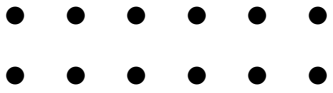


1. Complete the calculation $2 \times 6 =$ .....

2. One way to work out a multiply fact is to draw a rectangle and count the squares.
   Here are two identical rectangles, both are 3 squares high and 5 squares wide.
   Depending how we count we either work out 3×5 or 5×3

"3 lots of 5" $= 3 \times 5 =$ ...

1	2	3	4	
6	7	8	9	
11	12	13	14	

"5 lots of 3" $= 5 \times 3 =$ ...

1	4	7	10	13
2	5	8	11	14

(a) Complete the speech bubbles and the multiply facts

A quicker way out to work out 3×5 (or 5×3) is to use a multiplication table.

There are two ways to work out this multiplication fact ◯ the example shown below

◯ the other way

"3 lots of 5" ↓

"5 lots of 3" →

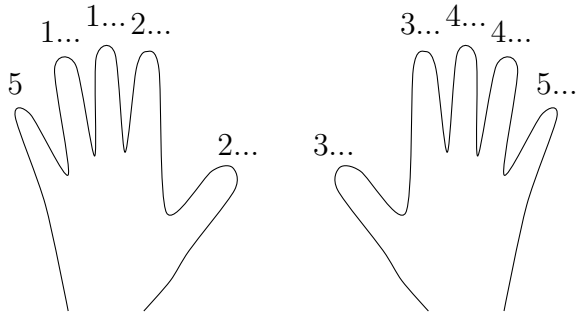
×	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

(b) Complete these multiply facts

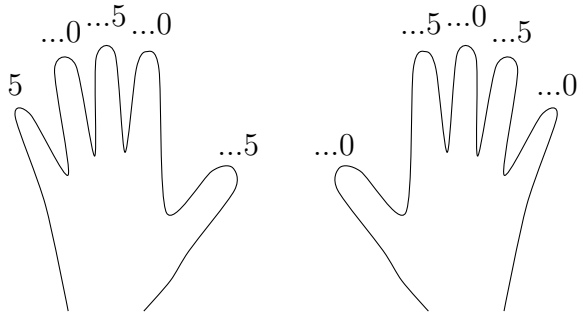
(i) $9 \times 3 =$ .... (ii) $7 \times 7 =$ .... (iii) $11 \times 4 =$ ....

3. Some people like to use their fingers and thumbs to count on in multiples of 5.

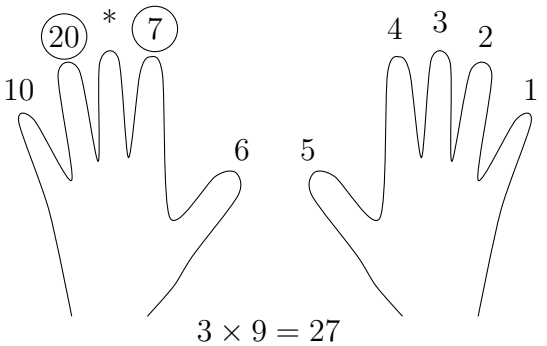
(a) Complete $6 \times 5 =$ ....



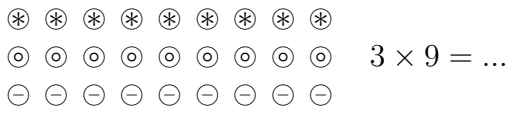
(b) Complete $9 \times 5 =$ ....



4. Some people like to use the "9's trick" on their fingers and thumbs to multiply by 9.



$3 \times 9 = 27$

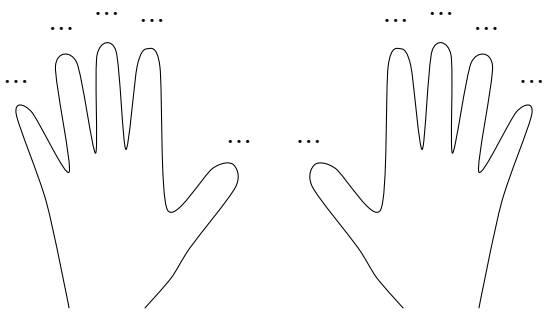


$3 \times 9 = ...$

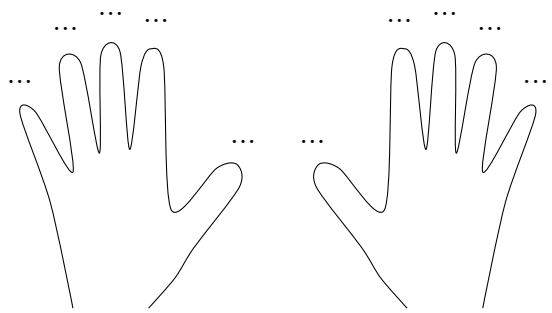
The "9's trick" works by moving enough counters from the bottom row to make all the other rows 10 counters long.

$2 \times 10 = ...$

$9 - 2 = ...$



Complete (i) $6 \times 9 = ...$



(ii) $2 \times 9 = ...$

5. One way to work out a multiply fact is to draw a rectangle and count the squares.

   Here are two identical rectangles, both are 3 squares high and 10 squares wide.

   Depending how we count we show a way to work out either 3×10 or 10×3

"3 lots of 10" $= 3 \times 10 =$ ...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	

"10 lots of 3" $= 10 \times 3 =$ ...

1	4	7	10	13	16	19	22	25	28
2	5	8	11	14	17	20	23	26	29

(a) Complete the speech bubbles and the multiply facts

A quicker way to multiply is to write out the multiples, but which way is easiest?

In this example writing out the *multiples of 10* is easier than the multiples of 3.

Question (written in 2 ways)	One way of working	Another way of working
e.g. 3×10 or $10 \times 3 =$ *30* ...	10 *20* *30*	3 ... ...

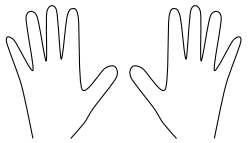
Remember sometimes you might "know" the answer ...

... and sometimes there will be a quicker way.

(b) Complete these multiplication facts - only complete the way that is easiest for you.

Question (written in 2 ways)	One way of working	Another way of working
(i) 4×9 or $9 \times 4 =$ ...	9	4 ... ...
(ii) 2×8 or $8 \times 2 =$ ...	8 ...	2 ... ...

Here is a spare pair of hands if you need them ⟶

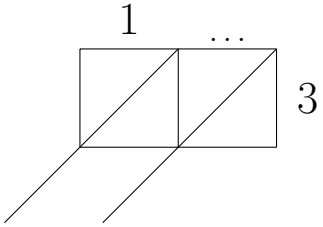


6. Work out 17×3

×	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27

You may use the 3's row of the times table grid:

You **must** show your workings out.



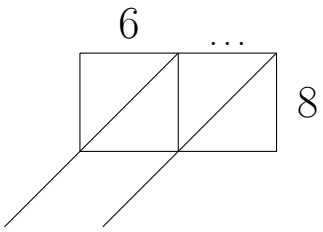
1	0	×	3	=		
	...	×	3	=		
1	7	×	3	=		

7. Work out 67×8

   You may use the 8's row of the times table grid:

   You **must** show your workings out.

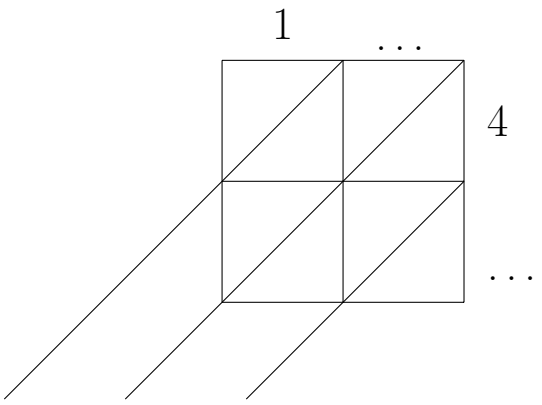
×	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72



6	0	×	8	=			
	...	×	8	=			
6	7	×	8	=			

← *hint* $6 \times 8 = \ldots$

8. Use the Gelosia grid to work out 13×46



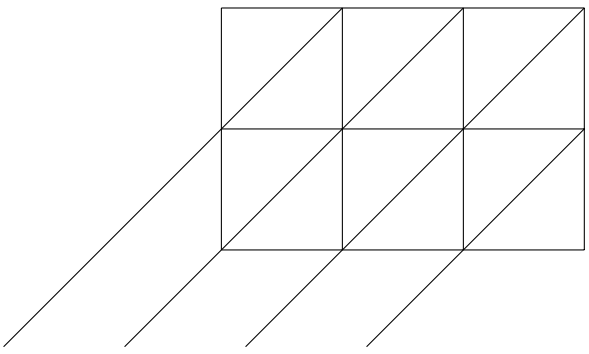
$13 \times 46 =$ .....

×	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
02								
03		09	12		18	21	24	
04		12	16		24	28	32	
05								
06		18	24		36	42	48	
07		21	28		42	49	56	
08		24	32		48	56	64	
09								

9. Work out 68×9

   You **must** show your workings out.

10. Use the Gelosia grid to work out 578×43



$578 \times 43 =$ .....

×	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
02								
03		09	12		18	21	24	
04		12	16		24	28	32	
05								
06		18	24		36	42	48	
07		21	28		42	49	56	
08		24	32		48	56	64	
09								

11. Work out 38×46

You **must** show your workings out.

3	×	4	0	=			
3	×		…	=			
3	×	4	6	=			

× 10

3	0	×	4	6	=				
	…	×	4	6	=				
3	8	×	4	6	=				

…	×	4	0	=			
…	×		…	=			
…	×	4	6	=			

×	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2								
3		9	12		18	21	24	
4		12	16		24	28	32	
5								
6		18	24		36	42	48	
7		21	28		42	49	56	
8		24	32		48	56	64	
9								

$38 \times 46 =$ .....