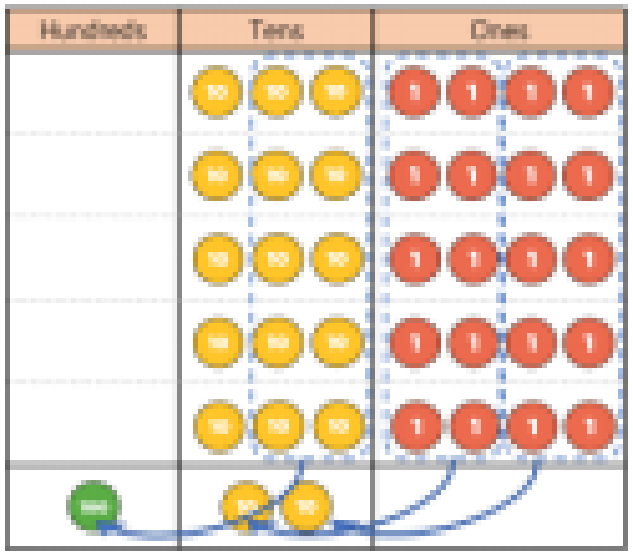
Year 4 Maths, 7/1/21

RECALL

Whitney uses place value counters to calculate 5 x 34



	H	T	O		
		3	4		
x			5		
		2	0	(5 x 4)	
+	1	5	0	(5 x 30)	
	1	7	0		

Use Whitney's method to solve

5 x 42

23 x 6

48 x 3

LO: Use the short multiplication method

- Learning habits?

Guided practice

Ron also uses place value counters to calculate 5 x 34

	H	T	O		
		3	4		
x			5		
	1	7	0		

1 2

Use Ron's method to complete:

	T	O
	3	6
x		4

INTELLIGENT PRACTICE (use short multiplication)

ONE CHILLI	TWO CHILLI	THREE CHILLI
34 x 2 = ?	42 x 6 = ?	127 x 4 = ?
48 x 3 = ?	35 x 7 = ?	536 x 5 = ?
57 x 5 = ?	66 x 9 = ?	683 x 8 = ?

INTELLIGENT PRACTICE answers

ONE CHILLI	TWO CHILLI	THREE CHILLI
34 x 2 = 68	42 x 6 = 252	127 x 4 = 508
48 x 3 = 144	35 x 7 = 245	536 x 5 = 2680
57 x 5 = 285	66 x 9 = 794	683 x 8 = 5464

DIVE DEEPER

Here are three incorrect multiplications.

	T	O
	6	1
x		5
	3	5

	T	O
	7	4
x		7
4	9	8

	T	O
	2	6
x		4
8	2	4

Correct the multiplications.

Always, sometimes, never

- When multiplying a two-digit number by a one-digit number, the product has 3 digits.
- When multiplying a two-digit number by 8 the product is odd.
- When multiplying a two-digit number by 7 you need to exchange.

Prove it.

DIVE DEEPER answers

Here are three incorrect multiplications.

	T	O
	6	1
×		5
	3	5

	T	O
	7	4
×		7
4	9	8

	T	O
	2	6
×		4
8	2	4

Correct the multiplications.

	T	O
	6	1
×		5
3	0	5

3

	T	O
	7	4
×		7
5	1	8

2

	T	O
	2	6
×		4
1	0	4

2

Always, sometimes, never

- When multiplying a two-digit number by a one-digit number, the product has 3 digits.
- When multiplying a two-digit number by 8 the product is odd.
- When multiplying a two-digit number by 7 you need to exchange.

Prove it.

Sometimes: 12 × 2 has only two-digits; 23 × 5 has three digits.

Never: all multiples of 8 are even.

Sometimes: most two-digit numbers need exchanging, but not 10 or 11