



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year 3 Maths Knowledge Organiser

Spring Term Block One – Multiplication and Division (1)

3 x Tables

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

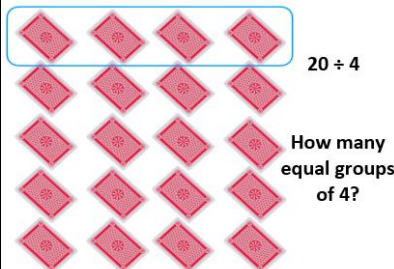
4 x Tables

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

8 x Tables

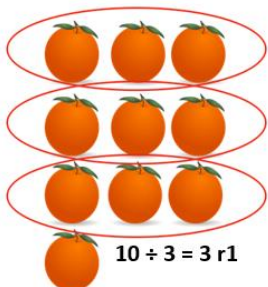
$1 \times 8 = 8$	
$2 \times 8 = 16$	
$3 \times 8 = 24$	$8 + 8 = 1$
$4 \times 8 = 32$	$16 + 8 = 2$
$5 \times 8 = 40$	$24 + 8 = 3$
$6 \times 8 = 48$	$32 + 8 = 4$
$7 \times 8 = 56$	$40 + 8 = 5$
$8 \times 8 = 64$	$48 + 8 = 6$
$9 \times 8 = 72$	$56 + 8 = 7$
$10 \times 8 = 80$	$64 + 8 = 8$
$11 \times 8 = 88$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

How can we divide by using equal groups?



How many equal groups of 4?

How can we divide with simple remainders?



Key Vocabulary

Multiply	Combining multiple groups of numbers together e.g. $5 \times 5 = 25$.
Divide	Distributing a group of things into equal parts
Multiple	The product of two numbers (multiplying 2 numbers together).
Factor	A number that divides exactly into another number without leaving a remainder.
Product	The answer when you multiply 2 numbers together.
Remainder	An amount left over after division (happens when the first number does not divide exactly by the other).
Lots of	Finding the amount of combined groups e.g. 5 lots of 5 is 25.
Groups of	Finding the amount of combined groups e.g. $25 = 5$ groups of 5.
Commutative	When 2 multiplied numbers give the same answer no matter what order they are in e.g. $2 \times 5 = 10$ and $5 \times 2 = 10$.
Inverse	Something that is the opposite (e.g. addition is the opposite of subtraction).

Assessment