

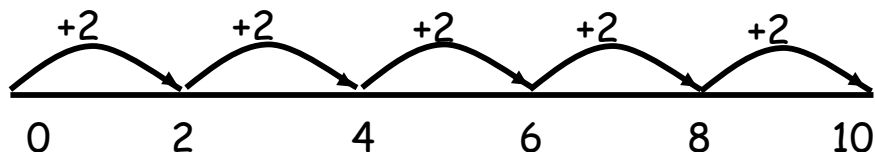
X Multiplication Methods X



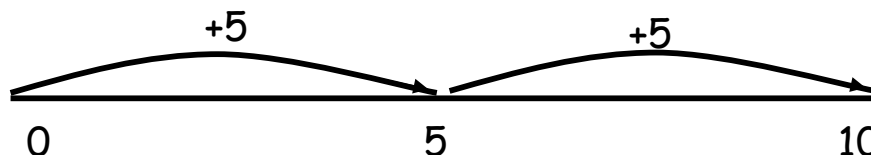
I know my 2x table,
so I can do $7 \times 2 = 14$ in
my head.

I can use a **number line**, like this:

2×5 means 5 jumps of 2



or 2 jumps of 5



Therefore $2 \times 5 = 10$

I can use the **grid method** to partition
bigger numbers, like 5×35

x	30	5
5	150	25

$$5 \times 35 = 150 + 25 = \underline{175}$$

÷ Division Methods ÷



I know from my tables that $5 \times 8 = 40$, so I can work out $40 \div 5 = 8$ in my head.

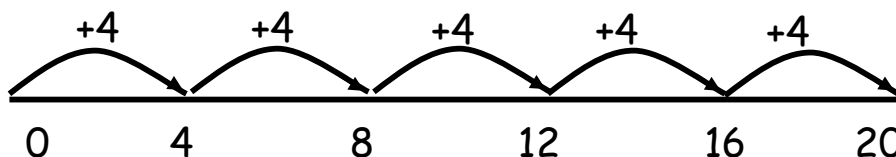
To divide 12 by 3, I can think of an array of 12 in groups of 3 like this:

•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•

I have 4 groups of 3, so $12 \div 3 = 4$

I can count on along a number line to work out $20 \div 4 =$, like this:

I need 5 jumps of +4 to reach 20.



Therefore $20 \div 4 = 5$