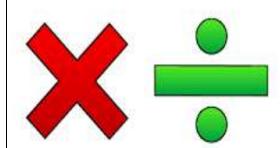


MULTIPLICATION and DIVISION

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Overview



Multiplication and Division we learn:

-Consolidate 2, 4 and 8 Times Tables

-Comparing Statements -Related Calculations

-Multiply 2 Digits by 1 Digit -Divide 2 Digits by 1 Digit

> -Scaling -How Many Ways?

MULTIPLICATION

DIVISION

Multiplication and Division is useful learning because it is used in many areas of everyday life - e.g. shopping, cooking, or playing games. It also forms the basis for lots of other maths ideas.

3. 4 and 8 Times Tables

X	1	2	131	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2		4		+	.7			10
2	2	-	£		1.0	12	14	16	19	20
1	3	1	5	12	15	18	71	74	27	30
4	4	٠	17	16	20	M	28	47	36	40
3	5	10	15	50	25	30	36	60	45	50
6	1	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	17	14	21.	/8	95	47	49	w	-93	30
8	1	16	24	32	40	46	56	64	22	60
8		18	27	50	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	90	60	50	60	70	90	90	330
200	0000	process of	-		Pirtui	1000	(25/2)	photo		¥000
X	1	2	3	*	5	6	7		9	10
1	4	2	3		5	6	7	8		10
2	2	4		*	10	12	34	16	18	20
1	3		*	12	15	18.	21	14	27	-30
4	4		13	16	24	24	28	12	36	50
5	Œ.	10	45	20	25	90	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	32	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	ZL	28	35	42	42	56	775	n
£	8	16	24	32	-43	1.7	56	64	7):	80
5	2	10	27	36	45	54	63	72	iii	90
10	10	20	30	40	37	50	20	ŧŧ	90	100
X	1	2	3	4	3		7	11	1	10
1	3	2.	3	4	7	+	. 7	8	,	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	36	18	30
3	1	G	9	12	15	18	21	34	27	20
4	4	0.	12	18	20	24	25	22	36	40
5	5	10	15	30	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	ě	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	G
20					99.		-		No.	-

3 Times Table

$3 \times 1 = 3$	3 x 5 = 15	3 x 9 = 27
3 x 2 = 6	3 x 6 = 18	3 x 10 = 30
$3 \times 3 = 9$	3 x 7 = 21	3 x 11 = 33
$3 \times 4 = 12$	3 x 8 = 24	3 x 12 = 36

4 Times Table

4 x 1 = 4 4 x 2 = 8	$4 \times 5 = 20$	4 x 9 = 36
$4 \times 2 = 8$ $4 \times 3 = 12$	$4 \times 6 = 24$ $4 \times 7 = 28$	$4 \times 10 = 40$ $4 \times 11 = 40$
4 x 4 = 16	4 x 8 = 32	4 x 12 = 48
<u> </u>	8 Times Table	

8 x 1

8 x 2 : 8 x 3 8 x 4 :

<u> </u>	o Tillies Tuble	
= 8	8 x 5 = 40	8 x 9 = 7
16	8 x 6 = 48	8 x 10 = 8
24	8 x 7 = 56	8 x 11 = 8
32	8 x 8 = 64	8 x 12 = 9

÷4

4+4=1 8+4=2 12+4=3 16+4=4 20+4=5 24+4=6 28+4=7 32+4=8

÷8

8 ÷ 8 = 1 16 ÷ 8 = 2 24 ÷ 8 = 3 32 ÷ 8 = 4

Multiplication - No Regrouping

-Start by multiplying ones from the 2-digit number with the 1digit number (4 x 2)

-Then, multiply the tens from the 2-digit number with the 1-digit number (3 x 2).

Written Multiplication and Division Methods

Division - No Regrouping

Tens Ones 2 8

-Divide the tens by the number outside the bus stop (8÷4=2).

-Divide the ones by the number outside the bus stop (4+4=1)

Multiplication - With Regrouping

1	
Т	0
2 nath-only-m	5 ath.com
×	3
7	5

6

-Here, the resulting number from the first calculation is 10 or more (e.g. $5 \times 3 = 15$). So, place the ones (5) in the ones column and the tens (1) above the tens column. Add the carried number to the next calculation (2x3=6, 6+1=7).

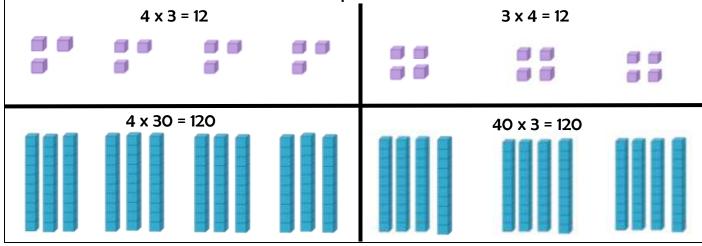
Division – With Regrouping

	Tens	Ones		
	1	5		
3	4	¹ 5		

4÷3=1 with 1 remainder. This remainder is placed in the next column before the next number. The next sum therefore becomes 15÷3=5.

Related Calculations

We can use our understanding of times tables and number relationships to work out other multiplication sums.



Key Vocabulary

Multiply **Times Tables** Divide **Fact Families** Regrouping Arrays 3 times tables 4 times tables 8 times tables