## CALCULATION PROGRESSION: MULTIPLICATION

Pre-learning I Grouping objects and counting

| concrete | pictorial | abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Repeated Addition <br> Arrays: <br> Use real objects to demonstrate arrays and count in groups: <br> Place objects into equal groups: | Repeated Addition <br> Arrays: <br> Equal groups: | Repeated Addition $\begin{aligned} & 2+2+2+2+2+2=12 \\ & 2 \times 6=12 \end{aligned}$ <br> 2 multiplied 6 times is equal to 12 $\begin{aligned} & 3+3+3+3=12 \\ & 3 \times 4=12 \end{aligned}$ <br> 3 multiplied 4 times is equal to 12 $\begin{aligned} & 2+2+2=6 \\ & 2 \times 3=6 \end{aligned}$ <br> 2 multiplied 3 times is equal to 12 |
| Multiplication tables <br> Count in $2 s, 5 s$ and $10 s$ using objects. <br> 11 <br> 17 <br> \# | Multiplication tables <br> Bead string: <br> $-00-00-00-00-00-00-$ <br>  <br>  $\qquad$ | Multiplication tables Count in $2 s, 5 s$ and $10 s$. |

## CALCULATION PROGRESSION: MULTIPLICATION

Pre-learning 2 OxO $2 x, 5 x \& 10 x$ tables


Y3 OxO \＆TOxO $3 x, 4 x \& 8 x$ tables

| concrete | pictorial | abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Understanding Multiplication <br> Peg boards： <br> Explore different arrays made with the same number of pegs． <br> Cuisenaire rods： <br> Use repeated addition to make the same total． | Understanding Multiplication <br> Arrays： <br> Draw arrays to show that multiplication is commutative． <br> Bar model： | Understanding Multiplication <br> Understand that multiplication is commutative． $6 \times 3=18$ <br> 6 multiplied by 3 is equal to 18 $3 \times 6=18$ <br> 3 groups of 6 is equal to 18 $6 \times 3=3 \times 6$ <br> Family of four $\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 4=8 \\ & 4 \times 2=8 \\ & 8 \div 2=4 \\ & 8 \div 4=2 \end{aligned}$ |
| One－digit x one－digit <br> Base ten blocks（arranged as an array）： <br> Cuisenaire rods： $\square$ | One－digit x one－digit <br> Array： <br> Bar model： | One－digit x one－digit $6 \times 3=18$ |
| Multiplication tables <br> 3,4 and 8 multiplication tables modelled as above and practised using rhythm，songs and games． <br> Counting stick： <br> Start with multiples labelled，then gradually remove them． <br> Arrays： <br> Show how facts can be＇built＇． <br> $3 \times 6$ is the same as $2 \times 6$ and $1 \times 6$ put together． <br> $4 \times 5$ is the same as double $2 \times 5$ ． | Multiplication tables <br> 3,4 and 8 multiplication tables modelled as above and practised using rhythm，songs and games． <br> 100 square： <br> Colour in the multiples and look for patterns． <br> Bar model： <br> Explore relationships through repeated addition． | Multiplication tables <br> 3， 4 and 8 multiplication tables modelled as above and practised using rhythm，songs and games． <br> Make connections between facts： <br> $5 x$ is half of $10 x$ <br> $4 x$ is double $2 x$ <br> $6 x$ is double $3 x$ <br> $9 x$ is $10 x$ subtract $1 x$ etc． <br> Make connections between tables： <br> Commutativity means that key facts（ $2 x, 5 x, 10 x$ ）are already known； <br> $4 x$ and $8 x$ tables related to $2 x$ table by doubling； <br> $3 x$ table is $2 x$ table add $1 x$ ． <br> Relate to division facts． |





## CALCULATION PROGRESSION: MULTIPLICATION

Y5 ThHTOxO, TOxTO \& HTOxTO


## CALCULATION PROGRESSION: MULTIPLICATION

Y6 THTOxTO \& ThHTOxTO

| concrete | pictorial | abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Multiplication tables <br> Continue to practise all multiplication facts up to $12 \times 12$ using counting, rhythm, songs, patterns and games (including Times Tables Rock Stars). | Multiplication tables <br> Continue to practise all multiplication facts up to $12 \times 12$ using counting, rhythm, songs, patterns and games (including Times Tables Rock Stars). | Multiplication tables <br> Continue to practise all multiplication facts up to $12 \times 12$ using counting, rhythm, songs, patterns and games (including Times Tables Rock Stars). |
| Long Multiplication Column Method | Long Multiplication Column Method <br> Area method: <br> Revision of the grid method used in Y5. <br> Compare this method to the formal column method. | Long Multiplication Column Method $\begin{aligned} 24 \times 32= & \\ & \times \frac{24}{42}(24 \times 2) \\ & \frac{720}{\frac{768}{48}}(24 \times 30) \\ 352 \times 24= & \\ & \times \frac{352}{1408}(352 \times 4) \\ & \frac{7040}{\underline{8448}}(352 \times 20) \\ 2418 \times 36= & \\ & \times \frac{2418}{14508}(2418 \times 6) \\ & \frac{72540}{}(2418 \times 30) \end{aligned}$ |

