

NA15 Multiplication facts 2, 3

Multiplication facts are very important because they are used in many other areas of maths. Practise them often so that you can easily remember each fact when you need it. Just like addition facts, multiplication facts have 'turnarounds'. When you learn one fact, you have really learned two!



Twos facts (x 2)	0 x2 0	x 2 2	2 ×2 4	3 <u>x2</u> 6	4 ×2 8	5 x2 10	6 x2 12	7 ×2 14	8 <u>x 2</u> 16	9 <u>x 2</u> 18	Related to the addition doubles.
Threes facts (x 3)	0 <u>x3</u> 0	1 <u>x3</u> 3		3 x3 9	4 <u>x 3</u> 12	5 x 3 15	6 ×3 18	7 ×3 21	8 x 3 24	9 _x3 	Count by threes.

1 Complete these multiplication facts as quickly as you can. Try not to look them up.

a 3	b 5	c	d 	e 8	f 4	g 7	h 0	i 2	j 9
× 2	x 2	× 2	× 2	× 2	× 2	× 2			
k 4	0	m 2	n 5	o 7	p 9	q 8	r	s	t 6

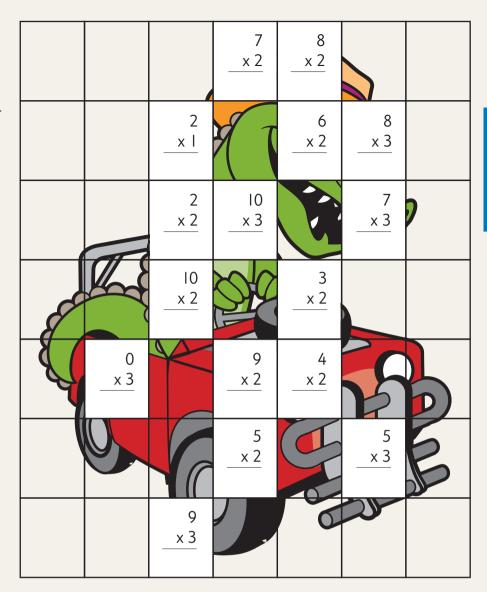
2 Turn to Tear-out II:

Resources on page 199 and
cut out the section for

NAI5 Multiplication facts 2, 3.

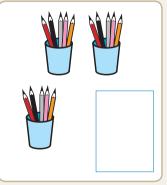
Carefully separate the 16
rectangles, Each rectangle is

Carefully separate the 16 rectangles. Each rectangle is the answer to a multiplication fact on the grid. Complete the picture by gluing each answer on top of its multiplication fact.



3 Write a multiplication fact for each multiplication picture. Draw your own multiplication pictures. Draw boxes, bags, jars, packets or cartons of objects, then write the multiplication fact.











Double double trouble: These numbers have already been doubled and doubled again. Find the original number by halving and halving again. 12 40 28 44 16

84 20 100 60 500

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NA16 Multiplication facts 5, 10

Remember that multiplication facts must be practised often so that you can quickly recall each fact.

You have already learned some of these facts before when you practised the twos facts and the threes facts.



Fives facts (x 5)	0 x 5 0	1 <u>x 5</u> 5	2 x 5 10	3 x 5 I5	4 × 5 20	5 x 5 25	6 x 5 30	7 x 5 35	8 × 5 40	9 x 5 45	Count in fives on the clock.
Tens facts (x 10)	0 x 10 0	x 10 10	2 × 10 20	3 × 10 30	4 × 10 40	5 × 10 50	6 × 10 60	7 × 10 70	8 × 10 80	9 × 10 90	Add a zero.

1 Complete these multiplication facts as quickly as you can. Try not to look them up.

x 5	x 5	x 5	x 5	x 5	x 5	g 3 x 5	x 5	x 5	x 5
						q 7			
						x 10			

2 Use the colour code to colour each space. For example the 5 x 7 on the hat is 35, so it should be coloured dark brown.

- 0 10 purple
- 35 50 dark brown
- 5 20 green
- 60
- 70 blue
- 15 30 yellow
- 8

90 light brown





Challenge

Fab fives: Did you notice that the fives facts always end with a zero or a five? This pattern keeps going, no matter how large the number is. Circle the large fives facts. There are ten to find. Then, write ten more of your own.

235	810	547	690	115	90	202	443	700	556
711	365	95	809	433	387	605	982	939	420

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NA17 Multiply by 10

When a number is multiplied by 10, the number moves to the next highest place. Ones move to tens, and tens move to hundreds. Look carefully at these examples to find the pattern.

Tip

Be careful with an adding zeros strategy, which only works well with whole numbers like 45×10 . The place value strategy continues to work with decimal fractions like 4.5×10 .

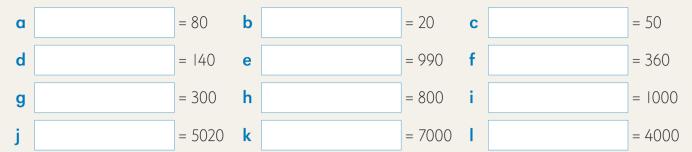
I. H	t	Ones		Н	t	Ones	
		5	x 10		5		5 x 10 = 50



Try this

1 Multiply by ten.

2 Write the missing x10 multiplication facts.



3 Each archer has hit their target with three arrows. Their score below has been multiplied by 10. Whose score is whose?





Problem solving task

Sports carnival buses: Ten buses carry 55 passengers each to a school sports carnival. The buses are 13 metres long and 2 metres wide. The bus fare for each passenger is \$10.

- ${\bf a}\,$ What is the total number of passengers carried?
- **b** How much is the total of all the bus fares?

Use the space provided in iMaths 3 Tracker Book to work out your answers.



Challenge

Divide by 10: When a number is divided by 10, the number moves to the next **lowest** place. Write all of Question 2 again, but this time write them as division facts. For example: $\mathbf{a} \ 80 \div 10 = 8$

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