Introducing multiplication – groups of 5

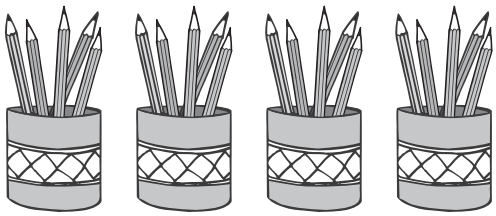
Use repeated addition to find the total number of fingers.

5 + 5 + 5 = 15

3 groups of 5 is equal to 15.

1 **Find the total of each group by using repeated addition.**

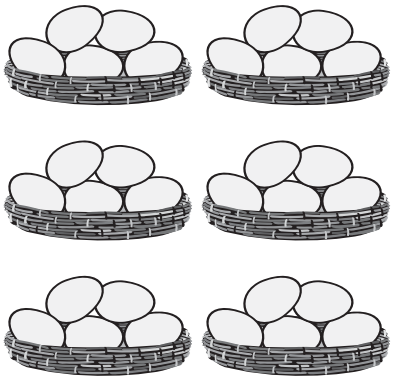
a How many pencils?



☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐

☐ groups of ☐ is equal to ☐

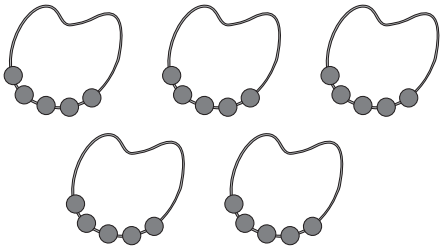
b How many eggs?



☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐

☐ groups of ☐ is equal to ☐

c How many beads?



☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐

☐ groups of ☐ is equal to ☐

Introducing multiplication – groups of 5

This is a multiplication symbol × and it means 'groups of'.

So instead of repeated addition, we can use a multiplication symbol.

5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 25 5 × 5 = 25

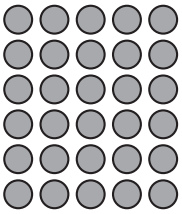
2 **Find the total of each group by using repeated addition:**

a

☐ groups of ☐ is equal to ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐

b

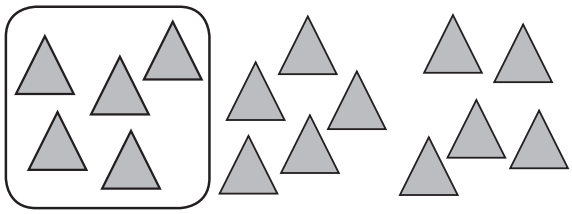


☐ rows of ☐ is equal to ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐

3 **Circle the shapes in groups of 5. One group is circled for you. Then complete the multiplication fact.**

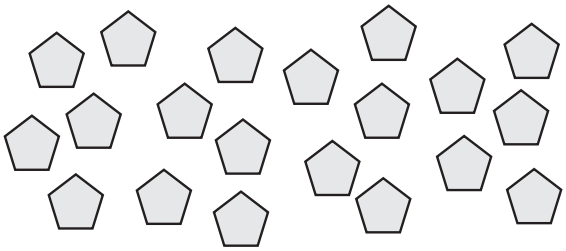
a



☐ groups of ☐ is equal to ☐

☐ × 5 = ☐

b



☐ groups of ☐ is equal to ☐

☐ × 5 = ☐

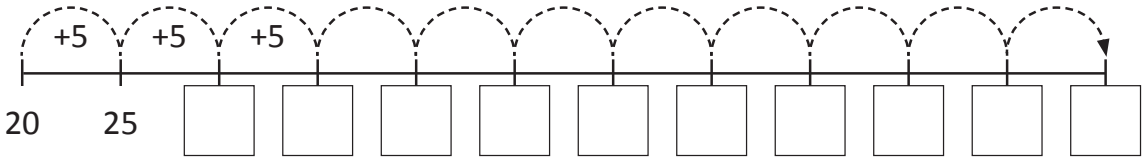
Introducing multiplication – 5 times table

Here is a skip counting pattern on a hundred grid. It shows a counting pattern of 5.

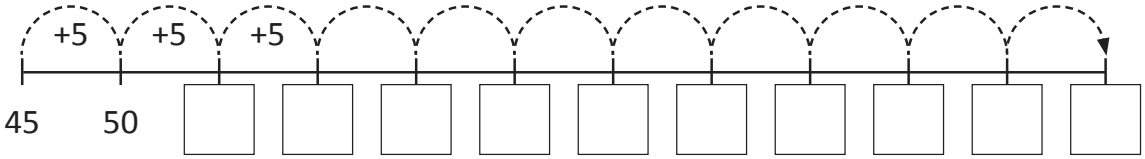
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

1 **Finish each pattern by counting in 5s:**

a

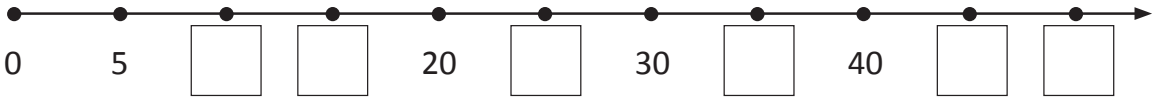


b



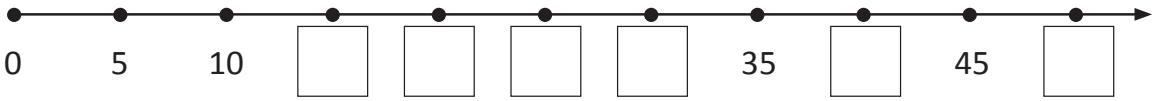
2 **Show × 5 multiplication facts on each number line.**

a Finish labelling this number line and then show 5 jumps starting from 0:



This is the same as ☐ × 5 = ☐

b Finish labelling this number line and then show 7 jumps starting from 0:



This is the same as ☐ × 5 = ☐

Introducing multiplication – 5 times table

3 **Write a 5 times table fact for each set of 5 cent coins. The first one has been done for you.**

a 

4 × 5¢ = 20¢

b 

☐ × ☐ = ☐

c 

☐ × ☐ = ☐

4 **Times tables are a set of multiplication facts from 1 to 10 based on multiplying by the same number each time. Write the answers for the 5 times table.**

1 × 5 = ☐

2 × 5 = ☐

3 × 5 = ☐

4 × 5 = ☐

5 × 5 = ☐

6 × 5 = ☐

7 × 5 = ☐

8 × 5 = ☐

9 × 5 = ☐

10 × 5 = ☐

5 **Now answer the mixed up 5 times table.**

a 2 × 5 = ☐

b 8 × 5 = ☐

c 9 × 5 = ☐

d 10 × 5 = ☐

e 3 × 5 = ☐

f 6 × 5 = ☐

g 7 × 5 = ☐

h 5 × 5 = ☐

i 1 × 5 = ☐

j 4 × 5 = ☐

6 **Write the missing number in each 5 times table fact.**

a ☐ × 5 = 35

b ☐ × 5 = 20

c ☐ × 5 = 50

d ☐ × 5 = 15

e ☐ × 5 = 40

f ☐ × 5 = 10

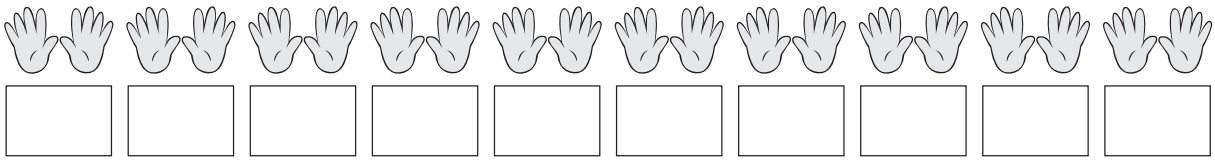
g ☐ × 5 = 30

h ☐ × 5 = 45

Introducing multiplication – 10 times table

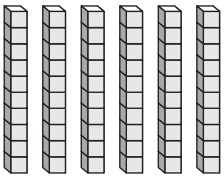
If you can skip count in 10s, you know your 10 times table.

1 **Complete this sequence by counting in 10s:**



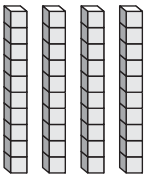
2 **Count the rods and then complete the multiplication fact:**

a



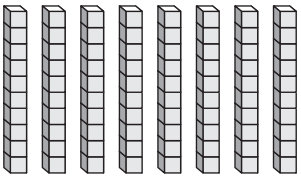
☐ × 10 = ☐

b



☐ × 10 = ☐

c



☐ × 10 = ☐

3 **Complete the 10 times table:**

1 × 10 = ☐

2 × 10 = ☐

3 × 10 = ☐

4 × 10 = ☐

5 × 10 = ☐

6 × 10 = ☐

7 × 10 = ☐

8 × 10 = ☐

9 × 10 = ☐

10 × 10 = ☐

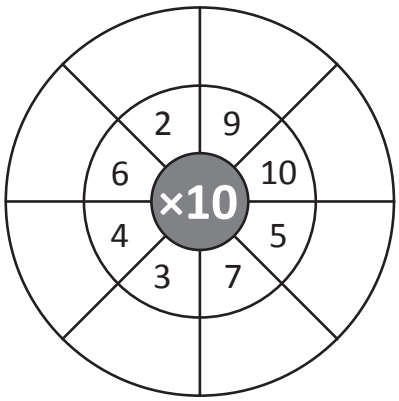
4 **Write the missing number in each 10 times table fact:**

a ☐ × 10 = 50

b ☐ × 10 = 80

c ☐ × 10 = 70

5 **Complete this × 10 wheel:**



Introducing multiplication – multiplying any number by 10

When we multiply any number by 10, a zero goes in the ones column and the digits all move one space along to the left.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		2
	2	0

2 × 10 = 20

1 **Show how the digits all move along when they are multiplied by 10 and write the answers below:**

a

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		7
	7	0

7 × 10 = ☐

b

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		3

3 × 10 = ☐

c

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	1	5

15 × 10 = ☐

d

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	2	2

22 × 10 = ☐

2 **Connect these × 10 facts to the answers:**

16 × 10 | 62 × 10 | 93 × 10 | 99 × 10 | 13 × 10

220 | 510 | 930 | 990 | 850 | 160 | 130 | 620 | 720 | 980

72 × 10 | 51 × 10 | 85 × 10 | 22 × 10 | 98 × 10

Introducing multiplication – multiplying numbers by 0 and 1

Any number multiplied by 1 always equals the same number.

Any number multiplied by 0 always equals zero.

1 **Practise multiplying by 1:**

a

8 groups of 1 are equal to ☐

☐ × 1 = ☐

b

6 groups of 1 are equal to ☐

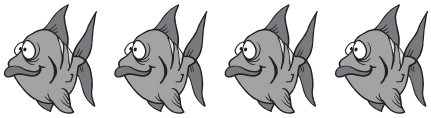
☐ × 1 = ☐

c

5 groups of 1 are equal to ☐

☐ × 1 = ☐

d



4 groups of 1 are equal to ☐

☐ × 1 = ☐

2 **Practise multiplying by 1 and 0:**

a 12 × 0 = ☐ **b** 6 × 1 = ☐ **c** 3 × 0 = ☐

d 2 × 1 = ☐ **e** 8 × 0 = ☐ **f** 20 × 1 = ☐

3 **Complete this grid:**

×	9	10	6	1	5	4	7	3	8	2
0										
1										