



Multiplication and Division Y3

Knowledge

- Multiply by 3
- Divide by 3
- The 3 times table
- Multiply by 4
- Divide by 4
- The 4 times table
- Multiply by 8
- Divide by 8
- The 8 times table

Skills

- Multiplication – equal groups

Vocabulary

Times table, multiply by, divide by, array, fact families, regrouping, groups, partition, recombine, area model

Key Multiplication Facts

3 x Tables

$1 \times 3 = 3$	$3 \div 3 = 1$
$2 \times 3 = 6$	$6 \div 3 = 2$
$3 \times 3 = 9$	$9 \div 3 = 3$
$4 \times 3 = 12$	$12 \div 3 = 4$
$5 \times 3 = 15$	$15 \div 3 = 5$
$6 \times 3 = 18$	$18 \div 3 = 6$
$7 \times 3 = 21$	$21 \div 3 = 7$
$8 \times 3 = 24$	$24 \div 3 = 8$
$9 \times 3 = 27$	$27 \div 3 = 9$
$10 \times 3 = 30$	$30 \div 3 = 10$
$11 \times 3 = 33$	$33 \div 3 = 11$
$12 \times 3 = 36$	$36 \div 3 = 12$

4 x Tables

$1 \times 4 = 4$	$4 \div 4 = 1$
$2 \times 4 = 8$	$8 \div 4 = 2$
$3 \times 4 = 12$	$12 \div 4 = 3$
$4 \times 4 = 16$	$16 \div 4 = 4$
$5 \times 4 = 20$	$20 \div 4 = 5$
$6 \times 4 = 24$	$24 \div 4 = 6$
$7 \times 4 = 28$	$28 \div 4 = 7$
$8 \times 4 = 32$	$32 \div 4 = 8$
$9 \times 4 = 36$	$36 \div 4 = 9$
$10 \times 4 = 40$	$40 \div 4 = 10$
$11 \times 4 = 44$	$44 \div 4 = 11$
$12 \times 4 = 48$	$48 \div 4 = 12$

8 x Tables

$1 \times 8 = 8$	$8 \div 8 = 1$
$2 \times 8 = 16$	$16 \div 8 = 2$
$3 \times 8 = 24$	$24 \div 8 = 3$
$4 \times 8 = 32$	$32 \div 8 = 4$
$5 \times 8 = 40$	$40 \div 8 = 5$
$6 \times 8 = 48$	$48 \div 8 = 6$
$7 \times 8 = 56$	$56 \div 8 = 7$
$8 \times 8 = 64$	$64 \div 8 = 8$
$9 \times 8 = 72$	$72 \div 8 = 9$
$10 \times 8 = 80$	$80 \div 8 = 10$
$11 \times 8 = 88$	$88 \div 8 = 11$
$12 \times 8 = 96$	$96 \div 8 = 12$

Inspirational Mathematician

Sophie Germain (1776-1831)

Marie-Sophie Germain was a French mathematician. Due to the unfair gender restraints at the time, she was not able to pursue a career in the subject, but that did not stop her. She worked on it independently throughout her life and through her hard work, she advanced the field of number theory.



Multiplication Methods

Method 1 Area Model	Method 2 Partition and Recombine	Method 3 Column Multiplication
$36 \times 3 = 108$ 	3×23 	$36 \times 4 = 144$

Division Methods

Method 1 Partitioning	Method 2 Area Model
$66 \div 3 = 22$ 	$6 \div 2 = 3$