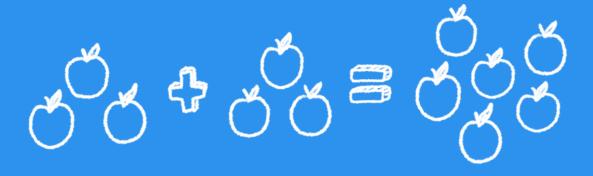




Today we are going to do revision on multiplication and division 2

(Long multiplication and division, BIDMAS)





Arithmetic Warm Up Add and subtract large numbers



Revision on long and short multiplication and division

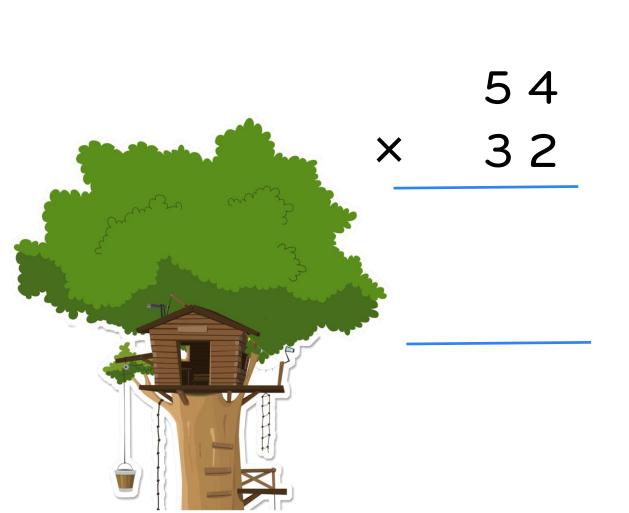


First we are going to revise:



Order of operations (BIDMAS)

Revision: Long multiplication









Complete

What do you notice?

Write the two missing digits to make this long multiplication correct.

What do you know?

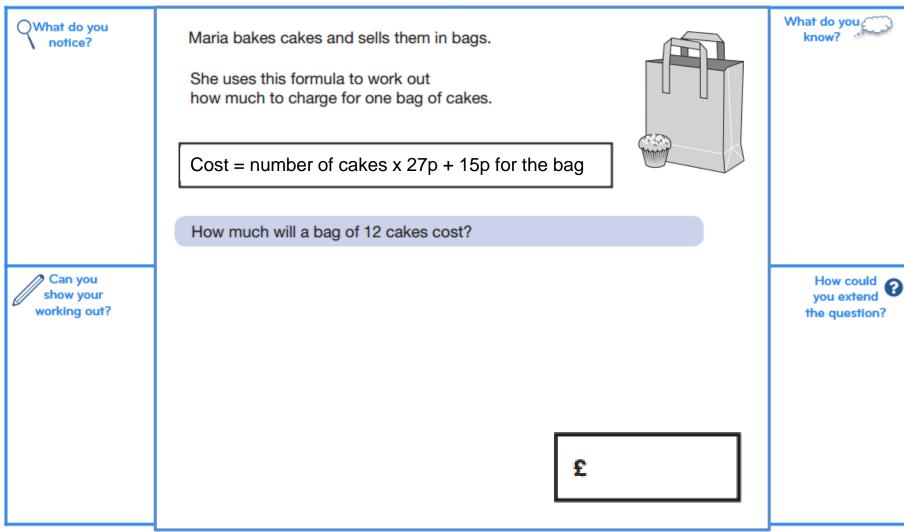
Can you show your working out?

How could you extend the question?





Complete



Revision: Order of operations



There is an agreed order of operations for calculations

BIDMAS

Brackets
Indices
Division or

Multiplication (left to right)
Addition or
Subtraction (left to right)

'Indices' are powers, for example, 2^3 or 4^2

Work these out:

a)
$$5 \times 4 - 2 \times 3 + 16 \div 4 =$$

b)
$$3^3 + (5 \times 3 - 2^2) =$$





Complete

What do you notice?

Here are five number cards.

 $\frac{1}{2}$

1 1 2

2

 $2\frac{1}{2}$

 $3\frac{1}{2}$

What do you know?

Can you show your working out?

Use three of the number cards to make this calculation correct.

How could you extend the question?



Let's review:





I can use long multiplication to multiply 2-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers



I can use the correct order of operations to solve problems

Draw a circle around the smiley face to show how you feel about what we've just been doing.



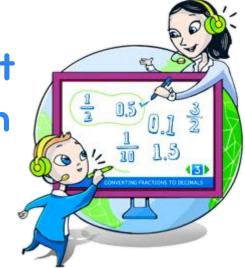




Is there something you would like to go over before we move on?



Revision on long and short multiplication and division



Now we are going to revise:



- Long division
- Know when you would use long or short division



Revision: Short division with remainders

 $1 \times 4 = 4$

2 x 4= 8

3 x 4= 12

 $4 \times 4 = 16$

5 x 4= 20

 $6 \times 4 = 24$

 $7 \times 4 = 28$

 $8 \times 4 = 32$

 $9 \times 4 = 36$

$$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 9 & 3 & r & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 5^3 & 7^1 & 4 \end{array}$$

So,
$$1574 \div 4 = 393 \text{ r } 2$$

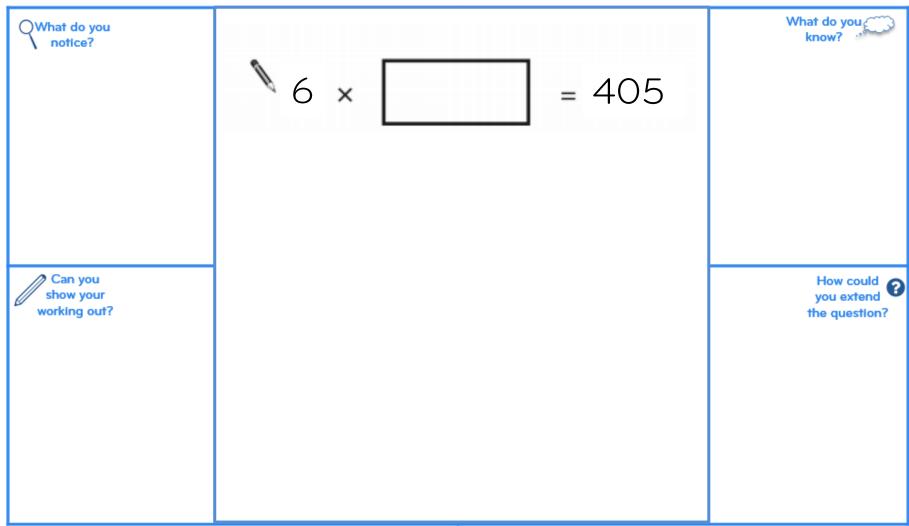
The remainder can also be written as $\frac{2}{1}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$







Complete



Revision: Long Division

THIRD SPACE

- 1. Divide
- 2. Multiply
- 3. Subtract

$$2 \times 13 = 26$$

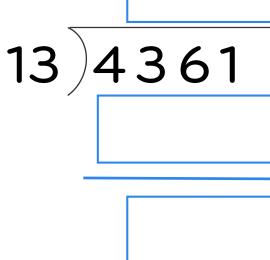
$$3 \times 13 = 39$$

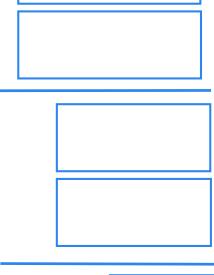
$$4 \times 13 = 52$$

$$5 \times 13 = 65$$

Couldn't I just use short division?









Worked out answer

335r6 13)4361 3900

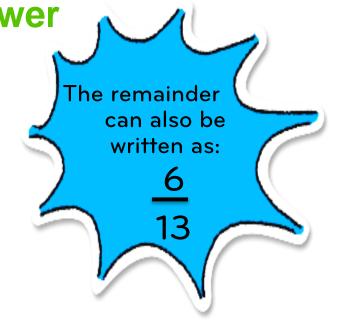
461

390

7 1

65

6



1 x 13 = 13 2 x 13 = 26

 $3 \times 13 = 39$

 $4 \times 13 = 52$

 $5 \times 13 = 65$

Talk through the method for this long division again





Complete

What do you notice?

Circle the numbers that represent the remainder after the division $328 \div 24$

1 2 3

4 1

16 24 What do you know?

How could you extend the question?





Let's review:





I can use the correct method for both short and long division



I understand when it is beneficial to use long division rather than short division

Draw a circle around the smiley face to show how you feel about what we've just been doing.







Is there something you would like to go over before we move on?