

Lesson 5 – Multiplication - Multiplication from Pictures

NC Objective:

Solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition and multiplication and division facts, including problems in context.

Resources needed:

Differentiated Sheets
Teaching Slides
Objects to make equal and unequal groups

Vocabulary:

Repeated addition, multiplication symbol, equal, unequal, represent

Children will use the multiplication symbol and work out the total from pictures. They should also be able to interpret a multiplication word problem by drawing images to help them solve it. Coins could be used within this small step too.

Key Questions:

- What does the 4 represent?
- What does the 3 represent?
- What does the 12 represent?
- Can you think of your own story for $3 \times 4 = 12$?

★ Working Towards

★★ Working Within

★★★ Greater Depth

They write calculations as $___ \times ___ = ___$ and $___ = ___ \times ___$. Children have the stems to help them.

They stay within 2, 3, 5 and 10.

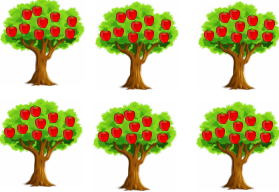






They write calculations as $___ \times ___ = ___$ and $___ = ___ \times ___$. Children have the stems to help them.

Children have an incomplete table and have to adjust the pictures to ensure the multiplication and sentences match.

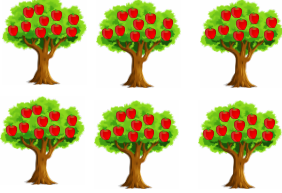


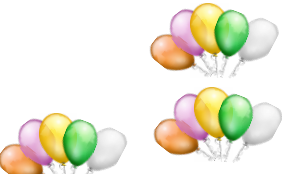



Questions are within the 1 – 12 times tables and outside the 12 times tables for one of the questions.

Reasoning & Problem Solving

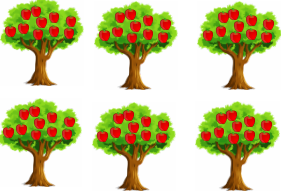
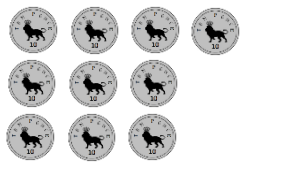

Use the pictures to make a multiplication sentence and a written sentence describing it
e.g. 3 lots of 5 equals 15.

Picture	Multiplication	Sentence
	$__ \times __ = __$ $__ = __ \times __$	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	$__ \times __ = __$ $__ = __ \times __$	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	$__ \times __ = __$ $__ = __ \times __$	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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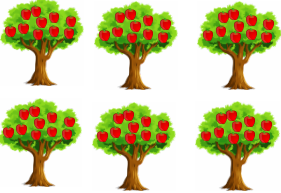




Use the pictures to make a multiplication sentence and a written sentence describing it
e.g. 3 lots of 5 equals 15.

Picture	Multiplication	Sentence
	$6 \times 10 = 60$ $60 = 6 \times 10$	<p>6 lots of 10 equals 60</p>
	$3 \times 2 = 6$ $6 = 3 \times 2$	<p>3 lots of 2 equals 6</p>
	$9 \times 10 = 90$ $90 = 9 \times 10$	<p>9 lots of 10 equals 90</p>
	$3 \times 5 = 15$ $15 = 3 \times 5$	<p>3 lots of 5 equals 15</p>
	$6 \times 3 = 18$ $18 = 6 \times 3$	<p>6 lots of 3 equals 18</p>
	$7 \times 2 = 14$ $14 = 7 \times 2$	<p>7 lots of 2 equals 14</p>
	$4 \times 5 = 20$ $20 = 4 \times 5$	<p>4 lots of 5 equals 20</p>

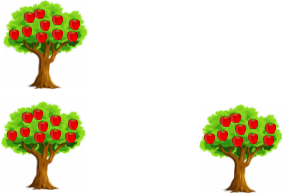

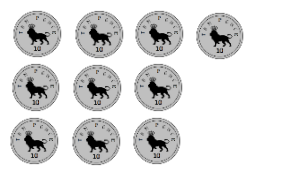

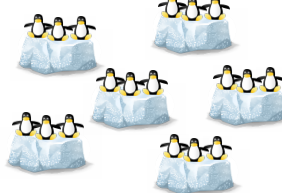

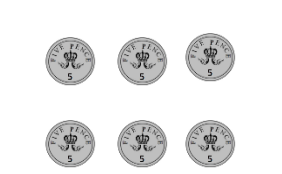
Use the pictures to make a multiplication sentence and a written sentence describing it
e.g. 3 lots of 5 equals 15.

Picture	Multiplication	Sentence
		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Use the pictures to make a multiplication sentence and a written sentence describing it
e.g. 3 lots of 5 equals 15.

Picture	Multiplication	Sentence
	$6 \times 10 = 60$ $60 = 6 \times 10$	6 lots of 10 equals 60
	$3 \times 1 = 3$ $3 = 3 \times 1$	3 lots of 1 equals 3
	$10 \times 10 = 100$ $100 = 10 \times 10$	10 lots of 10 equals 100
	$2 \times 6 = 12$ $12 = 2 \times 6$	2 lots of 6 equals 12
	$6 \times 3 = 18$ $18 = 6 \times 3$	6 lots of 3 equals 18
	$1 \times 2 = 2$ $2 = 1 \times 2$	1 lot of 2 equals 2
	$4 \times 5 = 20$ $20 = 4 \times 5$	4 lots of 5 equals 20

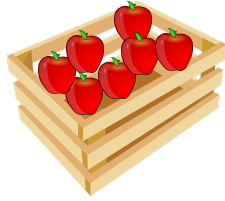
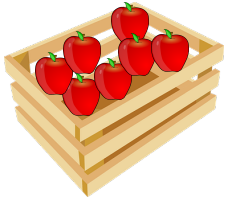
The table is incomplete- what do you have to do to complete it?

Picture	Multiplication	Sentence
	$50 = 5 \times 10$	<hr/> <hr/>
	$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$	<hr/> <hr/>
		<p>thirteen lots of ten equals <u> </u></p>
	$\underline{\quad} = 4 \times 7$	<hr/> <hr/>
		<p>five lots of four equals <u> </u></p>
	$\underline{\quad} = 4 \times 3$ $4 \times 3 = 12$	<hr/> <hr/>
		<p>two lots of five equals <u> </u></p>



The table is incomplete- what do you have to do to complete it?

Picture	Multiplication	Sentence
	$50 = 5 \times 10$ $5 \times 10 = 50$	<hr/> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">five lots of 10 equals fifty</p> <hr/>
	$7 \times 2 = \underline{14}$ $14 = 7 \times 2$	<hr/> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">seven lots of 2 equals fourteen</p> <hr/>
	$13 \times 10 = 130$ $130 = 13 \times 10$	<p style="text-align: center;">thirteen lots of ten equals <u>one hundred and thirty</u></p>
	$\underline{28} = 4 \times 7$ $4 \times 7 = 28$	<hr/> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">four lots of seven equals twenty-eight</p> <hr/>
	$5 \times 4 = 20$ $20 = 5 \times 4$	<hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">five lots of four equals <u>twenty</u></p> <hr/>
<p style="color: red; font-size: small;">A circle representing 2 can be used.</p>	$\underline{12} = 4 \times 3$ $4 \times 3 = 12$	<hr/> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">four lots of three equals twelve</p> <hr/>
	$2 \times 5 = 10$ $10 = 2 \times 5$	<hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">two lots of five equals <u>ten</u></p> <hr/>



$$2 \times 7$$

$$7 + 7$$

$$7 \times 2$$

Each calculation describes the image.

Explain why.

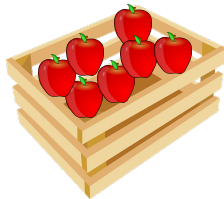
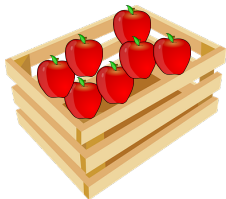
There are five plates.

There are four cupcakes on each plate.

How many cupcakes are there altogether?



Draw an image and write a calculation to represent the problem.



$$2 \times 7$$

$$7 + 7$$

$$7 \times 2$$

Each calculation describes the image.

Explain why.

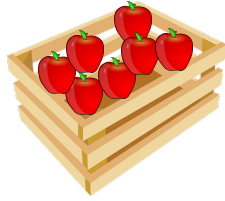
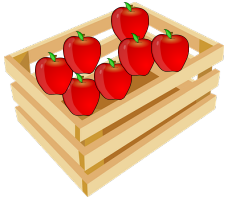
There are five plates.

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How many cupcakes are there altogether?



Draw an image and write a calculation to represent the problem.



$$2 \times 7$$

$$7 + 7$$

$$7 \times 2$$

Each calculation describes the image.
Explain why.

There are 2 crates with 7 apples in each.
There are 7 apples in one crate and 7 in the other.
There are 7 lots of 2 apples.

There are five plates.

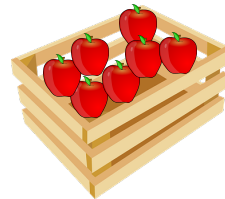
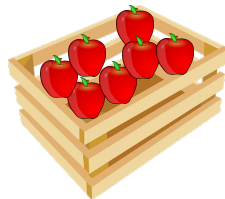
There are four cupcakes on each plate.

How many cupcakes are there altogether?



Draw an image and write a calculation to represent the problem.

Calculation: $5 \times 4 = 20$



$$2 \times 7$$

$$7 + 7$$

$$7 \times 2$$

Each calculation describes the image.
Explain why.

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How many cupcakes are there altogether?



Draw an image and write a calculation to represent the problem.

Calculation: $5 \times 4 = 20$



$$5 \times 4$$

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5$$

$$4 \times 5$$

Each calculation describes the image.
Explain why.

There are 18 cupcakes.

There are three plates.

How can the cupcakes be arranged so that each plate has the same number of cupcakes?



Draw an image and write a calculation to check your answer.



$$5 \times 4$$

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5$$

$$4 \times 5$$

Each calculation describes the image.
Explain why.

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$$5 \times 4$$

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5$$

$$4 \times 5$$

Each calculation describes the image.
Explain why.

There are 5 lots of 4 pence.
There are 5 p in one group, 5 p in the second, 5 p in the third, 5 p in the fourth and 5 p in the fifth group.
There are 4 groups with 5 p in each.

There are 18 cupcakes.

There are three plates.

How can the cupcakes be arranged so that each plate has the same number of cupcakes?



Draw an image and write a calculation to check your answer.

There would be 3 plates, 6 cupacks on each.
Calculation: $3 \times 6 = 18$



$$5 \times 4$$

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5$$

$$4 \times 5$$

Each calculation describes the image.
Explain why.

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There are 5 p in one group, 5 p in the second, 5 p in the third, 5 p in the fourth and 5 p in the fifth group.
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Draw an image and write a calculation to check your answer.

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Calculation: $3 \times 6 = 18$



$$6 \times 4$$

$$4 + 5$$

$$6 + 6 + 6 + 6$$

$$1 \times 4$$

What calculations don't explain the image?
Why?

There are five big plates.

There are two small plates on each big plate.

There are three cupcakes on each small plate.

How many cupcakes are there altogether?



Draw an image and write a calculation to represent the problem.



$$6 \times 4$$

$$4 + 5$$

$$6 + 6 + 6 + 6$$

$$1 \times 4$$

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Why?

There are five big plates.

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How many cupcakes are there altogether?



Draw an image and write a calculation to represent the problem.



$$6 \times 4$$

$$4 + 5$$

$$6 + 6 + 6 + 6$$

$$1 \times 4$$

What calculations don't explain the image?
Why?

There are two calculations that don't explain the image:
 $4 + 5$ and 1×4 .

The image shows 4 groups of 6 p in each. That can be
represented as 4×6 , $6 + 6 + 6 + 6$ or 6×4 .

There are five big plates.

There are two small plates on each big plate.

There are three cupcakes on each small plate.

How many cupcakes are there altogether?



Draw an image and write a calculation to
represent the problem.

There would be 5 plates, 6 (2×3) cupcakes on
each.

Calculation: $5 \times 6 = 30$



$$6 \times 4$$

$$4 + 5$$

$$6 + 6 + 6 + 6$$

$$1 \times 4$$

What calculations don't explain the image?
Why?

There are two calculations that don't explain the image:
 $4 + 5$ and 1×4 .

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Draw an image and write a calculation to
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There would be 5 plates, 6 (2×3) cupcakes on
each.

Calculation: $5 \times 6 = 30$