

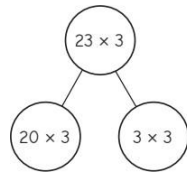


Key Times Tables

$0 \times 8 =$	0
$1 \times 8 =$	8
$2 \times 8 =$	16
$3 \times 8 =$	24
$4 \times 8 =$	32
$5 \times 8 =$	40
$6 \times 8 =$	48
$7 \times 8 =$	56
$8 \times 8 =$	64
$9 \times 8 =$	72
$10 \times 8 =$	80
$11 \times 8 =$	88
$12 \times 8 =$	96

$0 \times 4 =$	0
$1 \times 4 =$	4
$2 \times 4 =$	8
$3 \times 4 =$	12
$4 \times 4 =$	16
$5 \times 4 =$	20
$6 \times 4 =$	24
$7 \times 4 =$	28
$8 \times 4 =$	32
$9 \times 4 =$	36
$10 \times 4 =$	40
$11 \times 4 =$	44
$12 \times 4 =$	48

Multiplication and Division

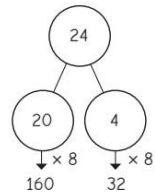


Use a part-whole model to help you work out the multiplications.

$20 \times 3 = 60$
$3 \times 3 = 9$
$23 \times 3 = 69$

21×5 42×2 52×2 21×6

Mo uses a part-whole model to work out 24×8

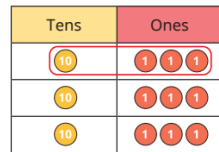


Use Mo's method to work out the multiplications.

$160 + 32 = 192$
$24 \times 8 = 192$

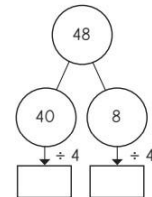
18×4 73×5 42×5 28×8

Dani uses place value counters to work out $39 \div 3$



$39 \div 3 = 13$

Eva uses a part-whole model to work out $48 \div 4$
Complete Eva's workings.



$48 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

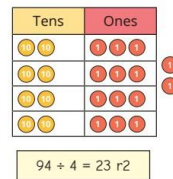
Use either Dani or Eva's method to work out these:

$84 \div 4$ $66 \div 2$ $66 \div 3$ $69 \div 3$

Alex uses place value counters to work out $94 \div 4$
First, she shares the tens into 4 equal groups.



She needs to exchange the remaining ten for 10 ones.
Alex shares as many of the ones as possible into 4 equal groups.



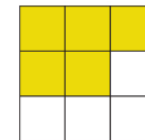
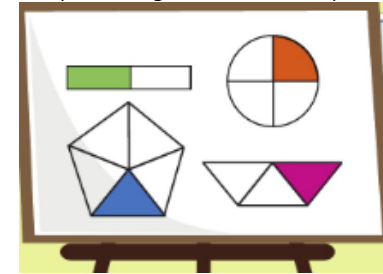
$94 \div 4 = 23 \text{ r}2$

Use Alex's method to work out the divisions.

$76 \div 3$ $62 \div 5$ $58 \div 4$ $83 \div 6$

Fractions

Representing fractions of shapes:



Comparing fractions

is greater than

Ordering fractions on a number line and using this to add and subtract fractions e.g $1/8 + 2/8 = 2/8$

