Year 1 Summer term week 3

Maths - Multiplication:

We are going to start our unit on multiplication, we have talked about it with the children but not formally taught it in lesson time. We would take a few weeks to explore multiplication and look at it in lots of different ways. For home learning we will start with focusing on the number 2, counting in 2's, multiplying in 2's, etc.

Vocabulary:

Times, multiply, lots of, groups of, multiplication.

White Rose Home Learning Link (excellent maths resources here):

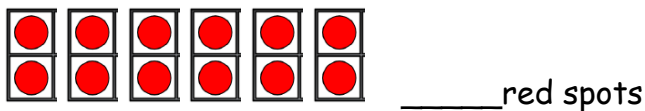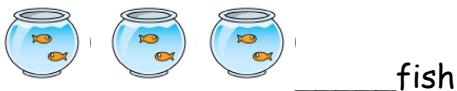https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-1/

Counting in 2's
Before we start multiplying by 2 it's really important that we can count in 2's. Some children will be able to do this independently, some may need a number line to help them out and some children may need objects to help them count too. It's really important that this is a skill practised regularly.

WALT count in 2's
Let's practice counting to 2's.
2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 … Can you keep going?
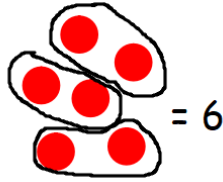Can you count these objects? Remember count in 2's.

_____fish

_____ pencils

_____red spots

_____ eggs

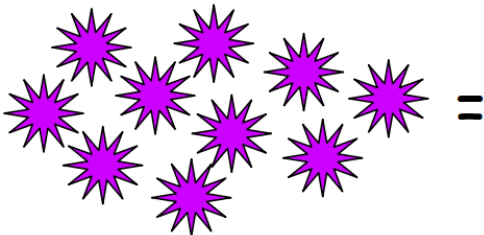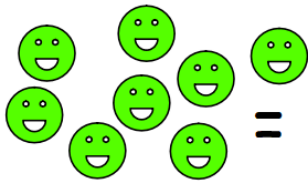_____ strawberries

_____flowers

Can you find objects around you house and count them in 2's just like this?

Sometimes we may show the pictures in a less organised way and the children will have to group them into 2s and then count them altogether.

For example:

 = 6

Can you group these objects into 2's? Now can you count in 2's to work out how many there are altogether?

 =

 =

 =

 =

Challenge: starting at 20, can you count backwards in 2's?
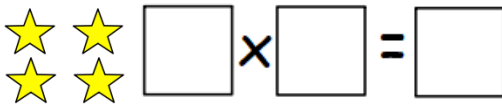
Writing a numbers sentence
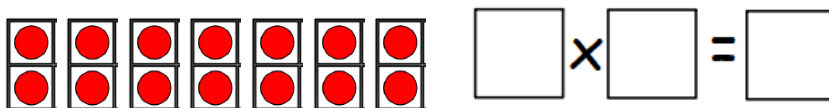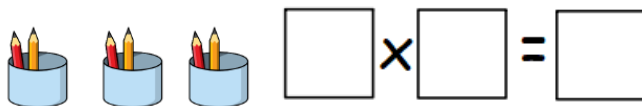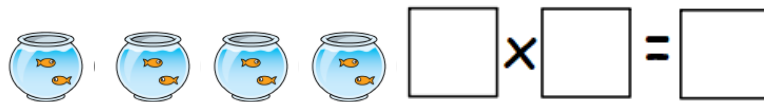
Multiplication is a group repeated lots of times.

For example, is 2 flowers 6 times so the number sentence would be 2 x 6 =

<u>WALT write a multiplication number sentence</u>
Can you write the number sentences for these sets of pictures?
Example:

2 × 6 = 12

☐ × ☐ = ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐

<u>**Challenge**</u>: Can you draw your own pictures in 2's and then write the number sentence?

Jottings and Arrays
It can be tricky to solve multiplications when you don't have objects or pictures to help you, so we teach the children to draw it out or use jottings. We would start with simple circles and crosses and then we would progress on to using an array.

<u>WALT solve multiplications using jottings</u>
How many 2's do we need for 2 x 6? We need six 2's. We would encourage the children to be drawing 6 lots of 2 or two 6 times.
For example:
2 x 6 = 12

Now you have a go to solve these multiplications and show your jottings:

2 x 4 =

2 x 7 =

2 x 2 =

2 x 5 =

2 x 10 =

2 x 6 =

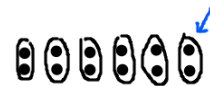What do you notice here? Can you explain?

2 x 0 =

WALT solve multiplications using an array

Let's now look at arrays. Arrays are really easy they are just dots to help you solve multiplications. This will be the next step in using jottings.

For example:

2 x 6 = 12

When counting it helps to draw around the 2s.

Now you have a go to solve these multiplications using an array:

2 x 1 =

2 x 8 =

2 x 3 =

2 x 9 =

2 x 11 =

2 x 12 =

NB: Very early on we would explain that multiplication can be done in any order, for example 2 x 6 = 12 and 6 x 2 = 12. If you know one multiplication then you will know two. We would then introduce this within their maths problems to solve.

Word problems and Reasoning
We will then look at multiplications in different ways

WALT solve multiplication problems
Can you have a go at working these out? For an extra challenge, can you explain how you know this?

___ bowls with ___ fish in each bowl.
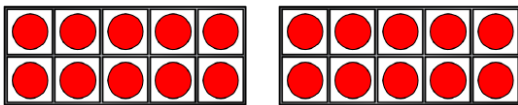
Tom has 8 bread rolls.

He shares them equally between two plates.

How many bread rolls are there on each plate?

There are ___ bread rolls on each plate.

How many counters altogether?
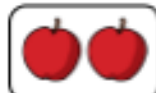
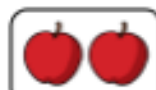How many wheels altogether?

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

Build an array with counters to represent the apples.
Complete the sentences.

There are _____ apples in each row.
There are _____ rows.
_____ + _____ + _____ = _____
There are _____ apples altogether.

Doubles

We would link doubles in here as doubles are just a number x2. Children will be expected to recall their doubles. Start with doubles up to 10 (double 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and then move on to doubles up to 20 (double 6, 7, 8, 9, 10). If you want a challenge try double 20, 30, 40, etc.

<u>WALT recall our doubles up to 20</u>

Doubles are just the same number added together or a number x2. For examples double 3 is the same as 3+3 or 2x3. To begin with you could practise you doubles by drawing a jotting to help you learn them.

Do you know your doubles? How quickly do you know them? Can you recall these doubles? (work with your grown up)

What is double 4?   What is double 7?
What is double 2?   What is double 10?
What is double 3?   What is double 6?
What is double 0?   What is double 9?
What is double 1?   What is double 8?

Can you complete this table?

Build	Draw	Add	Double
🔴 🔴	X X	1 + 1 = ____	Double 1 is ____
🔴🔴 🔴🔴	X X X X	2 + 2 = ____	Double 2 is ____
		3 + 3 = ____	Double 3 is ____
		____ + ____ = ____	Double 4 is ____
		____ + ____ = ____	Double 5 is ____

Complete the table by doubling each number.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

What patterns do you notice?

*WALT = We are learning to