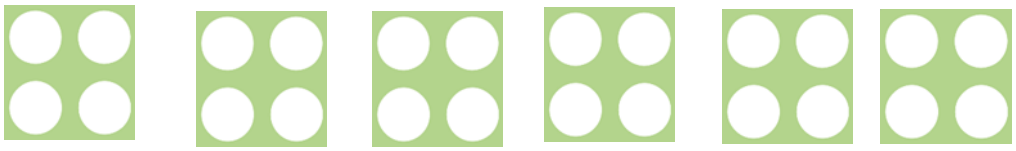
1. Write the multiplication calculation and the repeated addition calculation for each representation.

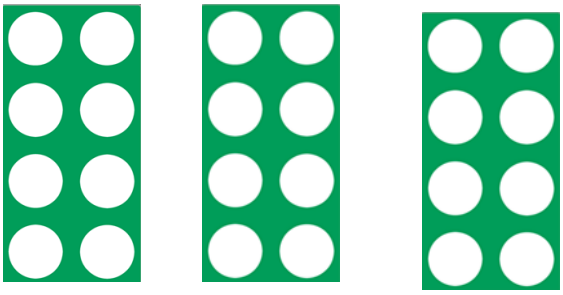
E.g. 4 lots of 5

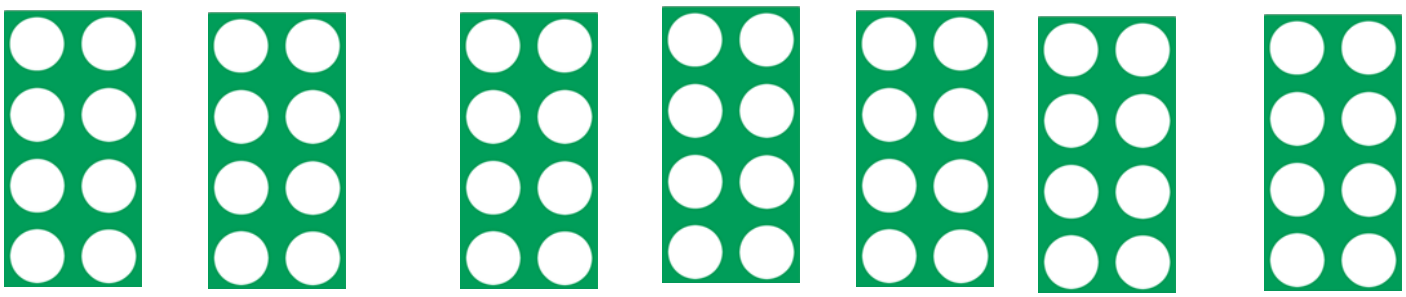
4 groups of 5

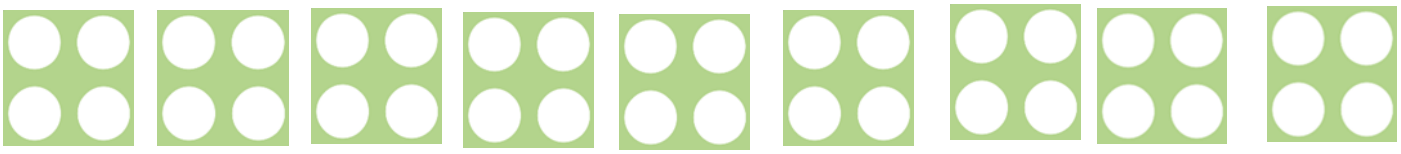
4 x 5 = 20 = 5+5+ 5+ 5

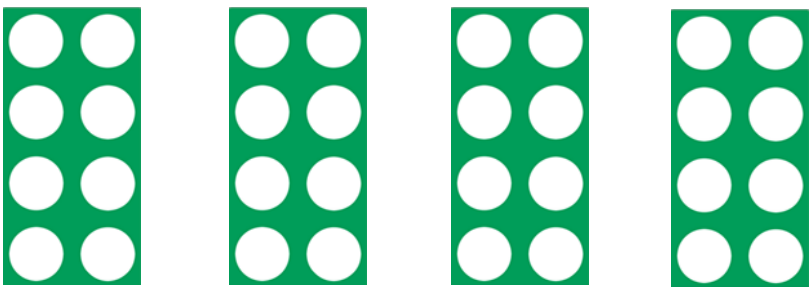
5 + 5 + 5 + 5











Draw a line to match the repeated addition to the correct calculation. They do not all match! If they do not have a matching calculation can you write in the box what it should be?

3 x 8	8 + 8 + 8 + 8
6 x 8	4 + 4 + 4 + 4
7 x 4	8 + 8 + 8
4 x 4	8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8+ 8
8 x 4	3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3
9 x 8	4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4
7 x 3	4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4

Once you have completed matching the calculations and found the ones that don't match, can you now add in the total in each box e.g. 3 x 4 = 12

1. I know that 23 x 4 can't equal 93 without solving this question. Why do I know this?
   What do we know about the 4 x table?

   What does 23 x 4 equal and how can you prove it?

2. If there are 8 sausages in a pack and you need 48 for a big barbecue. How many packs will you need to buy?

   If each pack costs £4 each how much will you spend in total?

3. What are the free facts that you can make from this calculation (don't forget ÷ too)

   7 x 4 = 28

   36 =9 x 4

4. How many different calculations can you make to prove that 6 x 8 = 48?

   (You can use **+ - x ÷)** Don't forget your understanding of the link between repeated addition and multiplication)

   For example:

   9 x 4 = 36
   This is because

   10 x 4 = 40
   So 9 x 4 = 10 x 4 – 1 x 4
   40 - 4