## Activity 1

|  | $\mathbf{T}$ | $\mathbf{O}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 3 |
| $\times$ |  | 3 |
|  |  |  | |  | $\mathbf{T}$ | $\mathbf{O}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 3 | 6 | |  |  | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | $\mathbf{O}$ | |  |  |
| :---: | :---: |



Each horse eats 37 carrots a day. How many do they eat altogether?


Each basket holds 83 apples. How many apples are there?


## Activity 1 answers

If you would like to keep practising this method complete these questions before moving on with the rest of the lesson

|  | T | 0 |  | T | 0 |  | T | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 3 |  | 3 | 6 |  | 7 | 4 |
| $\times$ |  | 3 | $\times$ |  | 4 | $\times$ |  | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 0 |

Each basket holds 83 apples. How many apples are there?


Each horse eats
37 carrots a day. How many do they eat altogether?



## Activity 2

Alex completes the calculation:

$$
43 \times 2
$$

Can you spot her mistake?

|  | T | O |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 3 |
| $\times$ |  | 2 |
|  |  | 6 |
| + |  | 8 |
|  | 1 | 4 |

Teddy completes the same calculation as Alex.
Can you spot and explain his mistake?

|  | $T$ | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 3 |
| $\times$ |  | 2 |
| 8 | 0 | 6 |

## 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.

## Activity 2 answers

## To ensure you are truly confident with this method have a go at these questions.

Alex completes the calculation:

$$
43 \times 2
$$

Can you spot her mistake?

|  | T | O |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 3 |
| $\times$ |  | 2 |
|  |  | 6 |
| + |  | 8 |
|  | 1 | 4 |

Alex said $2 \times 4$ rather than $2 \times 40$

Teddy completes the same calculation as Alex.
Can you spot and explain his mistake?


Teddy correctly calculated $2 \times 40$, but he but the 8 in the 100s rather than in the 10s

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: $12 \times 2$ has only two-digits; $23 \times 5$ has three digits.

Never: all multiples of 8 are even.

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

## Activity 3 Find the missing numbers

1
2


b.


4


## Activity 3 Find the missing numbers

1


