

## 4 Rules (Whole Numbers) (non-calculator)

### Starter

1. **(Review of Y7 material)** Use long multiplication and division to calculate the following

(a)  $76 \times 38$

(b)  $264 \times 91$

(c)  $437 \div 19$

(d)  $11776 \div 46$

If you've forgotten how to do long multiplication, click [here](#).

If you've forgotten how to do long division, click [here](#).

**Working:** (a) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline 608 \\ +228 \\ \hline 2888 \end{array}$$

(c) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 19 \overline{)437} \\ \underline{38} \\ 57 \\ \underline{57} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Click [here](#) to see more examples of long multiplication and division.

2. In the  $2 \times 2$  multiplication square below, the boxes at the end of each row and the foot of each column give the result of multiplying the two numbers in that row or column.

7	5	35
3	4	12
21	20	

The  $3 \times 3$  multiplication square below works in the same way. The boxes at the end of each row and the foot of each column give the result of multiplying the three numbers in that row or column.

			15
			108
			224
144	8	315	

The numbers 1–9 may be used once and once only.

Can you work out the arrangement of the digits in the square so that the given products are correct?

Video: [Long multiplication](#)

Video: [Long division](#)

[Solutions to Starter and E.g.s](#)

### Exercise

p63 Ex 4.1 Qu (2ace, 4ace,) 7ace, 9ace

[Textbook answers \(only available during a lockdown\)](#)