

## Maths 1 - Multiplication questions

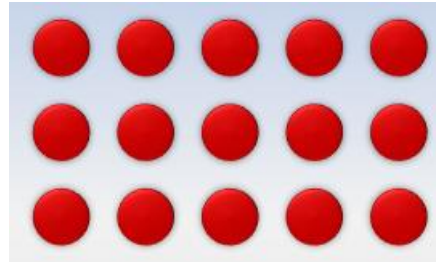
Reminder of some of the methods we have used in class-

Arrays.

$$5 \times 3 =$$

I draw 5 circles in a line. Then I make another line and another line. Each line has to have 5 circles in, because that is my first number. There has to be 3 lines, because that is my second number.

It should look like this:



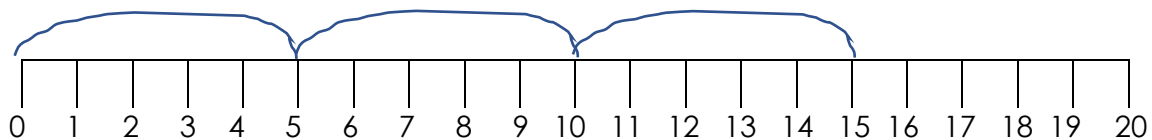
### 1. Counting on.

You can draw a number line and count each group along the number line. The number you land on is the answer.

$$5 \times 3 =$$

I jump 5 each time. I do 3 lots of jumps.

It should look like this:



### 2. Using your number knowledge.

If the question multiplies by 2 or 5 or 10 and you know these numbers, you can just count in 2s, 5s or 10s on your fingers.



....5....

...10...

...15...

If you are happy with these methods, try finding the answers to these questions:

$2 \times 4 =$	$4 \times 10 =$
$3 \times 5 =$	$5 \times 6 =$
$10 \times 7 =$	$2 \times 9 =$
$5 \times 4 =$	$3 \times 10 =$
$7 \times 2 =$	$2 \times 5 =$

I know some of you love multiplications and will want a challenge.

Here are some questions using the 3 and 4 times table:

$3 \times 7 =$	$4 \times 7 =$
$3 \times 2 =$	$4 \times 2 =$
$9 \times 3 =$	$9 \times 4 =$

If you want even more of a challenge, you could try these questions:

Multiplying 1 digit by 2 digits

Remember to multiply the tens number and then the ones number. I have done the first one to show you.

$36 \times 3 =$ $30 \times 3 = 90$ [knowing $3 \times 3 = 9$ helps us here!] $6 \times 3 = 18$ $90 + 18 = 108$	$34 \times 5 =$
$93 \times 2 =$	$29 \times 3 =$
$34 \times 4 =$	$24 \times 6 =$