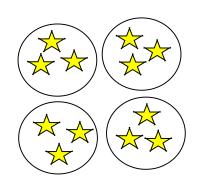
## Parent strategies to support multiplication Year 2

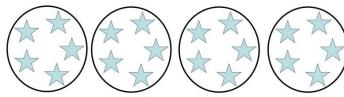
We count in 2s 5s 10s (3s) and talk about the patterns. The multiples of 2 are all even, multiples of 5 have a 5 or 0 as their ones digit, multiples of 10 have a 0 as their ones digit. 20 is a multiple of 2, 5 and 10.

We begin by talking about equal groups and how many in each group.



Here we see 4 equal groups with 3 in each group and the total is 12.

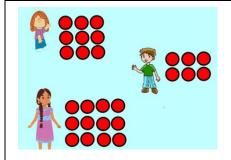
4 equal groups of 3 = 12



Then we relate equal groups to repeated addition. 4 equal groups of 5 is the same as 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20

Then we relate the term "equal groups of" to the sign x 5 equal groups of 2 = 10 2+ 2+2+2=10





 $5 \times 2 = 10$ 

We represent multiplication using arrays. Can you see  $3 \times 3/2 \times 3/4 + 4 + 4 + 4$ ? Arrays can help us to see that  $3 \times 4$  has the same total as  $4 \times 3$ .

We draw out our thinking and use practical resources to solve word problems.

Tim had 6 rabbits and he gave them 2 carrots each. How many carrots altogether?

It costs 3p for a sweet. Tim buys 6 sweets. How much does he spend?

We can also use bar models to help us to solve word problems.

There were 5 dogs in the park. They had 2 bones each. How many bones altgoether?

2 2 2 2 2

Try to learn the facts for the 2 5 10X table

## Fractions: Halves

We relate the concept of equal grouping to dividing a shape into equal parts. We talk about which shapes are divided in half and which are not. We talk about  $\frac{1}{2}$  meaning a whole one divided into 2 equal parts and this is one part.

We share numbers into two equal groups to find a half. It is really useful to know the halves of numbers to 20 by heart.