

**How did you do it?**

**Is there another way?**

**Counting on by 1 s**

**Counting back**

**Near doubles**

**Skip Counting on (2 or**

**5...)**

**Bridge to 10 (or 20,**

**30....)**

**then add/take the rest**

**Imagine a number line**

**Break numbers into  
hundreds, tens and  
ones.**



**Take some from one  
number and give to the  
other. (compensate)**

**Compatible numbers**

**Front load**

**Double and Halve**

# Place Value partition and multiply or divide the parts

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eg: } 47 \times 4 &= (40 \times 4) + (7 \times 4) \\ &= 160 + 28 = \end{aligned}$$

188

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eg: } 56 \div 4 &= (40 \div 4) + (16 \div 4) \\ &= 10 + 4 = \end{aligned}$$

14

**Multiply by nearest  
decade or hundred  
then adjust.**

eg  $99 \times 6 = (100 \times 6) - 6$   
 $= 600 - 6 = \underline{594}$

**X 4 : double double!**



**X 8 : double, double,**

**double**

**X 5 : Multiply by 10**

**then**

**half the result.**

# **Even number x 5:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eg : } 5 \times 8 &= 5 \times 2 \times 4 \\ &= 10 \times 4 = \underline{40} \end{aligned}$$

**Factors - make a basic  
fact that you know**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eg: } 18 \times 3 &= 6 \times 3 \times 3 \\ &= 6 \times 9 = \underline{54} \end{aligned}$$

# Division - change to a multiplication

eg:  $63 \div 9 \square =$

$\square$  becomes  $\quad \times 9 = 63$

**X 25: Look for lots of 4 to make 100**

eg:  $36 \times 25 = 9 \times 4 \times 25$   
 $= 9 \times 100 = \underline{900}$

