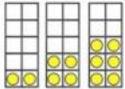
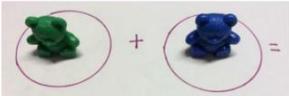
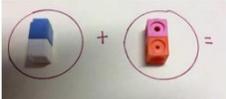
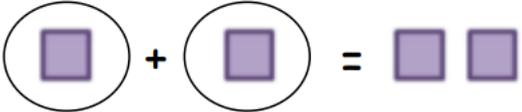


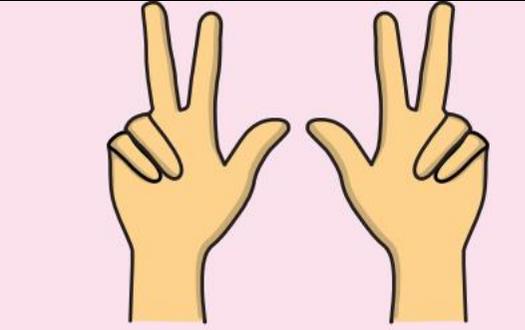
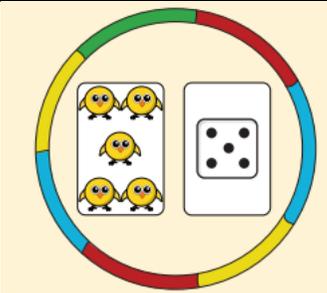
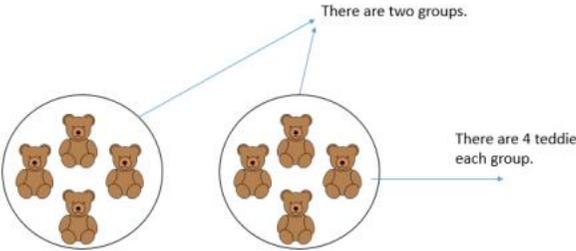


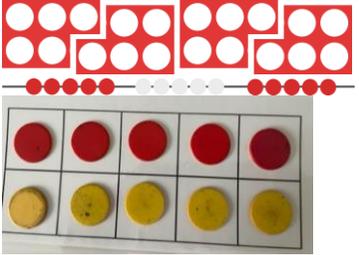
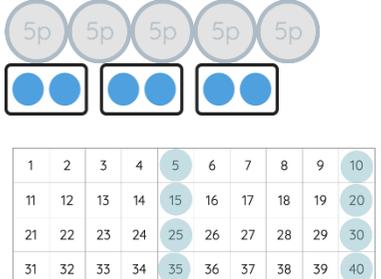
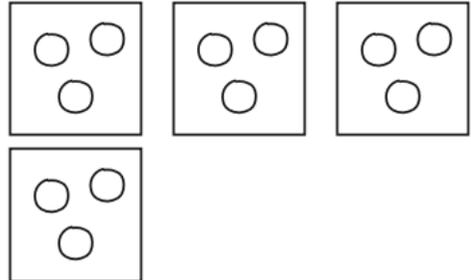
Calculation Policy

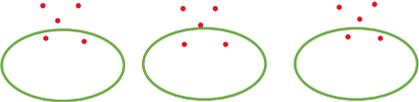
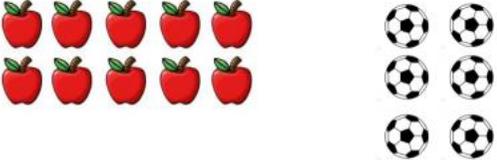
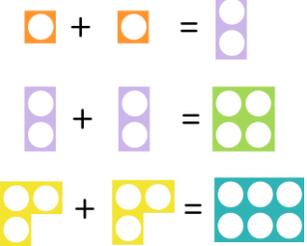
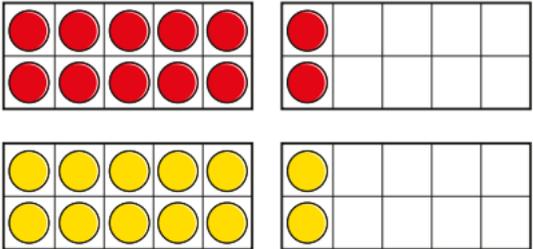
Multiplication

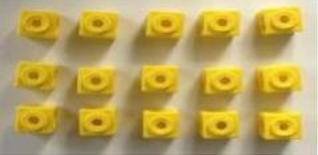
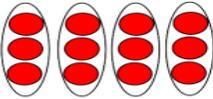
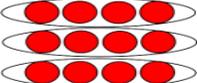
January 2024

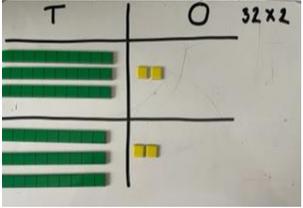
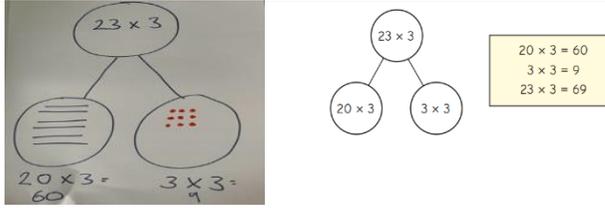
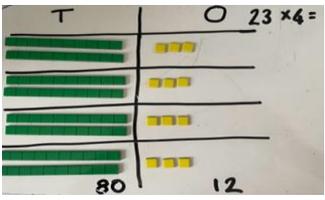
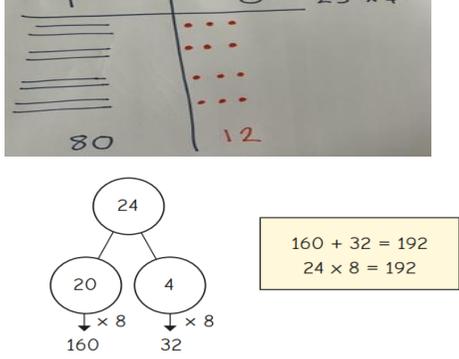
EYFS:			
Vocabulary:	Double. Equal, groups, grouping	Manipulatives & scaffolds:	Fingers Five frames Ten frames Double sided counters Numicon Cubes Bead strings Part-whole model
Small step:	Concrete:	Pictorial:	Abstract:
Doubling	<p>The link between addition and multiplication can be introduced through doubling. Domino and dice games can be used to do this as well as fingers. Representing the even number pair-wise on 10 frames supports the children to make the link between doubling and halving. They can also be used to illustrate the odd and even patterns of numbers</p>   	<p>Children have a go at recording by drawing pictures in groups</p> 	<p>$1 + 1 = 2$ Double 1 equals 2 Double ___ is ___</p>

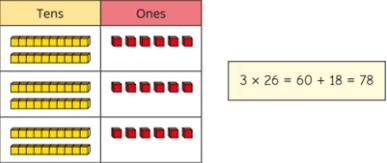
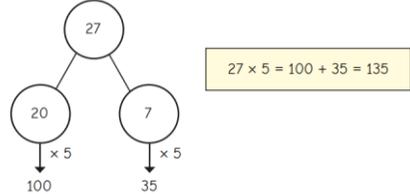
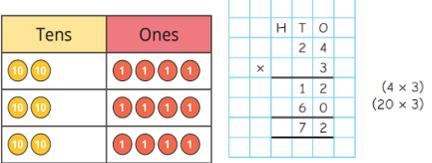
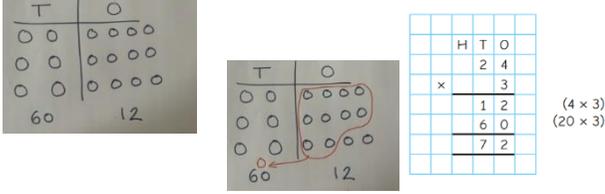
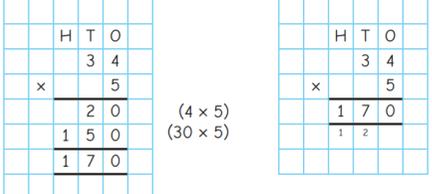
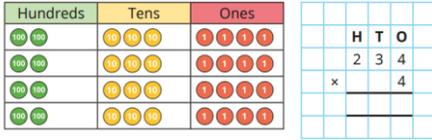
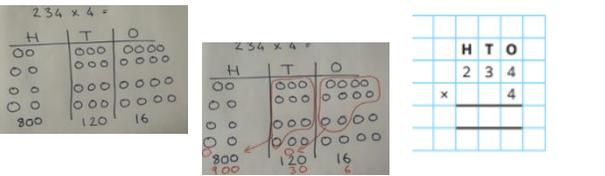
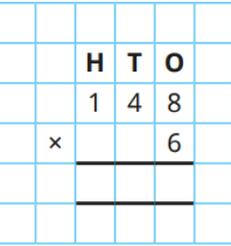
<p>Doubles to 10</p>	 <p>There are 3 here and 3 there. Double 3 is 6. 6 is double 3.</p>	 <p>There are 5 here and 5 there. Double 5 is 10. 10 is double 5.</p>	<p>There are ___ here and ___ there. Double ___ is ___ ___ is double ___</p>
<p>Grouping</p>	<p>Children will experience equal groups of objects. Children will be encouraged to count the groups, then count how many objects are in a group – 4 and 4</p> 	 <p>There are two groups.</p> <p>There are 4 teddie each group.</p>	<p>Stem sentence: There are ___ groups There are ___ in each group</p>
<p>Y1</p>			

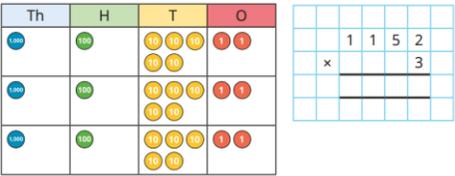
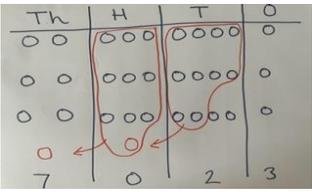
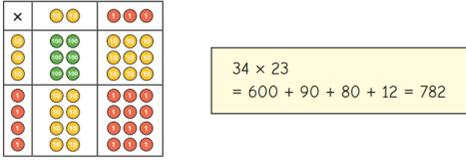
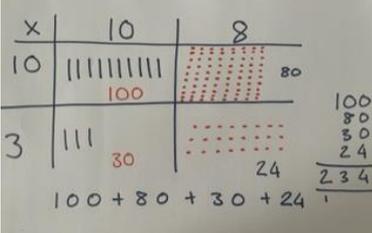
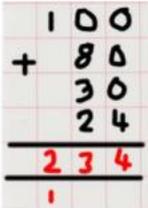
Vocabulary:	equal, unequal, group, odd, even, array, multiple, multiplication, multiplied by, division, dividing, grouping, groups of	Manipulatives & scaffolds:	Ten frames Double sided counters Numicon Cubes Bead strings Number line Bar model
Small step:	Concrete:	Pictorial:	Abstract:
Counting in multiples – 2s, 5, 10s			Say/write sequences: 2, 4, 6, 8... 10, 20, 30, 40... 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30...
Recognise equal groups	 <p>There are ____ equal groups of ____ pencils.</p>	 <p>There are ____ equal groups of ____</p>	There are ____ equal groups of ____
Add equal groups		$5 + 5 + 5 = 15$	$5 + 5 + 5 = 15$

	$10 + 10 + 10 = 30$		
<p>Make arrays</p>	 <p>There are __ rows. There are __ in a row. There are __ in total. There are __ columns. There are __ in a column. There are __ altogether.</p>	 <p>There are __ rows. There are __ in a row. There are __ in total. There are __ columns. There are __ in a column. There are __ altogether.</p>	$2 + 2 + 2 = 6$ $3 + 3 = 6$ There are 6 altogether
<p>Make doubles</p>		 <p>Double 12 is ____</p>	<p>Double 6 is __</p>

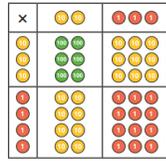
Y2			
Vocabulary:	equal, unequal, group, odd, even, array, multiple, multiplication, multiplied by, division, dividing, grouping, groups of, times, repeated addition, row, column, commutative	Manipulatives & scaffolds:	Ten frames Double sided counters Numicon Cubes Bead strings Number line Bar model
Small step:	Concrete:	Pictorial:	Abstract:
Multiplication symbol	 $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =$ There are 6 lots of 5 $5 \times 6 = 30$	 <p>There are ____ equal groups with ____ in each group.</p> $___ + ___ + ___ = 24$ $___ \times ___ = 24$	$___ + ___ + ___ = ___$ $___ \times ___ = ___$
Multiplication sentences	 $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$ ___ lots of 3 = 12 ___ multiplied by ___ = 12 ___ x ___ = 12	 $5 + 5 + 5 = 15$ $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $3 \times 5 = 15$	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$ $4 \times 5 = 20$ $5 \times 4 = 20$
Use arrays	 $5 \times 3 = 15$ $3 \times 5 = 15$	 $4 \times 3 = 12$  $3 \times 4 = 12$	$___ \times ___ = 20$ $___ \times ___ = 20$

Y3:			
Vocabulary:	equal, unequal, group, odd, even, array, multiple, multiplication, multiplied by, division, dividing, grouping, groups of, times, repeated addition, row, column, commutative, factor, product	Manipulatives and scaffolds:	Base 10/Dienes Place value charts Part whole models
Small step:	Concrete:	Pictorial:	Abstract:
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number (no exchange)	 <p>3 tens \times 2 = ___ tens 2 ones \times 2 = ___ ones ___ + ___ = 32 \times 2 =</p>	 <p>23 \times 3 20 \times 3 = 60 3 \times 3 = 9 23 \times 3 = 69</p>	<p>42 \times 3 = ___ tens \times 3 + ___ ones \times 3 = ___ + ___ = ___</p>
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number (with exchange)	 <p>2 tens \times 4 = ___ tens 3 ones \times 4 = ___ ones 24 \times 3 = ___ + ___ 24 \times 3 =</p>	 <p>24 20 \times 8 = 160 4 \times 8 = 32 160 + 32 = 192 24 \times 8 = 192</p>	<p>24 \times 8 = 20 \times 8 + 4 \times 8 = ___ + ___ = ___</p>

Y4			
Vocabulary:	equal, unequal, group, odd, even, array, multiple, multiplication, multiplied by, division, dividing, grouping, groups of, times, repeated addition, row, column, commutative, factor, product	Manipulatives & scaffolds:	Base 10/Dienes Place value charts Place value counters Part whole models
Small step:	Concrete:	Pictorial:	Abstract:
Informal methods			$36 \times 4 = 160 + 35 = 195$
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number			
Multiply a 3-digit number by a 1-digit number			

Y5																												
Vocabulary:	equal, unequal, group, odd, even, array, multiple, multiplication, multiplied by, division, dividing, grouping, groups of, times, repeated addition, row, column, commutative, factor, product	Manipulatives & scaffolds:	Base 10/Dienes Place value charts Place value counters Part whole models																									
Small step:	Concrete:	Pictorial:	Abstract:																									
Multiply a 4-digit number by a 1-digit number		$2341 \times 3 =$ 	<table border="1" data-bbox="1556 550 1832 821"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Th</th> <th>H</th> <th>T</th> <th>O</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>8</td> <td>2</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Th	H	T	O		1	8	2	6	X				3		5	4	7	8		2		1	
	Th	H	T	O																								
	1	8	2	6																								
X				3																								
	5	4	7	8																								
	2		1																									
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 2-digit number (area model)			$18 \times 13 = 234$ <table border="1" data-bbox="1556 901 1854 1061"> <thead> <tr> <th>X</th> <th>10</th> <th>8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>100</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>30</td> <td>24</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	X	10	8	10	100	80	3	30	24																
X	10	8																										
10	100	80																										
3	30	24																										

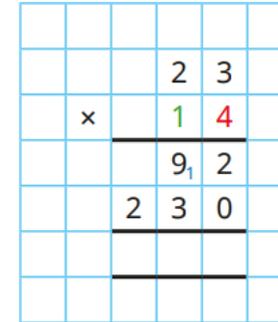
Multiply a 2-digit number by a 2-digit number



$$34 \times 23 = 600 + 90 + 80 + 12 = 782$$

x	10	3
30	300	90
2	20	6

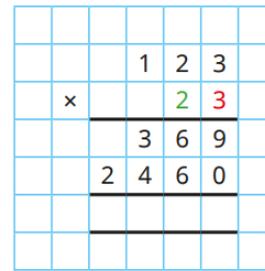
$$300 + 90 + 20 + 6 = 416$$



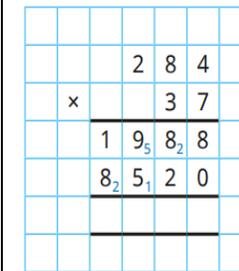
(23 × 4)
(23 × 10)

Multiply a 3-digit number by a 2-digit number

When children begin to multiply larger numbers, written methods become more efficient; concrete and pictorial methods are less effective and take too much time

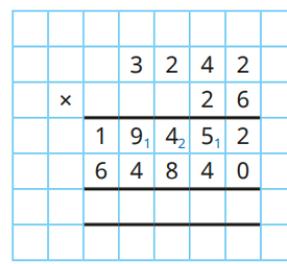


(123 × 3)
(123 × 20)

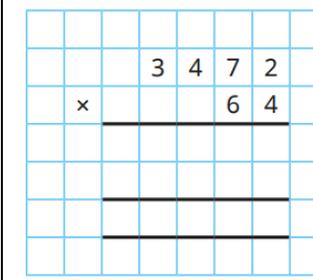


(____ × ____)
(____ × ____)

Multiply a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number



(3,242 × ____)
(3,242 × ____)



(____ × ____)
(____ × ____)

