



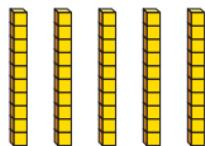
St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year 4 Maths Knowledge Organiser

Spring One - Block One – Multiplication and Division

Objectives	Self-Assessment	Teacher
• I can multiply by 10.		
• I can multiply by 100.		

Complete the calculation shown in base 10



$$5 \times 1 \text{ ten} = \boxed{5} \text{ tens}$$
$$5 \times 10 = \boxed{50}$$

i) Complete the number sentences.

a) $2 \times 10 = \boxed{20}$

d) $7 \times 10 = \boxed{70}$

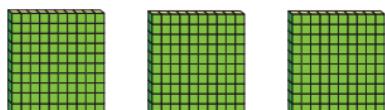
b) $4 \times 10 = \boxed{40}$

e) $10 \times 6 = \boxed{60}$

c) $10 \times 8 = \boxed{80}$

f) $\boxed{30} = 3 \times 10$

Complete the calculation shown in base 10



$$3 \times 1 \text{ hundred} = \boxed{3} \text{ hundreds}$$

$$3 \times 100 = \boxed{300}$$

Complete the number sentences.

a) $2 \times 100 = \boxed{200}$

d) $5 \times 100 = \boxed{500}$

b) $4 \times 100 = \boxed{400}$

e) $100 \times 10 = \boxed{1,000}$

c) $100 \times 8 = \boxed{800}$

f) $\boxed{2,000} = 20 \times 100$

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

I can multiply by 10.

I can multiply by 100.

