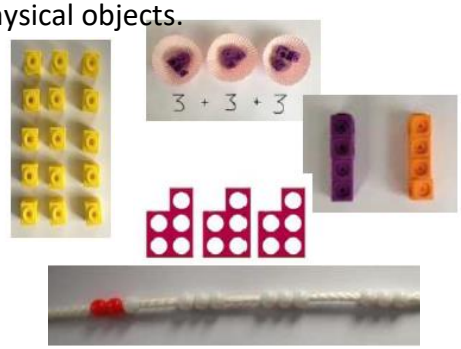
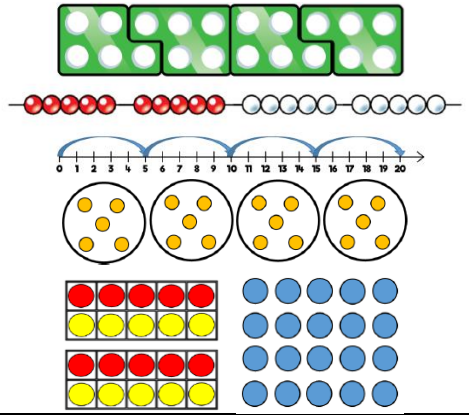
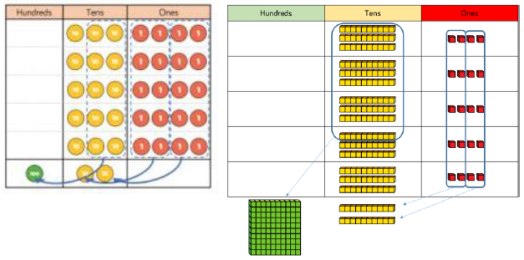
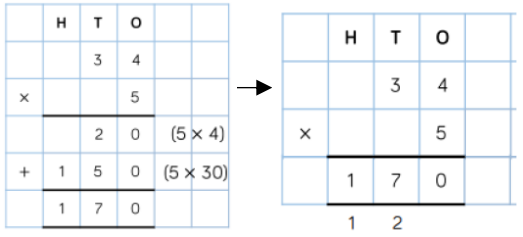
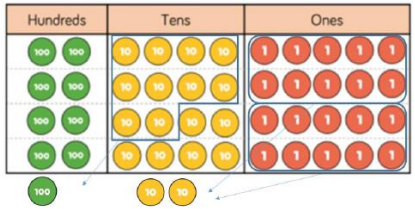
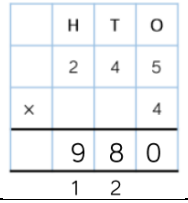
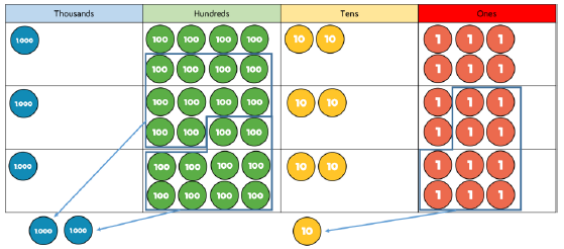
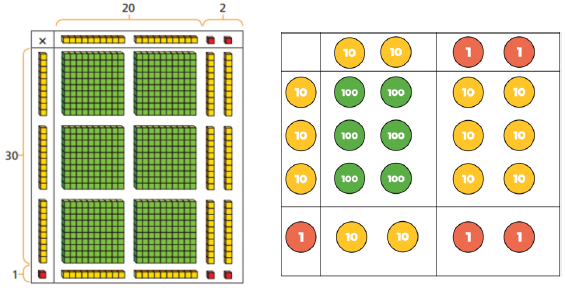
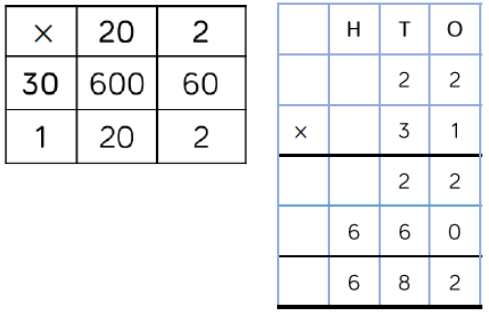
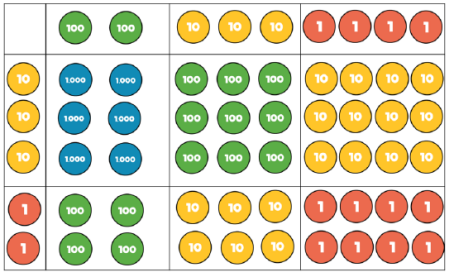
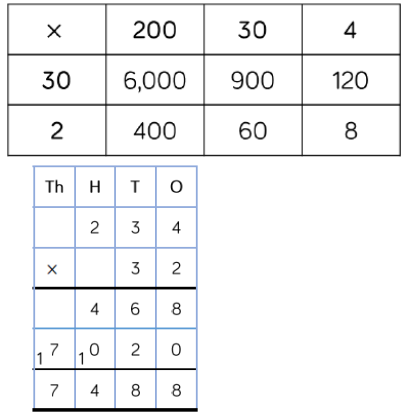
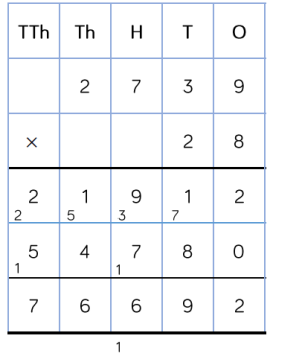
Calculations Policy – Multiplication

Year	Skill	Concrete examples	Pictorial examples	Abstract examples
1/2	Solve one step problems with multiplication.	Representing multiplication as repeated addition and arrays using physical objects. 	Variety of pictorial representations. 	One bag holds 5 apples. How many apples do 4 bags hold? $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$ $4 \times 5 = 20$ $5 \times 4 = 20$
3/4	Multiply 2-digit by 1-digit numbers.	Use counters or Base 10 on place value grids.	Use representations of counters and Base 10 to show exchanges. 	$34 \times 5 = 170$  x | 30 | 4 5 | 150 | 20 = 170
4	Multiply 3-digit by 1-digit numbers.	As Year 3.	Use representations of counters or Base 10 to show exchanges. 	$245 \times 4 = 980$ 

5	Multiply 4-digit by 1-digit numbers.	As Year 4.	Use representations of counters or Base 10 to show exchanges. 	$1{,}826 \times 3 = 5{,}478$ 
5	Multiply 2-digit by 2-digit numbers.	As Year 4/5.	Use Base 10 or counters for the area model to show the size of the numbers. This also links to the grid method. 	$22 \times 31 = 682$ 
5	Multiply 3-digit by 2-digit numbers.	Manipulatives may still be used with the corresponding long multiplication modelled alongside.	Use counters for efficiency with the area model. 	$234 \times 32 = 7{,}488$ 

5/6	Multiply 4-digit by 2-digit numbers.	Manipulatives may still be used with the corresponding long multiplication modelled alongside.	As above.	$2{,}739 \times 28 = 76{,}692$  Apply to decimal contexts.