

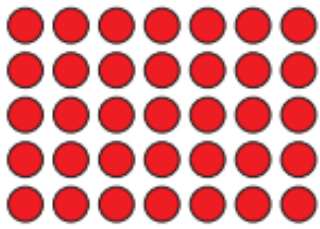


17.1.23

The 7x table

0	7	14	21	28								
84	77	70										

Write the equations that the array is showing.



$$\begin{aligned} ____ \times ____ &= ____ \\ ____ \times ____ &= ____ \\ ____ \div ____ &= ____ \\ ____ \div ____ &= ____ \end{aligned}$$

$4 \times 7 = \square$

$9 \times 7 = \square$

$7 \times \square = 28$

$7 \times \square = 63$

$28 \div 7 = \square$

$63 \div 7 = \square$

Match the equations to their inverse partner.

$8 \times 7 = 56$

$28 \div 7 = 4$

$6 \times 7 = 42$

$84 \div 7 = 12$

$12 \times 7 = 84$

$42 \div 7 = 6$

$4 \times 7 = 28$

$56 \div 7 = 8$

$9 \times 7 \bigcirc 8 \times 7$

$9 \times \bigcirc 8 \times 7 + 7$

$9 \times \bigcirc 9 \times 7 + 7$

$9 \times 7 \bigcirc 10 \times 7 - 7$

'Seven children are needed in each of the eight dance sections in the school assembly. Two children are also needed as narrators. How many children are needed altogether?'

?								
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	2

How else can you represent your answer?

Is the statement true or false?

$6 \times 7 = 5 \times 7 + 5$



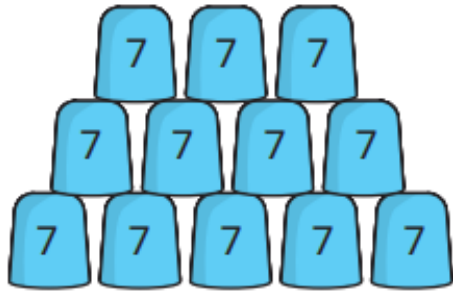
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The 7x table Challenge

Three children are playing a game.



They score 7 points for every cup they knock down.



Here are their scores.

Esther	56
Brett	77
Alex	28

How many cups did each child knock down?

Dexter is thinking of a number less than 70



My number is a multiple of 2, 4 and 7

What number could Dexter be thinking of?



18.1.23

The 11 x table

0	11	22	33	44								
132	121	110										

Complete the sentences.



$2 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$ $2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

2 lots of 10 doughnuts = $\underline{\quad}$ 2 lots of 1 doughnut = $\underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 10 + 2 \times 1 = 2 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$ There are $\underline{\quad}$ doughnuts.

Fill in the equations. Remember to partition the 11.

$9 \times 11 = 9 \times 10 + 9 \times 1 = \square + \square = \square$

$8 \times 11 = 8 \times \square + 8 \times 1 = \square + \square = \square$

$\square \times 11 = 3 \times 10 + 3 \times \square = \square + \square = \square$

	x11
0	0
1	11
2	
3	33
	44
5	
6	
	77
	88
	99
10	
	121
12	

What patterns do you notice?

Tommy is using base 10 to help him work out 3×11



$3 \times 11 = 33$

Use Tommy's method to work out the multiplications.

5×11

8×11

7×11

10×11

6×11

12×11

Journal the answers to the equations using Tommy's method on the next page in your book.

Make the statements correct using

$<$, $>$ or $=$

$9 \times 11 \bigcirc 8 \times 11$

$9 \times 11 \bigcirc 8 \times 11 + 11$

$9 \times 11 \bigcirc 9 \times 11 + 11$

$9 \times 11 \bigcirc 10 \times 11 - 11$

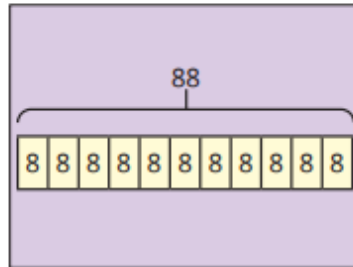


18.1.23

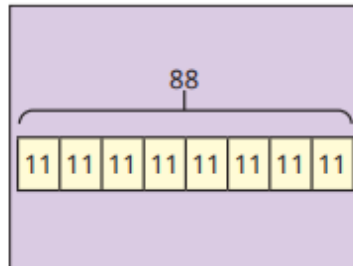
The 11 x table Challenge

Match the word problems to the bar models.

Dora has 88 footballs.
She shares them equally
into 11 bags.
How many footballs
are in each bag?



Dora has 88 footballs.
She wants to put them
into bags with 11 footballs
in each bag.
How many bags does
she use?



Can you make your own version of this question. You need to write the word problems and draw the bar models.

Explain your reasoning.



What is the relationship between these calculations?

$2 \times 11 = ?$

$4 \times 11 = ?$

$8 \times 11 = ?$

Can you add a diagram to help explain your reasoning?



19.1.23

The 12 x table

0	12	24	36	48								
144	132	120										

Make the statements correct using

<, > or =

4×12 ○ 6×12

8×12 ○ 12×8

$48 \div 12$ ○ $72 \div 12$

'Stickers are sold in packs of twelve. Sam had three packs but has lost two stickers. How many stickers does he have now?'

12×8

'Stamps are sold in books of six or twelve. Janina buys three books of twelve stamps and a book of six stamps. How many stamps does she have?'

$12 \times 3 - 2$

'Each month, Iniko gets £5 pocket money and £3 for delivering a newsletter. How much money does Iniko get in a year (twelve months)?'

$12 \times 3 + 6$

12 ×	<input type="text" value="1"/>	=	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	× 12 =	<input type="text"/>
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	<input type="text" value="5"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text" value="7"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="6"/>		<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text" value="9"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="8"/>		<input type="text"/>
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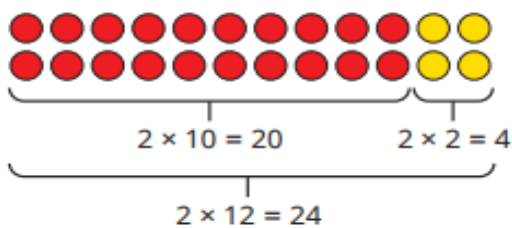
Complete the table.

×	3	6	12
3			
6			
12			

What connections do you notice between the 3, 6 and 12 times-tables?



Jack has made an array to help him work out 2×12 . He has partitioned 12 into 10 and 2



Use Jack's method to work out the multiplications.

Journal the answers to the equations using Jack's method on the next page in your book.

$8 \times \square = 96$	$12 \times \square = 84$
$96 \div 12 = \square$	$84 \div 12 = \square$
$72 \div 12 = \square$	$5 = \square \div 12$



19.1.23

The 12 x table Challenge

Here are the prices of tickets to see a play.



Adult	Child
£12	£6

What possible combination of adults and children could attend if they spend £60?

How many possibilities are there?

'Work systematically to write all the possible answers to this calculation.'

$$6 \times 12 > \square \times 12 + \square \times 12$$

'How is this calculation different?'

$$6 \times 12 \geq \square \times 12 + \square \times 12$$

'Will you get the same number of possible answers? Explain your thinking.'
