

KS1 Multiplication

In Key Stage One, pupils are taught to count in multiples of 2, 5, 10 and 3, using objects and images to represent this. Pupils are taught to understand multiplication as repeated addition and that the groups must be equal. Pupils make connections between number patterns, arrays and counting. Working practically also demonstrates that multiplication is commutative. Pupils learn to double numbers within 20, later using knowledge of place value to double tens and ones separately for 2 digit numbers.

Concrete



Multilink cubes to make equal groups



Bead string to make equal groups



Coins to make equal groups



Making arrays with familiar objects

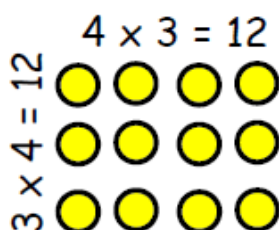


Use fingers and hands to show equal groups and to support counting times tables

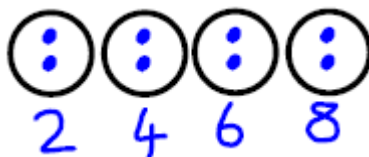
Pictorial



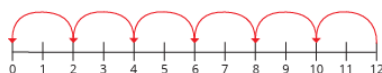
Draw tens and ones using lines and dots to draw doubles and equal groups



Draw counters in books to make arrays



Draw circles and dots to represent groups in books



Finding equal groups on a numberline

Abstract

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

Repeated addition

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$3 \times 5 = 5 \times 3$$

I can see, I can notice, use known facts to find commutative answers

$$\square \times 2 = 18$$

$$18 = 2 \times \square$$

Find missing numbers

Key language

I notice that, I can see that...

3 groups of 2 is the same as 6.

4 lots of 5 is the same as 20.

If I count in 10s, after 8 jumps I will get to 80.

Double 6 is 12.

I know that $3 \times 2 = 6$. That means that 2×3 also equals 6.