



FLUENCY 1

Complete the stem sentence.

If $2 \times 6 = 12$, then $2 \times 60 = \underline{\quad}$ because 60 is $\underline{\quad}$ times bigger than 6.

Next, use this fact to calculate...

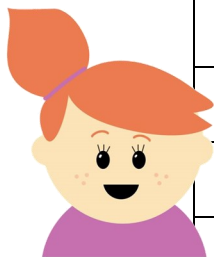
$2 \times 600 =$ $2 \times 6,000 =$

$0.2 \times 6 =$ $0.2 \times 600 =$

$120 \div 6 =$ $12 \div 60 =$

FLUENCY 2

Now, help Millie complete these calculations.



$3 \times 4 = 12$	SO	$30 \times 40 =$
$7 \times 8 = 56$	SO	$700 \times 80 =$
$9 \times 9 = 81$	SO	$8,100 \div 90 =$
$12 \times 12 = 144$	SO	$1,440 \div 12 =$

FLUENCY 3

Each section of Southhill FC's stadium holds 6,000 people.

There are 18 sections in the stadium altogether.



How many people will the stadium hold if it is full?

FLUENCY 4

A factory produces construction bricks.

Each set contains 3,000 bricks.

The factory produces 200 sets per hour.

How many bricks can the factory produce every hour?





REASONING 1

Anita has been using known facts to help her with this calculation.



$$7 \times 8 = 56 \text{ so}$$
$$70 \times 80 = 560$$

Can you explain where she has gone wrong?

REASONING 2

True or False?

Numbers which are multiples of 1,000 are also multiples of 100, so numbers which are multiples of 100 must also be multiples of 1,000.

REASONING 3

Darcey says:



I know that $7 \times 9 = 63$.
I can use this to help me solve $630 \div 9$.

Convince me why this is the case.

REASONING 4

Always, Sometimes or Never?

A number ending in two zeros must be a multiple of 100.

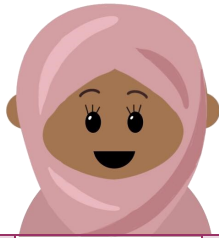
Prove your answer with examples!





PROBLEM SOLVING 1

Here is a grid where two large squares multiply together to make the smaller squares in-between them. Help Asha to use her numbers to complete the grid.



200	30	1,900
150	820	70
90	1,240	980
1,660	20	410

