

Lesson 21 **NUMBER****Multiplication – the 5, 3 and 6 tables and patterns**

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

Multiples are the numbers you land on when you count in equal steps of another number. Facts in the 6-times table are double the matching facts in the 3-times table.

→ Counting in fives gives the multiples 5, 10, 15, 20.

→ $3 \times 4 = 12$ so $6 \times 4 = 24$ because 12 doubled is 24.

MODEL THIS ON THE BOARD

DOUBLE A 3-FACT TO MAKE A 6-FACT

- 1 Write the known 3-times fact $3 \times 4 = 12$.
- 2 Double the product: $12 + 12 = 24$.
- 3 Write the matching 6-times fact as $6 \times 4 = 24$.

ANSWER KEY

Scaffold: visual check on the page

Q1: 10

Q2: 21

Q3: 15

Q4: 12

Q5: 18

a) **Always** — Skip-counting in fives always lands on a number finishing with 0 or 5.

b) **Always** — Because 6 is double 3, every product is simply doubled.

c) **Always** — Six is two threes, so every multiple of 6 contains threes.

d) **Sometimes** — Only the even multiples of 3 (such as 12 or 18) are multiples of 6.

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: 40

Investigation: Trails on the hundred square — open-ended; scan pupils' working for valid solution paths rather than a single answer.