1. 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.

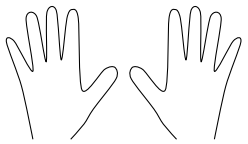
Question (written in 2 ways)	One way of working	Another way of working
e.g. 3×10 or $10 \times 3 =$ *30* ...	10 *20* *30*	3 ... ...

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 ⟶ 

2. Complete

(i) $2 \times 7 =$ ...

$\times 2 \downarrow$ $\downarrow \times 2$

$4 \times 7 =$ ...

(ii) $2 \times 6 =$ ...

$\times 2 \downarrow$ $\downarrow \times 2$

$4 \times 6 =$ ...

$\times 2 \downarrow$ $\downarrow \times 2$

$8 \times 6 =$ ...

Answers layer (5) = A1. (a) 10, 20, 30 and 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 and 30
(b) (i) 36, (ii) 16
layer (6) = A2. (i) 14, 28 (ii) 12, 24, 48