Lesson 5 – Multiplication

Bronze- I can multiply by 1 digit numbers using short method.

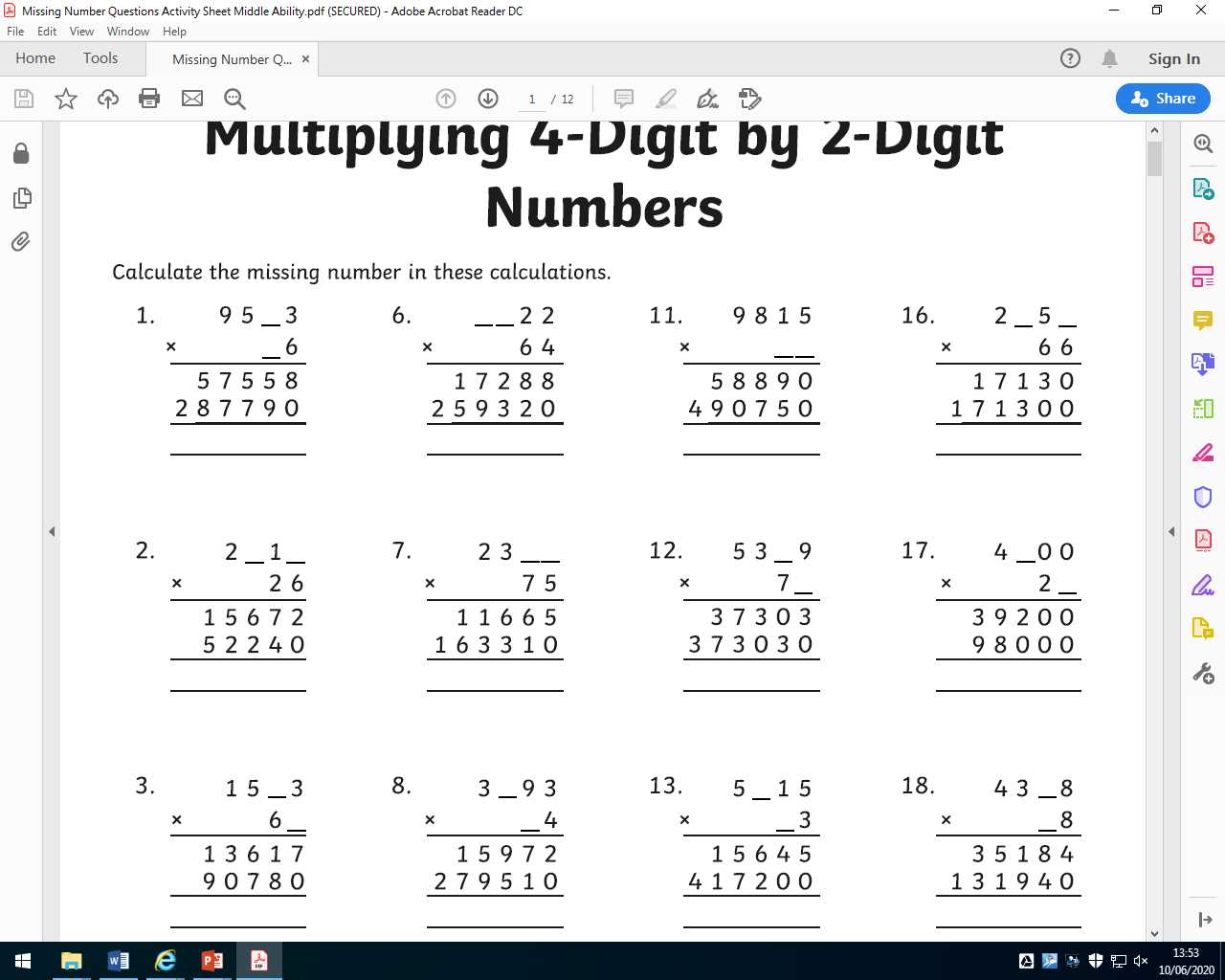
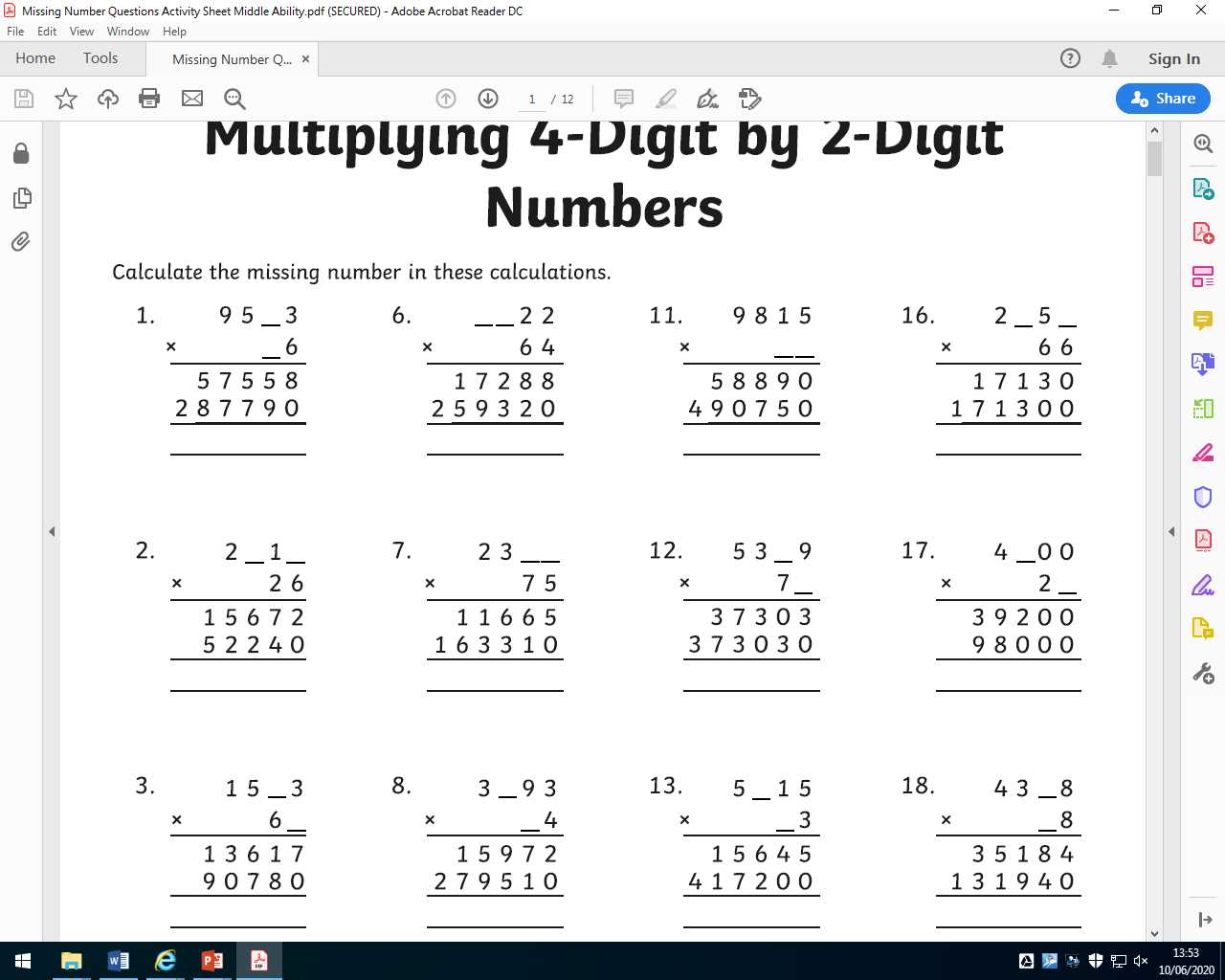
1. 221 x 3 =
2. 2736 x 2 =
3. 2524 x 5 =
4. 1625 x 6 =
5. 2615 x 7 =
6. 7162 x 4 =

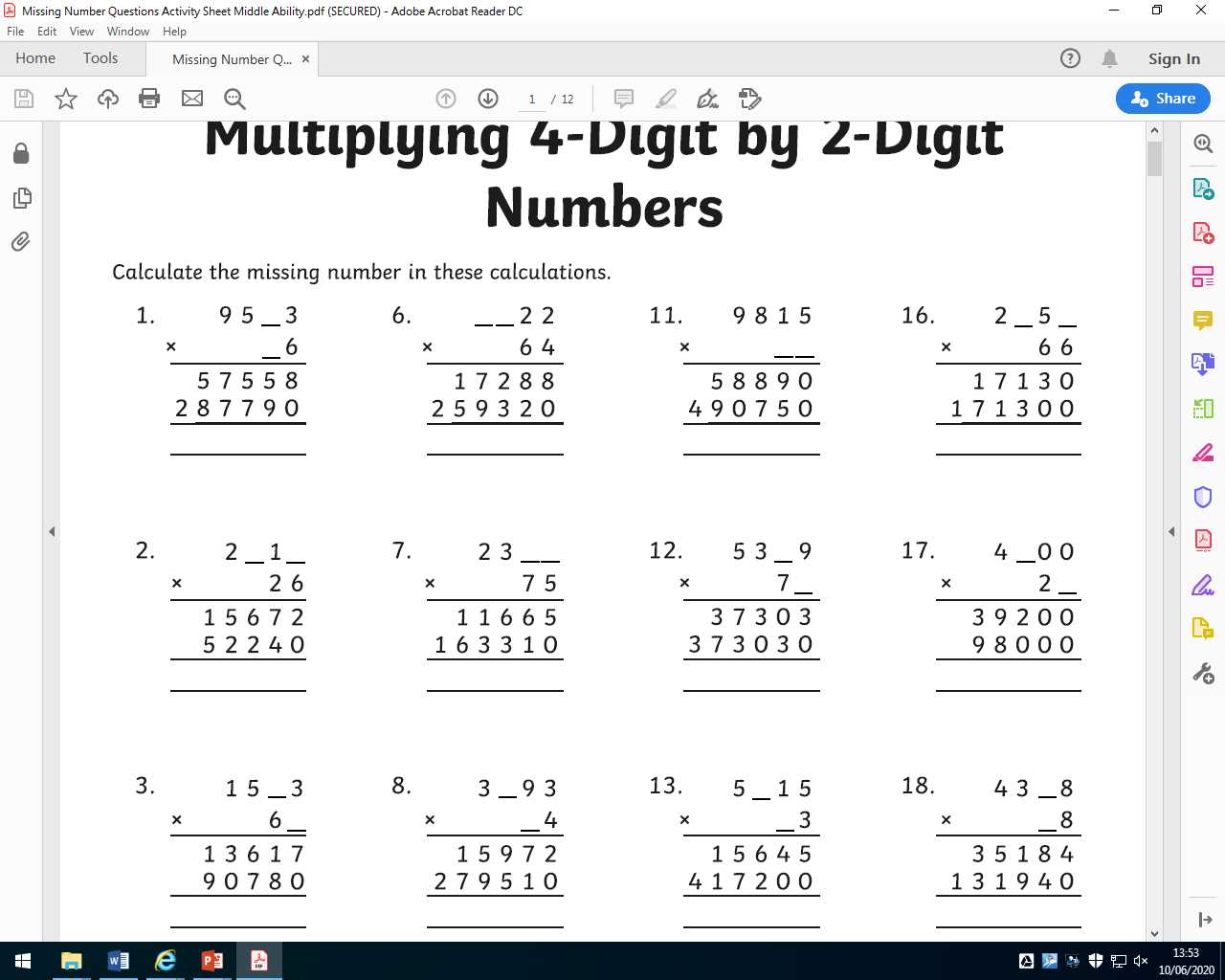
Silver- I can multiply by 2 digit numbers using long multiplication.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | 1546 |  | x | 54 = |  |
| 2. | 1947 |  | x | 21 = |  |
| 3. | 1324 |  | x | 59 = |  |
| 4. | 1234 |  | x | 22 = |  |
| 5. | 3333 |  | x | 22 = |  |
| 6. | 4864 |  | x | 1. = |  |

Gold- I can apply these skills to reason and problem solve.

\*Complete 2 silver questions first

Find the missing digits



**PLEASE TURN OVER**

**4.**   Miss Brown knows that

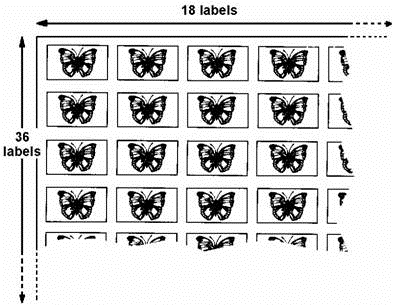
**137 × 28 = 3836**

          Explain how she can use this information to work out this multiplication.

**138 × 28**

5. A shop sells sheets of sticky labels.

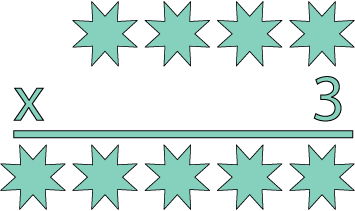
          On each sheet there are **36 rows** and **18 columns** of labels.



How many labels are there altogether on **45 sheets**?

6. Write in the **two** missing digits.

1. This represents the multiplication of a 4 figure number by 3. The whole calculation uses each of the digits 0−9 **once and once only**.



The 4 -figure number **contains three consecutive numbers**, **which are not in order (e.g. 3,1,2)**. **The third digit is the sum of two of the consecutive numbers.**