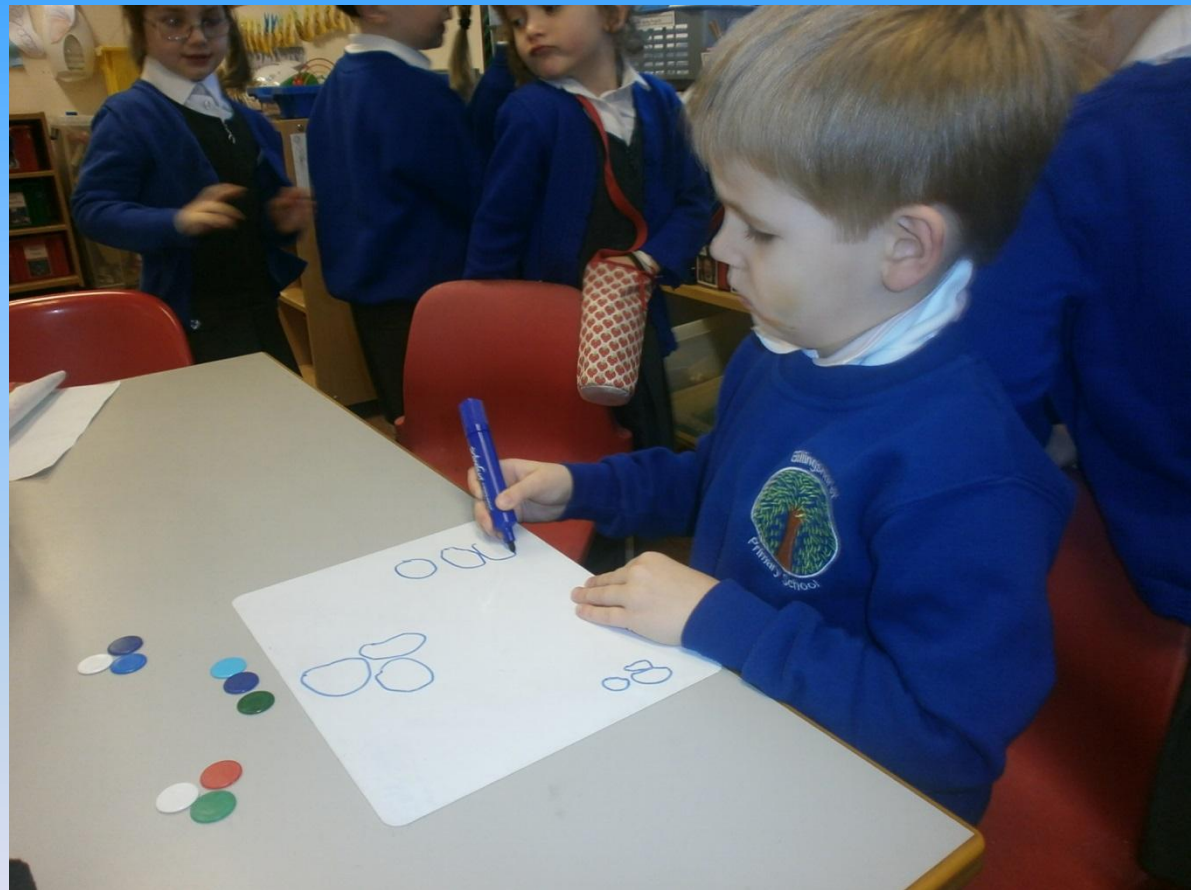


The Language of Multiplication

Methods

X  
Lots of  
Groups of  
Times  
Multiply  
Once, twice, three times... ten  
times...  
....times as big, long, wide... and  
so on  
Repeated addition  
Double  
Pairs  
How many in each group?  
How many altogether?

Drawing pictures, for example:



Drawing equal groups of objects.  
In this case, 3 lots of 3 = 9.

# Early multiplication



## The Language of Multiplication


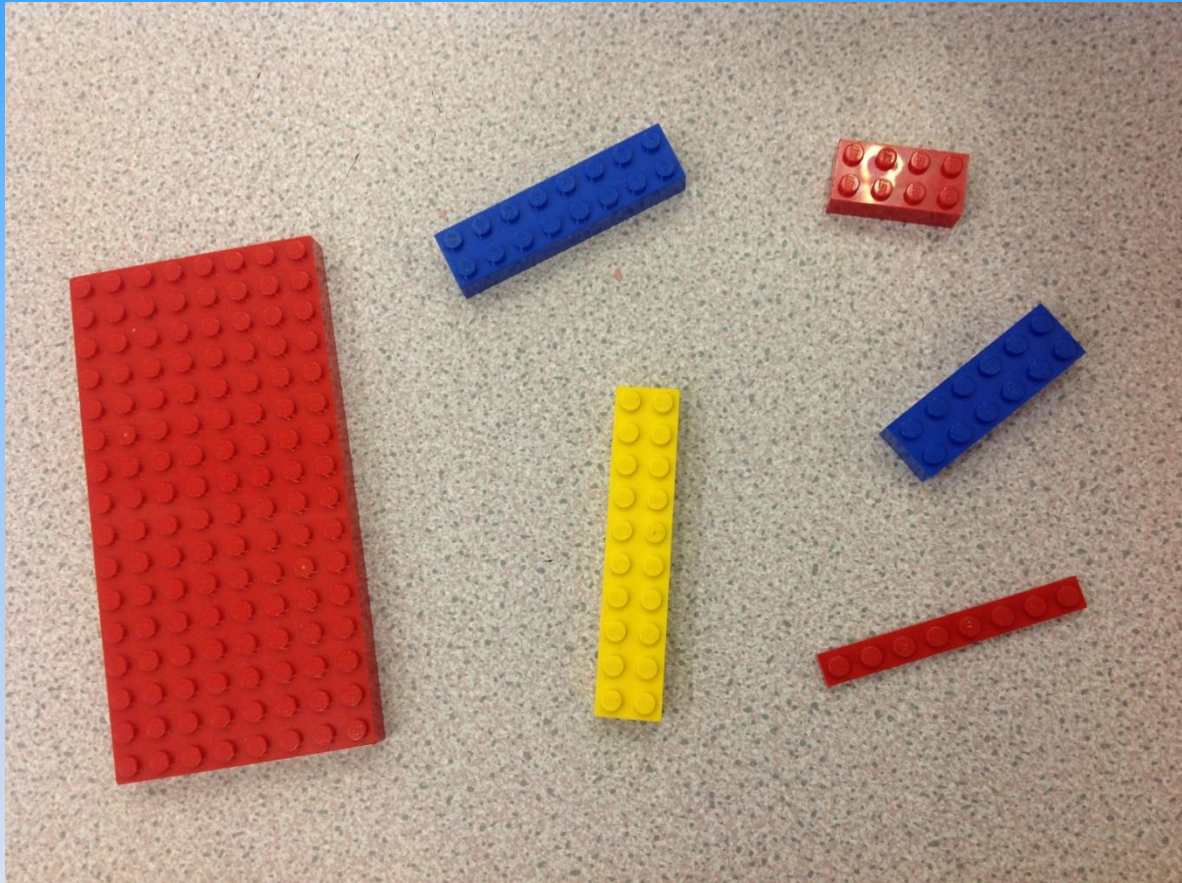
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Double  
Pairs  
How many in each group?  
How many altogether?

## Methods

Practical activities, for example lining up in pairs:





Early multiplication		
The Language of Multiplication	Methods	
<p>X</p> <p>Lots of</p> <p>Groups of</p> <p>Times</p> <p>Multiply</p> <p>Once, twice, three times... ten times...</p> <p>....times as big, long, wide... and so on</p> <p>Repeated addition</p> <p>Double</p> <p>Pairs</p> <p>How many in each group?</p> <p>How many altogether?</p>	<p>Practical problem solving, for example:</p> <div data-bbox="627 292 1816 1168" data-label="Image">  </div> <div data-bbox="966 1206 1893 1370" data-label="Text"> <p>Lego features multiplication in the number of studs on each brick .</p> </div>	

# Early multiplication

## The Language of Multiplication

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How many in each group?  
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## Methods

Using resources, such as a bead string:



In this example, showing three lots of six, or,  $3 \times 6 = 18$



# Early multiplication



## The Language of Multiplication

X  
Lots of  
Groups of  
Times  
Multiply  
Once, twice, three times... ten times...  
....times as big, long, wide... and so on  
Repeated addition  
Double  
Pairs  
How many in each group?  
How many altogether?

## Methods

Using resources, such as a number line:



In this example, showing three lots of six, or,  $3 \times 6 = 18$

# Early Multiplication - REPEATED ADDITION

## Underpinning ideas

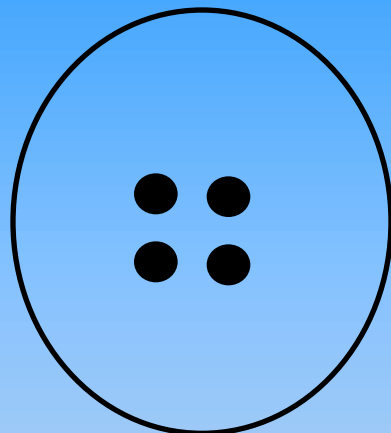
The children will already understand the ideas behind addition.

They will use this knowledge to help them, identifying that multiplication is adding the same number on again and again - repeated addition.

The children will use jottings and diagrams.

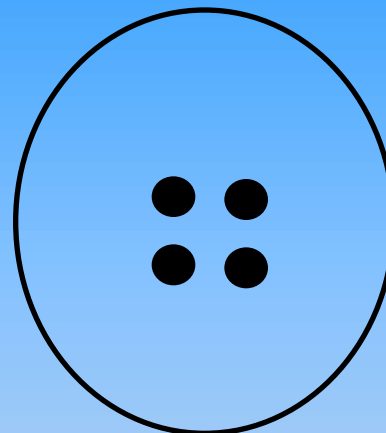
## Written methods

For example,  $3 \times 4$



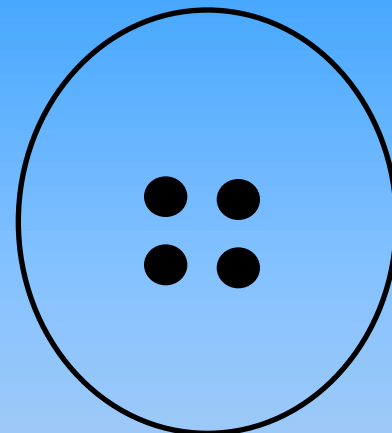
4

+



4

+



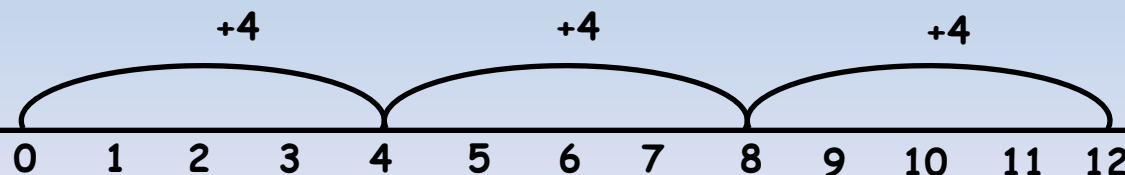
4

$3 \times 4$  is  $4 + 4 + 4 = 12$

or 3 lots of 4

or  $4 \times 3$

This can be shown on a number line:

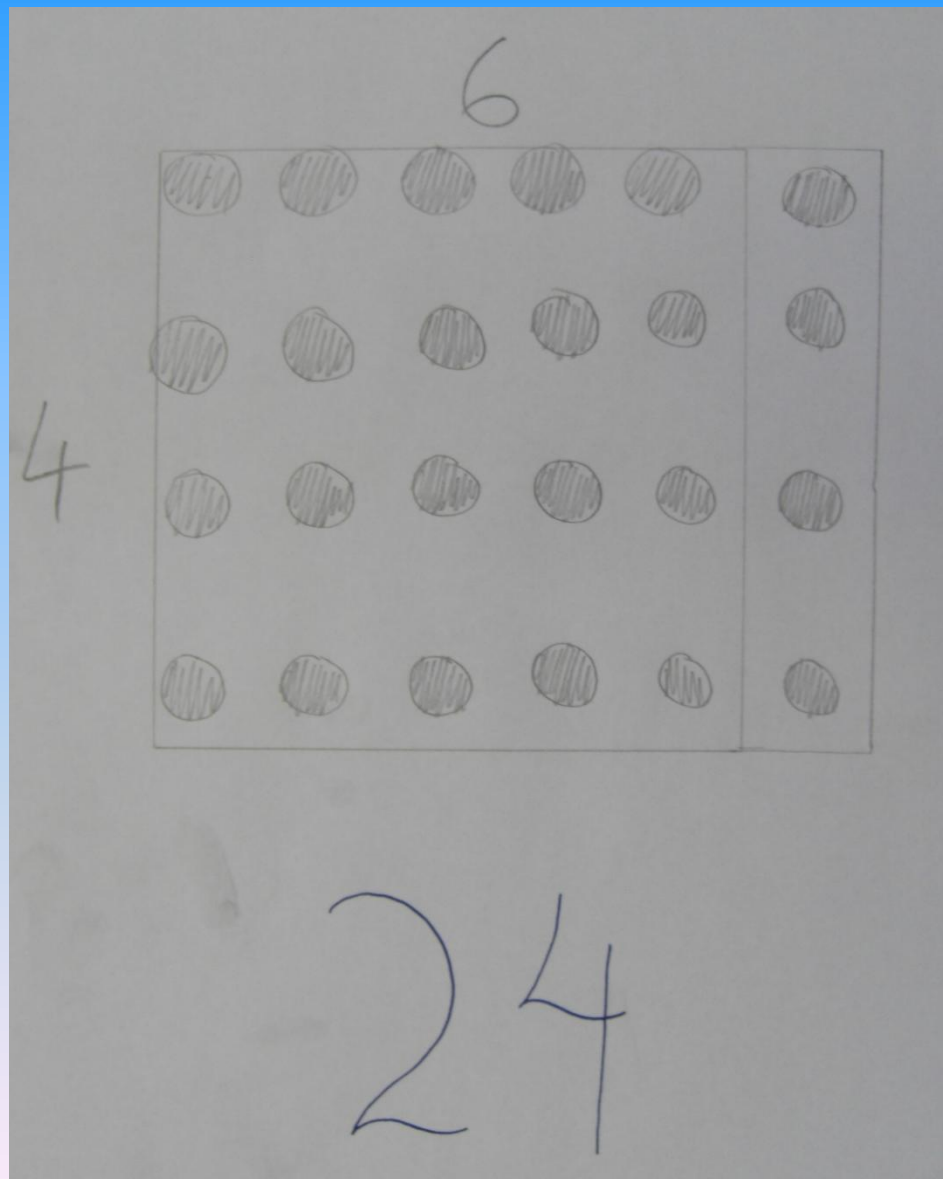


Or a bead string:





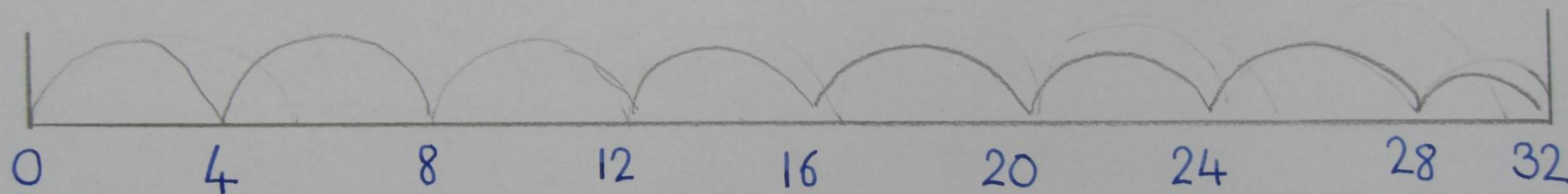
# Array



# Number line



$$8 \times 4$$



# Grid method

$$472 \times 53$$

X	400	70	2
50	20000	3500	100
3	1200	210	6

1	20000	+	3500
		+	1200
		+	210
		+	100
		+	6
			25016

# Long multiplication

	H	T	U	
	4	7	2	
x		5	3	
<hr/>				
		6		$3 \times 2$
	2	1	0	$3 \times 70$
1	2	0	0	$3 \times 400$
	1	0	0	$50 \times 2$
	3	5	0	$50 \times 70$
2	0	0	0	$50 \times 400$
<hr/>				
	2	5	0	1
			6	
<hr/>				
	1			

# We are going to focus on

- Grid Method



# But before that...

- Place Value







# Key skill for grid method

- Multiplying by 10, 100 and 1000
- Dividing by 10, 100 and 1000

# Key skill for grid method

- Multiplying /Dividing by 10, 100 and 1000

# Key skill for grid method

- Partitioning

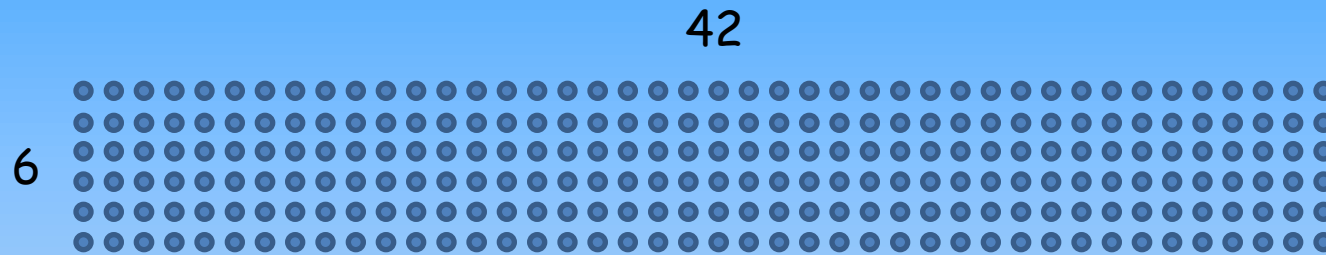


# Key skill for grid method

- Partitioning

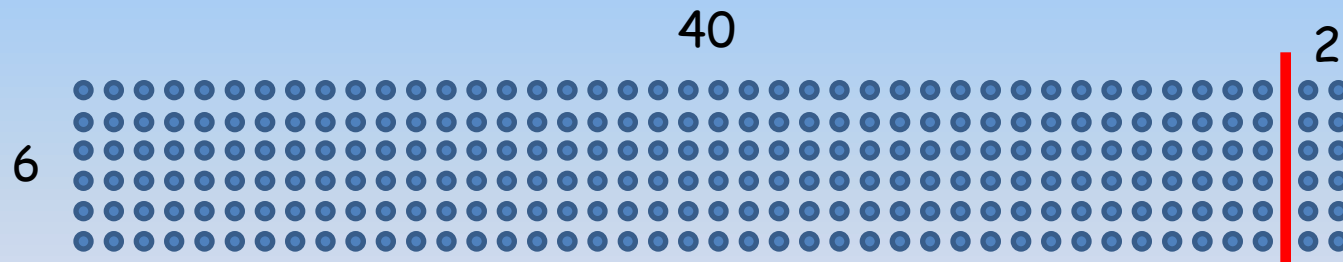
Consider  $42 \times 6$

If this was set out as an array you would get:



Essentially 42 lots of 6.

However, you could also think of this as:



Now we have 40 lots of 6 and 2 lots of 6. We have partitioned 42 lots in to 40 lots and 2 lots.

This will help us to calculate the answer using grid method, by completing the grid and replacing the dots with numbers.

# Grid method





And now, the moment  
you've all been waiting for!

# In class...

- The chance to learn and practise mathematical skills

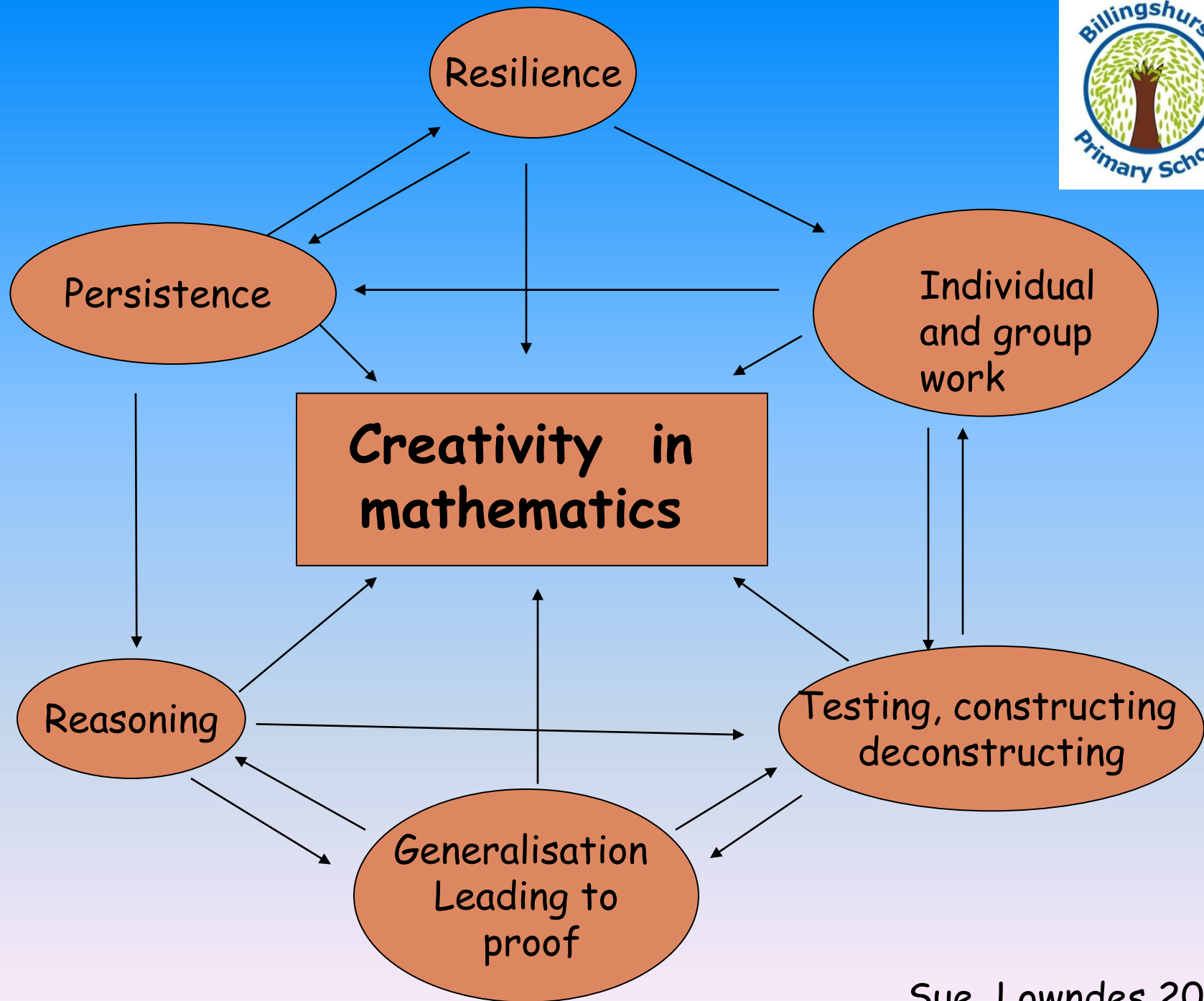


# In class...

- The chance to learn and practise mathematical skills
- Context
- Real life
- The children should ask - 'Why?'

# Maths is about...

- Deep inquiry
- Pattern spotting
- Making connections
- Communicating
- Looking for generalisations



# Problem solving

# The Dice Train



**RULE 1: Faces that touch each other have the same number.**

So, underneath the white dice is a 3 touching a 3 on the blue dice.

The blue dice has a 6 on the face that touches the 6 on the middle blue dice.

The middle blue dice has a 1 that touches the 1 on the last dice.

**RULE 2: The number on the top of the funnel must equal the total of the numbers showing on top of the remaining dice (carriages).**

**How many solutions can you find?**



**Any questions?**



**Thank you for coming!**