

Eleven Plus Maths How To Do - The Four Rules - Multiplication

Multiplication

<u>3</u> × <u>1</u>	<u>2 × 3</u> or <u>2</u> × <u>3</u>
4 5	9 4 9 4
$= \frac{3 \times 1}{4 \times 5}$	$= \frac{2 \times 3}{9 \times 4} = \frac{1}{6}$
= <u>3</u>	= <u>6</u>
20	36
	$= \frac{1}{6}$

This method is better than the one shown first.

It is always a good idea to keep figures as small as possible because fewer mistakes are made. So cancel as soon as you can.

 $\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{2}{7}$ $= \underbrace{1}{28}$ This is easier than working out $\underbrace{3 \times 5 \times 2}_{10 \times 12 \times 7} = \underbrace{30}_{840}$ $2 \underbrace{1}_{3} \times \underbrace{5}_{21}$

The mixed number $2\underline{1}$ must first be changed in to an improper fraction. Do it if necessary in

the working margin on the right side of the page.

3

2 <u>1</u> × <u>5</u> 3 21					1	2 <u>1</u> = 3	<u>7</u> 3
= <u>7</u> × <u>5</u> 3 21	=	<u>5</u> 9					

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