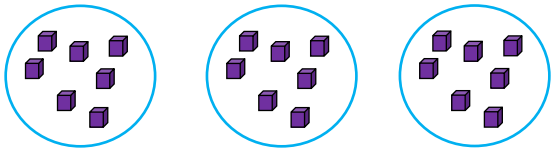
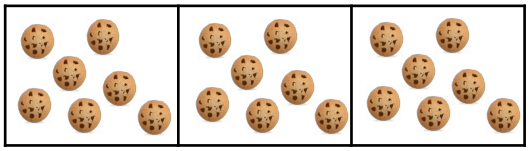
Equal Groups



7 x 3 = 21

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

Repeated Addition



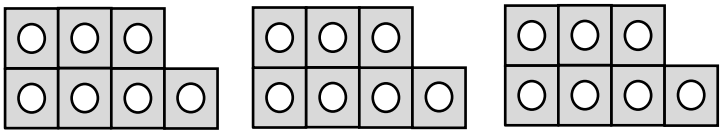
7 x 3 = 21

7 + 7 + 7

Adding the same number again and again.

Multiply

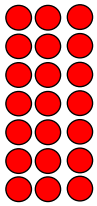
To add equal groups of numbers.

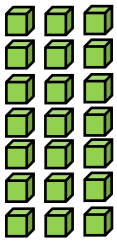
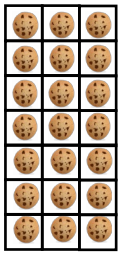


7 x 3 = 21

There are 3 lots of 7s.

Arrays



These arrays show
7 x 3 = 21

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

Multiplier

7 x 3 = 21

Multiplier or factor

Multiplicand or factor

Product

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

Multiplicand

7 x 3 = 21

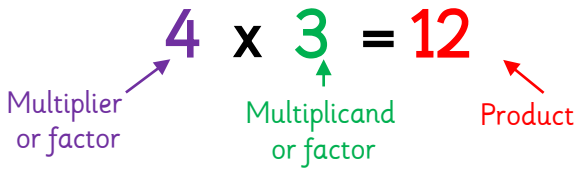
Multiplier or factor

Multiplicand or factor

Product

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

Product



The answer when two or more numbers are multiplied.

Commutative Law

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

7 x 8 = 56

8 x 7 = 56

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

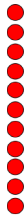
2 x 8 = 16

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.

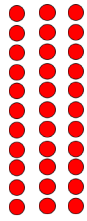
Eleven Times Tables

Repeated addition in groups of 11s.
We should learn our 11 times tables up to 12 x 11.

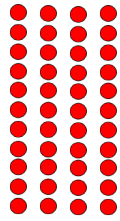


1 x 11 = 11

2 x 11 = 22



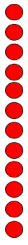
3 x 11 = 33



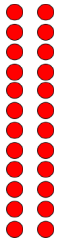
4 x 11 = 44

Twelve Times Tables

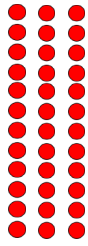
Repeated addition in groups of 12s.
We should learn our 11 times tables up to 12 x 11.



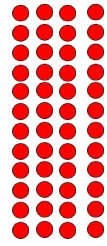
1 x 12 = 12



2 x 12 = 24



3 x 12 = 36



4 x 12 = 48

Divide

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

18 ÷ 6 = 3

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

Division Facts

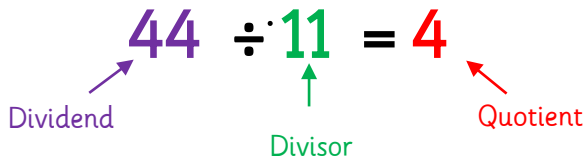
The division number sentence related to times tables.

$7 \div 7 = 1$ $14 \div 2 = 7$

$21 \div 3 = 7$ $28 \div 3 = 7$

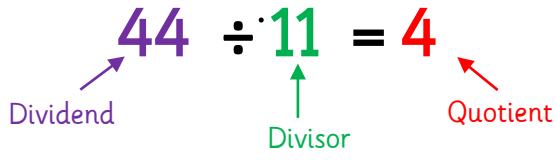
These are division facts for the 7 times tables.

Dividend



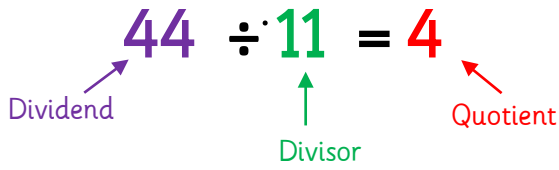
The number that is being divided into equal groups.

Divisor



The number of groups that the dividend is being divided into.

Quotient



The result of a division calculation.

Multiple

We get multiples after multiplying a number by a whole number.

6 x 1 = 6 6 x 2 = 12 6 x 3 = 18

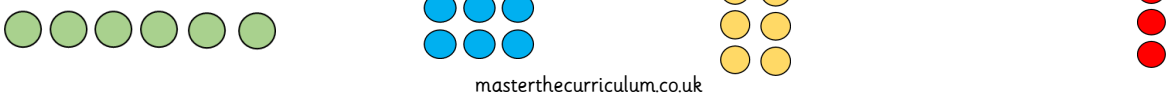
These are multiples of 6. Can you think of any more?

Factors

A number that divides into another number without leaving a remainder.

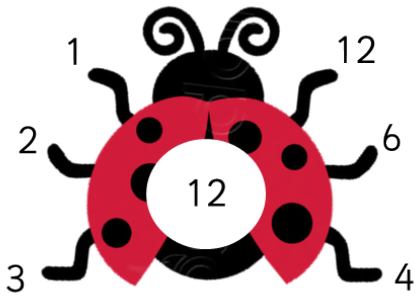
Factor of 6 are: 1, 2, 3 and 6

1 x 6 = 6 2 x 3 = 6 3 x 2 = 6 6 x 1 = 6



Factor Pairs

A set of two factors which, when multiplied together, give a product.



Factors pairs of 12:

1 and 12 3 and 4 2 and 6

Partitioning

Tens	Ones

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

14 x 4 = 10 x 4 + 3 x 4

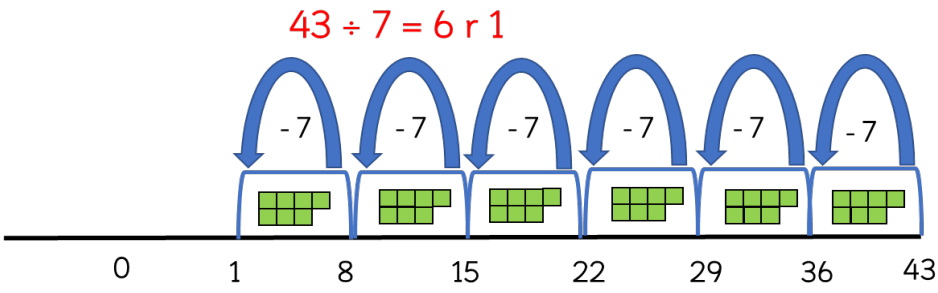
Exchange

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 ÷ 3 = 14

Remainder

An amount left over after dividing.



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There are 3 groups with the same amount in each group.
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Repeated addition in groups of 11s.
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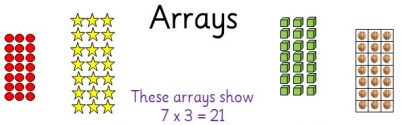
1 x 11 = 11 | 2 x 11 = 22 | 3 x 11 = 33 | 4 x 11 = 44

Arrays



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7 + 7 + 7
Adding the same number again and again.

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1 x 12 = 12 | 2 x 12 = 24 | 3 x 12 = 36 | 4 x 12 = 48

Multiplier

7 x 3 = 21
Multiplier or factor | Multiplicand or factor | Product

The number you are multiplying by.
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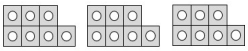
Multiply

To add equal groups of numbers.



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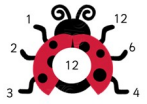

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44 ÷ 11 = 4
Dividend | Divisor | Quotient

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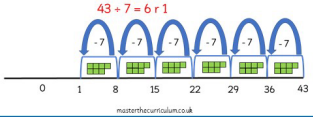

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Year 4 – Spring Multiplication and Division Vocabulary Assessment masterthecurriculum.co.uk					
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Eleven Times Table		Twelve Times Table		Divide	
Array		Multiplier		Multiplicand	
Product		Commutative Law		Distributive Law	
Division Facts		Dividend		Divisor	
Quotient		Multiple		Factor	
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