

## Maths No Problem lesson Guidance

The children are very familiar with the Maths No Problem lesson structure as they have these lessons every day in school. It may be that this is a lesson that your child/children could work through themselves, with just a little guidance from you.

Year 6  
Maths  
Four Operations on Whole Numbers  
Unit 2 Lesson 4

28.9.20

**Title Page:** Check your child is completing the correct lesson on the right day.

The LI is the learning intention for the lesson (this is the intended learning outcome). The skills will be used by the child to meet the learning intention. (The skills are a breakdown of what the children will need to be able to do to meet the intended learning outcome)

**L.I. To learn to multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit whole number.**

Skills:

- Use times tables to solve problems
- Use column method to solve problems

### Vocabulary

- Represent – show with drawings, objects or notes.
- Column method- a method in which numbers are set out above one another in columns.
- Estimate- take a good guess using what you already know.

$$\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ \times 63 \\ \hline 360 \\ 7200 \\ \hline 7560 \end{array}$$

**Vocabulary:** the list of important words your child will need to know to complete the lesson. It is important to read through with your child to ensure they can pronounce and understand them.

Each Maths lesson starts with a problem to think about this is called In Focus.

Teachers have added questions to help your child think about the problem.

Children do not have to solve the problem at this point. Instead, they can write down some ideas on how they might solve it.

The following slides will guide the children through solving the problem.

### **In Focus**

A standard box of apples contains 113 apples.  
A pastry shop needs 2500 apples for its apple pies. Would ordering 23 standard boxes of apples be enough for them?



- What is meant by a 'standard box'?
- What is the problem asking us to find?
- What information provided will be useful?

## Let's Learn

1  $20 \times 113 =$

$100 \times 10 = 1000$   
 $10 \times 10 = 100$   
 $1 \times 10 = 10$

$10 \times 113 = 1130$   
 $20 \times 113 = 2260$

$10 \times 113 = 1130$

The Let's Learn slides shows children how the problem could be solved. There may be more than one way to solve the problem.

Children will now record how the problem can be solved in their Remote Learning exercise book.

Children can use the ideas shown in the Let's Learn part of the lessons and add their own.

## Journaling – 10 minutes

### Multiplying by 2-Digit Numbers

Lesson 4

#### In Focus

A standard box of apples contains 113 apples. A pastry shop needs 2500 apples for its apple pies. Would ordering 23 standard boxes of apples be enough for them?



## Guided Practice

- 1  $10 \times 312 =$
- $2 \times 312 =$
- $12 \times 312 =$
- 2  $30 \times 121 =$
- $4 \times 121 =$
- $34 \times 121 =$

Guided Practice is work children complete alongside the teacher in class. Your child may benefit greatly from working alongside you to complete this part of the lesson.

Children will need to complete their work in their Workbook. All children should complete work labelled as 'Must' - this is the minimum work to be completed. Most children should complete the work labelled 'Most'. Work labelled 'Might' is more challenging, but if your child has completed and feels confident with the 'must' and the 'most' work then they should attempt the 'Might' work (challenging).

## Worksheet 4

### Multiplying by Two-Digit Numbers

#### 1 Multiply.

- (a)  $13 \times 321 =$
- $10 \times 321 =$
- $3 \times 321 =$
- $13 \times 321 =$   +
- $=$
- (b)  $24 \times 202 =$
- $20 \times 202 =$
- $4 \times 202 =$
- $24 \times 202 =$   +
- $=$

# Answers

## Multiplying by Two-Digit Numbers

1 Multiply.

(a)  $13 \times 321 =$    
 $10 \times 321 =$    
 $3 \times 321 =$    
 $13 \times 321 =$   +   
 $=$

(b)  $24 \times 202 =$    
 $20 \times 202 =$    
 $4 \times 202 =$    
 $24 \times 202 =$   +   
 $=$

(c)  $44 \times 312 =$    
 $40 \times 312 =$    
 $4 \times 312 =$    
 $44 \times 312 =$   +   
 $=$

2 This is how Ruby finds the product of 324 and 21.

$$\begin{array}{r} 324 \\ \times 21 \\ \hline 648 \\ + 6480 \\ \hline 6804 \end{array}$$

$324 \times 21 = 6804$

Use Ruby's method to multiply.

(a)  $\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ \times 21 \\ \hline 224 \\ + 2240 \\ \hline 2352 \end{array}$  (b)  $\begin{array}{r} 202 \\ \times 41 \\ \hline 202 \\ + 8080 \\ \hline 8282 \end{array}$  (c)  $\begin{array}{r} 233 \\ \times 43 \\ \hline 699 \\ + 9320 \\ \hline 10019 \end{array}$

Kim knows that  $137 \times 28 = 3836$   
 Explain how she can use this information to work out this multiplication:  $138 \times 28$

Explanation that implies that 28 must be added to 3836, eg:

- 'Just add another 28 on'
- 'Do another 28 on'
- 'It's an extra 28'
- '3836 + 28'

**Do not accept vague or arbitrary reasons, eg;**  
 'Do the same sum but add 1 to the number';  
 'Do a times sum';  
 'Just another unit on'.  
**No mark is awarded for giving the answer 3864 without an adequate explanation.**

The answers to the lesson are available on Showbie.

Children should mark these in purple pen or a different colour.

Children should use a tick to show an answer they got right.

A dot should be used if an answer is wrong.

Take a photograph and upload onto Showbie for feedback. The teacher will mark the work and the feedback will be on Showbie.