

Notes	<p>Progression for Written Multiplication St Agnes Primary</p> <p><u>WRITTEN METHODS</u></p> <p>By the end of year 6, children will have a range of mental calculation methods and the one reliable written method shown in this progression. For some children the grid method will be the most efficient and reliable calculation method for them and may even become their written method.</p> <p>Selection will depend on the numbers involved.</p> <p>Children should not be made to go on to the next stage if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) they are not ready 2) they are not confident <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children should be encouraged to approximate their answers before calculating. • Children should be encouraged to check their answers after the calculation using an appropriate strategy. • Children should be encouraged to consider if a mental calculation would be appropriate before using written methods. <p>Children should be encouraged to select an appropriate calculation method, be it mental or written, dependent on the numbers involved in a calculation. To develop this skill children should be taught to ask themselves, '<u>Can I do this mentally?</u>'</p> <p>Therefore, it is important that children's mental methods of calculation are practised and secured alongside their learning and development towards a compact written method.</p> <p>INFORMAL EXPANDED METHOD: This leads the children to the more compact standard written method, developing an understanding of its structure and</p> <p>14×3</p> <p><u>Grid method</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </table> <p>N.B. It is better to place the number with the most digits in the left hand column of the grid as it is easier to add the partial products and also links to the expectations for addition at this stage.</p>	X	3	10	30	4	12
X	3						
10	30						
4	12						

Notes	<u>Progression for Written Multiplication</u>	Y3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short multiplication TU x U 38×3 	<p>The children will approximate first e.g. 38×3 is approximately 40×3 then will go onto using the grid method to make an accurate calculation.</p>	
	$ \begin{array}{r} \times \quad 3 \\ \hline 30 \quad \quad \quad 90 \\ \hline 8 \quad \quad \quad 24 \\ \hline 114 \end{array} $	

When children are confident using the Grid Method with understanding move onto \times with larger numbers.

Short multiplication HTU x U extending to larger numbers

$$146 \times 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \times \quad 8 \\
 \hline
 100 \quad 800 \\
 \hline
 40 \quad 320 \\
 \hline
 6 \quad 48 \\
 \hline
 1168
 \end{array}$$

The children will approximate first e.g.
 146×8 is approximately 150×8
then will go onto using the grid method to make an accurate calculation.

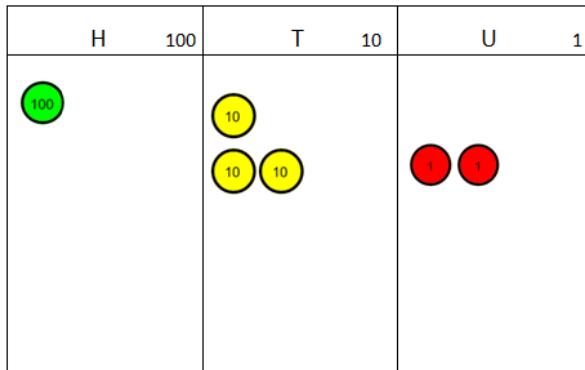
Y3
/4

Notes

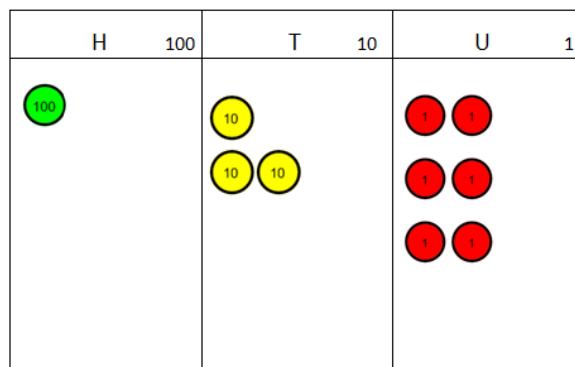
Progression for Written MultiplicationINFORMAL EXPANDED WRITTEN METHOD

- For those children moving on towards compact multiplication, recording needs to be reduced showing the links to the grid method.
- Short multiplication HTU x U extending to larger numbers

$$132 \times 3$$

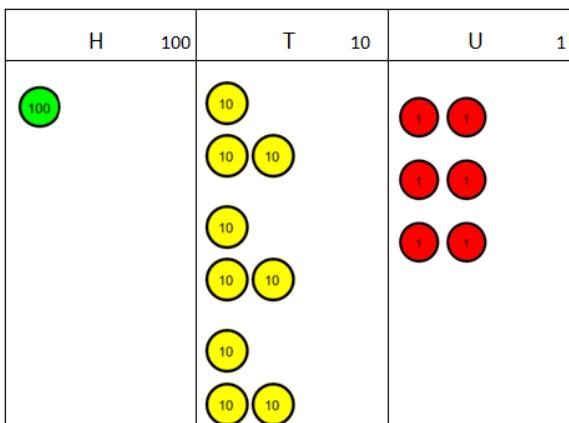


$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{H T U} \\
 1 3 2 \\
 \times \quad 3 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{H T U} \\
 1 3 2 \\
 \times \quad 3 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad 6
 \end{array}$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$



$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{H T U} \\
 1 3 2 \\
 \times \quad 3 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad 6 \\
 \quad 9 0
 \end{array}$$

$$3 \times 30 = 90$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

Notes

Progression for Written MultiplicationINFORMAL EXPANDED WRITTEN METHOD

H	100	T	10	U	1

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{H T U} \\
 1 \ 3 \ 2 \\
 \times \ 3 \\
 \hline
 6 \\
 9 \ 0 \\
 3 \ 0 \ 0 \\
 \hline
 3 \ 9 \ 6
 \end{array}$$

$$3 \times 100 = 300 \quad 3 \times 30 = 90 \quad 3 \times 2 = 6$$

COMPACT WRITTEN METHOD: Short multiplication

Use the boards and counters as previously with appropriate calculations but record in the most compact way.

H	100	T	10	U	1

158 × 4 =

H	100	T	10	U	1

$4 \times 8 = 32$

H	100	T	10	U	1

$200 + 30 = 230$ $4 \times 50 = 200$

H	100	T	10	U	1

$4 \times 100 = 400$
 $400 + 200 = 600$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{H T U} \\
 1 \ 5 \ 8 \\
 \times \ 4 \\
 \hline
 6 \ 3 \ 2 \\
 2 \ 3
 \end{array}$$

Notes	<h3 style="text-align: center;"><u>Progression for Written Multiplication</u></h3>	Y5/ 6
	<p>When children are confident using the most compact written method for short multiplication with understanding , along with increased times table knowledge and without needing PV counters, move on to multiplications using larger numbers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> HTU 1 7 3 x 7 _____ 1 2 1 1 _____ 5 2 </p> <p style="text-align: right;"> 4 3 4 6 x 8 _____ 3 4 7 6 8 _____ 2 3 4 </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y5/6 continue to use compact formal method for short and long multiplication to include larger numbers and decimals up to 3 decimal places. <p style="text-align: right;"> 4.73 x 4 _____ 18.92 _____ 2 1 </p>	
	<p><u>Long multiplication</u></p> <p>Reduce the recording - long multiplication.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> 372 x 24 _____ 1488 7440 _____ 8928 </p> <p style="text-align: right; color: red; font-size: small;"> 1 1 </p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin-left: 20px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">40 comes from <u>20 x 2</u></p> <p>It is important that children are not taught to just add a zero.</p> </div>	