## Maths - Year 6

Calculating 9: Written column methods of multiplying

| Key Vocabulary |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mental method | The process of working out maths calculations and <br> carrying out problem-solving mentally, without the <br> need to write down any working out. (Jottings may <br> sometimes be made.) |
| Written <br> method | Solving a maths calculation following a structured <br> method on paper. |
| Short method | A written method to solve multiplication problems <br> when multiplying by a single digit number. |
| Long method | A written method to solve multiplication problems <br> when multiplying by a number with more than one <br> digit. |
| Decimal | A number that has a whole number and a fractional <br> part separated by a decimal point e.g. 34.7. |
| Partitioning | Splitting a number in different ways, usually to help <br> with calculating, e.g. 27 can be partitioned into 2 tens <br> (20) and 7 ones (7). |
| Grouping/ | Arranging/rearranging numbers into groups by place <br> value to make it easier to carry out operations. |
| Carrying | Transferring digits from one place value column to <br> another to support calculating. |
| Units of measure | E.g. pounds, pence, kilogram, litre etc. |

## Mathematical Skills

- Use rounding skills and knowledge of multiplying facts to give sensible estimates of the answers to multiplying calculations.
- Use understanding of place value to help multiply with decimal numbers. - Accurately multiply whole and decimal numbers by 1-digit numbers using the short written method of multiplying.
- Accurately multiply whole and decimal numbers by 2-digit numbers using the long written method of multiplying.
- Describe and explain the steps involved in carrying out a multiplying calculation using the long written method.
- Identify and explain errors in multiplying calculations.


## Mathematical Methods

- Multiply large numbers using the short written method.


Multiplying decimals using the short written method.


- Understanding and practising long multiplication (HTO x TO, ThHTO x TO).

$$
\begin{array}{r|r|r|rr}
\times & 100 & 60 & \mathbf{7} & \begin{array}{r}
3000 \\
1800 \\
210 \\
\hline 30
\end{array} 3000 \\
\hline 1800 & 210 & \\
\hline 8 & 800 & 480 & 56 & 800 \\
& & & & 480 \\
& & & & 56 \\
& & & & \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$



Multiplying decimals using long multiplication e.g. a library has bought 75 books at a cost of $£ 0.89$ each.

$$
\begin{array}{l|l|l|l|}
\hline & & 8 & 9 \\
\hline \times & & 7 & 5 \\
\hline & 4, & 4 & 5 \\
\hline 6 & 2, & 3 & 0 \\
\hline 6 & 6 & 7 & 5 \\
\hline & 1 & & \\
\hline
\end{array}=£ 66.75
$$

- Using understanding of long multiplication in problem solving.



## Can you..?

Each type of symbol represents a different digit. Can you work out what they are?


- Using the digits 4-9, can you create a calculation that will give you a product less than 400,000?


