

Activity:

The aim of this activity is for children to practise multiplying a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number. There are a number of questions to complete. The first three questions allow children to practise the skill, while the next three questions extend them as they have to apply their learning to get the answer.

Vocabulary:

The **formal written method** is also known as the column method. Starting with the ones column, each digit is multiplied by the number on the second row (the multiplier) in turn, and the answer is recorded directly beneath that digit. When the answer is greater than 9, and therefore has 2 digits, the tens in the answer will be transferred to the column to the left and added after the next multiplication. This is known as an **exchange**.

Digit cards refers to a physical resource which can be used to create numbers. The digits 0 to 9 are written on individual cards (or paper) and can be ordered to make different numbers. They are especially useful when investigating the value of digits within a number on a place value chart.

The **digit sum** is the total of the digits within a number. For example, 12 has the digit sum of 3 because $1 + 2$ is 3.

Supporting resources:

You can watch a video tutorial about multiplying 4 digits by 2 digits on [kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk](https://www.classroomsecrets.co.uk) >> **Year 5 >> Maths >> Multiplication and Division >> Video Tutorials**.

You can watch the answer explanation video which takes children through this activity and ways to answer it on <https://www.youtube.com/user/ClassroomSecretsLtd/playlists> >> **Year 5 Playlist >> Multiply 4 Digits by 2 Digits Answer Explanation**.

Other resources:

If your child enjoyed this activity and wants to try more activities linked to this learning, you can sign up for £4.83 per month on [classroomsecrets.co.uk/membership](https://www.classroomsecrets.co.uk/membership).

Check out our daily timetable for Year 5 home learning activities on [kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk](https://www.classroomsecrets.co.uk) >> Home Learning Timetable.

Multiply 4 Digits by 2 Digits

1. $3,802 \times 23 = 87,446$
2. A and 3; B and 1; C and 2
3. False, $7,121 \times 32 = 227,872$ and $7,132 \times 21 = 149,772$ therefore $7,121 \times 32 > 7,132 \times 21$.
4. The smallest number Chloe could be thinking of is 2,011.
 $2011 \times 51 = 102,561$ so Chloe's 6-digit number is 102,561.
5. $2,112 \times 47 = 99,264$
6. No, he is not correct because $\pounds 3,006 \times 13 = \pounds 39,078$.