Multiplication		
Foundation	Year 1	Year 2
 Children count reliably with numbers from 1 to 20. They solve problems, including doubling, halving and sharing. 	 solve simple one-step problems involving multiplication and division, calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher. 	 recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers. calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs. show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot. solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts. recognise and use the inverse relationship between multiplication and division in calculations
 Counting in ones, twos, tens. Introduce odd and even numbers. Matching pairs e.g. socks. Matching pairs e.g. socks. Songs and rhymes. Finding doubles in dominoes. Finding doubles in dominoes. Repeated addition in practical contexts. Groups of objects with the same number, counting how many in each group, and finding how many altogether. Image: Source of the same number is the same number. Matching how many altogether. Image: Source of the same number is the same number. Image: Source of the same number.<!--</td--><td> Counting in twos, fives and tens. Knowing doubles of numbers to 10. Finding patterns of numbers using 100 square. Recognise odd and even numbers. Understand the operation of multiplication as repeated addition or as describing an array. E.g. This array represents 3 x 2 or 2 + 2 + 2 Repeated addition of sets of objects, teacher modelling, e.g. 3+3+3= 9. Use coins for repeated addition Find simple fractions (½ or ¼) of objects, numbers, quantities and shapes. Solve simple problems using resources and drawings/pictorial representations to support, e.g. There are 5 kennels with 2 dogs in each. How many dogs are there altogether? </td><td> Learn 2x, 5x and 10x tables by heart. Practice counting in 3s. Connect the 10 times table to place value and the 5 times table to clock face divisions. Know doubles of all numbers up to 10 and doubles of multiples of 10 to 100. Continue to reinforce meaning of multiplication using manipulatives (arrays and repeated addition) 2 x 4 or 4 + 4 2 x 4 or 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 Recognise that division is the inverse of multiplication. Know that multiplication is commutative, e.g. 3 x 5 = 15 and 5 x 3 = 15. Begin to use other times tables facts and derive related division facts. E.g. 7 x 2 = 1 = 2 x 7 7 x 2 = 14 = 14 = 2 x 1 14 ÷ 2 = 7 = 14 ÷ 7 = 2 Solve one-step problems involving multiplication using resources and pictorial representations to support, e.g. 6 children each buy 10 stickers. How many stickers did they buy in total? Find fractions (1/3, ½ or 3/4) of objects, numbers, quantities and shapes. </td>	 Counting in twos, fives and tens. Knowing doubles of numbers to 10. Finding patterns of numbers using 100 square. Recognise odd and even numbers. Understand the operation of multiplication as repeated addition or as describing an array. E.g. This array represents 3 x 2 or 2 + 2 + 2 Repeated addition of sets of objects, teacher modelling, e.g. 3+3+3= 9. Use coins for repeated addition Find simple fractions (½ or ¼) of objects, numbers, quantities and shapes. Solve simple problems using resources and drawings/pictorial representations to support, e.g. There are 5 kennels with 2 dogs in each. How many dogs are there altogether? 	 Learn 2x, 5x and 10x tables by heart. Practice counting in 3s. Connect the 10 times table to place value and the 5 times table to clock face divisions. Know doubles of all numbers up to 10 and doubles of multiples of 10 to 100. Continue to reinforce meaning of multiplication using manipulatives (arrays and repeated addition) 2 x 4 or 4 + 4 2 x 4 or 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 Recognise that division is the inverse of multiplication. Know that multiplication is commutative, e.g. 3 x 5 = 15 and 5 x 3 = 15. Begin to use other times tables facts and derive related division facts. E.g. 7 x 2 = 1 = 2 x 7 7 x 2 = 14 = 14 = 2 x 1 14 ÷ 2 = 7 = 14 ÷ 7 = 2 Solve one-step problems involving multiplication using resources and pictorial representations to support, e.g. 6 children each buy 10 stickers. How many stickers did they buy in total? Find fractions (1/3, ½ or 3/4) of objects, numbers, quantities and shapes.