



1)  $32 \times 3 = 96$

	H	T	O	
		3	2	
x			3	
			6	( $3 \times 2$ )
+		9	0	( $3 \times 30$ )
		9	6	

	H	T	O	
		3	2	
x			3	
		9	6	

2) a)  $28 \times 7 = 196$

b)  $59 \times 6 = 354$

c)  $8 \times 74 = 592$

d)  $5 \times 92 = 460$

$15 \times 5 = 75$

	H	T	O	
		1	5	
x			5	
		2	5	( $5 \times 5$ )
+		5	0	( $5 \times 10$ )
		7	5	

	H	T	O	
		1	5	
x			5	
		7	5	
		2		

$44 \times 3 = 132$

	H	T	O	
		4	4	
x			3	
		1	2	( $3 \times 4$ )
+	1	2	0	( $3 \times 40$ )
	1	3	2	

	H	T	O	
		4	4	
x			3	
	1	3	2	
	1	1		

1) False. When calculating using a columnar written method, you must always start with the lowest value digit place which in this instance would be the ones because then you are able to regroup when required.

2)

		2	4	
x			4	
		1	6	( $4 \times 4$ )
+		8	0	( $4 \times 20$ )
		9	6	

		2	4	
x			4	
		9	6	
			1	

C is the odd one out because it represents the calculation  $5 \times 24 = 120$  whereas the written methods A and B represent  $4 \times 24 = 96$ .



3) Stefan has calculated the multiplication of the tens and ones digits correctly, but he has forgotten to add on the regrouping of the 4 lots of ten. The answer should be 390.

		7	8
x			5
	3	9	0
	3	4	