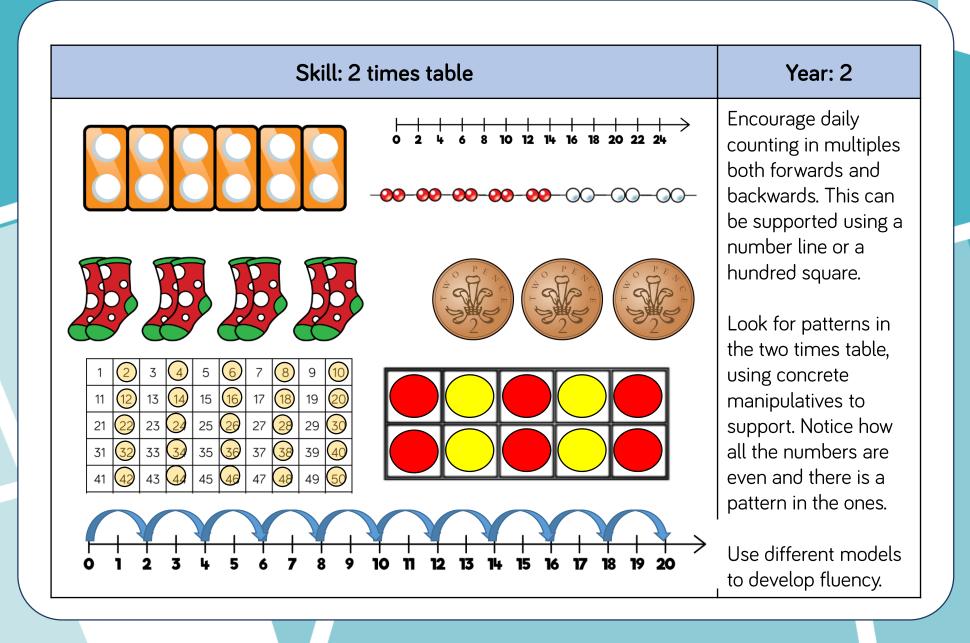
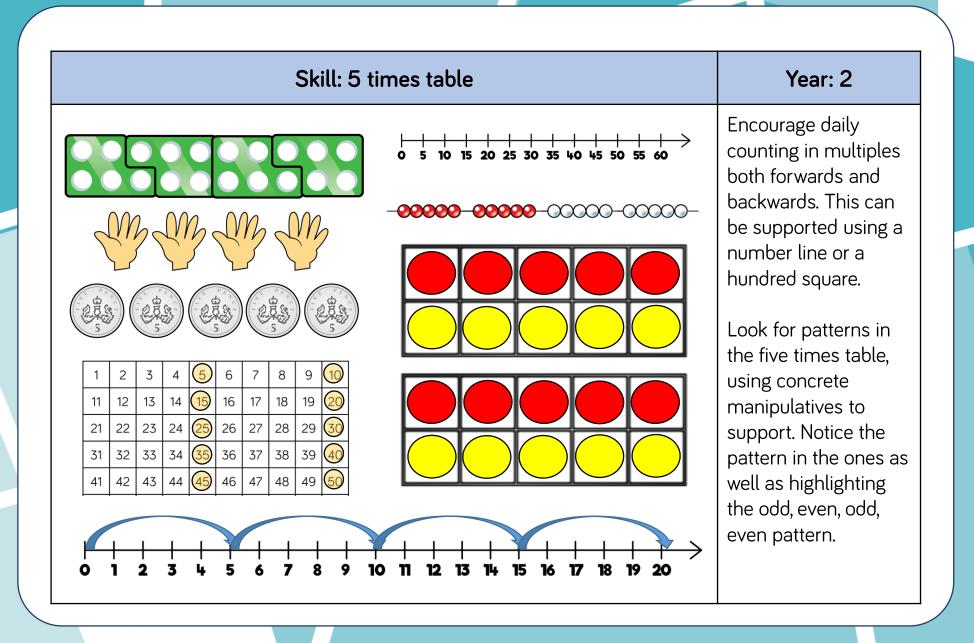
# Times Tables

Skill	Year	Representatio	ns and models
Recall and use	2	Bar model	Ten frames
multiplication and		Number shapes	Bead strings
division facts for the		Counters	Number lines
2-times table		Money	Everyday objects
Recall and use	2	Bar model	Ten frames
multiplication and		Number shapes	Bead strings
division facts for the		Counters	Number lines
5-times table		Money	Everyday objects
Recall and use	2	Hundred square	Ten frames
multiplication and		Number shapes	Bead strings
division facts for the		Counters	Number lines
10-times table		Money	Base 10

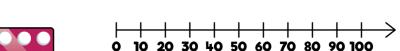
Skill	Year	Representations and models				
Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3-times table	3	Hundred square Number shapes Counters	Bead strings Number lines Everyday objects			
Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 4-times table	3	Hundred square Number shapes Counters	Bead strings Number lines Everyday objects			
Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 8-times table	3	Hundred square Number shapes	Bead strings Number tracks Everyday objects			
Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 6-times table	4	Hundred square Number shapes	Bead strings Number tracks Everyday objects			

Skill	Year	Representation	ons and models
Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 7-times table	4	Hundred square Number shapes	Bead strings Number lines
Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 9-times table	4	Hundred square Number shapes	Bead strings Number lines
Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 11-times table	4	Hundred square Base 10	Place value counters Number lines
Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 12-times table	4	Hundred square Base 10	Place value counters Number lines





# Skill: 10 times table



### **222222222222**





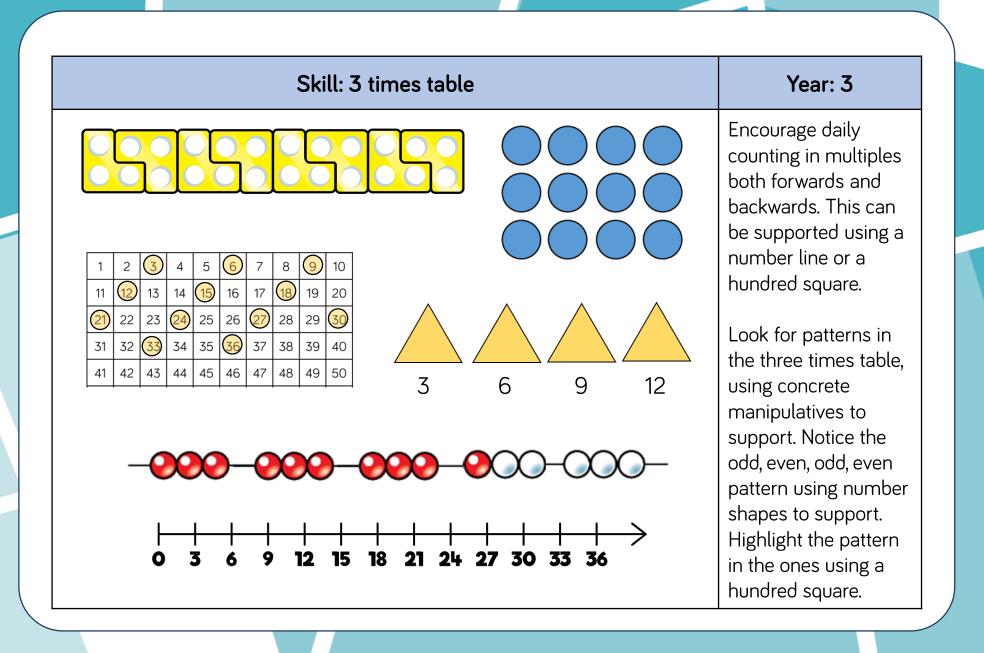


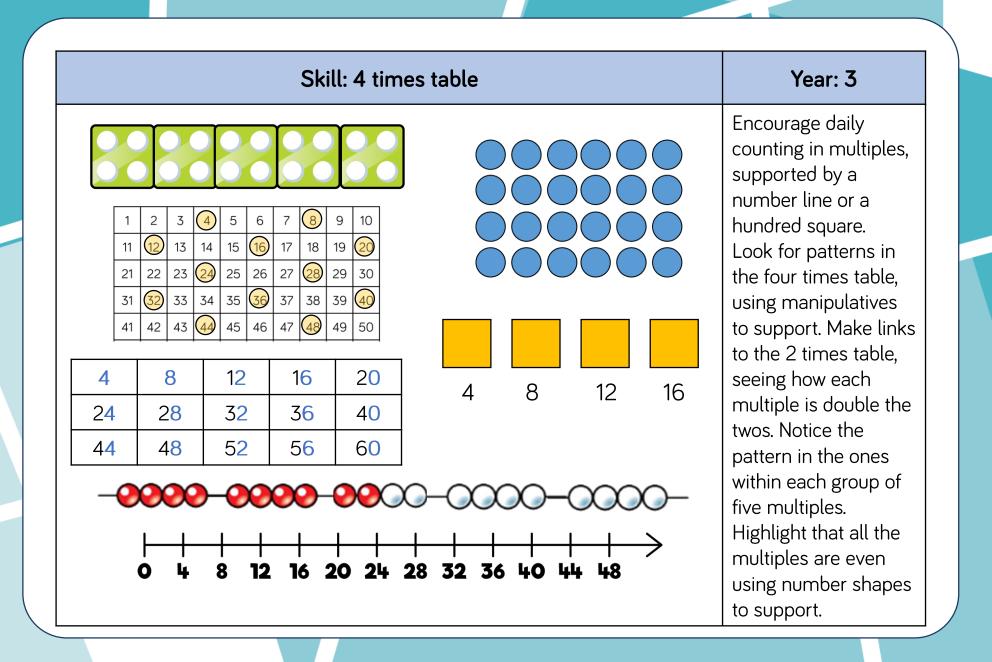
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00

Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square.

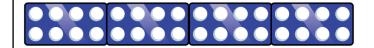
Year: 2

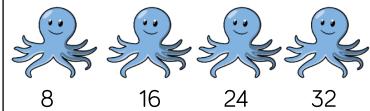
Look for patterns in the ten times table, using concrete manipulatives to support. Notice the pattern in the digitsthe ones are always 0, and the tens increase by 1 ten each time.





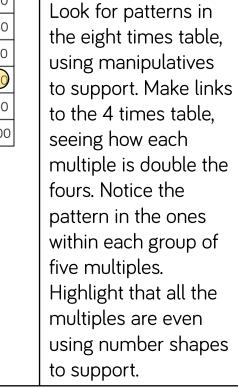
### Skill: 8 times table





8	16	24	3 <mark>2</mark>	40
48	56	64	7 <mark>2</mark>	80

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<b>8</b>	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
,	51	52	53	54	55	<u>56</u>	57	58	59	60
	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



Year: 3

counting in multiples,

Encourage daily

supported by a number line or a

hundred square.



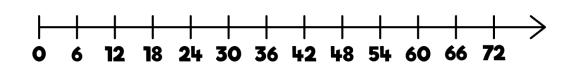




6	12	12 18		<b>30</b>	
36	42	48	5 <b>4</b>	60	
66	72	78	84	90	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100





### Year: 4

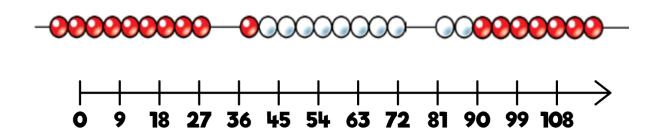
Encourage daily counting in multiples, supported by a number line or a hundred square. Look for patterns in the six times table, using manipulatives to support. Make links to the 3 times table, seeing how each multiple is double the threes. Notice the pattern in the ones within each group of five multiples. Highlight that all the multiples are even using number shapes to support.

### Skill: 9 times table



9	18	27	36	45
54	63	7 <mark>2</mark>	81	90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	<u>36</u>	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	99
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



### Year: 4

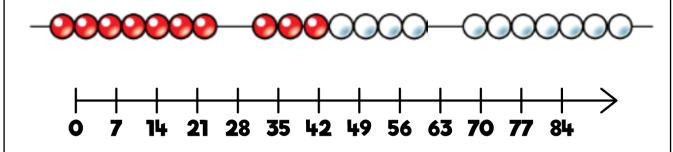
Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square. Look for patterns in the nine times table, using concrete manipulatives to support. Notice the pattern in the tens and ones using the hundred square to support as well as noting the odd, even pattern within the multiples.

### Skill: 7 times table



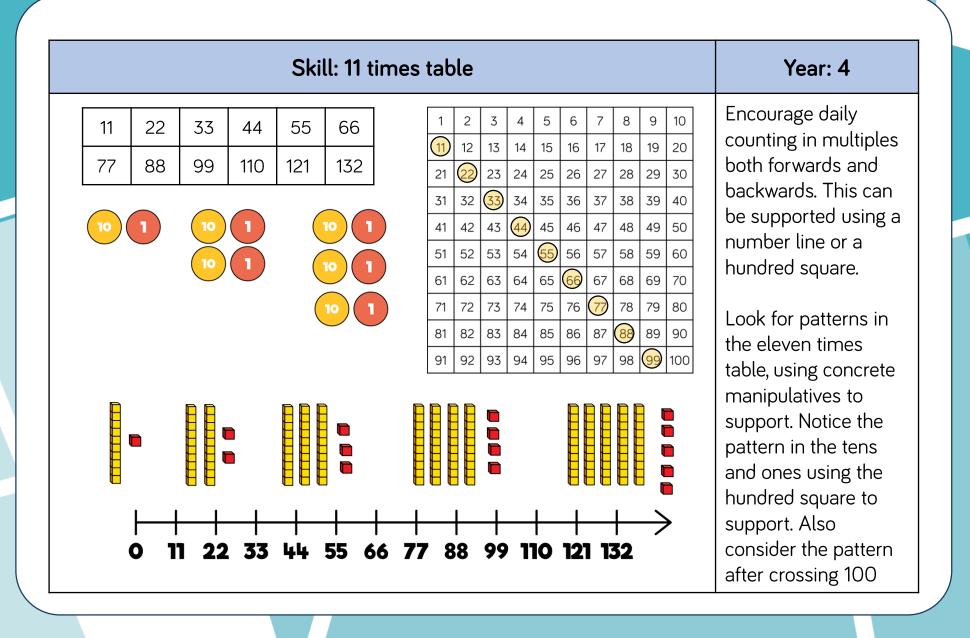
7	14	21	28	35
42	49	56	63	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	<u>56</u>	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



### Year: 4

Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards, supported by a number line or a hundred square. The seven times table can be trickier to learn due to the lack of obvious pattern in the numbers, however they already know several facts due to commutativity. Children can still see the odd, even pattern in the multiples using number shapes to support.



### Skill: 12 times table Year: 4 Encourage daily counting in multiples, supported by a number line or a hundred square. 49 50 Look for patterns in 52 | 53 the 12 times table, 62 | 63 | using manipulatives to support. Make links 82 | 83 to the 6 times table, 92 | 93 | 94 | 97 98 99 100 seeing how each multiple is double the sixes. Notice the pattern in the ones within each group of five multiples. The hundred square can 96 108 120 132 144 support in highlighting this pattern.

# Multiplication

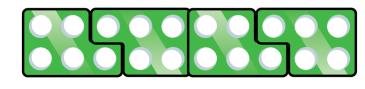
Skill	Year	Representations and models	
Solve one-step problems with multiplication	1/2	Bar model Number shapes Counters	Ten frames Bead strings Number lines
Multiply 2-digit by 1- digit numbers	3/4	Place value counters Base 10	Short written method Expanded written method
Multiply 3-digit by 1- digit numbers	4	Place value counters Base 10	Short written method
Multiply 4-digit by 1- digit numbers	5	Place value counters	Short written method

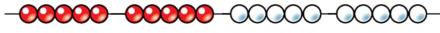
Skill	Year	Representations and models	
Multiply 2-digit by 2- digit numbers	5	Place value counters Base 10	Short written method Grid method
Multiply 2-digit by 3- digit numbers	5	Place value counters	Short written method Grid method
Multiply 2-digit by 4- digit numbers	5/6	Formal written method	

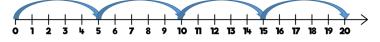
### Skill: Solve 1-step problems using multiplication



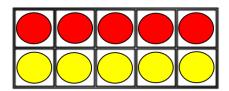


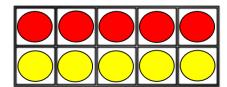






One bag holds 5 apples. How many apples do 4 bags hold?

















$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

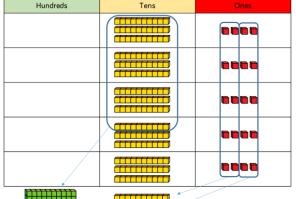
Year: 1/2

Children represent multiplication as repeated addition in many different ways.

In Year 1, children use concrete and pictorial representations to solve problems. They are not expected to record multiplication formally.

In Year 2, children are introduced to the multiplication symbol.

### Skill: Multiply 2-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers



	н	т	0		
		3	4		
×			5		
		2	0	(5	× 4)
+	1	5	0	(5 >	(30)
	1	7	0		



$$34 \times 5 = 170$$

	Н	Т	0	
		3	4	
×			5	
	1	7	0	
	1	2		

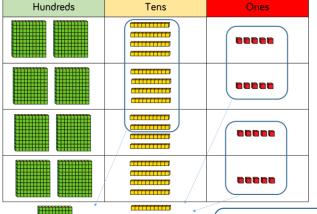
Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	000	0000
	000	0000
	000	0000
	000	0000
	000	0000
0	20	

Year: 3/4

Teachers may decide to first look at the expanded column method before moving on to the short multiplication method.

The place value counters should be used to support the understanding of the method rather than supporting the multiplication, as children should use times table knowledge.

### Skill: Multiply 3-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers



	Н	Т	О
	2	4	5
×			4
	9	8	0
	1	2	

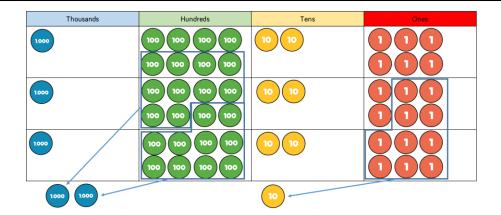
 $245 \times 4 = 980$ 

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
100 100	10 10 10	
100 100	0000	00000
100 100	10 10 10	00000
100 100	0000	00000
100	10 10	

### Year: 3/4

When moving to 3digit by 1-digit multiplication, encourage children to move towards the short, formal written method. Base 10 and place value counters continue to support the understanding of the written method. Limit the number of exchanges needed in the questions and move children away from resources when multiplying larger numbers.

### Skill: Multiply 4-digit numbers by 1-digit numbers



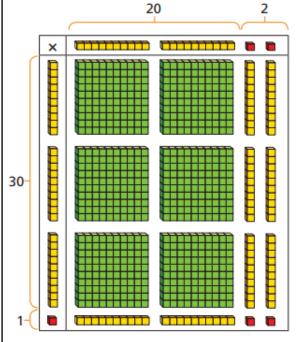
 $1,826 \times 3 = 5,478$ 

	Th	Н	Т	О
	1	8	2	6
×				3
	5	4	7	8
	2		1	

Year: 5

When multiplying 4digit numbers, place value counters are the best manipulative to use to support children in their understanding of the formal written method. If children are multiplying larger numbers and struggling with their times tables, encourage the use of multiplication grids so children can focus on the use of the written method.

## Skill: Multiply 2-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers



	10 10	1
10	100 100	10 10
10	100 100	10 10
10	100 100	10 10
1	10 10	1 1

×	20	2
30	600	60
1	20	2

$\dashv$		_
		2
	6	6
	6	8

×

Н

Т

2

3

O

### Year: 5

When multiplying a multi-digit number by 2-digits, use the area model to help children understand the size of the numbers they are using. This links to finding the area of a rectangle by finding the space covered by the Base 10. The grid method matches the area model as an initial written method before moving on to the formal written multiplication method.

 $22 \times 31 = 682$ 

### Skill: Multiply 3-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers

	100 100	10 10 10	
10 10 10	1000 1000		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	100 100	10 10 10	

Th	Н	Т	0
	2	3	4
×		3	2
	4	6	8
1 7	1 <sup>0</sup>	2	0
7	4	8	8

×	200	30	4
30	6,000	900	120
2	400	60	8

Year: 5

Children can continue to use the area model when multiplying 3-digits by 2-digits. Place value counters become more efficient to use but Base 10 can be used to highlight the size of numbers.

Encourage children to move towards the formal written method, seeing the links with the grid method.

 $234 \times 32 = 7,488$ 

TTh	Th	Н	Т	0
	2	7	3	9
×			2	8
2	<b>1</b>	9	1 7	2
5 1	4	7	8	0
7	6	6	9	2

Skill: Multiply 4-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers

When multiplying 4-digits by 2-digits, children should be confident in the written method.

Year: 5/6

If they are still struggling with times tables, provide multiplication grids to support when they are focusing on the use of the method.

Consider where exchanged digits are placed and make sure this is consistent.

 $2,739 \times 28 = 76,692$ 

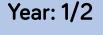
# **Division**

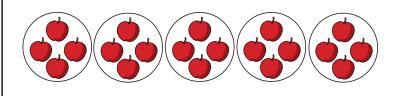
Skill	Year	Representations and models	
Solve one-step problems with division (sharing)	1/2	Bar model Real life objects	Arrays Counters
Solve one-step problems with division (grouping)	1/2	Real life objects Number shapes Bead strings Ten frames	Number lines Arrays Counters
Divide 2-digits by 1- digit (no exchange sharing)	3	Straws Base 10 Bar model	Place value counters Part-whole model
Divide 2-digits by 1- digit (sharing with exchange)	3	Straws Base 10 Bar model	Place value counters Part-whole model

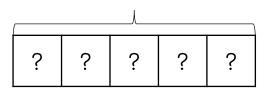
Skill	Year	Representations and models	
Divide 2-digits by 1- digit (sharing with remainders)	3/4	Straws Base 10 Bar model	Place value counters Part-whole model
Divide 2-digits by 1- digit (grouping)	4/5	Place value counters Counters	Place value grid Written short division
Divide 3-digits by 1- digit (sharing with exchange)	4	Base 10 Bar model	Place value counters Part-whole model
Divide 3-digits by 1- digit (grouping)	4/5	Place value counters Counters	Place value grid Written short division

Skill	Year	Representations and models	
Divide 4-digits by 1- digit (grouping)	5	Place value counters Counters	Place value grid Written short division
Divide multi-digits by 2-digits (short division)	6	Written short division	List of multiples
Divide multi-digits by 2-digits (long division)	6	Written long division	List of multiples

### Skill: Solve 1-step problems using multiplication (sharing)





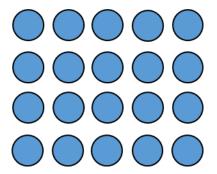


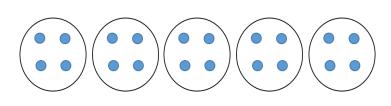
20

There are 20 apples altogether.

They are shared equally between 5 bags.

How many apples are in each bag?





$$20 \div 5 = 4$$

Children solve problems by sharing amounts into equal groups.

In Year 1, children use concrete and pictorial representations to solve problems. They are not expected to record division formally.

In Year 2, children are introduced to the division symbol.