

Year 1
Multiplication using arrays

Concrete - This means using objects.

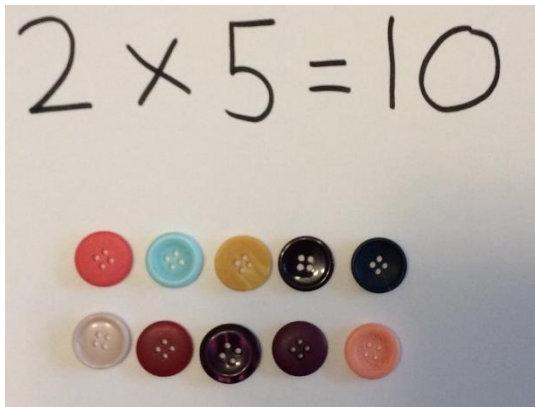
Objects you could use at home:

buttons, stones, sticks, beads, lolly sticks, Lego blocks, pencils, small toys, pom poms

Steps to success:

- Collect some objects from home that you can use.
- Look at your multiplication number sentence for example $2 \times 5 =$
- 2×5 is the same as **two groups of five** or **two lots of five**.
- Now you can use your objects to make an **array**, you can arrange your objects into two lots of five or **two rows of five**.
- Count your array by counting the groups of five. Count each row in fives.
Watch the help video to see how to do this.

An example for you:



Here is an array for $2 \times 5 =$

The beads are arranged into **two rows of five**. I counted each row in fives to find the total.

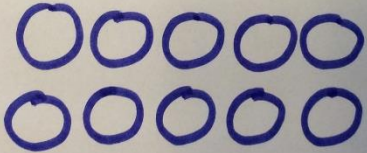
There are 10 beads altogether.

Pictorial - This means using drawings or representations.

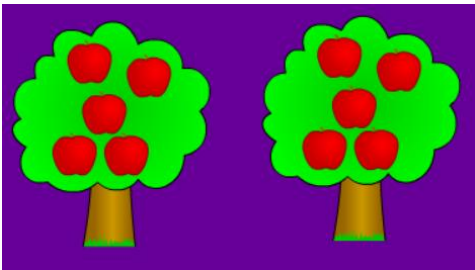
Steps to success:

- Find your exercise book.
- Look at your multiplication number sentence for example $2 \times 5 =$
- 2×5 is the same as **two groups of five** or **two lots of five**.
- Now you can draw an **array**. Draw two lots of five or **two rows of five**.
- Count your array by counting the groups of five. Count each row in fives.
Watch the help video to see how to do this.
- Represent this as a multiplication number sentence.

An example for you:

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$


Other ways to represent multiplication.



You can use pictures to represent a multiplication number sentence. Both of these pictures show two groups of five.

Try these yourself. What will you use to help you?

$$7 \times 2 =$$

$$3 \times 10 =$$