



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year 3 Maths Knowledge Organiser

Spring Term Block One – Multiplication and Division (1)

3 x Tables	4 x Tables	8 x Tables	How can we divide by using equal groups?	How can we divide with simple remainders?
$1 \times 3 = 3$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $3 \times 3 = 9$ $4 \times 3 = 12$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $6 \times 3 = 18$ $7 \times 3 = 21$ $8 \times 3 = 24$ $9 \times 3 = 27$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $11 \times 3 = 33$ $12 \times 3 = 36$ $3 \div 3 = 1$ $6 \div 3 = 2$ $9 \div 3 = 3$ $12 \div 3 = 4$ $15 \div 3 = 5$ $18 \div 3 = 6$ $21 \div 3 = 7$ $24 \div 3 = 8$ $27 \div 3 = 9$ $30 \div 3 = 10$ $33 \div 3 = 11$ $36 \div 3 = 12$	$1 \times 4 = 4$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $3 \times 4 = 12$ $4 \times 4 = 16$ $5 \times 4 = 20$ $6 \times 4 = 24$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ $8 \times 4 = 32$ $9 \times 4 = 36$ $10 \times 4 = 40$ $11 \times 4 = 44$ $12 \times 4 = 48$ $4 \div 4 = 1$ $8 \div 4 = 2$ $12 \div 4 = 3$ $16 \div 4 = 4$ $20 \div 4 = 5$ $24 \div 4 = 6$ $28 \div 4 = 7$ $32 \div 4 = 8$ $36 \div 4 = 9$ $40 \div 4 = 10$ $44 \div 4 = 11$ $48 \div 4 = 12$	$1 \times 8 = 8$ $2 \times 8 = 16$ $3 \times 8 = 24$ $4 \times 8 = 32$ $5 \times 8 = 40$ $6 \times 8 = 48$ $7 \times 8 = 56$ $8 \times 8 = 64$ $9 \times 8 = 72$ $10 \times 8 = 80$ $11 \times 8 = 88$ $12 \times 8 = 96$ $8 \div 8 = 1$ $16 \div 8 = 2$ $24 \div 8 = 3$ $32 \div 8 = 4$ $40 \div 8 = 5$ $48 \div 8 = 6$ $56 \div 8 = 7$ $64 \div 8 = 8$ $72 \div 8 = 9$ $80 \div 8 = 10$ $88 \div 8 = 11$ $96 \div 8 = 12$	<p>How can we divide by using equal groups?</p> $20 \div 4 = 5$ <p>How many equal groups of 4?</p>	<p>How can we divide with simple remainders?</p> $10 \div 3 = 3 \text{ r}1$

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. $25 = 5 \text{ groups of } 5$.
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