



# Multiplication and Division

## Lesson sequence

- Multiplying 4 digit by 1 digit
- Multiplying 2 digit by 2 digit
- Multiplying 3 digit by 2 digit
- Multiplying 4 digit by 2 digit
- Solve world problems with multiplication
- Short division with remainders
- Solve world problems with division

## Vocabulary revision

- *Divide*
- *Multiply*
- *Exchange*
- *Thousands*
- *Partition*
- *Remainder*
- *Decimal*
- *Ten of thousands*
- *Integer*
- *Digit*
- *Place value*
- *Factors*
- *Multiples*

## Sticky learning

### New Knowledge

- *To know the formal written method of division*
- *To know the formal written method of long multiplication*
- *To know that a remainder is the amount left over when a number cannot be exactly divided by another number*
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### New Skills

- *To multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts*
- *To multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers*
- *To divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context*
- *To solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes*

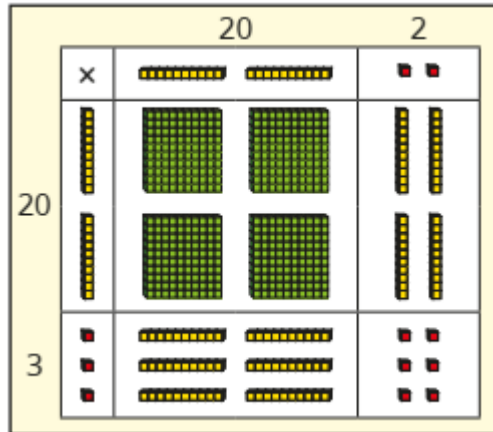
## New vocabulary I will learn

- Place value holder
- Long multiplication
- Short division
  - Efficient
- Area model

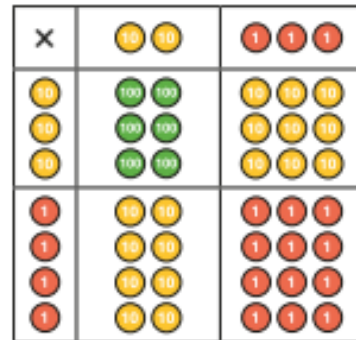
## Pictorial representations

×	10	3
30	300	90
2	20	6

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



			3	2	
×			1	3	
			9	6	
		3	2	0	
		4	1	6	
		1			



## Concept Links/Prior Knowledge

- To know the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones)
- To identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations
- To solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers.
- Use mental methods and extend this to three-digit numbers to derive facts, (for example  $600 \div 3 = 200$  can be derived from  $2 \times 3 = 6$ )
- To use knowledge of number facts and rules of arithmetic to solve mental and written calculations for example,  $2 \times 6 \times 5 = 10 \times 6 = 60$
- To recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to  $12 \times 12$  including the six, seven and nine times tables
- To know the formal written method for multiplication
- To know the formal written method of division
- To know that multiplying a number by a group of numbers added together is the same as doing each multiplication separately (distributive law)