Activity 1

	Т	0
	4	3
×		3

	Т	0
	3	6
×		4

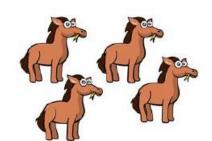
	Т	0
	7	4
×		5



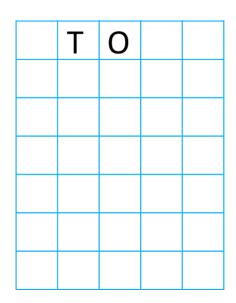
Each basket holds 83 apples.

How many apples are there?





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



Т	0	

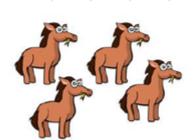
Activity 1 answers

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

	Т	0
	4	3
×		3
1	2	9

		•		
	Т	0		Т
	3	6		7
×		4	×	
1	4	4	3	7





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

	Т	0	
	3	7	
X		4	
	2	8	
1	6	0	
1	8	8	

	Т	0	
	8	O	
Χ	1	4	
3	3		

Activity 2

Alex completes the calculation:

$$43 \times 2$$

Can you spot her mistake?

	Т	0
	4	3
×		2
		6
+		8
	1	4

Teddy completes the same calculation as Alex.

Can you spot and explain his mistake?

	T	0
	4	3
×		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.

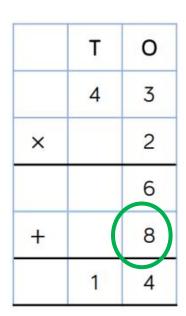
Activity 2 answers

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?



Alex said 2 x 4 rather than 2 x 40

Teddy completes the same calculation as Alex.

Can you spot and explain his mistake?

	т	0
	4	3
×		2
8	0	6

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

Always, sometimes, never

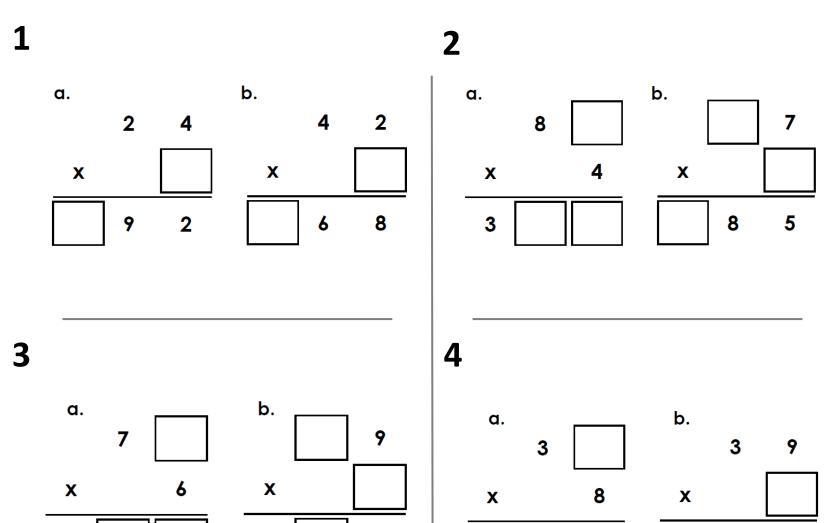
- When multiplying a two-digit number by a one-digit number, the product has 3 digits.
- When multiplying a two-digit number by 8 the product is odd.
- When multiplying a two-digit number by 7 you need to exchange.

Prove it.

Sometimes: 12×2 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 **Activity** 3 Find the missing numbers



Activity 3 Find the missing numbers

