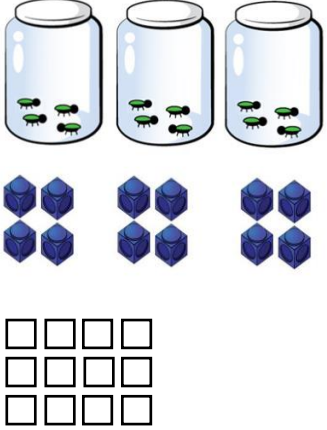


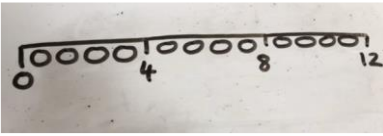



# Multiplication Routeway

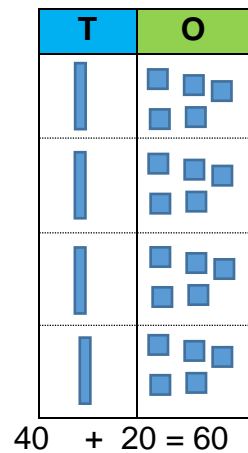
**Key vocabulary:** double, times, multiplied by, the product of, groups of, lots of, equal groups

| Concrete  | Pictorial  | Abstract   |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Repeated grouping/repeated addition</b></p> <p><math>3 \times 4</math><br/><math>4 + 4 + 4</math><br/>There are 3 equal groups, with 4 in each group.</p>  | <p>Children to represent the practical resources in a picture and use a bar model.</p>  <p>X X X X<br/>X X X X<br/>X X X X</p> | <p><math>3 \times 4 = 12</math></p> <p><math>4 + 4 + 4 = 12</math></p> <p>Children should use facts.</p>   |
| <p><b>Number lines to show repeated groups-</b><br/><math>3 \times 4</math></p>    | <p>Represent this pictorially alongside a number line e.g.:</p>    | <p>Abstract number line showing three jumps of four.</p> <p><math>3 \times 4 = 12</math></p>  |

## Multiplication Routeway

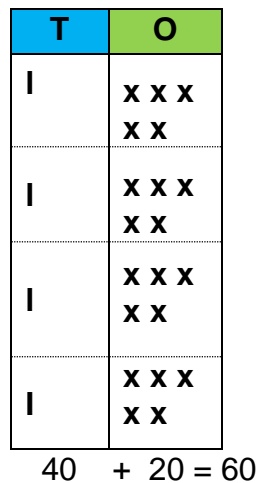
**Partition to multiply** using base 10 or Cuisenaire rods.

$$4 \times 15 =$$



Children to represent the concrete manipulatives pictorially.

$$4 \times 15 =$$



Children to be encouraged to show the steps they have taken.

$$4 \times 15$$

↙ ↘  
10 5

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

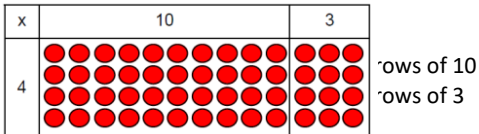
$$4 \times 10 = 40$$

$$20 + 40 = 60$$

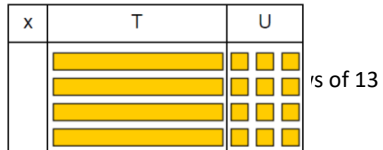
# Multiplication Routeway

## Grid Method

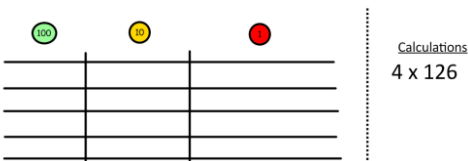
Show the link with arrays to first introduce the grid method.



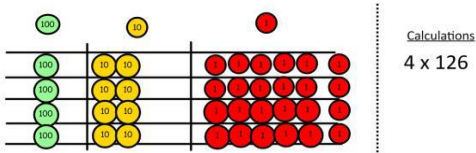
Move on to using Base 10 to move towards a more compact method.



Move on to place value counters to show how we are finding groups of a number. We are multiplying by 4 so we need 4 rows.



Fill each row with 126.

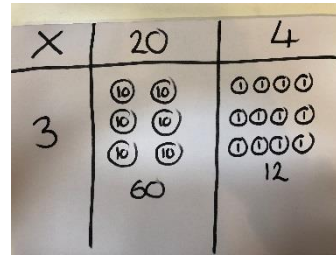


Add up each column, starting with the ones making any exchanges needed.

Children can represent the work they have done with place value counters in a way that they understand.

They can draw the counters, using numbers to show different amounts or just use circles in the different columns to show their thinking as shown below.

$24 \times 3 =$



$60 + 12 = 72$

Start with multiplying by one digit numbers and showing the clear addition alongside the grid.

|   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| x | 30  | 5  |
| 7 | 210 | 35 |

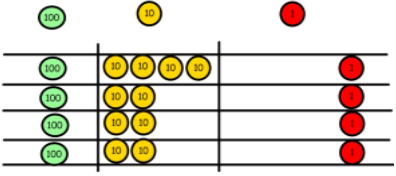
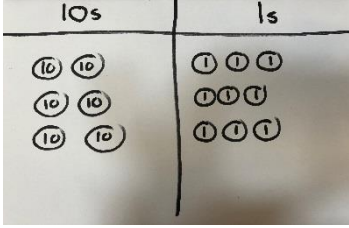
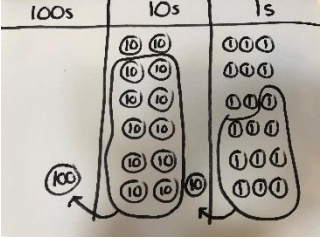
$210 + 35 = 245$

Moving forward, multiply by a 2 digit number showing the different rows within the grid method.

|    |     |    |
|----|-----|----|
|    | 10  | 8  |
| 10 | 100 | 80 |
| 3  | 30  | 24 |

|    |       |      |     |    |
|----|-------|------|-----|----|
| x  | 1000  | 300  | 40  | 2  |
| 10 | 10000 | 3000 | 400 | 20 |
| 8  | 8000  | 2400 | 320 | 16 |

# Multiplication Routeway

|  <p>Then you have your answer.</p>  |      |     |    |  |  |  |      |     |    |  |  |  |   |   |
|--|------|-----|----|--|--|--|------|-----|----|--|--|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Formal column method</b> with place value counters (base 10 can also be used.)</p> <p><math>3 \times 23</math></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="116 683 392 893"> <thead> <tr> <th>10s</th> <th>1s</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>60 + 9</p>  | 10s  | 1s  |    |  | <p>Children to represent the counters pictorially.</p>  <p>60 + 9</p> | <p>Children to record what it is they are doing to show understanding.</p> <p><math>3 \times 23</math></p> <p><math>3 \times 20 = 60</math><br/> <math>3 \times 3 = 9</math><br/> <math>60 + 9 = 69</math></p> <p>23<br/> <math>\times 3</math><br/> <u>69</u></p> |      |     |    |  |  |  |   |   |
| 10s  | 1s   |     |    |  |  |  |      |     |    |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |      |     |    |  |  |  |      |     |    |  |  |  |   |   |
| <p><b>Formal column method</b> with place value counters.</p> <p><math>6 \times 23 =</math></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="116 1050 385 1177"> <thead> <tr> <th>100s</th> <th>10s</th> <th>1s</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>↓</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="116 1248 385 1380"> <thead> <tr> <th>100s</th> <th>10s</th> <th>1s</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | 100s | 10s | 1s |  |  |  | 100s | 10s | 1s |  |  |  | <p>Children to represent the counters/base 10, pictorially e.g. the image below.</p> <p><math>6 \times 23 =</math></p>  <p>100 + 30 + 8</p> | <p>Expanded method</p> <p>(If it helps, children can write out what they are solving next to their answer.)</p> <p>32<br/> <math>\times 24</math><br/> <u>8</u> (4 x 2)<br/> 120 (4 x 30)<br/> 40 (20 x 2)<br/> <u>600</u> (20 x 30)<br/> 768</p> |
| 100s   | 10s  | 1s  |    |  |  |  |      |     |    |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |      |     |    |  |  |  |      |     |    |  |  |  |   |   |
| 100s   | 10s  | 1s  |    |  |  |  |      |     |    |  |  |  |   |   |
|  |      |     |    |  |  |  |      |     |    |  |  |  |   |   |

## Multiplication Routeway

$$100 + 30 + 8$$

Formal written method.

$$6 \times 23 =$$

$$23$$

$$\times 6$$

---


$$138$$

---


$$11$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 124 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline -744 \\ \phantom{-}1240 \\ \hline 3224 \\ \phantom{3}11 \end{array}$$

Answer: 3224

When children start to multiply HTO  $\times$  HTO and ThHTO  $\times$  TO etc, they should be confident with the abstract: