

Lesson 1

Can you flip between times and divide?

You need to show your calculation and how you worked it out.

Only use multiples of 2, 5, 10 or 3.

Times X	Divide ÷
Lots of	Shared by
Multiplied by	Divided by
times	halve
double	third
twice	quarter

eg. Ask :- What's 6 times 2?

Child writes $6 \times 2 =$

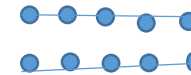
Then does repeated addition to work it out.

$$2+2+2+2+2+2= 12$$

eg. Ask :- What's 20 divide by 5?

Child writes $10 \div 5 =$

Then does repeated subtraction to work it out.
(an array)



You can take two lots of 5 away until there is none left.

Do lots of examples in your book.

Lesson 2

Does it matter which way around you put numbers in a times calculation?

1. Flip these calculations.

Do the repeated addition to work them out.

What do you notice?

$2 \times 5 =$

$7 \times 2 =$

$2 \times 10 =$

$2 \times 9 =$

$3 \times 5 =$

Eg. $2 \times 5 = 5 + 5 = 10$
 $5 \times 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10$

2. Which is the quickest way of doing these?
Which way are you going to read them?
Why?

$20 \times 2 =$ $2 \times 20 =$

$20 \times 5 =$ $5 \times 20 =$

Can you flip numbers in a divide calculation?

Flip these divide calculations.

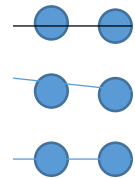
Do the arrays to work them out.

Can you? Why not?

$$4 \div 2 = \quad 2 \div 4 =$$

$$10 \div 5 = \quad 5 \div 10 =$$

Remember these are repeated subtraction arrays.



$6 \div 2 = 3$ (How many 2's can you take away from 6?)

Have a go at lesson 2
worksheets

Lesson 3

Let's use the inverse.

Let's practise reading the calculations backwards and doing the opposite!

Make a times calculation from these numbers.

(Remember a times calculation always ends with the biggest number because you are doing a repeated addition)

$$\underline{\quad} 5 \quad \underline{\quad} 10 \quad \underline{\quad} 2 \\ \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

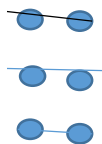
Let's read it backwards and do the divide.

A divide always begins with the biggest Number because you need lots to take away.

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Eg. 3 2 6

$$3 \times 2 = 6 \quad 2 + 2 + 2 = 6$$

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$


Let's use the inverse.

Let's do the other times and divide for the 3 numbers.

Make a times calculation from these numbers.

(Remember a times calculation always ends with the biggest number because you are doing a repeated addition)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 10 & 2 \\ \underline{\quad} & \times & \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \end{array}$$

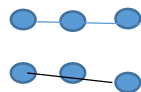
Let's read it backwards and do the divide.

A divide always begins with the biggest Number because you need lots to take away.

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Eg. 3 2 6

$$2 \times 3 = 6 \quad 3 + 3 = 6$$

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$


Do the 4 calculations for these sets of numbers.

Work them out being doing a repeated addition or repeated subtraction.

4 5 20

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

2 10 20

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

3 5 15

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

2 4 8

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Do the first worksheet.

Lesson 4

Repeat lesson 3 and do second worksheet.