

INTERACTIVE STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION

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In the intermediate grades, particularly in Grades 3 and 4, pupils begin to explore more deeply the fundamental math concepts of multiplication and division. These operations are not only essential for higher-level mathematics but are also practical skills used in daily life. However, many pupils find multiplication and division challenging, especially those who struggle with number sense. To address this, teachers must employ interactive strategies that make learning these concepts engaging, meaningful, and enjoyable.

Pupils learn most effectively when they are actively involved in the process. Through interactive strategies, they can explore, experiment, and collaborate while learning mathematical concepts. Rather than relying solely on memorizing multiplication tables or repetitive drills, pupils are encouraged to “play” with numbers in ways that strengthen their conceptual understanding. These methods cater to different learning styles—visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and social—ensuring that all pupils can engage meaningfully. When games, group activities, and real-world examples are incorporated, pupils are more likely to stay motivated, retain knowledge, and apply it effectively.

Games are an effective way to teach math concepts. Online applications, card games, and board games can turn practice into play. For example, Multiplication Bingo provides a stimulating and competitive environment to reinforce number facts, while flashcard challenges in pairs or small groups help build speed and accuracy. Math puzzle grids and cross-number puzzles develop both arithmetic skills and logical thinking. These activities boost motivation and make repeated practice enjoyable rather than tedious.

Using tangible objects, or manipulatives, also deepens understanding. Counters, buttons, or beans can be used to form equal groups for multiplication, while array cards or dot grids demonstrate multiplication as repeated addition. For division, sharing physical items helps pupils visualize the concept. By introducing these hands-on activities before moving to abstract equations, teachers help pupils build a solid conceptual foundation.

Connecting math to real-world situations makes learning more relevant. Pupils can use bar models or illustrations, act out problem scenarios, and explain their solutions. This approach strengthens problem-solving skills and highlights the practical value of math in everyday life. Collaborative learning further supports understanding. Teachers can set up math stations with varied interactive activities or assign group projects such as creating posters that show different multiplication strategies. Encouraging pupils to teach their peers reinforces comprehension for both the explainer and the listener.

Technology also offers valuable support in teaching multiplication and division. Interactive apps and online resources can adjust to different learning speeds, give immediate feedback, and help pupils visualize patterns. These tools make practice more personalized and engaging, while promoting mastery at each learner's pace.

Teaching multiplication and division should go beyond memorization and textbook exercises. When pupils are given opportunities to explore, reason, and apply math through games, manipulatives, real-world contexts, group activities, and technology, they become active participants in their learning. This approach not only makes the concepts easier to understand but also builds confidence and fosters a lasting interest in mathematics. By making multiplication and division engaging, teachers help pupils view math as a dynamic subject that is both useful and enjoyable.

References:

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