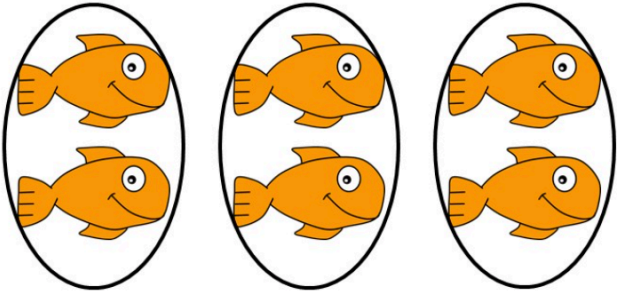
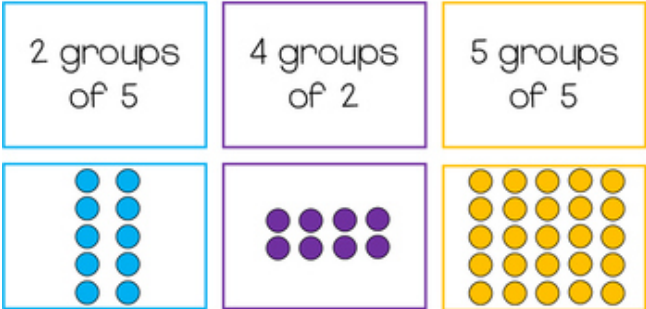




## Year 1 Multiplication Guide

In Year 1, this is mainly looking at groups or 'lots of' and we avoid looking at the multiplication symbol as this is a more abstract concept. We focus on teaching multiplication through concrete objects and picture representations. It is important for the children to learn the concept of multiplication before moving on to times tables, which is why we do not introduce times tables in Year 1. We teach children to count in multiples of 2, 5 and 10 but avoid talking about this in terms of ' $2 \times 6 = 12$ '. When working out multiplication questions, we mainly teach the children to use arrays or repeated addition. We also look at the concept of doubling and talk about how it represents 2 'lots of' the starting number.

<p><b>Groups</b> A collection of objects. When multiplying, we often look for equal groups so that we can use repeated addition or put grouping into arrays.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">There are 3 equal groups of 2.</p>
<p><b>Array</b> An arrangement of objects, numbers or pictures in columns or rows.</p>	
<p><b>Repeated Addition</b> Adding each equal group together in one number sentence. Sometimes arrays and repeated addition are used together.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"> <math>2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8</math>      <math>2 + 2 + 2 = 6</math>              3 groups of 2 is equal to 6         </p>
<p><b>Doubling</b> To have 2 lots of something. We often use butterflies or ladybirds to represent this.</p>	 <p style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>There are 2 lots of 4. <math>4 + 4 = 8</math>. Double 4 is equal to 8.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>There are 2 lots of 5. <math>5 + 5 = 10</math>. Double 5 is equal to 10.</p> </div> </p>