

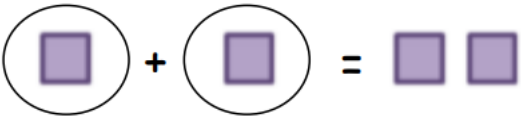


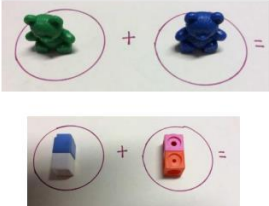
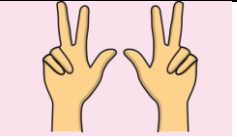
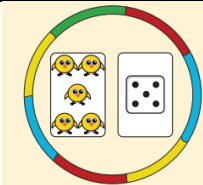

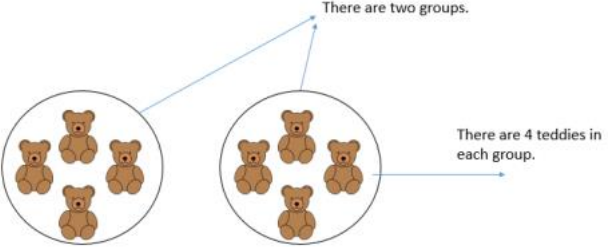
# Calculation Policy



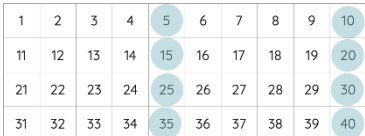

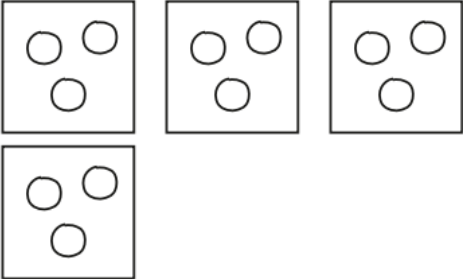



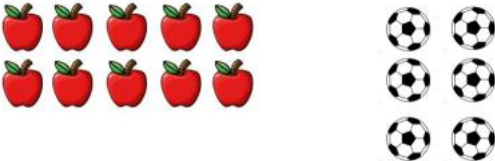
# Multiplication

January 2024


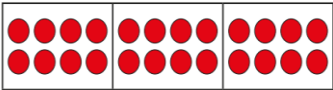



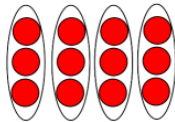
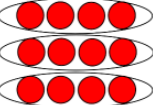
## Multiplication

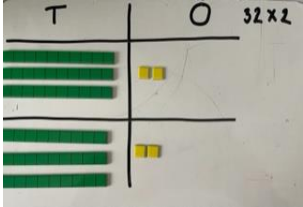
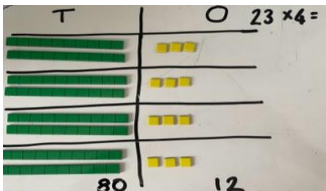
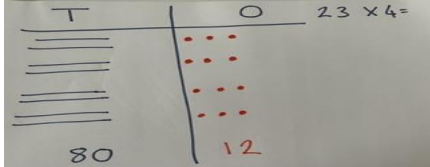
<b>EYFS:</b> <b>Vocabulary :</b>	Double. Equal, groups, grouping	<b>Manipulatives &amp; scaffolds:</b>	Fingers Five frames Ten frames Double sided counters Numicon Cubes Bead strings Part-whole model
<b>Small step:</b>	<b>Concrete:</b>	<b>Pictorial:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
Doubling	The link between addition and multiplication can be introduced through doubling. Domino can be used to do this as well as fingers to make the link between doubling and halving. They can also be used to illustrate the odd and even patterns of numbers.	Children have a go at recording by drawing pictures in groups 	$1 + 1 = 2$ Double 1 equals 2  Double ___ is ___


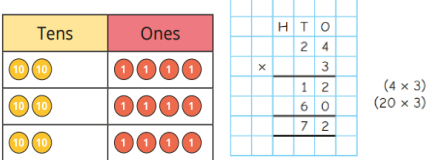
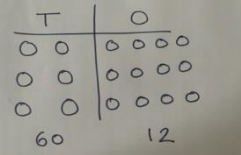
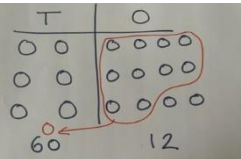
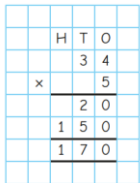
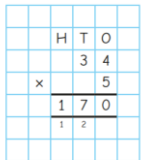
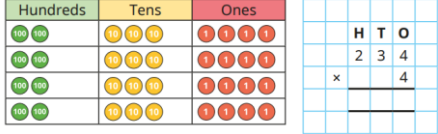
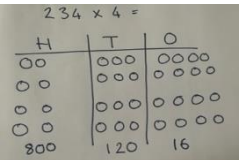
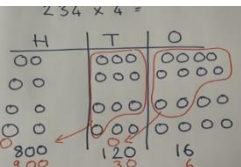
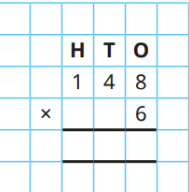
			
Doubles to 10	 <p>There are 3 here and 3 there. Double 3 is 6. 6 is double 3.</p>	 <p>There are 5 here and 5 there. Double 5 is 10. 10 is double 5.</p>	<p>There are ___ here and ___ there. Double ___ is ___ ___ is double ___</p>
Grouping	<p>Children will experience equal groups of objects. Children will be encouraged to count the groups, then count how many objects are in a group – 4 and 4</p> 	 <p>There are two groups.</p> <p>There are 4 teddies in each group.</p>	<p>Stem sentence: There are ___ groups There are ___ in each group</p>
<b>Y1</b>			
<b>Vocabulary</b> :	<p>equal, unequal, group, odd, even, array, multiple, multiplication, multiplied by, division, dividing, grouping, groups of</p>	<b>Manipulatives &amp; scaffolds:</b>	<p>Ten frames Double sided counters Numicon Cubes Bead strings</p>

			Number line Bar model
<b>Small step:</b>	<b>Concrete:</b>	<b>Pictorial:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
Counting in multiples – 2s, 5, 10s		 	Say/write sequences: 2, 4, 6, 8... 10, 20, 30, 40... 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30...
Recognise equal groups	 There are ____ equal groups of ____ pencils.	 There are ____ equal groups of ____	There are ____ equal groups of ____
Add equal groups	 $10 + 10 + 10 = 30$	$5 + 5 + 5 = 15$ 	$5 + 5 + 5 = 15$
Make arrays	 There are __ rows. There are __ in a row.		$2 + 2 + 2 = 6$ $3 + 3 = 6$ There are 6 altogether

	<p>There are __ in total.          There are __ columns.          There are __ in a column.          There are __ altogether.</p>	<p>There are __ rows.          There are __ in a row.          There are __ in total.          There are __ columns.          There are __ in a column.          There are __ altogether.</p>	
Make doubles		<p>Double 12 is ____</p>	Double 6 is __
<b>Y2</b>			
<b>Vocabulary :</b>	equal, unequal, group, odd, even, array, multiple, multiplication, multiplied by, division, dividing, grouping, groups of, times, repeated addition, row, column, commutative	<b>Manipulatives &amp; scaffolds:</b>	Ten frames Double sided counters Numicon Cubes Bead strings Number line Bar model
<b>Small step:</b>	<b>Concrete:</b>	<b>Pictorial:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>

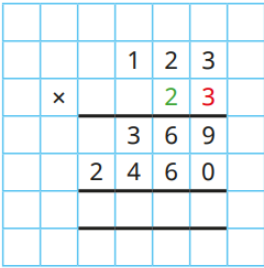
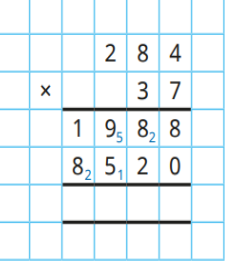
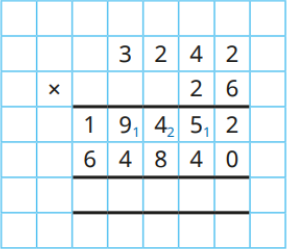
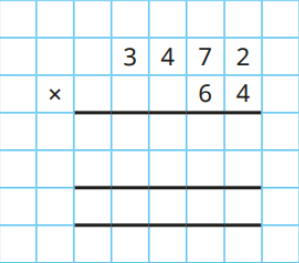
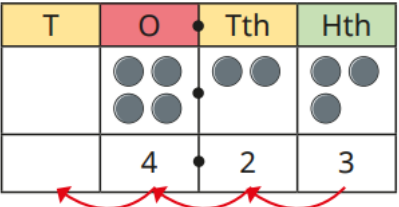
<p>Multiplication symbol</p>	 <p> <math>5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =</math>            There are 6 lots of 5  <math>5 \times 6 = 30</math> </p>	 <p>           There are ____ equal groups with ____ in each group.  <math>____ + ____ + ____ = 24</math>  <math>____ \times ____ = 24</math> </p>	<p> <math>____ + ____ + ____ = ____</math>  <math>____ \times ____ = ____</math> </p>
<p>Multiplication sentences</p>	 <p> <math>3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12</math>            __ lots of 3 = 12            __ multiplied by __ = 12  <math>__ \times __ = 12</math> </p>	 <p> <math>5 + 5 + 5 = 15</math>  <math>3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15</math>  <math>5 \times 3 = 15</math>  <math>3 \times 5 = 15</math> </p>	<p> <math>5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20</math>  <math>4 \times 5 = 20</math>  <math>5 \times 4 = 20</math> </p>
<p>Use arrays</p>	 <p> <math>5 \times 3 = 15</math>  <math>3 \times 5 = 15</math> </p>	 <p><math>4 \times 3 = 12</math></p>  <p><math>3 \times 4 = 12</math></p>	<p> <math>__ \times __ = 20</math>  <math>__ \times __ = 20</math> </p>
<p><b>Y3:</b></p>			
<p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p>	<p>equal, unequal, group, odd, even, array, multiple, multiplication, multiplied by, division, dividing, grouping, groups of, times, repeated addition, row, column, commutative, factor, product</p>	<p><b>Manipulatives and scaffolds:</b></p>	<p>Base 10/Dienes Place value charts Part whole models</p>
<p><b>Small</b></p>	<p><b>Concrete:</b></p>	<p><b>Pictorial:</b></p>	<p><b>Abstract:</b></p>

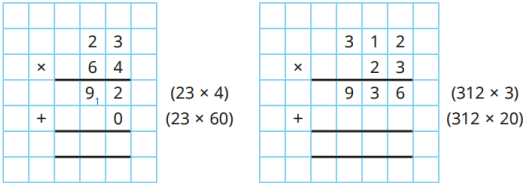
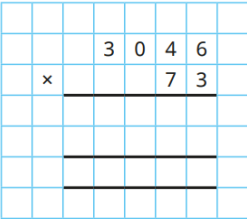
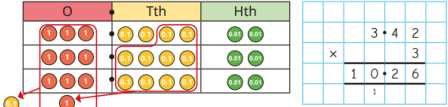
step:			
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number (no exchange)	 <p> <math>3 \text{ tens} \times 2 = \_ \text{ tens}</math>  <math>2 \text{ ones} \times 2 = \_ \text{ ones}</math>  <math>\_ + \_ =</math>  <math>32 \times 2 =</math> </p>	As concrete but drawn	$42 \times 3$ $= \_ \text{ tens} \times 3 + \_ \text{ ones} \times 3$ $= \_ + \_$ $= \_$
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number (with exchange)	 <p> <math>2 \text{ tens} \times 4 = \_ \text{ tens}</math>  <math>3 \text{ ones} \times 4 = \_ \text{ ones}</math>  <math>24 \times 3 = \_ + \_</math>  <math>24 \times 3 =</math> </p>		$24 \times 8$ $= 20 \times 8 + 4 \times 8$ $= \_ + \_$ $= \_$
<b>Y4</b>			
<b>Vocabulary:</b>	equal, unequal, group, odd, even, array, multiple, multiplication, multiplied by, division, dividing, grouping, groups of, times, repeated addition, row, column, commutative, factor, product	<b>Manipulatives &amp; scaffolds:</b>	Base 10/Dienes Place value charts Place value counters Part whole models

Small step:	Concrete:	Pictorial:	Abstract:
Informal methods	 <p><math>3 \times 26 = 60 + 18 = 78</math></p>	As concrete but drawn	$36 \times 4 = 160 + 35 = 195$
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number	 <p><math>(4 \times 3)</math> <math>(20 \times 3)</math></p>	 	  <p><math>(4 \times 5)</math> <math>(30 \times 5)</math></p>
Multiply a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number		 	
<b>Y5</b>			
Vocabulary:	equal, unequal, group, odd, even, array, multiple, multiplication,	<b>Manipulatives &amp; scaffolds:</b>	Base 10/Dienes Place value charts



	multiplied by, division, dividing, grouping, groups of, times, repeated addition, row, column, commutative, factor, product		Place value counters Part whole models																									
<b>Small step:</b>	<b>Concrete:</b>	<b>Pictorial:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>																									
Multiply a 4-digit number by a 1-digit number		$2341 \times 3 =$ 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Th</th> <th>H</th> <th>T</th> <th>O</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>8</td> <td>2</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Th	H	T	O		1	8	2	6	x				3		5	4	7	8		2		1	
	Th	H	T	O																								
	1	8	2	6																								
x				3																								
	5	4	7	8																								
	2		1																									
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 2-digit number (area model)	$34 \times 23 = 600 + 90 + 80 + 12 = 782$		$18 \times 13 = 234$ <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>10</th> <th>8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>100</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>30</td> <td>24</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	X	10	8	10	100	80	3	30	24																
X	10	8																										
10	100	80																										
3	30	24																										
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 2-digit number	$34 \times 23 = 600 + 90 + 80 + 12 = 782$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>x</th> <th>10</th> <th>3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>30</td> <td>300</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>20</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> $300 + 90 + 20 + 6 = 416$	x	10	3	30	300	90	2	20	6	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> $(23 \times 4)$ $(23 \times 10)$			2	3	x		1	4			9	2		2	3	0
x	10	3																										
30	300	90																										
2	20	6																										
		2	3																									
x		1	4																									
		9	2																									
	2	3	0																									

<p>Multiply a 3-digit number by a 2-digit number</p>	<p>When children begin to multiply larger numbers, written methods become more efficient; concrete and pictorial methods are less effective and take too much time</p>	 <p>(123 × 3) (123 × 20)</p>	 <p>(____ × ____) (____ × ____)</p>
<p>Multiply a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number</p>		 <p>(3,242 × ____) (3,242 × ____)</p>	 <p>(____ × ____) (____ × ____)</p>
<p>Multiply decimals – missing values</p>	<p>4.23 × ____ = 42.3</p> 	<p>As concrete but drawn</p>	<p>3.4 × ____ = 34 ____ × 5.62 = 5,620 1,000 × ____ = 345</p>
<p><b>Y6</b></p>			
<p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p>	<p>equal, unequal, group, odd, even, array, multiple, multiplication, multiplied by, division, dividing, grouping, groups of, times, repeated addition, row, column, commutative,</p>	<p><b>Manipulatives &amp; scaffolds:</b></p>	<p>Base 10/Dienes Place value charts Place value counters Part whole models</p>

	factor, product		
<b>Small step:</b>	<b>Concrete:</b>	<b>Pictorial:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
Multiply up to a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number			
Multiply decimals by integers		<p><math>3.24 \times 3 =</math></p> 