

FOR PARENTS: Below is a guide to the teaching of multiplication. Most children in Year 6 are able to use short multiplication and long multiplication. We have included the teaching methods for Year 4 and 5 should you find you need to go back a step to aid understanding.

Year 4 Multiply 2 and 3-digits by a single digit, using all multiplication tables up to 12 x 12

Developing the grid method

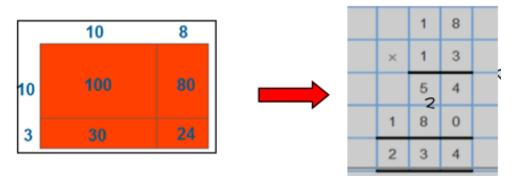
Eg. $136 \times 5 = 680$				
				_ 150
X	100	30	6	+ 30
5	500	150	30	680

Year 5 Multiply up to 4-digits by 1 or 2 digits.

Introducing column multiplication

×	300	20	7			3	2	7
4	1200	80	28	ŕ	×			4
					J	3	0	8
						1	2	

Introduce long multiplication



Year 5 Advice for staff

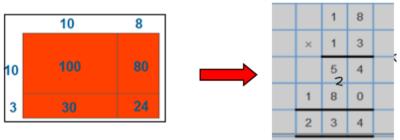
Short multiplication for multiplying by a single digit

Introduce by comparing a grid method calculation to a short multiplication method to see how the steps are related, but notice how there are fewer steps involved in the column method

×	300	20	7		3	2	7
4	1200	80	28	×			4
				J	3	0	8
					ı	2	

Pupils could be asked to work out a given calculation using the grid, and then compare it to your column method. What are the similarities and differences? Unpick the steps and show how it reduces the steps.

Introduce long multiplication for multiplying by 2 digits



 18×3 on the first row (8x3 = 24, carrying the 2 for twenty, then 1x3). 18×10 on the 2nd row. Put a zero in units first, then 8x1 & 1x1.

The grid could be used to

introduce long multiplication, as the relationship can be seen in the answers in each row.

Moving towards more complex numbers

1234		3	6	5	2	
× 16	×				ષ્ઠ	
7404 (1234×6	2	9	2	1	6	
1 2 3 4 0 (1234 x 1	0)	5	4	1		
19,744						



Year 6 Short and long multiplication as in Y5, and multiply decimals with up to 2 d.p. by a single digit.

	3	•	1	9	
×	8				
2	5	•	5	2	
	1		7		

Multiplication