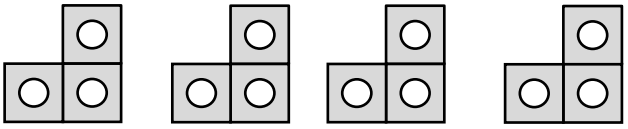
# Multiply

To add equal groups of numbers.



4 x 3 = 12

There are 4 lots of 3s.





# Multiplication Symbol

We use this symbol show we are **multiplying** (adding equal groups of numbers).

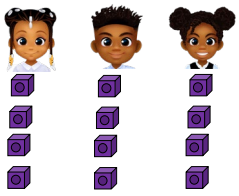




# Divide

To split (a number) into equal parts or groups.

12 cubes shared between 3.
They each have 4 cubes.

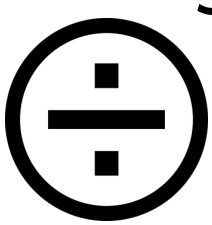


12 ÷ 3 = 4

You can divide by **sharing** or **grouping**.

12 stars grouped into 3s.
There are 4 groups.

# Division Symbol

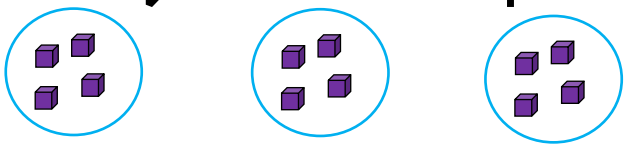


We use this symbol show we are **dividing**
(sharing or grouping into equal amounts).





# Equal Groups



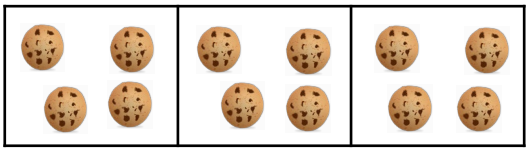
3 x 4 = 12

There are 3 groups with the same amount in each group.
They are equal groups.





# Repeated Addition

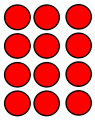


3 x 4 = 12

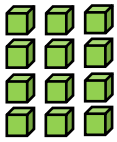
4 + 4 + 4

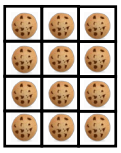
Adding the same number again and again.

# Arrays



These arrays show
4 x 3 = 12





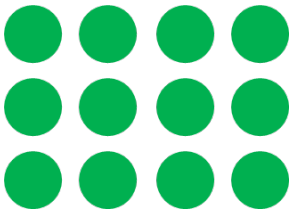
Arrays are objects or shapes in rows and columns.
They help us to multiply.





# Commutative Law

When you multiply numbers, you will get the same answer when you swap the numbers around.



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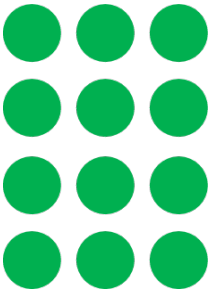






# Distributive Law

If you didn't know 7 x 8, you could do 5 x 8 and add the answer to 2 x 8.
You would get the correct answer!

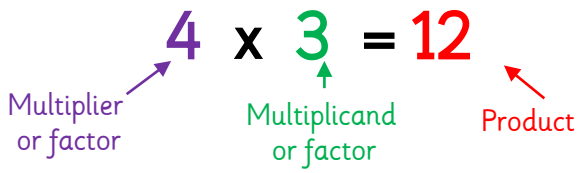
5 x 8 = 40
2 x 8 = 16

7 x 8 = 56

I have 'distributed' (spread out) the 7 into a 5 and a 2 and multiplied them both by 8. I then add the products.

# Multiplier

The number you are multiplying by.
We can also call this a factor!

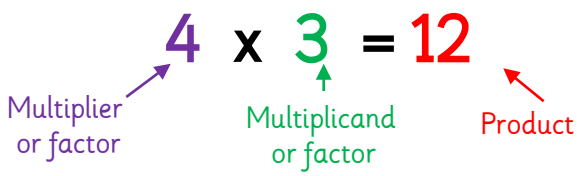







# Multiplicand

The number that gets multiplied.
We can also call this a factor!

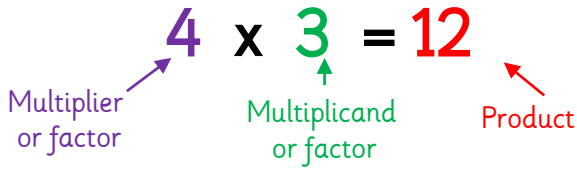


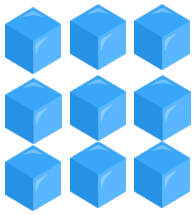





# Product

The answer of when two or more numbers are multiplied.





# Compare

Looking at the difference between numbers.
Is one greater than the other?

Are they equal to each other?

3 x 3

7 x 2





# Inequality Symbols

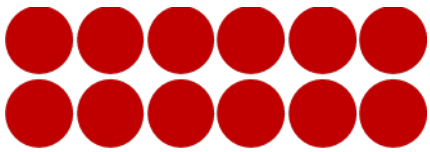
Can also be known as comparison symbols.
We can use these symbols to tell us if a number is greater than or less than another number.

| < | = | > |
|---|---|---|
| less than | equal | greater than |
| 3 x 7 < 4 x 8 | 2 x 6 = 6 x 2 | 3 x 6 > 2 x 5 |





# Related Facts



Numbers that are related.

Look the numbers 2, 6 and 12.

2 x 6 = 12 6 x 2 = 12 12 ÷ 2 = 6 12 ÷ 6 = 2

The same three numbers have been used.

# Scaling

Multiplying or dividing information to make a larger or smaller quantity.

boys 

girls 

There are 4 times as many girls than boys.





# Partitioning

| Tens | Ones |
|---|---|
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

To split/ separate/ divide numbers into smaller parts. This can make calculations easier.

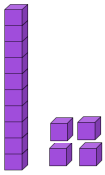
$14 \times 4 = 10 \times 4 + 3 \times 4$

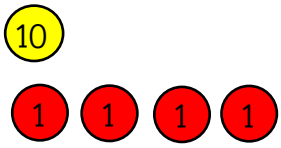


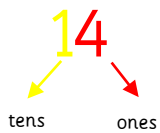


# Tens and Ones

A 2-digit number has tens and ones.






| Tens | Ones |
|---|---|
| 1 | 4 |

# Exchange

To change ten units in a place value column for one in the next column of equal value. This method is used when calculating.

$42 \div 3 = 14$

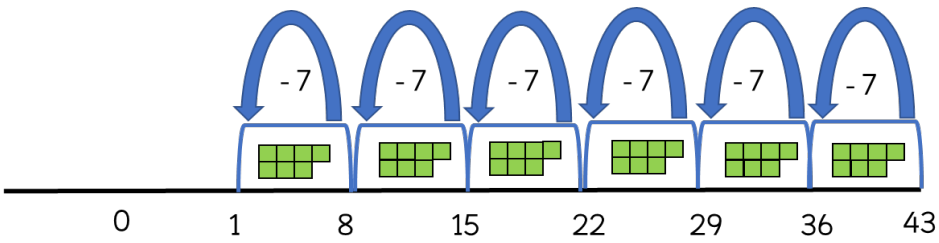





# Remainder

An amount left over after dividing.

$43 \div 7 = 6 \text{ r } 1$



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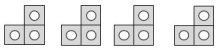

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Multiplier or factor — Multiplicand or factor — Product





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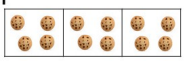

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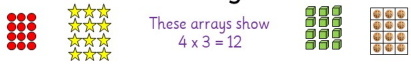

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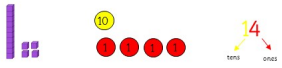


| Tens | Ones |
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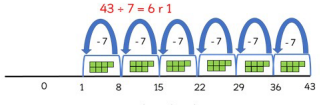

| Year 3 – Multiplication Vocabulary Spring Assessment masterthecurriculum.co.uk | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Multiply | | Multiplication Symbol | | Divide | |
| Division Symbol | | Equal groups | | Repeated Addition | |
| Multiplier | | Multiplicand | | Product | |
| Arrays | | Commutative Law | | Distributive Law | |
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