Two rows, then add: answers and notes

What your child practised: long multiplication of 2- and 3-digit numbers by a two-digit number: a ones row, a tens row with a placeholder 0, then adding the rows (Year 6).

Page 1 · Warm up

680 · 3750 · 2400

Page 2 · Try it together

Answers will vary, e.g. 12 × 34 = 408 (guess 10 × 30 = 300).

Page 2 · A. Missing rows

36 × 24: ones row 144, tens row **720**, total **864**
57 × 32: ones row **114**, tens row 1710, total **1824**

Page 3 · E. Chairs

36 × 24 = **864** chairs

Page 3 · B. Long multiplication

1. 141 + 940 = **1081** · 2. 260 + 1950 = **2210**
3. 640 + 1280 = **1920** · 4. 472 + 9440 = **9912**
Estimates, e.g. 50 × 20 = 1000 · 70 × 30 = 2100 · 130 × 15 = 1950 · 240 × 40 = 9600

Page 3 · C. The tens row

6240 (312 × 20). 624 has lost its placeholder 0.

Page 3 · D. Fill the gaps

52 × 7 + 52 × **30** · 81 × **40** + 81 × 6

Challenge: No. The tens row is 53 × 20, so it needs a placeholder 0: **1060**, not 106. 318 + 1060 = **1378**. A quick check shows 424 is far too small: 50 × 25 = 1250.

Watch out for

- **Missing placeholder 0** in the tens row, so that row is ten times too small. Ask, "What is the 2 in 24 worth?"
- **Forgetting the exchanges (carries)**: write them small and cross them off once added. Keep each row's carries separate.
- **Only doing the ones row**, so 143 × 24 comes out as 572. Remind them: two digits in 24 means two rows.

Going further (5 minutes, no paper)

- **Split it:** say 25 × 14; your child splits it aloud: 250 + 100 = 350.
- **Seat count:** 1,245 seats per section, 24 sections: how would you estimate? (1,200 × 20)
- **In the game:** Chapter 2, Long multiplication of 4-digit numbers: exchanging and estimating.