5 x Moving towards standard written method for multiplication page 1 © Mathsblog www.mathsblog.co.uk

This method of multiplication encourages understanding of the process of multiplying a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number. The questions on this page would not normally be completed using written methods: mental methods should suffice. It would be expected that children could do these 'in their heads' from a knowledge of multiplying by 10 and halving. Also, the Primary Framework for Mathematics does not recommend using these types of written method until Year 3 onwards (7/8 years old).

The method is to multiply the units first, then multiply the tens, finally adding the two together. It is a 'half-way house' towards the standard written method, explaining what happens when the tens boundary is crossed during multiplying the units (ie when the units come to more than 10).

The stages are as follows:

3 <mark>6</mark> × 5

 $6 \times 5 = 30$

Put the 30 in the row below the question, making sure the 3 digit is in the tens column.

Step 2: multiply the tens

3 (tens) x 5 is 15 (tens) = 150.

Put the 150 in the row below, again making sure the units and tens line up.

Step 3: add the two answers

Add the units: 0 + 0 = 0 units Then add the tens: 3 + 5 = 8 tens Then add the hundreds: 0 + 1 = 1 hundred $\begin{array}{r}
3 6 \\
\times 5 \\
\hline
3 0 \\
1 5 0 \\
\mathbf{180}
\end{array}$

Moving towards standard written method for multiplication

page 2

© Mathsblog

www.mathsblog.co.uk

1. t 1.

3 / _x 5 2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

x 5

8.

9.

5 x Moving towards standard written method for multiplication

page 3

© Mathsblog

www.mathsblog.co.uk

Answers

1. **185** 2. **115**

_{3.} 340

4. **130** 5. **380** 6. **440**

7. 470 8. 365 9. 270